

Unit 1 Reception and Ceremonial Speech

Part A Word Bank

接待...

女士们，先生们，我很高兴能有此殊荣向诸位介绍...

对您短暂的访问，我们为您安排的日程很紧，希望您不要介意。

祝大家身体健康，事业有成，万事如意

我提议，为了...和...之间的合作，干杯！

一路平安！

致开/闭幕词

女士们，先生们：我很荣幸...代表...对...表示衷心的感谢/衷心祝贺/热烈的欢迎

增进我们彼此之间的理解和友谊

在这明月中秋的良宵，我们在东海之滨的上海欢聚一堂，我代表中国政府和人民，向前来参加时代华纳集团举办的“99《财富》全球论坛”活动的朋友们，表示热烈的欢迎。

本着友好合作、相互促进、共同繁荣的精神，我谨向您和代表团的全体成员表示最热烈的欢迎，并向您转达我石化集团全体员工的最诚挚的问候。

Part B Interpreting Exercise

1. 在这月光明媚的夜晚，我们很高兴同怀特先生及其同事在此欢聚一堂。孔子曾经说过，“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。” //

怀特先生是我们的老朋友，是一位美中贸易的开拓者。怀特先生是上世纪 70 年代乒乓外交后首批来华的美国商人之一。 //

自从那年起，我们同威尔逊时装公司签定了 26 个合同。尽管贸易额时多时少，但我们已建立了非常牢固的互利关系。//

我们目前的合同下个月到期，明天我们将开始关于新合同的谈判，我想借此机会，为谈判的成功和我们两家公司的繁荣而干杯。

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

2-1, 机场迎宾, P54; 2-2, 宾馆入住, P56

Unit 2 Tourism

Part A Word Bank

1. Tourism

旅游指南

旅行计划

淡季

旺季

旅游接待国

旅游目的地

市旅游局

2. Types of Accommodation

招待所 hostel, guesthouse

motel(=motor hotel)汽车饭店(旅店)

budget hotel 廉价旅馆

economy hotel(one-star hotel)一星级饭店

some comfort hotel(two-star hotel) 二星级饭店

average hotel(three -star hotel) 三星级饭店

high comfort hotel(four -star hotel) 四星级饭店

deluxe hotel(five-star hotel) 五星级饭店

3. Types of Room

single rooms 单人房

double rooms 双人房

economy rooms (ER) 经济间

standard rooms (SR) 标准间

superior rooms (UR) 高级套房

standard suites (SS) 套间

deluxe rooms (DR) 豪华间

presidential suites (PS) 总统套房

4. A List of Tourist Attractions

Forbidden City

The Great Wall

The Summer Palace

The Temple of Heaven

Fragrant Hills Park

The Ruins of Yuanmingyuan

The Bund

Pedestrians Only Nanjing Road

People's Square

Shanghai International Convention Centre

大家网翻译交流论坛精华资料汇总

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时事备考热点：

[2009 年热点话题回顾](#)

[口译笔试口试备考资料大汇总](#)

[2009 年 12 月外交部发言人举行例行记者会中英文对照PDF汇总下载](#)

翻译精练：

[外交部、国内外名人致辞及热点话题中英文对照WORD](#)

[温家宝总理 2004 年记者招待会口译实录中英文对照及学习札记WORD下载](#)

[2006.03.07 中国外长李肇星答记者问口译MP3 及文稿](#)

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Shanghai Museum
 Sightseeing Tunnel at the Bund
 Huangpu River Scenery Cruise
 Longhua Temple
 Temple of Jade Buddha
 Shanghai City Planning Exhibition Hall
 Soong Ching Ling's Mausoleum
 Yuyuan Garden & Bazaar
 Dr. Sun Yatsen's Former Residence
 Pudong New Area
 Jin Mao Building
 Century Avenue
 The Oriental Pearl TV Tower
 Shanghai Wild Animal Park
 The Confucius Temple
 Heaven Lake
 Terra Cotta Army

Part B Interpreting Skills

Figures Rates, ratios and totals

Rates and ratios are usually spoken or written as follows:

Japan has a population density of 329 inhabitants per square kilometer.

