



I. “英语中级口译资格证书考试”笔试听力部分综述

作为上海市紧缺人才培养项目之一,“英语中级口译资格证书考试”从1997年起至今已开考12年,从刚开始每次报名考试仅数百人,到现在参考者每次将近四万人,已取得很高的社会认可度。目前中级口译考试立足上海,辐射周边地区(如江苏、浙江两省的南京、杭州、宁波、苏州等每次均有数千考生参加),影响远及广东、福建、湖北、山东、江西诸省,并在这些省的不少著名高校也设立了考点。据最新统计,外省市考生已占全部考生的四分之一以上。很多考生以中级口译为起点,获得中级口译证书以后,还准备参加“英语高级口译资格证书考试”。

“英语中级口译资格证书考试”根据口译特点,以测试口译水平为主要目标,从听、说、读、写、译(笔译和口译)五个方面对考生的英、汉语综合应用能力进行全面测试。整项考试分笔试和口试两个阶段。只有先通过笔试,考生才有资格参加口试,并最终获得中级口译资格证书。所以,笔试是整项考试的基础,是口试的铺垫,可谓十分重要。笔试包括4个部分:听力、阅读、英译汉和汉译英。口试包括2个部分:口语和口译。

笔试总分250分(其中听力90分,阅读60分,英译汉50分,汉译英50分),合格为150分。换言之,考生在笔试中必须最少获150分才算通过。笔试总考试时间150分钟,其中听力部分40分钟,阅读部分50分钟,英译汉和汉译英各30分钟。

听力部分测试项目包括:听写、听力理解和听译。除听力理解部分采用客观性试题形式(多项选择题)外,听写和听译均属主观性试题,尤其是听译题,是全新题型,为国内其他任何英语听力测试中所未见。

根据这几年“英语中级口译资格证书考试”的操作情况看,听力部分的成绩十分重要:听力部分得分占笔试总分的三分之一以上(总分

250分,听力90分);而且,相对来说,听力是中国学生英语学习中的“弱项”。再者,考生英语听力的好坏,还直接关乎考生口试的成败:口译的英译汉部分,在很大程度上,实际考的就是考生的英语听力。说到底,考生英语听力不好,怎么做得了口译?因此,可以说,通过培训提高自己的英语听力,应该是参加“英语中级口译资格证书考试”的众考生的一项要务。

一、听写题(Spot Dictation)

(一) 近年试卷听写题分析

听写是“英语中级口译资格证书考试”笔试中听力部分的第一道题,属主观性试题,要求考生在全面理解所听内容的基础上,准确填写出试题中要求填写的部分。

听写内容为一完整段落,长度为300词左右。考试时录音只放一遍,语速中等,每分钟读130个词左右。段落中有20个标号的空白处要求填写。根据所听写内容每个空白填写1至4个词。历次考试的实际情况是大多数空白处要求填写2至3个词,一部分空白处填1个词,要求填4个词的较少。

就内容来说,听写段落一般比较简单,与日常生活相关的题材较多,考生应比较容易理解。近年来听写题内容多半是有关学校教育、计算机、电视暴力、广告、人际关系、英语国家文化等。

听写题总分为30分,每空白处分值为1.5分。阅卷时,根据考生实际答题情况,如有部分错误(拼写或语法)可能分别扣0.5分或1分,不是一有错全部分数都扣掉。

请看下例,这是最近一次考试(2007年3月)试卷中出现的听写实考试题(其中有下列划线部分是要填写的部分):

Every human being is fallible; we make mistakes. In America when a mistake has been made, it is considered fitting for the person at fault (1) to acknowledge his or her error and to apologize to anyone who has been inconvenienced. Even supervisors and chief executives (2) are expected to admit their mistakes and apologize for

them. Trying to cover up (3) a mistake and denying your guilt are considered to be indicative of serious character flaws (4).

If you make a mistake that affects (5) a group of people, a public apology is considered the best method for repairing your wrong (6). If the mistake was a serious one, or if some people were inconvenienced more than others, then the guilty party (7) should follow the public apology with private ones to the individuals most hurt (8).

