



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

英语口语译综合能力

总主编 黄源深

主编 周国强

3级

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全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

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(三级)

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前言

本教材是为全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语口语译(三级)的“口译综合能力”测试所编写的考试培训辅导教材,由全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试委员会委托编写。既可供组织培训使用,也可供有志参加该项考试的自学读者使用。

本教材完全根据全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语口语译(三级)大纲规定的关于“口译综合能力”测试的要求编写。本教材分16个单元,如用于培训,每次用一个单元(以3课时计),可用16次。每单元分4个部分,分别训练“口译综合能力”测试中要求的不同技能。每部分列出的词汇和注释可以在放录音前由学生预习或由教师略作解释。一般情况下,录音只放一遍后即可做有关练习。但是,教师可根据学生的实际水平和录音材料的难易程度,重放录音1至2遍后再做练习。

教材中并附4套模拟考试样卷,题型与实际考试完全一样,难度相当,读者可据以测试自己的水平。教材前面所附“总叙”,对如何准备英语口语译(三级)的“口译综合能力”考试以及答题技巧作了详细介绍,应该对读者有所帮助。书后附有各单元、模拟考试样卷的参考答案、录音材料的文字稿。教材和录音带一起发行。

本教材由周国强主编,参加教材编写或提供素材的有(以姓氏笔画为序):丁妮妮、王海燕、史亚仙、朱一凡、李俊兵、徐秋波、张淳华、张雪梅和程珊等。

在编写过程中,参阅了不少国内外书籍和音像资料,在此一并致谢。囿于个人学识及时间,倘有遗漏,尚祈识者指正。

上海交通大学 外国语学院
英语系 周国强
2003年12月

如何准备

英语口语译(三级)的“口译综合能力”考试

一、“英语口语译”(三级)的“口译综合能力”考试简介

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试是在翻译专业实行的面向社会、国内最具权威的翻译专业资格(水平)认证,考试分为四个等级,即资深翻译和一、二、三级口、笔译考试。考试合格,由国家人事部颁发《中华人民共和国翻译专业资格(水平)证书》,在全国范围内有效。实行全国考试后,各地各部门不再进行相应语种、相应级别的翻译专业技术职务评审工作。

2003年12月首先在北京、上海、广州等城市推出英语二、三级的口、笔译考试,在2004年推向全国。

根据全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试大纲,英语口语译三级考试设“口译综合能力”测试和“口译实务”测试,考试目的是测试应试者的口译实践能力是否达到准专业口译译员水平。其中“口译综合能力”测试检验应试者的听力理解及信息处理的基本能力。考试的基本要求是掌握“全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试”的考试大纲要求的词汇,并具备一般场合所需要的英语听力理解能力

“口译综合能力”考试由四部分组成:“判断”、“填空”、“篇章理解”和“听力综述”。时间总长为60分钟,其中“判断”、“填空”和“篇章理解”各占10分钟,“听力综述”占30分钟。

“口译综合能力”考试总分为100分,“判断”和“填空”各20分,“篇章理解”占30分,“听力综述”占30分。

“口译综合能力”考试的第一部分的“判断”题有A、B两小部分:

A. 应试者听一段200到250个英语词的连续讲话,试卷上有10句短句,要求根据讲话内容,判断短句的正或误(True / False)。录音只放一遍,每题1分。

B. 在这部分,应试者听10个短句,试卷上有10个问题,每个问题下有a、b、c三个选项,要求根据所听短句和所提问题,选择与短句内容最相适合的选项。录音只放一遍,也是每题1分。

“口译综合能力”考试的第二部分为“填空”。应试者听一段250个词左右的英语段落,试卷上出现同一段落,但是其中有20个空格,要求根据所听内容,每个空格填1个词。录音也放1遍,每词1分。

考试的第三部分是“篇章理解”。应试者听3篇录音材料,每篇长约200个英语词。每篇材料后面有5个问题,每个问题后有4个选项,问题和选项均出现在试卷上。要求根据录音材料内容和问题,选择最适合的选项。录音放1遍。3篇材料共有15个问题,每题2分。

考试的第四部分是“听力综述”。应试者听一段长约500个英语词的文章,要求写一篇150至

200 个词的英语综述。

二、如何做好“判断”题？

(1) “口译综合能力”考试中的“判断”题有两部分：段落和单句。段落部分是要求应试者在听了长度在 200 到 250 个词的一段材料后，根据材料内容，判断印在试卷上的 10 个短句是正是误。请看下例。方括弧内的段落是听力材料，考试时不出现在试卷上，为方便分析，故印在此。考题排在其后，逐句分析如下：

[Learning to take feedback from your boss is hard, but it's a skill that will earn you respect in the long run.

