

BI 专项词汇拓展

时政词汇专项提升

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

CONGRESS

congress /'kɒŋɡres/

- 1. n. A large formal meeting or series of meetings where representatives from different groups discuss ideas, make decisions, etc.
- 代表大会
- 2. n. the name of the group of people who are elected to make laws
- 国会，议会

- National People's Congress 全国人民代表大会
- *Congress will vote on the proposals tomorrow.* 国会明天将对提案进行投票表决。

CONVENTION

convention /kən'venʃn/

- n. A large meeting of the members of a profession, a political party
(政党等成员的) 大会, 集会
- n. an official agreement between countries or leaders
(国家或首脑间的) 公约, 协定, 协议

- the Democratic Party Convention 民主党代表大会
- the Geneva convention 日内瓦公约
- the United Nations convention on the rights of the child 联合国儿童权利公约

SUMMIT

summit /'sʌmɪt/

- n. an official meeting or series of meetings between the leaders of two or more governments at which they discuss important matters
- （政府间的）首脑会议；峰会
- *The staff is working frantically on final arrangements for the summit.*

President Biden Invites 40 World Leaders to Leaders Summit on Climate

MARCH 26, 2021 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

CAMPAIGN

- **campaign** /kæm'peɪn/
- n. An organized effort to win an election; a planned group of especially political, business, or military activities that are intended to achieve a particular aim
- 竞选，竞选活动；运动，活动
- *She gave up her job to join her husband's campaign.*
- *The protests were part of their campaign against the proposed building development in the area.*

top Washington Post

The worldwide vaccine campaign is on shaky ground

MUCH OF the world's hope for fending off the coronavirus depends on the vaccine developed by AstraZeneca and the University of Oxford ...

COMMITTEE

- **committee** /kə'mIti/
- n. A group of people who meet to make decisions or plans for a larger group or organization that they represent
- 委员会

- Report on the work of the standing committee of the national people's congress 全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作报告
- a committee member/a member of the committee 委员会的委员

COMMITTEE

- party committee 党委
- standing committee 常务委员会
- central committee 中央委员会
- organizing committee 组织委员会(组委会)
- election committee 竞选委员会
- steering committee 指导委员会
- executive committee 执行委员会(执委会)
- audit committee 审计委员会, 审计小组
- management committee 管理委员会
- board committee 董事委员会

DELEGATE

delegate /'delɪgət, 'delɪgeɪt/

- 1. n. A person who is chosen or elected to represent the views of a group of people and vote and make decisions for them
 - 代表，会议代表
 - *The conference was attended by delegates from 80 countries.*
 - *The Canadian delegate offered no reply.*
- 2. v. To give part of your work, power or authority to sb in a lower position than you
 - 授权，委派，把（工作、权力等）委托（给下级）
 - *Why not delegate more work to your employees?*

IDEOLOGY

ideology /,aɪdi'ɔ:lədʒi/

- n. A set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions
- 意识形态； 思想意识（体系）
- Marxist/capitalist ideology 马克思主义／资本主义思想体系
- ideological differences 意识形态上的差别
- *He attributed the party's lack of success to an overemphasis on ideology and ideas.*

BILL

bill /bɪl/

- n. In government, a bill is a formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on.
- (提交议会讨论的) 议案, 法案
- to introduce/approve/reject a bill 提出/通过/否决一项议案
- the Education Reform Bill 教育改革法案
- *This is the toughest crime bill that Congress has passed in a decade.*

SENATE

- **senate** /'senət/
- n. the smaller and more important of the two parts of the legislature in some countries
- 参议院，上院（美国、澳大利亚、加拿大、法国等国家的两个立法机构之一）
- a member of the Senate 参议员
- *The Senate is expected to pass the bill shortly.*
- *She became the first black woman to be elected to the Senate.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- **House of Representatives**
- n. the largest part of Congress in the US, or of the Parliament in Australia, whose members are elected by the people of the country
- (美国国会或澳大利亚议会等的) 众议院
- *The House of Representatives approved a new budget.*