It is especially important for executives and company heads to be able to admit their mistakes. Sometimes leaders are afraid that if they admit mistakes (9), they will lose the respect of their employees. Actually, the opposite is true (10) — if you are honest with your employees and yourself, treat them fairly (11), and show that you are willing to accept blame when you make a mistake, then your employees will be more likely to respect (12) you. They will also be more likely to admit their own mistakes.

If you have offended (13) one person, it is usually best to apologize to that person alone, unless your mistake was viewed (14) by a large group of people. For example, if Leonard raised his voice (15) to Mr Todd during a committee meeting, it would be appropriate (16) for Leonard to apologize to Mr Todd at the next committee meeting. If the embarrassment (17) created by the initial mistake is public, then the apology should be public. However, if Leonard raised his voice to Mr Todd when only the two of them were present (18), he may apologize privately. Notice as well how timely (19) the apologies are. As soon as you realize you have made a mistake, you should apologize for it (20).

上面这个听写段落共计 332 个词,第一句没设空白处,让考生完整听完,对下面答题做好准备。从第二句开始有空白处。从这道听写题可以看出,要求填写的 20 个空白中,要求填 1 个词的有 3 处,填 2 个词

的7处,填3个词的是6处,填4个词的有4处,以填2至3个词为最多(共13处)。可说这是一道比较典型的实考试题,反映了听写题的实际难易度。

从所填词的词性看,以动词性词组(9处)、名词性词组(5处)和形容词性词组(3处)为主,其余依次为:主谓结构(2处),介词词组(1处)。这是很可理解的:要求填写的词或词组往往含较大信息量,而所谓实词(名词、动词、形容词等)所含信息量当然比虚词要大。

再看下例,这是2006年9月试卷中实际使用的听写试题(其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分):

British people are far more sophisticated about beverages than they were 50 years ago. Witness the Starbucks revolution and you'll know where the trend (1) goes. However, spurred on by recent studies suggesting that it can cut the risk of cancer (2) and heart disease and retard the aging process, tea is enjoying a similar and reviving jolt (3). Although tea is available in more places than ever, it remains to be a long tradition (4) of a typical British family.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock (5) in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily smiling hostess (6) or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are disturbed (7) in your sweetest morning sleep you must not say: "Go away, you deserve to be shot (8)." On the contrary, you have to declare with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you very much. I do adore (9) a cup of tea, especially in the morning." If they leave you alone with the liquid you may pour it down the washbasin (10)!

Then you have tea for breakfast (11); then you have tea at 11 o'clock in the morning; then after lunch (12); then you have tea for tea; then after supper; and again at eleven o'clock at night (13).

You must not refuse any additional cups of tea under the following circumstances (14): if it is hot; if it is cold; if you are exhausted (15); if you are nervous; if you are watching TV; before

you go out (16); if you have just returned home; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have had no tea for some time (17); if you have just had a cup.

You definitely must not follow my example (18). I sleep at five o'clock in the morning; I have coffee for breakfast; I drink innumerable cups of black coffee (19) during the day; I have the most unusual drinks (20) even at tea-time!

这段听写题总词数是 322 词。要求填词的 20 个空白中,填 1 个词的有 3 处,填 2 个词的 5 处,填 3 个词的是 8 处,填 4 个词的有 4 处,还是以填 2 至 3 个词为最多,共 13 处,与上题一样。其中名词词组 9 处,动词词组 5 处,介词词组 5 处,状语从句 1 处 (before you go out)。可以看出,几乎全部是实词性词组。

(二) 如何做好听写题

要做好听写题取得高分,当然考生首先要具备较强的语言能力,包括英语听力、掌握的词汇量和语法知识等。考生要有较强的听英语的理解能力,听力不行,谈何答题诀窍? 所以,提高自己的语言能力,是考生通过考试的第一要务。切忌不愿下苦功夫花时间提高英语听力水平,却又迷信某些名师或高人的“金手指”指点什么诀窍。要坚持多听,熟悉英美人说英语的语音语调,以及很可能出现的不同的地方口音。注意扩大词汇量,掌握更多的英语常用句型和结构。这些基本语言能力的提高,对做好听写题可说都大有益处。

