英译汉

passage 1

Where there is financial connection, we see that rapid improvements in quality of life can quickly follow. In modern world, there are several important channels to achieving this greater financial connectivity. I want to highlight two today (原文这里为被动): increased capital mobility and increased financial inclusion.

1. where （有金融联系的）地方

2. financial connection 金融联系

3. rapid improvements in quality of life 生活质量的快速提高

4. quickly follow （生活质量和金融联系之间的关系）能够很快匹配

5. modern world 现代社会

6. several important channels 几个重要的渠道

7. greater financial conectivity 更深层次的金融联系

8. highlight two 强调两点

9. increased capital mobility 增加的资本流动性

10. increased financial inclusion 增加的金融包容性

博哥译：在有金融联系的地方，我们能够看到与之匹配的生活质量的快速提高。在现代社会，有几个重要的重要的渠道可以实现更深层次的金融联系。今天我想强调两点：增加的资本的流动性和增加的金融包容性。

First, enabling capital to flow more freely. Allowing capital to flow across borders can help support inclusive growth. Right now, foreign direct investment is only 1.9 percent of GDP in developing countries. Before the global financial crisis, it was at 2.5 percent. Making progress on major infrastructure needs will require capital flows to rise again and to be managed safely. Greater openness to capital flows can also bring down the cost of finance, improve the efficiency of the financial sector, and allow capital to support productive investments and new jobs.

1. Allowing capital to flow across borders 允许资本跨境流动

2. the global financial crisis 金融危机

3. foreign direct investment外国直接投资 可以译为 境外直接投资

4. Greater openness 更加开放，这里译为进一步开放

5. productive investments 生产性投资

梅梅译：首先，让资本更顺畅的流通。允许资本跨境流动能给资本包容性增长提供帮助，目前，由境外直接投资的在发展中国家仅占GDP的1.9%；在全球金融危机以前，这个占比是2.5%；要想在在主要的基础设施上取得发展，这是需要~~资本流入进一步提升~~需要再次激活资本和对资本进行安全可控的管理；进一步开放资本流通不仅可以降低财政的花费，提高金融业的效率，而且可以支持生产性投资和带来新的工作机会。

Second, we also need increased financial inclusion. Challenges come with opening up capital markets. Thankfully, we know from **experience the elements that are required for success**. These include **sound financial regulation**, transparent rules for investment, and attention to **fiscal sustainability**.

1. sound adj.明智的；合理的；正确的；可靠的。这里译为可靠的
2. **regulation** n.规则；法规；控制；规章制度; 管制；调节；条例
3. **sound financial regulation** 健全的金融监管(百度翻译)
4. Transparent adj.透明的；清澈的；易识破的；易看穿的
5. fiscal n.财政，检查官 adj.财政的，国库的，会计的，财政的
6. **sustainability n.耐久性 ,可持续性，永续性 Sustainable development 可持续性发展**

梅梅译：其次，我们也需要增强金融包容性，资本市场的进一步开放也会带来相应的挑战。不过幸运的是，我们可以从以往的经历了解成功所需要的元素，它包含健全的金融监管，透明的投资规则和对财政的可持续性关注

A few numbers: close to half of the adult population **in low and middle-income Asia-Pacific economies** do not have a bank account. Less than 10 percent have ever borrowed from a financial institution.

一些数字表明：在中低收入的亚太经济体中，有近一半的成年人没有银行账户，只有不到10%的人曾经向金融机构借款。

And yet, we know that closing the finance gap is an “economic must-have” for nations to thrive in the 21st century. IMF analysis shows that if the least financially inclusive countries in Asia narrowed the finance gap to the level of Thailand, the poverty rate in those countries could be reduced by nearly 4 percent. How can we get there? In part, through policies that enable more women and rural citizens to access financial services. The financial gender gap for women in developing countries is about 9 percent and has remained largely unchanged since 2011.

1. economic must-have 经济必备品
2. Thrive  [θraɪv] v.繁荣；茁壮成长；蓬勃发展；兴旺发达
3. IMF 国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)
4. least financially 最经济的
5. rural citizens 农村公民
6. access n 入口，接近，使用权 v 使用，获取，存取 这里是动词，to do，
7. access financial services 获得金融服务

现在，我们了解到： 在21世纪缩小财政差距是对国家繁荣来说是一个经济必备品。国际货币基金组织分析表明： 如果亚洲经济包容性最差的国家将它的财政差距缩小至泰国的水平级上，那它的贫穷率将会降低近4%。我们应该怎么去做到它呢? 部分国家可以通过允许更多女性和农村居民获得金融服务的政策；因为发展中国家的财务性别差异大约在9%，这个数字自2011年以来基本保持不变。

There is no quick fix, but we know that Fintech can play a catalyzing role. In Cambodia, for example, strong public-private partnerships in supporting mobile finance has led to a tripling in the number of micro-financial institutions since 2011. These institutions have now provided loans to over 2 million new borrowers, representing nearly 20 percent of the adult population. Many of these citizens had never had a bank account. Now they can save for the future and perhaps even start a business of their own.

