

Advanced English for
Listening and Translating
Book One

李孚声 编著

高级英语
听译选粹

第一册

中国国际广播出版社

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李孚声，1951年出生在北京。1977年毕业于北京第二外国语学院英语系，留校任教。1982年3月至1983年12月在澳大利亚学习，主修应用语言学、社会语言学、教学法、课程设计等课程。毕业时获硕士学位。现任副教授。

先后讲授听力、口译、研究生课程《测试研究》和三年级高级英语阅读课。编著系列教材《英语听力集锦》，先后在北京、上海、天津等地广播电台播出。发表论文数篇，约7万余字。1989年9月至1990年6月，以汉语访问学者的身份，在加拿大温哥华教中文，并进行中西语言比较研究。近年来，主要从事英汉口译、笔译方面的教学与研究。多次被评为院级和市级优秀教师。

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前 言

学英语的人往往有这样的经历：当听到这样的话时，他们觉得很容易理解：I'm sorry I'm late, because I was not very well. 但是如果听到另一种说法时就可能会感到茫然：Please accept my apology. I failed to come on time due to my indisposition. 其实，这两句话的意思是相同的，都表示“我不舒服，所以迟到了。”不同之处只是语体，前者是常用口语语体，后者是在非常正式的场合所使用的书面语体。表示“身体不舒服”的方式还有许多，例如：

I felt really rough this morning. So I can't come.

I feel a bit funny. Maybe I need a rest.

I feel all peculiar today. I'll stay home.

I'm feeling a little *under the weather*.

I must be a bit *run down*.

I won't be coming to work today, I'm *not feeling myself*.

I've been a bit *off color* for a few days, so I can't come to the meeting.

I've been *out of sorts* since last week.

由此我们可以看出,同样的意思可以用多种多样的方式表达。造成这些语体上差异的原因是情景、地域、社会、题材、时间等诸多方面。如果一个学英语的人只能听懂一两种表达法,他就会在纷繁复杂的社会交往中时常感到不知所措,更不能很好地完成口译工作。

要想提高听力水平,最佳方式莫过于出入各种场合、与各界人士交谈。但得到这样的机会又谈何容易?人们往往不得不寻找间接的方式,如:通过影视声像材料来了解英语的各类语体,从而达到提高听力和口译能力的目的。编写本书的目的就是为那些渴望提高英语水平,又苦于无人指导的自学者提供一些常用语体范例或素材,以期尽快掌握听译各类英语的技巧。

听力在语言学习中是非常重要的必备技能,又是综合性强、不易掌握的交际技能。要想获得这个能力,我们必须具备语言、文化、人文、历史等诸多方面的知识。还必须通过不断的练习才能达到目的。基于听力的这些特点,编者首先考虑到的是语体的多样性和实用性。体裁包括对话、讲座、广播短剧、即席讲话、广播电视新闻、科普讲座、短篇小说朗读等。在选材时,编者力求做到内容丰富、题材广泛。本书收入的内容包括:儿童与老人的生活、科普知识、名人轶事、犯罪问题、文化艺术以及环境保护等。

本书的内容选自英语国家的电台广播节目、电视新闻,以及经过改编的报刊文章。编者首先根据中国学生的特点、兴趣和需要,对这些素材去粗取精地进行筛选,然后按照语体和难度分成单元。在每一个单元开始都配有简短提示,介绍所涉及语体的一些特点和听懂这类英语的技巧。在每一课书之前,编者都根据课文内容列出生词或短语注释,目的是让学习者对所听内容有所准备,以便快速进入情景。

听力练习主要是多项选择题和用中英文复述大意。这样做的目的,一是为了满足学生的应试需要,二是为他们将来的外事和口译工作做准备。

听懂了一段话后，用英文复述尚且不易，用中文复述则更难。为了便于学生做复述练习，编者对书中的对话、广播剧、短篇小说和即席谈话进行了改写缩减，供大家在听录音、复述大意时参照学习。

