

国家社会科学基金项目（批号15BYY011）资助

英语口语译实用教程

复旦大学外文学院 康志峰 主编

A Practical Coursebook
for English Interpreting



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上海科学普及出版社

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英语口语实用教程

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前 言

随着我国加入世贸组织,北京举办奥运会,上海举办世博会,杭州承办 G20 峰会等,我国与世界各国在政治、经贸、科技、文化、教育、军事、卫生、体育等各个领域的交流与合作日趋频繁,为中国口译事业的发展带来了生机和活力,也标志着我国的口译事业正在迈向国际化。口译研究作为一门新兴的研究学科,西方国家开始于 20 世纪 50 年代,我国开始于 20 世纪七八十年代,而真正意义的口译研究于 20 世纪 90 年代以后进入发展时期。随着我国经济的腾飞,对英语口语人才的巨大需求以及口译学科在我国的迅速发展,口译紧缺人才的培养迫在眉睫。

为满足国内外口译学科和口译职业发展的需求,特此组织编写本书。本书题材广泛,内容丰富,时效性强。选材根据笔者多年的口译教学经验,遵循专业性、时效性、难易度和多样性相结合的标准,从国内外的报刊、书籍以及国内外官方网站进行选材。所选材料可以满足读者学习有关专题知识的需要,同时提供大量英汉双向口译实践练习,使读者在听、说、读、译有机结合的基础上,掌握口译技能和技巧。

全书共 16 个单元,前 15 单元均按照主题进行编排,包括礼仪篇、外交篇、军事篇、经贸篇、教育篇、文化篇、科技篇、环境篇、社会篇、城乡篇、卫生篇、新闻篇、法律篇、国政篇、体育篇。每个单元由四部分组成,分别是课前准备、口译技能、课堂实践和课后练习。课前准备体现教学的实践性和实用性,突出技能实训。口译技能旨在提高读者的英语听力和应变力。课堂实践旨在加强读者的训练和实战,模拟实战口译。课后训练巩固读者的知识和技巧,温习口译内容。第 16 单元为考题样卷及参考答案。

本书适用对象为:全国中、高级口译学习者或考生;高等院校英语专业的学生,非英语专业选修英语中、高级口译的学生、英语教师;涉外工作人员以及广大的英语爱好者。

参加本书编写的有复旦大学外文学院博士生导师康志峰教授、向丁丁老师、涂伶俐老师、汪中平副教授以及康志峰教授的硕士生蒋亚梅、邓佳先、刘玲等,中国计量大学的徐晓燕老师,东莞理工大学的王永副教授等。

本书在编写和出版过程中,得到了国家社会科学基金项目“基于ERP的中国高校学生口译增效策略研究”(批准号15BYY011)的资助。

本书在编写过程中难免有不足之处,恳请广大师生不吝赐教。

编者

2017年3月



扫码听录音

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第1单元

礼仪篇

礼仪：“礼”即礼貌、礼节；“仪”即仪表、仪态、仪式、仪容。一个有礼仪的人随时随地都给别人留下良好印象：说话有尺度，交往讲分寸，办事重策略，行为有节制。这样，别人就很容易接纳你，帮助你，尊重你，满足你的愿望。由于文化、风俗和思维的不同，每个民族礼仪不同，中外礼仪差异颇多。

1 课前准备

1.1 Interpret the Following into Chinese

Regarding the definition of etiquette, China and Western countries have a different understanding. As Chinese think that etiquette is the convention and common behavior standards that all the members must obey in their words, behavior, and dressing to show their respect while contacting with others in society, and its purpose is to keep the normal living order of the society. In ancient China, a famous philosopher thought that etiquette is a principle to deal with the relationship between man and supernatural beings, man and ghosts, man and man. There are also many words about etiquette in English. For example, courtesy which means courteous behavior, good manners; protocol which means system of rules governing formal occasion, e. g, meetings between governments, diplomats, etc. And these words are all from the same French word etiquette. Of course, more widespread and more profoundly cultural comment of the western etiquette is from the Classical Period, i. e. , old Athens and Roman culture. Today, etiquette becomes the reflection and manifestation of one country's politics, economy, and culture in people's social contact. And it includes the principle and moral standards that people should obey in daily life. Etiquette is formed in the process of the deposition of culture and social contact. So every nation has its own etiquette standard which creates the spirit

of its nation. Because of this, it has formed cultural differences between different nations.