In 1991 unemployment in Britain stood at almost eight percent; approximately one worker in twelve was unemployed.

Here are some abbreviations commonly used in rates and ratios:

2:3	=	2 to 3
50kph	=	50 kilometers per hour
100mph	=	100 miles per hour
50kg/sq cm	=	50 kilogrammes per square centimeter
80rpm	=	80 rounds (or revolutions) per minute
120wpm	=	120 words per minute
8% pa	=	8% per annum (per year)
10kw	=	10 kilowatts

Practice

Instructions: first look at the table below which gives information about the area, population and population density of the 8 EU members. Then read aloud the numbers in the table in English.

Models: Belgium has an area of thirty one thousand square kilometers, its population is ten million one hundred thousand and the population density is three hundred and thirty inhabitants per square kilometer.

Country	Area Km	Population	Population density (inhabitants per km)
Belgium	31,000	10,100,000	330

Denmark	43,000	5,200,000	120
Germany	357,000	81,200,000	226
France	544,000	57,600,000	106
Spain	505,000	39,100,000	78
Finland	337,000	5,100,000	15
Italy	301,000	57,100,000	189
Britain	244,000	58,000,000	237

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

4-1, Travel in America, P100; 7-3, A Place to Stay, P177; 8-1, 丝绸之路, P192

Unit 3 Sports

Part A Word Bank

东亚病夫
竞技性运动
落后
增强体质
胜不骄，败不馁
体育道德
国际奥林匹克委员会
特奥会
残奥会
申办 2008 年夏季奥运会
奥运会会徽
奥运会口号
奥运会吉祥物
奥运精神：更快，更高，更强
全能冠军
亚军
第三名
优秀选手

Part B Interpreting Exercise

Passage 1

中国的体育运动经历了几千年的发展，但是直到 1949 年中华人民共和国成立后才成为国家的事业。//

中国政府高度重视发展体育事业。目前，一个全国范围的体育运动网络已建立起来，这方面的开支被列入国家的预算之中。//

中国发展体育运动的目的是在人民中普及体育运动，增强他们的体质，预防诸如“非典型肺炎”等各种疾病的感染。//

其次，是提高整个国家的体育技能，创造新记录，以促进经济、道德和文化的发展。

Passage 2

万里长城据称是唯一可以从月球上望见的地球建筑物，人们可以从位于北京西北 75 公里以外的八达岭区直接观望到蜿蜒连绵的万里长城。//

长城始建于战国时期，以防御北方外族人入侵。统一中国的秦始皇动用了无数人建成了今天的中国长城。//

举世闻名的长城全长 6,700 公里，起始于俯望渤海湾的山海关，止于甘肃省的嘉峪关。两千年来几经修整，是中华民族的历史见证。//

万里长城雄伟壮观。古代中国人在没有机械的条件下用双手修建了这样伟大的建筑真是了不起。

Part C Interpreting Skills

Note-taking

Note-taking is crucial as a technique of consecutive interpretation. Notes are essentially individual in character. Some people have the ability to remember details, others of recollecting the sequence of ideas. Hence, it is not advisable to copy or borrow someone else's system of notes. **Only practical experiences and repeated experiments can show you as an interpreter what kind of message-carrying symbols will suit you best.**

There are, however, some basic guidelines to follow.

- Take notes vertically so as to break up the sentence into sense units for easy digestion.
- Use abbreviations and symbols in note-taking.
- Use whatever language that comes to mind as the easiest or most appropriate.
- Not to use shorthand for two reasons: firstly, shorthand notes will slow down the whole process of interpretation since it takes time to decipher them; secondly, shorthand notes will lead to word-for-word interpretation, since they are automatically taken in the source language without any effort to translate or analyse.

