

# 2023 年下半年英语二级笔译实务真题解析

## Section 1 English-Chinese Translation

*Translate the following two passages into Chinese.*

### Passage 1

话题：性别平等

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Therefore, gender equality and women's empowerment are one of the overarching priorities of UNESCO. This is a strategy for making women's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.

性别平等不仅是一项基本人权，也是世界和平、繁荣和可持续发展的必要基础。为妇女和女孩提供平等的教育、医疗保健、体面工作以及在政治和经济决策过程中的代表权，将促进可持续经济，造福社会和全人类。因此，性别平等和赋予妇女权力是联合国教科文组织的首要优先事项之一。这项战略旨在将妇女的关切和经历作为设计、实施、监测和社会领域的一个组成部分，使妇女和男子平等受益。其最终目标是实现性别平等。

Increasing attention is being placed on gender equality issues globally, buoyed by several legal and normative instruments. Chief among these are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The latter emphasizes the key role of the media to combat "stereotyping of women and inequality in women's access to and participation in the media". UNESCO's commitment and strategy to this end is pursued through a two-fold approach: ① launching specific project and ② taking gender-focused actions in all of UNESCO's fields of work.

当今世界，人们对性别问题的关注持续升温，性别平等的观念也得到了一些法律和规范性文件——公约和宣言的支持，其中重要的有《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》《北京宣言》和

《行动纲领》等。后者强调媒体在推动各个领域中性别平等所发挥的关键作用，呼吁所有相关部门消除对女性的刻板印象，让女性平等利用和参与媒体事物。教科文组织为此目的所作的承诺和战略是通过两种方式来实现的：①启动具体项目，②在教科文组织的所有工作领域采取注重性别的行动。

UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector has fully embraced this commitment and has engaged globally in a wide range of gender-equality initiatives across its divisions and main actions. Equality between women and men are of equal importance and and equality in the news reporting men and women are being stridently pursued. In cooperation with the International Federation of Journalists and many other partners, UNESCO has adopted this global framework of Gender-Sensitive Indicators for the media. These indicators have been developed to enable effective assessment of related development in the media.

教科文组织的传播和信息部门充分接受了这一承诺，并在全球范围内参与了其各部门和主要行动的一系列性别平等倡议。男女平等具有重要意义，正在大力推行。教科文组织与国际记者联合会和许多其他合作伙伴合作，通过了这一全球媒体性别敏感指标框架。制定这些指标是为了能够有效评估媒体的相关发展。

In order to further enrich the GSIM resource, and as a fundamental step for its completion, a second round of consultation was carried out online with UNESCO media partners globally. Broadcasting and print associations representatives contributed comments, suggestions and insights to further enhance the document. The consultation with these associations was essential because it enables UNESCO to embed into the GSIM the views of these key partners. This enables us to stress that use of the GSIM is not an attempt to limit freedom of expression and the independence of media, but to voluntarily enrich these underlying characteristics. UNESCO is confident that, if fully implemented, the GSIM will produce an impact in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

为了进一步丰富 GSIM 资源，并作为完成该资源的基本步骤，与教科文组织全球媒体合作伙伴在线进行了第二轮磋商。广播和印刷协会的代表提出了意见、建议和见解，以进一步完善该文件。与这些协会的协商是至关重要的，因为它使教科文组织能够将这些关键合作伙伴的意见纳入全球战略信息。这使我们能够强调，使用 GSIM 并不是试图限制言论自由和媒体独立性，而是自愿丰富这些潜在特征。教科文组织相信，如果得到充分实施，全球可持续发展战略将在质量和数量方面产生影响。

## Passage 2

话题：全球变暖

When rainfall is measured in feet, not inches, we are witnessing climate change bearing down on us. Catastrophic destruction tied to the Atlantic hurricane season, monsoon rains in Mumbai, and downpours in Niger are just a few of the many extreme weather events that are being intensified by global warming. While the rise of a few degrees in temperature may not be enough for a person to run a fever, that change is enough to radically impact the earth's climate. By way of comparison, the earth was once rendered largely uninhabitable by a one to two-degree Celsius drop in temperature—an era now referred to as the Little Ice Age. In response to the threat posed by global climate change, most nations have committed to significant mitigation efforts, through the Paris Agreement, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

