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Simulated Translation Practice (Education)

Passage 1:

SELECTIVE HIGH SCHOOLS YEAR 7 PLACEMENT PROCESS	精英中学 7 年级学生录取程序
The first government high schools in NSW, <u>which were established</u> in 1883 at Bathurst, Goulburn and Sydney, <u>were designed</u> specifically for students <u>aspiring to</u> a university education and <u>selective entrance to</u> these schools was through a competitive examination.	新南威尔士州的第一批政府中学建于 1883 年，分别位于巴赫斯特（Bathurst）、高本(Goulburn)和悉尼(Sydney)，这些学校专门培养有志于攻读大学的学生，通过竞争性入学考试择优录取学生。
In the years since, the state system <u>has evolved</u> to be based on comprehensive high schools and <u>a small core of</u> specialist high schools. <u>Academically selective</u> high schools, <u>with</u> entrance based on testing, remained an important part of the system.	后来，新南威尔士州逐步形成了一个以综合性中学和少量几间专门中学为基础的体系。根据入学考试成绩录取学生的精英中学仍然是该体系的一个重要组成部分。
Since the late 1980s, a number of new specialist high schools have been established in NSW. <u>Entry to</u> all of these is determined by <u>achievement</u> in entrance tests <u>combined with</u> a report provided by the student's primary principal.	自二十世纪八十年代后期以来，新南威尔士州新建了许多所精英中学。能否入读这些学校取决于入学考试成绩和学生所在的小学校长所提供的报告。
Agricultural high schools are selective high schools <u>that</u> emphasise the study of agriculture, with schools having the residential sections <u>giving some priority to</u> <u>isolated</u> students.	农业中学是着重农业学习的精英中学，有宿舍的农业中学酌情优先录取偏远地区的学生。
Each year approximately 15 000 applications <u>are received</u> for selective school entry. For the <u>last</u> academic year there were 15 343 applicants for placement in Year 7 in selective high schools; 51% of applicants were boys and 49% of applicants were girls.	每年，大约有 15,000 名学生报读精英中学。在最近一学年，共有 15,243 名学生申请入读精英中学 7 年级，其中男生占 51%，女生占 49%。
There are now 21 fully selective schools, including the 4 selective agricultural high schools and 7 high schools with selective classes (two of these <u>cater for</u> Years 7 to 10 and one caters for Years 11 and 12).	目前，新南威尔士州共有 21 所全精英中学其中包括 4 所农业精英中学和 7 所开设精英班的中学（其中两所专门招收 7 年级至 10 年级的学生，另一所专门招收 11 年级和 12 年级的学生）。
A Department of Education and Training internal <u>review</u> of the process for Year 7 entry into selective high schools in January 2002 recommended <u>changes</u> to the selection process, <u>taking into account</u> the concerns raised by principals, parents and peak groups.	新南威尔士州教育和培训部在 2002 年 1 月对精英中学 7 年级学生录取程序的内部审查充分考虑了校长、家长和主要团体提出的问题，建议对录取程序进行改革。

Passage 2:

The Higher School Certificate (HSC)	中学毕业证书 (HSC)
The Higher School Certificate is a locally, nationally and internationally recognised qualification for students who successfully complete secondary education in NSW.	在新南威尔士州成功完成中学教育的学生将被授予中学毕业证书 (HSC)，这一资格证书在地方、全国及国际上得到认可。
An <u>overhaul</u> of the HSC <u>were introduced</u> in 2000 <u>in response to</u> <u>community demands for</u> a fairer system of assessing and reporting student achievement. While the new HSC has retained the best features of the old HSC, it has	民众要求有一种更为公平的评定和报告学生成绩的制度。作为回应，中学毕业证书 (HSC) 在 2000 年进行了全面改

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introduced a <u>powerful</u> new curriculum and <u>clearly defined</u> standards of achievement.	革。新的高中毕业证书（HSC）保留了旧证书中最好的特点，但引入了一种力度强的新课程和具体清晰的成绩标准。
Students will receive an HSC Course Report for each course they complete <u>which</u> will describe their level of achievement as well as the standards reached by other students in the course.	对于学完的每一门课程，学生会收到一份 HSC 课程成绩报告。成绩报告会描述学生所取得的成绩水平以及其他学生在这门课程中所达到的水平。
The syllabuses makes it clear to everyone just what students <u>are expected to</u> learn and be able to do in each course by the end of Year 12. <u>Specimen examination papers</u> and marking guidelines, provided by the Board of Studies, assist students to set goals and understand the level of achievement <u>expected</u> . Each HSC Course Report will show a student's mark <u>in relation to</u> six performance bands, which clearly describe what students know and can do at each level of achievement.	教学大纲清楚地说明了学生在学完 12 年级时在每门课程中应该学到的内容和取得的能力。教育委员会提供的考试样题和评分标准可协助学生制定目标并了解需要达到的成绩水平。每一份中学毕业证书（HSC）课程成绩单都会显示学生 6 个成绩等级中的分数，并清楚地描述学生在每一个成绩水平上所学到的内容和取得的能力。
A 'minimum standard expected' <u>has been set</u> for each course. Students will be awarded a mark of 50 or more out of 100 if they reach or exceed the minimum standard.	每门课程都设有一个“应有的最低标准”。达到或超过最低标准的学生将获得 100 分中的 50 分或更高的分数。
One of the main aims of the new HSC is to make students <u>better qualified</u> to win jobs or go on to higher education <u>when</u> they leave school. There are many new Vocational Education and Training courses <u>available</u> as part of the HSC <u>which</u> earn students nationally recognised industry qualifications.	新的中学毕业证书（HSC）计划的主要目的之一是让学生在毕业后更有条件就业或上大学深造。中学毕业证书（HSC）计划中还设有许多新的职业教育和培训课程，使学生获得全国认可的行业资格证书。

Passage 3:

Public schools and democracy	公立学校和民主
Public schools are an integral pair of a democratic society. Their organization, functioning and management must reflect and instill democracy. School systems must be governed by democratically elected bodies implementing the educational policy that best serves the collective needs of the whole community, not just part of it. As with all universal public services such as health and social care, schools are instrumental in the reduction of social inequalities and they play an essential role in the improvement of our quality of life.	公立学校和民主社会是共生共息的一对。学校的组织、功能和管理必须反应民主精神，并逐渐灌输这种民主精神。学校系统必须由民主选举的机构管理，执行教育政策，最大程度地满足整个社会的集体需求，而不仅仅是部分人的需求。跟所有能够普遍获得的公共服务如医疗保健和社会护理一样，学校对于消减社会不平等和提高我们生活质量发挥着重要作用。
Education is the best tool to reduce social and cultural differences. In public schools, open to everyone, social cohesion is created through the integration of children from different social, religious and ethnic groups.	教育是消减社会和文化差异的最佳工具。在面向大众的公立学校，融合来自不同社会、不同宗教和不同族裔群体的孩子可产生社会的凝聚力。
Discrimination based on geography, gender, race or socio-economic status can be avoided when everyone's right to education can be exercised fully in a free and democratic system.	如果每个人受教育的权利能够在一个自由和民主的制度中得到充分实现，那么基于地区、性别、种族或社会经济状况的歧视就可以避免。
Recently it has become general policy in many countries to cut state spending, to privatize public monopolies such as banks, railroads, telecommunication services and other utilities thus delegating their obligations to the private sector. Some governments think education can be treated in the same way.	最近，裁减政府支出和私有化诸如银行、铁路、通讯服务以及其它公用事业等政府垄断行业从而将他们的责任转给私人领域，这在许多国家已成为一个普遍政策。有些政府认为，教育也可以用同样的方式处理。

To avoid increasing inequalities, all moves towards privatization of schools systems must be brought to a halt. Financing of public educational facilities must be increased to guarantee the universal right to education. Providing quality public education to all children would cost less than many other expenditures such as building new super-highways, ultra modern airports or buying weapons and maintaining armed forces.


为避免不平等加剧，所有私有化学校系统的举措都必须立刻停止。对公共教育设施的资助必须提高，从而保证享有教育的普遍权利。为所有的孩子提供高质量的公共教育的花费会低于许多其它支出，比如建造新的高速公路、超现代化的机场或者购买武器和供养军队。

Passage 4:

Disability and schooling	残障人士的学校教育
Through the mid 1980s to the early 1990s the Commonwealth Government of Australia and each of the State and Territory governments <u>enacted</u> legislation <u>seeking</u> to enhance the <u>well-being</u> of people with disabilities. This legislation included specific <u>provisions</u> for protection the rights of people with disabilities to <u>access</u> educational services. The general aim was to enhance their <u>education opportunities and outcomes</u> .	在 20 世纪 80 年代中期至 90 年代早期，澳大利亚联邦政府和各州及领地政府都制定了旨在提高残障人士福祉的相关立法。这些立法包含保障残障人士有学校教育服务权利的各项具体规定，其主要目的是提高残障人士的教育机会及成果。
Within this context much attention has been given to <u>integrating</u> students into regular schools. While this has led to an increase <u>in</u> the number of students with disabilities in <u>regular educational settings</u> , there has been <u>parallel</u> recognition that some students are still best <u>catered for</u> in a special <u>facility</u> . Some parents and students, however, <u>experiences</u> discrimination <u>in regard to</u> schooling, including a <u>refusal</u> of enrolment, <u>failure</u> of schools to sufficiently <u>address</u> harassment or bullying of students with a disability and <u>denial</u> of, or limited <u>access to</u> , school services, facilities or programs.	在这样的情况下，如何让残障学生融入常规学校备受关注。虽然这使在常规教育环境中的残障学生人数有了增加，但也同时认识到有些学生仍然在特殊学校才能得到最好的照顾。但是，一些家长和学生在学校教育方面受到歧视，包括被拒绝录取、校方未能充分解决对残障学生的骚扰或欺负问题以及拒绝或限制残障学生使用学校的服务和设施或参加活动。
In 1998, 45% of students with a disability attending a regular school received some additional form of assistance, special arrangement or support service at their school <u>beyond</u> the usual <u>provision</u> of the class <u>in which</u> they were placed. Special tuition or the <u>provision</u> of a counselor or disability support person was the most commonly given <u>while</u> the provision of special equipment was among the least common.	在 1998 年，有 45% 在常规学校就读的残障学生除了他们所在班级通常提供的以外在学校还获得了一些额外形式的帮助、特殊安排或支持服务。特殊的辅导、配备辅导员或残障支持人员最为常见，特殊器械的提供则最不常见。
According to a government-initiated report, <u>under-resourcing</u> for special education professionals, services and equipment is a <u>particular problem</u> for schools in rural areas. <u>Partly reflecting</u> the greater <u>availability</u> of specialist services in urban areas, students with disabilities <u>attending</u> school in rural areas were <u>less likely to</u> receive any form of extra assistance from their school. They were also, however, less likely to report having difficulties (with learning, socializing, and so forth) than those in urban areas.	根据政府倡议的(牵头的)的报告,对特殊教育专业人员、服务和设备的资源配置不足是农村地区学校的一个特殊问题。在农村地区上学的残障学生从他们就读的学校获得额外帮助的可能性相对较低，这部分反映了城市地区提供更多的专业服务。但是，与城市地区的残障学生相比，农村地区的残障学生报告在学习、社交等方面遇到困难的可能性更小。

Passage 5:

Child protection in sport	体育运动中的儿童保护
Children have a fundamental right to <u>be safe from</u> any form of abuse while <u>involved in</u> sport or associated activities. This is a legal requirement as well as a moral obligation. Child protection requires a <u>commitment from all levels in sport</u> to ensure sporting environments are safe for all children. This includes an <u>awareness of</u> the	儿童在参与体育运动或相关活动时不受到任何形式的虐待, 是他们的基本权利。这既是法律规定也是道德义务。儿童保护需要体育运动的各个层面都做出承诺, 确保所有儿童都有一个安全的体育运动环境。这包括, 了解有关的规定和所存在

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<p>requirements and risks, <u>a commitment to practices that minimise the risks</u>, and the ability to appropriately <u>respond to incidents of child abuse</u>.</p>	<p>的危险，致力于将危险最小化，并有能力恰当地处理儿童虐待事件。</p>
<p>Providing a safe environment for children in sport is a key component in the Australian Government's long-term policy <u>for growth in junior sport participation</u>. Maintaining the enjoyment and attractiveness of sport for both junior participants and their parents is <u>a high priority</u> for the Australian Sports Commission (ASC).</p>	<p>为参与儿童提供安全的体育环境是澳大利亚政府促进青少年参与体育运动这一长期政策的一个重要组成部分。维持体育运动对青少年参与者及其父母具有乐趣和吸引力是澳大利亚体育运动委员会（ASC）的优先考虑事项。</p>
<p>Sport is a particularly <u>vulnerable area for potential child abuse</u> because it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>involves</u> a large number of people under the age of 18; • frequently <u>involves overnight</u> trips (e.g. training camps or competitions); and • usually <u>involves</u> close relationships between adults and children, <u>where</u> the adults are <u>in positions of trust</u> and able to <u>assert</u> authority and <u>power over children</u>. 	<p>体育运动是尤其容易发生儿童虐待的领域，这是因为：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 许多体育运动的参与者年龄在 18 岁以下； • 体育运动经常需要过夜旅行（例如：集训营和比赛）； • 在体育运动中，成人与儿童的关系通常比较密切，成人受到信任，而且能够向儿童显示其权威和权力。
<p>The most common characteristics <u>of all forms of abuse against children</u> are an abuse of power or authority, or <u>a breach of trust</u>. Child abuse in sport can <u>range from inappropriate touching when demonstrating techniques</u>, inappropriate training methods <u>that give extra physical loads to children as 'punishment' and physical aggression when disciplining a child</u>.</p>	<p>在各种儿童虐待事件中，最常见的特点是滥用权威或权力，或者是背信。体育运动中的儿童虐待，有各种各样的形式，例如：演示技巧时不当触摸，采用不恰当的训练方法如增加运动量来“惩罚”儿童，还有在训导儿童时进行身体攻击。</p>

Passage 6:

About Australian Apprenticeships	关于澳大利亚学徒计划
<p>Australian Apprenticeships are delivered through a cooperative arrangement between the Australian Government, State and Territory Governments, industry employers and Registered Training Organisations. They are the best way to combine training and employment and lead to a nationally recognised qualification.</p>	<p>澳大利亚学徒计划是由澳大利亚联邦政府、州和领地政府、行业雇主和注册培训机构共同开展的合作项目，是培训和就业相结合、获得全国认可资历的最佳途径。</p>
<p>Australian Apprenticeships are available to anyone of working age and do not require any entry qualifications. You can be a school-leaver, re-entering the workforce or simply wishing to change careers.</p>	<p>澳大利亚学徒计划面向所有已达法定工作年龄的人士，不需要任何入学资历。无论你是中学离校者，还是重新进入职场或只是想更换职业，都可以参加。</p>

Australian Apprenticeships offer a range of benefits, they:

- Are a great way to get a head start in a chosen career
- Involve paid work and structured training that can be on-the-job, off-the-job or a combination of both
- Represent 'Competency based' training which means individuals can complete their training faster when they reach the required skills level
- Enable existing skills and prior experience to be recognised and course credit granted, potentially reducing formal training time. They are available as full-time or part-time, also available part-time in many schools
- Lead to nationally recognised qualifications and skills which provide the basis for further education and training over the course of a person's working life
- Are also an important pathway from school to work.

澳大利亚学徒计划带来各种益处：

- 不失是马上开始选定职业的一个极佳途径;
- 结合带薪工作和结构化培训, 可在岗、离岗或两者相组合;
- 接受‘基于能力’的培训, 一旦你达到技能要求即可提早完成培训;
- 现有的技能和先前的经验得到认可而获取学分, 正规的培训时间因而有可能缩短。全日制或兼职培训皆可。有许多学校提供纯兼职培训;
- 获得全国认可的资历和技能资质证书, 为日后进一步深造和培训打下基础;
- 也是从学校过渡到工作的一个重要途径;

Australian Apprenticeships are available in a variety of certificate levels in more than 500 occupations across Australia, in traditional trades, as well as a diverse range of emerging careers in most sectors of business and industry. So, no matter what industry you might be interested in, there is likely to be an Australian Apprenticeship to meet your needs. For more information contact an Australian Apprenticeships Centre in your region.

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因此, 不管你对哪一个行业感兴趣, 澳大利亚学徒计划都有可能满足你的需求。欲获取更多信息, 请联系你所在地区的澳大利亚学徒计划中心。

Passage 7:

Counting the Cost of Learning

Funding is becoming a very serious problem for public education institutions at all levels. Despite continuing Australia government statements of commitment to education, public funding for education and training between 1992-93 and 1996-97 dropped from 5.3 to 4.8 percent of GDP. This places Australia two-thirds of the way down the list of OECD countries, compared with its position at the beginning of the 1980s: one-third of the way down the list. This fall in national education spending masks complex shifts in allocation by sector and a big increase in student numbers.

The proportion of funds allocated to private schooling has continued to expand at the expense of schools in the public sector, where 70 percent of students are enrolled. Much of the "reform" imperative pursued by Australia governments has shifted the cost burden from the public to private purses.


There has been growth in the fee-paying international

细数教育开支

资助正成为各级公立学校的一个非常严重的问题。 尽管澳洲政府不断声明对教育的承诺, 但是在 1992-93 年财政年度到 1996-97 财政年度期间, 政府对教育和培训的资助占 GDP 的比例从 5.3%减少到了 4.8%。与 20 世纪 80 年代初期在经济合作与发展组织国家中排名在前三分之一相比, 澳大利亚现已排在了后三分之二。 国家教育支出减少, 其背后是对公立和私立学校的资金分配在发生复杂的变化, 学生人数在大量增加。

对私立学校的资助比例不断上升, 但为此付出代价的是有 70% 的学生就读的公立学校。政府采取的许多“改革”举措将原由公共部门承担的开支负担转嫁到私人头上。


付费国际教育市场持续增长。互联网和电子邮件使几乎即时

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<p>education market. The internet and e-mail, which support near instantaneous communication and worldwide data transfer, plus cheaper travel, also facilitate student and staff dialogue. They have increased opportunities for global academic networking and for doing deals to secure new educational business.</p>	<p>的通讯和世界范围内的数据传送成为可能，加上旅行费用的降低，学生和教师之间交流更加方便。互联网和电子邮件为全球性学术交流和开拓教育业务提供了更多的机会。</p>
<p>There are pressures to internationalize the curriculum but there are also other changes, less directly associated with globalization, ranging from funding reductions to the importation of global business culture.</p>	<p>课程设置正面临国际化的压力，但也有其它的变化，同全球化并没有那么直接的联系，诸如经费削减和国际商业文化的输入等。</p>
<p>Such complex developments are part of a crisis in public education provision: there is a resource crisis brought on by reductions in government funding, linked to a declining commitment to use public education.</p>	<p>这样的复杂变化是公立教育面临危机的部分原因：政府削减拨款，导致资金危机，从而导致越来越多的学生不再继续就读公立学校。</p>

Passage 8:

Education must be a priority	教育必须优先
<p>Australians, whose present comfort was built largely by the sheer physical labor of farmers and miners, have not traditionally placed a high value on formal education. Perhaps those early values are still reflected in our governments' spending priorities. According to an OECD report, Australia spends less on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) than most other Western countries. Canada, the United States, France and Sweden - the kind of countries we like to compare ourselves to - devote a higher proportion of their gross domestic product to education than we do, even though we have a higher proportion of school-age children.</p>	<p>澳大利亚人目前的舒适生活在很大程度上是靠过去农民和矿工的单纯体力劳动建立起来的，所以在传统上没有非常重视正规教育。或许那些早期的价值观仍然在我们政府支出的优先次序上反映出来。根据经济合作与发展组织（OECD）的报告，澳大利亚在教育（包括小学、中学、高等教育）上的开支少于大多数其他西方国家。加拿大、美国、法国和瑞典是我们喜欢与之比较的一类国家，他们对教育的投入占国内生产总值的比例超过我们，尽管我们学龄儿童的比例比他们高。</p>
<p>Though it might be expected that we would spend more on education because of our younger population, Australia, with 24 percent more children, spends about 10 percent less on education than the group's average. We also lag well behind most other OECD countries in the proportion of students remaining at school past the mature age.</p>	<p>由于我们的人口平均较年轻，按理我们应在教育上有更大的开支，但是与这些国家的平均数相比，虽然澳大利亚的儿童要多 24%，但在教育上的开支却比他们少 10%。在到了成人年龄还在学校就读的学生比例方面，我们也远远落后与其他大多数经济合作与发展组织国家。</p>
<p>World Bank studies of the causes of development have concluded that education is the single most important factor in ensuring a high standard of living for a country and its individuals. That being so, the OECD findings are the cause for concern. Admittedly, the report is based on 1986-87 figures, and since then there has been a very significant improvement in the school retention rate and a slight improvement in education funding. But the relatively low priority still accorded to education on Australia's spending list indicates a remarkable shortsightedness.</p>	<p>世界银行对发展原因的研究已经得出的结论是，教育是确保一个国家及其个人的高生活水准的最重要的因素。因此，经济合作与发展组织的发现足以引起我们的担忧。诚然，这份报告是根据 1986-87 年的数字，而且从那时起，留校率有了显著提高，教育经费也稍微有了增加。但是澳大利亚在开支清单上仍然对教育相对不重视，这显示出目光非常短浅。</p>

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Passage 9:

Action Required to Make Education Australia's Advantage	需采取行动，使教育成为澳洲的优势
<p>Too many young Australians are being <u>left behind</u> by our school education system, a discussion paper <u>released</u> today by the Business Council of Australia has found. The paper <u>highlights</u> that Australia is at risk of falling behind countries such as Finland, Japan and Korea <u>when it comes to</u> measuring key <u>education outcomes</u> in areas including maths and science learning and attainment.</p>	<p>澳洲商业委员会今天发表的一份讨论文件指出，有很多澳大利亚青少年正被我们的学校教育系统抛弃。该文件着重指出，在衡量包括数学和科学的学习和成绩等主要教育成果时，澳大利亚有落后于诸如芬兰、日本和韩国等国家的风险。</p>
<p><u>In responding to</u> this challenge, the paper identifies a five-point plan to <u>overhaul</u> school education so that every young Australian <u>has access to</u> a world-leading education system. BCA President, Mr Michael Chaney, said: "While far-reaching changes have taken place <u>in</u> the way <u>the wider community</u> works, communicates and is organised, many aspects of our school system have not changed since the 1960s". The paper identifies the following five strategies required to <u>lift</u> school education outcomes:</p>	<p>为应对这一挑战，这份文件确定了一个五点计划来<u>全面改革</u>学校教育，从而让每一位澳大利亚青少年都能够接受到世界领先的教育。澳洲商业委员会主席迈克·钱倪（Michael Chaney）先生说：“虽然广大社区的工作、沟通和组织方式已经发生了意义深远的变化，但我们的教育系统在很多方面自 20 世纪 60 年代以来一直没有改变。”该文件确定了以下五条策略来提高学校教育成果：</p>
<p>1. <u>Greater</u> early intervention – identifying potential learning problems <u>before</u> they become <u>entrenched</u>, difficult and costly to address.</p>	<p>1. 加大早期介入 – 在潜在的学习问题尚未变得根深蒂固、解决起来难度大和成本高之前就及时予以识别。</p>
<p>2. <u>Increased</u> customisation – making education and training more responsive to the needs, interests and <u>aspirations</u> of individual learners.</p>	<p>2. 加强个性化 – 使教育和培训更能迎合个体学习者的需求、兴趣和志向。</p>
<p>3. Strengthening the teaching profession – improving the professional support structure and conditions for teachers and school leaders to <u>strengthen</u> their ability to develop and <u>work as</u> highly qualified, knowledgeable professionals.</p>	<p>3. 加强教师职业 – 提高教师和学校负责人的职业支持体系和条件，增强他们的发展和工作能力，从而成为高度合格、知识渊博的专业人员。</p>
<p>4. <u>Increased</u> investment – increasing public investment in education.</p>	<p>4. 增加投资 – 增加对教育的公共投资。</p>
<p>5. <u>Improved</u> governance – clarifying roles and responsibilities and improving mechanisms for ensuring that education and training is meeting the needs of individuals and the Australian society.</p>	<p>5. 改进治理 – 明确角色和责任，改善机制，从而确保教育和培训能够满足个人和澳洲社会的需要。</p>

Passage 10:

The Education of Gifted and Talented Students	有天赋和有才华的学生的教育
<p>Gifted students are those whose potential is <u>distinctly</u> above average <u>in</u> terms of intellectual, creative, social and physical capacity. Talented students are those whose skills are distinctly above average in one or more areas of human performance. The <u>translation</u> of giftedness into talent results from application and appropriate opportunities for learning, training and practice.</p>	<p>有天赋的学生是指那些在智力、创造力、社交能力和体能方面的潜能明显超过平均水平的学生。有才华的学生是指那些在人类表现的一个或多个方面的技能明显超过平均水平的学生。天赋转为才华在于勤奋和有合适的学习、训练和练习机会。</p>
<p>Boys and girls <u>with</u> potential high intellectual capacity <u>are found across a range of</u> cultures, socioeconomic levels and <u>geographic locations</u>. The first step in enabling intellectually gifted students to <u>have access to</u> a <u>developmentally appropriate</u> curriculum is an effective, equitable and defensible identification program. Gifted children may come from culturally diverse and <u>disadvantaged</u> backgrounds, possess handicaps or</p>	<p>在各种文化、社会和经济阶层以及各个地区都能发现有潜在的高智力的男孩和女孩。（有潜在的高智力的男孩和女孩在各种文化、社会和经济阶层以及各个地区都有。）使高智力的学生能够接受适合他们成长的课程的第一步是有效、公平和合理的识别方案。有天赋的孩子或许来自于不同的文化背</p>


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learning difficulties, or be underachievers.	景和弱势背景，有残障或学习障碍，或学习成绩不佳。
Appropriate identification strategies are required to identify these students and students from low socioeconomic, non-English speaking and Aboriginal backgrounds <u>who</u> may be <u>disadvantaged by</u> some assessment strategies or contextual factors. Parents often have no background in gifted education and it is difficult for them to act as <u>advocates</u> for their children. This is particularly true <u>of</u> individuals from culturally diverse groups, <u>who</u> because of modesty, language difficulties, mistrust and defensive attitudes fail to identify their children's aptitudes or talents.	需要合适的识别策略来发现这些学生和那些来自社会经济底层、非英语和原住民背景的或许因一些评估策略或环境因素而处于弱势的学生。父母常常没有英才教育的背景，因此很难支持他们的孩子。这对来自不同文化背景的父母尤为如此，因为他们由于谦逊、语言障碍、缺乏信任以及戒备的态度而不能识别他们孩子的能力或天赋。
Gifted and talented students do not always develop evenly <u>across all areas</u> of ability. There is a need to <u>go beyond</u> the traditional ideas of identification and to explore the educational, emotional and psychological <u>profile</u> of these students. The process must be <u>dynamic</u> and continuous, <u>allowing</u> for identification at any stage of the children's development.	有天赋和有才华的学生并不总是在所有能力领域都均衡发展。有必要超越传统的识别观念，了解这些学生的教育、情感和心理情况。识别的过程必须是动态的和持续的，从而在儿童成长的任何阶段都可进行识别。

Passage 11:

Society Underestimates and Undervalued School Teacher	社会低估和贬低教师
Braybrook High School, in the heart of Melbourne 's western suburb, has <u>experienced</u> at least its share of difficult and offensive students and also of <u>seriously stressed</u> teachers. However, I wonder at what is to be gained from the <u>gloom</u> and lack of balance <u>portrayed</u> in recent articles on a so-called "crisis in the classroom".	位于墨尔本西郊中心的布莱布鲁（Braybrook）中学，至少也有难管教和无礼的学生以及有严重精神压力的老师的问题。但是，最近有些关于所谓“课堂危机”的文章作了阴暗和不平衡的描写，我不知道能从中得到什么。
Teaching <u>suffers from</u> being a much underestimated and undervalued vocation in our society, especially as <u>increasing demands</u> on teachers have not been <u>matched by</u> increased demands on teachers have not been matched by increased respect or remuneration.	在我们的社会里，教师是一个备受低估和贬低的职业，尤其是对教师要求不断增加的同时，却没有相应地提高对他们的尊敬和报酬。
Today's young people, <u>regardless of</u> their <u>perceived</u> disabilities or foibles, will continue to <u>have access to</u> the full range of educational and social opportunities in our schools. This reality needs to be <u>addressed in constructive, supportive ways</u> and not with despair and <u>unhelpful</u> emphasis on the negatives.	今天的年青人，无论被认为有什么残疾或缺陷，都可以继续在我们的学校里得到全面的教育和接触社会的机会。我们必须以建设性和支持的态度面对这一现实，而不应当绝望和无助地强调消极的一面。
We need to believe that a more knowing, caring and respecting society might evolve with the help of schools <u>in which</u> people develop structures and approaches for working together positively.	我们必需相信，一个更能互相理解、关心和尊重的社会能够在学校的帮助下得以发展，因为在学校里人们建立起积极合作的组织和方法。
There is much in our present state schools <u>of which</u> our society should feel proud and it is disappointing that decision makers and people <u>with access to</u> public forums so often fail to recognise and <u>applaud</u> this.	目前在我们的政府学校中，有许多东西是值得社会引以为豪的，但是令人失望的是，那些决策者和有机会接触公开论坛的人却常常没有看到这一点，也不为此拍手叫好。
Our schools are central and complex institutions <u>where</u> people of immense variety live and work in close proximity with generally far more success and harmony <u>than might reasonably be expected given</u> what we continually hear about <u>societal breakdown</u> . Let's not underestimate this achievement.	我们的学校是一个重要和复杂的机构，有各种各样的人紧密地生活和工作在一起。总的来说，他们取得的成功以及和睦相处的情况要比根据合理预期要好得多，鉴于我们不断听到关于社会关系破裂的事情。让我们不要低估这一成就。

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Passage 12:

Education for Sustainability	可持续发展的教育
<p>Second Nature envisions a world <u>in which</u> all present and future humans are healthy, have their basic needs met, have fair and equitable <u>access to</u> Earth's resources, and have a <u>decent</u> quality of life. We imagine a sustainable world.</p>	<p>第二自然展望这样一个世界：所有现在和未来的人们都身体健康，基本需求得到满足，能公平合理地使用地球的资源，并且过着质量不错的生活。我们展望的是一个可持续发展的世界。</p>
<p>Part 1: Envisioning a Sustainable Future</p> <p>In a sustainable world, we imagine society would <u>celebrate</u> cultural diversity and increase the biological diversity and complexity of the ecosystems on which we all depend. <u>Simultaneously</u>, we would have stabilized population and <u>resource consumption</u> at a level <u>that</u> is within the <u>carrying capacity</u> of Earth's ecosystems. To attain this, we must reinvent the world <u>socially, economically and environmentally</u>.</p>	<p>第一部分：展望一个可持续发展的未来</p> <p>在一个可持续发展的世界里，我们畅想社会将颂扬（弘扬）文化的多样性，增加我们所有人所赖以生存的生态系统的生物多样性和复杂性。与此同时，我们会将人口数量和资源的消耗水平稳定在地球生态系统的承受能力之内。为达到这一目标，我们必须在社会方面、经济方面和环境方面重新塑造这个世界。</p>
<p>Part 2: The Role of Higher Education</p> <p><u>A sustained, long-term effort</u> to transform education at all levels is critical to the <u>change in mindset</u> necessary to achieve this vision. Higher education has the power to lead <u>in this endeavor</u> by exercising its role in training future leaders, teachers and other professionals and in producing wisdom <u>needed</u> to face the challenges of an increasingly complex world.</p>	<p>第二部分：高等教育的作用</p> <p>要实现这一设想，需要改变人们的思想观念，而作出持续的、长期的努力来改革各个层次的教育对实现这种改变至关重要。通过在培训未来的领导人、教师和其他专业人员以及创造所需要的智慧以面对日益复杂的世界所带来的各种挑战等方面发挥其作用，高等教育能够领导以上这项事业。</p>
<p>Part 3: The Transformation of Higher Education</p> <p>A <u>transformative</u> educational experience will be essential <u>in</u> creating the shift in thinking, values and action <u>necessary for</u> a healthy, just and environmentally sustainable society. <u>In</u> shaping education for the twenty-first century, we envision a new framework for learning <u>in which</u> higher education would operate as a fully integrated community <u>that</u> <u>models</u> social and biological sustainability itself and in its interdependence with the local, regional and global community.</p>	<p>第三部分：高等教育的改革</p> <p>建设一个健康、公正及在环境上可持续发展的社会需要在思想、价值观及行动上进行改变，而教育的改革对实现这种改变至关重要。在规划二十一世纪的教育中，我们设想了一个新的学习框架。在这个框架中，高等教育将作为一个完全融合社区来运作，该社区在其本身和其同当地、地区和全球社会的相互依赖方面塑造社会和生物的可持续发展的模式。</p>


Passage 13:

Education inequalities in Australia	澳大利亚的教育不平等
<p>In all countries, the education performance between high and low socio-economic groups varies markedly. The achievement gap can be partly explained by genetic influences but it is also due to differences in resources and opportunities.</p>	<p>在所有国家，学习成绩在高社会经济群体和低社会经济群体之间存在显著差异。学习成绩的差异部分上归因于遗传的影响，但也归因于资源和机会的不同。</p>
<p>Longitudinal studies across the world indicate that education success rates at school and post-school are in good part determined by social class origin - in particular parents' wealth, occupational status, education and aspirations. Education inequality then flows to employment inequality.</p>	<p>世界上的纵向研究显示，学校和学校后教育成功率很大程度上取决于社会阶层出身，尤其是父母的财富、职业地位、教育和抱负。教育不公平随后会造成就业不公平。</p>

