



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

独家授权

英语口语综合能力

2级

主编 王立弟

CATTI

国家职业资格证书

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（修订版）

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前言

本书是专门为全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试之英语口语综合能力考试(二级)编写的。口语综合能力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。该考试分为短篇判断、短句选择、篇章选择和听力综述四项内容,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的。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,要想把口译工作做得很出色几乎是不可能的。因此,本书设计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都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,对考生的语言能力要求很高,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、社会等方面的阅读材料,目的就是扩大考生的知识面和相关的语言知识。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,任何的努力也只能做到沧海之一粟。考生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。

做好翻译除了要有广博的知识外,还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,这是语言最基础的元素,是必不可少的。但是,语言的表达不是这些材料的简单堆砌。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。正是基于上述考虑,本书在练习材料的编写过程中,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,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划分,同时照顾口语综合能力考试的特点。

按照这一体系,本书分为16个单元,每个单元突出项功能和任务。前14个单元分四个部分。第一部分是听力练习,共两组。第一组是10个正误判断题。第二组是10道单项选择题。

第二部分是阅读,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。文章前面有一段英文的提示,帮助考生掌握要点。文章后面对难点做了注释,并附有词汇表。

第三部分的问答帮助考生进行口语练习,考生可以先阅读课文,读完再回答问题。

第四部分是写作练习，要求考生将课文的内容加以总结，用200到250字的篇幅写出一篇短文。考生可以先读文章，读懂之后，写一篇短文。

其中，第15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到250个词，每段听力都配有5道选择题。第16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15和16单元的其余部分与前面的单元一样，配有阅读和问答等内容。

本书除了这16个单元的课文和练习之外，还编写了5套全真模拟试题供考生参考练习，为参加考试做好充分的准备。

在本书的编写和修订过程中，得到张连江、韩俊梅、杨清珍等同志的协助和支持，编者在此表示感谢。



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Unit 1

A World in Action

Section I Listening Comprehension

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

- While using a computer or cell phone, we are completely cut from the world around us.
 True
 False
- Other countries surrounding the ocean are strongly opposed to Russia's claim to a large part of the ocean.
 True
 False
- Smoking can raise people's risk of atherosclerosis.
 True
 False
- More than 30 states in the U. S. have turned against the federal government's ban on importing beef from Canada.
 True
 False
- Sheep near Guildford are likely to get infected by the disease.
 True
 False
- The reality of today's world is mundane as compared with the world of the Internet.
 True
 False
- The design of modern airplanes has nothing to do with Wright brothers' craft first flown at Kitty Hawk in 1903.
 True
 False
- 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

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

1. The elements that determine a national foreign policy consist in _____.
- a. the various grades of oil
 - b. the links between oil and foreign policy
 - c. the benchmarks that are used to negotiate prices
 - d. the general availability and overall price of oil
2. Who does the author think shall be sent to Mars?
- a. A group of women.
 - b. A group of men.
 - c. A mixed team made up of women, men and robots.
 - d. Robots.
3. According to the passage, _____.
- a. terrorists have deployed 756 vehicle bombs in Britain since 1970
 - b. the consortium aims to study terrorism and responses to terrorism
 - c. terrorists would rather figure out a way to solve problems than attack a target
 - d. car bombs seldom happen in Britain
4. Douglas Kennedy _____.
- a. is a French author
 - b. has written at least 7 novels
 - c. is going to publish his sixth novel worldwide
 - d. is supposed to be an experienced salesman
5. Which of the following statements is true to women athletes?
- a. They are more likely to get hurt than males in football.
 - b. They suffer 240% more concussions than male players in basketball.
 - c. They run 40% higher risks than males in sports.
 - d. They are more competitive than males in sports played by both sexes.
6. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- a. The holding of the first round of UN World Summit on the Information Society was a controversial one.
- b. It took two 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.
- d. 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.
- c. 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 the author thinks 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).
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 U. S. 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 II Reading

Rebuilding Valuable Soil

Prompts: Perhaps the soil underneath our feet is the most common and often neglected thing on earth except the air. Yet these days it is as important to protect the soil as protect the air. The

article introduces methods of soil conservation and efforts made in America, Africa and Asia to protect the soil from erosion, desertification, overgrazing and other forms of soil degradation.

