

2010年口译笔译考后真题,2010年口译笔译考后成绩查询,2011年中高级口译笔译考试时间 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_2010_E5_B9_B4_E5_8F_A3_c95_646244.htm 2010年口译笔译考试于11月13日、14日举行,百考试题(www.100test.com/catti/)将在考后第一时间发布2010年下半年翻译资格(水平)考试试题及答案和#0000ff>2010年下半年口译笔译考试成绩查询。预祝各位考友都能够顺利通过考试!按照常规,APEC领导人非正式峰会的焦点本应是亚太区域经济一体化、亚太自由贸易区构想以及跨太平洋战略经济合作伙伴关系等等。此前的历届峰会,与会各国也大多围绕着这些话题讨价还价,折冲樽俎,并对不同版本的区域经济一体化构想品头论足,争论不休。

Conventionally speaking, the informal summit of APEC leaders would be centered on the economic integration of Asian-Pacific Region, the schemes of Asian-Pacific free trade zone, and strategic partnership in trans-Pacific economic cooperation. On each of earlier summits, participating countries generally negotiated over these issues, reached compromises, and debated on different versions of regional economic integration. 然而刚刚结束的横滨峰会,虽然公开的主题是“变革与行动”,也围绕着传统焦点,拿出来包括《领导人增长战略》、《建立亚太自由贸易区的可能途径》成果文件等一些结果,但真正的焦点却早已不公开地转移了。 However, on the Yokohama Summit concluded just recently, the real focus was quietly shifted, although the disclosed theme was "Changes and Actions" and some documents centered

on traditional focus were created as the fruits, such as Growth Strategies of Leaders and Possible Channels to Establish the Asian-Pacific Free Trade Zone. 横滨峰会真正的焦点是延续G20首尔峰会的热点，即货币流动性问题、贸易平衡问题。 The real focus of Yokohama Summit was an extension of the hot spots, i.e., currency liquidity and trade balance, on G20 Seoul Summit. 俗话说得好，事有轻重缓急，APEC本就是为促进亚太区域经济一体化和亚太自由贸易区而生，但这一老话题、老焦点从1994年提出“茂物目标”（“在亚太地区实现自由、开放的贸易与投资”），迄今16年过去，也刚刚迈入所谓“第一阶段达标年”，可谓一个放不下、也急不得的远景性目标。与之相比，在汇率和货币问题上，金融危机疮痍未复，人民币汇率之争热灶未冷，美联储“量化宽松”所造成的巨大流动性，更对APEC各成员国构成现实性的冲击。亚太国家中有许多都是出口型、外向型经济结构，“货币大战”的威胁对他们而言更加现实、也更加迫切，如果说，对于美联储释放出的6000亿美元流动性以及美元的应声贬值，欧洲国家尚处于口诛笔伐的务虚阶段，那么许多亚太国家（包括东道主日本）已迫不及待地直接动手干预了。 Generally, everything is with its own emphasis and priority. The very intention of creating APEC was to promote the economic integration of Asian-Pacific Region and the establishment of Asian-Pacific free trade zone. After “Bogor Goals” (to achieve free, open trade and investment in Asian-Pacific Region) was set in 1994, 16 years has passed and 2010 is the so-called “standard-reaching year of the first stage”. In contrast with these goals, which shall be treated in prospective sight

with determination and patience, members of APEC are confronted with tangible impacts from the shrouding financial crisis, the intense disputes over the exchange rate of Renminbi, and the excessive liquidity caused by the “ quantitative easing ” of the Federal Reserve. Many members in APEC are export-oriented, and therefore, a currency war is more threatening and damaging to them. If the response of European countries to the released liquidity of \$ 600 billion by Fed and the consequent devaluation of U.S. dollars is regarded as “ more bark than bite ” , many Asian-Pacific countries, with the host Japan included, are anxiously and directly intervening in this issue. G20是一个年轻的、不成熟的讨论平台，缺乏常设机构，各成员国间平时沟通不足，并不适合就“货币战争”风险、以及与之如一根藤上两个瓜的贸易平衡问题，进行更充分的意见交换和更深入的讨论、交锋。相形之下，APEC峰会虽然会期和G20峰会相差无几，但各国对这一平台更适应、更熟悉，也更适合讨价还价，寻求妥协。 G20, due to its short history, lack of standing institutions and inadequate communication among members, is not a sound platform to go deep into the risks of currency war and address the related issue of trade balance through thorough idea exchanges and debates. Despite the close dates of these two summits, APEC is more familiar to the participating countries and thus more conducive to bargains and compromises. 和G20不同，APEC峰会的参与者更具行动力，在有关货币流动性、汇率和贸易赤字争吵中，它们更多扮演“动手者”、而非单纯“动口者”的角色，它们之间的碰撞会显得更激烈，而妥协也会显得更实际、更有意义。 Unlike

G20, APEC, whose members are more “ doer ” than “ talker ” on the disputes of currency liquidity, exchange rate and trade deficit, is characteristic of more intense collisions which result in more pragmatic and significant compromises. 从峰会的成果看，在这些“真正焦点”层面，与会各国同样拿出了虚多实少、有概念无细节、有共识基础却无落实方案和时间表的所谓“一致”，但相比G20连达成这样的象征性“一致”都勉为其难，总算聊胜一筹。 In terms of the achievements of APEC Summit about the “ real focus ”, they are more hollow than pragmatic, and more conceptual than concrete. Despite the consensus, no implementation programs are made with specific timetables. However, compared with G20 which even failed to reach such token “ unanimity ”, APEC is slightly superior. 不论货币问题或贸易平衡问题，在当前经济萧条未结束，各国都面临复苏、就业、通胀“三座大山”高压的背景下，都是攸关本国经济战略、社会安定，攸关各国领导人政权基础的原则性问题，而在这样的问题上，达成妥协并付诸行动，原本就是极其困难的事。尽管APEC应时而变，将焦点转到这些更迫切、更重要的话题上，但期待横滨峰会获得更多的成果，显然是不现实的。 With economic recession not tackled yet and each country faced with 3 formidable burdens of resurgence, employment and inflation, currency and trade balance are both fundamental to the governance foundation of state leaders because such issues bear much on economic strategies and social stability. Reaching consensus on such issues and then putting agreements into practice is in itself extremely demanding. Although APEC shifted its focus according to the

changing conditions and placed these issues as the priority of more urgency and more importance, it is obviously not realistic to expect more fruits on Yokohama Summit. 相关推荐：[#0000ff>2010年11月CATTI二级笔译实务英译汉真题\(1\)](#) [#0000ff>2010年11月CATTI二级笔译实务英译汉真题\(2\)](#) [#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）](#) [#0000ff>2011年二、三级翻译专业资格\(水平\)考试时间安排](#) 编辑推荐：[#0000ff>2010年下半年翻译资格（水平）考试试题及答案首发通知](#) [#0000ff>2010年下半年口译笔译考试成绩查询](#) [#0000ff>2010年英语笔译二级考试全真模拟试题](#) [#0000ff>2010年英语笔译三级考试全真模拟试题](#) [#0000ff>2010年下半年二、三级翻译专业资格考试准考证打印入口汇总](#) 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