

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书



英语口语综合能力 教材配套训练

刘军平 主编

（三级）

新版

荟萃专家智慧 ★ 紧贴考纲精神
内容前沿丰富 ★ 启迪备考 ★ 全面提升语言技能



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全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导

英语口语综合能力教材配套训练 (三级)

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前 言

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试（China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters — CATTI）是受国家人力资源和社会保障部委托，由中国外文出版发行事业局负责实施与管理的一项国家级职业资格考试，是国家职业资格证书考试和国家级翻译人才评价体系。该项考试不仅确立了翻译人才的社会化选拔标准，为语言服务选拔了脱颖而出的亟须人才，规范了翻译行业，促进了翻译事业的发展，而且服务于对外改革开放和国家战略发展的需要，在阐释中国好故事和传播中国好声音方面做出了积极的贡献。

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试的英语三级考试包括笔译考试（“笔译综合能力”和“笔译实务”两个科目）和口译考试（“口译综合能力”和“口译实务”两个科目）。三级的“口译综合能力”科目考试采用听译笔答方式进行，时间为60分钟。为了更好地满足应试者复习准备考试的需要，我们根据全国翻译资格（水平）考试英语口语译三级大纲中关于口译综合能力的测试要求，组织编写了三级《英语口语译综合能力》（指定教材）和《英语口语译综合能力教材配套训练》两本书，目的是通过两本书的使用，加强考生的口译实践能力，提高双语互译能力和水平。

三级《英语口语译综合能力教材配套训练》中突出的重点有：（1）以三级《英语口语译综合能力》（指定教材）中涉及的要点进行操练，狠抓应试者的听力理解、信息处理、记忆训练及表达能力；（2）反复训练句子听辨、正误判断、多项选择、完形填空、听力综述五项专门技能；（3）五套模拟试题涉及题型与真题完全相同，应试者可以根据需要检测学习效果。本配套训练是指定教材的有机组成部分，两本书配套使用会达到综合与专项训练结合、理论与实践结合、主题与延伸结合，实现教材与教辅无缝对接，从而达到双剑合一的效果。

本书由武汉大学外国语言文学学院翻译系教授刘军平担任主编，武汉大学外国语学院翻译系副教授黄敏和副教授胡玲担任副主编。参加本书编写的人员还有：余泳芳、殷燕、覃江华、黄海瑛、刘永利、吕兆芳、罗菁、张臻、刘允立、贾莉娜、王梦恬、王森林、黄媛、盛祥和李萍。本书同时也是武汉大学“翻译专业人才培养模式与创新研究”阶段性成果。

本书充分吸收了过往不同教材的优点，择其善者而从之，择其不善者而避之。编者认真

领会大纲规定要求，深入分析往届真题，力图做到系统性、新颖性和测试有效性相结合；同时为了与时俱进，更好地突出大纲要求和应试者的需要，力图做到设计合理、主题突出、内容编排新颖、尽量使用国外原汁原味的语料，所有答案尽量提供详尽解析。由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在讹误，敬请各位专家学者指正。

刘军平

2017年于武汉大学珞珈山

本书使用说明

《英语口译综合能力教材配套训练》(三级)分为“专项训练”和“模拟测试”两个大的板块。

第一部分“专项训练”是按照全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试“英语三级口笔译考试大纲”中关于口译综合能力三级测试的相关要求编写而成,分别对测试中涉及的句子听辨、正误判断、多项选择、完形填空、听力综述五项技能一一进行专项训练,旨在通过对题型的分析和大量的练习,提高应试者的听力理解技能和考试答题技巧。

第二部分“模拟测试”提供了五套模拟试题,完全根据真题的形式和效度设计而成,应试者可用于熟悉考试要求,检验自己的听力水平,进一步提升应试技巧。模拟测试时应试者可以自行估分,其中句子听辨10题,每题1分;正误判断10题,每题1分;多项选择15题,每题2分;完形填空20空,每空1分;听力综述30分。

本书既适合应试者自学,也可用于课堂听力教学和考前培训,使用起来非常方便。应试者既可逐一完成五项技能的“专项训练”后再连续进行“模拟测试”,使自己在考试前逐渐进入应试状态,也可以每次从五项技能中分别选择适当题量进行练习,并且每隔一段时间用一套模拟试卷检验自己的实际临战水平,以便及时发现问题,并对后期“专项训练”的侧重点进行调整。“专项训练”和“模拟测试”的所有练习均附有“参考答案”和详细的“答案解析”(除“完形填空”外),应试者可以自行检查,发现问题后及时改进,有针对性地制订专门的学习计划。

