

2015 年翻译资格考试中级笔译试题详解 (一)

Part1 Summary Writing

A. Read the following English passage and then write a Chinese summary of approximately 300 words that expresses its main ideas and basic information (40 points, 50 minutes)

Deceptively small in column inches, a recent New York Times article holds large meaning for us in business. The item concerned one Daniel Provenzano, 38, of Upper Saddle River, N.J. Here is the relevant portion:

When he owned a Fort Lee printing company called Advice Inc., Mr. Provenzano said he found out that a sales representative he employed had stolen \$9,000. Mr. Provenzano said he told the man that “if he wanted to keep his employment, I would have to break his thumb.” He said another Advice employee drove the sales representative to Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, broke the thumb with a hammer outside the hospital, and then had a car service take the man home after the thumb was repaired.

Mr. Provenzano explained that he “didn’t want to set an example” that workers could get away with stealing. The worker eventually paid back \$4,500 and kept his job, he said. I know that you’re thinking: This is an outrage. I, too, was shocked that Provenzano was being prosecuted for his astute management. Indeed, I think his “modest proposal” has a lot to teach managers as they struggle with the problems of our people-centered business environment. Problems such as ...

Dealing with the bottom 10%. GE made the system famous, but plenty of companies are using it: Every year you get rid of the worst-evaluated workers. Many managers object that this practice is inhumane, but not dealing with that bottom 10% leads to big performance problems. Provenzano found a kinder, gentler answer. After all, this employee would have been fired virtually anywhere else. But at Advice Inc., he stayed on the job. And you know what? I bet he became a very, very — very — productive employee. For most managers Provenzano’s innovative response will be a welcome new addition to their executive tool kit. And by the way, “executive tool kit” is clearly more than just a metaphor at Advice Inc.

Being the employer of choice. With top talent scarce everywhere, most companies now want to be their industry’s or their community’s most desirable. Advice Inc. understood. The employee in question wasn’t simply disciplined in his supervisor’s office and sent home. No, that’s how an ordinary employer would have done it. But at Advice Inc., another employee — the HR manager, perhaps? — took time out of his busy day and drove the guy right to the emergency room. And then — the detail

that says it all — the company provided a car service to drive the employee home. The message to talented job candidates comes through loud and clear: Advice Inc. is a company that cares.

Setting an example to others. An eternal problem for managers is how to let all employees know what happens to those who perform especially well or badly. A few companies actually post everyone's salary and bonus on their intranet. But pay is so one-dimensional. At Advice Inc., a problem that would hardly be mentioned at most companies — embezzlement — was undoubtedly the topic of rich discussions for weeks, at least until the employee's cast came off. Any employee theft probably went way, way — way — down.

When the great Roberto Goizueta was CEO of Coca-Cola he used to talk about this problem of setting examples and once observed, “Sometimes you must have an execution in the public square!” But of course he was speaking only figuratively. If he had just listened to his own words, Goizueta might have been an even better CEO.

Differentiation. This is one of Jack Welch's favorite concepts — the idea that managers should treat different employees very differently based on performance. Welch liked to differentiate with salary, bonus, and stock options, but now, in what must henceforth be known as the post-Provenzano management era, we can see that GE's great management thinker just wasn't thinking big enough.

This Times article is tantalizing and frustrating. In just a few sentences it opens a whole new world of management, yet much more surely remains to be told. We must all urge Provenzano to write a book explaining his complete managerial philosophy.

B. Read the following Chinese passage and then write an English summary of approximately 250 words that expresses its central ideas and main viewpoints (40 points, 50 minutes)

越是对原作体会深刻，越是欣赏原文的每秒，越觉得心长力，越觉得译文远远的传达不出原作的神韵。返工的次数愈来愈多，时间也花得愈来愈多，结果却总是不满意。……例如句子的转弯抹角太生硬，色彩单调，说理强而描绘弱，处处都和我性格的缺陷与偏差有关。自然，我并不因此灰心，照样“知其不可为而为之”，不过要心情愉快也很难了。工作有成绩才是最大的快乐：这一点你我都一样。

另外有一点是肯定的，就是西方人的思想方式同我们距离太大了。不做翻译工作的人恐怕不会体会到这么深切。他们刻画心理和描写感情的时候，有些曲折和细腻的地方，复杂繁琐，简直与我们格格不入。我们对人生琐事往往有许多是人为不值一提而省略，有许多只是罗列事实而不加分析的；如果要写情就用诗人的态度来写：西方作家却多半用科学家的态度，历史学家的态度（特别巴尔扎克），像解剖昆虫一半。译的人固然懂得了，也感觉到它的特色，妙处，可是要叫思想方式完全不一样的读者领会就难了。思想方式反映整个的人生

