上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列丛书

# 英语高级口译证书

# 实考试卷解析

上海市高校浦东继续教育中心
上海外语口译证书考试委员会 编

主编 陈德民

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Advanced

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# 英语高级口译证书实考试卷解析

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是《英语高级口译证书实考试卷汇编》的配套用书，内容是对近四年 8 套高级口译考试试卷进行详尽的分析和解答。编写者从历年考试实际情况出发，对高频考点、易错点等重点进行分析，并对解题方法和步骤作了总结和指导。

本书可与《英语高级口译证书实考试卷汇编》配套使用，也可使用书中的信息检验相关的题目，做到知己知彼，从容应考。

本书供参加英语高级口译课程学习和考试的人员复习使用，也可供其他英语爱好者学习参考。

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# 高级口译专题

## 入门须知

上海外语口译证书考试新手入门必读
【新东方裴晓栋】口译命题组专家的一些建议和策略
口译难度如何？我可以报考吗？应该报考中级还是高级？（我能考吗？）
翻译技巧经验大汇总

## 经验交流

[备考经验]高口笔试通过
[备考经验]中高口过关经验总汇
[备考经验]（转）通过中口之后的一点感想
4 次口试，绝地反击，我关于教程的看法，希望大家能够少走弯路。

## 历年真题

2011 年秋季上海中高级口译---口试考题汇总贴
2011 年 9 月 18 日中、高级口译考试真题及答案第一时间发布！！！【网上最完整版】
上海中高级口译历届真题+答案+听力 MP3+解析+各题型备考大汇总（1997.3-2011.3）
《英语中级口译真题解析》pdf 电子书下载（2005.3-2009.3）
2011 年 3 月 13 日高级口译考试听力 MP3 下载（上半场+下半场）
2011 年 3 月高级口译翻译真题及答案（英译汉+汉译英）
2011 年 3 月高级口译听力完整答案+听力原文+解析
《高级口译历年真题解析真题原文标准答案及详解》
英语高级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷汇编 IV ）PDF+MP3 下载（笔试、口试及标准答案）

## 必备教程

【昂立王晓波】《高级听力教程》第三版读书笔记 pdf 版
英语高级口译资格证书考试-《高级口语教程》(第 3 版)pdf 电子书下载
高级口译指定教材-梅德明《高级口译教程》第三版文本及 MP3 下载
高级口译指定教材-周国强《高级听力教程》第三版文本及 MP3 下载
梅德明 2005 年《新汉英口译实践-成功之路》PDF+MP3 下载
新东方口译 2006-2007 年网络课程.中级.高级 FLASH 及文本下载
《高级口译教程》第三版 配套核心词汇（重组版）
《中高级口译教程》里的四字成语翻译汇总（转）
100 本口笔译教程资料下载汇总
中高级口译各种教程：电子书+MP3+视频 下载大汇总

## 笔记法

英语口译笔记法实战指导 吴钟明主编
实战口译·教学参考 PDF 电子书下载—林超伦多年实战总结，自如应对口译现场
林超伦_实战口译 MP3 迅雷下载

## 词汇

新版《新东方中高级口译口试词汇必备》第二版完美匹配文本及听力下载

《英语中高级口译考试词解》 谭宝全编著 东华大学出版社
《中高级口译核心词汇》 口译教学与测试研究中心编 上海交通大学出版社
《中高级口译词汇联想速记》 康志锋孟建国主编 文汇出版社
汉英特色口译 8000 词速查速记 梁雪松主编

## 笔试及练习

【下载】上海高级口译考试大纲 word 版
【中高口 - 考前关注】高级口译考试评分标准详解（口译必看~~~）
2011 年 3 月高级口译 SAQ 阅卷心得
口译阅读理解五大题型及解题策略
口译听力绝招：应对新闻听力十法（转）
新东方口译重磅资料--2011 秋季高级口译资格证书考试第一阶段模考试卷及参考答案 pdf
中高级口译听力 listening comprehension 解题策略和备考（附历年考试话题汇总）
2011 春英语高级口译资格证书第一阶段模考试卷及答案（完整版下载）【新东方】
（口译备考）《英语中高级口译笔试冲刺（修订版）》pdf 电子书下载
【新东方】高级口译全真模拟试题 PDF 书+MP3 下载 汪海涛 邱政政编著
英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习-阅读 300 题 pdf 电子书 上海交通大学出版社
《英语高级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷汇编》（IV）PDF 书+MP3（笔试、口试及标准答案）
紧缺人才培训工程教学系列：《英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习—翻译 300 题》PDF 书
上海交通大学出版社-丁小龙-高级口译实践 PDF 下载
高级商务口笔译口译篇 PDF 电子书下载 陈刚 编著 浙江大学出版社
高级商务口笔译笔译篇 PDF 电子书下载 陈刚 编著 浙江大学出版社

## 口试备考

2011 年秋季上海中高级口译口试---新东方串讲讲义
2011 年秋季高级口译口试备考---《高级口译教程》必看篇章【转自新东方】
中高级口译之口语应对策略及高频模板句(范文)【新东方汪亮】
2011 年 11 月口试复习计划【新东方汪亮】
2011 年国际新闻时事回顾及关键词总结（包括高口新闻题的关注）
【音频 mp3】2011 年秋季高级口译二阶段（口试）模拟题汇总（共十套）
2011 秋口译翻译考前冲刺——中级口译翻译部分十大牛词（2011 版）
2011 年秋季中高级口译：收藏级的经典诗句古文英译
新婚姻法相关词汇中英盘点
2011 年春季上海中高级口译二阶段（口试部分）考试真题汇总

## 口试教程

【新东方】中/高级口译口试备考精要 电子书下载 汪海涛 邱政政 主编
《中/高级口译口试备考精要 MP3》迅雷下载
【新东方】中高级口译口试备考精要 电子书下载 汪海涛，邱政政编著
《昂立口译二阶段备考训练》word 文本及 MP3 下载
中高级口译口试备考精要 汪海涛，邱政政编著
英语中高级口译口试导考修订版 谭宝全编著 东华大学出版社
【昂立】高级口译口试备考训练 PDF 电子书下载 口译教学与测试研究中心 编
中高口二阶段真题 WORD 版

# 再版前言

由上海外语口译证书考试委员会组织编写，与《英语高级口译证书实考试卷汇编》配套使用的《英语高级口译证书实考试卷解析》一书，经过全体编写人员半年多的协作奋战，即将与读者见面了。企盼本书的出版问世，对准备参加《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试的考生，能起到帮助、提高和促进的作用，对其他英语学习者提高英语的综合能力和口译水平也有所裨益。

上海市外语口译证书考试项目从立项启动至今已过去整整15年了。当时作为"上海市90年代紧缺人才培训工程项目"之一的上海英语高级口译证书考试经过近一年时间的准备，于1995年面向社会正式开考，第一次报名考试人数在未作任何宣传的情况下也达到了700人左右，1996年起调整为一年考试两次，分别于3月与9月开考，后择时举行口试。考试人数开始稳步增长，2002年超过12 000人，2004突破24 000人，2006年超过30 000人，2009年更是超过40 000余人！考生的生源不仅来自长三角地区，还有许多考生来自全国各地，不远千里"奔"口译考试。口译考试笔试的考场已从上海一地扩展至宁波、杭州、南京、苏州、无锡、南通、扬州、武汉、南昌、青岛、烟台、深圳等地。这说明，当年上海市有关部委启动的紧缺人才培训工程是与时俱进的重大战略举措，上海的英语教学和语言测试专家认真、谨慎设计的口译考试项目定位正确，设计合理，符合语言（外语）学习的基本规律。

回顾上海英语高级口译考试走过的15年历程，我们可以看到，她是在我国进入改革开放的新阶段后，由我们自己的英语和语言测试专家自行研究开发的、具有中国特色的英语和英汉一汉英翻译考试，是对我国的英语教学和测试的一大改革。上海英语口译考试把英语学习的基础建立在实际应用上，在既拥有书面表达翻译能力、也拥有口头表达及翻译的基点上，为我国各行各业对外开放、加强对外交流服务培养和遴选人才。该考试突出英语的听、说、读、写、译（包括笔译和口译）能力的全方位整合，强调在英汉语对比学习的基础上掌握双向翻译的基本技能和技巧，这是一个符合语言习得和学习规律的测试，突出英汉语言双向思考、同步转换、各项语言技能全方位结合、并行提高，重点放在对语言实践和双语转换能力的检验上，具有鲜明的时代性。英语口译考试和国内的其他几个大型英语测试互为补充，层次分明，各有所长，为考生在英语能力的提高上提供了一个前进的方向。

作为一个成熟的、具有"本土化"特色的英语测试项目。英语高级口译考试经过十多年的研发实践，形成了由考试大纲、教材（包括听力、阅读、翻译、口语和口译教材五种）和实考试卷汇编组成的完整的教材和参考书系列。考试第一阶段的笔试时间为180分钟，

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分为上下各半场，满分300分；上半场分为听力(30分钟，满分50分)、阅读(30分钟，满分50分)、英译汉(30分钟，满分50分)；下半场分为听力(30分钟，满分50分)，阅读(30分钟，满分50分)和汉译英(30分钟，满分50分)；主观题比例约为75%，客观题比例约为25%。笔试合格者有资格参加口试，口试分为口语和口译两部分，考试时间约25分钟。两阶段考试均为合格者，可获《上海市英语高级口译证书》。

本书结合试题解析，力图对各个部分的难点、容易出错的方面，进行希望不完全是"就事论事"式的讨论，希望通过对近年这8套试卷的解析，考生会对各部分试题的解题方法、和自己在各个技能方面的改进有一个系统的认识和提高，在部分考题中(主要是听译部分和英译汉、汉译英部分的试题)我们给出的部分翻译与参考答案略有不同，读者应能理解，本来翻译就可能采用多种不同的方法或技巧。此外，我们还根据需要对某些相关的知识点给予简要说明，以便读者了解、理解并熟悉相关的文化背景等。从口试情况来看，部分考生在这方面反映出的问题颇为突出，有的可能以为口译和口语是一回事，未经系统的训练就进考场匆匆"应战"，有的虽上过相关课程，但训练实践少，学习不系统，基本功不扎实；有的英译汉稍强，但汉译英较弱；有的则相反，英译汉有较大障碍；有的词汇层次问题突出；有的句法、语法有欠缺。从积极的一面说，这些都是语言学习发展过程中出现的问题，有其必然性。从考生个人来说，则应对自身的问题引起足够的重视。应注意到在外语学习过程中，单项技能和综合技能之间有分有合、密切相关、互相牵制、互为动因果的关系。

本书对口语和口译题也提供了部分参考答案和解题思路的分析，旨在引起考生的思索和重视，希望考生在使用实考试卷及本书进行考前训练的同时，还应结合相关教材的学习，不断总结提高，注意培养良好的心理素质、健康的心态和开朗的个性，加强多方面的修养，重视对逻辑思维推断能力的培养。最后，我们还愿意提醒考生，要提高翻译和口译能力，我们自己的母语——汉语水平也是需要不断学习和改进提高的。

本书由陈德民担任主编，听力部分编写者为王美媚和许婺，阅读部分编写者为陈德民，翻译部分编写者为郭鸿杰和张荔，口译部分编写者为林玉珍，口语部分编写者为秦艳艳。各位编者均为本书的编写付出了辛勤的劳动，特此表示感谢。我们尤其要感谢英语口译考试委员会专家组的各位成员，包括上海外国语大学、上海交通大学、东华大学和华东师范大学的齐伟钧、孙万彪、孙信伟、陈汉生、陈德民、严诚忠、周国强、梅德明和唐永华教授，本书的编写中包含着各位专家的努力、智慧和贡献。

陈德民 教授
上海交通大学外国语学院英语系
2011年9月

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试卷一(0703)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

Most "unassertive" people are not confident and take no for an answer much too easily. There is a growing awareness in our society that this tendency is jeopardizing (1) the rights of large numbers of people. For example, in recent years there has been an upsurge in consumer protection organizations (2) and pressure groups. This is a welcomed development (3) as there will always be a need for such organizations to protect the interests of (4) individuals and minorities in a competitive society. The danger is that we become over-dependent on professional workers (5) for our rights and lose the art of asserting ourselves. It is better for your self-esteem and relationships (6) with other people if you can learn the art of persistence (7) for yourself.

Now, we have to learn to ignore some of the not-so-pleasant messages (8) that may be ringing in our unconscious minds, such as: "If you ask once more, I'll flatten you!", and "Don't make a scene" (9).

The main technique that we use in assertiveness training (10) to practice the art of persistence is called Broken Record. When a record is scratched (11), we hear one sentence over and over again until we reach screaming pitch and jump to turn it off (12).

Broken Record is the skill of being able to repeat over and over again, in an assertive and relaxed manner (13), what it is you want or need, until the other person gives in or agrees to negotiate with you (14).

Now, this technique is extremely useful for dealing with situations where your rights are clearly in danger of being abused (15), or coping with situations where you're likely to be diverted by clever, articulate but irrelevant arguments (16).

The beauty of using Broken Record is that you have nothing more to worry about (17) because you know exactly what you are going to say, however abusive or manipulative (18) the other person tries to be.

As with most assertive techniques, it must be used appropriately. It is a self-protective skill (19) and is not designed to foster deep interesting conversations and friendships with people! It is primarily of use in situations where your time and energy is precious (20). (351 words)

**【简介】**

这一篇听写材料的内容有关人的自信,涉及自信在维护自己权利方面的重要意义,培养自信心的途径,以及如何通过专门训练建立自信和维护自身的权利。一般不能坚持自己诉求的人缺乏自信,他们大多会轻易放弃自己的权益。这种倾向对维护自身的权益不利。应该培养自我保护意识;学会无视对方任何意欲操控你的手段和行为,不厌其烦地强调自己的诉求,直到对方认同你的

观点为止。当然，在坚持不懈维护自己的权利时，也应注意适可而止的处事准则。

【解析】

本段落所需填写的单词大多难度趋中，有几个词稍难些，如空白(1)的 jeopardizing 和(18)的 abusive or manipulative。考生可以在录音播放前"扫描"文章时对要求填写的词语进行合理推测。例如，文章首句提及大部分没主见的人对什么都回答说"不"，第二句话即说明人们日渐意识到这样的态度会对许多人的权利带来危害，原文用词为 jeopardizing，该词和 endanger 为同义词，但拼写对部分考生会有点困难。空白(18)所在段落的意义为：使用 Broken Record 手段的好处是你无须为任何事情担心，因为你明确知道自己要说什么，不管别人"如何指责你或意图左右你"。考生扫视相关段落时，有可能推断出此空白处的"近似意义"，所以听到 abusive(其前已出现过同根词 abused)和 manipulative 时，听清和理解这两个词的概率会比较高。

此外，这篇听写材料中几个关键词的意义的理解也相当重要。如首句中的 unassertive(没主见的)，尽管并不要求填写，但会影响考生对文章主题的理解，而且对正确填写空白(10)和(13)的内容有直接关系，需填写的 assertiveness training 和 in an assertive and relaxed manner 中都有与 unassertive 同根的词。只要考生熟悉和理解 unassertive 的意义，就可以通过联想推断填出以上两空的词语。听写材料中的短语 Broken Record 的意义为"翻来覆去老说，即对于自己的观点，用一种很肯定又很轻松的方式不断陈述，直到对方认同为止"。高级口译听力中常出现一些习语和俚语，考生平时应注意对词汇和短语意义的积累。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1～5

【简介】

这是有关青少年睡眠问题的一段对话，内容涉及青少年需要的睡眠时间，他们日间易犯困的原因，及睡眠不足的负面影响等事项。青少年体内的睡眠荷尔蒙(褪黑激素)要到晚上 11 点左右才会分泌。到早上 8 时左右，褪黑激素才会停止分泌。但是学校早上 7:30 就开始上课，学生在这一时段还会犯困。睡眠不足，会出现反应迟钝，警觉性差，注意力难以集中等现象，还有可能导致交通事故。本篇对话的内容较为严肃，部分句子表达带有书面语特征，部分词语也值得考生重视，如 adolescents, hormone, melatonin, "sleep debt", chronically, alertness, concentration, insufficient 等，考生应通过不断增加听力方面的词汇量以提高听力水平。

Question 1 What is the general topic of this conversation?

【解析】

答案是 C。主旨题。对话中 teenagers, adolescents, sleep deprived 等词语出现数次，由此可判断出对话内容与青少年的睡眠问题有关。此外，男士在谈话中曾提及中学生 is almost bound to get severely sleep deprived，大约有 85%的中学生 are chronically sleep deprived。而对话的最后部分又涉及了青少年睡眠不足带来的一系列问题。综上所述，可以推断出对话的主题有关青少年睡眠不足现象。选项 C 与以上内容相符，为正确选项。其他三个选项的内容在对话中都出现过，但它们不是谈话的主题：对话中谈到过教育和健康(选项 A)，但主要话题并非围绕着这两者之间的关系展开；对话中也出现过选项 D "Mysteries of sleep"，但这只是教授感兴趣的课题，并非谈话主题；当然，睡眠不足涉及 health in adolescence(选项 B 内容)，但这仅是对话中的一项细节，不是主题。

Question 2 What is melatonin?

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。在谈及青少年晚上不愿早睡时，男士说这是体内一种生物成分在起作用，这种生物成分 comes from that mighty sleep hormone, melatonin。选项 D 与以上内容一致，为正确选项。其后，女士解释了褪黑激素的作用，说它是一种 wonderfully simple signal，晚上一分泌，人就会犯困。选项 C 内容 huge wave of sleepiness 与其有距离，不是本题答案。选项 B 是干扰

项,选项 A 内容并未在谈话中出现。此两项也应予以排除。

Question 3 Which of the following statements is TRUE about melatonin?

【解析】

答案是 A。综合理解题。涉及褪黑激素内容时,女士先提到人们以为青少年晚上不睡是他们不想睡或有事要做,但男士认为这是 a big push from biology that makes teenagers such night owls,而使青少年晚上精力旺盛成为野猫子的是 that mighty sleep hormone, melatonin。选项 A 与以上内容相符,为正确选项。对话中,女士解说 melatonin 是一种 wonderfully simple signal,晚上分泌,白天停止分泌,选项 B 内容与其相反。紧接着男士提及青少年体内褪黑激素的分泌时间是 around 11:00 P. M,比儿童期褪黑激素的分泌时间晚 several hours 可见选项 C 也与原话意义相反。其后,男士还说褪黑激素会在 around 8:00 A. M. 时 shut off,与选项 D 内容有距离。选项 B,C 和 D 均应予排除。

Question 4 According to the conversation, what problem do adolescents have in high school?

【解析】

答案是 B。细节判断题。本段对话内容主要围绕青少年睡眠严重不足的问题展开,说话人曾提及有的青少年会人在教室,但是其大脑却 still asleep on the pillow 的现象,以及青少年尤其是中学生 is almost bound to get severely sleep deprived 等现象。此外,女士还提到青少年每天晚上少睡两小时,日积月累就形成了 sleep debt,大约 85% 的高校学生 chronically sleep deprived。选项 B 浓缩了以上内容,为正确选项。A,C 和 D 三项都与对话内容不符。

Question 5 Several things are mentioned in the conversation that are affected by insufficient sleep. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

【解析】

答案是 C。细节理解题。对话最后部分男士声称:由于睡眠不足,人们的 reaction time(选项 B), alertness(选项 A), concentration(选项 D)都会 slowed down。选项 A、B 和 D 都在此话中出现,应予排除。只有选项 C 内容没有在录音中被提及,为本题答案。有些考生会在听到最后部分时走神,因而忽略了一些关键信息,而对话或演讲的结束部分往往涉及整段听力内容的要点,相当重要。所以,考生一定要注意听完整段录音材料。

Questions 6～10

New York

【简介】

这则新闻有关美国的股市和经济,内容涉及美国大公司大量抛售股票,以及国内经济增长率下降等方面。这些大公司对美国股市的前景不像一般股民那样抱有信心。

这类金融、财经类报道是新闻节目的一大重点,考生应抓住其中的要点,对部分常用术语以及重要的机构、公司名称应有所知、甚至做到"耳熟能详",如 Standard & Poor's 500 Index, Microsoft Corp. 和 Google's Inc. 等。对相关的词语也应熟悉,加强对数字等的理解记忆。

Cape Canaveral, United States

Question 6 What can we find about the stock market in the US from the news report?

【解析】

答案是 C。主旨题。一般情况下,新闻报道的起始部分往往涵盖了该新闻的要点。本题也是如此,报道的第一句话就点明美国一些大公司上月的 stock sales 远远超过了 purchases。其后又具体罗列了 Microsoft 和 Google 等大公司卖出股票的买入价和卖出价。选项 C 与以上内容相符,为正确选项。假如 corporate executives 对股市有 confidence 的话;那他们就不可能在一月之内卖出如此巨额的股票,可见选项 A 与新闻报道的内涵相反,为错误选项。延续以上内容,报道声称这些公司的主管并不像那些把 Standard & Poor's 500 指数推入历史新高的投资人一样对股票市场有 confidence,显然,普通投资者对股市仍抱有信心,选项 B 与此意义相反,也应排除。数据 5. 6

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percent 是指美国第一季度的经济增长率，不是股市的增长率，因此选项 D 也为错项。

【简介】

这则新闻有关太空探索，内容涉及美国“发现号”航天飞机的升空，以及它升空后的任务等事项。本则新闻中的 space shuttle，International Space Station，orbital outpost，astronaut，space-walks，NASA，launch，GMT 就应做到听时“无障碍”，当然，一些常用词语也不能忽略，如 temporary，permanent，fuel(ling)等。

United Nations

Question 7 What is the major mission of space shuttle Discovery during this trip?

【解析】

答案是 B。细节理解题。此则新闻报道第一句话就提及美国的“发现号”航天飞机升空，目的是去国际太空站 rewire the orbital outpost，接着又说宇航员到达太空站后计划进行三次复杂的太空行走 to rewire the space station，使之成为 a permanent power source。选项 B 明确表达了以上内容，为正确选项。选项 A、C 和 D 与“发现号”本次升空任务无关，予以排除。

【简介】

这则新闻有关腐败，涉及联合国及其组织呼吁世界各国展开抵制腐败活动等内容。这则新闻的主题词 corruption 大部分考生并不陌生，新闻中出现的专名 the UN Office on Drugs and Crime（联合国毒品和犯罪管理署），the United Nations Convention against Corruption 和 the UN General Assembly 也应能接受。

Moscow

Question 8 How many countries have ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption so far?

【解析】

答案是 B。数据理解题。考生听录音前扫描四个选项时即可确定本题考数据，因此听录音时对数据和与其相关的内容须倍加注意。本段新闻报道的最后一句言明 nearly 150 countries 已签署该条约，但是到目前为止 only 80 个国家 have ratified 此条约。选项 B 与以上提及的数据吻合，为正确选项。选项 C 是干扰项，与本题要求不符，予以排除。选项 A 和 D 中的数据未在录音中出现过，也应予排除。

【简介】

这则新闻有关火灾，内容涉及俄国两次火灾事故的事发时间、事发地点，以及伤亡人数等事项。灾害类新闻报道很常见，本则新闻中的几个“大”地名 Moscow 和 Siberia 考生应能把握，这样即便“小”地名不能完全肯定，但大“方向”就确定了。有关火灾的几个基本信息应能抓住，注意不要把两个火灾的信息混淆。抓住新闻中的五个 W(when，where，why，who，what)是英语学习、尤其是听力训练的一个关键。

Hamburg，Germany

Question 9 Which of the following statements is TRUE about the fire in a town in central Siberia，Russia?

【解析】

答案是 C。细节理解题。报道伊始就提及了与本题有关的内容，即西伯利亚精神病诊所里有 nine 位病人 died in a fire。选项 C 与以上内容基本一致，为正确选项。选项 A 和 D 是干扰项，这两项中的事件不是发生在 central Siberia，Russia，而是在 Moscow 的药物处理中心，如果考生忽略了地点，那很可能就会误选。选项 B 与新闻报道最后一句话的内容相反，予以排除。

考生平时应多积累一些国际新闻中经常提到的国名和地区名，如有关俄国的还有圣彼得堡：St. Petersburg，伊尔库茨克：Irkutsk。世界其他城市有：Bangkok 曼谷，Baghdad 巴格达，Bombay 孟买，Jerusalem 耶路撒冷，Manila 马尼拉，Nagasaki 长崎，New Delhi 新德里，Athens 雅典，

Birmingham 伯明翰，Brussels 布鲁塞尔，Dublin 都柏林，Geneva 日内瓦，Madrid 马赛里，Marseilles 马赛，Munich 慕尼黑等。

【简介】

此则新闻有关一种罕见的放射性物质，内容涉及该放射性物质被发现的地点，可能的来源，以及其性质等事项。几个关键词语，如 traces of radiation，poisoned former Russian spy，rare radioactive substance，以及专名 Germany，Germany's Federal Office for Radiation Protection 听明白后，主要信息就抓住了。

Question 10 What did the German authorities find about the case of the former Russian spy being poisoned?

【解析】

答案是 D。细节判断题。新闻两次提到有关本题的内容。一开始，播音员即说在德国两个地方发现放射性物质，很有可能是稀有的 polonium-210，与 former Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko 被 poisoned 的事件有关。其后又提及 Litvinenko was killed by polonium-210。选项 D 与以上内容相符，为正确选项。此则新闻报道曾提及"the former spy is believed to have fallen ill"，可见生病不是选项 C 中的 the Russian businessman，选项 C 应予排除。选项 A 和 B 与新闻内容不符。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

这是有关自然灾害的一段对话，内容涉及美国佛罗里达州将面临的一场飓风袭击。Haley 飓风此时离佛州海岸 70 英里远，风力达到每小时 100 英里。官方已通知当地居民与游客撤离到安全地带，但有人坚持不肯离家。专家告诫人们应时刻关注飓风的走向和发展状况，同时要多准备一些现金，储备好食物和水等生存必需品。这段对话中牵涉到的部分地名，如 Florida，Caribbean，Minnesota，以及 National Weather Service，meteorologist，hurricane，reconnaissance aircraft 等，应能在听到后迅即有"反应"，同时抓住与 Hurricane Haley 相关的关键信息。

Question 11 How are the beaches in southern Florida at the present moment?

【解析】

答案是 B。细节判断题。对话伊始，女士描述了佛罗里达州南部地区的情况，说海面 deceptively calm，这种好天气，人们期望看到挤满游人的海滩。此时，女士话锋一转，告诉对方这里的海滩却 eerily silent，空旷无人，只看到一些海鸥在海面上空盘旋。选项 B 与以上内容基本一致，为正确选项。注意：听录音时要留意 but，yet 或 however 等转折词，因为这些词后往往会出现说话人要强调的内容，或与前面所介绍的不同的方面等。选项 C 和 D 与海滩的景象截然相反，予以排除。选项 A 所述并非造成海滩空无一人的原因，也应予排除。

Question 12 According to the interview, in which of the following places has the hurricane already caused damage?

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。在谈及这场飓风时，男士说到飓风已对 islands in the Caribbean 造成了损失，选项 D 所示地点与以上内容一致，为正确选项。选项 A 和 B 内容在对话中没被提及，予以排除。考生或许会因为对话中断断续续出现的 Florida 和 coast 两词而误选选项 C。事实上，佛罗里达州的人们正在 getting ready for a hurricane，可见飓风还未到达佛州。选项 C 与对话的有关内容不符。

Question 13 According to the interview, people need to prepare some things in face of a hurricane. Which of the following is NOT one of these things?

【解析】

答案是 A。细节理解题。当女士问及 What can people do to prepare 时，男士告诉她人们至少

需准备 food for at least three days(选项 B),同时告诫人们需准备 plenty of water(选项 C)以备不时之需。当女士问及人们为何还需要 a sturdy pair of work boots(选项 D)时,男士解释说在人们回到被毁的家园时能派上用处。显然,选项 B,C 和 D 内容都被提到过,应予排除。只有选项 A 内容没有被提及,为正确选项。

Question 14 What does sophisticated equipment help hurricane forecasters to predict?

**【解析】**

答案是 C。细节判断题。对话中男士曾提到尽管国家气象局用 a sophisticated satellite 和 radar 来 forecasting the path of a hurricane,但要准确预报飓风的走向却不是件 easy task。选项 C 内容正是精密仪器所要追踪的"飓风走向",为正确选项。选项 A 的 damage 和选项 D 的 vulnerability 在对话中都被提到过,但它们不是精密仪器所能预测的对象,这两项均为错。选项 B 未在对话中被提及,予以排除。

Question 15 If tourists are going to a coastal place, what should they do?

**【解析】**

答案是 D。细节判断题。对话临近尾声时,男士提及大多数游客都没有为可能到来的飓风做好准备,如游客到海边游玩,就有可能 hit some very foul weather。女士提议游客如碰到极端天气应该 know where you are going if you have to leave。男士则建议游客需要备一些 cash。选项 D 总结了以上内容,为正确选项。在采访的最后部分,女士希望男士谈谈对 local residents 的建议,男士告诫无论你是留还是走,你所能做的就是 watch, wait, and try not to panic。显然,他告诫的对象是 local residents,而不是 tourists,因此选项 A 为错。选项 B 和 C 与对话内容不一致,应予排除。

Questions 16～20

**【简介】**

这是有关城市噪音的一段报道,内容涉及纽约噪音污染的现状,民众所采取的对抗行动,以及针对噪音的现行法规等。各类噪音充斥着现代城市的每一个角落,其中尤以汽车噪音最为严重。纽约人认为汽车的鸣警声是他们最难以容忍的事,布鲁克林区的居民每晚都因这种鸣警声从睡梦中惊醒。受到鸣警声折磨的人们开始反击,他们往汽车的挡风玻璃或车盖上扔鸡蛋。很多人抱怨噪音影响他们的睡眠质量,导致白天工作效率低下。噪音还有可能影响儿童的听觉。现行法规的严格执行和新法规的制定会减少一些社区噪音,如鸣警声响起超过三分钟,即属违法行为。如今,噪音污染情况在某些社区有所好转。这篇报道性文字语体较正式,内容也较严肃,其中部分专名应确切把握,如 New York City, New Yorker, Brooklyn, Manhattan 以及与噪音污染相关的词语考生应熟悉。

Question 16 What form of sonic pollution is this report concerned with?

**【解析】**

答案是 A。综合判断题。本篇报道的第一句话就切入主题,言明现代城市生活中充斥着 nasty noises。至于什么才是城市的主要噪音源,考生综观四个选项后,基本能判断出噪音主要源于汽车(每天 24 小时不间断地给人带来噪音)。报道内容提供的信息即证实这一点,因为说话人多次提及有关汽车鸣号的内容:刚睡下鸣警声就 goes off;人们被烦人的 car alarm 从睡梦中惊醒;而 defective alarm 会持续很长时间;请车主修好自己的 car alarm 等。显然,此篇报道关注的是恼人的汽车喇叭声,因此选项 A 为本题答案。选项 B, C, D 所示也是噪音,但不是本文讨论的主要城市噪音污染源,予以排除。

Question 17 What will an "egg man" often do after giving a note?

**【解析】**

答案是 C。细节理解题。报道内容提及:人们在受不了噪音的烦扰时,会提醒车主多加注意。如提醒不起作用,他们就会往车子挡风玻璃或车盖上扔鸡蛋,试图 use some minor retaliatory step。

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选项 C 与以上内容一致，为正确选项。选项 A 易造成混淆，因为考生听到... breaking an egg ... on the front hood 时，有可能把 hood 听错。选项 D 也是考生可能会误选的选项，因为录音内容中出现过 windshield 和 hood 这两个词，考生在没听清和理解句子完整意义的情况下，只抓住个别词汇意义就可能做出错误选择。选项 B 与本题内容无关。

Question 18 What do most people interviewed think of the car alarm?

**【解析】**

答案是 B。细节判断题。涉及与本题有关的内容时，报道提及汽车的鸣警声 produces no effect，并未吓跑作案者，事实上 absolutely not，即使来了警察也无济于事。这表明汽车的鸣警声没有作用，选项 B 与以上观点基本一致，为正确选项。选项 A 和 D 内容在报道中未出现过，予以排除。而选项 C 内容似乎符合常理(警鸣声会把作案者吓跑)，但报道中没有提到这层意思，这只是一种按照常理所做出的推断，因此选项 C 也应予排除。

Question 19 How can loud noise be particularly harmful to young people?

**【解析】**

答案是 D。细节理解题。有关此题内容，报道中出现了一句设问句，即 What is the impact on children? 一般情况下，设问句以下内容往往是说话人要强调的某一要点(有可能是考点)。本题情况也是如此，设问句后说话人回答了自己的问题，即年轻人若持续受到噪音的侵扰，就会 have hearing loss。选项 D 与以上内容吻合，为正确选项。尽管选项 B 和 C 内容在录音中出现过，但报道中说的是 many people(成人)抱怨噪音不仅影响夜晚睡眠，还影响白天工作效率，而问题问的是 harmful to young people(年轻人)，因此这两项都为错项。从录音中听到街上的噪音 are much noisier than before，而不是比二十年前大了，故选项 A 也是错项。

Question 20 Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the talk?

**【解析】**

答案是 A。综合理解题。报道伊始即可听到以下内容：大多数纽约人把 sonic pollution 列在首位，而且 calling for it banning(呼吁用法律禁止它)，选项 A 与以上内容相符，为正确选项。He got together with some similarly frazzled neighbors and formed a posse of sorts 中的 He 是指上文提到的 A music producer and composer，而不是 The police。因此选项 B 与原句意义不符，为错项。报道中提及警鸣声连续响三分钟是违法的，所以警鸣响三分钟后，警察就可进车关闭它或把车拖走，而选项 C 内容是指“警鸣一响后就进去关闭”，与录音内容不符，予以排除。选项 D 与报道中的有关内容意义相反，也予以排除。

## Section 2 Reading Test

Questions 1～5

1. According to the passage, the Worcester Historical Museum _____.
2. When the author used the expression “spread like drifting pollen” (para. 4) to describe the gradual distribution of Smiley Face, he implies that _____.
3. Why did Bill Wallace mention the assassination of the then American president and the Vietnam War in the 1970s?
4. In the expression “Loufrani’s actions irked Ball” (para. 7), the word “irked” can best be replaced by _____.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the “World Smile Day”?

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍 Smiley Face 徽章的设计、流行的先后经过，以及 smile movement 的发展推广壮大。1960 年代初，这一呈微笑脸形的徽章由美国麻省 Worcester 市的工艺美术设计师 Harvey Ball 应一

家保险公司之约设计，作为为提高服务质量而开展的微笑运动的一个形象标志。该设计图案推出不久即受到欢迎，在长达四十多年的时间里成为美国社会主流中的一大亮点。文章介绍了作者一度面临的版权纠纷，后来作者放弃申请专利并于1990年代末提议设立World Smile Day的经过。

**【解析】**

1. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容主要集中在第二段。Worcester Historical Museum的executive director Bill Wallace介绍了该馆举办Smiley—An American Icon展览的宗旨和过程。选项A、C与文中的介绍并不吻合。选项D则"立意"过高，属过度阐释，也应予排除。
2. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和作出推测的能力。该短语出现在第三段。作者用spread like drifting pollen(像花粉一般飘散)这一比喻来形容Harvey Ball设计制作的Smiley Face的流传情况，以形象的方式表明该徽章是很自然地、逐渐为大众喜欢接受的，另一方面也隐含设计制作者并未就此去申请专利以取得其商业利益。选项B有过度解释成分，选项C与文中所述事实不符，选项D的内容描述的是后来(1990年代)发生版权争议后设计者采取的立场，在此处并不妥。其实，句中with no copyright attached即明确点题。
3. C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。博物馆执行主任提及美国当代历史上发生的n个重大事件，目的旨在说明为什么Smiley Face徽章受到民众欢迎。年仅40多岁的总统肯尼迪被暗杀案、在长达十多年的时间里把美国拖入越南战争，这些美国重大历史事件考生理应有所了解。选项A为过度阐释，选项B虽语义本身很通顺，也颇有道理，但与文中所述有别，选项D为错解。
4. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。内容见第七段。从上下文可得知，西班牙人Loufrani声称Smiley Face出自他之手，并称他拥有发明专利。这当然不会使Harvey Ball感到高兴，但他坚持这一形象should remain in the public domain in perpetuity，自己并没有去申请专利。选项A、B、D或错解或与文中意思相反。
5. A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。选项B、C、D均与文中所述事实一致，应予排除。选项A称该纪念日的设立是为了纪念设计师Harvey Ball，而实际上该纪念日是设计者自己创意设立的。

**【词语解析】**

affix *v.* 粘上，附上
assassinate *v.* 暗杀
congenial *a.* 协调的，令人愉快的，合宜的
felt-tip *n.* 毡制粗头笔
irk *v.* (使)恼恨，(使)厌烦
monkey wrench *n.* 活动扳手
pollen *n.* 花粉
proactive *a.* 前摄的(指回忆时先知资料较后知资料占优势的)
shredded wheat *n.* 脆麦片条

Questions 6～10

6. The beginning sentence "Good teachers matter." can mainly be explained as which of the following?
7. According to the author, seniority pay favors?
8. The expression "separate the wheat from the chaff in the teaching profession" is closest in meaning to _____.
9. When the author uses the automobile industry as an example, she argues that _____.
10. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文涉及美国的教育问题，重点是批评美国中小学校的教师招聘和薪酬制度中存在的缺陷及由此而带来的问题。作者指出，美国的中小学校教育质量不尽如人意的原因之一在于其招聘要求

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及教师的收入往往以应聘者的教学经验和工作年限为基础,而不是看重应聘者在专业水平方面的真才实学。提出要提升中小学校的教育水平,必须改变原来的招聘办法,加强教师岗位的竞争机制,把优秀的、确有真才实学的人才选拔到教学岗位上来。

【解析】

6. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。该句为文章第一段起始句。从一般意义来看,四个选项均可作为其解释。根据本文主题,答案为C。选项A、B、D的意思在文中未予突出或强调,应排除。
7. D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。作者对目前学校流行的一些做法给予了批评。在第七段,作者专门提到了seniority pay的问题,也指出了这一做法的受惠对象和对吸引优秀教师的不利影响。选项A、B、C均与文章所述事实不符。
8. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。有关讨论可见第八段。Separate the wheat from the chaff在文中作为比喻义使用,指对学校里的优秀教师和能力较差的教师有明确区分。选项B与文中所述事实不符,选项C意思虽不错,但和句中表达的意思有别,选项D为错解。
9. D。本题考查对文章中的隐含意思作出推断的能力。内容见倒数第二段。作者在文中介绍了美国汽车和日本汽车在价格上的巨大差异,然后笔锋一转,再回到前面讨论的美国的public education system,而且一针见血地指出美国的教育制度因a lack of competition in just this way而遭受的损害。选项A"就事论事",未敲到点子上,选项B至少把文中的因果关系颠倒,选项C为错解。
10. A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。根据题目,与文章内容基本一致的应予排除,选项B、C、D内容与文章传递的基本信息或内容一致或相近,应予排除。学校目前的政策及工资等待遇往往更有利于水平一般的教师,选项A提及的这些教师因压力大而打算离开学校这一叙述与事实不符。

【词语解析】

across-the-board *a.* 包括一切的,全面的
charisma *n.* 非凡的个人魅力
cram *v.* 填塞
falcon *n.* 隼,游隼;Falcons 猎鹰(汽车品牌)
fare *v.* 遭遇,进展
laggard *n.* 迟缓(落后的)人物
mediocre *a.* 平庸的、不够好的
pedagogue *n.* 教师
shun *v.* 避开
Corvairs 考威尔(汽车品牌)

Questions 11～15

11. It can be learned from the passage that the British author Salman Rushdie _____.
12. According to the passage, the British Library _____.
13. It can be concluded from the passage that the Emory University has collected the archives of all the following British poets EXCEPT _____.
14. According to the passage, the "fatwa" diaries (para. 7) _____.
15. Why was Salman Rushdie ambivalent about the idea of scholars studying his papers?

【内容概要】

本文介绍的是英国文学界面临的一大难题,即数年来,英国不少当代作家、文学家个人的literary archives被美国的大学图书馆等有关部门高价收购。文中提到了英国著名作家Salman Rushdie(萨曼·拉什迪)已与美国的Emory University达成协议,同意把他的有关文学创作的文件档案包括手稿和日记等,出售给该大学收藏并向公众开放。Rushdie承认,他之所以把文稿等出售给美国的大学(而没有卖给英国的有关机构收藏)money had also been a factor。英国的有关文化机

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构及人士对本国作家和诗人把文稿等"文化遗产"出售给美国的大学等深表忧虑，呼吁国家有关部门应尽快采取有效措施，阻止此风蔓延，以免英国宝贵的 literary heritage 落到 foreign buyers 的手中。

【解析】

11. A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容主要见第一段和第七段等。关于英国当代作家 Salman Rushdie，考生应该有所了解。选项 B、C、D 均只有部分信息和文章提供的信息接近，其他部分则有明显区别，应予排除。
12. D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体与英国图书馆相关。内容可见第三、四段等。选项 A 与文章所述事实不符，选项 B 在文章中并没有如此明确的表述，选项 C 也与文章中介绍的情况相反。
13. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要信息可见第二、第五段和最后一段等。部分考生对文中提到的几位英国当代作家诗人不一定很熟悉。但文章对美国的 Emory University 已收藏的英国当代文人文稿情况有明确举例介绍。选项 A、C、D 排除。作者介绍 Andrew Motion 为英国当代桂冠诗人，正是他发出呼吁，希望抵制美国的大学机构等出资收购收藏英国作家的文稿档案这一做法。
14. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体为 Rushdie 出售给 Emory University 他的"fatwa"日记的处理方式的意见。内容主要在第七和第八段。选项 A 与文章提供事实相反，选项 C 与所述内容并不一致，选项 D 同样与文章不一。
15. C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体为 Rushdie 在把自己的文稿、日记等档案出售给美国的 Amory University 以后，他的文档是否可以公开、怎样公开以及学者们查阅他的文稿等可能带来的后果等所抱的犹疑不安态度。内容可见第八段。选项 A、B 和文章提供的情况不一致，选项 D 也是一种对 Rushdie 所抱的不安、担心态度的描述，但与文章提供的他自己说的话的含意相比，并不完全一致，可作排除。

【词语解析】

ambivalent *a.* 怀有矛盾心理的
blasphemous *a.* 带有亵渎意味的
endowment *n.* 赋予权力
fatwa *n.* (阿拉伯)死刑令
laureate *n.* 桂冠
Scotland Yard *n.* 苏格兰场，伦敦警察厅
unbound *a.* 未装订成册的

Questions 16～20

16. The major theme of the passage is about _____.
17. In writing the essay, the author seems to be directly talking to the "future generations" and "future writers" probably because _____.
18. The author says that our feelings for the nature we like (as well as the nature we don't like) will need a "reassessment" probably because _____.
19. It can be concluded that the tone of the passage is basically _____.
20. Which of the following statements is NOT in agreement with the author's view?

【内容概要】

文章主题是介绍英国语言在 nature writing and narrating natural history 方面的传统。作者通过引介德国 19 世纪哲学家 Friedrich Nietzsche(尼采)的评论观点入手，揭示英国语言的这一传统的形成及其特点、局限性和目前面临的困境等。作者对人类语言和自然的关系有深入思考，对从语言角度反映的人对自然环境的影响表示了一种忧虑和不安，但同时对自己观点的表露又采取了一种委婉的、"藏而不露"的方式，表达自己心中的疑问和思考。作者利用英语构词法自撰的 re-

wilding(或可译为"重新野化")一词是颇具"警钟"意义的,告诫我们,人类对大自然的干预已经太过了,应该让大自然沿着其自身的规律发展演变。从表面看来语气尚显婉转,但锋芒所指,揭示了人类(即便是通过自然史写作这一方式)对造成大自然"commodification"(商品化)的严重后果。

**【解析】**

16. C。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳能力。本篇文章内容给人洋洋洒洒、引经据典之感,既有深度,也有广度,有比较,有批评。但是主题还是鲜明的,那就是英国语言拥有的自然写作和叙述的传统。有考生因第一段即引介哲学家 Friedrich Nietzsche 的话语就选了 A,也有不少人选了 B、D。可能是未及对全文主题有一整体了解,也可能是受了某些考试指导书的影响,以为抓到所谓的"主题句"就抓住文章的主题了。其实作者引用 Friedrich Nietzsche 的话只是为了证明自己讨论的主题。选项 B、D 对文章主题的概括或过于笼统或过于具体,应予排除。
17. B。本题考查对作者在与设想中的 future generations 和 future writers 对话的可能原因的推测,因此也牵涉到对文章的隐含意思的理解。内容见本文的最后几段。作者预测、推想到后代人、未来的作家会面临不同的环境、会拥有他们自己的对自然历史的见解和观点。选项 A 是一种与常识颇吻合的推论,选项 C、D 也都是符合常理的推断和说法,但和作者的字里行间体现的观点相比较,并不合适。
18. C。本题考查对文章作者的隐含意思的推断。相关内容主要见第六段。作者在提出应对我们喜欢的、亦或不喜欢的自然的情感作出"reassessment"的判断时,作者实际上是有自己的先设条件的,或者说人对某些自然环境的喜好厌恶并非一直是与自然吻合的、也可说带有强烈的主观色彩、非理性情感。选项 A、B 是对作者表述意思的曲解,选项 D 的陈述虽有其合理成分,但不是作者提出的 reassessment 的主要理据。
19. D。本题考查对作者和文章的语气语调的判断,也即运用阅读技能完成对某一文体的识别判断。在整篇行文中,作者在作出判断的同时,大多采用的是较为含蓄的表达方式,作者并不是仅仅提供直接干脆的判断,而往往采用探询的、探索的方式,对选定的题目展开讨论。作者多次采用 perhaps,maybe 等词语或句式,用委婉的方式表达自己的思想。选项 A、B、C 的概括大多与事实不符、甚至相反。
20. D。本题考查对文章的基本主题和作者的主要观点的把握能力。选项 A、B、C 正确概括了作者表达的几个基本观点,应予排除。而选项 D 则显然与作者表述的观点相异,应为答案。作者坚持大自然的 re-wilding(重新野化)无论是对人类、还是对大自然都是有益的,应该肯定。

**【词语解析】**

"invasive" species *n.* 入侵物种
attrition *n.* 消耗,摩擦
biodiversity *n.* 生物多样性
hitch *v.* 拴住,套住,钩住
interloper *n.* 闯入者,不请自来者
managerialism *n.* 经理主义,管理术
traumatise *v.* 使受精神创伤
wayward *a.* 反复无常的,倔强的

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

本文选自管理学大师彼得·德鲁克的自传前言,对于不太了解经济和管理科学的考生来说,话题稍显生僻,个别词语专业性较强,属正式的书面语。但总体难度应在考生能接受的范围之内。文中提到的 John Keynes(英国 20 世纪著名经济学家凯恩斯,他的主张采用国家干预经济的政策以实现充分就业和经济增长的经济理论被称为 Keynesianism 凯恩斯主义),Corporate America(公司化美国)和 prolific,renaissance,conglomerates 等名称和词语考生应熟悉。全文有 230 个单词,共 14 句,平均每句 16 个单词,长句不多。

**【词语解析】**

egalitarian *a.* 平等主义的
implore *v.* 恳求，哀求
pervert *v.* 反常
prolific *a.* 多产的，丰富的
conglomerate *v.* 聚结

**【原文 1】**

Well before his death, Peter Drucker had already become a legend. Over his 95 prolific years, he had been a true Renaissance man, and teacher of religion, philosophy and political science. But his most important contribution, clearly, is in business. What John Keynes is to economics, Druckers is to management.

**【译文 1】**

彼得·德鲁克在世时就是一个传奇人物。他以 95 岁高龄辞世，一生著述颇丰，涉略广泛，在宗教、哲学以及政治学等领域都堪为人师。然而他最重要的成就无疑还是在工商领域。德鲁克对管理学的贡献堪与约翰·凯恩斯对经济学的贡献相媲美。

**【解析】**

英语明喻表现形式多种多样，as/what C is to/does for D, A is to/does for B 是其中的一种句法结构，as 和 what 在这里作连词用，意为“恰似，好比，正如……一样”等。to 是介词，表示“对于”的意思，整个结构可以译为：A 对于 B 好像 C 对于 D 一样。其中 AB 是主体，CD 是喻体，突出两者作出的贡献、努力等几乎相当。又如：

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul. 教育之于心灵，犹如雕刻之于大理石。

Leaves do for plants, what lungs do for animals. 叶子对于植物的作用，犹如肺对动物的作用。

**【原文 2】**

In the 1980s Peter Druckers began to have grave doubts about business and even capitalism itself. He no longer saw the corporation as the ideal space to create community. In fact, he saw nearly the opposite: a place where self-interest had triumphed over the egalitarian principles he long championed.

**【译文 2】**

20 世纪 80 年代，彼得·德鲁克开始对工商业、乃至资本主义制度本身产生了深深的怀疑。他不再认为公司是创建社会群体的理想场所。事实上，眼前的一切与此恰恰相反，公司里一己的私利泛滥，而他一直倡导的平等原则不再适用。

**【解析】**

这里前一句话并不难。在第三句中，where 引导的定语从句较长，在这里可以采用断句法；其次，champion 属于一词多义，在这里作动词用，可译作“拥护，倡导”。

**【原文 3】**

In a 1984 essay he persuasively argued that CEO pay had rocketed out of control and implored boards to hold CEO compensation to no more than 20 times what the rank and file made.

**【译文 3】**

1984 年，他在一篇文章中振振有词地说明企业首席执行官薪酬飙升已近失控，并强烈建议各公司的董事会将其首席执行官的报酬控制在普通员工收入的二十倍以内。

**【解析】**

成对词(doublets)是英语中最能表现语言特色的一种词组。它由两个同义词或近义词，反义词或意义相对的词组成，中间用 and 连接。上文中的英语成语 rank and file 是由一对意义相反的词构成，意思是“普通士兵”。再比如：on and off(断断续续地)，hand and foot(辛勤地)，the long and short(来龙去脉)，give and take(互相让步)，cause and effect(因果)，hit and miss(无目标地)，high and low(高低贵贱)，pros and cons(正反双方的理由)，wax and wane(圆缺，盈亏)，ups and downs

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(沉浮)等。

【原文 4】

He maintained that multi-million-dollar severance packages had perverted management's ability to look out anything but itself. What particularly enraged him was the tendency of corporate managers to reap massive earnings while firing thousands of their workers.

【译文 4】

他认为,企业高管动辄数百万美元的离职补偿金使他们本末倒置,只关心个人一己的利益。最令他气愤的是公司经理人一方面自己收入丰厚,另一方面却在大批裁员。

【解析】

前句是一主从复合句,由 that 引导一宾语从句。从句的主语 severance package 意为离职补偿费、遣散费,指雇员在离职时获得的报酬与福利。除此以外,表示下岗的英文表达还有 layoff,指由于业务原因暂时中止或永久终止员工的工作;当代英语演变的一个趋势是出现了很多委婉语用以在描述企业解雇员工等的劳资关系中起到"避重就轻,轻描淡写"的作用,如 downsize(员工人数紧缩),workforce reduction(裁员),simplification(精简)等。

【原文 5】

"This is morally and socially unforgivable," wrote Druckers, "and we will pay a heavy price for it."

【译文 5】

德鲁克写道,"无论是在道德上,还是对社会而言,这都是无法原谅的,我们将为此付出沉重的代价。"

【解析】

英语中部分以-ly 结尾的副词具有表达简练、涵义丰富的特征。它们在句中的位置比较灵活,可以出现在句首、句中,或句末。翻译时重要的一点是必须注意它和句子中其它词语之间的修饰关系。根据上下文,上句中的副词用来限制修饰对象的范围,译成汉语时,有比较固定的模式,"就……而言,在……方面,就……而论"等。特别是当这些副词出现在句首时,有可能对句子理解造成一定的困难。因而,重要的一点是必须注意它和句子中别的词语之间的修饰关系。一般说来,在翻译此类-ly 副词时,大致有以下四种译法:

(1) 译成单词或词组

这类副词一般用来修饰谓语动词或谓语结构,可以译成相应的汉语副词或副词短语。

Tentatively it can be suggested that this is the main influence upon those who urge the abolition of capital punishment. 人们可以试探性地提出,那些力主废除死刑者主要是受到它的影响。

Naturally after this he couldn't remain in the place. 此事发生之后,他自然不能再呆在那里了。

(2) 译成短语

这类副词一般用来限制修饰对象的范围,译成汉语时,有比较固定的模式,"就……而言","在……方面","就……而论"等。

Historically, city life has always been among the elements which form a civilization. 从历史上看,城市生活始终是文明的一个要素。

(3) 译成分句

此类-ly 副词修饰全句,提出说话者对所述事件的解释、看法、态度等。

Ironically, Europe, which had bequeathed the rabbit as a pest to Australia, acquired this man-made disease as a pestilence. 具有讽刺意味的是,欧洲把这种兔子作为有害动物传到了澳大利亚,而自己却得了这种人为的瘟疫般的疾病。

(4) 译成其他词性

在翻译此类副词时,可以根据汉语的句式要求,灵活地把它们译成其他词性的词语。

Traditionally, most venture capital firms consisted of small, private limited partnerships utilizing capital furnished by wealthy individuals or corporations. 传统的风险资本商行大多是巨贾或法人出资的小型私人有限合伙制企业。

**【参考译文】**

彼得·德鲁克在世时就是一个传奇人物。他以95岁高龄辞世，一生著述颇丰，涉略广泛，在宗教、哲学以及政治学等领域都堪为人师。然而他最重要的成就无疑还是在工商领域。德鲁克对管理学贡献巨大，其价值正如约翰·凯恩斯之于经济学。

20世纪80年代起，他开始对企业乃至资本主义制度本身产生了深深的怀疑。他不再认为公司是创造和谐氛围的理想场所，事实上，他所目睹的与此恰恰相反，公司里人人各为其利，而这与他一直倡导的平等原则相违背。无论是在著作还是演讲中，德鲁克都旗帜鲜明，成为美国式企业制度最重要的批判者之一。适逢大财团纷纷涌现，他不厌其烦，尽数此类疯狂兼并和收购的弊端。当企业经理人们埋头建造商业帝国时，他指出冗员过多和机构臃肿会造成效率低下，危害不浅。

1984年，他在一篇文章中有力地说明企业首席执行官的薪酬之高已近失控，并强烈建议各公司的董事会将其首席执行官的报酬控制在普通员工的二十倍以内。他认为，企业高管动辄数百万美元的离职补偿金，使他们本末倒置，只管个人利益。最使他气愤的是公司经理人一方面自己收入丰厚，另一方面却在大批裁员。德鲁克写道，"无论是在道德层面，还是对于社会而言，这都是无法原谅的，我们会为此付出沉重的代价。"

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

美国人对慈善事业的强烈追求还是常常让人吃惊。美国民众每年的捐赠额高达2000多亿美元。美国不仅富人参与慈善事业，穷人也同样如此。慈善事业对社会的健康发展有好处，它不仅帮助了那些接受捐赠者，增强了社会的凝聚力，同时也让捐赠者享受了成就感。无论美国人思想观念有多不同，但他们都认同奉献是一种表示进步的行为。他们渴求与众不同，从奉献中得到的满足感远胜于对金钱的考虑。

本篇笔记材料主题为慈善捐款，相关的词语有的很简单如givers，但须准确理解；有的较生疏，charitable impulses/ventures, charity, nonprofit services, philanthropy, consumerism, peripheral activity, cohesion, provocative, entrepreneurship, monetary considerations, tax breaks等，考生也应努力掌握，即能迅速听懂理解。

Americans' _____(1) impulses keep generating surprises. Charitable giving plays an even larger role in the _____ (2). Demand for nonprofit services gets proportionately bigger as a locality's _____ (3) rises. The philanthropy of the wealthy may not hinge on tax _____(4) to the degree many believe. The US _____ (5) the world in levels of charitable activity. Some experts see charity as a _____ (6) trait of the US, more than _____ (7) or business. But those forces may be _____ (8), as many nonprofits, from healthcare to classical music, are selling _____ (9) in a marketplace alongside for- profit _____ (10). Charity is no mere _____ (11) activity. It pays off for society in ways that may _____ (12) the rates of return on many traditional investments. Charity not only helps those on the _____ (13) end but also strengthens the _____ (14) of society at large. Moreover, it appears to make the givers themselves more _____ (15). The pattern that conservatives are better givers than _____ (16) is less about polities than about charity-linked _____ (17) most common to conservatives: religious commitment, marriage and children, and entrepreneurship. The main point is that more

Americans, regardless of ideology, embrace giving as a tool for _____ (18). The urge to make a difference, and to take _____ (19) in it, outweighs _____ (20) considerations.

【参考答案】

1. charitable
2. economy
3. income
4. incentives
5. leads
6. defining
7. consumerism
8. intertwined
9. services
10. rivals
11. peripheral
12. transcend
13. receiving
14. cohesion
15. successful
16. liberals
17. lifestyles
18. progress
19. satisfaction
20. monetary

【解析】

注意:做听力笔记时,要以短语为主,抓住关键词,力求用尽可能少的词或短语记下尽可能多的信息。做题时,参照记录,再根据对文章中心思想的理解,揣摩上下文意义,从而推断出可能的答案。

录音原文起始的第一句话简单明了"Everybody knows Americans are big givers",基本不会对考生造成听力或理解上的问题。然此句点明了文章的中心思想,即美国人乐施好善,延续此思路,空白(1)的 charitable 不难在考生的脑海里闪现(charitable 和 charity 在本文中出现数次)。空白(5)所在句子的前文不但强调了慈善对美国经济所做出的贡献,还提及美国人热衷于慈善事业的原因,从中不难推断出空白(5)所在句子的意义为"美国人引领世界慈善活动",如此思考,及物动词 leads 很可能在考生的脑子里显现。同样,空白(14)也不难填写:首先,现今我国提倡和谐社会,考生大多熟悉 cohesion 一词,听到后记住的概率比较高;其次,空白(14)所在句子在谈论慈善的好处,言明它不但能帮助受捐人,而且有利于增强社会的和谐,在此,考生一般能联想到"凝聚力",最后再定格在 cohesion 这个词上。还有,空白(20)内容可依靠句子上下文间意义上的逻辑关系来推断:文章最后部分提及美国人参与慈善活动时自己会有成就感,他们更看重捐赠时享受到的 satisfaction 感觉,而并不多考虑有关 monetary 的事。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 Housing is currently in a steep slump following an extended five-year boom powered by the lowest mortgage rates in a generation. Sales of both new and existing homes, which set records for five straight years, have been falling.

【参考译文】

在经历了长达5年的由超低房贷利率引发的迅猛发展后,最近,房地产业急剧下挫。连续5年创新高的新建和已建住宅销售量持续下降。

【解析】

本题内容有关房地产业销售下滑现象,有一定难度。主要是句子结构有些复杂,修饰成分相叠。在句子层面上,第一句的主干是"房地产业最近急剧下挫",该句中的两个分词短语 following an extended five-year boom 和... powered by... 分别解释了房地产业下滑的时间和房地产业在这之前发展的原因。听译时考生要注意听清楚这两个分词短语表达的时间和原因。第二句的关键是抓住主句的意义,即 Sales of both new and existing homes have been failing。至于修饰主语的定

语从句，考生只要能听清 five years，基本能推断出其意，因为目前房屋销售量下滑，那过去 5 年的销售量就会很高，否则，句子意义就不合逻辑了。在词汇层面上，第一句中 a steep slump 在初听时可能一时反应不过来，但通过下文的 have been falling 可以推断出其意为“急剧下滑”。

Sentence 2 Most of us tend to believe that competition is good, and that competition fairly handled can generally stimulate more efficiency in production, greater efforts to improve products and lower prices for consumers.

**【参考译文】**

大多数人认为竞争是有益的，公平的竞争通常会促进生产效率，更努力地提升产品质量，以及降低产品的销售价格。

**【解析】**

本题阐述了竞争能引发的正面效应。主要难点是需要考生能听出谓语动词 believe 所带的两个并列的宾语从句，即 that competition is good 和 that competition... can stimulate...，并理解其含义。考生应尽力练就利用说话者意群的停顿来理解句子大意。此句在... and that competition fairly handled... ...后稍有停顿，从中可以判断出 fairly handled 修饰前面的 competition。此意群的意义为“公平的竞争”。此外，动词 stimulate 后有三个并列的宾语，在译成中文时要根据汉语词语的习惯搭配分别译为：促进生产效率，提升产品质量，和降低产品的销售价格。

Sentence 3 Illegal immigrants put pressure on public schools and hospitals, strain state and local budgets, and bring crime to our communities. Yet the vast majority are decent people who work hard and lead responsible lives.

**【参考译文】**

非法移民给公立学校和医院带来压力，造成州和地方预算紧张，给社区带来犯罪现象。但是大部分非法移民还是正派人士，他们努力工作，有责任心。

**【解析】**

本题内容涉及非法移民所带来的问题，以及非法移民的为人等事项。两句句子之间呈转折关系。理解前句的关键在于听清和记住三个平行动词(put / strain / bring)后的有关信息。考生一般对美国非法移民问题有所了解，听到 illegal immigrants 就会联想到他们给社会带来的种种麻烦，这对理解和翻译此句大意有帮助。转折词后，后句内容与前句意义相对照，关键是抓住 decent，work hard 和 responsible 这几个词，由此想到非法移民身上的应肯定之处，即他们的正派、努力奋斗和有责任心。

Sentence 4 More people are displaced by natural disasters than by wars. The death toll from this once-in-a-century earthquake has reached 23,000, and it has left 2.5 million people without shelter.

**【参考译文】**

更多的人因自然灾害而不是战争流离失所。这次百年一遇的地震造成 23000 人死亡，250 万人无家可归。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关自然灾害，涉及某次地震后的死亡人数和无家可归者的人数，共两句话。前句的关键词是 displaced，考生如果对其意不了解，可以借助后文的信息来推断此词的意义：大多考生对 natural disasters 和 wars 的听力接受力没有问题，而自然灾害和战争会导致大批人员背井离乡是不争的共识，由此推断出 displaced 的意义还是有可能的。后句以惊人的高数据来证实前句的观点，因此听清和理解这两个数据是翻译后句的重中之重。在此，考生不仅需要记住数据内容，还得把数据正确转换为汉语的表达方式，特别要注意对 2.5 million 的翻译。

Sentence 5 Share prices received a shock yesterday when the government increased interest rates to five per cent. As a result, the Dow-Jones dropped by three hundred and forty points

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closing at twelve thousand one hundred, its lowest level for ten weeks.

**【参考译文】**

政府将利率提高至5%,使得股价昨日大受冲击。道琼斯指数下跌340点,报收12,100点,为十周内最低水平。

**【解析】**

本题内容涉及利率和股指,内含4个数据,且都是带有关键信息的数据。考生只要把这些数据抓住并听懂,翻译出句子大意就事半功倍了。当然,要翻译好此句,还需掌握一些金融术语,例如:share prices(股价),interest rates(利率),Dow-Jones(道琼斯指数),和closing at(报收)等。近几年来,考题中经常出现有关商务和金融的内容,考生平时练习要注意对此类词汇的积累。相应的金融词汇:收购公司:acquiring company,控股公司:holding company,上市:go public / list,金融机构:financial institutions,并购:mergers and acquisitions,国际收支平衡表:balance of payment sheet,汇率:exchange rate,期货:futures,支行:subsidiary,分行:branch。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

I experienced a community of people who worked hard but always with plenty of laughing and singing. These people were dirt-poor by western standards, with no running water or electricity or any other modern convenience. Yet, they display tremendous joy in their lives with their keen senses of humor and their liking for dancing and drumming till the early hours of morning. I learned a powerful lesson that will continue to impress me for decades to come. Happiness is not dependent on material wealth and it was this lesson that eventually led me to question the American dream, a dream of gaining as much money, power and status as humanly possible.

**【参考译文】**

我曾见过这样一群人,他们工作很艰苦,却总是充满欢笑和歌声。按照西方人的标准来看,这些人一贫如洗,没有自来水和电,也没有现代便利设施。但他们表现出极大的生活乐趣,富于幽默感,喜欢跳舞击鼓到天亮。我从中学到了今后几十年都将难以忘怀的一课:幸福并非建立于物质财富之上。也正是这一课最终让我开始质疑所谓的美国梦——尽可能获得更多的金钱、权力和地位的梦想。

**【解析】**

本段落句子难度不大,结构条理清晰,内容发展合乎逻辑,有利于考生边听边做简单记录。第一句可记下work hard / laughing / singing,写答案时可联想到"工作艰辛却仍然欢声笑语"。第二句的关键词为poor / water / electricity / modern,这些词提示了他们赤贫的状态"没水,没电,也没现代设施。转折词后的第三句话顺理成章地描述了他们在如此艰苦的生活环境中还能自得其乐地享受生活,joy / humor / dancing / drumming等词能使考生回想起"他们如何幸福生活的细节"。其后第四句话表达了作者的感想,如能记下其中的lesson / impress / decades,基本可以想到"从他们身上学到的人生哲理将长久铭记在心"的内容。最后一句话的前半句"幸福并非依赖于物质财富"为以上内容的总结,考生一般听过一遍就能记住,因为按逻辑推理,行文到此应该出现同此句意义相近的内容。后半句的关键为question American dream,如有这几个词在手,译出大意不会有问题。本段落的词汇不难,但要翻译到位有一定难度,如a community of people(一群人),dirt poor(极其贫困),a powerful lesson(难忘的经历)。考生如能做到翻译到位,当然很好。但听译题只要求考生译出段落大意即可,考生无须为找不到漂亮的词汇而犯愁,只要达意就行。

### Passage 2

The figures for burglaries have risen alarmingly over the last few years and are now quite appalling. Let me quote you a few statistics about break-ins. A house is burgled now about every

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three minutes, and over the past five years the number of burglaries reported to the police has risen by approximately 60,000 to well over 500,000 this year. The insurance companies report that last year alone household burglary losses rose by 38 per cent over the previous year to 219. 7 million pounds, and I believe one or two companies are refusing to provide burglary cover in what we might call high-risk areas.

**【参考译文】**

统计数字显示,入室盗窃案件数量在过去几年中大幅上升,如今已到了相当惊人的地步。相关数字表明:每三分钟就会有一户遭窃。在过去五年中,报警的入室盗窃案件数量上升了约 6 万,今年已超过 50 万。保险公司称,仅去年入室盗窃所造成的损失就比前一年上升 38%,达到 2.197 亿英镑。一些保险公司拒绝对所谓的"高风险地区"提供保险。

**【解析】**

本题是一段有关入室盗窃案的统计报导。段落句子结构简单,但是涉及一连串的具体数据,尤其是 219. 7 million 这一大数字,考生往往不能很快反应过来。百位数的 million 译成中文应该是:亿,所以应是 2. 197 亿。百位数的 billion 译成中文应该是:千亿。听到数字时,切记要做好记录,以免遗忘。最后一句话相对来说稍有难度,尤其是后半句... and I believe one or two companies are refusing to provide burglary cover in what we might call high-risk area. 。其中含有一个以 what 引导的介词宾语从句,引导词 what 可不译,可译为:据悉,有一两家保险公司拒绝为那些"高风险地区"提供保险。burglary cover 意为"入室盗窃保险"。

## Section 5 Reading Test

Questions 1~3

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍的是美国人口达到 3 亿这一重大事件的现实意义及其对美国未来可能的历史性影响。作者描绘了在 1967 年美国人口达到 2 亿时全国涌现的热烈欢庆场面。而在去年美国人口增长至 3 亿时,举国却是处于一片平静沉闷的气氛中。因此人口的增长对美国来说是一个 controversial 的问题,有着 less rosy implications,而且对美国土地的压力、对生产和整个生态环境带来影响。本文主题清楚,除了有几个难词之外,总体内容并不难把握,只要对美国的当代政治和社会现实有所了解的话,对相关主题的理解则将更为深刻。

1. Why does the author say that the nation's reaction to the new milestone of 300 million is "in sharp contrast to 1967"(para. 5)?

**【参考答案】**

The author is showing the great change in Americans' attitude towards the population growth over the past decades. In 1967, the whole nation was welcoming the birth of "the 200 millionth American", but today the population growth has not attracted much attention from the public, as no one cared much about "who became America's 300 millionth citizen".

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和概括能力。主要内容见文章第五段,文章开头几段也分别给予提示说明,显示美国人在人口数分别增长至 2 亿和 3 亿时态度的巨大变化,考生应能根据相关说明进行对比,给出自己的陈述。

2. Introduce briefly population expert William Frey's comment on the challenges from the growth of America's population.

**【参考答案】**

The growth of American population is partly due to the immigration of Hispanics and Asians. William Frey holds that the challenges will come from the "new ethnic and racial residents", and in

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political areas, the traditional "liberal/conservative" opposition will be replaced by "young/old" opposition, such a controversial issue will have mixed impacts.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和归纳能力。关于人口问题专家 William Frey 的看法,介绍主要在第三和第四两段。他的主要观点是人口增长引起的两极分化现象尤为值得关注。

3. Why does the Monitor say that "population growth has less rosy implications"(para. 8)?

【参考答案】

On one hand, population growth is often linked to economic growth as it can be considered as an "advantage" to a nation; but on the other, the impact of population growth in America will be much more complicated. More land might be used for residential purposes, more forest and prairie would be destroyed, which will bring greater environmental problems. Therefore, possible negative results can be expected from the population growth.

【解析】

本题考查对文章相关内容的理解和推测能力。美国《基督教科学箴言报》的结论表明了对美国人口的增长应有综合全面的分析,既有积极一面,也显然有消极因素。主要内容见最后两段。

【词语解析】

demographer *n.* 人口统计学家
influx *n.* 流入,注入,汇集
Hispanics *n.* 西班牙人
divide *n.* 分水岭,分界,分开
dichotomy *n.* 一分成二,对分,二分法
hoopla *n.* 极度兴奋,喧嚷
hot-button *n.* 热线按钮
low-key *a.* 低调的,克制的,有节制的
gobble *v.* 狼吞虎咽,吞没

Questions 4~6

【内容概要】

本文是一篇介绍用高科技技术侦破性侵犯类犯罪案件的文章,内容牵涉相关的科技知识和法医工作。英国的警方利用 DNA 技术,研制出一种取名为"pendulum list searching(PLS)"的智能型工具,利用这一工具,法医在现场调查取样的基础上,借助 PLS 获得一个假设罪犯的 DNA 样本,然后将从受性侵犯者身上采集的男性 DNA 样本染色后与假设的样本进行比对,由此而确定罪犯的身份。英国的警察部门已建立了一个全国性的嫌犯 DNA 数据库,几年来已成功抓获 40 多名罪犯,其中有的是 20 年未破的旧案死案。

4. What is the function of PLS? Illustrate the use of PLS by scientists.

【参考答案】

PLS is the short form of "pendulum list searching", which is a new intelligence analytical tool. With the use of advanced technique of "familial searching", the tool compares DNA collected at crime scenes with DNA profiles from suspects, which is used to help convict sexual criminals. In the case of Duncan Turner's sexual assault, the scientists used the tool to compare Turner's DNA with "theoretical DNA fingerprints" produced by PLS and finally found him guilty.

【解析】

本题考查对文章细节的理解能力。对 PLS 的相关信息主要可在第五段找到。本文主题是介绍帮助法医破案的 PLS 新技术。

5. Explain the sentence "the long arm of the law is getting considerably longer". (para. 7)

【参考答案】

Forensic scientist Jim Fraser used the metaphor to describe the increasing role of the law. What he means is that, with the advancement of science and technology, and the invention of new

intelligence tool, the law can become much more powerful to identify suspects and convict criminals, so the unsolved crimes or even "cold cases" committed decades ago can be settled even after the suspects died.

**【解析】**

本题考查对句子意思的理解推断能力。该句位于原文的第七段。但相关信息在前后的段落里均有体现。主要意思是随着现代科技的发展,现代的法律和司法部门在破案、尤其是破解陈案和旧案方面,将变得越来越有力。

6. What is the controversy over the use of the national DNA database?

**【参考答案】**

The national DNA database is established to identify and determine the criminals, which is welcomed by the police forces as they consider it "an invaluable resource" which can provide "best evidence" to the criminal justice system. However, it is criticised by some "privacy groups" as their major concern is the protection of people's privacy. They think/ are afraid that the "privatized database" might be used for other purposes.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和推断能力。对英国建立的国家 DNA 数据库,人们也有不同的看法,如使用不当,也有可能对人们的私密造成侵害和破坏。现代高科技技术是一把双刃剑,这一问题确实值得引起整个社会的重视。有关讨论可见文章的最后两段。

**【词语解析】**

capitalise *v.* 提供资金
crown court *n.* (英格兰和威尔士的)刑事法庭
encompass *v.* 环绕,围绕,包含
familial *a.* 家庭(成员)特有的
fetishist *n.* 恋物癖者
fluorescent *a.* 荧光的
forensic *a.* 法医的
hibridisation *n.* 杂交,杂交生成
high-profile *a.* 高姿态的,公开立场的
infallible *a.* 不会犯错的,绝对可靠的
irrefutable *a.* 无可辩驳的,不可否认的
microdissection *n.* 显微解剖
quadruple *v.* 使成四倍
swab *n.* 棉花签
unarguable *a.* 不容争辩的,无可辩驳的

## Questions 7～10

**【内容概要】**

本文主题是关于教育测试研究,作者介绍了对美国的一种主要的"高考"即 SAT(Scholastic Aptitude Test,学业能力倾向测试)的测试改革的看法和评论。新试卷对女生更有利一些。这和作者原来的预测估计基本一致。作者的另一预测是增加的写作部分会对考试的结果有所影响,这一点也为测试的结果所证实。还有一个预测也被得到证实,即那些公式化的、无色彩的作文得分高于有个性、有激情和感情色彩的作文。一个和预测相反的数据是,出生于贫困家庭的学生的成绩倒是有了提高。

7. What are some of the "right" predictions the author made about the new SAT a few years ago?

**【参考答案】**

The author predicted that the new test, compared with the old test, "favors" girls more as the addition of the writing section narrows the score gap between boys and girls. The other prediction is the reliability of the test is affected. The third one is the grading of the test becomes more subjective as the "formulaic, colorless writing" is given higher scores over the original writings with "sharp young voices".

**【解析】**

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本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和总结归纳。本文作者是语言测试专家,对美国的高考SAT多年进行跟踪研究。全文在介绍对新推出的SAT测试的评价过程中,也介绍了他几年前对该测试改革的评估,其中有预测正确的,也有与他的预测并不一致的。考生应能对相关方面作出总结。

8. Why does the author say that the addition of the writing section would "damage the SAT's reliability"(para. 4)?

【参考答案】

The author tells us that before the addition of the writing section, the standard error of measurement of SAT is only about 30 points per section, however, with the addition of the new writing section, the standard error of measurement reached 40 points. Therefore, the reliability of the test is more or less damaged.

【解析】

本题考查对文章细节的理解,主要见原文第四段。作者对测试的reliability(效度)做了说明,说出了他的预测,分析了考试结果,说明新增加的写作部分确实影响了考试的效度。考生可根据文章提供的信息作出解释。

9. What is the "good news" (para. 6) about the SAT according to the passage?

【参考答案】

The good news is, contrary to what the author predicted, the poorest children have improved their SAT performance in the new test, and also the scores of "noncitizen residents and refugees" have improved. With a shift from a test of abstract-reasoning to a test of classroom material, the new test does not hurt disadvantaged children.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。所谓的"good news"正是作者的预测发生偏差的地方。即新的考试并没有使得出生贫困家庭的学生成绩下降,而是有了提高。主要信息在第六段。

10. What does Wayne Camara mean by saying that "the new SAT is less coachable"(para. 7)?

【参考答案】

He implies that the former testing items of analogies and "quantitative comparisons" depend more on testing "strategy", but with the abandoning of such items, the test becomes "much less about strategy" and it could favor the disadvantaged students, hence the teaching of testing strategy would be less useful.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和推断能力。文章末段引用College Board高级研究人员Wayne Camara的话,作为对新推出的SAT测试的评估,强调新的测试更突出检验考生的能力,而不仅仅是应试的技能。考生可根据有关信息给出自己的解答。

【词语解析】

clobber *v.* 狠打,狠揍,压倒,打垮
coachable *a.* 可以传授的,可以辅导的
flop *v.* 彻底失败,砸锅
ream *n.* 令,纸张计数单位;大量
tenet *n.* 信条,宗旨,原则
trounce *v.* 痛打,鞭打
tuck *v.* 塞入,藏入

## Section 6 Translation Test

【简介】

这篇汉译英的材料选自我国国务院发布的《中国的环境保护》白皮书。其中关于环境保护、经济发展、基本国策等主题内容和词语都应为考生所熟悉,用词和语句结构比较正式,总体难度

一般，没有出现四字成语和古诗词等惯考的难点。难度主要在于句式，全段四句话，其中有长句、无主语句和并列句。词汇方面，政策性的词语偏多，这会对部分考生造成一定的困难。

【原文 1】

中国政府高度重视保护环境，认为保护环境关系到国家现代化建设的全局和长远发展，是造福当代、惠及子孙的事业。

【译文 1】

The Chinese government attaches great importance to environmental protection, believing that environmental protection has a bearing on the overall situation of China's modernization drive and its long-term development and that it is an undertaking which at once benefits this generation and generations after.

【解析】

汉译英时，有的考生会受英语单词和汉语单词"对号入座"直译方法的影响，机械地专门盯住某几个词直译死译。例如，见到"发展"，想到的必是 development，很少会考虑用 growth，expansion，evolution 等词；提到"进展、进步"，不少考生想到的就是 progress，而不大会去试用 stride 等词来翻译。同样的直译也会在词语的搭配方面产生影响，即机械地把汉语的某些搭配硬搬到英语译文中。句中的"高度重视"除可译为 attach great importance to 外，亦可译为 set(或 put/lay)great/high store by/on，lay(或 put/place) stress on/upon，give prominence to 和 think highly of，place something on one's agenda 等等。

【原文 2】

中国政府将环境保护确立为一项基本国策，在推进经济发展的同时，采取一系列措施加强保护环境。

【译文 2】

The Chinese government made environmental protection one of the basic national policies, taking measures to protect it while maneuvering our economic development.

【解析】

句中的"基本国策"可译为 basic national/state policy；动宾结构"推进经济发展"可译成 promote/maneuver/facilitate economic development。翻译时可以把汉语的流水句根据需要译成英语的复合句。

【原文 3】

特别是近年来，中国政府坚持预防为主、综合治理、全面推进、重点突破，着力解决危害人民群众健康的突出环境问题；坚持创新体制机制，领先科学进步，强化环境法治，发挥社会各方面的积极性。

【译文 3】

Especially in recent years, adhering to the principle of prevention first, comprehensive control, entire push-on and key-point breakthrough, the Chinese government has made great efforts to solve those outstanding environmental problems that threaten people's health. It has persisted in institutional innovation, relied on technological advances, strengthened the role of law in environmental protection and brought into full play the initiative of various sectors of the society.

【解析】

在前一个含"坚持"的分句中，"着力解决危害人民群众健康的突出环境问题"为主句，"预防为主、综合治理、全面推进、重点突破"为方式，可选用句型 by adhering to the principle of ...，the Chinese government has ...；在后一个含"坚持"的分句中，各个分句之间为并列关系，可译为 it has persisted in ...，relied on ...，strengthened ... and brought into full play ...。

【原文 4】

经过努力，环境污染和生态破坏加剧的趋势减缓，部分流域污染治理初见成效，部分城市和地区环境质量有所改善，全社会保护环境意识进一步增强。

【译文 4】

Thanks to these efforts, these has been a slowing down in the trend toward aggravated environmental pollution and ecological destruction, an initial success in pollution control in some river basins, an improvement in the environmental quality of some cities and regions to some extent, and a rise in the people's awareness of the importance of environmental protection.

【解析】

句首的动宾结构"经过努力"切不可字对字死译，否则就会形成中式英语。译为 thanks to these efforts 是可取的翻译方式之一。其次，除了采用原句的句式翻译外，我们也可以使用英语的 there be 句型，这一结构英语很常用，也能体现英语名词化趋势的"静态"特点。再如：

越来越多的家长接受了孩子们社会化以及参加各种各样的社会活动的事实。There is a growing acceptance by the parents of their children's association and participation in various social activities.

在中国加入世界贸易组织之前，人们非常担心中国要做出过多的让步。Before China's entry into WTO, there was a great deal of apprehension that China would have to make too much concession.

【参考译文】

The Chinese government attaches great importance to environmental protection. It believes that environmental protection has a bearing on the overall situation of China's modernization drive and its long-term development and that it is an undertaking which will not only benefit the Chinese people of today but also bring benefit to their children and grand children. The Chinese government has established environmental protection as a basic national policy. While promoting economic growth, it has adopted a series of measures to protect the environment. Especially in recent years, adhering to the principle of prevention first, comprehensive control, entire push-on and key-point breakthrough, Chinese government has made great efforts to solve those outstanding environmental problems that threaten/endanger people's health. It has persisted in institutional innovation, relied on technological advances, strengthened the role of law in environmental protection and brought into full play the initiative of various sectors of the society. Thanks to these efforts, the trend toward/the tendency of aggravated/worsening environmental pollution and ecological destruction has slowed down, pollution control in some river basins has achieved some initial success, the environmental quality of some cities and regions has improved to some extent, and the people's awareness of the importance of environmental protection has increased further.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: Will petty criminals get light punishment?**

Questions for Reference:

1. A new prosecution guideline was recently released: people convicted of petty crimes may get light punishment if they are minors, the elderly people, and people who have slightly

经过努力，环境污染和生态破坏加剧的趋势减缓，部分流域污染治理初见成效，部分城市和地区环境质量有所改善，全社会保护环境意识进一步增强。

**【译文 4】**

Thanks to these efforts, these has been a slowing down in the trend toward aggravated environmental pollution and ecological destruction, an initial success in pollution control in some river basins, an improvement in the environmental quality of some cities and regions to some extent, and a rise in the people's awareness of the importance of environmental protection.

**【解析】**

句首的动宾结构"经过努力"切不可字对字死译，否则就会形成中式英语。译为 thanks to these efforts 是可取的翻译方式之一。其次，除了采用原句的句式翻译外，我们也可以使用英语的 there be 句型，这一结构英语很常用，也能体现英语名词化趋势的"静态"特点。再如：

越来越多的家长接受了孩子们社会化以及参加各种各样的社会活动的事实。There is a growing acceptance by the parents of their children's association and participation in various social activities.

在中国加入世界贸易组织之前，人们非常担心中国要做出过多的让步。Before China's entry into WTO, there was a great deal of apprehension that China would have to make too much concession.

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breached the law because of poverty. What do you think of this new law?

2. This new law is said to be a humane practice and it will help them put their lives back in order and better serve their families. Do you think it can achieve its end?
3. Some people think that if petty crimes are not punished in a timely way, more serious consequences will follow. What do you think of this argument?

**【背景介绍】**

最高人民检察院下发文件，提出对于五种情形犯罪嫌疑人，检察机关均不予起诉：初次实施轻微犯罪、主观恶性较小的；未成年犯罪嫌疑人、老年犯罪嫌疑人，主观恶性较小、社会危害不大的；因亲友、邻里及同学同事之间纠纷引发的轻微犯罪中的犯罪嫌疑人，认罪悔过、赔礼道歉、积极赔偿损失并得到被害人谅解或双方达成和解并切实履行，社会危害不大的；因生活无着偶然实施盗窃等轻微犯罪的犯罪嫌疑人，人身危险性不大的；群体性事件引起的刑事犯罪中的犯罪嫌疑人，属于一般参与者的。这一法令有没有违背"法律面前人人平等"的原则呢？不少人对这一做法纷纷发表了他们的看法。

**【词语准备】**

administrative 行政的
be exempted from prosecution 免予起诉
circumstance 情况
compensation 赔偿
consequence 严重后果
convict 犯有
defendant 被告
deterrent 威慑的
fine 罚款
inviolable 不可侵犯的
judicial system 司法制度
leniency 从宽
minors 未成年犯
plead guilty 服罪
prosecution guideline 法令法规
release 发布
severity 严厉
stipulation 规定
the disadvantaged group 弱势群体
the Supreme People's Procuratorate 最高人民检察院
voluntarily 主动地

**【句子操练】**

1. If petty crimes are not discovered or punished in a timely way, more serious consequences will follow.
2. Lack of prosecution will only encourage more crimes.
3. This regulation is violating the principle that "everyone is equal before the law" and the legal principle that citizens' property is inviolable.
4. If the leniency to the above mentioned defendants is widely and carefully practiced, it is likely to exert a positive influence on other area of life.
5. Some people believe that drawing lines between different circumstances can better protect human rights.
6. Administrative penalties and economic fines will exert a deterrent effect.
7. Sometimes, leniency can be more effective than severity in saving a soul.

**【参考答案】**

My name is.... My registration number is.... My topic is: Will petty criminals get light punishment?

A new prosecution guideline was recently released. It says that if the petty criminals are minors, old or very poor, they may get light punishment. The public hold different attitudes towards this guideline.

Some people think that the regulation violates the principle that "everyone is equal before the

law". It also breaches the legal principle that citizens' property is inviolable. But more people, me included, think that the new guideline represents the combination of leniency and severity, and it helps to promote social harmony. Although China is now richer than before, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. Therefore, social conflicts may arise due to the widening of such gaps and there is the possibility for those who lack basic social security to violate laws for survival. As a way to tackle these problems, the judicial system surely needs to do something for the disadvantaged group. The stipulation that people who have committed a small crime because of poverty will be exempted from prosecution is actually a kind of protection to the helpless from a legal perspective.

Furthermore, we all know that the objective of the judicial system is to prevent crimes rather than to punish wrongdoers. If one is severely punished because he steals bread for survival, the punishment may damage his whole life and lead him to commit more serious crimes. Severity does reflect justice and objectivity, but sometimes leniency can be more effective in saving the soul of an individual, because it will affect the hearts and minds of the petty criminals. It reflects tolerance and humanity and may play a more positive role in helping criminals make a fresh start.

In a word, if the law can show both leniency and severity at the same time, it will be the most effective and powerful.

## 口译题

## Part A

### Passage 1

It's always struck me that the process of invention is a bit like the process of being a college student. As an inventor, you go into a lab and you have a strong but perhaps vague idea of what you want to achieve. By working hard, experimenting, learning and using the work of those before you—you advance down the road toward discovery. You may not end up where you expected, but if you're successful, then begins another difficult process of trying to make your invention work in the world around you.

**【简介】**

这段话语探讨发明的过程,相当于讲座和讲课、或讲演的一部分,总共四句话,语言理解的难度应该不大。

**【译文 1】**

我总是认为发明的过程有点像当大学生的过程。作为发明家,你走进实验室,你有强烈的、但或许是模糊的想法去实现什么。通过努力工作,不断试验,学习并应用前人的成果,你走上一条通向发现的大道。也许你不能抵达所期望的地方,但如果成功了,你就会开始另一条艰难的过程,力图使你的发明应用于周围的世界。

**【译文 2】**

我总是/一直觉得发明的过程就有点像做/当大学生的过程。作为发明者,你需要进入实验室,并且对于想要取得的成就有着强烈但可能比较模糊的想法。通过努力工作、实验、学习并利用前人的工作,你在发现之路上越走越远。也许结果未必如你所想,但是如果你成功了,就会开始另一个艰难的过程,那就是让你的发明应用于周围的世界。

**【解析】**

本段话中 strike 的引申义及比喻用法很多,如:It struck me that there was no one at home. 我突然想起家中没有人。We were struck dumb with horror. 我们被吓得张口结舌(使处于特定状态)。He *struck* on a solution to the problem. 他突然想到一个解决问题的办法。After months of

prospecting he finally struck gold. 经过数月的勘探，他终于发现了金矿（遇见，邂逅；偶然发现）。The cuttings have struck roots. 这些插枝已经生了根（扎[根]）。That play struck me as silly. 那出戏我觉得很无聊（打动，感动，给……以印象）。We struck a compromise. 我们达成了妥协（达成[协议]，签订[合同等]；结算[收支]）。They struck north. 他们向北走去（[改朝新的方向]行进）。像strike这样多义多译的常用动词，平时多加积累有助于翻译技巧的提高。第三句中的learning and using the work of those before you如直译成"学习和利用前人的工作"，在动宾搭配上不符合中文习惯，只要在"工作"后面添加一概念词"成果"，那就顺口多了。

此外，最后一句话中的介词of后面的动名词短语trying to make your invention work in the world around you可处理成形容词短语"试图让自己的发明应用于周围世界的"，修饰of之前的名词词组"另一个……艰难过程"，但这种处理将后置的动名词短语前置，还不如干脆保留原句序，直接说，"另一个艰难的过程，试图让自己的发明应用于周围世界"，避免了绕口的表达，且不影响句子的理解。

Like inventors, many of you have traveled the same road over the last 4 years at university. The person you are today and the goals you have today may be different from the ones you had when you came here. I believe young people are graduating today into a world filled with more hope and promise than in any other time in history. I know that might sound strange, because we think always of the dangers and challenges around us. But I believe this is an era of great promise and great opportunity.

**【简介】**

这段话承接上文的比喻说法，是对大学毕业生的鼓励。前后两段讲话综合起来，应该是大学毕业典礼上的致词。可按照原句句序顺译，注意行文要流畅，可以偏口语化一些。

**【译文1】**

像发明家一样，你们许多人过去四年来在大学都经历了同样的路程。今天的你们和你们的目标同你们刚来时可能不一样。我认为现在毕业的年轻人要加入的是一个充满比以往任何时候有着更多希望和前景的世界。我知道这听上去怪怪的，因为我们总是考虑到我们周围的危险与挑战，但我认为这是个具有宏大前景和巨大机遇的时代。

**【译文2】**

和发明家一样，你们当中许多人在过去四年的大学生活里也走过了同样的道路。今天的你们和你们的目标可能与你们来到这儿时并不一样。我相信今天的毕业生要踏入的社会比历史上其他任何时候都更加满怀希望和前景。我知道这话听起来有些怪异，因为我们总是觉得周围充满危险与挑战，但我相信这是一个充满伟大前景与机遇的时代。

**【解析】**

第一句中的travelled the same road可译成"经历了同样的路程"，或"走过同一条道路"，travel的原意"旅行"引申为"经历"。该词另外还有"（光、声音等）行进，传导"、"移动，（眼睛）扫视"、"旅行推销货物"等意思，Her eyes traveled over the scene. 她双目扫视了一下这个场面。考生应根据上下文推导出该词在不同语境中的确切含义。第二句的主语the person you are today and the goals you have today可译为"今天的你和你的目标"，person一词字面上未译出，但是这一处理方式很精炼。第四句中we think always of the dangers and challenges around us是原因状语从句的内容，被译成"我们总是考虑我们周围的危险与挑战"，think of后面的内容可处理成名词短语或动词短语，"我们总是认为周围充满了危险与挑战"。最后一句话中的an era of great promise and great opportunity里，同一形容词great出现两次，由于搭配的宾语不同，汉译时被分别处理成"宏大"和"巨大"。口译时词语表达的多样性需要多多关注。

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Passage 2

I am honored to speak as the host of the conference that will help us map out a sustainable future. The theme of this conference is "People, Planet, Prosperity." The issues that delegates will present and debate over the next two and half days concern all of us here, as we seek to ensure that economic growth can develop hand in hand with social progress and protection of our natural environment. There is a widespread concern in all sectors of the global society for the sustainability of our current way of living.

【简介】

这是一段关于环保内容的会议致词。环保话题越来越受到各方面的重视,口译考试中的环保话题已不鲜见,内容涉及环保的重要性、环保措施、温室效应等方面。口译可能会牵涉到的问题或难点在于掌握一定的环保知识、把握有关环保关键词汇的英汉互译,了解相关的新闻和一些基本的环保措施等。

【译文 1】

我很荣幸能以东道主的身份在这里发表讲话,与大家共商可持续发展的蓝图。这次会议主题是"人、地球、繁荣"。与会代表在这两天半里所要发表和辩论的课题与我们每一位息息相关,我们努力确保经济增长与社会进步和自然环境保护并行不悖。人类现行生活方式能否持续,广受全球各界关注。

【译文 2】

作为本次会议东道主,我很荣幸能够在此致词,本次会议将帮助我们勾画一个可持续的未来。其主题是"人类、地球、繁荣"。在接下来的两天半里,代表们将要提交和探讨的问题与我们所有人都相关,因为我们想要确保经济发展与社会进步及自然环境保护的携手并进。全世界每一个角落都在广泛关注我们当前生活方式的可持续性。

【解析】

英语的长句可拆为易于理解和表达方便的短句,如第一句可译为"我很荣幸能以东道主的身份在这里发表讲话,与大家共商可持续发展的蓝图",或将该句切分成两句,译成"作为本次会议的东道主,我很荣幸在此讲话。本次会议将帮助我们规划一个可持续发展的未来",不过这样的翻译稍显啰唆。第三句的主语 issues 译成"论题/议题",其对应的一般搭配是 present issues,表示"提出/发表议题"。第三句的谓语部分 concern all of us here 可采用成语"息息相关",译为"与我们每一位都息息相关",当然也可直译成"涉及我们每一个人"。该句后半句是一原因状语从句,其中又包含一个宾语从句,develop hand in hand 是该宾语从句的谓语,译成"并行不悖",也可译为"携手并进"。最后一句的 in all sectors of the global society 如译成"全球社会各个角落",稍显啰唆,用"全球各界"即足以表达英文原意。本句中的 for the sustainability of our current way of living 可译成一个问句形式,"人类现行的生活方式能否持续?",但与原文的陈述语序有所差异。按照原序,也可译成"目前我们生活方式的可持续发展问题/可持续性"。

Many nations respond with a high level of commitment to achieving positive results. Governments, both at the city and national levels, obviously have a pivotal role to play in implementing the principles of sustainable development. It is equally essential for people and organizations outside governments, including the business sector, to also play a leading role in pushing towards more sustainable practices and lifestyles. Let us act according to the principle of "thinking globally and acting locally", and work hard to make our cities better for future generations.

