

## 原力英语 B1 专项词汇拓展 3 时政词汇专项提升

### INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

#### CONGRESS

congress ['kɒŋɡres]

1. A large formal meeting or series of meetings where representatives from different groups discuss ideas, make decisions, etc. 【定语从句】

n. 代表大会

2. the name of the group of people who are elected to make laws

n. 国会，议会

National People's Congress 全国人民代表大会

Congress will vote on the proposals tomorrow. 国会明天将对提案进行投票表决。

#### CONVENTION

convention [kən'venʃn]

A large meeting of the members of a profession, a political party

n. (政党等成员的) 大会，集会

an official agreement between countries or leaders

n. (国家或首脑间的) 公约，协定，协议

the Democratic Party Convention

民主党代表大会

the Geneva convention

日内瓦公约

the United Nations convention on the rights of the child

联合国儿童权利公约

#### SUMMIT

summit ['sʌmɪt]

an official meeting or series of meetings between the leaders of two or more governments at which they discuss important matters

n. (政府间的) 首脑会议; 峰会

The staff is working frantically on final arrangements for the summit.

工作人员正在为峰会的最后安排疯狂地工作。

## CAMPAIGN

campaign [kæm'peɪn]

An organized effort to win an election; a planned group of especially political business, or military activities that are intended to achieve a particular aim

n. 竞选，竞选活动；运动，活动

She gave up her job to join her husband's campaign.

她放弃工作去参加她丈夫的竞选活动。

The protests were part of their campaign against the proposed building development in the area.

抗议活动是他们反对该地区建筑开发计划的运动的一部分。

【ps: be intended to 目的是】

## COMMITTEE

committee [kə'mɪti]

A group of people who meet to make decisions or plans for a larger group or organization that they represent

n. 委员会

Report on the work of the standing committee of the national people's congress

全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作报告

a committee member/a member of the committee

委员会的委员

party committee	党委	steering committee	指导委员会
standing committee	常务委员会	executive committee	执行委员会
central committee	中央委员会	audit committee	审计委员会
organizing committee	组织委员会	management committee	管理委员会
election committee	竞选委员会	board committee	董事委员会
chief executive officer	首席执行官		

**DELEGATE**

delegate ['delɪɡət, 'delɪɡeɪt]

1. A person who is chosen or elected to represent the views of a group of people and vote and make decisions for them

n. 代表, 会议代表

The conference was attended by delegates from 80 countries.

来自 80 个国家的代表出席了会议。

The Canadian delegate offered no reply.

加拿大代表没有回复。

2. To give part of your work, power or authority to sb in a lower position than you

v. 授权, 委派, 把(工作、权力等)委托(给下级)

Why not delegate more work to your employees?

为什么不把更多的工作交给你的员工呢?

**IDEOLOGY**

ideology [ˌaɪdiˈɒlədʒi]

A set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions

n. 意识形态; 思想意识(体系)

Marxist/capitalist ideology 马克思主义/资本主义思想体系

ideological differences 意识形态上的差别

He attributed the party's lack of success to an overemphasis on ideology and ideas.

他把党的不成功归因于过分强调意识形态和思想。

【ps: attributed sth to sth 把某事归于某物】

**BILL**

bill [bɪl]

In government, a bill is a formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on.

n. (提交议会讨论的) 议案, 法案

to introduce/approve/reject a bill 提出/通过/否决一项议案

the Education Reform Bill 教育改革法案

This is the toughest crime bill that Congress has passed in a decade.

这是国会破译通过的最严厉犯罪法案。

## SENATE

senate ['senət]

the smaller and more important of the two parts of the legislature in some countries

n. 参议院, 上院 (美国、澳大利亚、加拿大、法国等国家的两个立法机构之一)

a member of the Senate 参议员

The Senate is expected to pass the bill shortly.

预计参议院不久将通过该法案。

She became the first black woman to be elected to the Senate.

