



独家授权

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

英语口语译

全真试题精解

卢敏/主编

- >> 全真试题
- >> 专家详解
- >> 考点解密
- >> 实战热身

3

级



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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语口语全真试题精解（3级）

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前言

科技发展和经济全球化使对外交流与合作日益频繁。在传播先进的文化和科技方面，翻译起着越来越重要的桥梁和纽带作用。随着我国改革开放的进一步深化、加入世界贸易组织和综合国力的提高，我国在国际事务中的作用越来越重要。我国的翻译人员不仅要把国外先进文明成果介绍到国内，而且还要把国内优秀的文化、科技成果推向世界。因此，我国急需越来越多的优秀翻译人才。但是，我国的翻译人才却青黄不接。正是在此背景下，国家人力资源和社会保障部推出了全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试，不拘一格地选拔高素质的翻译人才。

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试是国内最具权威的翻译专业资格认证考试，是对应试者口、笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。该考试已经纳入国家职业资格证书制度。考试合格将获得由国家人力资源和社会保障部颁发的《中华人民共和国翻译专业资格（水平）证书》，该证书是聘任翻译专业技术职务的必备条件之一，在全国范围内有效。

为了帮助广大考生全面了解该考试，有的放矢地备考，我们编写了《英语口语全真试题精解（3级）》。

本书紧扣考试大纲，透彻分析和归纳了考点和采分点，并配有原声光盘。考生可以真实地了解到口译考试的语音、语速、语调和停顿时间。这些真题和原声光盘给广大考生提供了实战热身的素材。专家的详解和点拨可以开阔考生的眼界，帮助解决口译考试中遇到的棘手问题。《口译综合能力》由试题、参考答案、综合解析和录音材料组成。书中总结了口译综合能力的基本考点。通过研读这些考点，考生可以在口译考试时胸有成竹，不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。《口译实务》由试题（录音材料）、参考译文及综合解析组成。书中还归纳了口译实务的采分点。常见的采分点包括基本素质采分点、结构理解采分点、言语表达采分点等。通过研读这些采分点，考生可以正确选词组句，从理解和表达两个方面确保译文质量，在口译考试中取得高分。

通过本书给出的翻译考试真题以及详细的解题分析，考生能够深入地了解口译考试大纲的具体要求、命题的理念、题型、题量、考点、采分点、难易度、选材范围、阅读量、口译量等，并能逐步掌握口译技巧。考生可以充分利用本书全

面地分析真题，研究命题规律，高效地备考，在最短的时间内取得最佳成绩，顺利通过翻译考试，成为翻译队伍中的一员，为我国的改革开放、现代化建设和对外交流贡献力量。

卢 敏 英文译审

中国外文局翻译专业资格考评中心副主任
全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试专家委员会委员

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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试 英语口语译三级考试大纲（试行）

一、总论

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语口语译三级考试设口译综合能力测试和口译实务测试。

（一）考试目的

检验测试应试者的口译实践能力是否达到准专业译员水平。

（二）考试基本要求

1. 掌握 5000 个以上英语词汇。
2. 初步了解中国和英语国家的文化背景知识。
3. 胜任一般场合的交替传译。

二、口译综合能力

（一）考试目的

检验应试者的听力理解及信息处理的基本能力。

（二）考试基本要求

1. 掌握本大纲要求的英语词汇。
2. 具备一般场合所需要的英语听力、理解和表达能力。

三、口译实务

（一）考试目的

检验应试者的听力理解、记忆、信息处理及语言表达能力。

（二）考试基本要求

1. 发音正确，吐字清晰。
2. 语流顺畅，语速适中。
3. 能够运用口译技巧，传递原话信息，无明显错译、漏译。
4. 无明显语法错误。

英语口语三级考试模块设置一览表

口译综合能力

序号	题 型		题 量	记 分	时 间（分钟）
1	听力理解	判断	20 题	20	10
		填空	20 题	20	10
		篇章理解	15 题	30	10
		听力综述	听约 500 单词英语文章后写一篇 150 词的英语综述	30	30
总计	——		——	100	60

口译实务（交替传译）

序号	题 型	题 量	记 分	时 间（分钟）
1	英汉互译（对话）	约 150—200 字词	20	10
2	英汉交替传译	约 300 词的英语讲话一篇	40	10
3	汉英交替传译	约 200 字的汉语讲话一篇	40	10
总计	——		100	30

