**2017年上半年catti三级笔译实务考前预测卷（第一套）**

　　**Passage 1**

　　Section 1： English-Chinese Translation (50 points) For generations,coal has been the lifeblood of this mineral-rich stretch of eastern Utah.Mining families proudly recall all the years they toiled underground. Supplycompanies line the town streets. Above the road that winds toward the mines, asoot-smudged miner peers out from a billboard with the slogan “Coal = Jobs.”

　　But recently, fearhas settled in. The state’s oldest coal-fired power plant, tucked among thecanyons near town, is set to close, a result of new, stricter federalpollutionregulations. As energycompanies tack away from coal, toward cleaner, cheaper natural gas, people herehave grown increasingly afraid that their community may soon slip away. Dozensof workers at the facility here, the Carbon Power Plant, have learned that theymust retire early or seek other jobs. Local trucking and equipment outfits arepreparing to take business elsewhere. “There are a lotof people worried,” said Kyle Davis, who has been employed at the plant sincehe was 18. Mr. Davis, 56, worked his way up fromsweeping floors to managing operations atthe plant, whosefurnaces have been burning since 1954.

　　“I would haveliked to be here for another five years,” he said. “I’m too young to retire.” But Rocky MountainPower, the utility that operates the plant, has determined that it would be tooexpensive to retrofit the aging plant to meet new federal standards on mercuryemissions. The plant is scheduled to be shut by April 2015. “We had beenworking for the better part of three years, testing compliance strategies,”said David Eskelsen, a spokesman for the utility. “None of the ones weinvestigated really would produce the results that would meet the requirements.”

　　For the last several years, coal plants have been shutting down across the country, drivenby tougher environmental regulations, flattening electricity demand and a moveby utilities toward natural gas. This month, theboard of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the country’s largestpublic power utility, voted to shut eight coal-powered plants in Alabama andKentucky and partly replace them with gas-fired power. Since 2010, more than150 coal plants have been closed or scheduled for retirement. The EnvironmentalProtection Agency estimates that the stricter emissions regulations for theplants will result in billions of dollars in related health savings, and willhave a sweeping impact on air quality. In recent weeks,the agency held 11 “listening sessions” around the country in advance ofproposing additional rules for carbon dioxide emissions.

　　“Coal plants are the single largest source of dangerous carbon pollution in the United States,and we have ready alternatives like wind and solar to replace them,” said BruceNilles, director of the Sierra Club’s Beyond Coal campaign, which wants to shut all of the nation’s coal plants. For many here,coal jobs are all they know. The industry united the area during hard times, too, especially during the dark days after nine men died in a 2007 mining accident some 35 miles down the highway. Virtually everyone around Price knew the men, six of whom remain entombed in the mountainside.

　　But there is quietacknowledgment that Carbon County will have to change — if not now, soon. David Palacios’sfather, Pete, who worked in the mines for 43 years, has seen coal roar and fadehere. Now 86, his eyes grew cloudy as he recalled his first mining job. He was12, and earned $1 a day. “I’m retired, so I’llbe fine. But these young guys?” Pete Palacios said, his voice trailing off.

　　**Passage 2**

　　Maya: Away from Crowds

　　Central America is home to many secret treasures for tourists who like to avoid the crowds, including numerous ancient Maya settlements.

　　The seven countries of Central America - Guatemala, Panama, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica - are full of natural beauty and cultural treasures. Many of the region's nature reserves, ancient Maya settlements and colonial cities have been declared world cultural heritage sites by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

　　There are lots of volcanoes and an exotic animal kingdom to explore, yet few people outside the region know of them. The view into the crater of the Masaya Volcano in Nicaragua is a breathtaking experience, enlivened by the accompanying strong smell of sulphur and the loud screaming of parrots. Yet the car park on the edge of the crater is nearly empty. This is a boon for daring travelers who can enjoy all the beauty without having to share it with hordes of other visitors.

　　El Salvador has a "road of flowers" and Nicaragua has a "road of white villages" connecting villages from the colonial period. Honduras is developing a means of connecting the native American communities in the Atlantic coast from the Garifuna, descendants of the Carribean Indians and Africans, to the Miskito Indians in the jungle.

　　Geological enthusiasts could also follow a volcanic trail through Central America. There are many volcanoes in just a small area, some with perfectly cone-shaped peaks constantly emitting smoke from their craters. Some of them are partially accessible.

