

总主编 戴炜栋

上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语口语基础能力证书(B级)考试

基础口译教程

B 级

A Preliminary Course of Interpretation (Grade B)

主编 罗杏焕



上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

www.sflep.com

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基础口译教程. B级 / 罗杏焕主编. —上海:

上海外语教育出版社, 2011

(上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5446-2354-4

I. ①基… II. ①罗… III. ①英语—口译—资格
考试—教材 IV. ①H315.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第087682号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 曹 娟

印 刷: 上海信老印刷厂

开 本: 890×1240 1/32 印张 6.5 字数 204千字

版 次: 2011年5月第1版 2011年5月第1次印刷

印 数: 3 500 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-2354-4 / G · 0836

定 价: 12.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前 言

“上海市英语口译基础能力证书(B级)”是经上海市紧缺人才培养工程联席会议办公室审核、确认的上海市英语口译岗位资格证书配套培训和考试项目之一。通过该项目市统考者可获得上海市委组织部、上海市人事局、上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会统一印制的“上海市英语口译基础能力证书(B级)”。

英语口译基础(B级)是通向英语中、高级口译技能的初级阶段,语言要求略低于英语口译基础(A级),为的是使学员通过学习,在较短的时间里为今后进一步参加英语口译基础(A级)和/或英语中、高级口译培训奠定良好的基础,掌握基本的口译能力。为从事口译工作,学员需要在听、说、读、写、译等基本语言技能全面发展的基础上,强化英语口语和口译能力的培训。在实施英语中、高级口译资格证书考试项目的过程中,我们发现,不少考生未能通过第一阶段的笔试,主要是因为他们听、译等方面的能力欠缺,而且知识面较窄;而未能通过第二阶段口试的考生则大多是因为英语口语表达不畅,缺乏相应的口译技能。为使广大英语爱好者切实有效地全面提高英语水平,今后能够从事口译工作,上海市外语口译考试委员会于2002年开始试行“上海市英语口译基础能力证书(A级)”考试,与英语中级、高级口译考试形成一个由低到高的完整系列,从而为这三个不同层次的培训和考试搭建了相应的平台。这样的设计,有利于全面、系统、科学地提高学员的英语综合水平和口译能力。为了更好地扩大该项目的适应范围,上海市外语口译考试委员会日前试行“上海市英语口译基础能力证书(B级)”考试。

与英语中级、高级口译培训要求不同的是,参加基础口译培训的学

员应具有基本的英语知识和应用能力,即相当于普通中学高中毕业生或高级职业学校一年级学生的英语水平。经过培训,学员在英语听说和口译方面可奠定良好的基础。在此基础上经过进一步深造,学员就可以达到英语中级口译资格证书所要求具备的能力,即能够独立从事生活翻译、陪同翻译、涉外导游、外贸业务洽谈翻译等工作。

根据考试大纲,“上海市英语口译基础能力证书(B级)”考试分为笔试与口试两个部分。笔试部分以听力考试的形式举行;口试包括口语和口译两部分。为此,我们设计并编写了三本基础教材,分别针对听力、口语和口译,把侧面放在听、说、译三项技能上。我们知道,长期以来大多数学校的英语教学对这三个方面不够重视,在一定程度上造成了人们所说的“哑巴英语”(基本上不会说英语)和“聋子英语”(听不懂原汁原味的英语)。而这样的弱点若不能克服,要想从事口译工作是根本不可能的。因此,在基础口译阶段,培训的重点应该是提高学员的听、说能力,并在此基础上掌握一些口译的基本要领。

考虑到英语教学应该是一个由浅入深、循序渐进的过程,我们在教材中除了编写针对性较强的教学内容外,还根据培训要求增加了类似预备练习的相关项目,以帮助学员和考生获得理想的学习效果。教材内容活泼多样,难度适中。所选用的材料以口语体为主,如对话、讲座等。题材具有时代性,紧扣现代社会与经济发展,贴近人们的日常生活与工作。教学安排有较强的可操作性,能使学员在听和说两方面进行大量的操练和实践。正文之后,各本教材还配备了相关背景介绍、英语听力、英语口语以及口译技能讲座,目的在于扩大学员的知识面,以便更好地发展听、说、译的技能。

《基础听力教程(B级)》、《基础口语教程(B级)》和《基础口译教程(B级)》作为一套综合性教材,所涵盖的三项技能培训是相辅相成的,既有统一的要求,又有各自的重点。在教学安排上,这三个方面的训练应该齐头并进。同时,基础教材又是与英语中、高级口译教材配套的系列教材,在诸多方面是和中、高两级相衔接的。通过基础阶段培训后,学员能比较容易地适应中、高级口译教材的教学要求,为以后进一步接受口译培训打下坚实的基础。