【简介】

这段话语讨论关于环境保护可持续发展的现状和未来,共四句话。整段话的特点之一是几个

介词短语。翻译时如拘泥于介词本身的意思，会增加绕口的表达方式，因此可利用虚词实词化的手法，采用一些具体得当的表达。

**【译文 1】**

许多国家积极参与会议，争取获得成果。地方和中央政府在推动可持续发展方面都肩负重任。同样关键的是：商界和民间组织等非政府机构和人民，对于推动可持续发展和生活方式，同样起着领导作用。让我们依照“胸怀全球、立足当地”的原则行动起来，努力为子孙后代建立更美好的城市(环境)。

**【译文 2】**

许多国家都以高度的投入回应此问题，以求获得积极成效。不论地方政府还是国家政府，在实施可持续发展原则方面都显然起到了核心作用。同样重要的是，除政府之外，包括商业部门在内的个人和各级组织都应该在推动更持续发展的实践和生活方式上起到领袖作用。让我们按照“全局考虑，地方实施”的原则行事，努力工作，让我们的城市更适于我们的后代。

**【解析】**

第一句话的谓语 respond with a high level of commitment 可译成“以高度的投入回应此问题”，但如译成“积极参与”，那就回避了将介词 with 的原意直接表达出来，显得简洁流畅。同样的，将该句的 to achieving positive results 中的介词 to 处理成动词“争取”，词性有了改变，但并没有违背 commitment to“投入到……当中去”这个搭配的原意。第二句的主语 Governments 带有一后置修饰语 both at the city and national levels，汉译时可将其前置，译成定语“无论是地方的还是国家的”修饰主语“政府”；也可简译成“地方和中央政府”。其中的介词 at 未译，但不影响释义。该句的谓语 have a pivotal role to play 译为“肩负重任”，比直接的口语表述“起到了关键的作用”要简洁一些。后面的介词短语 in implementing the principles of sustainable development 直译成“在推动可持续发展方面/在实施可持续发展原则方面”，保留了介词短语的原有意义，不需改变词性。第四句里第二个介词 of 的宾语 thinking globally and acting locally 的翻译有一定难度。如译作“全局思维、本地行动”突出了 locally 一词的“本地”概念，但是考虑到中文中“全局”一词对应的反义词“区域”，可以译为“全局思维、区域行动”。

## Part B

### Passage 1

我们要推动科技进步和创新，增强自主创新能力，加快科技成果产业化和推广应用，建立健全风险投资机制和科技创新激励机制，加强大中型企业技术开发中心的建设，注重研究前瞻性、战略性的重大课题，强化知识产权保护和管理，加强学术道德建设。

**【简介】**

本题中两段文字分别都只有一个主语。英译时若也只用一个主语引导，听起来会显得冗长，因此可适当添加主语，将各个动宾结构以句子形式表达出来。中文原稿充斥了类似“推动、提高、增强、加强、强化、加快、深化、完善”等意思相近、而搭配方式不一的动词，要表达好对应的英文句式并不十分容易。好在这些词意思相近，在选择相应的英文表达时，只需将一些基本的动宾词组稍作变化，关键是要注意好英语中惯用的动宾搭配方式。在某些情况下，还可根据上下文的具体情况，将动词转化成其他词性进行翻译。这样既跳出了中文思维的束缚，又体现了英文句式的多样性。

**【译文 1】**

We should advance scientific and technological progress and innovation concentrating on improving our capability of independent innovation. We will accelerate the application of research results to production and their dissemination. We will set up and improve mechanisms to encourage venture investment and provide incentives for scientific and technological innovation. We will step up the establishment of technological development centers of large and medium-sized enterprises. We will

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focus on research on topics of long-term strategic importance. We will effectively protect and manage intellectual property rights. We should raise moral standards in academic fields.

【译文 2】

We should push technological progress and innovation, strengthen independent creativity, speed up/accelerate the industrialization and promotion of technological achievements, establish and improve the system of venture capture and the stimulation of technical creation. We should also enhance the establishment of technical development center in large- and medium-sized enterprises, and focus on the far-reaching, strategic important topics, reinforce the protection and management of intellectual property and intensity the construction of academic morality.

【解析】

这段话共包含八个动宾词组，为翻译的重点，如“推动科技进步与创新”可译成 advance/promote technological progress and innovation。而“增强自主创新能力”可译成 enhance the ability of independent innovation。这两个词组共用一个主语和助动词 We should，句序基本和中文译一致。

中文从第二句开始，各动宾结构都没有主语引导，但英语须略添加一定的主语，以保证句子间的逻辑关系清晰明了。如在第三个词组“加快科技成果产业化和推广应用”的译文前加一个主语，译为 We will/should accelerate the industrialization and widespread application of technological achievements/accelerate the application of research results to production and their dissemination. 动宾词组“建立健全”是两个凭意合构建在一起的并列词组，但在英语中需用连接词 and 表明两者间的并列关系，establish/set up/build up and improve/strengthen。这个动宾词组的完整译法全面考虑搭配的各词语间的逻辑关系，译成 set up new and improve existing mechanisms to encourage venture investment and provide incentives for scientific and technological innovation。“强化知识产权保护和管理”中“强化”一词再次出现，可从增强句式灵活性的角度出发不译，而是用副词来显示强调的程度，effectively protect and manage intellectual property rights。“加强学术道德建设”译成 raise moral standards in academic fields，也可直译为 reinforce the construction of academic morals，但这一表达中文思维的痕迹比较明显，不如前一译法更符合英文习惯。

我们将认真实施人才政策，坚持德才兼备的原则，加快培养和选拔适应改革开放和现代化建设新形势需要的各类人才，特别是精通国际金融、法律和现代管理的专业人才，深化干部人事制度改革，完善对各类人才的选拔任用、考核评价、激励监督的制度。

【简介】

本段话和上一段一样，只有一个主语，其余部分都是动宾结构，主要内容谈及人才的培养与制度政策。动宾词组的大量运用是当代中国时政用语特色之一，口译时需运用一些“中国英语”。中国英语(China English or Chinese English)不是 Chinglish（中国式英语），它是指在英语构词法的基础上，使用富于中国特色的词汇或表达以满足文化空白中的零对应。与中国式英语不同，中国英语是基于英语又融合汉语的一种英语。中国英语反映了中国文化。尽管这种词汇和表达没有编入正式的英语词汇，但它们在口译场合的使用越来越多。

【译文 1】

We will earnestly implement the strategy of tapping human resources and adhere to the principles of having both political integrity and professional ability. We will accelerate the training and selection of outstanding personnel, especially those who are well trained in international finance, law or modern management in order to meet the new needs of reform and opening up and the modernization drive. We will deepen the reform of the personnel system related to cadres to improve their selection, appointment, evaluation, incentives and supervision.

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【译文 2】

We will carefully/ seriously implement the talent policy, insist on the principle of possessing both morality and talents, accelerate training and selecting various talents conforming to the new conditions of reform and opening up and the modernization construction, cultivating especially those professionals who excel at international finance, laws and modern management. We would deepen the renovation of cadre personnel mechanism, and perfect the system of choosing and appointing, checking and evaluating, and encouraging and supervising various talents.

【解析】

这段话第一小句的"认真"一词的意思不是 carefully, honestly, 而是 earnestly。"实施人才政策"可直译为 implement the talents policy, 也可译为 implement the strategy to tapping human resources。"德才兼备"可译为 having both political integrity and professional ability, 临场发挥时可简单直译为 possessing both morality and talents。本句中的"改革开放和现代化建设新形势"可表达为 the new needs of reform and opening up and the modernization drive。"各类人才"可以译成 different/ various/ myriad kinds of talent/personnel。最后一句译成 We will deepen the reform of the personnel system related to cadres to improve their selection, appointment, evaluation, incentives and supervision, 其中"干部人事制度"the personal system related to cadres 也是需强记的中国特色英语表达。动宾结构"完善……的制度"照字面直译, 即 improving the system of selecting, appointing, evaluating, encouraging and supervising these different kinds of talents, 更精炼一些的办法是, 直接用这些动词的名词形式表达其中所含的"……制度"这一抽象概念, 即 to improve their selection, appointment, evaluation, incentives and supervision。

*Passage 2*

亲爱的朋友们, 举办一届"有特色、高水平"的奥运会, 是中国对国际社会的郑重承诺。作为实现这一目标的重要保障, 媒体服务受到中国政府和北京奥组委的高度重视。我们将信守承诺, 按照国际惯例, 为媒体提供优质、便捷的服务。

【简介】

本段话表达了我国对成功举办北京奥运会的承诺, 共有三句。以奥运会的特色为引子, 带出媒体服务的重要性, 并说明如何实现媒体服务。

【译文 1】

Dear friends, staging a high-level Olympic Games with distinguishing features is a solemn promise China has made to the international community. The Chinese government and Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) have attached great importance to media services, a guarantee of the achievement of the above goal. We will keep our promise and provide quality and convenient services in accordance with the international practice.

【译文 2】

Dear friends, to host the Olympic Games featuring uniqueness and high quality/ high level represents/ is China's solemn/ serious promise to the international community. As an important insurance for achieving this goal, media services have been attached great importance to/ highly stressed/ closely concerned by Chinese government and Beijing's Organization Committee for Olympic Games. We will keep our promise to provide according to the international practice, most qualified and much convenient services for the media/ press.

【解析】

这段讲话以称呼语开头。第一句话可以动名词结构或不定式短语作主语, 按原句语序翻译, 译成"Staging/To stage a characteristic and high-level Olympic Games is the solemn promise of China

to the whole world",也可以 China 为主语,不用 be 系词结构,而直译为 China has solemnly/ seriously/ earnestly promised before the international community to host an Olympic Games featuring uniqueness and high level. 第二句按照中文语序直译的句子用的是被动语序见(译文二),相比之下,如表达为 The Chinese government and Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) have attached great importance to media services, a guarantee of the achievement of the above goal,则运用了主动态,且最后以同位语来表达"作为……重要保证"的意思。这样的句式比较流畅,体现了句式的变化。第三句可基本直译,即 Keeping our promises, we would, based on the international practices, provide the media with qualified/ excellent and convenient services. 如将"提供服务"理解成"承诺"的内容,也可稍作调整,译为 We will keep our promises/ words to provide best and convenient services for the media in accordance with the international practices.

我们将在北京奥运会期间对外国媒体和记者在华采访做出妥善安排。凡持有国际奥委会颁发的身份证注册卡的媒体人员,可凭护照和正式旅游证件,在奥运会期间及前后不超过一个月内,多次进出中国。北京奥组委将按照规定,协助解决上述人员多次入出境问题。

**【简介】**

这段话继续对服务媒体具体安排作出解释,用了三句话,两短一长,包含的句式结构较复杂。不仅有动词作宾语结构,也包含冗长的时间、地点和方式状语。

**【译文 1】**

During the Games, we will make appropriate arrangements to facilitate the coverage conducted by the world media and journalists. The media personnel with Olympic identity and accreditation card issued by the IOC, together with their passports and other official travel documents, are authorized to make multi-entries into China for the duration of the Games and for a period of not exceeding month before and after the Games. To follow the practice, BOCOG will provide assistance to the above personnel in their entries into China for the coverage of the Games.

**【译文 2】**

During the Beijing Olympic Games, we will make appropriate/ proper arrangement for the overseas media and journalists/ correspondents to interview in China. Those media workers/ personnel who hold/ have/ possess ID card issued by the International Olympic Committee would be able to enter into and exit out of China many times during the Games and in no more than one month before and after the Games with the help of/ by right of their passport and official tourist credentials. Based on the relative regulations, Beijing Olympic Organization Committee will help solve the above people's issues/ problems in terms of their multi-entries.

**【解析】**

"将在北京奥运会期间对外国媒体和记者在华采访作出妥善安排。"如译为 During the Games, we will make appropriate arrangements to facilitate the coverage conducted by the world media and journalists. 较为正式,"在华采访"直接用 the coverage conducted 即可。在口语中,考生可直接按原句语序翻译,we will make appropriate arrangements for the foreign media and journalists to interview in China during the Olympic Games。"持有国际奥委会颁发的身份注册卡的媒体人员"可译成 Media workers having/ possessing/ holding a identification and accreditation card issued by the International Olympic Committee。"媒体人员"的直译法为 media personnel。"身份注册卡"的正式表达为 an identification and accreditation card,简单译为 ID card 也可接受。主语之后不直接跟谓语,而是插入"可凭护照和正式旅行证件"这个短语,转化成英文 could, with the help of/ on the strength of/ by right of their passports and official travel/tourist documents 后,注意其中"凭"字失去其动作含义,变成介词结构 with the help of/ on the strength of/ by right of 等。在方式状语之后

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跟随的是时间状语“在奥运会期间及前后不超过一个月内”，译成 during the period of Olympic Games and not exceeding one month before and after the Games，在口语中稍简单些，译为 during the Games and in no more than one month before and after the Games. “多次进出中国”是本句的谓语，如将“进出”字面意义直译成英文的 enter and exit 或介词词组 in and out of 都显得生硬，这里较妥贴、自然的表达是 multi-entries into China，这需要平时的接触和积累。

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试卷三(0709)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

Good afternoon, everybody. I'm pleased to be here with you, graduate of 2007. I'm (1) a career counselor and students often approach me with (2) concerns about their future. You see, we are living in a society of great changes with the presence of (3) advanced technology. The process of getting a job in today's world has changed for (4) the majority of the US population.

Well, how can you use new technologies to help you? First, let's look at how you (5) find a job. The traditional method of hunting for a job in the past required first doing research on jobs that were (6) available in your field, typically by looking in newspapers, periodicals and magazines, as well as TV ads, and (7) making phone calls to prospective employers. Then you decided where and for what post you are going to apply, put your resume (8) with a cover letter in a stamped envelope, and waited anxiously for someone to (9) get back to you.

Well, today, maybe the job search and (10) application process are very much the same, but the tools used are much more advanced, and they (11) required more skills and expertise. In fact, technology has not so much changed the process as enhanced it. The benefit, both for (12) the employer and the employee, is that this makes the search more open to people of (13) different social-economic background from all over the world. But as more people are involved, it becomes (14) more competitive for the applicant than it ever was before.

The (15) secret of preparing yourself for the working world today is learning these new and (16) ever-changing tools and combining them with the older methods people have been using for years. For example, (17) on the Internet, you can search for employment not just in your own city but also in your state, in your country, and (18) even other countries. You can copy information from a web page and paste it into a Microsoft Word document that's easy to (19) access and print anytime. In many ways, it's easier now: Just type your job application, click and (20) send it through email, it gets there in an instant.

**【简介】**

这是一名求职顾问给应届毕业生做的演讲,内容涉及传统的求职方法,现代的求职途径,以及如何利用各种高科技设备搜索招聘信息等事项。随着因特网的广泛应用,各种招聘信息在世界范围内向各行各业人士开放,竞争变得越来越激烈。求职时充分利用各种先进设备,并辅以传统求职手段,是通向成功的秘诀。

**【解析】**

如果考生在听写过程中没能把所有空白处都填写完整,可以利用听写题和听力理解题之间的三分钟间隔时间;根据自己的缩记以及推理、分析和判断能力猜出所要求填写的内容。例如,本文

中的第3个空白处，考生就有可能根据上文 we are living in a society of great changes with the presence of (空白3)，判断出所要求填写的词为"先进技术"，因为众所周知社会的变革与技术的发展是同步进行的，且短语 a society of great changes with the presence of advanced technology 在考生平时接触过的各种英语材料中的出现率相当高，基本已在考生的脑海里"定格"了，需要时不难从考生脑子里"跳出来发挥作用"。再如，第二段的首句内容为"你如何运用新技术来帮助你呢?"，空白(5)在第二句话中。而第三句话的开始部分为 The traditional method of hunting for a job in the past。显然，参照前后两句话的内容，考生一般能推断出第二句的意义为"让我们来看一下你怎么求职的"，这样，空白(5)的内容 find a job 基本能顺理成章地进入考生的脑海。此外，推测空白(8)的内容也不难，因为考生大多都知道邮寄求职简历时须附上 cover letter，因此看到 put your resume _____ in a stamped envelope 时，很可能会联想到短语 with a cover letter。其他如空白(10)，(12)，(14)，(17)和(18)等都比较容易填写。

有个别词汇考生可能会觉得陌生，如，expertise(专门知识，专长)，prospective(未来的)等。碰到这种情况，考生应调整好心态抓住内容要点做。某些地方一时没听清没理解是正常的，可根据上下文推测出可能的词语。重要的是要有好的心态，加上平时的扎实训练，就有可能作出超常的发挥。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1～5

**【简介】**

本段对话有关美国的新闻报道，涉及新闻报道的内容和层次，大众对新闻报道的满意度，以及各个媒体的不同报道风格等事项。采访对象 Wendy 认为美国的新闻报道并不令人满意，有关时事和政治的新闻太少。更有甚者，一些新闻"沦落为娱乐节目"。然 Wendy 认为报纸上的新闻报道内容相对要丰富得多，但许多重要事件仍很少见报。

Question 1 What are they mainly talking about in this short conversation?

**【解析】**

答案是 B。主旨题。对话伊始，男士即要求 Wendy 谈谈她对 news in the United States 的看法。其后，两人的对话内容自始至终围绕 news 展开。选项 B 与他们两人的谈话内容相符，为正确选项。选项 A 是干扰项。对话中考生数次听到 entertainment 一词，可能会受到干扰，从而误认为整段对话的主题为娱乐，但对话的内容主要是新闻，而不是娱乐。选项 C 和选项 D 内容未在对话中出现过，予以排除。

Question 2 Wendy has several complaints about the news on TV. Which of the following is NOT one of her complaints?

**【解析】**

答案是 D。细节判断题。Wendy 对电视上的新闻报道有诸多抱怨，她称电视新闻节目其实是 entertainment(选项 A)，接下来她又说新闻报道内容 shallow(选项 B)，紧接着她指出电视新闻的配音方式和电影画外音的配音 the same tone(选项 C)。可见选项 A，B 和 C 内容都出现在 Wendy 的抱怨之中，为错项。

Question 3 According to the woman's comment on news programs, what is a typical example of instant gratification?

**【解析】**

答案是 B。细节判断题。当男士问及 instant gratification 的意思时，Wendy 告诉他 It's something that doesn't want you to think，随后接着说电视新闻是 Easy information aren't. So, it's quick and it's shallow.(你当时感觉听了新闻但什么也没有记住)"。选项 A 的意义为"新闻信息简单，对你没有用"，与 Wendy 的解释不符，为错项。选项 C 和 D 与 Wendy 的解释在内容上相差悬

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殊，也为错。

Question 4 What does Wendy think of the news in the newspapers, as compared with that on TV?

【解析】

答案是 B。细节判断题。当男士要求 Wendy 谈谈她对报纸新闻报道的看法时，Wendy 直言她认为 newspapers are better，因为报纸上的新闻 more in depth。Wendy 对报纸新闻报道现状持肯定态度，而选项 A 内容“娱乐性强”，选项 C 内容“缺乏信息性”和选项 D 内容“缺少趣味性”都与 Wendy 对报纸新闻的态度相矛盾，予以排除。

Question 5 Which of the following media is Wendy's major source of the news?

【解析】

答案是 C。细节理解题。当男士问 Wendy 什么才是她获取新闻的渠道时，Wendy 告诉他 mostly on TV 。虽然考生在录音里也听到了 newspapers，radio 和 Internet 这三个词，但它们都不是 Wendy 获取新闻的主渠道。请注意 Wendy 提及的有关以上三种媒体的具体内容：虽然报纸要好一些，但自己反问说 who has time to really read them? 其后她在谈及收音机和互联网时，承认它们也提供质量好的新闻，然而你需要 spend time finding them。可见 Wendy 没时间通过选项(A)，(B)和 (D)所提到的媒体来获取新闻，它们都是错项。

Questions 6～10

Washington

【简介】

这则新闻有关一个新产品展销会，涉及展销会的举办地、日期、目的，以及展品内容等事项。体育用品制造商联合会总裁 Tom Cove 说，这个市场不仅给供货商提供了推销产品的机会，也希望大家借此机会互相交流前沿信息，使展销活动内容更为充实。除了体育用品知名品牌公司外，其他传媒组织也将参加此项活动。

这篇报道牵涉到部分体育名称和体育用品用语，对部分考生有一定难度，但把握主要内容应该能做到。

Question 6 What is happening in Las Vegas from June 11th to 13th?

【解析】

答案是 A。主旨题。首则新闻报道中提到 6 月 11～13 日，在 Las Vegas 众所期盼的 spring market 上，许多体育知名品牌的最新产品将 make its debut，因为各大知名运动产品公司将悉数到场 display their latest gear。本则新闻并没有提到选项 B，C 和 D 的内容，只对即将举行的各大体育知名品牌的最新产品展示会进行了报道，此三项均为错项。

San Francisco

【简介】

这则新闻有关苹果公司 Apple 新推出的 Safari 3 型浏览器，内容涉及此浏览器的特殊功能和优势。Safari 3 是目前世界上最快最便捷的浏览器，它的下载速度是 Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 的两倍，是 Mozilla Firefox 3 的 1.6 倍。如今，它已成为视窗系统下最快的浏览器。

本则新闻含有部分与电脑器材有关的词语名称，如 web browser，browsing，Microsoft Internet explorer 7 和 Mozilla firefox 2 等，有的考生较熟悉，有的则较陌生。

Question 7 What has Apple introduced today?

【解析】

答案是 D。主旨题。熟悉计算机配件的考生只要把握住主题句(一般出现在新闻起始部分)，即可快速做出正确选择，此则新闻的第一句就介绍了苹果公司新推出的 Safari 3 型浏览器，言明它是目前 fastest and easiest-to-use web browser。选项 D 与以上内容一致，为正确选项。虽然考生在录音中能听到 Microsoft Internet Explorer 7(选项 A)，Mozilla Firefox 2(选项 A)，以及 build-in RSS

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reader(选项 C),但这些都不是苹果公司新推出的产品,而是用来与新产品作比较的电脑配件,这两项都应予排除。选项 B 内容没在新闻中出现过,也在排除之列。

Afghanistan

【简介】

这则新闻报道了阿富汗的受灾情况。阿富汗东北部省份巴达赫尚遭受洪水侵袭,23 人遇难,大批房屋倒塌。目前,政府仍在塔吉克斯坦、中国和巴基斯坦边界处寻找失踪人员。连年旱灾之后,阿富汗今年遭遇了比往年更多的雨雪袭击。

考生对新闻中提到的几个与我国接壤的国家名称应能听懂:Afghanistan 阿富汗,Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦,Pakistan 巴基斯坦,对新闻的主要内容 floods 及其带来的灾害应能抓住大意。

Question 8 What happened in Afghanistan's northeastern province of Badakhshan?

【解析】

答案是 A。主旨题。有关新闻报道了在阿富汗东北部的一个省份,由 heavy rain 引发的 floods 导致了 23 people 死亡,且 destroyed scores of houses。选项 B 和 D 的前半句内容均与新闻内容吻合,但后半句与原文不符了:干旱持续了多年,但是并没有 killed some people;政府寻找人,但寻的是"missing people after the flooding",而不是"people who had crossed the border from other countries"。因此,选项 B 和 D 均为错项。选项 C 中 23 people were missing after a storm 与文不符,也予以排除。

Cuba

【简介】

这则新闻是关于发生在古巴的一起劫持事件。两名古巴士兵在服役期间逃离基地,劫持了一辆载有乘客的巴士,逃往哈瓦那机场,并试图劫持一架没有乘客的喷气式飞机,在杀害了一名企图反抗的人质后被逮捕。

新闻中提到的 Cuban soldiers, Havana Airport, hijack a passenger plane, hostages 等,考生都应培养相关的听力接受能力。

Question 9 Which of the following statements is true about the hijacking of a passenger plane in Cuba?

【解析】

答案是 B。细节理解题。听清和理解新闻报道的第一句话相当关键。第一句即提到两名古巴士兵试图 hijack a passenger plane,在杀死 an unarmed military officer 后被 arrested。应注意两名士兵劫持的先是 a bus with passengers,而后是一架 empty plane,而不是满载乘客的飞机,选项(A)应排除。再者,新闻报道内容明示劫机者在 killed one of the hostages 后被逮捕,而选项 C 却说 with no one injured or killed,与原文内容相反,也应排除。选项 D 内容并未在新闻中出现,应予否定。

Canada

【简介】

这则新闻介绍加拿大发行的一款大型纪念金币。加拿大皇家铸币局于周三推出一款面值 100 万加元的大型纪念金币,堪称世界上最重、最纯、面额最高的硬币。其发行量有限,按当时黄金价格每盎司 $ 683.30 计算,这款金币市值 200 万加元。

新闻中介绍的 Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa(plant),以及与 mega-coin 相关特点信息的介绍,要能基本听清楚,既需要相关基本知识,也要具备这方面的英语词汇等。

Question 10 What is the current worth of the mega coin produced by the Royal Canadian Mint?

【解析】

答案是 D。数据理解题。听录音时应把注意力集中在数字上,同时要特别关注与其相对应的事件。关键要听清和理解问题中的 current worth 两词,明白问题问的是金币的现值。新闻报道两次提到过巨型金币的价值。首句有关金币的面值称所发行的金币 with face value of 1 million

Canadian dollars,其后在最后部分再次说明金币面值是 1 million Canadian dollar face value,但其市值已 worth twice that amount。经计算可知金币的现值已是面值的两倍,即选项 D 的 C$ 2 million。选项 A 数据是黄金每盎司的价格,选项 C 数据是巨型金币的面值,都不是本题答案。选项 B 数据在新闻报道中未出现过,应排除。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

本段对话讨论美国的青少年犯罪问题,涉及青少年犯罪比例上升,导致此现象的原因,谁该对此承担责任,以及采取什么措施才能改变现状等内容。近来,滑入犯罪泥潭的青少年人数在增长,对此,社会和学校都应该承担责任。阻止和减少青少年犯罪要从预防开始,而不应仅靠严厉的惩罚来解决问题。

对话口语特征明显,但对话的主题严肃,美国中学的犯罪现象确是社会一大问题,考生可将对话内容与我国中小学的情况作一比较。对话中的某些词语在阅读材料中都能见到,如 juvenile crime,security guards,metal detectors,pick pocketing,drug abuse,role models,life imprisonment 以及学校生活用语等,考生应培养从听力角度接受这类语言材料的能力。

Question 11 On which of the following topics is the man being interviewed?

【解析】

答案是 D。主旨题。对话开始时女士请 Frank 谈谈他对于 juvenile crime was increasing 现象以及 how to prevent juvenile crime 的看法,以此可以判断出采访主题为青少年犯罪问题。此后 Frank 在发表自己的意见时也提到过 We're talking about juvenile crime,再次明确采访话题为 juvenile crime。考生在录音中也听到有关选项 A,B 和 C 的内容,但均非采访的主题,应予排除。

Question 12 What is the interviewee's opinion about the kids getting violent?

【解析】

答案是 B。综合判断题。采访中的 interviewee 是 Frank。女士征求 Frank 意见,问及如何才能 to stop... well... how to prevent juvenile crime 时,Frank 直面问题,认为 media 和 the school system 使青少年 become violent,同时提到学校环境里 thousands of security guards 和 metal detectors 等都给学生传递了一种 wrong message,使他们感觉自己像是进监狱而非进学校,为发泄情感,这些学生变得具有暴力倾向。选项 B 总结了以上内容,为正确选项。采访中提及的 the media exacerbated the problem 与选项 A 意义不符。选项 C 和 D 的内容在对话中没有被提及,均为错项。

Question 13 According to the interviewee, what should be done to change the violent actions the young people take?

【解析】

答案是 A。细节判断题。Frank 认为,每个青少年的本质都是好的,在课堂上有人或许会捣乱,但与他们个别相处时,你会觉得他们很友好。Frank 还指出青少年的暴力行为往往与环境因素有关,认为如果给他们 a more caring environment,他们就能 change the kind of actions they take。选项 A 与以上内容相符。选项 B 内容在采访中未被提及。考生在对话中会听到与其貌似"意义相近"的短语 harsher punishments,但事实上它与选项 C 中的 harsh actions 意义相距甚远。选项 D 内容也与原文不符。

Question 14 The interviewee recommends several things that the kids can do after school. Which of the following is NOT one of these things?

【解析】

答案是 C。细节判断题。当女士问 Frank 他对 all the social support systems 项目的看法时,Frank 明确表示他对其不持肯定态度,认为 Big Brother Big Sister Programs or After School Programs 只能做到在学校管住学生,让他们 doing whatever they want。Frank 建议孩子们应有机

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会 doing healthy, supervised activities(选项 A),参加 instructional programs(选项 B),而这些活动 could be athletics(选项 D)。内容都包含在 Frank 提议的孩子们课后可参加的活动内,为错项。

Question 15 Why does the man say that we need harsher punishments on serious juvenile crimes?

【解析】

答案是 C。细节判断题。除了采访结尾时的两句话 But we also need harsher punishments 和 Having stronger punishment does reduce crime 外,Frank 之前还提及有的国家对 drug crimes 最高判 20 years or life imprisonment,致使犯罪率 go down very fast。选项 C 与以上内容基本一致。对青少年犯罪的惩罚力度与 set good role models(选项 A)以及 stop white-collar crime(选项 B)没有因果关系,在加强对青少年犯罪的惩罚力度时,必须确保 the punishment are fair,而不是使罪犯感到公正,选项 D 与原文内容不符。

Questions 16~20

【简介】

本篇演讲内容是关于英语语言中的性别歧视现象。人们使用的语言影响到思维模式,而语言中的性别歧视现象对妇女在社会上的地位有很大影响,因为隐藏在语言性别歧视背后的内涵是导致性别歧视的根本原因。因此对语言中的性别歧视现象应予以足够的重视。

这篇演讲内容比较正式,好在学习英语的考生对有关讨论语言及英语学习、英语特点的文字材料多少有所接触,而且演讲内容颇为通俗,理解不应是一大障碍。讲演主题是 sexism in language,考生应对相关词语,如 stereotype, controversy, feminist movement, sexist language, the issues of gender in language, masculine, feminine 等从"耳听"的角度相当熟悉。

Question 16 What is mainly discussed in this speech?

【解析】

答案是 B。主旨题。为强化听众的注意力,人们有时在说话或演讲时会运用提问的方式来引入主题,考生在听录音时也要特别留意演讲中的问句。此篇演讲,开讲就问了一个问题,... is all this concern about sexism in language really important? 以此引入演讲的主题 sexism in language。由此可见,此篇演讲的主题为语言中的性别歧视(即使用某些语言可能导致性别歧视)。选项 A, C 和 D 内容在演讲中都出现过,但都不是演讲的主题,予以排除。

Question 17 What is the speaker's view of the relationship between language and thought?

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。本题涉及语言与思维间的关系。录音中多处出现有关这两者关系的信息,例如说话人自问 So does what we say affect what we think 后,马上自答 The answer is probably yes。其后,他举例提到 if we speak about people in certain ways, that definitely has an influence on the way we think about them。选项 A 所涉"语言和思维肯定互相影响"语气过于肯定;选项 C 中的 certainly 与原文中的 probably 意义上有距离;而选项 B 的 impossible 与原文意义相反。

Question 18 According to the speaker, what is a major force supporting the effort to avoid sexist language?

【解析】

答案是 D。细节判断题。有关此题的内容出现在演讲的最后部分,因为按一般思维模式,讨论问题时往往先提出问题,而后列举事实,接着解释原因,最后才涉及该采取什么措施来避免有关问题的发生。本题涉及"避免"部分内容,因此,用以回答"什么才是避免 sexist language 的 major force"的有关内容也出现在演讲的最后部分。讲话临近尾声时,说话人明确指出美国很活跃的 feminist movement 是避免使用 sexist language 的 major force。演讲人曾提及 international organizations(选项 C),such as the United Nations(选项 B)正努力避免在 their publications 中出现性别歧视语言,但这并非避免性别歧视语言的 major force。选项 A 内容与本题问题无关。

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Question 19 Which of the following statements is NOT true about issues of gender in language?

【解析】

答案是C。综合理解题。综合题一般需要考生在听清和理解了全篇内容后才能做好,本题答案位于结尾部分。说话人提到英语中 noun 没有性别之分(选项 A),但西班牙语中名词有 two genders(选项 B)。稍后他又说 each language 都有 its own gender issues(选项 D)。显然,选项 A,B 和 D 的内容在演讲中都出现过,为错项。欧洲语言中,名词有语法阴性和阳性之分的还有德语、法语、希腊语、意大利语,俄语和拉丁语等。

Question 20 What is the speaker most probably going to talk about next?

【解析】

答案是A。细节理解题。演讲的结尾部分与起始部分同样重要。一般起始部分是说话人提出主旨大意的地方,而结尾处是说话人总结归纳主题或交代以下谈话内容所在之处。本题从谈话的结尾部分找答案。演讲者最后提议 to take a look at some newspapers and magazines to see how they avoid sexism in English,从中可以推断出以下的话题是:报刊与杂志该如何避免语言偏见。选项 A 用 publications 替代了原文中的 newspapers and magazines,意义相近,为正确选项。选项 B,C 和 D 与演讲最后部分内容不符,予以排除。

## Section 2 Reading Test

Questions 1~5

1. When Richard Thomas gave warning that Britain was "sleepwalking" into a surveillance society, he was telling us that _____.
2. According to the report by the Royal Academy of Engineering, _____.
3. According to the passage, the greatest threat to an individual in a surveillance society is _____.
4. George Orwell is mentioned in the passage because _____.
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

【内容概要】

本文是关于监控技术的发展和个人隐私的保护问题。根据本文的介绍,安装在公共场所的监控设施或装置摄影或录入的信息有可能被某些人非法利用。文章指出,科学家在开发监控技术的同时,还应该考虑开发保护个人隐私的措施手段。在有关的监控产品和服务的设计中,应具备必要的保护个人隐私的功能。同时应采取法律手段,对滥用个人信息者采取更严厉的惩罚措施。

【解析】

1. D。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的意思。有关句子出现在第一段。sleepwalk 原意为"梦游",这里英国的 Information Commissioner 称英国正在 sleepwalking 进入一个监控社会,取其比喻义。答案为 D,表示英国人还没有充分意识到 surveillance society 将给人们带来的巨大影响。在该段和全文中,作者多次提到了在监控技术大发展的情况下,怎样保护个人信息和私密的问题。选项 A、B、C 都和原文的意思相反,应予排除。
2. D。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。主要相关信息可从第二、第三段获得。根据英国皇家工程研究院的报告,科学家在开发监控技术的同时,还需要考虑 measures to protect privacy。选项 A 虽提到了开发保护个人隐私的技术,但整句的逻辑关系和意义与文章介绍的不一。选项 B 陈述句的意思有问题,选项 C 的语句意义的重点与文章中的意思也有差异。
3. D。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。第八段特别提到,某些个人信息如被 fraudsters 和 terrorists 利用的话,那就有可能被用于 to rig a bomb to go off in the presence of a certain person or someone of a particular nationality。选项 A、B、C 也反映了对个人可能带来的伤害或威胁,但

与D相比，程度有所不同。

4. C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。George Orwell 的名字在第一段即提到，在 Royal Academy of Engineering 的报告中又使用了 a Big Brother world 的说法。Orwell 以描绘专制统治的政治小说 *1984* 和 *Animal Farm* 著名，即便考生对 Orwell 还不甚了解，但是文中的两个从句就提供了相关的足够信息：a dystopian vision that not even George Orwell could have predicted 和 a Big Brother world where individual privacy is almost extinct。选项 A、B 描述的也确是事实，但从作者提及他的名字的意图来说，这些并不是主要理由。选项 D 的意思在文中未得到支持。
5. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。选项(B)的意思在文中并未明确提及，根据问题应为答案。选项 A、C、D 的意思在文中的最后几段都有说明，与文章的解说基本一致，应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

authentication *n.* 确实证明，证明具有法律上的效力
biometric *a.* 生物统计学的
divulge *v.* 泄漏，公布
dystopian *a.* 反面乌托邦的
flesh (out) *v.* 长肉，发胖，使完善
footage *n.* 连续镜头
fraudster *n.* 骗子，诈骗者
necessitate *v.* 使成为必需，迫使
rig up *v.* 装配，装置，临时架起

Questions 6～10

6. The author introduces the "story promotions" before Valentine's Day _____.
7. The word "pitches" used in the passage can best be paraphrased as _____.
8. In describing how people celebrated Valentine's Day a few decades ago, the author _____.
9. When the author is asking "Is this love, or obligation?" (para. 6), he is implying that _____.
10. The last sentence of the passage "Cupid lives." _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文主题有关新闻业在社会、文化和家庭方面的报道倾向及宣传做法。主要集中在关于西方的情人节(Valentine's Day)的报道上。作者对某些行业采用"无所不用其极"的手段利用情人节推销某些产品的做法给予了揭露，同时告诉读者：恋人或夫妻间表达真挚的爱情的做法，可以是极为简单而且"经济"的。作者一方面批评了情人节前宣传广告推销做法日趋鼎盛的商业化倾向，另一方面则肯定真正的人间之爱依然存在，依然值得珍视尊重，文章结尾的"Cupid lives."一句简单直白，但读之使人感动。

**【解析】**

6. C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容可见第一、第二两段。文章开篇即介绍媒介为迎接情人节而在 story promotions 上做的大量准备工作，且进而指出这一切 signal more than a desire to capitalize on a holiday that has mushroomed into a $17 billion industry。选项 A 显然不是作者的目的，选项 B 只是在表面层次描绘西方新闻圈的活动，D 的概括过于笼统，均应排除。
7. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。pitches 一词在本文中共用了两次(见第一和第四段)，其一般意义为球场；音调；强度，高度。可转义为商品推销的广告语，商品广告，行动计划等。这里采用的即是后面的转义。这里从原文的 count on receiving an annual barrage of public relations pitches for Valentine's Day 以及后一句的主语 The PR blitz 大体可以推断出该词义近"(公关)宣传攻势，宣传话语"等。选项 B、C、D 均为错解。Pitch 为一常用词，但它是一个多义词，常用意思在本文里不适合。某些常用词的不寻常意义(往往是转义或比喻义)及用法应多予重视关注。

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8. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容主要在第四段。前几段介绍了如今情人节宣传商业化的现象，在第四段则介绍几十年前人们庆祝情人节的做法，目的都在显示今昔对比、变化之大。第五段的首句 What a contrast to today 再次对这样的变化表示感叹。选项 A、C、D 均为错解。
9. D。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和作出推断的能力。作者在对几十年来人们对情人节的态度、做法、宣传方面发生的巨大变化作了对比介绍后，提出 Is this love, or obligation? 这样的选择问句，显然是一种含蓄的批评。选项 A 不可能为作者的意见，选项 B 与文中所述的事实相反，选项 C 的判断也不可能是作者的观点，且与文中描述相反。
10. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。作者在文中一方面对情人节庆祝宣传活动的商业化做法给予了揭示和批评，另一方面仍表示了对"人间自有真爱在"的信念，作者在文末指出，情人节的庆祝活动毕竟体现了 the yearning for love and companionship doesn't (change)。Cupid(丘比特)为罗马神话中的爱神，此句虽短，意义深邃。选项 A 本身意思虽不错，但作为本文"结论"的说法难以成立。选项 B 的意思有一定的说服力，但作者毕竟是把 Cupid lives 作为 this comforting reassurance 的补充说明，重点不在 contrast。选项 D 为错解，应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

bunny *n.* 兔子
Cupid *n.* 丘比特，爱神
heartthrob *n.* (使女孩倾心的)英俊男子
nibble *v.* 啃，轻咬，一点一点地咬(吃)
pitches *n.* 竭力推销的广告语，商品广告，宣传论点
splurge *v.* 挥霍；夸耀
trio *n.* 三件一套，三个一组

Questions 11～15

11. The sentence "But his critics may be onto something." (para. 2) implies that _____.
12. Which of the following would be the author's major concern?
13. What does the author mean by saying that "the carbon emitted by air travel currently has 'no technofix'" (para. 3)?
14. The word "tweaks" in the sentence "There are tweaks in aircraft operations that could nip carbon emissions even further." (para. 4) can be paraphrased as _____.
15. What does the expression "neutralized flights" (para. 5) mean in the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题是环境保护，具体来说则与航空飞行造成的二氧化碳排放有关。文章从介绍英国王子查尔斯一面宣称将减少他个人的碳排放量，一面却又乘飞机到瑞士滑雪度假、到美国领取环境保护奖，以及公众对之的批评开始，转而述及航空业在全球的快速发展、碳排放引起的温室气体对地球环境污染的严重后果。作者指出，航空业在提高效率、减少碳排放以及对用其他方式对碳排放超额采取补偿等做法方面确有改进，但碳排放必定随着航空业的发展、新航线的开辟和航班的增加而大大增加。

**【解析】**

11. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。该句出于第二段。作者显然对 Prince Charles 的批评者持肯定的态度。选项 A 的意思在原语境中无法接受，选项 B 意思本身可以成立，但在这里是错解，选项 D 本身也是一个意思完整正确的句子，但不是该句所蕴涵的意思。
12. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体为在文中体现的作者重点关注的问题。选项 A、C、D 均为文中提到的事实、作出的预测、或相关数据。但不是作者重点关注的主要方面，应予排除。
13. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。该句位于第三段。从上下文可以看出，对发电

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厂和汽车排放的二氧化碳来说，目前已有技术可以进行控制或大大降低。而对飞机在高空中排放的二氧化碳来说，目前的技术都不能解决问题。选项 A 概括过于宽泛，选项 C 的意思本身无法否定，但不属本句所指，选项 D 句子本身也成立，但也不是作者想表达的意思。technofix 为一新的组合词，由 technology＋fix 组成，techno(高技术)现已成为一个构词能力很强的前缀。

14. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。该句位于第四段，从后面的补语成分 that could nip carbon emissions even further 看，tweaks 一词应有"……措施、手段"等义。选项 A 过于抽象了些，选项 B 的描述稍有偏离，选项 D 的语义基本是对的，但也有些"过头"。
15. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。该词语位于第五段。就飞机乘客而言，每一次乘飞机都承担了碳排放的责任，而迄今为止作为个人唯一能为这一行为作出补偿的是参加某些形式的环保活动(make your flight carbon neutral by donating to a forestry project)。选项 B 也是一种降低碳排放的选择，但与本句表达的意思不一，选项 C 同样是一种降低和减少碳排放的选择，但仍不是本文所谓的 neutralized flights 的意思，选项 D 前半句的意思接近答案，但是后半句的意思造成了某种偏离。

**【词语解析】**

abate *v.* 减轻，消退
cred＝credibility *n.* 可靠性，可信性
long-haul *a.* 长期运输的
nip *v.* 钳，夹，捏，阻碍
plaudit *v.* 喝彩，赞扬
round-trip *n.* 来回旅程的，往返的
SUV ＝sport-utility vehicle 多功能箱式跑车，多用途跑车
technofix *n.* 高技术解决办法
tweak *n.* 小小的改良

Questions 16～20

16. It can be concluded from the passage that the author's major concern is _____.
17. The expression "flummoxed by" in the sentence "Politicians, obsessed with inputs and outputs, targets and controls, are flummoxed by immeasurable concepts such as the value people place on spending time with their families." (para. 2) can best be replaced by _____.
18. According to the passage, why is the happiness of the general public a difficult subject for the government?
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is most probably _____.
20. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文是一篇发表在报刊上的议论文，讨论的主题是个人及社会的生活幸福、幸福感、以及为什么在经济发展、社会财富大大增长的情况下，人们依然缺乏幸福感、拥有的只是空虚感和无归属感的原因。作为社会成员的个人同样如此，人人都应 play our part，这一方面是为 society's happiness 做出贡献，一方面是个人自身 being happy 的一部分。

文中总的主题内容和我国社会提倡的许多思想是有共同之处的，其中关于 civic responsibility，personal responsibility 和个人幸福与社会幸福关系的阐述也是值得我们参照的。文章有一定难度，认真进行对比阅读可以把握主题。

**【解析】**

16. D。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳能力，具体为作者在文章中体现的关注的主要问题。选项 A、B、C 或是过于宽泛的概括或是较为具体关注的方面，作为答案均不合适。
17. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子意思的能力。该句位于第二段。从 are flummoxed by 的上下文结构和语义来看，介词 by 的宾语 immeasurable concepts 的修饰语意为

"难以测定的、无法计量的",以及主语的修饰语 obsessed with inputs and outputs,该词应有 confused 的意思。选项 A、B 为错解,选项 D 属阐释过度。

18. A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容主要在第二段。文章指出,对政治家来说,要理解把握的幸福是一个 notoriously difficult subject。作者还解释说其原因之一是 are generally not well served by statistical analysis。选项 B、C、D 与原文不符。

19. B。本题考查对文章中的隐含意思作出推测的能力。整篇文章谈论的是 politics of happiness,但其基点是英国和英国人的幸福问题,作者明确提到了自己是在英国与人谈论 happiness well-being 问题的,文章设定的重点议论对象为 politicians,且作者在用第一人称的 we 提出建议应采取措施 put us back onto the path of prosperity, to respond to that yearning for happiness 等时的口气亦相当于 government 的领袖。选项 D 的可能性很小,尽管作者也提到了环境和环境问题,但其中心点是 politics of happiness。

20. D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。这一类对四个陈述的正误辨析题的内容可能分布在一篇文章的几个段落,有时需要花较多时间去一一作出判断,考生可在解其他题目时顺带寻找一下与该题相关的部分,分而破之。选项 A 内容在第二段,选项 B 在第二段也有涉及,选项 C 的内容在第三和第四段都有涉及,以上均与文中所述相近或一致,应予排除。选项 D 的内容在第四段,但意思相反,为答案。

**【词语解析】**

conundrum *n.* 谜语,难题,复杂问题
malaise *n.* 不适,隐忧
raison d'etre *n.* (法)存在的理由
short-termism *n.* 短期主义,短期行为

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

这段文字出自历史学家之手。在这位历史学家看来,撰写自罗马初期以来的历史是一段极其艰辛、令人惴惴不安的写作工作。一方面是想到由于先辈们的才华横溢会使自己的著作相形见绌;另一方面是因为这段历史跨越 700 余年,弄清事件的来龙去脉绝非易事。这样的文字很显然体现作者个人的某些风格和视角,全文句子较长,句式复杂。

**【词语解析】**

ramification *n.* 分枝,分叉,衍生物,支流

**【原文 1】**

The task of writing a history of our nation from Rome's earliest days fills me, I confess, with some misgivings and even were I confident in the value of my work, I should hesitate to say so.

**【译文 1】**

我承认,撰写我们民族自罗马初期以来的历史,使我略怀惴惴之感,即使我对自己著作的价值颇有信心,我也不敢贸然以此自诩。

**【解析】**

英语语法对主谓宾等成分的词类都有严格的规定,但英语句子的词序还是较灵活的,即使词语的顺序发生一定的调整,只要句法结构正确,句子所表达的意义仍然是明确的。而汉语句子的意义往往通过词序的变化而发生变化,如"屡败屡战"和"屡战屡败"的意义大相径庭。I confess 在本句中作插入语,在一般情况下,它多处于句首的位置,即全句的其他信息都是 I confess 的宾语从句,都是作者要承认的内容。同时,本句中 were I confident in the value of my work 是虚拟语气中的倒装结构,表示 if I were confident in the value of my work 之意,表达出自己对于史书编撰的忐忑不安、诚惶诚恐的心情,对自己撰写的史书的价值不敢妄下断言。如果译文中没有表达出 if 的涵义,译文就偏离了忠实的标准。fill me with misgivings 是一个完整的意群,主要表达作者内心的惴惴不安心情,并没有"使人充实和繁忙"之意。

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【原文 2】

I am aware that for historians to make extravagant claims is, and always has been, all too common: Every writer on history tends to look down his nose at his less cultivated predecessors, happily persuaded that he will better them in point of style, or bring new facts to light.

【译文 2】

我很明白史学家爱唱高调，向来司空见惯。每一位史学编写者往往对前人的工作嗤之以鼻，认为他们缺乏素养，心里暗自得意自己会在风格上有所突破，或取得新的历史发现。

【解析】

短语 look down his nose at 和汉语的"对……嗤之以鼻"的表达几近"对等"，这样的翻译既轻松又通顺。less cultivated predecessors 该怎么表达呢？"修养不如他们的前辈"？这一带比较级的短语颇体现了英语表达的简洁特点，而对汉语翻译倒是一个挑战。可以考虑将其译成一个独立句，"对前辈的工作嗤之以鼻，认为他们缺乏素养"。相比较而言，后面这一表述似乎较通俗一些，也更贴近中文的表达习惯。

【原文 3】

Countless others have written on this theme and it may be that I shall pass unnoticed amongst them; if so, I must comfort myself with the greatness and splendor of my rivals, whose work will rob my own of recognition.

【译文 3】

有关(这个民族的历史)著作汗牛充栋，我的著作很可能无人问津。倘若如此，那只能是因为对手卓而超群，才华横溢，和他们的大作比起来我不足挂齿，所以只能聊以自慰。

【解析】

本句的翻译值得考生借鉴，原句前半句如直译即"无数其他人就这个专题写了(著作)"，而这里的汉语译文则把原文中短缺的宾语提到主语位置，原文中修饰主语 others 的形容词 countless 则干脆转译为汉语的成语"汗牛充栋"(其比喻的意象有别于英语原文的 countless，但传递的意思相差不很远)，作表语修饰主语"著作"，语句结构、表达方式都有不小的差别，但传递的意思却是相当贴近的。后半句中的动词短语 pass unnoticed(或 go unnoticed)可译为"默默无闻、不足挂齿"等，请注意该句的主语 I 和汉语译文的主语"我的著作"也并不"对等"。

后一条件句含有一个由 whose 引导的非限制性定语从句，译成汉语时，可采用顺势断句法。此外，从整体的情况来看，英语的习惯表达方式之一是把要点放在句首说出，然后把信息一一补进；而汉语则往往先从侧面说明，叙述铺陈外围的环境，最后点出信息中心。从形式上看，英语右分支结构(right-branching)占优势，头短尾长；汉语则是左分支结构(left-branching)占优势，头大尾小。译成汉语时，可尽量根据汉语的习惯，译成自然语序。如：

It is dangerous that you have a smattering of superficial knowledge on a subject. 对任何问题仅仅一知半解是危险的。

It is a matter of common experience that bodies are higher in water than they are in the air. 物体在水中比在空气中轻，这是一种大家共有的经验。

【原文 4】

My task, moreover, is an immensely laborious one. I shall have to go back more than 700 years, and trace my story from its small beginnings up to these recent times when its ramifications are so vast that any adequate treatment is hardly possible.

【译文 4】

而且，我的写作极其艰辛，必须上溯 700 余年，从最细的源头一直探求到近代，而这部分纷繁芜杂，几乎难以详述。

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【解析】

上文中的 trace my story 能不能译成“写我的故事”？从上下文来看，这里应该理解成作者将要完成的写作任务，即总结那段历史，要比“我的故事”更准确些。story 一词在英语中使用范围很广，在口语和书面语中都很常用，而相对应的汉语“故事”一词应用范围要窄一些，翻译时应根据上下文采用合适的表达方式。

【原文 5】

I shall find antiquity a rewarding study, If only because, while I am absorbed in it, I shall be able to turn my eyes from the troubles, which for so long have tormented the modern world, and to write without any of that over anxious consideration, which may well plague a writer in contemporary life, even if it does not lead him to conceal the truth.

【译文 5】

我发现研究古代历史颇有收获，至少沉浸于远古往事，长期折磨着现代世界的诸多烦恼我就能避而不见，并且可以放手写作，而不会像当代史作者那样免不了会顾虑重重——即使此种顾虑尚不至于导致他们去掩盖事实。

【解析】

antiquity 一词一般解释为“古迹，古物，古代”或“古老，年代久远”，这里的意思从上下文判断，应是指古代历史，这是从具体义到抽象义的一种转义用法。词义的选择一般出现在以下三种情况：

(1) 与词的搭配及上下文有关

I think your suggestion will work. 我看你的建议行得通。

The new rules are working well. 新规定执行得很顺利。

The treatment works like magic. 这种疗法功效神奇。

(2) 与词的语法特征有关

We have established diplomatic relations with many countries. 我们与许多国家建立了外交关系。

Here I discontinue my relation of the American Civil War. 现在我们言归正传，不谈美国内战了。

很明显，句一中的 relation 是常用意义，表示“关系”的意思。而句二中，relation 表示“叙述”。如译员仍套用其常用意义，理解就会出错。

(3) 与专业有关

词语在不同语域中可有不同的意义，甚至在同一语域的不同门类中意义也不相同。科技文体中，许多普通词语也带有专业特征，以“work”为例：

Pushing or pulling, however, does not necessarily mean doing work. 然而，推或拉未必意味着是在做功。

The works of these watches are all home-produced and wear well. 这些表的机件均系国产，耐磨性好。

英语长句难在结构，也易在结构。难，在于它错综复杂，从句迭现；易，在于长句的逻辑一般是分明的，条理清晰，关键是要把握住它的规律。本句的关键点在于并列结构，I shall be able to ... and to ... 。连接词 and 后 to 的重复意味着词组 be able to 的重复，汉语中需要重复译出。

【参考译文】

我承认，撰写我们民族自罗马初期以来的历史使我略怀惴惴之感，即使我对自己著作的价值颇有信心，也不敢贸然以此自诩。我知道，历史学家自吹自擂/夸大其词乃是常事，而且历来是屡见不鲜。每一位撰写历史的史家/作家都会鄙薄以往学养不如自己的同行，自喜地认为自己会在(史书)风格上超过他们，或者会揭示前歌后舞史实。有关(这个民族的历史)著作汗牛充栋，我的著作很可能淹没其中，无人问津，倘若如此，那只能是因为我的对手实在是卓然超群/卓尔不群，才华横溢，所以他们的大作才会使得拙著变得默默无闻，我必须借此聊以自慰。

而且，我的写作是极其艰辛的，必须上溯 700 余年，从最细的源头一直探求到支脉纵横交

又、几乎难以详述的近代。我发现研究古代历史很有裨益，至少沉浸于远古往事，我就能避而不见长期折磨着现代世界的诸多烦恼，并且能够放手写作，而不会像当代史作者/那些写当代生活的作者那样免不了会顾虑重重——即使此种顾虑尚不至于导致他们去掩盖事实。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

本篇演讲内容有关世界城市化进展，涉及引起全球城市化的原因，发展过程中的变化，以及发展过程中存在的问题等事项。导致全球城市化有两大因素，一为经济原因，城市里工作机会多，人们都想进城谋生；二是城市生活舒适便捷，在城里工作更有利于人们提高自己和后代的生活质量。城市化发展过程中存在三大重要变化。首先，人口超过1000万以上的特大城市变得越来越多；其次，城市不断向周边扩张，不断重建，从而影响了城市居民的生活环境；再者，通常因为种族或经济收入不均等因素，城市被分割成多个小区，导致社会不稳定因素，如出现了不平等、拥挤和贫穷等现象。

这篇演讲的主题严肃，相关内容在有的阅读材料中时有所见，但要从听的角度接受，对部分考生可能是个考验。部分应引起重视的词语有 mass urbanization, unprecedented trend, quality of life issues, rural environment, megacities 等。

Today's lecture is about the mass _____(1) of the world's population. There are two major _____ (2) why people are moving to cities. The first reason is _____ (3). People are moving to the cities because that's where they can find _____ (4) and earn money. The second reason for the move to cities has to do with _____ (5) of life issues: comfort and _____(6). Cities often offer better _____ (7). And then for many, city life is just more _____(8). An interesting consequence of urbanization is that the average _____ (9) of people in the countryside is increasing, while that of the cities is _____ (10).

Three key _____ (11) can be identified in our cities. First of all, they're getting bigger. Most cities are bigger now than ever before. Cities are also changing shape. They're getting _____(12) because land is getting more and more expensive. _____ (13) have become a symbol of modern cities.

Cities are also changing shape in other ways. The _____ (14) Model and the _____(15) Nuclei Model are probably more typical of the cities we know today. They show the urban _____ (16) that's occurring in contemporary cities.

The third change is that our cities are breaking up into _____ (17) communities, often by _____ (18) group or _____ (19) level. This often means that people stay within their community and do not come into contact with others from different _____ (20).

**【参考答案】**

1. urbanization
2. reasons
3. economic / money, etc.
4. jobs / work, etc.
5. quality
6. convenience
7. schools / education / institute, etc.
8. comfortable
9. age / lifespan, etc.
10. falling / declining, etc.
11. changes / transformations / elements/ issues, etc.
12. taller / crowded / congested
13. Skyscrapers / High-rises
14. Sector
15. Multiple
16. sprawl / spread / expansion, etc.

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17. smaller / separate / individual
18. ethnic
19. income / wage / revenue / financial
20. backgrounds / ranks / statues / communities, etc.

【解析】

这篇听写填空材料的难点在于有些空白处所要填的词可能对有些考生来说比较生僻，例如空白(1)的 urbanization(城市化)，空白(14)的 sector(城市分布的扇形划分)，空白(16)的 sprawl(躺卧、蔓延)，以及空白(16)的 ethnic(民族)等。对这些词汇，考生可能接触不多，也可能听清了发音却不知如何拼写，考生平时要注意词汇的积累，扩大词汇量，同时尽力提高对词汇的听力接受能力，并熟悉单词的拼写，争取做到能按听到的发音拼写出单词。

当考生无法准确记住所要求填写的为何词时，可以从自己记录下的内容和书面材料所提供的信息中得到启发，填出这些空格。考生可采用其同义词或近义词，做到填上词汇后可使上下文通顺合理。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 Shopping online is a convenience that many people now feel they couldn't do without, but when it comes to purchasing medications on the web, doctors are warning buyers to beware.

【参考译文】

网上购物十分便捷，如今许多人感到生活中缺少不了它。但谈到在网上购买药品，医生告诫消费者必须谨慎。

【解析】

本题内容有关网上购物，涉及网购对人们生活的影响，以及网购中仍须注意的事项等内容。本句是带 but 的并列句，有转折关系。前句的关键是听清和理解 convenience 和 couldn't do without，考生抓住了"网上购物便捷"的信息，一般能判断出 couldn't do without 的意义与"离开了网购难以生存"有关，译出句子大意基本不会有大问题。

理解了前句，根据常识可分析出转折后的句子意义可能涉及"网购中存在的问题"。后句的关键在 medication 和 doctor 两词，考生听懂这两个词，参照以上对转折后句意的猜测，可推断出后句的意思为"医生提醒网购药品时需倍加小心"。如此思考，此句大意已基本"浮出水面"。

Sentence 2 If it tastes good, it must be bad, so the saying goes, but delicious dark chocolate may be the exception to the rule. It may help lower blood pressure by an average of 10 percent.

【参考译文】

俗话说，可口的东西一定不好。然而美味的黑巧克力却可能是例外。它可以使血压平均降低 10%。

【解析】

本题内容有关食品营养，涉及黑巧克力对身体的特殊功效。本段各句都比较短，便于考生听懂和记录有关信息。第一句是谚语，句中的 good 和 bad 间存在对照关系，有利于理解。以转折词 but 引导的第二句话暗示"产生了例外情况"，其中"巧克力"这词提示"进食巧克力不会有坏处"。听清和理解了最后一句话中的关键内容 lower blood pressure 和 10%，基本能翻译出"巧克力有降低血压之功效"的内容。

Sentence 3 World economy is getting increasingly integrated, and this has very serious implications, socially and politically. We also have a cultural phenomenon: the

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emergence of a global culture, or of cultural globalization.

【参考译文】

世界经济正趋于一体化，这具有重要的社会和政治意义。同时，我们也看到了一种文化现象：全球文化或文化全球化的出现。

【解析】

本题内容涉及全球化现象，由两个句子组成，句子间关系简单，先是经济全球化，后是文化全球化，比较容易理解。但句子中出现了一些相对较难的词汇，如 integrated，implications 和 emergence 等。考生可根据对当前国际社会形势的了解，对上下文内容的理解，以及分析一些常用词汇可能的搭配来推断出词义。如根据 world economy 联想到与 integrated 的搭配（全球经济—一体化）；由 socially 和 politically 这两个词推断出 implications 的意思（社会和经济的—意义）；前文的 phenomenon 能帮助判断 emergence 的意义（现象—出现）。

Sentence 4 Work is viewed as one of the central meanings of life, but at the same time, it now takes so much of many adults' lives that there's little room for anything else.

【参考译文】

工作常被看作生活的重要意义之一。但同时，它又占据了许多成人生活中太多的时间，导致他们不再有时间做其他事情。

【解析】

本题内容是人们经常讨论的有关工作和生活的话题，理解并不难。两句之间的 But 明示前后的转折关系。第一句话内容肯定了工作在生活中的重要性。第二句话则提出工作所带来的负面影响，即人们没有时间做其他事情。注意，central 一词不能简单地译成“中心的”，它在句子中的意义为“主要的，首要的”。room 一词在此句中含有“余地”的意思。

Sentence 5 Married persons spend more time doing household activities than unmarried persons: two hours versus one and half hours per day. Women, regardless of marital status, spend more time doing these activities than men.

【参考译文】

已婚者比未婚者花更多的时间做家务，前者每天两小时，后者一个半小时。不管婚姻状况如何，女性做家务的时间都比男性长。

【解析】

本题内容有关不同人群做家务的时间，对已婚者和未婚者，男性和女性做家务的时间做了对比。第一句话的关键是抓住 married，unmarried 和 household 这几个词，从中可获悉句意是对“已婚和未婚者做家务时间”进行对比，句子结尾部分的 2 个数据简单。第二句话的关键是听清和理解 regardless of marital status 的意义，至于理解“女性比男性做更多家务”的内容，考生一般不会有大问题。此外，VS＝versus 表示①（竞赛、诉讼中）以……为对手，或……对……，例如，Today's football match is France versus Brazil. 今天的足球赛是法国队对巴西队。②与……比较；与……相对，例如，They argued about traveling by train versus traveling by plane. 他们争论乘火车旅行好还是坐飞机旅行好。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

I want to thank Mr. Chairman for giving me the opportunity to talk on the environmental issues of today. I am really proud to address this group as you're at the frontlines of the battle to save the world. Time is not on our side, we need to keep moving forward, and we need to move fast. We're at a crucial point in the world's history. Our oceans and forests are suffering, species are disappearing, the climate is changing, Around the world, billions of our fellow human beings lack the most basic requirements of health and dignity.

【参考译文】

感谢主席先生给我这个机会谈谈当今的环境问题。能向在座各位发表演讲我感到十分自豪，因为你们处于这场拯救世界的战役的前沿。时不我待，我们必须不断前进，迅速行动。我们正处于一个世界历史的关键时刻，我们的海洋和土地正在遭受破坏，物种在逐渐消失，气候在变化。全球几十亿同胞们缺乏满足健康和尊严的基本生活条件。

【解析】

本题内容有关当今的热门话题环境保护，涉及重视环保的紧迫性和必要性等事项。第一句是套话，考生只需记下 environmental 一词即可，它提示考生段落的主题为环境保护问题。第二句是半套话，关键在听清和理解 front line... to save the world，它提示了坐在下面的听众是环境保护工作者。听及第三句话时，可记下 time，forward 和 fast，写答案时它们能提醒考生“时间紧迫，需要赶快行动和快速行动”的句子内容。第四句话的关键词为 crucial point，它很容易使考生联想到“历史的关键时刻”。下一句话只需记下 oceans and floors，species 和 climate 就行，根据常识，考生能想到 oceans and floors 遭到破坏，species 难逃濒临死亡的命运，climate 在改变等内容。最后一句的关键词是 billions，lack 和 basic requirement，根据以上几个词的提醒，考生至少能译出“地球上几十亿的人缺少生活的基本条件”，从而涵盖了句子大意。

Passage 2

According to a recent survey on leisure activities, American people spend about 4 hours each day watching TV, 3 hours listening to the radio, and 14 minutes reading magazines. It was also disclosed that over the past 5 years, people reduced their time reading to 2.1 hours per month, and over one third of all books were bought by customers aged 55 and older. On the other hand, 30 percent of Americans surveyed said they would rather read a book than do anything else, twenty-one percent said watching TV is their favorite activity. That's the good news. The bad news is that only 13 percent selected "spending time with family."

【参考译文】

近期的一项关于休闲活动的调查显示，美国人每天花 4 小时看电视，3 小时听广播，14 分钟读杂志。调查还显示，在过去 5 年里，人们的读书时间减少至每月 2.1 小时，超过三分之一的书籍是由年龄在 55 岁或以上的人购买。另一方面，30%接受调查的美国人表示他们最喜欢的休闲活动是看书，21%的人说看电视是他们最喜爱的活动，这是好消息。坏消息是，只有 13%的人选择“和家人待在一起”。

【解析】

本题内容有关美国人的休闲活动，涉及他们花在各项休闲活动上的时间，以此看出他们对各项不同休闲活动的喜好程度。本题词汇和句子都不难理解，但信息量较大，尤其是数据信息(包括年龄，时间，年份，百分比等数据)，从头至尾共有 10 个数据，因此考生不但需要有快速接受各类数据的听力能力，还需具备把各项数据和与其相关的信息正确对上号的能力。

## Section 5 Reading Test

Questions 1～3

【内容概要】

本文有关大学教育，具体内容关于美国 Duke University 商学院 MBA 学生考试作弊一事的争议。这一事件引发的讨论表明这个世界随着高科技的发展而发生了巨大的变化，对学生在学校考试中的作弊等行为的界定需要 reevaluated，还包括学校考试手段和方式、评分标准的改变，学生在学校学习的纪律规定、相关道德品格的规范等。

1. What is the author's attitude towards the student deception in Duke's business school?

【参考答案】

The author's attitude is explorative and investigative towards the issue. From the article we can find that the author holds that the whole issue of cheating is quite complicated and arguable. With the coming of the new world of "open source" on the basis of the development of IT and Internet, sharing of intellectual property becomes inevitable. And what is "unethical behavior" in school examination should be reevaluated and it might be necessary to "rethink" and reform the school assessment process.

【解析】

本题考查对作者对相关事件的态度的理解分析能力。本文的主题是关于 Duke University business school 学生的考试作弊问题。问题在于,今天,在 IT 技术高度发展的前提下,对考试"作弊"的意义界定本身就成了一个问题。作者通过本文、主要是第三、四、五段,提出了自己的观点看法,考生可就此问题作出描述。

2. According to the author, what are the "split messages" sent by the academia and corporations (para. 5)?

【参考答案】

The author tells us that the academic circles and business people have different attitudes and criteria towards the issue of "cheating" and how to test individual ability and competence. Colleges and universities stress "ethical behavior" in school examination and independent work but companies and corporations stress creative cooperation, teamwork and sharing of information with the aid of new technology.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解判断能力。作者介绍了学界和公司对考试"欺骗"、"作弊"的观点方面的分歧,反映随着科学技术的发展,对有关的道德标准的判定也发生了巨大的变化。这里的关键是对 cheating 和 teamwork, shared information 的界定。文章的后半部分对此有较明确的分析讨论。

3. Why does the author cite the example of Stanford University Design School?

【参考答案】

The design school encourages students' creative thinking and collaborative efforts in study and examination. Their setting of examination makes cheating "impossible". And the students are encouraged to use open source and seek help from others. We can say the author uses the school as an example to show that traditional assessment process and criteria should be challenged and reevaluated and new forms of examination might be designed to meet the changes in all these aspects.

【解析】

本题考查对文章细节的理解分析。文章最后两段作者以 Stanford University Design School 为例提出,随着科技手段的变化,学校对学生成绩的传统评定方式亦应作重新考虑,对原来界定为 cheating 的做法也需重作评定。作者举出的这一例子给人启发。

【词语解析】

academia *n.* 学术界
ape *v.* 模仿,学……的样
bootleg *v.* 非法走私贩卖
cut-and-paste *a.* & *n.* 剪刀加糨糊
mull *v.* 仔细考虑,沉思
nab *v.* 抢,捉住
pall *n.* 笼罩物,罩布,幕
rip off *v.* 偷窃,抢劫,剥削
rudderless *a.* 无舵的,无指导的
tout *v.* 招徕,兜揽,吹嘘
twitter *n.* 嘲弄者,挖苦者,责备者

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Questions 4～6

【内容概要】

本文的主题可分为两块，一是关于世界濒危动植物(endangered species)的保护问题，一是关于人类语言、尤其是某些地区的土著语(indigenous languages)的保护继承问题。到本世纪末，可能有50%以上的语言将完全消亡，而随此现象失去的则是人类对生态世界及濒危物种知识的了解。对关心世界的环境保护、尤其是生态环境保护的读者来说，本文提出的问题是令人深思的。

4. Why does the author say that indigenous languages hold the key to saving endangered species?

【参考答案】

The author tells us that the native people often have the knowledge of local, endangered species (animals and plants) and such related knowledge could be found the indigenous languages they use. Therefore the mastery of such languages can provide knowledge which could be useful for the saving and protection of these endangered species.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解分析能力。文章的开头两段作者即提出了自己的观点，说明保护濒危动物和了解当地土著语言的关系，并给出了他的理由和分析。

5. What does Dr Harrison's example of a South American skipper butterfly tell us?

【参考答案】

The example tells that, the scientists originally thought it was just "one species" but the DNA study shows such understanding is wrong as it was actually "ten species". The native people of Mexico's descriptions show that they know about the butterflies from different kinds of their caterpillar, which reveals a "knowledge gap" between Western scientists and the native people.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的细节的理解分析能力。作者给出具体例子表明，当地土著人的语言会更细致准确地反映对当地的物种的认识，具体的事例介绍在文章的四、五、六段有分析说明。

6. Explain in your own words the author's conclusion "that the knowledge gap is vastly to the detriment of Western science. We know much less than we think we do."

【参考答案】

The author tells us that, Western science has often been considered more advanced, but the knowledge gap is sharp enough from the examples introduced. As the native people often know more about the local endangered species, which should be absorbed and learned by Western scientists so as to save and protect endangered species. Otherwise such a gap will only do harm to the development of Western science.

【解析】

本题考查对文章结论句的理解判断，也和文章的主题及宗旨密切相关。引文出自最后一段，是作者对自己在文中展开的讨论的概括，颇具启迪意义，考生应能用自己的语言进行表述。

【词语解析】

caterpillar *n.* 毛虫，履带
detriment *n.* 损害，伤害
indigenous *a.* 土生土长的，本地的
larvae *a.* (昆虫的)幼虫，幼体
skipper butterfly *n.* 弄蝶
species complex *n.* 物种情结
trout *n.* 鲑鱼
Tzeltal *n.* 泽尔托尔语，指生活在墨西哥东南部恰帕斯中部的马雅印第安人的语言
vindicate *v.* 证明……正确

Questions 7～10

【内容概要】

本文的主题是关于英国律师行业酝酿的一项改革方案。其要点是，多年来，在英国从事律师职业的和加入律师协会的人员绝大部分来自 rich and privileged classes，而来自较为贫困的家庭(under-privileged backgrounds，less privileged backgrounds)的则几乎寥寥无几。有关部门正在研究推出新的方案，以帮助出身贫困家庭的优秀青年在经济上有能力参加相关专业课程的学习，从事律师工作，或自己成立律师事务所等。

7. What is the "elitism of the barristers' profession" in the United Kingdom?

【参考答案】

According to the passage, in England, the barristers' profession is dominated by people from the rich and privileged classes. People from poorer families are often intimidated and discouraged to join the profession, and as a result students from less privileged families joining the profession are declining.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。文章第一段指出了英国的律师行业中的这一垄断现象，即大多数律师都来自富裕的上层社会，而出身贫困的优秀学生却难以涉足该行业，这一现象对社会能否维持公正公平是颇有影响的。

8. What are the barriers for graduates from under-privileged families to become barristers?

【参考答案】

Such barriers include the unfriendly "intimidating" environment, the increasing cost of the Bar, the overemphasis on education background, the perception that the Bar is run by a social elite, a sense of "exclusivity, exclusion" and that the profession is becoming "barely accessible to talented people from poorer backgrounds".

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容和细节的理解。文章具体指出了阻碍贫困学生加入律师行业的原因及具体障碍，包括在思想观念上的和工作环境方面的，在文章的前几段均有提及。

9. Give a brief summary of Bar Council chairman Geoffrey Vos's view on elitism of the barrister's profession.

【参考答案】

According to Geoffrey Vos, the elitism which stresses meritocracy/talent and best-quality of professionals is desirable and acceptable, however the elitism which focuses on exclusivity and exclusion of the profession will threat the future of the profession, and the inequality in the enrollment of people from ordinary backgrounds and poorer families should be overcome.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容和具体细节的理解概括。Geoffrey Vos 的观点在第三、四、五段都有介绍。他对律师业的现状作出了评述，指出了迄今为止的招聘律师的做法中的不平等现象，提出了批评和改进的建议。

10. What are the measures of reform to help poorer graduates become barristers?

【参考答案】

The measures include the proposal of a "placement programme" to help children from state schools to learn about the barristers' profession, a new package of bank loans on favourable terms to help students from poorer families to attend the Bar vocational course study and join the profession, and provision of loans together with scholarship and awards programme which are "accessible" to talentes candidated from any background.

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【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和总结能力。该文第一段即介绍拟改进的措施，在最后两段又具体介绍了 the Bar Council 提议采取的几项做法以帮助出身贫困家庭的优秀生进入律师行业。

【词语解析】

Bar *n.* 律师业，大律师界
barrister *n.* 讼务律师
exclusivity *n.* 排他性，专有权，独占的权利
Inns of Court (英国)律师学院
meritocratic *a.* 精英统治的
posh *a.* 漂亮的，时髦的
snobby=snobbish *a.* 势利的
under-privileged *a.* 得不到基本权利的，贫困的，社会地位低下的

## Section 6 Translation Test

【简介】

这段汉译英文字的主题是对“上海男人”特点、作派、风格等的一种议论。该文的语体相当于一般报刊上刊登的散文、杂文一类，语言较通俗，带有口语体特征，除了描述性语言以外，也间或夹杂着一些或是批评、或是讽刺、或是带点幽默的评论性语言。具体来看，句子较松散，流水句多，较能够体现汉语的一种表达特色——形散神不散。这段文字能够很好地考查学生的翻译功底，比如，英汉语言差异的理解(如汉语的“妻管严”)、主从句、句与句之间的衔接，以及各种翻译技巧的把握等。

【原文 1】

据说，上海男人是最好的丈夫。他们总是知道该如何讨妻子欢心，从而避免了矛盾，一家人其乐融融。

【译文 1】

It is said that Shanghai men make the best husbands. They know how to please their wives and avoid conflicts so that happiness pervades their families.

【解析】

汉语习惯用动作的发出者作为句子的主语，多用主动语态的表达方式。而英语句子在不少情况下倾向于使用非人称名词作主语，因而在英语句子中，“非人称主语”是很普遍的。了解这一点对汉英翻译十分重要。汉译英时句子主语的确定，有时候可根据英语的“非人称”主语倾向，在汉语译文中选用非人称主语，可有效避免“汉语腔”。上句中的“一家人其乐融融”就可以译成 Happiness pervades/permeates their family. 这样就把本来属于由动词(或形容词)表达的概念，用带有抽象意义的名词等来表达动作、行为、变化、状态、品质、情感等，这也符合现代英语的“名词化”趋势。因而汉译英时，经常可将汉语中的谓语译成英语的主语。又如：

她又惊又怕，加上几分担忧，心情十分抑郁。Astonishment, apprehension, and even horror oppressed her.

【原文 2】

所以从某种程度上讲，上海男人是社会安定和和谐的象征。当妻子快乐时，他也快乐，因而整个城市也充满了快乐气氛。

【译文 2】

Therefore, to some extent, Shanghai men constitute the symbol of social stability and harmony. They are joyful whenever their wives are, thus filling/permeating the whole city of Shanghai with happiness.

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【解析】

本句中的“因而整个城市也充满快乐气氛”是前一句叙述的内容所带来的结果，为避免行文的重复，我们可以避开 so that 的结构，选用另一种体现结果的英语句型：..., thus doing 使前后的句子衔接紧密，逻辑结构清晰，浑然一体。“充满快乐”根据上下文结构有多种表达法，如 be filled/ overwhelmed/ overcome/ beaming/ busting/ glowing/ overflowing/ bubbling/ brimming/ radiant/ aglow 等。

【原文 3】

虽然上海男人常被戏谑为“妻管严”，但他们从不屈从于妻子。

【译文 3】

Shanghai men are mocked as hen-pecked husbands, but they will never yield to their wives.

【解析】

“妻管严”系“气管炎”谐音而来，这一汉语双关语很难在英文中直接再现，我们不妨到英文中去寻找有类似含义的通俗表达。其实英语中也有用来形容怕老婆的男人的表达，我们完全可以直接借用，比如：hen-pecked，就是指那些弱小的公鸡常被母鸡啄伤，受到母鸡的“欺负”；英语里经常用这个词来形容那些“怕太太、惧内”的丈夫；be tired to one's apron strings，这一短语中的 apron strings 指的是女人围裙上的腰带，字面意思是“被系某人的围裙上”。其实际含义是指男人受妻子（或母亲）的影响和控制；under the petticoat government，petticoat 是指女性的衬裙，under the petticoat government 引申为“在女人的管辖之下”。这个词经常用于指女人当权或掌政。这种带英语的比喻特色的词汇、短语平时应多注意收集比较，这方面的词语翻译到位，就能为整篇译文增色添彩，反之会使译文大打折扣。例如：

长期以来，科学同艺术之间的关系一直是剃头担子一头热。The relationship that science keeps with art has long been that of one-sided enthusiasm.

“剃头担子一头热”是颇具汉语特色的歇后语。说的是旧时理发匠的挑子，一头挑着理发用具及凳子，另一头挑着供洗发的热水，整个意象后被用作比喻，其比喻义之一相当于汉语成语的“一厢情愿”。这一歇后语带有浓重的汉语色彩，直译不一定奏效，一般采用意译。

不要让孩子只知道“头悬梁，锥刺股，死读书，读死书”。We should prevent our children from paying undue attention to textbooks.

“锥刺股”是指战国时期的苏秦刻苦攻读兵法的事例，晚上又累又困时他就用锥子扎自己的大腿，虽然很疼，但精神却来了，于是他就接着苦读下去。该俗语的翻译应以意译为主，即用通俗易懂的说法诠释貌似复杂的句子。

并非我们没有守财奴，但比起莫里哀与巴尔扎克笔下的守财奴，就小巫见大巫了。It does not mean we do not have misers, but in comparison with Mauriat and Balzac's miser and aspirant, that is dwarfed.

“小巫见大巫”指旧时装神弄鬼替人祈祷为职业的人，原意是小巫见到大巫，法术无可施展。后比喻相形之下，一个远远比不上另一个。《现代汉英词典》给出了两个译文：pale into insignificance in comparison with 和 feel dwarfed，后者由名词 dwarf（侏儒）转化而来，意为“使……变得矮小”或“相形见绌”，在英语里也是颇为生动形象的表达。

【原文 4】

在与妻子有争议时，他要么保持沉默，要么一笑置之。有时候他会发火，但事后不久，他也会毫不迟疑地道歉。最终他妻子发现，她还是按照他的想法行事。

【译文 4】

They remain silent or smile away the quarrels. Occasionally, he may lose his temper, but shortly afterwards he will not hesitate to apologize. In the end his wife finds herself following his way.

【解析】

本句的译文和原文相比,句子简单了不少。汉语是个主从复合句,而英语是个简单句。"一笑置之"可以采用英语的"同源宾语"结构来翻译,即英语不及物动词带有一个重复意义的宾语,这个宾语实际上起着状语的作用。比如:

他点头表示同意。He nodded his (nod of) his approval.

他宽慰地笑笑,然后继续去工作。He smiled his (smile of) relief, and went on to work.

她轻蔑地看了看对手。She glanced disdain at her opponent.

【原文 5】

上海男人聪明、务实,有时也相当圆滑。最令人印象深刻的是,上海男人在事业上有进取心,对家庭有很强的责任感,而且尊重女性。

【译文 5】

Shanghai men are clever, practical and sometimes rather slick. But most impressive is that they have an enterprise in their career, a strong sense of responsibility for their families and a respect to the fair sex.

或者:Shanghai men are clever, practical and sometimes rather slick. But most impressive is that they are aggressive in their career, every responsible for their family and respectful to the fair sex.

【解析】

翻译后面的三个分句时,可以通过改变词性或结构,译成并列结构,这样一来,也能使英语的表达显得得体通顺了。"进取心"有多种表达法,可以用形容词 aggressive, enterprising, 名词 enterprise, drive, initiative, push, push-and-go, gumption, go-getter 等,但须根据一定的上下文和语体做出选择。

【参考译文】

It is said that Shanghai men make the best husbands. They always know how to gain favor with their wives; consequently, conflicts between husband and wife are avoided, and the family lives a very happy and harmonious life. Therefore, to some extent, Shanghai men constitute the symbol of social stability and harmony. When his wife is happy, he is happy, too. Thus the whole city is permeated with a happy atmosphere.

Although Shanghai men are bantered as henpecked husbands, they do not submit to their wives. When a dispute arises, the husband either keeps silent or laughs it off. Occasionally, he may lose his temper, but shortly afterwards he will not hesitate to apologize. In the end his wife finds herself following his way.

Shanghai men are clever, practical and sometimes rather slick. What impress people most is that Shanghai men are imbued with an enterprising spirit in advancing his career, have a strong sense of responsibility for the family and respect the fair sex.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

News report:

Xu Ting could not believe his luck when he discovered the generous ATM in Guangzhou in April 2006. For every 1,000 yuan the migrant worker withdrew from the machine, he noticed that his

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bank account was only debited by 1 yuan. It was discovered that in nearly eight months Xu withdrew 175,000 yuan in 171 transactions through this malfunctioning ATM. He was arrested a year later, charged and sentenced to life imprisonment for larceny. The judgment, however, has sparked an outcry from the public.

**Topic: Should taking advantage of a malfunctioning ATM warrant a life sentence?**

Questions for Reference:

1. Do you think that life sentence is unfair and far too harsh? Why or why not?
2. Do you think what Xu Ting did is a crime of theft? You can explain either from the viewpoint of a specialist or that of a layperson.
3. What will you do if you face such a malfunctioning ATM?

**【背景介绍】**

一段时间里,一个名叫许霆的年轻人成了众多媒体争相报道的对象。2006 年 4 月 21 日,被告人许霆来到广州天河区黄埔大道某银行取款机取款,发现取款机系统出错了,自己取了 1000 元,取款机却只在他的卡里扣划了 1 元存款。许霆先后从这台柜员机取出 17.5 万元,随后潜逃。2007 年 5 月,许霆被警方抓获。随后,广州市中级人民法院审理后认定许霆犯盗窃金融机构罪,判处无期徒刑,剥夺政治权利终身,并处没收个人全部财产,追缴许霆违法所得 17.5 万元返还给银行。这一判决在社会上引起了很大的反响和争议。争议的核心就是量刑是否合适,实际上也就是这样的判决对许霆来说是否公正的问题。

**【词语准备】**

ATM 自动取款机
bank account 银行账户
coincidence 巧合
debit 扣款
innocent 清白的
larceny 盗窃
life imprisonment 终身监禁
malfunctioning 发生故障
negative 负面的
responsibility 责任
transaction 交易
trial 审判
warrant 使有正当理由
withdraw 取款

**【句子操练】**

1. Xu's actions violated the rights of the bank, affected its financial security and had a negative effect on society.
2. Some people think that the punishment was too severe.
3. Xu is innocent. He just made a silly mistake. So he should be set free.
4. Theft is an activity a person does secretly. However, in this case, Xu withdrew the money using his own card in public. He didn't acquire the funds secretly.
5. When Xu withdrew the cash, only the machine recognized his identity and nobody else did. He withdrew money quite a number of times, so he had the intention to take the money illegally.
6. Banks should also hold the responsibility.

**【参考答案】**

My name is... My registration number is... My topic is: Should taking advantage of a malfunctioning ATM warrant a life sentence?

Xu Ting and the ATM has been a hot topic recently. Xu had withdrawn a lot of money from a malfunctioning ATM and escaped for a year before he was arrested and trialed. To the public's surprise, Xu was sentenced to life imprisonment for larceny. It causes a heated debate .

I think life sentence is too harsh. We cannot deny that Xu took the money illegally and his action has violated the law and should be punished. But the punishment is way too harsh. It's true

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that Xu has withdrawn 175,000 yuan and under the current criminal law, people who steal the money of 100,000 yuan or more from a financial institution face a life sentence or death. But Xu's case is very special and perhaps the regulation should not be applicable here. And what is important is that Xu didn't mean to "steal" from the ATM. He didn't try to break the security system and take the money. The malfunction of the ATM was not Xu Ting's fault. It was just a coincidence that he was there when the ATM was malfunctioning and he couldn't resist the lure of money. He took the money that doesn't belong to him and he should pay for that, but not with his whole life.

Most people focus their attention on Xu, the user, but I think the bank also should hold the responsibility for such kind of occurrence. As a financial institution, the bank should absolutely guarantee the security of cash machine and transactions. Xu made 171 transactions on the ATM using the same bank card. It was weird enough for anybody to realize. What were the clerks on duty doing at that time? Why hadn't the bank set off an alarm? Transactions were made by two sides. Therefore, we cannot make the users take the responsibility alone. It's unfair.

## 口译题

### Part A

**Passage 1**

I would like to extend a special welcome to those of you who have travelled great distances to get here from all around Australia and all around the world. The Australian Government recognizes both the current value of wine tourism and its potential for growth, the sector has been identified as having considerable development potential in the Government's recent Tourism White Paper. It is no surprise, therefore, that the Government has funded the development and implementation of a National Wine Tourism Strategy.

**【简介】**

这段话是对澳大利亚酒业旅游业的背景介绍,和一般的旅游景点和旅游行业背景介绍不同,具体结合澳大利亚的国情,并提到了与经济有关的内容,考查的不仅仅是导游的口译能力,还包括经济知识口译能力。

**【译文 1】**

我要特别向那些不远万里从澳大利亚和世界各地来到这里的人表示热烈的欢迎。澳大利亚政府已认识到酒业旅游业的当前价值和发展潜力,这个产业在政府最新的旅游白皮书中被认定具有相当的发展潜力。因此,毫不奇怪政府已出资赞助"全国酒业旅游战略计划"的发展和实施。

**【译文 2】**

我想要对那些不远万里/不辞路遥/千里迢迢从澳大利亚各地和全球各国来到这里的人们表示特别的欢迎。澳大利亚政府认识到了酒业旅游业的当前价值及其未来发展潜力,政府最近的旅游业白皮书已将这个领域看作极具反正潜力的行业。所以,政府已经投资发展和实施全国酒业旅游业战略,这一点也不令人惊讶。

**【解析】**

extend a special welcome 译成"特别向……表示热烈的欢迎",是把 special 一词由形容词转换成副词,翻译中的词性转化很常见。也可直译成"对……表示特别的欢迎"。本句的定语从句中 have travelled great distance,可译为"千里迢迢",如处理成"长途跋涉",意思虽相距不远,但表达上略逊色。第二句由两个独立句构成,虽是两句,但主要意思相差不多,都是谈酒业旅游业的潜力方面,只不过一是主动句,一为被动句,用词略有不同。口译时,主动句仍译成主动句,而被动句译作主动或被动句均可,即"澳大利亚政府认识到了酒业旅游业的当前价值及其未来发展潜力,政府最

近的旅游业白皮书已将这个领域看作极具反正潜力的行业”，或“澳大利亚政府已认识到酒业旅游业的当前价值和发展潜力，这个产业在政府最新的旅游白皮书中被认定具有相当的发展潜力”。在此句中，wine tourism 应属简单，但要听清楚、译明白还需要点真功夫。在中国似乎还没有这样一个特殊的旅游服务，从字面处理直译成“酒旅游业”勉强可接受，而译成“酒业旅游业”则顺畅多了。这里的一字之差也可略见译者的功底一斑。

This Strategy brings together two of our largest and most successful export earners in a recipe for success. Tourism which employs more than 550,000 Australians and generates some A $ 17 billion per year in exports; And the wine industry, which employs 30,000 Australians and has exports totaling A $ 2. 4 billion. The Australian wine industry has done a tremendous job in promoting and marketing their product overseas. As a result exports have been booming.

**【简介】**

这段话是对旅游业和酒业分别作介绍，包含四个句子，考查学生对数字的理解和口译能力。数字的口译主要取决于听译时的正确理解、和汉语的单位换算与短时记忆能力，这方面的训练考生应加强。注意这段文字中的货币单位是 A $（澳元），而非美元。

**【译文 1】**

这个战略计划将我国最大最成功的两大出口赢利方组合起来，争取成功。旅游业在澳大利亚拥有 55 万从业人员，每年创出口值 170 亿澳元。酒产业拥有从业人员 3 万，出口值总计 24 亿澳元。澳大利亚的酒产业为向海外推销产品做了大量工作，当然，出口一直很兴旺。

**【译文 2】**

这个战略用成功的秘诀将我国两大最成功的出口盈利大户合并起来。旅游业从业人员/的雇员/员工有超过 55 万澳大利亚人，每年出口产值在 170 亿澳元左右；而酒业从业人员/的雇员/员工有 3 万人，出口总值达 24 亿澳元。澳大利亚酒行业在向海外推广销售产品方面做了大量的工作，因此出口一直很繁荣/非常兴旺。

**【解析】**

recipe 一词原意“秘诀”，in a recipe of success 可译成“谋求成功之道”，或“争取成功”，但字面上仍可解释成“用成功的秘诀”或简单表达为“成功地”。整句话 The Strategy brings together ... for success. 既可译成“该战略将我国两个最大最成功的出口赢利产业连在一起，共谋成功之道。”也可译为“该战略用成功的秘诀将我国两个最大最成功的出口赢利产业连在一起。”第二句的翻译中，修饰主语 tourism 的定语从句 which employs... 可译成“这个行业雇用了……”，也可直接说“该行业从业人员……”，将动词 employs 名词化。generates 也一样，不译成动词用名词“产值”来搭配后面的 in export，采用符合中文习惯的表达法。最后一句中的 booming 一词含义丰富，可译成“繁荣/兴旺”等等。动词 boom 本义是“发出隆隆声（或嗡嗡声等）”，例如：The big guns boomed in the distance. 远处大炮声隆隆作响。意义引申后，该词可以指“激增，暴涨；迅速发展，兴旺”或“使迅速发展；使兴旺；使出名”，如：Business boomed after the depression. 萧条之后生意兴隆起来。名词 boom 意指“（商业等的）景气，繁荣；（政治形势等的）突然好转”，如：The city is having a building boom. 这个城市正在大兴土木。

**Passage 2**

The invention of modern stream engines in the 18th Century drove not only motors, pumps, wheels, machines, but also the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The spread of electrification from Europe to the other parts of the world since the early 1900s further accelerated the modernization and automation of the world. Thanks to the innovation and creativity of those great inventors, with a simple press of button, we now can have light on at any time at any place. With the simple press

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of button, we can communicate with friends thousands of miles away.

【简介】

这段话介绍了现代科技的发展,属于科技口译的范畴。科技口译有别于其他口译,现代科学技术的发展催生了新的名词、新的术语的产生,因此要求科技口译工作者具备过硬的专业和语言知识。本段文字的科技专业性不能算很高,基本上是对科技发展的总括性介绍,包括历史的回顾及电气给现代生活带来的便利。

【译文 1】

18 世纪现代蒸汽机的发明不仅带来了马达、泵、车轮和机器,也带来了欧洲的工业革命。从 19 世纪初开始,电从欧洲传到世界的其他角落,这进一步加速了世界的现代化和自动化进程。由于这些伟大的发明家的革新和创造,只要轻按按钮,我们现在随时随地都可以得到光明,只要轻按按钮,我们就可以和万里之外的朋友交流。

【译文 2】

18 世纪蒸汽机的发明不但推动了摩托、水泵、汽车、和机械[的发展],而且推动了欧洲工业革命[的发展]。20 世纪初期以来,电气化从欧洲向世界其他地区传播,进一步加速了世界的现代化、自动化(进程)。由于这些伟大发明家的革新与创造,我们只要轻轻一按,就可以随时随地拥有光明。只要轻轻一按,我们就可以和千里之外的朋友交流。

【解析】

drove(drive)意为"驾驶;驱动",在 drove not only motors, pumps, wheels, machines, but also the Industrial Revolution in Europe 的翻译中,需添加一定的成分,译成"不但驱动了马达、水泵、车轮、机器的出现,而且驱动了欧洲的工业革命"。也可用通俗的方式表达,通过转译 drove 一词,译为"不但带来了马达、水泵、车轮、机器,而且带来了欧洲的工业革命"。句中 wheels 一词指代"汽车",英语中这种局部代整体的提喻用法在翻译中应多关注。第二句 The spread ... the modernization and automation of the world. 是一长句,如同样用中文的长句来表达,会有些拗口,可分成几个短句译出。"自 20 世纪初以来,电气化从欧洲传到世界各地,这进一步加速了全球的现代化和自动化。"其中 spread 一词译成"传到",词性从名词变为动词,但是并未改变意思。第三句的 with a simple press of button 后面又重复一次,译成 "只要轻按按钮"或"只要轻轻一按",显得轻巧自然。

However, it is also the invention of steam engines which has made the consumption of fossil fuel such as oil and coal take off. And greenhouse gases began to accumulate in the atmosphere. We of course cannot blame the great inventors for bringing us the climate change problem, which is now threatening the ecosystem of the planet. It is our responsibility. It is not an easy job to protect the planet while we enjoy the convenience and benefits of inventions. It is not a job just for the government. We must all take part as an individual.

