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李欣 / 编著
齐伟均 / 审订

英语 中级 口译
(口译部分)



考前热身

Warm-up Exercise for Intermediate Interpretation Test

☆权威审订

☆高度仿真

☆揭示难点

☆突出要领



GOOD LUCK!

218

H/31.5-9
L3.5b

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Model Test 1

Part A (E-C)

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear two passages in English. After you have heard each sentence or paragraph, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passages only once. Now let us begin Part A with the first passage.

Passage 1

Over the past quarter century, we have watched with admiration as the peoples of the Asia-Pacific transformed their economies through hard work, innovation, and steady movement in the direction of open markets and reform.

The result was an explosion^① in trade, reduced poverty and record^② growth. In earlier APEC meetings, we have celebrated these trends and focused our attention on how to sustain them.

This year, however, is different. We meet amidst^③ predictions that the Asia Miracle will be succeeded by an Asia Meltdown. We have witnessed five months of turbulence in capital markets.

The specters^④ of debt and deflation hover over the region. Emergency help has been required. And growth rates have slowed. As a result, governments and business people are being tested^⑤ to a far greater degree than in recent years.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① (大规模、迅猛的) 扩张, 激增
- ② 创记录的
- ③ 在……中, 在……当中
- ④ 鬼怪, 幽灵
- ⑤ 考验

🗣️ 参考译文:

二十五年来, 我们带着仰慕的心情, 注视着亚太地区的各国人民, 通过辛勤劳动、

创新以及朝着开放市场和改革稳步前进，改变了他们各国的经济。

改变的结果是贸易急剧扩大、贫困指数降低、发展创下了历史水平。在前几次APEC会议上，我们讴歌这些发展潮流并着眼于如何将其保持下去。

然而，今年形势不同了。我们在各种预测亚洲奇迹过后将是亚洲经济崩溃的风言风语中相聚。我们目睹了资本市场持续5个月的起伏涨跌。

债务和通货紧缩的幽灵在这个地区的上空盘旋。紧急援助的呼声此起彼伏。发展速度减慢了。因此，各国政府和商业人员正经受着比近几年来严峻得多的考验。

Passage 2

In November 1997, the United Nations General Assembly^① proclaimed 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers.

To prepare for the year, the United Nations Volunteers programme has been designated as international focal point^②.

Its main objectives are increased recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteering.

The International Year of Volunteers 2001 provides a unique opportunity to highlight^③ the achievements of the millions of volunteers worldwide and to encourage more people globally to engage in volunteer activity.

👉 难点提示:

- ①联合国大会
- ②焦点
- ③使显著，使突出

① 参考译文:

1997年11月，联合国大会宣布2001年为“国际志愿者年”。

为了给这个年度做好准备，联合国志愿者项目被指定为国际的焦点。

其主要目的是使志愿服务得到进一步的认可和发扬，更加便利和网络化。

“2001国际志愿者年”提供了一个独特的机会，突出全世界亿万志愿者的成就，并鼓励全球范围内越来越多的人参与志愿活动。

Part B (C-E)

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear two passages in Chinese. After you have heard each sentence or paragraph, interpret it into

English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passages only once. Now let us begin Part B with the first passage.

Passage 1

买房子被看成是一一生中仅次于结婚的一件值得纪念的事。

在买房子之前，先要考虑打算怎么用，还有计划住多久这些问题。

如果买房是作为一种投资的话，那要记住房地产市场是周期性^①的。这意味着市场价格时高时低。

所以得考虑好买房的时间。有时候等市场价格下跌的时候买，能省下好几千呢。

🔊 难点提示:

① cyclical

🔊 参考译文:

Buying a house is considered one of the most memorable things that you will do in your life next to marriage.

Before you buy, consider what you intend to use the house for and how long you plan to keep it.

If it is an investment, remember that the real estate market is cyclical. This means that at times the market prices will be high and then low.

So consider the time when you buy. Sometimes you can save thousands by waiting for the price to come down .

Passage 2

扩大服务业的对外开放是中国实现经济协调发展^①的一个重要举措。

美国投资者在发展服务业方面拥有丰富的经验和先进的管理方法，

我欢迎美国投资者能抓住机遇，积极参与中国的金融、保险、商业零售^②、外贸、会计师事务所等中介服务组织^③的发展。

我相信中美双方在这些领域的交流与合作，必将给双方的经济活动带来极大的收益，为未来的经济发展奠定坚实的基础。

🔊 难点提示:

① coordinated development

② retailing

③ intermediary agency

① 参考译文:

The expansion of the opening up of the service industry to the outside world is a very important move in China's efforts to achieve the coordinated development of its economy.