其次,要练习和改进自己的短时记忆能力。常有考生抱怨,考试时听录音似乎都听懂了,但录音一过,就是写不下来,怨自己记忆力不行。实际上,所谓“记忆力”不仅仅与大脑的生理功能有关,与考生的基本语言能力(词汇量、语法、英语理解等)仍有很大关系。当然这里也有个习惯问题,有些考生尚不习惯边听边记。这就需要多听多练。要知道,能边听边记是做口译工作的重要条件之一。

对实际做听写题,笔者有几个提示:

1. 听写题是全场考试的第一道题,考生往往紧张。这时,考生要尽量放松心情。但要集中注意力,准备听录音。

2. 在录音开始前,尽量抓紧时间把听写题从头至尾读几遍。对整个听写段落的大意有所了解。

3. 听写段落的第一句是不设空白处的,让考生完整地听完,为下面答题做准备。

4. 如有可能,看一下要求填词的 20 个空白处,根据自己掌握语法和词汇知识,猜一下各个空白部分会要求填什么词,动词、名词,还是形容词?

5. 考生完全不可能一边听录音,一边把听到的完整答案一一写下来。提醒考生:在放录音时,考生根据所听录音在每个空白处只能做一些记号,或记下所需填写单词的首字母(如会速记那最好)。等录音结束后,再根据这些记号(或首字母),依靠自己的记忆,把答案写出来。

6. 做完后,如有时间,应检查一次看有否拼写或语法方面的疏漏。

二、听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

(一) 近年试卷听力理解题分析

英语中级口译资格证书考试笔试听力部分的第二大题是听力理解,分为下述 2 部分:

1. 单句理解。要求听完一句句子后,从 4 个选择项中选出与原句意思最接近的作为答案。单句长度为 20 词左右,结构上不超过两个分句(主句和从句)。有时也有两个独立短句合成一句。

2. 对话(或段落)理解。每段对话或段落(演说、讲课等)的长度为 300 词左右,听完后有 4-5 个问题,问题不出现在卷面上,考生从录音中听完问题,从试卷中列出的 4 个选择项选最佳答案。

听力理解部分录音速度比听写略快,每分钟约 150 词。这部分共有 30 题,单句理解 10 题,对话(或段落)理解 20 题。总分 30 分,每题 1 分。

近年来,由于考生听力水平提高,再加上听力理解部分的多项选择题差不多是所有英语测试都会出现的题型,考生非常熟悉,做起来得心应手。有时,在没有完全听懂的情况下也有可能猜对部分答案,因此这部分成绩很好。可以说,要想通过中级口译资格证书考试的笔试,就必须在这一部分拿高分。诸多考生在这里的得分都不低。提醒考生:不要

以为听力理解题容易做就掉以轻心,尤其是那些英语听力不很好的考生,仍需多练多听。另外,对历年考题有所了解,也大有益处。

请看下面 10 句单句理解题,均出自近年考卷(方括号里的是单句录音的文字材料,考试时不出现在试卷上):

1. [The company quoted a price of 100 dollars a piece for the summer dress, but after much bargain, we got a 25% discount.]

- (A) We need to pay 25 dollars a piece.
- (B) We need to pay 50 dollars a piece.
- (C) We need to pay 75 dollars a piece.
- (D) We need to pay 100 dollars a piece.

分析: 答案是(C)。这句考的主要是对数字的理解,当然也涉及对关键词(如 price, bargain, discount 等)的理解。这类涉及数字的句子可以说在单句理解题中很常见,每次考试 10 题中肯定会有 1 到 2 题。

2. [The editor in chief called into question the accuracy of the figures in the draft report of the financial news.]

- (A) The editor didn't know that the figures were accurate.
- (B) The editor expressed doubt about the accuracy of the figures.
- (C) The editor questioned the reporter about the accuracy of his report.
- (D) The editor telephoned someone and requested for a draft report.

分析: 答案是(B)。这句的关键是对短语动词 to call ... into question 的理解,考生如果听清了这个短语,并知道其意为 to raise doubts about,就不会误选(C)项为答案,尽管该选项中出现了 questioned。单句理解中像这样考查对各种短语、成语理解的不在少数。

3. [After the meeting, Mrs Colman, the secretary, will write up all the minutes of the topics discussed.]

