

- 历年真题与解题思路相结合
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- 实战高分与真才实学相辉映

Interpretation

中/高级口译口试 备考精要

汪海涛 邱政政 主编
邱政政 CathyZhu 编著



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前 言

2006年,中高级口译考试在上海和华东地区持续升温,口译考点遍布大江南北,包括了上海、南京、苏州、杭州、武汉、南昌、宁波、青岛、烟台、深圳等城市。众多的口译爱好者、大学生、即将踏入职场的人士都在苦练译力,踊跃备考,这一年考场上甚至出现了为数不少的中学生。三月和九月两次考试的报考人数将近九万,在中高级口译发展的十年中前所未有的,大有问鼎国内考试规模之势。目前上海每年高考人数也只有十一万余人,而考研人群不足三万。

中高级口译考试集中外考试形式之精华,全面考查外语听说读写译的综合能力,特别在听说和翻译方面考到了极至,听力除了传统听力理解选择题目外,还增加了听写填空、听译的高难项目。口语在第二阶段考查,由两名考官直接针对话题向考生发问,充分检测考生的听力、语音、口语的流畅性和表达灵活度。而翻译则从听译、笔译、口译三个角度全面考查,从句子听译到段落翻译,从英译汉到汉译英,从新闻、经济、科技、城市到古文,无所不包。考试贯彻了口译对知识面和词汇量的无限要求,大纲中不规定内容和词汇量范围,使得考生在复习中除了五本教材外,还要接触广博的知识,熟读国外最新报刊,了解当今时事变化,开展持续的能力训练,从根本上提高了英语实力和应用能力。专家们普遍认为,中高级口译考试通过率低,而含金量高。根据对每次考试信度和效度的研究,发现题目总体难度稳定,中级口译的通过率在25%,而高级口译则只有6%到10%。如此之低的通过率,保证了颁发证书的严格性和严肃性。考生参与考试,目的是获取证书,因为证书是未来走向职场的通行证,在外企云集、竞争激烈的上海职场,中高级口译证书达到了惊人的认可度。证书本身已经说明了持有者经过了艰苦的训练并且练就了高级英语综合能力。而参与复习训练,未能获得证书也不等于失败,因为在整个学习过程中考生已经大幅度提高了自己的外语水平,远远超过了四六级考试要求的程度,也能使自己的综合素质更上一层楼。从这个意义上讲,口译考试是当之无愧的素质教育测试模式,教给学生的是实实在在的技能 and 职场生存手段。

当然,目前考生在笔试阶段下了大量的工夫,而往往忽视口试的难度,导致在第二阶段考试马失前蹄。其实,真功夫的较量在第二阶段更加激烈。口语和口译测试连续进行,不少考生见到考场上两名考官和一台录音机,出现了腿脚酸软、口齿结巴的窘况,这正是平时缺乏练习的结果。英语中的谚语 "Practice makes perfect!" 确实是颠扑不破的真理,没有练习就无法塑造真正的能力。考生习惯于阅读和做题,却不知如何训练,于是找了不少诸如 "缺乏环境、没有外教" 之类的借口。其实,口译训练的场景无处不在。教室里,可以根据老师的讲课进行听译训练,同时大量练习速记;宿舍或办公室里,可以进行 "偷听" 训练,默默把听到的每一句话译成英语;走在街头,可以观察一切事物,思考对应的英文表达;看电视或者影片,也可以通过字幕在练习快速口译,英汉互译。怎么能说没有训练的机会呢? 机会无处不在,只需有心者 seize the opportunity!

