口译与听力

精讲六

各省考纲

上海、福建、江苏:精讲二课堂资料

广东、陕西:精讲三课堂资料

其他省份(辽宁、安徽等):精讲三课堂资料"其他"(没有具体要求就按照全国

的考纲走,《口译与听力》教材末尾有)

北京听力部分:

https://max.book118.com/html/2017/1223/145556481.shtm

1. 考试考什么怎么考?

查询自己报考省份/院校的大纲。听力口译各占一半成绩。 每个省都一样,听力笔答,口译说话。不要抱有侥幸心理,课下刻苦训练。

2. 用什么书?

推荐的书目可以混搭使用。建议购买《口译与听力》和《英语高级听力》。两本书音频下载地址:

《英语高级听力》<u>http://www.tingclass.net/list-6698-1.html</u>

《口译与听力》<u>https://pan.baidu.com/s/1MUuMG57C7YOdwyJQ6duubg</u> 提取码: 5ngy

不要迷信某一本口译书、笔记法,任何一本书,只要你肯练,都能获得提升

3. 课下怎么自己做练习?

查看自己省份的"考纲",按照题型和要求练习。没有你不能用的听力材料。

可可英语: http://www.kekenet.com/

在线英语听力室: http://www.tingroom.com/

英文巴士: https://www.en84.com/ky/

同理,不要迷信难新闻,任何听力材料都可以帮助你提升

听力几步走:

1. 泛听 (利用每天的闲散时间)

没事儿的时候放着BBC、VOA、CNN,或者教材的音频,或者我给的网站里下载的听力材料,或者各类英语谈话类节目、脱口秀、英剧美剧、英文电影都可以。做影子跟读。

2. 理解(安静的大块时间,至少练习半小时)

放大概30秒至1分钟语速不太快的材料(字数不要超过200字),用一句话概括刚才听见的材料的中心主旨。

3. 精听(安静的大块时间,大概需要一小时)

基本能做到不纠结于听不懂的生词,且能从整体理解材料的时候,开始做听写练习。大家可以拿专四的听写真题练习,可可英语上可以搜到,音频和文字都有。拿我们的课本《口译与听力》做精听练习也可以。要义:一字不落地精确写出每一个听到的单词。可以反复听材料,听到不能再完善了为止,不认识的先按照读音拼出来,最后再对答案。

口译几步走(结成学习伙伴, 互相给对方读):

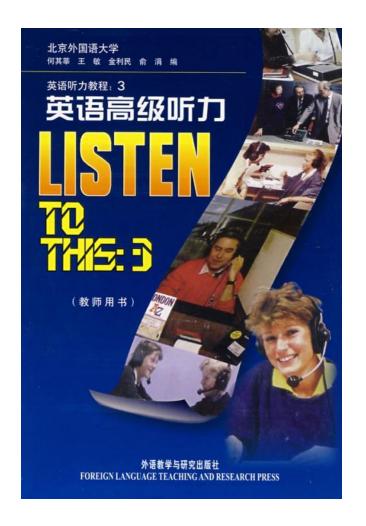
1. 脑记训练

我给大家的两种训练包括:

- 1) 脑记单词(9个相互关联,或者随机的单词,听完后重复)
- 2) 中英文短句(可以拿《口译与听力》教材里面的句子)
- 2. 词汇短语积累(每天都要背,包括但不限于刷题和我发的微博)
- 3. 短句翻译练习(可以拿《口译与听力》教材里面的句子)
- 4. 篇章翻译练习(可以拿《口译与听力》材料里面的句子)
- 5. 笔记法不要着急,上课跟我走,先学会听,再记,要么记下来的东西自己根本无法识别

