

2002年全国翻译证书考试中级笔译试题（上）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/131/2021_2022_2002_E5_B9_B4_E5_85_A8_c95_131667.htm Part 1 Translation from English into Chinese 2 hours Read the following two passages. Translate them into Chinese. Write your answers on this paper. You may use the additional paper for any rough work but you must copy your answers onto this paper. Passage 1 The Atlantic Alliance Needs Tending The U.S. and Europe. These days, they bicker almost like a couple whose long marriage is in danger of unravelling. The litany of misunderstandings and mutual resentment seems to be growing. From the death penalty to steel tariffs, from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to military spending, there is an abyss between American and European positions on innumerable issues. Each side feels the other isn't shouldering enough of the burdens facing both. The Europeans see an unbending posture, from the Bush Administration's protecting inefficient U.S. steel companies to its threats to take out Iraq's Saddam Hussein alone, if necessary. U.S. policymakers, for their part, are losing patience with Europeans' inability to get serious about defence spending. The war in Afghanistan has brought home the reality that much of Europe has fallen behind in military technology. And Washington is annoyed at Europe's feckless attempts at economic reforms. As a result, Europe couldn't play the role of economic locomotive to help pull the U.S. out of its downturn in 2001. This year, Europe is set to grow less than the U.S. once again. Relationships in trouble can be fixed, and this one had

better be. In a world increasingly fraught with danger, European leaders must commit themselves to bigger military budgets or risk being marginalised by the U.S. military machine. The \$ 45.1 billion hike in military spending the Bush Administration is pushing for next year is \$12.1 billion more than the entire defence budget of France. The U.S. could help by opening up more of its vast military market to European partners. And Washington should realise that in many global challenges a smart multilateral approach can be much more effective than unilateralism. A world in which the U.S. and Europe go off on their own, in which the Atlantic alliance is reduced to mere lip service to ideals long since abandoned, is a frightening one.

Passage 2

New Technologies

Some new technologies are frightening from the start, and the need to establish political controls over their development and use is obvious to all. When the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in the summer of 1945, not one of the witnesses to this event failed to understand that a terrible new potential for destruction had been created. Nuclear weapons were thus from the very beginning ringed with political controls: Individuals could not freely develop nuclear technology on their own or traffic in the parts necessary to create atomic bombs, and in time, nations that became signatories to the 1968 nonproliferation treaty agreed to control international trade in nuclear technology. Other new technologies appear to be much more benign, and are consequently subject to little or no regulation. Personal computers and the Internet, for example, promised to create wealth, increase access to information, and foster community

among their users. People have had to look hard for downsides to the information revolution. What they have found to date are issues like the so-called “ digital divide ” (i.e., inequality of access to information technology) and threats to privacy, neither of which qualify as earth-shaking matters of justice or morality. Despite occasional efforts on the part of the world ’ s more statist societies to try to control the use of information technology, it has blossomed in recent years. Biotechnology falls somewhere between these extremes. Transgenic crops and human genetic engineering make people far more uneasy than do personal computers or the Internet. But biotechnology also promises important benefits for human health and well-being. When presented with an advance like the ability to cure diabetes, it is hard for people to articulate reasons why their unease with the technology should stand in the way of progress. It is easiest to object to a new biotechnology if its development leads to a botched clinical trial or to a deadly allergic reaction to a genetically modified food. But the real threat of biotechnology lies in the possibilities of human cloning, “ designer babies ” eugenic selection for intelligence, sex, and personality and eventually, the end of the human species as such.

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