这套基础口译教材的主要编写成员均为上海外国语大学继续教育学院的骨干教师,他们有丰富的教材编写经验。在编写过程中,他们还仔细研读了中学英语新课标的要求,从某种意义上说,这是对中学英语教学的补充和深化。我们希望本教材能适应培训的需要,达到我们所设想的目的。当然,限于我们的学识,这套教材可能还有不尽如人意之处,甚至存在各种差错。在此,我们恳请专家、学者、使用教材的教师和学员提出宝贵意见,以便编写者及时修正。

总主编 **戴炜栋**

2006 年于上海外国语大学

使用说明

《基础口译教程(B级)》按照《上海市英语口语译基础能力证书(B级)考试大纲》而编写,用以培养和提高已具有初步英语水平的英语学习者的口译能力,使学习者能通过一定时间的学习和培训达到参加“上海市英语口语译基础能力(B级)证书考试”,或从事一般口译工作所需具备的英汉 / 汉英口译水平,并为参加下一阶段的口译培训和考试奠定坚实的基础,做好铺垫和准备。

《基础口译教程(B级)》作为一本主要用于课堂教学的教材,在整体结构上分为 15 个单元,是根据一学期 16 周(15 周课文内容教学,1 周考前指导),每周 3 课时的培训计划而设定、编排的,也就是说,本教程所需课堂教学时数不宜少于 48 课时。

本教程强调读者、编者以及本书之间的相互作用和相互影响,着重培养学员的英 / 汉口译表达能力,同时,本书根据新课标教学大纲中的词汇要求,选编了句子翻译。经过为期 16 周的培训,力求使学习者的综合运用语言的能力,交际能力,特别是口译能力得到明显的提升,并能大体掌握口译的若干基本技巧。教师在使用本书时,英译汉篇章口译部分可重点使用带星号的篇章,其余篇章可根据学生的实际情况灵活掌握。教师也可根据具体教学对象的要求,适当补充一些相关内容和练习。必须指出的是,本课程在教与学的过程中,应注重精讲与勤练,才能达到预定的目标。

如何增强英、汉两种语言的口头表达能力和逻辑思维能力,掌握和运用口译技巧,如今已成为英语教学和研究领域普遍关注和重视的一个课题。编者希望各位同行勇于探索并创出英 / 汉口译教学的新途径。同时,也欢迎使用本教程的教师和学员对本书提出批评和建议,以

便我们在今后的教材修订和口译教学工作中加以改进和提高。

本书的编写和出版得到了上海市浦东高校继续教育中心,上海外语教育出版社和上海外国语大学继续教育学院的大力支持,我们在此表示感谢。

编 者

2006 年于上海外国语大学继续教育学院

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UNIT 1

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP

TEXT

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

sin	emergency	reserve
errand	fiddle	contribute
blessed	commemorate	acknowledge
local	jealous	puzzle

II. WARMING-UP PRACTICE

1. 他们放弃了利用暑假去旅行的想法。(abandon)
2. 她很有可能明天一早就会离开。(odds)
3. 结果与我们所期望的完全相反。(opposite)
4. 他送给我一件不错的礼物以示感谢。(express)

III. PASSAGE INTERPRETATION

PART A: ENGLISH-CHINESE INTERPRETATION

Passage 1 *

Daddy just didn't know how to show love. It was Mom who held the family together. He just went to work every day and came home and she'd have a list of sins we'd committed and he'd scold us about them.¹

Once when I stole a candy bar, he made me take it back and tell the man I stole it. But it was Mom who understood I was just a kid.

I broke my leg. It was Mom who held me in her arms all the way to the hospital. Dad pulled the car right up to the door of the emergency room. When they asked him to move it because that space was reserved for emergency vehicles, he shouted, “ What do you think this is? A tour bus?”²

At my birthday parties, Dad always just busied himself blowing up balloons, and setting up tables, and running errands. It was Mom who carried in the cake with candles on it for me to blow out.

When I leaf through picture albums people always ask, “ What does your Dad look like?”³ Who knows? He was always fiddling around with the camera taking everyone else’s picture. I must have a zillion pictures of Mom and me smiling together.

When I went to college, Mom did all the writing. He just sent checks.

Whenever I called home, he acted like he wanted to talk, but he always said, “ I’ll get your mother.”

When I got married, it was Mom who cried. He just blew his nose loudly and left the room.

All my life Daddy just didn’t know how to show love ... Unless ...

Is it possible he showed it and I didn’t recognize it?

Passage 2

Good morning. This weekend, millions of Americans will celebrate Father’s Day. On this day, sons and daughters pause to think about what our fathers and grandfathers have contributed to our lives.¹ We cannot express our gratitude for everything they do for us.

I’m blessed to have many fond memories of my father. I remember fun trips together when I was a child, bumping along the dusty roads in our car.