【简介】

话锋一转,本段话开始谈及伟大发明给气候带来的不利后果(如 greenhouse gases"温室气体"、climate change"气候变化"、threatening the ecosystem of the planet"地球生态威胁"等等),并点明人类的责任所在,以及应采取的措施。

【译文 1】

然而,也正因为蒸汽机的发明,诸如石油和煤等矿物燃料开始消耗。温室效应逐步在大气中积累。我们当然不能埋怨这些伟大的发明家,说是他们给我们带来气候变化的麻烦,威胁到地球的生态。这应该是我们的责任。一边享受发明的便利与好处,一边去保护地球并非易事。这不仅仅是政府的工作,我们每个人都应该参与。

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【译文 2】

然而，也正是蒸汽机的发明造成了化石燃料原油和煤等消耗的开始。温室气体在大气中堆积。我们当然不能责备说/责怪是这些伟大的发明/发明家给我们带来了威胁着全球的生态体系的气候变化问题。这是我们的责任。要在享受发明的便利和好处的同时保卫地球，并不容易。我们每一个人都必须参与进去。

【解析】

第一句中 consumption 一词被译为动词"消耗"，而表示"脱下；移去；[飞机等]起飞；休假"等意思的动词短语 take off 被转译成"开始"，这是汉语搭配上的需要，意思并未变。像 consumption ... take off 这样的搭配在英语里很自然，中文搭配需要平时的积累和实践。整句话也可译成"也正是因为蒸汽机的发明，诸如石油和煤等矿物燃料开始消耗。"此处可添加主语"人们"，译成"也正是因为蒸汽机的发明，人们开始消耗石油或煤等化石燃料"，这样较符合中文的表达方式。take 一词后可以与多个介词或副词搭配，构成含义丰富的动词短语，例如：take aback 使吃惊，使惊呆；take after 长得像；性格类似于；效仿；take apart 拆开，拆卸；take away 拿走；使离开；减去；剥夺；take back 收回；(使)回忆起；take down 拆卸；记录；记下；take in 欺骗；使上当；领会；理解；接待；收留；包括；吸入；take on 承担；呈现；雇用；take over 接管；接替；在……上花费；领(某人)参观；take up 拿起；抱起；占去；接受(提议)；继续。第五句中 while 一词的译法值得注意，在这里相当于"而同时"，可译成"要保护地球而同时还要享受各种发明的便利和利益，并不是件容易的事。"其中 while 一词前后的内容在译文中仍保留原先的顺序，如把 while 理解成"在……同时"，那么它前后内容的顺序就需重新组织一下，"要在享受发明的便利和好处的同时保卫地球，并不容易。"

## Part B

Passage 1

各位代表，值此国际能源大会开幕之际，我谨代表中国政府和人民，向大会表示衷心的祝贺，并向大会组织者表示真诚的感谢！加强全球合作，妥善应对能源和环境挑战，实现可持续发展，是世界各国的共同愿望，也是世界各国的共同责任。

【简介】

这一段汉语致辞较短，包含两个长句。从内容上看，这是国际能源大会开幕式上的致辞，考查会展口译能力。会展口译员应具备一定的专业知识，如对所译内容一无所知或一知半解，就谈不上正确传递意思。译员既要具备一般常识，又应有某些行业的特殊知识；这需要平时的积累，还要在每一场展会前搜集与展会主题有关的材料，尽量熟悉相关专业用语，在翻译的过程中才能驾轻就熟。

【译文 1】

Dear representatives: on this occasion of the opening of the International Energy Conference, on behalf of the government and the people of China, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations for the conference and my sincere gratitude for the organizers of this conference. It is a global wish and common responsibility to take right action to cope with challenges posed by environment and energy as well as to achieve sustainable development through strengthening international cooperation.

【译文 2】

Dear representatives, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the International Energy Conference, I on behalf of Chinese government and people, would like to extend our sincere congratulations to the conference and express our heartfelt gratitude toward the organizers. It is the common wish and shared responsibility of every country to enhance global cooperation, handle properly the energy and environmental challenges and achieve sustainable development.

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【解析】

"值此……之际",固定表达即 on the occasion of。副词"谨"一字在中文中起加强语气的作用,缺乏对应的英文表达,不需译出。"谨代表"译成 on behalf of 即可。"表示……祝贺并……感谢"是典型的会议致辞用语,可译成 express/ extend/ present our sincere congratulations to the conference and our heartfelt gratitude for the organizers of this conference. 类似的会议致辞用语还包括:在热情友好/认真坦率的气氛中 in a cordial and friendly / an earnest and frank atmosphere;第二句话是一个长句,基本上采取直译:It is the common wish and shared responsibility for every country in the world to enhance global cooperation, handle energy and environmental challenges properly and achieve a sustainable development. 其中三个并列不定式动宾结构为句子主语,在这一译文中,这三个词组按原文顺序并列。另一译文 It is a global wish and common responsibility to take right action to cope with challenges posed by environment and energy as well as to achieve sustainable development through strengthening international co-operation. 通过添加后置修饰语成分 posed by environment and energy 及介宾结构 through strengthening international co-operation,换一种方式理清了几个动宾词组之间的逻辑关系。另一个动宾结构"妥善应对能源和环境挑战"被译成 take right action to cope with challenges posed by environment and energy,这样的译法使得整个句子符合英语讲求逻辑关系的语言特征。

随着世界经济的不断发展,能源和环境问题日益突出。这些问题如果得不到有效解决,不仅人类社会可持续发展的目标难以实现,而且人类的生存环境和生活质量也会受到严重影响。希望本次大会在促进能源开发利用、扩大能源国际合作等方面发挥重要作用。

【简介】

这段话讨论了能源与环境问题的严重后果以及对本次能源大会的希望。共三句话,第一句是伴随状语加主句的表达法,第二句包括一个让步条件状语"如果……"和一个递进表达法"不仅……而且……",最后一句考查方式状语加动宾结构的表达法。

【译文 1】

Along with the global economic growth, energy shortage and environmental pollution have become increasingly big problems. If they are not solved in a good and efficient manner, not only will human society fail to achieve the goal of sustainable development, but it will also make a serious impact on the living environment and quality of human lives. I sincerely hope that the conference can play an important role in promoting the development and use of energy worldwide as well as strengthening international cooperation in this field.

【译文 2】

As the world's economy keeps progressing, the energy and environmental problems become more and more outstanding/ prominent. If these problems can't be solved effectively, not only would the objective of human society's sustainable development be hard to achieve, but also people's living environment and life quality will be seriously influenced/ affected. We hope this conference will play an important role in promoting the exploitation energy and in enlarging the international cooperation in terms of energy.

【解析】

"随着"译成 along with 或简单的 with 一词,都有"伴随"的含义在内。也可用连词 as 来说明伴随状况 as the world's economy keeps progressing。"能源和环境问题日益突出"是第一句的主句,译成 energy and environmental problems become increasingly serious/ prominent/ outstanding 简单直接,也可直接说成 energy shortage and environmental pollution,以点明问题的具体方面。"这些问题……受到严重影响"是一个长句,由三个分句构成,在意义上这三句的主谓语之间都存在一种

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被动关系，但在翻译时未必都需译成被动句。如下面这一译法：If they are not solved in a good and effective manner, not only will human society fail to achieve the goal of sustainable development, but it will also make a serious impact on the living environment and quality of human lives. 仅使用了一个被动句，其余两个分句均为主动句。相比之下，另一译法 If these problems can't be solved effectively, not only will the object of human society's sustainable development be hard to achieve, but also people's living environment and quality will be seriously affected. 其中两处使用被动语态，基本上是逐字照译，直译的痕迹比较明显。

Passage 2

欢迎您参观上海孙中山故居。您现在看到的这幢欧洲乡村式两层小洋房，是我国民主革命的先行者孙中山先生和夫人宋庆龄在上海的寓所，1918 年他们入住于此。此前孙中山长期没有固定居所，几位海外华侨知道后就集资买下了这幢住宅。在这里，他的革命思想发展到了最高峰。

**【简介】**

这是一段导游词的口译文字。导游词着眼于口头表达，语言强调简练、流畅、通俗，其中涉及的文化点及专有名词较多，需要译者具备较广的知识面和良好的专业水平。这段口译文主要内容介绍孙中山故居，这样的景点不同于以风景著称的名胜，而是以历史革命意义出名。

**【译文 1】**

Welcome to the Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen. It was in this two-story house in the style of European country, that Sun Yat-sen, a greater forerunner of China's democratic revolution, and his wife Soong Ching Ling had lived since June 1918. Before that, Sun Yat-sen had no fixed place to live for quite a long time. Some overseas Chinese learned this and raised funds and bought the house for Sun Yat-sen. It was in this house that his revolutionary thinking reached its highest peak.

**【译文 2】**

Welcome to Sun Yet-sen's old residence in Shanghai. The two-story house which you are just looking at in the style of European village was the residence of our democratic revolutionary pioneer Mr. Sun Yet-sen and his wife Soong Qingling in Shanghai. In 1918, they moved into this house. Before that time, Sun Yet-sen had no residence of his own for a long time and several overseas Chinese raised money to buy this house for him after knowing the situation. It was here that his revolutionary theory/ thinking reached its highest peak.

**【解析】**

导游词的开场白多是"欢迎您参观"，译成英文用一个 welcome 即可，而不需再画蛇添足地说成 welcome you to visit，welcome 是感叹词，足以体现出说话者的热情。"故居"应译成 former residence。"小洋房"易使人误会，有人会译成 "little foreign house"，但因后面有解释"欧洲乡村式" in the style of European village/ country，则 house 就足以表达"洋房"这个概念了。另外原句中的"您现在看到的"在译文一没有表达出来，而考生在考试中多半会下意识地将其译出，This two-story house that you see/are looking at now in the style of western country. "是我国……的寓所"，可能被译成 was the house of Mr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner/ pioneer of Chinese democratic revolution and his wife, Song Chingling. 由于加入了同位语，该句的表达显得不平衡，可考虑将 Mr. Sun Yat-sen 放在同位语的后面而不是前面，was the residence of our democratic revolutionary pioneer Mr. Sun Yet-sen and his wife Song Qingling. "1918 年他们入住于此。"在中文里可理解成一个拥有独立意思的句子，译成英文时可单独处理：They lived here since 1918. 或 In 1918, they moved into this house. 但是通盘考虑英文的表达，也可把该句简单译成 since 1918。

在中文里，由于语境的作用，"知道"后面的内容不一定要提及，而在英文里，还是须用代词 this 或名词 the situation 来代替上文提到的"孙中山长期没有固定居所"这一事实。"在这里，……发展

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到了最高峰"译成一个强调句 It was in this house that his revolutionary thinking/ theory reached its highest peak. 也可以不使用强调句式,直接说 Here his revolutionary thinking/ theory reached its highest peak.

1925 年 3 月 12 日,孙中山在北京逝世,临终前留下遗嘱,将这幢房屋和书籍、家具都交付给夫人宋庆龄留作纪念。抗战胜利后,宋庆龄将寓所捐赠给国民政府,作为孙中山的永久纪念地。1961 年,上海孙中山故居被国务院列为首批全国重点文物保护单位。

【简介】

第二段话语谈及孙中山故居的后半段历史,包括三句话,分别有关孙中山、宋庆龄及中国政府对该故居的处置情况。三个时间段"1925 年 3 月 12 日"、"抗战胜利后"和"1961 年"分别引领三个句子,而句子间的关系就是简单的时间先后顺序关系。

【译文 1】

On March 12, 1925, Sun Yat-sen passed away in Beijing. He left, as was stated in his will, the residence, his books and the furniture to his wife Soong Ching Ling as mementoes. After the anti-Japanese war, Soong Ching Ling donated the house to the Kuomintang Government then as a permanent memorial site of Sun Yat-sen. In 1961, the former residence was designated by the State Council as one of China's first major government protected cultural sites.

【译文 2】

On March 12, 1925, Sun Yet-sen died in Beijing and before his death he left a will which presented the house, including books and furniture inside, to his wife Soong Ching Ling as the keepsake/ for memorizing/ as/ for a souvenir. After the victory of anti-Japanese War, Soong Qing Ling donated the house to the Kuomintang Government as a permanent memorial site of Sun Yat-sen. In 1961, Former Residence of Sun Yet-sen in Shanghai was listed by the State Council as among the first important Culture Relics/Historic Relics/ antiquities of National Protection.

【解析】

第一句话里"逝世"直译为 die,但在英汉语言中实际上有多种关于"死"的委婉说法,如:go to sleep 长眠;be no more 没了,不在了;close one's eye 闭眼,合眼;expire 逝世;pass away 永别了,去世,与世长辞;end one's day 寿终,谢世;go west 归西;pay the debt of nature 了结尘缘;go to one's last home 回老家;go to heaven 升天,仙逝,进天堂;kick up one's heels 蹬腿,伸腿;kick the bucket 翘辫子,翻白眼;return to dust 入土。中文的"临终留下了遗嘱"在形式上是与前文共用一个主语的无主句,可以被译成单独一句 He left a will before his death,其中添加了代词 he 作主语。考虑到下文的内容,可将宾语 a will 放在句末,译成 He left before his death a will,这样后面的句子"将这栋房屋……留作纪念"可以承接上来,对遗嘱的内容加以解释,which presented the house, including books and furniture inside, to his wife Song Chingling as the keepsake。整个第一句使用另一较带书面语特点的表达 He left, as stated in his will, the residence, his books and the furniture to his wife Song Chingling as mementoes. 第二个时间状语"抗战胜利后"是仅仅表达为 after the anti-Japanese War 还是要点明 after the victory of the anti-Japanese War? 虽然后者的意思更加完整,但对熟知这段历史的人而言,前一个表达就已足够。在中文里加入"胜利"一词添加说话人的一种自豪感,而实际上这个句式主要用来表达时间概念,因此用前者即可。"被列为首批全国重点文物保护单位",如用 list 来翻译"列出"一词,就变成 was listed by the State Council as among the first important Culture Relics/Historic Relics/ antiquities under National Protection;如回避 list 一词,将"列出"引申为"指定为",则可译为:designated by the State Council as the one of the first key cultural relics under state protection.

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试卷三(08003)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

Today we will talk about what other effects watching TV might produce on children. Children should be discouraged from watching(1) a lot of television. Many experts and parents agree, but there is at least one circumstance when it might be beneficial; muting pain(2). A recent study conducted by Italian researchers found that children who viewed cartoons(3) immediately preceding and during blood tests experienced less pain than children whose mothers attempted to distract them (4) during the procedure, or children whose mothers were present but did not interact with them. (5)

The research, led by Carlo Brown, MD, at the University of Sienna, is published in the Archives of Disease in Childhood. Sixty-nine children participated in(6) the study. None received any type of anesthesia; the children and their mothers determined their pain scores(7). Both the groups whose mothers attempted to distract them from the blood tests and those whose mothers simply observed reported substantially higher pain ratings (8) than the group who watched the cartoons. For that group, the levels of pain were less and the children were better able to tolerate the pain they did experience(9).

One of the possible explanations is that children might have picked up on their mothers' anxiety (10) during the procedures, exacerbating their perception of pain. "The higher pain level reported by children during mothers' efforts at distraction (11) shows the difficulty mothers have in interacting positively at a difficult moment(12) in their children's life," the authors write.

However, they stressed that the mother's presence(13) still provided benefits, noting that the children would appreciate not being left alone(14) during the procedures. "Indeed, children state that having their parent present provides the most comfort (15) when in pain," say the authors.

Another possibility offered for consideration is the notion that the pleasure of watching TV(16) might release pain-quelling endorphins. Endorphins, biochemical compounds(17) produced by the pituitary gland, resemble opiates in their ability to produce analgesia and a sense of well-being. In other words, they might function as natural pain killers(18).

In any case, the study results suggest that health workers should consider allowing children (19) to watch television during painful procedures to minimize their distress(20).

**【简介】**

这篇听写材料是介绍电视的一项新功能的讲话,提出在需要时让孩子观看卡通片以缓解他们的疼痛感,内容涉及有关的医学实验、医学原理和实验结果等。

这篇材料有一定的专业特点,语句和用词相对来说比较正式,有些词语需重点关注,如

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circumstance, anaesthesia, pain score, exacerbating, perception, pain-quelling endorphins, pituitary gland, opiates, analgesia, pain killers 等,有的至少应了解其大概意思。

**【解析】**

本听写材料的首句是主题句,点明主要内容:让孩子看电视有缓解他们疼痛感的功效。空白(2)muting pain 和空白(3)who viewed cartoons 对理解整篇文章至关重要。填写这两个空格难度不大,其中有可能令考生"卡住"的词是 muting,mute 作为形容词意为"不会说话的,无声的",考生可从以上意义着手,联想到其作为动词与 pain 搭配时有可能涵盖的意义(消除疼痛),推断出其意为"减少,缓解"。考生还应注意所填动词的形式。如空白(1)的 discouraged from watching,在它前面是 should be,由此可判断出该动词要用被动形式。此外,这篇材料的前三段内容描述了一个实验过程,用的是一般过去时,因此在前三段中出现的空格中,如果有动词出现,基本上都应用过去式,如空白(3)中的 who viewed cartoons,及空白(5)内的 did not interact with them 等。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1~5

**【简介】**

这是有关法国餐饮文化的一段对话,主要涉及法国快餐行业如何随着社会的发展而不断更新变化。过去,只有少数饮食店提供三明治,快餐种类少。但是生活节奏加快,快餐业也随着人们需求的变化而变化,进一步促进了快餐业的发展。

这篇对话主题明确,口语体特征是具备的,但是有关法国餐饮食品及其名称可能会造成一定障碍,考生在已有英语水平基础上,这方面可予以加强。相关词语包括,bakeries, sandwiches, shrimp salad, fruit sandwich, delicacies, dessert pastries 等,以及其他一些词语如 feminization, white collarization, jackhammer。

Question 1 What is the main topic of the conversation?

**【解析】**

答案为 A。主旨题。对话伊始,女士开门见山切入主题 let's turn to eating habits。紧接着话题转向法国的传统饮食文化,她提及法国曾以 the two-hour, sit-down, mid-day meal 的就餐方式而闻名于世,但如今,法国正 witnessing a boom in take-out sandwiches。随后她表达了自己对此现象的看法,认为 the variation in eating habits 反映了法国社会的 deep change。其后,两人的谈话内容一直围绕着此中心转。选项 B 与对话的主题相反,为错误选项。选项 C 在对话中未被提到,而选项 D 所示内容为法国过去的饮食习惯(不是主题)。

Question 2 What is the reason behind the revolution in the bakery industry?

**【解析】**

答案为 B。细节判断题。延续上题内容,女士在谈到法国饮食习惯变化时,提及这种变化反映了法国社会的 deeper change。男士同意女士的意见,认为变化的原因是 the change in the workforce,即 feminization, white-collarization。女士紧接着说劳动力结构的改变引起了 a revolution in one of France's core industries, the bakery。可见,法国烤面包工业的变革源于劳动力结构的改变。选项 B 与以上提及的导致法国面包业发生巨大变化的原因相符。选项 A 并非法国面包业大变革的基本原因,予以排除。选项 C 和 D 内容在对话中没有出现过,均予排除。

Question 3 Which of the following statements best describes the fast food supplying in France now?

**【解析】**

答案为 D。主旨题。同样延续本段落第一题内容,女士在对比法国传统和现代饮食习惯时提到法国 nowadays it's witnessing a boom in take-out sandwiches 。选项 D 与以上内容基本一致。有些考生以为在对话中听到了部分与选项 A 和 B 的内容,但它们与对话的实际内容并不相符:女士

大家网

在谈及有关内容时用了 Formerly 这个词，说明选项 A 和 B 所示状况均发生在过去，并非法国快餐业的现状。其后，作为例子(一个经营红火的面包房)，男士提到 Au Pair Gourmet，一个位于商场街角的面包店，一个 in the ordinary working class area of Paris 的面包店，但这并不意味着法国所有面包房都设在劳动人民聚集的居住区，因此选项 C 不能代表法国现今的快餐业现状，亦为错。

Question 4 Which of the following statements is true according to the conversation?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。对话内容明显涉及法国"饮食习惯在改变"和"劳动力结构也在改变"等关键内容。为了说明劳动力结构变革的深度，男士特别提到，法国妇女几乎 making up almost half the labor force now 的事实。选项 C 与以上内容基本一致。选项 A 在对话中未出现过，而选项 B 与对话内容相反。女士曾提及人们接孩子"as early as possible"，可见现今人们接孩子的时间比以前要早而不是晚了，D 也为错项。

Question 5 Why are the hamburgers offered by bakery such as "Au Pair Gourmet" so popular now?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。对话后半部分一些关键信息说明，供应商根据市场需求，提供了更多品种的 multi-shaped, multi-content sandwiches，以满足顾客的需要。最后女士举例说 Au Pair Gourmet 成功的关键是"adapted the idea of fast food and made it French products"。选项 A 解释了 Au Pair Gourmet 成功的原因，与以上句子内容一致。选项 B、C 和 D 并不是 Au Pair Gourmet 受欢迎的根本原因，予以排除。

Questions 6～10

Paris, France

【简介】

这则新闻报道一名谋杀犯案件，涉及凶犯年龄、受害人数、作案时间地点等一系列事项。这一类刑事案件新闻报道中很常见，考生应抓住时间、地点、案件具体内容、牵涉案件者等基本信息。注意"抓大放小"，次要信息知其大概即可。

Question 6 How many people were Nicolas Panard suspected to have killed when he was arrested?

【解析】

答案为 D。数据理解题。新闻报道的第一句话就切入主题：法国警方逮捕了一名 68 岁男子 on suspicion of killing 18 people。选项 D 所示数据与报道中提到的嫌犯所杀人数完全吻合。选项 A、B 和 C 所示数据在新闻报道中都提到过，但不是被害人总数，而是嫌疑犯在三个不同地点所杀害人数：在 Eastern Alsace region，他共杀害 11 人，在 neighboring region 是 4 人，在 Paris area 也杀了 3 人。因此以上三个选项均为错项。

Tokyo, Japan

【简介】

这则新闻有关日本国会的一项提案，如此提案得以通过，日本政府将停止在伊拉克的空运任务。上议院以 133 对 103 票通过了这一提案。然而，权力更大的下议院有可能会否决这一提案。这类新闻应把握基本要点，对 Upper House, Lower House, Liberal Democratic Party 等名称以及 Japan, Iraq, Tokyo 等国名、城市名反应迅捷，以便迅速抓住新闻主要内容。

Question 7 What did Japan's Upper House of Parliament vote to do yesterday?.

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。本则报道的第一句话为：上议院投票支持 to halt the country's air force transport mission in Iraq，此话清楚表明了上议院的态度。选项 B 与以上内容相符。注意：新闻报道中明确提到日本上议院主张停止在伊拉克的空运任务，使上议院和日本政府在海外维和问题上的僵局进一步恶化，选项 A 与此内容不符，为错项。选项 C 和 D 与新闻报道的内容相反，应予

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排除。考生平时应多注意有关西方政体的专用名称,如美国的国会 Congress,参议院 Senate,众议院 House of Representatives,英国的上议院 House of Lords,和下议院 House of Commons 等。

United Nations

【简介】

这则新闻主题有关全球气候变暖,具体内容涉及最易受到气候变化影响的孟加拉等国的可能受灾情况。洪灾暴风雨将影响这些国家的农业结构,进一步恶化这些地区的缺水状况。新闻中提到的 Bangladesh(Bangladeshis),Vietnamese,Egyptians,U. N. Development Program 以及 disaster-prone,vulnerable,mass displacement 等一般词语,考生应能及时作出"反应"。

Question 8 There might be several disastrous consequences due to global climate change. Which of the following is NOT one of these consequences mentioned in the news?

【解析】

答案为 D。综合理解题。该新闻报道围绕热点话题 global warming 展开,选项 A、B 和 C 内容都在新闻报道中出现过:气候变化会 worsen water scarcity(选项 A),迫使大批人口迁徙。联合国发展计划报告警告说:气候变化会破坏农业结构,也会 increasing risks of diseases(选项 B)和 triggering mass displacement due to recurring floods and storms(选项 C)。以上三项均应排除。

Washington, US

【简介】

这则新闻主题是关于巴以和平谈判。美国总统布什邀请以色列和巴勒斯坦领导人到白宫重新启动拖延已久的和平谈判,但对于双方是否能达成某种协议仍令人怀疑。双方曾在 44 国会议上承诺要努力达成和平条约,在 2008 年末建立一个巴勒斯坦国。对 Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert 和 Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas 中具体人名翻译可能会有模糊,但对主要国名、官职名应明确。

Question 9 Why did President Bush invite Israeli and Palestinian leaders to the White House?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。此段报道有关巴以会谈,布什请以色列和巴勒斯坦首脑到白宫 to renew the long-stalled peace talks yesterday。选项 A 与以上内容基本一致。其他三项内容在新闻中都曾提及,但并非布什总统邀请以色列和巴勒斯坦首脑到白宫的原因,应予排除。

Toronto, Canada

【简介】

这则新闻主题是介绍几家公司的网上促销做法,具体内容为加拿大的零售商以大幅降价为诱惑,刺激顾客在感恩节后继续购物。他们用低价吸引顾客走进商店,以启动加拿大的圣诞购物旺季。Online promotion 是主题词,ComScore Inc., Walmart. com, Best Buy Co., Circuit City Stores Inc. 等商家名称的基本意思应能把握,几个基本数字也应重点"关照"。

Question 10 What percentage did sales on retailers' websites increase on November 26, the first Monday after Thanksgiving?

【解析】

答案为 C。数据理解题。本则新闻提及零售商的网上销售额 rose 21% to $733 million on Nov. 26, the first Monday after Thanksgiving。选项 C 所示数据与录音中提及的网上销售增幅百分比数吻合,为正确选项。这是一道典型的数据理解题,在不长的新闻报道中可听到的各类数据多达六处,考生在听录音时一定要做好记录,平时应培养从听的角度对英语数字、数据理解和翻译的敏感性。就此题而言,其他三个选项中的数据在录音中都出现过,但都不是网上销售的增幅百分比:60%为加拿大零售商的减价幅度;26 是日期,与百分比无关;23%是各大公司所期待的利润增长幅度,均为错项。

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Questions 11～15

【简介】

这是记者和律师之间的一段对话，内容涉及严峻的犯罪问题。两人探讨该采取哪些措施才能做到遏制犯罪。律师 Thomas 指出，要遏制犯罪，首先需增强威慑力，阻止人们滑入犯罪的泥潭。其次，需要推进入狱后的改造计划，即进行相关教育并辅以药物治疗，把罪犯改造成守法的公民后再让他们回归社会。最后，要加强对他们出狱后过渡计划的实施，即给出狱者提供住房和工作，因为社会的接纳能防止他们再次犯罪入狱。

Question 11 On what topic is the man being interviewed?

【解析】

答案为 A。主旨题。采访伊始，女士就直接切入主题，言明她想了解 Thomas 对 crime control 的看法。其后，两人的谈话内容自始至终围绕在遏制犯罪的主题上，可见女士采访 Thomas 的目的是为了获取律师对有关 crime control 问题的个人意见。选项 B、C 和 D 的内容在采访中都未提到过，为错项。

Question 12 According to the man, there are several elements which are related to a reduction in crime. Which of the following is NOT one of these elements?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。当女士问及该如何遏制初犯犯罪，以及采取哪种措施更为有效时，Thomas 告诉她最好的办法是 deterrence（选项 A），然而这涉及 the economy（选项 D）和 social structure（选项 C）等多种要素。选项 A、C 和 D 内容在对话的有关信息中都出现过，均为错项。

Question 13 What problem is there inside prisons according to the interview?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。当女士问及哪些措施可以用来帮助已定罪入狱的罪犯时，Thomas 称监狱内应该提供 rehabilitation program，并着重提到了 education programs 和 drug treatment programs。接着他颇感遗憾地告诉她，监狱里现今最大的问题是 education programs and drug treatment programs have been cut。选项 C 与以上内容基本一致。选项 A 和 B 与有关内容不符。选项 D 内容未在对话中出现过。

Question 14 Which of the following statements is true about education and drug programs?

【解析】

答案为 D。综合理解题。做这类题时要对整段对话内容进行综合分析和思考。采访中 Thomas 介绍了对罪犯进行教育并辅以药物治疗的方案，并提到为帮助有毒瘾的罪犯所制订的方案中包括 a psychological component, and an educational component。选项 D 与以上内容相符。有关入狱罪犯的类型，Thomas 提到过入狱的犯人往往是 drug addicts，而不是 the kingpins of drug deals，选项 A 与以上内容不符，为错项。此外，Thomas 还提到针对已入狱罪犯的方案是为了帮助罪犯 became rehabilitated，而不是要 develop a culture inside the prisons，选项 C 与制定该方案的初衷不符。选项 B 内容未在采访中涉及。

Question 15 According to the man, why is there a need for bridge programs?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。采访临近尾声时，Thomas 谈到 Bridge programs，说统计数据表明 most criminals are recidivists。（recidivist 一词为法律专业用语，说话者马上给了补充解释：That means they are repeated offenders）。接着他又提及犯人往往在放出去后又再次犯罪被关进监狱的现象。Bridge programs 的目的是为了帮助这些罪犯重新恢复正常生活，以避免他们重新犯罪而再次入狱。选项 B 所陈述的推动 bridge programs 的理由与以上内容相符，为正确选项。选项 A、C 和 D 的内容在采访中出现过，但他们都不能全面解释实行过渡计划的真正原因，予以排除。

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Questions 16～20

【简介】

这是针对求职者的一段演讲。演讲者向听众介绍了在竞争激烈的当代社会中，怎样才能顺利获得一份工作。首先，应聘者应具备良好的交际能力，善于表达，乐于与人沟通；其次，应掌握一定的专业技能；此外，需要具备熟练处理数据的能力，掌握先进的电脑应用技能。最后，演讲人介绍了获得这些必要技能的途径。

这篇讲话主题明确，内容具体但有一定的"专业"色彩，用词和语句较为正式，不少是和电脑有关的词语，如 digital databases，spreadsheet programs，PowerPoint 等，是考生应该可以把握的。

Question 16　What is the main topic of this talk?

【解析】

答案为 C。主旨题。听录音前扫描选项时，考生基本能判断出本题有可能问及有关主题的内容。一般情况下，主题句会出现在段落的最初几句话里，考生应考时需调整好心态，快速进入最好的聆听状态。演讲的第一句话即为 let's talk about how to actually get a job。选项 C 与其意义基本一致(短语 actually get a job 在正确选项中被改写为 get and hold down a job，意义相近)。选项 A、B 和 D 所示内容都是应聘者在面试时应尽量展示出来的才能，而不是此段落的主题。

Question 17　Apart from being expected to complete multiple tasks and work in different areas of the company, what other skills are employees expected to have?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。演讲人先介绍了面试过程中应聘者应具备的各项能力，并解释了原因，包括问题中提到的内容，即应聘人应有能力在公司内 complete multiple tasks，并 work in different areas of the company，转而强调 there are also certain technological skills that are expected of people today。选项 B 与以上内容吻合，为正确选项。其他三项内容都未出现过。

Question 18　If you take a position in an office, which of the following are you supposed to display?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。延续上题内容，演讲人接着说在公司里每一项工作都是 unique，所需的技能也是不同的。以办公室工作为例，工作人员需要掌握 basic to advanced knowledge of computer applications。选项 A 与以上句子内容完全一致，为正确选项。选项 B、C 和 D 内容在演讲中都未提到过，予以排除。

Question 19　What's the advice the speaker gives at the end of his talk?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。演讲临近尾声时，说话人在介绍了掌握计算机各项技能的重要性后，给出了最佳建议，即 play with the computer in your free time and become familiar with its operating system, software and hardware。选项 C 浓缩了以上句子内容，意义与其基本一致，为正确选项。尽管其他三个选项的内容在段落中都出现过，但都出现在选项 C 内容之前，鉴于本题问的是"谈话结束时所给出的建议"，这三项不属最后建议范畴，为错项。本题有其特别之处，即点明答案在讲演的最后部分，考生在听录音过程中最好按讲演内容顺序在草稿纸上从上至下做简单记录，以备答题时参阅。

Question 20　Who are the most likely audience for this talk?

【解析】

答案为 A。综合分析题。本讲座一开始，演讲者就直入主题 Today let's talk about how to actually get a job。其后，讲述了求职者该如何应对 interview、现代办公室工作所需的技能以及如何才能掌握这些技能等事项。从中可推断出演讲人面对的听众应是即将毕业的学生。选项 A 与以上内容相符。其他三项是已有工作经验者，不属讲座的听众范围。

## Section 2 Reading Test

### Questions 1～5

1. Which of the following CANNOT be found from the passage?
2. According to the passage, the term "status syndrome" _____.
3. According to the passage, the effects of status syndrome _____.
4. Professor Marmot proposed that "empowerment" should _____.
5. What can be concluded from the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题是关于世界贫富各国的人口预期寿命问题。据报道，贫富国家之间在预期寿命上的差距正在拉大，目前最富的国家和最贫困的国家之间预期寿命已相差达 30 年。怎样缩小这一 health gap 已成为由世界卫生组织成立的 Global Commission on the Social Determinants of Health 的一个研究报告的主要内容。在英国，处于社会等级低的人群的死亡风险为处于最高社会等级的人群的四倍，这一差别显示了个人对自己的生命的控制程度的差异。这一现象在贫困国家同样如此。

**【解析】**

1. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容主要见第一段。选项 A、C、D 的陈述和文中提供的信息基本一致，予以排除。选项 B 在非洲人预期寿命增长的数字(four years)和文中提供的数字(four months)有别，为答案。这类差异有时考生会略过，值得引起重视。
2. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和作出推断的能力。本文的要点之一在于介绍 Marmot 教授的 status syndrone 一说，主要内容见第二、第三段。选项 A 为错解，选项 B 部分内容与文中描述一致，但其中的目的状语 to describe social changes 不准确，选项 D 的目的状语 to show the correlation between sanitation and infection 也不准确，均予排除。选项 C 与第二段中的描述(social status)was the key to tackling health inequalities worldwide 意思基本一致。
3. D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体为对 status syndrome 的效果作用的理解。相关内容在第三第四段可找到。选项 A、B 的部分内容与 Marmot 教授的研究发现并不一致，选项 C 也与文中的介绍相异。选项 D 的表述和第四段中的介绍基本相同。
4. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。具体内容主要在第五段。Marmot 教授在 status syndrone 发现的基础上提出解决 health inequalities 的方法之一是 empowerment，即给处于较低社会阶层的人们相应的权力，而且具体提到了三方面的 empowerment，即 material，psycho-social 和 political empowerment，答案为 C。选项 A、B 均为错解。选项 D 的表达过于极端，应予排除。
5. A。本题考查对文章主旨大意的归纳把握。选项 A 为答案，health inequality 和 social hierarchies 是本文的主题，Marmot 教授提出的 status syndrome 就是针对 health inequality 现象提出的问题症结。选项 B 重点放在富国和穷国的差异上，与文章主题有异，选项 C 是一种激进的政治观点，与文中所述观点不同，选项 D 不是本文的主要意思。

**【词语解析】**

determinant *n.* 决定因素，决定物
empowerment *n.* 授权，权力授予
gradient *n.* 坡度，梯度
interim *a.* 暂时的，临时的
rung *n.* 梯级，梯子横档

### Questions 6～10

6. What is the main idea of the passage?

7. Which of the following gives the best definition of the expression "to stand tradition on its head" (para. 1)?
8. In the passage, the measures of decoupling used in utility efficiency programs refer to the practice of _____.
9. According to the passage, when Idaho Power is building plants and purchasing equipment, such fixed costs _____.
10. All of the following are the reasons why electric utilities welcome decoupling EXCEPT _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文内容也与环境保护有关,但具体涉及的是美国相关企业推出的节电节能新举措。在发电厂鼓励用户少用电并达到一定的节电指标后,政府将给予电厂相当数量的补贴和奖励,这样的补贴使得电厂的利润不因用户少用电而遭受影响。文章介绍说,公用事业公司对生产和利润采取分离的做法大多表示支持,因为新建电厂的成本的激增和其他环保法规引起的生产成本的增加,政府这一做法的补贴至少可以收回固定成本方面的支出。文章也提到了 consumer advocates 对电厂等公用事业公司采取 decoupling 政策的不同意见。

**【解析】**

6. D。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳。这一主题内容的表述在第一段即可看到,在全文中则时有补充说明。选项 A 与文章介绍的新举措相异,选项 B 与本文介绍的做法相背,选项 C 表达了一般情况下可能产生的情况,但与本文提倡的相反。
7. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的意思。该短语就在文章第一段的句首。该句一开始就把本文的主题点了出来(当然全文作进一步的解释说明),作者在用了稍稍有点抽象意义的、带有比喻特征的 to stand tradition on its head 之后,随即就把叙述的具体内容一锅"端出":电力公司希望(to)profit by selling farmers less, not more, electricity,以此吸引读者的眼球,继续关注下面的内容。由此推断,这两个不定式短语的意思是相近的,即与习惯做法、与传统的赢利模式相反(去赢利)。选项 A 与原义有距离,选项 C 和原义完全相反,选项 D 和文章的意思也不一致。
8. A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,主要是对政府有关部门推出的 decoupling 政策的解释说明。内容主要在第二段。该词由前缀 de- 和 couple 构成,意为"使分离,拆开",多作比喻义用。关于该政策,文中前后有几次说明。选项 B 不是该措施的主要内容,选项 C 总结的角度不当,选项 D 点出了政府的激励措施,但角度不当。
9. B。本题考查根据上下文作出正确的推断分析。文章举了 Idaho Power 的例子,具体介绍了该厂的各项成本支出和收入赢利情况,据工厂估算,在原来的政策下,由于各方面成本的上升,新建、扩建厂房的成本将很难收回。在新的鼓励环保节约的政策支持下,这样的固定成本支出可以得到相当的补贴而不至于造成亏损。选项 A 的说明不合经营常理,选项 C 的意思与文章介绍的相反,选项 D 的做法在一般的情况下是可以成立的,就本文而言,显然不当。
10. D。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。题目要求回答电厂欢迎即将出台的 decoupling 政策的原因,采用排除法。选项 A、B、C 均表达了在新政策下,工厂有可能得益的情况,应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

decouple *v.* 使分离,拆开
disincentive *n.* 制止因素,起抑制作用的事物
fret *v.* (使)烦恼,烦躁
megawatt *n.* 兆瓦(特)
ratepayer *n.* 纳税人
scramble *v.* 争夺,抢夺,仓促行动

Questions 11～15

11. Which of the following does not serve as the example to support the statement "TV is jumping

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on the biodiesel-fueled bandwagon" (para. 2)?

12. By stating that "Clearly this is not all pure altruism." (para. 4), the author is _____.
13. Why does the author mention in paragraph 4 the two groups the networks are fond of?
14. Which of the following best explains the sentence "It's an unlikely marriage of motives." (para. 5)?
15. It can be concluded from the passage that "product placement" (para. 8) is a kind of _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍的 green issues 转到了今天的一大媒介——电视和电视节目方面。文章开始就罗列了美国的几大电视台推出的各种以 green 为题的电视节目等，但作者笔锋一转，指出这些表面上提倡和宣传环保的做法 is not all pure altruism。电视媒介归根结底是一个 consumption medium，是为宣传和推销产品(当然这些推销的产品大多都和环保挂上名头)提供服务的，赢利是其重大目标之一。真正的挑战在于：无论是电视节目的观众还是节目的制作者，不能光用娱乐来替代实际行动，要真正降低二氧化碳的排放，保护我们的环境，需要实实在在的行动。

**【解析】**

11. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要内容在第二段。文章用比喻的说法介绍电视节目开始搭上了 biodiesel-fueled band-wagon，并且举了部分电视台和电视节目的名称。本题可采用排除法。其他几个电视台及电视节目文章均有提及。
12. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的意思并对作者的态度作出推断。原句位于第四段，而且显然表达了作者的某种批评意见。选项 A 把作者的态度说反了，选项 C 中的 negative 的概括是可以接受的，但是 ironic 的说法似乎勉强；选项 D 的概括均不妥当，不正确。
13. A。本题考查对文章中的隐含意思作出推测的能力，具体为解释文章介绍网络所喜爱的两个群体的原因，内容见第四和第五段。作者的说明比较清楚和直截了当，点明 Ad-supported TV is a consumption medium。因此 young and well-heeled viewers 这两群人当然是其重点关注的对象。选项 B 是错解，选项 C 的表达并不正确，选项 D 的说明并未讲到点子上，均予排除。
14. D。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。主要内容在第五段。作者实际是想说明，电视台和电视节目本身是以消费者为目标的广告宣传机构(媒介)，电视媒介要把消费与环保结合起来是不容易的。选项 A 的表达不准确，选项 B 说出了电视媒介的一大目标，但对问题句本身并不是全面的说明，选项 C 的说法过于绝对。
15. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的意思。原文在第八段。作者并未直接对 product placement 进行解释，但是在行文中(有几处地方)点出，在电视节目的镜头中出现的布置的某些物品等，其目的是为了进行"下意识"推销。选项 A、B、D 或是错解或是表达不当。

**【词语解析】**

biodiesel-fueled *a.* 采用生物燃料的
catnip *n.* 假荆芥，樟脑草
directive *n.* 指示，命令
eco-living *n.* 生态生活
eco-minded *a.* 生态心理的
energy-stingy *a.* 节省能源的
hemp *n.* 大麻，大麻纤维
high-handed *a.* 高压的，专横的
prop= property *n.* 道具
rampant *a.* 蔓生的，猖獗的
right-minded *a.* 思想正直的，头脑正常的
validate *v.* 批准，使生效
walk the walk 徒步行走
well-heeled *a.* 有钱的，富裕的，阔气的

Questions 16～20

16. It can be concluded from the passage that the British moustache _____.
17. The word "virility" in the sentence "that colonial moustaches had a clear practical purpose: to

demonstrate virility and intimidate the Empire's subject peoples" (para. 2) can best be interpreted as _____.

18. According to the passage, the Crimean War which witnessed the development of different patterns of the British moustache was fought _____.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that from the 1950s to the 1960s, the three statesmen held the post of British Prime Minister by the order of _____.
20. Which of the following CANNOT be true according to the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文属图书评论类文章。主题是对历史学家 Piers Brendon 的新作《大英帝国兴衰史(The Decline and Fall of the British Empire)》的推介批评。但文章的中心并未着眼在对全书内容的介绍评论,而是对作者"以小见大",通过对当年英国军队士兵的"留须"现象的细致分析、作为一个帝国的兴衰象征的描述、联系这一角度作出的分析给予了介绍。

文中提到了 19 世纪的 Napoleonic Wars(拿破仑战争),Crimean War(克里米亚战争),Suez crisis(苏伊士运河危机),两次世界大战,英国战后的几位首相 Anthony Eden,Harold Macmillan 和 Harold Wilson。

**【解析】**

16. D。本题考查对文章的基本内容和主题的理解。相关内容见第一段。作者一开始就对历史学家 Dr. Brendon 的英国史专著的一大特色进行介绍。尤其是其对英国兵的 moustache 的研究。选项 A 与事实相反,选项 B 同理,不符合人们了解的大英帝国形成扩展过程,选项 C 与英国的殖民史也不吻合。
17. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语意思的能力。原句位于第二段。选项 A 的意思有些接近,但很难是准确的,选项 C 和 D 的解释或是太笼统或是不到位。
18. C。本题考查根据上下文对相关历史背景作出正确判断的能力。文章在第四和五段中提到了在 Crimean War 其间英国兵脸上的 moustache 的变化。只要仔细阅读,可以推断该战争发生的大致年代。答案为 C。其他选项均为错解。
19. C。本题考查根据上下文对相关英国历史上曾担任过的几位首相的了解。内容可见最后两段文字。其他选项均为错解。这里读者须在阅读过程中对历史时间先后稍作一梳理。而且可以说,对理解人类历史文化来说,切切实实的历史观是永远需要和有用的。
20. A。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解能力。须采用排除法。主要内容围绕 Dr. Brendon 的历史研究,主要是对英国士兵在殖民主义过程中其脸上的 moustache 样式及流行风格的变化。选项 B、C、D 的结论符合文中介绍的实际情况。

**【词语解析】**

appendage *n.* 附属物,附加物
Colonel Blimp *n.* 布林普上校(20 世纪英国漫画家、动画片画家 David Low 笔下人物,为一退役军官,矮胖、自负,对新思想深恶痛绝)
gag *n.* 笑话
mascara *n.* 染睫(眉)毛膏
missionary *a.* 传教士的
sabre *n.* 马刀,军刀
self-styled *v.* 自封的,自称的
sepoy *n.* 印度兵
spurn *v.* 唾弃,屏弃,轻蔑地拒绝
virility *n.* 男子特点,男子气概
wane *v.* 减小,缩小
wax *v.* 变大,增强
well-documented *a.* 有大量文件证明的,证据充分的
wisp *n.* 小把,束,缕

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

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这段文字主要阐述了市场经济与政府政策之间的关系。作者首先强调了经济学法则的不可干预性，随后提出了制定经济政策时需考虑的几个平衡，最后阐述了社会创新对市场经济的重要性。语体较正式，文字难度中等，个别生词可根据上下文猜测，翻译时要注意长句的理解和排比句式的一气呵成。

**【词语解析】**

repeal *v.* 废除，撤销
paradox *n.* 矛盾的事物
craft *n.* 技术、手艺
cohesion *n.* 内聚性，团结
calibrate *v.* 校准、调整
potent *a.* 有影响力的，产生强烈影响的
intangible *a.* 感觉不到的，无形的

**【原文 1】**

What today's global market economy teaches many of us who are involved in political life is that even when they are inconvenient, the laws of economics, like the laws of physics, cannot be repealed for the convenience of governments.

**【译文 1】**

当今全球市场经济教给我们许多从政者的道理是，经济学法则如同物理法则一样，即使会带来诸多不便，也不能为了政府的方便而取消。

**【解析】**

该句主要在于长句结构的把握。对英语长句的理解关键要抓住主干，该句的主干部分为 What ... economy teaches us... is that... the laws of economics ... cannot be repealed. teach 的宾语 many of us 由一定语从句"who are involved in political life"修辞，可简译为"许多从政者"。这种将定语从句译作简单的名词短语的方法可使译文简洁、明了，也符合汉语的表达习惯。

有的考生可能对状语从句中代词 even when they are inconvenient 中 they 的指代有疑问。如理解为指代的是"those who are involved in political life"，语义不通。从句子结构分析，该代词指的应是其所在的主句中的主语 the laws of economics(代词在前，指代成分在后，这一类"后指"现象在英语中很常见)。

在翻译英文长句时我们要学会"化整为零"。英语句子前后都可以有修饰语，当修饰语是一个句子时，就构成了从句，从句又可以套从句，最终形成多级从句。而汉语中一个长句的修饰语如过长，影响句子平衡时，常可采用分隔句的形式将长句分割成若干个相对独立的短句(它们以逗号或句号相隔)。

**【原文 2】**

The economic principles for national success are as difficult to implement as they are easy to state. There is a paradox in all our countries. Just as a new global economy creates more to look forward to than ever before, it also brings more uncertainty and more change to worry about than ever before.

**【译文 2】**

使国家取得成功的经济准则说起来容易，执行起来难。所有国家都面对着一个矛盾的现实：一个新的全球经济给我们带来了前所未有的期盼，同时也使我们对前所未有的不确定性和多变性忧虑不安。

**【解析】**

该句在理解方面不会有太大的困难，这里只要明确几个细节部分。

(1) as... as 结构

一般译成"如同，与……一样"即可。此处 "as difficult to implement as they are easy to state"则是两个不定式结构的比较，而且比较的不是同一性质的什么，而是指两个不同的特性(这里是

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difficult 和 easy)的程度相近,直译为"陈述它们(经济法则)容易如同执行(经济法则)难是一样的",但这样译比较拗口,可以稍作改变,译成汉语较通俗的表达如"说起来容易做起来难",或"说起来容易,执行起来难",不仅意思与原文大体符合,而且顺畅上口。

(2) There be 存在句

是考生熟悉的句型。原文"There is a paradox in all our countries"可译成"所有国家都面对着一个矛盾的现实"。这一译文将原来的状语译作主语,句子结构重新组织,用动词"面对"作为谓语,准确表达出了原文的意思。又如:

*There is an increasing demand for consumer goods.* 对消费品的需求量大大增加。

*There is a growing acceptance among the parents of their children's participation in various social activities.* 越来越多的家长对孩子们参加各种各样的社会活动表示接受。

上述二例没有出现"有"或"存在"的词语,但 *increasing* 和 *acceptance* 都分别转化为动词,我们翻译存在句时可以借鉴这一方法。

(3) more ... than ever before

"比过去任何时候都……",可引申为"前所未有的"。

**【原文 3】**

That is why the challenge of crafting economy policy in your country as in mine is one of balance: a balance between moving toward necessary objectives and maintaining stability; a balance between responding to global realities and upholding domestic traditions; and a balance between the virtues of competition as the best known motivator and driver of success, and the importance of cohesion and cooperation as sources of strength for our societies. These balances will have to be struck and calibrated every year in every country in this new global economy.

**【译文 3】**

这就是为什么贵国和我国制定经济政策时都面临这种平衡的挑战:即在达到必要目标和保持稳定之间的平衡;在应对全球现实与维护国内传统之间的平衡;在竞争的优越性与团结和合作的重要性之间的平衡,因为竞争被视为获得成功的最佳推动力,而团结和合作则被认为是我们社会的力量源泉。在这一新的全球经济中,每个国家年年都要设法达到和调整这些平衡。

**【解析】**

动词 craft→手工艺,作动词用意思是"手工制作",这里可引申为"精心策划"。crafting economy policy 即"制定经济政策"的意思。原文可理解为"As in my country, the challenge of crafting economic policy in your country is the challenge of balance, too"。

我们发现,原文的 is 并没有直接翻译成"是",译文中出现了另一个动词"面临"。事实上,很多情况下,不必过分机械地将系动词"be"翻译成"是",可以使译文显得更为生动。例如:

*"Ming House" is a classic Chinese residence designed and decorated in the architectural style of China's Ming Dynasty.* "明寓"从设计到装潢都体现了中国明朝时期的建筑风格。

接下来的几个"balance between... and..."构成的名词性词组使原文一气呵成,分别陈述了三种平衡关系:其中前两个平衡都比较容易理解,关键在于第三个平衡。原文可缩减为 A balance between the virtues of competition and the importance of cohesion and cooperation. 在竞争的优越性与团结和合作的重要性之间的平衡。这两个因素分别所连接的由 as 引导的介词短语未必是理解的难点,却是翻译的难点。如果作为定语放在"竞争的优越性"和"团结和合作的重要性"之前做修饰成分,会使译文显得定语拖沓冗长,不好理解,翻译时不妨将句子拆分为几个简单句,并用连接词将其间的逻辑关系表达出来。

最后一句话提出了取得平衡的重要性,难点在于两个动词 struck 和 calibrated。strike a balance 是固定搭配,意为"公平处理,即达到/获得某种平衡",calibrate 是"校准、调整"的意思。该句可译为"在这个新全球经济中,各国年年都要设法达到和调整这些平衡。"

**【原文 4】**

If one looks at the success over the long term of the economy in any developed country, more than any scientific innovation, what has been important is a potent social innovation. This is what one might call the intangible infrastructure of a modern market economy.

**【译文 4】**

只要看一下任何一个发达国家经济所取得的长期成功，我们可以发现，比起任何科技创新来说，有影响力的社会创新更为重要。这就是我们所说的现代市场经济的无形基础设施。

**【解析】**

该部分有两个句子。前句由 if 引导的条件状语从句和主句构成，其主干部分本来是"What has been more important(than any scientific innovation)is a potent social innovation. "。但原文这部分出现了一个倒装结构，将"more than any scientific innovation"提前，目的在于强调任何科技创新都不如社会创新重要，翻译时可保留这种结构的特点，以达到强调的效果。另外，我们比较一下原文和译文可以发现条件状语从句中的人称代词"one"在译文中省略了，而主句却增加了一个主谓结构短语"我们可以发现，"使译文更加符合汉语的表达习惯。

**【参考译文】**

当今全球市场经济教给我们许多从政者的道理是，经济学法则如同物理法则一样，即使会带来诸多不便，也不能为了政府的便宜行事而取消。使国家取得成功的经济准则说起来容易，执行起来难。所有国家都面对着一个矛盾的现实：一个新的全球经济给我们带来了前所未有的期盼，同时也使我们对前所未有的不确定性和多变性而忧虑不安。

这就是为什么贵国和我们国家制定经济政策时都面临这些平衡的挑战：即在达到必要目标与保持稳定之间的平衡；在应对全球现实与维护国内传统之间的平衡；在竞争的优越性与团结和合作的重要性之间的平衡。因为竞争被视为获得成功的最佳推动力，而团结和合作则被认为是我们社会的力量源泉。在这个新全球经济中，每个国家年年都要设法达到和校准这些平衡。只要看一下任何一个发达国家经济所取得的长期成功，我们可以发现，比起任何科技创新来说，强有力的社会创新更为重要。这就是我们可以称之为现代市场经济无形基础设施的要素。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

这篇笔记材料是关于人类和自然界关系的讲话，强调人类是自然界的一部分，依附于自然界，与自然界共存亡。要做到与自然界和谐相处，我们需要遵循三条法则。第一，生命是神圣的，我们不能无故毁灭任何生命，甚至包括植物，除非是出于迫不得已的原因。第二，我们应该服务于伟大生命，此生命指自然界各种物质所共有的一种灵魂，所以要注意保护自然资源。第三，不能污染我们赖以生存的地方，不仅要保护自己的家园，而且要关注整个地球的环境问题。没有人类，伟大生命依然长存，但没有了伟大生命，我们绝对不复存在。

这样的题材有一定的文化内涵，带有某些哲理性的思想，有的内容值得人认真思考，如其中提到的一些概念 Great Life，Laws of Nature 等，是需要跟着讲演者的思路去细细体会的，这类英语材料考生平时也应多加接触，既启迪、扩展思想深度和广度，也增强英语学习的各项能力。

According to traditional Cherokee beliefs, we are part of _____(1). We don't _____ (2) with it, and we're not trying to _____ (3) it. We are a part of the Great Life. And within the Great Life, there are three great Laws of Nature, which tell us how we have to live in _____ (4) with everything else. The First Law of Nature is that you don't take any life without real _____ (5). So we shouldn't _____ (6) needlessly. We believe everything is alive, including animals,

plants and _____ (7). And so to us, taking the life of a plant is just as grave a _____ (8) as taking the life of an animal. The Second Law is that everything we do should _____ (9) the Great Life. And everything we do _____ (10) the Great Life, and everything that _____ (11) within the Great Life affects us. So it's very important that what we do will not _____ (12) other parts of the Great Life. The Third Law basically is that we don't _____ (13) where we live. And where we live is not our _____ (14), small community. It's this _____ (15). We don't pour chemical _____ (16) down the drain because they all wind up in the water. It might seem a little difficult to live by those three laws in this _____ (17) society. But there are still a lot of things that we can do to bring these laws into our lives, such as _____ (18), using the _____ (19) as little as possible, and _____(20) gardening.

**【参考答案】**

1. nature
2. compete
3. tame / control / harness. etc.
4. harmony
5. reason(s)
6. kill
7. stones
8. responsibility / duty, etc.
9. serve / benefit / help
10. affects / influence
11. happens
12. harm / affect / damage
13. pollute / spoil
14. intimate / friendly / related / neighboring
15. planet / earth / world
16. wastes / pollutants
17. industrialized / modern
18. recycling
19. car / auto / vehicle
20. organic / environmentally-sound / Environmentally -friendly

**【解析】**

这篇听写填空题篇幅较长,有一定难度。考生需集中精力,边听边理顺所谈内容的逻辑关系,抓住关键并按序记下重点信息。但谈话内容为考生所熟悉,是近几年来的热点话题,即人和自然和谐相处的重要性。此外,序数词 first, second, 和 third 把讲话内容分列清楚,有利于考生理解和做记录。

这篇讲话的第二句话 I'd like to say something about the Cherokee beliefs regarding the environment and conservation 即点明此篇章重点关注环保问题。其后出现了一句带有 but 的句子,即 But there are three great laws of nature,引出将要详细谈论的这三项法则(讲话的核心内容)。一般情况下,but 后面的内容相当重要,考生在听力过程中要注意 but, however, in fact, actually 等会引出说话人观点的信号词。本题所填的词较简单,只要听懂讲演的大意,再利用书面笔记材料提供的信息,一般能按上下文提示及相应逻辑推断出要求填的词语。例如,空白(1)、(4)、(12)和(13) 可参照文章主题"保护环境需要人和自然的和谐相处",分析推敲出正确答案。空白(18)、(19)和(20)也不难,根据常识及听录音后留在脑子里的信息,考生很有可能判断出要求填写的词语。有些空白处可用原词的同义词或近义词,未必一定用录音中的原文。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 The report notes that obesity can lead to potentially fatal health problems including diabetes, stroke and cancer. But, unfortunately, the obesity epidemic in America is getting worse.

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【参考译文】

报告指出，肥胖可能造成潜在致命的健康问题，包括糖尿病、中风和癌症。但不幸的是，在美国，肥胖流行症正在加剧。

【解析】

本题有关肥胖问题，涉及肥胖可能对身体造成的伤害。本题共两句，第二句由连接词 but 引导，前后句意义呈转折关系。前句的关键是听清和理解 obesity(肥胖)一词，至于位于句尾的三个疾病名称(diabetes，stroke，和 cancer)，考生应该能够听清，这几种病名考生在各类英语文章中常可见到。此外，肥胖会导致糖尿病、中风和癌症已是一般的医学常识，抓住关键词 obesity，一般可以顺利译出全句大意。后句的关键在转折词 but 和加重转折语气的副词 unfortunately。试想，既然肥胖有如此可怕的潜在危害，按理人们会予以重视，以此可推测转折后的内容很可能与“美国人却不在乎”有关。如此思考，再参照 worse 的词义，基本能判断出本句大意。

Sentence 2 This company has a very good reputation for job security and looking after its staff, with things like good perks, good canteen and paid holidays, that sort of thing. Do those things actually motivate people at their work?

【参考译文】

该公司在职业稳定和照顾公司雇员方面声誉很好，津贴高、有职工餐厅和带薪休假等。这一切是否确实能激励大家好好工作呢？

【解析】

第一句较长，关键短语 good reputation 后的内容提供了良好声誉的具体内涵。考生做记录时要注意两个介词 for 和 like 之后的细节信息，以免漏译。其中 perk 的意义是“津贴”；而 that sort of things 有“等等”的意思。第二句的关键词是 motivate，较易理解，福利的目的是为了激励员工努力工作。从语气，此句是疑问句，翻译时最好加上“是否”两词，以留给人们一个思考，使句子不仅只涵盖“质疑”的意义。

Sentence 3 Many employees can assume that they're being watched while they work during the day. The majority of the U. S. companies keep watch on their workers with video cameras, tape recorders, computer surveillance.

【参考译文】

许多雇员认为，他们白天工作时受到监视。大多数美国公司使用摄像机、录音机和电脑监视器等监视员工。

【解析】

做听译题时，为节省时间，一般可以按原文顺序翻译，但有时需进行必要的调整。本题第一句中的时间状语从句 while they work during the day，英文位于句后，译成中文可置于句子前部，以符合中文的表达方式。第二句的方式状语 with video cameras 译成中文时位置也应进行调整，以使句子通顺流畅。

Sentence 4 Within a decade of the introduction of the Divorce Act, the total divorce rate rose from 14 per cent of all marriages in 1989 to 30 percent in 2006.

【参考译文】

离婚法案实施的头十年，总离婚率从 1989 年的 14% 上升到 2006 年的 30%。

【解析】

本题有关离婚率，以具体数据来说明短时期内离婚率的提高幅度。句中的主要信息是数据，包括年份和百分比数据，共 4 个。考生只要把这些数据抓住并听懂，组织成句，即可得较高分数。

从过去 10 年的考题内容看，单句听译部分的 5 个句子中，往往有 1 至 2 句包含有关数据。毕竟，数据(包括日期和年份)等信息往往很关键，能听懂并译出数据信息是很重要的口译技能。

Sentence 5 The Chinese currency has appreciated by more than 8 percent since July, 2005 when the

country allowed the *Yuan* to float against the U. S. dollar within a daily band of 0. 3 percent.

**【参考译文】**

2005 年 7 月我国允许人民币元对美元的汇率每天在 0. 3%的幅度内浮动。自那时以来,中国货币已升值 8%以上。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关汇率和货币价值,涉及我国放开汇率管制,允许人民币汇率自由浮动,以及人民币升值等信息。本题的主要信息也是数据。句中有 3 个数据,但部分考生可能仍会觉得有一定难度,句子中出现的一些金融术语,如 appreciate (增值);float against the U. S. dollar(对美元的汇率浮动);a daily band(每天的浮动范围)等。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

A growing number of educators in the United States have begun to question just how beneficial computers are in the classroom. The debate raging in the US is being closely watched by European and Asian educators who welcome technology but also want to learn from American mistakes. Statistic shows 26% of American school children aged 5 to 9 years old use computers at school. Yet, little research has been conducted to examine at what impact computers have on children's cognitive and emotional development. Our concern is that this is very powerful technology the effects of which we really don't know.

**【参考译文】**

美国越来越多的教育工作者开始质疑计算机进课堂究竟有多大好处。欧洲和亚洲的教育工作者正密切注视着这场激烈辩论。他们欢迎技术进课堂,也想从美国的错误中吸取教训。据统计,26%的年龄从 5 岁至 9 岁的儿童使用计算机。但很少有人研究计算机对儿童的认知和情感发展会产生什么影响。我们担心,这是一种十分强大的技术,会产生什么影响我们还不了解。

**【解析】**

本题介绍计算机对少年儿童的影响,涉及人们对计算机进课堂的质疑,教育工作者的态度,以及使用计算机产生的负面影响等方面。本题内容和用词都不难,但是带有从句的复合句句子较长,听译有一定难度。考生在听录音时,主要精力应放在获取信息上。以本段落第一句话为列,考生如能抓住 educators, question, computers 和 classroom,一般能由"教育工作者"想到他们在"质疑"某事,而"计算机"和"教室"则提供了他们所质疑的对象,因为是否应该在课堂教学中使用计算机是教育界人士一直在争论的问题。如此思考,译出大意应该不难。

再如,考生可以用同样方式推测出最后一句话的大意。以下是考生有可能抓住的一些信息细节:concern / technology / effect / don't know。我们"关注"这项"技术",借助常识和全文大意可以判断出这项技术为计算机,从而联想到我们期望能知道计算机的"影响",然而我们仍然"不知道"计算机会带来什么影响。

### Passage 2

This morning, I am going to talk briefly about consumer price changes in five major countries. Let's look at the US figures. As you can see, the annual change in consumer prices rose from around 4% in 2002 to just under 6% in 2004. At present, the United States has the highest rate of inflation of the 5 countries considered. Now turning to France. We can see that consumer prices rose less quickly than those in Britain and the US. Inflation rose over to over 3% in 2005. By 2006, the inflation rate in France had fallen below that in Germany and was now equal to that in Japan.

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【参考译文】

今天上午我打算谈5个主要国家的消费价格变化。让我们看美国的数字。消费价格从2002年的大约4%上升到2004年的略低于6%。目前美国的通胀率是五国中最高的。现在看法国，其消费价格上涨要慢于英国和美国。2005年其通胀略高于3%。到2006年，其通胀率低于德国，目前与日本持平。

【解析】

本题内容有关消费价格的变化，主要对美、英、法、德、日等五国的消费价格变化做了比较。本段落信息量大，内含各类数据8个，国名5个，都属关键信息，需记下。最大的问题是时间有限，听录音时不可能写得过多过详细，考生可用字母缩略语来代替国名以节省时间。同时，还需注意抓住整个段落的意义脉络，正确对应数据与国名之间的联系，防止翻译时混淆关系，前后颠倒。

## Section 5 Reading Test

### Questions 1～3

【内容概要】

本文主题是关于美国的医疗改革，具体内容则是关于有争议的强制个人购买健康保险的法令是否应予批准施行。赞成者的理由是有些未参加相关医疗保险者(uninsured patients)得到了医疗服务但并未支付他们应承担的份额，他们被称为free riders。作者认为，真正的问题在于应向需要者提供医疗保险和医疗服务，因此重要的是降低医疗服务价格和医疗保险费。而拟议中的individual mandate并未有助于达到这一目标。作者提出，政府部门应取消某些强制性法令，允许保险公司提供价格较低的医疗保险服务，切实满足百姓的医疗服务需求。

1. What is the individual mandate mentioned in the beginning of the passage? Why does the author say that "the individual mandate is a bad policy"?

【参考答案】

It is a law/policy proposed by some American politicians. The mandate requires every adult to purchase health insurance, the purpose of which is to solve America's health-care difficulties. The author criticized the mandate because he thinks it is a "vain attempt" as it is "doing nothing to achieve it". And the only possible consequence of such mandate will "drive up" the insurance premiums and more people will be unable to buy the insurance.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容和句子意思的理解。分别在第一段和第五、八、九段可找到相关信息。作者对individual mandate的解释很清楚，对该提议的批评也是建立在具体分析说理的基础上的。

2. What does the author mean by saying "mandating something is not the same as making it happen"?

【参考答案】

The author means that planning the insurance mandate is one thing but how to "make it happen" is another thing, in other words, the implementation would be much more complicated and it will be difficult to predict the actual result. The author uses the example of liability auto insurance to show that "some people will not comply", and if similar situations occur, the effectiveness of the mandate will be greatly reduced.

【解析】

本题考查对文章内句子意思的理解。作者的具体说明见第四段，作者以购买汽车险为例，说明强制个人购买医疗保险做法的缺陷。

3. What is the author's proposal about health insurance reform? What is his reason?

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【参考答案】

The author suggests that mandates which will cause the rising of insurance premiums be removed, the mandated benefit laws cancelled, and insurance firms should be allowed to offer "lower-priced catastrophic care policies". His reason is that the "competition" of insurance companies between different states will lower the premiums.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和总结能力。作者给出的建议主要在最后一段,并给出了具体的理由。考生只要认真阅读,应该能给出自己的回答。

【词语解析】

apolitical *a.* 非政治的,不关心政治的
bipartisan *a.* 两党(派)的,代表两党(派)的
bloat *n.* 臃肿,膨胀的东西(人)
distraction *n.* 分心,心神烦乱,分心的事物
enact *v.* 颁布,发布,规定
facetiously *ad.* 诙谐地,好开玩笑地
free rider *n.* 免费搭车人,不劳而获者
noncompliance *n.* 不顺从,不同意,不让步
redouble *v.* 使再加倍,大大增加

Questions 4～6

【内容概要】

本文内容介绍美国的电视广播系统将由原来的模拟电视转变为数字电视对美国2 000万仅拥有模拟电视机家庭的影响及解决方案。对观众来说,要收看数字电视有三个办法,即用政府发放的专用券购买转换器,接受有线或卫星服务,或购买一台数字电视机。用于这一任务的政府500万美元拨款尚不足以解决此问题,因此政府不得不依靠某些私营部门来提供相互服务。此外,其他问题也有待解决,如各地的商店是否都有转换器供应,以及全国约有总数7 000万台的模拟电视机的回收处理问题。

4. What is the major topic of this passage? Give a list of the serious issues related to the topic.

【参考答案】

The passage introduces the issue of the transition of analog TV to digital transmission in about 18 months in the United States and the possible difficulties and problems in the process. They include the issue of "how to inform the 20 million households which only use analog TV sets", the funding necessary for the popularization and preparation of the transition, the possible problems related to the private sector (if they will try to make more profits in doing the business), the availability of converter boxes, and the recycling of 70 million analog televisions.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的主要内容的理解和概括能力。对由此引起的几个相关问题在文章的几个段落分别介绍。考生应培养速读能力,迅速找到各相关部分。

5. Why does the author say that "But sharing this information is anything but simple."(para. 3)?

【参考答案】

The author means that to let the public (of about 20 million households) share the information of digital transmission is not an easy job. The task will not be completed with the funding of only $5 million and two government agencies. So he suggests that they should turn to the private sector for help.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容及句子意思的理解。主要内容见第二、三两段。作者提出将模拟电视转换为数字电视消息告知所有用户时的困难,并给出了具体分析。

6. Explain the statement "However, there's a danger in their self-interest."(para. 4)

【参考答案】

The author means that, when the broadcasting industry and retailers are involved in the public-service announcements, quite probably they will have some sort of "self-interest" as their "motivation", such as to sell more new digital televisions and recruit more new cable and satellite TV subscribers. If that becomes true, they may not have the initiative to "reach out to" the poor and elderly analog TV viewers.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容和句子意思的理解判断。主要的分析见第四段。作者对政府把有关事项委托给电视设备供应商的做法提出了疑问和忧虑,作者提出的"self-interest"即表达了他的看法。考生应能给出自己的总结说明。

【词语解析】

analog *n.* 模拟
converter *n.* 转换器
opt *v.* 选择,作出抉择
rabbit ears *n.* 兔耳形室内天线
rooftop antenna *n.* 机顶天线
whiteout *n.* 暂时性视力丧失

Questions 7～10

【内容概要】

本文主题是关于西方金融市场,文章从北石银行的股票遭遇的巨大波动谈起。作者关注的重点是,如果银行的客户存款(根据一定的比例)由国家承担,这对银行管理层是一种刺激鼓励做法,但国家也应由于承担这样的风险而获得相应的补偿。其方法包括可对银行获得的利润征收较高的税率或以某种方式对银行的资本率按年度收取费用。作者认为,国家既然承担上述风险,就应对银行各项活动加强监管。

本文对不熟悉金融行业基本知识的考生会有一定障碍。金融和经济是当代社会的基本"要素",考生应有意适度加强相关方面的文章阅读。

7. Why does the author mention the bank of Northern Rock at the beginning of the passage?

【参考答案】

The author introduces the falling and rising of the bank of Northern Rock as a starting point to show the heavy banking storm, the coming of global credit crisis and possible approaches to be adopted to guaranteeing repayment of bank deposits.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容和主题的理解。主要内容见文章开头两段。作者以 Northern Rock 银行为例,旨在说明面临的银行危机的严重性,以引起对相关问题的重视。

8. What does the author mean by saying that bankers on Wall Street "look enviously at a British system based on the sensible application of principles rather than hard-and-fast rules"(para. 4)?

【参考答案】

The author is trying to show (different approaches adopted by)/ difference between the US model and British system in dealing with the banking crisis. The former is more rigid and the latter more flexible. The British flexible application shows that the government is shouldering more liability while the banks take less responsibility, and such an approach makes the Wall Street bankers envious.

【解析】

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和推断能力。相关内容在第四段有说明。作者试图对英美两国的制度和做法作一鲜明、直接的对比,借华尔街银行家之口以显示英国做法的特点。

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9. Paraphrase the underlined part in the sentence "but it is fair to say that banks and financial institutions are less inclined to listen to a watchdog that prefers to bark rather than bite". (para. 5)

**【参考答案】**

The author uses the metaphorical expression to describe the government supervision bodies and the attitudes of banks and financial bodies. The "watchdog" refers to the government supervision body/regulator, "bark" and "bite" are two verbs with alliteration used to describe the preferred approaches adopted by the regulators, bark oral warning, persuasion; bite, taking regulating actions and giving punishment.

**【解析】**

本题考查对相关句子的意义的理解推断能力。作者在这里使用了隐喻的表达方式以揭示对政府监管部门做法的批评。考生只要认真阅读相关部分,应能得出正确的理解。

10. Explain the sentence "The idea that an aggressive cut is good news may not last long". (para. 7)

**【参考答案】**

The sentence means that the suggestion of reducing interest rates radically sounds good and will be welcome but in the long run its consequence may not necessary be positive. The author uses the example of the rising and falling of Dow Jones in 2001 to show the possible damages such approaches brought to economy.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章的基本内容和句子意思的理解和推断能力。相关内容可见最后两段。作者举例说明,单靠降低利率的做法未必能真正解决问题,而且可能会有多方面的负面影响。考生可以给出自己的解读。

**【词语解析】**

advert *n.* 广告
all-time *a.* 空前的,创纪录的
chancellor *n.* (英)大臣
crunch *n.* 财政压力,不足,短缺,艰难局面
hard-and-fast *a.* 明确的,不容改变的
outfit *n.* (工商业)机构,公司
overkill *n.* 超量毁伤,超量摧毁
punt *n.* (法罗等牌戏中的)一分
sticking plaster *n.* 胶布,橡皮膏
wacky *a.* 古怪的,怪癖的
well-founded *a.* 有根有据的,理由充足的

## Section 6 Translation Test

原文篇幅不长,内容是对历史古镇的介绍和描述。风景名胜的翻译有一定难度,总是带有几分生涩,原因是汉语原文往往颇具文采,频频出现四字词、谚语、诗词甚至古汉语。我们以这段文字为例,细细体会此类文章的理解和翻译要点。

**【原文 1】**

青浦地区江河纵横,海上贸易自古繁盛。

**【译文 1】**

Facilitated by a network of waterways, overseas trade in Qingpu area has thrived since ancient times.

**【解析】**

从原文来看,两个分句分别陈述了青浦的地理环境和贸易传统,似乎没有什么关联,但仔细推敲我们可发现,前后两个分句之间有一定的因果关系。青浦地区的地理优势正是其商业繁盛的原因之一,因此译文可用从句或非限定性动词短语将这种关系表达出来,以显性形式体现原文所含的逻辑性。为了确切表达这种因果关系以及原文中暗含而未明言的意思(青浦的江河提供便利的交通促进了商业的发展),翻译时可添加"facilitate(促进)"一词,并使用该词的被动形式

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"facilitated by..."表达出这种因果关系。

"江河纵横"为主谓结构,"纵横"是指纵横交错,横一条,竖一条,如蛛网一般。通过将动词"纵横"转换为名词"network",将主谓结构的短语译成偏正结构的短语"the network of waterways"可谓恰到好处。英语和汉语的一个显著差异在于英语倾向于多用名词,因而叙述呈静态。相比较而言,汉语倾向于多用动词,因而叙述呈动态。因此,汉译英的过程常常就是在译文中强化英语静态色彩的过程。例如:

采用这种新装置可以大大降低废品率。The adoption of this new device will greatly cut down the percentage of defective products.

反之,英译汉时,经常要将英语中的名词译作汉语的动词。

I hope my presence here tonight is further proof of the importance we in Britain attach to relations with your great country. 我希望,今晚我到这里来可以进一步证明,我们英国人非常重视和你们伟大国家的关系。

**【原文 2】**

建于唐代作为舟船航行之航标的泖塔,是朱家角日趋繁荣的见证。

**【译文 2】**

Mao Tower, the lighthouse built in the Tang Dynasty to guide ships, witnessed the growing prosperity of Zhujiajiao.

**【解析】**

(1) 多项修饰成分

翻译中我们常常会遇到名词前有多个定语修饰的情况,原文修饰"泖塔"的定语有两个:"建于唐代的"和"作为舟船航行之航标的"。翻译时可考虑使用定语从句或非谓语动词作后置定语的结构。"航标" 又有"作为舟船航行的"的修饰成分,进一步增加了其复杂程度。如使用定语从句一环套一环,译文将显得拖塌累赘。这里采用了动词不定式作定语,将原文译成 the lighthouse to guide ships 简洁易懂。由于"泖塔"和"航标"是指同一个事物,可使用同位语结构,因此原文可译为"Mao Tower, the lighthouse built in the Tang Dynasty to guide ships"。

(2) 拟人的修辞效果

原文"见证"从语法结构来看是一个名词,英文 witness 既是名词也是动词,译文将名词转化为动词,译作"witnessed the growing prosperity of Zhujiajiao",运用了拟人的修辞手法,把"泖塔"比喻为一位老者,见证了青浦的兴旺和繁荣。这样一来不仅使译文活灵活现,也突出了"泖塔"悠久的历史。

**【原文 3】**

自上海建县后,朱家角即因利乘便,蔚然兴盛,一跃成为商贾云集、烟火千家的贸易集镇。

**【译文 3】**

After Shanghai was established as a county-level administration, Zhujiajiao took advantage of Shanghai's development to flourish into a market town thronged with merchants from all parts of the country among a thousand/ hundreds of/ many households of residents.

**【解析】**

"因利乘便,蔚然兴盛"意思为:因为有这样的便利并加以利用而获得发展和兴盛。四字格在文中出现在谓语的位置,可译为:Zhujiajiao took the advantage of Shanghai's development to flourish into a market town. 译文没有完全直译,而是采用了避形就义的方法将原文的意思恰如其分地表达出来。

"商贾云集、烟火千家"意思为:成为商人贸易的聚集地,成为成千上万户人家的居住地。在文中出现在定语的位置,可译为:a market town thronged with merchants from all parts of the country among a thousand of many households of residents. 原文的"云"和"烟火"分别以比喻方式形象表现

出了其时商人人数之多和古代“民以食为天”的生活景象，译文很难做到完全对应，采用意译“thronged with merchants”和“a thousand of many households of residents”大致体现了原文的意境。

四字格翻译的难点是①理解，②和原句的融合③优美词语的选择。汉语四字格是集音、形、意、美于一身的特殊表现形式。不过，译成英文时要做到形义兼顾、形义两不误绝非易事。译者应在准确、完整地传递“义”的前提下，考虑译文在“形”上与四字格的呼应。以下例子说明了翻译四字格的方法之一——避形就义。部分例子包括：

前车之鉴：*take warnings from examples*；卧薪尝胆：*endure present hardships to revive*

痛定思痛：*recall a painful experience*；用武之地：*have ample scope for one's ability*

水乳交融：*perfect harmony*；画饼充饥：*feed on fancies*

如饥似渴：*with great eagerness*；危在旦夕：*on the verge of destruction*

**【原文 4】**

朱家角之繁华日胜一日，历史文化含蕴也日渐浓厚。

**【译文 4】**

As it grew in prosperity with each passing day, its historical and cultural heritage became richer and richer.

**【解析】**

(1) 词的搭配

原文“历史文化含蕴也日渐浓厚”中的“浓厚”一词与英语的 dense and thick 在字面上对等，但在语义上是否对等要看具体使用的语境等。词语的选择往往还取决于某些词汇的搭配。一种语言中的每一个词都有其习惯的搭配范围，这些搭配范围限定了词汇的意义和用法。历史文化含蕴的“浓厚”实际指的是“文化的丰富”，用 rich 一词方可与文化搭配，可译成 historical and cultural heritage became richer and richer。

又如，浓茶、浓墨、浓烟都有一个“浓”字，但若译成英语时，需要用不同的英语词语与汉语的同一个词“浓”对应，组成不同的词汇搭配，即 strong tea, thick/dark ink 和 dense smoke，这方面的差异值得考生重视。

(2) 重复的避免

原文中的“日胜一日”和“日渐浓厚”意思相近，考生往往会使用比较熟悉的 more and more…”重叠结构，翻成 more and more prosperous 和 richer and richer，译为 grew in prosperity with each passing day。同样，原文 6 中“伴随着经济的步步繁荣，文化也渐趋多姿多彩”，译文采用了“increasingly prosperous” 和“presented a colorful picture”，都是为了避免相同结构的重复出现，使译文更具文采。

本篇翻译材料出现多处表示“繁荣”意义的词汇和句子，可根据搭配需要采用 prosperous, prosper, thrive, flourish, boom 等以增加译文的可读性。下面我们对文章中表示“繁荣”意义的词汇和句子的处理方法作一比较，读者可细细体会。

青浦地区江河纵横，海上贸易自古繁盛。Facilitated by a network of waterways, overseas trade in Qingpu area has thrived since ancient times. (动词)

建于唐代作为舟船航行之航标的泖塔，是朱家角日趋繁荣的见证。Mao Tower, the lighthouse built in the Tang Dynasty to guide ships, witnessed the growing prosperity of Zhujiajiao. (名词)

伴随着经济的步步繁荣，文化也渐趋多姿多彩。As the economy of Zhujiajiao became increasingly prosperous, its cultural activities presented a colorful picture. (形容词)

**【原文 5】**

明末清初，朱家角已成为棉布交易中心。后来米业兴起，遂有了“衣被天下，粮油江南”之美誉。

**【译文 5】**

At the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, Zhujiajiao was already a

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trading center for cotton cloth. With an upsurge of the rice trade afterwards, Zhujiajiao earned the reputation as a supplier of cloth for the whole country and grain and oil for the region south of the Yangtze River.

【解析】

(1) 词的选择

原文难点在后面一句。to surge up 表示快速、突然的上升，在这里使用其名词形式 upsurge 可形象表达出米业迅速发展，即"兴起"这一概念。文绉绉的一个"遂"字，相当于现代汉语"于是"的意思，也就是说随着前者"米业兴起"而有了后者"衣被天下，粮油江南"之美誉。用 with 引导的介词短语可恰如其分地将"遂"的意思表达出来。"有了……的美誉"，多数考生会直译为 had/got the reputation of，但使用 earn(to acquire or deserve as a result of effort or action)更能体现出这一美誉的来之不易。

(2) 谚语的翻译

谚语"衣被天下，粮油江南"具文言文色彩，大体意思可以理解，但要给出准确的表达和翻译对部分考生是有一定难度的。这里的"衣被"和"粮油"都做动词，意思为"提供衣被和粮油"，在文中作"美誉"的定语，也是"美誉"的具体内容。

【原文 6】

伴随着经济的步步繁荣，文化也渐趋多姿多彩。朱家角历来水木清华，文儒辈出。

【译文 6】

As the economy of Zhujiajiao became increasingly prosperous, its cultural activities presented a colorful picture. Zhujiajiao has always been a land of beautiful scenery / clear waters and magnificent buildings where scholars and intellectuals came forth in large numbers.

【解析】

(1) 现在完成进行时的意义功能

"历来"可译作：all through the ages 或 always，本文采用了现在完成时，译为"has always been"。英语中常可通过现在完成进行时来表达"一直"、"不断"、"历来"等概念。

(2) 前后相连四字词语

原文"水木清华，文儒辈出"是两个关系紧密的四字词语。成语词典对"水木清华"给出的解释是：池水清澈，花木秀艳，多用于形容园林景色的清幽美丽，可译为 a land of beautiful scenery 或 a land of clear waters and magnificent buildings。"文儒辈出"指的是在这片土地上涌现了众多的文人雅士，译文可直接用"where"引导定语从句，将前后两个四字格间的逻辑关系表达出来。

"因利乘便，蔚然兴盛"：took advantage of Shanghai's development to flourish into a market town；

"商贾云集、烟火千家"：a market town thronged with merchants from all parts of the country among a thousand of many households of residents；

【原文 7】

如今，历史已逝，泖塔犹存，随着时代的变迁，朱家角逐渐发展成为雄踞一方的经济、文化中心。

【译文 7】

Now, what is gone is gone forever, but Mao Tower still stands there as a witness to its glorious past. With the change of the times, Zhujiajiao has now developed into a prominent hub of economic and cultural activities.

【解析】

(1) 搭配

"历史已逝"若译成 history has passed 和汉语的句子结构颇为"吻合"，也是直译的一个典型，但是不符合英文的搭配和表达方式，英语一般说的是某一历史事件或阶段的"过去"或"结束"，例如：

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A period of English cricket history has come to an end, and a new period has started.

我们只能避"形"就"义",将原文译作"what is gone is gone forever"。

(2) 增译法

"泖塔犹存"若译成 Mao Tower still stands there 也是字面直译,并没有将原文中隐含的意思表达出来,添加"as a witness to its glorious past"后原文的意义就明确了。同时增加连接词"but"将原文的两个四字格之间的逻辑关系清晰地加以体现。

(3) 避免重复

原文中出现过两次"中心":"朱家角已成为棉布交易中心"和"朱家角逐渐发展成为雄踞一方的经济、文化中心"。为避免重复,译文使用 center, hub 两个词语加以表达。此外中文的"枢纽"也可用这两个词表达。

**【参考译文】**

Facilitated by a network of waterways, overseas trade in Qingpu area has thrived since ancient times. Mao Tower, the lighthouse built in the Tang Dynasty to guide ships, witnessed the growing prosperity of Zhujiajiao. After Shanghai was established as a county-level administration, Zhujiajiao took advantage of Shanghai's development to flourish into a market town thronged with merchants from all parts of the country among a thousand/ hundreds of/ many households of residents. As it grew in prosperity with each passing day, its historical and cultural heritage became richer and richer.

At the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, Zhujiajiao was already a trading center for cotton cloth. With an upsurge of the rice trade afterwards, Zhujiajiao earned the reputation as a supplier of cloth for the whole country and grain and oil for the region south of the Yangtze River. As the economy of Zhujiajiao became increasingly prosperous, its cultural activities presented a colorful picture. Zhujiajiao has always been a land of beautiful scenery / clear waters and magnificent buildings where scholars and intellectuals came forth in large numbers. Now, what is gone is gone forever, but Mao Tower still stands there as a witness to its glorious past. With the change of the times, Zhujiajiao has now developed into a prominent hub of economic and cultural activities.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: Should we stop bank loans to businesses which disregard environmental protection?**

Questions for Reference:

1. In some cities in China, local banks have stopped giving loans to those businesses which have caused pollution to the environment. Do you think the banks are doing the right thing or not?
2. What should the local governments or banks do: to shut the businesses which pollute the environment, or help these businesses reduce the damage to the environment?
3. Could you recommend some effective measures to tackle the problem?

**【背景介绍】**

近来,中国政府出台相关规定,对不符合产业政策和环境违法的企业和项目进行信贷控制,以绿色信贷机制遏制高耗能高污染产业的盲目扩张。其中规定,要依照环保法律法规的要求,严格新建项目的环境监管和信贷管理。各级环保部门要严把建设项目环境影响评价审批关,切实加强

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建设项目环保设施"三同时"管理。金融机构应依据国家建设项目环境保护管理规定和环保部门通报情况，严格贷款审批、发放和监督管理，对未通过环评审批或环保设施验收的项目，不得新增任何形式的授信支持。各级金融机构在审查企业流动资金贷款申请时，应根据环保部门提供的相关信息，加强授信管理，对有环境违法行为的企业应采取措施，严格控制贷款，防范信贷风险。

**【词语准备】**

administrative means 行政手段
curb 约束
deteriorating 恶化的
economic lever 经济杠杆
green-credit policy 绿色信贷
heavy polluters 重污染企业
permanently 永久地
pollutant 污染物
rein 控制
SEPA 中国环保局
spur 刺激
suspend 中止

**【句子操练】**

1. Administrative means cannot permanently rein in the deteriorating environmental situation in China, so we should make more use of economic levers.
2. Increasing the fund-raising costs for heavy industries and even cutting off sources of credit for companies that seriously violate the laws has become an urgent need for curbing their investment impulse.
3. China's deteriorating environmental situation had spurred the government to find solutions.
4. The cooperation between SEPA and the central bank would force companies to be more self-disciplined in environmental protection and controlling their pollutant discharge.
5. The purpose of this move is to force enterprises to pay the price for environmental violations.
6. Compared with the economic benefits of illegally discharging pollutants, this kind of financial punishment is just a drop in the bucket for these enterprises.

**【参考答案】**

My name is.... My registration number is.... My topic is: Should we stop bank loans to businesses which disregard environmental protection?

In some cities in China, local banks have stopped giving loans to those businesses which have caused heavy pollution to the environment. Companies that fail to the pass environmental assessment are disqualified from getting loans from any bank or financial institution. Companies that already have loans, but are later discovered to have violated environmental protection regulations will have their loans suspended, according to the so-called "green credit policy". I think by doing this the environmental protection would be conducted effectively.

Efforts to control China's pollution problem have become a top priority of the Chinese leadership. The SEPA was officially upgraded to a ministry-level agency, which reflects that the government attaches much importance to environmental protection. Moreover, the government greatly expanded expenses into environmental protection, and a series of new laws have been passed. Enforcement of these laws is also being expanded. China has strengthened its environmental legislation and made some progress in stemming environmental deterioration. However, Administrative means cannot permanently rein in the deteriorating environmental situation in China, so we should make more use of economic levers. By stopping bank loans to businesses which disregard environmental protection, the cooperation between SEPA and the central bank would force companies to be more self-disciplined in environmental protection and controlling their pollutant discharge.

China's deteriorating environmental situation had spurred the government to find solutions.

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Stopping bank loans is only one of them. I hope that the government could try harder and find more effective measures to solve the problem of environmental pollution thoroughly.

## 口译题

### Part A

Passage 1

It gives me great pleasure to send my greetings to your university on the 60th anniversary of its founding. Your esteemed institution has trained more than 60,000 specialists in foreign languages, including many United Nations interpreters and translators, who have used their skills to facilitate communication across linguistic and cultural barriers. Graduates of the University also include hundreds of diplomats, who have worked to build stronger ties and better understanding between China and the world.

**【简介】**

这是一段在建校周年仪式上的祝贺词,先表达祝贺,然后是对该校成就的一些介绍,口译处理时可切分长句为短句,注意词性的转化。

**【译文 1】**

我很高兴能向建校 60 周年的贵校表示问候。贵校是一所名校,已经培养了 6 万多名外语专业人才,包括许多联合国译员。他们运用自己的技能跨越语言和文化障碍,促进交流。毕业生中还有成百上千的外交官,他们一直致力于不断加强中国与世界各国的联系,增进中国与世界各国的了解。

**【译文 2】**

值此贵校建校/成立 60 周年之际,我很高兴能向贵校表示祝贺。你们这所名校已经培养了 6 万多名外国语专业人才,包括许多联合国译员和翻译,他们运用自己的技能促进了跨越语言和文化障碍的交流。贵校的毕业生还包括数百名外交人员,他们一直在为促进中国与世界的密切联系及更好理解而努力工作。

**【解析】**

It gives me great pleasure ... its founding. 是讲话常用的开场白。在中文里,经常也会先提及场合的重要性,如此句即可先把建校 60 周年说出,"值此贵校建校/成立 60 周年之际,我很高兴能向贵校表示祝贺。"your esteemed institution 是一个充满赞誉和尊敬的表达法,中文译为"贵校/名校"。句中的定语从句 who have used their skills ... cultural barriers 可用单独一个完整的句子表达,"他们运用自己的技能促进了跨越语言和文化障碍的交流。"但这样说有些绕口,更好的处理手段是化繁为简,切长句为短句,译成"他们运用自己的技能跨越语言和文化障碍,促进交流"。定语从句 who have worked ... and the world 同上句一样,也可用一个长句表达,"他们一直在为促进中国与世界的密切联系及更好理解而努力工作。"或用几个短句表达,"他们一直努力工作,增强中国与世界的关系,增进相互了解。"注意在处理这两个定语从句时,一定不要生搬硬套中文的"……的"字结构来表达,"……的"字结构比较适合的是短一些的修饰语。

Indeed, civilizations have always been enriched by the exchange of knowledge, whether in the scientific, cultural and economic spheres. In an era of globalization and high-speed communication, the relationship between knowledge and progress has become even stronger. As a key ingredient in development, social progress and human freedom, knowledge in all fields must be allowed to reach across nations. Knowledge itself must be globalized. It is gratifying to know that the University is doing its part in this endeavor.

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【简介】

本段的主要内容是讨论各种交流的重要性，最后涉及该校在这方面的成就。

【译文 1】

确实，文明历来都是通过知识交流而得到充实，无论是在科学、文化还是在经济领域，都是如此。在全球化和信息高速传递的时代，知识和进步之间的联系更加紧密了。知识是发展、社会进步和人类自由的关键因素，在任何领域中，必须允许知识跨越国家界限。知识本身必须全球化。你们正在为实现这个目标而努力，这是十分令人高兴的。

【译文 2】

确实，人类文明通过知识交流获得了极大丰富，不论是在科学方面、文化方面还是经济方面的交流。在一个全球化和高速交流的时代，知识与进步的关系越发紧密。作为发展、社会进步和人类自由的重要成分，各个领域的知识都必须被允许跨国界交流。知识本身必须全球化。得知贵校在这方面所做的努力，真是令人欣慰。

【解析】

独立结构 whether in the scientific, cultural and economic spheres，如果只按原文译成“不论是科学领域、文化领域还是经济领域”，那就只是半句话，并不完整，因此可在句子后面增加一些说明，“都是如此/的交流”。考虑到汉语中“不论……”结构通常放在主句之前，第一句可译为，“无论是在科学、文化还是经济领域，文明历来都是通过知识交流而得到充实的”。其中 high-speed communication 本身是“高速交流”的意思，直译为“在一个全球化和高速交流的时代”，但“高速交流”的内容英语原文没有指明，仅仅这样翻译听起来表达不够完整，应增添一定的修饰语，把“交流”转译为“传递”，整个状语译为“在全球化和信息高速传递的时代”，这样意思就比较完整了。介词词组 As a key ingredient in development, social progress and human freedom 修饰名词 knowledge，如照直译成“作为发展、社会进步和人类自由的重要成分”虽无大错，但是听上去不像通常的汉语口语表述，可通过增加句子的主语，把短语扩展为句子，“知识是发展、社会进步和人类自由的重要组成部分”，就通顺多了。Knowledge in all fields must be allowed to reach across nations 直译成被动句“在任何领域里的知识都必须被允许跨越国界”，听上去有些别扭；不如译成主动句“在任何领域，都应该允许知识跨越国界”，这样将主语 knowledge 变成动词“允许”的宾语，听起来比较顺畅。

Passage 2

The U. S.-China economic relationship is entering a new phase. First, U. S.-China economic interdependence is deepening. We need each other more and on a broader number of economic issues. Over the past 5 years, according to U. S. data, U. S. exports to China have grown from $ 18 to $ 52 billion, while U. S. imports from China have grown from $ 100 billion to $ 290 billion. Moreover, the United States and China are shaping, and being shaped by, global energy and environmental trends, which have strong economic consequences.

【简介】

本段话讨论中美经济关系，重点考查了数据的记忆和口译，这个属于口译技巧方面的训练。

【译文 1】

显然中美经济关系正在步入一个新阶段。首先，中美经济的相互依赖程度正在加深。在越来越多的经济问题方面，我们都更加需要彼此。过去五年间，据美国方面的数据，美国对中国的出口额已经从 180 亿美元增加到 520 亿美元，而美国从中国的进口额也从 1 000 亿美元增加到 2 900 亿美元。此外，美国和中国也正塑造着全球的能源和环境趋势，当然同时也为其所塑造。这种塑造与被塑造具有重大的经济意义。

【译文 2】

美中经济关系进入了一个新时代/阶段。首先，美中经济的相互依赖性在增强。我们更加彼此

需要,以应对更大范围的经济问题。在过去的5年中,美国数据显示美国对中国的出口从180亿增加到520亿,而美国从中国的进口从1000亿增加到了2900亿。另外,美国和中国正在形成全球能源和环境新趋势,并反之为其/被它所塑造,他们具有强大经济成果。

**【解析】**

第二句谈到了中美关系的第一个方面,注意 interdependence 不应误听为 independence,否则就会把"相互依赖"译成"互相独立",完全颠倒了原文的意思。这句话可被简单处理成"中美经济的相互依赖正在加深"。"经济的相互依赖"这一表达较为抽象,如能在"相互依赖"后面再加上一个名词"程度","中美经济的互相依赖程度正在加深。"那就符合中文的表达习惯了。

第三句按字面意思顺译是"我们更加需要对方而且在更多的经济问题上。"此译可做一些结构上的调整,可译成"我们在越来越多的经济方面,都更加需要对方。"这样把 more 和 on a broader number of economic issues 同时处理成"需要"一词的状语,符合原文将两者并列的平行结构说法。对于 are shaping, and being shaped by, global energy and environmental trends 这样主被动语态同时用在一个句子中的英文表达,处理成中文时,如逐字顺译会比较生硬,可将同时承担主动态宾语和被动态介宾的 global energy and environmental trends 分两次表达,译为"正在塑造全球能源和环境趋势,并为此趋势所塑造"。

Second, whereas trade and investment were once largely a source of stability in bilateral relations, they are now increasingly also a source of tension. In the 1980s, we didn't have significant trade tensions with China—mainly because we didn't have much bilateral trade. In a sense, the fact that we have trade tensions reflects a maturing of our relationship and the rapid growth in bilateral trade and investment. We need to manage those tensions effectively in order to keep a steady growth of our bilateral economic relationship.