她成为第一位当选参议员的黑人女性。

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House of Representatives

the largest part of Congress in the US, or of the Parliament in Australia, whose members are elected by the people of the country

n. (美国国会或澳大利亚议会等的) 众议院

The House of Representatives approved a new budget.

众议院批准了一项新的预算。

## LEGISLATURE

legislature ['ledʒɪslətʃə(r)]

a group of people who have the power to make and change laws

n. 立法机关; 立法机构

a democratically elected legislature 民主选举产生的立法机关

the national/state legislature 国家/州立法机构

The legislature had its biggest fight over the school health clinics.

立法机关在学校医务所问题上进行了最大的斗争。

## LEGISLATION

legislation [ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃn]

1. the process of making and passing laws

n. 立法；制订法律

Legislation will be difficult and will take time.

立法将是困难的，需要时间。

2. a law or a set of laws passed by a parliament

n. 法规；法律

an important piece of legislation 一条重要的法规

New legislation on the sale of drugs will be introduced next year.

有关药品销售的新法规将于明年出台。

## PARLIAMENT

parliament [ˈpɑːləmənt]

1. The parliament of some countries is the group of people who make or change its laws and decide what policies the country should follow.

n. 议会，国会

The Bangladesh Parliament today approved the policy, but it has not yet become law.

孟加拉国议会今天批准了这项政策，但它还没有成为法律。

2. the parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the House of Commons and the House of Lords

n. 英国议会（包括下议院和上议院）

3. a particular period of time during which a parliaments operating, between either holiday or elections

n.一届议会的任期;(两次大选之间的)一届议会

We are now into the second half of the parliament.

我们现在进入议会的下半场。

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONGRESS VS. PARLIAMENT

The Houses of Parliament is the meeting place of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.They get together to discuss important issues and to make new laws.Laws are the rules that everyone has to follow.

国会众议院是下议院和上议院的会议场所，他们聚集在一起讨论重要问题，制定新的法律。法律是每个人都必须遵守的规则。

In the US, Congress does the job.Like Parliament,Congress is split into two parts - the House of Representatives and the Senate.It's based at the United States Capitol-a big building with a huge dome,right at the top of Capitol Hill in Washington DC.

在美国，国会负责这项工作。与议会一样，国会被分为两院——众议院和参议院。它的总部设在美国国会大厦——一座巨大的穹顶建筑，就在华盛顿特区的国会山顶。

Both Houses are directly elected by the American people.They decide who gets a seat.Each state has two members of the Senate,who are called Senators,and at least one member of the House of Representatives, who are called Representatives.The number of Representatives a state has depends on how many people live there.The more people that are living there, the more Representatives they'll have.

两院都是由美国人民直接选举产生的。他们决定谁获得一个席位。每个州有两名参议院议员，他们被称为参议员，并且至少有一名众议院议员，被称为代表。一个州的代表人数取决于居住在那里的人数。居住在那里的人越多，代表人数就越多。

In the UK,the House of Commons is also directly elected. People vote for the person they like the best or who they think will do the best job.

在英国，下议院也是直接选举产生的。人们投票给他们最喜欢的人或者他们认为能做得最好的人。

Whilst the US is split into states, the UK is divided into lots of areas called constituencies. Each constituency has its own Member of Parliament or MP who looks after the interests of the people who live there.

当美国被划分为各州时，英国被划分为许多地区，称为选区。每个选区都有自己的议员，负责照顾居住在那里的人民的利益。

But things are a little bit different in the House of Lords... who gets a seat here is decided by the Government. They're allowed to promote people to the House of Lords if they think their experience and expertise will be useful.

但上议院的情况有点不同……谁能在这里获得席位是由政府决定的。如果他们认为某人的经验和专长有用，他们可以把人提升到上议院。

This is a quite unique system. It probably wouldn't be designed this way nowadays but it's been like that for hundreds of years. The people in the House of Lords are called Peers and are given the title Lord or Baroness, depending on if they're a boy or a girl.

