**口译大赛样题**

第一环节：主旨口译

（注：不得记笔记）

| 1 |  请听一段长约 1 分钟的中文讲话，然后在 45 秒内用英文概述其主要信息。

腾讯公司 2015 年推出一款名为“王者荣耀”的竞技类手机游戏，至今注册用户超过 2 亿，每日的活跃用户超过 5000 万。这款游戏的特点在于，简单容易上手，比如，游戏的每一局的时间很短，把从前每局半小时缩短到 10－15 分钟，更容易占用碎片时间。另外，游戏都换上了中国人熟悉的历史人物和场景，包括项羽、李白、妲己、马可波罗等，古今中外名人应有尽有。不过，正是由于这些特点，有人批评说，游戏歪曲了历史事实，其对待古人的态度，只有轻佻，不见敬畏。游戏使历史被毁容，乃至被肢解，不仅古人遭冒犯，今人的历史观也受到破坏。此外，游戏设计之初没有安装防沉迷系统，致使大量未成年人游戏上瘾，对正常的学习生活造成极大的影响。

主旨应涵盖以下内容：

A new mobile game introduced by the company of Tencent has attracted many users.

The game is easy for beginners, as each round is short in duration, and the content includes familiar historical figures and events.

The game is accused of distorting history and exerting negative influences on students.

| 2 |  请听一段长约 1 分钟的英文讲话，然后在 45 秒内用中文概述其主要信息。

As the weather turns hotter, one may feel the urge to consume something cool. There is sound evidence to suggest that eating spicy food can help you cool down. The secret? Sweat. Chili peppers contain a chemical called capsaicin, which triggers the sensation of heat. The “burn” you feel in your mouth from eating spicy food is followed by a warming sensation throughout the rest of your body, causing you to sweat. Sweating is one of the primary methods the human body has to regulate its temperature; specifically, it’s the evaporation of sweat that removes heat from your body. However, this form of cooling off isn’t particularly useful unless your tongue can enjoy the burning feeling created from the heat of the spices. There’s no easy trick to tolerating spicy food other than practice. You can start by only adding small doses of spices to your normal meals. When your taste buds become accustomed to these small measures of seasoning, bring it up a notch. Try adding seeded, chopped chilies to your meals. A great tip to tame the flame of that spicy pain is to accompany spicy food with dairy products.

主旨应涵盖以下内容：

吃辣能解暑。

辣椒中的化学物质引发热感，导致出汗，汗液蒸发使体温下降。

练习吃辣可以锻炼对辣的耐受度。

练习吃辣可从少量开始，逐渐增加份量和辣度；还可以同时吃乳制品缓解辣的刺激。

第八届海峡两岸口译大赛省级赛、区级赛样题

第二环节：会议口译

| 1 |     汉译英

目前有关人工智能的讨论遍地开花，但是鲜少有人能精确阐释其研究内涵。这是因为人工智能在本质上是跨学科项目，对这个话题进行阐释，很难不落入盲人摸象的尴尬怪圈。微软亚洲研究院首席科学家沈向阳认为人工智能的研究方向大体可分为两块：一块是感知，一块是认知。用人来类比的话，感知就是人的视觉、触觉、听觉，记忆以及与外界的沟通方式等，而认知就是人对某个事情和现象的认识，反应、分析、决策、执行。

 接下来 5 到 10 年，互联网技术的大数据以及神经网络深度学习技术会推动机器在感知方面快速发展，超过人类。就拿前段时间的围棋人机大战来讲，人脑是记不住几亿盘棋局的，也没办法存储古往今来所有棋手的棋谱，而机器可以做到。但在认知方面，人类则拥有显而易见的优势。我们看一张图片时，一眼就能分析出具体特征，而机器则很难充分理解其中包含的所有信息。//

| 2 |    英译汉

As the human race embarks from their home planet that we call Earth into the surrounding space of the solar system and then beyond into the vastness of the universe, they will not go alone. The decision to select manned missions for space exploration is followed by the next question to determine the role of machines that will accompany us. Robots can accomplish routine tasks easier, safer and cheaper than humans. For example, the use of robots can expedite the creation of a lunar base or a colony on the planet Mars prior to human arrival. The specifics of what type of robots and the details of their use will be of critical importance to the overall success of the mission. Currently, robots perform better than humans in a number of tasks. Machines can perceive the visual spectrum beyond the range of humans; they require a smaller amount in both size and usage of consumables; they can be built to better tolerate environmental extremes like life-threatening cold weather and radiation; and they are expendable. On the other hand, human beings have critical, major advantages over machines in other areas, including mobility, manipulation skills, critical thinking with respect to plan or system failures, self-repair under broad parameters, to name just a few. Tests indicate that a human scientist operating in space is minimally several orders of magnitude more efficient than employing a rover supported by a remote, Earth-based human team. So, the journey of space exploration and discovery always will and should be a partnership between man and machines. //