观，宇宙观，和几千年文化的发展，怎能一下子就能和另一民族的思想沟通呢？你很幸运，音乐不像语言的局限那么大，你还是用音符表达前人的音符，不是用另一种语言文字，另一种逻辑。（《博雷家书》）

2015 年翻译资格考试中级笔译试题详解（二）

Section 1: Vocabulary and Grammar (25 points)

This section consists of 3 parts. Read the directions for each part before answering the questions. The time for this section is 25 minutes.

Part 1 Vocabulary Selection

In this part, there are 20 incomplete sentences. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices respectively marked by letters A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as requires on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1 The explanation given by the manager yesterday was not at all _____ to us.

A. satisfy B. satisfied C. satisfactory D. satisfying

2 Part of the funds will be used to _____ that old library to its original splendor.

A. rest B. recover C. replace D. restore

3 This silk has gone right _____ and we have not sold a single piece of it for weeks.

A. out of fad B. out of pattern C. out of custom D. out of fashion

4 The new Personal Digital Assistance contained a large _____ of information about an individual life.

A. deal B. amount C. number D. account

5 Primitive superstitions that feed racism should be _____ through education.

A. ignored B. exalted C. eradicated D. canceled

6. _____ pollution control measures are expensive, many local governments hesitate to adopt them.

A. Although B. However C. Because D. Moreover

7. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of the body of a runner, _____ to the body.

A. the stress it is greater B. greater is the stress

C. greater stress is D. the greater the stress

8. Annie Jump Cannon, _____ discovered so many stars that she was called “the census taker of the sky.”

A. a leading astronomer, B. who, as a leading astronomer,

C. was a leading astronomer, D. a leading astronomer who

9. Kingdom of Wonders, _____ in 1995 in Fremont, Calif., became an industry legend for two toys: a talking bear and a ray-gun game.
A. find B. found C. founded D. founding
10. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event _____ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.
A. occurring B. to occur C. occurs D. occur
11. Only one-fifth of Americans saw oil as the chief reason that the U.S. made a war on Iraq, but 75 percent of the French and of the Russians believed _____.
A. to B. so C. go D. do
12. Sadly, while the academic industry thrives, the practice of translation continues to _____.
A. stack B. stage C. stagnate D. stamp
13. Your blunt treatment of disputes would put other people in a negative frame of _____, with the result that they would not be able to accept your proposal.
A. mind B. idea C. intention D. wish
14. If you are an energetic person with strong views as to the right way of doing things, you find yourself _____ under pressures.
A. variably B. invariably C. invaluablely D. invalidly
15. Uncle Vernon, quite unlike Harry Potter who looked nothing like the rest of the family, was large, very fat, and _____, with an enormous black mustache.
A. neck-less B. neck-lace C. reckless D. rack-less
16. Hometo _____ and gangsters, officials and laborers, refugees and artists, the city was, in its prime, a metropolis that exhibited all the hues of the human character.
A. magnates B. magnets C. machine D. magnitudes
17. His _____ behavior made everyone nervous. He was always rushing to open doors and perform other small tasks, apologizing unnecessarily for any inconvenience that he might have caused.
A. oblivious B. observant C. obsequious D. obsolescent
18. He was completely _____ by her tale of hardship.
A. taken away B. taken down C. taken in D. taken up
19. Americans who consider themselves _____ in the traditional sense do not usually hesitate to heap criticism in domestic matters over what they believe is oppressive or wasteful.
A. pedestrian B. penchant C. patriarch D. patriotic

20. As technological advances put more and more time between early school life and the young person's final access to specialized work, the stage of _____ becomes an even more marked and conscious period.