LEGISLATURE

legislature /'ledʒɪsleɪtʃər/

- n. a group of people who have the power to make and change laws
- 立法机关；立法机构
- *a democratically elected legislature* 民主选举产生的立法机关
- *the national/state legislature* 国家/州立法机构
- *The legislature had its biggest fight over the school health clinics.*

LEGISLATION

legislation /ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃn/

- 1. n. the process of making and passing laws
 - 立法；制订法律
 - *Legislation will be difficult and will take time.*
- 2. n. a law or a set of laws passed by a parliament
 - 法规；法律
 - an important piece of legislation 一条重要的法规
 - *New legislation on the sale of drugs will be introduced next year.*

PARLIAMENT

parliament /'pɑ:rləmənt/

- 1. n. The parliament of some countries is the group of people who make or change its laws and decide what policies the country should follow.
- 议会，国会
- *The Bangladesh Parliament today approved the policy, but it has not yet become law.*
- 2. n. the parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the House of Commons and the House of Lords
- 英国议会（包括下议院和上议院）
- 3. n. a particular period of time during which a parliament is operating, between either holidays or elections
- 一届议会的任期; (两次大选之间的) 一届议会
- We are now into the second half of the parliament.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONGRESS VS. PARLIAMENT

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONGRESS VS. PARLIAMENT

- The Houses of Parliament is the meeting place of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. They get together to discuss important issues and to make new laws. Laws are the rules that everyone has to follow.
- In the US, Congress does the job. Like Parliament, Congress is split into two parts – the House of Representatives and the Senate. It's based at the United States Capitol – a big building with a huge dome, right at the top of Capitol Hill in Washington DC.
- Both Houses are directly elected by the American people. They decide who gets a seat. Each state has two members of the Senate, who are called Senators, and at least one member of the House of Representatives, who are called Representatives. The number of Representatives a state has depends on how many people live there. The more people that are living there, the more Representatives they'll have.
- In the UK, the House of Commons is also directly elected. People vote for the person they like the best or who they think will do the best job.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONGRESS VS. PARLIAMENT

- Whilst the US is split into states, the UK is divided into lots of areas called constituencies. Each constituency has its own Member of Parliament – or MP – who looks after the interests of the people who live there.
- But things are a little bit different in the House of Lords... who gets a seat here is decided by the Government. They're allowed to promote people to the House of Lords if they think their experience and expertise will be useful.
- This is a quite unique system. It probably wouldn't be designed this way nowadays but it's been like that for hundreds of years. The people in the House of Lords are called Peers and are given the title Lord or Baroness, depending on if they're a boy or a girl.
- Representatives are elected to serve for two years, while senators are elected for six years. The elections happen at different times so there's not a complete change all at once.
- Members of Parliament are elected to serve for five years. Voting happens at the same time so there's a whole new House of Commons after each election. But in the House of Lords, once you become a Peer, you're a Peer for life. Although some choose to hand back their title if they feel they've not got enough time to do the job or they're getting too old.

CABINET

cabinet /'kæbɪnət/

- n. A small group of the most important people in government, who advise the President or Prime Minister and make important decisions
- 内阁
- The President is completing the selection of his new Cabinet.
- The announcement came after a three-hour cabinet meeting.

NOMINATION

nomination /,nɑ:mɪ'neɪʃn/

- n. the act of suggesting or choosing sb as a candidate in an election, or for a job or an award; the fact of being suggested for this
- 提名；推荐；任命；指派
- *He won the nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency.*
- *He has had nine Oscar nominations.*

ELECTION

election /ɪˈleɪʃn/

- n. the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, especially a political position, by voting
- 选举
- *During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet.*
- *Local government elections will take place in May.*

BALLOT

ballot /'bælət/

1. n. A system of voting, especially secret. To vote by ballot.