这是一个非常独特的系统。现在可能不会这样设计，但几百年来一直是这样，上议院的人被称为贵族，根据他们是男孩还是女孩，被称为贵族或男爵夫人。

Representatives are elected to serve for two years, while senators are elected for six years. The elections happen at different times so there's not a complete change all at once.

众议员的任期为两年，而参议员的任期为六年。选举的时间不同，所以不会一下子发生完全的变化。

Members of Parliament are elected to serve for five years. Voting happens at the same time so there's a whole new House of Commons after each election. But in the House of Lords, once you become a Peer, you're a Peer for life. Although some choose to hand back their title if they feel they've not got enough time to do the job or they're getting too old.

议员的任期为五年。投票是同时进行的，所以每次选举后都会有一个全新的下议院。但是在上议院，一旦你成为一个同龄人，你是一个终身同龄人，尽管有些人觉得自己没有足够的时间做这项工作或者年纪太大了，会选择交出头衔。



**CABINET**

cabinet ['kæbɪnət]

A small group of the most important people in government, who advise the President or Prime Minister and make important decisions

n. 内阁

The President is completing the selection of his new Cabinet.

总统正在完成新内阁的挑选工作。

The announcement came after a three-hour cabinet meeting.

这一公告是在内阁会议召开三小时后宣布的。

**NOMINATION**

nomination [ˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃn]

the act of suggesting or choosing sb as a candidate in an election, or for a job or an award; the fact of being suggested for this

n. 提名; 推荐; 任命; 指派

He won the nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency.

他赢得了民主党总统候选人的提名。

He has had nine Oscar nominations.

他获得了九项奥斯卡提名。

【ps: nominate v. 提名; 推荐; 任命; 指派;】

**ELECTION**

election [ɪ'lekʃn]

the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, especially a political position, by voting

n. 选举

During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet.

在竞选期间，他承诺将使经济恢复正常。



Local government elections will take place in May.

地方政府选举将于 5 月举行。

## BALLOT

ballot ['bælət]

1. A system of voting, especially secret. To vote by ballot.

n. 投票选举; 投票表决

The chairperson is chosen by secret ballot 无记名投票

2. the piece of paper on which sb marks who they are voting for, also as ballot paper

n. 选票

What percentage of eligible voters cast their ballots?

合格选民的投票率是多少?

## BIPARTISAN

bipartisan [ˌbaɪpɑːtɪˈzæn]

Involving two political parties.

adj. 两党的; 涉及两党的

I thought that was a just fabulous program, and that generated very broad bipartisan support.

我认为这是一个非常棒的计划，而且得到了两党的支持。

Energy bills have in the past garnered bipartisan support, and this one also needs to.

能源法案在过去获得了两党的支持，而这一法案也需要得到支持。

## DEMOCRACY

democracy [dɪˈmɒkrəsi]

1. a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives

n. 民主政体; 民主制度

2.a country in which the people choose their government by voting for it.

n.民主国家

parliamentary democracy 议会民主

the principles of democracy 民主原则

The spread of democracy in Eastern Europe appears to have had negative as well as positive consequences.

民主在东欧的传播似乎产生了积极和消极的后果。

## REPUBLIC

republic [rɪˈpʌblɪk]

a country without a king or queen, usually governed by elected representatives of the people and a president

n.共和国；共和政体

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

This tiny republic depends on the export of tobacco.

这个小国依赖烟草出口。

## MONARCHY

monarchy ['mɒnəki]

a country that has a king or queen; the system of having a king or queen

n.君主政体；君主国

plans to abolish the monarchy 废除君主制的计划

There are several constitutional monarchies(君主立宪国) in Europe.