When you stop to think about it, criticism is a vital part of working life. Without feedback, how would you ever discover what you were doing was wrong and so learn how to put it right?

Yet few managers know how to give criticism constructively and few employees know how to take it. It's only too easy to misinterpret a critical comment about a piece of work as personal attack. This can make you defensive, angry and hurt, so you never discover what the point was in the first place. Worse, you may give the impression of being someone who can't take criticism — so people stop giving you feedback and you never get a chance to improve your work.

How should you react, then, when your boss makes a complaint about you? First, if you feel yourself tensing up, take a deep breath. This will literally give you breathing space to take in what's being said. Your next step is to untangle what kind of criticism it is, then decide on the best way to respond.

If it seems personal, try to see beyond the antagonism and discover what is behind it. Start by agreeing in principle with something your critic says and show willingness to talk about it in more detail. This reaction will immediately take the charge out of the situation and put you back on an equal footing. If people can see that you're more likely to get to the real point they'll be more open to your opinions, too.]

1. Learning to take feedback from your boss is too hard to learn.

True

False

分析：答案是 False。段落中说 Learning to take feedback from your boss is hard, 但不是 too hard。一词之差，正误两重天。这里既考应试者的听力，又考应试者的常识判断：如果确是 too hard to learn, 后面的长篇高论岂非多余？

2. Criticism is very common in working life.

True

False

分析：答案是 True。这句实际是第二个小段落的意义的小结。尤其是 a vital part of working life 这一短语，说明接受批评是我们职业生涯中不可或缺、十分重要的一部分。

3. People will stop giving you feedback if you feel angry about criticism.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。这一句的答案较明显。听清 This can make you ... angry. ... you may give the impression of being someone who can't take criticism—so people stop giving you feedback. ... ,考生应不难作出判断。

4. Feedback will help you to learn how to put things right.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。本句的关键是如何理解题目短句中的 learn how to put things right。更何况,所听材料中的那句反问句(“Without feedback, how would you ever discover what you were doing was wrong and so learn how to put it right?”)应足以帮助考生作出正确判断。

5. Many employees know how to take criticism.

True

False

分析:答案是 False。所听材料中有 Yet few managers know how to give criticism constructively and few employees know how to take it 一句, few 和 many 意义正相反,较易作出判断。

6. People tend to take criticism as personal attack.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。考生如听清 It's only too easy to misinterpret a critical comment about a piece of work as personal attack 这一句,又能正确理解 It's only too easy to ... 结构,就可以知道题目短句 People tend to take criticism as personal attack 正是这句意义的改写。

7. You won't improve your work if you always misinterpret a critical comment.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。这句可说是第三小段意义的概括。做这类段落判断题对考生的要求往往不仅仅是对某一句或某一短语的理解,而是对某段篇章的整体理解。这正是训练听力的根本目标之一,也正是听力测试的重点之一。听懂篇章是口译训练中十分重视的技能。

8. Taking a deep breath will help you understand a critical comment.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。乍看题目中短句, taking a deep breath 和 help you understand a critical comment 似乎毫不相干,但实际上所听材料(“This will literally give you breathing space to take in what's being said”)中的 take in 的意思正是 understand, 而 what's being said 指的就是 a critical comment。考生对英语短语动词应有所掌握,这是听懂英语的基本技能之一。

9. Seeing beyond the antagonism won't help you to deal with personal criticism.

True

False

分析:答案是 False。本题要求较高,只有在听清理解最后一段的基础上才能判定这句的意义

和所听材料意义正相反。

10. People will more readily accept your opinions if you take the criticism properly.

True

False

分析:答案是 True。本题也有一定难度。考生需听清最后一段的意义,而且正确理解最后一句中的 they'll be more open to your opinions。本句正是这段意义的一个概括。

(2)“口译综合能力”考试中的“判断”题的单句部分,测试考生能否听清并理解句子,并根据选项作出判断。请看下面 10 个单句判断题(方括弧里的是单句录音的文字材料,考试时不出现在试卷上),每题后均附简明分析:

1. [The company quoted a price of 100 dollars a piece for the summer dress, but after much bargain, we got a 25% discount.]