It can be observed in professional notes that symbols and abbreviations account for a large part of note-taking. Word abbreviations from all the working languages of the interpreter can be used as message-carrying symbols. The advantages of most signs and symbols is the fact that they do not belong to any particular language and can be written in one language and read out in another without much effort, as in the case of numerals. The symbols and abbreviations can be divided into various categories.

1. Symbols from the alphabet

Interpreters often borrow symbols from a variety of alphabets. For example, "y" for "year", "m" for "month", "S" for "the U.S.", "K" for "Korea", "G" for "government". Being Chinese, we have the advantage of borrowing from a large resource of simple or simplified Chinese characters, such as "人, 大, 小, 中". With some modification or combination of these simple alphabets, the interpreter could easily double the signs

at hand. For example, "Ys" means "for years, for a long time", "nK" means "North Korea", "sK" means "South Korea", "中 G" means "Chinese government".

2. Punctuation marks

Punctuation marks are also handy in note-taking.

Examples:

A colon (:) indicates the relation between the speaker and his opinion;

A question mark (?) indicates something in doubt;

An upside down question mark indicates a sentence or an idea in the interrogative;

An exclamation mark (!) indicates something important or things that should be paid attention to;

Ellipsis dots (...) indicate the speaker intends to omit some points.

3. Mathematical symbols

Mathematical symbols are ideal signs of brevity, legibility and precision. Here are common symbols and meanings that can be attached to them.

Examples:

"+" means increase, furthermore, in addition to, with, and something positive;

"-" means decrease and something negative;

"<" means something is smaller than, fewer than, worse than and inferior to;

">" means something is bigger than, more than, better than and superior to;

"△" refers to VIP, leader or some important event;

"∴" means because, owing to, as a result, thanks to;

"∴" means as a result, therefore and consequently;

"=" means equal, the same as

4. Arrows and reference lines

Arrows could be the most valuable symbols in note-taking. In consecutive interpreting practice, the interpreter's memory seldom has difficulty in finding the exact shade of meaning that different arrows intend to represent.

"→" refers to sending to, submitting to, exporting to, leading to, transmitting to, talking to.

"←" refers to coming back, receiving from, importing from.

"↑" means to increase, to develop, to upgrade or to be promoted.

"↓" means to decrease, to diminish, to deteriorate or to be ousted from the post.

When a long and difficult name or phrase occurs in a speech or in debate, the interpreter should write it out in full when he first comes across it. But if the same word or phrase comes up again, and if the interpreter is taking notes on the same page, the interpreter may underline the name or phrase that was already there and draw a reference line from it down to where it appears again.

5. Abbreviations

It is always advisable to apply widely used abbreviations such as "Prof." for "professor", "dept" for "department", "std" for "standard", "ref" for "reference". The

abbreviations of national or international institutions and organizations are also handy in note-taking, for example, "UNESCO" or simply "Unes" for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "MOFTEC" for "Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation".

6. Negation and affirmation

For negation, a line drawn sideways across the word or simply a cross "x" will be easy to write and recognize. For example, "the negotiation held between the UN and rebel forces in Afghanistan broke down" can be noted as "Neg. UN + Afg.反x". For affirmation, a tick "✓" will do in every case.

