

**IoL EDUCATIONAL TRUST**

**INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN  
BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION**

**(IDBC)**

**MODULE 4**

**PART 1**

**INTERPRETING**

**November 2008**

**Time allowed: Approx. 30 minutes**

**(10 minutes preparation and 20 minutes face-to-face interaction)**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- 1. The task consists of consecutive (liaison) interpreting (interpreting after an interlocutor has finished speaking), from both English into Chinese and Chinese into English.*
- 2. The interpreting task lasts 20 minutes and involves two interlocutors.*
- 3. You have ten minutes to study your task brief before you are taken into the examination room.*
- 4. You may consult a dictionary or glossary during the 10 minutes, but may NOT look up words while interpreting the task itself.*
- 5. Only dictionaries in book form may be used during the 10 minute preparation time. Electronic dictionaries must NOT be used.*
- 6. Some sheets may be printed on both sides. Please ensure that you look at both sides of each sheet.*
- 7. You may NOT remove the test paper from the examination room.*

# INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION 2008

## MODULE 4

### SIMPLIFIED CHARACTERS

#### PART 1: CONSECUTIVE LIAISON INTERPRETING

##### CANDIDATE'S TASK BRIEF:

*You have been asked to interpret between a Cantonese/Mandarin-speaking journalist and an English-speaking journalist on the issue of drugs in sport, as preparations for the 2012 Olympic Games in London are under way.*

Participants:

English speaker: Richard Adams of *The Guardian*

Cantonese speaker: Shi Tao of *Ming Pao Daily*

C1 Hello Richard, thanks for agreeing to speak with me today.

你好，理查德，谢谢你今天接受我的访问。

E1 No problem. I understand you wanted to talk about the issue of drugs in sport, particularly in the UK?

C2 Yes, that is right. Given the fact that the 2012 Olympic Games will be held in London, I wanted to get the opinion of a British journalist on how Britain perceives this problem.

是的。2012年奥运会将在伦敦举行，所以我希望透过一位英国记者的观点，来了解英国在这个问题上的立场。

E2 Well, I think that the public generally are sick and tired of cheats. I think that we now have an opportunity second to none to make a stand.

C3 Is that the view of the British alone, or do you think that the rest of the world feels the same way?

你认为这是英国政府的一己之见呢，还是世界各国的一致看法？

E3 People worldwide want to pay their money to see a contest that is a true contest. In the lead up to the Olympics, cheats will be found out and we need to encourage all nations to weed them out and leave them at home.

*continues overleaf*

C4 The International Olympics Committee has made it clear that from now on there will be more testing — significantly more — than at any other times in the Games history. Does that mean that there will be no positive tests?

国际奥委会已经宣布要在以后的赛事中加强 — 大幅度地加强 — 兴奋剂检测程序，达到奥运史上前所未有的规模。这是不是意味着以后不会再出现阳性检测结果了呢？

E4 I'd love to think that none would be found but I'm realistic enough to recognise that human nature is not like that. I simply say that the Olympics will become more effective in dealing with the detection of misuse of drugs in sports.

C5 But I understand that the British government has no plans to make use of drugs by athletes a criminal act. How can that fit in with the International Olympics Committee's aims?

但是，我也明白到英国政府并不打算给服用违禁药物的运动员定罪。这样又如何能与国际奥委会的目标一致呢？

E5 Every nation has the right to choose the approach that works for them. British athletes who have been found to be using drugs could face a lifetime ban from the Olympic Games.

C6 Why do you think athletes do it? Surely they must know that they are risking their career, their livelihood, their professional, and indeed personal, reputation, by becoming involved in such practices. Do the potential penalties not outweigh the rewards?

那么你认为运动员为什么会铤而走险呢？他们肯定知道这样做会损害他们的事业、生计、职业以及个人的声誉。难道要面临可能的惩罚，也无法打消利益对他们的诱惑吗？

E6 I suppose money has a lot to do with it. Making use of modest doses of some drug that will help you to keep at the top level of a sport where a significant number – possibly most – of your team mates and rivals are doing the same, and where the financial prizes are high, may appear inevitable.

C7 Do they not realise what kind of role model they are establishing for the young people who want to become famous like them for their skill in a sport? These days so much of our youth is looking to find role models, people whom they feel they can respect for their achievements.

他们没有意识到这一点吗？对于那些希望像他们一样，能凭借体育技能成为明星的年轻人来说，他们树立了甚么榜样呢？要知道现在的年轻人都在为自己寻找行为模范，就是那些他们能够钦佩，成就斐然的人仕。

E7 Serious sport can provide children with a form of discipline and structure. But they want to see normal athletes with normal abilities, as you say people that they can respect. Could they really respect someone whose achievements are based on artificial enhancements?

C8 Do you see any solution to this problem? What would be your way of combating this issue? You surely have an opinion of your own on this topic?

你觉得有解决这个问题的方案吗？你会怎样处理这个问题呢？我相信你一定有独到的见解。

E8 I think there are effectively only two ways. The first is by legislation. If that fails, then zero tolerance, through never-ending random testing programmes.

C9 But who would fund those testing programmes? Would the British government fund them? Are there sufficient resources for this?

但是谁会资助这些检验计划呢？英国政府吗？它有足够的资源这样做吗？

E9 No, it would have to come from the sports themselves. There is considerable money involved in sports which could perhaps be put to better use than it currently is.

C10 But would that not simply push children who show the slightest sign of sporting ability to be fed the drugs at school, so that by the time they come to take up the sport professionally they do not need to take them any more?

但这会不会适得其反呢？只要孩子显示出一丁点儿的运动天赋时，纵使他们仍然在学校，也容许他们服用药物。这样，在他们长大后，成为职业运动员时，就不用再服药了。

E10 Yes, I can see that that could be a problem. What would be your solution?

C11 What about simply removing all the financial rewards from sports? Make it all about the pride of winning only?

你认为干脆取消物质奖励又如何？就让获胜的自豪感成为最佳的奖品？

E11 In an ideal world, that may work. But one has to be a pragmatist: there are too many people who have invested too much money to let that happen.

C12 And what about the alternative — to just let it happen. To stop looking and stop caring? To shed any sense of personal responsibility or liability?

还有甚么办法 — 索性放任自流好了。不再测试，不再关注了？更或抛开一切个人责任和义务？

E12 That wouldn't work either. That is a nonsensical suggestion. Too many people do care and you wouldn't be able to stop them getting involved.

C13 Thank you Richard for answering all of my questions.

好了，理查德，谢谢你回答我所有的问题。

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