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英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试

英语中级口译

A Listening Course
for Intermediate Learners of Interpretation

听力教程

主编◎江 萍

16 单元模拟精编

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前 言

《英语中级口译听力教程》(含 MP3 光盘)是根据《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试大纲》的要求,参照英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试的题型而编写的。目的是为准备考取该项资格证书的考生提供合适的听力辅导练习,也供希望提高英语听力水平的自学者使用。

随着中国改革开放的继续深入和上海世博会的成功举办,中国与国外的交往越来越频繁,提高英语听力能力势必成为人们提高英语交际能力的重要部分。英语听力是一个复杂、积极、多层次的思维过程,是诸多语言技能的综合运用,涉及语音、语调、词汇、句型、句法乃至语言层面以外的知识。本书根据考试大纲的规定和要求,通过定点听写、听力理解和听译等考试题型帮助接受培训的学员、考生或英语自学者充分了解并熟悉中级口译听力测试的结构、题型和考查范围,使他们通过反复操练提高综合技能,顺利通过中级口译听力部分的考试。

本书在编写过程中广泛选用英语国家政治、经济、文化、贸易、教育、科技等方面的题材,而且还特别选用我国的改革开放等内容,有较强的时代感和实用性。除了内容广泛新颖外,本书还特别注意选材由浅入深、循序渐进,使接受培训的学员、考生和英语自学者能逐步提高,趋至完善。

编者在本书编写过程中曾参阅国内外有关资料,由于篇幅有限,在此不一一列出。

囿于编者的水平,书中欠妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2012年2月

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Unit 1

Part A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage only once.

I. Exercises

Watch a baby between _____ (1) months old, and you will observe the _____ (2) of geometry being learned. _____ (3) the baby has mastered the idea that space is three-dimensional, it _____ (4) and begins grasping various _____ (5). It is then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, that the concepts of sets and _____ (6). So far, so good. But now an ominous development _____ (7). The nerve fibers in the brain insulate themselves in _____ (8) that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it _____ (9), and it is then brought into direct communication _____ (10). From this point on, it is usually downhill all _____ (11) for mathematics, because the child now becomes _____ (12) all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community into which it _____ (13) as to have been born. Nature, having done very well for the child _____ (14), having permitted it the luxury of thinking for itself for _____ (15), now leaves it to the conventions and _____ (16). But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always keep some _____ (17) of the early peaceful days, _____ (18) changes it may experience later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent _____ (19) is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to _____ (20).

II. Words and Notes

-dimensional: (构形成形容词) having the stated number of dimensions 有……面的,……度空间的

ominous: *a.* suggesting that sth. bad is going to happen in the future 不祥的;不吉利的

insulate: *v.* to cover (sth.) so as to prevent the passing of unseen forces such as electricity, heat or sound 使隔绝;使绝缘

expose (to): *v.* to uncover; leave unprotected 使暴露[例] As a photographer in the war, she was exposed to many dangers.

convention: *n.* generally accepted social behavior 习俗

Part B Listening Comprehension

Section A Statements

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 20 statements. These statements will be spoken only once. When you hear a statement, read the four choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.*

I. Exercises

1. (A) The blue car is not worth buying.
(B) The red car is expensive.
(C) Both cars are expensive.
(D) The red car is cheaper than the blue one.
2. (A) The deans' offices are located just over the lecture hall.
(B) The dean is addressing a lecture.
(C) The offices are on the same floor as the theater.
(D) The officers are in the lecture hall.
3. (A) The young man's hands were red.
(B) The young man was caught on the spot.
(C) The young man was trying to set the horse free.
(D) The young man sent his friends to the house.
4. (A) I don't know what to do with my free time.
(B) I can't remember what I did yesterday afternoon.
(C) I didn't use my time effectively.
(D) I have to find something all the time.
5. (A) Frank and Mary will stay in the library until two o'clock.
(B) Mary can't go to the library until two o'clock.
(C) Frank can't go to the library until two o'clock, but Mary can.
(D) Frank and Mary can both go to the library by two o'clock.
6. (A) Sarah cried because she couldn't find her seat.
(B) Only one of Sarah's keys worked.
(C) Sarah couldn't open the door.
(D) All of Sarah's keys worked.
7. (A) John will arrive punctually. (B) John will arrive at 9:15.
(C) John is not going to work. (D) John will be 5 minutes late for work.
8. (A) It is an attractive house.
(B) Red color made the house more attractive.
(C) It is an ugly house in every way.
(D) Red color spoiled the house's outward appearance.
9. (A) Mary thanked Bob for taking the picture.

