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百考试题#0000ff>口译笔译站为您2011年上半年的考试做足准备，冲刺高分！点击查看：#0000ff>2011年中级实战口译汇总

女士们，先生们，我很高兴来到美丽的德国城市汉诺威，参加著名的汉诺威工业博览会，并就能源市场开放和中德能源合作问题发表演讲。首先，我代表中国政府有关部门，对邀请我参加今天的论坛表示衷心的感谢！

Ladies and Gentlemen, Im delighted to be here in the beautiful city of Hanover, to attend the prestigious Hanover Industrial Exhibitino, and to speak on the opening of the energy market as well as on cooperation between China and Germany in the area of energy. Firstly, on behalf of the Economic and Trade Commission of China, Id like to thank you for inviting me to this forum.

改革开放20多年来，中国经济持续快速增长，国内生产总值以年均9.5%的速度递增，进出口贸易额增长了12.4倍。2001年，面对世界经济和贸易增长大幅下滑的严峻局面，我国坚持扩大内需的方针，实施积极的财政政策和稳健的货币政策，继续深化改革，调整结构，成绩显著。

After 20 years of reform and opening up to outside world, the Chinese economy is continuing to grow at a fast pace. Our GDP growth averages 9.5% per year. Imports and Exports have grown by 12.4 times. In 2001, the world economy and trade growth suffered severe setbacks. But domestic demand continued to grow in China. We adopted a pro-active fiscal policy anda prudent monetary policy. We pressed on with reforms and restructuring and achieved excellent

results. 国内生产总值比2000年增长了7.3%，外贸进出口总额突破5000亿美元，增长7.5%。今年一季度，我国工业增加值完成6494亿元，同比增长10.9%，为实现今年国内生产总值增长7%左右的预期目标奠定了基础。 Our GDP grew by 7.3% compared with 2000. Imports and exports broke through 500 billion US dollars barrier, an increase of 7.5%. In the first quarter of this year, our industrial added value reached 649.4 billion yuan, a year on year increase of 10.9%. It has paved the way for achieving the planned GDP growth of 7%. 能源是国民经济和社会发展的基础和保证。中国是世界上最大的能源生产国和消费国之一。为缓解经济快速增长和能源供给之间的矛盾，多年来，中国政府在能源投资、开发利用、价格、信贷等方面制定了一系列鼓励政策。 Energy is an important basis as well as safeguard for economic and social development. China is one of the largest energy products and consumers in the world. In order to ease the pressure of economic growth on energy supply, the Chinese government, over the years, has formulated a series of encouraging policies in energy investment, energy development and application, in pricing, and in the credit system. 经过长期不懈的努力，到20世纪90年代末，中国能源供需的总体形势发生了重大变化，能源总量短缺的局面基本结束。到2000年，全国能源生产总量达到10.9亿吨标准煤。 After continuous efforts, towards the end of the 1990s, there was a significant shift in Chinas energy supply and demand. We said goodbye to overall energy shortages. In 2000, the national energy output reached 1.09 billion tonnes of standard coal units. 主要能源煤炭、原油产量和发电量分别居世界第二

位、第五位和第二位，能源产业成为拉动和保证中国经济增长的重要力量。在能源生产总量持续快速增长的同时，我国积极推进经济结构调整，加大技术开发力度，加强资源节约与综合利用，单位能耗不断下降。 Of the main sources of energy, our coal output number two in the world, our crude oil is number five and our electricity number two. The energy industry has become an important driving force in the Chinese economy. Whilst energy output continues to grow at a fast pace, China presses forward with economic restructuring. We are increasing our efforts in technical development. We are working arder to save our resources and to increase integrated appilcations. Our energy consumption per unit continues to fall. 相关推荐：#0000ff>中级口译英译汉模拟题汇总 #0000ff>中高级口译常用谚语汇总， #0000ff>口译常用句型200例 #0000ff>2010年中级口译笔译考试1000句经典口语汇总 编辑推荐：#0000ff>2010年下半年口译笔译考试成绩查询 #0000ff>2010年下半年翻译资格（水平）考试试题及答案首发 #0000ff>2011年二、三级翻译专业资格(水平)考试时间安排 #0000ff>2011年二、三级翻译专业资格(水平)考试考试报名时时间通知 更多相关信息：#0000ff>口译笔译考后交流空间， #0000ff>口译笔译考试辅导！ 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)