1.2 Interpret the Following into English

外国礼仪文化禁忌:

与西方人初次交谈,不要谈疾病、死亡等不愉快的事。

不要问女士的年龄、男士的收入、对方衣饰的价格。

正式场合不要穿休闲装和运动装。

吃饭或娱乐时,不要抢着买单,西方人喜欢 AA 制。

不要过于“自谦”。

特别需要提醒的是:

与日本人交往,初次交往万勿送礼,接受礼物要回礼。

与法国人交往,初次见面万勿送礼,有行贿之嫌。

与英国人交往,不要穿戴太随便,不要随便称呼名字,要加上“Mr.”或“Mrs.”等。

与美国人交往,不要在周五或 13 号约会,不要称呼黑人“Negro”,应用“Black.”。

别忘了问候他们的孩子。

与韩国人交往,不要不守信用。

与德国人交往,要十分注意礼仪,不宜直呼名字,不要谈二战,谈话不要太夸张,他们喜欢一是一,二是二。

与泰国人交往,不要触摸他们的头。

与印度人交往,主客相见要行“合手礼”。

2 口译技能

2.1 主题知识

2.1.1 常用短语

1) 称呼语

男爵、男爵夫人 baron, baroness

伯爵、伯爵夫人/女伯爵 earl, countess

同胞们 fellow citizens

女士们,先生们 ladies and gentlemen

总统先生/阁下和夫人 His Excellency/Mr. President and Madam...

侯爵、侯爵夫人/女侯爵 marquis/marquess, marquise/marchioness

各位国会议员 members of the Congress

本届政府内阁和各部人员 members of this Cabinet and administration

院长先生 Mr. Chancellor

子爵、子爵夫人/女子爵 viscount/viscountess

与会者 participants

阁下 Your Excellency/Honorable

公爵大人/公爵夫人 Your/His/Her Grace

勋爵大人/勋爵夫人 Your/His/Her Lordship

殿下 Your Royal/Imperial/Serene/Highness

2) 仪式种类

毕业典礼 graduation ceremony

答谢宴会 return banquet

奠基典礼 foundation laying ceremony

晚宴 evening reception/banquet

喜宴 wedding reception

欢送仪式 farewell ceremony

揭幕式 unveiling ceremony

开学典礼 school's opening ceremony

签约仪式 signing ceremony

年会 annual meeting

礼节性拜会 courtesy call

典礼仪式 ceremony

挂牌、起用、成立典礼 inaugural ceremony

全球论坛的开幕式 launch of the Global Forum

3) 其他

表示诚挚的感谢 extend heartfelt thanks

表示真诚的欢迎 extend sincere welcome

表示祝贺 express warm congratulations

传达祝愿 convey the best wishes to

代表 on behalf of

待人之道 code of conduct

热情好客 gracious hospitality

设宴接风洗尘 host a lunch or dinner for a visitor from afar

深感荣幸 be honored and privileged

- 盛情邀请 gracious invitation
 提议祝酒 propose a toast
 稀客 a surprising visitor
 宣布闭幕 declare the closing/conclusion of
 宣布开幕 declare... open/declare the commencement of
 友好情谊 goodwill
 圆满成功 a complete success
 在……的陪同下 in the company of/accompanied by
 正式邀请 official invitation
 值此……之际 on the occasion of
 最后 in closing
 作为贵国人民的友好使者 as an envoy of friendship of your people
 欢迎/开幕/闭幕辞 welcome/opening/closing speech/address
 借此机会 take this opportunity/avail oneself of this great opportunity
 精心安排和热情款待 thoughtful arrangements and warm hospitality
 久仰大名 long heard of
 就……问题在大会上发言 address the meeting/conference on the topic
 礼仪小姐 ritual/guiding girl
 良好的新年祝愿 best new year's wishes
 诚挚友好的气氛 atmosphere of cordiality and friendship
 很荣幸参加本次会议 be privileged to attend this conference
 惊悉 be shocked to learn of
 融洽气氛 congenial atmosphere
 即将结束 draw to a close
 以……结束讲话 end speech with
 深表谢意 express deep appreciation
 致以衷心的祝贺和最美好的祝愿 express sincere congratulations and best wishes
 注目礼 eye salute
 喜庆的时刻 festive moment
 充满真诚友谊的聚会 gathering permeated with a spirit of cordial friendship
 宴请 give a banquet in honor of...
 鼎力相助,盛情款待 gracious support and hospitality
 在某个专业领域取得了卓越的成就 have made a professional mark in

one field

庆祝 in celebration of/in commemoration of

最后 in closing

欢乐的时刻 joyous occasion

唁电 message of condolence

欣逢 on the happy occasion of

在庄严的纪念日到来之际 on this solemn occasion

贵族爵位 peerages

出席……的荣幸 privilege of attending

深切哀悼 profound condolence

尊重与信任的关系 relationship of respect and trust

检阅仪仗队 review the guard of honor

根植于共同利益的牢固关系 strong relation rooted in common interests

感到高兴和骄傲 take delight and pride

百忙中抽空 take some time out of one's tight schedule

祝早日康复 wish you a speedy recovery

2.1.2 常用句型

So pleased to see...

