

口译法

英语听记实战训练

(英语专业四级考试适用版)

Listening and Notetaking

◎李良嘉 余叶子 编著



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

口译法英语听记实战训练 / 李良嘉, 余叶子编著. —南京: 南京大学出版社, 2018. 12

ISBN 978-7-305-21323-6

I. ①口… II. ①李… ②余… III. ①英语-听说教学-大学英语水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2018)第 270688 号

出版发行 南京大学出版社

社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093

出版人 金鑫荣

书 名 口译法英语听记实战训练

编 著 李良嘉 余叶子

责任编辑 王 宁 张淑文 编辑热线 025-83592401

照 排 南京理工大学资产经营有限公司

印 刷 南京理工大学资产经营有限公司

开 本 718×1000 1/16 印张 13.25 字数 211 千

版 次 2018 年 12 月第 1 版 2018 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-305-21323-6

定 价 45.00 元

网 址: <http://www.njupco.com>

官方微博: <http://weibo.com/njupco>

微信服务号: njuyuexue

销售咨询热线: (025)83594756

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序 言

听说读写译是英语专业的五大技能,语言学习过程中,听和说何曾分开?听与读写译之间的关系又有几何?如何互助和有机关联?在语言教学中,打破各个专项技能之间的壁垒,实现技能之间的互助互通,意义重大。语言学意义上的信息输入和输出,在解释五大技能之间密切关系的同时,也带来了教与学全新的挑战:如何在二语习得过程中实现类似母语使用过程的持续、连贯和通畅的语言输入输出?在教学过程中,听说合一,听记合一,实战化、(口译、听力)现场式的临机实战教学,都在越来越真实地向教学发出挑战。各种人工智能化的教学平台、远程教学网站、英语学习和翻译软件,给教学双方提供学习机会的同时也带来危机。各种表演式的课堂以及各种有着“权威”“填鸭”和“应试”特征的教学模式,都将逐渐被摒弃到教学舞台的角落里。反倒是,心手合一、朗诵、聆听、因材施教、个体化关怀,会和教书育人的初心一起回到大学教育的价值体系中来。

在学习者脑海中,有个解码编码、结构生成转换的过程,其中也必有一个信息记忆储存留滞的过程。能否记住信息,是实现听力理解与口译目标的起点。合理地综合运用专业知识,在中短期记忆的有限时间里,对材料进行分析处理、理解、综合、判断,是实现听力理解与口译目标的基础。这也是长期记忆得以固化和能力养成的前提。因此,听力训练过程中辅以口头重复训练和速记训练来强化中短期(瞬间)记忆,是有必要的,这也是本书以英语口语基本方法来进行英语听力训练的起点。该方法以记忆力训练(重复)、翻译选词(词伙)训练、速记听写训练、视译训练等为基本手段,结合听力理解训练等诸多基本方法、策略来实现英语专业的基础技能养成目标。

纸笔速记过程,正是实现心口合一、脑记和笔记合一的绝好方法。没有

受过一定时间和强度速记训练的人,难以体会到英语听力过程中快速反应、快速记忆和理解的乐趣。流畅地将一种语言的听力材料逐次拆解、脑记、手写、口译成另一种语言之下灵动而有趣的文字,正是一般语言学习者在语言学习中收获的简单而又质朴的快乐。

本书的前身是为英语专业学生开发的听力训练讲义,偏重世界新闻、时事特色,将听力综合理解、速记技能和词汇训练作为基本训练目标。但时过境迁,英语专业教学目标发生了深刻变化,“专四”“专八”与雅思、托福等各种考试的考查目标与考试内容也发生了深刻变化。教材与教学方法如果墨守成规,无异于改革新常态下的“刻舟求剑”。“专四”“专八”与雅思、托福等考试,在英语听力方面改革的方向是实战化,去考试套路化,以及选材范围的大文科化。简单地说,就是考试内容更加多变,不限于简单的社会交往,而是更多地着眼于社会学、考古学、人类学、历史学等大文科领域;考试方式抛弃了过去标准化测试选择题的部分弊端,更多地还原语言文字学习的本来面貌:心记手写,口笔并重。几近于和翻译(考试)一样,听力理解在毫无预设的情况下发生,且无多余准备和思考时间,即听即译即理解。

口译法英语听记教学的核心要点是:听说结合,听记结合。加强语言技能训练,将几大技能尽可能综合在一起训练,融成一体进入课堂,彼此相通,实在是本书之企图。因此,每个单元都有词汇与词伙训练作为基础,有阅读拓展文章(必要时可做口译视译训练之用)作为扩大视野和加强后续训练的材料,结合拓展文章视译和口译进行后续学习。希冀学习者举一反三,秉持听说领先精神,结合书中的经济、旅游、科技、人工智能等主题,逐个展开对各个领域的学习,达到最佳的语言学习效果,同时也适当了解西方当代科学文化的前沿发展情况。