American investors have rich experience and advanced management methods in the development of service industry.

I would like to encourage American investors to seize the opportunities in China and actively participate in the development of intermediary agencies such as finance, insurance, retailing, foreign trade and accounting firms.

I am sure that the exchange and cooperation between China and America in these fields is bound to produce rich deliverables for the economic activities of both parties, and lay a solid foundation for the future economic development.

Model Test 2

Part A (E-C)

Passage 1

In a changing world, tradition can be a force for good or for evil.

As long as it offers a guide, it helps the underdeveloped nations to take a step forward and so adapt themselves to the changed circumstances.

But if it sticks to^① tradition, it ceases to^② be a guide and becomes an obstacle on the path of change and progress.

The better way is to obtain the help which tradition can give but to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

👉 难点提示:

① 坚持

② 不再是

① 参考译文:

在一个变化着的世界里, 传统可以成为一种正面势力也可以成为一种反面势力。只要它发挥指导性的作用, 它就帮助不发达国家向前迈进一步, 于是使这些国家适

应变化的局势。

但是如果它墨守陈规,它就不再具有指导性的作用,而成为变革和进步道路上的一块绊脚石。

较好的办法是得到传统能够给予的帮助,同时还要明确意识到传统在一个变化中的世界里的局限性。

Passage 2

When you step through the entrance gates of United Nations Headquarter^①, you enter an international zone.

You pass the flags of the member nations that stretch from Afghanistan's^② at the north to Zimbabwe's^③ at the southern end of the complex^④.

It is land that belongs not just to one country, but to all the countries that have joined the Organization.

It has its own security and fire forces^⑤ and its own post office, and conducts business in six official languages—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

🔊 难点提示:

- ①联合国总部
- ②阿富汗的(国旗)
- ③津巴布韦的(国旗)
- ④建筑群,综合楼馆
- ⑤警卫队和消防队

🗣️ 参考译文:

当你踏入联合国总部的大门,你便进入国际区域。

你经过由该建筑群北端的阿富汗国旗到南端的津巴布韦国旗的所有会员国的国旗。这块土地不只属于一个国家,而是属于加入联合国组织的所有国家。

它有自己的警卫队和消防队以及自己的邮局,并使用阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文六种官方文字进行工作。

Part B (C-E)

Passage 1

我们公司是一家专业化的进出口国有企业,负责轻工业产品的进出口业务。它是一

个独立核算、经营，完全自负盈亏^①的经济实体^②。

自从成立以来的15年里，本公司有了很大的发展，年出口额从1987年的一千一百万美元上升为2002年的四万二千八百万美元，年进口额为一万零一百万美元。进出口总额达到五万二千九百万美元。

在中国500家进出口公司中，本公司排名第20位，我们还和一百多个国家的1800家企业和公司建立了商业关系。

我们还有11家专业公司，它们的业务范围^③包括鞋类制品、日用品、玩具、家用电器、塑料产品、安全用品和旅游用品。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① assuming sole responsibility for its profits or losses
- ② economic entity
- ③ business range

() 参考译文:

Our corporation is a state-owned specialized import and export enterprise handling the import and export of light industrial products. It is an economic entity carrying on independent accounting and managing and assuming sole responsibility for its profits or losses.

For 15 years since its inauguration, the corporation has had great development with its annual export value rising from US\$ 11 million in 1987 to US\$ 428 million in 2002, and an annual import value of US \$101 million. The total volume of imports and exports has reached US \$529 million.

Among China's 500 biggest import and export enterprises, our corporation ranks 20th and we have established business relations with 1,800 enterprises and companies in more than 100 countries.

We have 11 specialized companies whose business range covers footwear, daily necessities, toys, domestic electrical appliances, plastic products, safety and tourist articles.