　　A bus travels to the edge of the Masaya craters in Nicaragua, an active volcano just 500 meters high. For safety reasons, every traveler should get local information from the local tourism authority before climbing a volcano.

　　The Arenal Volcano in northern Costa Rica terrified local inhabitants and tourists in August 2000 when it spouted hot gas and ash.

　　Individual travelers can easily find travel information. The long distance buses that connect all the countries in the region are very comfortable with air conditioning and TV.

　　And if you travel through the villages in small, local rundowri buses, you will swiftly come into close contact with local inhabitants and their animals. You are .just as likely to have a hen thrust into your lap as a small child.

　　词汇

　　1.secret treasures秘密宝藏

　　2.Guatemala危地马拉

　　3.Panama巴拿马

　　4.Belize伯利兹

　　5.Honduras洪都拉斯

　　6.El Salvador萨尔瓦多

　　7.Nicaragua尼加拉瓜

　　8.Costa Rica哥斯达黎加

　　9.natural beauty自然美景 10. nature reserves自然保护区 11. crater火山口 12. sulphur硫磺 13. boon奖赏 14.hordes比肩接踵的 15. cone-shaped圆锥形的 16. Arenal Volcano阿雷纳尔火山 17. rundown破旧的 18. come into close contact亲密接触 注释

　　1.Maya：玛雅文明，公元前2600年左右发源于犹加敦半岛(Yucatan Peninsula)的美洲印第安人文明，在公元325年到925年间处于鼎盛时期，随后衰落。现在墨西哥、危地马拉和伯利兹等处尚存不少遗址。

　　2. Central America is home to many secret treasures for tourists who like to avoid the crowds: be home to原意为―是……的家园，动物或植物的栖息地或生长地‖，这里可理解为秘密宝藏的―隐藏之处‖。

　　3.world cultural heritage:世界文化遗产。在1972年10月联合国教科文组织在巴黎召开的第16届大会上决定成立―世界遗产委员会‖(World Heritage Committee)，并建立《世界遗产名录》(World Heritage List)，鼓励各国加大对世界遗产的保护力度。自1978年第一批世界遗产得到确认起至2003年，全世界共有754处财产被列入《世界遗产名处录》，其中包括582处世界文化遗产，149处世界自然遗产(World Natural Heritage)和23处混合遗产。期间我国有29处被列入了该名录。

　　4.the United Nations Educational，Scientific and Cultural Organization:联合国教育、科学与文化组织，通常简称为UNESCO(联合国教科文组织)。

　　5. The view into the crater of the Masaya Volcano in Nicaragua is a breathtaking experience, enlivened by the accompanying strong smell of sulphur and the loud screaming of parrots. 本句意为：当你往尼加拉瓜的玛莎雅火山口望进去(the view into...)的时候，你会倒吸一口冷气(breathtaking)，但是当你闻到那股浓烈的硫磺味，听到鹦鹉尖厉的叫声时，你又会回过神来，惊叹( enlivened by)它的壮美。本句有人译为―游览尼加拉瓜的玛莎雅火山是一次惊心动魄的历程。置身其中，你会被从火山口喷发出来的强烈硫磺气味和鹦鹉的尖叫声所震撼。‖这样译法实际上是误解了原文。原文中的两个意义相反的关键词 ―breathtaking‖和―enlivened by‖表明，主句和从句描写了两个动作或状态，一个是朝玛莎雅火山口看了以后有点窒息的恐怖感，后一个动作则是闻到浓烈的硫磺味和听到鹦鹉的尖叫声后为之一惊( enlivened)的感觉。两者不应该割裂开来。另外，experience一词这里还是不译为好。

　　6. Yet the car park on the edge of the crater is nearly empty. This is a boon for daring travelers who can enjoy all the beauty without having to share it with hordes of others visitors. 这两句要和上下文联系起来理解：尽管玛莎雅火山如此美丽，但是敢于驱车靠近火山口的人却很少。所以，它的美景是对那些勇敢的独行者的一种奖赏。

　　7....villages from the colonial period:殖民时期，指哥伦布于1492年发现美洲后至19世纪中叶西班牙殖民者对中美洲的殖民时期。除了伯利兹以外，上述中美洲国家都于19世纪20年代和30年代获得独立。