- (B) The school sent pictures to all of the teachers.
(C) The envelope contained two letters and a picture.
(D) Bob opened the envelope containing the letter and picture.
10. (A) I always plan my work in advance.
(B) I think it will be easy to write a thesis.
(C) I'm going to relax after all that hard work.
(D) It's my turn to take the final exam.
11. (A) Carl spends a lot of money. (B) Carl loves nature.
(C) Carl goes out very often. (D) Carl is very friendly.
12. (A) The living room can seat several people.
(B) You'll have to bring another chair in here.
(C) You should change the chair since it doesn't match the room.
(D) We're going out together to buy a new chair.
13. (A) I dropped a needle in the car.
(B) A car doesn't seem necessary.
(C) There's a good reason to get a car.
(D) The car is too far away for me to see.
14. (A) Elizabeth works at home half the time.
(B) Elizabeth felt terrific when she got home.
(C) Elizabeth usually has to take work home.
(D) Elizabeth took half as long to get home.
15. (A) Jerry dislikes the clothes he has.
(B) Jerry doesn't like doing his laundry.
(C) Jerry hates to take showers.
(D) Jerry's clothes don't need ironing.
16. (A) George wanted to participate in the dog training.
(B) George wanted to train the dogs by himself.
(C) George wanted to get someone to train the dogs.
(D) George wanted to guide the dogs with his hands.
17. (A) I plan to return from this trip very quickly.
(B) Please help me look for my red package.
(C) Please give my suitcase back to me if you have it.
(D) I'm not well prepared for this trip yet.
18. (A) I am curious why Jackson hasn't been consulted.
(B) I think Jackson should have a talk with his advisor.
(C) I'm interested in his advisor's projections.
(D) I wonder if Jackson has finished with his research.
19. (A) The green light is better. (B) The pink light is more pleasant.
(C) The pink lamp is better for me. (D) I must have a green lamp.
20. (A) She wanted an office in her department.

- (B) She advised her students to choose their programs.
- (C) She set up a new program in her office.
- (D) She called a meeting to talk about the department programs.

II. Words and Notes

dean: *n.* a senior official at a college or university (学院或大学的)院长,系主任

be caught red-handed: to be caught doing sth. wrong (做坏事)被当场抓获

take sth. off: to have a particular amount of time away from work 休假

outgoing: *a.* friendly and sociable 外向的;爱交际的

do the laundry: to wash clothes 洗衣服

have a hand in sth. : to help make sth. happen 参与某事

what sb. does with sth. : used for asking how sb. uses sth. 某人怎样利用某物

Section B Conversations

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 2 conversations. Listen carefully, because you will hear the conversations and questions only once. When you hear a question, read the four choices and choose the best answer to that question.*

I. Exercises

Buying a Second-hand Car

1. (A) 1 year old. (B) 3 years old.
(C) 5 years old. (D) 7 years old.
2. (A) 55,000 miles. (B) 65,000 miles.
(C) 75,000 miles. (D) 85,000 miles.
3. (A) It has several scratches in it.
(B) It is missing the door handle.
(C) It has been re-painted with slightly different colour.
(D) It will not open properly.
4. (A) Faulty oil pump. (B) A malfunctioning gage.
(C) A worn-out break drum. (D) A broken-down air-conditioner.
5. (A) \$ 15,475. (B) \$ 15,575.
(C) \$ 15,800. (D) \$ 15,700.

