

FOUNDAMENTAL

基础 口译

Foundamental Interpretation

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国防工业出版社

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INTERPRETATION

基础口译

Foundamental Interpretation

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前言

Preface



随着我国对外交流的不断推进,社会对英语人才提出了越来越高的要求,不仅希望具有较好的听、说、读、写能力,而且对翻译技能也提出了很高的期望。但是,翻译教学却远远没有满足社会的需求。

作为培养翻译人才的专业教学机构,大连外国语大学在翻译实践和翻译教学方面做出了积极的努力,也奠定了良好的翻译教学与实践基础,不仅出现了英译《老子》、《易经》、《诗经》、《牡丹亭》、《吴歌》等中国典籍的优秀学者,而且也培养了当代作品翻译的教学及研究队伍。在大连外国语大学,英语专业开设本科口译课程已有 30 多年的历史。近年来,翻译教学得到快速发展。2005 年开设招收英语专业高级翻译方向本科生并开始系统的专业课程体系建设。2009 年成为 MTI 研究生专业硕士培养单位,正式培养口译专业研究生。2010 年获批本科翻译专业建设资格,并开始招收翻译专业本科学生。多年来,我校积累了丰富的口译教学经验和丰硕的口译教学科研成果,培养出的学生中有的成为外交部的高级译员,有的成为省、市外事部门的口译骨干。学生中数十人次获得国家、省、市级口译比赛的奖励。教师获批教育部、省、市、校级翻译科研立项数十项,2012 年,口译课程改革成果荣获辽宁省优秀教学成果一等奖。目前,我校已经形成了翻译本科和翻译硕士的对接、教学和科研齐头并进的翻译人才培养体系。而且也构建了英语听辨译述、英汉口译基础、英汉笔译基础、英汉笔译、汉英笔译、交替传

译、同声传译、专题口译、联络口译、商务口笔译、外事口笔译、法律口笔译、时政口笔译、计算机辅助翻译、笔译工作坊、口译工作坊核心课程体系及翻译职业知识、行业翻译、实用笔译、文体与翻译、英汉视译、译作赏析、典籍英译、译作赏析选修课程体系。

当前,英语基础口译课程已经成为不少高校翻译课程设置中的必修课。尽管此类课程开课时间久,适用范围广,出版教材多,但是随着翻译学科不断发展,基础口译类课程的教材也面临着更新、改革,以便适应不断发展的国际国内形势以及在政治、经济、科技、教育、文化等领域不断出现的新内容。为了更好地满足社会需求,在大连外国语大学教材资助基金项目(2012)、大连外国语大学人才培养模式改革“英语专业语言实践课程体系的构建与教材建设”(编号 2011—RCY—02)、教育部人文社科研究青年基金项目“交替传译的工作记忆认知研究”(编号 13YJC740153)、国家哲学社科项目“内容教学法理论指导下的英语专业整体课程体系改革研究”(编号 2012BYY029)的支持下,我们聚集了优秀的口译教师开发了这本教材。

该教材包括 15 个单元,适用于基础口译课程一个学期的教学。本教材的编写体现了如下特点:

1. 口译技巧训练由浅入深,设计科学。本教材的编写主线之一即技巧训练。每单元突出一个重点技巧,进行详细介绍,辅以丰富练习,巩固理论环节,使读者能够明晰口译训练过程中的重要理论,并进行扎实的练习。

2. 口译技巧与知识相融合,相得益彰。本教材强化口译基础阶段的技巧训练,按照由浅入深的顺序涵盖了基础口译环节的主要技能,包括听辨训练、记忆力练习、数字信息、内容综述、笔记训练、语言转换、文化交流等。同时,也将口译训练中的技巧讲解与口译内容知识有机结合,所涉及内容包括日常交际、教育、科技、金融、商贸、医疗、体育、环境等。这样,将语言技能训练与主题内容结合在一起,使读者在关注口译技巧的同时也学习了相关的口译内容知识,在熟悉相关知识的同时又强化了对应的翻译技巧,二者结合巧妙。

3. 教材板块设计丰富多样,趣味性强。本教材配以新颖的训练活动,既适合课堂教学,也适合学生在课后自主完成,提高了口译训练的

效果。每单元涉及如下板块:教学目标、课前练习、课文、课后练习、听力训练、口译练习和小组口译。课后自主练习包括词汇积累、句子练习、段落练习。读者在轻松的形式下进行口译训练,起到事半功倍的效果。

本教材的适用对象为翻译专业一年级学生、英语专业一、二年级学生,同时也适用于自学者和参加口译证书等级考试的考生。

鉴于教材编写人员理论知识和实践经验的局限,书中难免有疏漏之处,请读者不吝指正。

编者

2014年8月

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Unit 1



Introduction to Interpretation

No law or ordinance is mightier than understanding.

—Plato (424 B.C.-348 B.C.), Greek philosopher

Unit Goals

- To learn about the essentials of interpretation.
- To be familiar with types of oral interpretation in practice.
- To understand basic requirements for an interpreter.
- To improve the skill of interpreting sentences and short passages.