上海新东方学校于 2003 年开始投入口译考试的培训和研究,三年以来,在强大的教学团队努力下,已经发展成为华东规模最大的中高级口译训练基地。同时,我们集合口译教研组最强的师资,对口译考试的方方面面展开了深入研究,于 2004 年在全国推出了《中级口译笔试备考精要》、《高级口译笔试备考精要》和《中高级口译考试词汇必备》系列丛书。在原书即将改版的同时,我们又隆重推出《中高级口译口试备考精要》这本书,满足广大考生的需求,让考生们在征途艰险的考试第二阶段能有一个必备的训练资料库和过级指南针。我们希望这本书的推出,能够真正填补我国图书市场在中高级口译口试方面的空缺,给各位口译爱好者带来帮助,让更多的考生能够征服口译挑战,笑傲口试考场。感谢上海新东方口译教研组所有专家的支持和参与,感谢项目负责人邱政政老师的策划指导,也感谢新东方大愚编辑老师们的热情帮助。

上海新东方校长 汪海涛

2006 年 6 月

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第一章 口试简介

“上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书”的培训与考试项目是中共上海市委组织部、上海市人事局、上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会等政府部门共同设立的上海市紧缺人才培训工程项目之一，旨在训练和提高学生英汉/汉英双向口译的能力。通过该项目的培训和考试，为国家机关、企事业、公司和涉外单位造就一批能胜任涉外工作中政治、经贸、文化等方面口译任务的翻译人才，并为同声传译打好基础。

由于该项目定位准、质量高，赢得了较高的社会信任度，受到了广大考生的追捧和外资企业人员的青睐，特别是口译人员和有志从事口译工作的在校大学生，都把中高级口译岗位资格证书当作“职场通行证”。本项目从开始到现在的十年中，发展迅猛。

凡获得“上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书”者均具有良好的英语口语水平和基本口译技能，可以从事一般的生活翻译、陪同翻译、涉外导游以及外事接待、外贸业务洽谈等工作。凡获得“上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书”者可以担任各类涉外项目谈判、高层会晤以及国际研讨会的翻译，并为深入学习同声传译打好了基础。

口译考试分为两个阶段：笔试和口试。考生顺利通过第一阶段的笔试后才有资格参加第二阶段，也就是口试阶段的考试。对于初次参加考试的考生，以下是口试的一些小常识：

第二阶段的考试一般安排在笔试结束一个半月之后。

第二阶段的考试又由两个部分组成：口语考试和口译考试。两部分考试时间每人约为15~20分钟。

考试形式为面试。口试考试正式开始之前，考生需在候考室候考，考生可利用这段时间复习口译教程，也可以小憩片刻，等待老师叫号。叫到号的考生拿到口试话题后，有大约5分钟的准备时间。

进入考场后，首先进行的是口语考试。这部分考试要求考生就刚给的话题用英语进行3~5分钟的阐述，考生可以根据所给提示自由发挥。

口译考试要求考生听四篇短文的录音，其中前两篇是英译汉，后两篇是汉译英。“中口”每篇分4段，共16段；“高口”每篇分2段，共8段。每段分别评分。“中口”每篇短文的长度为120~140个词，每段30~35个词，听完一句话后约有20~30秒的间隙供口译。“高口”每篇短文的长度为120~140个词，每段60~75个词，听完一句话后约有30~40秒的时间翻译。

口译的特征是“快”，口译的标准是“准”和“顺”。口译考试时，考生一定要在限定的

时间内完成翻译,同时表达要通顺,但关键是信息的准确性。

口译考试考查的是考生的综合能力,即反应能力、听力理解力、中英文表达能力、速记能力、短时记忆力和灵活处理的能力。可见,口译考查的是“技能”,而技能的获得要靠日积月累的努力,希望考生把功夫花在平时,打好基础,以取得好成绩。

第二章 备考口语

第一节 基本功

尽管口语考试不是很难,但口语好是口译的第一步,没有流利的口语,何谈口译过关!如果口头表达不流利、词汇匮乏或语法错误多,口译也不会很好。

练好口语不是一朝一夕的功夫,其关键就是多说。如果有机会和英语国家的人经常交流是最好不过的,这样的交流有极大的好处:第一,便于模仿他们的语音语调;第二,通过交流,可以学到课本中学不到的文化背景知识;第三,由于交流是相互的,在说英语之前,必须得听懂对方在讲什么,因此,这样的沟通还能提高自己的听力,锻炼自己的反应能力。

如果没有机会常和老外练习口语,不妨多听磁带,多看原版电影,这主要是为了培养自己的兴趣。看多了,听多了,很多表达便会脱口而出。跟着磁带大声朗诵可以使自己的发音和语调纯正,特别是说英语带有浓重地方口音的考生,一定要花时间纠正;虽然不必像播音员那样字正腔圆,但有严重发音问题的考生往往无法通过口试这一关,因此马虎不得。