How to Cook Manicotti

6. (A) The cheese. (B) The noodle.
(C) The basil. (D) The sauce.
7. (A) Parmesan Cheese. (B) Salt.
(C) Stuffing. (D) Tomato sauce.
8. (A) red tomato sauce (B) ricotta cheese
(C) parsley (D) mozzarella cheese

9. (A) Once a week. (B) Once a month.
(C) Twice a week. (D) Several times a month.
10. (A) Fill it with cheeses, basil and stuffing.
(B) Put red tomato sauce over the top of it.
(C) Add a lot of salt or parmesan cheese.
(D) Cook it in the oven for 35 minutes.

II . Words and Notes

mileage: *n.* the distance traveled, measured in miles 汽车已行驶的英里数

rough: *a.* harsh to the ear 文中指发动机的声音很刺耳

extended warranty: prolonged guarantee 延长的保质期

defect: *n.* flaws, mistakes, faults 缺点,毛病,过失

upholstery: *n.* a covering often used on furniture or car seats 车内座位套

brake drum: 汽车的刹车鼓

exhaust system: 汽车的排气装置(排气管:exhaust pipe)

trim: *n.* material used to decorate cars, especially along the edges 汽车外部的镶边装饰

molding (moulding): *n.* a decorative strip around the top edge of a wall, on a door etc 用作装饰的嵌条

manicotti: *n.* 番茄沙司焗通心粉(一种用肉末或乳清干酪填塞的意大利通心粉,常趁热和着番茄沙司一起吃)

taco: *n.* 墨西哥煎玉米卷

ricotta cheese: 意大利乳清干酪(一种松软的意大利奶酪)

mozzarella cheese: 白干酪(一种味淡、色白且有弹性的意大利奶酪,常融化后放在比萨饼上)

parmesan cheese: 意大利干奶酪(一种坚硬的干酪,通常磨碎作装饰用)

basil: *n.* 罗勒(西餐中一种用于烹调的草本植物,味重,常和西红柿一起烹调)

shove: *v.* to push in a rough or careless way 猛推,快速地推,重重地推

Section C Passages

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 2 passages. Listen carefully, because you will hear the passages and questions only once. When you hear a question, read the four choices and choose the best answer to that question.*

I . Exercises

Sandwich

1. (A) Different people prefer different sandwiches.
(B) The sandwich is very popular among Americans.
(C) The sandwich has some funny and interesting names.
(D) Americans frequently talk about the sandwich.
2. (A) New Orleans. (B) New York.
(C) Philadelphia. (D) All of the above.

3. (A) Factory workers. (B) Gold miners.
(C) School teachers. (D) Restaurant cooks.
4. (A) The sandwich is a gift from the New World to the Old World.
(B) The sandwich is a gift from the Old World to the New World.
(C) The sandwich is a compromise between the Old World and the New World.
(D) The sandwich is mainly popular among Italian immigrants in America.
5. (A) Nutritious. (B) Delicious.
(C) Portable. (D) Free from disease germs.

A Lecture

6. (A) Reading magazine articles. (B) Reviewing book reports.
(C) Writing research papers. (D) Selecting information sources.
7. (A) Gathering irrelevant sources. (B) Stealing another person's ideas.
(C) Sharing notes with someone else. (D) Handing in assignments late.
8. (A) Research assistants. (B) Magazine publishers.
(C) Unscrupulous authors. (D) Inexperienced students.
9. (A) In the student's own words. (B) In direct quotations.
(C) In short phrases. (D) In shorthand.
10. (A) It should be assimilated thoroughly.
(B) It should be enclosed in quotation marks.
(C) It should be paraphrased by the author.
(D) It should be authorized by the source.