The 1930s Dust Bowl that threatened to turn America's Great Plains into a vast desert was a traumatic experience¹ that led to revolutionary changes in the nation's agricultural practices, including the planting of tree shelterbelts² (rows of trees planted beside fields) and strip-cropping (the planting of wheat on alternate strips with fallowed land each year). Strip-cropping permits soil moisture to accumulate on the fallowed strips, while the alternating planted strips reduce wind speed and, hence, erosion on the idled land.

Terracing, a time-tested method for dealing with water erosion, is common in rice paddies throughout the mountainous regions of Asia. On less steeply sloping land, contour strip farming, as found in the American Midwest, works well. Another utensil in the soil conservation tool kit — and a relatively new one — is conservation tillage, which includes both no-till and minimum tillage. In addition to reducing erosion, this practice helps retain water, raises soil carbon content, and reduces the energy needed for crop cultivation. Instead of plowing land, discing or harrowing it to prepare the seedbed, and then using a mechanical cultivator to control weeds, farmers simply drill seeds directly through crop residues into undisturbed soil, controlling weeds with herbicides³. In the U. S., where farmers were required to implement a soil conservation plan on erodible cropland to be eligible for commodity price supports, the no-till area went from 7,000,000 hectares in 1990 to 25,000,000 in 2004⁴. Now widely used in the production of corn and soybeans, no-till has spread throughout the Western Hemisphere, covering 24,000,000 hectares in 2004 in Brazil, 18,000,000 in Argentina, and 13,000,000 in Canada. Australia, with 9,000,000 hectares, rounds out the five leading no-till countries.

Algeria, trying to halt the northward advance of the Sahara Desert, announced in December 2000 that it is concentrating its orchards and vineyards in the southern part of the country, hoping that these perennial plantings⁵ will halt the desertification of its cropland. In July 2005, the Moroccan government, responding to severe drought, announced that it was allocating \$ 778,000,000 to cancel farmers' debts and to convert cereal-planted areas into less vulnerable olive and fruit orchards.

There are similar concerns about the expanding Sahara on the southern edge of the desert as well. Nigeria has proposed planting a Great Green Wall⁶ of trees, a band five kilometers wide stretching 7,000 kilometers across Africa, in an effort to halt the desert's advance. Senegal, which is on the western end of this proposed wall and is losing 50,000 hectares of productive land each year, strongly supports the idea.

In Inner Mongolia, efforts to halt the advancing desert and to reclaim the land⁷ for productive uses rely on planting desert shrubs to stabilize the sand dunes. In many situations, sheep and goats have been banned entirely. In Helin County, south of the provincial capital of Hohhot, the planting of desert shrubs on abandoned cropland has stabilized the soil on the county's first 7,000-

hectare reclamation plot. Based on this success, the reclamation effort is being expanded. The Helin County strategy centers on replacing the large number of sheep and goats with dairy cattle, increasing the number of these animals from 30,000 in 2002 to 150,000 by the end of 2007. The cattle are kept in enclosed areas, feeding on cornstalks, wheat straw, and the harvest from a drought-tolerant forage crop resembling alfalfa, which is grown on reclaimed land⁸. Local officials estimate that this program will double incomes within the county during this decade.

To relieve pressure on China's rangelands, Beijing is asking herders to reduce their flocks of sheep and goats by 40%. In communities where wealth is measured in livestock numbers and where most families are living in poverty, such cuts are not easy or, indeed, likely, unless alternative livelihoods are offered pastoralists along the lines proposed in Helin County.

The only viable way to eliminate overgrazing on the two-fifths of the Earth's land surface classified as rangelands is to reduce the size of flocks and herds⁹. Not only do the excessive numbers of cattle — particularly sheep and goats — remove the vegetation, but their hoofs pulverize the protective crust of soil that is formed by rainfall and that checks wind erosion. In some situations, the only viable option is to keep the animals in enclosures, bringing the forage to them. India, which successfully has adopted till practice for its thriving dairy industry, is the model for other countries.

Protecting the Earth's remaining vegetation also warrants a ban on the clearcutting of forests in favor of selective harvesting as, with each clearcut, there are heavy soil losses until the forest regenerates¹⁰. Thus, with each subsequent cutting, productivity declines further. Restoring the Earth's tree and grass cover protects soil from erosion, reduces flooding, and sequesters carbon. It is one way we can restore the Earth so that it can support our children and grandchildren.