**【简介】**

本段话的关键词是 tension,在译成中文时,最好能加上一个范畴词"局面/局势",以使得行文符合汉语的表达习惯。汉语中很多抽象名词之后多带范畴词,在译成英语时,往往只需将它们译成抽象名词即可。如:愚昧状态 ignorance;傲慢态度 arrogance;演变过程 transition;开发工程 development;加工方法 processing;准备工作 preparation;落后状态 backwardness;氧化作用 oxidation;嫉妒心理 jealousy;轻松愉快的心情 lightheartedness;集体感 togetherness;依赖性 dependence;抽象化 abstraction;徇私作风 favoritism;补救方法 remedy;预防措施 precaution 及渗透作用 infiltration 等等。

**【译文1】**

其次,贸易和投资曾在很大程度上是双边关系稳定的原因,但现在,它们也正日益成为双方关系紧张的原因。在20世纪80年代,我们和中国尚未出现明显的贸易紧张局面,主要是因为那个时候我们还没有很多的双边贸易。从某种意义上讲,我们的贸易紧张正反映了我们关系的成熟及双边贸易与投资的迅速增长。我们需要确保能够有效地处理好这些紧张关系,使双边经济关系平稳发展。

**【译文2】**

第二,尽管贸易和投资曾经是双边关系稳定的主要原因之一,它们现在也日益成为[关系]紧张的一个缘由。20世纪80年代是,我们和中国没有明显的贸易紧张——主要是因为我们没有多少双边贸易。在某种意义上,我们的贸易紧张局面反映相互关系的成熟和双边贸易与投资的快速增长。我们需要有效处理这些紧张局势才能保持双边经济关系的稳步发展。

**【解析】**

本段话主要讲述中美关系的第二个方面。由 whereas 引导的让步状语从句 whereas trade ... bilateral relations 遵从句子的原序译为"贸易和投资曾在很大程度上是双边关系稳定的原因",也可

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将主语和表语的前后关系略作调整，译成“尽管双边关系的稳定曾经很大程度上缘于贸易和投资”。这句里的 the source of tension 在上句中，名词 source 被灵活处理成动词“缘于”，此处可以把该名词的本义“来源”引申一下，译为“原因/缘由”，整句话即，“而现在这两方面却日益成为双方关系紧张的原因。”have significant trade tensions 即“有显著的贸易紧张”的意思，但为了使中文更好理解，有必要添加一些抽象范畴词加以说明，“出现明显的贸易紧张局面”。a maturing of our relationship 也一样，可添加一个程度副词来说明双方关系的状况，译成“双方关系（日趋）成熟”。manage those tensions effectively 译成“有效应对紧张局面”。而此句中的 in order to 可以很方便地译成“从而”，而不是通常比较熟悉的“为了”，这样可以较自如地联结上下文。

## Part B

Passage 1

女士们，先生们，欢迎参加第二届餐饮博览会。餐饮博览会是推动中外餐饮文化交流的重要窗口。餐饮业在我国已有几千年的历史，中华餐饮博大精深，经久不衰。近年来，中国与世界各国的经济文化交流日益频繁，东西方餐饮文化也在一定程度上得到融合。

**【简介】**

这段餐饮博览会上的讲话重点涉及中华餐饮的历史与中外餐饮文化的交流。这里既有会议口译，也有旅游文化的口译，翻译时既要参考会议口译的能力，也要注意旅游文化里餐饮现象的翻译。虽然这段话并没有具体到翻译餐饮文化中的菜肴名称，但平时可以留意一些常见的中文菜名的翻译，例如：红烧狮子头 Stewed Pork Ball in Brown Sauce；口水鸡 Steamed Chicken with Chili Sauce；糖醋排骨 Sweet and Sour Spare Ribs；盖浇饭 Rice Served with Meat and Vegetables；青椒肉丝 Sliced Pork with Green Pepper；虾仁饺子 Shrimp Dumpling；什锦炒面 Mixed Fried Noodle，等。

**【译文 1】**

Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to the second Catering Expo. The Expo is an important showcase that is helpful to pushing forward the exchanges in catering culture between China and the rest of the world. With thousands of years of history, the catering industry in China boasts an extensive, profound and long-lasting culture. In recent years there have been increasingly frequent commercial and cultural exchanges between China and other countries in the world. To some extent, the eastern and western catering cultures are also integrating with each other.

**【译文 2】**

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the Second Catering Expo, an important window/ channel which facilitates the communication of catering culture between China and the foreign countries. Catering industry has been existing in China for thousands of years and it is profound and everlasting. Recently, the economic and cultural communication between China and the world becomes increasingly frequent and to a certain extent, the eastern and western catering culture are getting integrated/ fused/ melting into each other.

**【解析】**

会展发言首先要点明本次会展的内容，这里是“餐饮博览会”，其中“餐饮”的表达法有数种 catering；dining；food and beverage；还有 repast，其中只有 catering 是“公共饮食业”的含义，其他都只是餐饮的一个部分而已，因此“餐饮博览会”可译为 catering expo。另外，世界博览会即将在上海举办，口译员须掌握与此相关的一些表达，如美国人把“展位”称之为 booth，英国习惯用 stand；美国人把对公众开放的展览称为 exhibition，欧洲人称之为 fair；而“会议”一词，根据会议类型的不同也有不同的表达方式：convention 年会；conference 专业会议；seminar 研讨会；forum 论坛；launch 发布会；panel 专题讨论会；workshop 现场讨论会，等等。“餐饮博览会是推动……重要窗口”，如译成“The catering expo is an important window that pushes …”逻辑方面有点问题。试想“窗口”window

怎么能“推动”(push)东西呢？此处的“窗口”应从比喻义用法来翻译，medium，showpiece 或 testing ground，而搭配的动词“推动”则应是 promote 或 contribute。“中华餐饮博大精深，经久不衰。”一句不需要动词来连接主语和表语，但英语作为形合语言，可不是这样的。翻译这句话，一定要为 Chinese catering 搭配一个合适的系动词，最简单的莫过于 is，而用 boasts 一字则可很自然地将主语和表语之间的赞誉关系体现出来。四字成语“博大精深，经久不衰”看起来复杂，实际只要把中心词译出即可，“extensive，profound and ever-lasting”。

此次餐饮博览会不仅是一次弘扬中华餐饮文化的全国性盛会，更是一个文明古国、烹饪大国向世人展示民族文化的舞台。我们相信，通过政府部门、行业组织的共同努力，通过中外广大餐饮企业的积极参与，特别是新闻界朋友们的支持和帮助，第二届餐饮博览会一定会取得圆满成功！

【简介】

这段话总结本届餐饮博览会的意义所在，只有两句话，每句都包含了不同的递进表达法。第一句考查“不仅是……更是……”结构，第二句说“通过……通过……特别是……”，这些典型的中文流水账句式，需要一层一层意思进行翻译。

【译文 1】

The Catering Expo will not only be a national event popularizing the Chinese catering culture, but also a stage showcasing the traditional national culture of China as an ancient civilization and a big nation in terms of fine cuisine. We believe that through the concerted efforts of all government departments, industry organizations, and the Chinese and foreign catering enterprises, and the support and assistance of friends from the media, the second China Catering Expo will definitely be a great success.

【译文 2】

This Catering Expo is not only a national banquet/ feast for propagating/ advocating the Chinese catering culture, but also a stage where a civilized ancient country great in cooking shows the world its national culture/ but also a stage for a civilized traditional country famous for its cuisine to display before the world its national culture. We believe that through the joint efforts of official departments and business organizations, through the active participation of various catering enterprises both home and abroad, and especially through the supports and helps of friends of the media, the second Catering Expo is sure to achieve great success in the end.

【解析】

本段话“通过政府部门、行业组织的共同努力，通过中外广大餐饮企业的积极参与，特别是新闻界朋友们的支持和帮助”，这个逐层递进的表达法，基本上可以一一对应译成如下英文，“through the joint efforts of governmental departments and trade organizations, through the active participation of various catering enterprises both home and abroad, and especially through the supports and helps from friends of the media”。中文里“通过”一词重复两次，而英文里 through 须重复三次，才能把三个短语间的相互关系交代清楚。综合这些内容，第二句话可译为 We believe that through the concerted efforts of all government departments, industry organizations, and the Chinese and foreign catering enterprises, and the support and assistance of friends from the media, the second China Catering Expo will definitely be a great success.

Passage 2

造纸是中国古代劳动人民的著名发明。在这之前，欧洲人在羊皮上写字，中国人在竹子、木头和丝布上写字。在东汉，蔡伦集先前经验，做了许多试验。最后他充分利用了多种碎料，如树皮、旧布、渔网的等，终于发明了一种全新的纸。这样，拓宽了原材料的来源，降低了成本。

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【简介】

这段话语介绍了中国古代四大发明之一的造纸术。揭示了造纸术出现前人们的书写用具和蔡伦发明纸张的过程。口头翻译这种类似讲演、讲课之类的知识讲座时，需掌握相关的基本知识、概念，因为这些知识跟中国文明历史关系密切，有时候用词可能比较文绉绉一些，翻译中应重视"信"的标准，要忠于原文中涉及的古代知识内容与精神，不能随意增减，不胡编乱造，让译文的语言风格尽量贴近原文的风格。

【译文 1】

Paper making marked a preeminent invention of the ancient Chinese working people. Prior to its inventions, the Europeans wrote on sheepskin, while the Chinese resorted to bamboo, wood and silk cloth. In the Eastern Han Dynasty, Cai Lun assimilated previous experiences and carried our many experiments. Eventually he invented a new kind of paper, making full use of scrap materials including bark, worn cloth, fishing nets, etc. Thus, the source of raw materials was enlarged and the cost was reduced.

【译文 2】

Paper-making is a famous invention of Chinese ancient workers. Before that, Europeans wrote on the sheep skin while Chinese wrote on bamboo, wood and silk cloth. During the East Han Dynasty, Cai Lun made a lot of experiments through collecting many previous experiences. At last he invented a brand-new paper with the use of many small pieces of material such as wood peels, old cloth and fishing nets. In this way, he expanded the source of raw materials and reduced cost.

【解析】

本段文字的主要内容与中国的古老发明相关，其主要目的在于传递信息，其赞美和歌颂之情表达得不是很强烈，第一句话"中国古代劳动人民的著名发明"里用了"著名"一词表示对这一发明的肯定，可译成 a famous invention of Chinese working people in ancient times。"中国古代劳动人民"可以有其他表达法：ancient Chinese workers/ working people/ laborers 等等。口译者最好还要掌握四大发明中另外三个的英语表达：指南针 compass；火药 gunpowder；和活字印刷术/木版印刷 (movable-type) printing/block printing。"在东汉"，可以理解成"东汉时期"的意思，译作 During the Eastern Han Dynasty。本句的主句"蔡伦……许多试验"中"试验"不是"实验"，所以不需译成 experiments，用 tests 就可以了。"集先前经验"似乎应该强调的是"收集整理"的意思，因此可弃用 collecting，而是用 assimilating/ integrating，译成 Cai Lun did a lot of tests through integrating the previous experiences. "最后……终于……全新的纸" 一句中的"最后、终于"是同义反复，处理成英文时应尽量避免，在理解原句的基础上，发现"充分利用"可以说是伴随着"终于发明"的一种条件，可译为 Finally he invented a new type of paper through making full use of various small pieces of materials such as barks; used cloth, fishing nets, and so on. 其中"碎料"一词，如果一时未想到 scrap material 这一表达，就用 small pieces of materials 也是可以接受的。

评价蔡伦发明的无主句，"拓宽了……降低了成本"，在以意合为特征的中文里，由于上下文存在推理关系，理解起来没有难度。但在英文中，最好能添加一主语 he，使整句话意思完整，In this way, he expanded the source of raw materials and reduced cost. 如不说出动作的主语，则可使用被动句：Thus the sources of material are enlarged and costs are reduced.

蔡伦的新技术迅速传开，他被后世认为是纸的发明者。到了晋朝，纸被广泛使用，取代了竹片和丝布。六世纪，中国的造纸术传到韩国、日本、欧洲。纸的产生为当时教育、政治、商业等的繁荣提供了最有利的条件。

【简介】

本段承接上文，继续讨论造纸术的发展与传播，基本上按照时间先后顺序组织段落，句与句之

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间的逻辑关系就是时间先后顺序关系。

【译文 1】

Cai Lun's new technique spread quickly, and he was recognized by the later generations the inventor of paper. By the Jin Dynasty, paper was widely used, taking the place of bamboo slips and silk cloth. During the sixth century A. D. the Chinese paper making technique spread to Korea, Japan and Europe. The production of paper provided a most advantageous condition for the flourish of education, politics, commerce, etc, at that time.

【译文 2】

Cai Lun's new technology spread immediately and he was regarded by the later generations as the inventor of paper. By the Jin Dynasty, paper was widely used, taking place of bamboo slips and silk cloth. In the 6th century, China's paper-making skills expanded to Korea, Japan and the Europe. The production of paper created/ provided most favorable prerequisite/ condition for the prosperity of education, politics, and business at that time.

【解析】

第一句包含了两个独立的分句,"蔡伦的新技术迅速传开"和"他被后世认为是纸的发明者",翻译时注意用 and 连接分句,译成 Cai Lun's new technique spread quickly/ immediately, and he was recognized/ regarded by the later generations the inventor of paper. 在这一译文中,"后世"当不止一代,因此要用复数,译成 the later generations.

"取代了……丝布"可处理成前一分句"纸被广泛使用"的并联句,译成 Paper was widely used and it replaced bamboo slips and silk cloth,也可处理成用现在分词作伴随状语的附属成分,replacing/ taking place of silk cloth as well as bamboo slips。

"六世纪,中国的造纸术传到韩国、日本、欧洲"中的"传"字与本段第一句的"迅速传开"的"传"字一致,均可译为 spread,但也可使用 transmitted; expanded; diffused; dispersed 等。

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试卷四(0809)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

When you stop and think about your high school or college alma mater, were your experiences more positive or negative? Do your feelings of success or failure (1) in that school have anything to do with whether or not your school was single-sex or coed? More and more Americans are electing (2) to send their children to single-sex schools, because they feel both boys and girls blossom (3) when they study in the company of students of the same sex. They tend to achieve more (4).

For years, only parents who could afford to send their children to private schools, or who had strong religious or cultural reasons (5), chose single-sex education for their children. Single-sex schooling was out of reach (6) for most American families. Today, however, along with costly private schools (7), public schools are experimenting with the idea of separating the sexes (8).

Girls may be the ones who benefit most from single-sex schooling. Studies have shown that many girls get short-changed (9) in coed classrooms because teachers sometimes pay more attention to boys. Girls' positive exuberant attitude (10) toward their studies tends to disappear as they began to feel less successful. They start to watch their male peers (11) outperform them in math and science. As boys begin to gain confidence (12), girls start to lose it. Moreover, adolescence is such a fragile time (13) for girls. As they experience adolescent changes, some girls become depressed, develop an addiction, or suffer from an obsession with weight (14).

In the early 1990s, some influential people said that being in single-sex classes could raise a girl's self-esteem (15). Schools across the country began creating single-sex classrooms and schools. But many critics claim that all-female schools (16) may actually be detrimental to a girls' education because they reinforce the regressive notion (17) of sex differences.

The renewed interest in single-sex schooling has fostered a controversy (18) among Americans. Those who give it full endorsement believe girls need an all-female environment to take risks and find their own voices. Those who question the validity (19) of single-sex schooling wonder whether students' lack of achievement warrants returning to an educational system that divides the sexes. They believe there is no such thing as separate but equal (20).

【简介】

本篇听写材料讨论美国的教育,具体涉及是否应该男女分校的问题。越来越多的美国人把子女送到性别单一的、而不是男女兼收的学校去念书,有的公立学校也在考虑把男女学生单独编班进行教学。根据相关研究,女生在男女兼收的学校里往往得不到应有的重视,这一现象对她们的学业和成长造成了负面影响。但是另一种观点则质疑单一性别教育做法的合理性。

【解析】

本篇所设空格处的内容中有不少可根据上下文来帮助填写。例如,空格(3)的前文提到越来越多的美国人 are electing to send their children to single-sex schools,根据常识和逻辑可以推断出下文内容很可能为他们认为男女孩子在这类学校里可以得到充分发展,因此该空 boys and girls blossom 考生应能对答出来(从句的谓语 blossom 是比喻用法,从原义"开花"转义为"发展、成长",有一定难度,考生可根据单词发音并联系可能的词义来推断出正确答案)。再如,空白(4)延续前句内容,是对前句的进一步说明,考生听到 tend to achieve more 后一般应能快速接受并记住有关内容。还有,空白(6)的前一句提及只有出得起学费的家长能送他们的子女到单一性别的私立学校去念书,考生基本能联想到 for most American families 难以支付私立学校费用的事实,这里的短语 out of reach 就表达了这一层面的意思。这三个词很简单,总共才三个音节,对这类短语考生平时有积累的话并不困难。此外,空白(9)中的 many girls get short-changed 并没有生词,意思可根据下文 teachers sometimes pay more attention to boys 的提示,揣摩出主句的意义应与此相对,short-changed 大意是女学生"得不到老师应有的关注"。同样,空白(13)的下文具体说明女孩子 experience adolescent changes, some girls become depressed, develop an addiction 等信息,以此帮助考生推断出女孩的青春期有可能是 such a fragile time。其中的 fragile 一词也是比喻用法,对部分考生有些困难。考生应深刻认识语言中的比喻现象,由此可以较为灵活地处理许多被认为是比较困难的问题。其他如空白(14),空白(16)和空白(19)等都比较容易填写。

本题中有几个单词从听的角度对部分考生可能有一定困难,有的是书面语或平时不太常用,如,exuberant(积极乐观的)、peers(同龄人)、fragile(脆弱的)、obsession(沉迷)、regressive(后退的),controversy(争议)等。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1~5

**【简介】**

这是两人在面试时的一段对话。面试官 Dick Hudson 先核对了 Pamela Ann Gable 的有关个人信息,包括对方的姓名、住址、电话和出生年月等。随后,Ann 介绍了自己的经历和工作能力,特别是自己的多种语言应用能力。Ann 虽没有接受过高等教育,也未获得过任何单项证书,但她在长期的工作中积累了丰富的经验,阅历广阔,自信心强。两人最后谈及 Ann 所应聘岗位的具体工作和工资额度。

这篇对话内容较简单,语言通俗,口语特征明显,当然有些词语还要引起注意,如 personal assistant, modeling agency, formal qualification, conference coordinator, allowance 等。

Question 1 What is the woman's present job?

**【解析】**

答案为 D。细节理解题。对话伊始,Dick 先核对有关 Ann 的各项 particulars,接着问及 Ann 目前的工作岗位,Ann 告诉他 I'm personal assistant to the manager of a modeling agency。选项 D 与以上内容吻合。注意:Ann 在对话中提到过她曾短期担任 a courier for a tour operator,但这是以前从事的职业,不是她目前的工作。选项 B 和 C 内容在对话里没有出现过,均为错误选项。

Question 2 Which of the following is not involved in the woman's present job?

**【解析】**

答案为 C。细节判断题。延续上题内容,Ann 在描述她目前的工作时提到她需要 keep the accounts(选项 A 内容);write a few letters, answer the telephone(选项 B);并且 look after all the models ..., keep them happy(选项 D)。因此以上三个选项均须排除。

Question 3 What foreign languages does the woman speak?

**【解析】**

答案为 B。细节判断题。当 Dick 问她是否会说 any languages 时,Ann 回答她会 French 和

Italian。选项B与以上内容一致。注意，在Dick问Ann是否会使用any languages时，这里的any languages指的是"哪几种外语"，并不包括他们使用的本族语英语。

Question 4 What salary does the woman expect from her prospective employer?

【解析】

答案为B。数据理解题。对话最后部分涉及应聘岗位的工资待遇问题，Ann明确表示my present salary is 18,000, so I couldn't accept any less than that。选项B与以上数据相符。Dick曾提及we have something like 15,000 in mind，但15,000是男士提出的工资数，而不是Ann期望得到的工资额，因此选项A错。选项C和D的数据在对话中未出现过。

Question 5 Which of the following statements is true about the woman according to the conversation?

【解析】

答案为C。综合判断题。此题可采用排除法。Dick问及Ann的教育背景时，Ann说到自己left school at 16，可见她并未接受过高等教育，选项A和选项D与上述内容不符，予以排除。此外，对话开始在Dick核对Ann的个人信息时，曾提及Ann的出生日期是"born on 18th July, 1975"，从1975至2008年，Ann应有30多岁了，因此选项B也在排除之列。当然，考生如抓住以下内容，也能做出正确判断，即Dick在介绍应聘的岗位时曾提及we run conferences, and your job as conference coordinator would be，选项C与以上内容基本一致。

Questions 6～10

New Delhi

【简介】

这则新闻有关发生在印度的登革热疾病(一种由蚊子传染的疾病)，并介绍了其对人类所造成的伤害。据报道，该疾病最近已在印度夺走106条生命。自9月初以来，这一疾病已波及印度11个州，感染5 700人。首都新德里是重灾区。考生对Dengue fever(登革热)，New Delhi(新德里，印度首都)等专有名词和the monsoon season, flu-like illness, mosquito-borne illnesses等词语应具备听的接受能力。听新闻事件应把握时间、地点、具体事件、参与人员以及相关数据等重要信息。

Question 6 How many lives has the dengue fever outbreak claimed in India?

【解析】

答案为C。数字理解题。考生在听录音前"扫描"此题各选项时，就可确定该题为数字题，因此听录音时理应对所出现的数据多加注意，同时还应尽量记住与数据相对应的内容。首则新闻听到印度卫生健康部门官员宣称a Dengue fever outbreak has claimed at least 106 lives，选项C与此数据相符。选项A中的数据是指该疾病所波及的11个Indian states，不是死亡人数，为错项。其他两个数据在录音中没有出现过。

London

【简介】

这则新闻介绍英国的贸易状况，涉及其贸易逆差的现状和将来，以及造成此状况的原因。由于石油价格的飙升，英国的夏季贸易逆差创历史新高。分析家预测在接下去的几个月内，贸易逆差状况会逐渐缓慢好转。考生可以自行总结有关经济、金融、贸易方面的新闻特点，熟练掌握经济贸易专业方面的一些常用词语，如trade deficit, imbalance，及表示增长提高、创新高的a record high, an all-time high等词语，在听力上做到尽可能减少障碍。

Question 7 Which of the following statements best describes Britain's current economic situation?

【解析】

答案为A。细节理解题。考生在第二则新闻开始时就能听到石油价格soaring，导致英国贸易逆差surged to a record high in the summer，选项A与以上内容相符。选项B和C与新闻报道的内

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容不一致；而选项 D 在文中未被提及。

Gaza City

【简介】

这则新闻是关于一起发生在加沙地区的绑架案。巴勒斯坦持枪者绑架了一名西班牙籍的美联社摄影师。星期二清晨，该摄影师从公寓出门时遭到绑架。到目前为止，无人声称为该事件负责。在这则新闻中，Palestinian（巴勒斯坦人），Gaza（加沙城），Associated Press（AP，美联社），Spanish photographer，Volkswagen（大众汽车）这些名词应该能听懂并译出，而 Emilio Morenatti 和 Morenatti 则只要大体明白是人名即可，新闻需抓住关键信息。

Question 8 What is reported to have happened in Gaza city early Tuesday morning?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。第三则新闻报道的第一句话就提及：加沙地带的巴勒斯坦持枪者绑架了一位 Spanish photographer working for the Associated Press。选项 D 与以上内容相符。尽管其他三个选项中的 Associated Press / Spanish / Volkswagen 等词语在录音中都出现过，但选项所述内容与新闻报道的主题不符，为错项。

South Africa

【简介】

这则新闻是关于一项第二年将出台的保护动物的法规。此法规将禁止猎杀野生动物保护区内的狮子和其他大型猫科动物。法规还将规定射杀管理区内的狮子、猎豹和美洲豹为非法行为。环境保护、动物保护等新闻报道很常见，听时反应快就能迅速抓住主题，这里提到的 lions，big cats，cheetahs，leopards 等动物，即使个别一时反应稍有迟缓也无妨，把握大意即可。其他一些词语也不应忽略，如 captivity，predators，enclosed reserve，survival instincts，tranquilized animals 等。

Question 9 What do the new regulations stipulate according to the South African Department of the Environment?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。考生听完此则新闻的最初几句话后，就可获悉本段落有关即将出台的一项法规。首句明示 The hunting of lions and other big cats bred in captivity 是一种 outlawed under legislation 的行为。选项 B 表达了这层意义，为正确选项。注意，lions and other big cats 在正确选项中被改写为 large predators，意思相近。换用其他词语来表达原意，是听力理解题意在考查考生语言能力的一种做法。选项 A 用 dealing 替换了原文的 hunting，两词意义相差甚远，为错项。选项 D 将原文中禁止捕杀 tranquilized animals 的概念换成了 tranquilizing animals（被禁止在保护区内生存），也是错的。选项 C 把在 controlled environment 内捕杀大型猫科动物是违法中的地点状语换为 throughout the whole country，与原文意思不符。

Hawaii

【简介】

这则新闻报道发生在夏威夷的一次地震，内容涉及震中、震级、震区，及地震造成的损失等方面。周日，美国位于太平洋的夏威夷州发生大地震，损失惨重，但无重大人员伤亡。夏威夷政府宣布该地区为重灾区，因此动用国民警卫队，并提出申请联邦紧急救援基金。听这段新闻时，抓住了 earthquake，Hawaii，National Guard，Honolulu，基本信息即可，如能听清 The U. S. Geological Survey，Pacific Ocean 等，信息就更为全面了

Question 10 Which of the following statements is true about Hawaii's disaster early Sunday?

【解析】

答案为 D。综合理解题。此则新闻最后部分提及地震造成的后果：地震会引起 landslides；毁坏大量的 roads，bridges and buildings；airports 不能正常运行；全国大面积停电会 make communications difficult。选项 D 概括了以上的报道内容，为正确选项。选项 A 则宣称“政府已经

动用了国家警卫队”,与原文内容有距离。选项 B 声称地震已导致人员严重伤亡,与原文内容相反。选项 C 内容在新闻报道中未被提及。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

本篇采访内容涉及公司员工带病上班的现状,以及由此可能产生的麻烦和问题。许多员工带病坚持上班,他们害怕请病假会被老板认为他们是在偷懒。CCH 就“老板对员工带病上班的看法”做了许多调查,发现越来越多的公司也把员工带病工作视为一个应该予以重视的问题。采访对象还提出了若干“如何让患病员工呆在家里休息而不带病上班”的建议,以避免他们在工作场所传播疾病、降低劳动生产率。这篇采访口语体突出,专题明确,尽管个别词语稍显生疏,但抓住主题后,能够基本作出正确的推测。

Question 11 What is meant in the interview by the term “presenteeism”?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节推断题。对话伊始,Harry 问女士 people go to work even though they know they are sick 的现象是否很普遍,女士表示首肯。随后她提到正是有太多的人带病工作才出现了一个专门的说法 presenteeism(与之相对应的词为 absenteeism),该词语意为“带病上班的雇员”。尽管选项 A、B 和 C 的内容在对话中都出现过:这些人带病上班是因为害怕 get into trouble with their boss,他们不想 use their sick days,他们特别 dedicated to their job。但以上句子只是描述了带病工作者如此行事的原因,与 presenteeism 的词义没有直接关系,为错误选项。

Question 12 For what reason is “presenteeism” considered a big problem for companies?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。对话中女士解释了带病上班可能招致 less likely to be productive at work 和 more likely to spread your germs to your co-workers 等不良后果。随后她还提到研究结果显示带病上班的行为 costs more productivity for company than actually absenteeism。事实上,带病上班现象已成为公司的一个 big problem。选项 A 与以上内容相符。选项 C 和 D 内容在对话中都没有出现过,予以排除。选项 B 与男士说过的 There is so much pressure to go to work, to actually show up 内容不符,也为错项。

Question 13 What percentage of employers will actually send an employee home when finding him or her sick?

【解析】

答案是 D。数字理解题。对话中出现的百分比数据比较多,考生在听录音过程中须尽力把这些数据和与其对应的内容对上号。Harry 曾问及怎么样才能使患病员工不带病上班,女士告诉他实际上有 72% 的雇主说他们会 send a sick employee home。选项 D 所示数据与以上内容吻合。其他选项中的数据在对话中也都提到过,但它们所对应的事项与本题问题所涉内容没有任何关系:56%的公司和组织认为带病上班会给工作场所带来麻烦;40%的公司称他们已尽力让他们的员工明白患病在家休息的重要性;22%的公司实际上让员工在家工作。

Question 14 Employers do several things to prevent sick people from coming to work. Which of the following is not one of these things?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。当男士问及如何让生病员工不带病上班时,女士告诉他不同的雇主会采用不同的方法:educate their workers about the importance of staying home when you are sick(选项 A);letting people telecommute so that they can stay at home(选项 B);foster an environment to encourage; pay a co-worker to stay home(选项 D)。可见选项 A、B 和 D 的内容都被提到过,当属排除之列。

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Question 15 According to the interview, which of the following are the primary carrier of germs?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节推断题。对话临近尾声时,男士和女士均认为公司还应进一步强调带病上班的危害性,让员工明白患病者往往会把病菌传染给其他员工。在此,女士提及咳嗽和打喷嚏会把 little respiratory droplets 传播入空气中,如有人吸入 those things,就有可能把病菌带入体内。选项 B 与以上内容一致。注意,选项 A、C 和 D 所示物质都是传播病菌的媒介,但不是病菌 carrier(携带物),为错项。

Questions 16~20

【简介】

这是有关美国该如何解决毒品问题的一段演讲。毒品泛滥是美国的头号问题,政府每年都投巨资用于禁毒。由于获利丰厚,黑市毒品交易屡禁不止。有人提议让毒品合法化,他们认为花巨资用于禁毒于事无补,应该把钱花在教育和疾病治疗上。反对者则认为,一旦吸毒合法化,暴力事件和虐童惨剧有可能会增多,甚至会助长艾滋病的传播,因此国家应制定更为严厉的法规来遏制毒品泛滥。这篇演讲的主题严肃,内容广泛,讲话的语体较正式,部分语句和词语会有一定的难度。law enforcement, legalizing drugs, prosecution, prohibition of alcohol, legalization, federal district judges, decriminalizing drugs, child abuse, crack(或称 rock,是可卡因的一种别称)等,考生应做到"听得明白"。

Question 16 Which of the following best describes the drug problem in the U. S. ?

【解析】

答案为 A。主旨题。这篇演讲主要探讨了美国应该如何解决毒品泛滥的问题。谈话伊始,演讲者就直入主题,言明民意测验显示美国人把 widespread use of illegal drugs 看成是 No. 1 problem in the United State。选项 A 与以上句子内容相近。考生有可能混淆的选项是 B:论及毒贩如何赚取巨额美元时,演讲人曾提到他们甚至使用 by pushing their wares in even the poorest neighborhoods 的手段来获取利润。但选项 B 与以上内容有出入,其中 almost all drugs 的表达方式过于绝对,与原句意义不符。选项 C 和 D 与演讲的主题截然相反,应予排除。

Question 17 How much is spent each year in fighting against the use of illegal drugs in the U. S. ?

【解析】

答案是 C。数字理解题。演讲的第二句就提到美国政府每年花费 15 billion dollars 用于禁毒,选项 C 所示数据与其一致。其他三项均为干扰项。选项 A 用 million 干扰 billion,选项 B 把 50 million 和 15 million 混淆。录音中曾出现与选项 D 相近的内容,即海洛因和可卡因的黑市价格 100 times greater than the cost of production,但此数据与美国政府用于禁毒的费用金额无关,因此选项 D 亦属错项。

Question 18 Which of the following is cited as evidence in support of the proposal to make drugs legal?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。提倡毒品合法化人群的观点相当明朗,他们引用了禁酒令作为证据来支持自己的观点,指出 the gangsters of the 1920s and the 1930s 会随着 the end of prohibition of alcohol in America 而消失。选项 B 与以上内容相符。选项 A 内容是反对毒品合法化人群所使用的例证,应予排除。虽然选项 C 和 D 的内容在演讲中都出现过,但却不是作为例证被提及的。

Question 19 There are several arguments against legalizing drugs. Which of the following is not one of these arguments?

【解析】

答案为 A。综合判断题。延续上题有关提倡毒品合法化人群的观点,接着转为介绍反对毒品

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合法化人群的看法：他们感到 decriminalizing drugs 是 a surrender in a drug war that has not really even begun(选项 B)；他们还用 19 世纪中叶中国的鸦片问题来说明：即便让毒品合法化，the black market 也不可能真正消失(选项 C)；对于毒品合法化有可能招致的社会问题，他们明确指出 There would be an increase in cases of violent crime and child abuse(选项 D)。可见以上三个选项内容在段落中都出现过，应予排除。

Question 20 Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

**【解析】**

答案为 A。综合判断题。考生有可能因段落最后部分出现的一句设问句而把 B 错判为答案：So is it time to recognize that the current war on drugs is not working and accept that the legalization maybe the only solution(难道现在是到了该意识到当前的禁毒战役没有任何成效，让毒品合法化才是唯一解决方法的时候了)？其实，演讲人是在用设问句来质疑此种解决问题的方法，并非选项 B 所表达的"绝对肯定"的意思，所以选项 B 为错。其后出现于段落结尾处的那句话，明确表明美国还没有"chosen legalization as a solution to their country's drug problems"，选项 A 与此一致，为正确选项。

## Section 2 Reading Test

Questions 1～5

1. According to the passage, the expression "real journalism" is used to refer to _____.
2. When the author is describing the "viral" nature of the Internet (para. 1), he uses the metaphorical expression to tell the readers that _____.
3. Which of the following does NOT support the statement "It's not expertise—it's choice." (para. 2)?
4. What is the major argument of the passage?
5. The author introduces the Newsweek article "Revenge of the Expert" _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文涉及的是随着信息网络时代的来临，在传统的新闻媒介及相关的意识概念方面引起的巨大变化，以及人们对由此而引起的变化的不同看法。一方面，有人认为，因特网是传统的可靠新闻(reliable journalism)的终结，real journalism(真实新闻)将大行其道，职业的记者和编辑将不再受欢迎。而作者认为，尽管媒介形式发生变化，但毕竟"quality counts"，人人相传的基础还是有赖于新闻报道本身的"质量"，未来的网上新闻会需要更多的优秀编辑和记者。总之，数码信息时代在新闻媒介领域发生的变化还会给我们带来更多的惊奇，古代神话中的"千里眼"正在成为人人可以拥有的装备！

**【解析】**

1. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。real journalism 出现在第一段，而且是作者写作本文议论的一个中心点，指的是网络时代人人都可以提供、报道新闻(即文中描述的 anyone could publish whatever they wanted online)这一巨大变化。选项 A 与文中所指正相反，选项 C 提到 online news and information 只说对了一半，选项 D 把传统的媒介和今天流行的 online media"统"在了一起，不符合文中所述。
2. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。该形容词出现在第一段，有的考生可能比较陌生，但如果考生对其名词形式 virus(病毒)还记得的话，作一定"联想"其意思不难猜出来。这里作者把 Internet 说成有 viral 的特性，显然是一比喻说法，指网上发布的任何东西传播速度之快。本题根据常识和上下文应能作出判断。virus 和 viral 根据人的认知一般有"贬义"色彩，但作者在这里使用并不含有贬义成分，应该说是一种中性的用法。选项 A、B 与文中描述并不一致，选

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项D描述的虽是作者介绍的一种状况，但不是作者在这里使用viral欲表达的意思。

3. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。该句是第二段的结尾句，在第二和第三段之间起了一个"承上启下"的作用，也是作者和《新闻周刊》文章作者观点的一个"针锋相对"的表白。整个第三段是作者对自己的这一观点的举例和解析，选项B、C、D是对作者在该段中的部分句子内容的概括，应予排除。而选项A和作者的观点相反，实际上是Newsweek一文的观点，为答案。
4. C。本题考查对文章主旨大意的理解。选项A只是代表了文章介绍的一种流行看法而已，并非作者讨论的中心点，选项B的观点也是作者不赞成的一种看法，选项D的观点在文中并未有体现说明，均予以排除。选项C是贯穿全文的一个思想，无论是在大观点的讨论阐述还是以具体的事例人物说明，都试图在表达这一看法，包括作者介绍的Jay Rosen，J. D. Lasica等人的观点，可见这一观点的展示是相当充分的。
5. A。本题考查对文章中隐含意思的推测，具体而言是要求判断作者引介Newsweek一文的目的。这可以从作者的整个行文中作出推断，因此需要考生对全文的论证和写作结构有一整体把握。选项B的内容在文中并未有所体现(其实是相反的)，选项C并非作者实际操作所示，(且文中不可能谈及real journalism的终结)，选项D同样是作者予以否定的看法，均予排除。选项A说明了作者列举此文是为了提出他的批评观点，就相关论题展开探讨，为答案。

**【词语解析】**

expertise *n.* 专门知识，专长，专(家)门鉴定(评级)
pro-am *a.* 职业和业余的，职业和业余运动员都参加的
viral *a.* 病毒的

Questions 6～10

6. Which of the following does NOT support the motto "No motto please, we're British"?
7. The word "tweaks" in the expression "encapsulating a view of Britain in which the State tweaks the odds and the tax credit system to iron out inherited inequalities" (para. 2) can best be paraphrased by _____.
8. According to the author, the central problem of the oath of allegiance or a national motto towards Britishness is _____.
9. In writing the essay, the author demonstrates an attitude of _____ towards the issue of Britishness.
10. When the author writes the rhetorical question "An oath of allegiance to the NHS?" (para. 7), she is trying to express that _____.

**【内容概要】**

近二十年来，英国的工党政府、政界人士在大力提倡英国人应该有一种明确的Britishness，甚至还提出应该有一个英国人的"national motto(国民箴言)"！不过，英国的平民百姓对此并不买账，伦敦《泰晤士报》报道，读者选出的national motto竟是：No motto please, we're Britishness. 政府又提出了citizenship的说法，具体来说就是要求学校学生宣誓向女皇效忠。这又引起多方抨击，包括作者在内。作者由此设问："An oath of allegiance to the NHS?"这一反问把一个本来颇为严肃正经的题目彻底击碎，一笑之下，犹如"烟消云散"，不禁使人感慨英式幽默倒还真有点Britishness的特点！

本篇文章也可算是一篇报刊杂文，而且是值得我们在闲暇之余细细阅读的一篇文章，可从其中的Britishness联想到我们可能会有的、抑或是无的Chineseness！此外，作者在行文的字里行间体现出的英国人的幽默、抑或讽刺不禁令人感叹！读这样的文章，可以长见识，提兴趣，更可以在英

语学习中体会到地道的语言是可以这样表达的!

**【解析】**

6. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。具体语境在第一段,但是全文多少是围绕这一《泰晤士报》读者推选的 national motto 展开。选项 A 对这一 motto 本身的奇异特性予以点明,应该说是比较"到位"的,选项 C 说明了读者实际上不赞同对所谓的 Britishness 有一个明确的诉诸文字的表达(即确定一个所谓的 national motto),选项 D 指出这一多少带有 paradoxical 性质的 motto 反映了英国人的价值观的基本特征(即英国人并不需要、或欢迎一个能够代表所有英国人的思想或价值观的 motto),以上选项从各个方面对该 motto 作出了比较恰当的说明描述。选项 B 提出该 motto 为全体英国人所接受,此点文章并未给出证明,答案为 B。
7. A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。该句位于第二段。该段在政府部门有人建议要中小学生 to swear an oath of allegiance to the Queen 后指出,没有什么做法比这 more profoundly undemocratic。此外,在该句的主句部分作者提到英国政府继续承诺 the abolition of child poverty,句子末尾的目的状语 to iron out inherited inequalities,因此在该从句 the State ——(tweaks)the odds and the tax credit system 中,如果把该词去除,设一填空的话,基本的选择恐怕只能是 make changes to。tweak 一词原意为"拧,扭,捏",这里采用其比喻义。选项 B、C、D 均违背原文逻辑和意思,应予排除。
8. C。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。作者在整篇文章中,一直对提出所谓的英国人的 national motto 或要求学生等对这样的 motto(换用另一个词即 Britishness)pledge allegiance 的建议和设想表示怀疑和否定。文章中一再提出,如果提出要学生宣誓效忠,到底该效忠的是什么,就连英国的首相都回答不出(uncertain what Britishness is),都没有一个明确界定,那么效忠不就成了没有目标的效忠么?答案为 C。选项 A 文章予以否定,选项 B 是作者予以讽刺和否定的、令人感到滑稽的一面(见最后一段),选项 D 指出了英国人的国民性(Britishness)中的一个方面,但不能代表其全部,均予排除。
9. D。本题考查对作者的态度和语言风格的推断能力。整篇文章鲜明体现了作者对所论主题的态度,全篇文章的字里行间无不透露出讽刺、掖喻的语气。答案为 D,可以说在每一段都能找到几个例子反映作者的态度风格,不仅是用词,而且在句式上(如用反问句等)均有体现。选项 A、B、C 在文章中难以得到体现。
10. A。本题考查对文章中的隐含意思的推测能力。该问句在文章的最后一段,是承接前一段引述的当年英国首相 Gordon Brown 发表在泰晤士报上的文章对 Britishness 的解释的。他举例称英国的 National Health Service(国民保健制度)最好地体现了"strong British sense of fair play and duty"。举例固然不错,也看似有理,但要一国的全体国民都来宣誓效忠一个医疗保健制度,未免有点滑稽和荒唐。作者在该问句后的几句解释颇有力,也点出了新上台的工党领袖在这方面遭遇的困窘。答案为 A。选项 B 与文中所述不符,选项 C 也只是作者的一个讽刺而已,选项 D 是作者作出的一个假设,但不是作者试图表达的主要意思。

**【词语解析】**

allegiance *n.* 忠诚,效忠
anathema *n.* 令人厌恶的人(事物),受诅咒对象
derision *n.* 嘲笑,嘲弄
hedge *v.* 规避,避免作正面回答
meritocracy *n.* 精英管理(制度),精英统治
obeisance *n.* 敬礼(鞠躬)
statute *n.* 法令,法规
tweak *n.* 拧,捏,作小小的改良
undaunted *a.* 勇敢的,无畏的
vest *v.* 赋予,给予,授予

Questions 11～15

11. The story told at the beginning of the passage _____.
12. The word "ambit" in the sentence "To extend the ambit of copyright protection to embrace ideas

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would be difficult in practice" (para. 2) can best be replaced by _____.

13. The passage introduced the artist Martin Creed's Work No. 227 _____.

14. Which of the following CANNOT be true about Damien Hirst according to the passage?

15. The concluding paragraphs mainly tell us that _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文叙述的故事并不难懂,但提出的问题是值得人们思考的。一个作者把自己打算写的一本新书的想法说给编辑听,过了一段时间,他的书还没完成,但是以他的点子为基础的、署有该编辑名字的新书已陈列在书店里!这算不算侵权?通行了几百年的版权法保护的是有形的、或者说已完成的文学或艺术作品,但是对那些还在酝酿之中的、仍处于胚胎期的、尚未有 physical form 的 concept 和 idea 呢?连历史长远的版权法也没有明确规定啊!作者还举了一些艺术品和小说创作方面的例子和争议,包括艺术家 Damien Hirst 和作家 Dan Brown。可见法律本身并不能解决所有的问题(当然人类可以通过一定的方式对法律进行修改),或许就像我们平常说的,有的事端或争议,可能只能通过道德法庭来解决了吧。本文的内容和文字表达有不少特色,值得读者认真一读。

**【解析】**

11. D。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。作者在第一段引述的故事给人启发,引人思考,并在其后的各个段落中作了进一步的分析探讨。知识产权是一个容易理解、却不容易在法律上判定的概念。作者的举例很说明问题,关于一本书的创作点子说给人听了,自己尚未出书,别人的书却"先行一步"已面世。官司能打么?怎么打?怎么证明这是你的创意?迄今为止的版权法恐怕对此也难以界定。答案为 D。选项 A 与书中所述内容不符,选项 B 描述了文中所述内容的一个局部,但不是作者的要旨,选项 C 的内容和文中所述的情况存在差异,均应予以排除。

12. C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。该句见文中第二段。是身为 media lawyer 的 Phil Sherrell 说的话。Sherrell 提出,要把创作的 ideas(点子,创意)包括在版权保护法内"would be difficult in practice",显然原来的版权法并没有这方面的规定,这里的"To extend the —(ambit)of copyright protection",能替代 ambit 一词的,恐怕只能是 range 一词了,答案为 C。选项 A 不合语义逻辑,选项 B 语义较为接近,但并不是最佳答案,如用 limit 则有可能被接受,选项 D 语义上有可能,但属搭配不当。

13. B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第四段。作者在本段主要介绍 media lawyer Hubert Best 举的这一例子,说明今天的 art installation 体现的内容已很难为原来的版权法所覆盖。而且该艺术品虽获得 Turner Prize,但也引起了"predictable chorus of controversy"。选项 A 不符合文章中介绍的情况,选项 C 所述的内容和文章介绍的大体重叠,但因该句为原因状语从句,称其因获 Turner Prize 而在文章中提及,因果关系不当,选项 D 中的部分词语虽然与文中的说法重叠,但是作者并没有直接称 Martin Creed's Work No. 227 就是引起人们指责其剽窃的具体例子,应予排除。

14. D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要内容在第五段和第六段。该段介绍了英国著名艺术家 Damien Hirst 以及与他有牵连的几个艺术品创作的争端。选项 A 的内容在第六段明确提及,选项 B 和 C 的内容也在第五段都有介绍,在他被指控对其他艺术家的作品有 copying 行为后,他支付了 goodwill payment 以作为对对方的补偿。但文章并没有提及他准备与那些指控他有剽窃行为的人 fight,选项 D 为答案。这里需补充说明,第六段第一句话中 Hirst is well-placed to fight such battles 指的是因为他是 one of the world's wealthiest artists,因此他有条件打这样的官司,这是一个真实条件假设句,而并没有说他就去和对方打官司了。

15. D。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳能力,主要是对文末最后两段内容的总结,其中引用了两位律师的评论和观点,包括作者自己的评论。选项 A 是律师 Best 提出的避免 an idea is stolen 的一个可能措施(但他也指出其 aggressive 的"弊端"),选项 B 也是他提出来的一种类似

"道德法庭"的做法，选项 D 是 Sherrell 指出的在用电脑创作的情况下，通过检查 hard drive 可以确定谁最先创作了某一作品，但以上均非真正的解决方案，不能作为这两段的总结。迄今为止，除非"创意"已有 material form，否则要予以保护是没有明确办法的。

**【词语解析】**

aggrieve *v.* 使悲痛，使委屈
ambit *n.* 界限，范围
apocryphal *a.* 可疑的，编造的，真伪不明的
confidentiality *n.* 机密性，隐蔽性
disinclination *n.* 不愿，厌恶
dubious *a.* 引起怀疑的，不确定的
elusive *a.* 难抓住的，难记的
embed *v.* 嵌入，插入
graphics *n.* 制图法，制图学，图解
intertextual *a.* (文本)交织的
niche *n.* 壁龛，类似壁龛的一隅
pedigree *n.* 祖先，血统，家系
plagiarism *n.* 作弊，抄袭
riff *n.* 重复乐段
time-honoured *a.* 确立已久的，因古老而受到尊重的
torso *n.* 人体躯干
veneration *n.* 尊敬，敬重

Questions 16～20

16. According to the passage, the makers of wefeelfine. org _____ on the maps.
17. The word "preserve" in the sentence "Maps were once the preserve of an elite" (para. 1) can best be paraphrased as _____.
18. Copernicus and Galileo are mentioned in the passage because _____.
19. At the end of passage, the author quoted Oscar Wilde _____.
20. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage?

**【内容概要】**

人类为了解我们居住的地球、地理方位而绘制地图的历史也已很长远了。书面文字曾仅仅掌握在极少数人手中，而历史上从事绘制地图者则是少而又少了！随着电脑的普及和网络技术的兴起，今天的数码电脑地图在一种意义上标志着 a return to an earlier form of cartography，即早先的地图不仅仅是为了标示地理方位，也是体现一个民族和种族的政治、文化和(宗教)信仰等的一种方式，甚至体现了当时的人们的哲学思想，既试图反映人类生活的地球世界，也反映人类的精神世界和活动。

这样的内容和文字介绍应该能激起读者的兴趣。当然文中提到的某些地名人名等，也在告诉我们，学习英语，不仅仅是学语言，更是在学习历史、文化，或者说，要学好英语，掌握必要的百科知识是何等的重要！

**【解析】**

16. B。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。主要见第一段，该段提到 wefeelfine. org 网站的人员从众多的个人博客上收集各种各样的 feelings，然后在全球地图上标示出来。选项 A 仅提到将感觉"happy"的人们在地图上予以标示，选项 C 则称将今天感觉"depressed"的人们予以标示，都过于片面了些，选项 D 则提出的是标示世界各地的人们的情感的变化，这一点文章并未明确点出，因此均予排除。
17. B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。该句位于第一段，所考查的词 preserve 对考生来说是"似曾相识"，可是实际考试中答对此题的人并不多。一般考生熟悉的是作动词用的意义和用法，解释为保护，保存，维护，保持，而其作名词用的解释：独占的区域、领域、活动范围、专有的权利，就显得很"陌生"了。其实，该词所位于的整个句子的上下文已点明了这一点，阅读稍"深"一些是可以作出逻辑推断的。选项 A、C、D 均为错解。
18. B。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解和作出推断的能力。Copernicus(哥白尼)、Galileo(伽利

略)的名字考生应有所知。内容见第四段。作者用此例说明,17 世纪的地图描绘与标示是深受当时的宗教法庭的思想和偏见的影响的,他们被视为 heretical scientists,因此只能被标示在 Sea of Storms,而只有 more acceptable thinkers 才允许被描绘于 Sea of Tranquility 之中。选项 A 与文章的意思相反,选项 C 提到的虽是历史事实,但这不是作者在这里举他们为例的原因,选项 D 与文中描述的事实不符,均应排除。

19. A。本题考查对文章中隐含意思作出推测的能力。内容见最后一段。Oscar Wilde 是一百多年前的英国剧作家,发表过许多奇特的言论和看法,这些看法里包括丰富的想象力,包括这里引的他对地图的一番"宏论"。显然,作者对随着信息时代而来的在地图绘制领域发生的巨大变化并不是表示反对和抗议,而是抱着理解和支持的态度。他引用 Wilde 的话显然也是为了此目的。选项 B 的总结过于狭窄,选项 C 不符合文章介绍的内容,(文内并无这方面的内容),选项 D 称 provide the background for all these changes,作者并没有这样说过,应排除。

20. C。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳。通读全文后对文章的主要观点能够得出结论,作者抱着同情和理解的态度,对 map-making 方面的巨大变化作了分析和介绍,也提供了一些基本的历史背景和变化过程。选项 A 的总结较为狭窄,虽然这也是作者总结中提到的一个方面,选项 B 的概括理论上是可以成立的,实践上也是有可能做到的,但这并不是作者讨论的主要方面,选项 D 是从另一种角度,即纯粹从地图制作的角度看,不同的地图有不同的目的和视觉范围,这样的归纳本身无可挑剔,但显然不是作者讨论的主要目标。

**【词语解析】**

artistry *n.* 艺术性,艺术才能,艺术技巧
cartographer *n.* 地图制作者
cartography *n.* 地图制作
contagious *a.* 接触传染的
democratise *v.* 使民主化
disclaimer *n.* 放弃者,弃权人,否认者
dump *v.* 倾卸,倾倒,丢弃
graffiti *n.* (墙上等处的)涂写,涂画;涂鸦
hilarious *a.* 兴高采烈的,狂欢的
hypochondriac *n.* 患疑病症者
Jesuit *n.* 耶稣会会士
mash-up *n.* 混合成糊状物,合成
peripheral *a.* 边缘的,外围的
prism *n.* 棱柱,棱镜
purport *v.* 声称,意指,表明
rendition *n.* 提供,给予
spawn *v.* 大量产卵,大量出现,酿成
tapestry *n.* 挂毯,装饰用毯

## Section 3 Translation Test

这是一篇经济类题材的翻译,具体内容主要讲外国公司在美国投资的经营形式、要求、内容、注册过程和费用等一系列内容。文字总体并不难理解,但是文章涉及一些专业术语,尤其是某些词在特定上下文中与常用意义的不同更是值得特别注意之处。

**【词语解析】**

article *n.* 条款
certify *v.* 确认,核证
entity *n.* 实体
lease *n.* & *v.* 出租,租得,租约
legalize *v.* 使合法化
notarize *v.* 公证;
registration *n.* 登记
subsidiary *n.* 子公司

**【原文 1】**

In general, investment in the United States will be in the form of a subsidiary. It is possible for a non-U. S corporation to operate a branch office in the United States, but there are significant disadvantages to a branch, particularly with respect to its tax treatment.

**【译文 1】**

在美国投资一般是以子公司的形式。非美国公司可以分支机构的形式在美国经营,但分支机构的形式有很大的不利之处,特别是在税务待遇方面。

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【解析】

这段文字共两句话，第一句中的 subsidiary 一词对部分考生可能会有困难，该词兼形容词和名词，这里作名词用，中文翻译可以是“辅佐者、附件，附属的事物”，根据第二句 a branch office 的提示，可译作“子公司、分公司”。第二句中的词组 with respect to 是“关于”的意思，这个词组与 respect 一词的“尊敬”义已没有任何关联，下列词组都有“关于”的意思：*as regards*；*with regard to*；*with reference to*；*as concerns*；*concerning*。这些词组和短语在英译中应明确掌握各自的准确意思和表达，在中译英时则可灵活替换使用。

【原文 2】

Branches of non-U. S corporations are not subject to federal regulation or registration requirements. However, each state will require a “foreign” corporation to “qualify” before “doing business” in that state. A corporation will be considered “foreign” if it is organized under the laws of another country or another state, and so this is not a requirement imposed only on non-U. S investors.

【译文 2】

非美国公司的分支机构不受联邦政府监管，也无登记注册的要求。然而，各个州都要求“外国”的公司在该州从事“经营”之前先要拥有一定的“资格”。如某公司是按照另一个国家或另一个州的法律组建的，则就被认为是“外国”公司，因此这一要求并不仅仅针对非美国投资者。

【解析】

这句话的要点之一是句中的谓语部分 be subject to。这是 06 年 9 月高级口译英译汉部分（美国非法移民子女问题）中曾考过的一个词组，宜译为“隶属……的约束/受……的监管”。be subject to 后接两个宾语，federal regulation 和 registration requirements。直译为“非美国公司的分支机构不受联邦政府规章制度的监管，也不受登记要求的约束”。译文后半句十分拗口，译者看来是受了 be subject to 这个词组的约束了。不妨改译作“不受联邦政府监管，也无登记注册的要求”。译文简单流畅，意思清晰明了。

【原文 3】

Doing business is a technical term that implies a substantial presence in the state. This would include the ownership of leasing of real property, the maintenance of a stock of goods for local sale, employee and the like. Selling products to local customers, either directly or through an independent sales representative or distributor, would not is itself constitute doing business.

【译文 3】

“经营”是一个技术用语，在某个州经营意味着公司在该州是实际存在的，这包括在该州拥有租赁的房地产、拥有在当地销售的存货以及聘用雇员等等。直接或通过独立销售代表或经营商向当地客户销售产品，其本身并不构成“经营”。

【解析】

（1）定语从句的翻译

第一个句子中 term 后面有一较长的定语从句，翻译时可考虑将从句和主句分开来译，变成两个独立的简单句，即“‘经营’是一个技术术语，在某一个州经营意味着公司在该州是实际存在的”。英语中比较长的定语从句，如果译成汉语前置定语，则显得过于冗长，不符合汉语的表达习惯。尤其是非限制性定语从句，在译成汉语时不一定要在结构上动手术，只要适当按照原句的意群或停顿群，译成后置的并列分句即可。采取这种译法往往要重复关系代词所代替的词，有时可在这些词之前加上指示代词“这”、“这些”等，使意义表达明确。

（2）静态到动态的转换

上文有四处名词作动词的转译和一处动词的添加。a substantial presence 是名词性词组，意为“一种真实的存在”，译成汉语时可变换词性，转译作动词，并在从句中添加主语译成“公司在该州是

实际存在的”。名词性词组 the ownership of leasing of real property 可转译作动宾结构的词组“拥有租赁的房地产”。名词 maintenance 的原意是“保持、维持”，转译成动词时译文为“保持用于向当地销售的存货”。在最后一个名词前则添加动词“聘用”，保持了前后结构的一致性，这一点很重要。

**【原文 4】**

The states actually exercise little control over the qualification process other than to ensure that the qualifying entity's name is not confusingly similar to an already registered entity and that all registration fees and taxes are paid (qualification is basically a form of taxation).

**【译文 4】**

各州对公司资格审查的过程实际控制很少，更多的是确保这家合格实体的名称不与已登记注册的公司名称相近或造成混淆，并且确保该实体支付所有的登记注册费和税款(符合资格与否基本上是一个税收问题)。

**【解析】**

(1) 词义理解

句中的谓语动词 exercise，除常用的“练习，锻炼”的意思外还有“实[履]行、运用、发挥、行使”的意思，如：exercise a power 行使权力。这里 exercise control over 指的是“对……实行控制”。

(2) 句子结构

little... other than... 是该句的一个难点，很多考生在这里出了问题。

当 other than 前面有否定词 nobody，none 时，than 后面的内容是排除在否定之外，也就是被肯定的。因此原文强调前者实施资格审查的过程很少，而后者确保实体名称的有效性和费用的清算是比较重要的。

括号中的 qualification“资格”一词在翻译时可添加动词译成“符合资格与否”以符合汉语语法结构和原文意义的要求。词语的添加是翻译的常用方法之一，考生要很好地掌握。

**【原文 5】**

In most states, qualification for a non-U. S. corporation consists of a relatively easy application, a registration fee, and a notarized or legalized copy of the corporation's articles of incorporation (in English or a certified translation).

**【译文 5】**

在大多数州，一家非美国公司要获得经营资格，须提出相对而言是比较容易的申请、支付登记注册费以及提交经公证或认证的公司章程(英文文本或经鉴证的英译本)。

**【解析】**

与上文中的 qualification 一样，翻译时仍需根据上下文的意思添加动词，上文是“符合资格”，这里则可译成“获得资格”。同样，翻译 a relatively easy application 时可添加动词“提出”，译作“提出相对而言是比较容易的申请”。翻译 a registration fee 时添加动词“支付”，译作“支付登记注册费”。翻译 a notarized or legalized copy of the corporation's articles 添加动词“提交”译作“提交经公证或认证的公司章程”。

译者根据上下文意义的需要在中心词名词前后增添动词，不仅使译文意义明确，而且读起来通顺自然，符合汉语的表达习惯。

**【参考译文】**

在美国投资一般是以子公司的形式。非美国公司可以以分支机构的形式在美国经营，但分支机构的形式有重大不利之处，特别是在税务待遇方面。

非美国公司的分支机构不受联邦政府监管，也无登记注册的要求。然而，各个州都要求“外国”的公司在该州从事“经营”之前先要拥有一定的“资格”。如某公司是按照另一个国家或另一个州的法律组建的，则被认为是“外国”公司，因此这一要求并不仅仅针对非美国投资者。

“经营”是一个技术术语，在某一个州经营意味着公司在该州是实际存在的。这包括在该州拥

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有租赁的房地产、保持用于向当地销售的存货、聘用雇员等等。直接或通过独立销售代表或经营商向当地客户销售产品，其本身并不构成“经营”。

各州对公司资格审查的过程实际控制很少，更多的是确保这家合格实体的名称不与已登记注册的公司名称相近或造成混淆，并且确保该实体支付所有的登记注册费和税款（符合资格与否基本上是一个赋税问题）。在大多数州，一家非美国公司要获得经营资格，须提出相对而言是比较容易的申请、支付登记注册费以及提交经公证或认证的公司章程（英文文本或经鉴证的英译本）。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

这篇讲话内容有关储蓄和理财，涉及人们储蓄的不同目的和女性参与理财的必要性等内容。调查显示北美女性储蓄大多是为了孩子的教育和购买房屋；而男性存钱则是为买车和退休后的生活考虑。女性比男性更重视储蓄。许多学校开设理财课程，帮助女性掌握相应的理财知识和技能。关于个人理财是很通俗的题目，当然会牵涉某些金融、储蓄、或投资等方面的词语，考生应予重视。Gender, pretensions, household budget, poverty cycle, pensions, initiatives, money management, financial advisors 等，考生应能做到听力方面“无障碍”。

**【解析】**

考生只需把段落大意听懂，再借助书面文字所提供的信息，应该能够填对绝大部分的空白处。有些地方还可按照逻辑推理来推断出要求填写的内容。例如，空白(7)和(8)就有可能根据紧随其后的 than 推断出比较级形容词 greater 和 longer。再如，空白(12)可依靠与其搭配的动词词组 set up 的意义及书面文字材料所提供的信息，进而推断出被要求填写的词 initiative 或 programs。空白(13)也可借助动词 offer 的词义，再参照上文出现过的 educational institutions 的词义，推断出 offer 和 classes 或 offer 和 courses 的词组搭配。同样，空白(14)与全文内容紧密相连，上下文所提供的信息有可能帮助考生推断出所要求填写的内容是一门帮助妇女“理财”的课程。另请注意，Money Management 是一门课程，应大写。

有些空白可以填写从录音中听到词汇的同义词或近义词，并不强求用原词。

Research studies show that there are some fundamental _____(1) between men and women in their attitudes to _____ (2) matters. Women are far more likely to save for their children's _____ (3) and to save up to buy a _____ (4). Men tend to save for a _____ (5), and for their _____ (6). But, in fact, the need for women to save for their old age is far _____(7) than for men. Throughout the world, women are likely to live many years _____(8) than men. Furthermore it is the _____ (9) women who will most often have to look after the children, and thus they need more _____ (10) to look after not just themselves but others. Women today need to look ahead, think ahead, not wait until they're under _____(11).

A number of _____ (12) have been set up to help them do this. Some educational institutions offer night _____ (13) in Money _____ (14). They can be given _____(15) on different ways of saving. It is usually advised that at least _____ (16) of a person's savings should be in low-risk investments but for the rest,_____(17) advisors often advise taking some _____ (18) risks. Initiatives such as this can give women the economic _____ (19) and knowledge they need for a comfortable,_____ (20) retirement.

**【参考答案】**

1. differences / disparities　　2. economic / financial / money

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3. education / schooling / welfare / well-being
4. house / flat / apartment.
5. car / van / automobile
6. retirement / benefit, etc.
7. greater / more
8. longer / more
9. divorced / single
10. money /cash
11. pressure
12. initiatives / programs, etc.
13. classes / courses, etc.
14. Management / Handling, etc.
15. advice / consultation
16. 70%
17. financial / professional, etc.
18. well-informed / reasonable / low, etc.
19. skills / advantages
20. independent / happy, etc.

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentences 1 We are fortunate to have strong relationships with a wide variety of corporate partners in the U. S. and worldwide. Our corporate partners hire our students for permanent jobs and summer internships.

**【译文】**

我们有幸与美国和世界各地的多家公司结成友好合作伙伴关系。他们雇用我们的学生就业，并提供暑期实习机会。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关学校与公司的合作，涉及企业向学生提供就业和实习机会等事项。两句均为简单句，第一句中的两个介词短语可按中文的句式提到前面先译。对部分考生来说，corporate partners 可能有些困难，但该短语在第二句为主语，两次重复，考生可抓住时机把握。此外，permanent jobs 不应机械地译成“永久性工作”，其意为“正式雇佣”。summer internships 是“暑期实习”的意思。

Sentence 2 Don't give up your day job. Lack of money is the worst part of any artist's career, and having another form of income is the best thing an artist could have.

**【译文】**

别放弃正业。缺少钱是艺术家职业生涯中最糟糕的事，而能有另一项收入则是艺术家最好的事。

**【解析】**

本题由两个句子组成。前句很短，为祈使句，听清和理解该句意义问题不大，其中 day job 可译为“正业”。关键在于正确理解第二句话，其中，抓住 the worst part 和 the best thing 这两个短语的对比关系很重要(可分别译为“最糟糕的事”和“最好的事”)，因为两个意义相对照的短语有可能帮助考生揣摩出与其对应事项的内容：lack of money 理解应无问题，考生很可能就联想到“兼职增加收入”的反向内容。

Sentence 3 In addition to health and environmental concerns, my primary reasons for being a vegetarian is animal rights and spirituality. With regards to animal rights, I shudder to think of how animals are abused on today's factory farms.

**【译文】**

除了健康和环境因素，我成为素食者的主要原因在于对动物权利的考虑和精神需求。说到动物权利，想到动物在当今工厂化的饲养场遭到的虐待就令我颤抖。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关动物权利，通过某位人士解释成为素食者的原因来呼吁人类应重视对动物的保

护。前句的关键词为 vegetarian 和 animal rights(两次重复,被记住的概率高),成为 vegetarian 的普遍原因为"健康"和"环保",因此听完录音再推断 in addition 后的内容基本没有大问题;但因为关注动物权利而成为素食者却很特别,考生如抓住 animal rights,就可以比较完整地理解和翻译第一句话。从逻辑上分析,关注动物权利者一般难以忍受动物被虐待,即使考生未能准确理解 shudder 一词,但一般能判断出其意很可能与"担忧、害怕"有关。

Sentence 4 The local shares index has dropped sharply towards the 3,000 mark. Dealers say that the market is a little depressed, and a lot of people have pulled out because they felt nervous about corporate profits.

**【译文】**

当地股指暴跌至3000点。交易商称市场有些低迷。许多人已退出股市,因为他们对公司的赢利感到担忧。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关股票市场,涉及股票的指数、股市现状、股市人气状态、股民心态等方面。第一句话里的 shares index 是金融术语,意为股价指数(简称"股指")。第二句中由 because 引导的原因状语解释了人们退出股市的原因,可以反向帮助考生理解 pull out(退出,离开)的意义。

Sentence 5 A total of 442 manufacturers from over 10 countries, including Singapore, India, the Philippines, Germany, and the United Kingdom set up 560 booths to showcase their latest range of merchandises.

**【译文】**

包括新加坡、印度、菲律宾、德国和英国在内的十多个国家的442家制造商设立了560个展位展示他们的最新产品。

**【解析】**

本题内容是关于一个产品展示会介绍,提及参展商所来自的众多国家,参展商的数量,以及展位数等事项。句子中出现了5个国名,3个数据,都是本题的关键信息,考生要注意速记下有关内容。在词汇方面,booth(展台),showcase(展示)个别考生可能一时反应不过来,但根据上文的 set up 及下文的 latest range of merchandises,可以推测其意为"最新产品设立展台"。在句子方面,to 后面表示的是目的,可以提前翻译,译成"为了……,……"。也可以按句子内容的顺序翻译,译为"……,目的是为了……",后者可能更方便。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

Perhaps most of us would fly into a rage when hearing that we're similar to a monkey. But, in fact, we do share many fundamental characteristics with a monkey. From the point of view of evolution, men originated millions of years ago from the anthropoid, a species commonly referred to as the ape-man. Besides, the resemblance of the social organizational pattern between man and monkey is conspicuous, men are gregarious and generally live in groups, and monkeys also live, play and act together and are led by a monkey king, which has an absolute authority over the other monkeys.

**【译文】**

大多数人听说自己和猴子相似,或许会表示生气。但事实上,我们和猴子本质上的确有很多共同点。从进化的角度看,人类起源于几百万年前的类人猿,此物种通常称为猿人。此外,人与猴子在社会组织模式上的相似之处也是显而易见的。人类好交际,通常群居,而猴子也在一起生活、玩耍、行动,由猴王统领,猴王对其他猴子有绝对的权威。

**【解析】**

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本段落内容有关人类和猴子的共同点，涉及人类的起源，以及人与猴之间相似的生活习性等内容。听力原文由5个句子组成。第二句中do一词起强调作用，最好把其意翻译出来。第三句中的a species commonly referred to as the ape man是一个同位语成分，可以采取重复法，译为"此物种通常也叫猿人"。本题中有些词语对部分考生可能比较生僻，如第三句中的anthropoid，但考生可通过其后同位语the ape man来猜测其意为类人猿；第四句中的resemblance和conspicuous则可以通过前文"人类和猴子具有很多共同的基本特征"来推测出其意分别是"相似性"和"明显的"；最后一句中的gregarious的意义是"群居的，社交的"，如不知其意，紧接其后的generally live in groups有助于考生理解它的大致意思。

### Passage 2

There are different kinds of social relationships. These include relationships with spouses, close friends, siblings and work colleagues as well as relationships between work subordinates and their superiors. Sociologists have done a series of investigations in different countries in the world. These researchers discovered five 'universal' rules that applied to over a half of all these relationships.

1) Respect the other's privacy.

2) Look the other person in the eye during conversation.

3) Three, do not discuss what has been said in confidence with the other person.

4) Four, do not criticize the other person publicly.

5) Five, repay debts, favors or compliments no matter how small.

**【译文】**

有多种不同的社会关系，包括配偶、亲密朋友、兄弟姐妹、同事，以及工作中的下属与上司。社会学家在世界各国做了一系列调查研究。研究者发现了五项对于上述关系中半数以上都通用的原则：尊重他人隐私；交谈时注视他人眼睛；不要谈论和别人私下交谈的事情；不要公开批评别人；返还债务、回报人情或者赞扬，不管多么微不足道。

**【解析】**

本题内容有关做人的处事方式，涉及人与人之间的各种关系，专家所做的调查，以及适用与大多数人际关系的五项处事原则等。本段落的词语和句子并不很难，但信息量较大，需要记住的内容相对较多。第四句中含有定语从句，为使句子简单化，也可以不把它译成中文格式中的定语句式，直接译为"研究者发现的五项原则，适用于上述半数以上的人际关系"；最后一句中的状语no matter how small翻译时也可以放在主句前面，译为"无论多微小的债务、人情或是赞扬都应回报"。本题中的词汇虽不难，但还是有几个词语可能会令考生感到生疏，如spouses(配偶)，sibling(兄弟姐妹)，subordinates(下级，下属)，但这些都可以通过理解本段落的主旨内容来推测出它们的意思。最后一句中的favor本意"帮助"，但可根据上文的repay debts判断出它在此句中的意义为"人情"。

## Section 5 Reading Test

### Questions 1～3

**【内容概要】**

本篇主题围绕环保，但故事情节颇为具体生动，以企业家Joe Harberg从自家的住房装修出发，为了取得"environmentally friendly"的效果，白手起家，经过摸索和试验，最后成立一家以提倡环保、节约能源为目标的Current Energy公司，向客户提供全套的从设计咨询、供应各种配件、包括安装、装修在内的环保服务。前两段介绍Joe Harberg的创业经过，第三、四两段介绍他的公司提供的各项服务及其特点，最后两段更进一步揭示了Joe Harberg的服务内涵和经历的困难，以及其宏大目标。文章的主题通俗易懂，词汇难度不高，但是部分词语及表达方式值得考生注意，不仅可用于书面表达，有的也适用于英语口语。

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1. Who is Joe Harberg? How did he start his energy-efficiency business?

【参考答案】

Joe Harberg is an entrepreneur from Dallas. He was once a marketing expert and real estate developer and has now become a master (guru) in energy efficiency in home construction. He started this business after constructing his new "green" home because he found the marketing opportunity to help build such homes. With the accumulation of such experience in construction and understanding of the demand of saving energy costs in building such homes, he started the business with his brother-in-law.

【解析】

此题的答案在文章的前面两段有介绍,作者较为具体地介绍了作为企业家的 Joe Harberg 其人及其颇为偶然的创业过程,考生可以择要自己作出概括。

2. What is Current Energy? What is its major business?

【参考答案】

Current Energy is an energy-efficiency company founded by Joe Harberg. The retail store provides all kinds of energy efficient gadgets and it might be the first one in the U. S. of this kind. The company provides "the needed expertise" in building energy-efficiency homes and also offers services related to energy and money saving, including an "energy audit", that is to give a detailed analysis of "how to eliminate" energy and water waste in construction and related recommendations, and also installation work.

【解析】

Current Energy 是 Joe Harberg 给自己创立的公司取的名称,作者也把它称之为 energy-efficiency retail store 等,关于公司提供的各项服务,文章的三、四两段都有简明扼要的介绍说明,方框中还列出了提供的部分特色服务。

3. Why doe the passage say that "What Current Energy does isn't as easy as it looks."?

【参考答案】

The services and all kinds of recommendations provided by Current Energy are much more complicated than we expect. The "energy audit", which is a kind of "socket-to-faucet" analysis, is to maximize the energy efficiency and to eliminate energy and water waste, which is a comprehensive and integrative ("holistic") approach to be followed in the construction, as the passage suggests that "insulation, appliances, lighting and clean electricity" should all be taken into consideration ("all working together").

【解析】

最后两段作者分析了 Joe Harberg 在创办 Current Energy 公司及提供的环保装修服务中面临的困难,这需要对相关技术、材料和装修工艺多方面的综合考虑和应用,更需要创新的精神,许多技巧和处理方法不是现成都有的,而是需要整体的统一全面考虑、各项技术和材料的综合利用等。

【词语解析】

call-in show *n.* phone-in show 听(观)众来电直播节目
expertise *n.* 专家鉴定,专门评价
greenie *n.* 新手,傻子
guru *n.* 大师,权威,印度的宗教导师或领袖
holistic *a.* 整体的,全面的
tout *v.* 兜售,推销

Questions 4～6

【内容概要】

本篇的主题 globalization 是从颇为具体的视角展开的。文章介绍麻省理工学院的研究人员 Carlo Ratti 及其团队利用美国电讯公司提供的数据信息,在纽约的现代艺术博物馆的一堵墙上,实

时展示这样一幅地图，图上真实显示世界200多个国家和地区与纽约的同步电讯通讯往来情况，和在不同时间段电讯流向的变化。前面三段对这一研究及其成果作了具体介绍，第四段对纽约和英国伦敦两个城市与世界各地的电讯往来的特点差异进行了比较，第五段对麻省研究人员的这一成果的意义和作用作了举例介绍，主要讨论了对航空公司开辟新航线的可能作用。最后一段则揭示了由这样的电讯通讯的"globalization"给予人们的启迪，在今天的信息时代，电讯和通讯技术发展的快慢与否对一个国家能否被结合到全球化的世界中去极为重要，也是一个国家的经济发展和民主制度建设的重要前提。

4. What is Carlo Ratti's research? What does his research tell us about globalization?

**【参考答案】**

He is directing a mapping research at MIT with data from AT&T to show "how international phone calls and data traffic" travel between New York and many other countries. The "wall-size" maps are designed to reveal physically the meaning of "globalization", a picture of a "united world" and one way to understand the usually quite abstract term of "globalization".

**【解析】**

本文主要就是围绕Carlo Ratti及其团队的研究展开的，介绍内容扼要具体，在文章的前面几段均能找到相关信息。而且也明确点击该研究怎样以地图形式通过反映纽约城与世界各地的电讯通讯状况从一个侧面显示"全球化"。

5. Why does the author mention the airline industry in introducing maps of telecommunications?

**【参考答案】**

The author mentions the airline industry to show the possible future uses of maps of telecommunications. Traditionally, to "gauge" the potential possible profitability of an airline route, airline companies usually rely on "passenger records" from other flights. With the availability of "talking" connections from such maps, the message would be very "helpful" to route planners or airline-route consultancies.

**【解析】**

作者在介绍了麻省理工研究人员的研究成果与"globalization"的形象体现之后，第五段具体举例说明对这样的全球化通讯的mapping做法可以对航空公司开发新的航线提供具体有用的相关信息，当然这一研究的成果作用并不仅仅限于此。

6. According to the passage, what is the connection between globalization's losers and the development of telecommunications infrastructure?

**【参考答案】**

The globalization's losers can easily be found ("stand out starkly") from MIT's maps as there is little "intense Internet traffic" between America and such countries (e. g. African countries). From the passage it could be found that losers in globalization must be far behind in the development of telecommunications infrastructure in the information age.

**【解析】**

作者在文章的最后一段对该电讯通讯图的深刻意义作了进一步挖掘，指出，在今天的信息时代，电讯和通讯基础设施的建设和一个国家能否融入全球化的国际大家庭，对促进一个国家的经济繁荣、社会进步及民主发展均有极为重要的意义。作者提出的观点值得我们思考。

**【词语解析】**

curator *n.* 馆长
elastic *a.* 灵活的，可伸缩的
nudge *v.* 轻推移动，促动
pecking order *n.* 权势等级，社群等级
poignant *a.* 痛切的，强烈的，辛酸的
privy *a.* 了解内情的，参与机密的
real-time *n.* & *a.* 实时
tally *n.* 记录，计分

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treasure trove *n.* 被发现埋藏于地下的无主财宝，贵　重的发现

Questions 7～10

**【内容概要】**

本文的内容主要介绍美国好莱坞的20世纪福克斯影片公司的经营管理策略。娱乐业是20世纪随着经济、技术、工业的进步而获得前所未有的巨大发展的行业，电影业更是其中的一个代表。在美国的电影业中，真正能取得成功的也并不多。文章介绍了福克斯公司近年来取得成功的几条经验，其中最主要的是 to be creatively driven but fisically astute，即在影片的制作摄制上强调突出创新，但在影片摄制的财务管理上要精打细算，"斤斤计较"。作者以福克斯公司推出的几部影片为例，具体说明公司在财务方面严抓管理取得的成功，如在特技效果方面的费用控制、和电影演员的工资待遇，以及重视制作利润大、成本低的小影片的策略等。文章提到福克斯公司也曾遭到过挫折，但是及时汲取教训，挽回了经济损失。文章提到了多部影片，考生可能不是对每部影片都很了解，但是文章的主题应该能够理解，总体难度在可把握范围之内。

7. What is a "hit-driven business"? Explain briefly the sentence "most studios bounce from box-office hit to dud with depressing regularity."(para. 1)

**【参考答案】**

Film making industryis a "hit-driven business" as one of its major pursuits is to produce the most popular and successful films ("hits"/ "blockbusters") to make more ("double-digit") profits. Most film studios hope to produce "box-office hits", but more often than not, many films turn out to be failures instead of successes in terms of "box-office". And most studios move between the two ends, or the extremes of box-office hit and (box-office) dud, with the occurrence of the second case more frequent (much more commoner), displaying the more depressing and regular practice of most studios.

**【解析】**

这一题的解答主要围绕文章的第一段，作者一开始就指出了电影业运作的艰难之处，大家都想成为票房丰收的"大片(hit)"，但更多的可能则是成为无声无息的"哑片(dud)"。考生从整段文章应能总结出这一基本意思，使用文内的一些关键词语，然后用自己的语言表达出上述意思。

8. Explain Gianopulos' comment that "At Fox, the mantra is 'to be creatively driven but fisically astute.'"(para. 2)

**【参考答案】**

The term "mantra" refers to a charm or spell used to serve as an instrument of thought, and here is used metaphorically to describe the guiding line of Fox. At Fox, in film production, on one side, creativity is the focus, film-makers are urged to make the best films, but on the other, much attention of the company is paid on the strict control of cost, as "tough budgets" are set and to be followed strictly so as to use less money to make the best films. Fox's production of box-office hits over the past seven years shows the implementation of such "mantra".

**【解析】**

题目中的引语出自文章的第二段，但是这一要义见于文章后面的几个大段，作者介绍的重心就是影片制作如何保证取得成功(包括取得 double-digit profits)和成本的严格控制两大关键，而且用了几个例子来说明福克斯公司是怎样做到的。考生在理解了这两块以后，可以用简洁语言作出自己的总结。

9. What are the hardballing measures in Fox's control of its costs in making films?

**【参考答案】**

At Fox, in every stage of film production, measures are taken to control the cost. In the

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"development" of films and on "costly rewrites", Fox spends 10% to 15% less than usual, and the payment to film actors or actresses are kept at a lower level except the big film stars ("the biggies"). In use of special effects, film stars, and film stars, the budget is under strict control with the employment of someone ("in-house effects czar") to control the cost on special effects, film stars, and other spendings.

【解析】

本题回答的要点主要在第四、五两段。作者介绍了福克斯公司在控制影片摄制成本方面采取的强硬措施,内容颇为具体,效果相当显著。

10. Cite examples to illustrate the statement "Fox's biggest hits are its smallest films"(para. 6).

【参考答案】

At Fox, the cost of producing smallest ("tiny") films is much lower and when successful, they can bring more profits. For example, the cost of producing the latest Juno is only $7.5 million, but in America alone it has brought in more than $135 million. And in the production of another film Little Miss Sunshine, the limit on the cost is only $15 million (it is "made on a shoestring"=it is made with a very small amount of money/capital), it has also proved quite successful. The company established an independent unit of the studio the job of which is to find "tiny films" so as to ensure the production of more "biggest hits".

【解析】

对文章内这一主题句的解析不应成为大障碍。考生只要在理解题意的基础上,用自己的语言把相关段落中给出的事例作出简要说明即可。

【词语解析】

apocalyptic *a.* 世界末日的,预言未来大灾难的
blockbuster *n.* 轰动一时的巨片
cameo *n.* 小品,片段
dud *n.* 哑弹,失败(影片等)
flick *n.* (口)电影
hardballing *a.* 强硬的
hefty *a.* 数额巨大的,大量的
hit *n.* 获得成功的影片(等)
in-house effects *n.* (驻)在机构内部的
mantra *n.* 符咒,祷文,(佛教中的)曼特罗
pathologically *ad.* 病态地

## Section 6 Translation Test

这段文字主要围绕对我国流传千年的"劳心者治人,劳力者治于人"的观点和成语"无商不奸"所反映的传统观念展开论述,比较了今天的白领和蓝领阶层的差异,阐述了现代人对经商职业观念的改变。翻译的难点之一在于文中引用的古汉语的表达方式。除"劳心者治人,劳力者治于人"和"无商不奸"外,还有"唯利是图","重轻利义","下海"等概念及表达都是翻译中值得关注的难点。

【原文 1】

中国古代圣人孟子曾说过:"劳心者治人,劳力者治于人"。

【译文 1】

Mencius, the ancient Chinese sage, once remarked: "Those who do mental labor govern, and those who do manual labor are governed".

【解析】

(1) 古汉语翻译

该句以中国文化中的古汉语表达为考点。原文句式对应:"劳心者"和"劳力者"仅一字之差,简单扼要地概括了从事脑力劳动和体力劳动的两种人之间的差别。"治人"和"治于人"也是一字之差,将一种统治和被统治的关系清晰地表达出来。"劳心者治人,劳力者治于人"可分别译作 Those

who do mental labor govern 和 those who do manual labor are governed。译文采用了主动和被动两种句式表达"治人"和"治于人"的差异，用 mental 和 manual 表达劳"心"与劳"力"的差别。这两个词不仅意思贴切，而且字母数和音节数以及首字母也完全一致，更增强了对偶(antithesis)的修辞效果。可以看出，译文既简洁明了，又注意了两句之间的紧密关系。

(2) 人名前的修饰语

原文"中国古代圣人孟子"中，人名"孟子"前有较长的修饰语。当汉语中名字前的修饰语较多时，翻译成英语可将其作为主语单独置于句首，其他修饰成分作为同位语紧随其后，例如：

中国改革开放的总设计师邓小平明确指出，"中国在金融方面取得的国际地位，首先要靠上海。"

*Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of China's reform and opening-up program, explicitly stated, "China's success in obtaining an international status in finance will first of all depend on Shanghai."*

**【原文 2】**

这句话反映了中国传统文化中人的地位等级的划分，也直接影响了人们对职业的选择。

**【译文 2】**

This remark reflected the stratification of society in traditional Chinese culture, which exerted a direct influence on people's choice of occupation.

**【解析】**

句中"等级的划分"即指人在社会中的地位等级的划分，或是社会的(不同)阶层。英语单词 stratification 一般用于科技方面较多，该词意思是：formation or deposition of layers, as of rock or sediments 它一般多指自然现象，如：chemical stratification 化学成层现象；其比喻义则用于指社会现象，如 economic stratification 经济阶层的形成，the stratification of society 社会阶层的形成。另一词 demarcation 表示"划分、分界"，"等级的划分"也可译作 *demarcation of social status*。

"直接影响"可译作 directly influence sb. 或 exerted a direct influence on sb.。后一译法将动词转化为名词，可使译文更为正式，也符合原文的文体。

**【原文 3】**

现代意义上的"白领阶层"是让人羡慕的对象，而"蓝领阶层"即使工资较高，仍有被人看不起的压力。

**【译文 3】**

The "white-collar class" in the modern sense is a class admired by many people, while a person who belongs to the "blue-collar class" is often under the pressure of inferiority despite their high wages.

**【解析】**

该句逻辑结构紧密，原文中的连词"而"和"即使"被相应译作 while 和 despite，符合原句的结构关系。此外，原文前后句是并列转折关系，后句的译文采用了定语从句结构(前句也有一个省略的定语结构)，和原文结构有明显差别，但符合英语的表达方式。

译文没有将原文"让人羡慕的对象"中"对象"一词翻译出来，而是将"白领阶层"中的"白领"和"阶层"拆分开来，分别译作 white-collar 和 class，并在 white-collar 后连接状语 in the modern sense，并在 class 后面连接后置定语 admired by many people 这种拆分和位置的转移在翻译中可灵活处理和应用。

"被人看不起的压力"翻译成 the pressure of inferiority, the pressure of being despised 或 the pressure of being looked down upon 都可以，相比之下第一种更为正式，符合原文的文体。第二种也较正式，和原文接近，但是因为下一句又要用到 despise，因此选择其它表达法以避免重复。第三种译法比较简单随意，从文体来看不如前两种表达方法。同样，"即使工资较高"译作介词短语 despite their high wages 或状语从句 even when he earns high wages 都是不错的译法，但前者仅用四个词，简洁明了，与前文关系也显得更加紧密。

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【原文 4】

在中国，还有另外一句流传甚广的话，叫做“无商不奸”，认为商人“唯利是图”，与君子重义轻利的追求背道而驰，所以在传统文化中经商是被人看不起的职业。

【译文 4】

In China, there was another popular saying, “all merchants are unscrupulous”, they were believe to be solely bent on profit-seeking, a practice which ran counter to the pursuit by men of virtue who valued justice above personal interests. Therefore, in traditional culture, to be engaged in trade was despised by many people as a lowly/humble occupation.

【解析】

(1) 流传甚广

popular，避繁就简原则适用于许多汉语四字格的翻译。汉语倾向于使用四字成语以求文采，而英语则以简洁、易懂作为衡量佳作的准则。因此在翻译叠字型的四字格和联合结构的四字格时，译者只需判断其词性，把握整体内涵，使用简练的语言，常常只需一两个英语单词译出即可。如：

举世瞩目：*remarkable*；博大精深：*exquisite*；

精雕细刻：*elaborate*；风景如画：*picturesque*；

光彩夺目：*dazzling*；无懈可击：*perfect*；

(2) 无商不奸

All merchants are unscrupulous

这个词语的翻译体现了肯定与否定的互译。译文没有一个否定词，却把双重否定的肯定意义表达出来。unscrupulous(肆无忌惮的，无道德的)对于部分考生来说可能是一个生词，遇到这种情况，我们可以根据上下文的内容作出推测，从原文的意思进行转述，用大家所熟悉的词表达，将 all merchants are unscrupulous 译成更通俗的 All merchants are liars, Businessmen are all dishonest。当然，如根据原文结构直译成 no businessman trades without fraud 也未尝不可。

(3) 唯利是图

profit-oriented, be solely bent on profit-seeking, be solely oriented towards profit, put profit first, be intent on nothing but profit, draw water to one's mill

“唯利是图”是一个倒装结构，意思是“只是为了谋取利益”，如上文所说，翻译时如果能够用一个词语 profit-oriented 简洁明了地表达出来，不失为一种好方法，当然也可以根据原文意思采用意译的方法，表示有某种倾向，翻译成 be solely bent on profit-seeking 或 be solely oriented towards profit。前者 bent 一词不仅有表示某种倾向，还有 determined to take a course of action 的意思，因此使用该词能明确体现商人唯利是图的本质。

另外还可以通过转换思维视角“put profit first”和使用否定词“be intent on nothing but profit”达到翻译目的。习语借用也是翻译四字格的一个方法，这里借用英语的“draw water to one's mill”也十分贴切。

(4) 背道而驰

shun/discard, ran counter to，这里提供了两种不同的译法，一种是根据意思使用英语中意思相近的词“shun”或“discard”，便捷地表达原文的意思。上文对此已有论述。另一种是四字格的“直译法”，译作“ran counter to”。如果运用直译方法翻译四字词，既能表达原文的内容，又能保持原文的形式，则不失为上佳的选择。

(5) 重义轻利

valued justice above personal interests，首先考生要理解“重”和“轻”在原文中不再是形容词，而是作动词用，表示“看重”和“轻视”的意思。译文可使用英语介词“above 超出”，或动词“outweigh 在重量(或价值等)上超过”来表示汉语动词“看重”和“轻视”这两个概念。其次“义”与“利”的译法

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也各不相同，“义”即“正义、正直”，可译成 justice，integrity，uprightness，righteousness 等。“利”在此可理解为“个人利益，物质利益，金钱利益”，故译作“personal interests”，“material gains”或“monetary consideration”。

**【原文 5】**

但是，随着社会主义市场经济的发展，从商“下海”已经变成许多年轻人择业时的第一选择。现代年轻人选择职业时，已较少传统的观念，更具有现代意识。

**【译文 5】**

However, with the development of the socialist market economy, to go in for business has become the primary / first choice of many young people in their career development. In choosing their profession, young people of contemporary times have more modern ideas than traditional modes of thinking.

**【解析】**

“下海”是一种比喻用法，在汉语中具有特别的意义，表示“开始经商”，故译作 to go in for business，如直译成 enter/swim in the sea 可能会使人不知所云，译文采用了意译的方法，抛开隐喻的字面意思而直接将本身的意义表达出来了。因为商海有风险，venturing in the world of business 也是一种译法，但因后文中有选择某种职业的意思，这种译法就不太合适。只有 to go in for business 或 going into business 才称得上是职业的选择。

“较少……更具……”可使用比较句型 more ... than。这是否定一种性质，肯定另一种性质的典型句子结构，相当于“与其说……，还不如说”，“不是……，而是”，例如：

我才不至于蠢到竟然相信你说的金钱万能呢。*I'm wiser than to believe what you call money talks.*

*与其说她是老师，不如说她是学者。She is more a scholar than a teacher.*

**【参考译文】**

Confucius, the ancient Chinese sage, once remarked: “Those who do mental labor govern, and those who do manual labor are governed”. This remark reflected the stratification of society in traditional Chinese culture, which exerted a direct influence on people's choice of occupation. The “white-collar” in the modern sense is a class admired by many people, while a person who belongs to the “blue-collar class” is often under the pressure of inferiority despite their high wages.

In China, there was another popular saying, “all merchants are unscrupulous”, they were believe to be solely bent on profit-seeking, a practice which ran counter to the pursuit by men of virtue who valued justice above personal interests. Therefore, in traditional culture, to be engaged in trade was despised by many people as a lowly/humble occupation. However, with the development of the socialist market economy, to go in for business has become the primary/first choice of many young people in their career development. In choosing their profession, young people of contemporary times have more modern ideas than traditional modes of thinking.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: Can cyber love (romance on the Internet) become a sort of real life experience?**

Questions for Reference:

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1. Tell a cyber love story you have ever heard of or read about anywhere.
2. "Cyber love can be a real love in the IT age." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Suppose that you got involved in cyber love, what might be your attitude?
4. What effects will cyber love exert on our society? Cite examples to illustrate your points.

**【背景介绍】**

随着社会的变迁,寻求爱情的成本与所承担的风险越来越高,人们一方面渴望爱情,另一方面又害怕爱情带来的不安全感,产生了新的矛盾。如今,随着网络的普及,由于网络与爱情之间的某种契合度,人们发现了在虚拟的网络空间可同时满足对爱以及安全感的需求——即以网络为媒介,借用聊天工具等进行互相了解,从而相爱,网恋就应运而生。网恋是虚幻的,看不见,摸不着,因而不可避免地会存在被欺诈的风险。

**【词语准备】**

absurd 荒唐的
addict 沉溺
eternal 永恒的
fantastic 幻想的
fantasy 幻想
imagination 想象
infatuate 迷恋
nutritious 有营养的
popularity 流行
risky 有风险的
virtual 虚拟的
cyber love 网恋
IT age 信息时代

**【句子操练】**

1. Cyber love is absurd and risky.
2. Though it sounds impossible, cyber love has been gaining popularity in recent years.
3. The internet is a virtual world. Nothing and nobody should be trusted there.
4. A cyber world may be virtual, but our hearts can not.
5. Cyber love is neither good nor bad.
6. Cyber love is usually based on people's imagination instead of the reality.

**【参考答案】**

My name is.... My registration number is.... My topic is: Can cyber love (romance on the Internet) become a sort of real life experience?

In the IT age, cyber love has been widely practiced and shows no sign of going out of fashion. It is a kind of fantastic and dramatic thing to those who addict themselves to it and wish their online partners could become their eternal beloved ones.

But many people think it's absurd and risky to get whole-heartedly involved in cyber love. In their opinion, the internet is a virtual world. Nobody should be trusted there. The cyber love is usually based on people's imagination instead of the reality. Therefore, cyber love is just like a beautiful flower without the nutritious earth around it. The rootless rose is likely to die someday. I have experienced it once.

Last year, in a chatting room, I met the guy who later became my cyber lover. He appeared so tender and thoughtful then. He listened to me with patience and he totally understood me. At that time, I regarded myself as the luckiest girl in the world. To me, he was a wonderful person: intelligent, creative and humorous as well. Before long we exchanged telephone number and got to know each other in the real life. To my disappointment, little by little I found that he had many weaknesses in his personality. He was sensitive and jealous, for instance. The admiration for him did not help but threw dust in my eyes. He is not the guy for me. Only until then did I realize how

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much time and energy I had wasted. And I knew it was high time for me to say goodbye.

I know through this that true love cannot be obtained effortlessly or instantly. Cyber love, no matter how fantastic it is, is only a fantasy.

## 口译题

### Part A

**Passage 1**

For all of human history the source of success has been controlling natural resources—land, gold and oil. Suddenly the answer is knowledge. The king of knowledge economy, Bill Gates, owns no land, no gold or oil. How does one use knowledge to build wealth? The knowledge-based economy is asking new questions, giving new answers and developing new rules for the success game. Information technology has opened up opportunities for new products with much higher levels of productivity.