How much would we have to pay for one summer dress?

- a. We need to pay 25 dollars a piece.
- b. We need to pay 75 dollars a piece.
- c. We need to pay 100 dollars a piece.

分析:答案是 b。这句考的主要是对数字的理解,当然也涉及对关键词(如 price, bargain, discount 等)的理解。这类句子在单句判断题中可能会很常见。

2. [The editor called into question the accuracy of the figures in the draft report of the financial news.]

How did the editor feel about the figures in the draft report of the financial news?

- a. The editor knew that the figures were accurate.
- b. The editor expressed doubt about the accuracy of the figures.
- c. The editor would not ask questions about the accuracy of his report.

分析:答案是 b。这句的关键是对短语动词 to call ... into question 的理解,考生如果听清了这个短语,并知道其义为 to raise doubts about,就不会误选 c 项为答案,尽管句中出现了 questioned。单句判断中,像这样考查对各种短语、成语的理解的题目不在少数。

3. [After the meeting, Mrs Colman, the secretary, will write up all the minutes of the topics discussed.]

What will the secretary do after the meeting?

- a. The secretary will write the letter for Mrs Colman.
- b. The secretary will be available for the meeting in a few minutes.
- c. The secretary will make a record of what has been said at the meeting.

分析:答案是 c。除了要求听清整个句子外,本句关键还在于对 minutes(会议纪要)的理解。从这些例句分析中可以看出,做好单句判断在很大程度上取决于对句中关键词语的词义的正确认识。

4. [Mr Carter voted against the investment scheme proposed by the chairman on the grounds that it involved too great a risk.]

How did Mr Carter feel about the investment scheme?

- a. Mr Carter believed that the investment scheme was a risk.
- b. Mr Carter was not in favour of the investment plan.
- c. Mr Carter was afraid that he might fall onto the ground.

分析:答案是b。两个错误选项中分别出现的几个词(the investment scheme, the ground, a great risk等)考生都会在录音中听到,这是出题时故意设置的干扰。提醒考生注意:避免受这类干扰的误导。

5. [Although Miss Brown has less teaching experience than other faculty members, she is one of the best instructors in the college.]

What does the speaker think about Miss Brown's teaching ability?

- a. Miss Brown is one of the best teachers because she has taught longer.
- b. Miss Brown does not have enough qualifications to teach in the college.
- c. Miss Brown is an excellent teacher in spite of insufficient experience.

分析:答案是c。这句关键是理解 although 所包含的转折意味。选项 a 只对了半句,选项 b 似与从句相关,却又意义不同。答案 c 完整地表达了原句的意义,其中 in spite of 和原句中 r although 相对应。

6. [Because of the increasing population migration to other areas, we decided to close down our branch in that downtown district.]

What did we decide to do in that downtown district?

- a. We stopped operating there when people began to move out.
- b. We set up a new branch in that area to meet the population growth.
- c. We decided to close down despite the increase of population.

分析:答案是a。由于原句录音出现 increasing population... , close down our branch 等,会误导考生选择 b 或 c。但如果听清全句的话,选 a 还是很可能的。注意:答案 a 用其他词语表达了原句的意义。提醒考生:换用其他词语来表达原意,可以说是听力理解题出题时的惯常做法。

7. [Recruiting agencies usually interview more short-listed candidates than they will actually hire.]

What do recruiting agencies usually do when they want to hire?

- a. Agencies generally select more candidates than they have vacancies for.
- b. Agencies often prepare a number of short lists of the candidates.
- c. Agencies always interview candidates for longer periods than they should.

分析:答案是a。本句是 more... than 结构的比较句,可说是单句理解经常会考到的一种句型。

8. [At first the chairman didn't plan to attend the opening ceremony, but he changed his mind at the last minute.]

Which of the following statements is true about the chairman?

- a. The chairman decided not to attend the ceremony at the last minute.
- b. The chairman never intended to attend the opening ceremony.
- c. The chairman made a final decision to attend the ceremony.