A. adolescence B. adjacency C. advantage D. adventure

2015 年 5 月 CATTI 二级笔译真题

汉译英

原文：

和平稳定是发展的前提和基础。上个世纪，人类经历了两次世界大战，生灵涂炭，经济社会发展遭受严重挫折。第二次世界大战结束以来，世界经济能够快速增长，主要得益于相对和平稳定的国际环境。

我们应该恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，充分发挥联合国及其安理会在维护和平、缔造和平、建设和平方面的核心作用。坚持通过对话和协商，以和平方式解决国际争端。

我们应该坚持国家不论大小、强弱、贫富都是国际社会平等一员，以民主、包容、合作、共赢的精神实现共同安全，做到一国内部的事情一国自主办、大家共同的事情大家商量办，坚定不移奉行多边主义和国际合作，推进国际关系民主化。

我们应该营造支持各国根据本国国情实现和平、稳定、繁荣的国际环境。应该本着求同存异的原则，尊重各国主权和选择发展道路和发展模式的权利，尊重文明多样性，在交流互鉴、取长补短中相得益彰、共同进步。

参考译文：

Peace and stability form the prerequisite and foundation for development. The two world wars in the last century caused mankind untold sufferings and world economic and social development severe setbacks. It is mainly due to the relatively peaceful and stable international environment that the world economy has been able to grow at a fast pace in the post-war era. The World Bank statistics show that none of the countries persistently under violent conflict has achieved the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To maintain world peace and stability so that the people can live a happy and prosperous life is the primary responsibility for governments and leaders of all countries.

We should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and bring into full play the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in peace keeping, peace making and peace building. We should seek peaceful settlement of international disputes through dialogue and consultation.

All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. We should work for common security in a spirit of democracy, inclusiveness, cooperation and win-win progress. Internal affairs of a country should be handled independently by the country itself and international affairs should be managed collectively through consultation by all. We should be committed to multilateralism and international cooperation, and promote democracy in international relations.

We should foster an international environment that supports efforts of countries to achieve peace, stability and prosperity in the light of their national circumstances. We should respect the sovereignty of all countries and their right to choose their development paths and models in keeping with the principle of seeking common ground while shelving differences. And we should respect the diversity of civilizations and pursue common progress through mutual learning and drawing on each other's strength.

2014 年 11 月 CATTI2 笔译实务真题-英译汉

Part 1 English to Chinese Translation

Passage 1

The region around this Belgian city is busily preparing to commemorate the 200th anniversary in 2015 of one of the major battles in European military history. But weaving a path through the preparations is proving almost as tricky as making one's way across the battlefield was back then, when the Duke of Wellington, as commander of an international alliance of forces, crushed Napoleon.

A rambling though dilapidated farmstead called Hougoumont, which was crucial to the battle's outcome, is being painstakingly restored as an educational center. Nearby, an underground visitor center is under construction, and roads and monuments throughout the rolling farmland where once the sides fought are being refurbished. More than 6,000 military buffs are expected to re-enact individual skirmishes.

While the battle ended two centuries ago, however, hard feelings have endured. Memories are long here, and not everyone here shares Britain's enthusiasm for celebrating Napoleon's defeat.

Every year, in districts of Wallonia, the French-speaking part of Belgium, there are fetes to honor Napoleon, according to Count Georges Jacobs de Hagen, a prominent Belgian industrialist and chairman of a committee responsible for restoring Hougoumont. "Napoleon, for these people, was very popular," Mr. Jacobs, 73, said over coffee. "That is why, still today, there are some enemies of the project."

Belgium, of course, did not exist in 1815. Its Dutch-speaking regions were part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, while the French-speaking portion had been incorporated into the French Empire. Among French speakers, Mr. Jacobs said, Napoleon had a “huge influence — the administration, the Code Napoléon,” or reform of the legal system. While Dutch-speaking Belgians fought under Wellington, French speakers fought with Napoleon.

That distaste on the part of modern-day French speakers crystallized in resistance to a British proposal that, as part of the restoration of Hougomont, a memorial be raised to the British soldiers who died defending its narrow North Gate at a critical moment on June 18, 1815, when Wellington carried the day. “Every discussion in the committee was filled with high sensitivity,” Mr. Jacobs recalled. “I said, ‘This is a condition for the help of the British,’ so the North Gate won the battle, and we got the monument.”

If Belgium was reluctant to get involved, France was at first totally uninterested. “They told us, ‘We don’t want to take part in this British triumphalism,’ ” said Countess Nathalie, a writer and publicist who is president of a committee representing four townships that own the land where the battle raged.

Part 2

Bayer cares about the bees. Or at least that’s what they tell you at the company’s Bee Care Center on its sprawling campus here between Düsseldorf and Cologne. Outside the cozy two-story building that houses the center is a whimsical yellow sculpture of a bee. Inside, the same image is fashioned into paper clips, or printed on napkins and mugs.

