

上海大学出版社

李欣 / 编著
齐伟均 / 审订

英语

(口译部分)

高级

口译



考前热身

Warm-up Exercise for Advanced Interpretation Test

☆权威审订

☆高度仿真

☆揭示难点

☆突出要领



GOOD LUCK!

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· 上海 ·

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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

Machines to translate speech instantaneously^① have been predicted for over fifty years, and yet the need for human translators and interpreters is at an all-time high. Nothing can replace the truly accurate, nuanced^② job that a trained human translator produces, and yet, the American public is largely unaware of this fact. Our work is an essential part of the success of American society.

The American public needs to know what a tricky, challenging and high-level task every translator and interpreter engages in when he or she sets to work. Please speak to^③ this reality. Please don't build false hopes by talking of machines that are still, unfortunately, in the realm of fantasy-land^④—where they will remain for the indefinite future.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① 即时地, 瞬间地
- ② 细致的
- ③ 证明, 说到, 提到
- ④ 仙境, 梦幻之地

① 参考译文:

即时机器翻译已经被预言了五十多年, 可是对翻译人员和口译人员的需求还是有史以来最高的。一个训练有素的翻译人员所作出的非常忠实、精确的翻译是不可替代的。但是, 美国公众却大都没有注意到这个事实。我们的工作是美国社会成功的基本部分。美国公众必须知道, 每个翻译和口译人员所从事的是多么错综复杂和具有挑战性的

高水平的工作。提请公众正视这个现实。请不要误导公众，使他们对机器翻译抱有幻想。遗憾的是，机器翻译仍然只是一个梦想，这个梦想不知何时才能变成现实。

Passage 2

Good morning. This weekend, millions of people will celebrate Father's Day. On this day, sons and daughters pause to reflect on^① all the ways in which our fathers and grandfathers contribute to our lives, with advice and sacrifice, patience and strength. Words fall short^② when we attempt to describe the full extent of our love and appreciation for them. When we try to express our gratitude for everything they do for us, the fortunate among us know that we can always rely on a father or a grandfather.

Fathers are important in the lives of children. They provide love and encouragement, they are the object of a young child's admiration, and they provide their sons and daughters with an example of what it means to be a good man. Fathers provide children daily care and guidance, nurture^③ and protection, discipline and love. When fathers are absent, children are often lost to a world of hopelessness and hardship.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① 思考
- ② 供应不足，短缺
- ③ 培养，养育

(1) 参考译文:

早上好。这个周末，数百万人将庆祝父亲节。在这一天，儿女们静下心来想一想，我们的父辈用他们的忠告和牺牲，用他们的耐心和力量为我们生活所做出的各方面的贡献。当我们想要充分表达我们对他们的热爱和感激时，我们辞不达意。当我们尽力感谢他们为我们所做的一切时，我们中那些幸运儿知道我们总是能够依靠父亲或祖父的。

父亲在孩子的生活中十分重要。他们给予关爱和鼓励，他们是年轻孩子崇拜的对象，他们给儿女们树立了一个什么叫做好人的榜样。父亲给予孩子每天的关心和指导、培养和保护、约束和疼爱。父亲不在身边时，孩子们常常迷失在一个无望和艰难的世界里。

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

80年代末和90年代初,当休闲服装和休闲鞋流行起来时,中国人接触到“休闲”这个词。但是对于大多数人来说,休闲似乎是个遥远的概念,它被看成是生活中的一种奢侈品^①。以后卡拉OK和保龄球馆在全国迅速兴起。它们立刻成为年轻人常去的地方^②,不久越来越多的人周末和家人一起去打保龄。这个时候休闲作为一种时尚进入了普通人的家庭。

今天在中国,休闲本身已成为一种文化,并且形式多样。爬山、攀岩和宿营为年轻人所喜爱,而游泳、乒乓球和其他健身运动则受到白领人士的青睐。越来越多的人们在茶室、音乐茶座^③或陶艺吧^④里安静地度过几个小时。除了所有这些外,还有休闲食品和休闲度假。总之,休闲已成为人们生活中不可缺少的一部分。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① luxury
- ② hangout
- ③ music parlor
- ④ pottery art bar

① 参考译文:

It was in the late 1980s and early 1990s that Chinese people came into contact with the word “leisure”, when casual clothes and casual shoes came into fashion. But for most people, leisure seemed a concept far away from them, and was regarded as a luxury in life. Later karaoke and the bowling halls sprouted throughout china. They immediately became hangouts for youngsters, and soon more and more people went bowling with their families at weekends. It was then that leisure found its way into the lives of ordinary people as a fad.