1. fintech 金融科技 finance technology 的简写

2. catalyze v催化[化学] 促进，酶

3. Cambodia  [kæmˈboʊdɪər] 柬埔寨

4. public-private partnerships 公私合伙人

梅梅译: （缩小财政差距）没有一个快速的解决方法，但是我们知道 金融科技正在扮演一个催化剂般的角色。柬埔寨就是个很好的例子，靠着强大的公供-私营合伙经营制度支持的移动金融让微小金融机构的数量比2011年的时候增加了数倍， 这些机构现在已经为超过200万的新借款人提供贷款，这个数量已经接近成年人口的20%，这些居民中许多人曾经都没有银行账户，但是现在他们可以为未来存钱，甚至可以开始创业；

These are ideas that can work everywhere. But countries have to be willing to partner and learn from each other. The IMF and World Bank launched the Bali Fintech Agenda last October. The agenda lays out key principles-from developing financial markets to safeguarding financial integrity-that can help each nation as it strives for greater financial inclusion.

有一些方法可以在任何地方凑效，但是国家必须愿意成为参与者并且

英译汉

passage 2

NASA is going to pretend a deadly asteroid is on its way, to practise for a real one.

The “tabletop exercise” will allow the space agency and the other government organisations that will be tasked with responding to such an event to simulate their response, ahead of the possibility of a real example.

The scenario will see a very realistic but nonetheless fictional disaster, in which an asteroid will be headed for Earth. The scenario has been developed by one of the NASA organisations tasked with studying such near-earth objects, or NEOs.

It will bring together not just NASA but other international organisations to test out their response. Such exercises are used across the disaster response sector to ensure that the real responses are as fast and effective as possible.

“These exercises have really helped us in the planetary defense community to understand what our colleagues on the disaster management side need to know,” said Lindley Johnson, NASA’s Planetary Defense Officer. “This exercise will help us develop more effective communications with each other and with our governments.”

NASA and other organisations have spent more than 20 years scanning the skies for NEOs, looking for asteroids and comets that come within 30 million miles of Earth's orbit. Groups such as NASA's Planetary Defense Coordination Office (PDCO) as well as the European Space Agency's Space Situational Awareness-NEO Segment and the International Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN) have been working to better communicate the danger that such objects pose to Earth.

There is no strict script in such an exercise. Instead, it will be used to test out how NEO observers, space agency officials, emergency managers, decision makers and citizens would respond to the threat of an impact.

Those taking part will discuss possible preparations: how they would explore the asteroid, work out the best ways of deflecting it and dealing with its impact effects.

NASA has already participated in such exercises, working on some with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Those exercises brought representatives from a variety of different federal agencies, including the departments of Defense and State.

Previous exercises showed that the focus of emergency management officials was not on scientific details. Instead, they just want to know when, where and how an asteroid will hit the Earth, as well as what sort of damage is done, according to FEMA.

NASA continues to work on that science, however, in an attempt to better improve humanity's ability to predict the exact location and effects of any impact.

“NASA and FEMA will continue to conduct periodic exercises with a continually widening community of US government agencies and international partners,” said Leviticus Lewis of the Response Operations Division for FEMA. “They are a great way for us to learn how to work together and meet each other's needs and the objectives laid out in the White House National NEO Preparedness Action Plan.”

汉译英

passage 1

新中国成立70年来，中国的人权事业取得了举世瞩目的成就。

1949年新中国成立前，中国的人均GDP仅达27美元，人均预期寿命35岁，人均受教育年限不到一年，约90%的中国人民是文盲；战乱仍频，人民生活在苦难之中。

现在，中国已成为世界第二大经济体，人民安居乐业，人均预期寿命由35岁增长到77岁。中国已基本建立起保障公民权利的法律和政策体系。

中国把“尊重和保障人权”写进了宪法，社会和谐发展的水平得到了显著提升。中国支持保障公民生存权和发展权，反对忽视经济、社会、文化权利的趋势，主张促进这两种权利的平衡保障，以发展促人权、消除贫困，中国的人权原则已得到国际的广泛支持。

中国认真履行国际人权义务，加入了包括6项核心人权公约在内的26项国际人权公约。中国广泛开展国际人权交流合作，同20多个国家开展人权对话和磋商，同联合国人权机制保持建设性交流。

汉译英

passage 2

中国幅员辽阔，在漫长的历史发展进程中，逐步形成了各地丰富多彩、极具特色的传统民居建筑形式。

2005年，建筑专业的毛葛开始进行传统民居的研究工作，在见识过各种各样的传统民居后，她感受到传统民居具有鲜明的地域特色，每座都是工匠们忘我劳动的结果。从中，她也看到了中国人对自己生活的深深热爱。

80年代城镇化进程加快以来，中国的传统民居建筑正在大量消失，伴随而来的还有对传统建筑技艺、传统建筑工具以及相关建筑知识的冷落。

作为看漫画长大的80后一代，热爱传统民居建筑的毛葛想到了通过漫画形式向人们介绍传统民居，希望让更多人看到传统民居建筑的美并加入到保护传统民居的行列，引起更多人尤其是年轻人对这一学科的兴趣。

她以简单有趣的漫画形式、通俗易懂的文字创作了面向年轻大众的漫画。