

會議口譯:

選手將為一段中文演講進行漢英接續口譯,接著再為一段英文演講進行英漢接續口譯。英文篇章和中文篇章的長度均為 1.5 分鐘。每個篇章中間不停頓。口譯過程中可以做筆記。

1) 中譯英:

席卷全球的金融危機給我國的經濟帶來了嚴重衝擊,比如出口下滑、工業減速,財政收入也呈下降的趨勢。應該說,今年我們面臨著進入新世紀以來形勢最嚴峻的一年。我們的首要目標是要千方百計地保持經濟平穩較快地增長。為了保持今年 8% 的增速,我們要全面實施一攬子計劃。第一,擴大內需。這是我們應對當前危機所要採取的刺激消費需求、刺激投資需求的措施,也是一個可以盡快見效的措施。第二,振興產業。已經通過的十個重點產業調整和振興規劃,是一個中長期結合的規劃,是既要為應對當前的危機發揮作用,同時要為未來的發展奠定基礎的規劃。第三,科技支撐。從長期來看,真正要保持經濟又好又快的發展,還得提高我們的自主創新能力和技術水平。我相信這個一攬子計劃的實施,對於今年保 8% 可以發揮決定性的作用,對於未來的發展也能夠奠定比較堅實的基礎。

2) 英譯中:

Millions of older people, manual laborers and cancer sufferers could be unable to use their fingerprints to log in to online bank accounts, Money Mail can reveal. Banks are investing millions of pounds in fingerprint technology to replace passwords and PINs. Most already allow customers to log in to their mobile banking app by holding a finger against a sensor on their smart phone. Others are trialing new credit card and cash machines where, instead of entering a PIN, people use their fingerprint to pay or withdraw money. But banks may have to rethink these plans after warnings the technology could be fatally flawed. Delegates representing major banks at a London cyber security conference were told many older people's fingerprints are too faded for the machines to recognize. Medical professionals have also discovered that some treatments, such as chemotherapy, can cause fingerprints to disappear-sometimes permanently. Fingerprints are considered more secure than passwords, because they are difficult to replicate and can't be written down, told to anyone or guessed. They can't be forged like a signature, either. At present, all banks give customers the

option of entering a password or PIN to access their money online. But technology experts have predicted that firms could do away with passwords altogether to reduce the risk of fraud.