　　8. Geological enthusiasts could also follow a volcanic trail through Central America.这里volcanic trail意为―连接各座火山的小道‖，而不是―由火山构成的小道‖。

　　9. There are many volcanoes in just a small area, some with perfectly cone-shaped peaks constantly emitting smoke from their craters. Some of them are partially accessible.这里后一句中的some是前句中的some的一部分，意为：在那些终年冒着烟灰的火山中，有些山因为烟灰较为浓烈而难以接近。这里―因烟灰浓烈‖是句子的隐含意义，如不译出，本句与上句的联系就断了，很容易给人一种突兀之感。另外，partially accessible不可译为―只有部分可以接近‖或―不能完全接近‖那种佶屈聱牙的汉语。在理解原文的本意(即：有些火山由于烟灰浓烈而难以接近)的基础上，可以把结果(即：因此人们无法完全看清它们的庐山真面目)表达出来。

　　10.you will swiftly come into close contact with local inhabitants and their animals. You are just as likely to have a hen thrust into your lap as a small child.注意这里just as在意义上连接前面的swiftly和后面的likely，表示两者的相似性。这里后一句可改写为：You are likely to\_ as you swiftly come into close contact with...。

<P>　　<STRONG>Passage 1参考答案</STRONG></P>
<P>　　Section 2： Chinese-English Translation (50 points)</P>
<P>　　天柱县位于贵州省东部，是川渝黔通往两广、江浙的重要门户。素有“黔东第一关”、“中国重晶石之乡”、“贵州高原黄金县”之称。</P>
<P>　　天柱县总面积2201 平方千米，辖16 个乡镇，326 个行政村，总人口41 万余人，以侗，苗族为主的少数民族人口占98.3%，是贵州省少数民族比例最多的县份之一。天柱蕴藏着丰富的自然资源，气候温和，土壤肥沃，是贵州重要粮食生产基地，素有“黔东粮仓”的美誉。当地年产烟叶2.6 万担，是中国烟叶主产区。这里林业资源丰富，森林面积达185 万亩，覆盖率达56%，是贵州十大林业基地之一。重晶石、黄金、煤等矿产资源丰富。</P>
<P>　　天柱乘西部大开发的东风，迅速崛起。全县国民经济稳步发展，综合实力日益增长，人民生活水平不断提高，产业结构调整日益优化，基础设施建设加强，城镇面貌日新月异。“生态环境优美，综合服务优越，人居条件优良，经济充满活力”的新天柱呈现在世人面前。</P>
<P>　　Section 1：英译汉参考译文犹他州东部有一个矿产丰富的小镇，那里的人们祖祖辈辈都以采煤为生。每当回忆起在地下辛苦采煤时的情景，各个家庭总是倍感骄傲。街道两旁的煤炭供应公司一个挨着一个。在通往矿井的蜿蜒小路上方的广告牌上，一个满脸炭灰的矿工凝视着远方，旁边的标语写着“煤炭=工作”。但是最近，小镇的人们心里充满了恐惧。联邦政府新颁布了一套更为严格的污染管理条例，这使得位于小镇附近峡谷之中的一家美国最古老的燃煤电厂频临倒闭。由于能源公司纷纷弃用煤炭，转而使用更清洁、更廉价的天然气，小镇的人们越来越害怕，他们的家园可能很快就不复存在。卡本电厂的几十名工人早就意识到，他们要么提前退休，要么另谋职业。当地的货运和装配人员正准备开发外地的业务。</P>
<P>　　凯尔戴维斯从18岁起，一直在这家发电厂工作。他说：“很多人都在担忧。”</P>
<P>　　戴维斯先生今年56岁，从清洁工一直做到电厂的经营主管。这家电厂的熔炉从1954年开始，一直燃烧至今。</P>
