

## 2013 年秋季厦门大学英语口语资格证书考试 3 级试题

### 第一部分：汉译英

要求：请先听情景描述，然后在每个段落的原音停顿、录音开始时进行口译。

情景：一位中国学者就中国的高物价发表自己的看法。他解释了中国物价高的含义，并以具体的数字和分析，深入浅出地论述了中国物价高的原因。

今天给大家讲的话题是：中国的物价为什么这么高。我首先给大家举个例子：在美国，一个工人能够独自一人养活一家子四、五口人，而中国工人夫妻俩一起没日没夜地干，养活一个孩子都困难。为什么中美两国工人货币工资之间的差距在缩小，而中国工人供养家庭的能力在下降？那么是什么原因造成了这样的现实呢？答案十分简单：在中国，相对其收入而言，物价过高。//

其实，人感觉“穷”，东西“贵”，都是一种心理感受。有说因为钱印多了，所以东西贵物价高，这种说法是错误的；你兜里钱多了，应该感觉东西便宜才对，即便物价上涨，也不应感觉贵的。现实情况是，钱虽然印多了，但是没有进大多数人的口袋，也没有进入那些创造和生产有用物质的领域，所以钱多了，人穷了，物少了，价贵了。//

中国高物价在我看来有三个主要原因：税收、出口和物流。

中国税收占消费品价格的比重高达 64%，也就是说，中国老百姓每购买 100 元的商品中就包含有 64 元的税收，如此高额的税收加到商品价格里面，自然会造物价高高在上。中国政府收的税比较多，以前要交人头税和农业税，现在农业税虽然取消了，又多了增值税，最近又在讨论加征房产税和资源税，这么多税，所以中国的税负痛苦指数被排在世界前列。//

高物价的另外一个罪魁祸首就是出口。中国每出口 1 美元商品，国内就要按照汇率比大约 1 比 7 来增发 7 元人民币来平衡。目前中国外汇储备大约 3 万亿美元，国内由此增发的人民币超过 20 万亿元。这些由出口结汇投放的巨额货币，全部以通货膨胀的方式转嫁到了老百姓头上，造成老百姓手中货币的大幅度贬值，物价自然会相应大幅度上涨。所以我们才看到了一个奇怪的现象：中国出口商品越多，赚取外汇越多，老百姓就越困难。//

最后，物流成本高昂也是物价高的一大原因。中国商品流通的一大特色就是异常庞大的流通及销售体系，环节众多，渠道冗长。在中国，收费站比服务站多，过路费比燃油费贵，除了国庆黄金周等少数几天，高速公路一直在收费。更重要的是，政府相关部门及各级供应商，从生产到流通，再到销售各个环节，步步设卡，层层加码，每过一关，都被收费，结果就是大幅度推高了商品的国内市场终端零售价格。//

**Part two: English to Chinese**

*Directions: Please listen to the description of the situation first, then interpret each segment at each pause.*

*Situation: A researcher from the United States speaks at a summit on energy innovation. She comments on the unconventional sources of energy as solutions to the current energy problems and points out what needs to be done to address the energy challenges.*

Good morning. It gives me great pleasure to speak at this summit, which gathers 2500 researchers, entrepreneurs, investors, large companies, startups and government officials for three days to discuss energy innovation. //

According to projections from the Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy, the world needs a 47 percent increase in total energy consumption over 2010 levels by 2035, at which point hydrocarbons would still make up 79 percent of energy consumption. This translates to the consumption of 27 percent more oil, 48 percent more gas, and 45 percent more coal in 2035 compared to 2010. Such an outlook spells higher-cost supplies of oil and gas in the future and has intensified the need to find viable, reliable, cost-efficient energy solutions, both for the U.S., and for other countries in the world. //

There are many potential solutions on the horizon. But these days many seem to think the light at the end of the energy tunnel is natural gas. The International Energy Agency says global gas production will rise 50 percent by the year 2035; some claim that two-thirds of that growth will come from unconventional sources like shale gas-- a market the U.S. completely dominates. It is claimed that natural gas resources will provide the United States with 100 years of energy thanks to recent technological advancement in hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling techniques that sparked the so-called "shale revolution". Shale gas has grown from about two percent of the U.S.'s natural gas production in 2000 to almost 40 percent now and has reversed the trend of declining gas production numbers. //

Will the unconventional sources save our energy future? Geologist David Hughes for the Post Carbon Institute, obviously doesn't think so. Hughes finds that unconventional energy is unlikely to accommodate the growing demand if we stick to the current energy consumption pattern, negating the idea that these resources can be counted on as a viable foundation of the energy sector in the long term. His belief is shared by many other researchers, who strongly believe that the U.S. cannot drill and frack its way to "energy independence". At best, shale gas, tight oil, tar sands, and other unconventional resources only provide a temporary reprieve from having to deal with the real energy problems. //

However, this does not mean that natural gas has no role to play in the overall energy mix, but a reality check is needed before the natural gas frenzy spirals out of control. It is simply dangerous to assume that unconventional resources can be counted on heavily in

the future, and creating a dependence on natural gas will only serve to prolong the energy issues we currently face. //

If unconventional sources are not the only key to our energy independence, what else do we need?

My answer to this question is: there is no silver bullet to solve the nation's or the world's energy problems. There is no one magic wand to sweep away all our energy challenges. I've always believed that, in energy, the nation needs a mixed approach, so diversity is key. New sources of advanced energy such as solar and wind are already part of the portfolio and need continued development. But we must do more. We must create other efficient solutions to generate, store and conserve energy. //

We all agree that there is a strong need for advanced energy research-- research in new technologies, research in new ways to use existing technologies, research in new ways to live our lives. But research can be expensive. This is a reality we have to face. While large and small companies are instrumental in bringing viable advanced energy products and solutions to the marketplace, government, universities and other institutional funding sources are critical to ushering innovation in from the idea stage, through the laboratory, to prototype and testing phases. //

Commitments must be made at the highest level of government to develop policies that will drive cooperation between the public and private sector. There is still much work to be done to diversify the nation's energy portfolio. But with government, industry and research working together, we have a better chance of advanced energy innovations becoming a reality and creating a more sustainable energy future for generations to come. Thank you. //