

附件 3

中国新闻奖网络新闻专题参评作品代表作网址

作品标题	“壮丽 70 年·奋斗新时代”新中国成立 70 周年英文融 媒专题	
作品网址	http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/70yearson_video/index.html	
代表作一	标题	The journey of RMB 人民币穿越 70 年
	网址	https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201909/17/WS5d800f40a310cf3e3556bc5d.html
代表作二	标题	Exclusive video: A bowl of shrimp noodles 微电影《一碗鲜虾面》：同吃中国面 同爱新中国
	网址	https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201909/30/WS5d915be3a310cf3e3556e462.html
代表作三	标题	The journey of Peking Opera 动画：小花旦看世界
	网址	https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201910/02/WS5d8dce13a310cf3e3556deed.html

此表可从中国记协网 www.zgjx.cn 下载仅限网络专题项目填写。

代表作品 1

The journey of RMB

人民币穿越 70 年

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201909/17/WS5d800f40a310cf3e3556bc5d.html>

页面文字及译文：

Money is not everything, but money matters.

The story of the renminbi (RMB), China's currency, carries the memory of generations of Chinese.

Watch this vivid animation to share a journey with RMB, witnessing the rapid economic development of China and the huge improvement in Chinese people's standard of living in the past 70 years.

70 年来，不管变成何种模样，它都是中国人的最爱。承载了新中国几代人的记忆，在与它共同走过的日子里，中国人的日子一天天变好，也更有底气买买买了。

点击观看三维动画《人民币穿越 70 年》，了解人民币见证的新中国沧桑巨变。

视频文字稿（中英文对照）：

Money is not everything, but money matters.

都说钱不是万能的，但没有钱也万万不能

Here we're going to talk about the renminbi, China's currency.

今天，我们就来说说钱中的人民币

Do you know about RMB?

你真的了解人民币吗

Did you know there was once a 50,000 yuan bill 70 years ago?

你知道 70 年前的中国人曾手握面额 5 万元的大钞吗

It was the largest denomination among the first set of RMB bills.

它是第一套人民币中面额最大的人民币

In the earliest days of the People's Republic of China, however,

但在新中国成立之初

it was equivalent to just five yuan today.

它仅相当于现在的 5 元钱

Today if someone gives you a three yuan note, you' ve been cheated.

现在，如果有人给你一张 3 元面额的人民币，你肯定会觉得他是个骗子

But the second set of RMB issued in 1955 included a genuine three yuan note.

但在 1955 年起正式发行的第二套人民币中，它真实地存在过

The third set of RMB released on April 5, 1962, circulated the longest of all sets for over 38 years.

1962 年 4 月 5 日诞生的第三套人民币，在现有的 5 套人民币中流通时间最长，超过了 38 年

In 1978 China' s per-capita annual consumption expenditure was 151 yuan

1978 年全国居民人均年消费支出为 151 元

and the average Engel coefficient of urban and rural residents exceeded 60 percent

城镇及农村居民恩格尔系数平均值超过了 60%

just above the poverty line.

属贫穷级别

Since reform and opening-up launched in 1978, China' s economy

has developed remarkably.

1978 年，中国迎来了改革开放，经济自此飞速发展

Per-capita annual consumption expenditure in 2018 was 19,853 yuan,

2018 年全国居民人均年消费支出为 19853 元，

19.2 times higher than 1978,

比 1978 年实际增长 19.2 倍

and the Engel coefficient was 28.4 percent, down 35.5 percentage points.

全国居民恩格尔系数为 28.4%，降低 35.5 个百分点

From 1985 to 2018, private car ownership in China increased from 284,900 to around 206 million, a 700-fold jump.

从 1985 年到 2018 年 中国私人汽车拥有量从 28.49 万辆增至近 2.06 亿量，足足 700 倍

The fourth set of RMB arrived on April 27, 1987.

1987 年 4 月 27 日，第四套人民币发行

One side of the notes features Chinese landmarks like mountains and rivers.

主币背面图景取材于中国的名山大川

Over the years, using RMB notes to pick holiday destinations has become trendy.

跟着人民币去旅行成了一种潮流

Urban workers' average annual wages in 1990 exceeded 2,000 yuan, 1990 年，城镇单位就业人员年平均工资突破 2 千元

surpassing 10,000 yuan in 2001 and 80,000 yuan in 2018.

2001 年突破 1 万元，到 2018 年突破 8 万元

Consumer goods are no longer so expensive.

