



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

独家授权

英语口语综合应用能力

3级

教材配套训练

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主编 徐 钟

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

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（修订版）

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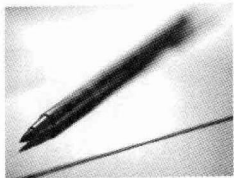
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前 言

《英语口译综合能力(3级)》教材配套辅导是根据《翻译专业资格(水平)考试暂行规定》的精神,依照《全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语口译三级考试大纲(试行)》的要求,配合《英语口译综合能力(3级)》指定教材而编写的。

本书编写的宗旨是通过强化训练,帮助学员更加熟悉与口译综合能力(3级)题材有关的内容和翻译资格考试题型,以提高应试能力。

全书共16个单元,每个单元紧扣口译综合能力(3级)的主题,由两套与考试类型基本一致的练习组成,即20个判断题、20个填空题、15个篇章理解题及150词左右的听力综述。书后另附有两套考试模拟试题。

本书由上海大学徐钟主编,由肖福寿、乐金马、黄文伟、阚怀未、蔡石兴、周婕、朱海宁等人参与编写。



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Unit 1 What Makes A Good Language Learner?

Section A

Part I

A. Listen to the following passage and then decide whether the statements below are true or false. After hearing a short passage, blacken the circle of "True" if you think the statement is true, or blacken the circle of "False" if it is false. There are ten statements in this part of the test, with one point each. You will hear the passage only once.

1. To speak English all the time is one of my normal and acceptable answers to the question how one can improve one's English.
 True.
 False.
2. Listening and speaking nationwide is good to the learning of a language.
 True.
 False.
3. To relax and have fun with the language is evenly important.
 True.
 False.
4. Eventually obsessive study will damage your present and future social life as well as your health.
 True.
 False.
5. Obsessive study will in the long run sharpen your mind instead of dull it.
 True.
 False.
6. A student at Hubei University was left alone from her own class to get involved in leisure activities.
 True.
 False.
7. She became unable to stop thinking about her books just before the examination.
 True.
 False.

8. Problems of translation or composition are exercises where there are so straightforward answers that can be learnt by heart.
- True.
- False.
9. Grippled by anxiety, she failed to pass the exam.
- True.
- False.
10. Finally she passed the exam without a hitch.
- True.
- False.

B. Listen to the following short statements and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each statement. There are ten questions in this part of the test, one point for each question. You will hear both the statement and the question only once.

1. Which of the following is true about the language a child learns?
- a. It is genetically inherited.
- b. It is acquired in a language environment.
- c. It is acquired from parental genes.
- d. It is learned by practice.
2. What has happened to second language learning in recent years?
- a. A shift from concern with the teacher to an interest in the method.
- b. A shift from concern with the textbook to an interest in the learner.
- c. A shift from concern with the acquisition process to an interest in the learner.
- d. A shift from concern with the learner to an interest in the teacher.
3. What does the speaker think of an error in learning a foreign language?
- a. It hinders a student's progress.
- b. It may be a clue to the active learning progress being made by a student.
- c. It can help a student to learn how to communicate in the new language.
- d. It has to be corrected whenever it occurs.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about motivation to learn the language?
- a. Motivation is a result of success.
- b. Motivation is a cause of success.
- c. Motivation is more of a cause of success than of a result of success.
- d. Motivation is more of a result of success than a cause of success.
5. What can be said about languages in terms of grammar and vocabulary?
- a. All languages have basic grammatical and lexical features.
- b. Many languages do not have quite basic grammatical or lexical features.
- c. Fewer languages have very complicated grammatical or lexical features.
- d. Many languages have very complicated grammatical or lexical features.