有几个君主立宪制国家在欧洲。

## GRASS ROOTS

grass roots

ordinary people in society or in an organization, rather than the leaders or people who

make decisions

基层民众；平民百姓；草根

the grass roots of the party 党的基层成员

We need support at grass-roots level.

我们需要基层人民的支持。

## MINISTER

minister ['mɪnɪstə(r)]

The head of the government in a parliamentary political system.

(英国及其他许多国家的)部长，大臣

Prime Minister 首相

the Minister of Education 教育部长

When the government came to power, he was named minister of culture.

政府上台后，他被任命为文化部长。

【ps: chairman 主席】

## REGIME

regime [rei'ʒi:m]

a particular government, or a system or method of government

n.政权，政体；社会制度

a Communist regime 共产主义政权

a fascist/totalitarian/military regime 法西斯/极权主义/军事政权

The regime finally collapsed after 25 years of misrule.

这个政权在经历了 25 年的错误统治后终于垮台了。

## COMMUNIST

communist ['kɒmjənɪst]

a person who believes in or supports communism.

n.共产主义者

a Communist country/government/leader 共产主义的国家/政府/领袖

## COMMUNISM

communism ['kɒmjʊnizəm]

the system of government by a ruling Communist Party

n.共产主义;共产主义制度

Marx was the progenitor(创始人,先驱)of communism.

马克思是共产主义的先驱。

## CAPITALIST

capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst]

someone who supports capitalism; someone who has a large amount of money invested (= given hoping to get more back) in a business

n.资本主义者;资本家

Lenin had hoped to even have a working relationship with the capitalists.

列宁甚至希望与资本家建立工作关系。

## CAPITALISM

capitalism ['kæpɪtəlɪzəm]

the system of government by a ruling capitalist Party

n.资本主义

Free market capitalism hasn't freed us.

自由市场资本主义并没有解放我们。

## DICTATORSHIP

dictatorship [ˌdɪk'tetərʃɪp]

a country ruled by a dictator, or the condition of being so ruled

n. 专政; 独裁权; 独裁国家

The transition from a dictatorship to a multi-party democracy is proving to be difficult.

事实证明，从专政向多党民主的过渡是困难的。

## DICTATOR

dictator [dɪk'tetə(r)]

a leader who has complete power in a country and has not been elected by the people

n. 独裁者

The dictator refuses to relax his grip on power.

独裁者拒绝放松对权力的控制。

## ACTIVIST

activist ['æktɪvɪst]

A person who believes strongly in political or social change and takes part in activities such as public protests to try to make this happen

n. 积极分子; 活动家

an animal rights activist 动物权益保护者

John Lennon was an English singer, songwriter, musician and peace activist who achieved worldwide fame as the founder, co-lead vocalist, and rhythm guitarist of the Beatles.

约翰·列侬是一位英国歌手、词曲作者、音乐家和和平活动家，作为披头士乐队的创始人、联席主唱和节奏吉他手而享誉世界。

Climate activists staged a protest on Saturday in downtown Portland, demanding that the city accelerate its efforts to reach net-zero carbon emissions.

气候活动人士周六在波特兰市中心举行抗议活动，要求该市加快努力，实现净零碳排放。

**PROTEST**

protest ['prəʊtest, prə'test]

the expression of strong disagreement with or opposition to sth; a statement or an action that shows this

n. 抗议; 反对

a protest march 抗议游行

to say or do sth to show that you disagree with or disapprove of sth, especially publicly

v. 反对; 抗议

Students took to the streets to protest against the decision.

学生们走上街头抗议这一决定。

【ps: take to the streets 上街】

**BUREAUCRACY**

bureaucracy [bjʊə'rɒkrəsi]

a system for controlling or managing a country, company, or organization that is operated by a large number of officials employed to follow rules carefully

n. 官僚体制; 官僚作风

Unnecessary/excessive bureaucracy 不必要的官僚式繁文缛节

These regulations have no benefit except to support a large government bureaucracy.