II. Words and Notes

concoction: *n.* mixture 混合物

track down: to find sth. after a long search 追踪到; 追查到

frown on: to not approve of sth. 对……表示不悦; 不赞成

staple: *n.* the main food that one eats regularly 主食

plagiarism: *n.* the process of taking another person's work, ideas, and using them as if they were one's own 剽窃; 抄袭

assimilate: *v.* to take in an idea and make it part of one's knowledge 吸收; 吸取

paraphrase: *v.* to express what someone else has said or written using different words, especially in order to make it shorter or clearer 解释; 改述

Part C Listening and Translation

Section A Sentence Translation

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences only once. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese and write your*

version in the corresponding space given below.

I . Exercises

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II . Words and Notes

trend: *n.* a general direction or course of development; tendency 倾向;趋向;潮流

wind (up): *v.* to tighten the working parts by turning 旋紧;上发条

mainspring: *n.* the chief spring in a watch 主发条

focus on: to bring or come into (a) focus 使聚焦;集中于[例]I must try to focus my mind on work.

account for: (指数量等) 占

Section B Passage Translation

Directions: In this part, you will hear 2 passages. You will hear the passages only once.

After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space given below.

I . Exercises

1. _____

2. _____

II . Words and Notes

lie in: 在于

worthwhile: *a.* worth doing; worth the trouble taken 值得花时间(或精力)的

serve long sentences: 长期服刑

by means of: 通过……方法或手段

undergraduate: *n.* a university or college student who is studying for their first degree 本科生

Unit 2

Part A Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this part, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage only once.*

I. Exercises

Some people argue that the pressures on _____ (1) and sportswomen kill the essence of sport — the pursuit of _____ (2). Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they _____ (3) but they still enjoy playing. The individual representing his country cannot _____ (4) enjoying himself; he has to think only about _____ (5). He is responsible for _____ (6) hopes, dreams and reputation.

A good example is the football _____ (7). Football is the world's most important sport. It is _____ (8) now that the United States is _____ (9) taking it up. Winning the World Cup is perhaps _____ (10) international sporting success. Mention "Argentina" to someone and _____ (11) are that he'll think of football. _____ (12), winning the World Cup "put Argentina on the map".

Sports fans and supporters _____ (13) about the World Cup. People in England felt that _____ (14) important after they won in 1966. Last year thousands of Scots _____ (15), and even their houses, and spent all their money _____ (16), where the finals were played.

So, am _____ (17) that international competition kills the _____ (18)? Certainly not! Do the Argentinians really believe that because eleven of their men _____ (19) skillful at football, their nation is in every way _____ (20) all others? Not really. But it's nice to know that you won and that in one way at least your country is best.

II. Words and Notes

essence: *n.* the central or most important quality of a thing 本质, 实质

pursuit: *n.* the act of pursuing sb. or sth. 追赶, 追求

take up: to begin to do; to interest oneself in 从事某事; 对……有兴趣

Argentina: *n.* 阿根廷(拉丁美洲)

in a sense: in one way of speaking; partly 在某种意义上 [例] You are right in a sense, but you don't know all the facts.

irrational: *a.* not based on clear thought or reason; against reasonable behaviour 不合理的, 荒谬的

Part B Listening Comprehension

Section A Statements

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 20 statements. These statements will be spoken only once. When you hear a statement, read the four choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.*

I. Exercises

- (A) Susan taught others about the computer.
(B) Susan learned a lot by using a computer.
(C) Susan taught herself how to use the computer.
(D) Susan had to use the computer with others' help.
- (A) The phone rang just before she fell asleep.
(B) She woke up when the phone rang.
(C) She was asleep when the phone call came.
(D) She didn't hear the phone in her sleep.
- (A) My marks are just what I had expected.
(B) I didn't think my marks would be this good.
(C) I had thought my marks would be much higher.
(D) I was hoping for higher grades.
- (A) Mary drove to work twice that day.
(B) Mary took a longer time to do her work.
(C) Mary took her lunch with her to work.
(D) Mary usually drives to work in much less time.
- (A) I have never expected to convince them.
(B) I just can't accept this reasoning.
(C) Haven't I ever heard this explanation?
(D) Have I explained this to your satisfaction?
- (A) The suitcase is not heavy.
(B) The suitcase weighs fifteen pounds.
(C) You will need to pay extra for the suitcase.
(D) You will not need to pay extra.
- (A) Joe came to town by bus. (B) Joe did not come to my house by cab.
(C) Joe came to my house by bus. (D) Joe came to town by taxi.
- (A) The gym was scheduled to open on Tuesday.
(B) The gym is open today.