“Bayer is strictly committed to bee health,” said Gillian Mansfield, an official specializing in strategic messaging at the company’s Bayer CropScience division. She was sitting at the center’s semicircular coffee bar, which has a formidable espresso maker and, if you ask, homegrown Bayer honey. On the surrounding walls, bee fun facts are written in English, like “A bee can fly at roughly 16 miles an hour” or, it takes “nectar from some two million flowers in order to produce a pound of honey.” Next year, Bayer will open another Bee Care Center in Raleigh, N.C., and has not ruled out more in other parts of the world.

Bayer is one of the major producers of a type of pesticide that the European Union has linked to the large-scale die-offs of honey bee populations in North America and Western Europe. They are known as neonicotinoids, a relatively new nicotine-derived class of pesticide. The pesticide was banned this year for use on many flowering crops in Europe that attract honey bees.

Bayer and two competitors, Syngenta and BASF, have disagreed vociferously with the ban, and are fighting in the European courts to overturn it

Hans Muilerman, a chemicals expert at Pesticide Action Network Europe, an environmental group, accused Bayer of doing “almost anything that helps their products remaining on the market. Massive lobbying, hiring P.R. firms to frame and spin, inviting commissioners to show their plants and their sustainability.” “Since they learned people care about bees, they are happy to start the

type of actions you mention, ‘bee care centers’ and such,” he said.

“The varroa is the biggest threat we have” said Manuel Tritschler, 28, a third-generation beekeeper who works for Bayer. “It’s very easy see to them, the mites, on the bees,” he said, holding a test tube with dead mites suspended in liquid. “They suck the bee blood, from the adults and from the larvae, and in this way they transport a lot of different pathogens, virus, bacteria, fungus to the bees,” he said.

Conveniently, Bayer markets products to kill the mites too — one is called CheckMite — and Mr. Tritschler’s work at the center included helping design a “gate” to affix to hives that coats bees with such chemical compounds.

There is no disputing that varroa mites are a problem, but Mr. Muilerman said they could not be seen as the only threat.

The varroa mite “cannot explain the massive die-off on its own,” he said. “We think the bee die-off is a result of exposure to multiple stressors.”

汉译英

Passage1

矿产资源是地壳和地表经地质作用形成的自然富集体,在当今经济技术条件下具有开发利用价值的,呈固态、液态和气态产出的自然资源。中国是为数不多的拥有丰富和结构完整的矿产资源国家之一。

中国现已发现 171 种矿产资源,查明资源储量的有 158 种,矿产地近 18000 处,其中大中型矿产地 7000 余处。目前,中国 92%以上的一次能源、80%的工业原材料、70%以上的农业生产资料来自于矿产资源。中国资源总量全球第三,可是人均全球第 53,只有全球人均量的 58%。

矿产资源是自然资源的重要组成部分,是人类生存和社会发展的重要物质基础。矿产资源远景评价和战略性矿产勘查,为全面建设小康社会提供资源基础保障。矿产资源为全面建设小康社会提供资源基础保障。

Passage2

我们将深入实施区域发展总体战略,加快中西部地区开发开放。地区差别和不平衡发展是中国一大问题,中西部地区地域辽阔、资源丰富、潜力巨大,是中国重要的 战略发展空间、回旋余地和新的经济增长点。实施西部大开发战略 10 多年取得了显著成绩。我们将以更大的力度推进中西部特别是西部开发开放,搞好规划布局,完善政策措施,加快大通道建设,大力发展优势特色产业,推进绿色、循环、低碳发展,把资源优势转化为经济优势,支持东部地区部分产业有序向中西部地区转移,统筹东中西、协调南北方,积极稳妥推进城镇化,

发挥城镇化对扩内需、促发展、惠民生的潜力作用。可以相信，随着新一轮西部开发开放向纵深推进，中国经济将会增添强大活力，也可以逐步解决不平衡不协调不可持续问题。

2014 年 5 月 CATTI 三级笔译实务(英译汉)

A Melting Greenland Weighs Perils Against Potential

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL October 08, 2012

NARSAQ, Greenland — As icebergs in the Kayak Harbor pop and hiss while melting away, this remote Arctic town and its culture are also disappearing in a changing climate.

Narsaq's largest employer, a shrimp factory, closed a few years ago after the crustaceans fled north to cooler water. Where once there were eight commercial fishing vessels, there is now one.