The aim of government regulatory and fiscal involvement is to reduce this parental advantage by helping disadvantaged individuals to achieve their desired education capabilities and preferences. By making education outcomes more dependent on intelligence, motivation and effort, government intervention, well targeted and implemented, can also benefit society as a whole.	政府进行管理和财政干预的宗旨是通过帮助弱势群体获得他们想要的教育能力和教育选择来减少这种父母优势。通过使教育结果更加取决于才智、动力和努力，政府的干预，如果针对性较强并且得以有效实施，也会给整个社会带来益处。
Wider education access enhances the political health of the nation: voters are better able to participate in social, community and political life and make intelligent, balanced choices. It also minimises the risk of excessive concentration of political power. Secondly, wider access to education can reduce social tensions arising from perceived inequalities of opportunity. Even people who tell pollsters they are prepared to live with wide inequalities of outcome strongly believe that people of equal ability should be given an equal chance to succeed at school and in employment - irrespective of parental wealth, status and power.	扩大接受教育机会可促进国家的政治健康：选民更能够参与社会、社区和政治生活，做出明智的和平衡的选择。扩大接受教育机会也可最大程度地减少政治权力的过度集中。第二，扩大接受教育机会可减少由于人们认为机会不平等而造成的社会矛盾。即使那些对民意调查人说他们可以忍受教育结果广泛的不公平的人也强烈地认为，能力相等的人应该被给以在学校和职场取得成功的公平机会，无论父母的财富、地位和权力如何。
The inequalities of education opportunity constitute a serious breach of the Australian 'fair go' - the belief that people of equal intelligence should have an equal chance in life if they are prepared to study and work hard.	教育机会的不公平严重地违背澳大利亚的“公平”这一信念：才智相等的人如果可以努力学习和工作应该在生活中有平等的机会。

Passage 14:

Education inequalities in Australia	澳大利亚的教育不平等
Like other English-speaking market-oriented democracies, Australia likes to think of itself as a merit-based society in which everyone has a “fair go”, an idea which originally led to the creation of school systems guaranteeing all children, no matter their origins, access to a publicly funded education.	像其它说英语、以市场为导向的民主国家一样，澳大利亚喜欢认为自己是一个基于能力的国家，人人有“公平”的机会。这一理念从一开始就导致创建了保证所有孩子，无论他们的出身如何，都能够接受公共教育的教育制度。
But the current reality is that not only are education systems socially stratified and full of inequalities but there is also much evidence to suggest that schools, rather than promoting equity, are effectively serving as engines of inequality. Social stratification in the Australian education system is sharper than in most countries because students from wealthy, privileged backgrounds tend to go to high-fee, independent high schools while children from low-income, disadvantaged backgrounds have no choice but to go to government high schools.	但目前的现实是，教育制度不仅存在社会分层和充满不平等，而且有许多证据表明学校不是在促进公平而是实际上已成为不平等的推动器。在澳大利亚教育制度中的社会分层现象比大多数国家更为严重，因为来自富裕和优势背景的学生往往就读学费高、独立的高中，而来自低收入和劣势背景的孩子则没有任何选择只能就读政府的高中。
This is a significant problem because social segregation has large negative consequences for students and compounds inequalities associated with family background. The average level of achievement of a child from a low socioeconomic status (SES) background in a low SES school is roughly three years behind a high SES child in a high SES school. For any given student, attending a low SES school versus a high SES school represents a year's difference in academic performance. The negative outcomes are related to inequalities in funding, resourcing, teacher supply and learning environments.	这是一个严重的问题，因为社会隔离对学生造成很大的负面后果，加重与家庭背景有关的不平等。与在社会经济地位高的学校就读的社会经济地位背景高的孩子相比，在社会经济地位低的学校就读的来自社会经济地位背景低的孩子平均成绩水平大约要落后3年。对于任何特定的学生，就读社会经济地位低的学校还是社会经济地位高的学校意味着学术成绩有一年的差距。负面的结果与资助、资源配置、教师配备和学习环境有关。
Ensuring that all schools are good schools requires	确保所有学校是好学校需要公平分配资源和资助、混合来自

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equitable distribution of resources and funds, a mix of students from different social backgrounds as well as minimising the numbers of both under-resourced, high-poverty schools and super-funded, elite schools.	不同社会背景的学生以及最大限度地减少资源配置不足、高度贫困的学校和资助充足的精英学校的数量。
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Passage 16:

School-based bullying	校园欺凌
Findings from a large-scale Australian study of some 38,000 school-aged children have indicated that, on average, school bullying affects one in six young people. School bullying is a distinct form of aggressive behaviour that typically involves a power imbalance and deliberate acts that cause physical, psychological and emotional harm. It can involve physically threatening behaviour such as punching; verbal and related forms of aggression such as name-calling and social exclusion; and, more recently with the growing popularity of social media, online bullying.	澳大利亚一项对大约 38,000 名学龄儿童的大型研究结果表明，校园欺凌平均影响到六分之一的年轻人。校园欺凌是一种明显的攻击行为，通常涉及到力量不平衡以及造成生理、心理和感情伤害的故意行为。校园欺凌可能涉及对身体的攻击，比如用拳击打；言语和相关形式的攻击，比如辱骂、和社交上的排斥；以及最近随着社交媒体的日益普及而出现的网络欺凌。
Evidence of the negative consequences of bullying shows that it can be a physically harmful, psychologically damaging and socially isolating experience. Longitudinal studies confirm school bullying as a significant causal factor in poor health and wellbeing. Peer victimisation has also been linked to school failure and the uptake of unhealthy and socially damaging behaviours such as alcohol and substance abuse.	有关欺凌的消极后果的证据表明，欺凌会是对身体造成伤害、在心理上造成损害、在社交上造成孤立的经历。纵向研究已确定，校园欺凌是影响身心健康的重要因素。受到同龄人欺负同学习成绩差以及有诸如酗酒和滥用物质等不健康的、对社会有害的行为也有关联。
While bullying is prevalent in both primary and secondary schools, younger students tend to report such incidents more frequently. Both boys and girls report being victims, especially when it involves verbal insults and harassment, and there is some indication that the effect of bullying on mental health status is more enduring for girls. More often than not, boys tend to bully in direct and physical ways, while girls tend to bully in emotional or indirect ways. However, new permutations of bullying with the use of information and communication technologies are tending to blur these gender lines, with both boys and girls being involved in cyber-bullying.	尽管欺凌在小学和中学都很普遍，但年龄较小的学生报告这类事件往往更加频繁。男生和女生都报告称受到欺凌，特别是语言侮辱和骚扰，而且有一些迹象表明，欺凌对于女生的心理健康状况的影响更加持久。多数时候，男生往往直接和在身体上欺凌，而女生往往在感情上或间接地欺凌。然而，随着信息和通信技术的使用而出现的新的欺凌形式，往往使这些性别差异变得模糊，男生和女生都会涉及网路欺凌。

Passage 17:

The myth of single-sex schooling and higher achievement	单性别学校教育成绩更佳的神话
In many countries including Australia, gender-segregated instruction is common in various guises in both independent and state schools because it is believed to improve academic results. Proponents of single-sex education systems claim myriad advantages, including academic and socio-emotional benefits as it is argued that girls thrive in traditionally male-dominated subjects of maths and science in the absence of “disruptive” male classmates. Although the issue of improved academic performance is more contentious for	在许多国家，包括澳大利亚，各种形式的单性别教育在独立学校和公立学校都很普遍，因为人们认为可以提高学习成绩。单性教育制度的支持者称有很多益处，包括学习益处和社会情感益处，因为他们认为，如果没有“爱捣乱的”的男孩，女孩在传统上以男性占主导的数学和科学这些科目中能够取得更好的成绩。虽然男孩是否会提高学习成绩这一问题更具争议，但是据称他们也能从专门为单性别班级设计

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boys, they are also said to benefit from curricula tailored to a homogeneous classroom.	的课程中获益。
However, the recent and largest-ever comparative study of single-sex and coeducational schooling indicates that separating the genders does not improve student outcomes. Results from international achievement tests suggest countries with the most divergent educational programs find it increasingly difficult to achieve equity whereas nations that limit gender separation, such as Finland and Norway, historically have higher levels of performance and equity. The implications reach beyond academic achievement to the impacts on the way boys and girls navigate their surroundings and establish social and gender identities.	但是，最新、迄今为止规模最大的对单性和男女混合学校教育的比较研究表明（指出），性别隔离没有提高学生成绩。国际成绩测试的结果表明，教育项目性别隔离程度最高的国家发现越来越难于实现公平，而限制性别隔离的国家，例如芬兰和挪威，历来有更好的成绩和更高程度的公平。影响不仅局限于学习成绩，还涉及到男孩和女孩如何适应周围环境，如何建立社会身份和性别身份。
In Australia, single-sex schools are to be found primarily within the independent sector, and are thus generally available only to those of higher socioeconomic status. The superior educational resources afforded to those schools offer a better explanation for augmented academic achievement than gender separation. Other contributing factors include curricula options, student demographics and the prevailing social structures associated with single-sex educational facilities.	在澳大利亚，单性别学校主要是独立学校，因此通常只有那些社会经济地位较高的学生才能入读。给与这些学校的优越的教育资源而不是性别隔离更好地解释了学习成绩的提高。其它的因素包括课程选择、学生的构成和与单性别教育的设施有关的占优势的社会结构。

Passage 18:

Our obsession with ‘natural’ talent is harming students	我们对“天才”的痴迷正在伤害学生
As a nation we love high achievers and enjoy the spectacle of gifted sportspeople and musicians performing at elite levels. In the paradigm of this cultural belief system, those who make it to the top are the “naturals”, people born with extraordinary talents and abilities. We go searching for the talented few to entice them into training programs so that they may “realise their potential”. This also applies to intellectual capacity, spawning a whole industry promoting the need to identify intellectually gifted children and to provide them with special educational services.	作为一个国家，我们钟爱成绩优秀的人，喜欢观赏有天赋的运动员和音乐家精英级的表现。在这种文化信仰系统的范式中，那些出类拔萃的人（成为顶尖的人）是天才，他们天生具有非凡的才华和能力。我们搜寻这些为数不多的人才，吸引他们参加各种培训项目，以至于他们或许会“发挥他们的潜力”。对于智力也是如此，造成整个产业都在宣传有必要识别在智力方面有天赋的孩子，为他们提供特殊的教育服务。
The model of ability that reigns in Australia is that talent of any sort is an innate gift. As a corollary, effort is to be denigrated, deplored even, because if one has to try hard, one is demonstrating that he or she is not a “natural”. Holding a fixed mindset about any ability comes with a downside as it may induce those lacking confidence to never make an effort at all. Girls who believe that they “can’t do” maths because of their gender are a case in point. When clinging to an identity as a natural winner, the temptation to cheat or behave in a ruthless fashion to come out on top can be hard to resist.	在澳大利亚盛行的能力模式是任何才华都是一种与生俱来的天赋。必然的结果是，努力受到诋毁，甚至指责，因为谁如果必须付出努力，就表明他或她就不是一个“天才”。对任何能力拥有固定的心态有不利的方面，因为这会导致那些缺乏信心的人再也不会做出任何努力。女孩认为由于性别的原因她们“数学不行”便是一个很好的例子。如果抱住天生的赢者这一身份不放，就会很难抵挡通过欺骗或不当行为来胜过其他人。
Parents yearning to hear their children described as “gifted” should carefully consider the possible consequences, as should those policy makers and educators who advocate for different treatment and special provision.	渴望听到他们的孩子被称为是“有天赋”的父母应该认真考虑可能的后果，那些倡导不同对待和提供特殊教育服务的政策制定者和教育者也应该如此。


Simulated Translation Practice (Environment)

Passage 1:

A Global Crisis (1)	全球性的危机 (1)
Our planet is changing fast. Recent decades have <u>seen</u> many environmental indicators moving outside the range <i>in which they have varied for the past half-million years</i> . We are altering our life support system and <i>potentially pushing the planet into a far less hospitable state</i> .	我们的地球正在迅速发生变化。在最近的几十年里，很多环境指标已超出了它们在过去 50 万年的变化范围。我们正在改变我们的生命维持系统，而且潜在地使这个星球变得远不如从前适宜居住。
Such large-scale and long-term changes <u>present</u> major policy challenges. The Kyoto Protocol is important <u>as</u> an international framework for <u>combating</u> climate change, and <u>yet</u> its targets can only ever be <i>a small first step</i> . If we cannot <u>develop</u> policies to <u>cope with</u> the uncertainty, complexity and <i>magnitude</i> of global change, the consequences for society may be huge.	这些巨大和长期的变化给我们带来了重大的政策挑战。作为一个应对气候变化的国际性框架，《京都协定书》的确重要，然而它（制定）的目标只不过是最初的一小步。如果我们不能制定政策去应对全球变化的不确定性、复杂性和影响规模，它们就可能给社会带来严重的后果。
We have made <i>impressive progress</i> in the last century. Major diseases have been eradicated and life expectancy and standards of living have increased for many. But the global population has tripled since 1930 to more than six billion and will continue to grow for several decades and global economy has increased more than 15-fold since 1950. This progress has had a <u>wide-ranging</u> impact on the environment. <i>Our activities</i> have begun to <u>significantly</u> affect the planet and <i>how it functions</i> . Atmospheric composition, land cover, marine ecosystems, coastal zones, freshwater systems and global biological diversity have all been <u>substantially</u> affected.	我们在上个世纪已经取得了令人瞩目的进步。一些重大疾病被根除，许多人的预期寿命和生活质量都有了显著提高。而与此同时，全球人口与 1930 年相比增长了两倍，已经超过 60 亿，而且在今后几十年内还将继续增长。全球经济自 1950 年以来已经增长了 15 倍还多。这一进步对环境具有广泛的影响。我们的活动已开始显著地影响这个星球和它的运转方式。大气成分、地表植被、海洋生态系统、沿海区域、淡水系统以及全球生物多样性都在很大程度上受到影响。
<u>Yet it</u> is the magnitude and rate of <i>human-driven change</i> that are most <u>alarming</u> . For example, the <u>human-driven</u> increase <u>in</u> atmospheric carbon dioxide is growing - already equal to the entire range <i>experienced between an ice age and a warm period such as the present</i> , an increase of at least 10 times faster than any natural increase in the last half-million years.	然而，最令人担忧的还是人为因素所带来（导致）的变化的广度和速度。例如，人为因素使大气中的二氧化碳含量在增长之中，已经相当于地球从冰河时代到目前这样的温暖时期所经历的变化幅度，比过去 50 万年中的任何自然增长至少快了 10 倍。

Passage 2:

A Global Crisis (2)	全球性的危机 (2)
The impacts of global environmental change are <u>equally</u> complex <u>as</u> they combine with local and regional environmental stresses <u>in unexpected ways</u> . Because of the complexity, global environmental	全球变化带来的影响同样很复杂，因为它们会通过难以预料的方式与当地和区域性的环境压力结合在一起。由于其复杂性，全球环境变化往往是缓进的，直到达到关键临界点，之后便会有更迅

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change is often gradual <u>until</u> critical thresholds are passed, and then far more rapid change <u>ensues</u> , <i>as seen in the growth of the ozone hole</i> .	速的变化，比如臭氧层空洞的扩大。
Due to the magnitudes and rates of change, we are unsure of just how serious our <u>interference with the dynamics of the Earth's system</u> will prove to be, but we <u>do</u> know that there are <u>significant</u> risks of rapid and irreversible changes <i>to which it would be very difficult to adapt</i> .	由于这些变化的广度和速度，我们还不确定我们对地球系统机制的干预已经达到了何种程度，但是我们确实知道，存在着迅猛而又无法逆转的变化带来的巨大风险，对于这种变化人类将很难适应。
The first step toward <u>meeting the challenge presented</u> by global change requires the <u>appreciation of</u> the complex nature of the Earth's system, the ways in which we are affecting the system, and the economic and societal consequences. Scientists and policy-makers must <i>establish a dialogue</i> to <u>communicate</u> current knowledge and to guide future research.	在应对由全球变化带来的挑战方面迈出第一步需要了解地球系统的复杂性、我们影响这个系统的方式及其对经济和社会领域带来的影响。科学家和决策者们必须建立对话机制，以交流现有的知识并指导未来的研究。
<i>Real policy progress</i> must <u>address</u> the need for large-scale change, technological advances and global cooperation. Incremental change will not prevent, or even significantly slow, climate change, water depletion, deforestation or biodiversity loss. Breakthroughs in technologies and natural resource management that will affect all economic sectors and the lifestyles of people are required.	真正的政策进步必须处理（触及）对剧烈变革、科技进步和全球合作的需要。渐进式的变革不会阻止，甚至不会有效地减缓气候变化、水资源枯竭、森林退化、生物多样性丧失的状况。我们需要在科学技术和自然资源管理方面取得突破性进展，而这种进展会影响到所有经济领域和我们的生活方式。
Although action at local, regional and national levels is important, international frameworks are essential for <u>addressing</u> global change. We must develop new <u>approaches</u> that consider the diversity of national circumstances and interests, based on <i>a shared political will for action</i> . <u>Never before</u> has an effective multilateral system been more necessary.	应对全球变化问题，尽管当地、区域和国家级别的举措十分重要，但是国际层面的框架才是至关重要的。我们必须采取一种新的方式，它将考虑到各个国家的情势和利益所在，同时建立在寻求行动的共同政治意愿之上。人们从来都没有像现在这样迫切需要建立一个有力的多边体系。
The evidence of our impact on our own life-support system <i>is growing rapidly</i> . Will we accept the challenge to respond <i>in a precautionary manner</i> , or wait until <i>a catastrophic, irreversible change is upon us</i> ?	我们对自己的生命支持系统所产生的巨大影响变得越来越明显。那么现在，我们是选择接受挑战，并以预防的方式作出应对，还是选择等待，直到灾难性的无法挽回的悲剧发生在我们身上？

Passage 3:

International Tourism	国际旅游业
As tourism has <u>burgeoned</u> in the latter half of the twentieth century it has been accused of many things: <u>despoiler</u> of environments, <u>destroyer</u> of cultures and <u>exploiter</u> of poor nations. Tourism, it is claimed, ultimately destroys <u>the attractive features</u> of a place and thus can neither sustain its resource base nor itself <u>as</u> an industry in the long term.	旅游业在二十世纪下半叶蓬勃发展，但同时也备受指责：损害环境、破坏文化、剥削贫穷国家。据称，旅游业最终会破坏一个地方吸引人的特色，因而从长远来说既无法维持其资源基础，也无法维持其产业自身。
It is possible, however, to regard tourism's future growth as not only <u>assured</u> but also <u>highly desirable</u> . That is not to suggest that tourism has not and will not cause problems but these are not <u>insurmountable</u> and are <u>potentially outweighed</u> by the opportunities for improving the human condition. International tourism is <u>in its infancy</u> and it is possible to learn from past mistakes. This optimist's view is that tourism will continue to grow, that the challenges consequently <u>presented</u> can be met, and that the ultimate outcome will be positive, <u>depending on</u> how well both the	但是，有可能认为旅游业的未来发展不仅是确定无疑的而且是十分必要的。这并不是说旅游业没有并且不会带来问题，而是说这些问题并不是不可解决的，而且改善人类生存环境的机会有可能会超过这些问题。国际旅游业尚处于起步阶段，因此从以往的错误中吸取教训是有可能的。这种乐观主义者的观点是，旅游业会继续发展，随之产生的各种挑战是可以应对的，最终结果将是积极的，但这取决于旅游业和各

tourism industry and governments <u>respond to</u> those challenges.	国政府如何很好地应对这些挑战。
By the end of the 21st century <u>there is a good chance that vastly more people will travel more often to a wider range of international destinations. With time, increasing affluence should enable international travel to change from being an aspiration to an expectation for many more people, as has occurred in the economically developed world in the late 20th century.</u>	到二十一世纪末,很有可能会有更多的人更经常地到更多的国际旅游目的地旅游。随着时间的推移,就像在二十世纪末发生在经济发达国家的情况一样,日渐富裕将使国际旅游成为更多人的一种期盼而不是梦想。
The ultimate optimist's <u>position</u> is that by century's end the world will be a closer, more harmonious place, <u>partly because</u> many more of <u>its inhabitants</u> will have <u>experienced</u> it more broadly through tourism. Tourism <u>represents</u> an <u>acknowledgement</u> of the value of differences and the desire to experience them. The resulting social contact offers not only <u>the potential</u> to understand and ultimately respect those differences but also to learn from them. If cultures consequently become more similar it may in fact <u>engender</u> a sense that the things which unite us as humans are more <u>profound</u> than those which divide us. <u>While</u> the growth of tourism will inevitably present challenges over the next century, <u>on balance</u> there is little reason to be other than optimistic.	乐观主义者的最终立场是,到本世纪末,世界会更紧密、更和谐,部分原因是越来越多的人将通过旅游对世界有更广泛的体验。旅游说明人们承认差异的价值,渴望去感受这些差异。由此而进行的社会交往使人们不仅仅有可能理解并且最终尊重这些差异,而且有可能从这些差异中学到东西。事实上,文化最终趋同有可能会使人们感受到,把我们团结起来的事物比分化我们的事物更为深刻。虽然旅游业的发展在下个世纪必然会带来各种挑战,但总体而言,我们几乎没有理由不乐观。

Passage 4:

Environmental Rehabilitation	环境恢复
Issues like global warming, destruction of the rainforests and <u>loss</u> of biodiversity <u>dominate</u> headlines and political agendas around the world. CARE Australia <u>works in</u> many <u>environmentally sensitive areas</u> <u>where</u> many of the farmers are <u>desperately poor</u> , and as a result, <u>have been left with</u> little choice but to practice unsustainable agricultural methods <u>in order to survive</u> .	在世界的新闻头条和政治议程中,象全球变暖、森林毁坏以及生物多样性的消失等问题占据了主要的位置。CARE 澳大利亚在许多环境敏感地区开展工作。在这些地区,许多农民极端贫困,结果是为了生存,他们几乎没有选择,不得不采用不可持续的耕种方法。
CARE's focus in this area is to ensure that local farmers <u>produce</u> sufficient food and income from their agricultural activities, <u>while</u> also preserving the natural environment for <u>the generations that will follow them</u> . CARE Australia <u>operates</u> a diverse range of agriculture and natural resource activities including:	CARE 在这一领域的工作重点是确保当地的农民能通过他们的农业生产活动生产足够的粮食和获得足够的收入,同时也能为他们后代保护自然环境。CARE 澳大利亚从事一系列不同的农业和自然资源活动,其中包括:
Sustainable Agriculture In developing countries, 75 per cent of people rely on agriculture <u>for their living</u> . CARE provides impoverished farmers with <u>alternative</u> agricultural activities to meet their food and income requirements <u>while</u> preserving their environment. In addition, CARE works with farmers <u>throughout</u> Asia to assist them purchase new <u>higher yielding</u> rice varieties. Another important element of CARE's agriculture and natural resource projects is to assist farmers <u>identify</u> pests and <u>undertake</u> appropriate <u>environmentally friendly</u> pest management activities.	可持续性的农业 在发展中国家,75%的人口以农业为生。CARE 为贫困农民提供替代的农业活动来满足他们的粮食和收入要求,同时保护他们的环境。另外,CARE 与在亚洲各地的农民一起合作,帮助他们购买新的产出更高的水稻品种。CARE 的农业和自然资源项目的另一个重要工作是帮助农民确认昆虫并且进行恰当的对环境友好的昆虫治理活动。
Natural Resource Conservation The <u>destruction</u> of rainforests and the loss of biodiversity	自然资源保护

are critical problems for many developing nations. Often protected areas will be utilised by farmers for the grazing of livestock or for the logging of trees for firewood. CARE assists local communities to develop natural resource plans that aid in the protection of native forests and the protection of plant and animal life. In particular, tree planting and the reforestation of degraded areas play an important role in CARE's environment program.

森林的毁坏和生物多样性的丧失是许多发展中国家所面临的关键问题。通常，受保护地区被农民用来放养家畜或者砍伐树木用做木柴。CARE 帮助当地社区制定自然资源的保护计划。这些计划可有助于保护原始森林和动植物生命。尤其是，植树和在退化的地区重新造林在 CARE 的环境项目中发挥重要作用。

Passage 5:

Are Volcanoes or Humans Harder on the Atmosphere?

谁是对大气造成更大的破坏，火山还是人类？

The argument that human-caused carbon emissions are merely a drop in the bucket compared to greenhouse gases generated by volcanoes has been making its way around the rumor mill for years. And while it may sound plausible, the science just doesn't back it up.

人类排放的二氧化碳与火山排放的温室气体相比不过是沧海一粟。这一已经流传了很多年的说法，似乎有一定道理，却缺乏科学依据。

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the world's volcanoes, both on land and undersea, generate about 200 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) annually, while our automotive and industrial activities cause some 24 billion tons of CO₂ emissions every year worldwide. Despite the arguments to the contrary, the facts speak for themselves: Greenhouse gas emissions from volcanoes comprise less than one percent of those generated by today's human endeavors.

美国地质勘探局(USGS)的数据显示，全球陆上和海底的火山每年排放的二氧化碳(CO₂)约为 2 亿吨，而全球汽车和工业活动每年排放的二氧化碳量约为 240 亿吨。尽管有人对此表示异议，但事实胜于雄辩：火山排放的温室气体不到当前人类温室气体排放量的百分之一。

Another indication that human emissions dwarf those of volcanoes is the fact that atmospheric CO₂ levels, as measured by sampling stations around the world, have gone up consistently year after year regardless of whether or not there have been major volcanic eruptions in specific years.

在全球设立的采样站提供的检测数据发现，无论在某一年度有没有大型的火山喷发，大气中的二氧化碳含量每年都在持续增长，这也表明了人类活动排放的二氧化碳要远远多于火山的排放。

Furthermore, some scientists believe that spectacular volcanic eruptions actually lead to short-term global cooling, not warming, as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), ash and other particles in the air and stratosphere reflect some solar energy instead of letting it into Earth's atmosphere. SO₂, which converts to sulfuric acid aerosol when it hits the stratosphere, can linger there for as long as seven years and can exercise a cooling effect long after a volcanic eruption has taken place.

此外，有一些科学家认为，大型的火山喷发实际上会引起全球气温在短期内降低而非升高，因为大气层和平流层中的二氧化硫(SO₂)、火山灰和其它悬浮颗粒会反射部分太阳能，把它们阻挡在大气层之外。二氧化硫进入平流层后会转化成硫酸浮质，可在那里滞留 7 年之久，在火山喷发后的很长时间里能起到降温作用。

Passage 6:

Natural Disaster Impacts on Australia

自然灾害对澳大利亚的影响


Ever since humans first walked on the Earth, natural disasters have been a global phenomenon that can strike without warning and have impacted on people. In Australia, the impact of natural hazards on both the natural and human environments has been recorded since European arrival through diary entries, newspaper articles and anecdotal accounts.

自从人类诞生以来，自然灾害就一直是一个全球性现象，会在没有预兆的情况下突然发生，对人类造成影响。在澳大利亚，自然灾害对自然和人类生存环境的影响在欧洲人到来后就已通过日记、报纸文章和趣闻轶事记录下来。(在欧洲人来到澳大利亚后，人们就通过日记、报纸文章和趣闻轶事记录了自然灾害对自然和人类生存环境的影响。)

Today, <u>sustained</u> economic growth, <u>population shifts</u> to areas <u>exposed</u> to more extreme and frequent weather events, and urbanisation have <u>all combined to</u> increase Australia's <u>exposure to</u> natural hazards, such as floods, bushfires and cyclones. <u>While</u> Australians have a long history of responding to disasters and <u>can be proud of</u> their successes in managing natural hazards through mitigation, recent natural disasters <u>serve as a reminder</u> that there is much more to be done to reduce the risk to communities and minimise losses.	如今，经济持续发展、人口迁移到更频繁地发生极端天气事件的地区以及城市化都使澳大利亚更有可能受到诸如洪水、丛林大火和飓风的影响。虽然澳大利亚人 <u>应对自然灾害有悠久的历史</u> ，对他们通过减灾管理自然灾害所取得的成功应该感到自豪，但是最近发生的自然灾害提醒我们，要减少对社区的风险和把损失降低到最低程度还有许多工作要做。
As Australia's population and <u>living density</u> continue to grow, <u>so does</u> the potential impact of a natural disaster <u>upon</u> the Australian community. <u>Increasing</u> numbers of people, buildings and infrastructure assets are being exposed to natural hazards <u>as</u> the pressures for urban development <u>extend into</u> hazardous areas.	随着澳大利亚的人口和居住密度在继续增加，自然灾害对澳大利亚民众的潜在影响也会继续增加。由于城市发展的压力在延伸到危险的地区，有越来越多的人、建筑物和基础设施资产将受到自然灾害的影响。
Accurately modelling the likely impacts of natural hazards on communities provides decision makers with the tools to make more <u>informed</u> decisions aimed at reducing the impact of natural hazards. Natural hazards cannot be averted, but their consequences can be minimised by implementing mitigation strategies and reducing the potential impact to areas <u>which</u> are most vulnerable.	<u>精确地模拟自然灾害对社区有可能带来的影响</u> 使决策者能够做出旨在减少自然灾害影响的更知情的决定。自然灾害不可避免，但实施减灾策略和减少对最脆弱地区的潜在影响 能够将后果减小到最低程度。
Success in managing natural hazards also lies in the recognition that the benefits of improved disaster planning <u>extend beyond</u> protection of human life and property <u>to</u> the <u>broader</u> social environment <u>which</u> includes natural ecosystems and wildlife.	成功地管理自然灾害也在于需要认识到，改进灾害规划不仅有利于保护人类生命和财产，而且有利于整个社会环境，其中包括自然生态系统和野生动植物。

Passage7:

Lessons from Natural Disasters and Emergency Reconstruction	自然灾害的教训和紧急重建
The World Bank is <u>rarely called upon</u> to <u>respond to</u> tsunamis, and it has only done so <u>a handful of times</u> . The most common natural disasters, on the other hand, are recurrent <u>rather than</u> single events: they <u>strike</u> the same nations <u>repeatedly</u> . <u>When</u> the <u>devastation</u> caused by storms, floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters in industrial and developing countries is compared, the injury and death rates can be up to 100 times higher in the poorer developing countries.	世界银行很少被要求对海啸的影响作出反应，仅有几次而已。另一方面，最常见的自然灾害是反复出现的，而不是一次性的：它们反复地侵袭同一些国家。暴雨、洪水、地震和其它自然灾害都会造成破坏，但与工业化和发展中国家相比，在贫穷的发展中国家所造成的伤亡率要高出一百倍之多。
<u>Disaster prevention measures</u> in industrial countries reduce the risk of disaster damage, <u>making</u> insurance rates <u>affordable</u> . <u>Conversely</u> , in highly <u>vulnerable</u> areas of the developing world the certainty of disaster <u>precludes</u> the <u>laying-off</u> of financial risk outside the vulnerable area.	工业化国家所采取的防灾举措降低了灾害造成破坏的风险，使人们能够承担得起保险的费用。相反，在发展中国家，那些极为脆弱的地区发生灾害的必然性使财务风险不可能由其他地区来分摊。
Both the <u>typically</u> recurrent nature of disaster and the <u>availability</u> of technological, social, and organizational <u>remedies</u> make disaster response an area <u>where</u> mitigation policies and actions <u>that</u> are <u>intended to</u> reduce the impact of the next disaster must be an integral part of a strategy of both <u>recuperation</u> and pre-disaster planning. Of course, the longer the <u>return</u> period, the more difficult it often is for governments to <u>justify</u> the <u>needed</u> mitigation	灾害通常会反复发生，但能够在技术、社会和组织方面采取补救的方法，因此在救灾反应中，减灾措施-旨在为减少下一次灾害的影响所采取的政策和行动 - 应该成为制定策略进行重建和灾前规划的一个组成部分。当然，投资回报的周期越长，政府就常常会越难于说明所需要的减灾投


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investments.	资是正当的。
Lack of mitigation is itself an <u>indicator</u> of underdevelopment, <u>one that</u> the World Bank can help overcome. <u>While</u> the consequences of disasters are not entirely preventable it is often technically possible to mitigate them so that fewer lives and less of the <u>constructed</u> environment are lost.	缺乏减灾的措施本身就是一种欠发展的标志，世界银行可以帮助解决这一问题。虽然灾害的后果并不是完全可以避免的，但是，减轻灾害通常在技术上是可行的，从而可以减少人员的伤亡和建筑环境的破坏。

Passage 8:

Scenario: The organisers of an international conference on climate change need this passage translated into Chinese for conference material.

