

序

上海市中高级英语口语项目自 1995 年开始,已历经八个寒暑。这个项目层次高、要求严、实用性强、目的明确,参考人数年年递增。每年春秋各举行一次。每次考试人数已超过万人。参考者学历层次高。据最近一次统计,90% 以上的考生具有大学本科或大学本科以上的学历。这项考试的影响已波及上海以外的地区,除有外地考生赴沪参考者外,2002 年春已分别在江苏南京和浙江宁波设立考点,与上海考点同时开考。在其他省市设立考点的计划也在拟议之中。

为满足培训需要,该项目专家组成立了口译资格考试培训教材编委会,分工负责,编写了中、高级《笔译》《听力》《阅读》《口语》和《口译》各五本教材,供培训教学或自学者使用。这些教材在规范培训工作、保持考试试卷水准起了十分重要的作用。特别是对高级口译考试的五本教材作了大幅度修订,出版了修订版,使之更符合进入新世纪后该项目考试发展的需要。

英语高级口译考试笔试部分听力占全部试题分值的三分之一,可说是整个笔试的重要组成部分。听力试题题型除听力理解的多项选择题和听写外,记笔记和听译是国内外其他英语测试中很少见或根本没有的,因此考生反映这些试题有一定难度。

现在杨永平、徐德明、江萍等老师编写了《高级听力训练》一书,作为上海外语教育出版社《英语高级口译考试听力教程》(周国强、杨永平编)的补充教材,针对考试的具体要求,选择恰当的材料,题型完全符合考试标准。《高级听力训练》一书的编者均系上海著名高校的资深英语教师,教学经验丰富,授课能力很强,数年来从事英语高级口译考试的培训。由他们来编写这本教材无疑是最恰当的人选。

周国强

2002 年 8 月

编者的话

作为“上海市英语高级口译资格证书考试”应试培训教材之一的《高级听力教程》(第二版)自 2000 年出版并正式使用已有一年多了。新版的听力教程,内容丰富,覆盖面广,习题多样化,磁带录音质量都要比第一版好得多。包括《高级听力教程》在内的整套五册培训教程,在培训口译人员的能力方面起了非常好的作用。为了便于听力教学和自学,帮助广大教师和学生更好地学习掌握《高级听力教程》的内容,弥补专项听力材料的不足,我们几位从事高级听力教学多年的教师编写了《高级听力训练》。

为适应习者的使用和有的放矢的训练,本书习题项目和形式都同正式考试一样,难易度接近,其中有些难度还略高于正式试题以利听力训练达到更高的要求。高级口译资格考试的两大部分其开头都是听力测试。考生听力能力的强弱直接影响其在听力测试时的情绪和其他部分考试时的正常发挥。所以,有效的试前训练对于应试者来讲是至关重要的。

在我国,一般英语阅读能力较好的人不一定在听力方面也很强,这是因为听力能力的提高是绝对依赖于大量的听力训练的加强和判断能力,记忆能力的提高。应该说,对只通过 CET6 级考试的学员来说,不经过一段时间的强化训练欲通过高级听力考试是不大可能的,这是因为这两种考试的试题的形式不一样,各自的要求也不一样,这也是我们编本书的目的所在。本书共分 16 个单元,每一单元都由与正式考试题同形、同量的四个部分组成。课堂教学和自学可以分类训练亦可按单元来训练。

按照考试项目的要求,本书亦将听译放在每单元练习的最后。听译这一题型在其他的英语考试中是没有的。我国传统英语教学过程中也很少做此项习题,因为较少训练,因此,也是口译证书考试时考生普遍感到较难的部分。大部分考生对其比较陌生,因而失分较多。习者应对听力这部分引起特别的重视。听译的目的是测试考生的听力理解,短时记忆和即时翻译能力。作听力练习时按规定录音只放一遍,自习时,习完题后可再听一遍,译出其主要内容,并不要求逐字翻译。

在使用本书的过程中,应该做到教学配合,教师应充分发挥指导和协

调作用,学员应积极主动,努力克服训练时的困难。因为课量训练总是有限的,习者应培养自身持续学习的好习惯,不间断,遇难而进,持之以恒,争取在训练中取得突破性的进步。

徐德明

2002 年 8 月

使用说明

为配合教学和自学,《高级听力训练》由 16 个单元组成。每单元和正式听力考试题型相同,由四部分组成(Part A~Part D)。

每单元的 Part A 是 Spot Dictation 主要训练习者的听写能力。编者建议此部分录音材料只听一遍,在听录音时不要求习者边听边写下全部空缺部分。在听完录音材料后可有三分钟停顿,在此期间,根据自己的听力记忆把空缺填写完整。

每单元的 Part B 部分是听力理解多项选择题。此部分习者一般比较熟悉,但请习者十分注意其中的对话听力题和新闻报道。此两篇量大,易搞错,听录音时注意阅读选择项,以免张冠李戴。