分析:答案是c。本句是带 but 的并列句,有转折意义。关键是听清和理解 changed his mind 和 at the last moment 这两个词语。

9. [If Jack could have fixed the lamp in the hallway, he wouldn't have called in an electrician.]

What did Jack do to the lamp in the hallway?

- Jack could not repair the lamp and it was repaired by an electrician.
- The lamp was so badly damaged that Jack had to buy a new one.
- Jack could repair the lamp himself, but he didn't bother and called in an electrician.

分析:答案是 a。本句带非真实条件句,这类句子在单句判断听力题中十分常见。另外,fix 在本句意为 repair,也值得留意。

10. [The closing of the textile factory due to an industrial restructuring plan has doubled the unemployment rate in that town.]

Which of the following statements best describes the situation?

- The population has doubled in the town.
- Many people were hired because of the new factory.
- The unemployment rate in the town is now twice as much.

分析:答案是 c。本句理解的关键当然是 doubled, 在正确的选择项中被改写为 is twice as much。如上所述,这是听力理解题出题时的惯常做法。

三、如何做好“填空”题

“填空”题是英语口语译(三级)“口译综合能力”测试中的第二部分,属主观性试题,要求考生在全面理解所听内容的基础上,准确填写出试题中要求填写的部分。听力内容为一完整段落,长度为 250 词左右。考试时录音只放一遍,语速正常。段落中有 20 个标号的空格要求填写,每个空格填写 1 个词。

下面是“全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试大纲”中的英语口语译(三级)“口译综合能力”测试的“填空题”样题:

The World Health Organization yesterday strongly **advised**(1) a dramatic **escalation**(2) of the global battle to control the spread of the SARS virus.

The British government immediately **endorsed**(3) the new measures, despite Foreign Office **insistence**(4) that until now the threat of infection in **Toronto**(5) remained low, as the Tories accused it of maintaining a “lethal silence” on the threat to Britain.

More than **460**(6) people have died among nearly **6,600**(7) infected worldwide. The disease has now **struck**(8) 30 countries in five continents with a number taking drastic quarantine measures.

In Australia, where just four cases have been reported, the New South Wales state government said it would **fine**(9) or **jail**(10) for up to six months anyone who refused treatment.

David Heymann, executive director of **communicable**(11) disease at the WHO, said the organization was working hard to make sure the disease did not take root in these cities. “This is a very serious disease with a death rate of about **5%**(12).”

The latest restrictions will **reinforce**(13) gloom over economic slowdown as business and the tourism travel industries all become **blighted**(14). The WHO plans an international summit of scientists to **combat**(15) the disease in Geneva in June, although a network of research laboratories are already working **round**(16) the clock to **devise**(17) tests and treatments.

Officials in **Canada** (18), where there have been 15 deaths and more than 320 probable or **suspected** (19) cases, have questioned the certainty of scientists who believe they have correctly **identified** (20) the SARS culprit as a coronavirus related to one of the most common causes of colds.

本段落总长 256 个词,是一段有关公共卫生(SARS 病防治)的国际新闻稿。这道填空题从内容和用词来看,不能说太简单,有一定难度。根据考纲要求考生应达到的水平,选这样难度的材料作为填空题,也是题中之义,考生应有准备。

从出题者的眼光看,要求考生在空格中填的词一般是信息量大的词。从本题可清楚地看出这一点:从所填词的词性看,以动词(9 处)、名词(4 处)、形容词(3 处)和数词(3 处)为主,只有一处为介词词组(round(16))。这是很可理解的:要求填写的词或词组往往含较大信息量,而所谓实词(名词、动词、形容词等)所含信息量当然比虚词(介词、连接词等)要大。这是应试者训练“填空题”时需特别注意的问题。另外需指出的是,本题要求填写的数词有 3 处,可见数词在人们心目中被认为信息量较大,出题者往往会着眼这一点,值得引起考生重视,平时要训练听懂和记录数字的能力。

要做好填空题取得高分,当然首先要求考生的语言能力,包括英语听力、掌握的词汇量和语法知识等。考生要有较强的听英语的理解能力,听力不行,谈何答题诀窍?所以,提高自己的语言能力,是考生通过考试的第一要务。切忌不愿下苦功夫花时间提高英语听力水平,却又迷信什么诀窍。要坚持多听,熟悉英美人说英语的语音语调,以及很可能出现的不同的地方口音。注意扩大词汇量,掌握更多的英语常用句型和结构。这些基本语言能力的提高对做好填空题大有益处。