Last chance to change our behaviour	改变我们行为的最后机会
There is <u>growing awareness</u> of the damage we are doing to the planet and the natural resources on which we depend, yet we still carry on along the same track regardless, refusing to make much-needed changes to our behaviour.	人们日渐认识到我们在对地球和我们所依赖的自然资源造成的破坏,但我们毫不顾忌,照常进行,拒绝对我们的行为作出急需的改变。
One sixth of the world's population relies on fish <u>as</u> their main or sole source of animal protein, yet <u>despite</u> years of considerable effort by many groups, unsustainable fishing continues <u>apace</u> on a global scale <u>as</u> more than half of the world's fisheries are fully exploited.	世界上有六分之一的人口依赖鱼类作为动物蛋白质的主要或唯一来源。然而, 尽管许多团体多年来已做出巨大努力, 不可持续的渔业依然在全球范围内快速进行, 有超过一半的世界渔业资源已被完全开发利用。
The Amazon rainforest pumps 20 billion tonnes of water into the atmosphere each day, <u>which drives</u> global weather patterns and rainfall essential for people's survival. Yet we continue to lose tropical forest cover and <u>with that</u> the services it provides, not least in the mitigation of droughts around the world.	亚马逊(The Amazon)雨林每天向大气输送 200 亿吨水。这些水形成对人们生存至关重要的全球天气模式以及降水。但是, 我们却在不断失去热带雨林植被以及其带来的益处, 尤其是对全球范围内干旱的缓解。
However <u>far removed from</u> nature the human race may seem, we are <u>inextricably</u> linked to it. The Earth's natural systems provide many essential goods and services <u>that</u> ensure our survival and enhance our lifestyles and <u>well-being</u> . The ecosystems <u>that</u> provide these services are rapidly decaying <u>to the point of</u> collapse, <u>with</u> human-induced climate change, infrastructure development, the loss of forests and agricultural production being primary <u>drivers</u> of these losses.	无论看起来距离自然界有多遥远, 人类与自然界的关系密不可分。地球的自然系统提供了许多基本的商品和服务, 来保障人类的生存以及提高生活方式和福祉。提供这些服务的生态系统正迅速退化, 濒临崩溃。人为导致的气候变化、基础设施发展、森林丧失和农业生产是这些损失的主要促成因素。
The <u>prevailing</u> economic model <u>that</u> exacerbates these problems, rather than counteracts them, is fundamentally <u>flawed</u> . GDP is unfit to reflect many of today's challenges and fails to <u>incorporate</u> other elements, such as the environmental damage done <u>over time</u> from the gross domestic product. <u>Despite</u> this recognition, governments have spent trillions of dollars around the world to <u>get out of</u> the global downturn and get back to GDP growth at any cost. It seems as if the main goal is simply to maintain the current <u>ailing</u> market system and stimulate <u>continued</u> unsustainable consumption.	现行的经济模式加重这些问题而不是抗衡这些问题, 因而存在根本性的缺陷。国内生产总值不宜反映现今的许多挑战, 未能纳入其它元素, 例如国内生产总值随着时间的推移对环境造成的破坏。尽管有这样的认识, 世界各国政府却仍不惜任何代价, 在过去一年中花费数万亿以摆脱全球衰退, 重回国内生产总值增长。似乎其主要目的仅仅是为了保住现有的这种不健全的市场体系, 并刺激继续不可持续的消费。

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Passage 9:

Global warming a bigger threat to poor	全球变暖对穷人的威胁更大
Global warming <u>threatens</u> to reverse human progress, and <u>make unachievable</u> all UN targets to reduce poverty, according to some of the world's leading international and development groups.	世界几个主要的国际和发展组织称，全球变暖有可能会扭转人类的进步，使联合国减少贫困的所有目标无法实现。
In a report published today, Oxfam, Greenpeace and other groups say rich governments must immediately <u>address</u> climate change to avoid even " <u>obscene levels</u> " of worldwide poverty.	在今天发布的一份报告中，乐施会、和平绿色组织及其它一些机构指出，富裕的国家必须立即解决气候变化问题，以避免全球范围内的贫困达到“无法容忍的程度”。
"Food production, water supplies, public health and people's <u>livelihoods</u> are already being damaged and <u>undermined</u> ," the report says. "There is no either/or approach possible. The world must meet its <u>commitments</u> to achieve poverty reduction and also tackle climate change, which are <u>inextricably linked</u> ."	该报告称，“粮食生产、水供给、公共健康和人民的生活已经遭到破坏。不可能有非此即彼的做法。世界必须履行承诺，减少贫困，同时解决气候变化问题，这两者紧密相连。”
The report, which <u>draws on</u> UN predictions of the effects of climate change in poor countries over the next 50 years, says poor countries will <u>experience</u> more flooding, <u>declining</u> food production, more disease and the deterioration or extinction of entire ecosystems <u>on which</u> many of the world's poorest people depend.	该报告引用了联合国对未来 50 年贫困国家受气候变化影响的预测。报告指出，贫困国家将面临洪灾增多、粮食产量减少、疾病增多以及世界上最平困的人群依赖的整个生态系统恶化或消失。
"Climate change needs to be addressed now. The poor will <u>bear the brunt of</u> the impacts. The frontline experience of many of us working in international development indicates that communities are having to <u>combat</u> more extreme weather conditions."	“气候变化问题必须立即着手解决。穷人将是气候变化影响首当其冲的受害者。我们许多从事国际发展工作的人在前沿得到的经验表明，许多社区已经在不得不与极端气候情况做斗争。
Climate change will <u>play havoc with</u> agriculture and water supplies and will increase diseases. "By 2025 the proportion of the world's population living in countries <u>of</u> significant water stress will almost double, <u>to</u> 6 billion people. Tropical and sub-tropical areas will be <u>hardest hit</u> - those countries already suffering from <u>food insecurity</u> ".	气候变化将严重影响农业和水供给，导致疾病增加。“到 2025 年，世界上居住在严重水短缺国家的人口几乎将翻倍，上升到 60 个亿。热带和亚热带地区受到的打击最大，这些国家已经遭受粮食短缺。”
Poor communities <u>mostly</u> do not need hi-tech solutions, but would most benefit from education, research and <u>being shown</u> how to farm better. The report says <u>unchecked</u> global warming, <u>more than</u> wars or political upheaval, will <u>displace</u> millions of people and destabilise many countries.	贫困的社区在大多数情况下不需要高科技的解决方案，但是会从教育、研究和被展示如何更好地耕作中获得很多益处。该报告称，全球变暖，如果不予以抑制，将比战争或政治动乱有更严重的影响，会导致数以百万计的人流离失所，许多国家发生动荡。

Passage 10:

Debate erupts over effects of climate change on disease	气候变化对疾病的影响引发争议
There is <u>compelling</u> evidence that climate change has caused disease in corals but is the story as simple for human disease?	有令人信服的证据表明，气候变化已经导致了珊瑚疾病，但是这是否可以简单地适用于人类疾病？
The <u>commonly-held view</u> that climate change can only increase the burden of infectious diseases has been challenged — provoking a debate that could ripple out to health	气候变化只能增加传染病的负担，这一被人们普遍赞同的观点如今受到了质疑——这引起了一场可能波及卫生专业人

	士、环保人士和决策者的辩论。
In recent years thousands of papers have been published projecting that increased temperatures will extend the range of disease vectors, increasing the amount of disease. But now an ecologist argues that the effects of climate change will be more complex than has been acknowledged — and that there may even be a reduction in the incidence of some infectious diseases.	近年来，科学家发表了数以千计的论文，预计温度上升将扩大疾病传媒的范围，增加疾病的数量。但是如今一位生态学家提出，气候变化的效应将比人们认识到的更复杂，而且一些传染病的发病率甚至可能降低。
In his paper, Lafferty argues that temperature increases due to climate change are just one factor among many socioeconomic and environmental influences affecting diseases. Climate change is more likely to shift, than expand, the range of disease-causing bugs — and some areas might experience a decrease in disease, he writes. The discipline of ecology is essential for untangling these complexities.	在他的论文中认为由于气候变化导致的升温只是影响疾病的许多社会经济和环境影响因素之一。他写道，气候变化更可能改变而非扩展致病虫子的范围——而且一些地区可能遇到疾病减少。生态学对于解开这些复杂性至关重要。生态学对于解开这些复杂性至关重要。
"[The effect of climate change] might be relatively minor, particularly in many human infectious diseases where other factors such as economics are known to play a large role. Higher-latitude, richer nations have the resources to control and treat malaria, for example, so just because their environment becomes more suitable for mosquitoes doesn't necessarily mean an increase in the number of malaria infections. Factors such as day length — a seasonal rather than climatic factor — can affect rates of disease transmission, while precipitation can play a complex role in changing habitats for disease vectors. Human action such as land-use change and disease control methods also impact on the number of cases.	气候变化的效应]可能相对较少，特别是在许多人类传染病方面，已知经济等其他因素在这些传染疾上扮演的角色更重要。例如，高纬度的富国有控制和治疗疟疾的资源，因此由于它们的环境变得更适合蚊子并不必然意味着疟疾感染数量的增加。昼长（这是一个季节而非气候因素）等因素可能影响疾病传播率，而降雨量可以在改变疾病传媒的栖息地方面扮演一个复杂的角色。诸如土地使用改变等人类活动和疾病控制手段也会影响病例数量。

Passage 11:

Climate Change: Impartial Science or Exaggeration?	气候变化：公正的科学还是言过其实？
Professor Bob Carter is an environmental and climate scientist with views about climate change, global warming and anthropogenic influence of human being.	鲍勃·卡特教授是一位研究环境和气候的科学家。他对气候变化、全球变暖和人类产生的影响有独到的见解。
In his presentation, Professor Carter argued that, when considered in the context of the longer time scales over which climate change operates, global average temperature may be expected to fall.	卡特教授在演讲中提出，如果考虑到气候变化会持续更长时间的话，那么可以预计全球平均气温会下降。
Any human-caused warming effect, should it be demonstrated, may act to diminish the rate of this cooling, and therefore be beneficial.	任何由人类造成的气候变暖效应，如果能被证实的话，或许会起到减缓气温下降的作用，因此是有益的。
Regarding the short-term warming trend which occurred in the closing years of the twentieth century, it is the case that both the magnitude and rate of this change — however caused — lay well within the bounds of earlier natural change.	至于在二十世纪最后几年所出现的短期气候变暖趋势，事实说明这一变化，无论其程度还是速度，不管是由什么原因造成的，完全没有超出早期自然变化的范围。
Bob Carter described research which is based largely on oxygen isotope ratios in ice cores and sediments which quite accurately reflect the temperature at which the ice was laid down.	鲍勃·卡特描述称，研究在很大程度上是根据冰核和沉积物中的氧气同位素比率，这种比率非常精确地反映了结冰时的温度。
These ice cores provide an important and continuous record of global temperature change over short to	这些冰核心对全球气温在中短期所发生的变化提供了重要

intermediate time periods, and are not subject to the errors possibly induced when different techniques are used for different time periods, such as the combination of thermometer measurements with tree ring analysis and other proxy methods.

“Public discussion of global warming, or climate change, is based almost exclusively on the climatic record of the last 1,000 years,” said Professor Carter.

“This is an inadequate period over which to assess the magnitude and rate of natural climate change, especially in judging whether contemporary climate change is unusual. Our knowledge of Earth’s climate change through time is based upon geological studies. The record reveals, first, that climate is never static but always changing, and second, that climate change often occurs cyclically.

的、持续的记录，通常不容易出错。而如果对不同的时期使用不同的测量方法，诸如温度计和年轮分析法相结合和其他替代方法等，就很可能容易出错。

“公众对全球变暖或气候变化的讨论几乎只是基于过去 1000 年的气候记录。” 鲍勃·卡特说。

“要评估气候自然变化的程度和速度，尤其是要判断当代的气候变化是否不正常，单单看这一个时期是不够的。我们知道地球的气候是随着时间的变化而发生变化的，但这些知识是以地理研究为基础的。记录显示：第一，气候从来不是固定不变的，而是一直在变化的；第二，气候变化通常是周期性发生的。”

Passage 12:

What is triggering Disease epidemics?

Global warming and changing climatic conditions are triggering diseases epidemics in wildlife around the world. The outbreaks are occurring in habitats ranging from coral reefs to rainforests. “What is most surprising is the fact that climate sensitive outbreaks are happening with so many different types of pathogens-viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites – as well in such a wide range of hosts including corals, oysters, terrestrial plants, birds, and humans,” says Drew Harvell of Cornell University.

The team of experts has concluded that there are common themes likely linked to global warming. “Climate change is disrupting natural ecosystem in a way that is making life better for infectious diseases.” states epidemiologist Andrew Dobson of Princeton University. “The accumulation of evidence has us extremely worried. We share diseases with some of these species. This risk for humans is going up.”


The team documented examples of viruses, bacteria, and fungi associated with diseases that develop more rapidly with slight rises in temperature. Many vectors of disease such as mosquitoes, ticks and rodents, as well as the viral, fungal, and bacterial pathogens are highly temperature and moisture sensitive. As temperatures increase, these carriers are likely to spread into new areas and may have potentially devastating effects on wildlife populations that have not been previously exposed. Reproduction, growth, and biting rates of insects all go up with increases of temperature. Winter is the limiting time for many pathogens. With milder winters, this population bottleneck may be removed for many species. Warmer, longer summers also mean that the period of time of disease transmission is longer. Warmer summers may increase host susceptibility to diseases due to thermal stress, particularly in the oceans.

流行病的诱因

全球变暖和不断变化的气候条件在世界各地的野生动植物中引发流行病。从珊瑚礁到热带雨林等各种不同的栖息地都在爆发流行病。科内尔大学（Cornell University）的德鲁·哈佛说：“最令人惊讶的是，对气候敏感的爆发正出现于如此多种不同的病毒病原体、细菌、真菌和寄生虫，而且出现于各种宿主，包括珊瑚、牡蛎、陆生植物、鸟类以及人类。”

专家组得出结论，有可能跟全球气候变暖相关的共同规律。“气候变化正在扰乱自然生态系统，让传染病更容易爆发。”来自普林斯顿大学的流行病学家安德鲁·道森说，“越来越多的证据令我们非常担心，有些疾病是我们和一些物种共患的，人类面临的危险正在增大。”

专家组提供了有文字记载的例子，表明与疾病相关的病毒、细菌和真菌都会因为温度略有上升而更快地繁殖。许多诸如蚊子、虱子和啮齿动物，还有病毒、真菌和细菌病原体等传病媒介都对高温和潮湿环境相当敏感。随着温度升高，这些病原体的携带者很有可能向新的区域扩散，并可能对那些未曾感染的野生动植物造成潜在的具有毁灭性的影响。昆虫的繁殖、生长以及叮蛰速率都会随着温度的上升而加速。冬季是对很多病原体有抑制作用的季节。随着冬季气温逐渐转暖，这种繁殖瓶颈可能消失。越暖和、漫长的夏季也意味着疾病的传播期更长。由于热应力，尤其是在海洋中，夏季的稳定变暖有可能增加宿主对疾病的易感性。海洋细菌和真菌的增长速度跟温度的上升

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Marine bacteria and fungal growth rates are positively correlated with increasing temperature.


成正相关。

Passage 13:

Forest Becoming Less of a Climate Change Safety Net	森林作为气候变化的安全网作用在减弱
<p>The ability of the Amazon forest to soak up excess carbon dioxide is weakening over time, researchers reported. That finding suggests that limiting climate change could be more difficult than expected.</p>	<p>研究人员称，亚马孙森林吸收二氧化碳的能力随着时间的推移在不断减弱。这一研究结果显示，遏制气候变化可能比预期的更加困难。</p>
<p>For decades, Earth's forests and seas have been soaking up roughly half of the carbon pollution that people are pumping into the atmosphere. That has limited the planetary warming that would otherwise result from those emissions. The forests and oceans have largely kept up even as emissions have skyrocketed. That surprised many scientists, but also prompted warnings that such a robust "carbon sink" could not be counted on to last forever.</p>	<p>几十年来，人类排放到大气中的二氧化碳污染，有将近一半都会被森林和海洋吸收。这抑制了地球原本因为那些排放而变暖的程度。尽管二氧化碳排放急剧增加，但是森林和海洋的吸收能力基本上跟上了增长的步伐。这让许多科学家感到意外，不过也令一些人发出了警告：不能指望这样一个强劲的“碳汇”永远运转下去。</p>
<p>In a vast study spanning 30 years and covering 189,000 trees distributed across 321 plots in the Amazon basin, researchers led by a group at the University of Leeds, in Britain, reported that the uptake of carbon dioxide in the Amazon peaked in the 1990s, at about 2 billion tons a year, and has since fallen by half</p>	<p>由英国利兹大学(University of Leeds)一个研究小组引领的研究人员，持续 30 年对亚马孙盆地 321 块林地中的 18.9 万棵树进行了研究。他们发现，亚马孙森林吸收二氧化碳的总量在 20 世纪 90 年代达到峰值，每年约 20 亿吨，但自那时以来已经下降了一半。</p>
<p>Further research is needed, but the scientists say that climate forecasting models that assume a continuing, robust carbon sink in the Amazon could be overly optimistic. At a global scale, studies suggest that forests are still absorbing far more carbon than they release into the atmosphere, even as stresses like fires and beetle attacks increase because of climate change. In essence, rising forces of growth have been outracing rising forces of death in the world's forests. Perhaps the big question now is whether that will flip. Will forests beyond the Amazon, such as the boreal forest that encircles the Northern Hemisphere, eventually follow the Amazon and weaken as carbon sinks?</p>	<p>虽然还需要进一步开展研究，但科学家表示，假定亚马孙森林会持续吸收大量二氧化碳的气候预测模型，可能过于乐观了。在全球尺度上，研究显示森林吸收的碳仍然远远超出它们向大气中释放的碳，尽管由气候变化造成的火灾、虫害等消极事件有所增加。简而言之，在全世界的森林中，树木生长的趋势远远超出了树木死亡的趋势。现在最大的问题或许是，这种局面会不会发生逆转。亚马孙之外的森林，如环绕北半球的针叶林带，是不是最终也会像亚马孙森林一样，减弱吸收二氧化碳的能力</p>
<p>That would mean, in effect, that human civilization would have less help from trees, and cuts in carbon emissions would need to be sharper than previously thought to limit global warming to tolerable levels.</p>	<p>那实际上意味着，人类文明能从树木那里得到的帮助就会减少，削减二氧化碳排放的力度，需要超出过去预想的力度，以将全球变暖控制在可接受的水平。</p>

Passage 14:

Oceans <u>choke</u> as plastic waste <u>pours in</u>	塑料垃圾大量进入海洋，令其窒息
<p>A <u>staggering</u> 8m tonnes of plastic waste are entering the world's oceans, <u>where</u> it poses a threat to the environment and aquatic life, according to the first scientific assessment of the problem.</p>	<p>有多达 8 百万吨的塑料垃圾进入世界上的海洋，这令人震惊，对环境和海洋生物构成威胁，针对这一问题的首个科学评估报告称。</p>
<p>The joint US-Australian study, <u>released</u> at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual</p>	<p>在美国科学发展协会年会上公布的美澳联合研究分析了来自 192 个国家垃圾产生的数据，得出的结论是：在 2010 年</p>

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meeting, analysed waste production data from 192 countries <u>to</u> conclude that between 4.8m and 12.7m tonnes of “ <u>mismanaged plastic</u> ” entered the oceans in 2010.	有 4.8 百万吨到 12.7 百万吨的“没有得到管理的塑料”进入海洋。
Plastic in the oceans is becoming a serious ecological problem for marine life, <u>as well as</u> an ugly pollutant <u>washed up</u> on beaches and floating on the open seas. Large pieces <u>such as</u> intact plastic bags are a <u>hazard</u> for animals <u>from</u> turtles <u>to</u> dolphins, <u>which</u> can become entangled or swallow them <u>with</u> fatal results. <u>More insidious is</u> the <u>weathering</u> of plastic debris into tiny particles <u>that</u> can be ingested even by microscopic invertebrates.	海洋中的塑料正成为海洋生物面临的一个严重生态问题。与此同时，这些丑陋的污染物被冲到海滩和漂浮在浩瀚的海洋上。诸如还完整的塑料袋等大块垃圾对海龟和海豚等动物构成威胁，这些动物会被缠住或吞下这些垃圾而致命。更为严重的是，塑料废品风化后变成细小的颗粒，甚至会被微小的无脊椎动物吸入。
The study, <u>which</u> also appears in the journal Science, found that the top five <u>offenders in terms of</u> aquatic plastic waste were Asian countries <u>with a combination of</u> dense coastal populations, rapid economic growth and inadequate waste collection and disposal practices. Altogether about 3 per cent of the world's total plastic waste <u>ends up in</u> the oceans <u>through</u> littering or dumping.	这份也发表在科学杂志上的研究发现，产生海洋塑料垃圾最多的 5 个国家是在亚洲，这些国家沿海人口密集，经济发展速度快，垃圾收集和处理不完善。在世界上所有的塑料垃圾中，总共大约有 3% 由于乱扔乱倒而最终进入海洋。
With plastic consumption on the rise, by 2025, the cumulative amount of plastic <u>that's</u> been dumped in the ocean -- some of it washing up on shorelines -- since its widespread use began in the 1950s could reach 155 million tons. A huge investment will be needed to save the oceans and their <u>inhabitants from</u> choking on human plastic debris.	自从塑料在 20 世纪 50 年代广泛使用以来，由于塑料的消费在上升，被倒入海洋（有些被冲到海滩）的累积数量至 2015 年将达到 1.55 亿吨。需要大量的投资来拯救海洋和海洋生物，不被人类的塑料废品窒息。


Passage 15:

<u>Food security is an issue for Australia</u>	澳大利亚的粮食安全问题
The <u>likelihood</u> of a food crisis directly affecting the Australian population may appear <u>remote given that</u> cheap, safe and high quality food has been <u>available</u> for many decades and enough food is produced in Australia today to <u>feed</u> 60 million people. However, if the population <u>grows to</u> 35-40 million and climate change constrains food production, <u>the time may well come</u> when food imports exceed exports.	粮食危机直接影响澳大利亚人的可能性似乎很小，因为澳大利亚人几十年来一直能够食用到廉价、安全和高品质的粮食，澳大利亚生产的粮食如今足以养活 6 千万人口。然而，如果人口增长到 3 千 5 百万至 4 千万，气候变化制约粮食生产，那么粮食进口超过出口的时刻很有可能会到来。
A <u>complex array of</u> intersecting challenges threatens the stability of food production, consumption and trade. This <u>calls for</u> a reorientation to produce more food of high nutritional quality <u>using</u> production systems <u>under</u> increasing resource constraints, <u>while</u> maintaining the <u>integrity</u> of the natural environment. Australia <u>is uniquely positioned</u> to help build a <u>resilient</u> food value chain and support programs <u>aimed at</u> addressing existing and emerging food security challenges, such as:	一系列错综复杂的挑战威胁到粮食生产、消费和贸易的稳定性。这需要重新定位，使用资源日益有限的生产系统，生产更多营养价值高的粮食，同时维持自然环境的完整。澳大利亚有独特的条件，能够帮助建立有韧性的食物价值链和支持项目，旨在应对现有、正在出现的粮食安全的挑战，例如：

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vulnerability</u> to climate change and climate variability. • <u>Slowing productivity growth</u> in primary industries <u>observed</u> over the last decade. • Increasing land degradation and soil fertility decline <u>coupled with</u> loss of productive land in peri-urban regions <u>due to</u> urban encroachment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 容易受到气候变化和气候多变的影响； 2. 最近十年, 第一产业的生产力增长减缓； 3. 土地日益退化, 土壤肥力日益下降(土地退化和土壤肥力的下降日益严重), 以及在城市周边地区的肥沃土地由于城市的侵占在流失；
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing reliance on imports of food and food production <u>inputs</u> (such as fertilisers) and <u>the susceptibility</u> of these supplies to pressures <u>outside our control</u>. • A <u>finely tuned</u> and 'just in time' food transport and distribution system <u>that presents risks</u> of rapid spread of contamination and is <u>vulnerable to</u> events such as pandemics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 越来越依赖粮食的进口和粮食生产的投入(例如肥料), 这些供应容易受到我们无法控制的压力的影响； 2. 精准和“准时”的粮食运输和分销系统带来污染快速传播的风险, 容易受到诸如大流行性疾病等事件的影响；
<p>Australia's challenges traverse the entire food value chain and <u>go beyond</u> agricultural and fisheries production to include food transport, processing and, ultimately, consumption.</p>	<p>澳大利亚面临的挑战横贯整个食物价值链, 不仅涉及农业和渔业生产, 而且还涉及粮食运输和加工, 最终还涉及消费。</p>

Passage 16:

Adapting to heatwaves and coastal flooding	适应热浪和沿海洪灾
Heatwaves and coastal flooding are likely to become more frequent as a consequence of climate change and will impact large numbers of Australians in coming decades. Although an individual weather event may not be directly attributable to global warming, the nation is nevertheless likely to experience an increase in the number of days where daytime temperatures exceed 35°C and in the frequency and destructiveness of coastal flooding events.	由于气候变化, 热浪和沿海洪灾很可能变得越来越频繁, 这将会在接下来几十年内影响大量澳大利亚人。尽管一个单独的天气事件也许并不是由全球变暖直接造成的, 然而这个国家将很有可能经历日间气温超过 35 摄氏度的天数增加以及沿海洪灾事件的频率和破坏性增加。
Rapid population growth meant that more people now live in flood-prone areas – while our cities, with fewer green areas, are also becoming hotter as they become more heavily built-up. This is compounded by the reality that most Australians choose to live in urban areas along the coast and, increasingly, in the tropics and subtropics.	迅速的人口增长意味着现在更多的人会居住在易受洪水淹没的地区, 而我们的城市由于绿化面积在减少, 并随着建筑密度增加而变得越来越炎热。使这一情况更为严重的是, 大部分澳大利亚人选择居住在沿海城市地区, 而且越来越多地居住在热带和亚热带地区。
Adaptation to climate change might involve the relocation of entire industries or communities as well as the imposition of stricter planning controls in coastal shires. This demands careful planning with long lead times and usually a degree of support from all levels of government because of the disruption it can cause to people's lives and the psychological break with what they are used to.	适应气候变化可能涉及搬迁整个产业或社区以及在海岸地区实行更严格的规划控制。由于这会扰乱人们的生活, 导致他们在心理上舍弃已经习惯的一切, 因此需要前置期长的精心规划, 也通常需要各级政府给予一定的支持。
Ultimately, the only responsible course of action is to reduce our carbon footprint. The Australian Government has pursued a range of policies and related initiatives that aim at the decarbonisation of the fossil-fuel based economy. One of the measures is the emissions trading	归根结底, 唯一负责的行动是减少我们的碳足迹。澳大利亚政府已经实施一系列的政策和相关倡议, 旨在对基于化石燃料的经济进行脱碳。其中一项措施是排放交易计划(ETS),

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scheme (ETS) which sets the maximum level of greenhouse gas emissions that Australia's major polluters (liable companies) can collectively release in any given year.

措施之一是碳排放交易计划 (ETS) , 该计划设定了澳大利亚的主要污染企业(应承担责任的的企业)在任何特定年份总共能够排放的 温室气体的最高上限。

Passage 17:

Building Disaster <u>Resilience</u>	建设应对灾害的复原力
<p>Natural disasters are a feature of the Australian climate and <u>landscape</u> and this threat will continue, <u>not least</u> because climate change is making weather patterns less predictable and more extreme. Many known factors are increasing our <u>vulnerability to</u> disaster. Work-life patterns, lifestyle expectations, <u>demographic changes</u>, domestic migration, and <u>community fragmentation</u> are increasing community <u>susceptibility</u>, as well as altering local social networks and sustainability of volunteer groups. The increasing complexity and interdependencies of social, technical, and infrastructure systems are also <u>playing a role</u>. And the problem is <u>compounded by</u> the pressures for urban development to <u>extend into</u> areas of higher risk from natural disasters and <u>the expectation that</u> the same services and facilities will be <u>available</u> wherever we choose to live.</p>	<p>自然灾害是澳大利亚气候和地貌的一个特征, 这一威胁将继续存在, 尤其是因为气候变化导致天气模式变得更加不可预测和更加极端。有许多已知的因素正在使我们更容易受到灾害的影响。工作和生活模式、生活方式的期望、人口结构的变化、国内迁移以及社区分裂正在增加社区的脆弱性并且改变当地的社会网络和志愿者组织的可持续性。社会、技术和基础设施系统不断增加的复杂性和相互依存性也是原因之一。使问题复杂的是, 城市的发展面临延伸到自然灾害风险更高的地区的压力, 而人们期望他们无论选择在哪里居住都会有相同的服务和设施。</p>
<p>Potential escalation <u>in</u> the frequency and magnitude of hazards and our increasing <u>vulnerability to</u> disasters presents governments with <u>unprecedented calls on</u> their resources and expertise. There is a need for a <u>new focus on</u> shared responsibility; one <u>where</u> political leaders, governments, business and community leaders, and the not-for-profit sector all adopt <u>increased or improved</u> emergency management and advisory roles, and <u>contribute to</u> achieving <u>integrated</u> and coordinated disaster resilience. <u>In turn</u>, communities, individuals and households need to <u>take greater responsibility for</u> their own safety and <u>act on</u> information, advice and other cues provided before, during and after a disaster.</p>	<p>灾害的频率和强度有可能会增加, 而我们对灾害的脆弱性在增加, 这对政府的资源和专业知识提出了前所未有的需求。有必要把分担责任作为新的重点, 政治领导人、政府、企业和社区领导人以及非盈利机构都担当提升或改进应急管理和咨询的角色, 为实现建设综合和协调的灾害复原力作出贡献。而社区、个人和家庭则需要对自己的安全承担更大的责任, 根据灾前、灾害期间和灾后提供的信息、建议和其它提示采取相关行动。</p>
<p>This new focus on resilience <u>calls for</u> an integrated, whole-of-nation effort <u>encompassing</u> enhanced partnerships, shared responsibility, a better understanding of the risk environment and disaster impacts, and an adaptive and <u>empowered</u> community <u>that</u> acts on this understanding. Source:</p>	<p>把新重点放在复原力上需要综合的、整个国家的努力, 包括加强合作、分担责任、对风险环境和灾害影响有更好的了解以及有适应力的和被赋予权力的社区能够在理解这一点的基础上采取行动。</p>

Passage 18:

E-waste Generation and Disposal in Australia	澳大利亚电子废物 (垃圾) 的产生和处理
<p>Decades of economic growth has brought prosperity and wellbeing to many Australians in the process producing more waste than ever before. Associated with this has been an increase in waste diversity, toxicity and complexity, including electronic waste or e-waste as one of the fastest growing types of waste.</p>	<p>数十年的经济增长为许多澳大利亚人带来了繁荣和福祉, 但在这一过程中也产生了比以往任何时候更多的废物。与此有关的是废物多样性、毒性和复杂性有了增加, 其中电子废物或 e 废物是增长最快的废物类别之一。</p>
<p>E-waste is defined as waste electrical and electronic equipment that is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to function. Disposal of e-</p>	<p>电子废物的定义是废弃的依靠电流或电磁场工作的电器或电子设备。以对环境负责的方式来处理诸如电视机、计算</p>

waste material such as televisions, computer products and other electrical or electronic devices in an environmentally responsible way is becoming an increasingly important issue as landfill space is taken up and hazardous substances are disposed of in areas where they could leach into soil and water. Goods dumped in landfill contain valuable materials that could be recycled and re-used rather than being left to slowly decompose and pollute the environment.

The disposal of cathode ray tube televisions is a particular issue with the progressive closure of the analogue signal across Australia. Over many years government and industry have developed the National Product Stewardship Scheme to promote and encourage recycling. One of the outcomes is the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme, which is funded and run by the television and computer industry and builds on existing recycling efforts by councils, charitable and other organisations to enable householders and small businesses to drop off their unwanted televisions and computer products free of charge at selected collection locations around the country.