- 投票选举；投票表决
- *The chairperson is chosen by secret ballot. (无记名投票)*
- 2. n. the piece of paper on which sb marks who they are voting for, also as **ballot paper**
- 选票
- *What percentage of eligible voters cast their ballots?*

BIPARTISAN

bipartisan /,baɪ'pɑːrtɪzən/

- adj. Involving two political parties.
- 两党的；涉及两党的
- *I thought that was a just fabulous program, and that generated very broad bipartisan support.*
- *Energy bills have in the past garnered bipartisan support, and this one also needs to.*

DEMOCRACY

democracy /dɪ'mɑːkrəsi/

- 1. n. a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives
- 民主政体；民主制度
- 2. n. a country in which the people choose their government by voting for it.
- 民主国家

- parliamentary democracy 议会民主
- the principles of democracy 民主原则
- *The spread of democracy in Eastern Europe appears to have had negative as well as positive consequences.*

REPUBLIC

- **republic** / rɪˈpʌblɪk /
- n. a country without a king or queen, usually governed by elected representatives of the people and a president
- 共和国；共和政体
- *the People's Republic of China* 中华人民共和国
- *This tiny republic depends on the export of tobacco.*

MONARCHY

- **monarchy** /'mɒnərki/
- n. a country that has a king or queen; the system of having a king or queen
- 君主政体；君主国

- *plans to abolish the monarchy*
- *There are several constitutional monarchies(君主立宪国) in Europe.*

GRASS ROOTS

grass roots

- ordinary people in society or in an organization, rather than the leaders or people who make decisions
- 基层民众；平民百姓；草根
- the grass roots of the party 党的基层成员
- *We need support at grass-roots level.*

MINISTER

minister /'mɪnɪstər/

- The head of the government in a parliamentary political system.
- (英国及其他许多国家的) 部长, 大臣
- Prime Minister 首相
- the Minister of Education 教育部长
- *When the government came to power, he was named minister of culture.*

REGIME

regime /reɪ'ʒi:m/

- n. a particular government, or a system or method of government
- 政权，政体；社会制度
- *a Communist regime* 共产主义政权
- *a fascist/totalitarian/military regime* 法西斯/极权主义/军事政权
- *The regime finally collapsed after 25 years of misrule.*

COMMUNIST

communist /'kɑ:mjənɪst/

- n. a person who believes in or supports *communism*.
- 共产主义者
- a Communist country/government/leader 共产主义的国家／政府／领袖

communism /'kɑ:mjunɪzəm/

- n. the system of government by a ruling Communist Party
- 共产主义； 共产主义制度
- *Marx was the progenitor(创始人,先驱) of communism.*

CAPITALIST

capitalist /'kæpɪtəlɪst/

- n. someone who supports capitalism; someone who has a large amount of money invested (= given hoping to get more back) in a business
- 资本主义者；资本家
- *Lenin had hoped to even have a working relationship with the capitalists.*

capitalism /'kæpɪtəlɪzəm/

- n. the system of government by a ruling capitalist Party
- 资本主义
- *Free market capitalism hasn't freed us.*

DICTATORSHIP

dictatorship /,dɪk'teɪtərʃɪp/

- n. a country ruled by a dictator, or the condition of being so ruled
- 专政；独裁权；独裁国家
- *The transition from a dictatorship to a multi-party democracy is proving to be difficult.*

dictator /,dɪk'teɪtər/

- n. a leader who has complete power in a country and has not been elected by the people
- 独裁者
- *The dictator refuses to relax his grip on power.*

ACTIVIST

activist /'æktɪvɪst/

- n. A person who believes strongly in political or social change and takes part in activities such as public protests to try to make this happen
- 积极分子；活动家
- *an animal rights activist* 动物权益保护者
- *John Lennon was an English singer, songwriter, musician and peace activist who achieved worldwide fame as the founder, co-lead vocalist, and rhythm guitarist of the Beatles.*

Climate activists staged a protest on Saturday in downtown Portland, demanding that the city accelerate its efforts to reach net-zero carbon emissions.

PROTEST

protest /prə'test; 'prɒtɛst /

- n. the expression of strong disagreement with or opposition to sth; a statement or an action that shows this
- 抗议; 反对
- *a protest march* 抗议游行
- v. to say or do sth to show that you disagree with or disapprove of sth, especially publicly
- 反对; 抗议
- *Students took to the streets to protest against the decision.*

E The Economist

As the pandemic rages on, so do protests about it

MORE THAN 20,000 people took to the streets of the central German city of Kassel on March 20th to protest against lockdown restrictions, ...