Lead-in

1. Can you imagine situations where interpretations are highly necessary?

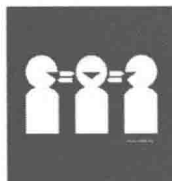
e. g. UN sessions

international conferences

traveling in a foreign country

...

2. Can you identify the interpretation tasks from the following pictures and match numbers with corresponding pictures?



- (1) consecutive interpretation

- (2) court interpretation
- (3) simultaneous interpretation
- (4) medical interpretation



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

3. Which is a better version of interpretation for each sentence below?

- (1) Jane is only telling a white lie.
 - A. 简只不过是在说白色谎言。
 - B. 简是在撒谎,却是出于善意。
- (2) My neighbor is a hard-hearted man.
 - A. 我的邻居是个冷酷无情的人。
 - B. 我的邻居有一颗铁石般的心。
- (3) You have a visitor.
 - A. 有人来了。
 - B. 你有个来访者。
- (4) Love is blind.
 - A. 爱情是盲目的。
 - B. 情人眼里出西施。
- (5) Don't teach fish to swim.
 - A. 切勿班门弄斧。
 - B. 不要教鱼游泳。

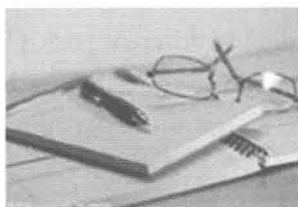


Skill Focus

Directions: Read the following passage and finish the work after it.

Essentials of Interpretation

[1] Language interpretation is the facilitating of oral communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between users of different languages. The process is described by both the words *interpreting* and *interpretation*. Interpreting consists of presenting in the target language either simultaneously or consecutively, preserving the tone of the speaker. Interpreting is a service activity with a communication function. It is usually a face-to-face communicative act.



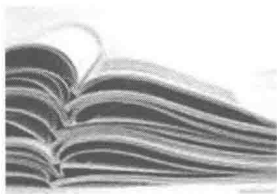
[2] The process of oral interpretation is referred to the following chart:

Listening →	Memorizing →	Transferring →	Reproducing
↓	↓	↓	↓
Step 1 a. An Acute Hearing b. Accurate Comprehension of Ideas c. Notes-taking if possible	Step 2 a. Instant & Active Memory b. High Concentration c. Focus on Ideas, not Words	Step 3 a. Good Command of source languages b. Logical Reorganization of Ideas	Step 4 a. Good Mastery of target languages b. Clear & Correct Pronunciation & Intonation

[3] An *interpreter* is a person who converts a thought or expression in a source language into an expression with a comparable meaning in a target language in “real time”. The interpreter’s function is

to convey every semantic element (tone and register) and every intention and feeling of the message that the source-language speaker is directing to target-language recipients. Interpreters receive information mostly by way of listening, but they can understand the meaning of the speaker with the help of extra-linguistic factors. Interpreters decode the information and re-express the meaning of the speaker on the spot.

[4] Oral interpretation can be classified into different types according to different principles. There are consecutive interpreting and simultaneous interpreting based on modes of interpretation. In consecutive interpreting, interpreters take notes while listening to a speech, then does his or her interpretation during pauses. This is



commonly used when there are just two languages at work. If American and French presidents were having a discussion, the consecutive interpreter would interpret in both directions, French to English and English to French. Consecutive interpretation is com-

monly done into the interpreter's A and B languages. While in simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter listens to a speech and simultaneously interprets it, using headphones and a microphone and sitting in a sound-proof booth. This is commonly used when there are numerous languages needed, such as in the United Nations. Each target language has an assigned channel. Spanish speakers might turn to channel one for the Spanish interpretation, French speakers to channel two, etc. Simultaneous interpretation should only be done into one's A language. It falls into regular conference simultaneous interpretation, whispered interpreting and sight interpreting.

[5] In terms of nature of interpretation, there are conference interpretation and liaison interpreting. Conference interpretation tends to happen on formal occasions, such as international conferences, ne-

gotiations, seminars, opening and closing ceremonies etc. , whereas liaison interpretation occurs in places like business corporations, hospitals, communities, scenic spots etc. It is often called conversation interpreting.

[6] Interpretation can also be divided into different professions such as diplomatic interpreting, medical interpreting, business interpreting, guide interpreting, court interpreting etc.

[7] Professional interpreters are expected to have basic qualities from the sense of responsibility, professional skills, range of knowledge and ability of handling different situations in order to be qualified for each task. Basically information and skill are required to be well-prepared for any interpretation task. Usually an interpreter should try to find many possible materials on the subject to be worked on, mainly through reading and listening. Getting familiar with special terms on the subject and new developments in that field is always an imperative preparation before interpretation. However, there is always something interpreters should be equally prepared all the time, such as grammar adequacy, vocabulary construction, culture awareness, languages fluency, etc.

