



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

# 英语口语综合能力

主编 王立弟

## 2级

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**全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试指定教材**

# **英语口语综合能力**

## **（二级）**

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# 前 言

本书是专门为全国翻译专业资格(水平)二级口译考试综合考试编写的。综合考试的目的是测试应试者的英语水平和操作能力是否达到专业口译的要求。综合考试分为短篇判断、短篇选择、中篇选择和长篇缩写四项内容,应试者要通过听来完成这几项。显然,要做得好,听力能力一定要很强才行,这也是口译的特点决定的。当然,听力和其它的技能是相辅相成,不能截然分开。试想一下,没有丰富的词汇和语法知识,没有流畅的表达能力,没有很好的阅读和写作能力,要想把口译干得很出色几乎是不可能的。因此,本书针对综合考试的训练和练习既有针对性又有综合性,包括了听说读写诸方面的内容。本书采用的语言材料多取自英语国家的权威刊物、杂志、报章、书籍和国际组织的出版物,内容真实鲜活,语言文字地道流畅,用词简练精确,对学员的语言能力要求也是很高的。这与二级专业口译的要求相一致。做好翻译,要具备多方面的知识。本书在有限的篇幅内提供了涉及政治、经济、科技、法律、能源、社会等方面题材的阅读材料,目的就是扩大学员的知识视野和相关的语言知识。可是,大千世界纷繁复杂、变幻无穷,语言同样也是一个具有丰富创造力的开放系统,任何努力也只能做到沧海之一粟。学员应尽量做到举一反三,以一斑而窥全豹,才能够达到较好的学习效果。

做好翻译除了依赖广博的知识为前提以外,学员要系统地认识和掌握两种语言特别是外语的规律。说到语言知识,人们最容易想到词汇和语法。当然,这也是语言中最基础的元素,是必不可少的。但是,语言的表达不是这些元素的简单堆砌。语言表达最核心的东西是“意义”,语言的功能在于表达思想,在于对主客事物的分门归类 and 表述。人的语言之所以能够做到这一点,一方面是它的创造性和开放性,另一方面在于它的系统性。离开了这两点,语言表达是无法实现的。正是基于上述这样的考虑,本书在练习材料的组织编写过程中,



既没有按照语法结构的顺序也没有采用按内容分类的方法进行安排,而是参照系统功能语言学的理念,按照语言表达的功能体系进行了划分,同时也照顾了口译和综合考试的特点。按照这一体系,本书分为12个单元,每个单元突出了一项功能和任务。这12个单元的主题分别是:行为事物、思想意识、关系判断、时间地点方式、因果关系、否定的表达、数字的表达、情态与意态、转述、交换、篇章和缩写。这样的主题分类一方面可以从内容上看出,另一方面,每单元的题目也都作了提示,具体说明如下:

Unit 1	A World in Action	(行为事物)
Unit 2	The Inner Self	(思想意识)
Unit 3	Well-Connected	(关系判断)
Unit 4	When, Where and How	(时间地点方式)
Unit 5	Putting the Horse Before the Cart	(因果关系)
Unit 6	The Other Side of the Coin	(否定的表达)
Unit 7	Lending an Ear to Numbers	(数字的表达)
Unit 8	Being Indirect and Probable	(情态与意态)
Unit 9	Speaking in Quotes	(转述)
Unit 10	Speech Acts	(交换)
Unit 11	Stretching the Limits	(篇章)
Unit 12	Getting the Gist	(缩写)

我们在讲话时,不会有意识地去想,我这一句是要表达我的行为还是我的思想或者什么其它的方面,但是只要我们使用语言,我们就要依赖语言所固有的这些特征来表达我们的意思,从一定意义上说,语言的功能分类体系为我们提供了一个掌握语言使用规律的“路线图”,它有别于语言的语法分类和知识分类。