基础必备

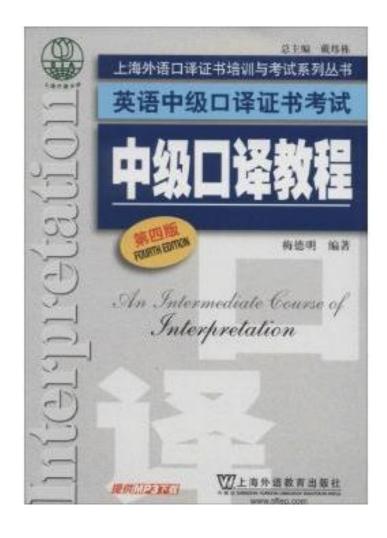


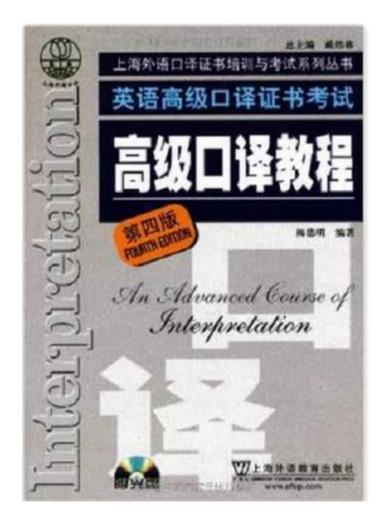






口译拔高

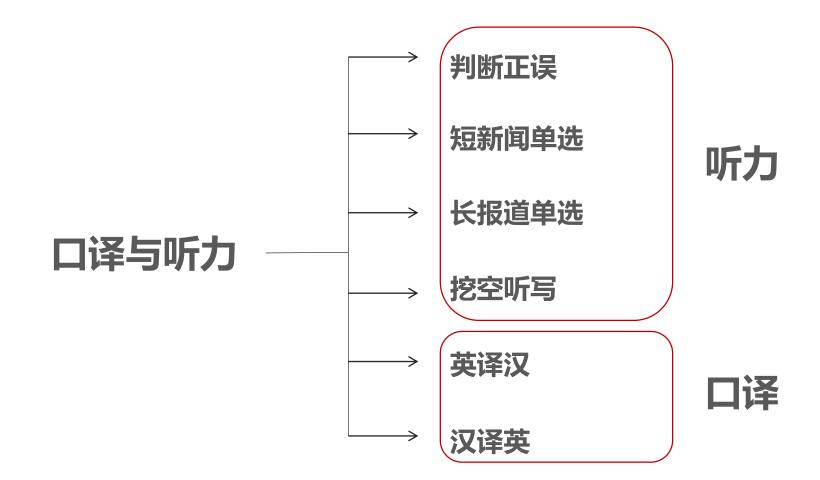




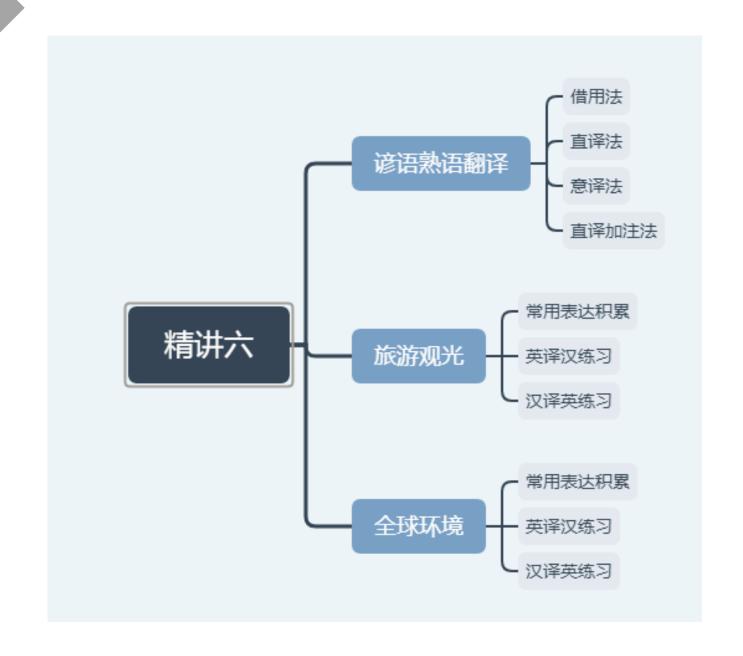
鼓励大家将当天自主学习的成果发至微博:#我在尚德学自考#@尚德学术中心@尚德机构C子发一条微博就是练习了一天,收获了一天,大家加油。