另外,背诵好的演讲稿也不失为一个提高口语的好办法,特别是背诵CCTV大学生演讲比赛获奖者的演讲文章,因为该比赛命题演讲和即席演讲的题目都与中国现实社会密切相关,和很多口语的考题重叠,因此有很高的参考价值。

当然,提高口语还和提高词汇量及丰富表达有关,阅读报纸会帮助考生扩大知识面,提高词汇量。此外,由于口语考试比较类似口头作文,平常多看和多模仿一些作文不仅有助于提高写作能力,更能帮助短时间内组织篇章结构,很多作文中的技巧都可以在口语考试中使用。

需要提醒各位考生的是,口译证书中的中级、高级口语考试分别是做一个至少3分钟与5分钟的演讲,不能做任何书面的准备,有些考生因紧张以至于原来准备的东西都忘了,所以平常要多练习公共演讲,这样才能避免在考试时因紧张而影响发挥。

第二节 临场技巧

拿到口试话题后,有5分钟的准备时间。此时不要慌张,首先要看清题目,把黑体字的话题连同提示问题全部通读一遍,利用口试准考证的背面,将话题和提示的关键字抄写下来,作为自己准备时的提示。

一般而言,考生可以根据题目下面的几个提示问题设计自己谈话的大致框架,依次确定

三个段落的主题句，也就是论点，就像写作文一样。接下来应该依照主题句展开，加入具体的事例作为论据。

此外，准备时要尽量多举例子来阐述观点，特别是一些个人经历或名人轶事，因为故事有情节，而且自己也比较熟悉，即使在紧张的情况下也不容易忘记。在考场外待考时，应在心里反复背诵，以便牢牢记住。口语部分是你给考官留下的第一印象，而且口语不及格的话，口译的成绩无效，所以一定要尽量做好。

最后要注意的一点是，在口语考试中表达的流利与否在一定程度上起决定性作用。一般而言，考生不太可能出现所阐述内容与考题严重偏离的情况，所以语言是否流畅最容易影响考官的评判。比如说，两名考生在口试时，表达的意思相近，而且语句都由简单句组成，两名考生的措辞都非常普通，且结合上下文语境，两人都或多或少地在语法上出现了错误，那么语言表达流畅的同学必然会给考官留下较好的印象。

口语考试不及格通常是由于太紧张，在规定时间内没有说出足够的内容，或在表达时断断续续不流畅，还有些是因为存在严重的发音问题，这一点已在前文提及。假如真是太紧张，忘记了准备的内容，千万不要放弃，要大胆地临场发挥，比如说，重复一下题目，然后说：“Well, this is a very interesting topic. Different people hold different views on it. I think this topic is important to us young people (our society). Here I'd like to share my opinions with you.”当说完这些不疼不痒的开场白之后，恐怕你已经想出了刚才准备的观点或新的对答。

第三节 真题分析

口语考试要求考生就所给话题进行至少3~5分钟的发言，相当于口头作文，话题后有3个提示问题，可作为三段的中心思想。

口语考试所涉及的题目一般都是社会热点话题，或与大学生学习或就业相关的问题。考生平时须关心时事，关注电视、广播、报纸及网络等相关媒体的热点报道。事实上，考生对口试中的话题一般都不会陌生，也一定会有观点可阐述，而且进考场前有几分钟的准备时间，因此大部分考生都能通过这一关。

中高级口语考试的题目并没有很明显的界限。一般而言，高级口语的题目更侧重于有争议性的问题，题目和时事新闻联系比较密切。

以下为历年的一些考题：

The Importance of Transportation for Shanghai's Economic Development

The Positive and Negative Effects of the Telephone

A Remarkable Impression of a Famous Tourist Place

Should College Students Be Encouraged to Take up Part-time Jobs?