As a result, the population here, one of southern Greenland's major towns, has been halved to 1,500 in just a decade. Suicides are up.

Andrew Testa for The New York Times

"Fishing is the heart of this town," said Hans Kaspersen, 63, a fisherman. "Lots of people have lost their livelihoods."

But even as warming temperatures are upending traditional Greenlandic life, they are also offering up intriguing new opportunities for this state of 57,000 perhaps nowhere more so than here in Narsaq.

Vast new deposits of minerals and gems are being discovered as Greenland's massive ice cap recedes, forming the basis of a potentially lucrative mining industry.

One of the world's largest deposits of rare earth metals — essential for manufacturing cellphones, wind turbines and electric cars — sits just outside Narsaq.

This could be momentous for Greenland, which has long relied on half a billion dollars a year in welfare payments from Denmark, its parent state. Mining profits could help Greenland become economically self sufficient and render it the first sovereign nation created by global warming.

"One of our goals is to obtain independence," said Vittus Qujaukitsoq, a prominent labor union leader.

But the rapid transition from a society of individual fishermen and hunters to an economy supported by corporate mining raises difficult questions. How would Greenland's insular settlements tolerate an influx of thousands of Polish or

construction workers, as has been proposed? Will mining despoil a natural environment essential to Greenland's national identity — the whales and seals, the silent icy fjords, and mythic polar bears? Can fishermen reinvent themselves as miners?

"I think mining will be the future, but this is a difficult phase," said Jens B. Frederiksen, Greenland's housing and infrastructure minister and a deputy premier. "It's a plan that not everyone wants. It's about traditions, the freedom of a boat, family professions."

The Arctic is warming even faster than other parts of the planet, and the rapidly melting ice is causing alarm among scientists about sea-level rise. In northeastern Greenland, average yearly temperature have risen 4.5 degrees in the past 15 years, and scientists predict the area could warm by 14 to 21 degrees by the end of the century.

Already, winter pack ice that covers the fjords is no longer stable enough for dog sledding and snowmobile traffic in many areas. Winter fishing, essential to feeding families, is becoming hazardous or impossible.

It has long been known that Greenland sat upon vast mineral lodes, and the Danish government has mapped them intermittently for decades. Niels Bohr, Denmark's Nobel Prize-winning nuclear physicist and a member of the Manhattan Project, visited Narsaq in 1957 because of its uranium deposits.

But previous attempts at mining mostly failed, proving too expensive in the inclement conditions. Now, warming has altered the equation.

Greenland's Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum, charged with managing the boom, currently has 150 active licenses for mineral exploration, up from 20 a decade ago. Altogether, companies spent \$100 million exploring Greenland's deposits last year, and several are applying for licenses to begin construction on new mines, bearing gold, iron and zinc and rare earths. There are also foreign companies exploring for offshore oil.

"For me, I wouldn't mind if the whole ice cap disappears," said Ole Christiansen, the chief executive of NunamMinerals, Greenland's largest homegrown mining company, as he picked his way along a proposed gold mining site up the fjord from Nuuk, Greenland's capital. "As it melts, we're seeing new places with very attractive geology."

The Black Angel lead and zinc mine, which closed in 1990, is applying to reopen this year, said Jorgen T. Hammeken-Holm, who oversees licensing at the country's mining bureau, "because the ice is in retreat and you're getting much

The Greenlandic government hopes that mining will provide new revenue. In granting Greenland home rule in 2009, Denmark froze its annual subsidy, which is scheduled to be decreased further in the coming years.

Here in Narsaq, a collection of brightly painted homes bordered by spectacular fjords, two foreign companies are applying to the government for permission to mine.

“This is huge; we could be mining this for the next 100 years,” said Eric Sondergaard, a geologist with the Australian-owned company Greenland Minerals and Energy, who was on the outskirts of Narsaq one day recently, picking at rocks on a moon-like plateau rich with an estimated 10.5 million tons of rare earth ore.

That proximity promises employment, and the company is already schooling some young men in drilling and in English, the international language of mine operations. It plans to build a processing plant, a new port and more roads. (Greenland currently has none outside of settled areas.) Narsaq’s tiny airport, previously threatened with closure from lack of traffic, could be expanded. A local landlord is contemplating converting an abandoned apartment block into a hotel.

“There will be a lot of people coming from outside and that will be a big challenge since Greenlandic culture has been isolated,” said Jasper Schroder, a student home in Narsaq from university in Denmark.

