2011年5月CATTI二级笔译综合实务试题及答案 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_2011_E5_B9_ B45_E6_9C_c95_646490.htm 2011年CATTI二级笔译综合能力完 型填空真题和答案 Bargain shoppers need to remember that buying a high-end luxury item on a little-known website is just as risky aspurchasing one on a street corner. The Internet is full of bogus deal sites that sell only counterfeit items. " Any time you have an increase in shopping activity, you are going to have an increase in the predators who preyon shoppers, " If you 're looking for a Rolex watch, Louis Vuitton wallet or a pair of Louboutins, you 're best off patronizing the brand 's store, which often means paying full price for the item. It 's not only counterfeit goods that you need to be on the lookout for when buying gifts. According to the U.S. Secret Service, counterfeit money increases in circulation during the holiday season as " counterfeiters prey on both cashiers distracted by long lines, and consumers juggling purchases and shopping lists.

" 'Tis the season for giving, which means it' s also the perfect time for phony nonprofits to coerce consumers out of their hard-earned cash. To avoid falling prey to their tricks, visit the Wise Giving Alliance website before opening up your wallet this holiday season. The website lists all the nationally recognized charities, while evaluating charities for consumers so they can avoid making any dubious donations. It's not just your inbox that scammers are flooding, either. A warning issued by the FBI this November reminded consumers to be on the lookout for smishing scams.

Beware any deals advertised via social media outlets, as scammers are just as savvy at imitating a retailers ' fan page as they are at mimicking websites. McAfee Labs which specializes in virus protection, cites a NovemberFacebook scam that offered a "free \$1,000 Best Buy gift card " to the first 20,000 people who signed up on a bogus Best Buy fan page. The scam urged consumers to provide personal information as they took a series of quizzes. Malware tweets and posts are even more prevalent than fan page ruses. You might remember this scam, which used the lure of a free iPad to get users to sign up for a premium cell phone service that cost \$10 a week via both Facebook and Twitter. 2011年5月CATTI二级笔译翻译实务 英译中 Passage 1 Farms go out of business for many reasons, but few farms do merely because the soil has failed. That is the miracle of farming. If you care for the soil, it will last and yield nearly forever. America is such a young country that we have barely tested that. For most of our history, there has been new land to farm, and we still farm as though there always will be. 导致农场破产的原因有很多 种,但是少数农场的破产仅仅是由于土地退化的原因所造成 的,这算是农业上的奇迹。如果你能够照料好土地,那么它 就几乎可以永远地产出。美国是这样一个年轻的国度,以至 于我们几乎无法进行验证。因为在我们大部分历史中,总会 有新的土地被开垦成农场,我们不断地耕作,好像资源取之 不尽。 Still, there are some very old farms out there. The oldest is the Tuttle farm, near Dover, N.H., which is also one of the oldest business enterprises in America. It made the news last week because its owner a lineal descendant of John Tuttle, the original settler has

decided to go out of business. It was founded in 1632. I hear its sweet corn is legendary. 然而,还是有一些上了岁数的农场破产了。 其中历史最有悠久的莫过于"塔特尔农场"它位于美国新罕 布什尔州多佛市附近,也是美国历史最悠久的商业公司之一 最近,它的所有人即农场创始人约翰.塔特尔的直系继承人 宣告破产,从而再次成为新闻。塔特尔农场始建于1632年。 我听说它出产的甜玉米是个传奇。 The year 1632 is unimaginably distant. In 1632, Galileo was still publishing, and John Locke was born. There were perhaps 10,000 colonists in all of America, only a few hundred of them in New Hampshire. The Tuttle acres, then, would have seemed almost as surrounded as they do in 2010, but by forest instead of highways and houses. 1632年,一个 遥远得令人无法想象的岁月。1632年,伽利略还在出版他的 著作,约翰.洛克(著名的英国哲学家)才刚刚出生。在整片 美国土地上大概有1万个殖民者,而在新罕布什尔州只有区区 几百人。那时的塔特尔耕地可能与2010年一样被团团包围着 , 只不过大片森林为高度公路和房子所代替。 It was a precarious operation at the start as all farming was in the new coloniesand it became precarious enough again in these past few years to peter out at last. The land is protected by a conservation easement so it can 't be developed, but no one knows whether the next owner will farm it. 就像所有新的殖民地上的农业一样,一 开始塔特尔的经营也非常不稳定。在过去数年中,这样的不 稳定状况旧病复发,最终导致农场一步步滑向破产的深渊。 受到资源保护的限制(译者注:easement是地役权),不能对 土地进行开发。但是没有人知道农场的下一位主人是否会继

