

职场双语：企业家，别忘了孩子 口译笔译考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/583/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E5_9C_BA_E5_8F_8C_E8_c96_583479.htm 身为富有企业家的孩子，肯定是件祸福参半的事情。在这样一种充满特权和期待的温室环境中成长，不会是一种轻松的经历。 I spend most of my time working with entrepreneurs, and I really believe that they are not the same as other people. They have an ambition, a competitive urge and a lust to take risks that is way beyond the norm. 我大部分时间都在与企业家打 I recall meeting Rupert Murdoch, Jimmy Goldsmith and Richard Branson on separate occasions in my late teens and wondering what they were like as businessmen and, even more, as fathers. Exciting, no doubt - but how much were they actually there? And what did they expect from their children? 记得十八、九岁的时候，我曾在不同场合见到过鲁珀特#8226.戈德史密斯(Jimmy Goldsmith)及李察#8226.布莱信(Richard Branson)。当时我很想知道，他们是怎样的生意人，更想知道，他们是什么样的父亲。无疑，这是令人兴奋的但他们有多少时间是真正在陪孩子呢？他们对自己的孩子又抱有何种期望呢？英译汉知多少？ The pressure on the offspring of very rich, self-made people to achieve must be intense. Inevitably, the second generation tend to find their parents a tough act to follow. Most tycoons like the idea of their children running their empires when they are dead. I suppose part of it is a subconscious desire for immortality. Often such hopes are doomed. Perhaps an heir or heiress feels that their father or mother paid too high a price for

success. perhaps they want to strike out on their own, to demonstrate independence. or perhaps the business was always destined to fade, and the inheritor can sense that they will be unable to match their parents glories. 作为白手起家的超级富豪的下一代，他们肯定承受着巨大的成功压力。不可避免的是，第二代人往往发现自己难以效仿父辈的榜样。多数企业大亨希望，在自己去世后，由子女接管他们的帝国；我猜想这在一定程度上是出于对永生的潜意识渴望。这种希望常常以破灭告终。究其缘由，或许是继承人觉得自己的父母为成功付出了太大的代价；或许是他们希望自谋前程，以表明自己的独立；抑或也是因为商业帝国注定有败落的一天，而继承人能感觉到，自己将无力续写父辈创下的辉煌。 In any event, family companies in the 21st century rarely make a smooth transition from their founders grasp. More often than not they are sold, for fear that no one can match the original boss. Of course, that too can induce bitterness: I know of two entrepreneurs who feel that they were swindled out of their birthright by cowardly relatives and slippery lawyers, who sold the family firm. 不管是出于哪种原因，21世纪的家族企业很少能从创始人手中顺利交接给下一代。由于担心无人能比肩第一任老板，此类企业往往被出售。当然，怨恨也可能由此而生：我认识两位企业家，他们觉得卖掉公司的懦弱亲戚和狡猾律师骗取了他们生来拥有的权利。 = = 问：越南于5月7日又向大陆架界限委员会单独提交了南海“外大陆架划界案”，请问中方对此有何评论？ Q: On May 7, Vietnam presented another submission to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond

200 nautical miles from the baselines in South China Sea. How does China comment? 答：中国对包括西沙群岛和南沙群岛在内的南海诸岛及其附近海域拥有无可争辩的主权，对相关海域的海床和底土拥有主权权利和管辖权。越方提交的所谓“外大陆架划界案”，严重侵犯了中国的主权、主权权利和管辖权，是非法的、无效的。中国常驻联合国代表团已按照《联合国海洋法公约》和《大陆架界限委员会会议事规则》的相关规定，就上述“划界案”向联合国秘书长提交照会，阐明了中国政府的严正立场，郑重要求委员会不审议上述“划界案”。

A: China has indisputable sovereignty over the South China Sea Islands, including Xisha and Nansha Islands, and their adjacent waters, as well as sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the seabed and subsoil under the relevant waters. Vietnams submission of "the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines" is a gross infringement upon Chinas sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction, thus illegal and invalid. Chinas Permanent Mission to the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, has already presented a note to the United Nations Secretary-General, stating the solemn position of the Chinese Government and solemnly urging the Commission not to consider Vietnams submission.

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