



上海外语口译

Interpretation

上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列丛书

英语口语基础能力证书考试

基础口译教程

A Preliminary Course of Interpretation

第二版
SECOND EDITION

主 编 齐伟钧 孙万彪
副主编 罗杏焕 吴建国



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外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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“上海英语口语译基础能力证书”是上海英语口语译证书配套培训和考试项目之一。该项目参加考试并成绩合格者可获得上海外语口译证书考试委员会和上海市高校浦东继续教育中心统一印制的“上海英语口语译基础能力证书”。

英语口语译基础是通向英语中、高级口译的初级阶段,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,主要是他们在听、读、写、译等方面的基础能力欠缺,而且知识面较窄;而未能通过第二阶段的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。为帮助广大英语爱好者切实有效的全面提高英语应用能力,上海外语口译证书考试委员会于2002年开始试行“上海英语口语译基础能力证书”考试,使之与英语中级、高级口译考试形成一个由低到高的梯度系列,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。

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,即相当于重点中学高中毕业生或大学一年级学生的英语水平。经过培训,学员的英语应用能力可望达到大学英语四级的要求,而且在英语听、说和口译方面奠定良好的基础。在此基础上经过进一步深造,学生就可以达到英

语中级口译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,“上海英语口语译基础能力证书”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口译基础教材,分别是听力、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,在口译基础培训阶段,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。使教学安排有较强的可操作性,在听和说两方面进行大量的操练和实践。正文之后,各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,提高英语应用能力。

《基础听力教程》、《基础口语教程》和《基础口译教程》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,口译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扎实的基础。

本套教材自 2004 年初版以来,已经过多次的重印。《上海英语口语译基础能力证书》考试开考近十年来,每年两次的英语口语译基础能力考试、该考试同全国自学考试英语专业搭建的学习“立交桥”以及社会培训机构所展开的相应的培训,不仅培养了成千上万名已经掌握口译基础能力的外语学习者,同时也验证了本套作为国内首套针对外语学员口译基础能力的培训所编写的教材的合理性和科学性。

现在经过修订后推出的第二版《基础听力教程》、《基础口语教程》和《基础口语教程》,既保留了原教材在过去十年来的教学和培训中所呈现的亮点和基本特征,同时又对其内容进行了相当篇幅的补充或改编,以进一步体现出本套教材的时代性、实践性和科学性,更好地适应国内口译培训的教学或外语爱好者的自学需要。当然,限于我们的学识,本套综合性教材(第二版)还是可能会有不尽如人意之处,甚至存在各种差错。我们恳请专家学者、使用该教材的教师和学员提出宝贵意见,以便编写者及时修正。

主 编 齐伟钧 孙万彪

《基础口译教程》依据《上海英语口译基础能力证书考试大纲》编写,用以培养和提高已具有初级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“上海英语口译基础能力证书”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,作好铺垫和准备。

《基础口译教程》作为一本主要用于课堂教学的教材,在整体结构上分为16个单元,是根据一学期16周、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。经过为期16周的培训,力求使学习者综合运用语言的能力和交际能力——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,可根据学生的实际情况灵活操作。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,应注重教师的精讲与学生的勤练,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开辟出英/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。

罗杏媛

2012 年于上海外国语大学继续教育学院

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UNIT 1

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

学校与教育

TEXT

I VOCABULARY PREVIEW

prestigious	master	major
expect	humanity	placement
intermediate	communicate	recommend
enroll	wishful	scholarship
interact	circus	rural
audience	guardian	interview
amazing	boost	approach
limitation	Olympiad	participant
breakthrough	accelerate	electromagnetism
aspiration	make a contribution	mentor
impart	curiosity	

II BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

1. 在美国,中学毕业生有举行毕业演说的习俗,参加者有学生、老师和学生家长等。学生们身穿毕业服,头戴毕业帽,就自己所选择的话题举行讲演。讲演可采用散文体,也可采用诗歌体。
2. 奥林匹克运动会是体育界的盛会,而在学科竞赛领域,也有数学奥林匹克竞赛、物理奥林匹克竞赛、化学奥林匹克竞赛等,我国中学生在此类竞赛中屡有出色表现。

III WARMING-UP PRACTICE

1. I finally made it.

A: I finally made it. I'm now a student of the University of California.

B: Congratulations! You must have worked very hard.

A: Yes, I had to work very hard to be successful, and I'm proud to be a student of such a prestigious university. Were you proud to graduate from UC?