Passage 2

中国是一个发展中国家，消除贫困任重道远^①。基本解决农村贫困人口的温饱问题只是完成这一历史任务的阶段性成果。

在此基础上使贫困地区的人民生活实现小康^②，进而过上比较宽裕的^③生活，需要

一个长期的奋斗过程。

随着中国改革开放和现代化建设事业的发展,随着中国综合国力的不断增强,中国的农村扶贫^①开发必将取得新的成绩。

21世纪初中国的农村扶贫开发既面临难得的机遇,也面临严峻的挑战和尖锐的问题。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① has a long way to go
- ② comfortable life
- ③ well-to-do; well-off
- ④ poverty reduction; alleviation

🗨️ 参考译文:

China is a developing country, and it has a long way to go to shake off poverty. The basic solution to the problem of food and clothing of the poverty-stricken population in rural areas is only the result of one phase in our effort to accomplish this historic task.

Subsequently, it will still take a long period of hard work to enable the people in the poor areas to first live a comfortable life and then a well-off life.

With the progress of the reform and opening-up, with the modernization drive and the steady increase of China's comprehensive national strength, our development-oriented poverty reduction program for the rural areas is bound to be crowned with new successes.

The development-oriented poverty alleviation drive in rural China in the early 21st century faces not only rare historical opportunities, but serious challenges and problems.

Model Test 3

Part A (E-C)

Passage 1

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express

these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to^① our minds and emotions.

This charming use of words is what we call literary style.

Above all^②, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which can move us to tears.

We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

🔊 **难点提示:**

①有力地吸引

②首先,最重要的是

① **参考译文:**

大作家是那些不仅有伟大的思想而且用摄人心魄的语言来表达这些思想的人。

这种富有魅力的遣词造句就是我们所说的文体风格。

最重要的是,真正的诗人是文字大师。他能用音乐般的文字来表达意思,这些文字能催人泪下。

所以我们应该学会精心地选词,准确地用词,否则它们会使我们的言语愚蠢而粗俗。

Passage 2

Many nations have ports where ships from other countries can unload goods for trade, storage, processing^①, or transfer to another ship.

Merchants who send their goods to the port of a foreign country usually pay a tariff, on their goods as soon as they are unloaded from the ship.

However, some countries have free ports^②, and others, like the United States, have foreign trade zones^③.

A free port may be an entire port city or a section of a port where foreign merchants may unload their goods without paying a tariff. As long as the goods remain in the free port area, or foreign trade zone, they cannot be taxed.

🔊 **难点提示:**

①加工

②自由港

③外贸保税区

① **参考译文:**

很多国家都有港口,在这里来自其他国家的船只可以把货物卸下,或买卖,或储存,或加工,或运到另一艘船上去。

把货物运到外国港口的商人,通常在卸下货物的那一刻就要替他们的货物交付关税。但是,一些国家有自由港,而另一些国家,如美国,有外贸保税区。

自由港可以是整个一座港口城市或者一个港口的一部分,在这里外国商人卸货时可以不付关税。只要货物停留在自由港地区或外贸保税区,它们就可以不纳税。

Part B (C-E)

Passage 1

中国人不再仅仅满足于吃饱喝足,他们现在正渴望着过上更好、更健康 and 更长寿的生活。对大多数人来说,主食^①是谷物的时代已一去不复返。

最近有一项调查表明,肉、蔬菜和水果的人均消费^②整体上有所上升,蛋白质比其他营养品吃得更多。

专家们指出谷物消费的减少代表了人民生活水平的提高。如今人们爱吃更多的蔬菜、水果、肉、家禽^③和海鲜,而把谷物放在次要的地位。

这说明中国城市居民和农村居民的食品结构有了明显的改善。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① main food; staple diet
- ② per-capita consumption
- ③ poultry

① 参考译文:

No longer merely satisfied with having sufficient food, Chinese people are now seeking a better, healthier and longer life. For most people, the era when the main food was grain has gone forever.

A recent survey shows that the per-capita consumption of meat, vegetables and fruit has increased as a whole, and more protein is taken when compared with other nutrition.

Experts have noted that the shrinking of grain consumption represents a rise in people's living standards. Nowadays people prefer to consume more vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry and seafood, placing grain in a less important position.

This indicates a noticeable improvement in the food structure of China's urban and rural residents.

Passage 2

经过 20 年的改革和开放, 中国在经济发展和文化发展方面都取得了巨大的成就。

在这期间, 中国的报纸从 186 种增加到 2,038 种, 期刊^①从 930 种增加到 8,187 种, 可供选择的电视台现在是原来的 20 倍。

20 年前, 除了播放新闻, 电视里就没有其他节目了, 而如今每星期电视里平均播出三万小时的丰富多彩的节目。

在 2001 年, 中国的电视普及率^② 达到 91.6%。就连住在最偏僻山村里的人也能及时了解世界大事, 欣赏到现场直播的^③中国顶尖艺术家所表演的一流的娱乐节目。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① periodical
- ② penetration rate
- ③ live

🗨️ 参考译文:

After 20 years of reform and opening up, China has made great achievements in both economic and cultural development.