英语三级口译应试技巧

口译考试考查的是译者即兴应变能力、短时强记能力、瞬间的信息捕捉能力和在两种语言间的快速转换能力。在口译考试中，译者除了应具备良好的语言修养和扎实的语言基本功之外，实用的应试技巧也起着非常重要的作用。

1. 基本素质要求

- 1) 双语基本功要求。作为口译工作者，首先具备的条件就是具有扎实的目标语和本族语的口语和听力的基本功，对于非专业性话题应能达到“熟练”和“流利”的程度。
- 2) 文体掌握要求。不论英语还是汉语都有不同的文体类别，不同的文体类别具有不同的文体特点。译者必须熟悉英汉各种文体类别的语言特征，才能在英汉语言转换中顺应原文的需要，做到量体裁衣，使译文的文体与原文的文体相适应。
- 3) 专业术语掌握要求。译者应当掌握一些外交领域惯用的表达方法，比如一些中国特有的词汇，如说上海市政动迁“移民”（relocation of residents）和国外的“移民”（emigration）就不同，再如，“三个代表”、“与时俱进，开拓创新”都是中国特有的词汇。

2. 建立有效的笔记系统

口译笔记是辅助记忆的手段，记笔记一定要遵从“大脑记忆为主，笔记为辅”的基本原则。在听讲过程中用简单的文字或符号记下讲话内容中能刺激记忆的关键词，掌握表述内容的前因后果、上下文的逻辑关系。除此之外，数字、地点、人名容易一听就忘，所以也要及时记下这些必要的细节。

- 1) 使用具有提示性的字母做笔记。比如：U. N. (the United Nations); edu (education); ely (early) 等，这是较常用的记笔记方法。
- 2) 使用箭头符号做笔记。比如：↑表示“上升，快速上升，快速发展”；↓表示“下降，减少，急剧下降”；↗表示“缓慢上升，缓慢发展”；←表示“返回”；→表示“达到，至，导致”等。
- 3) 使用数学符号做笔记。比如：+ 表示“加，增加，此外，另外，又加之”；- 表示“减少，减”；> 表示“多于，大于，强于”；< 表示“少

于, 小于, 不如”; ∴ 表示“因为, 由于”; ∴ 表示“所以, 因此”; = 表示“等于, 相同, 与……相同”。

- 4) 记录数字。比如: t 表示 thousand; m 表示 million; b 表示 billion; 1st 表示 first 等。
- 5) 自己创造符号。比如: “powerful country” 记作 “强□”, “我同意” 记作 “IV/” 等。

记笔记是一个因人而异的问题, 理论上以目标语加符号为宜, 用目标语记录能够帮助考生脱离源语的语言外壳, 使笔记成为表达的雏形, 为表达提供便利。值得注意的是, 无论用源语还是目标语, 缩略语还是符号, 关键是要能将记录下来的内容复原成完整正确的信息, 千万不能造成识别的误区。

3. 灵活使用翻译技巧

- 1) 词性转换法。翻译过程中, 词性不能完全保持形式上的对等, 要在必要和适当的时候灵活变通, 增加译文的可读性。比如说, 名词和形容词、动词和名词、形容词和副词、动词和形容词之间的相互转换等等。
- 2) 层层拆译法。翻译过程中, 往往有好几个从句或者好几个形容词和介词词组结合起来的结构较为复杂的句子, 这往往是考点所在。对此, 应采取层层分解的办法, 将长句分解。
- 3) 增减重复法。要体现结构的严谨和节奏的完美, 翻译实践中, 有必要对有些内容在正确理解的基础上予以增加、重复或删减。
- 4) 分合变序法。对于长句, 不能一味地遵循原文的顺序, 而是要重新进行调整, 并根据情况分解合并。
- 5) 糅合省略法。在并列结构较多的场合, 同义语类没必要一一译出, 而应该采取整合覆盖的办法, 使译文简单明了, 节奏鲜明。

口译是一种语言技能, 译者必须在反复练习的基础上, 发展一套适合自己特点的笔记系统, 在实践中不断完善, 并通过灵活的翻译技巧提高口译质量。译者可以通过平时的技能训练, 悟出口译的一些门道。

全国资格考试答题卡

姓名													
填涂 样例	有效填涂 —	无效填涂 [×][×][×][×]	科目 代码	准考证号									
注 意 事 项	1. 务必准确填写本人的姓名和准考证号 2. 请按填涂要求用 2B 铅笔填涂准考证号信息点和选择题所选选项 3. 修改时务必用橡皮擦干净,本卡严禁折叠!												
本栏由工作人员填涂													
缺考标识 <input type="checkbox"/> 违纪标识 <input type="checkbox"/>													
			1										
			[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]		
			[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]		
			[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]		
			[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]		
			[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]		
			[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]		
			[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]		
			[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]		
			[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]		
			[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]		