机产品和其他电器电子设备正成为一个越来越重要的问题，因为填埋区的空间会被占用，有害物质在被弃置的地区会渗入土壤和水。倾倒在填埋场的物品含有贵重的材料，可回收和再利用，而不是任其慢慢分解，污染环境。

随着模拟信号在整个澳大利亚逐步关闭，显像管（阴极射线管）电视机的处理是一个特定的问题。多年来，政府和工业界已制定了国家产品管理计划来推广和鼓励回收。成果之一是国家电视机和计算机回收计划。该计划由电视机和计算机行业资助和管理，建立在现有的市议会、慈善及其他机构的工作上，让家庭和小型企业把不想要的电视机和计算机产品免费放置在澳大利亚各地选定的收集点。

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Simulated Translation Practice (Society)

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Passage 1:

Australian Society and Language	澳大利亚社会和语言
<p>Effective communication is vital to the economic and social life of any society and <u>it</u> is particularly important in a nation of diverse cultural and linguistic heritages such as Australia. English is our national language and <u>it</u> is critical — for the individual, for society and for our collective prosperity — <u>that</u> every Australian be given the opportunity to master <u>it</u>.</p>	<p>有效的交流对任何一个社会的经济和社会生活至关重要。在像澳洲这样一个拥有多元文化和语言遗产的国家，这一点尤为重要。英语是我们的国语，每个澳大利亚人都有机会掌握英语对个人、社会 and 我们的共同繁荣至关重要。</p>
<p>At the same time Australians live in a society and in a world <u>where</u> languages other than English are spoken every day. These languages <u>embody</u> and <u>communicate</u> a different <u>consciousness</u>, a <u>distinctive</u> culture, another world, <u>which</u> we can share. The monolingual speaker, whether of English or of any other language, <u>is impoverished</u> in comparison with those who speak more than one language. In a society comprising people from many cultural traditions - some of whom may have an imperfect grasp of English, others <u>of</u> whom may never have experienced living in an unfamiliar culture - there is an ever-present potential for misunderstanding and conflict.</p>	<p>同时，澳洲人生活在一个除了英语之外还使用其他语言的社会和世界，这些语言体现和传递了我们能够分享的不同意识、不同文化和不同世界。只说一种语言的人，不论是说英语或是其他语言，与那些能够说一种以上语言的人相比，是贫乏的。一个由来自许多文化传统背景的人组成的社会中---其中一些人可能没有很好地掌握英语，而另一些人可能从未有过在一个不熟悉的文化中生活的经历---时刻存在着误解和冲突的可能性。</p>
<p>In 1788 about 250 distinct Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, including 700 dialects, <u>were spoken</u> throughout Australia. Today, <u>not more than</u> 20 Aboriginal languages can <u>be classified as</u> 'healthy'. These <u>surviving</u> languages need to <u>be accorded</u> a pre-eminent position. It is through the preservation of spoken language <u>that</u> the cultural integrity of Aboriginal Australians can be maintained and developed, and it is <u>incumbent on</u> Governments to recognise the special status of Aboriginal languages.</p>	<p>在 1788 年，整个澳洲使用大约 250 种不同的原住民语言和托雷斯海峡（Torres Strait）岛民语言，还包括 700 种方言。如今，不到 20 种原住民语言能被列为“健全语言”。这些幸存的语言应该被予杰出的地位。只有保存这些口头语言，才能维持澳大利亚原住民的文化完整性，承认原住民语言的特殊地位是政府义不容辞的责任。</p>
<p>Australians also speak more than a hundred other languages — each day in the home, the street, the school, the shops and the workplace. <u>It is in the interests of</u> all that Australians <u>be allowed</u> to maintain and <u>develop</u> their first language and cultural tradition.</p>	<p>每天，澳洲人在家中、在街上、在学校、在商店、在工作场所也使用一百多种其他语言。允许澳大利亚人保留和发展他们的第一语言和文化传统符合所有人的利益。</p>

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Passage 2:


Australia and Antarctica	澳大利亚和南极
<p>Australia's physical and historical connection with the world's driest continent, Antarctica, spans centuries. A land that cannot naturally support human life, Antarctica is the world's coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent.</p>	<p>澳大利亚和世界上最干旱的大陆 - 南极在自然和历史上的联系跨越数个世纪。南极是世界上最寒冷、最干燥、纬度最高也是风力最大的大陆，其自然条件无法维系人类生存。</p>
<p>Interest in the Unknown Southern Land goes back to the times of the Ancient Greeks. Thanks to the ingenuity and spirit of pioneering Australian explorers and scientists, like Sir Douglas Mawson, the mysteries of this vast, remote land continue to be revealed, and answers to some of the world's most pressing environmental problems sought.</p>	<p>人类对这一“未知的南方大陆”的兴趣，可以追溯到古希腊时期。由于象道格拉斯·莫森爵士等这些富有聪明才智和开拓精神的澳大利亚探险家和科学家，南极这块广袤遥远大陆的神秘面纱被不断揭开，世界上一些迫切需要解决的环境问题有了答案。</p>
<p>International scientific interest in Antarctica sparked the interest of notable Australian scientists including mining engineer and geologist, Douglas Mawson who was a man with a singular passion for the Antarctic environment. His plans to explore the continent caught the nation's imagination, and when he set off in 1911 into a largely unknown environment, they rallied behind him, confident that his explorations of the continent would help enrich Australia's scientific knowledge.</p>	<p>国际科学界对南极的关注激发了许多澳大利亚著名科学家的兴趣，其中包括采矿工程师和地理学家道格拉斯·莫森爵士。莫森爵士对南极具有非凡的热情。他去南极探险的计划激起了全国人民的想象力。1911年，当他出发前往这块几乎无人知晓的大陆时，全国人民全力支持他，相信他在南极的探险会丰富澳大利亚的科学知识。</p>
<p>The deep contrasts between Australia and Antarctica continue to present challenges for Australian researchers. Today, Australian scientists, who enjoy an impressive international reputation, are at the forefront of Antarctic research and their investigations and ongoing work on the frozen continent promise exciting future discoveries.</p>	<p>澳大利亚和南极差别很大，这不断对澳大利亚的科学家带来挑战。如今，澳大利亚的科学家处于南极研究的最前沿，在国际上享有很高的声誉。他们在这块寒冷的大陆上进行的研究工作一定会有激动人心的发现。</p>
<p>In coming years it is anticipated that Australian research will reveal important data about climate change, space weather, ocean productivity and ice cap thickness, following on from discoveries in the last 50 years about Antarctica's vital role in the generation of Australia's weather. Importantly, Australia will continue to work to clean up and contain abandoned work sites.</p>	<p>在过去的50年中，澳大利亚的科学家发现南极在澳大利亚气候的形成方面起了关键的作用。在未来几年，预计他们将会发现气候变化、太空气候、海洋生产力和冰盖厚度等方面的重要数据。重要的是，澳大利亚将继续致力于废弃考察站的清理和管理工作。</p>

Passage 3:

Aboriginal People in New South Wales	新南威尔士州的原住民
<p>A visit to New South Wales provides the opportunity to learn about the history and contemporary lives of the state's indigenous inhabitants.</p>	<p>到新南威尔士州游览，您将有机会了解该州原住民的历史以及他们的当代生活。</p>
<p>While Aboriginal people in New South Wales lead contemporary lives, their spiritual roots are as ancient as the land itself.</p>	<p>新南威尔士州的原住民过着当代社会的生活，但他们的精神之根就象这片土地那样有着古老的历史。</p>
<p>A cultural tour with an Aboriginal guide is the best introduction you could possibly have to the ways of the indigenous Australians and adds to the rich experience of discovering this part of Australia.</p>	<p>参加由原住民导游带领的文化之旅是了解澳大利亚原住民生活的最佳方式，丰富您对原住民的探索经历。</p>
<p>A nomadic people, Aborigines did not build permanent homes or cities visitors can look around but the Aboriginal people of today have begun to share their special outlook making their rich spiritual heritage</p>	<p>作为一个游牧民族，澳大利亚原住民没有修建过游人能观看的永久性住房或城市。但是，今天的原住民开始通过旅游活动和各文化中心让游客能了解他们丰富多样的精神遗产，分享他们独</p>

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accessible through tours and Cultural Centres.	特的价值观。
Take a tour to hear some of the Dreamtime stories associated with individual areas telling of the way the land forms were created and of their enormous significance to the Aboriginal people.	踏上旅程, 去听一些有关各个地区的在梦幻时代的故事, 这些故事讲述各种地貌是如何形成的, 以及这些地貌对原住民的重大意义。
You can see ancient rock carving, hand stencils and special places of cultural experience and outback nature tours throughout the State and around Sydney including the Harbour foreshores and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.	在新南威尔士州各地和悉尼周围(包括悉尼港海岸和 Ku-ring-gai Chase 国家公园), 您可以观赏到古代的石刻和手工版画, 游览文化景点和内陆自然风景区。
Aboriginal music, dance and performance are other ways to appreciate this culture while art and artefacts are available to see and buy in many galleries in New South Wales as well as in local Cultural Centres.	此外,您也可以通过观赏原住民的音乐、舞蹈和表演来了解他们的文化。在新南威尔士州的许多画廊及当地的文化中心, 您可以观赏和购买原住民的艺术品和手工艺品。
Heritage and national parks to visit include Lake Mungo National Park which you can visit with Wentworth's Harry Nanya Tours. Mutawinji National Park near Broken Hill has been restored to Aboriginal ownership and is managed by National Parks and Wildlife.	您还可以游览文化遗产保护区和国家公园, 例如, 您可以参加温特沃斯哈里楠亚游去游览蒙哥湖国家公园。位于布罗肯希尔附近的穆塔文特基国家公园现已回归原住民拥有, 由国家公园和野生动物局管理。

Passage 4:

Electronic Voting	电子投票
Over the last few years, there have been a number of election commentators who have suggested that Australian electoral organizations should introduce electronic voting at Federal, State and Local Government elections. The general observation is made that as we do more of our business using a number of electronic mediums (from eftpos to electronic banking, ATMs, and purchases over the Internet), it should not be too difficult for us to vote using electronic equipment rather than turning up at a polling place on election day and vote using paper and pencils. It is further claimed that, if electronic voting was used, election results would be known much earlier than is presently the case and it would be cheaper than the present arrangements.	近年来, 有许多选举评论者建议, 澳大利亚选举机构应该在联邦、州和地方政府的选举中引入电子投票。一般的看法是: 随着我们更多地使用许多电子媒介(从销售点电子转帐系统到电子银行服务、自动取款机和网上购物)从事商务活动, 用电子设备取代在选举日到选举站去用纸和铅笔来投票, 应该不会太难。他们还称, 如果使用电子投票, 选举结果会比现在知道得更早, 而且成本要比现在的安排便宜。
The phenomenal use of the Internet as a vehicle for improved communication, access to information and electronic commerce has led to the claim that the Internet could be used as either a replacement to attendance voting or as an additional voting option. Indeed, we have recently seen a US company set up business in Australia aimed at providing voting services in the area of commercial and community elections.	互联网作为促进交流、获取信息和进行电子商务的工具得到广泛使用, 因而有人称, 互联网可以用来取代到场投票, 或作为一种可选的投票方式。确实, 我们最近看到一家美国公司在澳大利亚要设立了业务, 为商业和社区选举提供投票服务。
From time to time, a small number of Australian politicians and Parliamentary Committees (both Federal and State) have asked electoral authorities to ascertain the status of electronic voting. Is it an option to introduce electronic voting into Parliamentary and Local Government elections in Australia?	少数澳大利亚政客和议会委员会(包括联邦和州)不时要求选举机构确定电子投票的情况。在澳大利亚议会和地方政府选举中引入电子投票是否是一种选项呢?
There is no evidence to suggest that there is any political or community support for changing the voting system presently used in Australia. This is an important point to	没有证据表明, 改变澳大利亚现在使用的投票制度得到政治上的和社会的支持。在考虑把任何形式的电子投票引入这个国家

appreciate when considering the possibility of introducing any form of electronic voting in this country. In our view, the introduction of any form of electronic voting must support the present voting systems and voting culture.


的可能性时，认识到这一点很重要。我们认为，引入的任何形式的电子投票都必须支持现存的投票制度和投票文化。

Passage 5:

The passing of a Golden Age	逝去的黄金时代
In the Australia of the fifties, sixties and early seventies, <u>few</u> , if any, were contemplating making the unemployed work for their unemployment benefits, <u>dramatic reforms</u> of our education and <u>industrial relations</u> system, or very large expenditures on labour market programs. <u>In particular</u> , the deficiencies in our <u>institutions</u> and systems for educating and training the young did not matter much as <u>buoyant</u> labour market <u>took care of</u> the problem.	在五十年代、六十年代以及七十年代早期的澳大利亚，几乎没有（如果有的话）想过要让失业的人为失业福利而工作，要对我们的教育和劳资关系制度进行重大改革，或要在劳工市场项目投入大笔的资金。尤其是，我们教育和培训青少年的机构和制度的缺陷并不重要，因为蓬勃发展的劳工市场解决了这一问题（弥补了这一不足）。
The common experience for teenagers <u>on</u> leaving school was to go into full time employment. Of the <u>total employment of teenagers</u> only 8 percent was in part-time work. Despite the <u>major expansion</u> of post-secondary education in the sixties, and a long period of <u>rising</u> retention in secondary schools and increasing participation in higher education, a majority of teenagers still went to full-time work after leaving school.	年青人离校后（毕业后）普遍从事全职的工作。在所有就业的青少年中，只有百分之八从事半职工作。尽管高等教育在六十年代有了大规模扩展，在很长一段时间内中学留校率不断上升，接受高等教育的人越来越多，但大多数青少年在毕业后仍然从事全职工作。
The world has become far more <u>competitive</u> for Australia. The loss of the overseas markets, <u>increased</u> international competition, technological developments, low birth-rates, reduced immigration and an <u>ageing population among other things</u> , have <u>shown up</u> a number of deficiencies in our systems, institutions and approaches for educating and training Australians.	对澳大利亚来说，世界日益充满竞争。除其他外，海外市场的丧失、国际竞争的加剧、科技的发展、低出生率、移民数量的减少和人口的老龄化已暴露出我们教育和培训澳大利亚人的体系、体制和方法有许多缺陷（不足）。
We can see that <u>through</u> all the changes we have preserved an education and training ideology <u>which</u> was so <u>beautifully</u> summed up for us in the 1985 OECD report on our youth policies: "A system founded on the <u>dangerously</u> obsolete notion <u>of</u> an economy requiring a small majority of professional and skilled trade workers and a large majority of semi-skilled and unskilled workers."	我们可以发现，由于所有这些变化，我们保留了一种教育和培训的意识形态，1985年经合组织报告对此恰如其分地总结道：“该制度建立在经济需要一小部分专业和熟练行业工人及大部分半熟练和非熟练工人这种极其陈旧的概念之上。”
Today some of the most pressing educational needs <u>involve</u> people outside of the formal education structures, <u>who</u> have no prospect of getting in.	如今，对教育需求最为迫切的是那些在正规教育系统之外的年轻人，他们没有进入该系统的前景。

Passage 6:


Secondary employment	第二职业
Secondary employment is <u>when</u> staff work for one organization but also do <u>paid</u> part-time or casual work for another. It includes <u>operating a business</u> and providing paid consultancy services to another person or organization. It also includes partnerships and directorships of companies. Some	第二职业是指在某一机构就职的员工同时也为另一机构从事有薪酬的兼职或临时工作，包括经营生意和向他人或其他机构提供有偿的咨询服务。第二职业也包括在公司中担

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public servants may be part-time directors of a company or companies, <u>positions that involve being engaged in the business of the company in their spare time.</u>	任合伙人和董事。一些公职人员可能兼职担任一家或多家公司的董事，在业余时间参与公司的经营。
<u>While</u> it is not <u>inherently</u> wrong, secondary employment can and frequently <u>does give rise to</u> complaints. The ICAC (The Independent Commission Against Corruption) has received complaints <u>involving</u> conflicts of interest and misuse of government resources <u>when</u> public sector staff have worked in second jobs. These complaints, <u>whether verified or not</u> , <u>adversely</u> affect the image of public sector staff and the <u>integrity</u> of the agency for which they primarily work. It is important that the public be confident that government employees always <u>give priority to</u> their public sector duties without using government time, resources or information in their work for another organization.	第二职业本身并没有什么不妥，但是第二职业会并且常常确实会引起投诉。反腐败独立委员会（ICAC）已收到许多投诉，涉及从事第二职业的公职人员有利益冲突和滥用政府资源等问题。这些投诉，无论属实与否，对公职人员的形象以及他们所在的主要工作部门的诚信度造成了负面影响（不利影响）。公职人员始终把公共部门的责任放在首位，在为另一机构工作时不使用政府部门的工作时间、资源或信息，公众对此有信心很重要。
Secondary employment can <u>provide opportunities for</u> corrupt conduct and the misuse of resources and information. It can also place staff <u>in difficult and stressful situations</u> if an incident <u>occurs that</u> is in conflict with their responsibility <u>as</u> a public sector employee and their secondary job. In some cases, secondary employment has been used as a <u>cover</u> for serious corrupt activities, such as taking bribes and <u>secret commissions</u> .	第二职业会滋生腐败行为以及造成对资源和信息的滥用。如果公职人员的职责与他们的第二职业发生冲突，那么第二职业就会使他们处境困难，面临很大压力。在某些情况下，第二职业被用来掩盖严重的腐败行为，如受贿和私下收取佣金等。
A complete ban on secondary employment for public sector staff is not only unreasonable <u>but</u> an unrealistic option <u>that</u> would be impossible to monitor.	完全禁止公职人员从事第二职业不仅是不合理的，而且也是不现实的，因为要对此进行监管是不可能的。

Passage 7:

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement	红十字红新月运动
Because of its special status and its millions of volunteers and members all across the world, the Red Cross Red Crescent is <u>in an ideal position</u> to promote tolerance and humanitarian values.	由于具有特殊的地位和在世界各地拥有数百万的志愿者和会员，红十字红新月运动处在一个理想的位置(有理想的客观条件)来促进宽容和人道主义价值观。
Several instances of violence in the early part of the 21st century have demonstrated the <u>vulnerability</u> of the principle of humanity. Factors such as racism in Western Europe, female genital mutilation in West Africa and <u>stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS</u> worldwide illustrate the constant threat to the values <u>at the heart of</u> the Red Cross Red Crescent's work.	在 21 世纪早期发生的几个暴力事件表明了人道主义原则的脆弱性。诸如在西欧的种族主义、西非的女性生殖器切除以及在世界各地人们对爱滋病患者的污名化等因素都说明，红十字红新月运动工作的核心价值正不断受到威胁。
The turmoil and violence since the tragic events of September 2001 have shown how much the world requires a global, neutral, unified and <u>able</u> humanitarian organization <u>such as</u> the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Fear and uncertainty <u>grip</u> our world. <u>Labels</u> of nationality, ethnicity and religion appear to be becoming more important in the minds of many. In this environment the emphasis on Humanitarian Values <u>takes on</u> increased significance.	9.11 悲惨事件之后所发生的动荡和暴力证明，这个世界多么需要象红十字红新月运动这样一个全球性的、中立的、团结的和有能力的人道主义组织。我们的世界充满着恐惧和不安。国籍、种族和宗教的标签在很多人的心目中似乎正在变得越来越重要。在这样的环境下，强调人道主义价值观具有越来越重大的意义。
The Red Cross and Red Crescent continues to <u>rise to the challenge of seeing beyond</u> the different labels <u>that</u> divide the people of the world. Using the Fundamental Principles to influence people's behaviour, the Movement is <u>championing</u> individual and community values that encourage respect for others and a willingness to work	红十字红新月运动将继续迎接挑战，去超越分化世界人民的种种不同标签。通过用其基本准则来影响人们的行为，红十字红新月运动将倡导鼓励尊重他人和乐于协同解决问题的个人和社会价值观。这一建造社会桥梁的进程非常重要：如果

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together to find solutions. This process of community bridge building is crucial: <u>without it</u> , social and political and political harmony and future development are <u>doubtful</u> .	没有这一进程，社会和政治的和谐及未来的发展将不可能得以实现。
The Action to Reduce Discrimination is one of the key areas of activity currently being promoted by the Movement in the area of humanitarian values.	减少歧视行动计划是红十字红新月运动目前在人道主义价值观方面正在推动的主要行动领域之一。

Passage 8:

Democracy and Authoritarianism	民主与独裁
I believe that there are several conclusions that can be drawn from the evidence <u>presented</u> in this paper. But there are two I would like to <u>focus on</u> .	我认为，从这篇论文提供的证据中可以得出几个结论，但是我想着重谈其中的两个。
Firstly, it is possible to <u>foster</u> the fall of dictatorial regimes, which has been <u>done</u> recently in Afghanistan and Iraq. Whether this can be done <u>without</u> the use of military force is less clear and when force is used it creates its own new set of problems and resentments <u>as</u> we are seeing now in Iraq. <u>With</u> other authoritarian regimes, change and political reform will need to come from <u>within</u> as, in the main, it came from within in Russia.	第一个结论是，促使独裁政权垮台是可能的，最近在阿富汗和伊拉克就做到了这点。是否可以在不使用武力的情况下做到这一点不是很清楚。使用武力本身会引起一系列新的问题和仇恨，正如目前我们在伊拉克所目睹的那样。至于其他的独裁政权，则需要从内部进行变革和政治改革，如俄罗斯，主要就是内部进行的。
Force should not be used to remove a dictatorial regime in a sovereign state <u>without</u> the explicit support of the international community, <u>expressed</u> through the United Nations. <u>With</u> all its flaws the UN is the only truly international body in existence. <u>In the face of</u> gross violations of human rights and of repression, there are a range of diplomatic instruments <u>short of</u> war, including political pressure and economic sanctions, that can be used.	不当使用武力来推翻一个主权国家的独裁政权，除非国际社会通过联合国对此明确表示支持。尽管联合国有其种种缺陷，但它是现有的唯一真正的国际性组织。针对粗暴侵犯人权和压迫，可以不使用战争，而是可以使用一系列的外交手段，其中包括施加政治压力和进行经济制裁。
Secondly, the conflict between national sovereignty and humanitarian intervention is unlikely to be resolved in the foreseeable future. My practical experience suggests that the defence of the integrity of the sovereign state is still <u>at the core of</u> international relations. It is a <u>curious</u> fact that <u>while</u> the economic situation has <u>never been more</u> globalised and interdependent, the political situation continues to be <u>firmly focused on</u> divisive sovereignty issues.	第二个结论是，国家主权和人道主义干涉之间的矛盾不太可能在可预见的将来得到解决。我的实际经验表明，捍卫主权国家完整仍然是国际关系的核心。一个奇怪的事实是：经济的全球化和相互依赖达到了前所未有的程度，但政治则仍然坚定地注重有争议的主权问题。

Passage 9:

Unions and the struggle for members	工会的困境：会员人数在下跌
The <u>dramatic</u> fall <u>in</u> trade union membership numbers and <u>the rise in</u> the number of shops and offices without any union <u>presence</u> , is a <u>serious</u> matter for unions. <u>Not only</u> does it mean that many workers do not have adequate protection <u>but</u> it has had an effect on trade union <u>finances</u> and the ability of some unions to service their membership.	工会会员人数在急剧下跌，而没有工会的商店和公司也在增加。对工会来说，这是个严峻的问题。这不仅意味着很多员工无法得到足够的保护，也意味着对工会的财政和一些工会为其会员服务的能力产生影响。
This situation has been <u>contributed to</u> by a number of factors, <u>not the least</u> being the <u>savage</u> anti-trade union	这一情况是由很多因素造成的，尤其是联邦政府和一些州政

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legislation <u>adopted</u> by the Federal Government and some State governments. The penalties <u>faced</u> by unions <u>should</u> they take <u>industrial action</u> , have severely limited the opportunities to <u>struggle in the interests of</u> workers, whether they are union members or not.	府实施了严厉的反工会法。如果工会采取劳资行动，它们就要受到惩罚，从而严重限制了工会为员工（无论他们是否是工会成员）争取利益的机会。
The <u>move</u> to enterprise agreements has also <u>imposed</u> great difficulties on the union movement. Trade unions are often required to <u>try and service</u> hundreds of enterprise agreements <u>that stretch to the limit</u> the organisational and financial and technical resources of unions.	实行企业劳资协议的做法也给工会运动带来了很大的困难。工会常常必须起草和送达数百个劳资协议，使工会的组织、财政和技术资源濒临极限。
Workers have also <u>faced</u> an unprecedented <u>attack</u> on working conditions and rights by employers. Companies are being restructured and workers <u>denied</u> their entitlements.	员工的工作条件和工作权利也前所未有地受到雇主的侵犯。公司进行改组，员工应有的权利受到剥夺。
Many workers are being sacked and rehired as contract workers or casuals with lesser rights and without penalty rates, holiday pay, sick leave, long service leave and other entitlements. Awards have been "simplified" and replaced <u>largely</u> by more limited enterprise agreements <u>whereby</u> weaker or less organised workplaces suffer.	很多员工被解雇，然后被以合同工或临时工的形式再被雇用。他们的权利更少了，没有加班费、带薪假日、病假和长期服务假以及其他一些权利。裁定书被“简化”，并且大多被有更多限制的企业劳资协议所替代，而受到伤害的是那些弱小或组织薄弱的工作场所。
There is a strong employer <u>offensive</u> to <u>impose</u> individual contracts on workers <u>which</u> is often <u>accompanied by</u> a "no sign, no job" attitude on the part of employers. All these factors <u>contribute in one way or another</u> to the decline in union membership, but this is only <u>part of the story</u> .	雇主咄咄逼人，强行要求员工签订单独合同，同时雇主常常抱有“不签就没工作”的态度。所有这些因素都或多或少造成了工会人数的下跌，但这只是故事的一部分（部分情况）。

Passage 10:

Catalysts for change	变革的催化剂
Various factors <u>have been identified as</u> possibly contributing to the decline in union membership. One factor has been the changes <u>that</u> have occurred in the composition of the labour force. Job growth has been <u>greater</u> in segments of the labour force (such as service industries and in part-time casual jobs) <u>which</u> have hitherto had relatively low levels of union membership.	已确定有各种因素可能导致了最近工会会员人数的急剧下跌。其中一个因素是劳动力的组成发生了变化。在劳动力的某些领域（例如服务业以及非全职工作），工作岗位增长较快。在这些领域，工会会员的人数迄今相对较少。
The amalgamation of unions <u>that</u> took place in the 1990s may have also hastened the decline in union membership. It has been suggested that the larger unions <u>that</u> have been created <u>from</u> this amalgamation process may be less responsive to workplace level issues and to individual member input. As a consequence, the benefits of union membership may seem less valuable to individual workers.	在二十世纪九十年代发生的工会合并或许也加快了工会会员人数的下跌。据认为，这次合并产生的更大的工会/由于这次合并，工会变得庞大，不象以前那样能对工作场所的问题和个体会员的想法作出反应。结果，成为工会会员的益处对员工个人来说或许不再那么具有价值。
Another likely factor linked to the most recent decline is the nature of changes to the legislative framework for industrial relations <u>made</u> in the last decade. Since 1990, and <u>the introduction of</u> the Accord Mark VI between the Federal Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), there has been <u>a move</u> towards enterprise bargaining. <u>This has been paralleled by</u> a shift away from centralised wage negotiations <u>where</u> unions have played a large role in the past.	与最近工会会员人数下跌有关的另一个可能的因素是在过去10年中对劳资关系的立法框架进行修改的性质。自从1990年和采用联邦政府和澳大利亚工会达成的第六版协议以来，劳资关系已向劳资协商发展。与此同时，统一的工资协商不再使用，而工会过去在协商中起到很大的作用。

These institutional changes may have contributed to a perception amongst workers that the role of trade unions has become less relevant and less effective. Should that be the case, the propensity to maintain membership of a trade union for existing members, or to join a trade union for new entrants to the labour force, would decrease. This would then be a further factor contributing to declining trade union membership rates.


这些体制性的改革或许导致员工有这样一种看法：工会已变得不那么重要，不那么有作用。如果是这样的情况，现有的会员继续留在工会或者新的员工加入工会的意向会降低。那么，这或许是导致工会会员人数持续下跌的另一个因素。

Passage 11:

Age discrimination the new sexism	年龄歧视是一种新的性别歧视
One of the most <u>dynamic</u> changes currently occurring in the workplace is the <u>increasing</u> number of older workers. Health, economic, social and legislative changes <u>are contributing to</u> this trend, which <u>is set to</u> present opportunities and challenges over the forthcoming decade. Discriminatory behavior towards <u>older workers</u> could replace sexual discrimination as one of the most <u>critical</u> workplace issues <u>of the</u> current generation, according to research <u>into the key implications</u> of Australia's rapidly ageing population.	现今在工作场所中发生的最大变化之一是年长员工数量的增加。医疗、经济、社会的变革和立法修改是促成这一趋势的因素，在今后 10 年将带来机遇和挑战。一项对澳大利亚人口的快速老龄化所带来的主要影响的研究称，对年长员工的歧视行为可能会取代性别歧视，成为目前工作场所面临的最严重的问题之一。
As the Australian population ages and economic pressures mean more people will have to <u>work later in their lives</u> , the research <u>highlighted</u> the fact that employers and society <u>in general hold</u> inaccurate <u>perceptions</u> about the capability of older workers.	澳大利亚的人口在老龄化，而经济压力意味着更多的人将不得不更晚退休，该研究凸现了这样一个事实：雇主和社会普遍对老年工人的能力持有不正确的看法。
<u>Conducted by</u> Hudson, the research paper stated that "young people tend to associate ageing with disability, dependency or irrelevancy" and that "older people... <u>through</u> a lack of effective interaction with younger people, adopt self-protection strategies"— <u>effectively</u> isolating themselves from <u>the rest of the</u> workforce.	由哈得逊公司进行的这项研究指出，“年轻人往往把老年人同缺乏能力、有依赖性或重要性不大联系起来。”并且“老年人。。。由于缺乏同年轻人的有效交流，会采取自我保护的策略”，这样就使他们孤立于其他员工。
The paper also found that the impact of age discrimination in the workplace is <u>more than just</u> a cultural or social issue, and <u>underscored</u> the potential <u>financial implications</u> of a workforce <u>blighted by</u> ageism <u>through reduced teamwork</u> and <u>failed</u> cross-organizational cooperation.	该报告也发现，在工作场所中的年龄歧视所产生的影响不仅仅是一个文化或社会问题，因此报告强调：员工中存在年龄歧视，会削弱团队工作，使跨机构合作无法实现，从而对财务造成潜在的影响。
Moreover, negative attitudes towards older workers may <u>prevent</u> organizations <u>from harnessing</u> the knowledge and skills <u>that</u> older workers have to offer, <u>eventually</u> <u>constraining</u> organizational success. Just as organizations <u>put in place</u> strategies and policies to <u>address</u> sexism in the workplace, employers must consider the same in the near future in order to prevent age discrimination from <u>gaining a foothold</u> and creating a <u>divide</u> amongst employees. The issue of ageism must be taken seriously if they are to avoid potential litigation and other associated costs to the business.	不仅如此，对年长员工的负面态度可能会使机构无法利用年长员工能提供的知识和技能，最终使机构无法取得成功。各机构采取各种策略和政策来解决工作场所的性别歧视问题，雇主应该考虑尽快采取同样的做法以防止年龄歧视有立足之地，导致员工的分化。如果想要避免可能的诉讼以及对公司造成的相关开支，就必须认真对待年龄歧视问题。

Passage 12


Global warming a bigger threat to poor	全球变暖对穷人的威胁更大
Global warming <u>threatens to</u> reverse human progress, and <u>make unachievable</u> all UN targets to reduce poverty, according to some of the world's leading international and development groups.	世界几个主要的国际和发展组织称，全球变暖有可能会捏转人类的进步，使联合国减少贫困的所有目标无法实现。

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<p>In a report published today, Oxfam, Greenpeace and other groups say rich governments must immediately <u>address</u> climate change to avoid even "<u>obscene levels</u>" of worldwide poverty.</p>	<p>在今天发布的一份报告中，乐施会、和平绿色组织及其它一些机构指出，富裕的国家必须立即解决气候变化问题，以避免全球范围内的贫困达到“无法容忍的程度”。</p>
<p>"Food production, water supplies, public health and people's <u>livelihoods</u> are already being damaged and <u>undermined</u>," the report says. "There is no either/or approach possible. The world must meet its <u>commitments</u> to achieve poverty reduction and also tackle climate change, which are <u>inextricably linked</u>."</p>	<p>该报告称，“粮食生产、水供给、公共健康和人民的生活已经遭到破坏。不可能有非此即彼的做法。世界必须履行承诺，减少贫困，同时解决气候变化问题，这两者紧密相连。”</p>
<p>The report, which <u>draws on</u> UN predictions of the effects of climate change in poor countries over the next 50 years, says poor countries will <u>experience</u> more flooding, <u>declining</u> food production, more disease and the deterioration or extinction of entire ecosystems <u>on which</u> many of the world's poorest people depend.</p>	<p>该报告引用了联合国对未来 50 年贫困国家受气候变化影响的预测。报告指出，贫困国家将面临洪灾增多、粮食产量减少、疾病增多以及世界上最贫困的人群依赖的整个生态系统恶化或消失。</p>
<p>"Climate change needs to be addressed now. The poor will <u>bear the brunt of</u> the impacts. The frontline experience of many of us working in international development indicates that communities are having to <u>combat</u> more extreme weather conditions."</p>	<p>“气候变化问题必须立即着手解决。穷人将是气候变化影响首当其冲的受害者。我们许多从事国际发展工作的人在前沿得到的经验表明，许多社区已经在不得不与极端气候情况做斗争。</p>
<p>Climate change will <u>play havoc with</u> agriculture and water supplies and will increase diseases. "By 2025 the proportion of the world's population living in countries <u>of</u> significant water stress will almost double, <u>to</u> 6 billion people. Tropical and sub-tropical areas will be <u>hardest hit</u> - those countries already suffering from food insecurity".</p>	<p>气候变化将严重影响农业和水供给，导致疾病增加。“到 2025 年，世界上居住在严重水短缺国家的人口几乎将翻倍，上升到 60 个亿。热带和亚热带地区受到的打击最大，这些国家已经遭受粮食短缺。”</p>
<p>Poor communities <u>mostly</u> do not need hi-tech solutions, but would most benefit from education, research and <u>being shown</u> how to farm better. The report says <u>unchecked</u> global warming, <u>more than</u> wars or political upheaval, will <u>displace</u> millions of people and destabilise many countries.</p>	<p>贫困的社区在大多数情况下不需要高科技的解决方案，但是会从教育、研究和被展示如何更好地耕作中获得很多益处。该报告称，全球变暖，如果不予以抑制，将比战争或政治动乱有更严重的影响，会导致数以百万计的人流离失所，许多国家发生动荡。</p>

Passage 13:

Fighting Corruption	反腐败
<p>The World Bank has <u>identified</u> corruption as the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development. It <u>undermines</u> development <u>by</u> distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation <u>on which</u> economic growth depends.</p>	<p>世界银行已确定腐败是经济和社会发展的最大障碍。腐败扭曲法治，削弱经济发展所依赖的体制基础，从而破坏发展。</p>
<p>The harmful effects of corruption are especially severe on the poor, <u>who</u> are hardest hit by economic decline, are most reliant on the <u>provision</u> of public services, and are least capable of paying the extra costs <u>associated with</u> bribery, fraud, and the misappropriation of economic privileges.</p>	<p>腐败对穷人的有害影响尤为严重，因为穷人受经济衰退的打击最为沉重，他们最依赖于公共服务的提供，最无力支付由贿赂、欺诈和滥用经济特权而造成的额外费用。</p>
<p>Corruption <u>sabotages</u> policies and programs <u>that</u> aim to reduce poverty, so <u>attacking corruption</u> is critical to the <u>achievement</u> of the Bank's mission of poverty reduction.</p>	<p>腐败使旨在减少贫困的政策和项目受到破坏。因此，打击腐败是世界银行实现其减贫（扶贫）目标非常关键。要可持续</p>


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To reduce the <u>corrosive impact</u> of corruption <u>in a sustainable way</u> , it is important to <u>go beyond</u> the symptoms to tackle the causes of corruption.	地减少腐败的有害影响，必须透过现象从源头上解决腐败问题。
Effective sanctions on politicians can be enhanced most effectively <u>through</u> a meaningful degree of political competition in the electoral process. Such competition <u>increases the likelihood</u> <u>that</u> alternative candidates and parties will seek to expose corruption in government or <u>hold politicians accountable for</u> the poor performance <u>associated with</u> high levels of corruption.	在选举过程中进行一定程度的有意义的政治竞争能最有效地加强对政治家们的有效约束。这样的竞争更有可能使候选参选人和政党力图揭露政府的腐败或使政治家们对因高度腐败而造成的糟糕政绩承担责任。
<u>While</u> perceived corruption of a particular party or candidate <u>has shown to</u> influence voters' decisions <u>considerably</u> , and therefore exposure of cases of political corruption is an effective <u>deterrent</u> to corrupt behavior, there are limits to the benefits of political competition.	已证实，如果某一党派或候选人被认为有腐败问题，选民的投票决定就会受到极大地影响，因而揭露政治腐败案能有效地遏止腐败行为，但是政治竞争的益处是有限的。
Excessive political competition can become a destabilizing factor if it <u>leads to</u> fragmentation of the political system or if it <u>undermines</u> the legitimacy of existing state institutions.	过度的政治竞争若导致政治体系瓦解，或破坏现存国家机构的合法性，就会成为一个不稳定的因素。

Passage 14:

Girls and women 'hit the hardest' by global recession	全球经济衰退对女孩和妇女打击最重
Women and girls have been the hardest <u>hit</u> by the global recession, according to a report published by an international child protection organisation.	一家国际儿童保护机构发表的一份报告称，妇女和女孩受到全球经济衰退的打击最为沉重。
The report, <u>which draws on</u> evidence from a wide range of sources such as academic studies or papers published by the World Bank, points out that there is a lack of data <u>gathered specifically</u> to measure the impact of <u>global economic downturn</u> based on gender. However, girls and young women are at specific risk during periods of economic uncertainty.	这份报告汲取了不同资料来源，其中包括世界银行发表的学术研究或论文。该报告指出，为衡量全球经济衰退对不同性别的影响而专门收集的数据不够充分，但是女孩和年轻女性在经济不稳定时期面临特定的风险。
<u>As</u> the recession caused poverty to <u>spread</u> , girls were increasingly <u>taken out of</u> school to <u>help out</u> domestic chores <u>as</u> their mothers had to work longer hours for less pay. Primary school completion for girls fell 29% whereas for boys it fell 22%.	随着经济衰退导致贫困蔓延，女孩越来越多地被迫离开学校以帮助做家务杂事，因为她们的母亲不得不要为了更少的报酬而工作更长的时间。男孩完成小学学业的比率减少了 22%，而女孩则减少了 29%。
At home, girls and women would often eat less to make sure the main "breadwinner" had enough to eat, so the levels of food shortages and malnutrition were more common among girls than boys, <u>with</u> women <u>more often than not</u> making even greater sacrifices for their children. Meanwhile, girls and women <u>suffered</u> more neglect and abuse than they did before the economic crisis. They also <u>experienced reduced access to</u> basic services, <u>social security</u> and safety nets.	在家里，妇女和女孩常常吃得较少以保证主要的养家糊口者能够吃饱，因此女孩的食物短缺和营养不良比男孩更加普遍，而妇女常常为了孩子作出更大的牺牲。以此同时，妇女和女孩与经济危机之前相比遭受更多的忽视和虐待。她们也更少使用基本服务和社会安全网。
The report said that gains in the last few years <u>in</u> breaking the cycle of poverty and advances <u>in terms of</u> education and health for women are "at risk." It <u>highlighted</u> that international programmes must be set up to ensure young women are <u>properly fed, socially protected and educationally undisadvantaged</u> .	该报告称，过去几年中在打破贫困循环方面取得的成果和在女性的教育和健康方面取得的进展处于“危险”之中，强调必须建立国际项目来确保年轻的女性能得到适当的给养，在社会中得到保护和在教育上不处于劣势。

Passage 15:

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Poverty is not decreasing <u>as</u> the World Bank claims	贫困并未如世界银行所称的那样在减少
<p>The <u>mainstream consensus</u> that globalization is reducing poverty around the world was <u>challenged</u> by Social Watch, a network of 400 civil society organizations in 70 countries. The World Bank latest estimates claim that extreme poverty has been reduced by half in the last 25 years and that therefore the <u>internationally agreed</u> goals for 2015 can be met.</p>	<p>全球化正在世界范围内减少贫困，这一主流共识受到由全球五十个国家的四百个民间团体组成的“社会观察”（Social Watch）国际组织的质疑。根据世界银行的最新估计，赤贫人口在过去的 25 年里已经减少了一半，因而 2015 年全球达成一致的目标有望实现。</p>
<p>Social Watch published a Basic Capabilities Index <u>showing</u> that since the UN Millennium Declaration was adopted in the year 2000, <u>the satisfaction of basic social needs</u> is not progressing enough or even regressing in a majority of countries.</p>	<p>“社会观察”发布的“基本能力指数”（BCI）显示，自《联合国千年宣言》在 2000 年实施以来，在满足基本生活需求方面的进展缓慢，或者在大多数国家甚至出现倒退。</p>
<p>The Basic Capabilities Index <u>provides</u> a consistent general <u>overview of</u> the health status and basic educational <u>performance</u> of each country and is proven to <u>be in close correlation to</u> the measurement of other capabilities <u>related to</u> countries' social development. <u>Out of</u> 176 countries for which Social Watch <u>computed</u> a BCI figure, only 21 <u>register</u> noticeable progress <u>in relation to</u> how they were in 2000.</p>	<p>基本能力指数较为一致地显示了各国健康状况和基本教育成就的总体情况，已被证明和衡量国家社会发展状况的其它能力指标是密切相关的。在社会观察计算基本能力指数的 176 个国家中，与 2000 年相比，只有 21 个国家取得了明显的进展。</p>
<p>In order to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals <u>at a global level</u> and country by country, the eight goals were subdivided <u>in</u> 48 indicators. Since January 15, 2008, the list of indicators has been <u>officially</u> expanded to more than 60. In real life, <u>though</u>, for most of the developing countries there are no accurate or updated data <u>for</u> many, if not most, of those 60 indicators, and <u>the set</u> is too complicated for <u>non-experts</u>. Thus, the World Bank-defined poverty line of USD 1 a day <u>effectively</u> became the <u>de facto yardstick with</u> which progress was being measured.</p>	<p>为了在全球范围内监测每个国家实现千年发展目标的进展情况，8 项发展目标被细分成 48 个指标。自 2008 年 1 月 15 日起，这些指标又正式扩大到了 60 多个。但在现实生活中，就这些 60 项指标中的很多项指标而言，大多数发展中国家缺乏准确或最新的数据，而且这些指标对于非专业人员来说过于复杂。因此，世界银行定义的日均收入低于 1 美元的贫困线成了衡量千年发展目标取得进步的事实上的衡量标准。</p>

Text 16:


Poverty in Australia	澳大利亚的贫困问题
<p><u>Despite</u> 20 years of economic growth, our wealthy nation is going backwards <u>in</u> the numbers of people falling into poverty. Most of this poverty is concentrated among the groups of people facing the most <u>disadvantage</u> and <u>major</u> barriers to fully participating in our community. These include people who are <u>locked out of</u> the jobs market, single parents, women and children, people with disabilities, the old, the young, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and migrants.</p>	<p>尽管经历了 20 年的经济增长，我们这个富裕的国家在陷入贫困的人数方面在倒退。大多数的贫困集中在最弱势和充分参与社会面临重大障碍的人群，其中包括无法进入劳动力市场的人、单身父母、妇女和儿童、残障人员、老年人、年轻人、原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民以及移民。</p>
<p>The risk of poverty is highest among people <u>who</u> rely mainly on <u>social security payments</u> for their income. The social security safety net is vital for people <u>who</u> lose their job, fall ill, have a disability, separate from their partner, or retire, yet the system <u>is not doing its job</u> to prevent poverty among people <u>who</u> experience these common life events. Even having paid work does not <u>protect</u> people <u>from</u> poverty: over 30% of the 2.55 million people living in poverty come from households <u>where</u> the main form of income is from wages and not social security.</p>	<p>贫困风险最高的是那些主要依赖社会保障付款作为收入的人。社会保障安全网对失业、生病、有残疾、分居或退休的人至关重要，但这一制度并没有在防止经历这些常见生活事件的人陷入贫困。甚至从事有报酬的工作也不能保护他们陷入贫困：在 255 万生活在贫困中的人中，有超过 30% 的人来自收入的主要形式是工资而不是社会保障的家庭。</p>

These findings paint a disturbing picture that we as a community need to confront if we are to reverse the spreading disparity we are seeing on the ground in the daily lives of people across the country. It will take leadership from our elected representatives and governments who must ensure that addressing poverty is central to public policy making. This includes budget processes and decisions, which have in recent times run directly counter to reducing poverty, and will continue to do so if they are not recast in light of these findings.

这些发现令人不安，如果要逆转我们所见到的全国各地人们日常生活中的越来越大的差距，我们这个社会必须应对这一问题。这需要我们的民选代表和政府发挥领导作用，必须确保解决贫困问题处于公共政策制定的核心地位。这包括预算进程和决定，近来与减少贫困是背道而驰的，应鉴于这些发现彻底改变，否则将继续如此。

Passage 17:

Covert bullying	隐蔽欺凌
Covert bullying is a less direct form of 'hidden' bullying, that <u>arguably</u> is becoming more prevalent and insidious among students both as a result of the incomplete implementation of school bullying prevention policies, and the advent of newer Information and Communications Technology (ICT). It is widely accepted that bullying involves the 'systematic abuse of power' through unjustified and repeated acts of aggressive behaviour intended to inflict harm. Only recently, however, has there been recognition that bullying is more than merely a physical or verbal conflict between two personalities, but rather involves a complex social interaction between peer groups.	隐蔽欺凌是一种不那么直接的“隐性”欺凌形式，可以说在校园日益普遍，而且具有更大的危害性。这主要是由两个原因造成的，一个是学校欺负预防政策没有得到很好的落实，另一个是信息通信技术的出现。一种被广泛接受的观点是，欺负是“系统地滥用力量”，反复采用不正当的攻击性行为，有意对他人造成伤害。但是，只是最近，人们才认识到，欺凌不只是两人间发生的肢体和口头冲突，而是涉及到发生在同龄群体中一种复杂的社会人际关系。
Covert bullying may take a number of forms such as spreading gossip, hurtful stories or rumours; deliberately excluding or enforcing social isolation; and even cyber bullying. While the general concepts and theories underlying covert bullying including definitions of indirect, relational, and social aggression are not new, research into how to address covert bullying is still in its infancy. This is due, in part, to the fact that in the past covert bullying has been erroneously perceived as an unpleasant but generally less harmful form of childhood behaviour.	隐蔽欺凌有很多形式，诸如散布流言蜚语和恶意的谣言，蓄意排斥或强行社会隔离，甚至网络欺凌等。将隐蔽欺凌定义为间接的关系和社会攻击行为这样的一般概念和理论，已经存在了很长时间，但对如何解决隐蔽欺凌的研究还刚刚起步，部分原因是隐蔽欺凌在过去一直被错误地看作是一种令人不快的、但危害性一般并不很大的儿童行为。
Considerable research indicates that covert bullying has the potential to result in more severe psychological, social, and mental health problems than overt bullying. Both boys and girls rate covert bullying as worse than physical bullying, causing considerable distress and psychological harm.	大量的研究表明，与公开欺凌相比，隐蔽欺凌有可能会造成更为严重的心理、社会和精神健康问题。男孩和女孩都认为隐蔽欺凌比身体欺凌更糟糕，其会导致巨大的痛苦和心理伤害。
The recent digital media revolution has provided young people with an extra platform and communication culture upon which covert bullying can operate. While initial research emerging from this study indicates that 'traditional' forms of covert bullying, including threatening behaviour, spreading nasty rumours, name calling are still some of the most prevalent forms of covert bullying in Australian schools, the use of technology to also deliver these forms of bullying behaviour is likely to rise significantly in future years.	最新的数字媒体革命为年轻人提供了另外一个能够进行隐秘欺凌的平台和交流文化。虽然从这项研究中得出的初步研究表明，在澳大利亚的学校中，“传统的”隐蔽欺凌形式，包括恐吓行为、散布流言蜚语和辱骂，仍然是一些最普遍的隐蔽欺凌形式，使用技术来实施这些形式的欺凌行为在今后几年很有可能会显著上升。

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Passage 18:


Feeding Tomorrow's World	养活未来的人口
<p>The Green Revolution in agriculture has for the past several decades enabled food production roughly to keep pace with global population growth. There are, however, worrying signs that these advances are reaching a plateau. Furthermore, although the Green Revolution has been “green” in the sense of being increasingly effective in turning photons from the sun into food, it has been far from “green” in the sense of being environmentally friendly. What is needed – both to feed still growing populations and to do so in less environmentally damaging ways – is agricultural systems that are not only productive, but also sustainable.</p>	<p>在过去几十年，农业绿色革命已使粮食生产大体上能够跟上全球人口增长的速度。但是，有令人担忧的迹象显示这些发展正在停滞。另外，虽然绿色革命就越来越有效地把太阳光中的光子转化到食物中而言是“绿色”的，但是就环境友好而言远非“绿色”。为了养活仍在增长中的人口，以此同时减少对环境的破坏，需要不仅多产而且可持续的农业系统。</p>
<p>In short, we could not feed today's population with yesterday's agriculture, and it is doubtful whether we can feed tomorrow's with today's agriculture. Around the globe, more than half of all the atoms of nitrogen and of phosphorus in green plant material /that grew over the years came from artificial fertilisers, rather than the natural biogeochemical cycles that built the biosphere and which struggle to maintain it.</p>	<p>简言之，我们不能靠昨天的农业养活今天的人口，我们是否能够靠今天的农业养活明天的人口还无法确定。在全球范围内，过去几年生长的绿色植物中所有氮和磷的原子，超过一半来自人工肥料而不是构建但难以维系生物圈的自然生物地球化学循环。</p>
<p>The consequent impacts of habitat loss and other disturbing factors upon the diversity of plants and animals with which we share our planet is only just beginning to be fully appreciated. The solution to this dilemma lies in using our remarkable advances in understanding the molecular machinery whereby plants and animals assemble and replicate themselves, to design crops that are optimally adapted to their environment, rather than – as at present – wrenching their environment to suit them by using fertilisers, herbicides, pesticides and other artificial interventions.</p>	<p>栖息地的丧失和其它令人不安的因素对我们共享地球的动植物的多样性造成影响，我们对此才刚刚开始了解。解决这一难题的方法是：利用我们在理解动植物自我组合和复制的分子机制方面所取得的重大进展，研发能够最佳地适应环境的农作物，而不是像现在这样通过使用肥料、除草剂、杀虫剂和其它人工干预来破坏动植物的环境来适应农作物。</p>

Passage 19:

Family structure and child outcomes	家庭结构和儿童结果
<p>With the changing attitudes towards marriage and fertility choices, Australian families have changed dramatically in the last 30 years. The result has been an increasing diversity of family types within which Australian children are brought up. Throughout their lives, a number of children will experience a change from living in a couple family to having only one resident parent, while others will move from a lone parent family to a situation where they have new family members. Some children may even experience a number of family transitions before they reach adolescence. These types of changes can impact significantly on children. A child's personal experience of family change can sometimes result in poorer health and wellbeing, especially if changes to family structure are the result of a family breakdown.</p>	<p>在澳大利亚，随着人们对婚姻以及生育选择的态度在发生变化，家庭结构在过去30年中已发生了很大的变化。其结果是儿童所成长的家庭类型越来越多样化。一些儿童在生活中会经历从生活在一个双亲家庭到只同父母一方生活的改变，而其他一些儿童则会从生活在单亲家庭变为生活在有新成员的家庭。一些儿童甚至可能会在进入青春期前经历数次家庭变迁。这些变化会对儿童带来重大影响。有时，儿童亲身经历家庭变化可能会导致健康和福祉不佳，尤其是如果家庭结构的变化是由于家庭破裂造成的。</p>
<p>The relationship between family structure and child</p>	<p>家庭结构与儿童成长并不是一种简单的因果关系。对多项研</p>

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<p>outcomes is not a simple causal one. A review of a number of research works indicate that there are many intervening factors such as parent-child relationship, parenting style and monitoring, poor parental care or family discord that determine how children are able to function.</p>	<p>究结果的回顾表明，有许多干预性因素影响儿童是否能够健康成长，这些因素包括父母和儿童的关系、抚养方式和监管、父母照顾不周或家庭不和等。</p>
<p>Also, child outcomes resulting from family change are not always negative. Children who have been in a family environment of conflict or abuse may experience positive outcomes following the transition. The response of children to family change can also vary depending on whether the child is more vulnerable or resilient to effects of change. Nevertheless, research evidence indicates that changing family structure can have negative effects on children.</p>	<p>另外，家庭结构的变化对儿童成长所造成的影响并不总是负面的。生活在有冲突或虐待的家庭环境中的儿童可能会由于变化而有正面结果。儿童对家庭变化的反应也可能不尽相同，取决于儿童是否更容易受变化的影响还是更能够抵御变化的影响。但研究证据表明，家庭结构的改变会对儿童产生负面的影响。</p>
<p>Studies suggest that children undergoing transitional change from one kind of family to another encounter some difficulties adjusting to new changes and are at an increased risk for mental health and for overall wellbeing.</p>	<p>研究表明，经历从生活在一种家庭变为生活在另一种家庭的儿童会遇到一些适应新变化的困难，他们的心理健康和整体福祉受到影响的风险会增加。</p>

Passage 20:

Family Wellbeing in Australia	澳大利亚的家庭福祉
<p>The family is a caring group of interdependent individuals that impacts on the wellbeing of its members across the age range, from cradle to grave. In the past 30 years in particular, Australian families have undergone enormous change, and though many are better off financially, many others struggle or have collapsed. Australians are, for example, more troubled than ever by the pace and pressure of life, often at the expense of family relationships.</p>	<p>家庭是一个由相互依存的个人组成的充满关爱的群体，从摇篮到坟墓，影响其各个年龄段的成员的福祉。尤其在过去 30 年，澳大利亚的家庭发生了巨大的变化，虽然许多人在经济上更富有，但许多其他人在挣扎或已崩溃。例如，澳大利亚人比以往任何时候更受到生活节奏和压力的困扰，常常以牺牲家庭关系为代价。</p>
<p>Recent public consultations revealed that the majority of people think that time spent together and good communication are key strengths of functional families but that this is being increasingly harmed by work pressures. Many families want to spend more time together but find that increased consumerism and the demands on their time and money to make ends meet and support lifestyles to which they aspire prevent this from becoming a reality.</p>	<p>最近的公众咨询显示，大部分人认为有时间在一起和良好的交流是完美家庭的主要优势，但这正越来越受到工作压力的破坏。许多家庭想有更多的时间在一起，但发现消费主义的滋长、维持生活和支持渴望的生活方式对时间和金钱的需求使这一点无法变成现实。</p>
<p>While there is growing public, government and academic interest in the concept and measurement of national and personal wellbeing, there is as yet no widely accepted framework which focuses specifically on the family unit and takes a comprehensive approach which can guide research, policy development, resource allocation and evaluation.</p>	<p>虽然公众、政府和学术界对国家和个人福祉的概念和衡量越来越感兴趣，但还没有一个广泛接受的框架，能够特别注重家庭单位和采取能够为研究、政策制定、资源分配和评估提供指导的全面方法。</p>
<p>Given current global challenges, rapid social change, diversified family structures and the increasingly complex demands being placed on families, there is a growing case for devising a family wellbeing framework which is multi-dimensional, concise and comprehensive. Family wellbeing is a concept that goes beyond economic prosperity to include matters such as physical and emotional health and safety, social connectedness and quality relationships.</p>	<p>鉴于当前的全球挑战、快速的社会变化、多样化的家庭结构和对家庭越来越复杂的要求，越来越有必要制定一个多元化、简洁明了和全面的家庭福祉框架。家庭福祉是一个超越经济繁荣的概念，还包括身体和情感健康和安全、社会关系和高质量的关系。</p>

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Simulated Translation Practice

(Business)

Passage 1:

The Future of International Trade	国际贸易的未来
In spite of the difficulties of predicting future trends in world trade, we can <u>specify</u> factors that will be important.	尽管预测世界贸易的未来趋势存在困难，我们仍然能详细列出一些重要的因素。
Although <u>feeding</u> the world's population will be a <u>major</u> problem, the world is probably not <u>headed for</u> disaster. First, the world's arable acreage can be expanded greatly. Secondly, the distribution of food and the yield of food per acre can be improved. Third, population growth can be controlled. Historical evidence shows that birth and death rates <u>level off</u> as countries <u>move into</u> the industrial stage.	虽然要养活全世界的人口将会是一个很大的问题，但世界可能还不会走向灾难。首先，世界可耕作土地面积可得以大幅增加；第二，食物的分配可得以改善，每英亩的粮食产量可得以提高；第三，人口增长可得到控制。历史证据显示，当一个国家进入工业化阶段时，其人口的出生率和死亡率水平会持平。
If population growth continues <u>at its present pace</u> , the future balance between food demand and supply may become dependent on new dietary patterns. <u>Reduced</u> consumption of meat, <u>increased</u> use of new high-protein food <u>made from</u> soybeans, and <u>development</u> of ocean resources for food are some <u>alternatives</u> that must be considered.	如果世界人口继续以当前的速度增长，那么未来食物的供需平衡有可能会取决于新的饮食方式。减少肉制品消费、增加高蛋白大豆制品的使用以及开发海洋资源食品都是必须考虑的一些可选方案。
Growth of trade will depend greatly on <u>availability</u> of energy sources. There may still be a trillion barrels of <u>recoverable</u> oil in the Middle East, but the oil crisis of 1974 <u>has led to</u> <u>renewed</u> interest in coal and to a search for alternative sources of energy. Solar, geothermal, and nuclear energy will play a large role <u>in the years to come</u> .	贸易的增长将在很大程度上依赖于能源的供应。在中东可能还有一万亿桶的石油有待开发，但是 1974 年的石油危机引发了人们再度对煤炭发生兴趣，并且寻找可替代的能源。太阳能、地热能和核能将在未来几年内扮演重要角色。
In future trade the key development to watch is the relationship between the industrialized and the developing nations. Third world countries export their mineral deposits and tropical agricultural products, <u>which</u> bring them <u>desired</u> foreign exchange. Tourism has also been greatly <u>responsible for</u> the rapid development of some developing nations. Many Third World nations <u>with</u> high unemployment and low wages <u>have seen</u> an emigration of workers to the developed nations. Western Europe has <u>received</u> millions of such workers from Mediterranean countries. The developing nations profit <u>when</u> these workers bring their savings and their <u>acquired</u> technical skills back home. Many developing nations benefit <u>when</u> Western nations establish manufacturing in their countries to <u>take advantage of</u> cheap labor.	在未来的贸易中，值得关注的關鍵性发展趋势就是工业化国家和发展中国家的关系问题。第三世界国家出口矿产品和热带农产品，给他们带来急需的外汇。有些发展中国家的快速发展也得益于旅游业。由于高失业率和低工资，很多第三世界的工人移民到发达国家。西欧从地中海国家接纳了数百万这类的工人。这些工人带着存款和技术回国，发展中国家因此而获益。西方国家则在发展中国家利用廉价的劳动力设立工厂而因此获益。


Passage 2:

World Economy	世界经济
The forward march of globalisation has paused since the financial crisis, <u>giving way to</u> a more conditional, interventionist and nationalist model.	自金融危机以来，全球化向前迈进的步伐已经停滞，取而代之的是一个更传统、更具干预主义和民族主义色彩的模式。
Five years ago, George W. Bush <u>gathered</u> the leaders of the largest rich and developing countries in Washington for the first summit of the G20. <u>In the face of</u> the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, the leaders promised not to repeat that era's <u>descent</u>	5 年前，乔治·布什召集最大的富裕和发展中国家的领导人在华盛顿举行首次 20 国集团大会。面对自大萧条以来最严重的金融危机，领导人们承诺不再重蹈在那个时代陷入经济孤立主义

into economic isolationism, <u>proclaiming</u> their <u>commitment</u> to an open global economy and the <u>rejection of</u> protectionism.	的覆辙，申明对开放的全球经济和拒绝保护主义的承诺。
They succeeded only in part. <u>While</u> they did not retreat into the extreme protectionism of the 1930s, the world economy has certainly become less open. After two decades <u>in which</u> people, capital and goods were moving ever more freely across borders, walls have been going up, <u>albeit</u> ones with gates. Governments increasingly pick and choose whom they trade with, what sort of capital they welcome and how much freedom they allow for doing business abroad.	他们只取得了部分成功。虽然他们没有退回到 20 世纪 30 年代的极端保护主义，但世界经济一定是已变得不那么开放。在 20 年来人员、资本和商品的跨境流动比以往任何时候更为自由之后，壁垒在逐渐升高，尽管贸易之门没有关闭。各国政府越来越在意与谁进行贸易、欢迎什么样的资本和允许海外贸易有多大的自由度。
<u>Virtually</u> all countries still <u>embrace</u> the principles of international trade and investment. They want to <u>enjoy</u> the benefits of globalisation, but <u>as much as possible</u> they now also want to insulate themselves from its <u>downsides</u> , <u>be they</u> <u>volatile</u> capital flows or <u>surging</u> imports.	几乎所有国家仍支持国际贸易和投资的各项原则。他们想分享全球化带来的好处，但现在也想尽可能避免其不利之处，不论是资本流动的剧烈波动还是进口的剧增。
Globalisation has clearly paused. A simple measure of trade intensity, world exports as a share of world GDP, rose steadily from 1986 to 2008 but has been <u>flat</u> since. Global capital flows, <u>which</u> in 2007 <u>topped</u> \$11 trillion, <u>amounted to</u> <u>barely</u> a third of that figure last year.	全球化显然已经停滞。衡量贸易强度一个简单方法是世界出口，其占世界国内生产总值的比重从 1986 年到 2008 年一直在稳步上升，但之后已趋于平稳。全球资本流动在 2007 年曾突破 110 亿美元，但去年才达到这个数字的三分之一。

Passage 3:

Austrade	澳大利亚贸易委员会
Over the past few months Austrade has <u>undergone</u> a <u>major</u> reorganization and <u>undertaken</u> <u>extensive</u> planning <u>for</u> the future. It is <u>introducing</u> new ways of helping Australian exporters <u>capture</u> more international business. These changes will <u>maximize</u> the value of Austrade's service to Australian exporters and help them compete in the constantly changing international <u>market place</u> .	在过去数月中，澳大利亚贸易委员会进行了一次重大改组，并且对未来作出了详尽的规划。它将采用新的方式来帮助澳大利亚的出口商赢得更多的国际业务。这些改变将最大限度地提高澳大利亚贸易委员会向澳大利亚出口商提供服务的价值，帮助出它们在不断变化的国际市场上具有竞争力。
The new arrangements <u>involve</u> redesigning the way the organization's international and domestic networks operate as well as the products Austrade offers to Australian exporters. These products and services <u>range</u> from markets research and in-market support for Australian business people overseas <u>through to</u> the <u>identification</u> and dissemination of market opportunities and counseling and planning services.	这些新的规划包括重新设计澳大利亚贸易委员会国际和国内网络的运作方式以及向澳大利亚出口商提供的产品。这些产品和服务的涉及面很广，其中包括向海外的澳洲商人提供市场调查和市场内支持，发现市场机会并传播其信息，以及提供咨询和策划服务等。
<u>Under</u> these arrangements Austrade's international network of offices will <u>tend to</u> emphasize opportunities in Asia and <u>put</u> specialists into key markets which have been identified as having a <u>high trade potential</u> for Australia. They are also markets <u>where</u> the types of services Austrade offers can be <u>of</u> significant assistance to Australian business.	根据这些规划，澳大利亚贸易委员会的国际办事处网络将主要侧重于在亚洲的机会，并向主要市场派遣专家。这些市场已被确定为对澳洲具有很大的贸易潜力。也是在这些市场，澳大利亚贸易委员会提供的服务种类能够对澳洲企业很有帮助。
In Australia, Austrade is <u>developing</u> more effective means of helping Australian exporters. Its State offices will offer a <u>streamlined</u> operation to provide clients with a <u>single point of contact</u> . The Australian network can rapidly identify and <u>communicate</u> export opportunities and assist	在澳大利亚，澳大利亚贸易委员会正在制定更有效的方法来帮助澳洲出口商。它在各州的办事处将简化运作，使客户有一个单一联络点。澳洲的办公网络将能快速地发现出口机会

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with market <u>establishment</u> .	并传播其信息，并协助建立市场。
<u>In general</u> , Austrade will: - concentrate on the <u>committed and serious</u> exporter, not necessarily only the large one, providing focused services to high potential clients. - more effectively <u>service</u> inquiries either through its own resources and database or by <u>referring</u> clients to other <u>service providers</u> .	总的来说，澳大利亚贸易委员会将： • 重点服务那些全力认真的、但不一定是大出口商，向具有巨大潜力的客户提供重点服务。 • 通过其自身的资源和数据库，或者转介给给其他的服务机构，对各种问讯提供更有效的服务。

Passage 4:

Trade Policy Review	贸易政策审查
This is Australian's fourth trade policy <u>review</u> . It <u>takes place</u> at a particularly complex and <u>challenging</u> time <u>when</u> the international economic <u>picture</u> is clouded, <u>not least</u> by the impact of the events of September 11, 2001.	这是澳大利亚的第四次贸易政策审查，正值一个特别复杂且具有挑战性的时刻，尤其是由于 2001 年 9·11 事件的影响，国际经济形势阴云密布。
The international trading system, a key factor in <u>underpinning</u> post-war growth, is also <u>under strain internally from</u> an <u>expanding</u> membership and agenda, and <u>externally from</u> criticism about its fundamental directions and objectives. <u>Trade-distorting</u> measures remain <u>at very high levels</u> in certain key sectors, most notably <u>in the form of high levels of</u> agricultural subsidies by developed countries.	国际贸易体系是支持战后发展的一个关键因素，也面临成员国和议程在扩大的内部压力，和其根本方向和目标受到批评的外部压力。贸易扭曲措施在一些主要领域仍保持在很高的水平上，其中最突出的（尤其）是发达国家高程度的（高额的）农业补贴。
<u>Addressing</u> this long-standing problem is more urgent <u>than ever</u> , <u>given</u> the need for the multilateral trading system to <u>inject</u> confidence and impetus into the global development effort. The trade talks in Doha offer a vital opportunity to <u>contribute to</u> world economic growth through further trade liberalization and to restore public confidence in multilateral trade liberalization and reform.	由于需要多边贸易体系来为全球努力注入信心和动力，解决这个长期存在的问题显得前所未有的迫切。多哈贸易会谈通过深化贸易自由化和重树多边贸易自由化及改革的公众信心，为促进世界经济发展提供了一次重要契机。
The central importance of trade for Australia's national economy is <u>reflected in</u> an active and <u>ambitious</u> trade policy <u>that</u> integrates multilateral, regional and bilateral approaches to ensure <u>the best possible</u> trading environment for Australian exporters. Australia's longstanding <u>commitment to</u> an open and transparent world trading system remains the <u>bedrock</u> of its trade policy. The importance of an effective World Trade Organization (WTO) to a relatively small, trade dependent economy such as Australia <u>cannot be overstated</u> .	贸易对于澳大利亚国家经济的核心重要性体现在一项积极有效的贸易政策上，这项贸易政策综合多边、地区和双边途径，保证澳大利亚的出口商们拥有尽可能好的贸易环境。澳大利亚对一个开放透明的世界贸易体系的长期承诺仍然是其贸易政策的基石。一个有效的世界贸易组织（WTO）对于像澳大利亚这样的相对较小的、依赖于贸易的经济体的重要性，无论再怎么强调也不为过。
Australia is a <u>strong</u> supporter of the proposals made at Doha, and believes it has the potential to <u>deliver</u> major benefits to all WTO members.	澳大利亚是多哈会谈达成的各项协议的坚实支持者，相信它有潜力能为所有世界贸易组织成员国带来巨大益处。

Passage 5:

Australian Stock Market	澳大利亚的股票市场
During the decade of the nineties any <u>novice</u> <u>could have made a killing on</u> the Australian stock market. The <u>recipe</u> for success was simple. Buying shares in big-brand enterprises <u>as</u> they became public companies <u>virtually guaranteed</u> a <u>substantial</u> profit.	在 90 年代，任何新手都可能会在澳大利亚股票市场上大赚一笔。成功的诀窍很简单。在有名的大牌公司上市时购买它们的股票几乎保证可以获得可观的利润。

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Buyers needed <u>hardly any</u> understanding of shares. Possessing little science or skill, they often did better than many investment <u>professionals</u> . They <u>could well have had</u> a growth <u>in</u> return <u>superior to</u> that of the market as a whole. Whether it was in <u>demutualised</u> companies like AMP and the Australian Stock Exchange, or privatized organizations like Qantas, the Commonwealth Bank and Telstra, the money invested by individuals grew <u>substantially</u> .	买股票的人几乎不需要对股票有什么了解。在几乎没有专门的知识和技巧的情况下，他们常常比许多投资专业人士做得更好。他们甚至可能获得比整个市场还要高的投资回报。无论是在完全股份制公司如安保（AMP）和澳洲股票交易所（AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE），还是在私有化的机构如澳洲航空公司（QANTAS）、联邦银行（THE COMMONWEALTH BANK）和澳洲电讯（TELSTRA）等，个人投入的资金都有大幅的增长。
An analysis by the Reserve Bank showed that, especially in the second half of the decade, the increase <u>in</u> the share price of major demutualised and privatized companies was <u>well ahead of</u> the market as a whole.	储备银行（RESERVE BANK）的一份分析报告显示，尤其是在90年代的后五年，主要股份制和私有化公司的股票价格都有上涨，远远超过整个股市。
The flip-side of the coin is <u>disturbing</u> . The <u>hype</u> associated with <u>buoyant times</u> can encourage newcomers to the market to think and act like speculators, always <u>seeking a bigger bang for their buck</u> .	情况的另一面却令人不安。股市繁荣时期的炒作鼓动刚入市的新手象投机商一样思考和行动，总想寻找机会赚取更多的金钱。
Good stocks become overpriced, <u>heated</u> markets <u>suffer corrections</u> , prices fall back <u>in line with</u> value. At such times the greed, hype and fear <u>that</u> are among the <u>prime movers</u> of the market <u>serve the</u> small investor <u>disastrously</u> .	质优股的价格被高估，过热的股票市场进行修正，股票价格回落到与其价值相符的价位。在这些时候，市场上主要鼓动者的炒作、欺骗和恐惧使得小户投资者损失惨重。
What is needed is an <u>informed</u> , disciplined yet flexible approach, <u>a recognition of</u> how risk, price and value are related, and <u>an acceptance that</u> a reasonable level of return is a <u>worthy goal</u> .	投资者需要采取明智、规范但灵活的态度，认识到风险、价格和价值的相关性，并且接受一个合理的回报率是有益的目标。

Passage 6:

Industry Development	工业发展
In recent years the focus on industry policy has shifted from an essentially defensive orientation based on barrier protection to a forward-looking approach based on facilitating the development of industries which are more internationally competitive, export oriented and innovative. Industry policy is now concerned with transforming rather than preserving existing structures.	近年来，工业政策的重心已由从防御为主的导向转变为前瞻性的方法。前者基于壁垒保护，而后者则基于促进更具国际竞争力、出口型和创新型的工业发展。工业政策现在注重的是转变而不是保存现有的结构。
Achieving a more internationally competitive industry structure involves a number of elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the commitment of resources to inherently uncompetitive activities ill-suited to Australia situation; - enhancing the capacity for the expansion of activities in which Australia has a competitive advantage; - increasing the competitiveness of industries in both price and non-price terms; - removing impediments to competitiveness and upgrading the infrastructure where there are gaps; - seeking to achieve a high degree of common purpose between industry and unions in improving performance. 	形成一个更具国际竞争力的工业结构涉及到以下一些要素： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 对于本质上没有竞争力的、不适合澳洲情况的活动，减少在资源上的投入； - 增强扩展澳大利亚具有竞争优势的活动的的能力； - 在价格和非价格方面提高工业的竞争力； - 消除影响竞争力的各种障碍，并改善仍有差距的基础设施； - 谋求在行业和工会之间，在提升业绩方面达成一个高度的目标。

The Minister has made it clear that he expects the Department to play a catalytic role in facilitating the restructuring and revitalization of Australian industry. In fulfilling this role the industry development program examines individual industries to assess their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and any impediments to the realization of their full potential. This process is often conducted through the Australian Manufacturing council and the industry councils upon which the Department is represented.