Still, he supports the mine and hopes it will provide jobs and stem the rash of suicides, particularly among his peers; Greenland has one of the highest suicide rates in the world. “People in this culture don’t want to be a burden to their families if they can’t contribute,” he said.

But not all are convinced of the benefits of mining. “Of course the mine will help the local economy and will help Greenland, but I’m not so sure if it will be good for us,” said Dorothea Rodgaard, who runs a local guesthouse. “We are worried about the loss of nature.”

ELISABETH ROSENTHAL 报道 2012 年 10 月 08 日

格陵兰岛纳萨克——随着皮艇港(Kayak Harbor) 的冰山在融化过程中发出嘶嘶的响声，这座偏远的北极小镇和它的文化，也正在随着气候变化而消失。

纳萨克最大的用工企业，一家虾厂，几年前倒闭了，原因是虾蟹都逃往了北方更寒冷的水域。这里曾一度有八艘商业捕鱼船，现在只剩一艘了。

作为格陵兰岛南部主要城镇之一，纳萨克的人口在短短十年中降至 1000 人，减少了一半。自杀率也出现上升。

格陵兰岛的一个渔民驾船驶过正在融化的冰山。

“捕鱼是这个小镇的核心。”今年 63 岁的渔民汉斯·卡斯佩森(Hans Kaspersen) 说，“很多人失去了生计。”

尽管逐渐升高的气温正在颠覆着格陵兰人传统的生活方式，但是气温升高也为这个只有 5.7 万人的国家提供了有趣的新机遇，这种机遇在纳萨克可能最为明显。

随着格陵兰岛广袤的冰盖逐渐消融，人们发现了储量丰富的新矿产和宝石，这为潜在利润巨大的采矿业奠定了基础。

全球最大的稀土金属矿藏就坐落在纳萨克城外不远处，稀土金属在生产手机、风力涡轮机和电动汽车时必不可少。

对格陵兰岛而言，这可能具有重大意义。很长时间以来，格陵兰岛一直依赖其母国丹麦每年拨付的 5 亿美元资金支持维持运行。采矿利润可能会帮助格陵兰岛实现经济上的自给自足，成为第一个因全球变暖而成立的主权国家。

知名工会领袖维图斯·奎奥基茨克(Vittus Qujaukitsoq) 说，“我们的目标之一是取得独立。”

然而，把一个由个体渔民和猎人组成的社会，迅速转变为由企业采矿支撑的经济体，也引发了一些难题。比如，格陵兰岛上与世隔绝的定居点，如何承受计划招徕的数千名波兰或中国建筑工人？采矿是否会破坏格陵兰岛的国家形象（鲸、海豹、寂静的冰川海湾，以及神秘的北极熊）所不可或缺的自然环境？渔民们能够把自身重塑成矿工吗？

“我认为采矿就是我们的未来，但现在是一个艰难的阶段。”格陵兰住房与基础设施部长、副总理延斯·B·弗雷德利克森(Jens B. Frederiksen) 说，“这并不是一个所有人都赞成的计划，它会涉及传统、驾船的自由，以及代代相传的职业。”

北极变暖的速度比地球上其他任何地方都快，而迅速融化的冰川引起了科学家对海平面上升的警觉。过去 15 年中，格陵兰岛东北部的年均气温上升了 4.5 度。而科学家预测，到本世纪末，该地区气温会升高 14 至 21 度。

在很多地区，冬季覆盖在峡湾里的浮冰已经不够稳固，狗拉雪橇和摩托雪橇都无法通行。冬季捕鱼是为很多家庭提供食物的重要手段，但现在却变得很危险，甚至不可能了。

格陵兰岛地下蕴藏着巨大的矿藏这一点久为人知。几十年来，丹麦政府已经断断续续地绘制了这些矿藏的分布图。参与过曼哈顿计划(Manhattan Project) 的丹麦核物理学家、诺贝尔奖得主尼尔斯·玻尔(Niels Bohr) 曾在 1957 年造访纳萨克，原因是这里有铀矿藏。

然而，之前的开采尝试几乎都失败了，事实证明在严酷的环境下采矿，成本过于高昂。如今，气候变暖让这个等式发生了变化。

负责对开发热潮进行管理的格陵兰矿产与石油管理局(Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum) 目前发放的有效的矿产勘探许可证有 150 份，而十年前仅为 20 份。去年，各企业总计投入了 1 亿美元用于勘探格陵兰岛的矿藏。有几家公司正在申请在新矿藏进行建设的许可证。这些新矿蕴藏着金、铁、锌和稀土。也有一些外国公司在勘探近海石油。