During this period, China's newspapers have increased from 186 to 2,038, and periodicals from 930 to 8,187, while the choice of TV stations is now 20 times its original number.

20 years ago, there were few programs on TV other than news broadcast, while nowadays an average of 30,000 hours of a wide scope of programs are broadcast on TV each week.

In 2001, the TV penetration rate reached 91.6 percent in China. People living in the remotest mountain villages can now also keep up with current world events, and enjoy first-rate live TV entertainment as performed by China's top artists.

题外话之一

功夫在“译”外

俗话说，“台上一分钟，台下十年功”，要做好口译何尝不是如此。

如果把听和读归为接受性技能(receptive skill)，说和写归为复用性技能(productive skill)的话，那么口译则是两种技能的综合反映，也是语言能力(linguistic competence)和交际能力(communicative competence)的集中体现。

著名口译专家 Jean Herbert 曾说过，做一个好的译员要“know everything of something and something of everything”，意思是好的译员既要是专才，又要是通才。口译人员的水平一般体现为三个层面：语言层面、文化层面和理解概括层面。语言层面主要是指口译人员的母语和目标语的双语水平；文化层面是指对于发话人固有的语言思维方式以及背后存在的文化背景的理解能力；理解概括层面则是如何正确洞察判断发话人的意图，并根据这一理解进行合乎逻辑的表述，毕竟，语言只是思维的外壳。

同时，口译还有着很强的即时性和不可预知性，考生若无十足的“底气”，仓促上阵而想不露破绽，蒙混过关是不可能的。口译考题五花八门，时事、文化、旅游、科技等等无所不有。比如，有一段考题是这样的：At present, 90% of Internet hosts are based in English-speaking countries. It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority of traffic and the majority of web sites are based in English. 这里的 host 和 traffic 都不同于它们的一般意义，分别指“互联网主机”和“网上交流”，很多考生对这些术语不甚了解，译文便与原来的内容有一定的距离。有时考生也会卡在一些耳熟能详的词汇上，如：扩大内需 (expand domestic demand)，财政货币杠杆 (fiscal and monetary levers)，补偿贸易 (compensation trade)，独占鳌头 (be crowned as the first)，权宜之计 (expedient measure)，宽带 (broadband)，上市公司 (listed companies)，人口普查 (national census) 等都曾经给不少考生带来一定的难度。

因此，考生若想在口译考试中有上佳表现，读英语报刊、看英语电视新闻、听英语广播等都应成为每天的必修课。平时还要做个有心人，遇到灵活生动的

语言表达方式就要当场记录下来,经常反复地读读背背,积累得多了,逢到上场时就不必绞尽脑汁、搜肠刮肚地想词、找词,信手拈来,恰到好处。正所谓厚积薄发,胸有成竹,方能在口译考试中举重若轻,沉着应战。

扎实的双语能力,丰富的知识积累,再加上一副“伶牙利齿”,是每个考生必备的看家本领。说到底,要做到译之有理、译之有味,功夫还在“译”外。

Model Test 4

Part A (E-C)

Passage 1

Science has no soul of its own, it is up to us to determine whether it will be used for good or evil.

As we consider how to use the fruits of discovery, we must never retreat from^① our commitment to^② human values, the good of society, our basic sense of right and wrong.

Science and its benefits must be directed toward^③ making the better for all, never just a privileged few^④.

No discoveries of science should be used to discriminate against any group or individual, however dazzling new they claim to be.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① 背弃
- ② 对……所承担的义务
- ③ 针对……目标
- ④ 少数拥有特权者

① 参考译文:

科学没有自己的灵魂,是把它往好处用还是坏处用,决定权在我们手里。

当我们考虑怎样来利用发现的成果时,我们决不能背弃我们对于人类的价值观、社会的利益、我们基本的正误感所承担的义务。

我们必须利用科学以及它的有益之处使所有人过得更好,而绝对不是仅仅使一小部分拥有特权者过得更好。

不管什么科学发现吹嘘自己如何地新奇,我们都不应该利用它们来歧视某一群或某