本书的主体由12个单元构成,每个单元基本上有四个部分。

第一部分是听力练习,共两组。第一组是10个正误判断题,在听每段录音之后做出判断。第二组是10道单项选择题,是在听完每段录音之后选出正确答

案。

第二部分是阅读，文章长度在600到900字，内容涉及国际政治、经济、贸易、法律、社会、科技等不同领域。阅读文章前面有一段英文的提示，帮助学员掌握要点。文章后面对难点做了注解，并附有词汇略表。

第三部分的问答帮助学员进行口语练习，学员可以通过录音先听课文的内容，然后回答问题。或者先阅读课文，读完再回答问题。

第四部分是写作练习，要求学员用200字到250字的篇幅写出一篇短文，将课文的内容加以总结。和上面的练习一样，学员可以尝试先“听”课文，把要点记下来，再写文章。也可以先读文章，读懂之后，写一篇短文。后面这种方法简单一些，比较容易做到。

第11单元的第一部分是由几组篇章构成的听力练习，每段约有200—250个词左右，每段听力都配有5道选择题。第12单元的练习是由两段各为500词左右的较长文章组成，听后各写出一段短文。第11和12单元的其余部分与前面的单元一样，配有阅读和问答等项内容和练习。

本书除了这12个单元的课文和练习之外，还编写了5套全真模拟试题供学员参考练习，为参加考试做好充分的准备。

在本书的编写过程中，得到张连江、韩俊梅、杨森林、顾凌志等同志的协助和支持，编者在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，本教材主要以大量的练习为主，只做了少量的讲解和注释，详细地论述有待今后进一步补充说明。

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2004年4月12日



## Unit 1

## A World in Action

## Section 1. Listening Comprehension

## Exercise I

Listen to the following passages and then decide whether the following statements are true or false. ✓ X

1. The Americans caught Saddam Hussein in the small farm village of Awja, about 5 to 10 kilometers from where he lived as a boy.

True

False

△ 2. The Iraqi Governing Council on Wednesday set up a monument in central Baghdad in memory of those who died in the last war. tribunal

True

False

△ 3. President Jacques Chirac acted promptly when the heatwaves hit France in the summer.

True

False

4. More than 30 states in the U.S. have turned against the federal government's ban on importing beef from Canada.

- True
- False

5. The U.S. dominance on the internet has been perceived as protecting American interests.

- True
- False

6. The reality of today's world is mundane as compared with the world of the internet.

- True
- False

7. The design of modern airplanes has nothing to do with Wright brothers' craft first flown at Kitty Hawk in 1903.

- True
- False

8. The Federal Reserve was confident about the value of the dollar even as it continues to fall.

- True
- False

9. Developing countries are being cautious on the free flow of capital because it can lead to unemployment, bankruptcies and other economic woes for the country.

- True
- False

10. The agricultural economy as well as the fabric of society in the United States will be subject to change as a result of shifts in public values and needs.

- True
- False

## Exercise II

Choose the one answer that best fits the meaning of the statement you have heard.

- d 1. Decide which one of the following statements is true?
- a.  Britain, Germany and Bulgaria were among the countries that voted in favor of the UN resolution.
  - b.  Britain followed the US by casting a vote against the UN resolution.
  - c.  The majority of the Council members voted in favor of the UN resolution except the US.
  - d.  The majority of the Council members voted in favor of the UN resolution except the US and three other countries.
- 11 b
2. What's happened to the dollar?
- a.  The dollar has been weakened ever since the launch of the euro in 1999.
  - b.  One euro is worth more than 1.2 US dollar.
  - c.  The dollar was at its lowest in July, 2001.
  - d.  The euro now is worth less against the dollar.
- b 3. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to what was said above?
- a.  The Israeli government is likely to support the Geneva Accord.
  - b.  The American Secretary of State is advocating a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
  - c.  The Geneva Accord was originally proposed by a literary group in Europe.
  - d.  Both the Israelis and the Palestinians agree that the Geneva Accord offers the best chance at resolving their differences.
- d 4. What has been troubling the Dominican Republic lately?
- a.  The travelers are worried about their safety in the country because of rising terrorist alarms.
  - b.  The government has imposed heavy duties on imported consumer goods.