- (A) The secretary will write the letter for Mrs Colman.
- (B) The secretary will be available for the meeting in a few minutes.

(C) The secretary will write down what Mrs Colman had said at the meeting.

(D) The secretary will make a record of what has been said at the meeting.

分析: 答案是(D)。除了要求听清整个句子外,本句关键还在于对 minutes(会议纪要)的理解。从这些例句分析中可以看出,做好单句理解在很大程度上取决于对句中关键词语的词义的正确认识。

4. [Mr Carter voted against the investment scheme proposed by the chairman on the grounds that it involved too great a risk.]

(A) Mr Carter believed that the investment scheme would help.

(B) Mr Carter was not in favour of the investment plan.

(C) Mr Carter was afraid that he might fall onto the ground.

(D) Mr Carter did not think that his vote was a great risk.

分析: 答案是(B)。三个错误选项中分别出现的几个词(the investment scheme, the ground, a great risk等)考生都会在录音中听到,这是出题时故意设置的干扰。提醒考生注意:避免受这类干扰的误导。

5. [Although Miss Brown has less teaching experience than other faculty members, she is one of the best instructors in the college.]

(A) Miss Brown is one of the best teachers because she has taught longer.

(B) Miss Brown has the best experience of all the college instructors.

(C) Miss Brown does not have enough qualifications to teach in the college.

(D) Miss Brown is an excellent teacher in spite of insufficient experience.

分析: 答案是(D)。这句关键是理解 although 所包含的转折意义。答案(A)只对了半句;答案(B)与从句的意义正相反;答案(C)与原句的主句意义不同。答案(D)完整地表达了原句的意义,其中 in spite

of 和原句中 although 相对应。

6. [Because of the increasing population migration to other areas, we decided to close down our branch in that downtown district.]

(A) We stopped operating there when people began to move out.

(B) Our branch in that area was closed because of the public holidays.

(C) We set up a new branch in that area to meet the population growth.

(D) We decided to close down despite the increase of population.

分析：答案是(A)。由于原句录音出现 increasing population ..., close down our branch 等,会误导考生选择(B)(C)或(D)。但如果听清全句的话,选(A)还是很可能的。注意：选项(A)用其他词语表达了原句的意义。提醒考生：换用其他词语来表达原意,可以说是听力理解题出题时的惯常做法。

7. [Recruiting agencies usually interview more short-listed candidates than they will actually hire.]

(A) Agencies usually take on more employees than they really need.

(B) Agencies generally select more candidates than they have vacancies for.

(C) Agencies often prepare a number of short lists for the candidates.

(D) Agencies always interview candidates for longer periods than they should.

分析：答案是(B)。本句是 more ... than 结构的比较句,可说是单句理解经常会考到的一种句型。

8. [At first the chairman didn't intend to attend the opening ceremony, but he changed his mind at the last moment.]

(A) The chairman decided not to attend the ceremony at the last moment.

(B) The chairman never intended to attend the opening ceremony.

(C) The chairman was not interested in the opening ceremony at all.

(D) The chairman made a final decision to attend the ceremony.

分析: 答案是(D)。本句是带 *but* 的并列句, 有转折意义。关键是听清和理解 *changed his mind* 和 *at the last moment* 这两个词语。

9. [If Jack could have fixed the lamp in the hallway, he wouldn't have called in an electrician.]

(A) Jack could not repair the lamp and it was repaired by an electrician.

(B) The lamp was so badly damaged that Jack had to buy a new one.

(C) Jack didn't ask an electrician to repair the lamp, although it was badly damaged.

(D) Jack could repair the lamp himself, but he didn't bother and called in an electrician.

分析: 答案是(A)。本句含有 *if* 引导的非真实条件句, 这类句子在单句理解听力题中十分常见。另外, *fix* 在本句意为 *repair*, 也值得留意。

10. [The closing of the textile factory due to an industrial restructuring plan has doubled the unemployment rate in that town.]

(A) The population has doubled in the town.