部长明确指出，他希望该部门在促进澳大利亚工业的结构重组和振兴方面起到催化剂的作用。为了履行这一角色，工业发展计划会对各个行业进行审查，评估其优势、劣势、机会、威胁以及限制它们充分发挥潜力的障碍。这一过程通常由澳大利亚制造业委员会和代表该部门的工业委员会来进行。

Following examination and analysis, the Department, often in close consultation with industry and unions or Government, recommends appropriate measures and seeks with the parties to ensure that necessary changes occur. This can make particular industries more efficient and competitive

在审查和分析后，该部门经常与工业和工会或者政府进行紧密磋商，建议适当的措施，并且与有关方面共同努力，以确保进行必要的改变。这能够使得某些工业更具效率、更有竞争力。

Passage 7:

Foreign Investment in Australia

在澳大利亚的外国投资

In the context of the current weakness in the Australian economy, any investment in new production facilities, irrespective of the source or the industry, is likely to have beneficial effects at least in the short term. These effects will be most apparent in the impact on employment, but there will also be less visible, but substantial, multiplier effects as the expenditure permeates through the economy. Incomes will be generated in the private sector leading, in turn, to higher government revenues through direct and indirect taxation. New investment in manufacturing could provide additional benefits where some, or all, of the output is either exported or replaces imports. This result will tend to reduce the balance of payments deficit, easing the pressure on interest rates and reducing the need for overseas borrowing.


在当前澳大利亚经济正处于疲软的背景下，对新的生产设备的任何投资，无论投资来自何处，投资何种行业，都可能至少在短期内获得有利效果。这些效果在对就业所产生的影响上最为明显，但是随着这类消费渗透到整个经济中，也会产生虽不明显但却是重要的增值效应。私营部门会产生收入，反过来，这使政府通过直接或间接的税收来增加收入。在制造业的新投资会产生额外的益处，因为部分或全部产品要么用于出口，要么取代进口。这个结果往往会减少收支的赤字，缓解对利率的压力和降低向海外借款的需求。

Where such investment is financed from abroad, a further immediate benefit will accrue in the form of capital inflow, whether by way of loans or equity. However, this additional benefit entails future foreign exchange costs which must be carefully assessed before the net benefit to the balance of payments can be evaluated. A significant part of the foreign exchange will probably be required to pay for imported capital equipment. There may, in addition, be overseas payments for consultants, managers, licence fees, royalties and raw materials.

如果这类投资是从海外融资的，另一个直接的益处将以资本流入的形式累积，无论是以贷款还是股本的方式。然而，这种额外的益处要求承担日后的外汇成本，这些成本必须在对国际收支的净利进行评价之前仔细评估。外汇的主要部分将可能用于支付进口的资本设备。另外，可能还有向顾问、管理人员、执照费、专利权和原材料等支付的境外款项。

In the case of loan financing, the whole of the initial inflow of capital, plus interest, must be repaid abroad, irrespective of the profitability of the enterprise and any export earnings. Where the initial financing is by way of equity capital, remittances of profits or dividends will be a permanent and open-ended charge on the balance of payments. Their timing and extent cannot be predicted accurately but, in the case of a successful project, the remittances abroad can exceed the initial investment many times over.

在贷款融资方面，所有最初流入的资金，加上利息，必须向海外偿还，不管企业的盈利状况和任何出口所得如何。如果最初的融是以股本的方式，那么汇出的利润和分红是国际收支上一种永久性的和开放性的费用。尽管不能正确地估算向海外汇款的时间和额度，但是，如果项目取得成功，对海外的汇款可能超过原始投资额的好几倍。


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Passage 8:

Organisational culture	机构文化
<p>A <u>commonly understood</u> definition of organisational culture is "the way things are done around here" and a recent public inquiry described culture as an organisation's "personality – sometimes <u>overt</u> but often <u>unstated</u> – that guides the decision-making process <u>at all levels</u> of an organisation".</p>	<p>对机构文化通常所理解的定义是：“我们这里的做事方式”，最新的公开调查对文化的描述是：一个机构“指导机构各个层级决策过程的个性，有时是言明的，但常常是未言明的”</p>
<p><u>Underlying</u> most definitions and descriptions of organisational culture is the idea <u>that</u> "Official policies <u>specify</u> what management wants to happen. Corporate culture determines what actually happens, and which rules are obeyed, <u>bent</u> or ignored." An organisation might <u>espouse</u> particular <u>stated</u> values but its culture will show its true values.</p>	<p>大多数对机构文化的定义和描述都基于这一观念：“官方的政策指明管理层想要发生什么。公司文化决定实际发生的情况，哪些规定遵守了、哪些扭曲了或哪些忽视了。”一个机构可能信奉特定的言明的价值，但其文化会显示其真正的价值。</p>
<p>The importance of an organisation's culture <u>to</u> the prevention of workplace corruption lies in the effect it can have on the behaviour of employees. If an organisation has a <u>strong</u> culture employees can feel pressure to <u>comply with</u> the <u>prevailing</u> culture and behave in the same way as most other people in the organisation.</p>	<p>机构的文化对防止工作场所腐败的重要性在于其能对雇员的行为产生影响。如果一个机构有强有力的文化，那么雇员会感到有压力，必须遵循主流文化，采取与机构中的大多数人一样的行为方式。</p>
<p>If that culture – or "the way things are done around here" – allows, or even rewards, improper or corrupt behaviour then corrupt conduct <u>is more likely to</u> occur. Conversely, if the culture is one <u>that</u> encourages and rewards <u>compliance with</u> policies and the organisation's values then corruption <u>will be less likely to</u> occur. Senior management and line managers <u>are in the best position</u> to influence the ethical culture of an organisation <u>by</u> promoting and enforcing policies and accountability controls.</p>	<p>如果那样的文化，或“我们这里的做事方式”，容许或甚至奖励不当或腐败行为，那么腐败行为发生的可能性更大。相反，如果机构的文化鼓励和奖励遵守政策和遵循机构的价值，那么腐败发生的可能性较小。通过促进和执行政策和问责控制，高级管理人员和部门管理人员能够最好地影响机构的道德操守文化。</p>
<p><u>Once established</u>, the culture of an organisation <u>is said to</u> be <u>perpetuated through</u> the selection and recruitment of staff, the <u>socialisation</u> of new employees and the way that senior management behaves and rewards behaviour</p>	<p>一个机构的文化一旦形成，据称会长久存在于员工的甄选和征聘、新员工的社会化以及高层管理人员的行为方式和对行为的奖励方式。</p>

Passage 9:

Market Dominance	市场支配
<p>Market dominance <u>confers</u> power over suppliers and employees and opens more opportunities for cost shifting. When a market is dominated by one or a few huge companies, suppliers risk being put out of business if they don't buckle to the demands of their big customers. With the connivance of an ideologically committed government, employees have watched their working conditions, job security, benefits and entitlements disappear in front of their eyes. If employees continue to ask for what we, as a society, used to be able to afford to offer them, then big corporations may simply shift their operations overseas where labor is dirt cheap and labor and environmental protections are virtually non-existent.</p>	<p>拥有市场支配地位就可以凌驾于供应商和雇员之上，从而有更多机会转移成本。当市场被一家或几家大公司支配时，供应商若不完全满足他们大客户的要求就有破产的风险。由于热衷于意识形态的政府对此纵容不管，雇员们眼睁睁地看着他们的工作条件、工作保障、权益和福利越来越差。如果雇员继续要求我们社会在过去所提供的，那么大企业可能会干脆将运营迁至海外，因为海外的劳动力成本极为低廉，劳动和环境保护几乎不存在。</p>
<p>Thus low prices to customers are not proof that a business is operating efficiently. These days' low prices are as likely to be a sign of exploitation of employees, suppliers, customers, the broader community and the environment.</p>	<p>所以，向客户提供低价格并表明企业运营效率高。如今，低价格可能是雇员、供应商、顾客乃至整个社会和环境受到剥削的标志。生产商不支付所有生产费用意味着市场机制的根</p>

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When producers do not pay the full costs of production, the market mechanism fails at a fundamental level, and this form of failure is now pervasive. This way of doing business is not sustainable.	本性失败，这种情况现在很普遍。这样的经营方式是不可持续的。
Acting in concert with this short-sighted business approach has been an overt policy of withdrawal of government services and investments. Recent governments have gone beyond even this agenda to explicitly attack institutions that resist or question the direction of policy in Australia. The common theme underlying these developments, in both private and public sectors, is the ideology that competitive free markets automatically deliver efficient and desirable outcomes.	这种经营方式缺乏远见，而与此同时政府则采取公开的政策取消服务和投资。最近的几界政府甚至更进一步，明确地抨击那些抵制或质疑澳洲政策方向的机构。无论是在私营部门还是公共部门，这些发展都有一个共同的主题，那就是这一意识形态：竞争、自由的市场能自动产生有效率的和理想的结果。
The list of areas of Australian society that have been adversely affected by the various manifestations of this ideology grows longer by the week.	这种意识形态有各种体现形式。在澳大利亚社会中，受其不利影响的领域越来越多。

Passage 10:

石油和资源诅咒

纵观历史，很多自然资源丰富的国家发展甚至不如‘资源匮乏’的国家。在 17 世纪，尽管西班牙因从新大陆获得金银财宝而富得流油，但还是被荷兰赶超了。同样，日本和瑞士在 19 世纪和 20 世纪赶超了俄罗斯。最近，资源匮乏的东亚国家已赶超资源丰富的阿根廷，墨西哥，尼日利亚，委内瑞拉；这些资源丰富的国家都一再陷入破产的命运或陷入政治动乱。

石油为何会破坏社会？对此有几种解释。众所周知，石油及类似资源的国际价格存在很大的波动性，尤其与那些生产制品相比，情况更是如此，那些依赖自然资源出口的国家因而也就面临着更大的不确定性和风险。价格波动会导致国家进入危险周期，即政府在价格飞涨时，大肆挥霍，在价格下跌时，被迫缩减开支，使社会陷入混乱，造成巨大的损失（如导致学校没有教师，公共建筑无法竣工）。

石油的危害方式很多。自然资源不同于通过人的劳动创造出来的成果，会产生丰厚的‘收益’，回报远远高于付出；但这样的收益很容易遭到挪用。国家没有征税的压力，而国民由于不用交税，也就没有什么动力和有效的机制来监督政府。这可导致国家权力遭到滥用而不受约束，破坏政治制度调解利益冲突和需求冲突的程序。确实，这种情况使政治体制难于得到发展。

Passage 11:

Cursed by riches

财富的诅咒

Australia has not had a recession for a decade and a half. It sailed through the Asian crisis, the dotcom bomb and then the global financial crisis with extraordinary resilience, never posting the technically required two consecutive quarters of economic shrinkage. Instead, Australia has enjoyed a series of booms, culminating in a major resources surge just prior to the financial crisis.

澳大利亚已连续 15 年没有发生经济衰退，以非凡的韧性顺利地渡过了亚洲金融危机、互联网爆炸然后全球金融危机，从未发生从技术上说的连续两个季度的经济萎缩。相反，澳大利亚经历了一系列的繁荣，就在


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	金融危机发生之前由于资源繁荣达到顶峰。
No one argues that recessions are <u>preferable</u> to booms but there is this paradox: booms make ordinary life more expensive. They can, moreover, have irreversible effects on the economy - particularly <u>when</u> they are <u>driven</u> by luck, by resource wealth. What Australia <u>experienced</u> before the financial crisis and is already <u>seeing</u> again is what the government and financial authorities refer to as a 'two-speed economy': sectors directly <u>fuelled</u> by the resources boom surge ahead <u>while</u> other sectors <u>suffer</u> the impact of higher labour and interest costs.	没有人认为经济衰退要比繁荣好，但有这一悖论：繁荣使普通人的生活更昂贵。除此之外，繁荣会对经济产生不可逆转的影响，尤其是在由运气和资源富足驱动时。澳大利亚在金融危机前所经历的和现在已经又一次见到的是政府和金融管理当局称之为的“双速经济”：直接受到资源繁荣推动的行业快速发展，而其它行业则受到劳动力和利息成本上升的影响。
This phenomenon has a long history, <u>stretching back to</u> whenever a surge in some commodity <u>dragged</u> in labour and forced up prices. In more recent history, in developing countries in particular, the massive disparity created in societies <u>has given rise to</u> the term 'resource curse'	这一现象有很长的历史，可追溯到每当某一大宗商品增长导致劳动力短缺和迫使价格上涨时。在近代历史上，尤其在发展中国家，在社会中产生的巨大贫富差距导致了“资源诅咒”一词的诞生。
Few believe Australia faces a curse <u>in the way that</u> developing countries in Africa have suffered: the terrible deprivation of wealth being misappropriated by corrupt governments while the population suffers declining welfare and <u>environmental degradation</u> . While Australia in past cycles has not <u>succumbed to</u> the curse, nor should it in the future, the challenges to managing this wealth through the inevitable cycles remain immense.	几乎没有人认为澳大利亚会像非洲的发展中国家那样面临同样的诅咒：腐败的政府剥夺和滥用财富，而民众则遭受福利减少，环境退化。虽然澳大利亚在过去的周期中没有被这种诅咒打垮，将来也不会，但要管理好这种财富以度过不可避免的周期，依然面临巨大的挑战。

Passage 13:

Medical tourism in Australia	澳大利亚的医疗旅游
Medical tourism is defined as the process whereby patients travel abroad for medical care and procedures, usually because certain medical procedures are unavailable or too costly in their own country. There is sometimes a distinction between 'medical tourists' and 'medical travellers', where medical tourists are those who travel abroad as an adjunct to a planned holiday, usually for elective treatment such as cosmetic surgery or fertility treatment - while medical travellers generally travel abroad for the sole purpose of medical treatment, and more often than not seek more complex surgery such as cardiac or orthopaedic operations.	医疗旅游被定义为患者为了寻求医疗保健和医疗程序而出国旅游的过程，通常是因为某些医疗程序在本国无法提供或者费用过高。“医疗旅游者”和“医疗旅行者”之间有时存在区别。医疗旅游者是出国旅游，通常寻求诸如整容手术或生育治疗等非急需的治疗，作为假日计划的补充；而医疗旅行者出国旅行的唯一目的通常是为了医治，往往寻求比较复杂的外科手术，比如心脏或矫形手术。
Australia's competitive advantage lies in its reputation as a provider of high quality healthcare that extends beyond the treatment to the post-operative and recovery stage. While there is potential for the demand for Australia as a medical tourism destination to grow, the market is unlikely to grow organically to such an extent where Australia will begin to experience significant capacity constraint issues for domestic health services. The potential benefits for Australia need to be carefully weighed against the risks involved in developing a healthcare market for foreign patients, such as a brain drain of medical professionals from public to private hospitals, and the cost of healthcare being bid up by foreign patient demand, thereby prejudicing local	澳大利亚的竞争优势在于能够提供高质量医疗保健的声誉，医疗保健除治疗外还延伸到术后和恢复阶段。对澳大利亚作为医疗旅游目的地需求尽管有增长的潜力，但这个市场不大可能有机增长，以至于导致澳大利亚的国内医疗保健服务面临显著的能力限制问题。发展外国病人医疗保健市场需要认真地权衡对澳大利亚的潜在益处与所涉及的风险，比如医疗专业人员从公立医院流失到私立医院，以及外国病人的需求抬高医疗保健费用，从而给当地居民带来损害。

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residents.	
<p>Careful planning would thus need to accompany any public sector investment in an Australian medical tourism industry to take account of potential limitations due to competitive advantages of existing markets and to ensure that workforce and other capacity are expanded apace in Australia.</p>	<p>因此，公共部门对澳大利亚医疗旅游业的任何投资都需要认真规划，考虑到由于现有市场的竞争优势而可能出现的限制因素，确保人力资源和其他能力在澳大利亚迅速增长。</p>

Passage 14:

Beyond GDP	超越国内生产总值(GDP)
<p>The media and economists regularly use Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a tally of the value of all goods and services produced within a country during a specific time period, as a measure of economic performance. Yet constant improvements in the quality of products, and the introduction of new goods and services over time, have made it harder than ever to calculate price changes. Further, despite years of progress it is still difficult to make international comparisons, e.g. with the use of purchasing power parity, given the significant differences in economic structures around the world and in what consumers spend their incomes on.</p>	<p>媒体和经济学家经常用国内生产总值(GDP)——一个国家在某一具体(特定)时间生产的所有商品和服务的价值记录——来衡量经济表现(经济运行情况)。但是，产品质量的不断改进和随着时间的推移新产品和服务的推出，已使得计算价格变化比以往任何时候更难。此外，尽管在过去几年中已经取得进展，但进行国际比较依然困难，例如使用购买力平价，因为世界各国的经济结构和消费者把他们的收入花费在哪里存在很大差异。</p>
<p>There are other elements that GDP fail to incorporate, such as the environmental damage caused by the production of goods and services. In addition, although GDP growth is taken as a proxy for progress, it was never intended to measure happiness or welfare. Finally, as nations slowly emerge from the global downturn of 2007-2008, some seriously question whether the model overestimates the contribution of financial services to the economy.</p>	<p>国内生产总值(GDP)没有纳入其它一些元素，例如生产商品和提供服务对环境造成的破坏。另外，虽然国内生产总值(GDP)被视作进步的代表，但从未意图衡量幸福度或福祉。最后，随着各国慢慢走出2007-2008年的全球衰退，一些人严重质疑这一模式是否高估了金融服务对经济的贡献。</p>
<p>Ultimately, economists will have to grapple with three issues to keep pace with the economy's changing character and what citizens value beyond GDP. The first is economic complexity, driven by innovation and the increasing 'globalization' of production chains. The second is the increasing share in advanced economies of services and intangibles, including online activities with no price. And the third is the urgent question of sustainability - whether the depletion of resources and assets now will undermine potential future GDP growth.</p>	<p>归根结底，经济学家将必须全力解决三个问题从而与经济正在改变的特点和公民除了国内生产总值(GDP)外重视什么保持同步。第一个问题是由创新和生产链的日益“全球化”造成的经济复杂性。第二个问题是服务和无形资产在发达经济体中的份额越来越大，其中包括没有标价的在线活动。第三个问题是可持续性这一迫切问题：现在资源和资产的耗尽是否会损害未来国内生产总值(GDP)增长的潜力。</p>

Passage 15:

People Power: How to Predict a Company's Real Value	人力资源：如何预测公司的实际价值
<p>When it comes to determining the future value of a business, analysts typically only consider a corporation's recent financial history, whereas there is a growing awareness of the importance of incorporating human capital information. The dominant accounting principles applied today were developed in the wake of the industrial revolution when economies were heavily</p>	<p>当涉及到确定企业的未来价值时，分析师通常只是考虑公司最近的财务记录，而人们越来越认识到纳入人力资本信息的重要性。现今占主导地位的会计原则是在工业革命之后制定的，当时各经济体主要依靠生产实体产品的产业。但是，随着谷歌、苹果、微软等公司和众多知识密集型、</p>

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reliant on industries producing physical products. But with the rise of corporations such as Google, Apple, Microsoft and a multitude of knowledge-intensive, service-based, human-capital-oriented industries, these older methods are no longer able to capture/reflect a company's true value.

服务型、以人力资本为导向的产业的崛起，这些老的方法已不再能够获取/反映公司的实际价值。

One of the greatest indicators of future performance in a knowledge-based business is people management. While some leading edge companies already communicate human capital management to markets, the standout question is whether analysts can understand the relevance of such data when it's put before them. For those accustomed to dealing with quantifiable data, this far less tangible source of a company's capacity and potential is not easily absorbed by those with a mindset based around quarterly returns.


在一个知识型企业中，体现未来绩效的最重要的指标之一是人力资源管理。虽然一些领先的公司已经在向市场传递人力资本管理的信息，但突出的问题是当这些数据放在分析员面前时，他们是否能理解这些数据的重要性。对于那些习惯于处理可量化数据的人来说，这种无形的公司的能力和潜力来源不容易被那些思维方式围绕季度收益的人吸收。

While an organisation may manage its talent proficiently, the reporting of human capital data presents challenges and takes courage because it opens the books to what's happening behind the rhetoric and digs into the reality, really getting to the heart of an organisation's ability to execute on its strategy as the success is not just down to a pipeline of new ideas and products coming through but also a pipeline of human capital talent that's driving those new ideas and innovations.

虽然公司或许精通人才管理，但报告人力资本信息带来挑战和需要勇气，原因是那样做会披露言辞后面实际发生的情况，深入挖掘到真实情况，真正触及公司策略实施能力的核心，因为成功不仅在于有不断产生新想法和推出新产品的管道而且在于有驱动这些新想法和创新产品的人力资本人才管道。

Passage 16:

Championing shared values	倡导共同价值
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) <u>has been around</u> as a term since the 60s but it really <u>came to prominence</u> in the last decade <u>when</u> large multinationals began to adopt the phrase to demonstrate that they were serious about <u>delivering</u> a positive social impact on the communities <u>in which</u> they operated.	企业社会责任(CSR)这个词自从上个世纪六十年代以来就已存在，但是在最近十年才真正崭露头角。在这段期间，大型跨国企业开始采用这个词来表明它们在非常认真地在对其运营所在的社区产生积极的社会影响。
To <u>communicate</u> their efforts companies such as PepsiCo, Shell and Barclays began to produce CSR reports which <u>laid out</u> all their positive impacts <u>from</u> charity donations and employee volunteering <u>to</u> supporting renewable energy production and promoting diversity. CSR reporting became so popular that even much <u>maligned</u> companies such as British American Tobacco felt that they too needed to communicate the benefits of their operations to society.	为了传递它们在这方面所作的努力，诸如百事可乐、壳牌和巴克莱银行等公司开始提供企业社会责任报告，列出了从慈善捐款和员工志愿者到支持再生能源产品和促进多样化等所有这些活动的积极影响。企业社会责任报告非常流行，以至于诸如英美烟草等有危害的公司都觉得它们也需要传递其运营对社会的益处。
As climate change and the environment <u>came to the fore</u> , CSR reports quickly evolved into sustainability reports and their emphasis became more focused on <u>driving</u> low energy solutions and mitigating the environmental impact of a company's operations.	随着气候变化和环境问题开始引起人们的关注，企业社会责任报告很快发展成为可持续性报告，更加注重推动低能源消耗的解决方案和减轻企业经营对环境造成的影响。
<u>While</u> the language and emphasis of CSR has changed, one key problem remains. <u>The adoption</u> of CSR has been and continues to be reactionary, a response to a <u>growing concern</u> from employees, customers, and <u>to an increasing extent</u> investors, about the conduct of businesses. The principal <u>drivers</u> have been largely external rather than internal, <u>calling into question</u>	虽然企业责任报告的语言和重点发生了变化，但仍存一个关键性的问题。企业社会责任的采用一直是并且仍然是反应性的，是为了回应雇员、消费者、甚至投资者对企业行为日益增加的担忧。主要的推动因素在很大程度上一直是外部而不是内部

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whether those principals are core to the companies DNA.	的，导致人们怀疑这些推动因素是否是企业 DNA 的核心。
The <u>explosion</u> in popularity of social enterprises recently is a direct consequence of the inability of existing companies to grasp the new reality <u>that</u> a company's core purpose must be to deliver positive social impact and not to simply minimise negative impacts <u>while</u> ultimately focusing on maximising profit in the short-term.	近来，社会企业日益流行，其直接原因是现有的公司不能认清这一新的现实：在最终需要注重短期内实现利润最大化的同时，企业的核心目的必须是产生积极的社会影响，而不仅仅是把不利影响降低到最低程度。
The extent to which companies, particularly large corporations, are able to <u>embrace</u> the shared value concept will depend on the attitudes of those leading them and the foundation on which they were built.	企业，尤其是大企业，能够在多大程度上接受共同价值的概念取决于这些企业的领导者的态度以及这些企业建立的基础。

Passage 17:

Creating Shared Value	创造共同价值
The focus of companies on corporate social responsibility (CSR), including corporate philanthropy, has been unsuccessful in building trust with the general public. This is in part because customers have trouble believing the company ultimately cares about anything other than its own profitability. However more and more examples are emerging of companies taking a new 'shared value' approach which puts consideration of societal value at the heart of the business, and involves the development of strategies which have the potential to create real long term value.	企业注重企业社会责任(CSR)，包括企业慈善，但未能成功地与公众建立信任关系。其部分原因是客户很难相信企业不是最终只关心自己的盈利。但是，有越来越多的例子表明，企业在采用一种新的“共同价值”做法，把社会价值的考虑作为企业的核心，并且制定有可能创造真正的、长期的价值。
The term 'shared value', as first coined by Michael Porter and Mark Kramer in an article for the Harvard Business Review, essentially means creating business value in a way that simultaneously creates value for society by addressing its needs and challenges. It involves a change in the way that a business thinks about value creation, from a narrow sense focused on short term financial performance, to a broader sense which recognises the potential that external issues have to impact on long term value.	“共同价值”这一词最初是由迈克尔·波特和马克·克莱姆在为《哈佛商业评论》撰写的一篇文章中创造的，其本意是在创造经济价值的同时也通过满足社会的需求和帮助应对挑战（解决问题）来为社会创造价值。这需要改变企业对价值创造的思维方式，从狭隘地注重短期财务表现变为更广义地认识到外部问题有可能会影响长期的价值。
A recognition of the importance of shared value has led to 'reinvention' by a number of major corporations as well as an explosion in the number of smaller and more nimble social enterprises recognising that business models can exist which deliver a return to shareholders through targeting societal issues.	对共同价值的认识已使许多大企业“再创造”，也因此出现大量小型的但更灵活的社会性企业，这些企业认识到通过针对社会问题为股东带来回报的商业模式是存在的。
For a shared value agenda to be successful there needs to be a common understanding of the concept and widespread commitments to creating shared value among managers and employees.	共同价值一议程要取得成功，需要管理人员和雇员对这一概念取得共识并且广泛地致力于创造共同价值。


Passage 18:

Beyond the production line	超越生产线
There are many Australian manufacturers who have been resilient in the face of challenging economic and structural conditions, though they are rarely in the media spotlight. These 'hidden champions' exemplify the other side of the manufacturing story: there is such a thing as a successful Australian manufacturer and, in fact, there is scope for this	面对具有挑战性的经济和结构状况，有许多澳大利亚制造企业有很强的韧性，但它们很少受到媒体的关注。这些“隐藏的成功者”例证了制造业状况的另一面：是有成功的澳大利亚制造企业这回事。事实上，这些制造企业总体上属于

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<p>group, which falls broadly within the category of advanced manufacturing, to contribute to and support the long-term sustainability of a viable and strong manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>先进制造业类别，有促进和支持有生命力和强大的制造业的长期可持续性的空间。</p>
<p>Unlike traditional manufacturing, advanced manufacturing goes beyond the production line to capture the more complex trends found within global value chains and including technological innovation. There is a wealth of evidence that Australia's comparative advantage lies in the high-value, low-volume field, with a strong focus on the design, R&D and innovation side of the production process. Specialising at the pre-production end of the value chain also turns some of the natural disadvantages Australians face (for example a skilled and costly labour force) into potential advantages, while adding value to the production process is crucial to remain viable in a high-cost environment.</p>	<p>不同于传统的制造业，先进制造业超越生产线，能够掌握全球价值链和包括技术创新的更复杂的趋势。有大量证据表明，澳大利亚的相对优势在于其价值高和数量少的产业，高度注重生产过程中的设计、研发和创新。专于价值链的生产前阶段也把澳大利亚人面临的一些天然劣势（例如有技能的昂贵的劳动力）变为潜在优势，而对生产过程增加价值对在高成本环境中保持生命力至关重要。</p>
<p>The world is witnessing a resurgence of manufacturing in some advanced economies, including the US, meaning that local manufacturers will face competition not only from emerging economies, but from countries with similar economic structures. Advanced manufacturing has a role to play in boosting Australia's competitiveness in the global manufacturing market and government needs to take responsibility for ensuring the right macro-economic and industry-specific conditions exist for manufacturers to succeed.</p>	<p>在世界上，包括美国在内的一些发达经济体的制造业已重新崛起，这意味着澳大利亚国内的制造企业将面临不仅来自新兴经济体而且来自经济结构相似的国家竞争。先进制造业对增强澳大利亚在国际制造业市场中的竞争力能发挥作用，而政府需要负责确保为宏观经济和特定行业创造适当的条件，从而使制造企业能够取得成功。</p>

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Simulated Translation Practice (Science and Health)

Passage 1:

Angina	心绞痛
Angina is temporary chest pain or discomfort, resulting from a reduced blood supply to the heart muscle. It <u>occurs when</u> part of the heart muscle is temporarily unable to get enough blood and oxygen to meet its needs.	心绞痛是由于输送到心肌的血液减少而导致的暂时性胸部疼痛或胸部不适。心绞痛的起因是部分心脏肌肉暂时无法获得足够的血液和氧气来满足其需求。
The pain usually feels tight, gripping, or squeezing, and can vary from mild to very severe. Angina is usually felt in the centre of the chest, but may spread to either or both shoulders, the neck or jaw, or down the arm. Sometimes it is <u>experienced</u> in these other areas of the body <u>without</u> being felt in the chest. Many people, however, do not feel ‘pain’, just an unpleasant sensation or discomfort in the chest.	心绞痛通常会使人有紧缩、钳夹和压迫的感觉，程度从轻微到非常严重都有。心绞痛通常导致胸口感到疼痛，但疼痛也有可能扩散到一边肩膀或两边肩膀、颈椎、下额或上肢。有时候，胸口并不感到疼痛，但上述这些其他身体部位也会感到疼痛。不过，很多人并不感觉到“疼痛”，只是胸部感到不适而已。
Angina usually <u>occurs when</u> the heart has to work harder than usual, <u>when</u> its requirement for blood and oxygen is increased. This can <u>happen</u> , for example, during exercise or effort, or <u>in response to</u> emotion. It does not occur all the time because the blood supply, <u>although reduced</u> , is usually able to <u>keep up with</u> the heart’s normal demands.	心绞痛一般发生在心脏需要比平时付出更大的努力，对血液和氧气有更多需求的时候，例如在运动和用力的时候，或在情绪激动的时候。心绞痛不会持续发生，因为血液供应虽然减少了，但在一般情况下还是能满足心脏的正常需求。
Angina is usually relieved by rest. The pain or discomfort is usually relieved <u>within a couple of minutes</u> ; however, an ambulance <u>should be called</u> if the symptoms last more than 10 to 15 minutes.	心绞痛通常经过休息就可以得到缓解。疼痛或不适通常会在两三分钟内得以缓解；但是，如果症状超过十到十五分钟的话，就应该叫救护车。
Angina does not mean that the heart muscle is damaged, so it is not the same as a heart attack. Many people with angina <u>live to</u> a healthy old age without having a heart attack. However, a history of angina is associated with a <u>higher risk of</u> heart attack. If you don’t get proper treatment, it can stop you from being active.	心绞痛并非意味着心肌受损，因此有别于心脏病发作。很多有心绞痛的人没有过心脏病发作，但心脏病发作的风险更大。如果不进行有效的治疗，心绞痛会使人无法有一个活跃的生活方式。

Passage 2:

Cancer Prevention	癌症的预防
Cancer is a major cause of death, <u>second only to</u> cardiovascular disease in the developed world. Each year, there were 7 million deaths <u>from</u> cancer throughout the world, and approximately 10 million new cases of cancer.	在发达国家，癌症是仅次于心血管疾病的一个主要死亡原因。每年，全世界有 7 百万人死于癌症，大约 1 千万宗新增癌症病例。
The patterns of cancer change with migration – Japanese <u>migrating to</u> USA suffer different cancers compared with their home countrymen. Patterns change <u>in</u> time – in the developed world, stomach cancer has declined rapidly <u>whereas</u> hormone – related cancers have increased. The cancer pattern in developing countries changes with <u>industrial action</u> and urbanization.	癌症的发病模式随着移民而发生变化。与宗主国的人相比，移民到美国的日本人患有不同的癌症。癌症模式随着时间而变化：在发达国家中，胃癌的发病率已迅速降低，然而与荷尔蒙相关的癌症却有了增加。发展中国家的癌症模式随着工业化和城市化而发生变化。
Cancer <u>refers to</u> a diverse group of diseases, which <u>are characterized by</u> the growth <u>in</u> numbers, and spread within the body, <u>of</u> abnormal cells <u>which</u> invade and destroy	癌症指的是一组各种各样的疾病，这些疾病的特点是变异细胞数量会增加，在体内扩散，侵袭和破坏周围的组织。随

surrounding tissue. As the abnormal cells divide they form a discrete new tissue mass which is called a malignant, cancerous tumour. In some cases proliferation can occur resulting in a mass which is not invasive or cancerous – this is called a benign tumour.