A Popular Drink in China

The Advantages and/or Disadvantages of Living in a Big City

My View of a Successful Foreign Language Learner
 How to Make the Best Use of Your Spare Time
 Who Is the Most Influential Person in Your Life?
 Is Shanghai a Shopper's Paradise?
 Living on Campus or off Campus
 Developing Holiday Tourism
 How Can We Promote Chinese Culture Worldwide?
 The Significance of Holding the 2008 Olympics in Beijing
 The Significance of the Urban Greening Projects in Shanghai
 The Falling Prices of Electronic Products
 Studying Abroad—Brain Drain or Talent Development
 Internet Changes Young People's Life
 Important Factors Involved in Looking for an Ideal Job
 Positive and Negative Aspects of a Mobile Phone
 Do Clothes Make a Man?

真题分析：

高级口译口语题 1

Directions: Talk on the following topic for at least 5 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start your talk with "My name is..." "My registration number is..."

Topic: Traveling by Train or by Plane

Questions for reference:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by train?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by plane?
3. What do you think is the ideal way of traveling?

万事开头难，因此学会如何开头是成功的第一步。一般情况下，考生可采用以下最常用的三种方法之一。

1. 对立法：先引出其他人的不同看法，然后提出自己的看法。例如：

I think if we ask people about their views on traveling by train or by plane, the vast majority would prefer the latter. But I think a bit differently.

2. 现象法: 引出要剖析的现象或者问题, 然后评论。

With the improvement of our lives, many people travel during holidays. The mode of traveling has given rise to people's concern.

3. 观点法: 开门见山, 直接提出自己对要讨论的问题的看法。

I think traveling by plane is a wonderful means of transportation.

中间段为主体内容, 基本可把所提示的三个问题作为中心来展开论述。要注意标志性词语(如first, second, in addition等)的运用。

文章结尾段多采用“结论性”、“后果性”和“号召性”三种方式。

1. 结论性: 通过对文章前面内容的讨论, 引出或重申文章的中心思想及观点。

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that ...

In summary/In a word, it is more valuable ...

2. 后果性: 揭示所讨论的问题若不解决将产生的严重后果。

We must call for an immediate method, because the current phenomenon of ..., if allowed to proceed, will surely lead to the heavy cost of ...

Obviously, if we ignore/are blind to the problem, there is every chance that ... will be put in danger.

3. 号召性: 呼吁听众行动起来, 采取行动或提请注意。

It is time that we urged an immediate end to the undesirable tendency of ...

It is essential that effective measures should be taken to correct the tendency.

参考范文:

With the improvement of transportation, many people travel during holidays. The mode of travel has given rise to people's concern.

Few people really like the idea of sitting long hours in a train. First, the train will get crowded soon after it starts out. The luggage will be piled on the rack overhead or stacked knee high between you and your neighbor. Second, the journey will be unpleasant because you can't get much sleep due to the noise. Third, going to the toilet can be a problem. You may worry about the hygienic condition. Last but not least, you have to be on your guard all the time lest your money be stolen. However, train riding still appeals to short-distance travelers for being scenic, safe and inexpensive.

Traveling by air, though expensive, has the advantages of being quick and comfortable. You will arrive at your destination fresh and lively, ready for the business before you. If you want to, you can read magazines, watch video or listen to music. In addition, you can enjoy a bird's eye view of the mountains and rivers below. But for short journeys, it is time-consuming, because airports are usually far from the city center, and you have to be there at least one hour before departure time to check in.

Due to the reasons I have mentioned, I like traveling by air for long distance trips and by train for short journeys.

高级口译口语题 2

Directions: Talk on the following topic for at least 5 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start your talk with "My name is..." "My registration number is..."

Topic: Euthanasia/Mercy Killing

Questions for reference:

1. What is mercy killing?
2. What are the arguments of pros and cons?
3. What do you think about mercy killing?

Mercy killing is the act of painlessly killing a person who is seriously ill and who is going to die, in order to prevent him/her from suffering more pain.

Those who support mercy killing insist that the patient has the right to make decisions about his own death and that he should be allowed to refuse treatment if he chooses. They say that keeping an incurably ill person alive is meaningless and that this only prolongs his suffering.

Those who oppose mercy killing support the view that a doctor's duty is to preserve life in whatever way he can and that human life is far too precious to terminate for the convenience of others.