My dad once said that when my mother brought him home to meet her parents for the first time, my grandmother was laying bricks when they arrived. My dad thought that he had married into a family whose women could do anything, and he made me believe that I could be anything.

Fathers are so important in the lives of children. They provide love and encouragement. They are the object of a young child's admiration. They provide their sons and daughters with an example of what it means to be a good man. When fathers are absent, children are often lost to a world of hopelessness and hardship.²

Whether our fathers live one room away, or a plane flight away, we remember them as we commemorate Father's Day.³ It is a day to acknowledge all the spoken words and unspoken kindness that fathers and grandfathers have shown us through the years.

Thank you for your strength, your love, and your support for your children. I wish all the fathers present here today and those listening over the radio a happy Father's Day.

Passage 3

Friendship is a very tricky thing and is difficult to handle. In fact, I would say that friendship is as hard to handle as love is, or even marriage.¹ Of course, I am not talking about easy-come-easy-go friendship. I am talking about friends who care deeply about each other, who support each other, who make life worth living. I am talking about friends you can share almost everything with.

I once had a friend who made me laugh. She understood me. We were 16 when we met at the local technical college and we were both doing the same course. I was very nervous the day I started and she was the first I talked to. As a result, I really enjoyed my year.² She was fun; she was lively; she was sure of herself.

However, it was not a perfect friendship. There were two things I have to tell you about. Either one of them is enough to explain what was wrong between us. Both of them together brought

our friendship to an end.

I learned very soon that she was jealous. She did not like to think that I had anything that she did not have. We would have great fun going out shopping. However, if I bought a dress for a party, and she thought my dress was better than hers, she would start to say slightly unkind things about it. I could not understand this at all, and even now it puzzles me.

The other problem was my mother. She thought my friend was common and had a bad influence over me. Mum looked down on her and kept telling me off as soon as my friend was gone.³

So at the end of that wonderful year, two things happened and destroyed our friendship.

PART B: CHINESE-ENGLISH INTERPRETATION

家庭问题是一个长期而复杂的问题,它不仅是个体家庭内部的问题,关系到一国社会团结和稳定,也是一个国际性问题。¹ 值此纪念“国际家庭年”十周年之际,我们愿提出以下两点看法:²

第一,各国政府必须把家庭问题融入社会发展政策和方案中,利用各种资源,创造稳定、和谐、关爱的环境,保障家庭整体和家庭成员的利益。³ 将家庭作为社会的基本细胞,推动社会的整体、均衡的发展。

第二,国际社会必须采取措施加强和提高世界范围内对家庭问题的关注。追求幸福、稳定与和谐是全世界每个家庭的基本愿望和应有的权利。因此,国际社会必须在相互尊重的基础上,采取措施,解决家庭问题。

中华民族历史悠久,拥有许多优良传统。早在古代,中国的先贤倡导家国兼顾、尊老爱幼、和谐稳定的思想。⁴ 新中国成立以来,中国政府致力于家庭的和谐与稳定,“家和万事兴”成为每一个幸福中国家庭生活的真实写照。⁵ 为配合“国际家庭年”活动,中国政府有关部门十年来主办了一系列以家庭为主题的活动,如“五好文明家庭”评选、家庭文化艺术节、家庭文明工程等。⁶

为纪念“国际家庭年”十周年,中国将与“世界家庭组织”共同举办“世界家庭峰会”,全面回顾和评估“国际家庭年”确定的目标。我们希望这次会议能够取得积极成果和圆满成功。

NOTES

PASSAGE INTERPRETATION

PART A

Passage 1

1. He just went to work every day and came home and she'd have a list of sins we'd committed and he'd scold us about them. 爸爸天天去上班,回家,然后是妈妈向他数落我们所做的一连串错事,爸爸再为了这些事把我们骂一顿。

list 在这里是名词,意为“目录”。如:

I have a list as long as my arms of the things I need to do before I set out. 我已列出出发前要做的一长串事情。

We've made a list of places we'd like to visit while we're in Athens. 到雅典要去参观哪些地方我们已经列好了单子/目录。

list 也能用作动词,意为“列于表上”。如:

Mr. Brown has listed some useful reading material on the hand-out for the students. 布朗先生将一些有用的阅读材料列在给学生的讲义上。

2. When they asked him to move it because that space was reserved for emergency vehicles, he shouted, "What do you think this is? A tour bus?" 爸爸将车正好停在急诊室门口。因为那儿是专供急救车停靠的,医院里的人就叫我爸爸把车开走。爸爸大声吼叫起来:“你以为这是什么车? 难道是旅游车吗?”

reserve 在这里作动词,意为“保留,预留”。如:

The front seats are reserved for the elderly and women with babies. 前排位置是留给老人和抱婴儿的妇女的。