考纲

Syllabus



课程架构





1 借用法

2 直译法

3 意译法

4 直译加注法

1.1 借用法



英语和汉语两种语言中有很多"形同意合"的熟语。因此在翻译的过程中,我们就可以直接借用译出语中的熟语表达方式。

1.1 借用法



Strike while the iron is hot.
Where there's a will, there's a way.
Failure is the mother of success.
Like father, like son.

1.1 借用法



Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。
Where there's a will, there's a way. 有志者事竟成。
Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。
Like father, like son. 有其父,必有其子。

1.1 借用法



滴水石穿。 隔墙有耳。 欲速则不达。

1.1 借用法



滴水石穿。Constant dripping wears the stone. 隔墙有耳。 Walls have ears. 欲速则不达。More haste, less speed.

1.1 借用法



英语和汉语两种语言中有很多熟语"形不同",但表意有惊人的相似之处。因此我们也可以直接借用译出语中的熟语表达方式。

1.1 借用法



A new broom sweeps clean. Put the cart before the horse. Have a card up one's sleeve.

1.1 借用法



A new broom sweeps clean. 新官上任三把火。 Put the cart before the horse. 本末倒置 Have a card up one's sleeve. 胸有成竹

1.1 借用法



好高骛远 捡了芝麻,丢了西瓜。 醉翁之意不在酒。

1.1 借用法



好高骛远 to aim at the moon 捡了芝麻,丢了西瓜。Penny wise, pound foolish. 醉翁之意不在酒。 Many kiss the baby for the nurse's sake.

1 借用法

Q

2 直译法

3 意译法

4 直译加注法



译出语中没有与原语相对应的熟语表达方式,"一字一句"的翻译也能很好地表达原语的意义,也就是说,可以使用直译法。从某种意义上来说,这种译法有助于加强跨文化交流。



to be armed to the teeth God helps those who help themselves. to head a wolf into the house



to be armed to the teeth 武装到牙齿
God helps those who help themselves. 自助者天助之。
to head a wolf into the house 引狼入室



易如反掌 削足适履 鼠目寸光



易如反掌 as easy as turning over one's palm 削足适履 to cut the feet to fit the shoes 鼠目寸光 as short-sighted as mice

1 借用法

2 直译法

3 意译法

4 直译加注法



在很多情况下,熟语带有很浓厚的民族和文化特征,无法用借用或直译法译出。在这种情况下,我们可以用意译法。意译法讲求用词简练、易懂。



Late fruit keeps well.

Everyone's business is nobody's business.

by hook or crook



Late fruit keeps well. 大器晚成。 Everyone's business is nobody's business. 三个和尚无水吃。 by hook or crook 不择手段

1.3 意译法



不管三七二十一 小巫见大巫 擀面杖吹火——一窍不通



不管三七二十一 regardless of the consequences 小巫见大巫 to be nothing compared with... 擀面杖吹火——一窍不通 to know practically nothing about...

1 借用法

2 直译法

3 意译法

直译加注法

1.4 直译加注法



有些熟语来源于典故或习俗等。在特定场合下,要求译员译出原语文化背景,以体现出它的生动性,我们就可以先直译,再加上意义注释。

1.4 直译加注法



杀鸡给猴看

1.4 直译加注法



杀鸡给猴看

to kill the chicken to frighten the monkey – to push someone as a warning to the others

1.4 直译加注法



留得青山在, 不怕没柴烧

1.4 直译加注法



留得青山在,不怕没柴烧

There'll never be a shortage of firewood as long as green hills remain; As long as green mountains are there, one need not worry about firewood – While there is life, there is hope.