6. What is the relationship between gesture and language?
 - a. In all cultures, the gesture constitutes a vocabulary all its own.
 - b. Language cannot perform its functions without the gesture.
 - c. The gesture helps language to perform its functions.
 - d. Gesture is part of the vocabulary.
7. Which of the following is true according to the speaker?
 - a. Only native speakers can communicate effectively.
 - b. Sometimes Americans cannot communicate effectively when they are in Britain.
 - c. English is so complicated that Americans may have some trouble communicating with the British when they first arrive in Britain.
 - d. The British cannot communicate effectively when they first arrive in the U. S. .
8. What will happen in the course of the week?
 - a. Some of the language and reading skills will be reinforced with all kinds of materials.
 - b. Some reading skills will be reinforced in all kinds of contexts.
 - c. Almost all language and reading skills will be reinforced with a number of materials.
 - d. Some of the language skills will be reinforced only in context.
9. Why does the teacher intervene during the short passage readings?
 - a. The teacher intervenes in order to facilitate the short passage reading.
 - b. The teacher intervenes in order to keep the discussion going.
 - c. The teacher intervenes because the expertise is needed in reading.
 - d. The teacher intervenes because the discussion is needed in reading.
10. What are the students taught to do throughout the semester?
 - a. To change their strategies according to their goals for the reading selection.
 - b. To change their goals for the reading.
 - c. To shift hours for the reading.
 - d. To move their car into a different gear when they want to get to a different destination.

Part II

Listen to the following passages and then choose the best answers to each question. You may need to scribble a few notes in order to answer the questions. There are three passages in this part, each with five questions. And each question carries two points. You will hear the passages only once.

Passage One

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Jack?
 - a. He had no potential for learning English.
 - b. He was rather shy and somewhat conservative.
 - c. He preferred tasks which used his head.

- d. He did not give up easily in the face of difficulties.
2. How did Jack feel about the classroom?
a. Bored. b. Serious. c. Enjoyable. d. Good.
3. What did Jack think about his weak areas?
a. They were too difficult to overcome. b. They should be dealt with seriously.
c. They could be overcome easily. d. They were relatively insignificant.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about the person Jack was willing to talk with?
a. One whom he knew well. b. One who had a shy personality.
c. One who understood his level. d. One who could keep the conversation simple.
5. What was the one advantage Jack had?
a. He had ever been to America. b. He had learnt another foreign language.
c. He had had a high level of English. d. His English had been an uphill struggle.

Passage Two

6. Which of the following is true about today's assessment frameworks?
a. They aim to assess the students' knowledge and use of the language.
b. They mainly look at what students know about the language.
c. Their sole purpose is to find out what students can do with the language.
d. They assess whether students have learnt what they've been taught.
7. What is the goal of language learning?
a. To develop language awareness. b. To use the language in real life.
c. To pass required proficiency tests. d. To improve students' overall performance.
8. How does proficiency differ from achievement?
a. It is confined to what the teacher teaches in the classroom.
b. It is concerned about learning new vocabulary and structures.
c. It has nothing to do with language acquisition.
d. It may go beyond what is taught in class.
9. Which of the following is NOT true about what learners at the beginning ESL listening and speaking level can do?
a. Understanding frequently used words in context.
b. Communicating basic survival needs without outside help.
c. Understanding everyday conversations conducted at normal speed.
d. Participating effectively in everyday face-to-face communication.
10. Which of the following is true about classroom assessments?
a. They refer to oral or written reports and communication tasks.
b. They fail to show learners have mastered curricular content.
c. They may show what the learner can do in real life.
d. They are unlikely to meet the current requirements.

Passage Three

11. What is the objective of learner training?
 - a. To show someone that something is possible.
 - b. To demonstrate the process of learning.
 - c. To bring about effective learning.
 - d. To discover that something is possible.
12. Which of the following is NOT true about how young people can prepare for their future adult lives?
 - a. Learning all the knowledge and skills at school.
 - b. Understanding themselves.
 - c. Learning how to think and learn.
 - d. Recognizing the environment and its workings.
13. What does the speaker think about good language learners?
 - a. They use different learning strategies.
 - b. They use exactly the same learning strategies.
 - c. They seldom use any learning strategies.
 - d. They have no personal preferences in language learning.
14. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about effective language learners?
 - a. They know what other students' learning objectives are.
 - b. They know what to learn and how to learn.
 - c. They can select and implement appropriate learning strategies.
 - d. They monitor the effectiveness of their learning.
15. What do we know about autonomous learners?
 - a. They are unlike effective learners.
 - b. They engage actively in the learning process.
 - c. They imitate what effective learners do.
 - d. He seldom cares about the learning process.