Part D Relevant Materials in Textbook

10 - 4, 习武健身, P256

Unit 4 Education

Part A Word Bank

科教兴国的战略

教育部

扫盲班

人才枯竭

辍学青少年

应试教育

素质教育

大学 1、2、3、4 年级学生

学前教育

初等教育

中等教育

高等教育

职业技术教育

综合性，文科，理工科，师范大学

必修课/选修课

希望工程

全科类重点中学

德，智，体，美全面发展

Part B Interpreting Exercise

1. 上海外国语学校创办于 1963 年，隶属于上外，是全国最早创建的几所外国语学校之一。//

这是由国家教育部和上海市教委双重领导下的全科类重点中学。学校有一支优秀的教师队伍，现有 35 个班级，1300 名在校学生。//

我校开设英，德，法，日，俄等五个语种，多方面为学生学好外语创造良好的条件。//

我校还开设多种选修课，第二外语课，帮助学生扩大知识面，发展个性特长，陶冶情操，保证学生在德，智，体，美诸方面全面发展。

2. 教育历来是全社会关注的热点。但是，普及教育在农村要比城市困难，在边缘贫穷地区普及教育困难更大。//

一个突出的问题是女孩子的入学问题。农村的女孩子是家庭中的重要劳动力，既要照看弟妹，又要做家务。//

不少农民虽然懂得智力投资的重要性，但是限于经济条件，他们首先要培养男孩子，因为他们认为，男孩子是家庭中最稳定的成员。而女孩子早晚要出嫁。//

为此，我们专门抓了女孩的教育问题。例如，办一些护士学校和师范学校，可多招收女生，为她们多开辟就业门路。

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

8-3, 教育之本, P197

Unit 5 Public Health and Medicine

Part A Word Bank

卫生

免疫性疾病

流行病，传染病

职业道德规范

救死扶伤

中西医结合

享受免费医疗

中医

黄帝内经

健康的要素

临床治疗方法

针灸疗法，气功疗法

赢得广泛赞誉

诊断，开药方，治疗

Part B Interpreting Exercise

1. 几百年来，中国向全世界传播了其在 5000 年的历史长河中所积累的医疗保健知识。

今天中国传统的保健方法，如太极拳，气功和按摩等，正日益显示其重要性。

据中医理论，保持身心平衡是健康的要素。太极拳，气功和按摩就是以该理论为基础的。

今天世界各地学打太极拳，气功和按摩的人越来越多。这些健身之法不仅对人体健康有效，而且对心脑血管健康和减肥都有很好的疗效。

2. 最近，中国第一次采用国际普查标准，得出了爱滋病在全国蔓延程度的最精确估计。//

根据卫生部和世界卫生组织的联合调查，在中国，有八十四万人感染爱滋病毒，其中八万人病症已相当严重。//

有关卫生部门共抽样调查了来自七个组别的十万余人，其中包括吸毒者、黑市卖血者等高危人群。//

为了控制爱滋病在国内传播，政府每年都要投入大量的人力和财力。目前看来，在群众中开展大规模的教育运动是一个行之有效的方法。

Part C Interpreting skills

Cardinal numbers

Cardinal numbers are the normal numbers used in counting. Note the following points of usage, and practice them with numbers you see in newspapers.

I There is no plural "s" after hundred, thousand, million and billion when they are part of the number.

Ex: 2,000,000

I Cardinal numbers can be plural when used on their own.

Ex: thousands of people; millions of books

I The word "and" occurs in numbers only between hundreds and tens, or between numbers and fractions, but not between other numbers.

Ex: 365 12,365 $4\frac{1}{4}$

Fractions, decimals and percentages

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $123\frac{3}{4}$, 2,014

Practice

从1974年开始到1995年的21年间人口由9亿增加到12亿，每增加1亿人口的时间又延长至7年。特别是自1991年以来，我国人口的增长势头得到了有效的控制，全国人口出生率和增长率分别由1990年的2.106%和1.439%下降到1997年的1.657%和1.006%。到1997年年末，全国总人口为12亿3626万。

Part D Relevant Materials in Textbook

4-2, 艾滋衰之, P104; 15-1. Sleep and Dream, P 373

Unit 6 Visiting Cities

Part A Word Bank

长江流域

长江中下游地区

长江三角洲

龙头作用

海派文化

美食家

万国建筑博览会

庙会

桃花节

桂花节

海纳百川，有容乃大

城市面貌日新月异

Part B Interpreting Skill

Communicating across cultures Idioms

Idioms are characterized by being forceful, terse and vivid. Translation of idioms often requires painstaking effort. The first and foremost concern should be to gain an accurate understanding of the message underlying the original text. For example, "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is not a cooking tip; the extended meaning offers advice on getting things done. Once comprehension of the idioms is assured, then the following methods are recommended for formulating them in the target language.