**【简介】**

这段话点评知识经济与成功的关系，运用了前后对比的手法整合了信息科技(information technology)、经济(land, gold and oil, knowledge economy, Bill Gates)、和文化教育(the source of success, the success game)等多方面的内容，考查的是学生的综合口译能力，其中心内容在于 the knowledge-based economy。

**【译文 1】**

在整个人类历史上，成功的源泉在于对土地、黄金和石油等自然资源的控制。突然之间，成功的钥匙变成了知识。知识经济之王比尔·盖茨没有土地、黄金或石油。人们是怎样用知识来创造财富的？以知识为基础的经济正在提出一些新问题，提供新答案，为成功制定新的游戏规则。信息技术使人们有机会采用更高的生产力水平，开发新产品。

**【译文 2】**

在整个人类历史上，成功的来源都在于控制自然资源——如土地、黄金和原油。突然之间，答案转变成了知识。知识经济之王比尔盖茨并不占有土地、黄金或者原油。人们如何利用知识来建设财富呢？知识经济为成功游戏提出了新问题、提供了新答案，也制定了新规则。信息技术为制造更高生产力水平的新产品打开了机会。

**【解析】**

开始的 For all of human history 译成“在整个人类历史上”，介词 for 在这里的意思是“(表示时间)在(某一特定时间)；在……时节；持续达”，而不是通常考生比较熟悉的“(表示对象) 给，为……做准备，对，对……来说，在……一方”或“(表示原因)因为，由于，作为……的结果”等意思。第二句话，the answer is knowledge，直译“答案是/变成了知识”，或“答案在于知识”。如结合上下文的内容，也可译成“成功的钥匙/关键变成了知识”。第四句的主语“one”为不定代词，可译为“一个人”，也可译为“人们”。第五句中的 developing new rules for success game，是译为“为成功游戏制定新的规则”还是“为成功制订新的游戏规则”？似乎后者更符合中文表达的习惯。open up new opportunities 可译为“开创了新的机会/打开了新的机遇之门”。如不直接译出 open up，而采用“使动”结构，说“使人们有机会……”也可接受。最后一句 Information technology ... levels of productivity. 意为，“信息技术为具有更高生产力水平的产品开创了新的机会。”也可增加一些解释，译为“信息技术使人们有机会采用更高的生产力水平，开发新产品。”或译为“信息技术使人们有机会开发具有更高的生产力水平的新产品”。

A successful knowledge-based economy requires large public investments in education, research and development. Sometimes successful business must be willing to destroy the old while it is still

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successful. Of what were the twelve American companies at the beginning of the 20th century, eleven were not around to see the beginning of the 21st century. Technological breakthroughs occur, the economic environment changes, and they could not adjust.

【简介】

本段话继续讨论知识经济的威力，重点说明不能适应知识经济的企业是不能存活下来的，共用了四句话来说明问题。

【译文 1】

成功的知识经济要求政府在教育、研究与开发领域投入巨资。有时候，成功的企业只有在成功时甘愿自我毁灭，方能建立起更加成功的新企业。在 20 世纪初曾名列美国最大的 12 家公司中，有 11 家没有看到 21 世纪的曙光。技术突破不断出现，经济环境不断变化，而这些公司未能适应新的形势。

【译文 2】

成功的知识经济需要大力投资于教育、研究和开发。有时候，成功的行业必须情愿在成功的时候就毁灭旧[体制]。在 20 世纪初就存在的 12 家美国公司中，有 11 家没有坚持到 21 世纪初期。技术的突破发生了，经济环境变化了，而它们却没能适应过来。

【解析】

knowledge-based economy 在上段第一次出现时，译作“以知识为基础的经济”，也可简译为“知识经济”。本句的谓语 requires large public investments in education, research and development，字面意思是“需要对教育、研究和开发方面的大笔公共资金”。large public investments 可转译为动词结构“政府大力投资”，整句话译为“要求政府大力投资教育、研究和开发”。businesses 一词英语中使用很广，指称覆盖面相当高，而汉语则须根据上下文确定准确的译文。这里并不是指“业务”的意思，可译为“企业”等，在其他场合还可译成商业、工商业等，英语名词的单复数不同，其词义可能全然不同，例如：force 力量；forces 军队；green 绿色；greens 青菜；蔬菜；finding 发现，探索；findings 研究成果，调查结果；work 工作，功；works 工厂，著作；damage 损失，损害；damages 赔偿金；air 空气；airs 傲气，等。整句话可译为，“有时成功的企业如想要建立起将会获得成功的新公司，就必须在其仍成功之时主动把旧公司毁灭。” 原句中的“the old”，“the new”指代的部分删略了，中文则必须说清楚，可补译成“新公司”和“旧公司”。be (not)around to see 是带口语体的比喻说法，意指“(未能)生存至 21 世纪”。

Passage 2

Now, let's turn to the problem of corruption. I think all countries should take a firm stance on corruption, pursue a sensible macro-economic policy, and are committed to poverty elimination. One of the conclusions to be drawn from the Asian crisis is that development is unsustainable where there is widespread corruption. Proper regulation and transparent economic management will increasingly be a pre-requisite for investment—and not just for foreign investors, but for domestic investment, too.

【简介】

本段话用了四个句子来讨论腐败问题这个社会热点，基本上属于个人见解，其中用到了一些表达个人倾向的用词，firm, sensible, widespread, proper, transparent 等。社会热点问题事关国计民生，考生一般应比较熟悉，翻译时可以结合当前状况组合词语搭配。

【译文 1】

现在，让我们来讨论一下腐败问题。我认为，所有国家必须采取坚定的立场反对腐败，奉行明智的宏观经济政策，并致力消除贫困。从亚洲危机得出的一个结论是：如果腐败广泛存在，发展就不可能持续。适当的调控和透明的经济管理越来越成为国内外投资者投资的必要条件。

【译文 2】

现在，让我们回到腐败问题上来。我认为所有的国家都应该立场鲜明地[反对]腐败，追求理性的宏观经济政策，并致力于消除贫困[现象]。亚洲危机得出的结论之一就是腐败盛行之地，经济不能可持续发展。合理整治加透明的经济管理正日益成为投资的先决条件——不仅对外商投资如此，而且国内投资也一样。

【解析】

I think ... poverty elimination. 按原句序的译法是，“我认为各国都应当立场坚定地应对腐败问题，追求理性的宏观经济政策，并致力于消除贫困。”词组 take a firm stance on corruption 中的“on”词性转化，被译为动词“应对/对待”。也可直接把立场的倾向性指明，“采取坚定的立场反对腐败”，而不是简单地把“on”也译为介词，“在腐败问题上立场坚定”，这样的说法不符合汉语的习惯表达。第四句的主语谓语 proper regulation and transparent economic management will increasingly be 被译成“适宜的规划和透明的经济管理日益成为”。其中 increasingly 一词对应“日益”这个表达，信手拈来，很合适。本句最后的部分以破折号引入，—and not just for foreign investors, but for domestic investment too. 这是对前文的补充说明，在中文里可加以一定的说明以清楚表达原意，“不仅对外国投资者如此，对国内投资也一样。”考虑到口译行文简洁的要求，也可以将后置的修饰说明直接提前，简单译为“国内外投资者”。

Of course, the causes of corruption do not only lie in developing countries. It is extraordinary that only now the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is recommending that all countries make it a criminal offence to offer a bribe to public official overseas. We must intensify our efforts, and firmly and resolutely take any necessary measures in our combat against corrupt government officials.

【简介】

这段话主要谈及如何反对腐败行为。三句话分别说到了腐败的滋生地、国际组织的措施和我们应采取的做法。

【译文 1】

当然，不是只在发展中国家才存在腐败。非同寻常的是，经济合作和发展组织现在才刚刚建议，所有国家都应该认定在海外向官员行贿属刑事犯罪行为。我们必须加大力度，坚决果断地采取一切措施，打击政府官员的腐败行为。

【译文 2】

当然，腐败的产生不仅仅存在于发展中国家。但反常的是，只是在现在经济合作和开发组织才建议所有国家把向海外公共官员提交贿赂定为刑事犯罪。我们必须加强努力，坚定坚决地采取必要措施，大力反对政府官员的腐败行为。

【解析】

第一句话的主语 the causes of corruption 中 causes 一词有“原因，理由；事业；案件”等意义，本句的谓语是 lie in，有人可能会将此句译成“腐败的原因不仅仅在于发展中国家”，但在对应了上一段谈到的“亚洲危机得出的结论之一就是腐败盛行之地，经济不能可持续发展”这个现象之后，此处可将本句主语译为“腐败(现象)的产生”，以与上文形成呼应，而“腐败的原因”是上文不曾论及的内容。It is extraordinary that only now... 的形式主语结构可以译在真正的主语之前，也可以翻在其后。“非同寻常的是，直到现在经济合作与发展组织才建议所有国家将对海外政府官员行贿定位为犯罪行为。”英语的表达方式习惯于先将总体评价或总结性的话放到句子的开头，然后再将具体情况陈述出来，而汉语习惯于先陈述具体情况，到最后才进行总体评价或总结。firmly and resolutely，两个意义相近的副词在表达时最好也采用意思相近的中文词组进行对译，因此可译成“坚定不移地”。

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## Part B

Passage 1

长期以来,就业问题一直是各国政府面临的一个难题。国际劳工组织最近发表全球就业报告指出,全球失业人数已超过2亿,创历史新高,总失业率约为8%。在我国,根据统计,去年城镇失业人数为2080万人。

【简介】

这段话讨论的失业问题同样是一个社会热点问题,介绍了目前全球的就业状况,主要以数字为依据来说明问题。考生在听译时一定要准确记录听到的数据,尤其是在几个数字同时出现在一段话里的情况下,借助笔记,培养短时记忆能力,准确对应各个数字所说明的问题。至于数字的记录方法,学生应在备考期间进行经常的训练,考试时才能胸有成竹。

【译文1】

Employment has long been a difficult problem for all the governments to solve. According to a recent report released by the International Labor Organization, the number of global unemployment has exceeded 200 million, setting a new record in history, and the unemployment rate of the world is about 8%. Statistics show that last year in our country the number of jobless people in towns and cities amounted to 20.8 million.

【译文2】

For a long time, employment is always a problem confronting every government. The International Laborer's Organization issued recently the Global Employment Report and pointed out that the world's unemployed population has reached its historic high record of 0.2 billion, and the gross unemployment rate is about 8%. Here in China, statistics show that last year the unemployed urban and town people are 20.8 million. )

【解析】

"长期以来"可直接译成over time/ever since a long time ago,在句首作时间状语;也可简洁地处理成has long been,在完成时态中加上副词long。本句主语"就业问题"(employment/job creation)汉语中很多抽象名词之后多带有范畴词,在将这些"抽象名词+范畴词"的表达译成英语时,往往只需将其译成抽象名词即可。主语之后的谓语部分"一直是……的一个难题"译成has been a difficult problem confronting all governments.其中"一个难题"的前置修饰语"各国政府面临的"在译文中被译成现在分词短语,置于名词之后进行修饰。"……报告指出"这一表达中,未必要把动词"指出"直译,用According to…的结构即已有此义。该报告指出的内容"全球失业人数……失业率约为8%",可有几个表达法,关键要注意两个分句之间的并列关系需要用连接词and来表示。the world's jobless people have exceeded 200 million, a record-high number in history and making the global unemployment rate be about 8%. / there are more than 200 million jobless people, and as a number that hits the historical record, it creates a gross unemployment rate of 8%. "根据统计"的译文可根据所选句型用according to,也可用动词"show"来表达,当然英语according to statistics这样的搭配听起来稍显生硬,不如statistics show的说法直截了当。

要解决我国的失业问题,首先要加强人口控制,人口过多是我们解决就业问题的一个严重障碍。控制人口仍是我们面临的紧迫的任务。其次,政府促进对外开放,争取更多的世界劳动力密集型工业和服务业来中国办企业,同时要解决好产业结构与就业结构不协调问题。

【简介】

第二段话谈到了解决失业问题的实际措施。这些句式的表达方式是平时常见的动宾结构。本段落的三句话两长一短,关键内容是三个无主语句。翻译时需处理好这几个句子之间的逻辑关

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系，或采用英语的动词不定式作为状语，或根据上下文添加必要的主语成分。

【译文 1】

To solve the unemployment problem in our country, first of all, population control should be strengthened, for too big a population is a serious obstacle to solving the unemployment problem. Population control is still a pressing task we are facing. Secondly, our government should further opening up to the outside world and try to attract more labor-intensive industry and service industry of the world to set up factories in China so as to boost the labor demand. Finally, the government should solve the problem of the unbalanced development between production and employment structures.

【译文 2】

To solve the unemployment problem in our country, we should first of all control population growth. Oversized population has been a serious block against our solution to unemployment. Population control remains/ is still an urgent task of us. Secondly, the government should push/ extend opening up in order to attract more labor-intensive industry and services in the world to come to establish factories in China and meanwhile we should solve the imbalance between industrial and job structures.

【解析】

本段话起首句就是无主句，考生可考虑将其处理成被动句，如 population control should be strengthened，也可添加动作的主语 we 后，译为主动句 we should enhance/reinforce/ strengthen the population control。如把“要解决我国的失业问题”这部分作为目的状语，既可放在主句之前，也可置于主句之后，译成 To solve the unemployment problem in our country, we should first of all control population growth. 或译成以下句式，We should first of all control population growth in order to solve the unemployment problem in our country. “人口过多……严重障碍”可译成 overpopulation is a very serious barrier preventing us from solving employment problem，如作为单独的一句话，此句也能通顺地表达意思，但也可以用 because 为本句和上句之间添加一个因果关系，从而整句话被表达为 To solve the unemployment problem in our country, we should first of all control population growth because overpopulation is a very serious barrier/obstacle preventing us from solving employment/job-creating problem. “促进对外开放，争取更多……来中国办企业”这句话两个分句之间没有连接词，但在用英语表达时，可适当加入显示句子关系的连接词。promote opening-up in order to shoot for/ strive for/ attract more world's labor-dense industries and services establishing enterprises in China. 其中的第三个分句“同时解决好……不协调问题”，“问题”一词译文只需说出 discordance/ incongruity/ incompatibility/ imbalance 即可，因为这些抽象名词本身已含有范畴词意思。

Passage 2

亚太地区总体保持和平稳定，依然是世界上最具经济活力和发展潜力的地区。亚太经济合作组织向更加紧密地合作迈进。以东盟与中国、日本、韩国为主渠道的东亚合作更加务实。上海合作组织在发展结伴而不结盟的国家关系和反恐合作方面取得明显进展。

【简介】

本段话涉及的话题对象包括亚太地区、亚太经济合作组织、东亚合作和上海合作组织，分别用四句话点明四者的特征。这一段文字属于国际关系方面口译材料，英译时用词应严谨、准确、恰当。一些主要的政治区域、机构及缩写名称等在平时训练时应做到熟悉明白、能脱口而出。此处提供一些供参考：AU African Union 非洲联盟；G8 Summit Group of Eight Summit 八国集团首脑会议；G20 Group of Twenty 20 国集团；IDA International Development Association 国际开发协会；IEA International Energy Agency 国际能源机构；ISO International Standardization Organization 国际标准化组织；OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 石油输出国组织；WB World Bank

世界银行;WHO World Health Organization 世界卫生组织;WTO World Trade Organization 世界贸易组织等。

【译文 1】

The Asia-Pacific region has, on the whole, continued to enjoy its peace and stability, and remains the most dynamic region economically with the greatest development potential in the world. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is heading for closer cooperation. In East Asia, cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the one hand and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea on the other as the major channel, has become more practical. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has made outstanding progress in developing state-to-state relationship based on partnership rather than alliance, as well as in anti-terrorist cooperation.

【译文 2】

The Asian-Pacific region generally keeps/ remains its peace and steadiness and is still the most economically dynamic and most developmentally potential region in this world. The Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization will advance toward more close cooperation. The East Asian Cooperation featuring the main channel between the ASEAN and China, Japan and Korea will be more practical/ pragmatic. Shanghai Cooperation Organization has achieved significant advances/ progress in terms of developing international partnership and non-alliance relations and the anti-terrorist cooperation.

【解析】

"亚太地区……的地区"包含两个分句,其间的连接词"依然"可指明两个分句间的关系,这种表转折的关系可用 while 表示,While the Asia-pacific region generally maintains its peach and stability, it still remains a region full of economic dynamics and developmental potentials.

最后一句话的主语很简单,但是其状语"在发展结伴而不结盟的国家关系和反恐合作方面"较为复杂,在这一介宾结构中,介词宾语"方面"的定语包括"发展结伴而不结盟的国家关系"和"反恐合作",其中修饰语"结伴而不结盟的"很难在英文中找到对应的表达。好在这个介宾结构中的词语层次比较清晰,可将该结构尝试着译成 in developing state-to-state relationship based on partnership rather than alliance, as well as in anti-terrorist cooperation. 或 in terms of developing international partnership and non-alliance relations and the anti-terrorist cooperation. 这句的谓语"取得明显进展"译成 has achieved significant progress/has progressed significantly.

但是,影响和平与发展的不确定因素也在增加,世界还很不安宁。不公正不合理的国际政治经济旧秩序没有根本改变。世界经济发展很不平衡,南北差距进一步扩大,发展中国家在经济全球化进程中获益较少,有的面临被边缘化的危险。

【简介】

本段话讨论影响和平与发展的不确定因素,对全球国际关系的现状提出分析和预测。意在提出世界经济发展的不平衡现象以引起各方面对此的重视。

【译文 1】

However, uncertainties impeding peace and development are also on the increase. The world is far from being tranquil. The old international political and economic order, which is unfair and irrational, has yet to be changed fundamentally. Economic development of the world is materially unbalanced, and the North-South gap is further widening. The developing countries have gained less from the economic globalization process, and some of them are in danger of being marginalized.

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【译文 2】

However, the uncertainty factors influencing peace and development are also increasing and the world is still unsteady. The unfair and unreasonable international order of politics and economy has no change at all. The world's economy is developing in an unsteady manner and the gap between the south and the north is further widened. The developing countries are benefiting less in the economic globalization, while some of them are even in danger of being marginalized.

【解析】

"不确定因素",可直接译为 uncertainties, 而不必译成 unsteady factors。本句的主句"世界还很不安定"可简单译为 The world is still not so safe and steady. 当然 The world is far from being tranquil. 的译文也是可接受的。"没有根本改变"在英译时可处理成否定形式,也可用肯定形式表达,The old international political and economic order, unfair and unjust, has yet to be changed fundamentally. / hasn't been changed basically/ essentially.

在提出"世界经济发展很不平衡"之后,又具体说明"南北差距进一步扩大", 译作 (developmental/ economic) gap between the South and the North is further enlarged/ widened。此句中"差距"指经济差距或发展差距,应予点明为好。此句中关于"世界经济发展很不平衡"的另一个具体表现是"发展中国家……被边缘化的危险。"对应的英文表达是 The developing countries have benefited less from the economic globalization process, and some of them are even in the danger of being marginalized. 边缘化是一个比较抽象的说法,简单说就是被淘汰。而其对应的英语是 marginalization,也可以用别的词语来表达同样的意思,如 being neglected。

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# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

When Americans think about hunger, we usually think in terms of mass starvation in far-away countries. But hunger too often lurks in our own backyards (1). In 2006, 35.1 million people, including 12.4 million children (2), in the United States did not have access to enough food for an active healthy life. Some of these individuals relied on emergency food sources and some experienced hunger (3).

Although most people think of hungry people and homeless people as the same, the problem of hunger reaches far beyond homelessness (4). While the number of people being hungry or at the risk of hunger (5) may be surprising, it is the faces of those hungry individuals that would probably most shock you (6).

The face of hunger is the older couple (7) who has worked hard for their entire lives only to find their savings wiped out by unavoidable medical bills (8); or a single mother who has to choose whether the salary from her minimum wage job (9) will go to buy food or pay rent; or a child who struggles to concentrate on his schoolwork (10) because his family couldn't afford dinner the night before. A December 2006 survey estimated that 48 percent of (11) those requesting emergency food assistance were either children or their parents.

Children are twice as likely (12) to live in households where someone experiences hunger and food insecurity than adults. One in ten adults (13) compared to one in five children live in households where someone suffers from hunger or food insecurity (14).

Child poverty is more widespread in the United States than in any other industrialized country (15); at the same time, the U.S. government spends less than any industrialized country to pull its children out of poverty (16).

We have long known that the minds and bodies (17) of small children need adequate food to develop properly (18). But science is just beginning to understand the full extent of this relationship. As late as the 1980s, conventional wisdom held that only the most severe forms of malnutrition (19) actually alter brain development. The latest empirical evidence, however, shows that even relatively mild under-nutrition produces cognitive impairments (20) in children which can last a lifetime. (350 words)

**【简介】**

本篇听力材料介绍美国国内的饥饿和食品安全问题。美国人口贫富差距也很显著,有相当一批人面临吃不饱饭及营养不良的问题。饥饿群体身份各异,其中包括退休工人和单身母亲等。家庭贫困的儿童更是深受其难。美国政府在这方面的投入不足是主要原因之一。最新实证研究指

出，轻度营养不良会导致儿童的认知能力终身受损。

【解析】

本篇听写材料语体较为正式，部分词语和句子结构有一定的难度。难点一：数字。第(2)、(11)、(12)和(13)题与数据相关，要求考生对数字有快速的反应能力。听写时可用相关简写符号代替原词。如：million(m)，percent(%)，twice(×2)，one in ten(1/10)。难点二：长度。第(8)、(16)和(19)题要求填写 5～6 个单词，对考生的记忆力有所考验。听写时可用相关简写符号代替原词。如：wiped out(wip o)，medical bill(med bll)，children(儿)，most severe( * sev)。根据填词听写的特点，这部分的笔记建议更多使用英语单词缩写。当然，此类符号并非临时杜撰，考生应在口译学习过程中不断积累总结，建立并强化符号与原词的关联。难点三：词汇。第(14)、(19)和(20)题要求填写的部分单词有一定难度，测试考生的拼写能力。如：insecurity，malnutrition，cognitive impairments。难点四：语法。使用简写符号记下的主要是实词(名词、动词、形容词、副词等)，而其词性、时态、语态、单复数等相关信息缺失；另外，空格中的虚词(连词、介词等)易被忽略，考生在答题时需根据语法知识补全。第(3)、(10)、(17)等题都测试到考生此部分的能力，如：experienced hunger (过去分词)，concentrate on(习惯搭配的介词)，minds and bodies(单复数和关联词选择)。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1～5

【简介】

这是一段人物访谈。受访者讲述深夜在大街上遭遇三位少年抢劫的经历，提出家长需对孩子提供更多的教育与监管，以避免青少年犯罪。这篇对话口语特征明显，语言难度不高。Question 1 In what way has Emily been the victim of a crime?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与女主人公遭遇的不幸有关。听到 Once I was mugged by some young kids.，选项 C 和 D 旁标注“√”；听到 I walked straight into these three guys.，排除选项 D。此题难点在于掌握作及物动词的 mug，意为 to attack someone and rob them in a public place。

Question 2 At which of the following times did the crime occur?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与时间有关。听到 I was going home late at night.，选项 D 旁标注“家”，排除选项 C；听到 And it was winter. 排除选项 B。

Question 3 What amount of loss did she suffer in the crime?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与金额有关。听到 Four dollars? Yeah, it's four dollars 选项 A 旁记录“抢”。选项 B，C 和 D 中提到的金额对话中并未涉及。

Question 4 What did she do after the crime occurred?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与女主人公在遭遇抢劫后的反应有关。听到 I gave them the money, and I just went home.，选项 B 旁标注“√”；听到 Did you report the crime? No, I didn't.，排除选项 C。选项 A 和 D 对话中并未提及。

Question 5 What does she think about those who committed the crime?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与惩罚方式有关。听到 Kid's like that don't need prosecuting.，排除选项 A，prosecute 一词意为 to charge someone with a crime and try to show that they are guilty of it in a court of law；听到 They have to get a lot of supervision，选项 C 旁标注

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"√"；听到 You look at kids getting involved in this kind of small crime, and you think, who's responsible, 排除选项 D，特殊疑问句式表明，受访者认为孩子并非罪魁祸首。

Questions 6～10

European Union

【简介】

这则新闻与打击索马里海盗有关。由 6 艘战舰和 3 架侦察机组成的欧盟救援船队将取代北约海军在索马里海岸展开打击海盗的行动。考生应熟悉新闻中相关国家和组织的名称，对诸如"flotilla"、"reconnaissance aircraft"、"cargo ship"等飞行器和船只的名称也应有所知。

Question 6 What can we know about the world's efforts to fight pirate attacks?

【解析】

答案为 D。综合理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与打击海盗的多方努力有关。听到 A European Union flotilla will begin anti-piracy operations ...，选项 D 旁标注"√"；听到 Although the NATO ships have successfully delivered nearly 30,000 tons of humanitarian supplies to the impoverished nation, they have not been able to stem the upsurge in pirate attacks... 排除选项 A，stem 意为 to stop something from happening, spreading, or developing。回答此部分问题的关键是听懂新闻导语，明确提问对象，只选择完整提及或意义一致的选项，排除部分提及或未提及的选项。

New Delhi, India

【简介】

这则新闻与印巴关系有关。美国国务卿赖斯敦促巴基斯坦合作，全力公开调查严重影响印巴关系的孟买恐怖袭击案。考生应了解新闻中相关国家、地区和领导人职务的名称。

Question 7 At a press conference in New Delhi, what did US Secretary of State Rice urge Pakistan to do?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与促进印巴和平的具体行动有关。听到 US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice urged Pakistan yesterday to cooperate fully and transparently in investigations into the Mumbai attacks ...，选项 B 旁标注"√"；选项 A resume，选项 C arrest 和选项 D quicken 部分在报道中并未提及。

Ottawa, Canada

【简介】

这则新闻与加拿大的党派选举有关。加拿大少数派保守党政府可能临时停止议会运作，以避免反对党通过投票上台。考生应了解新闻中相关国家的政治体制，政党组织派别的名称，其中"Bloc Quebecois"("魁人党")是加拿大第五大政党。

Question 8 What is Canada's minority Conservative government likely to do, according to the news?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与党派斗争的行动有关。听到 Canada's minority Conservative government may seek the temporary suspension of Parliament ...，选项 A 旁标注"gov"；听到 The opposition says Harper is not doing enough to tackle the fallout from the financial crisis ...，选项 D 旁标注"×"，表示听力过程中听到与选项相反或否定的内容。另外 fallout 意为 the results of a particular event, especially when they are unexpected。

Manila, the Philippines

【简介】

这则新闻与菲律宾的总统弹劾问题有关。在马尼拉，菲律宾总统阿罗约的律师团助其成功躲

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避第四次弹劾动议。考生应了解新闻中“motion”和“complaint”表示“议案”的用法，以及在投票过程中表示支持“for”，反对“against”和弃权“abstention”的用法。

Question 9 Which of the following statements is TRUE about the political situation in the Philippines according to the news?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与弹劾菲律宾总统有关。听到 Philippine lawmakers allied to President Gloria Arroyo quashed an impeachment motion ...,... an overwhelming majority of the 238-member House of Representatives would throw out the impeachment complaint.，选项 C 旁标注“√”；听到 Voting 183 to 21，with three abstaining...，排除选项 D；听到 Apart from surviving four impeachments，she has also escaped three attempts by troops since 2003 to seize power.，排除选项 A。

Cambridge，United States

【简介】

这则新闻与哈佛大学接受的捐赠资金有关。在美国剑桥市，哈佛大学宣称自上一财政年度末四个月以来捐赠资金减少 80 亿美元。新闻中两次提及 portfolio 一词，意为“投资组合”，即投资者购买或持有的多种金融产品的组合，如股票、债券及基金等。

Question 10 At least how much has Harvard University's endowment dropped since the end of the last fiscal year?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。听到 Harvard University says its endowment has tumbled $8 billion in the four months since the end of the last fiscal year.，选项 A 旁标注“捐↓”；听到 The estimated 22 percent decline is the school's sharpest endowment drop in modern history.，判断 22 的单位不是美元，排除选项 B；听到 The endowment was valued at $36.9 billion on June 3.，选项 C 旁标注“6/3”，选项 D 为干扰项，并未提及。另外，英语中表示数量大幅减少的动词有 nosedive，plummet，tumble 等。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

采访者与受访者探讨着装的心理。着装能体现个人的思想、心情与个性。受访者声称通过着装冷暖判断远离家乡的学生是否思念故乡，通过着装颜色判断人物个性，通过裤长判断男性是否在意个人形象。少数民族、流行歌手等都通过着装传递思想和个性。

Question 11 About which of the following topics is the woman being interviewed?

【解析】

答案为 D。综合理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与服装主题有关。听到 People are beginning now to take seriously the idea of a kind of psychology of clothing to believe that there is not only individual taste in our clothes，but also a thinking of what we wear，which is something we may not even be aware of ourselves.，选项 D 旁标注“√”，考生需关注的是，受访者往往在首次表态中表明自己的立场或谈论的主题。

Question 12 What does it probably show if an individual over-dresses in warmer clothes than are necessary?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与着装的目的有关。听到 we all dress up when we want to impress someone，such as a job interview...，选项 A 旁标注“面”；听到 What I am talking about is more of a subconscious thing.，排除选项 C。听到 a general feeling of insecurity can

sometimes take the form of overdressing in warmer clothes than are necessary.，选项 D 旁标注 overdress。

Question 13 According to the interviewee, what kind of people tend to dress in an extrovert manner?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某一人群的着装特点有关。听到 I think people who are sociable and outgoing tend to dress in an extravert way, preferring brighter or more dazzling colors-yellows, bright reds and so on.，在选项 B 旁标注亮 clr；听到 The length, for example, of a man's trousers speaks volumes about his awareness of his own image, or if his trousers are half-mast, or sort of hanging down, this probably means he is absorbed by other things.，在选项 A 旁标注 tr，speak volumes (about/for something)是一固定表达，意为 if something speaks volumes, it clearly shows the nature of something or the feelings of a person，half-mast 是一比喻说法，此处意为"裤腿拖在地上"；听到 In the same way, aggressive clothes might indicate an aggressive personality or attitude to life.，标注选项 C 上 aggressive 一词。

Question 14 According to the interview, which of the following speaks a lot about a man's awareness of his own image?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与第(13)题相关。听到... often minority groups who have perhaps failed to persuade with words, tend to express themselves by wearing unconventional, or what some might consider outrageous clothing ...，把选项 D 和第(15)题选项 C 关联起来。

Question 15 According to the interview, who tend to wear unconventional clothing?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与不同群体的人物特征有关。听到 Haircuts, music and songs can all be a form of rebellion. 把选项 A 和 D 关联并标注"叛"。解答该部分试题时，不要只专注于某一题的选项，在无法预判问题的情况下，不同考题、选项之间的相互关系也需关注。

Questions 16～20

【简介】

这是有关电脑的一段演讲。电脑给人类的工作和沟通方式带来革命性的变化，互联网、网上购物、电子邮件给予人们更多便利，但并不是所有人都这么认为。网络链接管理混乱，电子商务操作繁琐费时，私人信息安全没有保障，人与人之间更为孤立。互联网的对生活的正反二方面影响仍是一个颇具争议的话题。

Question 16 Computers and the Internet have revolutionized the way we do things. Which of the following things is NOT mentioned in the talk?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与互联网的功能有关。听到 With a few clicks of the mouse, we can do research on specific subjects ...，选项 D 旁标注"√"；听到 With online shopping, we can purchase what we need more quickly and efficiently.，选项 C 旁标注"√"；听到 With email we can maintain friendships as well as create new ones without ever sitting down to write or post a letter.，选项 B 旁标注"√"；只有选项 A 未提及。

Question 17 Why is it that not everyone feels the Internet is improving our lives?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与互联网的弊端有关。听到 The web is messy and that it cannot always provide clear directions on how to get where we want to go.，选项 C 旁标注"√"；听到 The hyperlinks that exist among different websites often send people on a trip to nowhere or somewhere totally unexpected.，选项 B commercial Web sites 处划"×"。听到 The web is not an organized database. 选项 D"organized"处划"×"。注意不能简单地等待原文中出现与选项中同样的表达，对选项和原文内容的理解才是关键。

Question 18 Which of the following is the primary concern of online shoppers?

**【解析】**

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与网上购物的弊端有关。听到 Sometimes it takes a long time to order on the internet. People can waste time or get confused filling out the information on all the different screens to place an order.，选项 A 和选项 C 旁标注"√"；听到 In fact, anywhere from 33% to 75% of people who shop online drop out before ever placing an order.，选项 B 旁标注"√"；听到 Most importantly, many people are concerned about privacy issues. 勾选项 D。因四个选项均有提及，听懂提问部分尤为重要，听到 the primary concern，与选项 D 中的 most importantly 呼应，判断 D 正确，如考生忽略了此部分信息，根据常识，亦能作出同样的判断。

Question 19 What can we know from the talk about people spending more time surfing the Web?

**【解析】**

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与网络所带来的人际沟通问题有关。听到... they are becoming socially isolated.，选项 A 旁标注"√"；听到"A recent survey indicated that 16% of internet users spend less time with family and friends."，选项 B 旁标注"16"；听到 The amount of time a husband or wife spends on the web is frequently cited as one cause for divorce.，选项 C most frequent cause 处划"×"；听到 their closest friends are people they have never even met.，选项 D no longer 处划"×"。

Question 20 What is the main argument of this talk?

**【解析】**

答案为 B。主旨理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与互联网的利弊有关。选项 A、C 和 D 为正面结论，选项 B 为中立结论。听到 And whether the effects of the internet on our lives will be more positive or negative is still debatable.，选项 B 旁标注"√"。

## Section 2 Reading Test

### Questions 1～5

1. To illustrate the intelligence of the working class, the author cites the examples of all of the following EXCEPT _____.
2. In the sentence "we pride ourselves on our spirit of egalitarianism" (para. 3), the word "egalitarianism" can be replaced by _____.
3. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
4. One of the major groups of targeted readers of the author should be _____.
5. Which of the following summarizes the main idea of the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文主题是关于如何看待普通劳动者或英语称之为的 blue-collar workers。作者从为其安装洗衣机的工人讲述的蓝领工人的遭遇引入这一话题：在美国这样一个被认为是 classless society 的国家里，有许多人还是会依据一个人从事的工作来判断其才智，而且多半是认为从事体力劳动或服务工作的蓝领"低人一等"，智商低下，后者因而在工作中经常受到 subtle and not so subtle

insults。作者的态度是公允的，举例说明蓝领工人的工作既需要体力也需要相应的智慧(working smarts)。作者转而指出，这一点民主党和共和党领袖在其政治演说中却只字未提，而恰恰是这一点对社会的健康稳定发展 carry great weight。作者从国家政治、政策制定、政治家执政的角度强调尊重普通劳动者的问题，值得我们深思。

【解析】

1. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见四至六段。为证明普通蓝领工人的才智，作者列举了安装工、餐馆服务员、木匠、发型师、技工、电工、水暖工等的劳动。选项 A(发型师和女服务员)，B(木匠和技工)和 C(电工和水暖工)文中均有提及；但选项 D(马路清洁工和商店营业员)在文中没有提及。
2. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。在第三段，作者指出美国人常认为自己国家是一个 classless society，而美国梦的核心就是 the belief in economic mobility，因而其国人多为 spirit of egalitarianism 感到自豪。下一句则从 But 开始发生转折，指出美国国民气质中也有一种 aristocratic bias(贵族意识的偏向)，并进而提出体力劳动者受歧视概与此偏向相关，显然 egalitarianism 与 aristocratic bias 相对。选项 C(平等)符合题意；而选项 A(个人主义)、选项 B(启蒙)和选项 D(自由主义)均不符合题意。
3. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。选项 A 的意思与文中第七段末句最为接近；选项 B 说的对蓝领的侮辱是 a daily phenomenon in America，但文中并没有提及如此普遍；文中第 3 段说到人们常认为美国是 classless society，但并没有表明这是一个社会现实，选项 C 不能被视为是文章的结论；选项 D 表达的意思与文中第七段说明相反，均应排除。
4. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文章的主题是讨论对普通劳工的尊重，但作者一再提及美国的政党和政治家没有对蓝领工人体现应有的尊重，并在最后几段呼吁政治家们应注意到这一点，由此而获得蓝领阶层的支持。可见，本文的主要目标读者群之一应是美国的政治家。选项 C 正确，选项 A、B 和 D 不符合题意，均应排除。
5. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章主旨大意的归纳能力。选项 A 与第七段相关，但很难说是本文主题，选项 C 的意思文中有体现，选项 D 的意思文中也有隐含，不过作为本文的主要意思似欠妥。选项 B 对文章主旨的概括较为准确全面。政治家应当注意社会上实际存在的对工人阶层的偏见。

【词语解析】

biceps *n.* 二头肌，
congruence *n.* 适合，一致，叠合，全等，相合性
egalitarianism *n.* 平等主义
Grand Old Party *n.* 老大党(美国共和党)
hot-button *n.* 热线按钮
pitched roof *n.* 斜屋顶
populist *n.* 平民主义者，平民论者
sting *n.* (身体或精神上的)剧痛，造成伤痛的作用力
streak *n.* (个性中的)些微特点或特征
symmetry *n.* 对称
tribute *n.* 表示敬意或称赞的行动、言语或礼物
troubleshooter *n.* (机器)检修人员，解决困难者

Questions 6～10

6. Cyborg housemaids, water-powered cars, dog translators and rocket boots are _____.
7. All of the following would be the features of the cables of the future space elevator EXCEPT that they would be _____.
8. According to the passage, the idea of the space elevator _____.
9. According to the passage, how is the idea of the space elevator different from some other imaginations in science fiction?
10. If can be inferred from the passage that _____.

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【内容概要】

本文是一篇科普文章，主要介绍日本科学家正在试验和建造的通向太空的 space elevator！在探索把科学幻想变成现实的道路上，日本科学家们凭借其领先的科学技术取得了一个又一个成功。目前他们正致力于对太空电梯的研制开发，这一概念来自著名科幻作家 Arthur C. Clarke（阿瑟·克拉克）的作品《天堂的喷泉》。太空电梯装载量大，能耗少，人类或可借此进入梦寐以求热切向往的太空。这一设想引起了广泛关注。但是该研究面临的问题也不少，比如缆索材料问题和动力问题。最大的困难在于缆索，它必须重量轻、强度大、且能经受住大气层内外各种抛射物的考验。科学家们决定研制一种新型碳纳米管作为制作缆索的材料。文章内容引人入胜，读者需要了解一些太空航行知识。

【解析】

6. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文中第一段就举了半机械人女佣、水动力汽车、狗翻译和火箭靴等日本科学家已成功实现的科学幻想。选项 A 符合题意，选项 B 说这些是日本科学家正在进行的发明；选项 C 称这是科幻小说中的一些发明；选项 D 说这是一些引出发明太空电梯的例子，均不符合题意，应予排除。
7. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。太空电梯研发工作中最大的困难在于缆索，文中也多处强调了对缆索性质的要求，选项 A 介绍的缆索长度见第三段；选项 B 提到的太空电梯重量见第八段；选项 C 说明对其强度的要求，见第九段；而选项 D 称由目前已存在的纤维制造，这与第九段的叙述不符，作者称目前制造的缆索强度已超过钢材 100 倍，但距离强度超 180 倍的要求（比现有的最大碳纳米管纤维强度还要大 4 倍）尚有相当距离，由此推论，目前这种材料还不存在。
8. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容在文中第六段的开头有明确叙述。选项 C 符合题意，正确。其他选项不符合题意，均予排除。
9. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容在第六段：太空电梯的设想与其他几个科幻想象不同，它并不违背科学法则。选项 A 说其遵循科学法则，符合题意；选项 B 称它作用小，但价格更昂贵；选项 C 称它比其他太空飞行器容易发射；选项 D 称对太空电梯而言，摆脱地心引力更重要，均不符合题意，予以排除。
10. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和据此作出推断的能力。本文主要介绍了日本科学家正在研制的太空电梯，这一概念最初由科幻作家 Arthur C. Clarke 在其作品《天堂的喷泉》里想象出来，文章也例举了日本科学家把科学幻想变成现实的例子。选项 A 说科学幻想刺激了宇宙学的发展，这可以从文中推论出来。选项 B 说科学幻想通常不遵循科学法则，这一说法有失偏颇。选项 C 说如我们所知的，科学幻想极大地改变了生活；选项 D 说科学幻想永远不会与空间探索同样重要，均难以从文章本身推导出来。

【词语解析】

boffin *n.* 科学家（尤指从事研究工作者）
docking *n.* （航天器在轨道上的）对接
geosynchronous *a.* （人造卫星等）对地同步的，对地静止的
microscopic *a.* 极微小的
nanotube *n.* 纳米管
projectile *n.* 抛射物，投掷物，发射物
tantalizing 逗人的，惹弄人的，撩人的
vie *v.* 竞争，相争
tether *v.* 拴，系，固定，约束；n 拴绳，链
warp *n.* 空间翘曲
staggeringly *ad.* 令人吃惊地，使人手足无措地
sci-fi＝science fiction *n.* 科幻小说
rack up 累积取得
cyborg *n.* 电子人，半机械人
counterweight *n.* 平衡重，平衡锤
Star Trek《星际旅行》（科幻小说）

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Questions 11～15

11. Which of the following is NOT true about *The Meeting Place* sculpture?
12. The word "lambasted" from the sentence "it was lambasted as 'kitsch', 'overblown', and 'truly horrific'" (para. 1) can be paraphrased as _____.
13. When Paul Day says "but they (the railways) also brought with then mechanized warfare, Blizkrieg and death" (para. 5), he means that _____.
14. When Paul Day says that "they (the critics) have got the wrong end of the stick" (para. 8), he was telling us that _____.
15. According to Paul Day, *The Meeting Place* sculpture is intended _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题与大众艺术相关，具体介绍的是英国艺术家保罗·戴(Paul Day)创作的、陈列在伦敦圣潘克拉斯国际火车站的青铜雕塑"欢聚之地"引起的争议。有人批评它俗气，华而不实，令人恐怖；也有人认为它具有喜剧效果。作者保罗·戴认为，这个雕塑旨在表明我们的梦想是如何与现实世界产生碰撞的。他还在继续创作这个雕塑的最后部分。面对批评，他认为时间将证明一切。该雕塑的授权人——伦敦和欧洲大陆铁路的斯蒂芬·乔丹认为该雕塑受到了一些游客的好评。另外，它也在车站内发挥了重要的作用，因为它很容易引起旅客注目，正如预期的一样，成了朋友们的欢聚之地。

**【解析】**

11. 答案是A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，采用排除法。选项A称雕塑是和圣潘克拉斯国际火车站的重建工程一起完成的，这与文意不符，根据文章第六段描述，作者还在继续创作这个雕塑的最后部分；选项B说雕塑位于新的圣潘克拉斯国际火车站，选项C说雕塑由英国艺术家保罗·戴创作；选项D对雕塑作了描述：9米高的青铜雕像，一对爱人紧紧拥抱。排除项A为答案。
12. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。从后续的几个描述该雕塑的词语——kitsch, overblown, truly horrific(俗气，华而不实，实在令人恐惧")来看，lambasted应该是引出贬义评价的动词，选项C符合此义；选项A为褒义词，选项B(评价)一词没有贬义；而选项D(诽谤)的意思又表达太过了一些，均应排除。
13. 答案是D。本题考查对文章隐含意思作出推测的能力。该句子出现在第五段，该段第一句作者说该雕塑旨在表明我们的梦想是如何与现实世界产生碰撞的，随后说雕塑描绘了一个不可能达到的理想场景，铁路也是如此。它们是实现了的梦想，但也随之带来了机械化战争等。这里表达的是一个矛盾现象，即人类的发明创造、技术进步往往有两面性。选项D说建造铁路表明技术也有可怕的破坏力，符合题意。选项A的说法过于绝对；选项B的意思导致另一个极端；选项C把逻辑关系颠倒了，均应排除。
14. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。保罗·戴认为有人批评他的作品看起来像连环漫画，是他们理解错了。选项C对艺术家的看法解释比较准确。选项A说他们不应对其创作持敌对观点；选项B称他们把其创作与卡通和连环漫画相比做法不当；选项D说他们应知道更多人类讲故事的传统，均与作者想表达的意思不符。
15. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容在第五段有明确的表述：这个雕塑创作的目的旨在体现人类的梦想是如何与现实世界产生碰撞的，选项D正确；选项A总结的范围过于狭窄，选项B的部分概念文章有提及，但作为创作目标似太泛、太广，选项C的概括同样过于偏狭，均予排除。

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【词语解析】

Blitzkrieg *n.* 闪电战，突然袭击
collide *v.* 碰撞
crap *n.* 大便，粪便；胡话
frieze *n.* (柱顶过梁和挑檐间的)雕带；(墙顶的)饰带
jilt *v.* 抛弃(情人)
kitsch *n.* 俗气的艺术、设计等
lambast *v.* 不断地狠打
photojournalism *n.* 摄影新闻，摄影图片报道
plinth *n.* 底座，基座
precariously *ad.* 不稳定地
relief *n.* 浮雕；浮雕法；浮雕作品
skeleton *n.* 建筑物等的)骨架，框架
terracotta *n.* 赤陶土
Tube *n.* (伦敦)地铁

Questions 16～20

16. Which of the following can best be used as a title for the passage?
17. According to Scotland Yard, the surveillance apparatus established in Britain _____.
18. The author introduces the Austrian-born artist Manu Luksch to tell us _____.
19. Which of the following is NOT true about David Valentine's CCTV movie "The Duelists"?
20. In writing the last paragraph of the passage, the author was trying to tell the readers that _____.

【内容概要】

本文介绍英国各地日渐增多的安保监视设备，以及引起的相关议论和问题，说明这既是一个包括个人隐私在内的社会和社会安全问题，又是一个和科技发展相联的技术问题。民众对这样的做法持肯定的态度。但是相对于其巨大的成本而言，闭路电视在英国的破案方面发挥的作用很小。用于安保的闭路电视反倒被一些艺术家以一定的方式用来制作社会实况报道等记录电影。有时则会发生录像被某些人非法盗用的情形。监控录像被以这样的方式利用也暴露了安保装置本身的缺陷。有人预测，探查和盗用监控录像等将成为下一个高科技社会现象，当然，在监控行业加强安全保障力度后，或许会出现另外的结果。

【解析】

16. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章主旨大意的理解和提炼概括出标题的能力。本文围绕英国的安保监控设备以及监控设备的被利用而展开，选项 B 用了比喻的说法，比较准确地概括了文章大意，选项 A 用了 Big Brother(老大哥，英国作家 George Orwell 创作的小说《1984》中的独裁者形象)一说，与文章内容有一定联系，但难说是主题，选项 C 和 D 分别指安监行业及英国的隐水法，文章中略有涉及，并非中心内容，均应予排除。
17. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。在文中第一段有这样的表达：闭路电视在搜捕坏人方面起的作用如何？Scotland Yard(伦敦警察厅) 认为 not much。与投入成本相比，其贡献堪称 very little。选项 B 符合；选项 A 和 C 的意思在文中并没有明确表述。选项 D 称高科技使社会更安全，其意思也与 Scotland Yard 的说法不符。
18. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章中隐含意思作出推测的能力。在第 四 段中，作者介绍了艺术家 Manu Luksch 是如何成功利用了一个鲜有人知晓的法律，要求闭路电视运营者提供部分摄制内容，并借此制作了一部社会实况报道电影。遵照英国的隐私法，片中出现的人物脸部都被遮蔽。选项 D 与文章介绍的相吻合，选项 A 与此无关；选项 B 所述内容与文章不符，Manu Luksch 是合法取得的影片，选项 C 也不是作者该段介绍的主要意图，均应排除。
19. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。相关内容在第五段，选项 A，C 和 D 的内容在文中都有明确的表述，选项 B 说该片以曼彻斯特无家可归年轻人的故事为基础，此说与文中意思不符合，作者只是与 MediaShed 这一帮助无家可归年轻人的组织有过合作。
20. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章最后一段的主旨大意的理解。选项 D 的意思在末段有相似的表

述。选项A和B并不是作者想要告诉读者的内容;选项C表述错误,根据第7段,探查和盗用监控录像等将有可能成为、而并非已经是一高科技社会现象。

**【词语解析】**

atrium *n.* (现代建筑物开阔的)中庭,天井
beef up *v.* 加强,充实
bust *v.* 挫败,阻挠
cajole *v.* (用甜言蜜语、虚假诺言等)劝诱,哄骗
choreograph *v.* 编舞
corridor *n.* 走廊,通道
duelist *n.* 决斗者
eerily *ad.* 怪诞地,令人迷惑不解地
encrypt *v.* 把……编码,
flicker *v.* 摇曳,摆动
footage *n.* (一段)影片(长度)
guerrilla *n.* 游击队员
morph *v.* (形态)转变
override *v.* 制服,压倒,蹂躏
saturate *v.* 使饱和,浸透
scout *v.* 寻找;侦察
shenanigan *n.* 鬼把戏,恶作剧,胡闹
sniff *v.* 嗅,闻
sniffer *n.* 嗅探者
sniffing *n.* 探查法
surveillance *n.* 监视

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

本段文字的主要内容介绍美国许多较有实力的大学为吸引优秀学生,积极实施学费打折或减免计划,属公文类文字。本文的难度与近几年的英译汉考题相比较为接近。原文涉及到一些背景知识,对原文的理解比较重要。另外,英语长句翻译也是一个难点。

**【原文1】**

In-state tuition. For decades, it was the one advantage big state schools had that even the Ivy League couldn't match, in terms of recruiting the best and the brightest to their campuses.

**【译文1】**

州内居民学费。几十年来,这是颇具规模的州立大学在招收顶尖学生方面所具有的一大优势,就连常春藤联合会的名牌大学也无法与之媲美。

**【解析】**

美国州立大学学费一般包括两种:In-state tuition,州民学费,针对本州居民的学费,条件是学生为本州居民,至少是美国公民,其学费相对较低。这种低廉的学费有助于州立大学吸引成绩优异、但家境较困难的学生。Out-of-state tuition,非州民学费则是面向本州以外考生的收费,往往是in-state tuition的3至4倍。Ivy League通常译为"长春藤盟校",包括著名的Harvard、Yale、Princeton University、University of Pennsylvania、Dartmouth College、Columbia University、Cornell University和Brown University。这些大学都是私立名校,以高质量的教学著称,但学费昂贵。

**【原文2】**

But these days, that's no longer necessarily the case. Starting this September, some students will find a Harvard degree cheaper than one from many public universities.

**【译文2】**

但是,近来州立大学未必再有这一优势。从今年9月开始,一些学生会发现在哈佛大学攻读学位,其学费要比许多公立大学低廉。

**【解析】**

根据意思需要,在名词前加上动词或动名词,是英汉翻译常用的一种技巧。在翻译第二句时,增添了动词"攻读"更符合汉语表达习惯。再如:

In the evening, after the banquests, the concerts and the table tennis exhibitions, he would

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work on the drafting of the final communique. 晚上在出席宴会、音乐会、观看乒乓球表演之后，他还得起草最后公报。（此句在名词前增加原文中虽无其词而有其意的动词，译为“在出席宴会、音乐会、观看乒乓球表演之后”，形成三个动宾词组，意思明确，读起来也较通顺自然，符合汉语习惯。）

There were no speeches, no foreign diplomats, no “ordinary Chinese” with paper flags and bouquets of flowers. 没有发表讲话，没有各国外交官到场，没有“普通中国人”挥舞纸旗和花束的场面。

Various departments are in close touch with each other all the time. 各部门相互间一直保持密切接触。

This was a record increase. 这是打破记录的增长数字。

**【原文 3】**

Harvard officials sent shock waves through academia last December by detailing a new financial-aid policy that will charge families making up to $180;000 just 10% of their household income per year, substantially subsidizing the annual cost of more than $45,600 for all but its wealthiest students.

**【译文 3】**

去年 12 月，哈佛的行政管理人员详细介绍了一项新的助学政策，规定家庭收入在 18 万美元以下的，只需支付其家庭年收入的 10%作为学费。除了那些来自极为富有家庭的学生，学生可获得补贴，以资助每人每年超过 45 600 美元的费用。哈佛的这一举措在学界引起了轩然大波。

**【解析】**

上句是一主从复合句，在主句中含有介词短语、内嵌的定语从句和分词短语，句子结构复杂，是典型的英语“形合”句。翻译时可采用顺势断句法。此外，从整体来看，英语习惯把要点（Harvard officials sent shock waves through academia）置于句首，然后把信息一一补进；而汉语习惯于从侧面说明，先阐述外围的环境，最后点出信息中心（哈佛的这一举措给学界造成了冲击波）。从形式上看，英语右分支结构（right-branching）占优势，头短尾长；汉语则是左分支结构（left-branching）占优势，头大尾小。译成汉语时，可根据汉语习惯译成自然语序。shock waves 原义指“地震波”。现代英语简化的一个重要标志是大量使用名词作定语，这一现象在科技英语中尤为常见，再如：

| | |
|---|---|
| ocean floor 洋底 | water pollution control 水污染控制 |
| rocket basic 火箭（试验）基地 | failure current 反常电流 |
| base address〔计〕基本地址 | space shuttle 航天飞机 |
| production line 流水线 | traffic jam 交通拥挤 |

根据上下文，shock waves 引申为“冲击、巨大的影响”。

**【原文 4】**

The move was just the latest in what has amounted to a financial-aid bidding war in recent years among the U. S. ’s élite universities.

**【译文 4】**

而这一举措只不过是近年来美国名牌大学之间在为学生提供资助方面展开争夺战中的最新一例。

**【解析】**

原文后半句 what has amounted to a financial-aid bidding war in recent years among the U. S. ’s élite universities 是一典型的英语非人称主语句式。而汉语往往用动作的发出者作为句子主语，因此在翻译该分句时进行了语序调整，译为“美国名牌大学之间在为学生提供资助方面展开争夺战”。此句也可译为近年来美国名牌大学竞相出台学费资助计划，并在幅度上相互比拼，哈佛这一举措不过是其新的一招。

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【原文 5】

Though Harvard's is the most generous to date, Princeton, Yale and Stanford have all launched similar plans to cap tuition contributions for students from low- and middle-income families.

【译文 5】

虽然迄今为止哈佛提供的资助最为慷慨,但是普林斯顿、耶鲁和斯坦福也已推出类似的计划,为来自中低收入家庭的学生提供更多的学费资助。

【解析】

句中 cap 一词为动词,其引申义包括"为……封顶,限制;给……定限额;使达极点、高点"等。1999 年 9 月的高级口译中也出现过该词:

Critics believe it would also cap gains in profit margins and stifle economic vitality, especially in the absence of bold steps to open the door to new growth, industries. 评论家认为这还会限制利润率增长,抑制经济活力,尤其是如果不采取大胆措施引进增长型产业,情况会更糟。

词类转性在现代英语中是新词构成的重要方法之一,尤其是名词转化为动词更为常见。如:

She and her roommate silently warred over matters ranging from when the lights should be turned off to how the furniture should be arranged. (战争→争吵)

Sarah's ability to solve her dilemma by rooming with her identical twin is unusual, but the conflict she faced is not. (房间→和……住一起)

Although they didn't saw the room in half, near year's end, the two did end up in a screaming fight. (锯→分开)

Most roommate conflicts spring from such small, irritating differences rather than from grand disputes over abstract philosophical principles. (泉水→源于)

"I would come into the room and find him pawing through my desk, looking for postage for a letter. (爪子→翻弄)

【原文 6】

Indeed, students on financial aid at nearly every Ivy stand a good chance of graduating debt-free, thanks to loan-elimination programs introduced over the past five years.

【译文 6】

事实上,由于过去五年中所推行的学费贷款减免方案,几乎任何一所常春藤大学的学生,只要是接受过学费资助的,都有可能在毕业时不欠债务。

【解析】

英语作为一种综合性语言,其词化程度比综合型语言(如汉语)要高,且其词化程度与派生词、转类词、单纯词和复合词、借词等的发达程度及词化过程有密切关系。debt-free 就是一例,而相应的汉语则通过一个短语(不欠债务)来表示。又如 2002 年 3 月中级口译的一例:

Foundations are tax-free institutions that are created to give grants to both individuals and nonprofit organizations for activities that range from education, research, and the arts to support for the upkeep of exotic gardens and old mansions. 基金会是无须纳税的机构,设立基金会是为个人和非营利性组织从事从教育、研究和艺术到保护有异国情调的园林和古老宅第等活动提供资助。

通过"名词+形容词"构词法形成的复合词很多,除构词后缀 free 之外,其他形容词同样有很强的构词能力。如:

Recently our government has presented an environment-friendly policy. 最近我国政府提出了一项有利于环保的政策。

This year, Alaska again takes top honors as the most tax-friendly to residents. 今年,阿拉斯加州再次获得殊荣,成为全国各州中居民纳税负担最小的州。

friendly作为一个较新的构词后缀，意为“对……友好的/有利的/适应的/无害的”，近年来更呈活跃态势。又如：a user-friendly camera“傻瓜相机”，baby-friendly hospital“爱婴医院”，reader-friendly“专门为读者设计、编写、考虑的、方便读者的”等等。

The design was the fruit of extensive market research showing that the fashion conscious were also health conscious. 经过广泛的市场调查，发现那些留心时尚的人同样也关注健康，这款设计由此而来。

后缀 conscious 意为“对……在意的，对……关心的”。如：profit-conscious “唯利是图的”，security-conscious“为安全而提心吊胆的”，crime-conscious“提防犯罪”等等。

After drinking the drivers are usually more accident-prone. 酒后驾驶容易出交通事故。

后缀 prone 意为“倾向于……”，如：crisis-prone“危机四伏的”，divorce-prone“易离婚的”等。

Americans are trigger-happy when it comes to Iraq, Iran and North Korea. 在伊拉克、伊朗和北朝鲜问题上，美国热衷于使用武力。

后缀 happy 意为“热衷于……的”，如：slap-happy“轻率的，得意忘形的”，money-happy“财迷的”，clothes-happy“喜欢衣服的”等等。

**【原文 7】**

And other exclusive schools have followed their lead by replacing loans with grants and work-study aid. And several more schools are joining the no-loan club this fall. Even more schools have taken steps to reduce debt among their neediest students.

**【译文 7】**

其他收费昂贵的学校也纷纷效仿，以助学金和工读补助来取代贷款。今年秋季，有好几所学校将加入无贷款的行列，甚至还有更多的学校业已采取措施为其家境最困难的学生减轻债务。

**【解析】**

英语中表示“津贴、补贴”概念的词汇化程度很高，除本文中提到的 financial aid，subsidize，grant 之外，还有其他几个词，如：

All employees are granted a travel allowance that covers hotel and restaurant bills. 所有的职工都有包括食宿费用的旅行补贴。

He has never asked or received any subsidy from city government. 他从未申请、也从未得到过市政府的津贴。

**【参考译文】**

州内居民学费。几十年来，这是大型州立大学在招收顶尖学生方面所具有的一大优势，就连常春藤联合会的名牌大学也无法与之媲美。但是，近来州立大学未必再有这一优势。从今年 9 月开始，一些学生会发现在哈佛大学念学位，其学费要比许多公立大学便宜。去年 12 月，哈佛的行政管理人员详细介绍了一项新的助学政策，学校向家庭收入在 18 万美元以下的学生所收的学费只占其家庭年收入的 10%，从而为除(来自)最富家庭的学生以外的所有学生每年超过 45600 美元的费用提供了相当大的资助。哈佛的这一举措给学界造成了冲击波。而这个举措只不过是近年来美国名牌大学之间所进行的为学生提供资助的争夺战中最新的一个例子。

虽然迄今为止哈佛提供的资助最为慷慨，但是普林斯顿、耶鲁和斯坦福也已经推出了类似的计划，为来自中低收入家庭的学生制定了学费的上限。确实，在几乎每一所常春藤大学，得到资助的学生多亏了过去 5 年所实施的消除贷款的方案，大有可能在毕业时不欠债务。其他收费昂贵的学校也随后跟进，以助学金和工读资助取代贷款。今年秋季，有好几所学校将加入无贷款的行列，甚至还有更多的学校业已采取措施为家境最困难的学生减轻债务。

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## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

【简介】

这是有关城市化对社会产生负面作用的讲座。在美国,城市主义导致暴力犯罪,政局不稳。人口激增使贫困成为永远的问题。传统的家庭结构遭到破坏,离婚率和青少年犯罪率上升。人们因种族、宗教、社会经济地位不同而产生隔阂。政府根据地区收入差异,采取差异化预算,导致部分城市区域缺乏金融资源保障。这些问题无法彻底解决,只能寄希望得到有意义控制。

How is urbanization negatively affecting our society? Growing _____(1) is associated with urbanism. Urbanism _____(2) urban violence, political instability, crime and _____(3) behavior. It also perpetuates poverty and _____(4) the traditional family structure. Other problems include failing _____(5), safety, transportation, housing, education and electricity. _____(6) are much higher in urban areas. With divorce rates rising, _____(7) is becoming more of a problem than before. People are _____(8) by race, religious practices, _____(9) heritage, as well as economic and social status. This often creates much _____(10) and prejudice between social groups. This can cause physical or mental damage to individuals or _____(11).

The government assumes major _____(12) for development attempting to meet rapidly increasing demands for _____(13), housing, transportation and employment. But they are not able to _____(14) all the problems in urban areas.

America has hired approximately _____(15) more teachers in the last few years than have been hired in the past, but the increase in population keeps the _____(16) just as large. Due to the _____(17) in urban areas and the lack of _____(18) opportunity, the crime rate is still a huge problem. The problems in urban areas are far more _____(19) than can be handled in any _____(20) efforts.

【参考答案】

(1) urbanization
(2) promotes / brings / increases, etc.
(3) aggressive / irrational / abnormal, etc.
(4) breaks/ disrupts/ disturbs/ changes/ destroys, etc.
(5) sanitation / environment, etc.
(6) Prices
(7) delinquency
(8) segregated / separated
(9) ethnic / cultural
(10) tension / conflict / contradiction
(11) society / communities
(12) responsibility / duty /obligation / function, etc.
(13) education
(14) repair / solve / tackle
(15) 50%
(16) classrooms / class
(17) overpopulation / expansion / increase
(18) employment / job / career
(19) serious / dangerous / complicated / confusing / trouble some, etc.
(20) short-term / temporary

【解析】

在本篇材料中,根据上下文推测,空格(2)为表示"导致"意义的动词,空格(3)为表示否定意义的形容词,空格(4)为表示"破坏"意义的动词,空格(8)为表示"区别"意义的动词的被动形式,空格(9)为与 heritage 经常搭配的形容词,空格(10)为表示"问题或对立"意义的名词,空格(11)为表示

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"集体"义的名词，空格(12)为表示"责任"意义的名词，空格(14)为表示"解决"意义的动词。另外，空格(6)因位于句首，首字母需大写。空格(15)与数据相关，是笔记中必须记录的部分。空格(13)、(16)、(19)、(20)等，虽很难猜测其意，但根据语法，也能基本判断所填词的词性。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 I think my parents influenced me the most. Material wealth, status, and power were never revered in our family. I was taught to value honesty, fairness, and consideration of others.

**【参考译文】**

我认为父母对我的影响最大。在我们家，物质财富、地位与权势从不被看重。父母教育我要重视诚实、公正及为他人着想。

**【解析】**

本句中 revere 一词有一定难度，意为 to respect and admire someone or something very much。另外，wealth，status，power 三词是经常共现的组合。

Sentence 2 Innovation is like a bamboo shoot. A bamboo shoot spends many years under ground and then it just peeks its head up like a seedling and it just shoots up very quickly.

**【参考译文】**

创新就如竹笋。竹笋要在地底下生长多年，然后像幼苗一样破天而出，并飞速窜高。

**【解析】**

本句在理解上有一定难度。peek 一词并不是我们通常理解的"一瞥"，其意为 if something peeks from somewhere, you can just see a small amount of it。seedling 意为 a young plant or tree grown from a seed，英语后缀-ling 有"小"的意思。

Sentence 3 I'm a great believer that almost everything you achieve in life is down to your attitude. If I have an employee who is magnificently gifted but has a stinking attitude, I won't waste my time on them.

**【参考译文】**

我深信，你在生活中所成就的一切基本都取决于你的态度。倘若我的员工很有天赋，但态度很差，我是不会在这些人身上浪费时间的。

**【解析】**

本句中 great believer 译成"伟大的相信者"不妥，翻译时只有摆脱原文在语序结构上束缚，才能使译文通顺流畅。be down to somebody/something 意为 to be the result of one person's actions or one particular thing。stinking 一词多用于口语，意为 very unpleasant。

Sentence 4 With record personal debts, tens of thousands of bankruptcies and sharp interest rate declines, economists and bankers have warned that Canadians face financial hardships which could threaten economic growth.

**【参考译文】**

随着个人债务达到创纪录的水平、成千上万家公司破产、以及利率急剧下降，经济学家和银行家们警告说，加拿大人面临可能威胁到经济增长的金融困境。

**【解析】**

本句中含有一些基础金融词汇，如 personal debts，interest rate，但难度不大。hardship 一词意为 something that makes your life difficult or unpleasant, especially a lack of money, or the condition of having a difficult life，常与之搭配的动词有 face，suffer，endure，cause，alleviate 等。

Sentence 5 In Europe, 26 percent of schoolchildren aged 5 to 9 years old spent time on computers

in 2007. Yet very little research has been conducted to examine what impact computers have on children's cognitive and emotional development.

**【参考译文】**

2007年,在欧洲,26%年龄在5到9岁之间的学生使用电脑。但是,电脑对孩子认知和情感发展有什么影响,人们研究尚少。

**【解析】**

本句中含有一些简单的数据,听写时考生需适当记录。译成汉语时,语序稍作变化,以汉语中时间、地点、人物和事件的顺序为宜。cognitive 意为 related to the process of knowing, understanding, and learning something,译为"认知的"。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

If you are required to give a presentation or speech, just remember make the structure and points of what you're saying obvious to the audience. Don't be afraid to rephrase and summarize your main points to make sure you get them across. But make it enjoyable for the audience too by being amusing, if appropriate, or by, perhaps, illustrating points you make with an anecdote or an analogy. Something that is too abstract and theoretical can be a bit tedious to listen to for too long. Anyway we can discuss that in greater detail when you've got your subject chosen.

**【参考译文】**

如果别人要你做报告或演讲,请记住把你要讲的内容的结构和要点讲清楚。为了把你的要点传达给对方,不要害怕重述和概括这些要点。同时,也要讲得有趣,让听众听得高兴,也许可以用故事或类比,恰当地解释你的观点。如果讲的东西太抽象、理论性太强,听久了就会让人感到乏味。等你选好题目,我们再就此详细讨论。

**【解析】**

本段材料讲述的是演讲过程中需要注意的要点,其中并没有复杂的长句,但一些表达略有难度。get across 意为"让对方听懂",anecdote 意为 a short story based on your personal experience, analogy 意为 something that seems similar between two situations, processes etc;tedious 是 boring 的同义词。

### Passage 2

According to the latest report issued by the Department of Health, there are now 13 states where more than a quarter of the adult population is overweight or obese. Nevada is the only state that saw a decrease in the percentage of obese adults compared to last year's report. Overall, adult obesity rose from 15 percent in 1985 to 32 percent in 2007. Taken together, individuals who are either overweight or obese comprise 64 percent of the US adult population. Obesity among children is increasing at an even more alarming pace, having more than tripled in the past two decades.

**【参考译文】**

根据卫生部最新报告,现在13个州里,四分之一以上的成人超重或者肥胖。与去年报告相比,内华达州是唯一一个成人肥胖人口比例下降的州。总体而言,成年肥胖人口比例从1985年的15%上升到2007年的32%。超重和肥胖人口占美国成人总人口的64%。而儿童肥胖人口更是以惊人速度在增长,是20年前数字的3倍多。

**【解析】**

本段材料的主题是肥胖症(obesity),是考生较为熟悉的一个话题。段落中有几个数字信息,主要考查考生对数字理解的速度与准确度。英语中关于倍数有多种表达,double,triple,quadruple,quintuple,sextuple,septuple,octuple 和 nonuple 分别表示二至九倍,汉语中常说的"翻两番"就可用

quadruple一词来译。另外，the Department of Health应译为“卫生部”。

## Section 5 Reading Test

Questions 1～3

【内容概要】

本文的主题是学校教育，具体内容是一位老师在新学期开始之际对学生的殷切希望，关键之点则是挫折教育。作者呼吁在新学期的开始，学生们应重新审视挫折和失败的作用。作者认为，我们在人生途程中需要经受一些失败挫折，成功的取得有赖于挫折，因为我们可以从失败中学到很多东西。人们关于成功的观点不尽相同，很多人以物质财富的多少来衡量成功，在学校里则是用考试成绩来评价一个学生。但事实上我们更应当关注平凡人，值得尊敬的是那些每天的生活都过得充实丰富的人，是创造自己的成功的人，真正的成功是勿忘给社会以回报。作者提到了美国颇具影响的19世纪作家、超验主义运动的代表人物梭罗(1817-1862)，读者不妨予以关注。

1. Who is Henry David Thoreau? Why does the author mention Henry David Thoreau at the beginnning of the passage and at the end of the passage again?

【参考答案】

Henry David Thoreau is a nineteenth century writer, philosopher and naturalist. He is a representative of transcendentalism. One of his famous books Walden is based on his life experience near Walden Pond. He is a controversial figure in modern American history. He was considered by many as a “failure” because he didn't become a professional or a statesman (a civic leader, a doctor, lawyer, teacher, congressman, gonvernor) as they expected. The author uses him to show different views towards the criteria of success.

【解析】

作者在文章开始和结尾部分介绍了美国作家 Henry David Thoreau，考生可根据介绍作出概括。作者通过所举例子生动地向读者展示了关于成功的标准有很多不同的看法。文章前后呼应有助于突出作者的要点。

2. Explain the author's statement “America becomes the land of numbers” (para. 4).

【参考答案】

This is the author's criticism of America's way of thinking. Success is measured by the wealth one has attained, such as the size of the car one drives or buys, the size of houses (number of bathrooms), the money they have made (“the width of their wallet”). In other words, as the author suggests, it is a country “obsessed by results.” Many people are only concerned with their financial and economic gains.

【解析】

作者在第四段举例说明了美国社会中人们往往以物质财富多少来衡量人的成功。随后作者提出了自己的看法，这与以财富衡量成功的标准形成了对比。作者对社会上流行的所谓成功的看法和价值观提出了自己的批评。

3. What is your understanding of the author's statement “True success is giving something back” (para. 8)?

【参考答案】

It is the author's view of measuring success. As no one can live without support from the community, one should not waste one's lifetime, but make full use of one's life, serving in various voluntary activities as a return to the community.

【解析】

相关内容主要在文中的第八、九两段，作者提出了与美国社会中流行的衡量成功的标准不一

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样的观点:成功是给社会、给他人回报。我们应当每一天都过得丰富充实,应当为社会作出自己的贡献。

【词语解析】

at-bats 上场击球,出场击球次数
badge *n.* 徽章,证章 标记,标志
lament *v.* (为……)哀悼,痛哭,悲伤
loaf *v.* 闲混日子
mentor *n.* 贤明顾问
perk=perquisite,*n.* 特殊待遇
scratch *v.* 抓,搔
skew *v.* 歪曲,曲解

Questions 4~6

【内容概要】

本文主题是电影评论和批评,具体围绕关于著名电影导演 Clint Eastwood(克林特·伊斯特伍德)执导的两部以第二次世界大战期间硫磺岛战役为题材的电影(《父辈的旗帜》和《硫磺岛来信》)的争论展开。Spike Lee(斯派克·李)认为伊斯特伍德的电影中没有反映美军中黑人士兵的角色,这掩盖了历史真相,很不妥当,因为黑人士兵为战役的胜利发挥了很大的作用。伊斯特伍德则反驳说,非裔美国士兵并没有登上日方山头举起胜利的旗帜,因此影片中没有出现他们的战斗场面。两人的争执各有其道理。这两部电影同时引起了其他作家和观众的关注,有人赞赏电影,但大家普遍对电影中黑人士兵角色的缺失感到不满。

4. What is the debate between film directors Clint Eastwood and Spike Lee?

【参考答案】

The debate is about the accuracy of Eastwood's two films about the clash on Iwo Jima. Clint Eastwood is correct in not using black actors because "[African-American soldiers]didn't raise the flag" on Mount Suribachi. He correctly reflects the battle on Iwo Jima and he would be considered by the audience "has lost his mind"if he put an African American soldier there. But Spike Lee holds the view that Eastwood's two films (*Flags of Our Fathers* and *Letters from Iwo Jima*) show the racial rejudice against the black American, ruducing the role of African Americans in the battle because there was "not one Negro actor on the screen". In his opinion, Eastwood has whitewashed history.

【解析】

文章围绕关于这两部电影的争论展开,争论的主题即电影中没有展现黑人士兵的角色是否掩盖了历史真相,是否准确反映了当时的战争情形。考生可根据文章中关于争论的内容的叙述归纳概括出两人的主要观点。

5. What does the author mean by saying that "history, as it turns out, is on both their sides." (para. 4)

【参考答案】

The author means that both are correct from their own perspectives and they each show one side of the history. Lee is correct as African Americans palyed an important role in World War Ⅱ. Even in the fight on Iwo Jima, about 700-900 African Americans participates in the battle and they made significant contribution to the fight for Iwo Jima. Eastwood is correct in the portrayal of the battle on the island, none of the six soldiers who raised the flag on the battlefield are black according to Rosenthal's photograph, and black soldiers only represented only a small group of the total force in the battle on the island.

【解析】

在文章的第四、五、六段可以找到关于相关内容的明确描述。从各自的角度出发,克林特·伊斯特伍德和斯派克·李都有一定的道理,他们分别正确地展示了历史的一面。

6. What do we know about the opinions of the two authors Yvonne latty and Christopher Paul Moore?

**【参考答案】**

In Yvonne Latty's book about African-American Veterans in World War Ⅱ, black soldiers had difficulties in carrying out their mission and they had to endure the "virulent" racism. So more portrayal of black soldiers is necessary in the film. Christopher Paul Moore also wrote about black soldiers in World War Ⅱ. He gave positive comment over Eastwood's depictingg of the battle, but he disagreed with the "limited role" of African Americans shown in the film, suggesting using a "wider-angle lens" to give a sharper focus on black soldiers who have often been neglected.

**【解析】**

相关内容在文章第七段,这两部电影也引起了两位作家(Yvonne Latty 和 Christopher Paul Moore)的关注,他们都写过关于第二次世界大战的书,认为电影中应该展现更多的黑人士兵参战的场面。考生可根据文中的叙述归纳提炼出他们的观点。

**【词语解析】**

accord *v.* 授予,给予
Axis powers *n.* [第二次世界大战中的]轴心国
boot camp *n.* 新兵训练营
bristle *v.* 被激怒
clash *n.* 争论;辩论;争执
elbow *v.* 用肘推,用肘挤
fringe *n.* 边缘,外围
Iwo Jima [日]硫黄岛
landmark *n.* 里程碑,界标
onslaught *n.* 猛攻,攻击
outpost *n.* 哨站
pitched battle *n.* 激战,互有准备的对阵战
placate *v.* 平息,抚慰
shunt *v.* 回避,把……撇在一边
spar *v.* 争吵,争论
topple *v.* 推翻
vanquish *v.* 征服,战胜
virulent a. 恶毒的,充满仇恨的
Volcano Islands [日]硫黄列岛(火山列岛),
zero in on 把……对准目标

Questions 7～10

**【内容概要】**

本文主题也可归至入环保一类,但具体内容却颇为特别,介绍的是目前流行的一种生活方式——free movement(免费运动)。有一群人改变了去市场购物的传统生活方式,而是从别人废弃的东西中寻找自己需要的生活和办公用品。这群人的人数正在迅速增加。"免费运动"有不同的开展方式,有人直接从废弃物中寻找自己所需物品,有人在网上列出自己需要和不需要的物品,甚至还有人借此做起了买卖生意。这群人屏弃了美国的消费主义观念,他们认为美国的消费社会太腐化,太浪费,他们不喜欢这样的生活方式,他们崇尚一种节约的理念。

7. Explain the sentence "He goes shopping in the disposable culture's garbage instead."(para. 1)

**【参考答案】**

Life depends on things picked up free from garbage. For the past two years, Josh Corlew didn't buy anything from shops and stores. He cut himself from the market place, getting everything "free".

**【解析】**

相关内容在文中第一段。读完该段,这个句子就不难理解,Josh Corlew 近两年来没有在日用杂货上花过钱,他在那些被人丢弃的垃圾中找到了自己需要的各种生活用品。

8. What is the "free movement" introduced in the passage? Why does the author say that "free movement is heavy on idealism"(para3)?

**【参考答案】**

The "free movement" means daily necessities used at home are not got through purchase from the marketplace, but picked up from garbage cans free. It is even possible to live a luxurious life from things "out of a dumpster". It is a thrift habit of life passed down from "Depression-era forebears". Freegans believe consumer society is inherently corrupt and wasteful and they would like to eliminate the "corrupt and wasteful" habit of living.

**【解析】**

本文就是围绕"免费运动"展开的,考生可根据文中的叙述归纳总结出这一运动的含义。运动的倡导者认为消费社会观念太腐败,太浪费,他们不想那样,而是倡导物尽其用的节俭的生活方式,远离消费主义。

9. According to the passage, what is the major difference between Josh Corlew and Alexi Ahrens in their attitudes towards America's consumerism?

**【参考答案】**

Josh Corlew is more related to idealism. He proposes the idea of "conscious consumer". He views his practice of getting things from the garbage as a "war on wretched excess". He separates himself from the consumerism of America.

Alexi Ahrens is less idealistic. She searches for food, closing and furniture for her own use to save money. More recently she turned her dumpstering into a kind of business, making money by selling what she found and picked from "corporate loading docks".

**【解析】**

本题要求比较 Josh Corlew 和 Alexi Ahrens 对美国消费主义观点的不同之处。前者的观点主要在第三段,后者的观点主要在第四、五两段。虽然都是"免费运动"的实践者,但两人的观点和做法有所不同,Josh Corlew 更趋理想主义,Alexi Ahrens 则更讲究现实,并借此做起了生意。

10. What does the sentence "The free movement is already starting to invade the workplace."(para. 8) mean?

**【参考答案】**

Most of the article is about the free movement "at home". It advertises the daily necessities used at home could be taken from the garbage cans. The last passage introduces the spreading of free movement from homes to workplaces with examples of employees' exchanging of "their stuff'. It shows the popularity and development of such movement.

**【解析】**

看懂文章,并了解作者的思路后,该句并不难理解。文章以主要篇幅叙述了一种现在越来越流行的做法——人们通过"免费运动"获得日常生活用品,最后一段通过举例介绍免费运动也扩展到了办公领域,这也进一步说明了该运动的流行程度和发展势头。

**【词语解析】**

all the rage 风靡一时的事物,时尚
dumpster *n.* 垃圾大铁桶(源自商标名)
freegan *n.* 以捡取废弃物为生者
frugality *n.* 节约;朴素;节俭
godliness *n.* 神圣,来自上帝
implode *v.* 内爆,向心聚爆
ingredient *n.* (混合物的)组成部分;(烹调的)原料
overdrive *v.* (汽车的)超速档
penny-pincher *n.* 吝啬鬼,小气鬼,花钱节俭的人
rat *n.* 假发卷
sausage *n.* 香肠
scavenge *v.* 在(废弃物中)搜寻(食物、可用物品
sushi *n.* 寿司

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## Section 6 Translation Test

人们通常喜欢听好听的话，一听到拂耳之言就容易产生不悦甚至愠怒。一个人特别是身居要职的人要能够心悦诚服地倾听逆耳之言并从中获得智慧，就需要容忍和大度的雅量，而这往往依赖于人们的心性修养和对人性缺陷的克制；否则，就会给善于运用花言巧语和投其所好的人提供可乘之机，并伤害直言不讳的忠诚之人。

在理智上，人们大概愿意接受"兼听则明，偏信则暗"、"忠言逆耳利于行"等一类古老的真理，或者乐于信服老子说的"美言不信，信言不美"的哲理。但在行为上，人们又容易背离这些古训，不愿意听或听不进"逆耳"之言，最终犯下严重的过失。

**【简介】**

本篇汉译英主要是阐述"良药苦口利于病，忠言逆耳利于行"这一道理。汉译英时要根据英语形合的特点，把汉语句子之间的隐性逻辑衔接关系通过显性手段表达出来。另外，汉语四字格、古文翻译也是重点。

**【原文 1】**

人们通常喜欢听好听的话，一听到拂耳之言就容易产生不悦甚至愠怒。

**【译文 1】**

People are generally fond of what is agreeable to the ear, but are prone to displeasure or even anger at advice unpleasant to hear.

**【解析】**

两个短句间隐含一种转折关系，英语译文可用 but 进行衔接，以体现英语"形合"的特点。

**【原文 2】**

一个人特别是身居要职的人要能够心悦诚服地倾听逆耳之良言并从中获得智慧，就需要一种容忍和大度的雅量，而这往往依赖于人们的心性修养和对人性缺陷的克制；

**【译文 2】**

It is important for a person, particularly one holding an important post, to be broad-minded and tolerant to listen willingly to good advice that jars on the ear and acquire wisdom from it. This, more often than not, depends on a person's self-cultivation of disposition and the restraint of flaws in their character.

**【解析】**

汉语句子较长，可根据语义分或拆句；亦可根据英语形合的特点，将原句译成一包蕴句，If a person, especially one in important position, is a willing listener of truthful yet offensive words to gain wisdom from them, there is a need for tolerance and magnanimity, which, in most cases, derive from a person's self-cultivation of disposition and the restraint of flaws in their character. 包括 1 there be 引导的主句、1 条件从句，及 1 定语从句。采用 it 作形式主语句和"there be"句型，体现了英语尾重(end focus)的句式特点。2 把"心悦诚服地倾听逆耳之良言"灵活译成"a willing listener"，是用表示动词的名词来取代动词。原文"容忍和大度的雅量"短语中的"雅量"为范畴词(category word)，即用来表达行为、现象、属性等概念范畴，为汉语常用的特指手段。再如灵活态度(flexibility)、摇摆不定的局面(uncertainty)、人际关系问题(interpersonal relation)、新鲜感(freshness)、伟大和杰出的涵义(greatness and excellence)。英语则通过避免形状、数量、性质等词语的同义反复，代之使用派生名词。

**【原文 3】**

否则，就会给善于运用花言巧语和投其所好的人提供可乘之机，并伤害直言不讳的忠诚之人。

**【译文 3】**

Otherwise, those who are good at doing a snow job and catching their fancy will gain the

advantage and those faithful people who talk straight will be hurt.

**【解析】**

汉语无主句较多，英译时往往可采用增补主语的方法。根据上下文，这里“善于运用花言巧语和投其所好的人”即用作英译文的主语。汉语原文包含四个“四字结构”的成语或短语：花言巧语、投其所好、可乘之机、直言不讳、忠诚之人，英译翻译可有多种方式。试以“花言巧语”为例，通过检索当前流行的英汉语对译平行语料库(http://www.superfection.com)，可发现以下译法：

| | |
|---|---|
| a snow job | have silk in his tongue |
| fair/sweet /fine /tricky words/talk | honeyed or deceiving words |
| oil one's words | |

以上译文既有英语表达地道的习语(a snow job, have silk in one's tongue)，也有通过意译的综合表达(tricky talk, honeyed or deceiving words)。英汉语对译平行语料库对词语或短语结构的翻译提供了丰富的双语对译样例，特别是习语理解和翻译提供了更为直观、客观的效果，提供更多可参考的译文。

**【原文 4】**

在理智上，人们大概愿意接受“兼听则明，偏信则暗”、“忠言逆耳利于行”等一类古老的真理，或者乐于信服老子说的“美言不信，信言不美”的哲理。

**【译文 4】**

In their right senses, people may readily accept ancient maxims like "Llisten to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed to one side and you will be benighted," and "Honest advice, though harsh to the ear, induces good conduct," or they are willing to believe in Lao Zi's philosophical wisdom: " Nice words are not truthful while truthful words are not nice to hear. "

**【解析】**

原文含有三个凝练的“兼听则明，偏信则暗”、“忠言逆耳利于行”、“美言不信，信言不美”，结构对称，读来抑扬顿挫。第一例译为：listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed to one side and you will be benighted。在意义和形式上基本与原文保持对等。同样，“美言不信，信言不美”的译文“Nice words are not truthful while truthful words are not nice to hear. ”也保持了与原文形式上的对应。在翻译古文时，首先要把握“准确性”，忠实于原义，通过分析古汉语语法、词汇、修辞及相关文化知识，取得准确理解。古汉语翻译也可选择直译或意译。有些古诗文如采用直译会导致原文内容与译文表达发生矛盾、不通顺或不好理解，此时，译者不宜拘泥于原文形式而采取意译，根据需要增加一些词语等，以正确表达原文的内容。以上三例均采用了直译。

**【原文 5】**

但在行为上，人们又容易背离这些古训，不愿意听或听不进“逆耳”之言，最终犯下严重的过失。

**【译文 5】**

However, in their behavior, people are apt to go against these teachings, unwilling or refusing to listen to advice grating on the ear and consequently making serious errors.

**【解析】**

此句也可这样译 However, people behaviorally tend to depart from these established maxims, reluctant to accept or follow those home truths until they commit blunders eventually. 其不同之处在于：1)短语“在行为上”译成英语-ly 副词(behaviorally)，这是汉英翻译中词性灵活转换的使用；2)“逆耳直言”译成英语固定短语 home truths，凝练地道；3)后半句译文使用 until 一词衔接，体现了英语“形合”的特点；4)“犯下严重的过失”译成 commit blunders，相比较 make serious errors，词汇化程度更高一些。

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**【参考译文】**

People generally like to listen to what is agreeable to the ear. They are likely to be displeased or even annoyed at advice unpleasant to hear. A person, particularly one holding an important post, needs to be broad-minded and tolerant to listen willingly to good advice that jars on the ear and acquire wisdom from it. This, more often than not, depends on people's self-cultivation of disposition and the restraint of flaws in their character. Otherwise, those who are good at flattering others and catching their fancy will gain the advantage and those faithful people who talk straight will be hurt.

In their right senses, people may readily accept ancient maxims like "listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed to one side and you will be benighted," and "Honest advice, though harsh to the ear, induces good conduct," or they are willing to believe in Lao Zi's philosophical wisdom: "Beautiful/Nice/Pleasant words are not truthful/faithful while truthful words are not nice to hear." However, in their behavior, people are apt to go against these teachings, unwilling or refusing to listen to advice grating on the ear and consequently making serious errors.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: Will petty criminals get light punishment?**

Questions for Reference:

1. Do you agree that the mandatory retirement age for Chinese should be extended? Give your reasons.
2. Some people are opposed to the extension initiative for fear that it might reduce job opportunities for young people. What's your comment on this opinion?
3. China is facing a surplus labor force. What are the possible solutions to such a problem?

**【背景介绍】**

国务院新闻办公室发布的《中国的人力资源状况》白皮书称，到2035年时，我国每2名纳税人将供养1名养老金领取者。人力资源和社会保障部官员表示，是否延长退休年龄还在研究之中，需综合考虑人口结构和就业情况。"延退"再次被提出引发学者及社会的关注。事实上，早在几年前，关于是否推迟退休年龄就曾引发过争论。眼下，"延退"再一次被提出来，立刻成为各大网站的热门话题之一。

**【词语准备】**

account for 占(比例)
adjust *v.* 调节
concern 关注
discretion 谨慎
double-edge 双刃的
energetic 精力旺盛的
initiative 目的
longevity 寿命
mandatory 强制的
percentage 比例
preferential 优惠的
rule out 排除
surplus 过剩的
tackle 处理
thorough 彻底的
utmost 最大(限度)的
valuable 宝贵的

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【句子操练】

1. A number of senior experts and specialists aged 60 to 70 are re-employed after retirement because they are experienced, valuable human resources.
2. Some people think that senior experts only account for a small percentage of the total workforce and they will not have negative impact on employment patterns.
3. Increasing the retirement age would be beneficial to both the state and the individuals.
4. Adjusting the social security system is a big issue, which has to be done with great caution and discretion.
5. To extend the retirement age in terms of policy is a double-edged sword for the population, especially the young people.
6. Striking the right balance between the pros and cons of increasing the retirement age is of utmost importance.

【参考答案】

My name is... My registration number is... My topic is: The Retirement Age for Chinese.

It has been said that the government is discussing about extending the retirement age of employees. Although the authorities involved have ruled out the possibility of increasing the retirement age for the time being, it has still caused much concern and heated discussion.

Back in the 1980s, China's major concern was its huge population, which had to be tackled first. But today, the aging of its population has become a pressing issue. As life expectancy increases with the help of higher social living and healthcare standards, more and more retired people are becoming healthier and still energetic enough to continue their work. For example, a 50-year-old man used to be regarded as aged a few decades ago, while he would more probably be considered a middle-aged person today. On the other hand, people in China retire earlier than in many other countries. In many of the western countries, the retirement age today is usually 65, or even beyond 65. But in China, the average men retire at the age of 60, and women at 55. Moreover, many workers retire earlier than the legal retirement age owning to preferential policies for women and workers in some of the heavy industries. The other thing which is worth our consideration is that the life expectancy of Chinese has been raised for a number of times over the past decades, and in many of the big cities in China, it has already reached 80 or over, so our pension scheme is facing an increasingly heavy pressure. Taking into consideration of the above-mentioned situation and some other factors, many people think that the retirement age for Chinese workers should and can be extended.

However, adjusting the social security system is a big issue, which has to be done with caution and discretion. The government should encourage a thorough public discussion on the issue and strike the right balance between the pros and cons before making the decision.

## 口译题

### Part A

**Passage 1**

This is the country that allowed our parents and grandparents to believe that even if they couldn't go to college, they could save a little bit each week so their child could; that even if they couldn't have their own business, they could work hard enough so their child could open one of their own. And at every moment in our history, we've risen to meet our challenges because we've never

forgotten the fundamental truth that in America, our destiny is not written for us, but by us.

**【简介】**

这两段话出自奥巴马的总统竞选演讲。讲话激情生动，颇具感染力，表达了对自己国家的热爱，并号召民众参与变革，共同改变自己的国家乃至整个世界。讲话属典型的演说词，词汇难度不高，句式结构也不复杂，基本按句序直译即可。在听的过程中，应及时把握奥巴马竞选演讲的主题是"变革"。

**【译文 1】**

是美国使我们的父辈相信，即使他们自己无法上大学，也可以每周积攒下一些钱来，让他们的孩子接受好的教育；即使他们不能拥有自己的企业，也可以通过努力工作让自己的孩子创办企业。在美国历史的每个时刻，我们都勇敢地站起来面对挑战，因为我们从来没有忘记过这样一个基本真理：在美国，我们的命运并非天定，而是掌握在我们自己的手中。

**【译文 2】**

祖国让我们的父辈和祖辈相信，就算他们不能上大学，也能每周省出一点钱让子女上学；就算他们不能拥有自己的产业，也可以通过辛勤劳动让自己的孩子开业经商。在每个历史关键时刻，我们都站起来迎接挑战，因为我们永远不会忘记这个基本真理：在美国，命运由己不由人。

**【解析】**

这段话共两句，句式较长，句法结构较复杂。在口译过程中，可以采取化长为短，将长句切分成几个短句，以符合汉语的表达方式。如 This is the country that allowed... 这样一个嵌套的定语从句就可表达成"正是在这个国家，它让……"，考虑到"这个国家"在该演讲中一定是指"美国"，因此也可直接说，"是美国让……"。our parents and grandparents 译成"我们的父辈和祖辈"当无不可，但用"我们祖祖辈辈"则更顺畅些。此外原文中的省略表达 so their child could 和 open one of their own 在口译中要将其后内容补充完整——"让他们的孩子可以接受好的教育"和"让他们可以开创自己的事业"。最后一句 our destiny is not written for us, but by us 的关键是两个介词词组 for us 和 by us 的译法——"我们的命运不是被别人、而是由自己书写的"。

So tomorrow, I ask you to write our nation's next great chapter. I ask you to believe—not just in my ability to bring about change, but in yours. Tomorrow, you can choose policies that invest in our middle class, create new jobs, and grow this economy so that everyone has a chance to succeed. You can choose hope over fear, unity over division, the promise of change over the power of the status quo. If you give me your vote, we won't just win this election—together, we will change this country and change the world.

**【译文 1】**

所以，明天，我恳请你们书写美国下一个伟大的篇章。我恳请你们不只相信我带来变革的能力，还有你们自己的能力。明天，你们可以选择这样一种政策——向美国中产阶级进行投入、创造新的就业岗位、实现经济增长让人人都有成功的机会。你们可以选择希望而非恐惧、选择团结而非分裂、选择变革的希望而非墨守成规。如果你们投我的票，我们将不仅赢得此次竞选，还将一起改变这个国家、改变这个世界。

**【译文 2】**

因此明天，我将邀请你们一起来书写祖国的下一个伟大篇章。请你们相信——不仅是相信我、而且是相信你们能带来变化。明天，你们可以选择对中产阶级投资、创造新就业机会并令经济增长，从而使每个人都有机会成功。你们可以选择希望而不是恐惧、选择统一而不是分裂、选择变革的愿景而不是屈从于现状。只要你们投我一票，我们将不仅赢得选举，而且会共同改变这个国家和世界。

**【解析】**

奥巴马竞选演讲的主题是"变革"，上下句意思的起承转合明显，各句动作的施行者从 I 到 you

到 we,演讲人很自然地调动了听众的共鸣,翻译时也应注意到这样的感染力。比如"ask"一词一般译成"请求"即可,此处最好能译成"恳请",以凸显演讲人的真情。后面的内容是对听众的具体引导,听译时应择要记下——"书写伟大篇章"、"相信我的能力,也相信你们自己的"、"选择政策"、最终"改变国家"、"改变世界"。对包含连动动词词组的长句,口译时如调整句序会耗费时间,有可能导致句式头重脚轻,因此拟遵循化长为短的原则,按序翻译。如译 Tomorrow, you can choose policies that invest in our middle class, create new jobs, and grow this economy so that everyone has a chance to succeed. 一句时,就可把定语过长的"选择向我们中产阶级投资、创造新工作、发展经济的、让人人都有机会成功的政策"转换成"选择如下政策——向我们中产阶级投资、创造新工作、发展经济,以便人人都有机会成功"。此外,choose sth. over another 的结构中,over 应理解成"而不是",而非"超越"。

**Passage 2**

I am here to present some ideas on behalf of the European Consumers' Organization. Food quality and safety are issues of great importance to consumers, and consumers are becoming increasingly concerned about how the food they consume is produced. Quality, however, takes many forms, and individual consumer requirements vary considerably. Consumers all have different needs, lifestyles, budgets and tastes.