The use of this room is reserved to members of the staff. 这间房间是职员专用的。

I will reserve my opinion on this issue until we have more infor-

mation. 在我们得到更多的信息之前,我暂时保留我对这一问题的看法。

3. When I leaf through picture albums people always ask, "What does your Dad look like?" 我随便翻阅相册时,别人总会问“你爸爸长什么模样?”

leaf through 解释为“浏览,快速翻阅”。如:

The passengers are leafing through magazines in the airport shop. 旅客们在机场商店翻阅杂志。

Passage 2

1. On this day, sons and daughters pause to think about what our fathers and grandfathers have contributed to our lives. 在父亲节这天,儿女们会静下心来想一想我们的父亲和祖父们为了我们的生活所付出的一切。

- (1) pause 在这里作动词,意为“暂停,停顿”。如:

She paused to get her breath back and then carried on running. 她停下来喘口气,然后接着跑。

Pause and reflect, aren't they taking on more responsibilities? 停下来想一想,他们难道不是在承担更多的责任吗?

pause 也作名词用,如:

After a long, awkward pause in the classroom someone finally raised his hand. 在长时间尴尬的停顿之后,教室里终于有人举起了手。

They have been negotiating for nearly three hours without a pause. 谈判已经连续不停地进行了将近三个小时了。

- (2) contribute 既可用作及物动词也可用作不及物动词,contribute to 意为“奉献给……,为……做贡献”。如:

A great amount of money was contributed to the disaster fund by people from all walks of life. 各行各业的人为灾难基金捐助了大量的钱财。

This is the kind of appeal to which most people will be glad to contribute. 这样的捐赠呼吁是大多数人所乐意接受的。

He felt he ought to contribute something to the community

that had given so much to him. 他觉得应该向给了他很多的社区贡献点什么。

2. When fathers are absent, children are often lost to a world of hopelessness and hardship. 父亲不在身边时,孩子经常会迷失在一个没有希望和艰难的世界里。

to be lost 在这里意为“迷失,沉醉于”。如:

When Bernard listened to music he became completely lost to the world. 伯纳德一欣赏音乐就全然忘记了外界。

Looking at his painting I was lost in admiration for what he had achieved. 看着他的画,我惊羡于他的成就。

She was completely lost in her book. 她完全沉浸于书本之中。

3. Whether our fathers live one room away, or a plane flight away, we remember them as we commemorate Father's Day. 无论父亲住在隔壁房间还是遥远的异乡,当我们庆祝父亲节的时候,我们总会记起他们。

whether ... or ... 用来引出两种或两种以上的可能性,译为“或者……或者……,不管……还是……,无论……还是……”。如:

Whether you like it or not, it's going to happen. 无论你喜不喜欢,它总是会发生的。

Whether it will do us harm or good remains to be seen. 这会给我们带来危害还是好处还得拭目以待。

I show everything on my face, whether I am angry or pleased. 不管是生气还是开心,我把什么都写在脸上。

These people were lending aid to the enemy, whether they realized it or not. 不管他们是否认识到这一点,他们这样是帮了对手。

Passage 3

1. In fact, I would say that friendship is as hard to handle as love is, or even marriage. 事实上,我要说友谊和爱情,甚至和婚姻一样难办。

as hard to handle as love is: 和爱情一样难处理。

(1) as ... as ... 意为“和……一样……”。如:

It's not as popular as it used to be. 这已不如过去那样受欢迎了。

He pretends to be as modest as anything. 他装得极为谦逊。
And you were just as nasty and mean as you could be. 你简直太卑鄙无耻了。

(2) handle 意为“处理,办理”。如:

Don't worry, I'll handle this problem in a minute. 别担心,我马上来处理这件事。

How the new employee will handle this job is closely watched by the manager. 经理正在严密观察这位新员工如何处理这项工作。

He has a rare ability for handling personnel problems. 他处理人事很有一套。

2. As a result, I really enjoyed my year. 结果这一年我过得很愉快。
as a result 意为“结果”。如:

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months. 他滑倒了,摔坏了腿。结果不得不休学两三个月。

有时 as a result 后面跟 of, 表示“由于……的结果”, 如:

As a result of all this he wasn't entirely happy through the summer vacation. 由于这一切,他暑假过得不怎么开心。

Meanwhile other events occurred as a result of this war. 这场战争同时又导致了其他一些事件的发生。

3. Mum looked down on her and kept telling me off as soon as my friend was gone. 妈妈看不起她,每次她一走妈妈就数落我。

tell off 意为“数落,批评,责备”。如:

The teacher told me off for being late again. 老师因我再次迟到而责备了我。

I told him off about leaving the front doors wide open. 他把前门敞开着,我数落了他。

PART B

1. 家庭问题是一个长期而复杂的问题,它不仅是个体家庭内部的问题。