

口译与听力

精讲三

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“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：

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

问题解答

1. 考试考什么怎么考？

查询自己报考省份/院校的大纲。

2. 用什么书？

推荐的书目可以混搭使用。

3. 课下怎么自己做练习？

查看课件内的“考纲”部分，按照题型练习。听力音频上喜马拉雅或可可英语找。

4. 上课讲的全不全？

综合了各大题型，全部过一遍。同学们可根据自己需求有针对性地加强训练。

*注：以后上课不解答以上问题，麻烦同学们参考精讲一前半小时和精讲二前半小时录播课程，非常感谢~

考纲

Syllabus

口译与听力

判断正误

短新闻单选

长报道单选

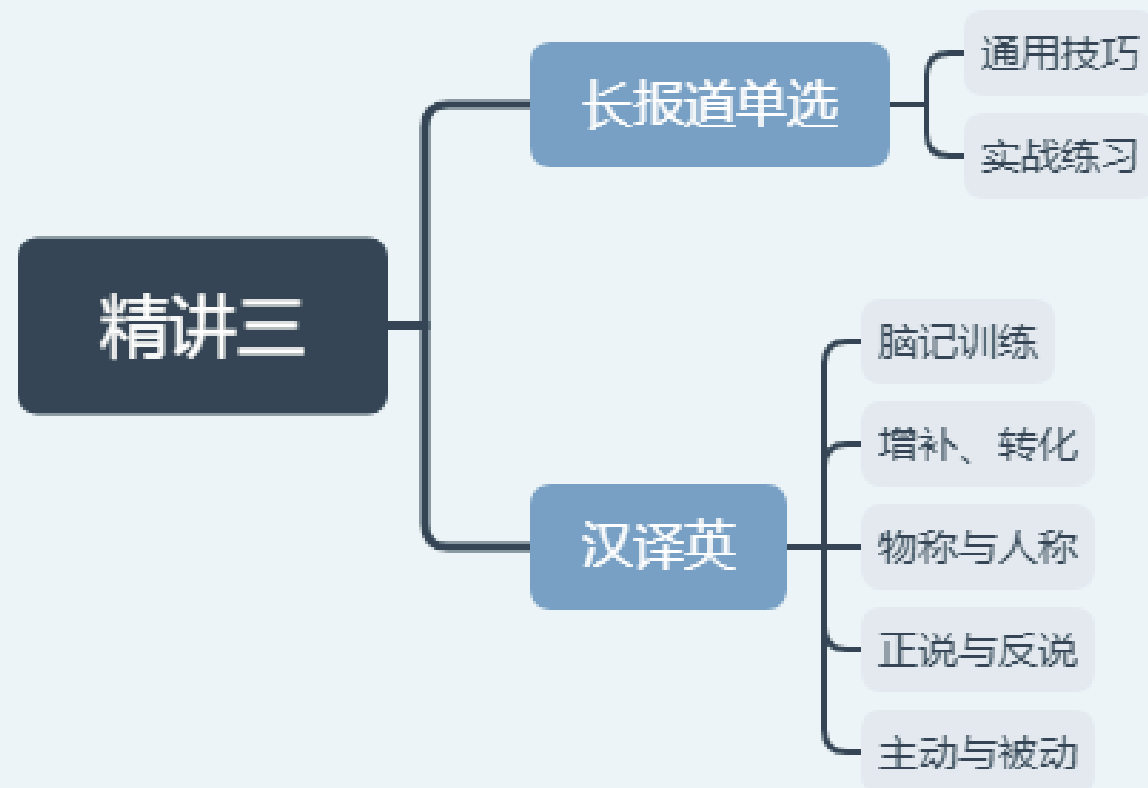
挖空听写

听力

英译汉

汉译英

口译



一般为国际主要英语媒体如BBC、VOA、CNN、NPR、MSNBC等提供的简要新闻报道。篇幅较长，题目数量更多。

1. 长报道单选



1

通用技巧

2

实战练习

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.1 信息

信息

进行长段听力练习时，首先要学会做提示性的笔记，梳理信息是关键。

主题

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.1 信息

信息

Average life expectancy will rise in many countries by 2030, breaking through 90 years in some places, and policymakers need to make more efforts to plan for it, according to a large international study.

主题

Ave. life exp. rise by 2030 in many Cs to 90
in some Plc policymaker more plan

1. 1 通用技巧

1. 1. 1 信息

信息

In Europe, French women and Swiss men were predicted to have the highest life expectancies, averaging 88.6 years for French women and nearly 84 years for Swiss men.