”格陵兰岛最大的本土矿业公司 NunamMinerals

首席执行官奥勒·克里斯蒂安森(Ole Christiansen) 说。他正从格陵兰岛首都努克沿着峡湾前往一处提议的金矿开采地。“随着冰盖的融化,我们看到了地貌特征更引人入胜的新地方。”在格陵兰矿务局负责许可证发放的官员约尔延·T·哈梅肯-霍尔姆(Jorgen T. Hammeken-Holm) 表示,1990 年关停的黑天使(Black Angel) 铅锌矿,正在申请今年重新开矿。她说,“因为冰川正在消退,可供勘探的地方越来越多了。”

格陵兰政府希望采矿能带来新的收入。2009 年,丹麦允许格陵兰实行地方自治,并将冻结给格陵兰岛拨付的年度补贴。根据安排,补贴金额会在接下来的几年里进一步减少。

在纳萨克当地,一片房屋涂着明亮的颜色,不远处就是壮观的峡湾。两家外国公司正在向政府申请采矿许可。

澳大利亚所有的格陵兰矿产和能源公司(Greenland Minerals and Energy) 的地质学家埃里克·森诺高(Eric Sondergaard) 前不久说,“这儿储藏丰富,我们可能未来 100 年都会在这里采矿。”当时,他正在纳萨克郊外一个月亮型的高原上反复检查岩石。据估计,这个高原蕴藏着 1050 万吨稀土矿石。

由于临近矿藏,采矿业在这里提供了就业机会。这家公司已经开始教一些年轻人钻孔和英语了。英语是采矿作业使用的国际语言。公司计划修建一座加工厂和一座新港口,还打算多修些公路。(目前,在格陵兰岛上的定居点以外还没有公路。)纳萨克那个小机场过去因为旅客太少,差一点被关闭,但现在可能还会扩建。当地的一名房东正盘算着把一处闲置的公寓楼改造成旅馆。

在丹麦一所大学就读的大学生雅斯佩尔·施罗德(Jasper Schroder) 家在纳萨克,他说,“会有很多外国人来,因为格陵兰岛的文化一直都很孤立,这会是一个很大的挑战。”

但他还是支持采矿,并且希望采矿业能提供工作机会,遏止草率的自杀事件,尤其是他的同龄人的自杀。格陵兰是全世界自杀率最高的地方之一。他说,“生活在这种文化中的人,如果不能为家庭做出贡献,就不想成为家人的负担。”

然而,不是所有人都相信采矿会带来好处。在本地经营着一家家庭旅馆的多罗特娅·罗德高(Dorothea Rodgaard) 说,“当然,采矿会有助于本地的经济,也有助于格陵兰,但它是否对我们有利,我就不是那么确定了。我们担心自然环境的损失。”

2013 年 5 月 CATTI 二级笔译真题

Translate the following two passages into Chinese.

Passage 1

For more than a decade, archaeologists and historians have been studying the contents of a ninth-century Arab dhow that was discovered by sea-cucumber divers who found the wreck had no idea that it eventually would be considered

one of the most important maritime discoveries of the late 20th century.

The dhow was carrying a rich cargo — 60,000 ceramic pieces and an array of gold and silver works — and its discovery has confirmed how significant trade was along a maritime silk road between Tang Dynasty China and Abbasid Iraq. It has also revealed how China was mass-producing trade goods even then and customizing them to suit the tastes of clients in West Asia.

“Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds” at the new, lotus-shaped Art Science Museum designed by Moshe Safdie presents items from the Belitung wreck. Curated by the Asian Civilizations Museum here in Singapore and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in Washington, the show is expected to travel to museums around the world over the next five to six years.

“This exhibition tells us a story about an extraordinary moment in globalization,” said Julian Raby, Director of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. “It brings to life the tale of Sinbad sailing to China to make his fortune. It shows us that the world in the ninth century was not as fragmented as we assumed. There were two great export powers: the Tang in the East and Abbasid based in Baghdad.”

Until the Belitung find, historians had thought that Tang China traded primarily through the land routes of Central Asia, mainly on the Silk Road. Ancient records told of Persian fleets sailing the Southeast Asian seas, but no wrecks had been found, until the Belitung dhow. Its cargo confirmed that a huge volume of trade was taking place along a maritime route, said Heidi Tan, a curator at the Asian Civilizations Museum and a curator of the exhibition.