(B) Many people were hired because of the new factory.

(C) The unemployment rate in the town is now twice as much.

(D) Despite the closedown, the unemployment rate remains the same.

分析: 答案是(C)。本句理解的关键当然是 *doubled*, 在正确的选择项中被改写为 *is twice as much*。如上所述, 这是听力理解题出题时的惯常做法。

每次笔试试卷中,对话(或段落)理解部分一般是4至5篇,两人间对话和讲课(或演说)段落各两(或三)篇,每篇后各4至5个问题。就内容来说,近年试卷中作为听力理解题的对话或段落多是与考生日常生活有联系、大家比较熟悉的题材,包括普通商务、广告、教育、学生生活、就业、旅行交通、英美文化等,内容偏僻的材料一般不会选。请看下面两段从最近试卷选来的对话(或段落)听力理解题(方括号里的是对话和段落以及问题录音的文字材料,考试时是不出现在试卷上的):

[(Man): Although we no longer have cigarette commercials on TV, we are still exposed to all kinds of advertising for cosmetics, household products and non-prescription medicines. Wonderful claims are made for all these products: youth and beauty and instant relief from pain! However, these claims made by advertisers are largely unsubstantiated and are not in the public interest. Moreover, the commercials often interrupt the TV programs so that we can seldom see any show without these distracting breaks. To make matters worse, since most TV programs are sponsored by advertisers, they actually control the content of these programs. No matter how good a TV program is, if it does not have enough viewers, which is to say, if it cannot reach enough prospective customers, it will be taken off the air. In today's modern society, TV has become an advertising vehicle for the mass market. The same is true of other media such as newspapers, magazines or mailings to selected lists of prospective customers. The result has been that TV, together with other mass media, is slanting toward the largest, and usually least educated, taste in the community.]

(1) [What is the speaker's attitude toward TV commercials?]

- (A) Optimistic.
- (B) Encouraging.
- (C) Doubtful.
- (D) Negative.

(2) [According to the speaker, what will happen to a program if it does not have enough viewers?]

- (A) It will be revised by the director.
- (B) It will be put on another channel.
- (C) It will be stopped consequently.
- (D) It will be shown elsewhere.

(3) [According to the speaker, how do the advertisers control the content of most TV programs?]

- (A) By funding these programs.
- (B) By giving instructions to the program makers.
- (C) By making comments on the programs.
- (D) By publishing reviews in TV journals.

(4) [Which of the following can be concluded from the talk?]

- (A) Advertisers are most sincere in TV commercials.
- (B) Some people like to watch TV programs with commercial breaks.
- (C) Most TV programs are not of good taste.
- (D) Newspapers can not compete with TV in showing commercials.

分析：这是有关电视广告的演讲或讲课的一个段落。上述4个问题的答案分别是：(1) (D)，(2) (C)，(3) (A)，(4) (C)。从问题的类型看，(1)问的是演讲者通过整个段落表达出来的对广告的态度，考生只要基本听懂演讲内容，就不难做出正确选择。(2)和(3)问的是细节，要求考生抓住并理解关键句子，例如，听懂“... if it does not have enough viewers, which is to say, if it cannot reach enough prospective customers, it will be taken off the air ...”，就能准确回答(2)；听懂“... since most TV programs are sponsored by advertisers, they actually control the content of these programs ...”，就能准确回答(3)。问题(4)不是直接问具体内容，而是要求考生在听懂材料，尤其是听懂最后一句：“The result has been that TV, together with other mass media, is slanting toward the largest, and usually least educated, taste in the

community.”的基础上做一推断。从这几个问题的类型(分别就段落大意、细节、推断设问)看,这是一道很典型的段落听力理解题。

再看下例:

[Man: Hi, Magi, I'm back. Thanks for covering the phones for me.

Woman: My pleasure. I wish I had an office like this. Never a dull moment! Something always going on here. Except I don't see how you ever get any work done.

Man: Well, were there a lot of calls?

Woman: Not so many, I'm afraid. Four calls, I think. Let's see ... Steve called. He wanted to know how long it would take to have the sample of our new product delivered to the London office. He said he would call back this afternoon.