本书共分九个单元,前八个单元为主题单元,第九单元是测试单元。每个单元附有二维码,使用者扫码收听音频。主题单元因主题而设,测试单元是为加强填空和听写训练而设。各主题单元包括五个部分,各部分内容安排如下:

Part 1 是词伙词汇归类。教师可以根据单元主题展开词汇热身训练,也可以在课尾进行归纳总结训练。在方法上,可以在前四单元进行充分的词汇训练和讲解。在充分的课堂示范之后,可以将词汇热身训练和归纳总结训练改作课后自行训练。

Part 2 是填空训练。选材上 Section A 部分语速较慢,为打孔填空类型,考查学生基础能力,流线型的填空材料可以用作二次训练,即做口头重复训练,保持学生对于语音流的敏感和发音的纯正感觉。Section B 部分相对较长,难度较大,需要对段落和句子做出相应总结、填空,课堂上一般只听一遍。基础稍有欠缺的学生可以考虑多听一遍,并针对长句做口头重复训练(单句、两句、多句重复),以加强对于长难句的把握,提高记忆力。此部分可以考虑在基础阶段和课后做二次深度训练,即针对性地做口头翻译,同步跟听跟说训练。争取在后面综合理解题型之前,尽可能针对中短期记忆力做相关训练,在口头跟听跟说过程中提高口语输出能力。

Part 3 为针对专四题型的速记训练。Section A 部分是标准专四训练题型,考查学生精细听力能力,听四遍且第二、第三遍中间有停顿,要求逐字逐句清楚写出。Section B 部分则是口译快速速记类型,长文章长达 400—500 字,选材来自有主题的短文章。第一遍正常速度读出,第二、第三遍中间有停顿,要求逐字逐句写出全文,至少写出大意和框架。学生的框架能力和听力总结能力,对于中长期记忆力和手写、耐心都是考验,能够出色完成这个部分的学生才堪称受到了足够的速写速记训练,才有完成基础口译的基本素质。

Part 4 是选择题型。文章时长三到七分钟不等,考查学生听力理解的能力。选材一般来自科技人文类型,主题相对明确,但并不是单一核心主题。教师课堂上可以针对此类题型展开详细讲解,课后通过精听、口译速记等训练,来提高学生中长期记忆能力。

Part 5 是阅读扩展部分。文章一般为 800—1 000 字,以主题为核心选材,方便学生扩展和吸收有主题范围的词汇和语言结构。老师可以针对词汇和结构将该部分提前到课堂前十分钟做听力热身训练,也可以将其作为课后作业布置给学生做扩展阅读,提高学生对于主题及相关词汇的熟悉程度。扩展阅读和拓展训练(口译)不提供标准答案,仅为扩大视野而设。

本教材适合有一定基础的英语专业二年级学生在老师对速记和口译有针对性的指导下学习。本书也以英语专业四级考试作为训练目标,帮助学生提高听力速记、总结、理解等方面的能力,并以此展开针对性训练,为专业水平中期测试做准备。

在教材编写,追求理想的路上,感谢我的学生助手——严秀娟、聂岚清、

易莹、李霞、郑骁、扶秀芝、黄晶晶、蒋娟、陈思婕、朱琼、潘艳玲、刘樾、郭阳、梁胜、吴倩等同学的热情参与。因你们的参与,方可完成教、学双方之间的真正互动和命题的真实性检验。

本教材参考了多种资料,在此向作者们表示衷心的感谢!

由于水平有限,错漏在所难免,敬请读者批评指正!

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Rock and Roll



Part 1 Vocabulary and Collocations

Direction: Fill in the blanks and try to remember these words and expressions.

Section A

1. _____ 蓝调,布鲁斯音乐
2. play the _____ 拉竖琴
3. _____ the tambourine 轻敲手鼓
4. play the _____ 弹低音吉他
5. piano _____ 钢琴奏鸣曲
6. _____ the drum 打架子鼓
7. electronic _____ 电风琴
8. _____ 音乐的和弦
9. _____ / _____ whisper 沙哑的耳语
10. _____ songs 民歌
11. _____ voice 刺耳的噪音
12. _____ 民谣
13. _____ symphony 悦耳的交响乐
14. _____ 文艺复兴
15. _____ 复兴朋克
16. _____ 纪念摇滚
17. progressive _____ 前卫金属
18. _____ 农业金属
19. _____ blue 出人意料的