着变异细胞的分裂，它们形成一种新的、离散的组织团块，被称为恶性肿瘤。在一些情况下，会发生增殖，产生一种非侵袭性和非癌性团块，这被称为良性肿瘤。

The development of a malignant tumour (also called a carcinoma) involves two stages. The first stage is called initiation which happens when a chemical carcinogen (cancer-causing compound) causes changes to the general material (DNA or RNA) within a cell. The second stage involves promotion of the cancer by multiplication of the new altered cell. The actual development of a tumour can take a long time after initiation to be evident e.g. as with melanoma.

恶性肿瘤（也被称为癌）的发展有两个阶段。在第一阶段（被称为起始期），一种化学致癌物质（致癌化合物）引起细胞内的基因物质（DNA 或 RNA）发生变化。在第二阶段，变化后的新细胞越来越多，促进癌症的发展。在起始期后，肿瘤的真正形成需要经过很长一段时间才会明显，黑色素瘤就是如此。

Cancer is not a new disease – evidence of cancer has been found in fossilized bones and mummified remains. The ancient Egyptians described diseases that were probably cancer, and medical records until the late 18th century of ulcers and benign tumours probably actually described cancers.

癌症不是一种新的疾病，在骨化石和木乃伊遗骸中已发现有癌症的迹象。古代埃及人描述过可能是癌症的疾病，直至 18 世纪末的关于溃疡和良性肿瘤的医学记录可能实际上是对癌症的描述。

Passage 3:

Principles of Cancer Screening

癌症筛查的原则

Screening refers to the application of a test to a population which has no overt signs or symptoms of the disease in question, to detect unsuspected disease while a cure is still possible. The screening test does not diagnose illness, but is used to identify people who require further investigation to determine the presence or absence of disease.

筛查是指对没有相关疾病的明显征兆或症状的人群进行检查，以在治愈还有可能的时候检测出未被发现的疾病。筛查不是诊断疾病，而是用来识别哪些人需要进行进一步的检查，从而确定疾病是否存在。

The purpose of screening an apparently healthy individual is to detect early evidence of an abnormality such as a risk factor, changes that have not yet become malignant, in order to recommend preventive strategies or treatment that will provide a better health.


对看上去健康的人进行筛查的目的是为了查明早期的异常迹象，例如风险因素和还未成为恶性前的变化，从而建议采取改善健康的预防性策略或治疗方法。

It is a commonly held belief among health professionals and the community that ‘early diagnosis’ of disease is beneficial and therefore screening is bound to be effective. However, it cannot be assumed that each person who is screened or diagnosed within a screening program for cancer will benefit from that diagnosis. Rather, sufficient lives will be altered by the early detection of the disease to result in a significant improvement in the health outcomes for the population as a whole. However, some cancers detected through screening might never have progressed to become symptomatic during a person’s lifetime, a consequence of which would be overdiagnosis and potentially treated unnecessarily.

医疗专业人士和民众都通常认为，对疾病的“早期诊断”是有益的，因而筛查必然是有效的。然而，不应该认为在癌症筛查计划中每一个接受筛查或诊断的人都将受益于这种诊断。而应该这样认为，及早检测出病将会改变许多人的生活，从而使得广大民众的健康状况有显著的改善。但是，一些通过筛查而检测出的癌症在一个人的一生中可能永远不会发展到出现症状的阶段，其后果将会是过度诊断和有可能被不必要地治疗。

To be considered effective, a screening test must be sufficiently accurate to detect the condition earlier than without undergoing screening and there should be adequate evidence that early detection improves health outcomes. Accuracy is particularly measured by considering the “test sensitivity”, which refers to the proportion of people with the disease at the time of screening who receive a correct positive diagnosis.

被认为是有效的筛检必须非常准确，与不进行筛查相比，能更早地查明病情，并且应当有足够的证据表明，及早发现疾病可改善健康状况。准确性是专门通过使用“检查灵敏度”来衡量的。“检查灵敏度”是指在筛查时已经患病和得到正确的阳性诊断的人的比例。

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Passage 4:

Lifting the Screen	提高筛查的可靠性
<p>Cancer screening is <u>notoriously</u> unreliable: a <u>positive test</u> often does not indicate disease, and a negative result does not always mean the patient <u>can walk away with a handshake and a smile</u>. In February many physicians and patients <u>were encouraged</u> by the result of a new test for ovarian cancer, <u>hoping that</u> it would be a noninvasive, cost-effective way to save thousands of lives. The findings <u>offered proof of</u> the enticing idea <u>that</u> within the thousands of proteins swimming in the blood lies a simple code <u>that</u>, if broken, will reveal whether cancer lurks in the body. But although the concept is <u>promising</u>, this technique is <u>a long way from</u> being useful within <u>the general population</u>.</p>	<p>癌症筛查不可靠是出了名的：阳性检查结果通常并不表明病人患了癌症，而阴性检查结果也并不总是意味着病人可以握握手，面带笑容离开。在二月，一项新的卵巢癌筛查方法所取得的结果令许多医生和病人感到鼓舞，他们希望其能成为一种非侵入性的和有成本效益的方法，以拯救成千上万人的生命。该发现为这样一个很有吸引力的想法提供了证据：在血液中游动的成千上万的蛋白质中存在着一种简单的代码，一旦这种代码被破译，就可揭示癌症是否潜伏在人体内。但是，虽然这一想法是有前景的，但这一技术是否对普通人群有用还有很长的路要走。</p>
<p>News of this latest approach <u>sparked</u> widespread interest because none of today's diagnostic tests for ovarian cancer – including ultrasonography, pelvic exams and blood tests to detect levels of a protein called CA125 – can <u>consistently</u> detect the disease early, <u>when</u> the cure rate is around 90 percent. Instead most women are diagnosed <u>once</u> their cancer has progressed, <u>when</u> the chances of surviving five years drop to 35 percent.</p>	<p>有关这一最新筛查方法的消息激发了人们广泛的兴趣，因为目前还没有一种卵巢癌的诊断检查方法，包括超声波、骨盆腔检查和检测名为CA125的蛋白质水平的血液检查等，能始终如一地、在治愈率大约为90%的时候在早期查出卵巢癌。相反，绝大多数妇女都是在病情已经恶化的情况下才被确诊患有癌症，而这时候病人能存活五年的几率降至35%。</p>
<p>In the recent paper, scientists led by Lance A Liotta of the National Cancer Institute and Emanuel F. Petricoin of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration <u>mapped</u>, with the help of an artificial-intelligence algorithm, the particular blood protein or protein fragments <u>that</u> differ in samples from women with ovarian cancer. Other researchers have published reports using proteomics to diagnose disease, but because Liotta and Petricoin's results appeared in a prestigious publication, the Lancet, they received additional attention.</p>	<p>在最近的一篇文章中，以国家癌症协会的兰斯·阿·里奥塔与美国食品药品监督管理局的伊曼诺尔·F·佩特里科恩为首的科学家，借助人工智能计算程序，绘制出与取自卵巢癌患者的样品不同的特殊血液蛋白或蛋白质片段。其他研究人员也发表了有关利用蛋白质组学来诊断疾病的报告，但由于利欧塔和佩奇科伊恩的研究结果发表在有声望的刊物《柳叶刀》上，因而得到格外的关注。</p>

Passage 5:

Asthma	哮喘
<p>Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways <u>characterized by</u> symptoms of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and cough and occurs in people of all ages. An asthma attack affects the bronchi and bronchioles in the lungs <u>which</u> are tiny tubes <u>through which</u> air passes in and out of the body. In people with asthma, certain materials, such as dust and pollen, can <u>irritate</u> these tubes.</p>	<p>哮喘是一种呼吸道的慢性炎症，特点是有气喘、呼吸急促、胸闷和咳嗽的症状，发生于所有年龄段的人群。哮喘发作会影响肺里的支气管和细支气管。支气管和细支气管是空气进出人体的细小管道。在哮喘患者中，有些物质，如尘埃和花粉，会刺激这些管道。</p>
<p>Some children <u>are thought to develop</u> asthma for genetic reasons as their bodies are especially sensitive to materials in the environment <u>that</u> have little or no effect on other people. These materials are known as allergens because they produce an allergic response. When children with this <u>condition</u> are exposed to dust mites, fungi, and other allergens, their bodies produce chemicals <u>known as</u></p>	<p>有些儿童被认为是由于遗传原因而患哮喘的，因为他们的身体对于环境中的某些物质特别敏感，而这些物质对其他人几乎没有或根本没有影响。这些物质被称为过敏原，因为它们会引起过敏反应。当患有这一疾病的儿童接触到尘螨、真菌和其它过敏原时，他们的身体会产生被称为抗体的化学物</p>

antibodies. The function of these antibodies is to fight off the invasion of materials from the environment. However, the release of antibodies also inflames the bronchi and bronchioles. The more often an asthmatic child is exposed to allergens, the more serious the response becomes. This condition, known as atopy, is thought to occur in anywhere from 30 to 50 percent of the general population.

About half of children with asthma grow out of it by the time they reach their teen or adult years. But at present there are no tests that can predict which children will never grow out of the disease and which will. In a latest study, the researchers looked at the results of a huge genetic study of asthma, drafted a profile of asthma risk genes and tested it against a leading asthma research database of individuals that have been followed from birth to their 30s. They made comparisons among those individuals who developed asthma and those who did not, and among the former, who still had the disease in adulthood. The results showed that individuals who had the highest genetic risk scores were the ones most likely to develop asthma, and also developed it earlier. The study also showed that genetic risk was specifically linked with allergic asthma that led to chronic symptoms of impaired lung function.

质。这些抗体的作用是击退来自环境中的物质的入侵。但是，抗体的产生也会引起支气管和细支气管炎。患哮喘的儿童接触变应原的机会越多，反应会越严重。这种疾病被称为遗传性过敏症，据说在总人口中有 30- 50%的人患有这种疾病。

大约有一半的儿童在进入青少年或成年期时会随着年龄的增长而不再患哮喘。但目前还没有能够预测哪些儿童永远不会随着年龄的增长而不再患哮喘，哪些儿童永远会随着年龄的增长而不再患哮喘。在最新的一项研究中，研究人员察看了一项对哮喘的大型基因研究，对有哮喘发病风险的基因创建了一个情况简介，然后针对一个领先的对志愿者从出生到 30 岁展开跟踪调查的哮喘研究数据库进行测试。他们对患上哮喘的人，那些没有患上哮喘的人和患上哮喘的人中成年期仍患有哮喘的人进行比较。结果显示，基因风险分数最高的人最有可能患上哮喘而且会更早。研究也显示，基因风险与导致肺功能受损慢性症状的过敏性哮喘有特殊的联系

Passage 6:

Obesity is the biggest public health hurdle of the century

Over the last week, more than 2500 scientists have been in Sydney for the 10th International Congress of Obesity. Its aim has been to produce workable strategies to counter the obesity pandemic, and to deliver to communities and governments the leadership that only a meeting of this significance and magnitude can offer.

Obesity is the single most important challenge for public health in the 21st century. More than 1.5 billion adults worldwide and 10 per cent of children are now overweight or obese. Yes, the world's waistline is bulging - some cynics call the phenomenon "Globesity", which is sweeping the world with terrifying rapidity.

Obesity is the driving force behind type 2 diabetes, which causes significant cardiovascular complications, kidney failure, blindness and amputations, leading to decreased life expectancy from type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and some forms of cancer.

Australia has one of the fastest-growing rates of obesity in the world as more than 60 per cent of our adult population is overweight or obese, along with 20 per cent of our children. At the congress, a major topic was the call by many for banning the advertising of energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods and beverages on free-to-air television during children's viewing hours, and reducing or removing such advertising in other media such as print,


肥胖症是本世纪最严重的公共健康难题

上周，有 2500 多名科学家出席了在悉尼举行的第十届国际肥胖大会。此次大会的目的是制定出切实可行的策略来遏制肥胖症蔓延，向政府和公众提供只有如此大规模的重要会议才能起到的指导作用。

肥胖症是 21 世纪公共健康最大的挑战。全世界有 15 亿成年人和 10%的儿童超重或过度肥胖。是的，世界人口的腰围在变粗，一些人把这种现象讽刺为“全球肥胖”，其正以惊人的速度席卷全球。

肥胖症是 II 型糖尿病的主要因素。II 型糖尿病导致严重的心血管并发症、肾衰竭、失明和截肢，导致 II 型糖尿病、心血管疾病和一些癌症病人的预期寿命缩短。

澳大利亚是世界上肥胖人数增加最快的国家之一，有 60% 多的成人和 20%的儿童超重或肥胖。在这次大会上，一个主要话题是许多人呼吁禁止在免费电视频道在儿童收看时段广告宣传能量密度高、营养低的食物和饮料以及在诸如印刷品、英特网、电台、商店和手机等其他媒体减少或取

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internet, radio, in-store and via mobile telephone. While this seems sensible, the evidence that it translates into reduced obesity rates is not yet available. What is needed is stronger guidelines for food labelling. Currently, labels cannot be understood by consumers - and health claims are often misleading.

消这样的广告。 虽然这似乎有道理，但还没有证据证明这能降低肥胖症的发病率。需要的是制订更强有力的食品标签指南。目前，顾客看不懂食品标签，而食品上的健康声明常常具有误导性。

Passage 7:

Light Advantageous for Diabetics	灯光对糖尿病患者有益
Sleeping <u>with</u> the lights on may be the next advice for diabetics according to a study recently published in the scientific journal <i>Nature</i> .	最近在科学期刊《自然》发表的一项研究称，开灯睡觉（睡觉不关灯）可能是对糖尿病患者的下一个建议。
Scientists suggest night-time illumination could help prevent the <u>onset</u> of diabetic retinopathy, a <u>condition</u> which can result in severe visual <u>impairment</u> . The condition <u>affects</u> about 25 per cent of people who <u>suffer from</u> diabetics and is the largest cause of the onset of adult blindness.	科学家们认为，夜间照明会有助于预防糖尿病视网膜病的发生，这种疾病能造成严重视力受损。有百分之二十五的糖尿病患者患有视网膜病，这种病是造成成年人失明的首要病因。
Diabetes causes <u>impaired</u> functioning of blood capillaries, reducing oxygen supply throughout the body. Rod receptors in the retina, which <u>are responsible for</u> night vision, are most sensitive to this change because they have the highest oxygen <u>demand</u> of any cell in the body <u>at</u> low levels of illumination. A human eye <u>exposed to</u> bright light then total darkness can <u>ramp up</u> its light sensitivity <u>by</u> a factor of about 10,000 times in 30 minutes. This dark adaptation is achieved mainly by neural and chemical processes in the retina.	糖尿病造成毛细血管功能受损，减少全身的氧气供应。视网膜里的视杆感受器负责夜视，对这一变化最敏感，因为在照明度较低时，视杆感受器在人体所有细胞中对氧气的需求量最高。当人的眼睛暴露在亮光中然后完全黑暗时，它的光灵敏度系数在 30 分钟内会上涨 30 约 10 万倍。这种暗适应主要是通过视网膜里神经变化过程和化学变化过程来实现的。
Rod receptors used for night vision are so dependent upon adequate supply that dark adaptation of normal eyes has been <u>reported</u> to be diminished at moderate altitudes above sea level <u>due to</u> the slight reduction in <u>available</u> oxygen. The normal eye is only <u>just</u> capable of providing adequate oxygen to the retina during night vision. Even in early stages of the disease, diabetics <u>suffer</u> a lack of oxygen (hypoxia) during dark adaptation. This would be expected to occur in the vicinity of the rods in the deeper layers of the retina, but the retinopathy develops nearer to the surface of the retina.	用于夜视的视杆感受器非常依赖充足的氧气供应，甚至有报告称，在海拔高度适中的地方，由于可供氧气的轻微减少，正常眼睛的暗适应能力会受到削弱。在夜视过程中，正常眼睛只是刚刚能够向视网膜供应充足的氧气。即便在糖尿病的早期阶段，糖尿病患者在暗适应过程中会缺少氧气（氧不足）。这种情况预计会发生在视网膜较深层的视杆附近，但视网膜病则发生在更靠近视网膜表面的地方。

Passage 8:

Stroke treatments might be backfiring	卒中治疗可能适得其反
Therapies <u>that</u> aim to rehabilitate stroke patients may be <u>backfiring</u> . <u>Instead of</u> helping people recover lost speech or movement, they could be making the problems worse. That's the conclusion of researchers <u>who</u> found that people <u>who</u> have had strokes were better able to recall words after they <u>silenced</u> parts of the brain <u>that</u> therapies stimulate.	旨在使卒中病人康复的治疗有可能产生适得其反的结果。这些治疗非但不能帮助病人恢复已丧失的言语表达和活动能力，反而使问题更为严重。这是研究人员得出的结论，他们发现，已患卒中的病人在抑制部分接受治疗刺激的大脑之后，能较好地回忆一些言词。

Stroke is caused <u>when</u> a clot forms or a blood vessel ruptures in the brain, <u>cutting off</u> the blood supply and killing neurons within minutes. Although the dead cells are not replaced, people can still recover lost functions such as the ability to recall words.	卒中是源于大脑中有血凝斑块形成或血管破裂从而切断血液供给并在几分钟内杀死神经元。研究人员认为，尽管死亡细胞不能被取代，但人们仍能恢复一些已丧失的功能，如可回忆言词的能力。
The <u>prevailing</u> explanation is that healthy regions on one side of the brain learn to <u>take over</u> the jobs that were done by the corresponding cells <u>that</u> died in the other hemisphere. This idea is supported by studies <u>using</u> functional magnetic resonance imaging <u>that</u> have revealed <u>increased</u> electrical activity in regions in the intact hemisphere <u>compared with</u> the same area in healthy brains.	现行的解释是大脑一侧的健康区域学习接管由另一脑半球中已死亡的相应细胞所承担的功能。这种观点得到了功能性磁共振成像研究的支持，这些研究表明，与健康大脑中的相同区域相比，未受损伤的大脑半球这一区域的电活动有所增加。
Many therapies <u>are designed to</u> boost this reorganisation <u>by</u> stimulating the intact hemisphere. For instance, speech-impaired patients are often encouraged to sing a song containing the word they are seeking. The hope is that this <u>will engage</u> the right hemisphere and bypass the <u>damaged</u> left hemisphere <u>that</u> normally processes speech. In this way, stroke patients learn to recall a stored word by a different route.	许多卒中治疗方法是为通过刺激未受损伤的大脑半球以促进这种组织再生而设计的。例如，语言功能受损病人经常被鼓励唱含有患者试图想起的词汇的歌曲。这是希望病人会使用大脑右半球而不使用受损的大脑左半球，大脑左半球通常负责处理语言。通过这种方式，卒中病人学习通过不同的途径回忆起贮存的词汇。
Yet <u>despite</u> therapy, many patients <u>fail to</u> recover some lost functions. This <u>suggests</u> that overstimulating the healthy regions of the brain may be stifling recovery <u>rather than</u> aiding it.	然而，尽管使用了这种疗法，许多病人还是无法恢复某些已丧失的功能。这表明过度刺激卒中病人大脑的健康区域有可能会抑制而不是帮助脑功能恢复。

Passage 9:

Doctor and Diseases	医生与疾病
The diseases <u>afflicting</u> Western societies have <u>undergone</u> dramatic changes. <u>In the course of</u> a century, so many mass killers have vanished that two-thirds of all deaths are now associated with the diseases of old age. Those who die young are <u>more often than not</u> the <u>victims</u> of accidents, violence and suicide.	一直困扰着西方社会的疾病已经发生了巨大的变化。一个世纪以来，许多被称为大众杀手的疾病已经绝迹，因此如今三分之二的死亡都与老年疾病有关。那些在年轻时就死亡的人常常死于事故、暴力和自杀。
These changes in public health are generally <u>equated with</u> progress and are <u>attributed to</u> more or better medical care. In fact, there is no evidence of any direct relation between changing disease patterns and the so-called <u>progress</u> of medicine.	人们通常把公共医疗领域中发生的这些变化与进步等同起来，把它们归功于医疗保健的增加或完善。事实上，并没有证据表明，疾病模式的变化与所谓的医学进步有任何直接的联系。
<u>The impotence</u> of medical services to change life expectancy and the <u>insignificance</u> of much contemporary clinical care <u>in</u> the curing of disease are all obvious, <u>well-documented</u> and well-repressed.	医疗服务对改变预期寿命的无能为力，而许多当代临床护理对疾病的治疗重要性不大，这些都是显而易见的、有大量记载但受到严加压制。
<u>Neither</u> the proportion of doctors in a population, <u>nor</u> the clinical tools <u>at their disposal</u> , <u>nor</u> the number of hospital beds, are <u>causal factors</u> in the <u>striking</u> changes in overall patterns of disease. The new techniques <u>available</u> to recognize and treat such conditions as pernicious anemia and hypertension, or to correct congenital malformations by surgical interventions, <u>increase our understanding</u> of disease but do not reduce its <u>incidence</u> .	无论是医生所占人口的比例，还是医生所使用的临床器械，还是医院床位的数量，都不是引起疾病的总体模式发生显著变化的因素。利用现有的新技术来诊断和治疗诸如恶性贫血和高血压之类的病症，或通过外科手术矫正畸形，增加了我们对疾病的认识，但并没有降低疾病的发生率。

The fact that there are more doctors where certain diseases have become rare has little to do with their ability to control or eliminate them. It simply means that doctors deploy themselves as they like, more so than other professionals, and that they tend to gather where the climate is healthy, where the water is clean, where people work and can pay for their services.

在医生多的地方某些疾病已少了，这与他们控制或消除疾病的能力并没有多少关系。这只说明医生比其他专业人士更会根据自己的喜好选择从业的地方。他们往往集聚在那些气候有利健康、水质干净、人们有工作并能支付他们服务的地方。

Passage 10:

Stem Cell Research	干细胞研究
Last August, when the President of United States banned the use of federal funds for any stem cell research <u>that</u> would require the creation and destruction of human embryos, one of the arguments his administration used was that embryonic stem cells might be unnecessary.	去年 8 月，当美国总统禁止使用联邦基金进行任何可能需要制造和破坏人类胚胎的干细胞研究时，他的政府提出的论点之一是：使用胚胎干细胞可能是不需要的。
Because such <u>all-purpose</u> cells could instead be isolated from adults and appeared to work in transplantation studies <u>involving</u> animals, administration officials asked <u>with</u> overtones of morality and ethics, why would anyone need stem cells <u>derived from</u> embryos?	因为像这样多用途的细胞可以改为从成体中提取，而且在动物的移植研究中似乎可行。为此政府官员带着道德和伦理的口气问，那么为什么还需要从胚胎中提取干细胞呢？
The answer, possibly, is that what researchers once thought were stem cells from adults might not be. The premise of adult stem cell transplantation is that such cells are essentially undifferentiated and have therefore retained the capacity to become tissues <u>as</u> diverse <u>as</u> brain and liver. But two studies <u>in</u> the April 4 <i>Nature</i> suggest that transplanted adult stem cells merely <u>fuse with</u> a recipient's own cells <u>without</u> becoming a <u>particular</u> type of differentiate cell. If the results of the studies are <u>upheld</u> , it could <u>bolster the case for</u> using stem cells from embryos rather than adults.	答案可能是，研究人员曾经以为的成体干细胞可能不是干细胞。移植成体干细胞的前提是，这些细胞本质上是未分化的，因此保持有能够变成像脑和肝这样不同组织的能力。但是，发表在 4 月 4 日《自然》杂志上的两项研究指出，被移植的成体干细胞只是与接受者的自身细胞融合，而不会成为一种特别的分化细胞。如果这些研究结果成立，它将支持使用胚胎干细胞而不是成体干细胞的做法。
The two groups of scientists <u>that</u> conducted the experiments—one led by Naohiro Terada of the University of Florida and the other by Austin Smith of the University of Edinburgh—initially <u>set out</u> to see whether adult stem cells from the bone marrow of mice would turn into embrylike cells <u>when</u> cultured with mouse embrylike stem cell. Instead they found that the adult cells simply fused with the embryonic cell to create giant cells <u>with</u> more than the normal number of chromosomes.	有两组科学家进行了实验：一组由佛罗里达大学的诺西若·提瑞达带领；另一组由爱丁堡大学的奥斯丁·史密斯带领。最初他们是想/打算了解，当把取自于老鼠骨髓的成体干细胞与老鼠的类胚胎干细胞一起培植时，是否会生长成为类胚胎细胞。相反，他们发现那些成体细胞只是与类胚胎细胞融合，形成染色体数量多于正常数量的巨形细胞。


Passage 11:

Cell Therapy <u>Shows Promise</u> for Acute Type of Leukemia	细胞疗法对治愈急性白血病带来新希望
A treatment that genetically alters a patient's own <u>immune cells to fight cancer</u> has, for the first time, produced remissions <u>in adults with an acute leukemia that is usually lethal</u> , researchers are reporting. In one patient who was severely ill, all traces of leukemia vanished in eight days.	研究人员发布报告称，一种抗癌疗法首次缓解了急性白血病（通常是致命的）患者的病情，该疗法从基因上改变患者自身的免疫细胞，从而达到了抗击癌症的效果。一名重症患者在接受治疗后，其白血病症状在八天内完全消失。
The treatment, which is experimental, has been used in only a small number of patients and did not <u>work</u> in all of them. But experts consider it a <u>highly promising approach</u> for a variety of malignancies,	该疗法是实验性的，只被用于少数患者，而且不是对所有人都有效。但专家认为，该疗法对一些不同类型的恶性肿瘤来说是非常有前景的，包括其他类型的血癌以及器官肿瘤，如前列腺癌等。

including other blood cancers and tumors in organs like the prostate gland.	
In adults, leukemia is a <u>devastating, galloping</u> disease. The treatment uses patients' own T-cells, a type of white blood cell that normally fights viruses and cancer. The patient's blood is run through a machine that extracts T-cells and returns the rest of the blood to the body. Researchers then do some genetic engineering: they use a <u>disabled</u> virus as a "vector" to carry new genetic material into the T cells, <u>which</u> reprograms them to recognize and kill any cell <u>that</u> carries a particular protein on its surface.	在成人中，白血病是一种破坏力强、发展迅速的疾病。该疗法采用患者自身的 T 细胞，这是一种白细胞，通常会攻击病毒和癌细胞。研究人员把患者的血液输入机器，提取血液中的 T 细胞，再把剩下的血液输回患者体内。研究人员然后进行某种基因工程操作：他们使用一种失效的病毒作为“载体”，把新的遗传物质载入 T 细胞内，新的遗传物质会重新编码 T 细胞，让 T 细胞可以识别并攻击任何一个在其表面携带某种特定蛋白质的细胞。
The protein, called CD19, is found on B-cells, <u>which</u> are part of the immune system. This target was chosen because the patients had a type of leukemia <u>that</u> affects B-cells, so the goal was to train the patients' T-cells to destroy B-cells. Healthy B-cells — <u>which</u> make antibodies to fight infection — would be killed along with cancerous ones, but that side effect was treatable.	这种叫做 CD19 的蛋白质是在 B 细胞表面发现的，B 细胞是免疫系统的一部分。之所以选择它，是因为患者患有一种会使 B 细胞受感染的白血病，所以其目标是训练病人的 T 细胞来消灭 B 细胞。不过，能制造抗体对抗感染的健康 B 细胞，会与发生癌变的 B 细胞一同被杀死；但是这种副作用是可以治疗的。

Passage 12:

Patent claims add to cost of <u>tailored</u> medicines	专利权增加定制药物的成本
The medical revolution that will <u>allow</u> treatment to be <u>tailored</u> to our individual genetic make-up could cost even more than anyone thought. A small Australian biotech company has patents that it claims <u>cover</u> key methods of diagnosing <u>how</u> <u>susceptible</u> an individual is to particular diseases and tailoring drugs to their needs. And it is intent on <u>cashing in</u> on these patents.	使得根据每个人的基因组成而量身定制治疗方案的医疗革命会使人们的花费比想像的更高。但一家小型的澳大利亚生物技术公司宣称拥有一些专利，涵盖能够诊断出一个人对于某些特定疾病的易感性和根据每个人的需要量身制定药物性这些关键技术。这家公司意图依靠这些专利大赚一笔。
Even before researchers had <u>sequenced</u> the human genome, <u>the race had begun</u> to identify the genetic variations that doctors could use to determine whether a particular patient <u>is</u> <u>susceptible to</u> heart disease, say, or whether a particular drug will work for them. As companies began to apply for patents <u>on</u> great swathes of genetic markers for these traits, especially the tiny variations called SNPs, top institutions and pharmaceuticals companies <u>became so concerned that</u> they set up the SNP Consortium <u>with the purpose of</u> discovering SNPs and releasing the data freely to keep costs low for companies, researchers and, ultimately, consumers.	甚至在研究者还没有对人类基因组测序之前，发现基因变异的竞争就已开始，因为医生可以使用基因变异来确定一个特定的病人是否容易患心脏病，或者确定一种特定的药物是否对病人起作用。随着一些公司开始为具有这些特性的大量基因标记，特别是那些被称为单核苷酸多态性（SNP）的微小变异体，申请专利，顶尖的机构和医药公司感到非常担忧，所以成立了 SNP 联盟，目的是发现单核苷酸多态性（SNP）和不受限制地发布数据，从而为公司、研究者、最终是消费者保持低成本。
But now it <u>turns out</u> that Genetic Technologies of Melbourne owns a slew of patents, covering the <u>very</u> concept of much SNP analysis. The patents were <u>granted</u> in the 1990s and <u>date back</u> to work in the late 1980s. At that time, the human genome seemed so <u>overwhelming</u> that most geneticists were happy to <u>dismiss</u> the 97 per cent that doesn't code for genes <u>as</u> "junk".	但是现在却发现，墨尔本基因技术公司拥有大量的专利，涵盖许多 SNP 分析的根本概念。这些专利是在 20 世纪 90 年代获得批准的，而相关研究追溯至 20 世纪 80 年代晚期。那时，人类基因组似乎是最为重要的，以至于大多数基因学家乐意将 97% 的非编码基因视为“垃圾”基因。

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Most SNPs lie in the <u>non-coding</u> regions of the genome, so using them to make inferences about genes will in most cases <u>infringe</u> the patents.	大多数单核苷酸多态性 (SNP) 位于人类基因组的非编码区, 所以使用这些单核苷酸多态性 (SNP) 对基因进行推断在大多数情况下是侵犯专利权的。
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Passage 13:

Diabetes drugs may sometimes <u>do more harm than good</u>	糖尿病药物有时可能弊多于利
"First do no harm" is the maxim that doctors try to <u>live by</u> . For people <u>with</u> type 2 diabetes, this could mean a rethink of the treatment they receive.	"无伤害第一"是医生们设法遵循的座右铭。对 2 型糖尿病的人来说, 这可能意味着他们应该重新考虑所接受的治疗。
The side effects of diabetes medication and <u>the necessity</u> for daily multiple injections for survival through a pump mean that taking the drugs could be counterproductive, especially for older people, <u>suggests</u> a new study published online in Internal Medicine.	昨天在线《内科医学》上发表的一项研究指出, 糖尿病药物的副作用和必须通过泵每天多次注射从而维持生命意味着服用这些药物可能会起反作用的, 尤其是对于老年人。
The researchers conclude that doctors should stop <u>automatically</u> recommending drug treatment for the two-thirds of diabetics <u>whose</u> blood sugar is only slightly raised. Instead, patients should be able to decide for themselves if they think the hassle and side effects are worth it.	研究人员得出结论: 医生应该对三分之二的血糖只是略有升高的糖尿病患者自动停止推荐药物治疗。相反, 患者应该能够他们自己决定, 如果他们认为麻烦和副作用都是值得的话。
Type 2 diabetes usually <u>develops</u> in middle age, often in people who are overweight, <u>when</u> their bodies stop <u>responding properly to</u> insulin or <u>resist</u> insulin. This hormone controls the amount of glucose in the blood, so when <u>things go awry</u> , blood sugar levels can <u>skyrocket</u> . People who can't lose weight through diet and exercise to regain their insulin function are usually <u>prescribed</u> an oral drug called metformin. If this doesn't lower blood sugar sufficiently, insulin injections and drugs called incretins are also prescribed.	2 型糖尿病通常发生在中年, 往往是超重的人, 他们的身体停止对胰岛素做出正确的反应或抵抗胰岛素。这种激素控制血液中的葡萄糖含量, 所以当出了问题时, 血糖水平会暴升。如果患者不能通过饮食和运动减肥来恢复他们的胰岛素功能的话, 医生通常开处一种称为二甲双胍的口服药。如果这不能充分降低血糖的话, 医生也会开处称为肠促胰岛素的药物和注射胰岛素。
<u>While</u> Metformin's side effects tend to be mild and temporary, insulin and incretins can cause longer-term problems, such as weight gain and nausea. More dangerously, they can also cause "hypos", <u>when</u> blood sugar drops too low, causing disorientation, fainting and coma in severe cases.	虽然二甲双胍的副作用往往是温和的和暂时的, 但胰岛素和肠促胰岛素可以导致长期的问题, 如体重增加和恶心。更危险的是, 当血糖下降过低时, 它们也会导致"低血糖", 导致神志不清、晕倒和在严重的情况下陷入昏迷状态。

Passage 14:

New progress on pancreatic cancer	治疗胰腺癌的新进展
Pancreatic cancer kills swiftly and <u>surely</u> , and it often <u>goes undiagnosed until</u> it's too late for doctors to provide the only cure: surgery. <u>The failure</u> to correctly diagnose the disease can lead to a person remaining with undiagnosed pancreatic cancer. But new research may give patients a better chance at <u>early detection</u> , firm diagnosis and, someday, better treatment options for the fourth-leading cause of cancer death.	胰腺癌能快速而且必定会导致死亡, 经常直到医生进行手术这一唯一的治疗方法已经太迟的时候才被诊断出来。没有正确地诊断出这种疾病会导致病人继续患有未诊断出的胰腺癌。(如果没有正确地诊断出这种疾病, 病人会继续患有未诊断出的胰腺癌)。但是, 新的研究或许能够为病人提供更好的机会尽早诊断、明确诊断以及将来有一天对造成癌症死亡的第四大原因提供更好的治疗选择。
Researchers from the Comprehensive Cancer Center (CCC) reported that they have found a protein that allows them to	综合癌症中心 (CCC) 的研究人员报告称, 他们已发现一种蛋白, 比现在全国使用的“黄金标准”血液检测中使用的蛋白