其次,要练习和改进自己的短时记忆能力。常有考生抱怨,考试时听录音似乎都听懂了,但录音一过,就是写不下来,怨自己记忆力不行。实际上,所谓“记忆力”不仅仅与大脑的生理功能有关,与考生的基本语言能力(词汇量、语法、英语理解等)仍有很大关系。当然这里也有个习惯问题,有些考生尚不习惯边听边记。这就需要多听多练。有口译经验者都知道,能边听边记是做口译工作的重要条件之一。

这里对做填空题有几个提示:

1. 在录音开始前,尽量抓紧时间把听写题从头至尾读几遍。对整个听写段落的大意有所了解。
2. 如有可能,看一下要求填词的 20 个空格,根据自己掌握语法和词汇知识,猜一下各个空格会要求填什么词,动词、名词,还是形容词?
3. 考生完全不可能一边听录音一边把听到的完整答案一一写下来。提醒考生:在放录音时,考生根据所听录音在每个空格只能做些记号,或记下所需填写单词的首字母(如会速记最好)。等录音结束后,再根据这些记号(或首字母),依靠自己的记忆。把答案写出来。
4. 做完后,如有时间,应检查一次看是否有拼写或语法方面的疏漏。

四. 如何做好“篇章理解”题?

“口译综合能力”(三级)考试的“篇章理解”部分所听材料为 3 篇,每篇后均为 5 个问题。就内容来说,作为篇章理解题的材料应题材广泛,并且是大家比较熟悉的题材,包括政治、经济、外交、科技、环境、普通商务、广告、教育、就业、旅游、英美文化等,内容过分偏僻或太专业的材料一般不会选。请看下面两段篇章理解题(方括弧里的是录音文字材料):

[Although we no longer have cigarette commercials on TV, we are still exposed to all kinds of advertising for cosmetics, household products and non-prescription medicines. Wonderful claims are

made for all these products — youth and beauty and instant relief from pain! However, these claims made by advertisers are largely unsubstantiated and are not in the public interest. Moreover, the commercials often interrupt the TV programs so that we can seldom see any show without these distracting breaks. To make matters worse, since most TV programs are sponsored by advertisers, they actually control the content of these programs. No matter how good a TV program is, if it does not have enough viewers, which is to say, if it cannot reach enough prospective customers, it will be taken off the air. In today's modern society, TV has become an advertising vehicle for the mass market. The same is true of other media such as newspapers, magazines or mailings to selected lists of prospective customers. The result has been that TV, together with other mass media, is slanting toward the largest, and usually least educated, taste in the community.]

1. What is the speaker's attitude toward TV commercials?
 - a. Optimistic.
 - b. Encouraging.
 - c. Doubtful.
 - d. Negative.
2. According to the speaker, what will happen to a program if it does not have enough viewers?
 - a. It will be revised by the director.
 - b. It will be put on another channel.
 - c. It will be stopped consequently.
 - d. It will be shown elsewhere.
3. According to the speaker, how do the advertisers control the content of most TV programs?
 - a. By funding these programs.
 - b. By giving instructions to the program makers.
 - c. By making comments on the programs.
 - d. By publishing reviews in TV journals.
4. Which of the following can be concluded from the talk?
 - a. Advertisers are most sincere in TV commercials.
 - b. Some people like to watch TV programs with commercial breaks.
 - c. Most TV programs are not of good taste.
 - d. Newspapers can not compete with TV in showing commercials.

分析：这是有关电视广告的演讲或讲课的一个段落，共 187 个词。上述 4 个问题的答案分别是：1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c。从问题的类型看，题 1 问的是演讲者通过整个段落表达出来的对广告的态度，考生只要基本听懂演讲内容，就不难作出正确选择。2、3 题问的是细节，要求考生抓住并理解关键句子，例如，听懂 “... if it does not have enough viewers, which is to say, if it cannot reach enough prospective customers, it will be taken off the air.”，就能准确回答题 2；听懂 “... since most TV programs are sponsored by advertisers, they actually control the content of these programs.”，就能准确回答题 3。问题 4 不是直接问具体内容，而是要求考生在听懂材料（尤其是