这些法规除了支持庞大的政府官僚机构外，没有任何益处。

**DIPLOMAT**

diplomat ['dipləmæt]

an official whose job is to represent one country in another, and who usually works in an embassy

n. 外交官

a Spanish/British diplomat 西班牙/英国外交官

He started his official career as a diplomat.

他开始了外交官的正式生涯。

## EMBASSY

embassy ['embəsi]

the group of people who represent their country in a foreign country

n. the building that these people work in

n. 大使及其随员; 大使馆

Protesters staged an anti-war demonstration in front of the US embassy.

抗议者在美国大使馆前举行反战示威。

Rebel soldiers overran the embassy last night.

叛军士兵昨晚占领了大使馆。

## AMBASSADOR

ambassador [æm'bæsədə(r)]

an official who lives in a foreign country as the senior representative there of his or her own country

n. 大使; 使节

the British Ambassador to Italy/in Rome 英国驻意大利/罗马大使

a former ambassador to the UN 前任驻联合国大使

The UK's ambassador in Moscow has refused to comment.

英国驻莫斯科大使拒绝评论。

## REFORM

reform [rɪ'fɔ:m]

to improve a system, an organization, a law, etc. by making changes to it

v. 改革; 改进; 改良

proposals to reform the social security system 改革社会保障体制的建议



The law needs to be reformed.

法律需要改革。

【ps: reform and opening-up 改革开放】

## 时政类翻译必备词汇

涵盖四六级和考研翻译类常见词汇和表达

1.the One-China principle	一个中国原则
2.keep pace with the times	与时俱进
3.overall national strength	综合国力
4.common desire	共同愿望
5.going global	“走出去”(战略)
6.non-alignment	不结盟
7.unilateralism	单边主义
8.multilateralism	多边政策
9.aging of population	人口老龄化
10.birth rate	人口出生率
11.two centenary goals	"两个一百年"目标
12.push forward the comprehensive and strict governance of the Party	推进全面从严治党
13.the fundamental interests of the Party and state	党和国家的根本利益
14.all-round moderately prosperous society	全面小康社会
15.modern socialist country	社会主义现代化国家
16.the fundamental interests of the people of all ethnic groups in China	全国各族人民的根本利益
17.the ruling status	执政地位
18.socialist core values	社会主义核心价值观
19.safeguard social harmony and stability	维护社会和谐稳定
20.continuously open up new prospects for socialism with Chinese characteristics	不断开创中国特色社会主义事业新局面

21.harmony between humankind and nature	人与自然和谐共生
22.Beautiful China Initiative	美丽中国建设
<b>【Initiative: 倡议】</b>	
23.resource-conserving,environmentally friendly society	资源节约型、环境友好型社会
24.national ecological conservation pilot zone	国家生态文明试验区
<b>【pilot: 飞行员】</b>	
25.important ecological area(IEA)	重点生态功能区
26.industrial system geared toward green, low-carbon, and circular development	绿色低碳循环发展产业体系
27.initiative to guide the shift toward circular development	循环发展引领计划
28.Nation of Energy Savers Initiative	全民节能行动计划
29.basic state policy of family planning	计划生育基本国策
30.That government is best which gives prime place to the wellbeing of the people.	为政之道，民生为本
31.coordinated development between regions	区域协同发展
32.urban-rural integration	城乡发展一体化
<b>【urban 城市 rural 乡村】</b>	
33.ensure that cultural-ethical and material development progress together	物质文明和精神文明协调发展
34.collaborative innovation	协同创新
35.the decisive stage in finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects	全面建成小康社会决胜阶段
36.uphold the principal position of the people	坚持人民主体地位
<b>【uphold 坚持】</b>	
37.innovative development	创新发展
38.innovation is the primary engine of development.	创新是引领发展的第一动力
39.coordinated development	协调发展
40.Coordination is an integral aspect of sustained and healthy development	协调是持续健康发展的内在要求