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<p>tell pancreatic cancer from normal tissue better than the protein used in the current "gold standard" blood test <u>utilized</u> nationwide. They believe this protein, called CEACAM 1, could be used to detect <u>early signs</u> of cancer, especially amongst those patients at highest risk for the disease.</p>	<p>能更好地分辨胰腺癌和正常组织。他们相信这种称为 CEACAM1 的蛋白质能被用来检测癌症的早期征兆，尤其对那些最有可能患上这种疾病的病人。</p>
<p>The same team also reported new findings about the basic cellular processes that <u>allow</u> pancreatic cancer to develop. The discovery of "crosstalk" between two cell signaling pathways <u>involved</u> in the disease may yield clues about why pancreatic tumors develop, and perhaps one day <u>lead to</u> innovative ways to stop them.</p>	<p>该研究组还报告了关于导致胰腺癌发展的基础细胞过程的新发现。这一发现——胰腺癌的两个细胞信号通路之间的“对话”，可能会为对解释胰腺肿瘤为何发展提供线索，或许将来有一天有助于找到阻止肿瘤发展的新方法。</p>
<p>Additionally, the researchers reported initial results from <u>gene-based efforts</u> to tell pancreatic cancer from its more common <u>imposter</u>: chronic inflammation of the pancreas, or pancreatitis. By <u>looking at</u> expression levels for three genes in tiny tissue samples removed from patients through a slender needle, they were able to distinguish the two <u>conditions</u>. More research is needed, but the technique could lead to new ways of telling pancreatitis from cancer without the need for surgery.</p>	<p>另外，研究人员还报告了使用基于基因的方法去辨别胰腺癌和其更为常见的冒充者（胰腺慢性炎症或胰腺炎）的最初研究成果。通过研究使用细长的采样针穿刺从病人身上摘除的细小组织样品中三种基因的表达水平，他们能够分辨这两种症状（是胰腺癌还是胰腺炎）。虽然还需要更多的研究，但这项技术或许找到不需手术即能辨别胰腺炎和癌症的新方法。</p>

Passage 15:

Physician-assisted Suicide	医助自杀
<p>The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.</p>	<p>最高法院对医助自杀所作出的裁决对医学界如何为临终病人减少痛苦具有深远的影响。虽然最高法院认为，宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自杀的权利，但法院实际上支持了医学界“双重效果”的原则。这一长达数个世纪的道德原则是：某种行为具有双重效果（希望达到的正面效果和可以预见得到的负面效果），如果想要达到的只是正面效果，那么这个行为是允许的。</p>
<p>Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient. It is argued that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. However, it is contended that the principle will shield doctors who have strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.</p>	<p>近年来，医生们一直在用这项原则，为使用大剂量的吗啡替晚期病人镇痛提供正当的理由，尽管增加剂量最终会导致病人死亡。他们认为，只要医生是出于合理的医疗目的开药，那么即使病人使用这种药物来加速死亡，医生也没有违法。但有人认为，这一原则会保护某些医生，这些人强烈坚持认为，如果会加速死亡，就不能给病人足够的药物来止痛。</p>
<p>On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying. The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospitals, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, and to develop new standards for</p>	<p>另一方面，许多医疗界人士承认，对医助自杀的争论部分上是由于病人绝望引起的，对这些病人来说，现代医学延长了死亡肉体上的痛苦。 医疗行业正在采取措施，要求年轻医生在医院参加培训，以检查他们对于大胆的止痛疗法的知识以及制定评估测定</p>

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<p>assessing and treating pain at the end of life. Lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well meaning medical initiatives translates into better care as large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering, to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse.”</p>	<p>和处理病人临终痛苦的新标准。在将善意的医疗举措转化为更好的护理这一点上律师们起着关键的作用。不少医生对病人所遭受的毫无必要且可预见的痛苦无动于衷，乃至已构成“蓄意虐待病人”。</p>
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Passage 16:

Marijuana use in pregnancy damages kids' learning	母亲在怀孕期间吸食大麻会使儿童的学习能力受损
<p>Children born to mothers who use marijuana during pregnancy may suffer a host of lasting mental defects, suggests a new study in rats. Marijuana is the most widely used illegal drug among women of reproductive age.</p>	<p>一项对老鼠的最新研究表明，母亲在怀孕期间吸食大麻可能会导致儿童有一系列的永久性精神障碍。在育龄女性中，大麻是使用最广的非法毒品。</p>
<p>The offspring of pregnant rats given a low dose of cannabinoid were found to perform poorly in learning tests throughout their lives, compared to rats that were not exposed. The research team found that long-term learning in the rats was damaged by the cannabinoids irreversibly disrupting chemical and electrical processes in the brain during gestation. The exposed rats were also more hyperactive as infants, although this effect wore off as the rats reached adulthood.</p>	<p>实验表明，怀孕老鼠被喂食低剂量大麻后，它们的后代与没有接触到大麻的老鼠相比，在整个一生中的学习测试成绩都较差。研究小组发现，老鼠的长期学习能力受到大麻的损伤，不可逆转地破坏在怀孕期间大脑的化学和电反应过程。接触到大麻的幼鼠也更加好动，尽管这种影响会在他们进入成年期后会慢慢消失。</p>
<p>Researcher speculate that similar brain effects could explain learning problems in children born to mothers who use the soft drug during pregnancy. They argue that rat studies can be very useful in assessing human effects, because studies of people can be hampered by complex confounding factors. These could include cigarette smoking, wealth or urban living.</p>	<p>研究人员认为，大麻对大脑产生相似的影响或许可以解释母亲在怀孕期间使用软毒品的儿童有学习能力问题的原因。他们认为，研究老鼠对评估人类影响会非常有用，因为研究会受到各种复杂和混杂因素的影响。这些因素包括吸烟、富裕程度或城市生活。</p>
<p>In the study, pregnant rats were injected with a low dose of an artificial cannabinoid. Offspring exposed to the drug during gestation showed hyperactivity during infancy and adolescence, as measured by how many times they broke infrared beams crisscrossing their cages. This stopped when they reached adulthood, but was replaced by problems with memory retention. The researchers showed reduced levels of a messenger chemical called glutamate in the hippocampus, part of the brain associated with learning and visual ability. They also found disruption of electrical processes associated with learning in this region.</p>	<p>在研究中，怀孕的老鼠被注射低剂量的人造大麻。测量穿过笼子中布满的紫外线的次数表明，在怀孕期间接触过这种毒品的老鼠后代在幼儿期和青春期很好动。当它们进入成年期后，这种现象就停止了，但取而代之的是记忆力出现了问题。研究人员发现，在海马体中的一个称为谷氨酸的信息传递化学物的含量减少了。海马体是与学习能力和视力相关的一个大脑区域。研究人员还发现，与该区域的学习能力相关的电反应过程受到了破坏。</p>

Passage 17:

Lead May Be the Culprit in ADHD	铅可能是引发注意力缺陷多动症的元凶
<p>ADHD, or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, is among the costliest of behavioral disorders. Its combination of inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity leads to accidental injuries, school failure, substance abuse, antisocial behavior and more. Yet despite nearly a century of study, the disorder's roots remain mysterious.</p>	<p>注意力缺陷多动症，是行为障碍中花费最高的病症之一。注意力缺陷多动症的症状包括注意力不集中、易冲动和过分活跃，会导致意外伤害、成绩差、滥用药物、叛逆行为等等。尽管对该病的研究已将近一个世纪，但其起因仍然是个谜。</p>

Much of modern ADHD research has focused on heritability of the condition, and indeed evidence suggests that genes may account for as much as 70 percent of hyperactivity and inattention in children. But that leaves 30 percent unexplained, so recently the focus has shifted to the environment. What is it that triggers an underlying susceptibility and changes it into a full-blown disorder? New research suggests that the culprit may be an old villain—lead.

Lead is a neurotoxin. This has been known for a long time, and in fact government regulation drastically reduced environmental lead a generation ago. But regulating automobile fuel and paint didn't entirely eliminate lead from the environment. It's found in trace amounts in everything from children's costume jewelry to imported candies to soil and drinking water. Every person today is exposed to low levels of the metal, and indeed nearly all children have measureable levels of lead in their bodies. This universal low-level exposure makes lead an ideal candidate for the disorder's trigger.

Scientists have offered a causal model for the disabling symptoms associated with ADHD: Lead attaches to sites in the brain's striatum and frontal cortex, where it acts on the genes in these regions—causing them to turn on or remain inactive. Gene activity shapes the development and activity of these brain regions. By disrupting brain activity, the toxin in turn alters psychological processes supported by these neurons, notably cognitive control. Finally, diminished cognitive control contributes to hyperactivity and lack of vigilance.

当代很多对注意力缺陷多动症的研究都把重点放在其遗传因素上。确实有证据表明: 基因可解释 70%的儿童多动和注意力分散, 但是还有 30%多动症原因仍然没有得到解释, 因此最近的研究已将重点转到周围环境。那么, 是什么触发了一个潜在的易感因素并使它发病的呢? 最新的研究表明: 元凶可能是一种古老的杀手——铅。

铅是一种神经毒素, 对此我们已经认识很长时间了。事实上, 过去二、三十年来政府采取的措施已明显地降低了环境中铅的含量, 但对汽车燃料和油漆的管制并没有彻底消除环境中的铅。从儿童的服装首饰到进口的糖果、土壤和饮用水等等都发现含有微量的铅。如今每一个人都暴露在低含量的铅中, 实际上几乎所有儿童体内都可测得铅的存在。这种低水平的暴露非常普遍, 因此铅很有可能就是引发多动症的因素。

科学家提出了一个注意力缺陷多动症致残症状的发病模型: 铅贴附到大脑的纹状体和前额皮层, 并与这些部位的基因发生作用, 使基因激活或者继续失去活性。基因的活性关系到大脑区域的发育和活性。通过扰乱大脑活性, 铅这种毒素就会改变由这里的神经元所支配的心理活动, 特别是认知能力。认知能力的削弱最终导致多动和注意力分散。

Passage 18:

Air Pollution as a Heart Threat


Over the past few decades, scientists have been building a new understanding of the ways that air pollution threatens human health. There is now a pile of evidence that air pollution is linked to cardiovascular disease, increasing atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, a known risk for heart attack and stroke.

Scientists have been studying a fine air pollutant called PM_{2.5} adrift in the cloud of unfriendly gases shrouding many of our communities. In a most recent study, researchers did ultrasound examinations on 5,362 men and women over 45 in six American metropolitan areas to determine the amount of air pollution to which the participants were exposed. Then they followed them for an average of two and a half years, comparing the thickening of their arteries as observed by ultrasound with air pollution data measured by concentrations of particulate matter. After accounting for behaviors like smoking, which can independently affect heart disease risk, researchers found that the thickness of the carotid arteries that carry oxygenated blood to the neck and head increased by 14 micrometres each year. Participants who were exposed to higher levels of air pollution in their home had blood vessels that thickened faster compared to others living in their area with lower exposure levels. Linking these findings with other results from the same population suggests that persons

空气污染可能引发心脏病

在过去的几十年里, 科学家们对空气污染如何威胁人类健康不断有新的认识。现在已有大量的证据表明, 空气污染与心血管疾病有联系, 可加重动脉粥样硬化, 导致动脉变得僵硬, 而这是引发心肌梗死和脑卒中的已知风险因素。

科学家一直在研究笼罩在诸多社区之上的雾霾中漂浮的称为 PM_{2.5} 的细颗粒物。在最新的一项研究中, 研究人员对美国 6 个城市 超过 45 岁的 5362 名男性和女性 进行超声波检查以确定这些参与者接触空气污染的严重程度。研究者接着对这些受访者进行了平均两年半的随访, 将他们的动脉厚度跟以可吸入颗粒物浓度为指标的大气污染水平相比较。在考虑像吸烟这些会独立地影响心脏病罹患风险等行为因素后, 研究人员发现将携氧血液输送到头颈的大动脉厚度每年平均增加 14 微米。在家中受到更高程度空气污染的参与者, 血管厚度增加的速度要快于其他住在同一地区但受空气污染较少的人。把这些研究结果与同一人群的其他结果联系起来, 结果表明, 居住在城市污染较重地区的人会比那些居住在同一城市但污染较轻地区的人中风的可能性高 2%。

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living in a more polluted part of town may have a 2% higher risk of stroke as compared to people in a less polluted part of the same metropolitan area.	
Vehicle emissions are thought to include an unusually high proportion of very small, or ultrafine, particles, allowing them to penetrate deeper into the body. Researchers say there is also some evidence that the shape of these particles gives them an unusually high surface area, which permits other contaminants to stick onto them, resulting in concentrating toxic compounds in polluted air.	据认为, 汽车尾气中含有特别高比例的及细或超细的颗粒物, 可以侵入体内更深的位置。研究人员指出, 也有证据表明, 这些颗粒的形状使它们有非常大的表面积, 从而让其他污染物很容易粘附其上, 成为了污染空气中有毒化合物的收集器。

Passage 19:

The dangers of asbestos exposure	石棉暴露的危险
The dangers of asbestos exposure were not widely understood or accepted in the public domain for a long time, due in part to the significant time between exposure and the onset of adverse health effects and symptoms, which can be between 20 and 50 years. According to the World Health Organization, at least 90,000 people world-wide die each year from asbestos-related lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis resulting from occupational exposure. In addition, several thousand persons die each year from non-occupational exposure.	长期以来, 石棉暴露的危险一直没有得到公众的广泛了解和接受, 部分原因是从暴露石棉到产生不良健康影响和症状有相当长的时间, 可能有 20 年到 50 年。世界卫生组织称, 在世界范围内每年至少有 90,000 人由于职业性暴露死于石棉相关性肺癌、间皮瘤和石棉肺。另外, 每年有数千人死于非职业性暴露。
Asbestos was mined and used widely in Australia during the 1950s, 60s and 70s, with some uses continuing until the 2000s. During the peak usage years Australia had one of the highest per capita consumption rates of asbestos in the world.	在 20 世纪 50 年代、60 年代和 70 年代, 石棉在澳大利亚被广泛开产 和使用, 有些用途直到 21 世纪初才被禁止。在使用达到了高峰的那几年, 澳大利亚是世界上石棉人均消费率最高的国家之一。
Significantly, as of 31 December 2003, Australia banned the manufacture, supply, storage, transport, sale, use and re-use, installation and replacement of products and material containing asbestos. The national ban on asbestos use in Australia marked the culmination of a process that commenced in the mid-1980s when the use of the more dangerous forms of asbestos was progressively banned in various states and territories.	具有重大意义的是, 澳大利亚自2003年12月31日起禁止生产、供应、储存、运输、销售、使用和再次使用、安装和更换含有石棉的产品和材料。自20世纪80年代中期开始, 各州和领地逐步禁止使用更危险类型的石棉。澳大利亚在全国范围内禁止使用石棉标志着禁用石棉达到了一个高潮。
Notwithstanding the national ban on the use of asbestos in Australia, the health effects of asbestos exposure will continue to be felt for years to come due to the long latency periods between exposure and the onset of adverse health effects. As a consequence of the extensive use of asbestos in Australia, it is among those countries with the highest rates of asbestos related diseases in the world.	尽管澳大利亚在全国范围内禁止使用石棉, 石棉暴露对健康的影响在今后几年中仍将继续, 因为从暴露到产生不良健康影响有很长的潜伏期。由于石棉被广泛使用, 澳大利亚是世界上石棉相关性疾病发病率最高的国家之一。


Passage 20:

The roots of chronic fatigue	慢性疲劳症的根源
A disease that carries with it a social stigma causes additional and unnecessary suffering. This has often been so with myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME), or chronic-fatigue syndrome, as it is also known. Despite debilitating symptoms, patients have been accused of suffering from an imaginary illness: "yuppie flu". Doctors have struggled to distinguish the ailing from the malingering. Nonetheless, evidence has grown in recent years that the syndrome is real, and now there is news	被社会污名化的疾病会导致额外和不必要的痛苦。肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (ME), 也被称为慢性疲劳综合症, 常常就是这种情况。尽管有慢慢衰弱的症状, 患者却被指责患了一种想象出来的病: "雅皮士流感"。医生一直难于鉴别是真病还是装病。然而, 最近几年有越来越多的证据表明这种病是真实存在的, 而且现在有消息称它的根源在于遗传。

that it has its roots in genetics.	
ME manifests as extreme exhaustion, something that may include a range of other symptoms, such as disturbed sleep, difficulties in remembering and concentrating, headaches, and painful limbs, with some sufferers left so weak that they lose their job or become bed or wheelchair-bound. Psychological symptoms, such as anxiety and irritability, can also be present. As the symptoms can vary in severity, the syndrome can be hard to identify, and patients can suffer for months before a diagnosis is made.	肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (ME) 的症状是极度疲劳, 有时还伴有许多其它症状, 比如无法入睡、记忆力下降、记忆困难和注意力无法集中、头痛和四肢疼痛, 导致一些患者变得越来越虚弱, 以至于失去工作或者瘫痪在床, 或依赖轮椅活动。亦会出现心理症状, 如焦虑或易怒。由于症状的严重程度不同, 这种疾病很难识别, 患者在已患病数月之后才会被确诊。
However, new hope for ME sufferers has arrived as scientists have identified 88 genes which are expressed differently in the blood of patients who had been diagnosed with ME. Moreover, in studying the records of 55 patients with the condition, they found that they could divide them into seven separate sub-types that consistently pair distinct genetic patterns with a combination and severity of patients' symptoms. This points to a biological basis for the illness and holds out hope that a blood test could be developed to identify its different forms, which could have significant implications for quicker diagnosis and improved treatments.	但是, 科学家已经从已被确诊为肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (ME) 患者的血液里识别了 88 种表达不同的基因, 这给肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (ME) 患者带来了新的希望。此外, 在对 55 名肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (ME) 患者的医学记录进行研究时, 他们发现根据患者独特的基因模式与症状组合和严重程度的配对一致性, 可以将这些患者分为七种不同的子类型。这为了解这种疾病的生物学基础提供了线索, 从而为开发出一种血液测试方法以识别这种疾病的不同类型带来了希望, 对加快诊断和改进治疗会产出重大的影响。

Passage 21:

Overuse of scans causes cancers	过度使用扫描会致癌
THE unjustified use of potentially cancer-causing CT scans has alarmed the Medicare watchdog and prompted calls from senior radiologists for doctors to stop the indiscriminate ordering of scans.	无正当理由使用有可能会致癌的 CT 扫描已引起医疗保健监管机构的关注, 并且引发高级放射学家呼吁医生停止不加区别地安排扫描。
More than 400 new cases of cancer a year in Australia are attributable to diagnostic radiology, medical research has found. Despite this, the number of computerised tomography scans, which generate far more radiation than X-rays, is growing about 12 per cent a year. There is a strong argument that many deaths have been delayed or prevented by use of diagnostic imaging, but inappropriate use of imaging is commonplace and provides little or no benefit to the patient but exposes him or her to risk.	医学研究发现, 澳大利亚每年有超过 400 个癌症新增病例归因于诊断放射。尽管如此, 电脑断层扫描的数量每年在以大约 12% 的速度增加, 其产生的辐射远比 X 射线多。有一种强烈的观点是, 使用诊断成像技术已使许多死亡得以延缓或避免, 但不当使用成像技术是一个普遍现象, 几乎没有或者没有给病人带来益处, 反而使病人暴露于风险中。
The prevalence of CT scans has led the director of the Professional Services Review, Tony Webber, to take the unusual step of publishing an expert's call for doctors to reverse the trend towards use of CTs as a first-choice diagnostic tool for such conditions as lower-back pain.	CT 扫描的使用非常普遍, 以至于专业服务审查局的主任托尼·韦博采取非常之举, 以专家的身份呼吁医生扭转把使用 CT 扫描作为对诸如背痛等疾病的首选诊断方法这一趋势。
"I have been alarmed at the number of these scans ordered without clinical justification," Dr Webber says. The warning comes as a study shows that more than 50 per cent of senior medical students underestimated radiation doses from commonly used radiological procedures.	韦博博士说: "在没有正当临床理由的情况下安排的扫描竟然有这么多, 我对此感到震惊。"发出这一警告是因为有研究显示, 多达 50% 的高年级医科学生低估了常用放射程序产生的辐射剂量。
The Report includes an appeal from a leading radiologist, Richard Mendelson, who said most authorities on radiation accepted there was no dose of ionising radiation deemed to be without risk.	在报告中, 著名的放射学家理查德·孟德尔森对此发出呼吁。他说, 大多数放射领域的权威承认任何剂量的电离辐射都是危

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<p>Professor Mendelson, who heads radiology at Royal Perth Hospital, said likely reasons for inappropriate referral for CT scans included some doctors' lack of knowledge about the role of imaging, lack of time to perform clinical assessment and the substitution of imaging, patient pressure for a scan and fear of litigation for a "missed" diagnosis.</p>	<p>险的。</p> <p>皇家佩斯医院放射科的负责人孟德尔森教授称，不当地转介安排 CT 扫描的可能原因包括：一些医生对成像的作用缺乏认识，没有时间进行临床评估，没有成像的替代技术，面临病人要求扫描的压力，以及担心因“漏”诊而被诉讼。</p>
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Passage 22:

World's first genetically modified monkeys created	世界首例转基因猴繁育成功
<p>Researchers say they have created the world's first genetically modified monkeys by fusing cells from up to six different embryos, in what could be a big advance for medical research.</p>	<p>研究人员称，他们通过把来自多达 6 个不同胚胎的细胞融合在一起，繁育出世界首例转基因猴子，这可能是医学研究的一个巨大进步。</p>
<p>Until now, rodents have been the primary creatures used to make chimeras, a lab animal produced by combining two or more fertilised eggs or early embryos together. Scientists have long been able to create mice with certain genes deleted in order to study a host of ailments and remedies, including obesity, heart disease, anxiety, diabetes and Parkinson's disease.</p>	<p>到目前为止，啮齿动物一直是用来培育嵌合体老鼠的首选，嵌合体老鼠是由两个或两个以上受精卵或早期胚胎相结合而产生的实验室动物。长期以来，科学家们已经能够制造出某些基因被删除的老鼠，以研究众多疾病和治疗方法，包括肥胖症、心脏病、焦虑症、糖尿病和帕金森氏病。</p>
<p>Attempts to do the same with more complicated primates have failed in the past, but scientists succeeded by altering the method used to make mice. The breakthrough came when they mixed cells together from very early stage rhesus monkey embryos when they are able to give rise to a whole animal as well as the placenta and other life-sustaining tissues.</p>	<p>科学家过去曾尝试用更复杂的灵长类动物来进行同样的研究均告失败，但他们在改变用于培育老鼠的方法后取得了成功。科学家通过混合来自早期恒河猴胚胎的细胞取得了这一突破。在这一阶段的胚胎能够生成整体动物、胎盘及其它维持生命的组织。</p>
<p>The mice are typically made by introducing embryonic stem cells that have been cultured in a lab dish into a mouse embryo, but that method failed in monkeys.</p>	<p>转基因老鼠通常是通过将在实验室培养皿中培育的胚胎干细胞植入老鼠胚胎培育而成，但该方法在猴子身上却失败了。</p>
<p>Primate embryos do not allow cultured embryonic stem cells to become integrated, as mice do.</p>	<p>灵长类胚胎不像老鼠那样能够使培育的胚胎干细胞融合。</p>
<p>The experiment produced three healthy male rhesus monkeys, with gene traits from all of the separate embryos used to meld them. "The cells never fuse, but they stay together and work together to form tissues and organs," said Mitalipov. "The possibilities for science are enormous."</p>	<p>该实验培育出三个健康的雄性恒河猴，它们的基因特征来自所有用来培育它们的不同胚胎。米塔利波夫说，“这些细胞从不融合，但它们会聚集在一起，共同努力形成组织和器官。科学的可能性是巨大的。</p>
<p>Scientists use rhesus monkeys to study HIV/AIDS drugs, research vaccines for rabies, smallpox and polio, and to study potential uses for embryonic stem cells. They have also been launched into space on test missions by the US and Russia.</p>	<p>科学家利用恒河猴研究艾滋病毒/艾滋病的药物，研究狂犬病、天花和脊髓灰质炎疫苗，研究胚胎干细胞的潜在用途。他们还被美国和俄罗斯送入太空执行行试验任务。</p>

Passage 23:

Hope for a Powerful New Antibiotic	新型强力抗生素有望面世
<p>An unusual method for producing antibiotics may help to solve an urgent global problem: the rise in infections <u>that</u> resist treatment with commonly used drugs, and the lack of new antibiotics to replace ones that no longer <u>work</u>. The method, <u>which</u> extracts drugs from bacteria <u>that</u> live in dirt,</p>	<p>一种生产抗生素的特殊方法或可帮助解决一个紧迫的全球性问题：对常用药物治疗有耐药性的感染日渐增多，却缺乏新型抗生素来替代那些不再有效的药物。研究人员称，这种从生活在泥土里的细菌中提取药物的方法生产出了一</p>

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<p>has yielded a powerful new antibiotic, researchers reported. It is developed to produce the drug <u>which</u> has the potential to unlock a trove of natural compounds to fight infections and cancer — molecules <u>that</u> were previously <u>beyond scientists' reach</u> because the microbes <u>that</u> produce them could not be grown in the laboratory.</p>	<p>种新的强力抗生素。研发这种方法的目的是生产有可能打开蕴藏着可对抗感染和癌症的天然化合物大宝藏的药物，科学家们之前对这些分子一直只能望而兴叹，因为产生这些分子的微生物不能在实验室中生长。</p>
<p>The new research is based on the premise <u>that</u> everything on earth — plants, soil, people, animals — is <u>teeming with</u> microbes <u>that</u> compete fiercely to survive. Trying to keep one another in check, the microbes secrete biological weapons: antibiotics. Those studies however will take several years, so even if the drug passes all the <u>required</u> tests, it still will not be <u>available</u> for five or six years.</p>	<p>这项新研究基于下述前提：地球上的一切——植物、土壤、人、动物——都充斥着激烈竞争求生存的微生物。为了牢牢抑制住自己的竞争对手，微生物们分泌出生物武器：抗生素。但是，这些研究将花数年时间，所以即使该药物通过了所有必需的测试，也还需要五六年的时间才能面世。</p>
<p>Scientists and drug companies have for decades <u>exploited</u> the microbes' natural arsenal, often by mining soil samples, and discovered <u>lifesaving</u> antibiotics like penicillin, streptomycin and tetracycline, as well as some <u>powerful</u> chemotherapy drugs for <u>cancer</u>. But disease-causing organisms have become resistant to <u>many</u> existing drugs, and there has been a major obstacle to <u>finding replacements</u>: about 99 percent of the microbial species in the environment are bacteria <u>that</u> do not grow under usual laboratory conditions.</p>	<p>数十年来，科学家和制药公司都在利用微生物这座天然兵工厂，通常通过挖掘土壤样本，最终发现了青霉素、链霉素、四环素等多种拯救了无数生命的抗生素，以及一些可用于治疗癌症的强力化疗药物。然而，致病微生物已开始对多种现有药物产生耐药性，要寻找替代性药物却存在一个重大障碍：自然环境中约 99% 的微生物物种都无法在普通的实验室条件下生长。</p>
<p>Drug-resistant bacteria infect at least 2 million people a year in the <u>United States</u> and kill 23,000, according to the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u>. The <u>World Health Organization</u> warned <u>last year</u> that <u>such</u> infections were occurring all over the world, and that <u>drug resistant strains</u> of many diseases were <u>emerging</u> faster than new <u>antibiotics</u> could be made to <u>fight</u> them. <u>Compounding the problem is the fact that</u> many drug companies backed away from trying to develop new antibiotics <u>in favor of</u> other, more profitable, types of drugs.</p>	<p>据美国疾病控制和预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)的数据显示，在美国，每年至少有 200 万人感染耐药菌，其中有 23000 人因此死亡。世界卫生组织(World Health Organization) 去年警告说，此类感染在世界各地都有发生，许多疾病的耐药菌株正在以比能克制它们的新抗生素更快的速度不断出现。众多制药公司放弃研制新的抗生素，转向了更有利可图的其他类型的药物，使得这一问题更为复杂化。</p>

Passage 24:

Preparing for the Next Pandemic	做好准备应对下一个大流行病
<p>Influenza pandemics have <u>historically</u> taken the world by surprise, <u>giving</u> health services little time to prepare for <u>the abrupt increases in</u> cases and deaths <u>that</u> characterize these events and make them so disruptive. Since late 2003, the world has <u>moved closer to</u> a pandemic than at any time since 1968, <u>when</u> the last of the previous century's three pandemics occurred.</p>	<p>在历史上，流感大流行每次都使世界措手不及，导致卫生服务机构几乎没有时间去应对剧增的病例和死亡，而这也正是流感大流行的特征，并使其具有极大的破坏性。自 2003 年年底以来，世界比自 1968 年以来的任何时候都更加接近发生流感大流行。上个世纪共爆发过三次大流行，最后一次是在 1968 年。</p>
<p><u>While</u> neither the timing nor the severity of the next pandemic can be predicted, <u>evidence that</u> the virus is now <u>endemic in bird populations</u> means that the present level of risk will not be easily diminished.</p>	<p>虽然目前尚不能预测下一次大流行的时间和严重程度，但是病毒现已在鸟类中流行的证据表明，减小目前的风险程度并不容易。</p>
<p>The advance warning has brought an unprecedented opportunity to <u>prepare for a pandemic</u> and <u>develop</u> ways to</p>	<p>预警已为对大流行做好准备和制定减轻其影响的办法带来</p>

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mitigate its effects.	了史无前例的机会。
More countries now have <u>pandemic preparedness plans</u> : around one fifth of the world's countries have <u>some form of a</u> response plan, but these <u>vary greatly in</u> comprehensiveness and stage of completion.	现在更多的国家已有大流行防备计划：全世界大约五分之一的国家有某种形式的应对计划，但是这些计划在全面性和完成阶段方面差异极大。
<u>Access to</u> antiviral drugs and, more importantly, to vaccines <u>remains</u> a challenging problem because of <u>finite</u> manufacturing capacity as well as costs.	由于有限的生产能力以及成本，获得抗病毒药物和更重要的是获得疫苗仍然是一个具有挑战性的问题。
The risk that a pandemic virus will emerge <u>depends on</u> opportunities for human exposure and infections. These opportunities will <u>persist</u> as long as the H5N1 virus continues to <u>circulate</u> in animals. Control of the disease in animals is the <u>principal</u> way to reduce opportunities for human infection and thus reduce opportunities for a pandemic virus to emerge.	大流行性病毒出现的危险取决于人类接触和感染的机会。只要 H5N1 病毒继续在动物中传播，这些机会将持续存在。在动物中控制该病是减少人类感染机会并从而减少大流行性病毒出现机会的首要办法。
<u>While</u> neither the timing nor the severity of the next pandemic can be predicted, history shows that these events consistently bring an <u>explosive surge in</u> the number of illnesses and deaths <u>sufficient to</u> temporarily paralyse public services and <u>economic productivity</u> .	虽然不能预测下一次大流行的时间和严重程度，但是历史显示，这些事件无一例外地造成疾病数量和死亡人数的急剧增加，足以使公共服务和经济生产力暂时瘫痪。

Passage 25:

OTC cough and cold medicines for children	儿童非处方咳嗽和感冒药
In 2009 the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) carried out a comprehensive <u>review of the available</u> data in the medical literature and TGA records// <u>relating to</u> the safety and efficacy of over-the-counter (OTC) cough and cold medicines <u>containing one or more</u> active ingredients for children aged less than 12 years.	2009 年，针对给年龄在 12 岁以下的儿童使用的含有一种或多种活性成分的非处方咳嗽和感冒药的安全性和功效，药品管理局（TGA）对在医学文献和治疗性药物管理局的记录中的现有数据进行了全面审查。
The conclusions reached were that while there are no <u>immediate</u> identifiable safety risks, medicines should only be administered to children if adequate evidence is <u>available</u> that ensures both safety and efficacy for the <u>intended</u> indication.	此次审查的结论是，虽然这些药物没有直接的、可识别的安全风险，但除非有足够的证据能够确保在对预期的指征既安全又有功效的情况下才可以给儿童使用。
Due to the risk of adverse reactions, cough and cold medicines should only be used in children aged 6-11 years <u>on the advice of</u> a doctor or pharmacist, and parents <u>are urged to</u> carefully check the patient information leaflet or labelling for correct dosage and potential side effects.	由于有不良反应风险，咳嗽和感冒药只能在医生或药剂师的建议下给 6 到 11 岁的儿童使用，父母应仔细查阅药品使用说明书或标签，以了解正确的剂量和潜在副作用。
The use of cough and cold medicines in children also <u>presents</u> a risk of more serious illnesses being misdiagnosed or diagnosed later than necessary. Some of the symptoms of coughs and colds are similar to, and can easily <u>be confused with</u> , those of other illnesses (e.g. influenza, asthma, bronchitis or allergic rhinitis) <u>that</u> require early medical intervention. It is important that a proper determination is made <u>of</u> a child's illness before any treatment is administered.	给儿童使用咳嗽和感冒药也会带来更严重的疾病被误诊或延误诊断的风险。咳嗽和感冒的一些症状与其他需要早期医疗干预的疾病（例如流感、哮喘、支气管炎或过敏性鼻炎）相似，容易混淆起来。重要的是在对儿童的疾病开展任何治疗前要进行适当的诊断。
Nasal decongestants may be less hazardous in themselves than some of the oral medicines, but they also carry associated risks of serious physical injury to a small child's delicate nasal passages during insertion and use of droppers and spray nozzles.	鼻塞通药本身的危害可能比一些口服药小，但这类药物也有相关的风险：插入和使用滴管和喷管会对幼童娇嫩的鼻腔造成严重物理损伤。