Man: OK. And the other three calls?

Woman: Yes, you had a call from a Mrs Peterson. She's supposed to have a meeting with Mr Leech on Friday and she'd like to have the meeting postponed until next Tuesday. And then, Mr Fisher called from the sales department. He didn't say what he wanted. He'll call again.

Man: Mr Russo didn't call?

Woman: Oh, I forgot. Yeah ... what did he call about? I remember. He said he'd made the arrangements for the interview. He'd like to have it scheduled for next Thursday. I was talking to him when David came in ... and I guess I forgot to write the message down. He was in a big hurry to see Mr Leech.

Man: Well thanks, Magi. I'd better get to work. I've got to get the report ready for Mr Leech by two o'clock this afternoon.

Woman: Yeah. I've got to get back to my office. By the way, there's a meeting going on in Mr Leech's office and he left word he didn't want to be disturbed. I'll leave your phone messages here on

your desk. See you later.

Man: Yeah. See you.]

(1) [How many telephone messages has Magi taken down?]

- (A) Two. (B) Three.
(C) Four. (D) Five.

(2) [What did Mrs Peterson suggest in her call?]

- (A) A postponement of her meeting with Mr Leech.
(B) An appointment with Mr Russo in the afternoon.
(C) An arrangement for the sample to be delivered.
(D) A scheduled interview with short-listed applicants.

(3) [Why did Magi fail to write down one of the messages?]

- (A) Something went wrong with her pen.
(B) She was typing a report at that moment.
(C) The caller didn't make himself clear.
(D) Someone rushed in for something urgent.

(4) [What was going on in Mr Leech's office?]

- (A) There was a meeting.
(B) There was an interview.
(C) There was an appointment.
(D) There was some disturbance.

分析: 这是有关办公室工作的两人之间的一段对话。上述4个问题的答案分别是:(1) (B), (2) (A), (3) (D), (4) (A)。从问题的类型看,(1)问的是一个数字,考生只要听懂大致内容(共打来4个电话,减去一个未作记录的),就不难作出正确选择。(2)、(3)和(4)均问的是细节,要求考生抓住并理解关键句子。这里可以提示考生:段落或对话听力理解的出题顺序往往是随内容的自然发展而出的,因此抓紧时间,在放录音前把各题的选择项看一下对做题很有好处。

(二) 如何做好听力理解题

做好听力理解的基础当然首先是考生的综合英语能力,包括听懂英语的能力。“英语中级口译资格证书考试”的笔试听力理解题分句子

和段落两类,相对来说,句子听力理解往往集中于某些特殊的句子结构、甚至句中的一些常用成语、动词短语等。这时,考的就不是听力,也考查词汇和句法知识。因为,造成考生做错的不是听不清句子,而是不理解其中的特殊结构和词汇。

段落听力理解题不仅包括与具体结构和词汇相关的题目,更可能的是一些有关篇章内容的问题,有些问题甚至要听完整个段落(对话、演说或讲课)才能回答,比如要求考生在听懂段落大意的基础上作判断(“Which of the following can be concluded from the talk?”)等。

因此,笔者对做好英语中级口译笔试的听力理解题有如下提示:

1. 这部分相对来说比较容易,多项选择题又是考生熟悉的题型,因此得分都较高。但考生不能因此掉以轻心,还需认真准备。毕竟,还有相当数量笔试失利的考生是因为栽在听力理解题上。

2. 要尽可能扩大自己的词汇量(包括英语成语、惯用词组等),增加对英语句子结构的了解,这些知识实际都对提高听力理解能力有帮助。听力理解不是一种孤立的能力。

3. 实际做题前,尽可能把试卷上听力理解题的答题选项多看几遍,可大致猜出会是什么样的问题。从答题选项中寻找答题线索,其重要性再怎么强调也不会过分。

4. 如果选项中有数字或日期出现,就应该对录音中的相关内容予以特别关注。

5. 如果同一题中的选项其中有两项是意义截然相反的,那么很可能其中一项是正确答案。

6. 如果没有抓住听力内容,不能仅根据自己的常识来判断答题。根据一般常识最可能得出的选择往往不会是正确的答案。

三、听译(Listening and Translation)

