

上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语口语译基础能力证书考试

基础听力教程

A Preliminary Course of Listening

主 编 齐伟钧 孙万彪

副主编 罗杏焕 吴建国



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上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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前 言

“上海市英语口译基础能力证书”是经上海市紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核、确认的上海市英语口译岗位资格证书配套培训和考试项目之一。通过该项目市统考者可获得上海市委组织部、上海市人事局、上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会统一印制的“上海市英语口译基础能力证书”。

英语口译基础是通向英语中、高级口译技能的初级阶段,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、高级口译资格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。为使广大英语爱好者切实有效地全面提高英语水平,今后能够从事口译工作,上海市外语口译考试委员会于2002年开始试行《上海市英语口译基础能力证书》考试,使之与英语中级、高级口译考试形成一个由低到高的完整系列,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或大学一年级的英语水平。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了良好的基础。

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资格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,“上海市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基础教材,分别是听力、口语和口译,把侧重面放在听、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,在基础口译阶段,培训的重点应该是提高学生的听、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。教学安排有较强的可操作性,能使学生在听和说两方面进行大量的操练和实践。正文之后,各本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,目的在于扩大学生的知识面,以便更好地提高听、说、译的技能。

《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,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,学生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。

现在推出的这套基础口译教材,是以过去两年间所试用的胶印本为基础重新编写的。我们希望经过修订的新教材能更好地适应培训的

需要,达到我们所设想的目的。当然,限于我们的学识,这套教材可能还有不尽如人意之处,甚至存在各种差错。在此,我们恳请专家学者、使用教材的教师和学生提出宝贵意见,以便编写者及时修正。

主编 **齐伟钧 孙万彪**

编者的话

“上海市英语口译基础能力证书”是经上海紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核、确认的上海市英语口译岗位资格证书配套培训项目之一。获得该证书要求具有较好的口语水平和基础口译知识与技能,并能为进一步深造及提高能力奠定基础。

英语听力是英语教学中五项基本技能之一。提高英语听力不仅有助于其他基本技能的发展,同时也能培养学习者的英语交际能力。根据《上海市英语口译基础能力证书考试大纲》要求编写的《基础听力教程》是上海市英语口译基础能力证书应试培训的教材之一,它为希望获得该证书的考生备考提供了合适的听力练习和模拟试题,目的是使参加培训的考生和其他英语学习者通过使用本教程,在相对较短的时间内,在原有基础上进一步提高英语听力,达到高等学校英语专业基础阶段的水平。

本教程编写过程中选用较新的原文资料,注重语言材料的真实度和内容的多样性。考虑到该教程的培训目的,一部分语言材料涉及到了经贸、金融、政治等内容。

该教程可供各培训点使用,也可供具有相应水平和希望提高听力水平的英语学习者使用。

由于编写者水平有限,难免有不当之处,恳请使用本教程的教师学生、专家学者不吝指正。

编者

使用说明

《基础听力教程》是按照《上海市英语口译基础能力证书考试大纲》听力部分的要求编写的,目的是使学生通过培训能基本达到参加英语口译基础能力证书考试的听力水平。

本教程共 15 单元,以每周一次(3 课时)计,可供使用 15-16 周。

每单元由四个部分构成:开头列出本单元的听力训练重点和要求学习者掌握的听力技能;然后是两大部分(SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES 和 SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST);最后是口(听)译系列讲座。其中 SECTION ONE 是听力综合练习,练习形式活泼多样,有填空(表)、回答问题和听译句子等。对于练习前列出的一部分词汇,可以在听录音前由学生预习或由教师略做讲解。SECTION TWO 是基础口译考试的模拟试题,其题型和要求与《考试大纲》的规定完全一致,难度大致相当,分成 Part A (Spot Dictation), Part B (Listening Comprehension) 和 Part C (Listening and Translation)。对于上述所有的练习,教师一般不应提倡预习,在课堂上录音播放一遍后即可要求学生完成。当然,教师一定要“因材施教”,根据学生的实际水平和录音材料的难易程度决定教学进度,可适当重放录音。

需强调的是练习中的“听译”部分,它包括单句听译和段落听译。相对于国内其他英语听力测试,听译是一种新题型,它的目的是测试学生的听力理解、短时记忆及翻译能力,一般考生对此颇感头痛。教师在这个部分可适当放慢教学速度,结合听译技巧,帮助学生熟悉这个部分,并逐步提高听译能力。

为便于教学和学生自学,本教程在练习后附有 Keys(参考答案)和 Tapescript(录音文字)。

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UNIT 1

NUMBERS & DATES

【说明】本单元要求学生掌握下列听力基本技能：

1. 英语数词一至十、两位数乃至三位数的念法与对应翻译。
2. 秒、分、时、日、星期、年、年代、世纪等时间上的概念及其在英语中的念法与对应翻译。
3. 英语中简单的数字计算和时间推算。
4. 听力考试中常见的数词和时间用语举例如下：

first(第一)

second(第二)

last(最后;最近)

dozen(一打;十二个)

hundred(百;一百)

half(一半)

one-third(三分之一)

twice(两倍;两次)

zero, one, two, three (零、一、二、三)

four hundred thousand(400,000 或 40 万)

two point three million(2,300,000 或 230 万)

five fifteen / a quarter past five (5 点 15 分)

Monday(星期一), etc.