从思维的角度来讲，听外语的过程就是在很短的时间内对所听材料独自进行猜测、判断、推理、归纳和总结的过程，这个过程是在瞬间完成的。用中文复述则是思维方式的转换，是一种经常练习、逐渐获得的能力。因此，本书自始至终贯穿一个宗旨：培养学生自学习惯和进行双语转换的能力。

在外语学习过程中没有比学会自学更为重要的了。正像德国语言学家洪堡特 (Wilhelm von Humboldt) 所说的：“我们不可能直接教授语言，我们只能创造条件让学生自己去学习。” (We cannot teach a language; we can only create the conditions under which it will be learned.) 这说明我们不能把语言灌输给学生，因为语言是要通过长期自学、不断实践才能习得的技能，听力更是如此。教师的帮助和指导只能对那些善于自学的人起作用。一个成名歌手靠的是“曲不离口”；造诣深的书法家都是“笔不离手”。因此一个成功的口译工作者更要常常听、时时练，持之以恒，才能不断转识为智，变知识为能力，在对外交往和口译工作中运用自如。

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Unit 1 Idiomatic Expressions

习惯用语

语言特点

英语中的习惯用语是人们长期以来习用的、形式简洁而表意生动的、定型的词组或短句。从广义上讲,习惯用语包括俗语、成语和谚语。人们在长期的日常交往中,无意识地、自然而然地创造了丰富的习惯用语,人们用习语表达感情、描绘事物、说明道理,约定俗成地建立了一套只有长期生活在这个语言环境中才能理解并使用的交际模式。这种交际模式不只是体现在语言中,它还体现在人们的思想和行为中。

理解并使用习语历来是英语学习者的重点和难点。说它重要,是因为它存在于生活的各个方面,不但在日常闲聊时经常使用,在正式场合或书面语中也比比皆是。人们或为了强调所说内容或想增加幽默色彩,都在不经意中使用着习惯用语。说它难以掌握,是因为大部分习语并不遵守普通的语法规则,它的意义也并非构成这个短语的单词词义的总和,这就造成学生理解上的困难。例如, Handsome is as handsome does. 如果没学过这个短语,它的意思单从字面上看是非常不易理解的,这句话相当于汉语的“行为美才是真美。”下面这句话貌似简单: This girl can speak English after a fashion. 如果把它理解为:“这个女孩为了追时髦而说英语”,那就错了,因为 after a fashion 的意思是 not very well, 因此,这句话可译为:“这个女孩会说英语,但不太好。”如果你听到: Love is blind. 这句话时,你很可能会理解为:爱情是盲目的。其实这句话的意思是:当你对某人产生了爱情,就会觉得他或她一切都好,即便是有缺点你也会视而不见,这相当于汉语俗语“情人眼里出西施”。而“爱情是盲目的”是指一个人的爱情没有原则,或没有明确目标。这样的例子举不胜举。

我们大多数人是在汉语环境中学习英语的,而英语习语却是深深扎根于本民族的生活土壤中的,带有本民族的文化特色。这给我们理解并使用习语增添了许多困难。另外,习语又是活的语言现象,有些习语会时过境迁,意思发生变化,这对那些长期脱离英语环境的人来说更是难上加难。

但是,试图理解习语并不是无规律可循的。首先,在学习一个固定词组时,不要过细地分析短语中每个词的意思,而要把它当作一个词来记,例如, I couldn't care less. 就是 refusal, 拒绝干某事。第二,无论是在与外宾交谈时,还是在英汉口译中如遇习语,首先要看它的上下文,我们都知道,谈话是社会行为,而上下文实际上给我们提供了一个社会场景,正是它决定了这个短语的意思。例如,当你孤立地听到: at a loose end, 你可能会一时摸不着头脑,可是有了上下文时你就能猜到它的意思: We have to wait just over an hour for the next train, so being at a loose end, we spent the time looking round the shops. (下趟火车一个小时候才能来,我们没事干,就只好逛商店了。)第三点是要多听多读。多听是指多看影视节目、多听广播;多读自然是多读小说及报刊文章。只要持之以恒,还愁掌握不了习语吗? Constant dropping wears the stone.