**【简介】**

这段讲话是某机构代表就本行业的特征发表意见,重点是食品质量与安全。第一部分较简短,句式不复杂;复合结构也只是简单的并列句式。讲话第二部分由两个长句构成,包含状语从句、定语从句和介词宾语从句,翻译时需有所整合。

**【译文 1】**

我在此代表欧洲消费者组织发表一些看法。食品质量和安全对消费者来说至关重要,他们越来越关心食品是如何生产的。然而,质量有许多形式,消费者需求也因人而异。消费者在需求、生活方式、预算和品位等方面各有不同。

**【译文 2】**

我在这里代表欧洲消费者组织谈一些看法。食品质量与安全对消费者来说是极为重要的,而消费者对他们使用的产品是怎样生产出来的也深表关注。然而质量的形式多种多样,消费者各自的要求差异巨大,其需求、生活方式、预算与口味等均各不相同。

**【解析】**

本段的四句话都不很难,句式为基础的主谓宾结构。注意"消费者组织"可能被翻成"消协",而后者是中国的通行说法。第二句是并列句,句中 consumers 两次提及,为避免重复,第二个 consumers 可用代词"他们"翻译。consumers 在整段话中出现频率较高,属关键词之一。第三句也是并列句,两个并列分句主语不同,记录时可用缩写以帮助记忆:quali. take many frms. & consum. reqirmt. vary;最后一句需将多个信息记下,可通过缩写加笔划少的汉字复合方式以节省记录时间:consumrs. 有不同 neds. lfstyl. budgts. & tasts。

When talking about quality one must consider the factors that are actually used to judge quality: appearance, sensual perception, nutritional value, origin, ethical aspects and environmental considerations. Consumers want to know more about how their food is produced and particularly about such subjects as production methods, environmental and social factors, and the factual basis for any claims made for the food.

**【译文 1】**

谈到质量,我们不得不考虑实际用于评判质量的因素:外形特征、感官享受、营养价值、产品来

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源、道德标准以及周围环境等。消费者希望能更多地了解食品是如何生产的。他们特别希望知道的是：生产方式、生产环境和社会因素，以及宣传食品的实际依据。

【译文 2】

谈及食品质量，人们必须考虑到实际用于评定质量的各个因素，包括外形、手感、营养价值、产地、伦理因素及环境考虑等等。消费者越来越想要知道食品的生产方式，特别是关于生产方法、环境和社会因素及食品说明的事实依据等信息。

【解析】

本段由两个长句构成，第一句包含状语从句和定语从句各一，难点在于要记下定语从句后提及的六个单词和词组，才能译得准确到位，此处可借助缩写（如 appearance 记成 apprs.；sensual perception 记成 sens. pcption.；nutritional value 记成 nutri. v.；ethical aspects 记成 ethic. aspts.；environmental considerations 记成 environ. 等）来帮助记忆。第二句的词汇和词组也不很难，除最后一个词组 the factual basis for any claims made for the food 里 claims 一词的词性原本是名词，但在此处成了修饰名词词组 factual basis 的一部分，需译成动词“宣称”。

## Part B

Passage 1

各位来宾，我校素有“江南第一学府”之美誉，是一个含文、理、工、医等学科的综合性大学。一百年来，我校严谨的治学态度铸造了务实而又追求卓越的学术思想，为祖国培养了一大批栋梁之材。我校的百年基业，来之不易，目前又面临了一次百年未遇的发展良机。

【简介】

这段对某高校历史和基本办学精神的介绍属演讲辞，其中不乏措辞正式的形容词，要将相关信息传达，需经一定的处理。个别语句的中文逻辑与英文有所出入，如“我校……的治学态度……为祖国培养……”和“我校的百年基业……又面临了……”，不宜直接译成：our... attitude... cultivated... 和 the one-hundred-year long foundation... also confronts，因中文是意合语言，持汉语者不会误解上述搭配；而英语作为形合语言，强调各分句间的逻辑关系，而“态度培养人才”、“基业面临发展”这样的搭配缺乏合理的逻辑。

【译文 1】

Distinguished visitors, our university is well-known as the best university south of the Yangtze River. It is a comprehensive university with a complete range of disciplines in liberal arts, science, engineering and medicine. Over the past one hundred years, we have grounded ourselves in the well-disciplined educational philosophy, shaped an academic ideology of pursuing pragmatic excellence and turned out class upon class graduates who have become great leaders in China's grand undertaking of socialist construction. With its hard-earned centennial legacy, the university finds itself confronting a great chance of further development, a chance in a hundred years.

【译文 2】

Distinguished guests, our university has long been renowned as the Best School South of the Yangtze River, and it is a comprehensive university with disciplines ranging from the humanities, science, engineering to medicine. For the past century old, the pertinent attitude of this university's academic studies have shaped the academic thoughts of seeking excellence, and we have cultivated a large number of talents for our country. The one-hundred-year basis of our university has been earned hard, and today we are facing a rare opportunity of development.

【解析】

在这段包含三句话的学校概况简介中，难点包括专有指称“江南第一学府”（the best university south of Yangtze River）、“严谨的”（well-disciplined）、“务实而又追求卓越的”（pursuing pragmatic

excellence)意义相近的修饰语，以及如“栋梁之材”(graduates who have become great leaders in China's grand undertaking of socialist construction)、“百年基业，来之不易”(hard-earned centennial legacy)、“百年未遇”(a chance in a hundred years)似已臻至最高级别的形容词，翻译时需注意与其对应搭配的名词。这三句话译成英文后与汉语有了较大差别。这是必要的，因如硬按照中文的句式去翻，就会出现逻辑不通的现象。考虑到这一点，“我校严谨的治学态度”被译成 we have grounded ourselves in the well-disciplined educational philosophy，而“百年基业，来之不易”一句被译成介词短语 With its hard-earned centennial legacy。可见，对不同句式的灵活处理是口译的关键之一。

我们秉承“爱国、奉献、求实、创新”的精神，以丰富的想象力、活跃的创造力和卓有成效的实践，为民族振兴和国家强盛，为地区经济发展和文化繁荣作出了贡献。我们将大力推进学科建设，提高办学质量，全面提升我们的学术研究知名度和影响力。

**【译文 1】**

We are guided by the spirit of "patriotism, dedication, truth-seeking and innovation" and with rich imagination, active creativity and effectual practice, our university is contributing (profusely) to the rejuvenation and prosperity of our nation, as well as the economic and cultural prosperity of the region. We will work even harder in the hope of spurring discipline construction, improving education quality, and elevating the university's academic influence and visibility in all dimensions.

**【译文 2】**

In the spirit of "patriotism, devotion, truth-seeking and innovation", we, with rich imagination, active creation and effective practice, have contributed to the national rejuvenation and strength, and to the local economic and cultural development. We will promote with great efforts to the construction of discipline, improve the educational quality and elevate well-around our fame and influence in academic researches.

**【解析】**

这段话共两句，第一句的状语较长，包括四个介词短语；翻译时不能简单的按序处理，应根据其与主句动词的关系合理调整这四个词组的位置。如“秉承‘爱国、奉献、求实、创新’的精神”(In the spirit of "patriotism, devotion, truth-seeking and innovation")可放在句首，“以丰富的想象力、活跃的创造力和卓有成效的实践”(with rich imagination, active creativity and effectual practice)直接放在动词前面，而“为民族振兴和国家强盛，为地区经济发展和文化繁荣”(to the rejuvenation and prosperity of our nation, as well as the economic and cultural prosperity of the region)放在句末。第二句包含连动结构，三个动词“推进”、“提高”、和“提升”共享主语“我们”，翻译时按序译出即可，对这三个意义相近的词语应选用不同的对应目的语——spurring、improving 和 elevating。

Passage 2

中国政府高度重视气候变化问题，为应对气候变化和改善生态环境采取了大量措施。中国制定了《应对气候变化国家方案》，成立了国家应对气候变化领导小组，明确了应对气候变化的具体目标、基本原则、重点领域、政策措施和落实步骤。

**【简介】**

环境保护问题是口译考试的常见试题范畴之一，考生在备考期间应对此方面的内容有所了解，本段话的主题——气候变化即属环保问题，其中前一段具体内容涉及中国政府的措施，后一段涉及具体的目标，要关注其中的数字。

**【译文 1】**

The Chinese government attaches great importance to the issue of climate change and has taken various measures to handle it and improve the ecological environment. China has formulated the

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National Plan for Coping with Climate Change, set up a national leading group/office to cope with the climate change and defined the specific goals, basic principles, key areas, policy measures, and implementing procedures of addressing climate change.

【译文 2】

The Chinese government pays much attention to the problem of climate change, and it has taken a lot of measures to deal with climate change and to improve ecological environment. China has regulated the National Plan to Tackle Climate Change, established a leading group to deal with the problem, and defined the specific object, basis principle, major scope, strategic measures and concrete steps of addressing climate change.

【解析】

在清楚了气候变化这一主题之后，听译时如能记下"中政"、"气变"、"应气变"、"改生境"、"大量措"、"应气变国案"、"立领导小组"、"明确目标、原则、重领域、政策 & 步骤"等缩略内容，就可将基本意思翻译到位，这段话句式变化不大，只有一个动作实施者——中国(政府)。这样一段结构简洁的文字，翻译好几个动宾词组就能成功一半了，这些以四字结构为主的词组翻译起来并不难，英语基本功过关的考生应都能译出，如"高度重视"(attached great importance)，"采取措施"(taken measures)，"制定方案"(formulated plan)，"成立小组"(set up/establish a group)，"明确目标"(defined goals)等都是完全可以接受的搭配。最后几个名词词组"具体目标、基本原则、重点领域、政策措施和落实步骤"同样如此，基本直译即可。

中国提出到 2010 年单位国内生产总值能耗在 2005 年的基础上降低 20%，可再生能源比重提高到 10%，森林覆盖率提高到 20%等目标。目前，各项目标的实现正在稳步进行，并取得初步成效，今后中方将继续朝着上述目标做出不懈努力。

【译文 1】

China has set the objectives of cutting 20% of energy consumption per unit of GDP and increasing the proportion of renewable energy to 10% and forest coverage to 20% by 2010 over 2005. Various efforts are well underway and initial results have been achieved. China will continue to make relentless efforts to reach those objectives.

【译文 2】

China has suggested the goals that by 2010 its energy consumption per unit of GDP should be reduced by 20% on the basis of that in 2005; the ratio of renewable energy be raised to 10%; and the forestation rate be raised to 20%. By far, steady efforts are being made and we have gained preliminary achievements. From now on, China will continue to work relentlessly toward the above goals.

【解析】

这段话是预期目标的具体内容，主要体现在几个数字上，听译时一定要将数字记录准确。注意"单位国内生产总值"是指"每单位国内生产总值"(per unit of GDP)，考生平时需积累这类经济学术语以免口译时卡壳；同样还需积累的是"能耗"(energy consumption)、"再生能源"(renewable energy)、"森林覆盖率"(forest coverage)等环保术语。本段话第二层内容谈及目标实现的阶段和取得的成效，难点在动词词组"稳步进行"(well underway)、"初步成效"(initial results)、"做出不懈努力"(make relentless efforts)。

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# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation（其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分）

For more than two centuries, American's colleges and universities have been the backbone of the country's progress. They have educated the technical, managerial and professional (1) work force, and provided generation after generation of national leaders. Today educators from around the country are apt to find many reasons for the excellence of American universities (2), but four historic acts stand out as watersheds:

First, education for the mass (3): In 1862 Congress enacted the Land-Grant College Act, which essentially extended the opportunity of higher education to all Americans, including women and minorities (4). Each state was permitted to sell large tracts of federal land and use the proceeds to endow at least one public college (5).

Second, competition breeds success: Over the years, the decentralization and diversity (6) of the America's colleges and universities have promoted competition for students and resources (7). Competitive pressure first arose during the Civil War, when President Lincoln created the National Academy of Science (8) to advise Congress on "any subject of science and art". The academy's impact really grew after World War II, when a landmark report commissioned by (9) the then President argued that it was the federal government's responsibility to provide adequate funds (10) for basic research. Instead of being centralized in government laboratories, scientific research became decentralized (11) in American universities and generated increasing investment. It also gave graduate students research opportunities (12) and helped spread scientific discoveries far and wide, to the benefit of industry (13), medicine and society as a whole.

Thirdly, investing in the future (14): The end of World War II saw the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The law, which provided for College or vocational education for returning veterans (15), made the higher-education system accessible in ways that were inconceivable in Europe (16), opening the doors of the best universities to men and women who had never dreamed of going to college (17).

Finally, promoting diversity: The creation of federal loan and subsidy programs (18), as well as outright grants for college students, brought much-needed diversity to higher education and further helped to democratize access (19). Since its founding in 1965, the Federal Family Education Loan Program has funded more than 74 million student loans worth more than $180 billion (20).

【简介】

本篇听写材料介绍美国的高等教育发展历史，提出大学教育是国家发展进步的支柱。教育家认为，美国历史上出台的四大法案成就了美国大学的卓越与高水平。1）赋予全民高等教育：《赠地

学院法案》;2) 竞争带来成功:国家科学院的建立;3) 投资于未来:《退役军人重新适应法》;4) 多样化发展:联邦家庭教育贷款项目。

**【解析】**

本篇听写材料探讨教育问题,语体较为正式,部分词语和句子结构有一定的难度。

难点一:数字。第(20)题与数据相关,要求考生对数字有快速的反应能力。听写时可用相关简写符号代替原词。例如:billion(b),more than (>)。难点二:长度。第(7)、(8)、(12)、(13)和(17)题要求填写 5-6 词,对考生的记忆力有所考验。听写时可用相关简写符号代替原词。如:students and resources(stud & resour),the National Academy of Science(NAS),research opportunity(res oppo),never(×)。此部分笔记建议多使用英语单词的缩写。且此类符号并非临时杜撰,需要考生在口译学习过程中不断积累总结,建立并强化符号与原词的关联。难点三:词汇。第(6)、(16)、(19)等题要求填写的部分单词拼写有一定难度。如:decentralization, inconceivable, democratize。难点四:语法。使用简写符号写下的主要是实词(名词、动词、形容词、副词等),而其词性、时态、语态、单复数等相关信息缺失;另外,空格中的虚词(连词、介词等)易被忽略,考生在答题时需根据语法知识补全。第(4)、(9)、(13)、(14)等题都测试到考生此部分的能力。例如:women and minorities(单复数形式和关联词选择),commissioned by(过去分词),to the benefit of(习惯搭配的介词),investing in the future(动名词)。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1~5

**【简介】**

这是一段人物访谈。受访者为一位都市女孩,讲述自己为何厌恶在乡村和郊区生活和度假,偏爱在拥有更多社会互动活动的城市里生活。

Question 1 There are several reasons why the woman likes living in the city. Which of the following is NOT one of these reasons?

**【解析】**

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与女主人公的生活习惯有关。根据常识,判断选项 A、选项 B 和选项 D 倾向城市生活,选项 C 倾向非城市生活。听到 I'm just a city girl... I'm used to the fast pace of the city. ,选项 A 旁标注"√";听到 One time I bought a house in the country to escape from the urban ills, and then found myself totally bored with country life. Because you have to drive everywhere, and there's not much to do. ,选项 B drive everywhere 旁标注"乡";听到 There's a whole variety of museums, movies, coffee shops, and places to interact with people. 选项 D 旁标注"√";听到 But sitting alone in the country, you know, unless you like to grow a garden, or putter around and build things with your hands. ,选项 C She likes 旁标注"×",其中 putter around 是美式英语,其意为 to spend time doing things that are not very important in a relaxed way。

Question 2 What does the woman think of vacationing in the country?

**【解析】**

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与乡村度假的的利弊有关,选项 B、C 和 D 谈及乡村度假的优势,选项 A 不支持乡村度假。听到 But to me, going to the country for a vacation makes no sense at all. ,选项 A 旁标注"√"。

Question 3 What does the woman like most about the city?

**【解析】**

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与城市生活的优点有关。听到 And then there's the transportation thing, I mean, to get a carton of milk, you have to drive three miles. So the whole car culture thing kicks in. Gives me the city any time. ,选项 A 和选项 C 旁标注"城",其中

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"kick in"意为"起作用";听到 Well, what would you say is the one thing you like most about the city? The interactive social life. ,选项 B 旁标注"喜"。

Question 4 Which of the following is true about living in the suburbs, according to the woman?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与城乡生活给人们带来的感受有关。听到 Yah, and what about the suburbs? 判断问题为郊区生活与城市、乡村生活的比较,考生需考虑三者的区别;听到 Well, that's even more hateful than the country to me. ,选项 D 旁标注"√"。

Question 5 How does the woman describe the city life?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与生活在某处的感受有关。听到 Well, do you think the city is lonely, or dangerous? NO!,排除选项 A,选项 B 和选项 D 旁标注"√";听到 And I don't think the city is particularly dangerous. ,排除选项 B。

Questions 6～10

London, the United Kingdom

【简介】

这篇发自伦敦的新闻报道称,左倾智囊机构公共政策研究所警告英国首相不要动用绿色税收来填补政府财政漏洞,其最新研究数据显示,政府每年通过向家庭和车辆征收碳排放税获得 35 亿英镑的收益。该机构认为这会伤害穷人的利益,除非政府以福利、税收减免和房屋隔热的形式造福于民。

Munich, Germany

Question 6 Why has the left-leaning IPPR warned the government NOT to use green taxes to raise money?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与某种做法的原因有关。听到 The left-leaning think-tank, the institute for public policy research (IPPR), has warned UK chancellor not to use green taxes to plug the hole in government finances. ,明确主旨;听到 But IPPR says this would harm the poor .... ,选项 A 旁标注"√"。回答此部分问题的关键是听懂新闻导语,明确提问对象,只选择完整提及或意义一致的选项,排除部分提及或未提及的选项。

【简介】

这篇发自慕尼黑的报道称,需求疲软对建筑业和制造业产生影响,德国商业信心指数的增长缓于五月预期,由于全球经济危机抑制出口需求,德国经济自去年秋季起陷入衰退。

Washington, the United States

Question 7 Which of the following best describes Germany's current economy?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与德国经济未来走势有关。听到 German business confidence rose less than expected in May ... though outlook for the six-month ahead improved,排除选项 A,选项 D 旁标注"√",选项 B"worsening"旁标注"×","business confidence index"译为"商业信心指数",是指企业对经济形势所作的基本估计;听到 Germany's economy went into recession last fall as the global economic crisis sapped demand for its exports. ,排除选项 C,其中"sap"的同义词为"weaken"。

【简介】

这篇发自华盛顿的报道称,奥巴马总统推行的新的节能标准促使汽车业、环保人士和政府一起致力于减少汽车温室气体的排放。想要解决全球变暖的问题,减少温室气体的排放只是其中的

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一小步。

OPEC, Asia

Question 8 Which of the following statements is true about President Obama's proposal about new fuel efficiency standards?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与某项环境议案的效用有关。听到 But the reductions would represent only a drop in the bucket of what's needed to address global warming.,选项 C 旁标注"√",其中 a drop in the bucket 是美式英语,意为 a very small amount of something compared to what is needed or wanted,英国英语中相关表达是 a drop in the ocean;听到 This action alone, I don't want to mislead anyone, is not going to change global temperatures. Obviously, it is one step on the long road. 排除选项 B 和 D。

【简介】

根据这篇发自亚洲欧佩克的报道,由于投资者关注本周举行的欧佩克会议,看好全球经济复苏的迹象,周一亚洲石油价格升至每桶 61 美元。油价使投资者恢复信心,尽管前景尚不明朗,亚洲有迹象显示出口下降已经触底。

L'Aquila, Italy

Question 9 What price was oil on Monday in Asia?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与油价有关。听到 oil price rose to 61 dollars a barrel Monday in Asia,选项 B 旁标注"Mon 亚";听到 Benchmark crude for July delivery was 61 dollars 32 cents a barrel by midday on the New York Mercantile Exchange.,选项 C 旁标注 Jul NY;听到 On Friday, the contract rose to settle at 61 dollars 67 cents.,选项 D 旁标注"Fri"。因无法预判问题,与选项数据相关的信息都需记录。New York Mercantile Exchange 译为"纽约商品交易所",由 NYMEX(负责能源、铂金及钯金交易)和 COMEX(负责金、银、铜、铝等金属交易)组成。

【简介】

这篇发自意大利的报道称,意大利中部山区发生里氏 6.3 级强烈地震,导致至少 92 人罹难,1500 人受伤,数万人无家可归。这是 1980 年 11 月意大利南部伊尔皮尼亚地震之后最严重的一次地震。

Question 10 At least how many people were known to have died in the recent earthquake in central Italy?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。听到 At least 92 people were known to have died, and more than 1,500 people had been injured.,选项 A 旁记录"亡",选项 C 旁记录"伤";听到 The 6.3-magnitude tremor was the country's deadliest since the Irpinia quake in the south in November 1980, which killed more than 2,500 people.,选项 D 旁记录"亡 1980"。目前国际上一般采用美国地震学家查尔斯·里克特(Charles Richter)和宾诺·古登堡(Beno Gutenberg)于 1935 年共同提出的震级划分法,即里氏地震规模(Richter magnitude scale)。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

这是一篇有关国际品牌的人物访谈。INTERBRANDS 首席执行官解读全球品牌排行榜。以可口可乐、微软、星巴克等为例,讲述入选品牌的标准和缔造品牌的要点。品牌的理念、销量、收益、功能等是主要因素。本段材料涉及一些著名企业的名称,如 Starbucks、eBay、Google 等,考生应有所了解,以下为全球市场增加值(Market Value Added)较高的十大企业,供考生参考。可口可乐

(COCA-COLA)、通用电气(GENERAL ELECTRIC)、默克(MERCK)、菲利浦·莫里斯(PHILIP MORRIS)、微软(MICROSOFT)、强生(JOHNSON & JOHNSON)、美国电话电报公司(AT&T)、宝洁(PROCTER & GAMBLE)、埃克森石油公司(EXXON)、沃尔玛(WAL-MART Stores)。

Question 11 According to the new survey of the top 100 global brands, which of the following brands holds the number 1 spot?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与某品牌有关。听到 Coca Cola still holds the No. 1 spot. Microsoft is No. 2. And IBM comes in at No. 3.,选项 A、选项 B 和选项 C 旁标注相应排位。另外,英语中对于排位的说法还有 come in + ordinal number,take the No. X slot 等。

Question 12 There are several factors involved in ranking the brands. Which of the following is NOT one of these factors?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与品牌的某种标准有关。听到 The criteria is that we need brands that have strong franchise with consumers, but importantly, businesses underline those brands that have very large amounts of revenue.,选项 A 和选项 B 旁标注"√",其中 franchise 一词在商业领域通常可指 retail outlets which share a brand and central management 即"品牌连锁店"或 an exclusive right, for example to sell branded merchandise 即"出售品牌商品的许可";听到... so we look at the degree of resonance that the consumers have with a particular brand proposition, ...,选项 D 旁标注"√",resonance 此处意为一种认同感。

Question 13 According to the woman, why do a lot of people hate Microsoft?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与某品牌的特点有关。听到 What Coke's been able to do cleverly is to take that through generations ...,选项 C 旁标注"coke";听到 A lot of people hate Microsoft, you know? Because they feel that it's monopolistic, and so on and so forth.,选项 A 旁标注"MS 恨";选项 D 中"fetch"一词意为 to be sold for a particular amount of money, especially at a public sale。

Question 14 Which of the following best explains the huge success of Starbucks?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与品牌成功的要素相关。听到 Well, it's not just a functionality.,选项 A 旁标注"×just";听到 So in the case of Starbucks, what they have been able to do is build an emotional base on top of that product ...,选项 B 旁标注"*",appeal 此处为不可数名词,意为 a quality that makes people like something or someone。

Question 15 What do top global brands have in common, according to the interview?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与公司的成功有关。听到 Well, I guess the product is critical, but a number of these brand market has been around for a long time.,选项 C 旁标注"√",选项 B 旁标注"部";听到提问 What do top global brands have in common according to the interview? 选择选项 C。在此题中,关注 but 的转折语气,正确理解 a number of 对排除选项 B 是关键。

Questions 16~20

【简介】

这是一个关于英国小型慈善组织 Pedal Power 发展历史的专题讲座。该组织把收集的自行车以低廉价格卖到贫困地区出售,以提高当地人们的生活水平及生产力。它的发展并非一帆风顺,曾靠一个企业奖项渡过难关。讲述者最后号召人们以购买自行车等各种方式支持 Pedal Power。

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Question 16 What type of institution is Pedal Power?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某组织的性质有关。听到 Today I'd like to talk about the work of Pedal Power, a small charity based mainly in the UK.，选项 D 旁标注"√"。听力过程中，考生在听到不熟悉的物质名词或概念时不要惊慌，文本中往往会以同位语等形式给出解释说明，听懂同位语中的关键词即给出了提示。

Question 17 What's the work of Pedal power?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某组织的具体业务有关。听到 But first, how the charity began. I got the idea of exporting bicycles to developing countries while I was in Ecuador.，选项 B 旁标注"√"；听到 I wanted adventure. I love travelling, so I decided to join a voluntary organisation and we were sent to Ecuador to carry out land surveys，选项 D 旁标注"旅"。厄瓜多尔全称为厄瓜多尔共和国(Republic of Ecuador)，是一个位于南美洲西北部的国家

Question 18 How does Pedal Power distribute the bikes they collect in the UK?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某商品的售价有关。听到 When we distribute bikes overseas, we don't give them away for free.，排除选项 C；听到 So we sell them for 5% of the normal price.，选项 A 旁标注"5%"；关于选项 D 物物交换的做法，英语中用"barter"一词。

Question 19 How many people have Pedal Power provided with bicycles so far?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。听到 So far we have provided 46,000 people with bikes. But we'd like to send more, at least 50,000 by the end of the year.，选项 B 旁标注"人"，选项 C 旁标注"年底"。

Question 20 The speaker mentions several ways people can support the work of Pedal Power. Which of the following is NOT one of these ways?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与慈善的具体方式有关。听到 I should also like to say, if you do have a bike to donate, it doesn't matter what condition it's in.，选项 A 旁标注"√"；听到 Also, you could organise to bring in funds for us.，选项 B 旁标注"√"；听到 People do all kinds of things, including of course sponsored bike rides.，选项 C"take part in"旁标注"×"，其中 sponsored bike ride 是在西方国家较为常见的慈善活动之一，类似的活动有 sponsored walk/swim 等，该表达的英语解释为 an event in which many people walk, swim etc a particular distance so that people will give them money for a charity；听到 Also, we are always interested to hear of other places that would benefit from receiving a consignment of bikes, and welcome suggestions from people who've been to developing regions on their travels.，选项 D 旁标注"√"，consignment 为"寄售"之意，其英语解释为 a quantity of goods that are sent somewhere, especially in order to be sold。

## Section 2 Reading Test

### Questions 1～5

1. Why does the author say that his friend's note displayed a "sense of humor"(para. 3)?
2. The expression "moment of truth" in the sentence "Layoffs are your moment of truth ... when they entered." (para. 3) most probably means _____.
3. Which of the following does NOT support the author's statement that "HR has to make sure people are let go by their managers, not strangers."(para. 6)?
4. The expression "pink slips" in the sentence "Pink slips should be delivered face-to-face, eyeball-

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to-eyeball."(para. 6) can best be paraphrased as _____.

5. Which of the following expresses the main idea of the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文主题是企业管理,具体内容则围绕人力资源管理部门的工作之一,或者说是应该怎样对待企业辞退人员的问题展开。文章前面列出读者来信提出的问题,由此引入话题,探讨人力资源部门在一个单位的作用。很多公司低估了该部门的作用,把他们置于单调繁忙又琐碎的工作中,而实质上企业的管理者应重视人力资源部门的作用。作者提出,公司解聘员工时,应给予员工如他们进入公司时所感受到的一样的关注和尊重。这是人力资源管理部门展示其价值的重要时刻,此时他们能证明一个公司是否真心关爱员工。无论生产和经济形势如何,人力资源管理部门在公司中都发挥了相当重要的作用,他们应该受到应有的重视和尊重。

**【解析】**

1. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。第一、二两段讲述了作者的朋友在被公司解雇时的遭遇,该朋友还颇具讽刺意味地向人力资源官员提出了在解雇员工时的备忘录。他的幽默之处在于,在自己被解雇之时,还向有关官员提出应怎样对待被解雇员工的建议,选项C正确;作者描写其被解雇的经历并非为体现extreme change,排除选项A;选项B和D描述的内容并没有和他的幽默感有明确联系,予以排除。
2. 答案是A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。第三段中作者设计了给人力资源部门官员的另一个memo,指出公司解聘员工时正是证明其本领、能力和价值的时刻,选项A正确;选项B(解雇员工的时刻),选项C(说实话的重要时刻),选项D(丧失尊严的时刻),均不符合题意,应予排除。
3. 答案是D。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。文中作者提出,一个雇员在意识到自己是被经理、而不是被strangers解雇时,会感到自己得到了较为人道的对待和尊重。这一过程中人力资源官员也起到了正面的作用。选项A,B和C都是对作者观点的正面解释;选项D意思正相反,应予排除。
4. 答案是B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。本文主题即探讨员工被解雇时应得到怎样的对待问题,文中多次使用相应词语。本段中就有另两个段语are let go by和being fired指向解雇事宜,pink slip即解雇通知书,此义可从上下文作出推断,选项B正确。选项A,C和D与该话题并无关联,予以排除。
5. 答案是C。本题考查对文章主旨大意的归纳能力。纵观全文,作者通过举例说明了公司中人力资源部门的重要作用,这作用尤其体现在员工遭解雇之时,公司应让员工感受到,无论自己是否在职,他们都受到一样的尊重。选项C体现了这样的主旨;选项A的说法内容本身可接受,但概括不全面;选项B的概括走向另一个极端,选项D的说法和文中提倡的做法唱反调,也应排除。

**【词语解析】**

arbiter *n.* 仲裁人;裁决者
console *v.* 安慰,慰藉
crockery *n.* 陶器
dehumanize *v.* 使失去人性,使非人性化
equity *n.* 公正,公平
even-handed *a.* 不偏不倚的,公正的
hackle *n.* 脾气,暴怒
litigious *a.* 好争论的
leper *n.* 麻风病人
loudmouth *n.* 吼里呱啦的人
memo=memorandum *n.* 便笺,备忘录
mettle *n.* 奋斗精神,勇气,气概
miminalist *n.* 极简主义者
mitigate *v.* 减轻,缓和
mundane *a.* 单调的
Orwellian *a.* 奥威尔式的(指英国小说家George Orwell,1903~1950)
outplacement *n.* 调职,(解雇后的)新职介绍 pink slip

*n.* 解雇通知
pooh-pooh *v.* 对……表示极不以为然
relegate *v.* 贬低，使降级
saddle *v.* 给(某人)以任务(责任等)
severance *n.* 遣散，解雇
solicitous *a.* 关心的，挂念的
therapeutic *a.* 对身心健康有益的；有助于放松精神的
vent *v.* 表达，发泄

Questions 6～10

6. The author introduces Senator Barbara Boxer in the passage because she _____.
7. Which of the following CANNOT be true about the carbon emission credits system?
8. According to the passage, the cap-and-trade program _____.
9. The expression "to shore up" in the sentence "as European firms unloaded their permits on the market in an effort to shore up deteriorating balance sheets during the credit crunch"(para. 6) can best paraphrased as _____.
10. In the last paragraph, the author mentions Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the mortgage-backed securities to tell the Congress that _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文主题是环保问题，具体内容从美国加利福尼亚州参议员 Barbara Boxer 提出的一个旨在降低温室气体排放量的新方案开始。该方案的中心思想是创建碳排放许可证(carbon emission credits)的交易市场。这需要一系列准备工作，如创建新的市场和监管的具体实施等。相比之下，直接征收温室气体排放税是金融危机背景下解决气候变化问题的更好选择。乍一看，在面临经济危机之机提高税收的做法似乎很疯狂，但是在已有相应税收机构的前提下，这个方法较容易实施，也较为灵活。作者同时举了欧洲的例子以证明直接征税的方法较为可行，而碳排放交易的方案效果并不理想。

**【解析】**

6. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。了解文章大意，并理清脉络后可发现，作者在文章一开头即介绍 Senator Barbara Boxer 是为了引入她的旨在降低温室气体排放量的新方案，选项 D(计划提议让 cap-and-trade 方案通过立法确立)正确反映作者的意图，为正确选项。选项 A 错，选项 B 和 C 的意思成立，但作为作者介绍该参议员的主要原因不妥，予以排除。
7. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，须采用排除法。选项 B 在文中第二段被明确提及。从第五、六段中，可以看出选项 C 的说法与文内一致，排放许可证的价格会随经济环境波动；且作者也提到，如企业能减少排放，则可出售多余的排放许可证，若想要排放更多，则可从别的公司买入许可证，选项 D 的说法也与文章介绍的一致。选项 A 说碳排放许可的使用清楚展示了企业在减少碳排放上的努力，这一推断从文中难以得出，应为答案。
8. 答案是 B。纵观全文，作者的观点是 cap-and-trade program 不如征税方案有效，选项 B 正确。选项 A、C 和 D 都未能从文章中得到明确的支持。
9. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。第六段中作者举例证明了经济环境的改变会导致碳排放许可方案中价格的不稳定。欧洲的企业在市场上抛售许可是为了支撑在困境中业绩下降的资产负债表。选项 C 准确推断出原句所含的意思，选项 A、B 和 D 都未能准确解读原文的意思，不符合题意。
10. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章隐含意思的理解。作者在最后一段中称，Fannie Mae，Freddie Mac 和 mortgage-backed securities 事件应让国会在面对新金融手段提案时慎重考虑高度政治性的市场，无论提案的出发点有多好。即使我们不了解这几件金融事件，但从作者的语气中可推测这几个经历并不成功，应从中吸取教训。选项 B 正确。选项 A 的说法与文中表达的意思相

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异，选项C称关于两个方案的争论应停止的看法无法推断；选项D对cap-and-trade scheme持赞成态度，都不是作者的用意所在，应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

at first blush 乍看时，乍一看
bear out *v.* 为……作证，证实，支持
credit crunch *n.* 信用紧张
flaw *v.* 损坏，毁坏
payroll *n.* (公司的)工资总支出；工薪总额
plummet *v.* 垂直落下，骤然跌落，暴跌，速降
redundant *a.* 不需要的；多余的
sales pitch *n.* 商品推销，游说
shore up *v.* [用支柱]支撑(住)，挽救
volatile *a.* 易变的

Questions 11～15

11. According to the passage, the "tax gap" is _____.
12. It can be concluded that many international companies "move goods, services and intellectual property around the world" (para. 4) within corporations mainly in order _____.
13. When one former senior tax inspector comments that "Sometimes you are just piecing together a jigsaw "(para. 6), he most probably means that _____.
14. By using the expression "legal fiction"(para. 8) to describe today's status of a public company, the author is trying to imply that such a definition _____.
15. In writing this article, the author is planning to tell all of the following to the readers EXCEPT that _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文主题为企业的税收管理。文章介绍了关于公司企业税收方面的真实情况：tax gap，即企业应交税额与实际交税额之间有很大差距。税收工作面临着很大的困难——公司的保密性和复杂性。首先，tax avoidance就很难界定；其次，公共媒体掌握的信息有限；再次，现代跨国公司的复杂性也给该工作带来了阻碍。一些总部设在英国的跨国公司利用不同地区的税收体系，在申报子公司时只申报少数几个。税收稽查员很难查清跨国公司的真实情况。另外，公司有自己的报税方式，账目往往并不显示实际经营状况。多数媒体也不愿意趟这混水。有人试图请专家来给予指点引导，但这样做并不能奏效。那些靠避税为生的公司不会为此断自己的生路。文章揭示了公司企业经营和税收方面的一幅乱象，值得读者关注。

11. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。tax gap概念在第一段中即已提到，作者也说很难给出准确定义，从文中来看，这种情况在英国的公司中很常见。选项C正确。选项A、B和D或表达与原文有别、或明显有错。
12. 答案是A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。相关内容在第四段。整篇文章讲的是公司税收问题，作者在该段明确提及跨国公司在世界范围内转运货物、服务和知识产权就是为了take advantage of differeing tax regimes。选项A正确，选项B、C和D的内容文章中或未提及、或与描述的相反，均应予排除。
13. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。本文多处强调由于阻碍多，对跨国公司税收的调查工作很困难。这位前任税收稽查员的评价表达了同样的意思，税收调查工作困难复杂，他用了比喻的说法，称这样的调查犹如在做拼图游戏。选项C正确，选项A的表达不准确，偏离原意，选项B的意思难以从原文推导出来，选项D的说法把意思说反了，均不符题意。
14. 答案是B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。Legal fiction既是一比喻说法，又显然含贬义成分，作者在第八段中有明确的表述，并有"揭示"之意，选项B把作者的隐含意思较全面地说了出来；选项A意思错，选项C的批评过了头，且非作者原意，选项D的说法欠

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科学，也没有准确解释作者的原意，予以排除。

15. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章主旨大意及主要内容的归纳能力，须采用排除法。选项 A 说预计企业交税额与实际交税额之间差距巨大，文章第一段即已提到；选项 B 提到在跨国企业避税过程中的两大保护伞；选项 C 提到立法方面的漏洞，相关内容在文中也能找到；而选项 D 称政府计划调查跨国公司的 tax gap 和 tax avoidance，这在文中并未明确提及。

**【词语解析】**

formidable *a.* 可怕的，令人畏惧的
jigsaw *n.* 拼图(游戏)
jungle *n.* 乱七八糟的一堆事物
lucrative *a.* 获利多的，赚钱的
murky *a.* (指水)脏的；混浊的，黑暗的，阴沉的
QC=Queen's Counsel 王室法律顾问
regime *n.* 组织方法；管理体制
tax advantage *n.* 纳税利益
trawl *n.* 拖网
whinge *v.* 唠叨，嘀嘀咕咕地发牢骚

Questions 16～20

16. The author introduces the attitude of the middle-aged towards youngsters today _____.
17. The expression "backed down" from the sentence "in most universities the authorities, having spent the first week insisting the demands were impossible to meet, have now backed down" (para. 8) can best be paraphrased as _____.
18. The purpose of the "Alternative Careers Fair" organised by students from Warwick University is _____.
19. The author's attitude towards today's young people is _____.
20. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the last paragraphs of the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题与教育和社会问题相关，具体内容围绕代沟、主要是今天英国的中青年两代人展开。这样的问题有相当的普遍性。文中介绍今天的英国中年人经常抱怨年轻人，对他们的各种行为和想法表示不满。但是作者指出，现在的学生也有困难之处，学费负担迫使他们不得不半工半读。文章介绍近来英国大学生组织了 20 年来最大规模的示威，要求巴勒斯坦的留学生也能获得奖学金，要求大学停止对军火工业的投资。高校面对学生的抗议先后作了让步。但是这一做法又激发了部分纳税人的不满。从文章的介绍可见，学校并不是一片世外桃园，和整个社会是密切相连的。学校教育不可能脱离社会，学校的教育方针和社会的总体发展应紧密联系。

16. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和对文章中隐含意思作出推测的能力。纵观整篇文章(主要是前五段)，作者对今天的学生持一种理解、体谅和同情的态度。作者在文章开头部分介绍中年人对年轻人的态度是为了举例说明代沟确实存在，这当中往往反映了对年轻学生的误解，选项 B 反映了作者欲表达的意思，选项 A 的概括过于笼统、选项 C 揭示了问题的一个方面，但并非是作者的主要意图，选项 D 没有反映作者的主要立足点，予以排除。
17. 答案是 D。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和短语的能力。文章描述了爱丁堡学生组织的大规模示威。学校当局一开始拒绝这些要求，后则作了让步。这从下文提到的巴勒斯坦学生获得在英国大学接受教育的机会看，推理显然合理。而短语 back down 本身就有后退、退让之意，因此选项 D 正确；其他选项或意思相反或前后意思不合逻辑，应予排除。
18. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。Alternative Careers Fair 是这次大规模学生运动的一个具体例子，颇具讽刺意味。从文章第七段可以看出，学生组织此活动的目的是对大学对军火工业的投资表示抗议和攻击，这从该段的具体行文即可作出判断。选项 A 符合题意，选项 B 所述和文章介绍内容不一，选项 C 错解该活动的真正目标，选项 D 是错解，均予排除。
19. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和对作者所持态度的把握。纵观全文，可以感受

到作者理解、体谅并同情如今的年轻人。尤其在第五段,作者描述了学生们面临的困难处境:学费开支使得他们不得不半工半读。选项 C(同情和体谅的)正确;而选项 A(不关心,不友好)、B(嘲讽和批评的)和 D(不安的、悲观的),都不是作者的态度,予以排除。

20. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文章最后一段叙述了学生运动将引起的社会反映和后果。选项 A 说不是整个社会都支持今天的学生运动,这点可从最后一段作者假设的人们的反对意见中看出来。如今的学生半工半读,不但令学校当局不满,也使他们服务的企业受到影响。选项 B 和 C 都能从文中推断出来;仅选项 D 的表述不正确,和文中表达的意思相反。通过排除法被选为答案。

**【词语解析】**

apartheid *n.* (尤指南非的)种族隔离(或歧视)
buckle down *v.* 开始认真做事,埋头于
cock up *v.* 使振奋,使翘起
guerilla *n.* 游击队,非正规军队
gumble *v.* 抱怨,发牢骚,嘟囔
infuriate *v.* 使大怒;激怒
lament *v.* (为……)哀悼,痛哭,悲伤
layabout *n.* 无业游民,游手好闲之徒
radical *n.* 激进分子
renege *v.* 违约,食言
scowl *v.* 怒视;生气地皱眉
sneer *v.* 讥笑,冷笑

## Section 3 Translation Test

Amid the hubbub over a few less-bad-than-expected statistics, America's economic debate has turned to the nature of the recovery. Optimists expect a vigorous rebound as confidence returns, pent-up demand is unleashed and massive government stimulus takes effect. Most observers are bracing for a long slog, as debt-laden consumers rebuilt their savings, output growth remains weak and unemployment continues to rise. There is, however, something that eventually will have a much bigger impact on Americans' prosperity than the slope of the recovery. That is the effect of the crisis on America's potential rate of growth itself.

An economy's long-term speed limit ( its "trend "or "potential" rate of growth ) is the pace at which GDP can expand without affecting unemployment and, hence, inflation. It is determined by growth in the supply of labor along with the speed with which productivity improves. The pace of potential growth helps determine the sustainability of everything from public debt to the prices of shares. Unfortunately, the outlook for America's potential growth rate was darkening long before the financial crisis hit. The IT-induced productivity revolution, which sent potential output soaring at the end of the 1990s, has waned. More important, America's labor supply is growing more slowly as the population ages, the share of women working has leveled off and that of students who work has fallen.

**【简介】**

这一英译汉试题原文选自 2009 年 *The Economist* 上的一篇文章 Damage assessment(损害评估)的前三段。主要内容是关于金融危机究竟会对美国的经济潜力造成多大损害。考生应了解相关的金融、经济词语及知识。本篇英译汉的重点是代词指代及增译技巧的使用。

**【原文 1】**

Amid the hubbub over a few less-bad-than-expected statistics, America's economic debate has turned to the nature of the recovery.

**【译文 1】**

在人们对一些不像预料那样糟糕的统计数字争论不休的聒噪声中,关于美国经济走向的辩论已然转向于经济恢复的性质。

**【解析】**

译文1保持了原文的句式结构，准确传达了原文的意思。也可译为一些数据显示当前经济状况并没有预期的那样糟糕，于是众说纷纭，争论不休，人们开始讨论起美国经济的复苏问题来。这样译打破原文句式，"另起炉灶"，转换句子成分。如把原文中作状语的介词结构转变为一单独的句子，这符合汉语多小句的语法特点。另外，原文第二句是非人称主语句，汉语转为使用人称主语，原文主句译为"人们开始讨论起美国经济的复苏问题来"，也切合汉语的表达方式。

**【原文2】**

Optimists expect a vigorous rebound as confidence returns, pent-up demand is unleashed and massive government stimulus takes effect. Most observers are bracing for a long slog, as debt-laden consumers rebuilt their savings, output growth remains weak and unemployment continues to rise.

**【译文2】**

乐观人士预计，随着公众信心得以恢复，所积聚的需求得到释放以及政府庞大的刺激经济的措施奏效，经济将出现强劲反弹。大多数观察家则认为，由于负债累累的消费者要重新做到家有积蓄，且产量增长依然疲软，失业率持续上升，经济复苏面临着一段漫漫长路。

**【解析】**

以上两句英语均为由as引导的原因状语从句。英语中原因状语从句可置于句首或主句之后。而汉语句式相对固定，常根据逻辑关系，把从句置于主句之前。另外，massive一词在英语中搭配能力很强。如：

| | |
|---|---|
| 大事业 massive undertaking | 大下巴 massive jaw |
| 大毁灭 massive destruction | 大中风 massive stroke |
| 大部头 massive volume | 大剂量 massive dose |
| 大石头 massive boulder | 大作 massive work |
| 大出血 massive hemorrhage | 大的援助 massive help |

**【原文3】**

There is, however, something that eventually will have a much bigger impact on Americans' prosperity than the slope of the recovery. That is the effect of the crisis on America's potential rate of growth itself.

**【译文3】**

然而，有一样东西最终对美国繁荣的影响要比经济复苏的艰难之路大得多。这就是此次危机对美国潜在增长本身的影响。

**【解析】**

原句也可译为：但是，和艰难的复苏趋势比起来，还有一样东西更能左右美国的繁荣，那就是这次危机对美国潜在的经济增长率影响至深。译文增加了程度副词"至深"一词，整句读上去更顺畅些。原译effect一词直接译成"影响"，译文的语句完整度略有欠缺。再如：

Inflation has now reached unprecedented level. 通货膨胀现在已经发展到空前严重的地步。

此句如不加形容词"严重"，译句即为"通货膨胀已经发展到空前的地步。"显然，此句意思不如前句那样鲜明。

It must have been surprising to see a little girl working at a high table, surrounded by maps and all kinds of instruments. 看到一个小女孩趴在堆满地图和仪器的高桌上聚精会神地工作时，谁也会感到惊讶。

把原文... see a little girl working at a high table译为"看到一个小女孩……工作时"，显得较为平淡，而增添副词"聚精会神"就和"感到惊讶"相匹配，增强了译文的修辞效果。

**【原文4】**

An economy's long-term speed limit ( its "trend "or "potential" rate of growth ) is the pace at which GDP can expand without affecting unemployment and, hence, inflation. It is determined by

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growth in the supply of labor along with the speed with which productivity improves.

【译文 4】

一个经济体的长期增速限制(其"趋势"或"潜在"增长率)是指在不引发失业及因此带来的通货膨胀的情况下 GDP 能够增长的速度。它是由劳动力供给的增长及生产率提高速度确定的。

【解析】

这两句也可译为:一个经济体的长期速度发展极限意味着 GDP 的增长速度不应影响失业及由此产生的通涨问题。GDP 的增长速度是由劳动力供给的增长以及相应的生产率提高的速度确定的,差别之一在于上句"GDP 的增长速度"重复或使用代词。英语较多使用第三人称代词承担语篇衔接功能;而汉语则倾向于排斥第三人称前指代词,通过使用原词复现作为语篇照应的手段。掌握英汉语言代词使用的不同特点,对提高翻译质量有很大的裨益。

【原文 5】

The pace of potential growth helps determine the sustainability of everything from public debt to the prices of shares. Unfortunately, the outlook for America's potential growth rate was darkening long before the financial crisis hit.

【译文 5】

潜在增长的速度有助于确定从公共债务到股票价格等的一切事物的可持续性。不幸的是,早在金融危机袭来之前,美国经济潜在增长率的前景就已经日趋暗淡。

【解析】

这两句也可译为:潜在的经济增长速度有助于确定从公共债务到股票价格等所有经济领域的可持续性发展。遗憾的是,早在出现金融危机之前,美国经济潜在增长率的前景就已日趋暗淡。英语原文中的不定代词 everything 在两个译文中分别译成"一切事物"和"所有经济领域"。根据上下文,第二个译文要合理些;此外时间状语"… long before the financial crisis hit"是英文的非人称主语结构,两个参考译文均可接受。

【原文 6】

The IT-induced productivity revolution, which sent potential output soaring at the end of the 1990s, has waned. More important, America's labor supply is growing more slowly as the population ages, the share of women working has leveled off and that of students who work has fallen.

【译文 6】

曾在 20 世纪 90 年代末使潜在产能飞速上升的 IT 导向型生产力革命,现在已经式微。更重要的是,随着人口老龄化,工作妇女所占的就业份额更趋于平稳,而参加工作的学生人数业已下降,美国劳动力供给的增长速度越来越慢。

【解析】

这两句也可译为:在 1990 年代末,由信息技术引发的生产力革命大大提高了产量,但此生产力现已衰退。更为重要的是,美国劳动力供给的增长速度越来越慢,这是由人口老龄化、就业女性所占的份额已经平稳、参加工作的学生在减少等问题造成的。此译采用了顺势断句法,将英语长句根据语义层层断开,译成汉语的小短句,这符合汉语"流水句"的特征。

【参考译文】

在人们对一些不像预料那样糟糕的统计数字争论不休的聒噪声中,关于美国经济走向的辩论已然转向于经济恢复的性质。乐观人士预计,随着公众信心的恢复,所积聚的需求得到释放以及政府大规模刺激经济的措施发生作用,经济将出现强劲反弹。大多数观察家则认为,由于负债累累的消费者要重新做到家有积蓄,且产能增长依然疲软,失业率持续上升,经济复苏面临着一段漫漫长路。然而,有一样东西最终对美国繁荣的影响要比经济复苏的艰难之路大得多。这就是此次危机对美国潜在增长率本身的影响。

一个经济体的长期增速限制(其"趋势"或"潜在"增长率)是指在不引发失业及因此带来的通货

膨胀的情况下GDP能够增长的速度。它是由劳动力供给的增长以及生产率提高速度确定的。潜在增长的速度有助于确定从公共债务到股票价格等的一切事物的可持续性。不幸的是，早在金融危机袭来之前，美国经济潜在增长率的前景就已经日趋暗淡。曾在20世纪90年代末使潜在产能飞速上升的IT导向型生产力革命，现在已经式微。更重要的是，随着人口老龄化，工作妇女所占的就业份额更趋于平稳，而参加工作的学生人数业已下降，美国劳动力供给的增长速度越来越慢。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

美国许多公司使用摄像头、录音机、电脑等设备对员工实施监控。在一项针对全美900个大型企业的调查中发现，2/3的公司使用监控装备，1/4的公司暗中监视员工。大多数雇主认为此种做法合法且必要。美国制造行业协会声称公司此举还能防止盗窃，保护受到色情邮件骚扰的员工。但是许多律师指出，在工作场所雇员大可不必放弃隐私权，如果企业变本加厉，他们可诉诸于法庭。研究表明，电子监控会给员工带来极大的压力，进而导致生产率的下降。

Many employees complain that they're being _____ (1) while they work during the _____(2). In a new survey of more than 900 major U. S. companies, nearly _____ (3) of them acknowledged using a range of _____(4) methods to monitor their employees. And up to a quarter of the companies that monitor their workforce do it _____ (5). The number of employees being monitored has _____ (6) in the last five years. There are two reasons for this: first, it's _____ (7); second, monitoring could be done _____ (8) and efficiently. Most employers insist that these are _____ (9) and even necessary business _____ (10). They have a _____(11) to know how _____ (12) they provide is being used on the job. Monitoring can also be used to deter _____(13), and for the workers' own _____(14).

But many attorneys are arguing that employees do not give up their _____ (15) rights when they show up for work. Employees should always be _____(16) when they're monitored. Some employees even emphasize that there should be no monitoring whatsoever in purely _____ (17) areas. Yet, so far there is only one state—Connecticut—that _____ (18) surveillance in areas such as locker rooms or the employee lounge. There's only one federal _____ (19), the 1986 Electronic Communications Privacy Act, that _____ (20) employee privacy.

**【参考答案】**

1. watched
2. day
3. two-thirds; 2/3
4. surveillance
5. secretly
6. doubled
7. competition
8. cheaply
9. legitimate
10. practices / activities
11. right
12. equipment
13. theft
14. protection
15. privacy
16. informed
17. private
18. forbids
19. statute
20. safeguards

**【解析】**

本题型在听力测试中有较大的难度，对其难点的解析，前文已有论述。根据上下文推测空格

中的内容，是十分重要的一步，即使在没有听力原文的情况下，有些空格亦能迎刃而解。

在本篇材料中，根据空格(4)后的下文 methods to monitor their employees 推测，空格(1)为表示“监视”意义的动词，可供的选择有 monitored、watched 等。根据 during + the 的结构，推断空格(2)为表示时间概念的名词。空格(3)为关于比例的数据。空格(4)为表达“监控”意义的形容词或名词。空格(5)为表示“公开”或“暗中”意义的副词。空格(6)与数字的变化有关。根据常识和后文中 necessary 一词，判断空格(9)应表达企业对监控的的立场，而空格(10)是与 business 一词的常用搭配。空格(11)在 have a ... to know 结构中，判断与知情权有关。空格(13)的关键是理解前文 deter 的基本含义，即 to stop someone from doing something，故判断该空格与员工的不良行为有关，相应的空格(14)应表达员工自身“利益”或“好处”。空格(15)与权力一词搭配，站在员工的立场，非隐私权莫属，故判断为 privacy 一词，同理判断空格(16)应为“知情”或“告知”之意。空格(17)表示某种区域，结合下文中提及的“更衣室”和“休息室”，判断该空为“私人区域”或“非工作区域”。空格(18)有两种可能“允许”或“禁止”。空格(19)中的内容应与“法案”有关，根据其同位语“电子通讯隐私法案”即可判断，同时法案出台的目的，自然是空格(20)，即“保护”员工隐私。本题型尽管在听力和笔记层面有一定难度，但在解题时有综合文稿辅助，阅读理解能力较强的考生可从中获得不少“收获”。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 We have limited our production to certain medicines which are prescribed in large quantities. At the same time, we have been expanding our marketing activities abroad, including Asia, North America and Australia.

**【参考译文】**

我们仅生产某些大批量使用的处方药上。同时我们一直拓展海外营销市场，包括亚洲、北美洲以及澳洲。

**【解析】**

对句子听译部分难点的解析，前已有涉及。本句的难点在于 prescribe 一词的处理，“开处方”的语义在“处方药”一词中体现。英语中 prescription medication 和 over-the-counter drugs 即汉语的“处方药”和“非处方药”。另外，在记录国家地区概念时，通常可用 ISO 国家代码这一缩写形式，如澳大利亚为 AU，奥地利(Austria)为 AT。

Sentence I really must insist that it's impossible to view the performance of the company solely from the point of view of Europe. We have nearly two thirds of our workforce in subsidiaries and associated companies overseas.

**【参考译文】**

我必须强调，仅从欧洲市场是看不出公司业绩的。我们有将近 2/3 的职工在海外的子公司和联营公司工作。

**【解析】**

本句难点在于添词，“Europe”一词并非简单翻译成欧洲，结合上下文，译为“欧洲市场”。另对英语中表达不同类型“公司”的词汇，考生应有所了解。如表示“分公司”概念的词汇有 branch, office, subsidiary, affiliated company, associated company 等。

Sentence 3 Every business, no matter how large or small, depends on advertising to attract and keep customers. Advertisements are everywhere because the media are everywhere. We cannot escape their influence; they affect us every day of our lives.

**【参考译文】**

每个企业，不管大小，都靠做广告来吸引客户，留住客户。广告无处不在，因为媒体无处不在。

www.TopSage.com

大家网 TopSage.com

我们不能逃脱广告的影响，广告影响着我们生活中的每一天。

【解析】

本句难度相对较低，并无陌生的概念和词汇。句中 their 和 they 的指代比较模糊，语法上可指代 advertisment 或 media，但根据句子主题判断，它们指代的应是 advertisment。

Sentence 4 We have a message for drivers traveling south. An accident on the southbound carriage way of the M6 in Lancashire is causing congestion and delays. The road should be clear in about an hour's time.

【参考译文】

我们有一则消息通告南向行驶的司机。在兰开郡 M6 高速公路的南行车道上发生一起交通事故，由此引发了交通拥挤和滞留。此路段需约一个小时方可恢复畅通。

【解析】

本句与路况报道有关。英语中 bound 一词搭配力较强，一般与方向有关，如 homeward-bound。carriageway 是英国英语，指"高速公路上的车道"，意为 one of the two sides of a motorway or main road, for vehicles travelling in the same direction，相对应的美国英语是 divided highway。Lancashire，兰开夏郡，是英格兰西北部的一个郡。

Sentence 5 As rescue work continues in wide areas of southern Mexico, it is becoming increasingly more likely that the present toll of 650 dead will rise much higher. The worst damage appears to be in small isolated towns and villages.

【参考译文】

随着在墨西哥南部更大范围内营救工作的继续进行，死亡人数越来越可能远超目前的 650 人。一些偏僻城镇和乡村遭受的毁坏最为严重。

【解析】

本句与灾难救险相关。英语中常见的词汇有 rescue efforts、emergency response、death toll、wreckage、international contributions、evacuation 等。在美国，相关的政府机构有 ESDA (Emergency Services and Disaster Agency)，译为"应急服务与灾难机构"。另外，在本段材料中，有几个表达"比较"含义的词汇，如 increasingly、more、higher、worst，在听译过程中，此类信息一般可不记下。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

How to write a good news story? Unless the correspondent is an eye-witness, it's rare to trust any single source. Rumor and gossip can confuse the situation. So, you have to check information as much as possible, using common sense and experience as final checks to help establish just what's likely to be the truth, or close to it. Once the information is available it has to be written in an interesting and easily understood way. Particularly for radio, since, while a newspaper reader can turn back and re-read a sentence or two, the radio listener has only one chance. So there should be an element of repetition.

【参考译文】

怎样写出好的新闻报道呢？若非记者现场目睹，否则很难相信单个的消息来源。传闻和小道消息会混淆真伪。因此你必须尽可能核查信息，最后再凭常识和经验，以确定哪些有可能是事实或者接近事实。一旦消息可用，必须将其写得既有趣又容易理解。特别是广播报道，因为读者读报纸可以翻回去，重读其中的一两句话，但是广播听众只能听一遍。因此，广播报道中应该有重复。

【解析】

如前所述，段落听译可说是听力考试中最困难的部分，它考验考生对于各个细节内容的理解、

记忆和翻译。一般在一个段落中分几个意群,每个意群由1至2句组成。听力过程中及时辨别意群的转换,也有助于考生战略性选择能够记忆的内容。

本段材料讲述的是撰写新闻报道的秘诀,段落以设问的方式开始,解释段落主题。其中并没有特别复杂的长句,但个别表达是新闻类英语的专业词汇,略有难度,如 correspondent,英语中表示"记者"整体概念的是 the press 一词,其他则有 reporter、journalist、columnist、newsman 等。

### Passage 2

Volvo, Sweden's largest car making group, has announced plans to make 500 staff redundant at its UK-based subsidiary in Scotland. The redundancies are part of a move by Volvo to improve productivity. But the news of the redundancies has been badly received here in Scotland. I spoke to some of the workers at a Volvo subsidiary factory. They say these are unnecessary job losses. "It's devastating. It will destroy entire communities." Volvo strongly denies that communities will collapse as a result of the job losses. They say they will improve investment and business. The group's cost-cutting measures also extend to Spain, where they will make job cuts at its another subsidiary factory, which employs 30,000 people.

**【参考译文】**

瑞典最大的汽车制造集团沃尔沃已宣布对在苏格兰的英国分公司裁员500人。裁员是沃尔沃公司提高生产率的举措之一。但裁员的消息在苏格兰反响很差。我曾和沃尔沃分厂的一些工人谈过。他们说这些裁员都是不必要的。"这是灾难性的,会破坏整个社区"。沃尔沃方面强烈否认社区将会因失业而崩溃。他们说他们将改进投资和业务。集团的削减成本措施也延伸到了西班牙,在那里他们会对另一家拥有3万名雇员的分厂进行裁员。

**【解析】**

本段材料的主题是裁员,是考生较为熟悉的一个话题。段落中提及一些欧洲国家和汽车品牌名称,考生对此需有所了解。如2009年某媒体评选的公众心目中十大国际著名汽车品牌排名依次为奔驰(Benz)、宝马(BMW)、奥迪(Audi)、丰田(Toyota)、别克(Buick)、劳斯莱斯(Rolls-Royce)、福特(Ford)、沃尔沃(Volver)、本田(Honda)、凯迪拉克(Caddilac)。此外,关于裁员和被裁的员工,英语中有多种说法,常用动词有 downsize、fire、sack、lay sb. off、let sb. go、shed workers、get the boot、get the pink slip 等;常用的名词有 layoff, headcount reduction, purge, firing, laidoff, terminated workers 等。段落中同时出现了少量数据和与经济学相关的词汇,如 productivity、cost-cutting、subsidiary 等,考生理应熟悉。最后,在 receive 一词用作被动语态时,考生在理解上应谨慎,其意为 to react in a particular way to a suggestion, idea, performance etc,表示对某事物的看法或反应。

## Section 5 Reading Test

### Questions 1~3

**【内容概要】**

本文主题为儿童教育,具体围绕英国BBC广播公司聘请29岁的残疾人Cerrie Burnell担任儿童节目主持人展开,确实是一个值得关注的话题。文章介绍,有些家长抗议让残疾人主持节目的做法,认为这会令孩子恐惧,使孩子产生负面影响。而慈善组织和一些家长则反对这种歧视态度,支持Burnell,认为由她主持节目是个好事情,我们不应低估她的能力。有的网站也持支持态度。Burnell很喜欢现在的工作,受到的鼓励令她振奋,她认为家长可以通过她帮助孩子理解何为残疾,她的作为为残疾少年树立了榜样。慈善机构则认为社会应改变对残疾人的态度,这方面我们要做的还有很多。家长和孩子平时接触到残疾人的机会很少,让孩子在主流教育中接触残疾人的做法应该肯定。本文实际上探讨的是一个怎样关怀残疾人的具有相当普遍性的社会问题。

Question 1 Who is Cerrie Burnell? Give a brief introduction of Cerrie Burnell.

【参考答案】

Cerrie Burnell is a 29-year-old children's programme presenter, a CBeebies host of BBC's Children's channel. She also worked as a teaching assistant at a special needs school in the past. She appeared in a number of TV programmes. She is a disabled presenter born without the lower section of her right arm. Her appearance in the TV programmes is causing "disparaging" argument. There is controversy among parents and carers over "disabled representation".

【解析】

本文围绕BBC残疾主持人Cerrie Burnell展开,关于她的描述和相关经历,考生从文中可以直接找到。

Question 2 What are the responses from parents and carers towards Cerrie Burnell? What is the reaction from charities to such criticisim?

【参考答案】

There are pros and cons from parents and carers. Pros: It is an inspiration to children. People should not have negative views against people with disability. Some websites are full of supportive comments. Someone would like to post counter complaints to the BBC. It sets up a "fight disability prejudice" page on Facebook. People should not "underestimate" children's ability to understand disabled representation. Cons: Her image of disability may scare the children and give children "nightmares", causing sleep problems.

Charities: Negative comments against Burnell are "disturbing". There is much to be done to "change perceptions" in society. There are few examples of disabled people in the media. Children should be "exposed to disability in mainstream education". Burnell is "a role model for other disabled people".

【解析】

关于残疾人Cerrie Burnell主持节目这一话题,社会上的评价既有肯定的也有反对的。反对者认为这会令孩子恐惧,对孩子产生消极影响。赞成者认为不应对残疾人持负面观点。慈善机构认为社会应改变观点,我们在这方面需要做的还有很多。

Question 3 What is Cerrie Burnell's own view about her job as a television presenter?

【参考答案】

She thinks of her first TV presenting role a "dream job" and she thanks those who support her. In her opinion, it is quite important to have "more disabled role models" in the media as there is a "wider problem" of disabled representation in the media as a whole.

【解析】

相关内容主要在文中的第六段,Burnell喜欢现在的工作,她认为少数人的负面看法显示了社会上某些人对残疾人的偏见,正因如此,各个媒体业都需要有残疾人的参与。

【词语解析】

backlash *n.* 强烈反应,对抗性反应
fete *v.* 宴请(某人),向…致敬
nasty *a.* 令人讨厌的;令人厌恶的
slot *n.* (名单、日程安排或广播节目表中的)位置,时间,机会
trustee *n.* (慈善事业或其他机构的)受托人
vitriolic *a.* 尖刻的,辛辣的

## Questions 4~7

【内容概要】

本文也是一篇以环保为题材的文章。但其立足点值得我们给予密切关注。到底什么是有益于环境保护(going green)这一问题很重要,但是很难回答。作者介绍了ecological intelligence(生态

智商)的观点,提出了 ecological thinking(生态思维)的思路。随着全球化的加速,我们居住的地球的生态环境日趋恶化,整个世界的事物越来越密切相连。新学科"Industrial ecology(工业生态学)"帮助我们更深刻认识人的每个决策和行动对生态环境可能带来的影响,从而为环境和生态保护作出我们的贡献。我们生活在一个资源有限而关联无限的世界,"我们曾经不必过虑我们的行为对生态的影响"(We once had the luxury to ignore our impacts),但是这样的情形"而今不再"(Not anymore),心理学家 Daniel Goleman 的警告值得我们永记心头。

Question 4 Why does the author give the example of buying a T shirt made from 100% organic cotton at the beginning of the passage?

【参考答案】

Buying a T shirt made from 100% organic cotton does not equal "going green" as people commonly image. It is only a "green label". Growing of organic cotton for one T shirt needs much more water than we know and "harsh" industrial chemicals might be used in dying process and they possibly pollute local groundwater. So, whether something human produces is "green" is much more complicated.

【解析】

在文章的开头部分,作者举了用 100%生态棉花制作的 T 恤衫的例子,并分析了该产品在生产过程中可能对环境产生的破坏,借以说明"环保(going green)"的真正意义其实很难界定,及环保任务的艰巨与复杂。

Question 5 What does the author mean by saying that "our ability to make complex products with complex supply chains has outpaced our ability to comprehend the consequences"? (para. 2)

【参考答案】

With the rapid growth of global economy, high technology, extension of supply chains, humans are able to make more complex and better products with higher productivity, for human consumption. On the other hand, we have not fully realized the possible negative consequences we have caused through such production and consumption, the pollution of environment, the destruction of ecological environment. We are not prepared to understand the cumulative impact of "imperceptible amounts" of industrial chemicals on human health and that slow climate change might cause long-term danger. We do not have enough data to understand the impact of goods we choose from the market.

【解析】

相关内容在文中第二段,作者想表达的是:我们的生产和制造能力发展迅速,我们通过复杂的供应链生产复杂的产品,但是我们并不完全了解这样的生产方式可能带来的负面影响。我们不明了的工业化学物质很可能正在以一个缓慢的方式影响孩子健康或引起气候变化。这些在文中都有明确表述。

Question 6 Give a brief introduction of the young science of "industrial ecology". What does the example of Coca Cola tell us?

【参考答案】

It is a kind of "Ecological intelligence", taking into consideration of the "lifetime effect" of human actions on the environment and human bodies. It cultivates ecological thinking, mainly concerned with the "environmental and biological impact" of human decision and human behavior. Green activists are popularizing such ecological thinking, realizing the global environmental consequences of local human choices. Industrial ecologists use LCA method to "break down" the "web of connection". Coca Cola uses related information to "clear up" their "corporate ecology". It

analyzes the company's global supply chain and tries to "minimize" its negative impact.

【解析】

对"工业生态学"这一新学科的解释主要在第三、四、五段，考生可根据文中的叙述作出归纳。而可口可乐公司作为优秀公司的代表，正在有效利用这些信息，检查供应链，减少对环境的危害，相关信息文章都有介绍。

Question 7 What does the psychologist Daniel Goleman mean by saying "We once had luxury to ignore our impact."(para. 7)?

【参考答案】

When humans were less civilized, with a smaller population and lower productivity, we might ignore the impacts of our actions and decisions on the environment and on our bodies. But it is no longer the case today. With globalization and rapid growth of technology and production, human activities will have greater impacts on the environment of the planet. Actions must be taken to prevent all possible pollutions caused by human actions. Tibetan Sher Community is an example.

【解析】

Daniel Goleman 说这句话表达了这样的意思：我们曾经不必考虑我们的行为对地球生态环境带来的种种影响及后果。但是鉴于生态环境的日益恶化，鉴于我们仍在对地球环境恶化带来的越来越大、越来越严重的消极影响，从现在开始必须严肃认真地思考这一问题，否则人类行为对环境带来的破坏将造成无法挽回的后果。

【词语解析】

aisle *n.* 过道，通道
cumulative *a.* 累积的，渐增的
gauge *v.* 计量，度量
nauseated *a.* 作呕的，厌恶的
pesticide *n.* 杀虫剂
verdict *n.* (经过试验、检验或体验发表的)决定，意见

Questions 8～10

【内容概要】

本文的主题和金融银行业相关，所揭露的问题从一个侧面反映了西方国家金融危机产生的根源之一，即金融银行系统利用体制管理及收入分配制度上的漏洞及缺陷，获取过多的收益，但却不承担相应的风险。其结果是，持有银行股的股民得到的收益很少，但承受的风险却很大。一旦银行破产或股价暴跌，股民损失惨重。在过去的 25 年里，金融成本低，资产价格越来越高。银行使用更多手段获得股票回报，很大一部分利润通过工资或红利方式发放给其雇员。但是一旦资产价格下跌，整个系统崩溃，股民承担了大部分损失。文章建议给银行员工的奖励须通过一个长期过程实施。红利要基于多年的总体表现发放。其次，银行资金需正确分配。有些银行也许会反驳说他们的优秀员工不应受这些束缚，但是现在必须重新规划激励体系。目前的银行体系如不加改革，银行家只顾一味追求最大利润，那么下一场银行危机迟早会到来。

Question 8 What does the author mean by saying that "that banking is simply a gravy train for employees"(papa. 3)?

【参考答案】

The author gives the examples of Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers, and Merrill Lynch to show that over the past years the banks harvested the largest profits for their executives and employees while giving little or even nothing to the shareholders. "Insiders' interests come first". The banking system encouraged banks to use more "leverage" to earn high returns on equity. A "sizeable proportion" of profits was handed out to employees. The author uses the metaphor of "gravy train" (a position in which one can have excessive profits ) to describe the situation and to show the unfairness.

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【解析】

作者用这个比喻意在表明目前银行的收入分配体制不公平。银行获得的利润很大一部分都落到银行管理层和雇员手中,股民们获益很少甚至没有得益。作者举的几个银行的例子(贝尔斯登、雷曼兄弟和美林证券)都证明了这一点。

Question 9 What does the author suggest to solve the major problem of current banking system?

【参考答案】

The distribution of incentives and payments of bank employees should be "longer term" and based on the performance over a number of years. Banks' capital should be properly allocated. When traders are allowed to use "leverage" to buy in rising asset markets, the trading side would have to pay a cost of capital which would be "high enough to reflect the risks involved".

【解析】

关于如何解决目前银行系统存在的问题,作者给出了两个建议,在文中第八段有明确表述。其一是给银行员工的奖励必须通过一个较长的过程实施。红利可以一年一发,但要基于多年的总体表现。其二是银行的资金需正确分配。

Question 10 Comment on the statement "In any case, the greediest employees may be the ones most likely to usher in the next banking crisis"(para. 9).

【参考答案】

The practice of "base packages" encouraged bankers to "gamble" to earn more, meanwhile they did not realize the possible risks. There is baking crisis when asset prices started to fall. So, the incentive structure of the banks must be reorganized. If the "star" employees only want to seek the highest profits from the banking system under which banks and banking employees grabs the most profits, the next banking crisis will surely come sooner or later.

【解析】

目前的金融银行体系存在很大的问题,在这一体系下,银行员工获得了大部分利润,银行家们大胆博弈,而没有意识到存在的风险。如果这个体系不改革,银行家们只顾追求最高利润,那么下一场银行危机迟早会降临。

【词语解析】

bonus *n.* 奖金,红利,津贴
clout *n.* 影响力,势力
gravy *n.* 意外之财;飞来福
hedge *n.* 保护手段
hollow *a.* 无真正价值的
shrivel *v.* 皱缩
unravel *v.* 解体;崩溃;瓦解

## Section 6 Translation Test

因工作关系,我30年来,年年要外出公干,足迹几乎遍布全国,没有到过的地方只有西藏、内蒙和澳门。可惜远行奔波间,车马劳顿,总是行色匆匆,山水的怡情悦目,都如过眼的云烟,只不过领略了一个大概,不能去探寻幽僻的妙境。我凡事喜欢有自己的见解,不屑于人云亦云,即使是论诗品画,都是持一种别人珍贵的东西我抛弃、别人遗弃的东西我收取的态度。佛家有云,境由心生,因此,所谓的名胜,全在于你怎么看,有的名胜,你并不觉得它有多好;有的不是名胜,你自己却以为是个妙境。这里且将我平生的游历逐一道来,与诸君共享。

【简介】

本篇汉译英原文选自散文,风格隽永,简洁流畅。翻译的关键是要把原文的"神"用英语恰当地传递出来。翻译时不能机械照搬汉语的句子结构和表达习惯,否则会给人一种拖沓冗长的感觉。本篇汉译英的重点是非人称主语句的使用,以及翻译中的选词技巧。这段文字给人的印象是,一位中年男人,自信沉稳,阅历丰富,游历广泛,为人大度,特立独行。翻译时应把这一形象和文章风

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格用英文“还原”给读者。译文要传神，要靠经年累月的研读实践。英文的地道与否取决于英文的写作能力，这个能力跟自己的母语水平息息相关。汉译英最不能死抠原文，亦步亦趋，画虎反似犬。除了遣词造句，还要懂得文章结构的铺陈，巧妙运用习语和过渡词给文章添加润滑剂，达到简洁流畅的目的。

【原文 1】

因工作关系，我 30 年来，年年要外出公干，足迹几乎遍布全国，没有到过的地方只有西藏、内蒙和澳门。

【译文 1】

Due to the nature of my work, I have traveled about on official business every year during the past three decades. I have left my footprints almost everywhere across the country, and the only places I have not been to are Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Macao.

【解析】

汉语语义重复频率较多，体现了汉语句式的平衡美和音韵上的和谐美。而英语句子结构多遵循经济原则，多避免语义重复的结构。在原句中，“因工作关系”和“外出公干”属语义重复。因此也可译为：Over the past three decades, business almost took me everywhere across the country each year except to Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Macao. 把这两个短语合并，用“business”一词取代；原文中作为原因状语的成分“因工作关系”，及目的状语“公干”转换为译句主语 business，从而变成英语结构中常使用的“非人称主语句”，译文自然、流畅，符合英文的表达习惯。

【原文 2】

可惜远行奔波间，车马劳顿，总是行色匆匆，山水的怡情悦目，都如过眼的云烟，只不过领略了一个大概，不能去探寻幽僻的妙境。

【译文 2】

The pity is that my journey was always made in a hurry and I felt weary traveling far and wide, so that while beautiful mountains and rivers passed before my eyes like drifting clouds and I could form some rough idea of what they were like. I was never able to search and explore secluded places.

【解析】

该句翻译有一定难度，首先是汉语原句四字成语短语较多；其次小句多，因此把多个小句变成主次分明的英语形合长句是关键。此句也可译为：It is a pity that the long tiresome traveling left me in such a constant hurry that the enchanting beauty of mountains and rivers was but a fleeting memory, leaving no more than a vague impression on me. Never was I able to explore snug nooks. 和上一句的翻译类似，译文是典型的英语“包蕴句”，主句以 it 为形式主语，从句从整体看是一“非人称主语句”，在该小句中又包含 such … that 结果状语从句，同时还有一现在分词引导的伴随状语句。

【原文 3】

我凡事喜欢有自己的见解，不屑于人云亦云，即使是论诗品画，都是持一种别人珍贵的东西我抛弃、别人遗弃的东西我收取的态度。

【译文 3】

I like to have my own opinion about what I hear and see and disdain to follow what others have said about it. In talking about poetry and painting, I am always ready to ignore what others value and to take some interest in what others ignore.

【解析】

此句也可译为：I like to act upon my own judgment rather than condescend to parrot others. Be it poetry or painting, I will be always abandoning what is traditionally adored while adoring what is abandoned. “人云亦云”译成“follow what others have said about it”是直译，译成“parrot others”是

意译。两个译文各具特色。英语中经常把动物名词活用为动词,然后引申出相关语义,从而使表达更加生动,如:

Stop monkeying with these tools! 不要乱动那些工具!

He wolfed down his lunch. 他狼吞虎咽地吃了午饭。

You can never fox me. 你决骗不了我。

Don't parrot textbooks. 不要死背课本

**【原文 4】**

佛家有云,境由心生,因此,所谓的名胜,全在于你怎么看,有的名胜,你并不觉得它有多好;有的不是名胜,你自己却以为是个妙境。

**【译文 4】**

As the Buddhist saying goes, what you see is how you feel about it. Hence, the scenic attractions lie entirely in how you look at them. While some famous scenic spots are anything but attractive, some unknown places are perceived as eye-opening.

**【解析】**

"境由心生"可有多种译法,如,what you perceive is, the vision in your mind/is what you visualize in your mind/is how you feel about it. /Perception changes with feelings.

**【原文 5】**

这里且将我平生的游历逐一道来,与诸君共享。

**【译文 5】**

Here I would like to describe one by one the places I have traveled during my life and share my experience with you.

**【解析】**

此句也可译为:Here I'd like to detail each of my traveling experience and share with you all. 两个译文各具特色,一个清楚明白,后一个译文则较为简练。

**【参考译文】**

Due to the nature of my work, I have traveled about on official business every year during the past three decades. I have left my footprints almost everywhere across the country, and the only places I have not been to are Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Macao. The pity is that my journey was always made in a hurry and I felt weary traveling far and wide, so that while beautiful mountains and rivers passed before my eyes like drifting clouds and I could form some rough idea of what they were like. I was never able to search and explore secluded places. I like to have my own opinion about what I hear and see and disdain to follow what others have said about it. In talking about poetry and painting, I am always ready to ignore what others value and to take some interest in what others ignore. In Buddhism, there is a saying: what you see/perceive is, the vision in your mind/is what you visualize in your mind/is how you feel about it. /Perception changes with feelings. And so it is with the beauty of famous scenery, which lies in any case entirely in what one feels about it oneself. Thus there are famous scenic spots which I do not feel are anything extraordinary, and there are unknown places that I think are quite wonderful. Here I would like to describe one by one the places I have traveled during my life and share my experience with you.

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# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

News report

Between 2005 and 2007, the China Development Bank offered 1.66 billion yuan worth of loans to 243,000 students from poor families in central China's Henan Province. Last May, the Bank and the Henan Provincial Education Department jointly issued an ultimatum requiring 223 college graduates to pay off the interest on their student loan within 30 days. Nevertheless, the students failed to repay the debts as required. Now the colleges and banks cannot contact these students after graduation as they have not notified banks of their changes of address. It is in this situation that the China Development Bank and the Education department decided to publish the personal information of these students in accordance with relevant regulations concerning student loans.

**Topic: Does blacklisting student loan defaulters help repayments to banks?**

Questions for Reference:

1. Should the personal information of these students be published or not? Give your reasons.
2. How should the student loan system be improved and perfected?
3. What are the possible consequences that might follow if the personal information of such students is published?

**【背景介绍】**

根据教育部调查显示,由于当前一些大学生毕业后就业困难,流动性大,少数学生信用意识较差,已经出现了拖欠还贷的现象,约有20%的贷款毕业生在不同程度上存在还贷违约的情形。教育部全国学生贷款管理中心主任崔邦焱表示:国家助学贷款严重违约的学生名单将在新闻媒体上公布,教育部将会同中国人民银行加强宣传,让贷款学生充分认识到违约后果的严重性。

**【词语准备】**

blacklist 拉入黑名单
consequence 后果
defaulter 违章者
deliberately 故意地
dignity 尊严
in accordance with 根据
exposure 揭露
infringe 侵害
legitimate 合法的
litigation 诉讼
notify 通知
nevertheless 然而
principal 主要的
psychological pressure 心理压力
regulation 规定
sense of inferiority 自卑感
ultimatum 最后通牒
undoubtedly 无疑地

**【句子操练】**

1. According to relevant regulations and loan contracts, students who borrow money must pay back the loan interest and repay the principal amount within a given period of time.
2. Although banks have creditors' rights over defaulters, by no means should they insult students' dignity and reputation.
3. To expose detailed personal information about students who have not paid back the education loans on time is actually insulting students' dignity and harming their reputation.

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4. It's true that some students unintentionally or deliberately default on education loans, but this should not be used as the excuse to infringe upon other defaulters' rights, who may be unable to repay the loans for some understandable reasons.
5. The correct way to deal with loan defaulters is to go to court and file litigation against them. Banks and education authorities must resort to legal means when resolving such issues.
6. Banks' exposure of students defaulting on education loans will undoubtedly cast a bigger shadow on these students.

**【参考答案】**

My name is…. My registration number is…. Today I will talk about the question: Does blacklisting student loan defaulters help repayments to banks?

Here is the thing: The students have failed to repay the debts as required by banks and they are now out of contact after their graduation as they have not notified banks of their changes of addresses. Therefore some banks have decided to publish the personal information of these students in accordance with relevant regulations concerning student loans. As a consequence, those who fail to contact their schools and banks in time will have their bad credit record included in the central bank's personal credit information database, which will clearly place a black mark on these students' future lives and careers.

This question claims for more comprehensive consideration. Here I want to point out that many people have shown their sympathy for these students. As for students who depend on loans for completing college education, they sometimes have a sense of inferiority and often face some kind of psychological pressure. Faced with the tight employment situation, they are already becoming worried whether they can repay education loans. Now, banks' exposure of students defaulting on education loans will undoubtedly cast a bigger shadow on them. The exposure of their "bad credit record" would make it difficult for them to find a job after graduation. Worse still, the exposure may even deprive an already employed student of a job, further harming his ability to pay off the loan. In other words, to expose their personal information will often damage students' reputations and may well deprive many students of valuable future jobs and promotion opportunities, putting them in an even more difficult financial position. One of the ways to deal with loan defaulters is to go to court, file litigation against them, and settle the issue through legal means. On the other hand, banks and education authorities could take further measures and improve the loan system so as to avoid the occurrence of defaulting on payment of education loans.

## 口译题

### Part A

**Passage 1**

We have made significant strides in implementing the policies needed to take advantage of the new opportunities of development. We become more and more aware that these opportunities are indeed embedded in this serious economic crisis. We are very confident that our skilled work force provides a strong foundation for future growth. And we are convinced that this work force allowed this country to become a major center for advanced technology products in the world.

**【简介】**

经济危机是近年来的焦点问题之一,备考时对这方面的材料可留心一些。口译教材上说,"危机既包含'危',也包含'机'",这段文字就是这方面内容的一点延伸。前半部分是对新机遇的总体

介绍，提到了熟练工队伍的作用；后半部分重点关注金融领域对渡过经济危机能起到的影响，需对金融方面的内容有所了解，如“public debt”(国债)和“industrial restructuring”(产业调整)。

**【译文 1】**

我们大力落实政策去把握新的发展机遇。我们越来越清楚地看到，眼前这场严重的经济危机确实孕育着新的发展机遇，我们信心十足，因为我们的熟练工/技能队伍为今后的发展奠定了坚实的基础。我们坚信，这支力量将使我国成为世界上主要的先进技术产品(制造)中心。

**【译文 2】**

抓住新的发展机遇需要实施一些政策，我们已经大步向前。我们越来越意识到在这次严重的经济危机中蕴含着机遇。我们相信我国的熟练工人为将来的发展提供了坚实的基础，而且我们确信这批工人将有助于我们成为世界先进技术产品的中心。

**【解析】**

这段文字由四个以 We 为主语的复合句构成，句式不算复杂，但是涉及到的某些词组不便直译，如 made significant strides 原意“迈出大步”，但这种表达如与后文的 implementing policies needed “实施政策”连在一起，就不太符合中文的表达习惯，因此可转化为“尽力/大力”；此外 skilled work force“熟练工人队伍”也可表达成更符合现代习惯的表达方式“技工队伍”；a major center for advanced technology products in the world 则为“世界上主要的高级技术产品的中心”。

In recent years, we further opened up our economy and China is now our number one trading partner. And our prudent financial policies and low level of public debt have positioned us well to address the challenges of current crisis. All in all, we can look to the future with self-confidence that an economic U-turn is not only achievable, but also immediate. Of course, we will require perseverance in implementing our industrial restructuring and financial reform agenda.

**【译文 1】**

近年来，我国经济进一步开放，中国已成为我们最大的贸易伙伴。审慎的金融政策及低水平的国债使我们有信心面对这场危机带来的挑战。总之，我们满怀自信/信心，面对未来，经济 U-型反转不仅可以实现，而且很快就会出现。当然，我们需要坚忍不拔的毅力来推行产业结构调整和金融改革(方案)。

**【译文 2】**

近年来，我们进一步开放我国的经济，中国已是我们的第一大贸易伙伴。我们采取谨慎的金融政策，保持低水平的公共债务，从而使我们足以应对当前危机的挑战。总之，展望未来，我们有理由相信经济拐点不但会出现，而且近在眼前。当然我们需要坚持不懈地实施我们的工业结构重组和金融改革方案。

**【解析】**

这段话在提及“我国”与“中国”的关系后，将焦点定于金融领域，需记录的重点包括 prudt. fincial. polcies.、low ll. pub. dt.、post. us well to addr. challen. crisis、U-turn、achievbl. & immed.、req. persernce.、indstril. restrctring. & fincial. refm. agnda. 等，难点之一在于如何译好“positioned us well”，从字面看来，该词组指“将我们置于有利位置”，而为了与后文“以应对这场危机的挑战”相配，这个词组被意译为“使我们有信心”。另外组成这段文字的四个句子有三个由状语 In recent years “近年来”、All in all “总之”、Of course (当然)起首，如能有所注意，将有助于连接相关的主句内容。

## Passage 2

On behalf all the membership of the United Nations, I hereby reaffirm the role of this international organization. When it was created more than 60 years ago, the United Nations

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reflected humanity's greatest hopes for a just and peaceful global community. It still embodies that dream. We remain the only world institution with the legitimacy and scope that derive from global membership, and a mandate that encompasses development, security and human rights as well as the environment.

**【简介】**

这段对联合国作用的简介共八句话,强调了联合国的基本组织纲要和价值观,其主要内容考生在备考时应有所了解,这样对 a just and peaceful global community (一个公正和平的国际组织)、world institution with the legitimacy and scope "具备合法性和规模的世界级机构"、a mandate that encompasses (包括……在内的使命)等总括性的表达就不会感觉陌生了。

**【译文 1】**

我谨代表联合国所有成员国,在此重申这个国际组织的作用。联合国 60 多年前成立时,反映了人类建立一个公正与和平的国际社会的殷切希望。联合国至今仍然代表了这个梦想。我们仍然是唯一具有产生于会籍普遍性的合法性和规模,并具有包括发展、安全和人权以及环境在内的使命的全球性机构。

**【译文 2】**

我谨代表联合国各成员国,重申该国际组织的职能。60 多年前联合国创立之初,它反映了人类创建公正和平的国际环境的巨大愿望。现在它仍代表这一梦想。我们的合法性和权力范围源自所有成员国,承担着包含发展、安全、人权以及环境在内的各项使命;我们是承担着所有这一切的唯一国际机构。

**【解析】**

本段话先介绍演讲者的身份和讲话主要内容,然后涉及联合国的历史,并用 It still "至今依然"承接历史和现在,最后说明联合国这一机构的本质。可先从总体上把握这一脉络,然后再添加具体内容,基本上按序直译即可。其中第二句 reflected humanity's greatest hopes for a just and peaceful global community 可按序直译为"代表了人类的巨大希冀:要建立一个公正和平的全球性组织",或调整句序译为"反映了人类建立一个公正与和平的国际社会的殷切希望",考场上时间紧,可能第一种译法更便于考生使用。最后一句后半部分 a mandate that …也是难点之一,因它是句子前部分的介词 with 的宾语,如只将"使命"译出,在意思上与前文有所脱节,不如添译动词"肩负",重复 with 的意思,自然连接前后文内容。

I restate that we are an organization without independent military capability, and we dispose of relatively modest resources in the economic realm. Yet our influence and impact on the world is far greater than many believe to be the case, and often more than we ourselves realize. This influence derives not from any exercise of power, but from the force of the values we represent. Among these values are the maintenance of world order and the establishment of world harmony.

**【译文 1】**

我重申,这是一个没有独立军事能力的组织,在经济领域也只处理相对不多的资源。然而,我们对世界的影响却比许多人所认为的要大得多,而且常常比我们自己所意识到的还要多。这种影响不是产生于权力的行使,而是产生于我们所代表的价值观念的力量。我们的价值观包括维护国际秩序,建立和谐世界。

**【译文 2】**

我重申我们是一个不具备独立军事能力的组织,在经济领域处理的资源也相对较少;但我们在世界上的影响力却比许多人认为的要大得多,而且常常比我们自己想象的大得多。这种影响力不是来自我们对权力的使用,而是来自我们代表的价值观。其中就包括维持世界秩序和构建和谐世界。

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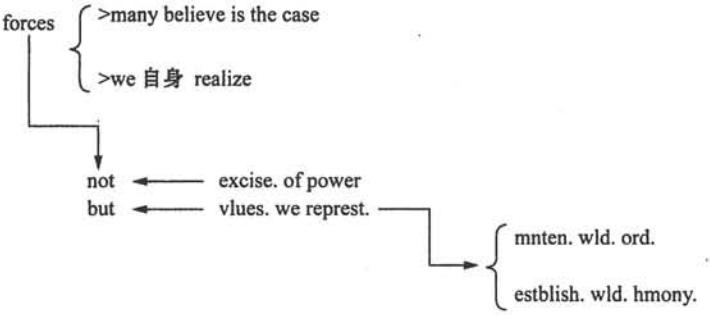
【解析】

这段话进一步说明联合国组织的作用和价值观，共四句，其中第一句相对独立，句中 modest 表达的是其本意 not very large, expensive, important, etc. 些许的；不太大，考生可能更熟悉 modest 表"谦虚"的意思，此处不可译错。后面三句可通过句中重复的内容按逻辑关系连接，记录时可抓住这些词汇，翻译时按一定逻辑推理相互对应即可。其记录模式大致如下：




## Part B

Passage 1

中华民族历来尊重人的尊严和价值。还在遥远的古代，我们的先人就已提出"民为贵"的思想，认为"天生万物，唯人为贵"。社会的发展和进步，取决于人的发展和进步，取决于人的尊严的维护和价值的发挥。今天中国所焕发出来的巨大活力，是中国人民拥有广泛自由和民主的生动写照。

【简介】

这段对我国传统的"民为贵"思想的介绍论古及今，要求考生既能译出一些有关人权的文言文表达，又能解释中国人权的现状。本段话里的文言文表达不算特别复杂，考生即便备考时没有记住标准译法，也可按基本意思译出。而对国情现状的描述，考生备考时应有所了解。

【译文 1】

The Chinese nation has always respected human dignity and value. Even in the ancient days, our ancestors came up with the idea of "people being the most important," believing that "man is the most valuable among all the things that heaven fosters." The progress and development of a society hinge on human progress and development and depend on how well human dignity is maintained and how much human value is realized. The immense vitality displayed by China today is a vivid reflection of the broad freedoms and democratic rights enjoyed by the Chinese people.

【译文 2】

People in China have long respected human dignity and value. When in ancient times, our ancestors proposed the idea of "people being the most important", viewing that "of everything generated by God, only human beings are the most important". Social development and advancement depends on that of mankind and on the maintenance of human dignity as well as the realization of human values. The great vigor displayed by today's China is a vivid depiction of the fact that Chinese people possess broad freedoms and democracy.

【解析】

这四句话中，第二句中文言文的翻译是重点之一，"民为贵"是个独立结构，但在本句中作修饰用的短语，可译成 people being the most important。第三句由"取决于"联系主句的两个并列谓语成分，翻译时为避免重复，可分别译成 hinge on 和 depend on；"人的尊严的维护和价值的发挥"原是名词词组，口译时可直译 the maintenance of human dignity and the full-play of human value，也可加词，突出"维护"与"发挥"这两个动词，将名词词组意译成从句，how well human dignity is

maintained and how much human value is realized。鉴于考试时间紧，若是译得不够充分，可接受前一种译法。最后一句的“中国人民拥有广泛自由和民主”则相反，本是一句，被处理成由后置过去分词修饰的名词短语 broad freedoms and democratic rights enjoyed by Chinese people，这大概是因为本句话谓语 is a vivid reflection of 之后须接介词宾语的缘故。若按句子原序翻译，可增加名词 the fact，整句译成 The immense vitality displayed by China today is a vivid reflection of the fact that the Chinese people enjoyed broad freedom and democracy.

中国确保十三亿多人的生存权和发展权，是对世界人权事业的重大贡献。集体人权与个人人权、经济文化权利与公民政治权利紧密结合和协调发展，这适合中国国情，是中国人权事业发展的必然道路。

**【译文 1】**

China has a population of over 1.3 billion, and to ensure our people the rights to subsistence and development is in itself a major contribution to the progress of the world human rights cause. Collective and individual human rights should be considered together and their coordinated development should be pursued, and the same considerations should be given to the development of economic and cultural rights on the one hand and of civil and political rights on the other. This is dictated by China's specific national conditions and therefore, is the only way to progress in human rights in China.

**【译文 2】**

China's ensuring the rights of survival and development for its 1.3 billion people is a great contribution to the world's career of human rights. The close connection and coordination of the collective human rights and the individual human rights, the economic and cultural rights and the civil and political rights, is an inevitable path to developing China's human rights.

