第七屆海峽兩岸口譯大賽第三屆香港地區大賽樣題

第一環節：主旨口譯（注：不得記筆記）

一、漢譯英

近日，50 名知名作家聯合狀告百度公司，因為該公司旗下的百度文庫收錄了他們的作品並讓用戶免費下載，損害了他們的正當權益。

百度文庫事件折射出目前中國的電子出版業還剛起步，體制上很不完善，支付模式與收費標準尚不統一。不僅如此，法律上對待這一塊也頗有漏洞：不僅對這一現像沒有提出明確的應對條文，連眾多作家被侵權後，也難有維權措施。此外，眾多網民漠視知識產權，在免費模式的引誘下，很輕易的就越過了自己的道德門檻，成為侵權者中的一員。

事實上，百度公司完全可以自己花錢買下版權，再讓網民免費分享，既支持了社會精神生產，也踐行了"互聯網精神"，不是一舉兩得嗎？

主旨應覆蓋以下內容：

1. The internet company Baidu was accused of infringing on writers' intellectual property rights by providing free downloads of their works.
2. The case of infringement reflects immaturity of the electronic publishing industry, loopholes in the law and netizens' ignorance of IPRs.
3. One solution is that Baidu buys copyrights and offers free downloads to Internet users.

二、英譯漢

We've been told for years we should eat more fruits and vegetables for good health. But now researchers say their effect in reducing our risk of getting cancer is only very weak. The study into diet and disease looked into the eating habits of almost half a million people in the UK and other parts of Europe. It found that eating more fruits and vegetables only cut the cancer risk by about 3%. That's much less than previously thought. So when it comes to preventing cancer, it seems we should think less about eating lots of fruits and vegetables everyday, and more about things like giving up smoking and alcohol.

However, it doesn't mean we should abandon our "5 fruits a day" efforts altogether. The campaign to get us all eating 5 fruits a day was launched 7 years ago. It promised to significantly cut the risk of cancer and things like heart disease and stroke. Health

experts say today's findings shouldn't diminish that message. Even if fruits and vegetables don't directly reduce the risk of cancer, we know that eating fruits and vegetables can help people maintain a healthy body weight.

主旨應涵蓋以下內容：

1.人們普遍認為多吃蔬果可以防癌。一項研究發現，多吃蔬果的防癌效果比預期低。

2.戒菸限酒更為重要。

3.但是人們還是應該堅持多吃蔬果，以保持健康體重。

第二環節：會議口譯

一、漢譯英

大家好！很高興能有這個機會參加此次論壇，和大家一起討論人類未來的生活。不過，在討論應該如何規劃我們的未來之前，我想問問大家該如何保護我們的過去。

我們知道，一個城市發展的歷史可以是幾百年甚至上千年，在大部分時間裡，城市都是穩定發展的，但當城市高速發展，需要擴大規模的時候，它的歷史建築就會被包在城市中間，城市中心區的地價會迅速攀升，這時改造城市中心區的壓力就出現了。大規模的整片改造的壓力使一個城市不可避免地面對喪失其歷史特徵的危險。

現在，中國的城市建設日新月異，越來越多的摩天大樓拔地而起，同時，許多舊的建築物上，一個個醒目的"拆"字彷彿一條條刺眼的疤痕。試想一下，當觀光客來到北京、上海、香港、台北等華人大都會時，發現所有的大樓都是玻璃帷幕或鋼骨結構，千城一面，去哪裡尋找屬於城市自己的歷史標籤呢？//

二、英譯漢

Global warming has been called mankind's greatest challenge and the world's most grave environmental threat. There are many natural factors that contribute to the greenhouse effect, but most of these occur very slowly over many millennia. In recent decades, temperature is increasing faster than before, a fact that cannot be explained

by these natural processes. It is now clear that humans are responsible. The primary greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, is released every time we use fossil fuels like coal, petrol and natural gas.

Global warming increasingly leads to catastrophic disasters --like droughts, floods, hurricanes, rising sea levels, and outbreaks of diseases. Unless you can help stop these emissions, there is little hope of a secure future for humans. But how can we stop the emissions?

Many conscientious people are trying to help reduce global warming by driving more fuel-efficient cars and using energy-saving light bulbs, but they could do more simply by going vegetarian! Science has already proven that raising animals for their meat, eggs, and milk is one of the world's leading emitters of carbon dioxide. A United Nations report found that the meat industry produces more greenhouse gases than all the SUVs, cars, trucks, planes and ships in the world combined. //