Words and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| traumatic 痛苦的; 极不愉快的 | harrow 耙掘; 用圆盘犁犁地 |
| shelterbelt 防风林 | crop residue 作物(收获)残余 |
| strip-cropping 间作 | herbicide 除草剂 |
| fallow 使(土地)休闲; 休整 | erodible 可侵蚀的; 易蚀的 |
| alternating 交替的; 轮换的 | perennial 四季不断的; 终年的 |
| terracing 梯田 | sand dune [地] 沙丘 |
| rice paddy 稻田, 水田 | forage 草料 |
| contour (农) 沿等高线作业的 | alfalfa [植] 紫花苜蓿 |
| tool kit 工具箱 | rangeland 牧场, 放牧地 |
| tillage 耕耘; 耕地 | pastoralist 放牧人; 牧场主 |
| no-till 免耕法 | viable 切实可行的 |
| plow 耕; 犁 | overgrazing 过度放牧 |
| disc (= disk) 用圆盘耙耙地 | flocks and herds 牛羊 |

favor of selective harvesting as, with each clearcut, there are heavy soil losses until the forest regenerates: 要保护地球上尚存的植被就必须严令禁止滥伐树木, 而实行有计划采伐, 因为在树木重新长出之前, 每次滥伐都会造成严重的水土流失。clearcutting of forests: 对森林的滥伐, 这将导致水土流失, 防治水土流失的方法是采用 selective harvesting, 即有计划采伐。

Section III Speaking Up

Try to answer the following questions after you have read/heard the above passage.

1. Can you list the reasons why the soil on Earth is badly degraded?
2. What measures must be taken to eliminate soil erosion?
3. With population explosion, the earth has to feed too large a population. How to solve the contradiction between population and environmental protection?
4. In northern China, every spring sees too many sand storms. If you are the mayor of Beijing, what will you do to prevent this phenomenon?

Section IV Summary Writing

Write a short summary of the passage you have just read/heard.

Unit 2

The Inner Self

Section I Listening Comprehension

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

- The speaker of the passage believes that the world is still safe as long as the nuclear weapons are not falling into the hands of the terrorists or ruthless dictators.
 True
 False
- Globalization is helping us to understand that we all belong to one and the same race on this planet.
 True
 False
- France and Germany lagged behind in recent years because they were reluctant to take reform measures in their labor and product markets.
 True
 False
- Hollywood studios are jealous of the profits Cannes makes over the film festival and they want to hold the event in the United States.
 True
 False
- The Iranian people are much afraid of earthquakes, because of the lack of proper education.
 True
 False
- Beyond the year of 2009, no country may claim to exploit any continental shelf under the 1982 Law of the Sea.
 True
 False
- The Europeans, and among them, the Britons, believe that university education should be free for all in their countries today.

- True
○ False
8. Wright, the American architect, was influenced by his uncle when he was a young man.
○ True
○ False
9. With more people aspiring to go to college, it is possible to each college student to pay less for his tuition fees.
○ True
○ False
10. French students recently took to the street to protect against deteriorating educational facilities in their universities.
○ True
○ False

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

1. Which of the following statements is true of Asian women and young girls?
a. They like to read science fiction.
b. They follow Western standards of beauty at the expense of disfiguring their own looks.
c. They are not as attractive as women in the Western countries.
d. They aspire the life style of the leisure class in the West.
2. The IT industry _____.
a. is facing cut-throat competition
b. is full of jargons understood by very few people outside the profession
c. has put out many new gadgets recently
d. is an highly innovative area of development
3. According to the speaker, _____.
a. the Japanese imported industrial silicon for breast implants after World War II
b. the invading forces sold silicon to Japanese women working in factories
c. plastic surgery is also very popular with women in Western countries
d. Asian women undergoing plastic surgery are eager to emigrate to the U. S.
4. Which of the following does the speaker thinks is a worthier cause to pursue?
a. Boosting the domestic economic growth.
b. Strengthening international friendship.
c. Changing the current trend in fashion.
d. Helping the poor and the needy in less developed areas.
5. The speaker of the passage _____.
a. believes that women in Asia need plastic surgery
b. is surprised by the number of women urge to do plastic surgery