BUREAUCRACY

bureaucracy /bjʊˈrɑːkrəsi/

- n. a system for controlling or managing a country, company, or organization that is operated by a large number of officials employed to follow rules carefully
- 官僚体制；官僚作风
- unnecessary/excessive bureaucracy 不必要的官僚式繁文缛节
- *These regulations have no benefit except to support a large government bureaucracy.*

DIPLOMAT

diplomat /'dɪpləmət/

- n. an official whose job is to represent one country in another, and who usually works in an embassy
- 外交官
- a Spanish/British diplomat
- He started his official career as a diplomat.

EMBASSY

embassy /'embəsi/

- n. the group of people who represent their country in a foreign country
- n. the building that these people work in
- 大使及其随员; 大使馆

- *Protesters staged an anti-war demonstration in front of the US embassy.*
- Rebel soldiers overran the embassy last night.

AMBASSADOR

ambassador /æm' bæsədər/

- n. an official who lives in a foreign country as the senior representative there of his or her own country
- 大使；使节
- the British Ambassador to Italy/in Rome 英国驻意大利/罗马大使
- a former ambassador to the UN 前任驻联合国大使
- *The UK's ambassador in Moscow has refused to comment.*

REFORM

reform /rɪ'fɔ:rm/

- v. to improve a system, an organization, a law, etc. by making changes to it
- 改革；改进；改良
- proposals to reform the social security system 改革社会保障体制的建议
- *The law needs to be reformed.*

时政类翻译必备词汇

涵盖四六级和考研翻译类常见词汇和表达



1. 一个中国原则 the One-China principle
2. 与时俱进 keep pace with the times
3. 综合国力 overall national strength
4. 共同愿望 common desire
5. “走出去” (战略) going global
6. 不结盟 non-alignment
7. 单边主义 unilateralism
8. 多边政策 multilateralism
9. 人口老龄化 aging of population
10. 人口出生率 birth rate

- 11.“两个一百年”目标 two centenary goals
- 12.推进全面从严治党 push forward the comprehensive and strict governance of the Party
- 13.党和国家的根本利益 the fundamental interests of the Party and state
- 14.全面小康社会 all-round moderately prosperous society
- 15.社会主义现代化国家 modern socialist country
- 16.全国各族人民的根本利益 the fundamental interests of the people of all ethnic groups in China
- 17.执政地位 the ruling status
- 18.社会主义核心价值观 socialist core values
- 19.维护社会和谐稳定 safeguard social harmony and stability
- 20.不断开创中国特色社会主义事业新局面
continuously open up new prospects for socialism with Chinese characteristics

21.人与自然和谐共生 harmony between humankind and nature

22.美丽中国建设 Beautiful China Initiative

23.资源节约型、环境友好型社会 resource-conserving, environmentally friendly society

24.国家生态文明试验区 national ecological conservation pilot zone

25.重点生态功能区 important ecological area (IEA)

26.绿色低碳循环发展产业体系

industrial system geared toward green, low-carbon, and circular development

27.循环发展引领计划 initiative to guide the shift toward circular development

28.全民节能行动计划 Nation of Energy Savers Initiative

29.计划生育基本国策 basic state policy of family planning

30.为政之道，民生为本

That government is best which gives prime place to the wellbeing of the people.

31.区域协同发展 coordinated development between regions

32.城乡发展一体化 urban-rural integration

33.物质文明和精神文明协调发展

ensure that cultural-ethical and material development progress together

34.协同创新 collaborative innovation

35.全面建成小康社会决胜阶段

the decisive stage in finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects

36.坚持人民主体地位 uphold the principal position of the people

37.创新发展 innovative development

38.创新是引领发展的第一动力 innovation is the primary engine of development.

39.协调发展 coordinated development

40.协调是持续健康发展的内在要求

Coordination is an integral aspect of sustained and healthy development.