许多消费品的价格也不再吓人

Installing a landline could cost someone's annual salary in 1999, but in 2018 it cost nearly nothing.

1999 年装一部固定电话，大约需要一个人一年的工资，2018 年成本几乎为零

A 29-inch color TV in 2000 cost about four months of an average worker's salary.

2000 年买一台 29 英寸彩电需要一个人约 4 个月的工资

A 55-inch, full-screen color TV in 2018 cost almost the same as in 2000,

2018 年买一台 55 寸全面屏彩电的价格与 2000 年的 29 寸彩电相差无几

but only half a month's salary.

却只需要一个人半个月的工资

Today we use the fifth set of RMB, issued on Oct 1, 1999.

今天，我们正在使用的是 1999 年 10 月 1 日发行的第五套人民币

With mobile payments and e-commerce increasingly popular,

随着移动支付、电子商务的普及

people are gradually adapting to cashless lives.

人们渐渐适应了无现金生活

The RMB is now accepted by many countries as a payment and settlement currency, with more Chinese visitors traveling abroad.

越来越多的中国旅行者走出国门，人民币作为支付和结算货币已被许多国家所接受

The RMB was formally included in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights currency basket - an important milestone in the

currency' s internationalization - on Oct 1, 2016.

2016年10月1日 人民币正式纳入国际货币基金组织特别提款权 SDR 货币篮子，这是人民币国际化的重要里程碑

Over the past 70 years, the RMB has created memories and become an important national business card for China.

穿越 70 年时空，人民币承载了几代人的记忆，已经成为一张重要的国家名片

Money talks. The RMB story continues.

人民币的故事说不完，大家都爱人民币

代表作品 2

Exclusive video: A bowl of shrimp noodles

微电影《一碗鲜虾面》：同吃中国面 同爱新中国

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201909/30/WS5d915be3a310cf3e3556e462.html>

页面文字及译文：

This is the story of two brothers who finally broke the ice after being separated for 30 years.

The shrimp noodles in the video are not only the signature dish of the elder brother — who runs a noodle restaurant in Hangzhou — but also a bridge that bonds the two together. The twists and turns of their relationship have mirrored the enormous change the country has gone through during a timespan of over 30 years.

Watch our exclusive video, a special production dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

这部创意微视频讲述了一对兄弟在分别 30 年后不断成长、冰释前嫌的故事。

片中的鲜虾面，不但是在杭州开面馆的哥哥推出的招牌菜，也是联系兄弟情的一个纽带。过去 30 多年间，兄弟俩的关系经历了曲折变化，

但也见证了整个国家的沧桑巨变。

欢迎点击视频，观看我们献礼新中国成立 70 周年的原创微电影。

视频文字稿（中英文对照）：

在杭州，我们经营着一家老面馆，他，就是我的老爸，他一辈子唯一的坏毛病，就是爱吹牛，杭州话叫吹三儿

We run a noodle restaurant in Hangzhou.

This is my dad. But he has one bad habit -- bragging.

你这老头子，晚上吃饱，又在这吹三儿了

Fine fine, you are bragging again.

你不信？

You don' t believe me?

你先尝尝试试看嘛

Try it

绝对是中国第一

It' s the best in China

哎呀，爸，别修了。等我明天拿到巷口去修去

Dad, don' t try to fix it. I' ll take it to the repairman tomorrow

我是电气专家，还用找人修？这都小意思

I' m an expert in electric appliances. This is a piece of cake to me

爱吹牛的毛病让老爸总是出糗，也因此让他唯一的弟弟出国后不愿再回来见他，直到有一天。。。”

Bragging has brought dad many problems, and it is because of this that his only brother refused to see him after coming back from abroad. It was not until one day...

进来的这个老人就是我的叔叔，老爸唯一的弟弟，却有三十多年没和老爸见过面了。

This elderly man is my uncle, the only brother of my dad. They had not seen each other for more than 30 years.

叔叔一直住在国外没有回来，至于什么原因，老爸从来没说过。

My uncle had lived overseas for all these years and not come back. Dad hadn't told us why.

那个年代每个人的命运有时候是个选择题，只有两个选项，离开还是留下。

People of that era faced two choices: leave or stay.

那是老爸吹的最委屈的一次牛，直到叔叔去了国外，也没能上学，只能留在家里帮厨。

It was the saddest instance of Dad's boasting. After uncle went abroad, my dad couldn't go to school and instead stayed at home

to help with the restaurant.