In China, some people hold that mercy killing should not be advocated and I share their point of view. There is no doubt that it is irresponsible and immoral to give up the effort of saving life. One's life doesn't only belong to him but the whole society. A man's obligation to life, substantially, is his obligation to society. Mercy killing is essentially a kind of suicide; it is selfish to cause much sorrow to one's family. To advocate mercy killing in China, that amounts to discarding the needy people and abating the government's responsibility to help those people.

Even if the incurably ill person is not willing to survive, how can we put an end to his/her life in the name of mercy?

高级口译口语题 3

Directions: Talk on the following topic for at least 5 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start

your talk with "My name is..." "My registration number is..."

Topic: Lessons from Tsunami

Questions for reference:

1. What do you know about tsunami? What is the damage caused by tsunami in Indonesia?
2. What are the lessons we learn from it in terms of environmental protection?
3. What shall we do to improve the environment?

In the early morning hours of December 26th, 2004, the underwater earthquake created huge waves that struck coastal areas from Indonesia to Somalia. The earthquake caused a series of huge, destructive ocean waves, called tsunami. The powerful tsunami killed tens of thousands of people.

Experts say a tsunami can travel as fast as seven hundred and twenty five kilometers an hour. And, the waves can be more than thirty meters high as they move toward land. Tsunami are most common in the Pacific Ocean. Japan has had the most tsunami. In the past hundreds of years, one hundred thousand people have been killed by tsunami in Japan. Six years ago, more than two thousand people died when a tsunami struck Papua New Guinea.

The tragic earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean last year show that environmental damage is degrading many ecological services and natural protections in East Asia. The tragedy highlights the importance of protecting the environment. The degradation of protective coastal mangrove forests and coral reefs contributed in part to the magnitude of the disaster. Now the World Bank is actively engaged in a wide range of environmental initiatives in East Asia and the Pacific, and has developed a \$5.3 billion portfolio of environmental and natural resource management projects in the region.

In terms of improving the environment, people and organizations should actively support environmental policies and seek effective engagement with development partners, both locally and at the regional level. The environmental policies and capacities, especially in the Pacific region, are to be strengthened. And we want to encourage collaboration between agencies at all levels to address local and trans-boundary environmental issues. Managing coastal resources, including tsunami recovery initiatives, is a high priority for us. The community-based projects and efforts to protect coasts and coral reefs are already underway in several countries. Regional collaboration will be especially important in the development of disaster-prevention efforts and early warning mechanisms.

中级口译口语题 1

Directions: *Talk on the following topic for at least 3 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the*

examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start your talk with "My name is..." "My registration number is..."

Topic: Advertisements

Questions for reference:

1. Advertising has become part of our daily life. What is your view on advertising?
2. What are the common ways of advertising?
3. What are the bad effects of advertising?

Advertisements are working their way into people's lives. Because they are consumers, people depend on advertisers in their daily lives.

There are many ways to advertise and ads come in different forms. Newspaper carries advertisements. Some products are promoted on TV and radio, which have a wide audience. Billboards also carry advertising. Advertising is a big industry now and many agencies are set up to furnish a variety of services for it.

Advertising is not always truthful. A product is often misrepresented. The advertiser exaggerates the benefits of the merchandise he wants to sell. Thus, he misrepresents the truth. The consumer falls victim to such advertising. Millions of people have bought advertised products and they haven't always been satisfied.

中级口译口语题 2

Directions: Talk on the following topic for at least 3 minutes. Be sure to make your points clear and supporting details adequate. You should also be ready to answer any questions raised by the examiners during your talk. You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start your talk with "My name is..." "My registration number is..."

Topic: Private Cars

Questions for reference:

1. What are the advantages of owning a private car?
2. What are the disadvantages of owning a private car?
3. Should it be necessary to enlarge the private car market? Why or why not?

Nowadays, any Chinese can enjoy the luxury of owning a private car—if he or she can afford it. Having a car of your own means no more traveling to work on crowded buses or subway trains, and you can drop off the children at school on the way. Moreover, it also means that you can enjoy the weekends and holidays better, because with a car you can go to places where the regular buses and trains do not go, and so you can find a quiet scenic spot with no crowds.