**【解析】**

这段话共两句，但信息量大，所含的名词短语长，有些甚至足以构成独立的完整句，口译时不妨化短为长，译成句子。如第二句的“集体人权与个人人权、经济文化权利与公民政治权利紧密结合和协调发展”就可译成 Collective and individual human rights should be considered together and their coordinated development should be pursued，这种译法与将它译成短语 The close integration and coordinate development of collective rights and individual rights, of economic cultural rights and civil political rights 相比，可以很好地与后面的句子达成平衡，以免头重脚轻。

Passage 2

中国人民崇尚“安居乐业”。大自然是慷慨的，它为人类的生存和发展提供了适宜的条件。大自然也是无情的，它对无情的掠夺予以报复。中国许多城市在工业化和都市化过程中面临着生态环境问题，所以，我们在发展经济的同时，要把环境保护作为首要任务之一。

**【简介】**

环境保护不仅是当今社会的首要任务之一，也确实是口译考试的“常驻”项目之一，备考时切不可忽略。这段话谈及了环保问题的缘由之一——大自然与人类的关系，也涉及了城市环保的具体措施，“空气污染、垃圾污染、噪音污染和人口爆炸”、“城市供水、能源、住房、交通”等与环保相关的内容应事先掌握。

**【译文 1】**

The Chinese people value the concept of “living comfortably and working happily”. Nature is generous; it provides suitable conditions for human beings to survive and develop. Nature is also merciless; it takes revenge on endless exploitation. In China, many cities are now facing ecological and environmental problems in the course of industrialization and urbanization. We, therefore, have

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placed environment protection as one of our top priorities when developing the economy.

**【译文 2】**

People in China cherish "living peacefully and working happily". Nature is generous as it provides suitable conditions for human survival and development; but on the other hand, nature is merciless as it takes revenge against merciless exploitation. In China, many cities are facing ecological problems in their process of industrialization and urbanization. Therefore we will take environmental protection as a priority while developing the economy.

**【解析】**

这一段的四句话关系似乎不太紧密,先说"安居乐业",再说大自然,再说中国的城市,最后提到环境保护,翻译时基本按句译出即可。第一句关键是"安居乐业"living comfortably and working happily,为将这一表达与谓语动词"崇尚"(uphold; advocate; appreciate; value)匹配,需增译 the concept of,以显示"安居乐业"不仅有动作义,还包含一定的抽象概念。第二、三句是对大自然的对比描述,两句句式基本一致:先说特征,然后再具体解释;翻译时可在特征和解释之间添一表示解释的 for,以便连接前后内容。最后两句涉及中国城市的发展和环保问题,"工业化和都市化"(industrialization and urbanization)考生应熟悉,还有"生态环境问题"(ecological and environmental problems)及"首要任务之一"(one of our top priorities)也应是熟知于心的固定表达。

多年来,我们一直致力于控制空气污染、垃圾污染、噪音污染和人口爆炸。我们试图减少城市供水、能源、住房、交通方面的问题,扩大绿化面积,提高环境质量。我们已经取得了惊人的成就。我们将继续努力,改善人类居住环境,创造人类更美好的未来。

**【译文 1】**

For many years we have made great efforts to control air pollution, garbage pollution, noise pollution and the population explosion. We have tried to reduce the problems of city water supplies, energy, housing, traffic, and to increase green areas and improve the quality of the environment. Our achievements have been amazing. We will make constant efforts to improve human living environments and to create a better future for human beings.

**【译文 2】**

For many years we've been devoted to controlling air pollution, garbage pollution, noise pollution and population explosion. We have tried to solve problems in terms of city water supply, energy, housing and transportation. We have achieved remarkably in these aspects, in expanding green area, and in improving environmental qualities. We will keep making efforts to improve our living conditions and to createa better future for humankind.

**【解析】**

这段的四句话均为"我们……"句型,谓语动作的跨度从"多年来……一直"、到"试图"、到"已经"、到"将继续",基本可按时间顺序翻译。"控制空气污染、垃圾污染、噪音污染和人口爆炸"(control air pollution, waste pollution, noise pollution and population explosion)、"城市供水、能源、住房、交通"(city water supply, energy, housing and traffic)等与环保相关的内容成了这段口译的难点之一,如考生熟悉这类内容,则不成问题。至于"改善人类居住环境,创造人类更美好的未来"等常见的中文表达考生也一定要熟悉,最好做到能脱口而出——to improve human living environments and create better future for human beings.

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试卷七(0003)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

You probably know that asthma can cause breathing problems. So can kids with asthma play sports? You bet they can (1)! Being active and playing sports is an especially good idea if you have asthma. Why? Because it can help your lungs get stronger (2), so they work better.

Some athletes with asthma have done more than develop stronger lungs. They've played professional football and basketball (3), and they've even won medals at the Olympic Games! Some sports are less likely to bother a person's asthma. Golf and yoga (4) are less likely to trigger flare-ups, and so are sports like baseball, football and gymnastics.

In some sports, you need to keep going for a long time (5). These activities may be harder for people with asthma. They include long-distance running (6), cycling, soccer, basketball, cross-country skiing, and ice hockey (7). But that doesn't mean you can't play these sports if you really like them (8). In fact, many athletes with asthma have found that with the right training and medicine (9), they can do any sport they choose.

But before playing sports, it's important that your asthma is under control (10). That means you aren't having lots of symptoms or flare-ups (11). To make this happen, it's very important that you take all asthma medicine (12) just as your doctor tells you to, even when you are feeling OK (13).

Your doctor will also tell you some other things you can do to avoid flare-ups. This may mean skipping outdoor workouts (14) when there is lots of pollen in the air, wearing a scarf or mask (15) when you play outside during the winter, or making sure you always have time for a careful warm-up and cool down (16).

Make sure your coach and team-mates know about your asthma. That way, they will understand if you need to stop working out (17) because of breathing trouble. It's also helpful if your coach knows which steps to take (18) if you have a flare-up. Listen to your body and follow the instructions (19) your doctor gave you for handling breathing problems. And if you keep your asthma in good control, you'll be in the game and not on the sidelines (20)!

【简介】

这段讲座探讨哮喘病与体育锻炼之间的关系。身患哮喘病的孩子可以通过运动拥有强健的肺。尽管这些运动耗时较长,身患哮喘病的运动员可以参加橄榄球、篮球等比赛,甚至获得奥运奖牌。运动前,哮喘病人必须确保遵医嘱服药,做好热身、保暖等准备工作,同时也要让教练、队友了解你的病情。

【解析】

这一篇听写材料探讨运动与医学话题，语体较为正式，部分词语和句子结构有一定难度。

难点一：长度。第(2)、(5)、(16)、(17)和(18)题要求填写5～6个单词，对考生的记忆力有所考验。听写时可用相关简写符号代替原词。例如：your(ur)，going(go～)，long(lg)。根据填词听写的特点，此部分的笔记建议多使用英语单词的缩写。需要指出的是，此类符号并非临时杜撰，需要考生在口译学习过程中不断积累总结，建立并强化符号与原词的关联。

难点二：词汇。第(7)、(11)和(14)题要求填写的部分单词有一定难度，也相对陌生，测试考生的拼写能力。例如："ice hockey"，"flare-up"，"workout"。体育比赛项目繁多，现以球类运动(ball games)为例，考生须掌握：cricket 板球、hockey 曲棍球、volleyball 排球、badminton 羽毛球、table tennis 乒乓球、baseball 棒球、basketball 篮球、football/soccer 足球、tennis 网球、rugby 橄榄球、softball 垒球、handball 手球、water polo 水球等。"flare-up"一词在文中出现数次，一定程度上降低了填写的难度，其英语解释为"a situation in which someone suddenly has problems because of a disease or illness after not having any problems for a long time"，表示疾病的突然复发。另外，"workout"一词在文中情况类似，其英语解释为"a period of physical exercise, especially as training for a sport"表示持久的锻炼。

难点三：语法。由于使用一定的简写符号，写下的主要是实词(名词、动词、形容词、副词等)，而其词性、时态、语态、单复数等相关信息缺失；另外，空格中的虚词(连词、介词等)往往被忽略，考生在答题时需根据语法知识补全。第(2)、(5)、(19)等题都测试考生此部分的能力。如：get stronger(比较级)，keep going(动名词)，follow the instructions(单复数)。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1～5

【简介】

这是一段人物访谈。受访者讲述心目中的理想生活场所。喜欢在大城市和乡村，而不是小城市和郊区生活。虽然大城市的交通状况为受访者所诟病，但其中的人和阴雨天气却为其所爱。

Question 1 For which of the following factors did the man move out of New York City at first?

【解析】

答案为B。细节题理解。阅读选项，预判问题与生活有关。听到 What finally drove me out of New York was the traffic.，选项B旁标注"NY→"；听到 I move back to New York because of my kids.，选项A旁标注"NY←"；听到 I didn't want them cheering for different sports teams. 关联选项A和选项C；听到 What bothers me most of the urban lifestyle is still the traffic and the parking. 关联选项B和选项D，标注"烦"。像这样四个选项在对话中都提及的题目，难度较大，考生听力过程中需记录各项相关信息，更重要的是听清提问所指，再根据所记信息作出选择。

Question 2 What happened to the man's mother when she took her granddaughter to a show?

【解析】

答案为D。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某女性的不快经历有关。听到 One time my mother was dropping my daughter off after taking her to a play.，基本排除选项B，drop somebody off 的英语解释为 to take someone to a place by car and leave them there on your way to another place；听到 She got a parking ticket. 选项D旁标注"√"。

Question 3 How does the man's wife feel about living in the city?

【解析】

答案为C。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某女性对于城市生活的态度有关。听到 I mean, taking a grandchild to a show doesn't cause stress in the suburbs. But in the big city, it's a big deal. 排除选项B，考生或许会对 a big deal 印象深刻，从而造成误判，关键是要听懂上下文，以免

一叶障目;听到 Well, for my wife, it's the dirt that bothers her. ,选项 C 旁标注"妻"。

Question 4 Apart from the interesting people, which other thing does the man like about big cities?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与旅行的某种喜好有关。听到 I know it's weird, but I especially love the city on gray drizzly days... It's beautiful how the gray of the buildings blends in with the gray of the sky. ,选项 A 旁标注"√","drizzle"一词意为 if it is drizzling, light rain and mist come out of the sky;听到 I want to be on the mountain, hiking in the woods, something like that. ,选项 B"surrounding" 旁标注"×";听到 But because of the traffic, I don't go anywhere except the park usually. It's frustrating on those sunny days. ,选项 D 旁标注"×",此选项的难点在于考生须意识到 frustrating 一词在此处的否定意义。

Question 5 The man and his family have lived in several places. Which of the following is NOT one of these places?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与不同居住地区有关。听到 Well, the thing is I like big cities. I also like wild remote places in the country. I don't like any thing in between, like small cities or suburbs. 选项 A 和 B 旁标注"爱",选项 D 旁标注"×"。此题的难点在于,通常我们会把未提及的选项排除在外,而此题的精妙之处在于提问,把"未提及"这一概念转换为"未居住的地方"。由此可见,听懂讲话的内容和理解提问内容都很重要。

Questions 6～10

London

【简介】

这一来自伦敦的新闻报道英国首相提议建立"哥本哈根启动基金"以帮助贫困国家应对气候变化,布朗对发达国家提供 100 亿美元于该基金表示乐观,其中半数资金将用于帮助发展中国家减少温室气体的排放。

Question 6 Which of the following statements is TRUE about British Prime Minister's proposal?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。阅读选项,预判问题与英国首相提出议案的具体内容有关。听到 British Prime Minister Gordon Brown proposed a "Copenhagen Launch Fund" to help poorer countries tackle climate change immediately,选项 C 旁标注"√";听到... with priority for the poorest and most vulnerable,选项 B 旁标注"×",priority 意为"优先";听到 Brown said he was optimistic that developed countries would support the measure of 10 billion U. S. dollars. ,选项 D 旁标注"×US"。回答此部分问题的关键是听懂新闻导语,明确提问对象,只选择完整提及或意义一致的选项,排除部分提及或未提及的选项。此题的另一难点在于四个选项的信息量较大,考生在听力前应做好准备,熟悉各选项的内容。

Toronto

【简介】

这是一篇来自加拿大多伦多的新闻报道,加拿大统计局公布数据,其第三季度 GDP 增长 0.1%,这是自 2008 年第三季度起,该数据首次正增长。比起前一季度,包括消费者支出、住房、政府开支、商业投资等在内的国内需求有所提升。

Question 7 At what percentage did real GDP of Canada increase in the third quarter of the year?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项,预判问题与某项数据有关。听到 Real Gross Domestic Product, GDP, of Canada, increased 0.1% in the third quarter ... 选项 A 旁标注"GDP 3q";听到

Final domestic demand advanced 1.2% ... 选项 C 旁标注“DD”；听到 real GDP was up 0.4% in September ... 选项 B 旁标注“sept”。回答此类数据型问题的关键在于考生能否记录下各个数据的相关信息。

Dubai

【简介】

这篇来自迪拜的报道称，阿联酋政府向债权银行申请延期半年偿还巨额债务，此举令西方投资者对海湾地区的信心产生动摇。在全球金融危机时期，西方投资者曾把目光投向出口石油的海外地区，然而此消息一出，欧洲的股市和汇市遭遇重挫。

Question 8 What did the Dubai government decide to do on Thursday?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与迪拜债务有关。听到 Confidence of Western investors across the Gulf has been shaken by the Dubai government's shock decision to ask creditor banks for six-month delay on its massive debt repayments on Thursday.，选项 A 旁标注“√”；听到 Western investors turned to the oil-exporting Gulf region for help during the global financial crisis.，选项 D 旁标注“W 投”；听到 However, a Dubai's senior official said the suspension of payments on Dubai World was carefully planned ...，选项 C 旁标注“√”；听到问题 What did the Dubai government decide to do on Thursday?，排除选项 C。本题中有一些金融术语，不熟悉该领域的考生在理解上会有一定的难度，如“creditor bank”译为“债权银行”，edge up 译为“(逐步)上升”，risk aversion”译为“厌恶风险”等。

Geneva

【简介】

这篇来自日内瓦的新闻报道称，一群反对世贸组织的示威者砸坏商店橱窗，纵火烧毁数辆汽车。防暴警察试图驱赶在市中心商业街上搞破坏的抗议者，并与之发生冲突。

Question 9 Why did an estimated 3000 people march in central Geneva's main shopping street?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与针对 WTO 的活动的目的有关。听到 An estimated 3,000 people took part in the march, which meant to protest against a WTO ministerial conference starting on Monday.，选项 D 旁标注“游”；听到 The conference aims to review all the activities of the world trade body, including the long-running Doha Round of global trade negotiations.，选项 B 旁标注“会”，选项 A“support”旁标注“?”；听到“Anti-WTO activists have accused the body of adopting trade policies in favor of multinational companies while neglecting the interests of the poor.”，因指控对象错误，选项 C 旁标注“×”。

United Nations

【简介】

这篇来自联合国的报道称，秘书长潘基文发表诚挚的悼唁，哀悼在莫斯科开往圣彼得堡的快速列车脱轨事件中罹难的人们。这是一次明显的恐怖主义袭击行为，一个放置在铁轨上的自制炸弹导致事件的发生。

Question 10 What casualties did the derailment of an express train cause in Russia?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题某事件的伤亡人数有关。听到... killing at least 26 and injuring scores more.，选项 B 旁标注“√”。英语中“dozen”表示“12”，score 表示“20”，而 dozens of something 和 scores of something 均表示“几十个”。另外表示伤亡人数常用 casualty 一词，death toll 指“死亡人数”。

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Questions 11～15

【简介】

这是一篇人物访谈。我们每个人都能感受到风水的存在。受访者认为风水是布置工作场所或家庭物品摆放的体系，以达到与周围环境的和谐平衡。尽管不少人视之为迷信，但在亚洲地区，这一拥有数千年历史的思想和习俗仍为不少人所接受，而且在西方一些国家也开始被人们接受。

Question11 According to the man being interviewed, what's the function of feng shui?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与某举措对于住所的作用有关。听到"Well, I wouldn't say to keep out evil spirits.",选项 B 旁标注"×"。听到 But I would say, it's a system of arranging all the objects around you at home or at work, in such a way that they are in harmony and balance with nature ...,选项 A 旁标注"风"。本题相对容易，基于中国人对"风水"的理解，选项 A 应无悬念。

Question 12 What background does the man have?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与地点有关。听到 My name is Scandinavian. I was named for a Norwegian opera singer. I identify as Irish though. So I don't know whether there is any Fengshui in Scandinavia. 选项 A 旁标注"名"，选项 B 旁标注"人"，选项 C 旁标注"歌"。本题难点在于对"Scandinavian"的理解，这里为形容词，不是指名字本身，而是表明说话人名字的来源。该词地理上指斯堪的纳维亚半岛，包括挪威和瑞典，文化与政治上则包含丹麦。本题关键是理解 I identify (myself) as 一词，是表明身份时常用的表达，这里指国籍。

Question 13 According to the man, there is feng shui in many parts of the world. Which of the following is NOT one of the places that he mentions in the interview?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与地点有关，关联第(12)题。听到 Now this is something that's very important in Asia. 选项 C 旁标注"风"；听到 But it's also huge here in the US. 选项 B 旁标注"风"。选项 D 讲话中并未提及。

Question 14 Which of the following is a good example of feng shui being huge in the US?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与建筑物相关。听到 In Los Angles for instance, some people would no more start working on the building project without the fengshui master than he would without seismologist to tell him that the building would stay up to the earthquake.,选项 A 和 B 旁标注"×"，本句在理解上难度较大，双重否定和比较级的结构易令考生犯晕，去除双重否定结构，本句可简化为 some people would more start working on the building project with the fengshui master than he would with seismologist to tell him that the building would stay up to the earthquake.；听到 if a one-way street sign is put up pointing toward a house where there are some Chinese living, they can approach the city traffic sign department and have the sign removed ...,选项 C 旁标注"√"，选项 D 旁标注"×"。

Question 15 Which of the following statements is TRUE about the man being interviewed?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与某男士布置家居的具体做法有关。听到 We didn't choose our home because of feng shui. But I arranged my office at home according to feng shui.，排除选项 A，选项 B 旁标注"√"；听到 I'm lucky enough to have a great view out the window at the far end of my office.，选项 C 旁标注"×"。lucky 表明窗外拥有美丽景色纯属意外，而 made sure 有主观努力之意。

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Questions 16～20

【简介】

这是一篇专题讲座的部分内容。一位父亲因在超市打了孩子的屁股而被捕，由此引发争议。父母对儿女出于关爱的体罚与虐待儿童的界限，人们往往有不同看法。大多数家长认为，小小的体罚是有必要的，然而专家们却认为，体罚会导致孩子在成长过程中形成更多的暴力与犯罪倾向。在美国，体罚孩子的家长的比例从1970年的85%降至如今的62%。

Question 16 According to the talk, who was arrested recently for spanking a five-year-old boy?

【解析】

答案为A。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题人物的身份有关。听到"The case that has everyone talking is the arrest of Mr. Dale Cover, a 36-year-old father of three, shopping at a big mall in St. Louise Missouri"，选项A旁标注"捕"；听到 He was arrested after an employee at the mall saw him spanking his 5-year-old son, Donny, and called the police.，选项B旁标注"#"。英语中表示"击打"意义的动词繁多，常见的有 hit，beat 表示反复击打，strike 用于正式文体，punch 和 thump 表示"拳击"，slap 意为"掌掴"，spank 和 smack 常指作为惩罚，击打孩童的屁股。

Question 17 What does Mr. Dale Clover believe about spanking?

【解析】

答案为B。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与打孩子屁股的性质有关。听到 He could get up to 5 years in prison if he's convicted of child abuse.，选项D spanking 处划"×"，因"击打"未必会被定性为"虐待"；听到 He says it was discipline. 选项B旁标注"mr C"。

Question 18 Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the majority view among the patents in the New York University survey?

【解析】

答案为D。细节判断题。阅读选项，预判问题与体罚孩子的效果有关。听到 The majority view among the parents in a survey conducted by New York University is: a little bit of pain is necessary to teach a child what is right and wrong.，选项D旁标注"M家"；听到 Some other parents feel that parent should never hit their children for any reason. ... Spanking teaches children to fear their parents, not to respect them. When a parent spanks a child, what the child learns is that problems should be solved with violence.，选项A、B和C旁标注"S家"。四个选项的内容文中全部提及，考生需及时找出四个选项的差异，在此题中是"大多数家长"和"一些其他家长"的区别。

Question 19 Which of the following views do most experts probably DISAGREE with?

【解析】

答案为C。细节理解题。阅读选项，预判问题与体罚孩子的利弊有关。选项A、B和D否定体罚，选项C肯定体罚。听到 Some experts think that our child abuse laws sometimes go too far. ... Sometimes spanking is the best way to get a child's attention to make sure the child listens to the parent.，选项C旁标注"S专"；听到 However, most experts say that there are many harmful effects of spanking. Spanking can lead to more violent behavior. ... Spanking doesn't work well. It's not as effective as other forms of discipline.，选项A、B和D旁标注"M专"。

Question 20 What percentage of parents in the United States today say they use corporeal punishment?

【解析】

答案为C。细节理解题。听到 In 1970, 85% of parents in the United States said they used corporal punishment. Today, 62% say they spank their children.，选项A旁标注"70罚"，选项C旁标注"今"。corporeal 的意为 relating to the body, rather than to the mind, feelings, or spirit，而 corporal punishment(体罚)是固定词组，意为 punishment that involves hitting someone, especially

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in schools and prisons。

## Section 2 Reading Test

Questions 1～5

1. The author used the example of Chris Keehn _____.
2. What is the major purpose of shifting from a corporate ladder to the career path of lattice?
3. The expression "on board" in the sentence "Not everyone is on board." (para. 4) means _____.
4. Which of the following is NOT the possible benefit of lattice-oriented careers for businesses?
5. According to the passage, the idea that "moving sideways on the lattice doesn't mean getting sidelined"_____.

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍随着计算机和信息时代的来临而新出现的上班工作方式的转变，即 telecommuting (远距离工作或居家办公)。文章以税务会计师 Chris Keehn 为例，介绍了这一工作方式的转变对家庭生活、及企业公司的运营等带来的多方面的影响作用。其中的一个主要变化是企业雇员从原来的 corporate ladder(公司扶梯)到 lattice(格子框架)式的灵活从业模式的转变，这样做既不影响员工在单位职务的提升，又照顾员工在家庭生活和单位工作之间取得一定的平衡、保证职业发展目标甚至人生目标(larger life goals)的实现，而企业在降低成本和多项支出的同时，又不影响企业的业绩和效益，且在面临经济和市场变化的形势下，拥有更强的灵活应对能力。文章指出，对这一新的上班方式仍有不同意见，但其发展趋势值得关注。

**【解析】**

1. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第一、二两段。作者以 Chris Keehn 为例，介绍在他申请以 telecommuting 方式工作后，对他的家庭生活和工作难以兼顾的情况发生的变化。选项 A 只是描述了 Chris Keehn 生活中的一面，但并非作者举例的主要意图；选项 B 则描述了他在原来的工作方式下繁忙的一面，同样没有给出要点，选项 D 的内容不切题。选项 C 较准确地点了本文的主题。
2. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。corporate ladder 和 lattice 是文中用来形容员工传统工作方式和实行 telecommuting 方式工作的比喻词语，对这一转变的意义和目的第三段有明确的表述。选项 B 的表述只给出了一个小角度的解释，选项 C 给出的说明也是较片面的，选项 D 确实是实行新工作方式的公司的目标之一，但如归入 major purpose 则就显得勉强了。选项 A 的归纳较为全面，应作为答案。
3. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子、词语和作出推断的能力。短语 on board 一般意思为"上船、上汽车、火车、飞机"等，这里转义为"接受新的上班工作方式"。该句后面的几句话即议论有的经理仍对此持 old school 的看法、做法，再联系前几段介绍的新的上班方式开始被人们接受的现象，答案 C 应该能够推导出来。选项 A 意思与原句相反，选项 B 和原句意思对不上，选项 D 也与原句意思不符，都应予排除。
4. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，辨别四个选项内容的正误，可采用排除法，但需寻找到有关句子的内容，基本在二、三、五段可以找到。选项 A 指降低成本，选项 B 指降低员工的工薪，选项 C 指通过新的上班方式形成一支灵活的劳动力队伍，在文中均有提及，但选项 D 称把员工队伍维持在最低水平的说法文中并未提到，因此可作为答案排除。
5. 答案是 B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和作出推断的能力。本题具体内容见最后一段。句中的 moving sideways 和 getting sidelined 都是取其比喻义，前者指在 lattice-oriented 上班方式中对员工工作进行横向调动安排，后者则从"使靠边，使降格"转义为指员工有否提升职务的

机会，这一意思从原句的主语从句 Young employees who dial down now and later become managers 是可以推导出来的。选项 A 意思和原文相反，选项 C 传递的意思则走到了另一极端，文中并未提及，选项 D 的意思在该句中也未体现，均应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

T-ball *n.* 少年棒球
furlough *n.* (较长时间的)休假
wend *v.* (尤指缓慢地) 行，走
lattice *n.* 格子(框架)
up-or-out 或受提拔或出局
redeploy *v.* 重新部署，重新调派
start from scratch *v.* 从头开始
sideline *v.* 使靠边，使降格，使不能活动
telecommute *v.* (在家通过使用与单位连接的计算机终端)远距离工作

Questions 6～10

6. According to the passage, the incentive structures governing today's executive pay in the corporate world _____.
7. Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence "Incentives don't just fail; they often backfire." (para. 3)?
8. According to the passage, with the current incentive structures, the rising of share prices _____.
9. The author introduced the "dual masters of profitability and community service" of the traditional bankers _____.
10. Which of the following can be the major conclusion of the author?

**【内容概要】**

本文检讨了自西方国家最近一次的金融危机以来发现的金融、银行业(尤其是经理层)收入、奖金过高，收入分配制度不公平的问题，这一现象引起了公众的巨大不满。文章指出，现行的金融系统奖励和分配制度有巨大的缺陷，导致在金融证券系统工作的某些人员通过操纵股价等各种不法手段以刺激虚假的公司业绩提升，从而获得巨额的奖励。作者指出，不正确的奖励制度实际上会产生破坏性影响，导致人们丢失最基本的道德底线，危及社会经济的健康发展。这一次从美国的次贷危机开始的经济危机就暴露了西方的金融体系存在的巨大缺陷，这一教训值得记取。美国等政府目前对银行系统的高管的收入及奖励采取限制等措施，这说明，为保证一个国家经济的健康发展，政府对金融系统工作人员的收入分配制度采取一定的监管措施是必要的。

**【解析】**

6. 答案是 B。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。具体内容见第一、二两段。文章一开始就点题，对美国金融系统管理层享受的 incentive structure 提出了批评，选项 A 意思完全说反了，选项 C 前一半内容指出奖励制度有"inescapable flaws"没错，但是说该制度的做法"must be stopped"的讲法与原文有出入，选项 D 的内容在文中没有提及。选项 B 较全面地作了概括。
7. 答案是 C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和作出推断的能力。该句子为第三段段首句，也是对该段的一个总结，其后列举三个例子显示专家的相关研究和批评。第四段作了进一步的分析归纳，指出物质奖励的做法不一定产生人们想象的 positive 效果，而且会 consistently do the reverse。句中的 backfire 原义为汽车引擎的逆火、回火，这里转义为产生事与愿违的后果。选项 A 和 B 的说法文中并未提及，选项 D 的表述也和文中的说法不符，均应排除。
8. 答案是 C。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。内容见第二段。作者明确提到了对 index 和 share price 的操纵和企业高管的奖励之间的关系。选项 A 和文中提到的情况并不一致，选项 B 的意思部分与原文不吻合，选项 D 句子意思本身成立，也和作者隐含的意思有一定关联，但逻辑上有不妥处，也应排除。选项 C 的内容作者明确提出，作为答案是正确的。

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9. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和词语的能力。内容见第五段。作者把传统的银行服务和今天在奖励制度刺激下的银行服务做法做了比较，肯定了传统的服务做法在追求利润的同时仍关注为社会和客户服务的社会责任意识，同时批评了目前的做法完全以追逐利润和收益为目标的不良倾向。选项A的说法不准确，选项B的语句逻辑存在漏洞，选项D的表述与作者表达的意思有差别，均应予排除。选项对原文的意思作了较完整的解释。
10. 答案是B。本题考查对文章的基本内容和主要观点的理解。题目既和最后一段直接相关，也和第二段相联，要点是作者对现行的金融银行机构高官奖励制度的批评。选项A在文中有提及，但作为作者的主要结论不妥，选项C作为文章的结论也有些牵强，选项D反映的并不是作者的观点，作为结论更不妥。

**【词语解析】**

abhorrence *n.* 憎恶，可恨
abiding *a.* 持久的，永恒的
bring... to one's knees 迫使某人屈服
drive up 迫使……上去，迫使……上升
horse-and-baggy *a.* 马车时代的，老式的，过时的
incentive *a.* 刺激的，奖励的
securitize *v.* 将……债券化
subprime mortgage *n.* 次级抵押贷款
time-dishonored *a.* 确立不久的

Questions 11～15

11. Which of the following is NOT the example given by the author to show the British abhorrence of America?
12. The word "animosity" used in the passage can best be replaced by _____.
13. The author quoted from the American novelist Carol Gould's book _____.
14. The author argues that the UK public opinion about America will _____.
15. What is the best title for the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍了近十多年来英国人在对美国和美国人态度上发生的微妙而又显著的变化。相比其他国家，英国和美国之间的关系是颇为独特的，一个有着悠久的历史，一个立国至今才200多年，而且美国当年的移民大多是从英国过去的，因此这两个国家之间的种种关系变化就更引人注意了。作者既谈了自己的个人体验观察和听到读到的轶事传闻，也介绍了一些大的事件背景历史，并加上一些个人的评论见解。

**【解析】**

11. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。全文举了几个例子显示英国人憎恨美国人的态度，涉及几个段落。选项A，B和C都是这类例子，应予排除。选项D源自第11段，是英国作家、剧作家Oscar Wilde对英国人心态的一种评论，不牵涉英国人对美国人的态度问题，是为答案。
12. 答案是A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。Animosity一词在文中使用了几次，但作者文章的主题即描写英国人对美国人态度的巨大转变，从原来的favorable impression变为讨厌、不满、嫉妒、憎恨(vitriolic relationship, detestation, virulence, venom, denigrate, malign)等，答案显然应为A。选项B、C和D均应排除。
13. 答案是B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容见第五段。作者为了支持自己的分析和观点，引用了美国小说家Carol Gould的相关评论，以揭示英国人对美国的态度。选项A的解释不正确，选项C的说明侧重点与原句有别，选项D的总结与实际情况不符，均应排除。
14. 答案是B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要可见文章的最后两段。选项A的说法在文中并未出现，选项C的表述作者也没有提到，选项D的说明和文章说的相反，均予排除。

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15. 答案是D。本题考查对文章主题的归纳能力。选项A的总结带有片面性，且关键词语源自引用的Carol Gould一书，选项B陈述的内容符合历史事实，但不是介绍的主要内容，选项C的总结不是作者介绍的重点，均应予排除。选项D较为准确地描述了英国人对美国人的微妙、复杂、矛盾的关系。

【词语解析】

animosity *n.* 憎恶，敌意
antedate *v.* 先于，早于
bigotry *n.* 偏执的行为(信念)
counterintelligence n 对敌反情报活动
denigrate *v.* 诋毁，诽谤
detestation *n.* 憎恶，嫌恶
flagging *a.* 萎垂，减退
highbrow *a.* (自认为)文化修养或趣味很高级的
in kind 以同样方式(手段)
pervert *v.* 带坏，使走入邪路
philistine *n.* 庸俗人，市侩，没有教养的人
predilection *n.* 特别爱好，嗜好
slur *v.* 诽谤，诋毁
snipe at 狙击，突袭，诽谤
tweak *v.* 拧，扭，作小小改良
Untermenschen *a.* [德]劣等人
venom *n.* 毒液，恶意，怨恨
virulence *n.* 剧毒性，致命性
vitriolic *a.* 尖刻的，辛辣的
wart *n.* 疣，肉赘

Questions 16～20

16. When the author says "today's Tories are ardent History Boys" (para. 2), he implies that _____.
17. Which of the following is true?
18. The passage mentions the histories of Egypt, Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Greece, India, France, Iran and other old lands _____.
19. Which of the following is not the author's major concern about the reinstatement of history as a core GCSE subject?
20. The basic tone of the passage can be described as _____.

【内容概要】

本文从英国中学课程中历史课的地位变化谈起，作者介绍，英国"普通中学教育证书考试(GCSE)"核心课程又将发生变化，历史课将被列为选修课。作者对这一做法持批评态度，同时，对英国保守党(the Tory)同意恢复历史课的以propaganda为目标的右翼态度同样持否定的态度。作者认为，历史的教训值得牢记。右翼分子患的是一种历史遗忘症，英国在二战中与纳粹德国奋战，但是英国人当中不乏持种族主义和新纳粹思想者，英国法西斯主义仍有其市场。作者强调应进行全面、完整的历史教学，积极吸取历史教训，这样才能使年轻一代对世界有正确客观的认识，从而防止和避免人类的灾难。

【解析】

16. 答案是C。本题考查通过上下文正确理解句子的能力。内容见第二段。作者在该段中指出英国保守党从前一次执政到本届政府对中学设置历史课做法上的变化，同时揭示其所持的右翼态度。选项A的说法不正确，选项B的说明不符合事实，选项D的意思并未体现在作者写的这句话中。该句话包含了选项C的意思。
17. 答案是A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。四个选项涉及的内容分散在一、二、四段中，有的需要一点基本的历史背景知识。选项B，C和D均和历史事实不符，应予排除。在作者写a substantial number don't know..., 20 percent believe... and some think...时，考生应从这样的句式推断出作者在指英国年轻人不了解相关的历史事件或事实等。
18. 答案是C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第二段。作者在该句前即批评英国

保守党同意加强中学历史课的教学是别有用心，是出于 right-wing patriotism 的目的。作者在该反问句提到这些国家的历史，显然是对保守党以 Andrew Rosindell 为代表的右翼思想的责问。选项 A 把事情说反了，选项 B 和作者表达的意思相反，选项 D 也错解了作者的意思，均应排除。

19. 答案是 A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。作者对英国保守党把恢复中学历史课为了政党的政治目标服务的做法持异议，对此在整篇文章中进行了层层揭示，选项 B，C 和 D 在文中的几个段落都有说明和批评，反映了作者的关注或担忧，均应排除。选项 A 列举的英国历史上的王朝等各代表性阶段见第五段，是为了说明英国人的保守倾向，而并非作者对历史课恢复问题上的关注，是为答案。

20. 答案是 D。本题考查对作者和文章的语气语调的判断。作者从英国中学是否应恢复历史课一事的讨论开始，进而对保守党在此事件上表现的态度和立场提出疑问和质疑，与纯粹的介绍或叙述性文字显然有明显的差异。选项 A，B 和 C 均没有准确总结出本文的语气语调，或者概括不全面，应予排除。选项 D 的总结大体正确。

**【词语解析】**

abject *a.* 可怜的，赤贫的
amnesia *n.* 记忆缺失，遗忘症
Battle of Trafalgar 1805 年发生在西班牙西南部 Cape of Trafalgar 的海战，通过此役英国舰队击败了法国和西班牙的舰队
blackguard *n.* 无赖，恶棍
blank out 除去，删掉，使无效
brassy *a.* 吵吵嚷嚷的，厚颜无耻的
dunce *n.* 蠢才，笨蛋
embellish *v.* 美化，装饰
exhume *v.* (从墓内)掘出(尸体)
feelgood *a.* 浑噩自得
foolhardy *a.* 莽撞的，蛮干的
hallucinogen *n.* 幻觉剂
ignoramus *n.* 笨蛋，浑噩无知的人
reinstate *v.* 修复，使恢复原状
splendiferous *a.* 华丽的，壮丽的

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

本段文字选自文学评论文章，具体讲述的是英国的一部流行甚广的剧作。不仅剧情构思引人入胜，人物塑造更是栩栩如生。该段文字翻译的重点是英语因果复杂句、并列词语及抽象名词的翻译。

**【原文 1】**

So many of the productions currently to be seen on the London stage are concerned with the more violent aspects of life that is surprising to meet a play about ordinary people caught up in ordinary events.

**【译文 1】**

如今，伦敦舞台上上演的戏剧多描写生活中的暴力冲突。于是，看到一部平凡人、平凡事的戏剧着实令人感到惊奇。

**【解析】**

原句是由 so ... that ... 引导的因果关系复合句，在前半个分句中含有被动语态 to be seen，第二个分句内嵌了一形式主语 it 引导的句子。故在译成汉语时要注意调整语序。可先通过拆分句子，然后通过添加表示结果的关系词进行衔接。此句也可译为：当下在伦敦舞台上看到的演出，有太多的戏关注于生活中的暴力冲突，因此遇上一出在平凡事情中演绎平凡人的戏剧，也就令人感到惊奇。

**【原文 2】**

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Thomas Sackville's the Visitor is just such a play – at least, on the surface. It seems to stand well outside the mainstream of recent British drama.

**【译文 2】**

托马斯·萨克维尔的《来客》就是这样一部剧——至少从表面看的确如此。该剧似乎与时下英国主流戏剧截然不同。

**【解析】**

译文增加了"的确如此"使语义表达更加清晰;原文中的短语 stand well outside 的引申义为"偏离、不符合……的标准",汉语可译成"……相距甚远"。此句也可译成:托马斯·萨克维尔写的《来客》就是这样一部戏,至少表面上是这样。这部戏看来与眼下英国戏剧的主流格格不入。

**【原文 3】**

In fact the surface is so bland that attention is constantly focused on the care with which the play has been put together, and the clarity with which its argument develops; it seems natural to discuss it in terms of the notion of "the well-wrought play".

**【译文 3】**

事实上,该戏看上去平淡无奇,寡然无味,这倒使观众一直去关注戏剧的情节是如何精心构思出来的,其主旨是如何清晰地传达出来的。所以,说这部戏"精雕细琢,独具匠心"是合乎情理的。

**【解析】**

这也是一个 so ... that 主从结构,说明两句之间的因果关系。在表示结果的分句中有两个定语从句,with which the play has been put together 用来修饰 the care, with which its argument develops 修饰 the clarity,如切分为四句,形式上会过于松散,因此可通过修饰语前置进行处理。另需注意指代词"it"的翻译,要会识别它是形式主语还是指示代词。若是代词,可把指代内容还原。"... and the clarity with which its (该剧作的) argument develops; it (形式主语) seems natural to discuss it(指代该剧) in terms of the notion of 'the well-wrought play'"。该句也可译为:事实上,剧情叫人看来平淡无奇,所以观众的注意力不断地集中缜密的戏剧结构、明晰的主题拓展。因此,把它看作是"结构严谨的戏剧"来展开讨论,看来是合情合理的。

**【原文 4】**

The story is about an unremarkable family evening in middle-class suburbia. The husband and wife have invited a friend to dinner. The friend turns up in due course and they talk about their respective lives and interests.

**【译文 4】**

故事发生在市郊的一个中产家庭,一个很平常的晚上。夫妇俩邀请了一位朋友来共进晚餐。朋友如约而至,大家聊起了各自的生活和兴趣爱好来。

**【解析】**

suburbia 隐含着这样一个文化知识:随着汽车的普及和郊区的发展,大量中产阶级多迁往郊区,市中心变成了、房价便宜的贫民区,许多经济地位低下的家庭及贫民窟多集中在市中心。后缀-ia 多表示地区、届、阶层,如 academia(学术界、学术环境)。这三句也可译为:故事描写的是伦敦郊区一个中产阶级家庭的普通一夜。夫妇俩邀请了一个朋友来家里吃晚饭。朋友按时光临,接着大家谈起各自的生活和爱好。

**【原文 5】**

During this conversation, in which the author shows a remarkable talent for writing dialogue which is entertaining and witty without being so sparkling as to draw too much attention to itself;

**【译文 5】**

他们的谈话写得引人入胜、风趣幽默,但又并不哗众取宠,把观众的注意力过多地吸引到对话本身,表现出作者善写对话的非凡才能。

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【解析】

原文句子结构较复杂，包含两个定语从句，介词短语中又含有1个状语从句。通过把原句拆分后翻译，以使译文体现出汉语"形散"的行文特点。

【原文6】

The characters are carefully fleshed out and provided with a set of credible-if unremarkable-motives.

【译文6】

同时，每个人物也刻画得惟妙惟肖，而且各自都被赋予虽然平淡无奇、但却令人信服的动机。

【解析】

英语原文是被动结构，汉语可转为主动语态。英译汉采用句子结构转换，将英语的被动结构转化为汉语的主动结构。

【原文7】

Through innumerable delicate touches in the writing they emerge: pleasant, humorous, ordinary, and ineffectual.

【译文7】

通过细致的刻画，这些人物以亲切、幽默、普通和平凡的形象展现在观众面前。

【解析】

英语句子结构重形式，句中各成分常用连接词结合，形成树状结构；汉语句法结构重意义，句中各成分多靠语义贯通，呈竹状结构。英语使用了4个并列形容词描绘各种各样的人物，如逐字翻译，会带有浓厚的翻译腔，势必破坏原文的效果。汉语中言简意赅的四字结构是解决这类棘手语句的手段之一，不但能够准确表达原文的语义，而且可以给译文增添几分文采。因此也可这样译：通过大量细致的刻画，随和亲切、幽默风趣、平平凡凡、一事无成等各种人物形象展现在我们面前。

【原文8】

And if they are never made vibrantly alive in terms of the real world, one feels that this is deliberate; that the author is content to give them a theatrical existence of their own, and leave it at that.

【译文8】

要说这些人很难在现实世界中找到原型，我们的感觉是作者有意而为之。对于作者来说，只要这些人物在舞台上能有自己的一席之地，也就心满意足了。

【解析】

英语用词总的倾向是比汉语"虚"，这不仅是由于英语必须用形态结构构词，作为语句"构架部件"；而且，英语具有多途径的词语虚化手段。其中抽象名词的使用便是一常见手段。原文中的existence译成汉语时，转化为汉语的动词短语。此句也可这样译：如果说，按照现实世界的标准来看，这些人物并没有塑造得生气勃勃，我们依然可以感到，作者是故意(这样做)的，因为他只想让他们作为戏剧人物出现在舞台上，仅此而已。

【参考译文】

当下在伦敦舞台上所看到的演出，有太多的戏关注于生活中的暴力冲突，因此遇上一出在平凡事情中演绎平凡人的戏剧，也就令人感到惊奇。托马斯·萨克维尔写的《来客》就是这样一部戏，至少表面上是这样。这部戏看来与英国现代戏剧的主流格格不入。事实上，剧情叫人看来平淡无奇，所以观众的注意力不断地集中缜密的戏剧结构、明晰的主题拓展。因此，把它看作是"结构严谨的戏剧"来展开讨论、作出评价，看来是合情合理的。

故事描写的是伦敦郊区一个中产阶级家庭的普通一夜。夫妇俩邀请了一个朋友来家里吃晚饭。朋友按时光临，接着大家谈起各自的生活和爱好。他们的谈话写得引人入胜、风趣幽默，但又并不哗众取宠，把观众的注意力过多地吸引到对话本身，表现出作者善写对话的非凡才能。同时，

每个人物也刻画得惟妙惟肖，而且各自都被赋予虽然平淡无奇、但却令人信服的动机。通过无数细腻笔触的勾画，人物形象一一呈现：有趣、幽默、平凡，而又稍嫌笨拙。如果说，按照现实世界的标准来看，这些人物并没有塑造得生气勃勃，我们依然可以感到，作者是故意(这样做)的，因为他只想让他们作为戏剧人物出现在舞台上，仅此而已。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

这是一专题讲座的一部分。犯罪活动具有传染性。细节因素会导致巨大的变化。传统上，人们认为犯罪是因为道德沦丧，而"碎窗理论"认为罪犯在实施犯罪时对环境暗示极为敏感，只要改善环境，就能激发人们更富社会责任的行为。纽约市地铁通过清除垃圾，清理涂鸦，禁止逃票行为等，降低了犯罪率。

Crime is fundamentally _____(1). The "broken windows" theory explains the rise and fall of crime: If there is a car sitting on the street with a broken window, it is an _____(2) to vandalize the car. Because a broken window on a car shows that no one cares about the car. No one's in _____(3).

This is a fundamentally different idea about _____(4). We have been repeatedly told that crime is the result of _____(5) failure, of something deep and _____(6) within the hearts and souls and brains of _____(7). But this theory holds that a criminal is like all of us, someone who is acutely _____(8) to what's going on in the _____(9), and by making _____(10) changes in the environment, you can encourage and _____(11) much more socially _____(12) behavior.

Take the New York subway as an example. In the early 1980s the subway was a complete _____(13); crime rates were going through the _____(14). In order to clean up the subway, they do three things: pick up all the _____(15); clean up the _____(16), and forbid turnstile _____(17). The subway starts to come around _____(18). All of a sudden, everyone gets the message that someone's in charge, and somebody _____(19) about this. It's not a space that _____(20) criminal behavior.

**【参考答案】**

1. contagious
2. invitation
3. charge
4. crime
5. moral / spiritual
6. intrinsic/ inborn/ natural/ inherited, etc.
7. criminals
8. sensitive / aware
9. environment/ neighborhood/ community/ society/ world, etc.
10. subtle / small / some / certain
11. induce / cultivate / incur / train, etc.
12. responsible / acceptable
13. mess / disorder / failure / chaos
14. roof
15. litter / rubbish / garbage , etc.
16. graffiti / walls / place
17. jumping
18. dramatically/ greatly/ substantially, etc.
19. cares
20. permits / tolerates / endures / allows, etc.

**【解析】**

本题型在听力测试中有较大的难度，对其难点的解析前已有讨论。根据上下文推测空格中的

内容，是十分重要的一步，即使在没有听力原文的情况下，有些空格亦能迎刃而解。

在本篇材料中，空格(2)为元音开头的名词，根据上下文，可以判断有“引诱”、“鼓励”之意，可用 encouragement 和 invitation。空格(3)判断为与“in”有关的词组，有“负责”之意，后文 All of a sudden, everyone gets the message that someone's in charge 给予此空诸多提示。空格(4)根据后文 We have been repeatedly told that crime is ...，判断此处 idea 的内容为 crime。空格(7)根据后文 But this theory holds that a criminal is like all of us，判断此处空格的内容为 criminal 且为复数形式。根据后文中 to 这一介词搭配及上下文，判断空格(8)应表达“对环境敏感”之意，可供选择的表达有 responsive、alert 等。空格(9)表示“在……中的变化”，根据后文 by making _____(10) changes in the environment，判断应填写 environment，而空格(10)为表示“大”或“小”的形容词。空格(11)可能是与 encourage 同义的动词。空格(12)是与 socially 和 behavior 搭配的副词，根据前文中的 encourage 一词，可判断其为肯定意义，由此推断出 acceptable 并不困难。考虑到空格(13)前 a complete ... 结构，加之讲述纽约地铁的乱象，mess 一词不难想到。空格(14)与数据有关，讲到犯罪率超高，有一定功力的考生或能想到 roof 或 ceiling 之类的名词。空格(15)根据动词词组 pick up，可确定与“垃圾”有关，同样空格(16)根据动词词组 clean up 可确定与清扫对象有关。空格(17)预测较难，需理解前文中 turnstile 一词的语义，此处指地铁入口处的“旋转门”。空格(18)可以判断其副词词性，前文中 come around 原意为“恢复意识”，此处应指“恢复原状”。空格(19)是与介词 about 搭配的动词。空格(20)为表示“允许”意义的动词。

需要指出的是，上述推断是在没有听力原文的情况下作出的，考生由于阅读理解能力的差异，推断的结果也不尽相同，但可以肯定，有了听力原文的帮助，推断的精确性会大大提高。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 According to some environmental pressure groups, the next five years is a critical period for the rain forests. If we don't take action in this period, the rain forests will disappear in ten years' time.

**【参考译文】**

据一些环保压力团体称，今后五年是对热带雨林至关重要时期。如果我们在此期间不采取行动，热带雨林将在十年内消失。

**【解析】**

本句的难点在于 environmental pressure groups 的理解，汉语译为“环保压力团体”有些令人费解。根据 pressure group 的英语解释：a group or organization that tries to influence the opinions of ordinary people and persuade the government to do something，environmental pressure groups 简译为“环保团体”较易理解。

Sentence 2 According to a recently published medical report, pop singers have got voice problems and they really need to be more selective about where they work. They shouldn't work in smoky atmospheres, and, they shouldn't smoke themselves.

**【参考译文】**

据日前公布的一份医疗报告称，流行歌手嗓音已出现了问题，因此他们必须对工作环境严加选择，不应在烟雾缭绕的环境中工作，而且自己不应吸烟。

**【解析】**

本句的主题是吸烟及其危害，考生对此并不陌生。smoky 意为 filled with smoke”。英语中与吸烟有关的常用表达有：Have a smoke?，Can you give me a light?，a chain smoker，smoke like a chimney 等。

Sentence 3 The modern trend in dressing behavior is usually referred to as one of increased

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informality, but this is misleading. In reality, there is no loss of formality, merely the exchange of old formalities for new.

【参考译文】

当今的着装潮流多被认为是愈趋休闲随意，但这有失偏颇。事实上，正式的穿衣风格从未被摒弃，只不过是旧的传统被替代而已。

【解析】

本句中 dressing 一词的理解有一定难度，它有几个意思，可表示“调料”、“敷料”，此处则意为“穿戴”。be referred to as ... 是一固定表达，听力时不熟悉的考生可能会花费过多注意力在这个表达之上。判断代词的指代在听力过程中也需花费一定的注意力，此处 one 指代的是 trend。另外，formality 一词在句中出现两次，及其反义词一次，一定程度上也降低了本题难度。

Sentence 4 Our company has become interested in computer conferencing, because we have our various branches all over Europe. Computer conferencing seems an ideal way to share expertise and information within the organization.

【参考译文】

我公司对通过计算机系统召开会议很感兴趣，因为我们的各个部门遍及欧洲。计算机会议看来是在公司内部共享知识与信息的一个理想方式。

【解析】

computer conferencing(计算机会议)是 telecommunications(远程通信)领域中的一大通讯手段。英语中另一相关单词是 teleconference(电话会议)。这三个表达考生不应混淆。expertise 为不可数名词，意为 special skills or knowledge in a particular subject, that you learn by experience or training。

Sentence 5 They have donated $75,000 to a charity devoted to improving the lives of street children in the area. The money will be used to educate 5,000 slum children over the next five years.

【参考译文】

他们向一个慈善机构捐赠 7.5 万美元，该机构致力于改善该地区街头流浪儿童的生活。这笔钱将用于 5000 名贫民窟儿童未来 5 年的教育。

【解析】

每次考试的听译部分都会涉及数字的翻译，考生需加强此方面的训练，加快对数字的反应速度与准确度。在表达方面，devoted to 并无“奉献”之意，其英语解释为 dealing with, containing, or being used for only one thing，译为“致力于”最为妥当。slum 的意为 a house or an area of a city that is in very bad condition, where very poor people live，与之近义的词是 ghetto，特指相同种族或阶层的贫困聚居区。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

Supervisors from the University of California decided to raise the tuition by more than 2,500 dollars by next fall to bridge a budget deficit. According to a plan approved by the Finance Committee of the university, the tuition will go up to around 8,000 dollars. A group of students had gathered on the campus where the supervisors were meeting, voicing their anger against the proposed pay rise and disrupted the meeting by staying at the meeting room. The school police arrested at least 14 protesters who refused to leave and dispersed the slogan-chanting crowd. The protests are basically peaceful.

【参考译文】

加利福尼亚大学管理层决定在明年秋季将学费提高 2500 美元以上，以弥补预算赤字。根据该

大学财务委员会所批准的一项计划，将学费提高到8000美元左右。校董会议室里已集结了一群学生，对学费升高表示愤慨，他们停留在会议室阻挠会议进程。校警逮捕了至少14名拒绝离开的抗议者，并驱散了呼喊口号的人群。抗议活动基本是和平的。

**【解析】**

本段材料讲述的是州立大学发生的一次抗议活动的始末。首先，对supervisor一词的理解并不容易，它通常表示某一活动的负责人，此处其负责对象为大学，故译为"管理层"，英语中表示领导意义的常用单词有：boss、manager、head、chief、president、director等。deficit译为"赤字"，与shortfall同义，与surplus反义。chant一词的英语解释为to repeat a word or phrase again and again，通常表示重复某一口号，表示"重述"的单词还有reiterate、restate等，只是重复的不是特定的只言片语。Protesters在喊口号(chant)的同时，往往还会手举标牌(placard)。另外，本段落中还有一些数据需要记录。

### Passage 2

Recently, most of scientific and public opinion has come to the conclusion that the climate is changing because of an accumulation of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere. This accumulation is due to human causes. Globally implemented low-carbon economy, therefore, is proposed as a means to avoid catastrophic climate change. Based on low energy consumption, low greenhouse gas emission and minimized pollution, low-carbon economy advocates maximized utilization of energy and establishment of basic clean energy consumption mechanism. Low-carbon economy marks a global revolution with a wide connection to people's life style, the country's production mode and relevant national interests.

**【参考译文】**

最近，科学和公众舆论已达成共识：气候变化是由于大气中温室气体、尤其是二氧化碳的累积。这种累积起于人为因素。因此，人们建议全球范围内推行低碳经济，以避免灾难性的气候变化。基于低能耗、低温室气体排放和减少污染，低碳经济主张最大限度利用能源、以及建立基本的使用清洁能源机制。低碳经济标志一个全球革命，与人的生活方式、国家生产方式以及国家利益广泛相连。

**【解析】**

本段材料主题是低碳经济，是考生熟悉的话题。熟悉话题的益处在于即便听译过程中部分信息丢失，考生也可根据固有知识进行补充。段中greenhouse gases、carbon dioxide、low-carbon等表达考生理应耳熟能详。尽管如此，文中还是有一些信息量较大，虽理解并不困难，但需消耗注意力和记忆资源，如Globally implemented low-carbon economy、basic clean energy consumption mechanism等。low-carbon economy在段落中多次出现，考生可在笔记中做好前后关联。另外，最后一句采用较为典型的例举(enumeration)手法，类似的并列词组几乎在每次笔试中都会出现，在有限的时间内，考生往往只能记下关键词以帮助记忆，如"生s"、"生m"、"int"。

## Section 5 Reading Test

### Questions 1~4

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题和养老金有关，具体内容则是介绍随着生活水平的提高，人的预期寿命的不断延长，人们的退休年龄可能不得不延迟，而养老基金则将面临越来越大的压力，预算赤字持续上升，年金率降低，退休人员获得的养老金将面临不断降低的前景。退休人员将面临更多地依靠自己来解决晚年的生活支出。作者主要讨论的是英国的养老金问题，但所讨论的问题有相当的普遍意义。读者可以把英国的养老金问题和我国的养老金问题进行比较，找出共性和各自的特点，以加

深对相关问题的理解。

1. Why does the author introduce the topic of the likelihood of living to 150 at the beginning of the passage?

【参考答案】

In modern society, with the progress of science and technology and medical treatment, humans have the possibility of having "an extraordinarily long life". With the rising of life expectancy, humans may even live up to the age of 150. However, this could mean a third, or even half of one's life would be in retirement. This would lead to the rise of state pension age ("will have to rocket"), the reduction of retirement income, and place huge pressure on state pension savings.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,具体内容主要见前三段,但主题贯穿全文。作者从"个案"开始,开场先介绍朋友家将诞生双胞胎,随后即设问人能否活到150岁,然后"言归正传",转到养老和养老金问题,对这样的从"轶事"开始的话题,读者应即时抓住中心要点。

2. What is "the glide path"(para. 5)? What is the possible effect of taking "the glide path"?

【参考答案】

The author used the expression "the glide path" figuratively. It can be concluded from the passage that with the increase of state pension age and high pressure on the state pension, more people would have to continue to work after the normal retirement age. Therefore retirement could become a "gradual" process ("gradually winding down into retirement"). The expression is used to describe the lengthening of working age after retirement. This means the possibility of sharing more responsibility ("the onus") for the funding of retirement income ("funding our latter years").

【解析】

本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子和词语意思的能力。主要内容见第五、六两段。作者通过介绍Clive Grimley的看法来引入人人的预期寿命增长、退休年龄延长、养老金压力、退休人员将为自己的晚年生活"买单"等话题。读者须注意抓住中心和关键点。

3. Why does the author mention the prediction of Lotto numbers in the passage?

【参考答案】

The author tells us that "Derren Brown" and "lottery" are the two top searched-for keywords on the web and whether his prediction of Lotto numbers is a kind of trick or illusion becomes a heated topic among the audience. The author clearly uses this for comparison, and shows the "sobering" situation of retirement income for pensioners in the following decades. The implication is that predicting future retirement income would be as difficult as predicting the winning Lotto balls.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容以第三、四两段为主。作者这里有意"走"题,转而谈及魔术和彩票问题,但"醉翁之意不在酒",主题还是退休养老问题。第四段末的Just as illusory... are projections of retirement income.即体现了作者的"言归正传"。

4. Give a brief summary of the issue of personal pension savings in the United Kingdom introduced in the passage.

【参考答案】

With the rising of life expectancy in the UK, the amount of income pensioners get from personal pension savings would be reduced greatly ("could be a shock") and annuity rates have dropped as the government tried to restore ("reflate") the economy. And the income from one's pension savings is also determined by life expectancy, which means the longer people live, the lower the annuity rate could become, so the radical cutting would inevitably be the result.

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【解析】

本题考查对文章主要内容的归纳和理解能力。要点在文章的后面几段。作者介绍英国的个人养老金储蓄面临的巨大压力,以及退休人员面临的养老年金逐渐下降的窘境。

【词语解析】

actuary *n.* 保险公司计算员
benchmark *n.* 基准,水准
decreptitude *n.* 衰老
Dorian Gray 爱尔兰作家王尔德小说《道林·格雷的肖像》中的主角
gilt *n.* 金边证券
onus *n.* 责任,义务
pop with 产仔,生育
relish *v.* 享受,喜欢
sleight of hand 巧妙手法,花招
stack up 比较,竞争
stunt *n.* 特技,惊人表演

Questions 5~7

【内容概要】

本文同样是一篇以环保为题的文章,但其切入的视角却是颇为特别的。作者从介绍 Pavan Sukhdev 从事的工作和研究入手,推介了 ecosystem service(生态系统服务)和 ecological infrastructure(生态基础结构)等概念。具体来说,就是把大自然向人类提供的种种服务换算成经济价值数字,以此来强调和突出我们在"取自自然"的同时,也要以具体的措施和手段,包括经济手段,"回报自然",为保护 ecological infrastructure 作出切切实实的努力,以保证人类赖以生存的地球生态世界摆脱不断恶化的态势,取得人类和自然的和谐共存。本文的主题值得读者深入思考。

5. What are the "ecosystem services" (para. 1)? What is the "ecological infrastructure" (para. 2) according to Sukhdev?

【参考答案】

The expression "ecosystem services" is used to describe the various contributions ("dozens of ecosystem services") nature has made to human community and which can be transformed into monetary costs, or in another way. to give "an economic value to the services nature provides". The expression "ecological infrastructure" refers to the (damaged) ecosystems we protect and restore through investment, and such investment can also achieve high rates of return. With the introduction of such new concepts, the aim is to attract investment in new forms and ways so as to better protect our environment.

【解析】

本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语意思的能力。具体内容见第一、二两段。Pavan Sukhdev 提出的用经济价值的计算看待大自然为人类提供的许多生态系统服务的概念并不难理解,也进一步使人们意识到保护生态环境和生态平衡的重大意义,同时督促我们采取一切可能的措施,为保护 ecological infrastructure 而努力。

6. What are "water funds" (para. 4)? For what purposes are the "water funds" set up?

【参考答案】

The phrase "water funds" refers to the funds set up by conservation groups for watershed protection, which are normally provided by urban water utilities, hydroelectric power providers and other users relying on regular flows of clean water downstream. The purposes are to give support to watershed protection upstream. The establishment of such water funds can provide "thriving markets" for wetland and endangered-species habitat conservation.

【解析】

本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语意思的能力. 具体内容见第四段。为了保护水资源,包括流域、尤其是河流上游的水资源,water funds(水基金)的提出和设立成为一必然的趋势。作者以美

国西南部和南部及联邦政府环境保护法为例，说明设立 water funds 对河流流域、湿地、濒危生物栖息地的保护开辟了巨大的市场，意义重大。

7. Why does the author say that "Not everyone thinks using market mechanisms is a good idea." (para. 6)?

**【参考答案】**

The author mentions this because people have different opinions towards the use of market mechanisms to protect ecological environment. Some have negative opinions about such approaches, pointing out that they are not necessary effective and may have possible defects. The examples of the protection of one rainforest leading to the destruction of other forests or fakery of carbon credits leading to no real reduction of carbon are used to support such views.

**【解析】**

本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。主要内容见最后两段。对采用市场经济价值等概念来描述生态保护、环境保护，有人持不同的观点。在一切都用货币、成本等概念进行计算和估值后，就有可能转为以"价值"为中心，而真正的环保工作则可能止步不前。这种观点值得引起注意。

**【词语解析】**

bogus *a.* 假的，伪造的
bundle *v.* 捆，扎，包，收集，归拢
dupe *v.* 欺骗，愚弄
embroil *v.* 使(自己或他人)卷入纠纷，使纠缠于
fend off 挡开，避开
mitigation *n.* 减轻，缓和
pollinate *v.* 授花粉
tailpipe *n.* 排气管
trade credit 贸易信贷，商业信贷
upside *n.* 混乱不堪，一团糟
viable *a.* 可望成功的，切实可行的
watershed *n.* 流域

Questions 8～10

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍的是随着科技的发展进步和社会巨变，人们对世界、对过去的认识和未来的展望、以及精神心态方面必然会发生的变化，这一切会在生活的各个方面体现出来，包括生活方式习惯，日常生活用品，意识形态，通讯方式和工具等等。这样的变化既是渐进的，又是突变式的。换言之，"与时俱进"是人类社会历史演变的必然规律，重要的是我们怎样来保持前进的步伐和增强对社会演变的认识。本文文章不长，但是为了说明历史的演变，作者在短短的篇幅里就提及了好几个过去一个世纪里发生的重大历史事件(当然有不少是和美国历史相关的)，对我国的英语学习者来说，增进这方面的知识了解和英语学习应是同步的，互相促进的。平时应加强知识积累，我们的视野会逐渐变得越来越宽阔，同时语言技能的进步是指日可待的。

8. Why does the author introduce the Mindset List published by professors at Beloit College at the beginning of the passage?

**【参考答案】**

The author introduces the Mindset List to show the significance of helping young generaion understand the rapid social, political, economic, scientific and technological changes and developments in modern society over the past decades. It is a kind of "dictionary" providing all kinds of cultural references and a kind of "time travel" which can help young students see more clearly the relationship between the past and the future and to be better prepared for a comprehensive outlook of the world.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，主要内容见第一段。Beloit College 教授编写的供入学新生

参考的 Mindset List 目的在于增强学生对社会发展进步演变的认识，这也有助于他们的学业和为今后踏上社会作好准备。time travel 这一认识尤其值得我们重视。

9. What does the author mean by saying that "our past's vision of the future was not visionary enough" (para. 4)?

**【参考答案】**

The author tries to tell us that reality often develops faster than we realize, expect or predict. He points out that "reality puts prophecy to shame", which means that our prediction of the future often proved to be wrong, or "backward". The human society develops much faster than people imagined or predicted. The examples given by the author show that over the past decades some of our predictions are either wrong or just the opposite of the reality. (One interesting example is Thatcher declared in 1969 no woman would become Prime Minister, but about 10 years later she herself became the first Prime Minister in the UK !)

**【解析】**

本题考查通过上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。具体内容主要见第四段。作者指出的 reality puts prophecy to shame 值得我们特别关注，这说明，我们的认识和理解往往跟不上社会的发展进步，也更说明了我们需要不断提高自己的认识并开拓视野。

10. Explain the statement "Leaders rely on the future as a vaccine against the present."(para. 5) Make your comment.

**【参考答案】**

The author means that political leaders or statesmen often use the future as a strategy to deal with or tackle the problems they are facing at the present. We can say this kind of reliance on future is often for propaganda purposes and also tries to distract the attention of the public away from the current problems. The word "vaccine" is a term used in medicine, meaning something used to protect people against diseases, and here it is used figuratively to indicate that future often served either as a weapon or instrument to defend the national or diplomatic policies political leaders make or propose. However, it is not always effective or useful as the leaders expect.

**【解析】**

本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。主要内容见第五段。作者指出，政治家和国家领袖往往依靠对未来的前景展望来吸引民众转移其注意，同时作为对付和摆脱眼前面临的危机问题等的一个策略。

**【词语解析】**

ingrained *a.* 深深渗入的，根深蒂固的
Jell-O *n.* 果子冻(商标名)
ketchup *n.* 番茄酱
mindset *n.* 精神状态，思想倾向
ramp *n.* 人造斜坡，坡道
salsa *n.* (墨西哥)辣沙司
stock-still *a.* 静止的，一动不动的
viral *a.* 病毒的

## Section 6 Translation Test

年近古稀的我，应该说是饱经风霜、世事洞明了。但依然时而明白，时而懵懂。孔子曰："七十而从心所欲，不逾矩。"大概已达到大彻大悟的思想境界了吧。吾辈凡夫，生存在功利社会，终日忙忙碌碌，为柴米油盐所困，酒色财气所惑，既有追求，又有烦恼，若想做到从心所欲，难矣哉！

老年人的从心所欲，不是说可以我行我素，倚老卖老。从心所欲，说白了，就是要有自己的活法，在心灵深处构筑独自的"自由王国"。海阔任鱼跃，天高任鸟飞，悠悠然自得其乐。这种自由，既是无限的，又是有限的，无限的从心所欲寓于有限的生活空间。我想，这大概就是孔夫子所说的"不

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逾矩”吧。

【简介】

此段文字选自一篇散文，主要是谈一位老人对人生的感悟。翻译的重点是古文和俗语。古语翻译的基本策略就是先将古语译作白话文，然后再译成英文，达意是翻译古文的一条重要标准。此外，汉语散文的特点形散神不散，翻译成英语，我们要力求做到“形不散神不散”，采用多种连接方式把散乱的信息串连起来。

【原文 1】

年近古稀的我，应该说是饱经风霜、世事洞明了。但依然时而明白，时而懵懂。

【译文 1】

Approaching the age of 70, I am supposed to be a seasoned man who is insightful about the mundane affairs, yet I am still sober and muddled at once.

【解析】

译文使用了结构较为复杂的英语形合句，依附于句子主干 I am supposed to be a seasoned man 的句子成分包括分词结构、定语从句，以及一转折分句。汉语名词短语中的修饰语不论其占位空间长短、结构成分繁简、复杂程度大小，均采用修饰语前置于中心语，如原文中的“年近古稀的我”。这是汉语重量前置(front weight)在短语层面内部构造机制上的反映。英语名词短语多采用修饰语→中心语←修饰语型，其修饰语位置的前后基本上取决于修饰成分的重量。一般来说，以独立结构形式作修饰语的多采用后置位置，因独立结构的复杂程度、包含的信息量、线性序列上的长度等都要比前置修饰语来得“重”，如带补语的形容词短语、介词短语、非限定性分句、限定性分句都置于中心语之后。而原句中的名词短语结构在译文中进行了结构转换，转译成常见的伴随状语结构。这一灵活的翻译方法值得借鉴。原句也可译为：At the age of seventy, I may well say that I have experienced the hardships of life and developed a thorough understanding of worldly affairs. However, sometimes I seem to be clear in the head, while other times I get confused. 此译根据汉语原文结构，译成两个独立句。其二，原句中的“古稀”是中国人古代指七十高龄的说法，出处为唐代大诗人杜甫《曲江二首》：“酒债寻常行处有，人生七十古来稀”。“世事洞明”见《红楼梦》第五回“游幻境指迷十二钗 饮仙醪曲演红楼梦”中的一副对联，原文是“世事洞明皆学问 人情练达即文章”，这是曹雪芹对王熙凤的评价。“饱经风霜”一语在不同的上下文中，可采用多种译法，如：

他饱经风霜的脸颊上隐隐泛起了红晕。Something like a blush tried to assert itself in his weather-beaten cheek.

暖暖的春风拂过他饱经风霜的脸。Warm spring winds wafted across his weathered face carrying the aroma of blooming lilacs and honeysuckle.

He was a tall, thin, care-worn man. 他是个瘦高个儿，看上去饱经风霜。

我是个饱经风霜的老头儿。I am much too battered and old.

【原文 2】

孔子曰：“七十而从心所欲，不逾矩。”大概已达到大彻大悟的思想境界了吧。

【译文 2】

When Confucius said: “At seventy I can follow my heart's desire without transgressing what is right”, he must have achieved the supreme enlightenment.

【解析】

《论语·为政》子曰：“吾十有五而志于学，三十而立，四十不惑，五十而知天命，六十而耳顺，七十而从心欲，不逾矩。”意思是说“人到七十终于能做到随心所欲而行，且所为都能合于规矩的境界了”。原句也可这样译：Confucius said: “At seventy one can do as one pleases without breaking the established rules.” He himself had probably reached the realm of great spiritual awakening. 两个译文采用了直译的方法。

【原文 3】

吾辈凡夫,生存在功利社会,终日忙忙碌碌,为柴米油盐所困,酒色财气所惑,既有追求,又有烦恼,若想做到从心所欲,难矣哉!

【译文 3】

However, living in a materialistic society and bustling about all day long, ordinary men like us are burdened with the provision of daily necessities for our family and tempted by material and sensual pleasures. As our pursuit of personal gains is invariably accompanied by worries, it is extremely difficult for us to have our own way.

【解析】

原句也可这样译:We ordinary people, living in a utilitarian-oriented society, rush about all day long, vexed by daily necessities like fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt, and tempted by cardinal vices such as wine, women, avarice and pride. What an immense difficulty to follow our hearts' desire in the face of conflicts between pursuits and cares! 这两个译文都把汉语句子分割成两部分;其中第一部分属典型的汉语单层平铺语段扩展式,汉译英时,根据英语多层(主从形式外显)环扣语段结构特点,前译选取其中的语段"吾辈凡夫……终日忙忙碌碌"为句子核心的部分,后译选取"吾辈凡夫……终日忙忙碌碌,为柴米油盐所困,酒色财气所惑"为句子主干,其余部分通过非谓语动词结构进行空间建构,组成典型的英语"形合句";"柴米油盐"和"酒色财气"在两个译文中分别采用了意译和直译。

【原文 4】

老年人的从心所欲,不是说可以我行我素,倚老卖老,从心所欲,说白了,就是要有自己的活法,在心灵深处构筑独自的"自由王国"。

【译文 4】

To say that we elderly people should have a free rein does not mean we could follow our bigoted course and presume on our superiority. In plain language, it means that we, after the discovery of our individual way of living, build our own "Realm of Liberty" in the depths of our minds.

【解析】

原句也可这样译:For old people, "do as one pleases" does not mean that you can do whatever you want to do by taking advantage of your seniority. To put it in plain terms, "do as one pleases" simply means that one may live in one's own way and build at the depth of one's soul a private "domain of freedom". 原句包含三个四字成语"从心所欲"、"我行我素"、"倚老卖老"。翻译主要采用了意译。译文中,"从心所欲"译成了 have a free rein。英语行文灵活多变,避免语言使用的重复。以上三个词语的翻译还可采用其他方法,如:

从心所欲:obey the dictates of one's heart

我行我素:1)play fast,2)satisfy oneself,3)complete self-sufficiency

此外,原句中口语化很强的词"说白了"除参考译文提供的翻译之外,还可有其他译法,如:in common parlance, plainly spoken, to speak bluntly 等。

【原文 5】

海阔任鱼跃,天高任鸟飞,悠悠然自得其乐。

【译文 5】

The wide sea allows the fish to leap about and vast sky the birds to fly. We are as happy as a lark with such freedom from restraint.

【解析】

原句也可译为:Like fish leaping about in the wide sea and birds flying in the vast sky, we can enjoy the maximum of freedom. "海阔任鱼跃,天高任鸟飞"出自宋·阮阅《诗话总龟前集》卷三十

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引《古今诗话》谓：唐代大历年间，禅僧元览在竹上题诗："大海从鱼跃，长空任鸟飞。"这句诗表达出禅僧自由自在的广阔胸襟。后改为"海阔凭鱼跃，天空任鸟飞"，比喻可以充分自由地行动，或无拘无束地施展才能。译文使用了非人称主语句(impersonal subject sentence)结构，符合英语的造句习惯。汉语成语"自得其乐"分别采用意译和直译。此外，该成语还可译成 enjoy/amuse oneself, take delight in, be highly diverted with oneself, find gratification in 等。

**【原文 6】**

这种自由，既是无限的，又是有限的，无限的从心所欲寓于有限的生活空间。我想，这大概就是孔夫子所说的"不逾矩"吧。

**【译文 6】**

Such freedom is infinite as well as finite in that the infinite liberty of mind is confined in the finite living sphere. To me, that is what Confucius defines as "not overstepping the bounds".

**【解析】**

原句也可译为：This kind of freedom is both infinite and finite, that is, the infinite "do-as-one-pleases" within the finite space of life. This, I think, is what Confucius meant when he said "one can do as one pleases without breaking the established rules."原文第一句尽管没使用衔接词，但从上下文中体会到上下句之间暗含一种逻辑关系，前译理解为因果关系，使用了连接词"in that"。后译理解为一种信息附加关系，使用了表示解释、补充的衔接词"that is"。对具备类似主从关系、体现了一定逻辑关系的分句，我们可恰当地分析分句间的关系，增添逻辑衔接词，从而使译文符合英语的特点；"从心所欲"短语第三次出现，前译灵活地译成"liberty of mind"。

**【参考译文】**

At the age of seventy, I may well say that I have experienced the hardships of life and developed a thorough understanding of worldly affairs. However, sometimes I seem to be clear in the head, while other times I get confused. Confucius said: "At seventy one can do as one pleases without breaking the established rules." He himself had probably reached the realm of great spiritual awakening. However, living in a materialistic society and bustling about all day long, ordinary men like us are burdened with the provision of daily necessities for our family and tempted by material and sensual pleasures. As our pursuit of personal gains is invariably accompanied by worries, it is extremely difficult for us to have our own way.

For old people, "do as one pleases" does not mean that you can do whatever you want to do by taking advantage of your seniority. To put it in plain terms, "do as one pleases" simply means that one may live in one's own way and build at the depth of one's soul a private "domain of freedom". Like fish leaping about in the wide sea and birds flying in the vast sky, we can enjoy the maximum of freedom. This kind of freedom is both infinite and finite, that is, the infinite "do-as-one-pleases" within the finite space of life. This, I think, is what Confucius meant when he said "one can do as one pleases without breaking the established rules."

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: Profit-making and social responsibility**

Questions for Reference:

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1. Profit is the most important criterion to judge a company's success. Do you agree or not agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
2. But others say that a company's true virtue should be calculated on two criteria: profit and corporate social responsibility. What do you think of their view?
3. What do you understand by corporate social responsibility? Cite examples to illustrate your point.

**【背景介绍】**

公司社会责任思想起源于美国,强调企业对股东以外的利益相关者(债权人、员工、客户、供应商、金融机构、所在社区以及所在地政府等)的责任。经过数十年的发展后,公司社会责任思想逐步影响到了世界各地的主要经济体,得到了各国政府、政府间组织和各种非政府组织的广泛关注。在我国,和谐社会已成为社会建设的新理念,片面强调经济增长率的发展模式正逐渐为兼顾环境和社会均衡发展的、可持续增长的模式所替代。在这一背景下,公司社会责任正在日渐兴起,相关的法律制度正在日益完善。

**【词语准备】**

consumption 消费
converging point 交汇点
corporate social responsibility 公司社会责任感
creator 创造者
embodiment 体现
expectation 期望
harmonious 和谐的
impact 影响
maintenance 维持
self-awareness 自觉
similarity 相似性
subcategory 子范畴
supervision 监督
sustainability 持续性
systematic 系统地
voluntariness 自愿

**【句子操练】**

1. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to the expectations and requirements raised for corporations at a certain historical period of the economic and social development.
2. CSR promotion needs combined efforts, including government guidance, enterprise's self-awareness and supervision of the public opinion, etc.
3. In China, concepts and definitions concerning CSR, which share more or less similarity, have been put forward after a systematic study on overseas CSR theories.
4. CSR could be divided into three subcategories according to the degree of voluntariness: obligatory, duty-bound and voluntary, which could be a free choice and important embodiment of value-realization by corporations.
5. It is worth mentioning that, China Enterprise Confederation is the first state-level employers' organization in the world that supports the United Nations "Global Compact".

**【参考答案】**

My name is…. My registration number is…. I will talk about corporate social responsibility today.

I agree that any company should take profit making as one of its major objects, or say in another way, we could say profit making, through manufacturing of products and goods for the society, is a sign of the creation of social wealth for the general public. And in this process, with the making of profits, the enterprise can suvive and develop, and the employees can make a living and even improve their life. However, profit making should not be treated as the only object of a company. Here the consept of corporate social responsibility is introduced, which refers to the expectations and requirements raised for corporations at a certain historical period of the economic and social

development. In modern market economy, corporations are exercising greater influences on society and people's daily life, and playing a more important role in the economic and social development. Corporation is the creator of both material and spiritual wealth while at the same time having impact on various fields: science, technology, education, culture, environment, etc. It has become a universal expectation and requirement of the modern society that corporations, as the converging point of different social agents, should shoulder more social responsibilities.

With the all-round development of China, Chinese corporations, in its process of development, are having a heightened awareness of CSR, and many of them have indeed done a lot of work by changing from purely profit-making organizations into CSR-oriented corporate citizens. Based on the actualities of Chinese enterprises, the CSR focuses on the following six points: improving business performance and strengthening sustainability of corporate development under the conditions of legal and trust-oriented management and maintenance of a sound market economy order; protecting legal rights of employees, building a harmonious and stable working relationship, consolidating work safety and guaranteeing employees' safety and health. Apart from these, we also need to make more efforts in public welfare participation and environmental protection by reducing resources consumption, so as to speed up the construction of a harmonious society.

## 口译题

### Part A

Passage 1

I am well aware of the challenges that we face. We will be up against those challenges; climate change and hunger, extreme poverty and nuclear proliferation. But I am absolutely convinced that we are up to the task. There is no problem we face here in America or around the world that will not yield to human effort, to cooperation. Our challenges are ones that summon the best of us, and we will make the world better tomorrow than it is today.

**【简介】**

这段有关挑战和未来的话语共九句，句型变化较灵活，有一般的陈述句，也有传达激励情绪的祈使句；有简单句，也有双重否定句，翻译时要注意句式的变化。具体内容方面，有些不常用的词汇和表达可根据上下文加以意译，如 dint“力量；作用”、up to the task“胜任这一任务”、和 summon the best of us“激发我们的最佳(表现)”等。

**【译文 1】**

我十分清楚我们面临的各项挑战。我们将面对这样的挑战：气候变化和饥饿、赤贫和核扩散。但我深信，我们能够胜任这样的任务。我们在美国和整个世界所面临的各种问题，都能够通过人们的努力、合作得到解决。挑战将激发我们最好的一面，我们将把明天的世界变得比今天更加美好。

**【译文 2】**

我很清楚我们面对的挑战，我们奋起应对气候变化与饥饿、极度贫穷与核扩散等方面的挑战。但我绝对相信我们已经面对着这些问题。我们在美国和全球面对的问题都会在人类的努力与合作下得到化解。我们的挑战将会召唤出我们的精英，并让世界的明天比今天更美好。

**【解析】**

本段话共五句，第一句是总括；第二句具体展开，要能完整记录 climt. chang.“气候变化”、hunger“饥饿”、extrm. povty.“赤贫”和 nuclr. prolif.“核扩散”这几方面的挑战；第三句里的词组 up to the task 根据上文提示 I am absolutely convinced 可猜出这里有“完成任务、胜任任务”的含义。

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第四句即双重否定句，no problem …will not yield to 如直接译出可能会比较拗口，不如译成肯定句式“所有的问题……都将屈从于人类的努力和合作”；第五句的难点在于定语从句 ones that summon the best of us“激发了我们最佳表现的挑战”，本句后半部分是一比较句式，翻译难度不大。

We know that there is much yet ahead that none of us can predict. But I have every confidence that you will not only succeed by the dint of your own hard work and effort, but you will also contribute far beyond your own personal needs. This is your moment. Go out and give us a future worthy of this great university, of this great city, of this great country, and of the world we all wish to create together.

**【译文 1】**

我们知道，前方有许多未知数，我们谁都无法预测。但我完全相信，你们不仅可凭着你们自身的勤奋努力获得成功，而且还能(为社会)做出重大贡献，远远超出自身的需求。这是你们的时刻。踏上征途，开创我们的未来，使之无愧于这所伟大的学府，无愧于这座伟大的城市，无愧于这个伟大的国家，无愧于我们希望共同建立的世界。

**【译文 2】**

我们知道在前面还有许多难以预测的问题，但我坚信你们不但能够通过自己的努力取得成功，而且也会为超出个人需要的部分作出贡献。这是你们的时刻，走出去，为我们创造一个无愧于这所大学、这座城市和这个国家的未来，这个未来也无愧于我们想要共同创造的整个世界。

**【解析】**

本段话有几个表达“不精确”意义的词组，如 much yet ahead, every confidence, contribute far beyond your own personal needs 等，都包含强调的意味。第一句中定语从句 that none of us can predict 对主语的否定义被后移到谓语上，译成“谁都无法预测”，结合该定语从句修饰的名词词组 much yet ahead，考生可能将其译成“前方有许多谁都无法预测的东西”，添加的“的东西”就是“不精确”意义的体现。同样 every confidence 字面意义本是“每一份信心”，口译时被处理成“完全相信”；而 contribute far beyond your own personal needs 字面意义本是“贡献大大超越你们自己的个人需求”，这里译成“为社会作出巨大贡献”，简化了中文的表达，且意思直接明了。最后一句的祈使结构 Go out and give us a future 但照字面直译似有难度，译成“踏上征途，开创我们的未来”意思到位，但带有书面语气，不妨直接以祈使语气表达成“出发吧，给我们展现一个未来”；至于文末 future 一词的冗长修饰语 worthy of this great university, of this great city, of this great country, and of the world we all wish to create together，其难点在于将后置形容词结构 worthy of 译成地道的汉语表达“无愧于”，如非要拘泥于字面而译成“值得”，则与后文“这所伟大的学府、这个伟大的国家以及这个我们想要共同创造的世界”在搭配和逻辑上会有所出入。

**Passage 2**

I'd like to introduce briefly Australia's Sydney Opera House. It is a great architectural work of the 20th century that brings together multiple strands of creativity and innovation in both architectural form and structural design. The opera house has come to define not only a city, but also an entire nation and continent. Beyond that, it is a global expression of cultural modernity. Everyone in the world with media access knows what the Sydney Opera House looks like.

**【简介】**

这段关于悉尼歌剧院介绍的讲话属导游词的一种。英文导游词与中文导游词相比，更注重传递信息，没有太多的溢美之词。听译时要记下有关其重要地位及建筑特色方面的信息，确保译文完整传递相关内容。

**【译文 1】**

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我想要简要介绍一下澳大利亚的悉尼歌剧院。它是20世纪的伟大建筑之一，融合了建筑形式和结构设计方面的多样/多流派的创新。歌剧院已不仅仅是一座城市的标志，而且也是一个国家和一个洲的象征。它还是文化现代性的一种全球代表/体现了文化现代的全球性。每个有机会接触媒体的人都知道悉尼歌剧院的外貌。

**【译文2】**

我来简单介绍一下澳大利亚悉尼歌剧院。这是20世纪一座伟大的建筑作品，它在建筑形式和结构设计方面融合了多样化的创造性和革新性。歌剧院不但代表这座城市，而且代表了整个国家和大陆。除此以外，它也是文化现代性的全球表达。世界上每个接触媒体的人都很清楚悉尼歌剧院的形象。

**【解析】**

本段话共五句，第二句在长度和内容上比其它四句要难些，因此句包含了一个定语从句和一后置方式状语，翻译时既要考虑将从句切分处理成独立的短句，又要考虑将后置部分前移用以修饰定语从句的谓语动词，最后可译成"这是20世纪的伟大建筑之一，它在建筑形式和结构设计方面融合了多流派的创意和革新。"第三句的并列结构 not only... but also...较易译，难译之处在于动词 define 的宾语是 city，nation 和 continent，说某处建筑"规定了……"不如说它"代表/象征着"一座城市、一个国家和一个洲更符合中文习惯。beyond that 表示"不仅如此"的意思，之后的句子中名词结构 a global expression of cultural modernity 较难译，因 global expression 似乎"只可意会"，难以直译，可大体意译成"文化现代性的全球代言物"。最后一句的难点是主语 Everyone in the world with media access，其中的名词 access 翻译时处理成动词——"世界上每一个能接触媒体的人"。

First designed in 1957 and finally declared complete in 1973, the opera house was the single best-known modern building in the world. At the tip of a peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbor, the building has had an enduring influence on architecture. The Sydney Opera House comprises three groups of interlocking vaulted "shells" which roof two main performance halls and a restaurant. The Sydney Opera House is remarkable for another reason: it is a complete one-off. It does not fit into any stylistic or chronological category.

**【译文1】**

这座于1957年设计并于1973年宣布竣工的歌剧院一直是全世界最著名的现代建筑物。雄踞岬角，背景是著名的悉尼港，它对建筑(业)的影响是深远的。悉尼歌剧院包括三组环接耸立的壳状建筑下的两座演出大厅和一家餐馆。悉尼歌剧院的非凡/独特之处还在于它(完全与众不同)不隶属于哪一种风格，也不隶属于哪一个年代。

**【译文2】**

歌剧院的设计始于1957年，于1973年宣布竣工，它是全世界知名的独栋现代建筑。该建筑位于悉尼港边的一只岬角的顶端，它对建筑的影响深远。悉尼歌剧院由三组相互链接的拱形"外壳"组成，下覆两座演出大厅和一座餐厅。悉尼歌剧院的久负盛名还有另一个原因：它完全是独一无二的，不隶属与任何风格和年代体例。

**【解析】**

本段话主要言及悉尼歌剧院的建筑风貌，先谈其历史，再描述外貌，最后总结其风格的独特性。整段话的难点有几处：描述其方位的介词词组 At the tip of a peninsula projecting into Sydney Harbor，描述其外形的名词结构 three groups of interlocking vaulted "shells"，及总结其特色的名词词组 a complete one-off。考生可直接将三个词组译成"歌剧院位于凸出于悉尼港的半岛顶端"、"三组相互连锁的穹形'贝壳'"和"完全的一次性的"，但不如"雄踞岬角，背景是著名的悉尼港"、"三组环接耸立的壳状建筑"及"完全与众不同"这三个表达，后译简洁到位，准确展示了悉尼歌剧院的风格。此外，第三句的定语从句在翻译时可切分成独立句，译成"下覆两座演出大厅和一家餐馆"，其

中 roof 用作动词，而非名词，在此直接用一汉字“覆”对应，比较到位。fit into 译成“隶属于”可很好地与其后的名词词组 any stylistic or chronological category“任何风格或年代范畴” 相匹配。

## Part B

Passage 1

各位同行：我们必须指出，教育是可持续发展的一个关键因素。减少出生率、给予妇女权利、提高人口素质等都要靠教育发展的支持。中国实行计划生育的实践也证明，教育是改变生育率的重要因素。教育对生育率的影响，直接影响人口素质现代化进程。

**【简介】**

本段讲话讨论教育与人口的关系，并用中国的状况进行说明，其中的关键词是“教育” education、“生育率”fertility rate/birth rate 和“妇女”women。内容不长(共七句)，本段话的翻译难度也不高。对于像“可持续发展”sustainable development、“人口素质”population quclity、“计划生育”birth-control /family-planning、和“受教育水平”the educational level 这些耳熟能详的表达，考生平时应注意积累，考时则直接译出即可。但有些不够完善的中文，如“教育对生育率的影响，直接影响……”，译时还需稍作推敲。

**【译文 1】**

Dear colleagues, we must point out that education is a key factor in sustainable development. The reduction of fertility rate, the empowerment of women and the improvement in the population quality are largely assisted by progress in education. The practice of China's family planning program also proves that education is a vital factor to the transition of fertility rate. With its influence on fertility rate, education has direct impacts on the process of modernization of the quality of human resources.

**【译文 2】**

Dear colleagues, we must point it out that education is a key factor for sustainable development. Reducing the birth rate, granting women rights and increasing people's qualities all depend on the support of educational development. The practice of China's Birth Control Policy also proves that education is important for changing birth rate. The influence of education upon birth rate will be exerted directly upon the progress of modernizing people's qualities.

**【解析】**

动宾词组“减少出生率、给予妇女权利、提高人口素质”在句中做主语，可译成名词结构 The reduction of fertility rate, the empowerment of women and the improvement in the population quality。“要靠教育发展的支持”可译成 depend on the development of education 或 are largely assisted by progress in education。第三句中的“教育是改变生育率的重要因素”句式结构不难，但“改变生育率”可译成较正式的书面语 the transition of fertility rate，也可译成口语式的表达 changing fertility/birth rate。最后一句“教育对生育率的影响，直接影响……进程”中两处“影响”的处理需要一些技巧，句首的名词词组可转化成单独的句子，译成 Education has great impact upon fertility rate and it directly influences the progress ... “人口素质现代化”译成 the modernization of population quality。

中国人口专家早在上个世纪就开始对妇女受教育水平和生育率之间的关系进行了研究。研究结果表明，上过大学的育龄妇女的生育率远远低于平均生育率。由此可见，妇女在经济活动中所处的地位不同，所受教育水平不同导致其生育观念和生育行为的不同。

**【译文 1】**

Demographers in China began to study the relationship between women's educational level and fertility rate as early as in the last century. Their findings show that the total fertility rate for women of childbearing age with a college education is much lower than the national average. It can be seen from

this disparity that the differences in women's status in economic activities and their educational levels have led to the differences in their reproductive concepts and reproductive behaviors.

**【译文 2】**

China's population experts started conducting researches early in the last century on the relationship between women's educational level and the birth rate. The findings suggested that the birth rate among women at childbearing age who have received college education is much lower than the average level. Hence, different positions of women in economic activities and different educational levels will result in different ideas and behaviors of reproduction.

**【解析】**

本段话承接上文的教育与生育率的关系，从专家研究的角度探讨妇女受教育程度对生育率的直接影响。可这样记录：

1. 人口专家.上世纪.（女.教.水平 ←——→ 生率）resrches.
2. 发现：大学.育龄女.水平 < 均生率
3. 可见：经.活.地位 differ.+ 教.level differ. ——→ differ.in 生育观&行为

有了这些记录帮助记忆，口译时的方向会比较明确。考生如不熟悉"人口专家"的英语 Demographers，也可直接按字面译为 population experts。第一句里的状语"早在上个世纪"as early as in the last century 可置于句首或句末。有研究就会有发现，第二句很自然谈及了研究的发现——"上过大学的育龄妇女的生育率远远低于平均生育率"，句中"育龄妇女"的准确英语表达是 women of childbearing age 或 women at the reproductive age，也可译成定语从句 women who is at the age of bearing children。最后一句进行总结。"由此可见"中的"此"是指"这一差异(结果)"，该词组应译成"As can be seen from this disparity/difference/result"，但考生有可能没有记下"由此"这个细节，可能简单译成 so we can see/it can be see that…等。词组"生育观念和生育行为"很简单，只要知道"生育"一词的表达 reproduction/childbearing 等即可。

Passage 2

30 年来，中国经济年平均增长 9.4%，国内生产总值增长至今年的 18000 多亿美元。但是，要使全体人民都过上富裕生活，我们还需要进行长期不懈的艰苦奋斗。为了实现这一目标，我们要继续认真贯彻落实以人为本，全面、协调、可持续的发展观。

**【简介】**

这段话简介中国的经济状况，说明经济发展应采取的措施。中文表达较常见，译成英文时可借助一些"中国英语"表达式，如"进行长期不懈的艰苦奋斗"、"以人为本，全面、协调、可持续的发展观"、"以经济建设为中心，以实现人的全面发展为目的"、"统筹……发展"等等。

**【译文 1】**

Over the past 30 years, China's economy has been growing by an average annual rate of 9.4 percent, with its GDP jumping to over 1.8 trillion US dollars. But, to provide a prosperous life for all the Chinese people still requires a long and uphill battle. To achieve this goal, we will continue to act conscientiously on the concept of people-oriented, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

**【译文 2】**

For the past three decades, the average annual growth rate of China's economy is 9.4% and until this year China's GDP growth has reached 1.8 trillion dollars. But to enable all people in this country to lead a wealthy life, we have to work hard for a long time and relentlessly. To achieve this goal, we should continue implementing earnestly our idea of development which is people-based, comprehensive, coordinating and sustainable.

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【解析】

本段话首先用中国经济的增长数据引出话题，第一句重点就是数字。“30年来，中国经济年平均增长9.4%”可译为：For the past 30 years, China has got an annual economic growth rate of 9.4% averagely. / The past 30 years have witnessed China's economy growing at an average annual rate of 9.4%. / Over 30 years, China develops its economy at an average annual rate of 9.4%. 第二句中的“进行长期不懈的艰苦奋斗”译成英文是 to struggle relentlessly and for a long time / to wage an arduous and long-time struggle / work hard and persistently / to take unremitting and arduous efforts。最后一句的“贯彻落实以人为本，全面、协调、可持续的发展观”也是很有中国特色的表达，翻译时比较拘泥于字面，译成 to earnestly implement the idea of human-oriented, all-around, coordinated, and sustainable development 或 act conscientiously on the concept of people-oriented, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development。

我们将以经济建设为中心，以实现人的全面发展为目的，统筹城乡发展，统筹区域发展，统筹经济社会发展，统筹人与自然的和谐发展，统筹国内发展和对外开放，坚持走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的发展道路。

【译文1】

We will take economic development as our priority, aim at achieving the all-round development of man, and properly balance urban and rural development, development among different regions, economic and social development, harmonious development of man and nature, and domestic development and opening to the outside world. We will follow a development path characterized by high productivity, affluent life and sound eco-system.

【译文2】

We will put economic construction in the central place, with the purpose of achieving people's development all around. We will have an overall plan between the harmonious development of urban and rural areas, among different regions, for the economic and social development, and between human beings and the nature. We should balance the domestic development and opening up to the outside world. We will go along a path for developing production, getting life rich and being eco-friendly. / We should insist on a development road of progressed production, rich life and good ecology.

【解析】

本段汉语只有一句话，翻译这样的长句需进行切分，在合适处添加主语 we，将一句译成两句或多句。中文原句中出现数次的“统筹……发展”integrate and balance the development of 在译成英文时，不需多次重复，因这一结构的关键信息在于“城乡”urban and rural、“区域”among different regions、“经济社会”economic and social、“人与自然”man and nature、“国内”domestic 和“对外开放”opening to the outside world 等。考生记录的笔记可呈如下方式：

统筹城乡发展

……区域……

……经济社会……

……人与自然……

……国内……×外. 放.