当降雨量的计量单位从英寸变为英尺，这意味着我们正在见证气候变化问题变得愈发严峻。大西洋飓风季带来的灾难性破坏、孟买的季风雨以及尼日尔的暴雨，这些只是众多极端天气事件中的几个例子而已。目前，全球变暖对这些极端天气的影响正在加剧。虽然体温升高几度，人不一定发烧，但气温变化几度却足以根本性地影响地球的气候。相比之下，地球上的大部分区域就曾经在温度下降一到两摄氏度的情况下变得不宜居住——那段时间就是我们现在说的“小冰河期”。为应对全球气候变化带来的威胁，大多数国家都已通过《巴黎协定》承诺要大幅减少温室气体排放，以减轻其影响。

But will these collective efforts be enough? Some scientists are trying another approach, exploring new tools to deliberately alter the global climate system. These discrete and diverse technologies are often grouped under the all-encompassing and poorly defined rubric of “climate engineering” or “geoengineering”. These radically different approaches aim to either halt the process of global warming by removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere or to counteract warming already under way.

但这些国家的集体努力真的足够吗？一些科学家正在尝试另一种方法，探索新的工具，以有意干预全球气候系统。这些各种各样的技术通常被统称为“气候工程”或“地球工程”，这些术语的定义范围广泛且不明确。这些在方法上截然不同的举措旨在要么通过移除大气中的温室气体来停止全球变暖的进程，要么对已经在进行中的气温上升采取应对措施。

The problem is, while several tools seem to be gaining ground in computer models, laboratories, and even real-world experiments, public discussion has not kept pace with their advancement. **To date, there has been too little transparency and international dialogue around the progress, feasibility, risks and benefits of these efforts. Climate engineering and current mitigation and adaptation efforts are not mutually exclusive.** Experts generally agree that these new technological approaches alone are unlikely to provide adequate protection from the dangers posed by rising global temperatures.

问题在于，尽管一些工具或方法似乎在计算机模型、实验室甚至在现场实验中开始显现效果，但公众对于这些举措的认识和接受程度并没有跟上这些举措的发展。迄今为止，有关这些工作的进展、可行性、风险和好处方面的透明度和国际对话还远远不足。气候工程与当前的减缓和适应措施并不是互斥的。专家普遍认为，仅凭这些新的技术方面的举措可能无法提供足够的保护，以应对全球气温上升带来的危险。

In 1965, the SAC raised concerns about manmade climate change and warned that “man is unwittingly conducting a vast geophysical experiment.” **More than fifty years later, the field of climate engineering remains largely unknown, especially to policymakers and the public.**

1965 年，科学顾问委员会（SAC, Scientific Advisory Committee）提出了对人为气候变化的担忧，并警告称“人类无意中正在进行一项巨大的地球物理实验”。五十多年后，气候工程领域仍然在很大程度上鲜为人知，尤其是对政策制定者和公众而言。

While it is tempting to be for or against climate engineering, what decision makers need to do now is to gather scientific facts and ask as many questions as possible about what the deployment of these technologies might mean for individuals, societies, nations and regions.

虽然决策者们很想直接全盘支持或全盘反对气候工程学，但他们现在需要做的其实是收集科学事实，并尽可能多地提出关于部署这些技术可能对个人、社会、国家和地区意味着什么的问题。

## Section 2 Chinese-English Translation

*Translate the following two passages into English.*

### Passage 1

话题：大熊猫

译文出处:

<http://china-pictorial.com.cn/longxi-hongkou-national-nature-reserve-protecting-a-perfect-species-1>

琴心和小核桃是出生于 2016 年的“萌妹子”。在卧龙国家级保护区进行了两年的野化培训后，2018 年 12 月 27 日，它们在龙溪——虹口国家级自然保护区被放归。当时两只熊猫接受了体检，它的生长发育和各级生理指标都正常。

Qinxin and Xiaohetao are two female giant pandas born in 2016. the captive-born pair received two years of systematic wilderness training at the Sichuan-based Wolong National Nature Reserve. On December 27, 2018, the two mammals were released into the Longxi-Hongkou reserve. Before their release, the two giant pandas received physical examinations, which showed that their growth and various physical indicators were healthy.