B: Yes. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree and I'm going on for my master's degree. What do you plan to major in?

A: I expect to teach history or geography in a high school, so I think I'll major in one of those.

2. What course are you going to take?

A: I'd like to do an English course. I've already done the placement test and I'm at the intermediate level, but I'd really like to be able to communicate more fluently with other English speakers.

B: Well, I can recommend the Oral Skills course — it's excellent.

A: Hmm, but it costs more than \$2,000, which is far too expensive.

B: How about this General English course — the class size is the same as that of the Oral Skills course and it's cheaper.

A: Yes, that sounds better. OK, I'll enroll in that one then.

3. Have you ever thought of going abroad to study?

A: Hi, David, have you ever thought about going abroad to study?

B: Never crossed my mind. What about you?

A: All the time but ... I know it's just wishful thinking. My parents are only farmers. The only way is to get a scholarship and, well, you know I'm not brilliant.

B: Hey, don't give up on your dream so easily. Remember the old saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way." Anyway, why do you want to go abroad to study? Aren't our local universities good enough?

A: No, no, don't get me wrong. I've got nothing against our local

universities. It's just that I want to experience what it's like studying in a different country, living in a different climate, interacting with people from a different culture.

IV PASSAGE INTERPRETATION

PART A ENGLISH-CHINESE INTERPRETATION

Passage 1

To tell the truth, it was never in my dream to graduate from an American high school. Three years ago I was working in different restaurants in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, and I only wished one day to learn how to speak English. But now I am here giving a speech in English. What's more, I am going to college in the fall. However, I will never forget where I have come from.

I was born in a little village. At that time my family was very poor. I remember when I was young I used to ask my mother for just one egg a day, but she wasn't able to do it.¹ When I was eight my father sent me to a circus school. Sometimes we went to rural areas to perform for farmers.² Audiences who came for the show were often without shoes and sat on the floor to watch us. Most of the children in the countryside didn't go to school at all because their parents were too busy worrying about where the dinner for tomorrow would come from. Of course we also performed for wealthy people.

Last summer vacation I went to visit my guardian. We lived in a little hotel in downtown L. A. We had some friends who lived in the wealthy areas, and sometimes we were invited as guests to their homes. But every time when we came back to our little hotel, we would see homeless people sleeping on the street next to it. It was a strange feeling to see those people there in a city that seems so rich.

Last week I went to a college interview, and I told the woman interviewer there that because I had received many people's help getting an education, I wished one day to help other people, too. I had said this in other college interviews, but this time she asked in return how I planned to help other people.³ I was very surprised by the question, and I was unable to answer it because I never really thought about how. People

always want to help others, but they are usually too busy reaching the goals they set for their own lives.

Maybe one day we should all sit down and ask ourselves, “How can we help other people?” Many people think that they only help when they can change the world. No, you don’t have to because it is improbable for one person to do the whole job. If you can help one little thing, then you are amazing already. But we need every one of us to do one little thing.

Passage 2

English teachers hear one question again and again: “How can I improve my English?” Are you one of those wanting better English skills? Here are some ways to give your English a boost.¹

Be disciplined: There’s no easy way to learn a second language. No matter how smart or gifted you are, you need to work at it. The best approach is to spend time on English every day. Just as regular exercise makes you stronger, regular practice will strengthen your English.

Read often: Reading in English enriches your vocabulary. It teaches you correct grammar, structure and usage. The more you read, the better your English will become. How much should you read in English? Read as much as you possibly can. Carry an English book or magazine with you wherever you go.

Follow good speech examples: To develop natural-sounding English, you must imitate native speakers.² Fortunately, TV and radio make this easy to do. Tune in to programs in which good English is spoken. Listen carefully, and imitate what you hear.

Find opportunities to speak in English: To become a fluent speaker of English, use what you know. Find others to talk with in English. Remember, your conversation partners don’t need to be native speakers. Practice with them regularly.

Use your computer: If you haven’t discovered English-teaching software and Web sites, you need to. Never give up: You might feel discouraged at times. Perhaps you have difficulty remembering new vocabulary. Or maybe your busy schedule leaves you too little time for studying English. Don’t let such limitations stop you from trying.³ Just do your best. Whoever you are, wherever you live, your English can

improve. And with regular study and practice, it will!

Passage 3

Distinguished guests,
Participants of the 3rd Asian Physics Olympiad,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I welcome all the young participants from all over Asia to Singapore for this 3rd Asian Physics Olympiad.