Part A Statements 单句

I. Exercises

In this part of the unit, you will hear 80 statements and each of them has an idiomatic expression or a set phrase. After hearing each of them, read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] or [D] and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard.

1. [A] I know nothing about the route.

[B] I know the route very well.

- [C] I've come back from a place on that route.
 - [D] I've taken a bus back on that route.
2. [A] It's all right that you've lost your wallet.
 [B] It's quite right to say that you're too careless.
 [C] It was a good punishment for your carelessness.
 [D] You don't seem to care at all, although you keep losing things.
 3. [A] She is required to listen to the morning news.
 [B] She only has time to listen to the news in the morning.
 [C] It is rude to turn on the radio in the early morning.
 [D] Listening to the morning news is a daily habit for her.
 4. [A] He works very fast.
 [B] He is not very careful in performing all parts of a job.
 [C] He works as a tailor.
 [D] He does not meet his quota of work.
 5. [A] They talked continuously for a long time.
 [B] In the end they talked about the problem.
 [C] Finally they have opened a dialogue.
 [D] Their talk was over in the early morning hours.
 6. [A] I hope you can find a new job abroad.
 [B] I hope you will find the new job satisfactory.
 [C] I hope you will find a job out of town.
 [D] To work outdoors is good for your health.
 7. [A] Her friends looked very happy seeing her.
 [B] Her friends from other parts of the world came to see her.
 [C] She went to travel around the world with her friends.
 [D] She was extremely happy to see her friends.

8. [A] We did check everything.
[B] We did not check everything.
[C] We wanted to check everything but we forgot.
[D] We should have had everything checked.
9. [A] I haven't had any legal training.
[B] I always wanted to be a lawyer.
[C] I know something about law.
[D] I don't believe in law and order.
10. [A] I don't understand how we've spent so much money.
[B] I don't know how much money we have now.
[C] We are poor at mathematics.
[D] I suspect that our money has been stolen.
11. [A] The disease has been kept under control.
[B] We have a check-up each year.
[C] There was an outbreak of the disease last year.
[D] We've had our medical examination this year.
12. [A] Some people are more afraid of thunder than snakes.
[B] Some people have a fear of thunder and some are afraid of snakes.
[C] More people are afraid of thunder than of snakes.
[D] Snakes are said to be afraid of thunder.
13. [A] He's been in the program for several days.
[B] He is always working on the program.
[C] He works only during the day.
[D] He works every morning and evening.
14. [A] That doesn't look like my suitcase.
[B] Don't you recognize my suitcase?

- [C] Don't I usually lock my suitcase?
[D] As far as I know, my suitcase should be open.
15. [A] Joe is a trooper.
[B] Joe is very honest.
[C] Joe is a real friend.
[D] Joe looks really pale.
16. [A] He easily found the key in a drawer.
[B] He searched a drawer trying to find the key.
[C] He hurriedly searched his drawer only to find the key was missing.
[D] He found a few keys, but none of them was the right one.
17. [A] The lecture was about the picture on the wall.
[B] The picture helped me understand the lecture.
[C] I couldn't concentrate on the lecture because of the picture.
[D] The lecturer asked me to talk about the picture.
18. [A] We should not spend so much on our meal.
[B] Let's go Dutch at the restaurant.
[C] Each of us will pay only one third of the cost.
[D] This time I'll pay and it will be your turn next time.
19. [A] They were practicing swimming.
[B] They were feeding an eagle on the sands.
[C] They were flying an eagle-shaped kite.
[D] They were lying with arms and legs spread out.
20. [A] He was used to tempt other criminals.
[B] He escaped from prison.
[C] He was arrested again as an escaped prisoner.
[D] He was released earlier because of his good behavior.