本书与《英语口译综合能力》三级指定教材各有侧重、相互补充。“指定教材”侧重专题知识的积累和听辨技能的提升,本书则侧重考试题型的专项训练和应试技巧。应试者可先完成“指定教材”16个单元的学习,再使用本书进行应试训练和专项训练;也可以先进行专项训练,再看指定教材,然后做模拟测试。根据自己的需要将两本书搭配使用,循环往复,触类旁通,效果会最佳。

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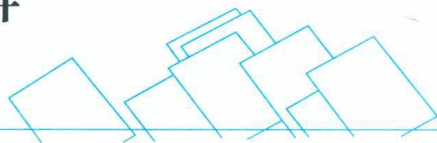
第一部分

专项训练

- ◇ 专项训练一 句子听辨
- ◇ 专项训练二 正误判断
- ◇ 专项训练三 多项选择
- ◇ 专项训练四 完形填空
- ◇ 专项训练五 听力综述

专项训练一

句子听辨



题型分析

题目形式	听单句，从四个选项中选择题目的最佳答案
题目数量	10 个
题目分值	每题 1 分
评分原则	正确得 1 分，错误得 0 分

答题技巧

顾名思义，“听辨”就是“听”和“辨”，即细听—理解—分析—判断的过程。句子是言语交际的最小单位。“句子听辨”有一定难度。一方面，没有上下文语境，没有更多的语言、逻辑线索，听者仅凭一个句子就要迅速记忆、分析、做出正确的判断；另一方面，具有良好听力的听者还必须具备更强的分析能力，做到“一心多用”，才能确保在听辨这个环节做到游刃有余。那么，如何找到一个行之有效的方法在“句子听辨”环节取得高分？

首先，仔细审题、精心鉴别、舍同求异。一般来说，句子听辨题主要涵盖三种题型：细节题、主旨题和推理题。其中，细节题占的比例较大，超过 50%。在听力播放前，即播放指令或两道题的停顿期间，一定要仔细审题，先弄清楚句子考查的是什么问题，属于哪种类型的题目。提问的设置多为“what、which、how、why”等问题。

例 1 Why will the speaker make the call? (细节题) (2005 年 5 月真题)

What did he do with his old car? (细节题) (2004 年 5 月真题)

Which of the following is closest in meaning to what you've just heard? (主旨题) (2004 年 11 月真题)

Which of the following statements is true about Sara? (推理题) (2005 年 5 月真题)

然后，迅速浏览所给的四个备选项，精心鉴别。若备选项相似，仔细观察句子之间的不同之处，确定听力重点。如果是一个单词、一个数字之别，你可以果断将此细微差别圈出来。

例 2 Which of the following statements is true according to what you have heard? (2003 年 12 月真题)

- a. I will eat lunch very quickly.
- b. I will have lunch before the meeting.
- c. I will eat lunch at the meeting.
- d. I will eat lunch while jogging.

若备选项差异较大，可以先根据问题做出预测。

例 3 What happened to him after the World Tennis Tournament? (2004 年 11 月真题)

- a. He became famous.
- b. He joined the airline industry.
- c. He had habitual headaches.
- d. He became a hair stylist.

此题中的备选项差异较大，问题是：“世界网球公开赛后，他发生了什么变化？”我们可以根据自己已有的背景知识进行预测：有名有利？退役改行？旧伤复发？

若备选项的句子较长，尽量寻找各句间的不同，预测突破口，找到解题的依据，如同义转换和替换、肯定与否定。

例 4 Which of the following is true about the politician? (2004 年 11 月真题)

- a. He had proposed the same policy 2 years before the speech.
- b. He did mention his old advocacy in his speech.
- c. There was no time for the politician to talk about his advocacy.
- d. His speech was just the opposite of what he had advocated 2 years before.

此题的备选项中，句子较长，“advocacy”这个词是关键词。突破口有两个：一是政治家是否提到了他曾拥护过的政策；二是曾拥护的政策是否与现有的演讲相同。

经过这短暂的准备，你就可以做到心中有数，在听时将注意力集中在问题上，有针对性地抓住关键词。

其次，听懂句义、把握关键、比较判定。听录音时，听者应注意以下几点：

- 1) 注意句子中连读、弱读和不完全爆破等语音现象；
- 2) 抓住句子中有关数字、人名等的表达，如时间、人数等；
- 3) 聚焦与题中关键词意思相近的同义词；
- 4) 掌握不同句型和句式的表达，如时间/条件/原因状语从句、虚拟语气等；
- 5) 理解英美语言中的语言习惯、习惯用语和俚语的表达。

根据所听到的内容，进行理解和分析，并与先前做出的预测进行比较，选出正确答案。

例 5 What do we know about Susan? (2004 年 11 月真题)

- a. She learned Spanish in America.