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 [A][B][C][D] | 2 [A][B][C][D] | 3 [A][B][C][D] | 4 [A][B][C][D] |
| 5 [A][B][C][D] | 6 [A][B][C][D] | 7 [A][B][C][D] | 8 [A][B][C][D] |
| 9 [A][B][C][D] | 10 [A][B][C][D] | 11 [A][B][C][D] | 12 [A][B][C][D] |
| 13 [A][B][C][D] | 14 [A][B][C][D] | 15 [A][B][C][D] | 16 [A][B][C][D] |
| 17 [A][B][C][D] | 18 [A][B][C][D] | 19 [A][B][C][D] | 20 [A][B][C][D] |
| 21 [A][B][C][D] | 22 [A][B][C][D] | 23 [A][B][C][D] | 24 [A][B][C][D] |
| 25 [A][B][C][D] | 26 [A][B][C][D] | 27 [A][B][C][D] | 28 [A][B][C][D] |
| 29 [A][B][C][D] | 30 [A][B][C][D] | 31 [A][B][C][D] | 32 [A][B][C][D] |
| 33 [A][B][C][D] | 34 [A][B][C][D] | 35 [A][B][C][D] | 36 [A][B][C][D] |
| 37 [A][B][C][D] | 38 [A][B][C][D] | 39 [A][B][C][D] | 40 [A][B][C][D] |
| 41 [A][B][C][D] | 42 [A][B][C][D] | 43 [A][B][C][D] | 44 [A][B][C][D] |
| 45 [A][B][C][D] | 46 [A][B][C][D] | 47 [A][B][C][D] | 48 [A][B][C][D] |
| 49 [A][B][C][D] | 50 [A][B][C][D] | 51 [A][B][C][D] | 52 [A][B][C][D] |
| 53 [A][B][C][D] | 54 [A][B][C][D] | 55 [A][B][C][D] | 56 [A][B][C][D] |
| 57 [A][B][C][D] | 58 [A][B][C][D] | 59 [A][B][C][D] | 60 [A][B][C][D] |
| 61 [A][B][C][D] | 62 [A][B][C][D] | 63 [A][B][C][D] | 64 [A][B][C][D] |
| 65 [A][B][C][D] | 66 [A][B][C][D] | 67 [A][B][C][D] | 68 [A][B][C][D] |
| 69 [A][B][C][D] | 70 [A][B][C][D] | 71 [A][B][C][D] | 72 [A][B][C][D] |
| 73 [A][B][C][D] | 74 [A][B][C][D] | 75 [A][B][C][D] | 76 [A][B][C][D] |
| 77 [A][B][C][D] | 78 [A][B][C][D] | 79 [A][B][C][D] | 80 [A][B][C][D] |
| 81 [A][B][C][D] | 82 [A][B][C][D] | 83 [A][B][C][D] | 84 [A][B][C][D] |
| 85 [A][B][C][D] | 86 [A][B][C][D] | 87 [A][B][C][D] | 88 [A][B][C][D] |
| 89 [A][B][C][D] | 90 [A][B][C][D] | 91 [A][B][C][D] | 92 [A][B][C][D] |
| 93 [A][B][C][D] | 94 [A][B][C][D] | 95 [A][B][C][D] | 96 [A][B][C][D] |
| 97 [A][B][C][D] | 98 [A][B][C][D] | 99 [A][B][C][D] | 100 [A][B][C][D] |
| 101 [A][B][C][D] | 102 [A][B][C][D] | 103 [A][B][C][D] | 104 [A][B][C][D] |
| 105 [A][B][C][D] | 106 [A][B][C][D] | 107 [A][B][C][D] | 108 [A][B][C][D] |
| 109 [A][B][C][D] | 110 [A][B][C][D] | 111 [A][B][C][D] | 112 [A][B][C][D] |
| 113 [A][B][C][D] | 114 [A][B][C][D] | 115 [A][B][C][D] | 116 [A][B][C][D] |
| 117 [A][B][C][D] | 118 [A][B][C][D] | 119 [A][B][C][D] | 120 [A][B][C][D] |

