

# 中华笔译大赛总决赛

## 英汉互译（通用）

### 一、外译中：请将如下英文译为中文。

Fifteen years after world leaders gathered in New York to agree an unprecedented global assault on poverty, disease and inequality, the final report is in on the eight millennium development goals (MDGs) they set.

The goals were intended to serve as a precise, memorable and measurable way to focus development policy in the first years of the 21st century and to improve the lives of hundreds of millions of the world's poorest people.

Underlying them, however, was a simple if stunning ambition; an epochal call to arms.

“We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected,” ran the Millennium Declaration that was adopted at the summit.

“We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.”

If progress on the MDGs has been mixed – and the final report plainly admits that it has – then their architects can at least claim that progress on ending extreme poverty has been spectacular: between 1990 and this year, the number of those living in extreme poverty has fallen from 1.9 billion to 836 million.

Improvements in many other areas have been less impressive, however. Last year, the UN deputy secretary general, Jan Eliasson, bemoaned the lack of action on clean water and sanitation, warning that the slow progress in building toilets and ending open defecation was having a “staggering” effect on the health, safety, education, prosperity and dignity of 2.5 billion people.

His comments came two months after Unesco admitted that there was “no chance whatsoever” that the millennium development goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015 would be met.

The MDGs have often been criticised for their naivety, their narrow interpretation of the ethos behind the millennium declaration and for their lack of focus on long-term, sustainable development. But they are at least acknowledged to have concentrated global attention on their separate eight areas.

Many fear that the MDGs replacements – the sustainable development goals, which will be agreed by the UN in September – will struggle to do even that.

Whereas the MDGs consisted of eight goals supported by 21 specific targets and 60 indicators, there are currently 17 SDGs comprising 169 targets. The number of indicators has yet to be set but there are likely to be hundreds.

The sheer number of goals, targets and indicators has prompted some to worry that the SDGs will be a hard sell.

Despite this, the numbers look unlikely to change as reaching agreement even on 17 has been a long, hard slog.

But the UN is acutely aware of the need to grab people's attention with the SDGs, which will set the development agenda until 2030. During last year's SDG negotiations, the secretary-general, Ban Ki-moon, grouped the goals into six "essential elements": dignity, people, planet, prosperity, justice and partnership.

If the numerous SDGs are to make an impression on the global consciousness, they will need careful packaging and a simple, unifying message.

As Helen Clark, the head of the UN Development Programme, put it in January: "We need to catch people's imagination with this because if you just say 'sustainable development', eyes glaze. If you say, '17 goals', it takes a genius to recite the 17."

## 二、中译外：请将如下中文译为英文。

### 从中国“制造”到中国“智造”

3月5日，李克强总理在全国两会上做2017年政府工作报告时提出，要深入实施《中国制造2025》，加快大数据、云计算、物联网应用，以新技术新业态新模式，推动传统产业生产、管理和营销模式变革。把发展智能制造作为主攻方向，推进国家智能制造示范区、制造业创新中心建设，深入实施工业强基、重大装备专项工程，大力发展先进制造业，推动中国制造向中高端迈进。

这已经是“中国制造2025”连续第三年在政府工作报告中被着重强调。2015年全国两会政府工作报告首次提出“中国制造2025”的计划，2016年则是进入到了“启动实施”的阶段，今年则再次提出“深入实施”。

制造业是国民经济的主体，是科技创新的主战场，是立国之本、兴国之器。今后，中国将按照“中国制造2025”这一方案的部署，一步步由“制造大国”向着实现“制造强国”前进。

展望未来，在《中国制造2025》带动下，中国制造业发展速度和质量必将显著提升，逐步迈向中高端，为全球经济稳定和增长提供持续强大的动力。同时，中国的发展也是开放的、包容的，在打造“升级版中国制造”的过程中，中国愿同世界各国分享转型中经验和成果，助力各国产业发展和升级，引领全球经济朝着一体化方向迈进。