- b. She doesn't know Spanish.
- c. She improved her Spanish in Mexico.
- d. She knew Spanish before going to Mexico.

根据原文“Susan is fluent in Spanish now that she has been to Mexico”，理解单词“fluent”和连词短语“now that”成为此题的关键。“now that”意思是“因为，由于”，所以“c”为正确选项。

最后，稳定情绪、逐题复检。在听力考试中，自始至终保持良好的心态和稳定的情绪。深呼吸、平复心情。遇到卡壳的题目，不耿耿于怀，弃之，千万不要丢了西瓜捡了芝麻。每题做完之后，一定要回头看两三秒，确定所选答案与问题一致，没有出现误选和漏选。

实战演练

Listen to the following short statements and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each statement. You will hear both the statement and the question ONLY ONCE.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard?
 - A. Those who complete primary school often have satisfying literacy and numeracy skills.
 - B. Those who complete primary school often have low literacy and numeracy skills.
 - C. Those who do not complete primary school often have low literacy and numeracy skills.
 - D. Those who do not complete primary school often have common literacy and numeracy skills.
2. Why do mobiles support “anywhere, anytime” learning?
 - A. Because they are inconvenient.
 - B. Because they support informal learning.
 - C. Because some are portable.
 - D. Because they have access to the Internet.
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard?
 - A. A working adult easily quits his job and goes back to school part-time.
 - B. A working adult has the freedom to quit his job and go back to school full-time.
 - C. A working adult may not have the freedom to quit his job and go back to school full-time.
 - D. A working adult possibly quits his job and goes back to school part-time.
4. What has the government done?
 - A. The numbers of three year olds have been tripled and will be kept.
 - B. The numbers of three year olds have been decreased and will be extended.
 - C. The numbers of three year olds have been increased and will be kept.
 - D. The numbers of three year olds have been doubled and will be extended.
5. What have you learned about Confucius?

- A. His educational outlook influences Chinese society and its neighbors.
B. He is the only influential ancient educator.
C. His educational outlook only has an impact in China.
D. The whole world has been influenced by Confucius's philosophy.
6. Are GCSEs the first serious exam for children in the UK?
A. Yes, they'll do those when they are 15.
B. Yes, they'll do those when they are 16.
C. No, but they'll do those when they are 15.
D. No, but they'll do those when they are 16.
7. What happened to the medieval universities of Western Christendom?
A. They were well-integrated across the world.
B. They encouraged freedom to teach.
C. They produced many good scholars and natural philosophers.
D. They became famous in the world.
8. What do we know about special schools?
A. Their grading systems are different from mainstream schools.
B. Their grading systems are the same as mainstream schools.
C. They assess students based on their will.
D. They have made the same plan for the same students.
9. What do less famous schools struggle to do?
A. They struggle to improve teaching qualities.
B. They struggle to expand in an online world.
C. They struggle to get the interest of students.
D. They struggle to improve their prestige.
10. How many females are forced to get married?
A. Over 1/4 females under the age of 18 in 42 countries.
B. Over 1/4 females under the age of 18 in 52 countries.
C. Over 1/3 females under the age of 18 in 42 countries.
D. Over 1/3 females under the age of 18 in 52 countries.
11. What happens to wives and husbands?
A. They share child-rearing in their families.
B. They share pressure in their families.
C. They share financial responsibility in their families.
D. They share housework in their families.
12. What have American children been expected to do?
A. To go to college at the age of 18. B. To go to work at the age of 18.