- (C) The gym will open tomorrow.
(D) The gym should be open on Saturday.
9. (A) We wanted to have a snack instead of lunch.
(B) We bought some food.
(C) We had some snack food before lunch.
(D) We decided to eat lunch early.
10. (A) My father doesn't like fishing on a hot summer day.
(B) Although my father likes fishing, he doesn't want to do it on a hot summer day.
(C) Fishing is my father's favorite enjoyment on a hot summer day.
(D) My father loves to eat fish in summer.
11. (A) James takes biology but not math.
(B) James has lower grades in math than in biology.
(C) Biology classes are held opposite the math classes.
(D) James takes four math classes in high school.
12. (A) I called him yesterday although it was very late.
(B) I didn't call him yesterday although I came home very late.
(C) I called him yesterday although I came home very late.
(D) I didn't call him yesterday because it was too late.
13. (A) I brought a camera just like that one.
(B) I bought the wrong type of camera.
(C) That camera ought to take very sharp photographs.
(D) A camera is precisely what we need now.
14. (A) David was shopping. (B) David was cooking.
(C) David was putting the food away. (D) David was preparing the dishes.
15. (A) No one in the terrible accident saw the seven-year-old boy.
(B) No one at all saw the seven-year-old boy's terrible accident.
(C) The seven-year-old boy saw no one in the accident.
(D) Only the seven-year-old boy witnessed the terrible accident.
16. (A) They got the last two seats.
(B) They reserved two seats.
(C) They got the best seats.
(D) They got the first two seats in the last row.
17. (A) The cafeteria will not be serving meals today.
(B) The cafeteria will be open for just one meal during the holidays.
(C) The cafeteria always prepares delicious holiday food.
(D) The cafeteria will be closed for breakfast only.
18. (A) He should have phoned to tell us about the exam.
(B) I wish he would put off the exam.
(C) There will be an exam if he phones us.
(D) He should have examined the post.

19. (A) The plane landed at 5:30.
 (B) The plane landed as scheduled.
 (C) The landing was delayed for half an hour.
 (D) The plane didn't land until 6:30.
20. (A) I don't have time for the noon report.
 (B) The noon report has been finished.
 (C) The report most likely will be ready tomorrow.
 (D) I'm worried about finishing the report.

II. Words and Notes

on one's own: without any help 独立地; 靠自己的力量

be about to do sth.: to do sth. very soon 即将做某事

unconvincing: *a.* not capable of persuading you that sth. is true or right 难以令人信服的;
 没有说服力的

cab: *n.* a taxi 出租车

cafeteria: *n.* a restaurant where you take the food to a table yourself 自助食堂; 自助餐厅

ahead of schedule: before the time that was planned 提前

Section B Conversations

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 2 conversations. Listen carefully, because you will hear the conversations and questions only once. When you hear a question, read the four choices and choose the best answer to that question.*

I. Exercises

Canadian Politics

1. (A) 10; 3. (B) 11; 2. (C) 13; 3. (D) 10; 2.
2. (A) Land size. (B) Population.
 (C) Location. (D) Language.
3. (A) They are located in remote areas in Canada.
 (B) It is very cold there and it is not very comfortable to live there.
 (C) The population of each territory is quite small.
 (D) They usually have the most seats in Federal Parliament.
4. (A) The party in power. (B) The people by vote.
 (C) The provincial government. (D) The national cabinet.
5. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5.

Reading Strategy

6. (A) A few hundred. (B) Nearly one thousand.
 (C) A few thousand. (D) A few million.
7. (A) In the morning. (B) At night.