续耕作。 In a letter on their Web site, the Tuttles cite "exhaustion of resources " as the reason to sell the farm. The exhausted resources they list include bodies, minds, hearts, imagination, equipment, machinery and finances. They do not mention soil, which has been renewed and redeemed repeatedly. It 's as though the parishioners of the First Parish Church in nearby Dover erected nearly 200 years later, in 1829 had rebuilt the structure on the same spot every few years. 在" 塔特尔农场"的网站上, 塔特尔家族在一封致公众 信中将"资源枯竭"作为出售农场的原因。他们所列举的枯 竭资源包括:人力、脑力、想象力、设备、机器和资金,却 压根没提被多次翻新并帮助他们树立威信的土地。这就好像 多佛市附近、始建于1829年的First Parish Church的教区居民每 过几年就在同一个地方重建教堂一样。 It is too simple to say, as the Tuttles have, that the recession killed a farm that had survived for nearly 400 years. What killed it was the economic structure of food production. Each year it has become harder for family farms to compete with industrial scale agriculture heavily subsidized by the government underselling them at every turn. In a system committed to the health of farms and their integration with local communities, the result would have been different. In 1632, and for many years after, the Tuttle farm was a necessity. In 2010, it is suddenly superfluous, or so we like to pretend. 塔特尔家族的人将有着 近400历史的农场的破产归咎于土地退化,这理由未免太过简 单。使其破产的真正原因其实是食品生产的经济结构。每一 年,家庭农场都要跟工业规模化的农业企业进行竞争,日子 越来越煎熬。这些企业享受政府大力补贴扶持,以各种渠道

以低价出售粮食。在一个致力于农场健康并促进农场与当地 社区融合一体的体系里,结果本不该如此。在1632年以及之 后的许多年, 塔特尔农场不可或缺。然而到了2010年, 它突 然成了多余的东西,或者说被我们看作是一个累赘。 Passage 2 Youth unemployment across the world has climbed to a new high and is likely to climb further this year, a United Nations agency said Thursday, while warning of a "lost generation" as more young people give up the search for work. 联合国一组织周二称,全球 年轻人失业率再创新高,而且这种趋势将在今年继续延续下 去。他们警告说,越来越多的年轻人放弃寻找工作,将导致 失迷一代数量激增。 The agency, the International Labor Organization, said in a report that of some 620 million young people ages 15 to 24 in the work force, about 81 million were unemployed at the end of 2009 the highest level in two decades of record-keeping by the organization, which is based in Geneva. 国际劳工组织在其 报告中称,全球15岁到24岁之间的6.2亿年轻工人中,2009年 末大约有8100万人失业,这是总部位于日内瓦的劳工组织20 年以来的最高纪录。 The youth unemployment rate increased to 13 percent in 2009 from 11.9 percent in the last assessment in 2007. 年轻人失业率从2007年的11.9%增长到2009年的13%。"There 's never been an increase of this magnitude both in terms of the rate and the level since we 've been tracking the data, "said Steven Kapsos, an economist with the organization. The agency forecast that the global youth unemployment rate would continue to increase through 2010, to 13.1 percent, as the effects of the economic downturn continue. It should then decline to 12.7 percent in 2011.

国际劳工组织经济学家史蒂文凯普索斯说:"自从我们开始 追踪年轻人失业数据以来,从未见过数量如此之大、比例如 此之高的失业现象。"该机构预测,在全球经济持续低迷的 影响下,年轻人2010年下半年失业率将继续上升,最后可能 达到13.1%。不过到2011年,这一比例应该可以降到12.7%以 下。 The agency 's 2010 report found that unemployment has hit young people harder than adults during the financial crisis, from which most economies are only just emerging, and that recovery of the job market for young men and women will lag behind that of adults. The impact of the crisis also has been felt in shorter hours and reduced wages for those who maintain salaried employment. 国际劳 工组织2010年的报告还发现,金融危机期间,年轻人失业率 比成年工人失业情况更严重,就业市场的恢复也比成年工人 而且受经济危机影响,侥幸保住"饭碗"的年轻人,工 作时间更短、工资更少。 In some especially strained European countries, including Spain and Britain, many young people have become discouraged and given up the job hunt, it said. The trend will have "significant consequences for young people," as more and more join the ranks of the already unemployed, it said. That has the potential to create a " 'lost generation' comprised of young people who have 0dropped out of the labor market, having lost all hope of being able to work for a decent living. "在情况特别严峻 的欧洲国家,比如西班牙和英国,许多年轻人已经对寻找工 作气馁, 甚至放弃了找工作。这种趋势将对年轻人造成严重 影响,可能越来越多的年轻人加入到失业者行列。这些退出 劳动市场、对寻找工作过上体面生活失去希望的年轻人,将