<P>　　他说：“如果可能，我还想再工作五年。毕竟我还很年轻，没到退休年龄。”</P>
<P>　　公共事业公司落基山脉电力公司是这家电厂的经营者，公司已经决定，要达到联邦政府最新规定的水银排放标准，就必须改造这家老化的电厂，而改造费用实在是太贵了，并不可行。电厂计划在2015年4月关闭。大卫艾斯凯尔森是电力公司的发言人。他说：“三年来，我们一直在不断地努力改善，尝试各种合规策略。经过调查，这些策略都不能满足政府的要求。” 近年来，政府的环境保护条例愈加苛刻，人们用电的需求量逐渐下滑，加之公共事业公司打算向天然气转型，美国境内已经有数家燃煤电厂被迫关闭。田纳西河流域管理局是美国最大的公共电力公司。本月，其董事会投票表决，关闭位于阿拉巴马州和肯塔基州的八家燃煤电厂，部分电厂转成天然气电厂。2010年起，150多家燃煤电厂有的已经关闭，有的即将关闭。美国环保局估计，这些针对燃煤电厂制定的更为严格的排放管理条例将节省数十亿美元的健康储蓄金，明显改善空气质量。</P>
<P>　　二氧化碳排放的补充条款推出之前，美国环保局近几周来在全国范围内召开了11场“听证会”。布鲁斯尼尔斯是塞拉俱乐部“超越煤炭”活动的负责人，该行动旨在关闭美国所有的燃煤电厂。他说“燃煤电厂是美国危险性最大的碳污染源，我们已经采取其他能源代替煤炭，比如风力发电和太阳能发电。” 对于这里的许多人来说，采煤对他们再熟悉不过了。煤炭工业在困难时间也能把该地区团结起来，尤其是2007年矿难发生后的黑暗时期。那次矿难发生在距离公路南35英里的矿区，矿难造成九人死亡，普里斯附近每一个人几乎都认识他们，其中六人还埋在山里。</P>
<P>　　尽管如此，人们心里还是默默地承认，卡本县必须改变，现在不变，不久也会变。</P>
<P>　　大卫帕拉西奥斯的父亲名叫皮特，在矿区工作了43年，见证了这里煤炭工业的兴衰。皮特今年86岁，当回忆第一次采煤的情景，他双眼湿润了。那年他才12岁，每天挣1美元。</P>
<P>　　“我退休了，日子会好过一些。可是这样年轻人呢”皮特帕拉西奥斯说，声音低不可闻。</P>
<P>　　<STRONG>Passage 2参考答案</STRONG></P>
<P>　　参考译文</P>
<P>　　远离人群——去玛雅</P>
<P>　　中美洲蕴藏着大量的秘密宝藏，包括众多的古代玛雅遗址，等待着那些喜欢远离人群的旅行者去发现。中美洲的七个国家——危地马拉、巴拿马、伯利兹、洪都拉斯、萨尔瓦多、尼加拉瓜和哥斯达黎加——遍布自然美景和文化宝藏。本地区有许多自然保护区、古玛雅人遗址和殖民时期的城市已经被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产。</P>
<P>　　那里有太多的火山和珍禽异兽有待探寻，可是它们却鲜为外人所知。当你往尼加拉瓜的玛莎雅火山口望进去的时候，你会倒吸一口冷气，但是当你闻到那股浓烈的硫磺味，听到鹦鹉尖厉的叫声时，你又会回过神来，惊叹它的壮美。然而火山口附近的停车场却几乎空无一人。这是给勇敢者的一种奖赏，他们可以尽情独享这一切，而不必同比肩接踵的其它游客分享美景。</P>
<P>　　萨尔瓦多有一条―鲜花之路‖，尼加拉瓜则有一条―白色村庄之路‖，连接殖民时期留下来的各个村庄。洪都拉斯也正开发一条信道，把大西洋沿岸的美洲土著人社区，如加勒比印第安和非洲人的后裔加里福那人社区，和生活在丛林中的墨斯奇陶印第安人社区连接起来。</P>
<P>　　地质爱好者也可以沿着连接各座火山的小道穿越中美洲。中美洲地域不大，但是火山众多。有些火山呈完美的圆锥形，山口终年喷着烟雾。有些火山因烟灰浓烈而难窥全貌。</P>
<P>　　旅游汽车可以到达高度仅500米的尼加拉瓜玛莎雅火山口的边缘。出于安全原因，每个旅游者登山前必须先到当地旅游局了解有关信息。</P>
<P>　　2000年8月，哥斯达黎加北部的阿雷纳尔火山突然喷出滚烫的气体和火山灰，令当地居民和游客猝不及防，魂飞魄散。</P>
<P>　　旅游散客也很容易获取有关旅游资料。配有空调和电视的长途客车连接着本地区的所有国家，是非常舒适的交通工具。</P>
<P>　　要是你搭乘的是破旧的村际小客车，你很快就可以与当地居民和动物亲密接触。随时随地会有一只母鸡像小孩一样撞到你的怀里。</P>