Literal translation

Literal translation refers to the translation of words, without touching upon the extended meaning.

Examples:

有其父必有其子。

实事求是

不入虎穴，焉得虎子
a gentleman's agreement
armed to teeth
A cat has nine lives.

Equivalent translation

Borrowing is an appropriate method when we can find in the target language expressions which are similar both in form and content to the original, and share similar extended meanings.

Examples:

业精于勤
半斤八两
to kill two birds with one stone
a castle in the air

Free translation

When literal translation and equivalent translation do not fit in the context, free translation can be resorted to.

Examples:

碰一鼻子灰
一五一十
to break the ice

In most cases, two or even all of them are needed at the same time. Just knowing about these methods is unfortunately not enough for interpreters. It is of great importance to learn by heart the accepted translation of the most common idioms.

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

7-1, A Green City, P171; 9-1, The Road to a Prosperous City, P218

Unit 7 Catering Culture

Part A Word Bank

1. Cooking Methods

boiled - cooked in boiling water
steamed - cooked over a saucepan of boiling water
fried / sautéed - cooked in oil in a frying pan
stir-fried - fried fast in hot oil
pan-fried - fried in a frying pan
roast - cooked in oil in the oven
grilled - cooked under a grill
baked - cooked in the oven
stewed - cooked for a long time on a low heat

红烧

炖、煨

2. Types of Food

meat = lamb, pork or beef
poultry = chicken, turkey, goose, duck
game = rabbit, hare, partridge, pheasant
fish = salt water fish / sea fish, fresh water fish
seafood = prawns, shrimps, lobster, scallops, mussels, crab
vegetables
fruit

3. Dining Places

dining-hall 餐厅
canteen 食堂
buffet 自助餐
cafe 小餐馆（无酒水）
cafeteria(self-service) 自助餐厅
pub 酒吧
regular dinner 套餐
drive-in 路边餐厅（免下车）

bakery 面包店
pizzeria 比萨饼店
snack bar 小吃店
tavern 客栈
picnic （郊游）野餐
banquet 宴会
feast 盛宴
spread 大餐，酒席

4. Beverages

alcohol 酒精饮料
beer 啤酒
beverage 饮料
brandy 白兰地
cider 苹果汁，苹果酒
cock tail 鸡尾酒
coffee 咖啡

liquor （烈）酒
mineral water 矿泉水
lager 淡啤酒
lemonade 柠檬汁
soda/ tonic 苏打水
whisky 威士忌
wine 葡萄酒

