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蝉联机构考生口译考试通过率第一

英语基础口译 模考试卷与精解

——口语口译
English Interpreting

主 编◎赵 宁 林 洁

编写人员◎杨 敷 施宁胤 吕梦皎 崔 静

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经典
两段式课程
听力/口译

权威
考前磨合
模考

独家
教学
资料



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容提要

本书是“交大-昂立英语王牌口译培训系列”之一,针对上海市基础口译考试编写。本书汇编了八套基础口译考试中口语口译部分的全真模拟试题卷,并提供详尽解析,使读者在熟悉和掌握英语基础口译口语口译考试的形式和难度的同时自测并检验自己的能力水平。

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前 言

“上海英语口语基础能力证书”是上海英语口语证书配套培训和考试项目之一。英语口语基础是通向英语中、高级口译的初级阶段,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。近年来,基础口译证书考试越来越为人关注,尤其是初高中以及初入大学的学生。基础口译考要求学员听、说、读、写、译的能力全面发展,我们知道,基础口译考试总分 200 分,考试科目为听力和口语口译,然而长期以来大多数学校的英语教学对听、说、译三项技能的培养不够重视,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),尤其“哑巴英语”在广大的中国英语学习者中非常常见。这就造成基础口译学员在口语口译部分的考试中普遍表现欠佳,得分偏低。我们在教学教研的过程中也逐渐地觉得有必要做些事帮助广大的学员提高口语口译考试部分的成绩及临场表现,这也是我们编纂本书的初衷。

本书共收入八套模考试卷,每套试卷均包含 Passage Reading, Free Talk, E-C Sentence Interpretation, E-C Passage Interpretation, C-E Sentence Interpretation 以及 C-E Passage Interpretation 六大部分,模考试卷内容选材贴近基础口译考试常考话题,如教育、环境、旅游、工作、科技、经济等等,难度与实际考试相当。本书模拟现场口语口译的考试流程,基口学员可以从头到尾体验整个口语口译考试。不仅如此,每套试卷更配有名师解析与词汇积累,为学员们检验并且提高自己的口语口译水平提供了大好机会,也让学员们为实际的基础口语口译考试做好最全面充分的准备。

《英语基础口译模考试卷与精解——口语口译》是昂立外语学院基础口译教学团队综合了课堂教学和课余研究的成果。作为本书主编,十分感谢诸位编者在编纂之初的集思广益,更感谢她们在编写过程中全身心的投入与付出。感谢上海交通大学出版社给予基础口译学习者这样一个辅助学习的平台,帮助他们在口语口译学习方面再上一个新的台阶。当然,限于我们的学识,本书可能会有不尽如人意之处。在此,我们恳请专家学者,使用本书的教师和学员提出宝贵意见,以便编写者及时修正。

主 编

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试 卷 (一)

Section 1 Oral Test

■ Part A Passage Reading

Directions: *In this part of the test, you are to read a passage. Start your reading at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start the oral test with "My name is ..." "My registration number is ..." Now let us begin Part A passage reading.*

Sometimes people come into your life and you know right away they were meant to be there, to serve some sort of purpose, teach you a lesson, or to help you figure out who you are or who you want to become. You never know who these people may be (possibly your roommate, neighbor, co-worker, long-lost friend, lover, or even a complete stranger), but when you lock eyes with them, you know at that very moment they will affect your life in some profound way.

And sometimes things happen to you that may seem horrible, painful, and unfair at first, but in reflection you find that without overcoming those obstacles you would have never realized your potential, strength, willpower, or heart.

Everything happens for a reason. Nothing happens by chance or by means of good luck. Illness, injury, love, lost moments of true greatness and sheer stupidity all occur to test the limits of your soul. Without these small tests whatever they may be, life would be like a smoothly paved, straight, flat road to nowhere. It would be safe and comfortable, but dull and utterly pointless. The people you meet who affect your life, and the success and downfalls you experience, help to create who you are and who you become.

Even the bad experiences can be learned from. In fact, they are probably the most

important ones. If someone hurts you, betrays you, or breaks your heart, forgive them, for they have helped you learn about trust and the importance of being cautious when you open your heart. If someone loves you, love them back unconditionally, not only because they love you, but because in a way, they are teaching you to love and how to open your heart and eyes to things.