(一) 近年试卷听译题分析

听译部分要求考生在听懂和理解英语的基础上,译出其主要内容。属主观性试题。国内其他英语考试均无此题型。听译不仅测试考生的听力理解,还测试其短时记忆和翻译能力,要求较高。考生普遍感觉听

译题较难,拿分不容易。历年来阅卷结果也证实了考生的感觉:听译部分的合格率是整个听力部分三种题型中最低的,有不少考生只能拿几分(满分为30分),部分考生甚至有得零分的。

听译分为两个部分:单句听译和段落听译。

单句听译5句,每句长度25个词左右;段落听译有2段,每段80个词左右。语速每分钟130词。考试时录音只放一遍。单句后有45—60秒,段落后有150—200秒时间的空隙,供考生翻译后将答案写下来。

听译部分总分30分,其中单句听译15分,每句3分;段落听译15分,一段7分,另一段较长的8分。

请看下述听译例句,均为近年实考试题(方括号内的是单句听译录音文字材料,不会出现在试卷上;圆括号内的是作为参考答案的译文):

(1) [In 1995 our market share was only 5%. In 1999, it increased to 18%. It is expected to go over 35% by the end of next year.]

(1995年,我们的市场份额是5%,1999年增长至18%,明年底可望超过35%。)

(2) [In this country, about 1.5 million people are employed in tourism, and every year the tourist industry contributes 300 million dollars to the national economy.]

(在这个国家,约有150万人从事旅游业,每年国民经济中旅游业收入为3亿美元。)

分析:(1)、(2)两句的主要信息是数字,只要把这些数字抓住并听懂,组织成句,即可得较高分。提醒考生:每次试卷的单句听译部分5句,总会有1至2句会包含数字。毕竟,数字(包括日期)等往往带有关键信息,能听懂并译出数字信息是很重要的口译技能。

(3) [Ladies and gentleman: Since the International Club meets only once every semester for this special event, the first thing on our agenda is to elect a person to chair our meeting.]

(女士们、先生们,既然国际俱乐部每学期为这个特别活动只开会一次,我们第一个议事日程就是选举一个人担任会议主席。)

分析: 本句较长,有 31 个词,超过考试大纲规定的单句听译要求(25 个词左右)。这里提醒考生:最近几次考试的听译句子往往超过 25 个词。考生对听懂较长句子应有所准备。但本句是演讲的第一句,有些套话,包含的信息量不能算很大。要求考生能抓住几个关键词语(如: the International Club / meets only once / the first thing on our agenda / to elect a person to chair our meeting), 并串联成句。

(4) [Scientists claim that animals, including man, can live five times longer than their normal period of growth. If this theory is accurate, our future generations can expect a life span of 150 years.]

(科学家声称,动物包括人类的寿命可达其正常发育期的 5 倍以上。如果这个说法是精确的话,我们未来几代人的生命周期可能达到 150 岁。)

分析: 这句子较长,有 33 个词,且由数个短句合成一长句,还包含宾语从句、条件从句等,但所表达的概念为大家所熟悉,其间联系也较紧密,译出全句大意应该不会太难。不过,根据曾批阅这个听译句子的阅卷教师反映,不少考生还是没把数字听清,因此译错,被扣了不少分数。这表明,部分考生听懂、听清英语数字的能力还需提高。

(5) [Television can be harmful if it is watched constantly. However, when it is watched in a moderate way, it is valuable as it provides relaxation, entertainment and education.]

(看电视如果时间太久就可能有害。然而,有节制地看电视还是有好处的,因为电视节目提供休闲、娱乐还有教育。)

分析: 本句 28 个词,与考纲要求基本相符。而且句子内容较普通,较易为考生理解,对大部分考生来说应该难度不大。

现在,请看下述段落听译:

(1) [Despite the bird-flu, chicken remains the most popular meat today for a number of reasons. // First, its reasonable cost puts chicken within everyone's reach. // Second, chicken can be prepared in so many different ways. It can, for example, be cooked in spaghetti sauce or with noodles and soups. It can be baked, boiled