Today leisure has become a culture in its own right in China, and has numerous varieties. Mountaineering, rock climbing and camping are popular

among young people, while swimming, table tennis and other keep-fit exercises are favored by office workers. An increasing number of people spend a few peaceful hours in the teahouse, music parlor or pottery art bar. Apart from all this, there are leisure foods and leisure vacations. In a nutshell, leisure has become an indispensable part of people's lives.

Passage 2

“扩限”^①是中国教育界一个最新的名词。教育部最近修改了大学入学的条件，取消了关于年龄和婚姻状况的限制。这个变化表明中国在实现普及^②高等教育的目标方面向前迈进了一步，给高等教育的各个方面都带来了深刻的影响。

它不仅受到那些超过二十多岁的梦想进入大学的公民们的欢呼，而且也得到了教育专家们的称赞。现在更多的人能够享受高等教育，而不仅仅是那些一定年龄跨度内^③的人。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① relax restrictions
- ② popularize
- ③ age span

🗣️ 参考译文:

“Relax restrictions” is the latest term within Chinese educational circles. The Ministry of Education has recently moderated the terms for entry into college, canceling out the limitations as regards age and marital status. This change represents a step forward in realizing China's goal of popularizing higher education, and has had a profound impact on all aspects of higher education.

It has not only been hailed by the citizens of an age beyond their twenties, dreaming of attending college, but has also been applauded by education experts. Higher education is now available to more people, rather than only to those within a specific age span.

Model Test 2

Part A (E-C)



Passage 1

Radio Paiwomak is one of about ten community radio stations established with UNESCO's^① help throughout the Carribean^②. These stations are all aimed at providing their communities with information that will help them to improve their living standards, strengthen civic^③ education and ultimately contribute to their development.

As a next step, these community stations are looking at improving communications between themselves. While many stations do not have access to the technology yet, UNESCO and its partners are examining the possibility of a central internet website that could link the stations, providing them with access to information and the programme exchange.

🔊 难点提示:

- ①联合国教科文组织
- ②加勒比海
- ③市民的, 公民的

🗨️ 参考译文:

派渥莫克电台是整个加勒比海地区在联合国教科文组织的帮助下建立起来的大约十家公众电台之一。这些电台都是以向它们的公众提供信息来帮助他们提高生活水平, 加强公民教育, 最终促进他们的发展为目的的。

这些公众电台下一步要做的是力求改进电台本身之间的交流。尽管很多电台尚未能使用这个技术, 联合国教科文组织和它的伙伴们正在研究建立一个连接这些电台的中央互联网站的可能性, 向这些电台提供获得信息以及节目交流的途径。

Passage 2

The traditional market is a place where buyers and sellers meet in order to do business with one another. Most of our towns have market squares where buying and selling takes place in a manner which has changed little for centuries. In the modern world, however, a market is an arrangement which allows buyers and sellers to make effective contact with one another so that prices can be established and exchange transactions^① can take place.

Buyers and sellers do not have to meet face to face; the telephone network can provide an efficient link between them and so can the "small ads" columns^②

in the local newspaper. In the foreign exchange market, dealers are separated, often by thousands of miles. Yet telecommunications networks keep them in constant touch^③ with one another and they can do business just as effectively as if they were in the same room.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① 交易
- ② 小型广告栏
- ③ 不断保持联系

① 参考译文:

传统的市场是买主和卖主接头进行买卖活动的地方。我们大多数的城镇都有集市，在那里买卖进行的方式几百年来几乎没有什么变化。然而在现代世界里，市场的安排使得买主和卖主能够彼此有效地交流，从而确定价格进行交易。

买主和卖主不必碰面，电话网络可以提供他们之间有效的联系，地方报纸上的“小型广告”栏也可以提供这种便利。在外贸市场上，商人们你东我西，常常远隔千里。但是电信网络使他们不断保持联系，他们可以像在同一间屋子里一样有效地进行交易。

Part B (C-E)

Passage 1

中国的人口超过十二亿，占^①世界人口的四分之一。在解决了维持老百姓充足的食物供应的问题后，中国政府现在正致力于丰富他们的精神生活，让他们参与更多的文化活动，了解文化动态，到目前为止已获得了巨大的成功。

新千年中国的文化政策的出发点是服务大众，满足他们日益增长的文化需求，使大多数人充分享受他们的文化权益。改革开放政策的执行以及从计划经济向市场经济的转变^②对中国社会的方方面面都带来了深刻的变化。中国政府就中国文化的未来发展制定了一系列的指导方针^③和政策，以便及时调整和适应这些变化。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① account for
- ② switch
- ③ guideline

① 参考译文:

China has a population of more than 1.2 billion, accounting for a quarter of the world population. Having solved the problem of maintaining an adequate

food supply for the masses, the Chinese government is now striving to enrich their spiritual life by giving them greater access to cultural activities and events, and has so far achieved enormous success.