叔叔的优越感让父亲积压多年的委屈终于爆发，那次吵架之后兄弟两人便很少联系。

The sense of superiority from uncle ignited Dad's pent-up grievances over the years. A quarrel broke out between them, and since then they rarely contacted each other.

二十几年过去了，日子在变，味道也在变。那一天，兄弟两人那些年没有说的，终于说了出来。

More than 20 years have passed. Things have changed. That day, the two brothers finally spoke out what they hadn't said all these years.

那些年没有实现的梦想，正在慢慢实现！

The unfulfilled dream is now becoming a reality.

代表作品 3

The journey of Peking Opera

动画：小花旦看世界

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201910/02/WS5d8dce13a310cf3e3556deed.html>

页面文字及译文：

The development of Peking opera epitomizes the evolution of traditional Chinese art forms.

Based on periods of Chinese history and Chinese literature, Peking opera can give an immersive education in Chinese culture.

Over the past seven decades, the art form has evolved from entertainment for Chinese people to a cultural ambassador that has introduced the country's traditions to a global audience.

Retrace Peking opera's journey over the past seven decades with performer Hua Dan and her partner Wu Sheng.

京剧是我国传统文化的精粹之一。从最开始的戏园子看戏、黑白连环画书上看戏，再到现在的网络现场直播享受视听盛宴，京剧以它独特的魅力，走向一个个更大更新的舞台。

在过去的 70 年中，京剧从广受欢迎的民间艺术形式逐渐走出国门，走

向世界，把中国传统文化传播到了世界各地。

这期间，京剧都见证了哪些变化，经历了哪些故事？点击视频，了解京剧演员花旦和她的搭档武生背后的故事吧！

视频文字稿（中英文对照）：

小花旦看世界配音

I' m a Peking Opera performer who has been active onstage many years.

我是一名京剧演员，从事京剧表演多年。

As time went by,

后来，

our audience grew from those sitting in the theater into a larger crowd of people.

不仅戏园子里的观众，越来越多的人可以看到我们的表演。

Our stage also changed, expanding from beyond the theaters to black-and-white TV.

我们的舞台不仅是戏园，也有黑白电视机。

“I am in black and white?”

"Ooh, the movements are much more lifelike and natural."

“为什么我是黑白的？”【注：花旦说的】

“啧啧，这动作、这神情，和在现场看一样！”【注：观众说的】

Then more and more TV sets found their way into the homes of Chinese people. So did we.

后来，越来越多的电视机走进了中国人的家庭。我们也一样。

We reclaimed our brilliant hues back at the end of the 1980s with the advent of color TV.

20 世纪 80 年代末，随着彩色电视的普及，我们终于有颜色了！

After that, blockbuster TV series, movies and singing shows appeared as the entertainment industry boomed.

在那之后，文化娱乐业迅速蓬勃发展。各种电视剧、电影大片、唱歌秀，层出不穷。

Meanwhile, our popularity dwindled just as quickly.

人们的选择多了，看我们演出的人越来越少了…

"Audiences don' t like us anymore. Our performances no longer have any meaning," 【注：这个是武生说的】

"观众不喜欢我们了，我们没有继续演下去的意义了…

I didn't know how to console him but to keep on performing. Our performances might not be the instant internet sensation. But they had been telling the story of the people.

我不知道如何安慰他，只想坚持表演下去。我们的表演可能不是红极

一时的流行大片，但它有中国文化的独特魅力。

We never stopped honing every aspect of our work throughout the next decade.

接下来的十年，我们不曾停歇，不停地精进每一个表情、每一个动作。

Slowly, more people found us and started watching our performances on the internet. Social media apps provided a growing list of new venues.

慢慢地，越来越多的人通过互联网看到了我们，爱上了我们的表演。在各种社交媒体上，我们也有了一众粉丝。

Another exciting change happened with audiences. They began hailing from all walks of life as well as different continents. Some even wanted to join us onstage. So we held performances and workshops in different parts of the world.

In the future, we would like to bring the wonder of Peking Opera to more people around the world!

现在，我们的观众来自各行各业、各个地域。有些人甚至想和我们一起学习表演。因此，我们在世界各地举办了多场演出和交流会。

越来越多的人爱上京剧，爱上中国文化。

未来，我们会带着京剧艺术，走上更多、更大的舞台。