■ Part B Free Talk

Directions: *Some people think that studying in a university is worthwhile only because you can get a degree. Now talk on the following topic: **What's the Purpose of Studying in a University?** Start your talk at the signal ... and stop your talk at the signal ...*

What's the Purpose of Studying in a University?

Section 2 Oral Interpretation

I. English-Chinese Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. English-Chinese Passage Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in English. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

III. Chinese-English Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in Chinese. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

IV. Chinese-English Passage Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in Chinese. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*



试 卷 (二)

Section 1 Oral Test

■ Part A Passage Reading

Directions: *In this part of the test, you are to read a passage. Start your reading at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start the oral test with "My name is ..." "My registration number is ..." Now let us begin Part A passage reading.*

A painter hangs his or her finished picture on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it until it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is utterly dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as arduous a training to become a performer as a medical student needs to become a doctor. Most training is concerned with technique, for musicians have to have the muscular proficiency of an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their vocal chords would be inadequate without controlled muscular support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow to and fro with the right arm—two entirely different movements.

Singers and instrumentalists have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune. Pianists are spared this particular anxiety, for the notes are already there, waiting for them, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for them. But they have their own difficulties; the hammers that hit the strings have to be coaxed not to sound like percussion, and each overlapping tone has to sound clear.

This problem of getting clear texture is one that confronts student conductors; they have to learn to know every note of the music and how it should sound, and they have to aim at

controlling these sounds with fanatical but selfless authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so thoroughly at home in the language of music that they can enjoy performing works written in any century.

■ Part B Free Talk

Directions: *Relationships between people are very important, whether it is the relationship at home or at work, in families or at schools. Now talk on the following topic: **How Can Teenagers Improve Relationships with Others?** Start your talk at the signal ... and stop your talk at the signal ...*

How Can Teenagers Improve Relationships with Others?

Section 2 Oral Interpretation

I. English-Chinese Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. English-Chinese Passage Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in English. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

III. Chinese-English Sentence Interpretation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in Chinese. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

IV. Chinese-English Passage Interpretation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in Chinese. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.



试 卷 (三)

Section 1 Oral Test

■ Part A Passage Reading

Directions: *In this part of the test, you are to read a passage. Start your reading at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start the oral test with "My name is ..." "My registration number is ..." Now let us begin Part A passage reading.*

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bonds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the school or in the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist.

Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar

textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

■ Part B Free Talk

Directions: *In a modern city, people are so busy that they don't even have time for breakfast, nor do they have time for exercises. As a result, their health is becoming worse. Now, talk on the following topic:*

How to Lead a Healthy Life?

Section 2 Oral Interpretation

I. English-Chinese Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. English-Chinese Passage Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in English. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

III. Chinese-English Sentence Interpretation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in Chinese. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

IV. Chinese-English Passage Interpretation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in Chinese. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into English. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.



试 卷 (四)

Section 1 Oral Test

■ Part A Passage Reading

Directions: *In this part of the test, you are to read a passage. Start your reading at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start the oral test with "My name is ..." "My registration number is ..." Now let us begin Part A passage reading.*

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are rationed among buyers. The price system of the United States is a complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a myriad of services, including labor, professional transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationships of all these prices make up the "system" of prices.

The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else. If one were to ask a group of randomly selected individuals to define "price", many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service or, in other words, that price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction. This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of money involved must be known. Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount, but with the amount and quality of the product or service to be exchanged, the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made, the form of money to be used, the credit

terms and discounts that apply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, delivery terms, return privileges, and other factors. In other words, both buyer and seller should be fully aware of all the factors that comprise the total “package” being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that they may evaluate a given price.

■ Part B Free Talk

Directions: *As we all know, nowadays, air pollution is becoming worse and worse. Now talk on the following topic: **What Can We Do to Reduce Air Pollution?** Start your talk at the signal ... and stop your talk at the signal ...*

What Can We Do to Reduce Air Pollution?

Section 2 Oral Interpretation

I. English-Chinese Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. After you have heard each sentence, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. English-Chinese Passage Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 1 passage in English. After you have heard the passage, interpret it into Chinese. Start interpreting at the signal ... and stop it at the signal ... You may take notes while you are listening. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

III. Chinese-English Sentence Interpretation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in Chinese. After you have*