Pair Work I

Directions: Work with your partner. Ask and answer the following questions.

- (1) What does an interpreter transfer in language interpretation?
- (2) How is interpretation generally classified?
- (3) What are required of a qualified interpreter?
- (4) What are the challenges for a professional interpreter?
- (5) Which step requires long-term practice



in the process of interpretation?

Pair Work II

Directions: Work with your partner. One is to put half of the following sentences into Chinese. The other listens to and makes comments on the interpretation. And then exchange roles and finish the other half.

- (1) The waiter failed to understand me.
- (2) Coffee is one of the most popular beverages throughout the world today.
- (3) I went out for a walk after I had my dinner.
- (4) He is the last person for such a job.
- (5) Every life has its roses and thorns.
- (6) By 2050, the old people in China will reach 400 million, accounting for one fifth that of the world.
- (7) E-commerce is a challenging and dynamic area where change, growth and innovation are the norm.
- (8) Life is a flower of which love is the honey.
- (9) We adhere to an independent foreign policy of peace.
- (10) People would benefit greatly from a pollution-free vehicle.



Guided Practice



Spot Dictation & Interpretation Practice I

Directions: Listen to the following conversation for the main idea for the first time. One summarizes the main idea in Chinese and the other listens and comments on the summarization.

Cathy: Stan, do you have a minute?

Stan: Oh, hi, Cathy. Sure. What's up?

Cathy: Well, I've been (1) _____



_____ in the office.

Stan: I'm not in there very often. It's so noisy that I can't work.

Cathy: That's exactly what I'm getting at. We're (2) _____
_____ in that office, but have you noticed? Jack
(3) _____. A lot of people
are going in and out.

Stan: Has anybody spoken to him about it?

Cathy: No, not yet, but someone's going to have to.

Stan: We can't really ask him to stop having students come in for
help, can we?

Cathy: No, of course not. But I'm not able to do my work and nei-
ther are you. I imagine it's the same for the others in the of-
fice.

Stan: Hmmm, could we ask for a kind of meeting room? When
(4) _____, they could go to
the meeting room and not use the office. You know,
(5) _____ that we could ask
to use. It's only for storing supplies.

Cathy: You mean that little storage room? Oh, that would be too
small.

Stan: Are you sure? (6) _____.

Pair Work

Directions: Listen to the conversation for the second time and fill in the blanks. Check with the partner for the accuracy and put them into Chinese.

Group Work

Directions: Form a group of four. Two read the conversation and the other two interpret the conversation sentence by sentence. And then

comment on the interpretation in groups.



Interpretation Practice

Directions: Listen to the following conversation together with your partner. One interprets either the Chinese or the English. The other listens and makes comments on the interpretation.

Clerk: Have you ever been to Sydney before?

游客: 没有。我还是第一次来。请告诉我在这儿可以参观哪些地方呢?

Clerk: With pleasure, Miss. The attractions here are too many. How long will you stay here?

游客: 一周时间。

Clerk: It's a pity. You'll find even a month or two isn't long enough. So you can only visit some top attractions such as the Sydney Opera House and Harbor Bridge.

游客: 悉尼歌剧院和海港桥。悉尼歌剧院我在图片和电视上看到过许多次。

Clerk: It's world famous. But you should also check out the native Aussie wildlife in the Taronga Zoo and the Sydney Aquarium and learn something about the culture at the Australian Museum.

游客: 塔龙加动物园、悉尼水族馆,还有……

Clerk: And the Australian Museum. Also try to take time out to visit one of the nearby national parks for a taste of the Australian bush and if it's hot, you take your swimsuit and towel to Bondi Beach.

游客: 这些名字我记不住。能帮我写下来吗?

Clerk: Have you got a map of Sydney?

游客: 没有。

Clerk: It's available at the news stand over there. Let me accompa-

ny you there and circle out the top attractions for you.

游客： 您太好了，谢谢。



Spot Dictation & Interpretation Practice II

Pair Work I

Directions: Listen to the following passage for the main idea together with your partner. One summarizes it in Chinese. The other listens and makes comments on the summarization.

Since we arrived, the (1) _____ hospitality with which we have been received has been truly (2) _____. A Chinese (3) _____ best describes my feeling: When the visitor arrives, it is as if returning home. One of the (4) _____ of my visit was to make new friends, but I'm very (5) _____ to find that (6) _____ making friends, I am (7) _____ friends. And I'm also very pleased with our (8) _____ in the (9) _____ which has been very successful: We both gained and (10) _____, and we both (11) _____ competition in the world market.

Pair Work II

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks. Check with your partner for the accuracy. And then one reads the passage sentence by sentence and the other does the interpretation. Comment on each other's work.



Spot Dictation & Interpretation Practice III

Directions: Listen to the following passage for the main idea together with your partner. One summarizes it in Chinese. The other listens and makes comments on the summarization.

We know that the (1) _____ is divided into two roughllysymmetrical (2) _____, which are (3) _____ in size and form, but not in (4) _____. The left hemisphere is