每单元的 Part C 部分是 Note-taking and Gap-filling。按考试要求监考人员在考生听完录音后发试卷。因此习者在做此项练习时,务必按照考场规定不要参看习题。习者(可在音带上)从录音材料中会听到一篇 1000 字左右的文章。此文章选材十分广泛。在习题上有一篇 200~250 字的原文摘要,其中有 20 个空,习者应根据听得的内容在每个空内填一个合适(所听到)的词(尽可能避免同义或近义词)。此题须在 4~4.5 分钟内做完。

每单元的最后部分 Part D 是听译。此项习题主要训练习者的听力理解和短时记忆及翻译能力。此部分分 Section A 和 Section B。Section A 是单句听译,每句英语由 20~27 词,有些句子可能长些。每句的听译时间是 40~45 秒钟。Section B 是段落听译。该部分共两段,每段约 50~70 字。听完每段停顿大约 3 分半至 4 分半钟。习者应首先听懂录音内容,然后着于翻译。由于此项练习以前可能做得较少,所以大部分考生感到听时易懂,下笔翻译难,习者须多作练习以习惯听译,以求译得完整,正确。

为了便于习者自测,本书习题后附有录音书面材料和习题参考答案。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

目 录

Part One Drills

Unit One	3
Unit Two	10
Unit Three	16
Unit Four	23
Unit Five	29
Unit Six	36
Unit Seven	42
Unit Eight	48
Unit Nine	55
Unit Ten	61
Unit Eleven	67
Unit Twelve	73
Unit Thirteen	79
Unit Fourteen	85
Unit Fifteen	91
Unit Sixteen	97

Part Two Tapescripts

Unit One	105
Unit Two	117
Unit Three	130
Unit Four	142
Unit Five	155
Unit Six	168
Unit Seven	181

Unit Eight	193
Unit Nine	206
Unit Ten	221
Unit Eleven	235
Unit Twelve	248
Unit Thirteen	262
Unit Fourteen	275
Unit Fifteen	289
Unit Sixteen	302

Part Three Keys and Words and Notes

Unit One	315
Unit Two	321
Unit Three	325
Unit Four	329
Unit Five	333
Unit Six	337
Unit Seven	341
Unit Eight	345
Unit Nine	349
Unit Ten	353
Unit Eleven	357
Unit Twelve	361
Unit Thirteen	365
Unit Fourteen	369
Unit Fifteen	373
Unit Sixteen	377

Part One Drills

Unit One

Part A Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the words you have heard on the tape. Write your answer in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

A wise man once said that the only things necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So as (1) _____, I have some (2) _____ to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to (3) _____. Something has gone terribly wrong with (4) _____. It has happened in the area of values. A (5) _____ is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability. Accountability isn't (6) _____. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and (7) _____.

Of the many values that hold civilization together — (8) _____, — accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law — and, (9) _____.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or (10) _____ to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, (11) _____ on people's behaviour are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, (12) _____.

Fortunately there are still communities — smaller towns, usually — where schools (13) _____ and where parents hold up standards that announce: "In this family certain things are not tolerated — (14) _____!"

Yet more and more, especially in our large cities and suburbs, (15) _____ are loosening. Your typical robber has none: He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life (16) _____.

The main cause of this break-down is radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is (17) _____; by his under-privileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the parents who didn't (18) _____.

I don't believe it. Many others in (19) _____ choose not to engage in criminal activities. (20) _____, even partly from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

Part B Listening Comprehension

Directions: *In this part of the test there will be some short talks and conversations. After each one, you will be asked some questions. The talks, conversations and questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. Now listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you have heard and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

1. A) 6. B) 3.
C) 4. D) 7.
2. A) No business activity but ruins can be found there.
B) People have moved to new residential quarters.
C) The buildings there were bombed in World War II.
D) The government plans to establish a new city there.
3. A) Many new transit systems have been built.
B) The transportation fares have been lowered.

- C) Traffic congestion has been increasing.
 D) The authority has paid more attention to it.
4. A) Lack of money. B) Lack of expertise.
 C) Poor leadership. D) Evasion of taxes.
5. A) Living standard of American people.
 B) The public transportation in America.
 C) The dead neighborhoods in America.
 D) The social problems of American cities.

True or False Questions:

1. () Baltimore has successfully built a new transit system.
 2. () In the 1970s and early 1980s, certain American cities suffered financial default.
 3. () New York managed to support needed service by means of additional taxes.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following conversation. (Food)

6. A) France. B) Switzerland.
 C) England. D) Spain.
7. A) They were too excited to sleep last night.
 B) They could find no place to sleep last night.
 C) They had not got their breakfast yet.
 D) They'd been up most of the night being seasick.
8. A) Bacon and eggs. B) Fat and bacon.
 C) Fish and chips. D) Snails.
9. A) It was fantastic. B) It was eatable.
 C) It was unpalatable. D) It was distinct.
10. A) They enjoyed their holiday very much.
 B) Their holiday was spoiled by French food.
 C) They traveled to many countries.
 D) They didn't like bacon and eggs.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