The starting point of China's cultural policy in the new millennium is to serve the general public, to satisfy their ever-increasing cultural needs, and to give the majority full access to their cultural rights. The implementation of the reform and opening policy and the switch from a planned to a market economy have generated profound changes in all areas of the Chinese society. The Chinese government has stipulated a series of guidelines and policies concerning the future development of Chinese culture, in order to make timely adjustments to these changes.

Passage 2

上海具有五年后成为国际购物中心^①的有利条件。上海的人均^②国内生产总值高达4千美元以上, 上海的旅游业发达, 有大量来自海内外的游客。很多著名品牌进入了上海市场。上海的人均商业空间赶上了香港。

上海市现在有四个主要商业区, 50条商业街, 许多地区商业中心, 以及四十多家购物商店、4000家连锁店、1,899家超市和1,100家便民店^③。在接下来的五年中, 上海将在交通便利、居民集中的^④地区再建造三到五个大型购物中心, 每个购物中心占地面积15万平方米以上。

🔊 难点提示:

- ① shopping destination
- ② per-capita
- ③ convenience store
- ④ populous

📖 参考译文:

Shanghai enjoys favorable conditions to become an international shopping destination within five years, with a high per-capita GDP that exceeds US\$ 4,000, a thriving tourism industry and a large number of domestic and overseas visitors. Many brand-name products have entered the Shanghai market. Its per-capita commercial space matches that of Hong Kong.

The city now has four major commercial districts, 50 commercial streets,

many regional commercial centers, as well as more than 40 malls, 4,000 chain stores, 1,899 supermarkets and 1,100 convenience stores. In the next five years, Shanghai will build additional three to five large shopping centers, each covering an area of more than 150,000 square meters, in populous districts with convenient transport conditions.

Model Test 3

Part A (E-C)

Passage 1

National ecological^① security refers to the sustainability^② of the ecological environment for one country's existence and development. In comparison with military, political and economic security, ecological security has a wider influence on the common people living in a country. Once its ecological environment is destroyed, the future survival of the whole nation, especially the poor, will be horribly undermined, and it will be extremely difficult for a generation, or even tens of generations to reclaim^③ the environment once ecological deterioration goes beyond a certain threshold^④.

Although protection of the environment has long been a matter of basic state policy for the Chinese government, it is an undeniable fact that, on the whole, efforts to improve the environment have largely failed to match destructive forces working against them. The whole country should contribute to comprehensive ecological improvement in the coming half century.

🔊 难点提示:

- ①生态的
- ②可持续性, 可维持性
- ③矫正, 修复
- ④界限, 限度

① 参考译文:

国家生态稳定指的是一个国家赖以生存和发展的生态环境的可持续性。比起军事、政治和经济的稳定, 生态稳定对于生活在一个国家的普通人民有着更广泛的影响。一旦

生态环境遭到了破坏, 整个国家, 尤其是穷人将来的生存将会受到极大的损害, 而且一旦生态恶化超过一定限度, 那么一代人, 甚至几十代人要重新修复环境都是极为困难的一件事。

尽管保护环境一直是中国政府制定的一项基本国策, 然而一个不可否认的事实是, 总的来说, 改善环境的种种努力很大程度上未能抵抗破坏环境的力量。在下半个世纪举国上下都应该为综合改善生态而做出贡献。

Passage 2

Who favors the idea of human cloning? People of insight^① point out that first, a number of scientists are so ambitious that they want to be the pioneers who start a new chapter in the history of human reproduction. Second, some businesses, especially financially strong pharmaceutical companies, are tempted by the potential huge profits to be made by human cloning. Cloning also sounds like a good idea to infertile^② couples, or couples who have lost their children and cannot have any more.

Who is against human cloning? As human cloning may bring about complicated consequences, most countries, especially those with advanced biotechnology, explicitly ban or severely restrict human cloning. So far, 23 countries have regulations explicitly banning reproductive cloning. Human cloning brings about extremely complicated problems in both technical and ethical^③ terms.

