

07年春季口译备考圣经(3)-口译笔试中数字的处理和训练(三)

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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/179/2021_2022_07_E5_B9_B4_E6_98_A5_E5_AD_c95_179246.htm Difficulty Level II:1.

In 2001, Chinas GDP reached 9.5933 trillion yuan, almost tripling that of 1989, representing an average annual increase of 9.3 percent.二〇〇一年，我国国内生产总值达到九万五千九百三十三亿元，比一九八九年增长近两倍，年均增长百分之九点三。注意triple（增长三倍）这样的以非数字形式出现的“数据”，特别要引起注意，类似的还有：double, quadruple, tertiary在中高级口译试题中均出现过。2.Efforts will be made to quadruple the GDP of the year 2000 by 2020.国内生产总值到二〇二〇年力争比二〇〇〇年翻两番。3.The earths moon is located an average of 239,000 miles from the earth. It has a diameter of 2,136 miles, and its gravity is one-sixth that of earths.月亮离地球约有239,000英里远，其直径为2136英里，重力为地球的1/6.4.Unemployment has risen to over three million for the first time in six years and analysts expect the jobless total to rise by a further 40,000 this month. Manufacturing output has meanwhile steadied, after a nought point five per cent decrease last month.失业人数六年来首次突破3百万。专家预测本月失业人数约新增4万，而制造业产量继上个月下跌百分之零点五之后已趋稳定。注意naught（nought）point five = 0.5 naught=0 零的其他形式：zero, O, cypher（cipher）, nil, nothing, love（限于网球比分）5.Except Xinjiang, output value of the secondary industry of other Chinese provinces occupies more than 40% of its GDP, while output value of the tertiary industry

occupies more than 30% in most of the provinces.除新疆以外，中国其他省份的工业值占GDP的百分之四十几，而第三产业的产值在大部分省份中占有的比值均超过30%.

6. Steel production this week totalled 327 289 metric tonnes, down 1.4% from 332 103 tonnes a week earlier but up 9.8% from 298 100 tonnes in the same week of 2003.本周钢产量总数为327，289公吨，比上一周的332，103公吨下降1.4%，而与2003年同一周的数据298，100公吨比较增加了9.8%.

7. The amount of savings of urban and rural residents have increased over 71.4 per cent from 21.06 billion yuan in 1978 to 1,520.35 billion yuan in 1993.城乡居民的储蓄从1978年的210亿6千万元增加到1993年的1万5千2百零3亿5千万元，上升71.4个百分点。

8. As compared with the same period last year, the price of rice, wheat, maize and soybean rose by 16.2%, 18.1%, 22.8% and 29.5% respectively.与去年同期相比，米，麦，玉米，大豆的价格分别提升了16.2%，18.1%，22.8%和29.5%.

9. With over 40,000 US-invested enterprises, the paid-in value of the total US investment in China now stands at 43 billion US dollars. Of the top 500 US companies, more than 400 have come to China, and most of them are making a handsome profit.今天，美国在华投资设立企业超过4万家，实际投资430亿美元。美国500强企业中，已有400多家进入中国，大多数企业获利丰厚。

10. Chinas GDP in 1997 amounts to US\$902 billion. This figure ranks No.7 behind USA (US\$7819.3 billion) , Japan (US\$4223.4 billion) , German (US\$2115.4 billion) , France (US\$1393.8 billion) , Britain (US\$1278.4 billion) and Italy (US\$ 1146.2 billion) . From 1979 to 1997, Chinas average annual growth rate is 9.8 percent, 6.5

percentage points higher than that of the world. 1997年中国的国民生产总值达到 \$ 902 bn 美元，在世界排名第七，仅次于美国（\$ 7819.3bn），日本（\$ 4223.4bn），德国（\$ 2115.4bn），法国（\$ 1393.8bn），英国（\$ 1278.4bn）和意大利（\$ 1146.2bn），从1979年到1997年，中国的平均年增长率为9.8%，比世界平均值高出6.5个百分点注：billion（十亿）可缩写为bn，million为mn

11. In 1999, Chinas gross domestic product（GDP），which came to only RMB 362.41 billion yuan in 1978, amounted to 7955.3 billion yuan, 20-fold increase over 1978. China ranks No.7 in terms of total supply and demand and No.1 in terms of economic growth rate. 1999年，中国的国内生产总值达到7955.3bn元，相比1978年的362.41bn元，增长了20倍。中国在总供给和需求方面排名世界第七，而在经济增长率上排名第一注：20-fold 20倍 many-fold 许多倍

12. China hit 9.1 percent in GDP growth in 2003, despite the impact of SARS epidemic, a record since the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990s. 尽管有非典的影响，2003年中国的国内生产总值增长率达9.1%，创18世纪90年代后期亚洲金融危机以来的最高纪录。

13. China contributed to about four percent of the worlds total GDP in 2003 by consuming 7.4 percent of the oil, 31 percent of the coal, 27 percent of steel, 25 percent of alumina and 40 percent of the cement, consumed worldwide. 2003年中国的GDP是世界总GDP的4%，消耗了世界7.4%的油，31%的煤，27%的钢，25%的氧化铝。

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