全真试题（一）

口译综合能力

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 letter "A" on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET if you think the statement is true, or the letter "B" if you think it is false. There are 10 statements in this part of the test, 1 point for each statement. You will hear the passage only once. At the end of the recording, you will have 2 minutes to finish this part.*

1. The black people did not vote in America in 1941.
2. When Henry turned twenty-one, he drove to the courthouse to vote.
3. The registrar had decided not to enter the black people's names in the voting book.
4. In order to register, people had to understand the Constitution of the United States.
5. According to the passage, only literate people could vote.
6. Henry was the first black person to vote in his county.
7. Henry's father and five other black people were also registered to vote that night.
8. The next day the clerk refused to register the people Henry brought in because they were not able to read.
9. Not all the white people coming to register could read.
10. Henry finally managed to get all the black people in his county registered.

B. *Listen to the following short statements and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each statement by blackening the corresponding letter on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET. There are 10 questions in this part of the test, 1 point for each question. You will hear each statement only once.*

11. What does the speaker mean?
 - A. He usually starts working without breakfast.
 - B. He likes to eat a lot for breakfast.
 - C. He doesn't eat a lot for breakfast.
 - D. He prefers something else in the morning to a big breakfast.

12. What is the speaker's problem?
 - A. He knows nothing about engineering.
 - B. He wants to postpone the presentation.
 - C. He never spoke to high school students before.
 - D. He is not yet ready for the presentation.

13. Why will the speaker make the call?
 - A. Because he will let the other person know about the assignment.
 - B. Because he needs to talk to somebody.
 - C. Because he can't talk about the assignment now.
 - D. Because he wants to know about the assignment.

14. Which of the following statements is true about Sara?
 - A. She rarely makes mistakes.
 - B. She makes known what she thinks.
 - C. She has many original ideas.
 - D. She doesn't like to express her opinions.

15. What did Dave do?
 - A. He lost his temper for no reason at all.
 - B. He left without saying a word.
 - C. He suddenly slipped and fell.
 - D. He suddenly fainted.

16. According to the speaker, why did he fail to catch the point?
- A. Because he was away for a while.
 - B. Because he simply couldn't understand.
 - C. Because he was thinking about something else.
 - D. Because he fell asleep.
17. What will the speaker probably do?
- A. He will refuse to work overtime.
 - B. He will quit this job.
 - C. He will probably say yes to his boss and work overtime.
 - D. He will have to give up his studies.
18. Which of the following is true about the picture?
- A. It doesn't cost much.
 - B. It would not be good enough for "my" room.
 - C. It costs about 30 dollars.
 - D. It is very famous.
19. What does the speaker think of Kevin's haircut?
- A. He doesn't like Kevin's haircut.
 - B. Kevin often gets strange haircuts.
 - C. He wants a haircut like Kevin's.
 - D. Kevin's haircut looks good.
20. What does the speaker say about the international festival?
- A. It won't be held.
 - B. It will be delayed.
 - C. The proposal is groundless.
 - D. It will definitely be held outdoors.

Part II

Listen to the following passages and then choose the best answer to each question by blackening the corresponding letter on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET. You may need to scribble a few notes to answer the questions. There are 3 passages in this part, each

with 5 questions. And each question carries 2 points. You will hear each passage only once. At the end of the recording of each passage, you will have 2 minutes to finish the questions.

Passage One

21. What is this talk mainly about?
- A. How historical events affected an art movement.
 - B. How artists can influence economic conditions.
 - C. Why a certain art movement failed to become popular.
 - D. How valuable paintings were lost during wartime.
22. What does the speaker say about the artists in the United States during the Great Depression?
- A. Many artists lost faith in the value of art.
 - B. Many artists were forced to take jobs in other fields.
 - C. Many artists moved away from large cities.
 - D. Many artists in the United States moved to other countries.
23. What kind of scene might be shown in a typical regionalist painting?
- A. People working in a large factory.
 - B. People walking on crowded city streets.
 - C. An everyday activity in a small town.
 - D. A well-known historical event.
24. Why did regionalism become so popular in the U.S. during the Great Depression?
- A. Because the paintings sold very well.
 - B. Because it helped strengthen people's faith in their country.
 - C. Because people liked to live in the country at that time.
 - D. Because it helped recover the economy.
25. According to the speaker, what happened in the U.S. in the 1940s around the time of the Second World War that affected the popularity of the regionalist art?
- A. The populations of small towns increased rapidly.
 - B. Art critics in cities began to take notice of regionalism.
 - C. Some regionalist painters began a new art movement.
 - D. Society became more internationally focused.