Part III

Parts of the following text are missing. While listening to the recording, complete the passage by filling in each blank space with an appropriate word or words. There are 20 blanks, each carrying one point. You will hear the passage only once.

You'll really learn how to speak the language when you " _____ (1) ", they said as I set off for life in Paris. But I soon _____ (2) that not every Parisian love story takes place _____ (3). The man to go with the city of my dreams was the French-blooded, American-schooled, tricontinental son of a _____ (4) engineer. He preferred English, and his placeless _____ (5) was concocted from the shards of his oddly assembled _____ (6): part

Beatles, part MovieFone, part Crocodile Dundee. I fell in love in English. If our tragic story were _____ (7) at a theater near you, it wouldn't need many subtitles. He broke into French only out of _____ (8), exasperation or embarrassment. I insulted him in _____ (9), hoping it would sting more deeply. But French wasn't our language of _____ (10): we said our first _____ (11) in English, and it was in English that we said adieu. But it was a borrowed English, not my _____ (12). For all the ardent nationalists battling American cultural and capitalist incursions, a _____ (13) of Europeans is living and working across the 15 _____ (14) of the European Union, using the Internet, speaking "_____ (15)" to their children the way the Russian aristocracy used to speak French — _____ (16) whose lives take place, at least some of the time, _____ (17). An American abroad can feel like a prisoner in a _____ (18), with familiar words disfigured by foreign accents and _____ (19) and half-felt cultural references. The Paris version of Disneyland. A universe in which one is often unsure of what is _____ (20) or what is being heard.

»» Part IV

Listen to the following passage. Write a short English summary of 150 words of what you have heard. This part of the test carries 30 points. You will hear the passage only once.

Section B

»» Part I

A. Listen to the following passage and then decide whether the statements below are true or false. After hearing a short passage, blacken the circle of "True" if you think the statement is true, or blacken the circle of "False" if it is false. There are ten statements in this part of the test, with one point each. You will hear the passage only once.

1. Mature students are better at learning languages than young children.
 - True.
 - False.
2. Despite their facility with languages, children do have to do grammar drills.
 - True.
 - False.

3. The language immersion approach takes advantage of a basic fact of human development.
 - True.
 - False.
4. In immersion programs, a second language is the language of instruction for all subjects.
 - True.
 - False.
5. Language immersion can start as early as kindergarten.
 - True.
 - False.
6. Language immersion programs are only available in large cities.
 - True.
 - False.
7. Bilingual colleges expect students to be fluent in two languages.
 - True.
 - False.
8. The benefit of being fluent in a second language is not limited to job hunting.
 - True.
 - False.
9. Most students resent being in language immersion programs.
 - True.
 - False.
10. The Canadian French immersion program has been going on for at least one entire generation.
 - True.
 - False.

B. Listen to the following short statements and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each statement. There are ten questions in this part of the test, one point for each question. You will hear both the statement and the question only once.

1. What do we need to do in order to understand the meaning of a text?
 - a. To understand some words.
 - b. To understand as many words as possible.
 - c. To understand all the words in the text.
 - d. To understand the context.
2. Which of the following is true according to the speaker?
 - a. In some languages, probably the different dialect speakers do not understand each other.
 - b. In some languages, the written forms of the dialects may be mutually incomprehensible.
 - c. In some languages, the speakers understand both of each other's dialects and the written form.
 - d. In some languages, those who understand each other's oral language may not understand their written form.