Mr. Raby said: “The size of the find gives us a sense of two things: a sense of China as a country already producing things on an industrialized scale and also a China that is no longer producing ceramics to bury.” He was referring to the production of burial pottery like camels and horses, which was banned in the late eighth century. “Instead, kilns looked for other markets and they started producing tableware and they built an export market.”

Passage 2

Madeira is more than 500 kilometers from the African coast and is officially one of the “outermost regions” of the European Union. Despite that far-flung status, Madeira catapulted into the center of the Union’s agricultural and environmental affairs last year when Portugal asked the European Commission for permission to impose an unprecedented ban on growing biotech crops there.

Last week, the commission quietly let the deadline pass for opposing Portugal’s request, allowing Madeira, which is one of Portugal’s autonomous regions, to become the first E.U. territory to get formal permission from Brussels to remain entirely free of genetically modified organisms. Madeira now will probably go ahead and implement the ban, a spokeswoman for the Portuguese government said Friday.

Individual European countries and regions have banned certain genetically modified crops before. Many consumers and farmers in countries like Austria, France and Italy regard the crops as potentially dangerous and likely to contaminate organically produced food. But the case of Madeira represents a significant landmark, because it is the first time the commission, which runs the day-to-day affairs of the European Union, has permitted a country to impose such a sweeping and definitive rejection of the technology.

its forest of subtropical laurel trees. Such forests, known as laurisilva, were once widespread on the European mainland but were wiped out thousands of years ago during an earlier period of climate change. That has left Madeira with “much the largest extent of laurel forest surviving in the world, with a unique suite of plants and animals,” according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which named the Madeiran laurisilva a World Heritage Site in 1999. The forest also is a growing attraction for tourists, who make up a significant portion of Madeira’s earnings.

In seeking to ban biotechnology on Madeira, the Portuguese government told the commission that it would be impossible to separate crops containing genetically engineered material from other plant life. The “risk to nature presented by the deliberate release of GMOs is so dangerous and poses such a threat to the environmental and ecological health of Madeira, that it is not worthwhile risking their use, either directly in the agricultural sector or even on an experimental basis,” the Portuguese told the commission.

Section 2 Chinese-English Translation (50 points)

Translate the following two passages into English.

Passage 1

稀土是不可再生的重要自然资源，在新能源、新材料、节能环保、航空航天及电子信息等领域的应用日益广泛。

我国的稀土储量全球第一。稀土的战略经济地位对于中国的重要性，相当于石油之于中东。2011 年中国稀土储量为 3600 万吨，占全球储量的 36%，但是产量却高达 12 万吨，占当年全球产量的 97%。

由于稀土开采的高污染性和资源稀缺性，一些发达国家甚至关闭本国的稀土矿井，直接从我国进口稀土。而我国，因生产管理混乱、乱开滥采等问题，稀土的大规模开采并没有获得应有的收益，相反还带来了极大的环境破坏和资源浪费。在一些非法开采地区，稀土资源开采回收率仅达 20% 左右。

我国稀土为全球做出了巨大贡献，同时我们也付出了沉重代价。为保护资源和环境，我国目前大力整治稀土行业并实行限制稀土出口的政策是十分必要的。

Passage 2

中国特色社会主义法律体系的形成，总体上解决了有法可依的问题。在这种情况下，有法必依、执法必严、违法必究的问题就显得更突出、更紧迫。这也是广大人民群众和社会各方面普遍关注的问题。因此，我们要采取以下措施，切实保障宪法和法律的有效实施。

一要维护宪法和法律的权威和尊严。一切国家机关、武装力量、各政党、各社会团体以及各企事业单位都必须遵守宪法和法律，任何组织或者个人都不得有超越宪法和法律的特权。

二要坚持依法行政和公正司法。国家行政机关要严格按照法定权限和程序办事，加快建设法治政府。国家审判机关、检察机关要依法独立公正行使审判权、检察权，维护社会公平正义。

三要增强全社会的法律意识和法治观念。让各级领导干部和国家机关工作人员带头遵守宪法和法律，善于运用法律解决现实生活中的实际问题。让广大人民群众懂得依法按程序表达利益诉求、解决矛盾纠纷，用法律武器维护自身的合法权益。

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