1.4 直译加注法



三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮

1.4 直译加注法



三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮

Three cobblers with their wits combined surpass Zhuge Liang the mastermind – Two heads are better than one.

2. 旅游观光



1 常用表达积累

2 英译汉练习

旅游观光 英译汉练习 汉译英练习

2.1 常用表达积累

- 拳 占地...公顷 covers an area of ... hectares; spreads over an area of ...; covers an expansion of ...
- ※ 湖光山色 landscapes of lakes and hills
- ※ 景色如画 picturesque views
- ※ 青山绿水 green hills and clear mountains
- ※ 自然景观 natural attraction/scenery
- ※ 人文景观 places of historic figures and cultural heritage
- ※ 名胜古迹 places of historical interest/relics and scenic beauty
- ※ 避暑/度假胜地 summer/holiday resort
- * 丰富的旅游资源 rich/abundant tourist resources
- ※ 丰富多彩的民宿民风 rich and varied customs and styles
- ※ 吸引大批国内外游客 attract a large number of domestic and foreign tourists

2. 旅游观光

1 常用表达积累



2 英译汉练习

2.2 英译汉练习



旅游观光 英译汉练习 汉译英练习

2.2 英译汉练习

Like every big city, New York has its own traffic system. Traffic jams can be terrible. It's usually quickest to go by subway. The New York subway is easy to use and quite cheap. The subway goes to almost every corner of Manhattan. But it is not safe to take the subway late at night because in some places you could get robbed. New York buses are also easy to use. You see more if you go by bus. There are more than 30,000 taxis in New York. They don't go outside the city. However, they will go to the airports. In addition to the taxi fare, people give the taxi driver a tip of 15percent of the fare's value.

2. 2 英译汉练习



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2. 旅游观光

1 常用表达积累

2 英译汉练习

2.3 汉译英练习



旅游观光 英译汉练习 汉译英练习

2.3 汉译英练习

九寨沟位于四川省境内,是一片长达35公里的自然风景区。景区内的山峰终年积雪,森林苍翠茂盛,湖泊宁静悠远,有各种各样的珍禽奇兽。特别是它的水,是那么的神奇迷人,让人流连忘返。

3. 全球环境



1 常用表达积累

2 英译汉练习

3.1 常用表达积累

- ☀ 生物多样性 biological diversity
- * 生态破坏 ecological destruction
- ※ 濒临灭绝的物种 endangered species
- ※ 全球环境恶化 global environmental deterioration
- ※ 臭氧消耗物质 ozone depleting substances (ODS)
- ※ 环境意识 environmental awareness
- ※ 可再生能源 renewable energy
- ☀ 普及环境知识 disseminate/popularize the knowledge about the environment
- ※ 世界环境日 World Environment Day (June 5)
- ※ 国际臭氧日 International Ozone Day (Sep 16)

3. 全球环境 1 常用表达积累

Q

2 英译汉练习

3.2 英译汉练习



全球环境 英译汉练习 汉译英练习

3.2 英译汉练习

Fossil fuels will remain an important energy source for the foreseeable future, but they will eventually run out. Thirty years ago, scientists predicted that we would run out of the three main fossil fuels: coal, oil and gas. Now it appears that we have enough to last for at least another forty years. Till then, the world will have to switch to what environmental visionaries have been dreaming about, since the original Earth Day: endlessly renewable power from wind and sun.

3.2 英译汉练习



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3. 全球环境 1 常用表达积累

2 英译汉练习

3.3 汉译英练习



3.3 汉译英练习

艾滋病最早是于1981年在美国得到确认的。当时,向疾病控制中心报告的病例有189例。10年之内,这种病实际上已传遍世界上有人居住的所有地方。仅仅在美国,每年就有家人居住的所有。艾滋病毒的来源尚未查明,但可能来源于中部非洲。