3. How do multilingual language learners often think?
 - a. They often think in a language that they have consciously chosen.
 - b. They often think in different languages.
 - c. They often think in a given language that they have not consciously chosen.
 - d. They often think in their most familiar language.
4. What does the speaker mean?
 - a. Business English incorporates ESP.
 - b. Business English is not much researched.
 - c. ESP is Business English.
 - d. Business English is less researched than ESP.
5. What will probably happen to the world's languages in a century?
 - a. 6, 000 languages may be extinct.
 - b. About 3, 000 languages in the world may be extinct.
 - c. Less than one-half of the world's languages may be extinct.
 - d. More than half the world's languages may be extinct.
6. Why is it remarkable that children are good at finding word boundaries?
 - a. Because word boundaries do not physically exist.
 - b. Because word boundaries physically exist.
 - c. Because word boundaries are invincible.
 - d. Because word boundaries are not easy to identify.
7. What does the speaker mean?
 - a. Though complicated, English does not have a long history.
 - b. We can only talk about the more important parts of the history of English.
 - c. We cannot always hit the point when we talk about the history of English.
 - d. Though it has a long history, English is not complicated.
8. Where do most of the English words come from?
 - a. Latin.
 - b. Latin and French.
 - c. French.
 - d. Latin, Greek and French.
9. Why do people learn English as a foreign language?
 - a. They learn it for communication with foreigners.
 - b. They learn it for communication for international business.
 - c. They learn it in order to speak it in international affairs.
 - d. They learn it in order to know more about foreigners.
10. What does acquisition refer to?
 - a. Conscious development of the target language.
 - b. Unconscious development of the target language.
 - c. Using the language for real communication.
 - d. Conscious development of the target language for real communication.

Part II

Listen to the following passages and then choose the best answers to each question. You may need to scribble a few notes in order to answer the questions. There are three passages in this part, each with five questions. And each question carries two points. You will hear the passages only once.

Passage One

1. Which of the following is NOT true about independent learners?
 - a. They will undoubtedly end up good language learners.
 - b. They set their own direction in the process of their learning.
 - c. They are aware of their own learning styles.
 - d. They take responsibility for their own learning.
2. What do ESL children in the U. S. often need in order to be fully literate in both languages?
 - a. Mostly extensive first language development.
 - b. Mostly second language skill-building.
 - c. Extensive first language skill-building and second language development.
 - d. Lots of training in their first language and second language.
3. What attitude do many language learners adopt towards their learning?
 - a. Passive.
 - b. Self-responsible.
 - c. Unclear.
 - d. Active.
4. What do studies in Hong Kong and Japan indicate?
 - a. Just teaching new strategies to students is of no use.
 - b. Few students have great responsibility for their own learning.
 - c. Independent learning helps students make better use of resources.
 - d. Students favor teaching resources more than teachers themselves.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about technology's role in fostering independent learning?
 - a. Technology has a part to play in enhancing language learning.
 - b. Technology provides a lot of resources for independent learners.
 - c. Technology can offer a complete curriculum for language learning.
 - d. Technology can bring about different learning styles.

Passage Two

6. Which of the following is NOT true about linguistic needs for effective language learning?
 - a. Having an opportunity for practice.
 - b. Having a lot of language data.
 - c. Providing rules for classroom training.
 - d. Providing sequencing instruction.
7. What do good language learners have to know on the metacognitive level?
 - a. Their attitudes to learning.
 - b. The way they assess their own progress.

- c. The way they set their own learning goals.
 - d. The path through which they learn the material.
8. Which of the following is NOT a psychological factor in language learning?
- a. Motivation for the learning task.
 - b. A sense of community with their fellow students.
 - c. Engagement with the material.
 - d. Validating one's self.
9. What kind of learners does Focus on Grammar work well with?
- a. Deductive learners only.
 - b. Inductive learners only.
 - c. Both deductive and inductive learners.
 - d. Neither deductive nor inductive learners.
10. Which of the following is NOT true about what learners can create with the tools that technology provides?
- a. Funny and flexible language games.
 - b. Online communities of interest.
 - c. Newsletters and web pages.
 - d. Multimedia presentations.