👉 难点提示:

- ①洞察力, 见识
- ②不结果实的, 不生育的
- ③伦理的, 道德的

① 参考译文:

谁赞成克隆人这个主意? 有识之士们指出, 首先, 许多科学家野心勃勃, 想成为谱写人类再生历史新篇章的开拓者。其次, 一些企业, 尤其是财力雄厚的制药公司, 为克隆人可能带来的巨大的潜在利润所诱惑。克隆对于无法生育的夫妇, 或失去了孩子而无法再生育的夫妇也是个不错的主意。

谁反对克隆人? 因为克隆人可能会带来复杂的后果, 所以大多数国家, 尤其是那些具有先进生物技术的国家, 明确禁止或严厉限制克隆人。到目前为止, 有 23 个国家已经制定了规章制度明确禁止再生性的克隆。克隆人在技术方面和伦理方面都带来了极其

复杂的问题。

Part B (C-E)

Passage 1

自从上海成功主办了“1999年全球财富论坛”，流入的^①外资和在上海建立总部的跨国公司的数量迅速增加。世界前500强大型企业^②中有八十多家承诺在上海建立他们的亚洲总部。

作为中国最有竞争力的城市，有着经济发展的最佳环境，上海必定是跨国公司进入中国市场的首选。全球商界巨子不仅亲眼看到了一个繁荣的上海，也看到了外国企业在中国赚取的可观利润。因此，很多跨国公司计划在上海建立或扩大它们的研究和开发基地^③。

🔍 难点提示:

- ① inflowing
- ② conglomerate
- ③ development base

📖 参考译文:

Since Shanghai successfully hosted the 1999 Fortune Global Forum, both inflowing foreign capital and the number of multinationals that have established headquarters in Shanghai have been increasing rapidly. More than 80 of the world's top 500 conglomerates have pledged to set up their Asia headquarters in Shanghai.

As China's No.1 competitive city with the best environment for economic development, Shanghai is bound to be the first choice for multinationals entering the Chinese market. Business tycoons from the world over personally saw not only a thriving Shanghai, but also the handsome profits that foreign businesses made in the country. Therefore, many multinationals plan to set up or expand their research and development bases in Shanghai.

Passage 2

北京林业局^①近日发起了一项工程，要在北京城里每隔500米建一个公园。这项工程的目的在于创建一个更绿的北京。这项工程将包括在新建的住宅区、郊区以及沿着北京市的主要街道兴建一些大大小小的公园。根据这项工程，新建住宅区内的公园面积将

为人均一平方米，而郊县公园面积将为人均 20 平方米。

北京目前有 100 多个公园，覆盖面大。但是北京仍需要更多的城市公园，因为每九个平方公里才能找到一个公园，而且大部分的公园都位于郊区附近。除了空间利用^②外，北京林业局还决定种植很多的植物。同时还要求工作单位建造屋顶花园^③，参与到建设更绿的北京这个工程中来。

🔊 难点提示:

① Forestry Bureau

② space utilization

③ roof-garden

📖 参考译文:

The Beijing Forestry Bureau recently launched a project to build a park every 500 meters in the city of Beijing. The aim of the project is to create a greener Beijing. The project will involve the construction of both large and small parks in newly built residential areas, on the outskirts and along main roads of the city. According to the project, the area of parks in new residential quarters will cover 1 square meter per capita, while those in suburban towns will cover 20 square meters per capita.

Beijing currently has more than 100 parks covering large spaces. However, it still needs more city parks, as only one city park can be found in every nine square km, and most are located near the suburbs. Apart from space utilization, the bureau has decided to grow many plants. Work units are also asked to participate in the project of building a greener Beijing by building roof-gardens.

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

Welcome to the West Point Museum. The museum is considered to be the oldest and largest diversified public collection of militaria^① in the western hemisphere^②. All visitors to the United States Military Academy^③ are encouraged to tour the museum to view the evolution of warfare, and the development of the American Armed Forces.

Its collections include nearly all aspects of military history and encompass the history of West Point and the United States Military Academy. As a department of the United States Military Academy, the Museum supports academic, military and cultural instruction.

🔊 难点提示:

- ① 军用物品
- ② 西半球
- ③ 军事学院

🗨️ 参考译文:

欢迎光临西点军校博物馆。该博物馆被认为是西半球最古老、最庞大、包罗万象的军用物品公共馆藏。所有来美国军事学院参观的游客都应该游览这个博物馆，看一看军事的演变和美国军队的发展。

其馆藏包括军事历史的几乎所有方面，包含了西点军校和美国军事学院的历史。作为美国军事学院的一个部门，这个博物馆提供学院学术、军事和文化方面的指导。

Passage 2

Reading is, after all, the most basic educational skill, and the most basic obligation of any school is to teach reading. The ability to read is what turns a child into a student. When this skill is not taught, a child has not failed the system, the system has failed the child. And that child is often put on a path to frustration and broken confidence.