aperitif 开胃酒

5. Meat

bacon 熏肉

barbecue 烤肉宴

beef 牛肉

crab 螃蟹

fillet 肉片

fowl 禽肉

ham 后腿

lamb 小羊肉

lard 猪油

lobster 龙虾

6. Chinese Staple Food

白饭 Plain white rice

糯米饭 Glutinous rice

蛋炒饭 Fried rice with egg

地瓜粥 sweet potato congee

馄饨面 wonton & noodles

刀削面 Sliced noodles

7. Vegetables

potato 马铃薯

carrot 红萝卜

onion 洋葱

eggplant 茄子

celery 芹菜

white Cabbage 包心菜

cucumber 大黄瓜

tomato 蕃茄

radish 小红萝卜

watercress 西洋菜

sweet corn 玉米

cauliflower 白花菜

spring onions 葱

garlic 大蒜

ginger 姜

Chinese leaves 大白菜

8. Fruits

lemon 柠檬

pear 梨子

strong drink 酒的总称

mince 肉末

mutton 羊肉

pork 猪肉

poultry 家禽

roast 烤肉

sausage 香肠

slice 肉的薄片

squid 鱿鱼

shark 鲨鱼

麻辣面 Spicy hot noodles

麻酱面 Sesame paste noodles

榨菜肉丝面 Pork , pickled mustard green
noodles

米粉 Rice noodles

leeks 大葱

green Pepper 青椒

red pepper 红椒

yellow pepper 黄椒

mushroom 洋菇

broccoli florets 绿花菜

coriander 香菜

dwarf Bean 四季豆

lettuce 莴苣菜

taro 大芋头

sweet potato 蕃薯

spinach 菠菜

bean sprouts 绿豆芽

peas 碗豆

corn 玉米

banana 香蕉

grape 葡萄

peach 桃子
orange 橙
strawberry 草莓
mango 芒果
pine apple 菠萝
kiwi 奇异果
star fruit 杨桃

9. Others

refreshments 茶点, 小吃
dinner 正餐
salad 沙拉
desert 甜点
tea or coffee 茶或咖啡
yogurt 酸奶
wafer 威化饼
vinegar 醋
spice 香料
pepper 辣椒粉, 胡椒的
curry 咖喱
icing 糖衣
toast 烤面包
syrup 糖汁
sweet 甜食
confectionery 甜食
candy 糖果
leftovers 剩饭, 剩菜
skimmed milk 脱脂牛奶
sandwich 三明治
pudding 布丁
pizza 比萨饼
pie 馅饼
oatmeal 麦片(粥)
milk shake 奶昔
jam 果酱
hot dog 热狗
honey 蜜
hamburger 汉堡包
foodstuff 粮食, 食品
flour 面粉
dumpling 饺子
dough (生)面团

honeydew-melon 蜜瓜
cherry 樱桃
date 枣子
lychee 荔枝
grape fruit 葡萄柚
coconut 椰子
fig 无花果

diet 日常饮食
staple 主食
cream 油脂, 奶油
butter 黄油
chip/ French fries 薯条
cookie 曲奇饼
biscuit 饼干
brown sugar 砂糖
dark brown Sugar 红糖
rock Sugar 冰糖
noodles 面条
instant noodles 方便面
soy sauce 酱油
vinegar 醋
sesame Seeds 芝麻
oyster sauce 蚝油
pepper 胡椒
red chili powder 辣椒粉
tofu 豆腐
monosodium glutamate 味精
sea vegetable/ Sea weed 海带
dried black mushroom 冬菇
silk noodles 粉丝
rice-noodle 米粉
bamboo shoots 竹笋
tiger lily buds 金针
red date 红枣
water chestnuts 荸荠
Mu-er 木耳
cashew nuts 腰果

Part B Interpreting Exercise

I am very glad that all of you will soon go to the States to study and work with Americans. We need to eat no matter where. So, as the first lecture in the orientation program, I'd like to talk about what Americans do in a restaurant.

In American restaurants, you are usually served tap water before you order. You may find the bread and butter is free, and if you order coffee, you get free refill.//

Soft drinks are sweet, carbonated drinks like Coke. Hard drinks are alcoholics, like whiskey. They are served either on the rocks or straight.//

Serving in the restaurant are large. If you can't finish, ask the waiter for a "doggie bag", so that you can enjoy the food later. Remember, you should always have a tip of about 15% on the table when you leave.

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

8-2, 传统节日, P 194; 16-4, The Magic Chopsticks, P 401

1. 城市急剧膨胀，人口增长过速，农村人口大量移居城镇，将使城市变得想象不到的庞大和拥挤。//

城市人口的迅速增长，将对公共卫生、淡水供应、医疗保健、食品、住房、交通和就业造成极大压力，并且带来一些恶性社会问题。//

同时，由于城镇发展而失去优质农田、日益严重的空气和水质的污染使农作物受到损害。农业发展将更加步履维艰。//

地球资源日益匮乏，这也是一个不容忽视的问题。看来解决人口过激增长的问题，是摆在现代人面前的一项艰巨而迫切的任务。

The sharp expansion of cities, the rapid growth of population and the shift of a large rural population into cities and towns, will make the urban areas unimaginably expanded and crowded.//