Passage Three

11. Which of the following is NOT true about people who pick up the language naturally?
- a. They never worry about the language forms used.
 - b. They learn the language the way we learned our mother tongue as children.
 - c. They immerse themselves in the culture of the target language.
 - d. They lay great emphasis on the meanings of words.
12. Which of the following is true about students who go abroad to learn a language?
- a. They pick up the language quickly and effortlessly.
 - b. They just play together and learn the language.
 - c. They spend a lot of time chatting with the locals.
 - d. They dislike attending any lectures at school.
13. What is probably the most common way to learn a language?
- a. Going abroad to learn the language.
 - b. Reading books or magazines.
 - c. Attending classes at school.
 - d. Watching movies and plays.
14. Which of the following may NOT make the learning both rapid and very satisfying?
- a. Having a well-qualified teacher.
 - b. Having highly motivated students.
 - c. Having a comfortable classroom.
 - d. Having a good selection of learning materials.
15. Which of the following is NOT true about the modern-technology approach to language learning?
- a. It requires a lot of multimedia materials for learning the language.
 - b. The learner using this approach should be a top student.

- c. It relies on videos, CD ROMs, books and cassettes.
- d. It is well suited to self-disciplined and highly motivated students.

Part III

Parts of the following text are missing. While listening to the recording, complete the passage by filling in each blank space with an appropriate word or words. There are 20 blanks, each carrying one point. You will hear the passage only once.

“We are learning English so we can _____ (1) the world and the world can understand us,” said Lee Kuan Yew, the _____ (2) of Singapore. “It is therefore important to speak and write _____ (3).” Mr. Lee said standard English also serves as a neutral common _____ (4) in the multilingual nation. “Unfortunately, if the less educated half of our people _____ (5) learning to speak only Singlish, they will suffer _____ (6).” There has never been a time like this when the world was so small, _____ (7) so rapid and the need for a common language so _____ (8). English is the language of the Internet, of movies and music, of _____ (9) controllers and captains at sea. It is essential to international business, the means of communication between _____ (10), Germany and Egypt. In this regard, Singapore’s attempt at _____ (11) is admirable, but probably doomed, said Mr. Smith, who is _____ (12) of the International Association for World Englishes and edits the _____ (13) World Englishes. It is the nature of widely spoken languages to fragment into _____ (14), then into new languages, as Latin did into _____ (15) and others. Unless the growing interconnection of the world _____ (16) the pattern, this could be the future of English, Mr. Smith said. As they _____ (17), the world’s various Englishes reflect the needs, _____ (18) and linguistic roots of their home ground. “I need Singlish to express a Singaporean feeling,” said Catherine Lim, a _____ (19) novelist. How better to promote the _____ (20) being offered in Singapore’s new campaign than with this advice, in Singlish, from another taxi driver, Loh Peng Hong.

Part IV

Listen to the following passage. Write a short English summary of 150 words of what you have heard. This part of the test carries 30 points. You will hear the passage only once.

Unit 2 School and Education

Section A

Part I

A. Listen to the following passage and then decide whether the statements below are true or false. After hearing a short passage, blacken the circle of "True" if you think the statement is true, or blacken the circle of "False" if it is false. There are ten statements in this part of the test, with one point each. You will hear the passage only once.

1. What I've learned as a teacher is that there is no limit to what learners can achieve through teaching.
 True.
 False.
2. There's a limit to what learners can accomplish through learning.
 True.
 False.
3. True learning comes from within the learner himself only.
 True.
 False.
4. What a teacher should do is organize situations in which learners can learn.
 True.
 False.
5. Many Chinese students start learning English in their secondary-school.
 True.
 False.
6. Although Chinese students have been taught English for six to nine years, yet many of them can not put together a proper sentence in English.
 True.
 False.
7. Some Chinese students studied English but they did not learn it.
 True.
 False.