It is truly a privilege to join...

I wish to thank all the persons... in...

Thank you for giving me the privilege of...

Now it is my honor to deliver...

We are proud to be here with...

Thank you all for this warm welcome. It is always a pleasure for me to...

I am especially honored by this opportunity to...

... personally asked me to deliver one's highest regards and express one's regret for not being able to be here in person

In closing, I would like to..., good luck in...

It is an honor to represent... at this ceremony. I bring the greetings of...

On behalf of..., I would like to extend our sincere welcome to... and express our warm congratulations on the convening of...

On the occasion of..., I would like to, on behalf of..., to extend our heartiest congratulations to.. and warmest welcome to..., and express my heartfelt thanks to... for one's commendable efforts and thoughtful arrangements which have made... possible.

Reviewing the past and looking ahead to the future, we have every confidence in...

Please join me in a toast, to the health of..., cheers!

I wish to express deep appreciation to... for...

Finally, I wish a full success of... and wish you a pleasant stay here.

2.2 口译技巧

2.2.1 职位+人名的翻译

外国人的名字不容易说,如果不能正确说出,在非特别正式的场合,如果不引起误解,不妨只译职位,因为把人名说错是很失礼的行为;在比较正式的场合,翻译时模仿讲话人的发音将姓氏说出,最好加上职衔。

2.2.2 称呼语的翻译

称呼语的翻译一定要遵从目的语的习惯和政治、文化因素的制约,最好事先熟悉对应表达方式。

对不同身份、不同地位的个人要使用不同的尊称。

1) 君主制或君主立宪制

	尊称对象	直接称谓	间接称谓	备注
陛下 Majesty	King(国王)、Queen(王后或女王)	Your Majesty	His/Her Majesty	后可加人名
殿下 Highness	王子(Prince)、公主(Princess)、王族公爵(Royal Duke)和王族公爵夫人(Royal Duchess)	Your Highness	His/Her Highness	后可加头衔与人名
阁下 Excellency	总理(Prime Minister),大臣(Secretary),部长(Minister),总督或省长(Governor),主教(Bishop)大使(Ambassador)	Your Excellency	His/Her Excellency	后可加职衔和人名
大人 Grace	公爵(Duke),公爵夫人(Duchess),大主教(Archbishop)	Your Grace	His/Her Grace	
先生 Honour	法官或某些高官	Your Honour	His/Her Honour	可加上具体职务称谓
阁下、大人 Lord	与公爵(Duke)、侯爵(Marquis)、伯爵(Count)、子爵(Viscount)、男爵(Baron)等贵族地位平等的人	Lord + surname		

(续表)

	尊称对象	直接称谓	间接称谓	备注
阁下、爵士 Sir	从男爵 (Baronet)、爵士 (Knight)	Sir + first name or full name		
夫人;小姐 Lady	有爵位的人的夫人 有爵位的人的女儿	Lady + surname; Lady + first name		
阁下 Honourable	法官或某些高官;下议院议员 名前	Your Honourable	The Honourable	也可用于 下议院议 员名前作 为相互尊称

2) 民主制或民主共和制

Mr. + 职衔

Excellency, Honourable 也常用于高官、法官和国会议员等。

礼节用语常有习惯的说法,熟记常用的句型,可以使译语自然得体,也能大大减轻现场压力。

3 课堂实践

3.1 中国礼节的几个概念

Chinese courtesies have always been formal to follow strict rules, although sometimes Chinese people seem to be impolite according to Western norms in public places. To well understand Chinese, some concepts should not be ignored:

Mian zi (Face)

The idea of shame, usually expressed as "face" could be loosely defined as the "status" or "self-respect" in Chinese and by no means alien to foreigners. It is the worst thing for a Chinese to lose face. Never insult, embarrass, shame, yell at or otherwise demean a person. Since all these

尽管在西式标准的公共场合,中国人有时似乎显得不够礼貌。但中国式的礼貌,却有它自己的严格规则。要更好地了解中国人,下面的这些概念你就不该忽视:

面子

羞耻这个概念,通常被表达为“面子”。在中文中大致的含义是“地位”或者“自尊”,外国人并不陌生。在中国,最糟糕的事莫过于失了面子。所以,千万不要侮辱一个人或者对其大吼,让其尴尬等。因为这样会让一个中国

actions would risk putting a Chinese in a situation that he might lose face. Neither try to prove someone wrong nor shout at him in public. In order to get a successful effect without letting a Chinese lose face, any criticism should be delivered privately, discreetly and tactfully, or else, just opposite to what you wish.