May 2 (5 月 2 号)读作: May the second

2 May (5 月 2 号)读作: the second of May

a week from tomorrow 八天(以后)

the day before yesterday (前天)

1986 读作: nineteen eighty-six 或 nineteen hundred eighty-six

2000 读作: two thousand

in the thirties (30 年代)

in one's thirties (30 至 40 岁之间)

century (世纪)

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

exposure

reservation

toll

laser

Hi-Fi

bread-making machine

bank statement

currently

fund

enrollment

javelin

multiply

subtract

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape.

1) The man has been waiting for the train for _____. The

train he expects to take is the _____ one to Baker Street. When he is told he has made a _____, he is surprised and refers to his timetable. But the lady tells him that it was changed at _____ April and today is _____ May. The train now leaves at _____.

- 2) Sandy buys a _____ bottle of _____, which costs _____, a _____ tube of toothpaste, which costs _____, and a film of _____ exposures for his camera, on which he spends _____. He gives the assistant _____ and gets a change of _____.

2. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks with proper figures, dates or time.

- 1) Dr. Brian received his B. A. in Management at Yale University on _____, 1964.
- 2) I should be at the meeting at _____, but I got stuck in the traffic jam.
- 3) Her monthly expense is about _____ not including the rent.
- 4) The results of the two subtractions are _____ & _____.
- 5) The mileage between Los Angeles and Chicago is _____.
- 6) Mike's telephone number is copied here, _____.
- 7) Moscow has a population of _____.
- 8) There are as many as _____ bicycles in Beijing.
- 9) The taxi fare from the square to the airport is _____.
- 10) Do you believe _____ characters can be written on this piece of paper?
- 11) The _____ bus is more expensive but much faster.
- 12) For reservation or more information, call your travel agent, or call the toll-free number: _____.
- 13) Laser light can burn holes in a steel plate _____ mm thick at a distance of several feet.

- 14) Asia occupies _____ of the world's land.
- 15) The tuition is _____ per term and MBA students attend four terms.
- 16) China's population at that time was _____.
- 17) It is currently ranked _____ among private universities awarded federal funds for research.
- 18) Now as the second largest university in the country, it has an enrollment of about _____.
- 19) He won the men's javelin competition. He threw it _____ metres.
- 20) Children need to spend at least _____ hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1) It is a morning weather forecast.
- () 2) There will be a rise in the temperature tomorrow.
- () 3) The broadcaster is reminding the listeners of the snow in June last year.

4. **Directions:** Complete the following chart according to the conversation.

	Price	Money to be saved
Hi-Fi		
Bread-making machine		
Money they thought they had		
Money they actually have		

5. **Directions:** Listen to the mini-talk carefully and note down the seven steps of the trick.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)

6. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (1)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage **ONLY ONCE**.

Doctors are starting to believe that laughter not only improves your state of mind, but actually affects your entire physical well-being. Britain's first laughter therapist, Robert Holden says:

"Instinctively we know that laughing helps us feel healthy and alive.
_____ (1) we laugh we feel better and more content."

A French newspaper found that in _____ (2) the French laughed on average for nineteen minutes per day. By 1980 this had fallen to _____ (3). Eight percent of the people questioned said that they would like to _____ (4). Other research suggests that children laugh on average about _____ (5) a day, but by the time they reach adulthood this has been reduced to about _____ (6). Somewhere in the process of growing up we lose an astonishing _____ (7) laughs a day.

William Fry, a psychiatrist from California, studied the _____ (8) on the body. He got patients to watch funny films, and monitored their _____ (9), heart rate and muscle tone. He found that laughter has a similar effect to _____ (10). It speeds up the heart rate, _____ (11) blood pressure and quickens breathing. It also makes our _____ (12) muscles work. Fry thinks laughter is a type of _____ (13) on the spot.

Laughter can even provide a kind of _____ (14). Fry had proved that laughter produces endorphins — chemicals in the body that relieve pain. Researchers divided _____ (15) university students into four groups. The first group listened to a funny cassette for _____ (16). The other three groups listened to either an informative tape, or a cassette _____ (17) them, or no tape at all. Researchers found that if they produce pain in the students, those who had listened to the humorous tape could _____ (18) for much longer. Some doctors are convinced that _____ (19) should be a part of every medical consultation, as there is evidence to suggest that laughter stimulates the _____ (20).

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken **ONLY ONCE**, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

- 1) A. Flight 211 was delayed due to the heavy fog.
B. Flight 211 was under repair at that time.
C. Flight 211 was cancelled because of the weather.
D. Two hundred and eleven passengers called about the flight.
- 2) A. I have never been moved.
B. I was more moved than ever before.
C. I don't like movements.
D. was not moved at all.
- 3) A. I wanted John to continue his hobby.
B. John was discouraged from taking up fishing as a hobby.
C. John is always willing to teach me how to go fishing.
D. John has a lot of courage to take up fishing.
- 4) A. Very few people know George.
B. Almost everybody knows George.
C. George knows very little about the army.
D. George knows almost everybody in the army.
- 5) A. Diana didn't think that was a difficult problem.
B. Diana is unusually good at math.
C. Diana thought it was a hard problem for me.
D. No one thought that was a hard problem to solve.
- 6) A. You should rent an apartment at the end of this month.
B. You are supposed to pay the rent at the end of every month.