11. A) Human trafficking.
B) Buying and selling illegal drugs.
C) Prostitution.
D) Selling arms.
12. A) A huge fire broke out in Ivory Coast, East Africa.
B) French firefighters currently are fighting the blaze along with local firefighters.
C) The oil storage tank is close to an oil refinery.
D) Local firefighters are capable of combating the flames themselves.
13. A) At least 35. B) 9.
C) Still unknown at the moment. D) At least 130.
14. A) When the inspection team has returned to the United States.
B) After the U. S. state department has held talks with North Korea.
C) Immediately after experts have finished the inspection.
D) At a joint news conference in Pyongyang.
15. A) 21. B) None.
C) 18. D) 10.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

16. A) Some legislation is expected to change.
B) The global economy is slowing down.
C) China's economy is still growing.
D) All of the above.
17. A) 50%. B) 51%.
C) 49%. D) Not made public so far.
18. A) 20 to 30 million. B) 2 to 3 million.
C) 2 to 30 million. D) 2 to 300 million.
19. A) When China prepares to join the WTO.
B) When China holds talks on the WTO accession with the US.
C) When China is admitted to the WTO.
D) When China finishes talks with EU.
20. A) Almost 8%. B) Almost 18%.

C) Almost 80%.

D) Almost 100%.

Part C Note-taking and Gap-filling

Directions: *In this part of the test you will hear a short talk, you will hear the talk ONLY ONCE. While listening to the talk, you may take notes on the important points so that you can have enough information to complete a gap-filing task on a separate ANSWER BOOKLET. You will not get your ANSWER BOOKLET until after you have listened to the talk.*

Technology and the Future

Environment is a very much function of transportation and communication. But it is also a (1) _____ of population. By the twenty-first century, agriculture will be on the way out. It's a ridiculous (2) _____: a whole acre is needed to feed one person, because growing plants are extremely inefficient (3) _____ for trapping sunlight.

One promising field of research is the production of (4) _____ from petroleum by microbiological (5) _____, which sounds most (6) _____—but we do use microbes to make wine. This process gives high-quality proteins, some of them better (7) _____ for human consumption than (8) _____ vegetable proteins. Factory-made food will (9) _____ vast areas of agricultural (10) _____ for other purposes.

As a (11) _____ of raw materials, the sea seems inexhaustible. Any element you care to (12) _____ is there, in solution or lying on the sea (13) _____. We will also be forced to use it for more and more of our water supply, through desalination techniques. Our (14) _____ ideas of space and its potentialities are badly (15) _____ by the primitive nature of our techniques.

Space communities will be (16) _____ first on the Moon, then on Mars, and later on other (17) _____. But much closer to the earth, orbital space (18) _____ of many kinds will be in wide use by the year 2000. I am (19) _____ that research in space will open up unguessed regions of medical

knowledge and give us a vast range of new (20) _____. When we do find a cancer cure, part of the basic knowledge will have come from space. And ultimately we will find even more important secrets there.

Part D Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear five English sentences. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese and write it in the spaces given below;*

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

2. Passage Translation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear two passages. After you hear each passage, translate it into Chinese and write it in the spaces given below. You may take notes while you are listening;*

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

Unit Two

Part A Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the words you have heard on the tape. Write your answer in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

The impact of cities on the composition of atmosphere is particularly evident in the (1) _____. City atmospheres are mainly polluted by the (2) _____, and gases (notably sulfur dioxide). Pollution has three (3) _____: reduction in the passage of sunlight, (4) _____ small particles that serve as condensation nuclei in fog formation, and alternation of the (5) _____. The three effects often combine so that fogs reinforce the reduction of sunlight. (6) _____ is indicated by the fact that British cities are estimated to lose (7) _____ of the incoming solar radiation during November to March. Although certain common features cause (8) _____ of pollution (low wind speeds, temperature inversions, high relative humidities), there is considerable (9) _____ in pollution conditions. For example, although Los Angeles smog is at its worst in summer and autumn, London smog is (10) _____.

Although air pollution (11) _____ of amenity in terms of soiling buildings and (12) _____, the most important effects are on human health. The toxic (13) _____ are well known, although these reach dangerous concentrations only under unusual metrological conditions. The most serious (14) _____ over a large metropolis occurred during the

London smog of December 5 to 9, 1952. Under a strong (15) _____ with little air movement, (16) _____ their normal level, and (17) _____ to a few yards over large areas of the city. During the 5-day period, 4000 deaths were attributed to cardiac and bronchial ailments (18) _____. The size of (19) _____ led to legislation (the Clean Air Act of 1956) directly controlling the emission of pollutants through a series of “smokeless zones” where the (20) _____ was banned.

Part B Listening Comprehension

Directions: *In this part of the test there will be some short talks and conversations. After each one, you will be asked some questions. The talks, conversations and questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. Now listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you have heard and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following talk.

1. A) In order to look attractive to the opposite sex.
B) In order to get a good position.
C) In order to be after the fashion of others.
D) In order to save food for the poor.
2. A) 10 billion. B) 100 million.
C) 46 million. D) 1 billion.
3. A) They are incapable of eating more.
B) They are usually too fat to move.
C) They are more likely to get cancer.
D) They have a greater chance of suffering diseases.
4. A) People have been asked to forget about meat and fish.
B) People have been encouraged to work overtime so as to burn off fat.
C) Many special diets and wonder pills have been developed.
D) New gymnasiums have been built for the overweight people.