Guanxi (Relationships between People)

Throughout much of Chinese history, the fundamental glue that has held society together is the concept of guanxi, relationships between people. It is very important for the Chinese to have good relationships. They often regard good social relations as a symbol of personal ability and influence. Someone who has no connections would be despised and is only half-Chinese.

Keqi

Keqi not only means being considerate, polite, and well-mannered, but also represents humbleness and modesty. It is impolite to be arrogant and brag about oneself or one's inner circle. The expression is most often used in the negative, as in "buyao keqi", meaning "you shouldn't be so kind and polite to me," or "you're welcome."

Besides, Chinese seldom express what they think directly and they prefer a roundabout way. They neither show their emotions and feelings in public. They rarely greet people with a handshake, though it is very popular among foreigners, and say nothing of embracing or kissing when

人感觉到失了面子。也不要再在公共场合证明某人错了,或者对其吼叫。为了能有效地传达意见而不让中国人丢面子,任何批评都应该尽量私下传递,而且方式要巧妙而谨慎。否则,你将事与愿违。

关系

纵贯中国的历史,一个维系社会的基本黏合剂就是关系这个概念,也就是人与人之间的关联。对中国人来说,有良好的关系是十分重要的。他们往往将拥有良好的社会关系看成是一个人能力和影响力的象征。一个毫无关系的人将会被轻视,而且最多只能算半个中国人。

客气

客气并不只是包含考虑周详、礼貌文雅和举止端详,还表现在谦逊和谨慎。对自己的圈内人表达傲慢或者自夸都是不礼貌的。表达的时候,通常要以否定的形式,比如“不要客气”,意思是说“你不必对我这么关心、礼貌”或“不用谢”。

此外,中国人很少直接表达自己的想法,而喜欢用侧敲旁击的方式。一般不在公共场合表现自己的情绪或者感觉。尽管在西方握手的见面礼非常普遍,但在中国这样做的人还不是很多,更不用说见面和道别时的拥抱和亲

greeting or saying good-bye. Consequently, it is better not to behave too casually in public, even though you are well-intentioned. Also, it is advisable to be fairly cautious in political discussions. Do not particularly push yourself forward, or else you are unwelcome.

To sum up, do in Rome as Romans do, but you need not worry about these cultural barriers since most Chinese are hospitable and amiable and will not mind your non-proficiency.

吻了。因此,即使你是出于好意,在公共场合也不要表现得太随意。同样,在政治话题上保持相对慎重也是明智的。不要太特立独行,否则你将不受欢迎。

总之,入乡随俗,但你也不必对这些文化障碍担心,因为大多数中国人都是好客和和蔼的,他们不会介意你的不熟悉。

3.2 国际商务场合礼仪

国际商务场合第一印象从握手的方式开始,有些人会从握手来判断你的性格。一个轻飘飘的握手(不论是轻轻地一捏,还是敷衍地伸出你的手指),都会让人觉得你粗鲁和冷淡。一个坚定有力的握手礼,加上眼神的交流和温暖的微笑,可以拉近距离。当然别忘了同时介绍自己的名字。

在国际商务场合想展示自己的专业性,那么守时是必须的。提前五分钟到达才是准时,按点到达其实是已经迟到了,而迟到10分钟以上则不成体统。如果因为特殊情况一定会迟到,一定要提前告知对方,即便只是迟到5分钟,也应该提前发短信给对方解释。

在西方商务场合,从来没有见

In international business settings, shaking hands is your first impression. People may come to conclusions about your personality based on the way you shake hands with them. A weak handshake (whether a light grip, or loosely presenting your fingers) will make others think you are rude and cold. A firm handshake together with eye contact and warm smile, would draw you closer. And don't forget to say your name!

Being professional in the global business world means being punctual. Arriving 5 minutes early means you are on time; and if you show up on time, you are actually late; and if you are late for more than ten minutes, that's just unacceptable. If you will be late, always text ahead of time (the sooner you inform them the better)—even if it is only for 5 minutes.

In the western business world,