两只大熊猫被放归后，科研人员组成的监测小组立即对它们进行跟踪监测。无线电监测、GPS 数据下载及分析、大熊猫粪便样品采集、生存环境调查、红外相机监测等多种设备和手段的应用，让监测队员可以随时掌握两只熊猫的动向。通过收集相关数据，开展野外研究，监测人员希望了解两个小家伙是否能逐步适应新的野外环境，融入野生大熊猫的种群。

After the pair were released, a monitoring team composed of researchers immediately began tracking and monitoring them. The application of multiple devices and methods, including radio monitoring, GPS collar data download and analysis, feces sample collection, surveys of living and food-collecting environment, and infrared camera monitoring, enables researchers to track the movement of the two pandas at any time. By collecting data and conducting field research, the monitoring team hopes to determine whether Qinxin and Xiaohetao can gradually adapt to the wild and integrate into the wild giant panda population.

“我们保护区位于大熊猫分布区的中段，其显著特点是直接联系岷山山系和邛崃(Qiong lai)山系两个最大的大熊猫野生种群栖息地。”保护区虹口站站长刘波表示。“这里是野生大熊猫生存，繁衍，以及圈养(captive-bred)大熊猫放归的天然走廊”。

“ Our reserve is located in the middle of distribution area for giant pandas. It connects the two largest wild panda habitats in the Minshan and Qionglai mountain systems, so it serves as a natural corridor for living and reproduction of wild pandas, making it ideal for reintroducing captive-bred giant pandas to the wild.” stated Liu Bo, the director of the Hongkou station within the reserve.

## Passage 2

话题：污染防治

污染防治攻坚战是全面建成小康社会决胜阶段的三大攻坚战之一。主攻目标是到 2020 年生态环境质量总体改善，主要污染物排放总量大幅减少，环境风险得到有效控制。

The battle for pollution control is one of the three critical battles during the decisive stage of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The primary objective is an overall improvement in ecological and environmental quality by 2020, significantly reducing the total emissions of major pollutants, and effectively controlling environmental risks.

生态环境问题的本质是高资源消耗、高污染排放的经济发展方式问题造成的。所以，我们必须提高资源开发利用效率、减少资源消耗，并将生态文明（ecological conservation）的要求融入经济建设中，加快形成节约资源和保护环境的产业结构、生产方式、生活方式，给自然生态留下休养生息的时间和空间。

The fundamental issue regarding ecological and environmental problems stems from an economic development model characterized by high resource consumption and extensive pollution emissions. Hence, it's imperative to enhance the efficiency of resource exploitation, reduce resource consumption, and integrate the requirements of ecological conservation into economic development. This integration will expedite the formation of an industrial structure, production methods, and ways of living that conserve resources and protect the environment, allowing natural ecosystems time and space for recovery.

我们要加快建立健全五大生态文明体系，即生态文化体系、生态经济体系、目标责任体系、生态文明制度体系和生态安全体系等。这些体系的建立，有助于我们从根本上解决生态环境问题。

We should step up the establishment of the five major ecological civilization systems: an ecological culture system, an ecological economic system, a system of specific goals and responsibilities, an ecological civilization institutional system, and an ecological security system. These systems will fundamentally aid in resolving ecological and environmental issues.

我们要树立良好的生态环境是最大的民生福祉这一基本民生观，坚持生态为民，重点解决损害群众健康的突出环境问题，从打赢蓝天保卫战到水污染防治、土污染防治、农村人居环境整治、城市污水治理，还自然以宁静、和谐、美丽，不断满足人民日益增长的对美好环境的要



求。

It's crucial to instill the basic perspective on people's livelihoods that a sound ecological environment represents the greatest well-being for the people. We must focus on conserving the ecology for the people and take significant measures to solve the prominent environmental issues that impair public health, ranging from winning the battle for clear skies to preventing and controlling water and soil pollution, from rural environmental improvements to urban wastewater treatment. We will bring back tranquility, harmony, and beauty back to nature, continually meeting the increasing demands of the people for a better environment.