- C. To leave their homes at the age of 18. D. To go to college at the age of 18.
13. What do we know about IVF?
A. It helps women who care for a baby. B. It reduces women's risks during pregnancy.
C. It results in low-risk pregnancy. D. It leads to selective termination.
14. How many states have passed constitutional amendments banning homosexuals from marrying?
A. 24. B. 26 C. 29. D. 27.
15. Why will firecrackers be set off as the bride sits into the sedan chair?
A. To drive away evil. B. To cheer for bride and groom.
C. To show good wishes. D. To predict a prosperous life.
16. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard?
A. 17% left-behind children in China often see their parents.
B. 70% left-behind children in China do not see their parents every year.
C. 17% left-behind children in China often see their parents.
D. 70% left-behind children in China occasionally see their parents.
17. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard?
A. Complex traditional marriage customs in China are still popular.
B. Traditional marriage customs in China are not so popular because of their complexity.
C. Traditional marriage customs in China revive because of its complexity.
D. Complex traditional marriage customs in China gradually disappear.
18. What do we know about parents and children in the Kibera School?
A. Parents have to pay the tuition.
B. A family member must work at school four weeks during one semester.
C. Children must work at school to support their education.
D. A family member must work at school five weeks a year.
19. What does the speaker mean?
A. Everyone has a difficult life.
B. People desire to have easy life.
C. He is sad about his life.
D. Comedy is desired for those who are in difficulties.
20. What does the speaker talk about?
A. A kind of performing. B. How to amuse people.
C. How to laugh before people. D. How to perform in front of people.
21. Which of the following is true according to the statement?
A. The town of San Fransokyo is fictitious.
B. Disney shows its love for Japan by setting the story in Tokyo, San Francisco and Fransokyo.

- C. San Fransokyo is a beautiful town in Japan.
D. Disneyland in Japan is located in San Fransokyo.
22. Where will the documentary be on?
A. In New York. B. In Los Angeles.
C. On Netflix. D. All the three above.
23. What does the speaker mean?
A. The film is marvelous.
B. The film is empty.
C. He hates the director.
D. Although he does not like the film, he thinks the choreography is good.
24. Which of the following is true according to the statement?
A. Chris Kyle earned an Oscar nomination for Best Actor.
B. Bradley Cooper slowly loses himself emotionally and mentally.
C. Bradley Cooper earned an Oscar nomination for Best Actor.
D. Chris Kyle earned the Best Actor.
25. Why is the film nominated an Oscar Best Picture?
A. Because of its depiction of wartime.
B. Because of its depiction of peacetime.
C. Because of its depiction of wartime and peacetime.
D. Because of its depiction of humanity at wartime and peacetime.
26. What could you NOT see in Virunga?
A. Different cultures. B. Natural diversity.
C. Violence. D. Warlike people.
27. What does the speaker mean?
A. Getting fired does not mean a total disaster.
B. It was a pity to have lost the senior manager position.
C. The web design company was not my best fit.
D. I have experienced the best thing in my last job.
28. What does the speaker talk about?
A. A business news. B. A job interview.
C. A news organization. D. A news channel.
29. What is related to the global financial instability with macroeconomic policy?
A. The weaker economic growth in developed countries.
B. The low aggregate demand in western countries.
C. The exports in developed countries.
D. The macroeconomic policy conditions in advanced economies.



30. What was the female employment-to-population ratio last year?
A. 59.6% B. 72.2% C. 47.1% D. 57.1%
31. Where did the largest growth deceleration take place?
A. In South-East Asia. B. In the Pacific.
C. In the Middle East. D. In South Africa.
32. What are likely to play negative a role in boosting growth in next years?
A. Infrastructure and human capital. B. The economic resources.
C. The economic adjustments. D. A rapid catch-up in economies.
33. What is the group of people planning to do around Times Square for about an hour?
A. They're going to have lunch.
B. They will have time to do some shopping.
C. They will be having a tour of the area.
D. They will have a rest.
34. Which of the following is NOT true according to what you've just heard?
A. The speaker was born in the capital.
B. The speaker's parents have once worked in the capital.
C. This is his first trip back in the capital.
D. This is his second trip in the capital.
35. What is the current weather condition outside according to the speaker?
A. It's raining. B. It's cloudy. C. It's hailing. D. It's windy.
36. Where can the man get a free wireless Internet connection?
A. In the hotel room. B. In the restaurant.
C. On the parking lot. D. In the lobby.
37. What is the speaker's suggestion?
A. To take underground. B. To walk around.
C. To take a bus. D. To ride a bicycle.
38. Why didn't the speaker catch the musical last night?
A. Because musical tickets were all sold out.
B. Because there was no musical last night.
C. Because the speaker likes movies.
D. Because the speaker dislikes the musical.
39. Which of the following is NOT true according to the speaker?
A. The speaker would purchase his airline ticket online.
B. The speaker would check in at the airport with his e-ticket.
C. Purchasing and using an e-ticket would not save his time.
D. Purchasing and using an e-ticket would save his time.