Section B

1. melodious _____ 悠扬的旋律
2. _____ rocker 热情的摇滚者

3. _____ 发行唱片
4. _____ the electronic keyboard 用拳猛击电子键盘
5. _____ 自吹自擂 6. _____ 快速翻页
7. _____ / _____ / _____ your horn 鸣/按喇叭
8. _____ / _____ 引起共鸣/触动心弦
9. distinguished _____ 著名的管弦乐队
10. tune in _____ 参加重金属演唱会
11. _____ 有声语言 12. _____ 视觉色系摇滚
13. _____ 现代朋克 14. _____ 工业金属
15. _____ 音轨 16. _____ 死亡/黑色金属
17. _____ waves 声波

Part 2 Blank Filling

Section A (272 words, 3 minutes)

Direction: *In this section you will hear a passage. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks. The passage will be read only once.*

Michael Joseph Jackson (born in 1958) is truly a music legend. He became a superstar at the age of eleven as a member of his family band The Jackson 5. His solo career (1) _____ him the title "King of Pop". His (2) _____ albums have all become classics. Jackson is equally famous for his high energy and complicated dance (3) _____ such as the Moonwalk. He died in 2009 at the age of 50.

Jackson (4) _____ the music charts throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s. His distinctive (5) _____ style, rhythm and fashion were perfect for the new music video age. MTV enthusiastically played his videos to the world. His "Thriller" video had all the excitement of a major movie (6) _____. Jackson became a true (7) _____ of pop culture and influenced dozens of today's top stars.

Jackson's personal life created significant (8) _____ and earned

him a nickname he hated, “Wacko Jacko”. He (9) _____ many by having plastic surgery and (10) _____ his skin to look white. His reputation was badly damaged in several high-profile child (11) _____ abuse cases in 2003 and 2005. The courts (12) _____ him on both occasions.

His awards and records are (13) _____ of the phenomenal success he achieved. He won World Music Award’s Best-Selling Pop Male Artist of the Millennium, and was the American Music Award’s Artist of the Century. “*Thriller*” (14) _____ the best-selling album of all time. “*Vanity Fair*” magazine named him the “Most popular artist in the history of (15) _____ business”. He will be missed by millions.

Section B (560 words, 5 minutes)

Direction: *In this section you will hear a passage. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks. The passage will be read only once.*

Fifty years ago, the (1) _____ musician Bob Dylan played at the Newport Folk Festival and was widely booed. The audience may have been unhappy but Dylan’s performance (2) _____ change the direction of music and culture in the United States.

The (3) _____ were a time of great change. One such place of change was the world of folk music. Music legend Bob Dylan became a (4) _____ of change when he moved from acoustic to electric guitar. Rock music (5) _____ Elijah Wald has written a new book about the change. It is called “*Dylan Goes Electric*”.

“There was a moment in the early (6) _____ where you could look at the Billboard charts and (7) _____ of the top 10 albums were folk records. And Joan Baez, Peter Paul and Mary, the Kingston Trio, all had huge, huge, huge number-one records.” And then this happened: The “*British Invasion*” (8) _____ the world to the Beatles and grew a huge (9) _____ for rock music. That (10) _____ many folk musicians, says Elijah Wald.

“In 1964, the Beatles had hit. By the summer of 1965, a lot of people in

the folk scene were (11) _____ feeling like their world was threatened.” They hoped that Bob Dylan would come to the (12) _____. Dylan was a major artist in folk music, a powerful songwriter and unusual singer.

In 1965, Dylan was booked to perform at the Newport Folk Festival in Rhode Island. He had performed at the festival in (13) _____ with folk singer Joan Baez. The crowd (14) _____ see a similar show, with a traditional sound like this.

Instead, a new Dylan sound came from the stage.

Bob Dylan had gone electric, and the followers of folk music were not (15) _____. “When Dylan went electric, I think one of the (16) _____ was the feeling that—wait a minute, he’s gone over to the enemy.”

At first the Newport audience was quiet, seemingly in shock. Then, the crowd began to boo. Folk lovers had looked to Bob Dylan to save their movement from rock and roll. But, (17) _____ Wald says Dylan felt differently about the music (18) _____.

“Dylan had always liked rock and roll and Dylan didn’t think of rock and roll as stupid music.” In fact, Dylan was a Beatles fan. He later said that from the first time he heard the Beatles he knew “they (19) _____ the direction where music had to go.”

“Honestly, once the Beatles (20) _____, I think the writing was on the wall. But when Dylan went with the Beatles on that one; that was that. That was essentially the end of the folk scene as a huge (21) _____ pop trend.” Beyond the music, Dylan’s performance that night also marked (22) _____ in American culture. “Before 1965 was really a different world, and it’s the ’60s of the (23) _____, and of folk music and of joining arms across the generations and across the races. And after 1965 it’s the world of rock... I’m not saying that Dylan created that change, but I do think that the confrontation at Newport happened because it was (24) _____ of that much larger confrontation, and has been remembered because it really is sort of the