最后一个词组“坚持走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的发展道路”可译成一个完整句 We should insist on a development road of progressed production, rich life and good ecology.

试卷八(10009)

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试解析

## Section 1 Listening Test

### Part A Spot Dictation (其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

We already live in an over-communicated world that will only become more so in the next tech era. We've developed technology(1) that gets us so much information that we've got cell phones ringing(2) every second, we've got computers and laptops, we've got personal organizers and we're just being bombarded with communication(3) and every advance in technology seems to create more and more communications at us. We are sort of overwhelmed by the information flow(4).

Research suggests that all the multi-tasking may actually make our brains work better and faster(5), producing a world-wide increase in IQ up to 20 points(6) and more in recent decades. Is there any real benefit in all these mental gymnastics(7) we now have to go through?

We're not becoming a race of global idiots(8), but many do think certain skills are enhanced and certain are not. You know the ability to make fast decisions(9), to answer a dozen e-mails in five minutes, or to fill out maybe big aptitude tests(10). That's enhanced. But when someone is out there with his kids playing in his little league(11) or something like that, he's got his cell phone in his pocket. He's always wondering, "Gee, did I get a voicemail?" This might have negative effects on our own brain patterns(12).

Creativity is something that happens slowly. It happens when your brain is just noodling around (13), just playing, when it puts together ideas(14) which you hadn't thought of, or maybe you have time to read a book. You are a businessperson but you have time to read a book about history (15), or about a philosopher and something that happened long ago or something or some idea somebody thought of long ago(16). Actually, it might occur to you that you can think of your own business(17) in that way, and so it's this mixture of unrelated ideas that feeds your productivity, feeds your creativity(18). And if your mind is disciplined to answer every e-mail, then you don't have time for that playful noodling. You don't have time for those unexpected conjunctions(19). So I think maybe we're getting smarter in some senses, but over-communication is a threat to our creativity(20) and to our reflection. (362 words)

【简介】

本文围绕高科技时代人们交流过度的现象展开讨论。文章指出,我们已经处在一个交流过度的时代,并且这一现象会愈演愈烈。全文从两方面论述交流过度带给人们的影响:一方面,在这样交流过度的时代,人们需要同时处理多项事务,从而使人们的某些技能得到增强,如人们能够快速决断,做事效率明显提高;另一方面,交流过度也给人们带来了负面影响,如人们的创造力在普遍衰退。人的创造力不是速成的,需要时间。人们从前人的思想中得到创造灵感,而当前人们忙于应付交流,没时间读书,没时间思考,这极大地影响了人们的创造力和思考能力。

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【解析】

本文围绕 over communication 这一话题展开，涉及许多考生熟悉的词汇，如“手机”“信息”“科技”“发展”“沟通”等，这给考生应对下文提供了一定的思路。文章开篇提出论点“我们已经处在一个交流过度的时代，并且这一现象会愈演愈烈”，由此考生可以推断，接下来可能会具体地谈论交流过度的表现，空白(1)Developed technology，空白(2)cell phones ringing，空白(3)bombarded with communication，空白(4)中的 overwhelmed by the information flow 等都与此相关。

文章从正反两方面谈论交流过度带来的结果，首先是正面的效果，其一，可以同时处理多项事务让人的大脑工作更快，空白(5)work better and faster；其二，IQ 可以提高，空白(6)up to 20 points，其三，有能力作出快速决定，空白(9)make fast decisions 等处，考生根据单词的发音并联系“可能的词义”推断出正确答案。接着谈到负面效应，可以从上文来推断与“大脑”有关，填出空白(12)on our own brain patterns。

本文大多数要填写的空比较简单，也有几处较难的地方，例如，空白(7)中的 mental gymnastics，空白(8)中的 idiots，空白(10)中的 aptitude，空白(11)中的 league，空白(19)中的 conjunctions 等，则需要考生有较好的听写能力及一定的词汇量。

## Part B Listening Comprehension

Questions 1～5

【简介】

本文是关于新城镇如何规划的一篇对话。据男士陈述，新城镇的建设旨在让人们找回社区的感觉，将房屋的距离拉近，从而拉近邻里间的距离。公园和一些公共场所也是城镇建设中重要的部分。除此之外，新城镇的房屋也要带有一些传统元素，例如房前设门廊，为邻里交流提供方便的场所和环境，但是问题也随之而来，该新城镇位于弗罗里达州中心，全年大部分时间很炎热，人们一定会更倾向在有空调的室内避暑。另外，新城镇许多规章需要人们遵守，例如面对街道的窗不可挂红色窗帘，不能安装卫星天线接收器，规定停车的位置，房屋的颜色，粉刷房屋的周期，门廊禁止摆放塑料花草等。男士认为这些规定有些不合情理。

Question 1 What are the two speakers talking about?

【解析】

答案为 A。细节判断题。对话伊始，男士提到 in designing this new town……，并回顾美国以前的小城镇是把最好的设计元素综合在一起的了，如联排别墅，人行道，门廊等等。考生听到女士的第一句话中提到... how this new town was designed，接着又多次听到 new town 这个词，以及 Houses are all very close together, the sense of community, a lot of big parks, a lot of common areas, enjoy the facilities 等处，都可以让人联想到全文的话题是围绕新城镇建设展开的，选项 A 与之对应，为正确选项。选项 B、D 中只有个别词汇在对话中出现，如 livable, update，其内容不是问题的答案，固予以排除。选项 C 的内容对话中没有提到。

Question2 There are several planning elements for recreating a sense of community. Which of the following is NOT one of these elements?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节判断题。在讨论如何营造社区感时，男士提到有一些好的设计元素，如 houses close together(选项 B)，front porches(选项 A)，non-automobile-dependent access to the town center and to your neighbors and to the school and the other institutions that are vital(选项 D)。因此用排除法，答案为选项 C。

Question 3 According to the conversation, what can we learn about the so-called “front porch culture”?

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【解析】

答案为B。细节理解题。男人在解释"front porch culture"时，用了一个很明显的转折"but"—"But that really has been one of the failures"。他解释说，该新镇位于弗罗里达州的中部，全年大部分时间很炎热，人们更喜欢坐在空调房里，而不是在门廊聊天，因此可以判断，"front porch culture"在该城镇是一个失败，只有选项B与之相符，为正确选项。选项A，C，D均为干扰项。

Question 4 Which of the following is NOT one of the rules that residents have to live by?

【解析】

答案为D。细节判断题。当谈到新城镇的规则制度时，男人列举了很多例子，如规定面对街道窗帘的颜色，并强迫一位女士换掉红色的窗帘（选项A内容）；他们要求 You couldn't attach a satellite dish to your house（选项B）；还要求人们 remove plastic flowers and plastic furniture from those all-important front porches（选项C）；规定 where you could park your car and for how long，而不是选项D说的禁止在房前停车过长时间，因此选项D为正确答案。

Question 5 What does the man think of these rules according to the conversation?

【解析】

答案为A。文章结尾处，男士明确自己对新城镇规则制度的态度，Some rules seem to go a little too far，选项A与之对应，为正确选项。选项B和C对话中没有提到，予以排除。当谈到 rules 的时候，男士说 the developer and I have different feelings about rules，接着听到他提到 I... like to break them... bother me... the rules sometimes were silly... 等都表明男士是反对这些 rules 的，因此可判断 developer 应该赞同这些 rules，因此选项D的内容是错误的，予以排除。

Questions 6～10

New York, the United States

【简介】

这则新闻是有关纽约金融市场的报道。纽约金融市场信贷紧缩，华尔街各大银行削减放贷，尤其缩减对小公司的放贷。国会监督小组密切关注联邦政府对财政稳定作出的努力。

【词语解析】

credit crunch 信贷危机

keep tabs on 监视

loan portfolios 贷款业务量

plague 妨碍

Question 6 What did the biggest Wall Street banks do between 2008 and 2009 as reported in the news?

【解析】

答案为A。细节判断题。本题考查考生对金融词汇和金融知识的掌握。新闻开篇提到的"slash"意思为"削减"，"loan portfolios"意思为"贷款业务量"，如未迅即反应过来，可以从接下来听到的"they cut their overall lending"中得到提示，是"华尔街各大银行缩减对小企业的贷款"，选项A与之对应，为正确选项。选项B，C，D中涉及到新闻中的一些词语，对考生起了干扰作用。本题是新闻题型中较常见的题型，即新闻第一句话就是问题的答案。

Madrid, Spain

【简介】

这则新闻是有关欧盟与拉丁美洲国家贸易往来的报道。欧盟与拉丁美洲国家在西班牙马德里召开峰会，旨在缓和与拉丁美洲国家间贸易往来的紧张关系，并将顶住各方压力促进双方贸易。在全球贸易谈判无进展的下，欧盟正在寻求地区间的贸易合作。

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【词语解析】

Doha Round 多哈回合,即多边贸易谈判

ground-breaking chapter 具有里程碑意义的篇章

Mercosur trade bloc 南美共同市场,成员包括阿根廷、巴西、巴拉圭和乌拉圭。

summit 峰会

Question 7 What did the European Union plan to do at the Madrid Summit?

【解析】

答案为D。综合判断题。欧盟与拉丁美洲国家在西班牙马德里举行峰会并"plans to boost trade with Latin America",选项D中increase trade与之对应,为正确答案。其他选项都有一定的干扰性。选项A中"warning"可以在报道中听到,但报道中是"despite warnings from some European ministers and farmers"与A项不符;选项B中的allay虽与新闻首句的ease都有"平息,缓解"之意,但欧盟采取措施不是为了缓和对不公平竞争的恐慌,而是缓和与拉丁美洲各国紧张的贸易关系,故排除选项(B);选项C中的Doha Round"多边会谈"在新闻结尾出现,与马德里峰会无关,予以排除。

Tripoli, Libya

【简介】

这则新闻有关利比亚首都黎波里飞机失事事件。死亡103人,唯一的幸存者是一个九岁的荷兰男孩,正在医院接受治疗,出事时他正和家人飞往南非旅行。受难者家属接到通知纷纷赶往黎波里。

【词语解析】

Tripoli的黎波里,利比亚首都,位于利比亚西北部。

safari 旅行

Question 8 How many people were killed when the passenger plane from Johannesburg to Tripoli crashed on landing?

【解析】

答案为B。数字理解题。浏览四个选项均为数字,考生在听力时要特别注意出现的数字。通常新闻报道"灾难"时,多会提到"伤亡人数",而这往往是考点之一。该题也不例外,新闻开头就报道"the plane crash that killed 103 people",因此选项B正确。选项A,C,D均为干扰项。

London, the United Kingdom

【简介】

Target Corp公司最新的季度利润随着人们在服装和电子产品方面不断增加的消费而提高。其季度利润从去年的52200万英镑上升到67100万英镑,第一季度零售店销售额上涨2.8个百分点。

【词语解析】

the fiscal first quarter 第一财政季度

discretionary items 任何物品

Question 9 How much profit did Target Corp make in the first quarter of the year?

【解析】

答案为B。数字理解题。浏览四个选项,选项A和B中的两组数字,以及选项C中的"profit... one year earlier"和D中的"profit... ... a year earlier",考生可推测对本新闻所提的问题可能会是:两个年度利润的比较。新闻中提到"... profit was £671 million in the fiscal first quarter ... compared with £522 million a year earlier.",根据所提问题,选项B为正确答案。此类数字题,考生除听清楚数字,并要注意记下数字的单位及所对应的时间。

Bonn, Germany

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【简介】

这则新闻有关德国出台金融措施造成股票市场恐慌的报道。为了限制投机，德国单方面颁布禁令，不允许进行赤裸裸的卖空。这使得欧元贬值，世界股票市场下跌，人们担心债务危机将会更严重。

【词语解析】

knee-jerk reaction 膝反射，即本能反应，下意识反应
smack 滋味
unilateral ban on certain naked shorts 单方面颁布禁令，不允许进行赤裸裸的卖空。
unnerved 气馁的
volatile 反复无常的
yen 日元

Question 10 What did Germany's recent financial measures aim at?

【解析】

答案为 C。新闻开篇就报道：整个欧洲对更严厉金融措施出台的担心极大地冲击了股票市场，因为" German measures aimed at limiting speculation"，选项 C 直接回答了问题，为正确答案。考生在新闻最后听到的"fears that the debt crisis was about to worsen"虽然与选项 A 中的词汇对应，但内容不一致。新闻中提到的"Germany's unilateral ban on certain naked shorts announced late on Tuesday"与选项 B 中的基本内容接近，但与所问问题的时间不一致。新闻在开头和结尾都提到了选项 D 中的"smacking of desperation"，但都不是德国最近出台金融措施的目的，故选项 A，B，D 均为干扰项。

Questions 11～15

【简介】

这篇采访是关于帕森夫妇的婚前协议。多数情侣婚前都会事先商量好将来要几个孩 子、住在哪里等各类事务。但是，日常婚姻生活中出现的问题却是在婚后才得以解决，而帕森夫妇却在婚前订立长达 15 页的协议，协议规定双方在婚姻生活里所遵循的法则。帕森夫妇都曾结过婚，所以对婚姻中会出现怎样的问题都有一定经验。如双方意见分歧，就应坐下来商谈解决方案，这对双方都有益，帕森太太认为这也是件浪漫的事。她觉得这份协议使得双方都清楚一方对另一方的期待，省时又省力。帕森夫妇似乎都对此协议较满意，帕森太太认为这种协议应该也适合其他夫妇。

【词语解析】

prenuptial agreement 婚前协议
quirks 怪癖

Question11 About which of the following topics is the woman being interviewed?

【解析】

答案为 A。主旨题。这类题要注意采访者所问的问题，以及对话中出现最多的词语。在采访开始不久可听到采访者问"I'd like to ask you why you decided to write this agreement."女士作简单回答后，接着又听到他问"And that's why you wrote this agreement?"。另外，采访中考生听到重复最多的词是"agreement"，共出现了 11 次，这说明采访的主题是"agreement"，即使考生不知道"prenuptial"的意思，也可判断选项 A 为本题答案。选项 B，C 和 D 的内容均未在采访中提及，为干扰项，予以排除。

Question12 What can we learn about the man and the woman from the interview?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。男士介绍帕森太太时问"You've both been married before"，谈到订立婚前协议的原因时，帕森太太回答"I've been married twice, and Steve was married once before"，选项 C 回答了问题，为正确答案。选项 A 描述的是帕森太太的婚姻状况，而帕森先生以前只有过一次婚姻经历，是错项。选项 B 和 D 都与原文不符，予以排除。

Question13 According to the woman, why do so many problems happen in a marriage?

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【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。帕森夫妇都曾结过婚，他们都有婚姻的“experience”，知道婚后会出现哪些问题。当男士问帕森太太为何要订立婚前协议时，后者答“many problems happen when a person has different expectations from his or her spouse.”，选项 D 直接回答了问题，为正确答案。选项 A 与原文不符。选项 B 是问题出现之后，双方需开诚布公地谈，是解决问题的措施，并不是产生问题的原因，因此不是答案。男士说订立婚前协议不浪漫时，帕森太太不同意，她说“We think it's very romantic.”，选项 C 与问题不符，也予以排除。

Question14 What does the woman think of this contract?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节判断题。帕森太太谈到订立协议的原因之后，又以脏衣服放置的问题举例说明，证明协议是实用的。之后，男士问订立这种协议会不会“isn't very romantic”，帕森太太认为是“romantic”的。因为问题出现后，夫妇双方会坐下来，互相理解，找到解决办法，这也是一种浪漫，选项 B 与之相符，为正确答案。选项 A，C，D 均未在采访中谈到，予以排除。

Question15 What happens if one of the couple sometimes breaks a rule of the contract?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。男士问若一方破坏协议会如何，帕森太太认为这不是大问题，双方都同意协议内容，即使出现状况，他们也会 talk about it and reach a compromise，选项 C 直接回答了问题，为正确答案。选项 A 与 B 在采访中未提及。选项 D 的内容在采访结尾处提及，这是在男士问 if you break a lot of rules, all the time ... 时，帕森太太才说 we have to ask: Is this marriage really working?。对话中问的是 all the time，本题所问的是 sometimes，显然 D 是干扰项，予以排除。

Questions 16～20

【简介】

这是一个关于不同文化背景的人群具有不同时间取向的专题讲座。不同的文化群体对时间的感受截然不同。文化研究人类学家爱德华·霍尔认为：文化不同，对过去、现在、将来时间的看法不同，在时间的安排和掌控也上不同，由此会造成跨文化交际失误。霍尔在书中写道：时间是所有文化的基石，各种活动围绕时间展开。理解单一性时间取向文化和多重性时间取向文化间的差异至关重要。单一性时间取向是一种线性的思维方式，多见于北美和北欧文化，强调日程安排的准时性和精确度。多重性时间取向多见于拉丁美洲、非洲和美国土著文化。他们把时间与自然规律联系起来，认为时间是可灵活变动的，搞好人际关系比制定计划更重要。时间取向不同的文化之间会引起冲突，这在商界尤甚。霍尔的单一性时间取向文化和多重性时间取向文化理论也受到了一些评论家的质疑，他们认为这一理论过于笼统。

【词语解析】

monochronism Mono-chronic time 单一时间主义，习惯于单一时间

polychronism poly-chronic time 多重时间主义，习惯于多重时间

linear 直线的，线状的

spontaneously / sporadically / concurrently 自发地，自然地/偶发地，零星地/同时地

ethnocentrism 种族优越感，民族中心主义

Question 16 Which of the following topics is the person talking about?

【解析】

答案为 B。主旨题。讲座开门见山说 Today we are going to talk about cross-cultural perceptions of time.，考生可推测此讲座是关于 cross-cultural 和时间的关系。接着讲座提到：不同文化群体具有不同的时间取向。由于对过去、现在、将来时间看法不一，在时间的安排和掌控上不尽相同，最终会造成 cross-cultural miscommunications，选项 B 回答了问题，为正确答案。选项 A 有

极大的干扰性，因为讲座的第一句话就是 Today we are going to talk about cross-cultural perceptions of time.，但从下文内容来看讲座之所以分析不同文化有不同的时间取向，主要是想强调：在时间的安排和掌控上的不同，最终会造成“跨文化交际失误”，时间取向不同还会造成 conflict，而理解单一性时间取向和多重性时间取向 is essential to success。由此，可判断讲座的主题不应是“跨文化时间感受的差异”，排除选项 A。选项 C 没提到 cross-cultural，不可能是讲座的主题。选项 D 没提到，予以排除。

Question17 What can we learn about mono-chronism from the cultural anthropologist Edward T. Hall?

【解析】

答案为 C。细节理解题。霍尔认为单一性时间取向多见于 North American and Northern European cultures，它是一种线性的思维方式，具有单一时间取向思维方式的人们，处理事情是 one at a time，他们认为 schedule 比 interpersonal relationships 更重要，强调 schedules, punctuality, and preciseness，选项 C 与之一致，为正确答案。选项 A，B，(D)的内容都应是 poly-chronic time 的，属干扰项，均予以排除。

Question 18 Which of the following statements apply to poly-chronism, according to Edward Hall?

【解析】

答案为 B。细节理解题。霍尔认为，多重性时间取向多见于 Latin American, African, and Native American cultures，他们把时间与自然规律相联系，认为事件发生是 spontaneously, sporadically, or concurrently，时间是 flexible，而 being precise 并不那么重要，relationships with people 更重要，他们更关注的是 being，而不 doing，选项(B)与之一致，为正确答案。选项 A，C，(D)三项内容都应是 Mono -chronic time 的，属干扰项，均予排除。

Question 19 In the business world, who would prefer to finish talking with colleagues before keeping an appointment?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。演讲者认为单一性时间取向和多重性时间取向的思维方式是不同的，做事方式也不同，这种差异 can lead to conflict, especially in the business world。美国商人和巴西商人对开会时间应该 on time 还是可以 being late 看法不一。前者无法忍受后者的 late arrival，后者反感前者的 insistence on punctuality。巴西人愿意 finish talking with colleagues first，而不愿 cut a conversation short in order to make an appointment，选项 D 回答了问题，为正确答案。选项 A 讲座中未提及；考生虽听到选项 B 中部分内容，但与原文意思不符，是干扰项；选项 C 不对，三项均予排除。

Question 20 Edward Hall's theory has been challenged by some critics. What do these critics think of his theory?

【解析】

答案为 D。细节理解题。讲座结尾处提及霍尔的理论亦遭到一些评论家的质疑，评论家认为该理论“overly general”。他们认为任何一个文化群体中，个人间的时间取向也不尽相同。他们还认为这种不同应该是个体间的，不能笼统地以文化群体来划分。选项 D 与之一致，为正确答案。选项 A，B 和 C 都与原文不符，予以排除。

## Section 2 Reading Test

Questions 1～5

1. According to the author, Congress's multi-billion stimulus package or jobs bill _____.
2. By saying that “states face a fiscal Catch-22”(para. 8), the author means _____.
3. According to the passage, UI _____.

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4. Which of the following is NOT true about Unemployment Insurance Savings Accounts?
5. Which of the following can serve as a topic for the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文介绍在经历2008年的经济危机后，美国国会为解决国内失业率上升而推出的stimulus package及Jobs for Main Street Bill等一揽子刺激性方案和法案，作者对相关方案及结果作了介绍和分析，主要对已延续80多年的失业保险计划(unemployment insurance program，UI program)和始于智利的失业保险储蓄帐户(Unemployment Insurance Savings Accounts，UISAs)两种做法进行了比较。作者指出，UI在经济繁荣期确有作用，但在经济衰退期既对失业者帮不了多少忙，也因对企业增收工薪税而促使其减少雇工。文章指出，在此情况下，各州面临的是财政上的"第22条军规(Catch-22)"的两难处境。而UISAs的做法一方面对雇员提供了一种基本的保障，同时增加了其就业机会，并减少了政府的负担。文章的讨论对帮助读者理解美国如何解决失业、保障失业工人待遇问题提供了不少信息。

**【解析】**

1. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文章第一段即介绍美国国会先后通过的高达数千亿美元的旨在增加就业机会的stimulus package和Jobs for Main Street Bill，并讨论这些法案(可能)产生的效果。相关信息在第一、二两段，说明这两个措施目的在于create or save就业机会和向job-creating infrastructure projects提供资金及延长unemployment benefits。选项A和B与文章提供的信息不符，选项C也未明确提及。作者在三、四段继续分析，在UI继续实施的情况下，国会新法案未必奏效。选项D的分析是作者的推论，应为答案。
2. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。内容见第三段。作者分析在经济危机的前提下，继续实行UI会产生的结果。作者借用文学语言Catch-22(第22条军规)说明无论是reduce benefits还是raise(payroll)taxes对解决失业问题都并无作用。选项A并非原文表达的意思，选项B错，选项D的内容文内有提及，但不是该句表达的意思。
3. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。文章二、三、四段对UI进行了较全面的讨论，指出其作用即在经济衰退条件下的缺陷，在后两段讨论UISAs又进行了对比分析(见倒数第二段)，选项D应为答案。选项A、B和C均与文章提供的事实相反。
4. 答案是C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。主要围绕对UISAs的理解分析。具体内容见第五、六、七段。选项A、B和D的内容文章都明确提及，选项D与说述情况不一致，应选为答案。
5. 答案是B。本题考查对文章主旨大意的归纳。整篇文章对国会的促进就业法案进行了评论，对UI和UISAs进行了对比分析，认为采用UISAs对保障美国失业工人的生活、提高就业机会、减轻政府负担将会起作用，选项B较为笼统地表达了作者的主要意思，应为答案。选项A非本文的中心点，选项C与事实不符，选项D也不可能是本文主题，都应予排除。

**【词语解析】**

bind *n.* 困境，窘境
counterproductive *a.* 产生相反效果的
déjà vu *n.* 记忆幻觉，似曾经历的错觉
deplete *v.* 大大减少，使枯竭
drag *n.* 拖累，累赘
enact *v.* 制定(法律)
flush *a.* 大量的，充裕的
insolvent *a.* 无清偿能力的
payout *n.* 支付，大笔付出
payroll tax 工薪税
replenish *v.* 补充，再装满
slash *v.* 猛削，乱砍

Questions 6～10

6. By saying that "privacy was a culturally determined concept", the author means _____.
7. In the passage, the generational difference in attitudes towards privacy _____.

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8. According to the author, the use of the online "suiciding" program _____.
9. The word "doctoring" in the expression "the possibility of routine doctoring of material on the internet" (para. 14) can be replaced by _____.
10. Which of the following best summarises the main idea of the passage?

**【内容概要】**

本文是一篇以讨论社会问题"隐私"为中心的议论文。在今天高科技的网络时代背景下，对privacy的概念及个人隐私的保护等问题的认识发生了很大的变化。作者提出这是一个culturally determined concept，而且在这方面的认识态度上存在着generational difference。作者提到了美国当代社会Generation Y和Generation X-ers两代人之间态度的巨大变化。文章讨论了网上隐私(online privacy)的保护，以及网上个人信息被公司利用的问题，以及对个人形象和名誉的保护和控制，reputation management。作者在文末从网上的suiciding program和通过用虚假信息undermine any informational authority两个新现象，提出了网络时代令人忧虑的问题。作者的结尾语Lack of privacy may be uncomfortable. Lack of truth is fatal.是令人深思的。

**【解析】**

6. 答案是C。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。具体见本文第一段。作者在提出culturally determined concept后，先举了古代庞培的Roman latrines的例子，又提出了对隐私态度上存在的"代沟"，答案显然为选项C。选项A和B和文中介绍内容相反，应予排除，选项D表达的内容本身无可否定，但并非该句表达的主要意思。
7. 答案是A。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容集中在第一、二两段。对隐私态度上的generational difference的讨论，作者是从几个角度展开的。选项B与文章介绍的内容不一致，选项C给出的结论较片面，选项D语句在意思的表达上存在不妥之处。选项A总结了作者在探讨generational difference采取的视角和做法(他提及自己年轻时的经历、当时年轻少女对bare-breasted照片的做法、以及对Generation Y和Generation X-ers的观察分析比较)，应为答案。
8. 答案是B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体内容见第六段。作者介绍了新出现的网上的"suiciding"节目，并提出了自己的一些担忧和看法。选项A并非是作者对主要内容的表述，选项C是错解，没有准确理解suiciding在该段中的比喻意义；选项D也没有准确概括online suiciding program使用的结果。答案为B，较全面总结了该项目可能带来的副作用。
9. 答案是A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语的能力。Doctor平时作动词用频率较低，其意思to change esp in a dishonest way考生也不一定熟悉。该句的前一句提到了online suiciding会导致the erasure of documentary history，本句则是稍退一步，指出routine doctoring of material on the internet的可能性，准确的逻辑推断应揭示该词有"有意篡改、修改"的意思。选项B、C和D都不是对该词的准确解释。
10. 答案是C。本题考查对文章的主旨大意的归纳能力。选项A提到了对个人信息的保护，但并非是全文的重点；选项B概括了在隐私问题上存在的"generational difference"，但作者并未告诉我们这应是关注的焦点；选项D的语句本身表达了一个可以成立和接受的命题，但很难说是作者写作本文欲表达的主要思想。因此都应予排除。选项C是对全文主题的较为准确的概括，和文章的结尾句"Lack of privacy may be uncomfortable. Lack of truth is fatal."相比，都体现了对文章中心思想的总结。

**【词语解析】**

a kick in the teeth 重大挫折，
acting-out *n.* 用行动发泄，付诸行动
apocryphal *a.* 编造的，可疑的，真伪不明的
blandishment *n.* 奉承，讨好

Butterfly nebula *n.* 蝴蝶座星云
clinch *n.* 拥抱,紧抱(姿势)
clincher *n.* 拥抱在一起的人
data-mining *n.* 数据挖掘
divulge *v.* 泄露,透露
doctor *v.* 篡改,任意改变
Facebook *n.* 脸谱(社交网站)
Generation X-er 无名一代,X一代(指从1961到1971[一说1965到1976]年间出生的美国人)
Generation Y Y一代(人)(指福特[1974-76]和卡特总统[1977-81]执政期间出生的一代人)
in absentia 在缺席情况下
mailshot *n.* 邮寄广告资料
nudge *n.* 轻推(以引起某人的注意)
obliquely *ad.* 间接地,倾斜地
palatable *a.* 美味的,可口的,合意的
perverse *a.* 不合情理的,背理的
pugnacious *a.* 爱争斗的,爱争吵的
vinous *a.* 似酒的,由酒引起的

Questions 11～15

11. Robert Zimmerman tells in his book the 1945 anecdote of Lyman Spitzer _____.
12. Which of the following is NOT true about the expression "Hubble Trouble"?
13. According to the passage, the astronaut John Grunsfeld flew on the Hubble servicing mission _____.
14. When Steven Beckwith says that it was "as if you took in your Chevy Nova [for repairs] and they gave you back a Lear jet" (para. 6), what he really means is _____.
15. According to Hubble scientist Malcome Niedner, _____.

**【内容概要】**

本文是一篇关于太空探索的科普文章,具体内容是关于美国20多年前发射的哈勃太空望远镜(Hubble Space Telescope)的制作、运行、功能、取得的重大发现、设计上的失误、以及五次大修补(servicing mission)等。文章提到了天文学家Lyman Spitzer和宇航员John Grunsfeld在Hubble的研制发射及修补中作出的贡献,以及耗资15亿美元的望远镜研制中的失误挫折及其不平凡的运行科研过程。对太空探索较有兴趣的读者并不特别困难,对其他考生来说则有必要培养阅读科普文章的兴趣和爱好。

**【解析】**

11. 答案是C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。内容见第一段。文章主要介绍哈勃太空望远镜,但第一段却以介绍天文学家Lyman Spitzer的一段不寻常的经历开始。文章这样写,既是为了吸引读者,但也点了主题,即哈勃望远镜的研制和发射运行中也同样有过some perilous moments。选项C较准确地对作者的写作意图作了归纳。选项A并非是作者写作的主要目的,选项B的概括不正确,选项D的解释属不当,在逻辑推理上存在漏洞。
12. 答案是B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,具体围绕对文中引用的Hubble Trouble一语从几个角度给出理解和说明。选项A在第二段已点明,选项C和D说的是望远镜镜面设计研磨发生的误差以及在修复前对太空观测带来的影响,第二段均有明确说明。选项B提到了最初有人对哈勃望远镜研制是浪费纳税人15亿美元的嘲笑指责,但不至于包括在Hubble Trouble一语的含义中,以排除项作为答案。
13. 答案是A。本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。文中三、四、五段介绍了修复哈勃太空望远镜的五次servicing missions。也提到了美国宇航员John Grunsfeld在这方面作出的贡献。选项B、C和D在文中未明确提及,而选项A在第三段有明示,为答案。
14. 答案是B。本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。Steven Beckwith说话的内容是通过比较来说明对哈勃进行修复后其观察性能的巨大提升,引用他说的话实际是前面一句话that dramatically improved Hubble's power的举例补充说明。选项A的意思本身虽也成立,但不合

本题；选项C错，选项D的内容本身也是文中提到的，但和本题提到的句子没有明确的语义和逻辑关系。选项B准确给出了解释。

15. 答案是C。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，具体见最后一段，作者引用了Hubble科学家Malcolm Niedner的相关评论。他对哈勃望远镜作出的贡献的赞誉之辞毫不吝啬。选项A的意思尚未准确概括说话者的讲话重点；选项B表达的意思相比也有点过分，选项D的说法也未准确反映Malcolm的意思。选项C较准确地解释了Malcolm的意思。他提到的text-changing science，we couldn't even have dreamed of和Expect the unexpected都体现了对哈勃望远镜的贡献的褒扬。

**【词语解析】**

butt *n.* 笑柄，笑料，嘲笑对象
Chevy Nova *n.* 雪佛兰Malcolm汽车
dub *v.* 给……起绰号，把……戏称为……
exoplanet *a.* 外行星的
fiasco *n.* 彻底失败，惨败
gyroscope *n.* 陀螺仪
in the wake of 紧跟……之后
incinerate *v.* 烧成灰烬
Lear jet *n.* 利尔喷气式公务机
nebula *n.* 星云
primordial *a.* 原始的，太古的，太初的
supernova *n.* 超新星

Questions 16～20

16. The author quoted from Richard Froyen's macroeconomics textbook in the passage mainly to _____.
17. The author introduces the different figures of America's GDP last year to show that _____.
18. What do the two reports of the unemployment rate tell us?
19. The phrase "got the thumbs-down" from the sentence "And consumer-sentiment indexes... got the thumbs-down from two more forecasters." (para. 7) can be replaced by _____.
20. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the last paragraph?

**【内容概要】**

本文的主题是讨论美国的经济，具体内容是关于相关统计数据的泛滥而可能造成的对了解和预测一国经济形势的误导。作者简单回顾了过去80多年里美国经济的波动变化，以及相关经济指数、报告、数据的发展对正确认识国家经济形势的作用，同时指出数据的泛滥造成了另一方面的问题，引起民众认识混乱，对经济发展预测难以起到有效作用，作者列举近期对美国GDP及相关就业及失业数据的多重不一现象，并称之为"statistical noise"，并认为这样的指数和数据很难对预测经济走势有怎样的帮助，不妨对这样的"noise"搁置一边，而多聚焦于经济的发展趋势。该文提出的问题对正确认识和理解一国的经济有重要意义。

**【解析】**

16. 答案是B。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。作者在第一段引了Richard Froyen写的宏观经济学教科书中的一段话(介绍胡佛和罗斯福党政时代有关经济数据的短缺和不完整)，目的显然为了与今天相关经济数据、统计数字泛滥的现象作一对比。具体内容见一、二两段。第二段的首句But that was then.的转折语气及意思都指向选项B为答案。选项A的概括不完整，选项C和D都不是对作者引用Richard Froyen一书的准确说明。
17. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第三段。作者指出在三个月的时间里，GDP的数字便从3.5%下调为2.2%，而且还有进一步作上下调整的可能。作者在段末反问，(If it does,)shoulld we really believe it? 选项D的概括是准确的，应为答案。选项A、B和C或为偏题或为错解，均应予排除。
18. 答案是D。本题考查对文章基本内容的理解。具体内容见第四段。根据有关部门两次报告

(相隔一个月),新失业的岗位分别为 11000 和 85000。作者对两个数字差别如此大的原因的分析是 statistical noise 和 information overload,作者还提出谁要是对这样的数据当真的话,就会 deceiving themselves。选项 A 的解释不准确,选项 B 的解释与原文中的说明不符,选项 C 的语句本身意思成立,但与本题的讨论有些"文不对题"。

19. 答案是 A。本题考查根据上下文正确理解词语和句子的能力。内容见第五段。前一句指出 the monthly employment estimate 有两个 demerits,这一句则进一步说明 consumer-sentiment indexes 的功能不过是 echo chamber,且 got the thumbs-down,都是指预测作用的不可靠。选项 B 与原文意思不符,选项 C 和 D 均与原句意思相反。

20. 答案是 D。本题考查对文章段落主要内容的理解。具体内容见最后一段。选项 A 的说法稍绝对了些,不代表作者的全面观点。选项 B 的陈述从另一面把作者的意见绝对化了。选项 C 的表述同样带有一种片面性。选项 D 较为准确地阐释了作者的看法,是为答案。

**【词语解析】**

cacophony *n.* 刺耳嘈杂的声音
demerit *n.* 缺点,过失
echo chamber *n.* 回声室
forgo *v.* 放弃,弃绝
pontificate v. 武断地作出判断
profusion *n.* 丰富,充沛
pundit *n.* 权威,专家
ratchet *v.* 像棘轮般转动,一步步变动
rejoice *v.* 庆祝,欢庆
stall *v.* 熄火,失速,停止转动
tantalizing *a.* 逗引,撩(人)
thumbs-down *n.* 不赞成,不可以
top *v.* 优于,超过

## Section 3 Translation Test

**【简介】**

本段英译汉文字选自公司合同一类的文件,属法律公文类翻译,在以往的翻译考试中出现较少。但《高级翻译教程》中有专门一课介绍经济合同的翻译,因此属考生应予熟悉了解的一类语体的翻译。考生尤其应注意和重视的是常用合同及法律语体的某些句法特征以及专用的词语表达等。

**【原文 1】**

During the term of this Contract, all technical documentation, including but not limited to manufacturing technologies, procedures, methods, formulas, data, techniques and know-how, to be provided by one Party to the other shall be treated by the recipient as "Confidential Information".

**【译文 1】**

在本合同期限内,一方向另一方提供的一切技术文件,包括但不限于制造工艺、程序、方法、配方、数据、技术和诀窍,收受方均应以机密信息对待。

**【解析】**

本句是一复合句,句子较长,结构也较复杂,应注意把握句子的主干部分"all technical documentation... shall be treated by...",以及主语的两个修饰成分(均为后置定语)"including but not limited to..."和"to be provided by..."的翻译及在译文中的位置(一为前置定语,一为后置修饰语)。原文列出的各类技术文件用逗号隔开,汉语则应使用顿号。注意某些词语在一般语体中的译文与法律合同类的翻译是有所区别的,应选用语体正式程度较高的词语,如本句中的 recipient,一般译为"接受者"即可,这里则以译为"收受方"为妥。

**【原文 2】**

Each Party agrees to use Confidential Information received from the other Party only for the purpose contemplated by this Contract and for no other purposes.

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【译文 2】

各方同意仅为本合同预期的目的而不是其他目的使用从另一方得到的机密信息。

【解析】

本句主干结构不算很复杂，Each Party(主语) agrees to use(谓语动词) sth.(宾语)...for(状语)...for (no)(状语)...，但原文宾语含一后置定语(received from the other Party)和两个原因状语，且其中一个原因状语又另含一后置定语(contemplated by this Contract)，因此译文在句式的处理上还应谨慎对待。原文状语位于句末，参考译文则置于主句谓语之前，宾语的定语也前置，处理的方法值得考生参考。

【原文 3】

Confidential Information provided is not to be reproduced in any form except as required to accomplish the intent of, and in accordance with the terms of, this Contract.

【译文 3】

所提供的机密信息不得以任何形式加以复制，但为实现本合同的意向及根据本合同的条款需要复制的除外。

【解析】

该句主干清晰，但是分叉较多，前后相连的几个介词短语(in any form, except as required to accomplish the intent of this Contract, in accordance with the terms of this Contract)稍稍增加了翻译的难度。此外，如前所述，部分词语在合同文本中的翻译有别于一般文体中的翻译。

【原文 4】

Title to such information and the interest related thereto shall remain with the provider all the time.

【译文 4】

该等信息的所有权及其相关权益始终为提供方所有。

【解析】

本句结构较简单，但有两个主语并列，且均有修饰成分，其中的 title 一般可译为名称、标题，这里须译为“所有权”，interest 一般的解释是“兴趣、趣味、爱好”，这里则用于指“利益、权益”；此外，谓语部分的 remain (with)为系动词，一般解释为“停留、留下”即可，这里和后面的介词 with 一起，相当于“继续(保持不变)、依然(属于、归……所有)”。英语中系动词和部分及物动词的用法及意义异同应清楚辨别。

【原文 5】

Each Party shall provide the same care to avoid disclosure or unauthorized use of the other Party's Confidential Information as it provides to protect its own similar proprietary information.

【译文 5】

各方应谨慎从事，以防泄露或擅自使用另一方的机密信息，犹如各方保护自己的类似专有信息。

【解析】

本句的主句结构较为清晰、直接，但把参考译文和原文仔细比较，可发现其中几个词语的表达在方式上是有一定差异的，如 shall provide the same care(谨慎从事)，to avoid disclosure or unauthorized use(以防泄露或擅自使用……)，考生在平时的翻译实践中一定要重视对英汉语言在各个层面上的差异的积累。

【原文 6】

Confidential Information must be kept by the recipient in a secure place with access limited to only such Party's employees or agents who need to know such information for the purposes of this Contract and who have similarly agreed to keep such information confidential pursuant to a written

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confidentiality agreement which reflects the terms hereof.

**【译文 6】**

收受方必须将机密信息保存在安全的地方，可以接触该等信息的人，仅限于该方为本合同之目的需要知道该等信息、且已遵照一份反映本条款的书面保密协议亦已同意对该等信息进行保密的雇员或代理人。

**【解析】**

本句也是一个结构复杂的长句，对考生是一大考验。句子的大结构为 Confidential information (主) must be kept (谓)by sb. (宾) somewhere(状) with access to (状)sb. who(定) & who(定)，后一个定语从句的结构也可作进一步分析，其中另含一个由 which 引导的定语从句。该句的翻译可以先采用拆分法，然后根据相应的关系连接起来。原句关系还是清晰的，结构严密，句中不再用其他标点，仅句尾一个句号，汉语则可适当断句，通过增添逗号等方式把一个长句合理分为几个可接受的短句结构。参考译文通过使用"该等信息""该方"等语体较为正式的用语而取得简洁、明了的效果，上下文逻辑关系也得以明晰化。

**【原文 7】**

The obligations of confidentiality pursuant to this Article shall survive the termination or expiration of this Contract for a period of five (5) years.

**【译文 7】**

本条款规定的保密义务，在本合同终止或期满以后五(5)年期间仍然有效。

**【解析】**

本句句子结构简单，主谓分明，但主语的后置修饰语 pursuant to this Article 值得注意，pursuant to 原义为"追求的、追赶的"，这里转义为遵循的、一致的、规定的；此外，谓语中的动宾结构 shall survive the termination or expiration of……和参考译文的"……仍然有效"在表达形式上的差异颇为明显，体现了在搭配和惯用法上各自的特点。

**【参考答案】**

在本合同期限内，一方向另一方提供的一切技术文件，包括但不限于制造工艺、程序、方法、配方、数据、技术和诀窍，收受方均应以机密信息对待。各方同意仅为本合同预期的目的而不是其他目的使用从另一方得到的机密信息。所提供的机密信息不得以任何形式加以复制，但为实现本合同的意向及根据本合同的条款需要复制的除外。该等信息的所有权及其相关权益始终为提供方所有。

各方应谨慎从事，以防泄露或擅自使用另一方的机密信息，犹如各方保护自己的类似专有信息。收受方必须将机密信息保存在安全的地方，可以接触该等信息的人，仅限于该方为本合同之目的需要知道该等信息、且已遵照一份反映本条款的书面保密协议亦已同意对该等信息进行保密的雇员或代理人。本条款规定的保密义务，在本合同终止或期满以后五(5)年期间仍然有效。

## Section 4 Listening Test

### Part A Note-taking and Gap-filling

**【简介】**

这篇报道有关文化与传统节假日。节假日是远离工作和其他琐事的特殊休息时间。节假日是庆祝的时刻，吃吃喝喝，旅行度假，家庭聚会，节假日也可以是休息思考的时刻。在多数国家，节假日的制定都和季节、阴历和宗教相关。12 月 25 日的圣诞节就是庆祝耶稣的出生。多年来，圣诞老人由神拟化为人，对基督徒和非基督徒而言，圣诞节象征着善心和慷慨，圣诞节商业化预示着贪婪会取代慷慨。圣诞节大受追捧的一个原因是它临近新年。在说英语的国家，圣诞节是迄今为止最重要的节假日。除了感恩节和新年，其他重大节假日还包括情人节、圣帕特里克节、愚人节和复

活节。在情人节，人们互送贺卡、巧克力、花，亲吻爱人。在圣帕特里克节，人们穿绿色衣服，吃腌牛肉和卷心菜；喝生啤。在三月末或是四月初复活节，基督徒纪念耶稣的去世和复活而犹太人则庆祝他们的新年——逾越节。愚人节不属于正式节日，亦无宗教渊源，那天人们会捉弄身边的朋友，熟人。与之类似的另一个节假日就是10月31日的万圣节前夕。

Holidays are special times of _____(1) from work and other routines. Holidays are often times for celebration, _____(2), eating, drinking, travel, and family _____(3). In most cultures the scheduling of holidays originally was related to the _____(4), the _____(5) cycle, and _____(6). Christmas, December 25, celebrates the _____(7) of Jesus, but it is not actually known whether Jesus was _____(8) in the wintertime. Over the years Christmas has come to symbolize goodwill and _____(9) for both Christians and non-Christians, and the _____(10) of Christmas threatens to replace generosity with greed. Other important holidays in America are Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, April Fools' Day, and _____(11). On Valentine's Day, people give cards, chocolates, flowers, and kisses to their _____(12) and sweethearts. During Easter Week in late March or early April, Christians remember the death and _____(13) of Jesus. Although not actually a holiday and has no religious _____(14), April Fools' Day, celebrated on April 1, is a day when people play embarrassing _____(15) on their friends and _____(16) and even on their teachers. In _____(17), Labor Day is celebrated on May 1, whereas in _____(18) and the United States, labor and laborers are honored by a _____(19) holiday on the first _____(20) in September.

**【参考答案】**

1. respite / break / rest, etc.
2. revelry / entertainment / pleasure, etc.
3. gatherings / reunions / events, etc.
4. seasons / time / days, etc.
5. lunar
6. religion
7. birth
8. born / delivered
9. generosity / giving
10. commercialization / marketing / abuse
11. Easter
12. spouses / lovers
13. resurrection / rebirth
14. connotation / meaning / significance, etc.
15. tricks
16. colleagues / classmates / schoolmates, etc.
17. Europe
18. Canada
19. legal / formal / designated, etc.
20. Monday

**【词语解析】**

respite *n.* 暂时休息
revelry *n.* 狂欢
Mardi Gras *n.* 狂欢节日，大斋期开始的前一天（即狂欢节的最后一天，直译为"油腻的星期二"）
pagans *n.* 异教徒
the winter solstice *n.* 冬至
manger *n.* 牛槽
St. Patrick's Day *n.* 圣帕特里克节（每年的3月17日，为纪念爱尔兰守护神圣帕特里克。5世纪末起源于爱尔兰，如今已成为爱尔兰的国庆节。）
corned beef *n.* 咸牛肉
resurrection *n.* 复活，复兴，恢复
Passover *n.*（圣经）逾越节（又称无酵节、巴斯卦节，是犹太教的主要节期之一。逾越节是犹太历正月十四日白昼及其前夜，是犹太人的新年，犹太民族的四大节日之一。）
tricks or treats 不请吃就捣蛋（指万圣节孩子们挨家逐户索要糖果等礼物，如不遂愿便恶作剧一番的风俗。）
hallowed evening *n.* 神圣的晚上

【解析】

这道记录填空题关于传统节假日，主题贴近生活，有许多考生较熟悉的内容。虽篇幅较长，但句子结构简单，词汇也大多是常用词，有助于考生听清和理解篇章内容。

考生在录音中会听到一些较生僻或不太熟悉的词汇，但所要求填写的词相对较简单，这也是命题的规律，不熟的词不会设题只需把握每段大意，再借助于书面文字所提供的信息，基本能填对绝大部分的空白处。有些地方还可以按照逻辑推理来推断出要求填写的内容。例如，空白(3)就可根据主题"节假日"和空白前的 family，推断节假日人们经常举行家庭聚会，进而填出gatherings。空白(12)根据并列连词 and 考虑其前后的词应为同类的近义词，并由下文的 sweethearts 推断此空白处可填lovers 或者spouses，(注意此处名词复数的一致性)。同样地，空白(17)根据 and 之后的 United States 推断，与之并列的极有可能是Europe。

有些空白处可根据常识进行推断，例如，空白(9)，圣诞节一般象征善意、慷慨、大方等，与 goodwill 并列的名词极可能是generosity。空白(11)与之前的各类节假日并列，之前提及情人节、圣帕特里克节、愚人节，按照节假日时间顺序，此空极可能是复活节Easter。有些空白处要填的词比较生僻，如空白(1)的respite，空白(2)的revelry，空白(13)的resurrection，这时应灵活处理，根据上下文意思填上符合逻辑意义的同义词或近义词，并不要求必需得用原词。例如，空白(1)可填 respite / break / rest；空白(2)可填 revelry / entertainment / pleasure；空白(3)可填 gatherings / reunions / events；空白(4)可填 seasons / time / days；空白(8)可填 born/delivered；空白(9)可填 generosity/giving；空白(10)可填 commercialization / marketing / abuse；空白(12)可填 spouses / lovers；空白(13)可填 resurrection / rebirth；空白(14)可填 connotation / meaning / significance；空白(16)可填 colleagues / classmates / schoolmates；空白(19)可填 legal / formal / designated。

## Part B Listening and Translation

### Ⅰ. Sentence Translation

Sentence 1 The biggest challenge facing us now is to improve the quality of life in cities, because sadly, cities don't always offer the economic security, the safety, or the comfort they promise.

【参考译文】

我们当前面临的最大挑战是提高城市生活质量，因为令人遗憾的是，城市并不总能提供其所允诺的经济保障、安全或者舒适。

【解析】

本题涉及的内容与我们的日常生活相近，考生容易理解。前半句是主句，较简单，考生可顺利译出。后半句的原因状语从句中还带有一定语从句，但没有难度。稍有难度的是 because sadly 的译法，在句中可译为"因为令人遗憾的是"。另外 they promise 定语从句应放在它所修饰的名词前。

Sentence 2 With divorce rates rising, delinquency is also becoming more of a problem than before. In single parent families, parents spend less time with children. Teachers and police often help, but cannot replace the role of a child guardian.

【参考译文】

随着离婚率上升，少年犯罪问题也变得日益严重。在单亲家庭中，家长和孩子相处的时间越来越少，即便教师和警察时常提供帮助，但也无法取代孩子的监护人的角色。

【解析】

本题内容关于少年犯罪及其原因。由三句，句子都比较容易听懂，但第一句中的 delinquency 是个关键词，听了第一句考生可能会在此卡住。在这种情况下，一定要继续往下听，后面提到"单亲家庭的父母和孩子在一起的时间少，老师和警察又无法替代父母来监护孩子"，其中的"老师和警察"可以帮助考生推断"delinquency"应是"问题少年"或"少年犯罪"等意思。

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Sentence 3 Wal-Mart, the nation's largest grocer, announced plans recently to donate $2 billion over five years to food banks and hunger relief organizations. This has been one of the largest charitable efforts that Wal-Mart has undertaken.

【参考译文】

全国最大的食品经销商沃尔玛近期宣布,计划在5年内向粮食银行和饥饿救援组织捐赠20亿美元。这是沃尔玛迄今为止最大慈善举措之一。

【解析】

本题介绍沃尔玛连锁店,内容涉及它近期的慈善举措。题目共两句,没有生僻词汇,句子也不难。但由于语速快,第一句中有几处的处理要注意。grocer是"食品杂货店",句中的the nation's largest grocer,可根据我们日常对"沃尔玛"的了解灵活一些译为"全国最大的连锁超市"。另外,food banks不应译为"食品银行",hunger relief organizations也不应机械地译为"饥饿缓解组织"。

Sentence 4 I personally think that too much conservatism defeats the object of the clothes industry. They want to create new fashions and colors to sell clothes, so I can't really say that I go along wholeheartedly with this trend.

【参考译文】

我个人认为,太过保守会阻碍服装工业实现目标。他们希望创造新的时尚与色彩以销售更多的衣服,我很难完全认同这种趋势。

【解析】

本题内容有关某位人士对服装业发展趋势的看法。两句都是复合句,但结构不算复杂,中译文不必在语序作改动。两句之间虽没有转折词,上下文的逻辑显示两句间应是转折关系。第一句中的conservatism和defeats的翻译稍有难度。conservatism可根据下文的"创造新的时尚与色彩以销售更多的衣服"大致推断意为"保守"。

Sentence 5 According to a recent report, economic growth in Latin America this year is expected to reach 4%, far above the 1% that the International Monetary Fund forecasts for the 27-nation EU.

【参考译文】

根据一项最新的报告,今年拉丁美洲的经济增长有望达到4%,远远超过国际货币基金组织对欧盟27个国家所预计的1%的增长值。

【解析】

本题有关当年拉丁美洲经济增长的情况。题目是一复合句,还涉及三个数字,但难度不大。前部分的主句在翻译时应把时间"this year",地点"in Latin America"按汉语习惯放在economic growth前面。后半句定语从句中的the International Monetary Fund,和the 27-nation EU等专有名词需要考生平时的积累。

## Ⅱ. Passage Translation

### Passage 1

Owing to the overpopulation in urban areas and the lack of employment opportunity, the crime rate is also a huge problem they are faced with. The problem of delinquency is increasingly more serious in this area. Also the lack of the traditional family structure and weakened bonds of kinship lower the moral of the children growing up in the urban areas. These children grow up in poverty and usually look at crime as a quick and easy way out. The problems in urban areas are far more than can be handled in any short term efforts. We can only hope to contain them, and attempt to make sure that no more problems arise from the already existing ones.

【参考译文】

由于城市地区人口过剩和就业机会缺乏,犯罪率已成为他们面临的一大难题。其中,少年犯

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罪问题日益严峻。同时,传统家庭结构的缺失以及亲属纽带关系的淡化导致了在城市中成长的儿童道德意识退化。这些孩子在贫困中长大,常常把犯罪视作一种便捷的出路。这些城市中的问题绝对不是通过任何短期努力可以处理的。我们只能希望控制它们,并尝试确保在已有的问题中不会出现更多新问题。

**【解析】**

本题有关少年犯罪问题,涉及产生此问题的原因及处理的难度。原文共六个句,需边听边做简单记录。前一两句是关键,考生应了解全文主旨,按着一定的思路听下去。此题第一句提出了犯罪问题,第二句具体地定在是少年犯罪。这类话题接下去往往是分析问题的原因,及解决方案等。第二句中的 delinquency 较生僻,但从下文提到的 the lack of the traditional family structure 以及 children grow up in poverty and usually look at crime as a quick and easy way out 等处,至少可以推测是"少年问题"。第三句中的 weakened bonds of kinship 可通过上文提到"缺少传统家庭结构"及并列连词 and 推断此处的意思可能是"家庭关系的削弱"。最后一句中的 contain 可通过上文 only hope to 及下文 attempt to make sure that no more problems arise from the already existing ones 来考虑,译为"控制"而不应机械地译为"包含"。另外,此题与句子翻译的第四题是同一话题,可相互参考。

Passage 2

The problem of childhood obesity is proportional to a number of environmental factors, such as the location of a grocery store relative to a home. Poor diet and physical inactivity are the two major contributors to obesity in this city, and the most preventable causes of death. Women are more likely to be obese than men, 25 percent versus 19 percent. Residents with diabetes and hypertension are more likely to be obese than to be of normal weight. Residents who eat five or more fruits or vegetables daily are less likely to be overweight or obese. High-school-age boys are more likely to be obese, at 19 percent, than their female counterparts, nearly 16 percent of whom are obese.

**【参考译文】**

儿童肥胖的问题与诸多环境因素成正比,比如:杂货店相对于家的位置。不良饮食习惯和缺乏体育锻炼是本市发生肥胖症的两大元凶,而这两点也恰是最可预防的死亡原因。女性患肥胖疾病的概率是 25%,高于男性的 19%。患有糖尿病和高血压的市民更容易肥胖,体重往往不正常。每天吃 5 种以上水果或蔬菜的市民不容易肥胖或患糖尿病。高中年龄的男生肥胖比率是 19%,高于同年龄段女生肥胖比率 16%。

**【解析】**

本题从儿童肥胖问题谈起,涉及引起肥胖的两大主要原因,以及容易患肥胖症的群体。本段落共六句,前四句是简单句和并列句,中译文可与英语的语序一致。最后两句都含有一定语从句,中译文可作相应调整,把定语放在前面。第五句可译为"市民如每天吃 5 种以上水果或蔬菜不容易肥胖或患糖尿病。"第六句则可译为"高中年龄的男生更容易肥胖,其比率是 19%,而同年龄段女生则大约只有 16%。"

本段落个别专业词汇会影响考生的翻译速度,或被卡住。这时的灵活处理方法可以把一时反应不过来的词汇先空着,可以从下文得到启发后补上。也可跳过一些较生疏的词汇,把主要的内容译出。如第一句中的 obesity 可以从下文的 normal weight 和 overweight or obese 推断出"肥胖"。此段落中的 proportional to, grocery, physical, counterparts 等词可跳过不译,而基本不影响主要内容。但有些词汇必须掌握,否则会影响译文的整体理解,如 versus, diabetes, hypertension,这些词不可跳过不译。

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## Section 5 Reading Test

Questions 1～3

【内容概要】

本文介绍的是新一轮的银行信用卡改革问题，具体内容是关于零售商在消费者用信用卡购物后交给发卡银行的 interchange fees(交换费)是否应该降低这一争议。零售商称交换费过高，影响商家经营利润，并表示如交换费降低，他们会降低商品价格让利于消费者。作者则以澳大利亚为例，说明在相关费用降低后商家并未真正让利于民，发卡行则采取其他方式提高收取费用，分析家担心同样的情形也会发生在美国。美国国会的下属机构 Government Accountability Office(政府责任办公室)就此展开调查，以确定拟议中的相关法规究竟会对消费者带来怎样的影响。文章主题关系金融商务服务，对从事相关工作的读者来说理解较容易些。

1. What are interchange fees? Why does the author say "issuers and retailers are both playing the consumer-friendly angle"(para. 1)?

【参考答案】

Interchange fees are the payments given by retailers(merchants) to credit-card issuers each time when a customer uses credit card in America (which amount to about 1.6% of each transaction). By saying this the author means retailers support the cutting of interchange fees with the reason that the savings would go to customers(They would "drive down prices"). Card issuers don't agree with the cutting of interchange fees with the reason that such measures would "make credit less convenient and more costly" to customers. They have different attitudes toward the issue (of cutting interchange fees), but both are saying they are concerned about the benefits to(interests of) customers.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和根据上下文正确理解句子的能力。具体内容见第一段。后面两段对相关主题有进一步的举例说明。interchange fees 的收取和降低是本文的主题，零售商和发卡银行机构是围绕该事件的双方，双方都希望国会立法机构制定出符合自己一方愿望的法规并提出相应的理由。

2. What do we know about the credit-card issue in Australia? Why does the passage introduce the situation in Australia?

【参考答案】

In Australia, the average interchange fee was cut from 2003 to around 0.5% of each transaction from the original 1% under the country's legislation. But most retailers didn't cut the prices of goods they sold after the reduction. With the lost revenue, the credit-card issuers take measures to "make up for" the loss (They "jacked up borrowers' fees") by raising the borrowers' annual fees on rewards cards. The result is: on one hand, the interchange fee was lowered and on the other, the annual fee paid by cardholders rose much. The author tries to show that whether to cut interchange fees or not is a much more complicated issue than commonly expected, and the credit-card reform in America might learn something from the Australian practice.

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解，作者在第三段介绍了澳大利亚信用卡交换费收费改革的情况，目的在于为美国正在进行的 credit-card reforms 提供参照对比材料，也暗示不能简单轻信零售商和发卡行双方作出的承诺许诺等，并提请国会相关机构给予全面慎重的考虑。

3. What are the possible worries of analysts about American retailers and card issuers if new rules cut interchange fees?

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【参考答案】

The author tells us that analysts hold that, if interchange fees are lowered under new regulation, retailers and card companies in America would possibly react ("respond")"in much the same way"as the Australians do. That means the lenders would raise rates and charges on certain practices, and merchants may reject a specific card to avoid either the loss of revenue or too high interchange fees. So possibly such new rules might "make it less convenient" for consumers to use credit cards ("to opt for credit over cash").

【解析】

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,主要内容见第五、六两段。作者在介绍了澳大利亚的信用卡改革的具体实施后,继而介绍分析家们的评论见解,他们的担忧是不希望信用卡改革"重蹈覆辙",走澳大利亚人的老路,而对消费者并没有带来真正的实惠。相关信息文章均已提供,考生应能把握。

【词语解析】

fork *v.* 分岔
hefty *a.* 大量的,数量巨大的
interchange fee *n.* 交换费
jack up *v.* 用千斤顶托起,抬高
opt for *v.* 选择,挑选
perk *n.* 津贴,补贴
razor-thin *a.* 极薄的,极微弱的
rewards card *n.* 优惠卡
tab *n.* 账单,费用
tack on *v.* 在……之后加上(原计划没有的东西)
take a hit *v.* 下跌,下降

Questions 4～6

【内容概要】

本文内容与环保相关,但具体的角度是从饮料生产的全过程来检查碳排放的数量,并根据调查获得的数据提出改进措施。文章以美国 PepsiCo 公司对生产的 Tropicana orange juice 品牌制造全过程中产生的 carbon footprint 委托专业机构进行跟踪统计,发现最严重的污染源不是原来设想的汽车运输、工厂的生产机械及产品的包装过程,而是桔子在田里生长过程中使用的化肥。公司以此着手,与化肥生产公司合作,以生产 low-carbon/greener 肥料,文章发表时这一试验仍在进行之中。文章的主题环保和可持续发展读者很熟悉,但是文章举的具体例子更令人深思。

4. Explain the beginning question of the passage: "How green is your orange juice?"(para. 1) What do we know from the investigation of Earth Institute and Carbon Trust?

【参考答案】

It is a kind of rhetorical question used to show the major theme of the article, that is, the environmental protection or sustainability (green is used figuratively to mean "environmental-friendly"). PepsiCo invited Earth Institute and Carbon Trust to investigate the emission of greenhouse gases in the overall production process of the Tropicana orange juice, which shows that the fertilizer used for the growing of orange trees accounted for more than a third of the overall emissions. The discovery of the agricultural aspects of the operation has greatly surprised people.

【解析】

本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子的意思和对文章基本内容的理解。主要内容见第一段。英语中用 green 一类词表示环保、不损害大自然等意,形象生动,容易理解。饮料公司请两家从事环境监测的公司对自己生产产品的碳排放情况进行跟踪调查,态度是严肃和科学的,令人信服。

5. Give a brief introduction of the two new fertilizers being tested.

【参考答案】

Yara International, with change in ingredients, is producing an experimental calcium-nitrate-

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based fertilizer which "emits less nitrous oxide" and produces much less greenhouse effect. The carbon emissions of the fertilizer could possibly be cut up to 90%.

The other is an organic fertilizer being tested by Outlook Resources which uses "biofuels, food waste and other renewable materials" and "locally sourced ingredients" in production. The product is more efficient than conventional fertilizer so less is needed in orange growing and could help prevent water pollution.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解，具体内容见第三、四两段。两家化肥公司 Yara International 和 OutlookResources 采用不同的方法来降低肥料的碳排放，一家通过调整配方以生产高效、低碳的化肥；一家则采用有机材料生产有机肥料，以取得同样的效果并减低水污染。

6. What is the significance of the pilot study? What does the author mean by saying "Now that's something we can all drink to."(para. 6)?

**【参考答案】**

The pilot study is carried out to produce fertilizers with lower carbon emissions and more efficiency (which could produce less greenhouse gases and reduce the emissions of carbon oxide in the growing of citrus oranges and in the production of orange juice). By saying this the author means that with the rapid reduction of carbon footprint in production of orange drinks, people don't have much worry when drinking the orange juice (people can feel assured with the low carbon drinks).

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和通过上下文正确理解句子的能力。内容主要见后面四段，包括两家肥料厂的新试验。作者在末段对试验的前景作了展望，表示了对该公司生产新的低碳饮料的信心。

**【词语解析】**

biochar *n.* 生物炭
calcium *n.* 钙
dent *n.* 凹痕，凹坑
eschew *v.* 习惯性躲开，回避
nitrate *n.* 硝酸盐
nitrogen *n.* 氮
nitrous *a.* (亚)硝的
pound for pound *n.* 把同样重量的两物相比
runoff *n.* 溢流，排出的废物等
whopping *a.* 异常大的

## Questions 7～10

**【内容概要】**

本文主题是全球气候是否变暖问题，具体介绍围绕气象学家的气候预报预测的科学性和科学家的诚信问题。关键词之一是近来西方媒体中频繁使用的 Climategate 一词。根据作者介绍，由于部分气象学家科学研究态度不严谨，对气候预测采取武断主观的做法，反倒自以为是，认为自己是真理的捍卫者(guardians of truth)，对普通平民采取高高在上、一副教训人的态度，引起数百万美国人愤怒而起(文中称这些反对者为 climate deniers 和 creationists)，表示不再相信他们断言的"全球气候变暖"的神话，这就是在美国等国掀起的"气候门"事件。尽管部分科学家事后站出来道歉，但由此产生的不信任科学家的后果迄今依然严重。气候门事件再次显示了科学研究工作者的学术诚信和无私、客观、公正的态度的重要性。

7. What is the "Climategate"? What is the recent debate about global warming?

**【参考答案】**

The term Climategate refers to the heated debate (argument) over the issue of global warming. The issues include: whether global warming is happening, whether it is caused by human activities, whether it is a serious threat to humankind, or whether "the risk of climate change is exaggerated".

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According to the author, millions of Americans have changed their minds about the climate issue and are starting to question the views and theories proposed by scientists.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章的基本内容的理解。主要见第一段。气候门事件主要指部分科学家用不科学的态度武断作出全球气候变暖的结论,而且不许普通民众提出异议,只许其"惟听是从",由此而引起一片抗议、批评的浪潮。第一段和后面的文字均围绕该事件展开。

8. Explain the sentence "Scientists are lousy communicators"(para. 2). Introduce briefly Randy Olson's opinion about scientists.

**【参考答案】**

It is a critical comment of scientists. Randy Olson doesn't agree with the scientists' approach to climate prediction and their attitudes toward the public. When they think of themselves as "guardians of truth"and force the public to understand and accept their prediction on climate change (which in fact may not really tell the truth), their condescending (patronizing) attitude make the audience unhappy or "feel threatened". They do not treat the audience equally, the result is more people turn to the "not a crisis" side and become their opponents.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解和根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。主要内容见第二、三两段。作者通过引用 Randy Olson 的话来传递人们对气象学家的不满和批评。少数科学家盛气凌人、自以为是真理捍卫者、强迫民众接受他们提出的并非基于科学客观的气候预测,傲慢的态度引起巨大民愤。

9. Why does the passage say that "arrogance is a disaster"(para. 3)?

**【参考答案】**

It is a heavy criticism of the arrogant attitude of scientists over the issue of global warming. Their communication often leads to negative response from the public, causing peole to doubt their prediction of global warming and their approach towards climatic change. Their "smarter-than-thou" attitude often observed in debates over climate change make people feel threatened, insulted or humiliated, arousing resentment and opposition from the audience.

**【解析】**

本题考查根据上下文正确理解句子意思的能力。主要内容见第三段。作者在引用 Randy Olson 的批评时,指出部分气象科学家的傲慢和自以为是、藐视普通大众的态度会激起民愤,驱使他们走到自己的对立面去。

10. Why have so many Americans decided that experts are idiots?

**【参考答案】**

The author shows that the "rejection of science"is a peculiar American attitude, they"do not bow to authority" in the way people do in some other countries. The ideas of the (religious) Reformation have stronger influence over the American character. It is a country with a large population of emigrants, so they have a tradition of being "fed up with hierarchy". Today, with Internet, people think "they can know as much about climate or evolution as an expert". It is an "American way" "to distrust those who set themselves as authorities." And today's "growing belief in the wisdom of crowds" also contributes to the formation of such an attitude.

**【解析】**

本题考查对文章基本内容的理解,主要内容见最后三段。作者通过对气候门事件的介绍,揭示了部分气象科学家的傲慢态度引起的民众的抗议和不满,而且在网络时代的今天,美国人对这样的科学家的蔑视自然在所难免,加之作为移民民族的传统特点,因而露出 experts are idiots 的愤

激言辞来。

**【词语解析】**

backlash *n.* 强烈反应，后冲，反撞
Climategate *n.* 气候门
contrariant *a.* 反对的，敌对的
creationist *n.* 神造论者（一种反对进化论的学说，认为万物皆由上帝一次造成，不经演化和发展）
default *v.* 违约，拖欠
holy cow（表示惊叹、困惑等）天哪，哎呀！
lousy *a.* 糟糕的，令人作呕的
lumpenproletariat *n.* 流氓无产阶级
pore *v.* 仔细地阅读
presto *a. ad. v.* 急速地
shiv *n.* 刀，剃刀，
smug *a.* 自满的，沾沾自喜的，自鸣得意的
spew *v.* （使）喷出，（使）涌出
stoke *v.* 添火
tweet *v.* （鸟）啾啾地叫

## Section 6 Translation Test

我们应该牢记国际金融危机的深刻教训，正本清源，对症下药，本着简单易行、便于问责的原则推进国际金融监管改革，建立有利于实体经济发展的国际金融体系。要强调国际监管核心原则和标准的一致性，同时要充分考虑不同国家金融市场的差异性，提高金融监管的针对性和有效性。

我们要牢牢把握强劲、可持续、平衡增长三者的有机统一。我们应该积极推动强劲增长，注重保持可持续增长，努力实现平衡增长。实现世界经济强劲、可持续、平衡增长是一个长期复杂的过程，不可能一蹴而就，既要持之以恒、坚定推进，也要照顾到不同国家国情，尊重各国发展道路和发展模式的多样性。

**【简介】**

本段汉译英的文字主题为金融监管和经济发展，是目前的报纸上经常可接触和阅读到的时政类文字，内容考生一般不太陌生。某些词语的汉语表达考生较熟悉，但是英语该怎么表述还有赖于平时的积累。这段文字中的几个四字结构也值得考生密切关注。

**【原文 1】**

我们应该牢记国际金融危机的深刻教训，正本清源，对症下药，本着简单易行、便于问责的原则推进国际金融监管改革，建立有利于实体经济发展的国际金融体系。

**【译文 1】**

We must learn the hard lessons of the international financial crisis, identify the root causes of, and prescribe the right remedy for, the crisis, take effective measures to address the root causes of the crisis, push forward reform to ensure that the future international financial supervisory and regulatory regime is easy to operate and highly accountable, and establish an international financial system that is good for the growth of the real economy.

**【解析】**

本句句子较长，从表面看结构也不算很简单，似乎有些松散；但仔细观察可以发现，这是一个“一主多谓”的结构，即几个谓语成份共享一个主语，“我们应该牢记……，正本清源，对症下药，……推进……，建立……”，后两个谓语成份稍复杂些，各含一个状语和定语结构。此外，正本清源、对症下药、简单易行和便于问责这几个成语或四字结构可根据本句的意思采取简明的做法译出。至于第四个谓语成份“本着简单易行、便于问责的原则推进国际金融监管改革”，也可根据汉语的句式结构以直译方式处理成 promote the supervisory and regulatory reform of international finance in line with the principle of easy-to- operate and easy to determine(define) accountability。

**【原文 2】**

要强调国际监管核心原则和标准的一致性，同时要充分考虑不同国家金融市场的差异性，提高金融监管的针对性和有效性。

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【译文 2】

We need to stress the consistency of core principles and standards of international supervision and regulation and, at the same time, take into full consideration the differences between financial markets of individual countries to make financial supervision and regulation more focused and effective.

【解析】

本句可以被视为是无主语句,也可以被视为和前句共享主语"我们"。整句结构比较简单,可归结为"我们要强调……,要充分考虑……,(从而)提高……"。该句翻译的一个难点是"一致性、差异性、针对性、有效性"这四个抽象名词中的范畴词"性"的处理。汉语的一个特点是在某些名词或形容词后加一范畴词"性"或"化"等以组成一意义更抽象的词语,英译时的操作则比较简单,或用一具抽象意思的名词即可,如本句中的 consistency 和 differences,或干脆"改头换面",根据句式需要,采用意思相同或相近的形容词等,如本句中的(to make... more) focused and effective。

【原文 3】

我们要牢牢把握强劲、可持续、平衡增长三者的有机统一。

【译文 3】

We must (fully) recognize/understand that "strong, sustainable and balanced growth" is an integral concept.

【解析】

本句是个简单句,但操作却并不很简单。提供的参考译文就对原文的结构作了较大的改变,当然基本意思还是能辨别出来。如在句子结构上要进一步向汉语原文靠拢的话,则可考虑保留原句的"把握……有机统一"句式。We must take full control of the integral unity of "strong, sustainable and balanced growth". / We must fully guarantee that the growth should be kept strong, sustainable and well-balanced. / We must guarantee the integration of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. / We must try our best to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

【原文 4】

我们应该积极推动强劲增长,注重保持可持续增长,努力实现平衡增长。

【译文 4】

We should take proactive steps to ensure strong growth, value sustainable growth, and strive for balanced growth.

【解析】

本句结构不难,一个主语带三个谓语成分,部分词语的搭配可有多个选择。替代的部分译法有:We should take active measures/ steps to promote strong growth, attach importance to maintaining sustainable growth, and strive hard to realize balanced growth.

【原文 5】

实现世界经济强劲、可持续、平衡增长是一个长期复杂的过程,不可能一蹴而就,既要持之以恒、坚定推进,也要照顾到不同国家国情,尊重各国发展道路和发展模式的多样性。

【译文 5】

It will take a long and complex process to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy; it cannot be done overnight. We must make persistent efforts to push forward this process. And in doing so, we must also take into account / consideration of specific circumstances of individual countries and respect their diverse development paths and models.

【解析】

本句形式上是一句,但根据语义判断,至少可分为两句。后半句也是无主语句,与前面几句共享同一个主语"我们"。部分结构和搭配也可以有不同的译法。本句的翻译有一定难度,重点在于选择正确的句式。替代的翻译如下:To achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the

world economy will be a long and complicated process; therefore it can never be done overnight. We must make persistent efforts to (steadily) promote this process; and meanwhile / in doing so, we must also take into consideration of the specific conditions of individual countries and fully respect the diversifying development paths and models of these countries.

**【参考译文】**

We must learn the hard lessons of the international financial crisis, identify the root causes of, and prescribe the right remedy for, the crisis/take effective measures to address the root causes of the crisis, push forward reform to ensure that the future international financial supervisory and regulatory regime is easy to operate and highly accountable, and establish an international financial system that is good for the growth of the real economy. We need to stress the consistency of core principles and standards of international supervision and regulation and, at the same time, take into full consideration the differences between financial markets of individual countries to make financial supervision and regulation more focused and effective. //

We must (fully) recognize/understand that "strong, sustainable and balanced growth" is an integral concept. We should take proactive steps to ensure strong growth, value sustainable growth, and strive for balanced growth. It will take a long and complex process to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy; it cannot be done overnight. We must make persistent efforts to push forward this process. And in doing so, we must also take into account / consideration specific circumstances of individual countries and respect their diverse development paths and models.

# 上海市英语高级口译证书第二阶段考试解析

## 口语题

**Topic: A Year of Economic Recovery**

Questions for reference:

1. Many economists say that the year 2009 was a year of economic recovery for China. What was the goal of the annual GDP growth rate set by the Chinese Government?
2. This recovery was due to the forcefulness of the Chinese government's policies. The best-known and most effective measure is the 4-trillion-yuan stimulus plan. The major investment was put in infrastructure construction. Could you explain what infrastructure means? Name and describe one or two instances of infrastructure construction in 2009.
3. The economic recovery in 2009 has also improved the life of ordinary Chinese people. Say something about how you and your family, or your relatives or friends, have benefited from this economic recovery?

**【背景介绍】**

在席卷全球的金融危机中,国际贸易的大幅萎缩对很多亚洲国家和地区经济带来巨大冲击,因为出口贸易在这些国家和地区的经济增长中所占比重较高。为此,中国政府积极采取对策,把扩大内需作为重点,努力扩大区域内部的贸易和投资,逐步减少出口贸易在经济增长中所占的比重,推出了一系列举措,其中包括众所周知的4万亿元人民币的经济刺激计划。从最新的经济数据来看,经济刺激已经收到了明显的成效。

**【词语准备】**

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accelerate *v.* 加速
batter 打击
boost 促进
consumption 消费
crucial 关键的
economist 经济学家
forcefulness 坚强,有力
implement 执行
indicator 指标
infrastructure 基础设施
maintain 维持
manufacture 生产
massive 巨大的
package 一揽子计划
recovery 复苏
reverse 扭转
stimulus 刺激
thoroughly 充分地

**【句子准备】**

1. As the financial crisis battered the export, China moved to boost investment in infrastructure such as high-speed railways and domestic consumption like car sales, so as to drive economic growth.
2. China began implementing its massive economic stimulus package right after the outbreak of the financial crisis.
3. Many people think that a quick implementation of the stimulus package had successfully reversed the downward trend of the economy.
4. Some people think that the Chinese economy was seeing a rainbow of recovery after the financial storm.
5. The industrial production is crucial to China's manufacturing-based economy.

**【参考答案】**

My name is…. My registration number is…. My topic is: A Year of Economic Recovery.

Many economists say that the year 2009 was a year of economic recovery for China. Judging from the relevant economic data, we can see clear signals that China's economic recovery is accelerating and broadening and some of the key indicators beat market expectations successfully, which has helped China win applause from home and abroad. Those people who were once showing much worry and concern over China's economic development are now changing their mind and feel confident again.

It is not difficult to figure out how great efforts the government has made to ease the situation and maintain social stability over the past year. Many people insist that this recovery was due to the forcefulness of the Chinese government's policies. The best-known and most effective measure is the 4-trillion-yuan stimulus plan. It was adopted right after the outbreak of the financial crisis and was soon put into operation. The government also adopted many other pro-growth economic policies such as expanding the "home appliances to the countryside" program. The quick implementation of the stimulus package successfully reversed the downward trend of the economy and the quarterly GDP growth picked up remarkably. A rainbow of recovery shows up after the financial storm. Many people believe that so far, this is the world's most effective economic stimulus program. And with the effective implementation of all these policies and measures, we can find everywhere that the people's lives have been graduallly improved.

However, as one economist from the Asian Development Bank said, the Chinese government should get ready to deal with more difficult tasks. It is through the economic stimulus plan that Chinese have managed to overcome the crisis in such a short period of time. However, the more severe challenges could be waiting for them. Thus more efforts should be made to promote the

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Chinese economy's sustained growth.

## 口译题

### Part A

**Passage 1**

It is a privilege to participate in this important conference, which takes place against the background of an initial strengthening of the global economic outlook. Led by China, the world economy now has the potential for a return to solid growth. The recovery is broadening and deepening, with all major regions showing improvement. Obviously, Asia is in the vanguard of the global recovery. This rising tide will also lift our country, and we expect growth in this country to accelerate in the coming year.

**【简介】**

本篇讲话内容的关键词是"经济复苏",形式属会议发言词,在简单的开场白之后,发言人的重点放在分析当前经济复苏的特点及所面临的问题上,最后提出解决方案。口译时如能把握住整段话语内容的逻辑走向,就能做到有的放矢,事半功倍。整段话含几个复合句,译时要注意化长为短,句序基本保持不变。

**【译文 1】**

很荣幸参加今天这次重要会议。这次会议是在全球经济开始上扬的背景之下召开的。以中国为领头羊的世界经济目前有望恢复稳步上升的趋势。复苏也正在向纵深发展。所有主要地区的形势都在好转。显然,亚洲是全球复苏的先驱。上升的潮流也带动了我国,我们期望来年能够加速发展。

**【译文 2】**

很荣幸参加这次重要的会议,这个会议召开的背景是全球经济前景开始增强。在中国的引领下,世界经济现在有了重新强劲增长的可能。经济复苏在加宽、加深,主要区域都显示出向好的趋势。很显然,亚洲是全球经济复苏的先锋。这种上升趋势同样也会提升我们国家,我们期待我国的经济增长在来年加速。

**【解析】**

这段话包含五句,多为复合句,内容较多,对考生的记录能力要求较高。第一句的非限定性定语从句在翻译时可剥离,另成一句,其从句引导词 which 译成具体的所指内容即本次会议。第二句中的过去分词作状语结构 Led by China 可处理成定语结构"以中国为领头羊的";也可直接译为"在中国的引领下"。has the potential for a return to solid growth 的口头简易翻译是"有可能重新稳步发展",而"目前有望恢复稳步上升的趋势"这一表达较正式,为新闻报道中的常见表达。在平时的备考训练中,不妨多学习和记忆一些新闻用语。第三句虽简单,但 is broadening and deepening 如按字面义译成"在扩展和加深",就显得口语化,可译成较正式的"正在向纵深发展";本句后半部分的介词短语结构被译成一独立句,这是"化长为短"译法的具体体现。第四、五句基本没有难度,句序不变,只要处理好几个词组即可,如 in the vanguard of "处于先锋/先驱地位"、lift our country "提升/带动我国(的经济)"、accelerate in the coming year"在来年加速"。

But we know that the recovery is still uneven, with growth relatively rapid in China, India, and the United States, but with the euro area lagging behind. Ensuring that the recovery is robust and sustained requires cooperation. And such cooperation should ensure that no region bears a disproportionate burden of adjustment. This requires major economic powers in the world to accelerate their pace of effective structural financial reform.

【译文 1】

但是,我们知道经济复苏参差不齐,中国、印度和美国复苏相对较快,但欧元区相对滞后。要保持这种强劲持续的复苏形势需要合作。这种合作必须确保所有地区都承担其相应的调整负担。这要求世界经济大国加速实施有效的金融体制改革。

【译文 2】

但是我们知道复苏的趋势还不平衡,中国、印度和美国的增长相对较快,而欧元区则有所落后。要确保复苏势头强劲并可持续下去,需要大家通力合作。这样的合作应该保证所有区域分享均衡的调整负担。这需要世界经济大国加速其步伐,进行有效的金融机构改革。

【解析】

谈及经济复苏问题和解决方案的这段话共四句,均为简单句,翻译难度较低。第一句的关键词是 uneven"不平衡的",此词引领后面介宾结构的具体内容,词组可处理成单独的短句,不妨在具体内容前加入"其中"一词,整个介词词组译成"其中中国、印度、美国的增长相对较快,而欧元区比较落后",注意 euro area 为"欧元区"而非"欧洲区"。第二句主语是一动名词结构 Ensuring that the recovery is robust and sustained"确保经济强势持续恢复",这种非人称主语表达往往注重"事"而非"人",是常见英语表达方式。第三句承接上句宾语 cooperation,具体提到 cooperation 的要求,本句的宾语从句是一双重否定句,口译时如也用双重否定"没有任何一个地区会承担不平衡的调整负担"表达,可能有点拗口,不如干脆译成肯定句"所有地区都承担相应的调整负担"。最后一句的难点落在宾语、名词词组 their pace of effective structural financial reform 上,因修饰最后一个名词 reform 的形容词有三个,它们之间的顺序需经调整才符合中文表达的习惯,可译成"他们有效改革金融结构的步伐"或将名词 pace 译成动词,变成动词词组"实施有效的金融体制改革"。

Passage 2

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm very glad to attend and address this conference on corporate governance. Here I see four critical tasks for us in the years ahead: First, further steps are needed to improve corporate governance, including by providing more timely and accurate information to investors, to ensure that we remain an attractive investment destination. Second, we need to accelerate the development of a sound financial sector, including a more efficient local capital market.

【简介】

本篇话语内容仍与经济有关,但相对于上一篇,本篇较为具体,直接与某公司的管理措施有关。因有 four、first、second、third、last but not least 这样明显连接词引领文字的具体内容,考生不论在作记录还是在实际口试时,都可便捷地串联上下文的意思。

【译文 1】

女士们、先生们,我很高兴能参加这次公司治理研讨会并作发言。在此我认为,我们在以后的几年中将要面临四大重要任务:第一,进一步采取措施加强公司管理,包括为投资者提供更准确、及时的信息,确保我们具有持续的投资吸引力。第二,我们有必要加速建立健全金融部门,包括更有效的地方资本市场。

【译文 2】

女士们、先生们,我非常高兴参加这次关于公司管理的会议并发表讲话。我觉得未来几年我们面临着四项关键任务:第一,进一步采取措施完善公司管理,包括为投资者提供更及时准确的信息,保证我们维持一个有利的投资地位。第二,我们需要快速发展健全的金融领域,包括建立更高效的地方资本市场。

【解析】

这段话在简单引入发言场合后就进入一总结句,然后展开两方面论述。第一句中 attend and

address 的译法需关注，因这两个动词译成中文后难以再连在一起，中间插入宾语，被译成“参加……并在此发言”。第二句是引领后面内容的概括句，难度不大。第三句是长句，内容较多，有一定难度，被动结构 further steps are needed 直译“进一步的步骤被需要”不符合中文的表达方式，最好处理成祈使句“需采取进一步措施”。destination 也不太好译，其字面义“目的地”，而 investment destination 如译成“投资目的地”似乎有点不通，再加上修饰语 attractive，如何用汉语表达是需要推敲的。要能想到“具有持续的投资吸引力”这样简洁的表达就最合适不过。如能处理好此句，那么最后一句即可顺利译出，因该句是简单句 subject＋verb＋object，句式不难。

Third, we should accelerate the modernization of our labor market institutions. These institutions should enable companies to foster more flexibility and adaptability, thereby creating more and better jobs not only for the skilled people but also for the general public. And last but not least, there is a need to strengthen the social net to ensure that the most vulnerable population in our society is protected during periods of economic turbulence. These people need more attention.

**【译文 1】**

第三，我们应该加速劳动力市场机制现代化的进程，这些机制应该使企业具备更强的灵活性和适应性，从而创造更多更好的工作机会，不仅给熟练工、也能给普通大众带来工作。第四，我们还需要加强社会网络，确保在经济动荡时期，社会最无助的弱势群体能够受到保护。这样的人群需要更多的关注。

**【译文 2】**

第三，我们应加速劳动力市场机制的现代化进程。这些机制应该能使公司建立起更强的灵活性和适应性，从而不但为熟练工人而且为普通大众造就更多更好的工作机会。最后也最重要的是，需要加强社会网络以保证我们社会的弱势群体在经济动荡时期获得保障。这些人需要更多的关注。

**【解析】**

这段话共四句，继续上面内容，谈及应采取的措施，口译难点在于记录下所谈内容并表达出来，记录的重点是其中涉及的动作：

(1) 3rd. ≈ labor market institu.的现化

(2) enable cpnies. 更 flexi.& adptblty. ∴ mre.jobs { skilled / & / gen.pub. }

口译记录中会涉及一些概念符号和缩写方式，在上面这段记录中，符号≈代表“加速或加强”的意思；labor market institu. 是“劳动力市场机制”的缩写；flexi. & adptblty. 是“灵活性和适应性”的缩写；数学符号∴代表“因此/所以/以致于”等与“结果”相关的意思；本句的后半部分是“为熟练工和普通大众提供/创造更多的工作机会”。第三句中“最 vulner. pepl.”代表“最弱势人群”，而 ecnom. turb. 是指“经济动荡(时期)”。

## Part B

### Passage 1

今天，我们必须重申创建联合国的宗旨，以便能更好地在新时代服务于各国和人民。我们认为，全球事务已不再专属于某些大国，而必须由所有成员国共同参与才能得到有效处理。我认为，有两项战略措施对于发挥联合国的潜力是至关重要的。

**【简介】**

这篇中文演讲稿谈及联合国的宗旨、作用及相关激励措施，分为两部分，第一部分谈及联合国

的创建宗旨与现状，第二部分谈及两项具体战略措施。难度不算很大，但需把握一些常见汉语搭配的相应表达，如“重申……宗旨”、“服务于各国和人民”、“得到有效处理”、“战略措施”、“平等互利”、“充分利用”、“信息时代”、“技术改革浪潮”等等。

【译文 1】

Today, we must reaffirm the founding purposes of the United Nations, so that it can better serve states and people alike in the new era. We hold the view that global affairs are no longer the exclusive province of a few big powers, but subject to the joint efforts of all member states for effective resolution. I believe two strategies will be essential to realize the potential of our Organization / the United Nations.

【译文 2】

Today we must reaffirm our purpose of founding the United Nations, so that it can better serve every country and their people in a new era. We believe that the global affairs are not subject to only a few powers, but require the common participation of all member countries for an efficient management. I see two strategic measures which are of essential importance for bring the United Nations' potentials to a full play.

【解析】

这段话不长，共三句，第一句包含一目的状语，第二句是转折句，第三句较简单，但起到引领后文的作用。在做记录时，虽不一定记下“我们重申”、“我们认为”、“我认为”主句结构，但在心里要清楚它们对引领文字实际内容的作用，从而把握住句子间逻辑关系，以便顺利译出。文内的具体措辞可有多种译法，如“重申创建联合国的宗旨”可译成 reaffirm the founding purposes of the United Nations /restate the purpose of founding the United Nations/ repeat the aim of establishing UN 等，至于“服务于各国和人民”可译成 serve states and people alike / serve every country and its people 等，serve 是及物动词，直接跟宾语 states and people alike，不用添加介词 to 或 for 等。第三句的“专属于”的对应英语表达 exclusively pertain to/ only obliged to 等；在所带的宾语前不能省略介词 to。其意思包含“使命、责任”的意味，也可表达成 be the exclusive province of。后半句的“而必须由所有成员国共同参与才能得到有效处理”可处理成 but subject to the joint efforts of all member states for effective resolution，考试时，以下翻译也可接受——but they can only be effectively dealt with/ resolved/ tackled through the joint efforts of all member countries. 最后一句“发挥联合国的潜力”可译成 to exert the potentials of the UN/ to bring the UN's potentials into full play/ to enable the UN to reach its potentialities，在平时训练中，考生可能已习惯将“发挥”译成 exert 或 bring sth. into full play。

首先，我们必须促进成员国之间的协调，关键在于在平等互利的基础上采取集体行动。其次，联合国必须充分利用信息时代的巨大潜力。电子革命已激发出前所未有的技术改革浪潮。它能极大地帮助我们消除贫穷和更好地实现全球现代化的目标。

【译文 1】

First, we must enhance further the coordination among Member States and our most vital role will be to engage collective action on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Second, the United Nations must fully exploit the great promise of the Information Age. The digital revolution has unleashed an unprecedented wave of technological change. It can greatly help improve our chances of defeating poverty and better meeting our objectives for global modernization.

【译文 2】

First, we much promote the coordination between member countries, the crunch of which lies in the collective acts on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. Second, the United Nations must make

full use of the great potentials in this information evd. The electronic reform has triggered an unprecedented tide of information innovation, which will greatly help us to eliminate poverty and better fulfill the goal of global modernization.

【解析】

这段话承接上文,提出两项战略措施的具体内容。这里既牵涉一些考生备考时已熟悉的常识内容,如"促进……协调"、"在平等互利的基础上"、"实现……目标"、"消除贫穷"和"全球现代化"等,也有一些与科技相关的内容,如"信息时代"、"电子革命"和"技术改革浪潮"。字面上看,这些文字都不难翻译,分别译成 further/enhance the coordination; on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; realize the goal/object of; abolish/fighting against poverty; global modernization; information era/age; digital revolution/ electronic innovation /change 和 wave of technological change/reform 等。第一句后半部分在处理时需结合上下文,借助定语从句的先行引导词来点明统一句式各部分间的逻辑关系。在译完前半句 further the coordination among member states 之后,可将"关键在于"译成 the crux/the crucial point of which lies in taking the collective actions。第四句的翻译也可运用引导词,在译完第三句 The digital revolution has triggered the unprecedented wave of technological reform 后,第四句就可译成 which will facilitates us greatly in abolishing /fighting against poverty and better achieve the goal of global modernization.

Passage 2

当今世界,沙漠不断扩大,森林逐渐缩小,食物、水源和空气已被严重污染,洪水、干旱、台风等极端的气候条件持续发生,各国人民不得不在这样日益恶化的环境中求生。更糟糕的是,环境资源的缺乏在世界许多地区引起了暴力冲突。

【简介】

又见环保话题。在准备考试时,环境问题的必备内容之一。这里谈的主要是环境污染问题的后果和一些应对后果必须采取的措施。

【译文 1】

In today's world, people around the world are struggling to survive in the face of / in adverse conditions that are worsening daily with, growing deserts, dwindling forests, poisoned food, water and air, as well as the frequent climatic extremes and weather events such as floods, droughts and typhoons. Worse still, environmental scarcities contribute to violent conflicts in many parts of the world.

【译文 2】

In the present world, deserts are enlarging; forests are gradually decreased; food, water and air have been severely polluted, while extreme climates such as floods, draughts, and typhoons keep occurring. Under such an increasingly worsening environment, people of every country have to struggle for survival. Worse still, the scarcity of environmental sources has caused violent conflicts in many regions of this world.

【解析】

这部分内容涉及当今世界的各种环境问题:从沙漠化和森林缩减谈到各种污染问题和气候问题,直至暴力冲突的人祸。文字不长,但因涉及内容较多,要完全译出,不是很容易,口译笔记中最好能尽量多记一些词汇,包括:

1. 沙漠↗;
2. 森林↘;
3. 食、水、& air →pollut.
4. flood, draught, typhoon, occur frequ.

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5. people strive to surv.
6. More seriously, 环境 prob. → vio. conflt.

记录时可同时使用两种语言——目标语和源语，开始以源语记录，之后可使用目标语简化记录过程，以便记录更多的内容。这段话中，“各国人民不得不在这样日益恶化的环境中求生”的译文可置于最前面，也可放在最后，将其另译成一完整句“People are striving to survive under such severe conditions.”短语结构“更糟糕的是”译成 More seriously 不如 Worse still 表达顺畅。

不断加大的环境压力严重威胁着人类未来的利益。国际社会必须采取相应举措；各国政府必须具备对全球人口增长、自然资源减少、环境质量恶化等因素作出准确判断的能力，国际组织也必须设立机构将这种预测结果直接应用于决策过程。

**【译文 1】**

The increasing environmental pressure seriously threatens the future benefits of humankind. The international community must improve its ability to identify emerging environmental problems and assess alternative responses. The governments of all countries should possess the foresight capability to make accurate projections of world's growing population, decreasing natural resources, worsening environmental quality and other factors. International institutions should also set up offices to link the results of such projections directly to current decision making.

**【译文 2】**

Increasing pressures from environment are threatening the benefits of human beings in the future, so the international society must take corresponding measures: every government should encompass the ability to predict accurately those factors including the growth of global population; the reduction of natural sources; and the deteriorating of environmental quality. The international organizations must set offices to apply these predictions directly into the process of decision-making.

**【解析】**

这段话的内容围绕环保举措展开，首先提及环境压力带来的后果，然后说到具体举措，共两句话，其中后一句包含三个小句，其主语“国际社会” the international community、“各国政府” government of every country 和“国际组织” international organizations/institutions 可以引领口译的笔记，以顺利译出各项内容。第一句基本按语序译出即可，Increasing pressures of environmental protection are seriously threatening the human being's future benefits. 后句的三个小句中第二小句较长，主要因句中修饰宾语“能力”的定语较长——“对全球人口增长、自然资源减少、环境质量恶化等因素作出准确判断的”，这一定语需译成动词不定式结构 to make correct judgments about factors such as the increase of global population, the decrease of natural resources and the deterioration of environment；这里如“恶化”用 deterioration 来表达，就不能照原文将 deterioration 的动作对象译成 environmental quality，最好译成 environment，以便符合搭配规律。最后“决策过程”译成 decision-making 即可，该英文词组本身带有抽象含义，不一定非要把 the process of 带上。

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