The rapid growth of urban population will put heavy pressure on public health, fresh water supply, medical care, food supply, housing, transportation and employment, and also bring about some vicious social problems.//

In the meantime, the urban and township development will cause more loss of fertile farmland. The ever-increasing serious air and water pollution will damage crops. All these will form more obstacles to the development of agriculture.//

The increasing shortage of resources on earth is also a major problem that cannot be ignored. It seems that the solution to the problem concerning the extremely rapid growth of population is a difficult and pressing task facing all the people in modern society.

2. 当今世界，环境保护已成为各国政府和各界人士共同关心的问题。在过去的10年中，海平面升高和森林被砍伐的速度都是前所未有的。//

生态恶化、物种灭绝、臭氧层破坏、温室效应、酸雨、土地沙漠化等一系列环境问题已经严重影响到人们的生存环境和身体健康。//

环境问题已经成为人类的最大威胁之一。环境恶化造成的问题之一就是缺水。目前，全世界40%以上的人口，即24亿人面临缺水问题。//

据预测，未来25年全球人口将由60亿增长到80亿，环境面临更大的压力。人类在解决环境与发展问题上面临的困难还很多，道路还很长。//

Nowadays, environmental protection has become the common issue. It is a concern of governments in various countries and people of all walks of life. Sea levels rose and forests were

destroyed at unprecedented rates during the last decade. //

A series of environmental problems such as the deterioration of the ecosystem, the extinction of bio-species, damage to the ozone layer, the “green-house effect”, acid rain and desertification have posed a serious threat to human living conditions and health. //

Environmental problems have become one of the biggest threats to human civilization. The environmental crisis has led to a serious water shortage. Presently, more than 40 percent of the world’s population- 2.4 billion people-now are short of water. //

And it is predicted that with the global population expected to increase from six billion to eight billion over the next 25 years, more stress will be placed on the environment. There is a long way to go in overcoming problems and striking a balance between economic development and environmental protection.//

Unit 9 Economy

Part A Word Bank

综合国力，综合竞争力

国内生产总值

经济增长率

促进国民经济的持续、快速、健康发展

风险资本

上市公司

货币升值和贬值

通货紧缩

通货膨胀

增强国家宏观调控能力

实施积极的财政政策

扩大内需

西部大开发战略

实施西部大开发，加快中西部地区的发展，是一项系统工程和长期任务

人民的购买力

扶贫

合资企业

独资企业

供过于求

市场饱和

Part B Interpreting Exercise

1. Since 1980s when China adopted reform and opening policies, China has always been a focus of attention of the world as its trade relations with other countries have developed by leaps and bounds.\

Many foreign businessmen have found that China is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and one of the best choices of their investment destinations.\

Today, we American businessmen are eager to learn more about trade and investment opportunities in China, especially after its accession to the WTO and its victory over the bid for 2008 Olympics and 2010 World Exposition.\

Many American businessmen and their lawyers now understand that they must study the laws, trade practices, and cultural traditions of China in order to be more effective in doing business with their partners.

2. As a responsible nation, we have strong interest in making global trade and investment as free as possible, as fair as possible, and so open as possible.//

The past five years has witnessed a steady and sustained increase in US trade, which has produced more than one-third of our country's economic growth.//

If we are to continue generating good jobs and higher incomes in our country, when we are just 4 percent of the world's population, we must continue to sell more to the other 96 percent.//

With a quarter of the world's population and its fastest growing economy, China could and should be a big market for our goods and services.

Part C Relevant Materials in Textbook

3-2, 投资意向, P77; 11-4, Stock Market, P285, 14-1, 双边贸易, P347; 14-4, 经济关系, P354