成为新的迷失一代。 The report said that young people in developing economies are more vulnerable to precarious employment and poverty. 报告称,发展中国家的年轻人更容易 受到失业影响,重新变得贫困。 About 152 million young people, or a quarter of all the young workers in the world, are employed but remain in extreme poverty in households surviving on less than \$1.25 a person a day in 2008, the report said. 报告称, 2008 年,大约1.52亿年轻人(全球年轻工人四分之一)找到工作, 但是他们依然十分贫困,每个家庭每人每天的生活花费不 到1.25美元。 "The number of young people stuck in working poverty grows, and the cycle of working poverty persists, " the agency 's director-general, Juan Somavia, said. 国际劳工组织总干 事索马维亚说:"挣扎于工作贫困中的年轻人数量正在增加, 工作贫困的循环也在继续。 " Young women still have more difficulty than young men in finding work, the report added. The female youth unemployment rate in 2009 stood at 13.2 percent, compared with the male rate of 12.9 percent. The gap of 0.3 percentage point was the same as in 2007. 在找工作方面,年轻女 性遇到的困难的男性更多。2009年年轻女性失业率已经高 达13.2%,同期男性失业率为12.9%。2007年,年轻男女失业 率差异也在0.3%左右。 The report studied the German, British, Spanish and Estonian labor markets and found that Germany had been most successful in bringing down long-term youth unemployment. In Spain and Britain, increases in unemployment were particularly pronounced for those with lower education levels. 报告研究了德国、英国、西班牙以及爱沙尼亚等国的劳动市

场,发现德国在处理年轻人长期失业方面最成功。西班牙和 英国,那些受教育程度低的年轻人失业率增长明显。 from Eurostat, the European Union 's statistical agency, show Spain had a jobless rate of 40.5 percent in May for people under 25. That was the highest level among the 27 members of the European Union, far greater than the 9.4 percent in Germany in May and 19.7 percent in Britain in March. 来自欧盟统计局的数据显示,5月份,西班 牙25岁以下人口失业率已经达到40.5%,这是欧盟27个成员国 中比例最高的。德国5月恩的失业率为9.4%,英国3月失业率 为19.7%。 2011年5月CATTI二级笔译翻译实务中译英 Passage 1 60年来特别是改革开放30年来,中国取得了举世瞩目的发展 成就,经济实力和综合国力显著增强,各项社会事业全面进 步,人民生活从温饱不足发展到总体小康,中国社会迸发出 前所未有的活力和创造力。 China has achieved remarkable progress in those 60 years, particularly in the last 30 years since reform and opening-up. China 's economy and comprehensive national strength have grown significantly and various social programs have made big strides. The Chinese people, once lacking basic living necessities, are now leading a moderately prosperous life, and the whole society is showing unprecedented dynamism and creativity. 同时,我们清醒地认识到,中国仍然是世界上最大 的发展中国家,中国在发展进程中遇到的矛盾和问题无论规 模还是复杂性都是世所罕见。要全面建成惠及十几亿人口的 更高水平的小康社会,进而基本实现现代化、实现全体人民 共同富裕,还有很长的路要走。 We are keenly aware, however, that China remains the world 's largest developing country. The

difficulties and problems that we face in development are rarely seen in any other part of the world in terms of their scale and complexity. We still have a long way to go before we can build, in a comprehensive way, a moderately prosperous society of a higher level that will benefit the more than one billion Chinese people, and then achieve basic modernization and bring common prosperity to all our people. 我们将继续从本国国情出发,坚持中国特色社 会主义道路,坚持改革开放,推动科学发展,促进社会和谐 ,全面推进经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设以及 生态文明建设,全力做到发展为了人民、发展依靠人民、发 展成果由人民共享。 We will, in the light of our national conditions, continue to follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, persist in reform and opening-up, promote scientific development and social harmony, and achieve all-round progress in the economic, political, cultural, social and environmental fields. We will ensure that our development is for the people and by the people and the fruits of development are shared among the people. Passage 2 非物质文化遗产是民族文化的精华、民族智慧的结晶。我 国有56个民族,各民族在长期的历史发展进程中创造了丰富 多彩的非物质文化遗产。 改革开放以来,由于工业化和城市 化的加速,人们的生产生活方式发生了重大变化,也使非物 质文化遗产赖以生存的环境不同程度地遭到破坏。 作为一种 鲜活的文化,非物质文化遗产是民众生活的重要组成部分, 在当代仍然散发着独特的光彩和魅力,仍然是传承文化、推 动社会发展的不竭动力,是文化创新的基础和源泉。 抢救和保护那些处于濒危和生存困境中的非物质文化遗产,