The economy was growing too fast and the government has to slow it down.

d. The country's economy was made even worse by illegal bank operations.

5. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the one made above?

The semiconductor industry had its poorest performance in 2003 due to the war in Iraq and the breakout of SARS.

b. Sales have grown by about 30% this year.

c. The performance of the industry in 2002 was neither very good nor very bad.

d. Sales in the semiconductor sector plunged because the US president declared war with Iraq.

6. Only one of the following statements is true, according to what was said above. Which one is it?

a. The holding of the first round of UN world summit on the information society was a controversial one.

It took two long years for countries to negotiate their positions before the first world summit on the Information Society was convened.

c. The rich and the poor countries reached an agreement on the division of labor on the internet.

The conference demonstrated a harmony of global interconnectedness among countries, rich or poor.

7. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to what was said above?

a. Vietnamese farmers abandoned coffee growing during the mid-1990s.

b. Vietnam is one of the world's major coffee exporters nowadays.

The Vietnamese has helped coffee price to soar in the world market.

d. Coffee price has been plummeting in the world market since the mid-1990s.

8. Which of the following does the author think is essential to a healthy economy?

- a. Foreign banks entering local markets.
- b. Domestic banks channeling more fund on the international market.
- c. Local banks lending more to businesses.
- d.  Banks avoiding risky investments.

9. The development of science offers satisfaction of demands in which of the following areas?

- a. Continued productivity gains, more and varied products and better health.
- b. Reduction of animal disease.
- c. Animal welfare.
- d.  All of the above except (b).

b 10. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the passage you have just heard?

- a. The new vision of agriculture will support US expansion of power overseas.
- b. The new vision will enhance public health and social well-being.
- c. The new vision embraces technologies for the cloning of rare species of wildlife.
- d.  The new vision promotes agriculture as a political, economic, social and environmental force.

## Section 2. Reading

### Hostile Environment Training

**Prompt** *The text depicts an interesting scene of the post-September 11 world, where faced with increased hostility, field reporters and office workers alike seek*



*advice from specialists to protect their safety. The text offers a vivid but chilling picture of what could happen if one falls into the hands of the terrorists. And it does this by carefully presenting the detailed acts of the kidnappers and of the kidnapped.*

*The text also provides specific figures and evidence on the loss of life in hostile environments over the past years. In addition, it presents different perspectives from the companies running such training courses, from media corporations and from the men in the street.*

Armed, screaming men grab a dozen journalists at a roadblock. The reporters hooded, dragged through a forest by their thumbs, pushed into a hut and interrogated on a cold concrete floor. A venerable figure from the "Today" program, the BBC's most serious morning radio show, is pulled aside and called a "bald, fat, Scottish git," as he begs for his life. One by one, reporters from the BBC, CBS and the economist are taken to plead with the gunmen. Each is told to kneel and then endures a mock execution. This sort of thing happens most weeks in southern England, where growing numbers of journalists now undergo "risk awareness training"—usually at the hands of retired SAS special forces officers who seem to enjoy kidnapping reporters. According to the International Federation of Journalists, 70 media staff were killed while working last year; in 2001, 100 died. Most were investigative reporters in poor countries. But others in recent years were from rich, litigious countries, killed in wars in the Balkans, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan, in the September 11th attack in New York, and even, in one case, from anthrax inhalation in Florida. The murder in Pakistan of a Wall Street Journal reporter, Daniel Pearl, attracted worldwide attention.

As a result, insurance premiums are rising for reporters who work abroad, and employers are increasingly worried about their duty of care and potential legal liability for deaths or injuries. Many media organizations are willing, therefore, to pay around £2,000 (\$3,200) a head for a week of basic security, medical and driving advice. The BBC now requires most of its traveling staff to undergo such courses every three years. In the past few months, in anticipation of war with Iraq, specialist chemical-and-biological weapons sessions have been block-booked.

One British firm, Centurion Risk Assessment Services, says that 10,000 people have taken its general security program since 1995. Its staff also run courses in