The 20th century which has just ended was a remarkable period of scientific breakthroughs and achievements. In the field of physics, we have seen many key discoveries. The pace of scientific progress, and the speed in which scientific discoveries have been turned into useful applications, have also been accelerating.¹ I am told that it took 65 years between the discovery of the theory of electromagnetism to the invention of the television, 18 years for X-ray, 5 years for radar, and only 2 years for laser.

You represent some of the best young minds in Asia. You embody the hope and aspiration of your family, your country, and of Asia.² Many of you will have that special talent for scientific research and discovery. I urge you to make a contribution to the field of science and to the well-being of society.³

To the mentors and teachers who are here today, an equally heavy responsibility rests on your shoulders. Your role in guiding the young is more than just the imparting of knowledge.⁴ Indeed, your role is to help these young physicists view the world with curiosity, open-mindedness, and a healthy sense of doubt.

I am certain you will have a very good time interacting with one another in this Asian Physics Olympiad. I hope that the bonds of friendship formed over the course of the week will be a starting point for further exchanges.⁵ Perhaps, one day, I will read about some of you making scientific breakthroughs and competing for the Nobel Prize in Physics.

It is with much pleasure that I now declare open this 3rd Asian Physics Olympiad.

中国是世界上人口最多的发展中国家,13 亿人口中蕴涵着极其丰富的人力资源。¹积极开发人力资源,充分发挥每个人的潜能和价值,促进人的全面发展,²为国家现代化建设提供强大的人力和智力支撑,实现由人力资源大国向人力资源强国的转变,³是中国政府始终面临的重大课题和不懈推进的重大事业。⁴

中国实行教育优先的发展战略,建成了比较完善的现代国民教育体系。2000 年实现了基本普及九年制义务教育和基本扫除青壮年文盲的目标。⁵高中阶段教育普及率大幅提升,职业教育得到重点加强,高等教育进入大众化阶段。2009 年,全国普通高中在校生 2434.28 万人,各类中等职业教育在校生 2195.16 万人;普通高等教育本专科在校生 2144.66 万人,在学研究生 140.49 万人。⁶教育事业的发展,使就业人员的受教育水平显著提高。截至 2009 年底,全国 15 岁以上人口平均受教育年限接近 8.9 年;主要劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限为 9.5 年,其中受过高等教育的比例为 9.9%;⁷新增劳动力平均受教育年限达到 12.4 年。⁸全面实现城乡九年制免费义务教育。从 2006 年开始,中国政府改革并逐步调整完善了农村义务教育经费保障机制,⁹并从 2008 年开始,免除城市义务教育阶段学生学杂费,将九年义务教育全面纳入国家财政保障范围。¹⁰

V USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. How many courses are you going to take this semester?
2. You must finish registration today, since it's the last day for completing your schedule and paying your bill.
3. You have no assignments for the weekend, but don't forget your composition for next week.
4. The results of the final examinations will be released next Tuesday, two days before we are off for summer vacation.
5. I had a tough time with English Grammar — I got a C plus in the final examination.
6. It's a famous university, but it doesn't offer courses I'm interested in.
7. I think I'll apply to Yale University first and see if they have any scholarships.

8. Extracurricular activities are important, because young people learn lessons about life outside the classroom.
9. A recent survey found that 57% of 3,479 students feel that our education system is too examination-oriented.
10. As the examinations are coming closer, senior students feel increasing pressure from teachers and parents.

NOTES

PASSAGE INTERPRETATION

PART A

Passage 1

1. I remember when I was young I used to ask my mother for just one egg a day, but she wasn't able to do it. 记得小时候我要妈妈一天给我吃一个鸡蛋,但她没能做到。
used to 意为“过去常常”, be used to 意为“习惯于”。如:
It used to be believed that sugar could decay the teeth. 过去人们认为糖会导致蛀牙。
Our company used to do business with theirs. 我们公司过去和他们的公司常有业务往来。
Now I am used to getting up early. 我现在习惯早起。
2. Sometimes we went to rural areas to perform for farmers. 有时候我们会去农村为农民演出。
(1) rural 意为“农村的”。如:
I do love quiet, rural England. 我确实喜欢安静的英格兰乡村。
(2) perform 意为“表演”,有时也解释为“履行,做”。如:
The troupe performed a three-act play. 剧团演出了一出三幕剧。
The surgeon performed the operation. 外科医师做了手术。
They are required to perform their contractual obligations. 他们需要履行合同规定的义务。
3. I had said this in other college interviews, but this time she asked in