

高级笔译,中级笔译,初级笔译,二、三级笔译,2010年口译笔译考后真题,成绩查询 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式 , 建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/646/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E9\\_AB\\_98\\_E7\\_BA\\_A7\\_E7\\_AC\\_94\\_E8\\_c95\\_646242.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022__E9_AB_98_E7_BA_A7_E7_AC_94_E8_c95_646242.htm) 2010年高级翻译英译中：Chinese Economic Overcapacity。百考试题#0000ff>口译笔译站为您2011年翻译资格考试保驾护航。 President Obama 's recent trip to China reflects a symbiotic relationship at the heart of the global economy: China uses American spending power to enlarge its private sector, while America uses Chinese lending power to expand its public sector. Yet this arrangement may unravel in a dangerous way, and if it does, the most likely culprit will be Chinese economic overcapacity. 从美国总统奥巴马最近的中国行中，可以看出一种对全球经济至关重要的共生关系：一方面，中国利用美国的消费能力，扩大自身私有部门，另一方面，美国利用中国的借贷能力，扩大自身公共部门。然而，这种关系也许会破裂，从而造成危险，若真是如此，中国的产能过剩就是嫌疑最大的罪魁祸首。 Several hundred million Chinese peasants have moved from the countryside to the cities over the last 30 years, in one of the largest, most rapid migrations in history. To help make this work, the Chinese government has subsidized its exporters by pegging the renminbi at an unnaturally low rate to the dollar. This has supported relatively high-paying export jobs. additional subsidies have included direct credit allocation and preferential treatment for coastal enterprises. 在过去三十多年以来，多达几百万的中国农民从农村迁入了城市，这是历史上规

模最大，速度最快的一次移民潮。为了鼓励这一趋势，中国政府人为压低人民币兑美元汇率，以支持其出口商，从而也支持了出口业创造工资较高的工作岗位。中国政府还实行了额外补贴政策：向沿海企业直接分配信用配额，使其享受特殊待遇。 These aren't the recommended policies you would find in a basic economics text, but it's hard to argue with success. Most important, it has given many more Chinese a stake in the future of their society. Those same subsidies, however, have spurred excess capacity and created a dangerous political dynamic in which these investments have to be propped up at all cost. 在基本的经济学教材中，找不到这样的政策建议，但这些政策行之有效，让人难以反驳。最重要的是，正是因为有了这些政策，更多的中国人才会觉得中国社会的未来同自己休戚相关。然而，也正是这些补贴政策，助长了产能过剩，从而在政府内形成了一种危险的动力，即不惜一切代价支持投资。 China has been building factories and production capacity in virtually every sector of its economy, but it's not clear that the latest round of investments will be profitable anytime soon. Automobiles, steel, semiconductors, cement, aluminum and real estate all show signs of too much capacity. In Shanghai, the central business district appears to have high vacancy rates, yet building continues. 在中国，几乎是各行各业，都在兴建厂房、扩张产能，然而，最近一轮的投资在短期内是否有利可赚，这还未见分晓。在汽车，钢铁，半导体，水泥，铝，房地产等行业，都存在产能过剩的迹象。在上海的中心商业区，房屋空置率很高，但房子还是照休不误。 Chinese planners now talk of the need to restrict investment in

sectors that are overflowing with unsold products. The global market is no longer strong, and domestic demand was never enough in the first place. Regional officials have an incentive to prop up local enterprises and production statistics, even if that means supporting projects or accounting practices that are not sustainable. (315 words)

如今，中国的决策者开始意识到，对于存在产能过剩现象的部门，有必要限制其投资，因为国际市场已不复强劲，而内需从一开始就一直不足以拉动经济。然而，在动力的驱使下，地方官员会扶持当地企业，抬高生产数据，即使那意味着支持不可持续的工程和数据篡改。相关推荐：[#0000ff>2010年笔译高级指导：名篇名译汇总](#) [#0000ff>2010年高级级笔译辅导：《呼啸山庄》翻译汇总](#) [#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\(水平\)考试考试报名时间通知（预测）](#) 编辑推荐

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