主题

French F, Swiss M, 88.6 F 84 S

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

一个故事或者一段新闻报道通常会围绕一个主题，有主有次地展开其内容。练习听力首先要学会提纲挈领，从大处着手，在众多信息中把握住正确的方向，开头和结尾往往是重点。

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

What is the main point raised in the above report?

A. Mexicans are faced with Donald Trump's threat of a border tax.

B. The new American President ordered to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Mexico and Canada.

C. Mexico recently surpassed Japan and became the top importer of U.S. corn.

D. Mexican retaliation could hurt corn farmers in the U.S.

retaliation n. 报复

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

In response to Trump's threats of a border tax, Mexican Senator Armando Rios Piter said last week he plans to introduce a bill requiring the country to **stop buying corn from the U.S.** and shift those purchases to Brazil and Argentina.

Trump has proposed a 20% tax on **Mexican imports** to pay for a border wall. He also signed an executive order to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Mexico and Canada as part of his efforts to close the massive U.S. trade deficit and **encourage manufacturers to bring production back to the U.S.** or keep it here.

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

But that could harm sectors such as agriculture that enjoy a trade surplus with the rest of the world. About 15% of the record 15.1 billion bushels of corn produced in the U.S. last year was exported, and Mexico recently surpassed Japan to become the top buyer, says Paul Bertels, chief economist of the National Corn Growers Association. About 27% of U.S. corn exports annually, or \$2 billion worth, is shipped to Mexico, mostly for livestock feed.

bushel n. 蒲式耳(谷物和水果的容量单位, 相当于8加仑)

livestock n. 牲畜; 家畜

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

A loss of market – and possibly even just an intensifying standoff with Mexico – would **push down prices for Midwest corn farmers**. And uncertainty over the latest skirmish may prompt some farmers to switch acreage from corn to soybeans as they plot their spring plantings over the next couple of weeks.

standoff n. 僵持; 僵局

skirmish n. 小规模战斗; 小冲突; (尤指政治上对立双方的)小争执, 小争论

prompt v. 促使; 导致; 激起; 鼓励

acreage n. 大块土地; 英亩数

plot n. 故事情节; 布局; 密谋

1.1 通用技巧

1.1.2 主题

信息

主题

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1. 长报道单选



1

通用技巧

2

实战练习

1.2 实战练习

1.2.1 练习一

1. Younger consumers are convinced that _____.
A. "sport drinks" are unhealthy B. energy drinks are good for them
C. "sport drinks" are loaded with sugar D. energy drinks are loaded with caffeine
2. Why do the sales of energy drinks slow down?
A. Because consumers' awareness has grown. B. Because it has problematic ingredients.
C. Because it enhances athletic performance. D. Because consumers buy salad instead.
3. How does Red Bull work as an energy-booster?
A. It makes people energetic. B. It makes people attentive.
C. It makes people nervous. D. It makes people refreshed.
4. It can be inferred that guarana and taurine _____.
A. are additives B. are likely safe
C. contain high levels of sugar D. contains high level of caffeine
5. What is the passage about?
A. Energy drinks and "sports drinks" are popular.
B. Energy drinks and "sports drinks" are safe.
C. Energy drinks and "sports drinks" are refreshing.
D. Energy drinks and "sports drinks" are unhealthy.

练习一

练习二

1.2 实战练习

1.2.1 练习一

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练习一

练习二

1.2 实战练习

1.2.1 练习一

练习一

练习二

Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley have concluded that energy drinks and “sports drinks” are as unhealthy as sugary soft drinks, and in some cases even more so, despite claims that seem to be to the contrary. While many of us already knew this, the beverage industry’s marketing has succeeded for years in convincing the public — especially younger consumers — that these beverages are in fact good for you, despite being loaded with sugar, caffeine, and other problematic ingredients.

1.2 实战练习

1.2.1 练习一

练习一

练习二

That seems to be changing lately, though. Sales growth has slowed as awareness of the fact that, for example, drinking vitamin water isn't the same as eating a salad, has grown. For the rest of us whose reactions to studies like this might be “duh,” it's nevertheless helpful to be able to cite metrics, and to compare the marketing claims of beverage makers to reality. Sports drinks like PepsiCo's Gatorade brands and Coca-Cola's Powerade line are touted as enhancing athletic performance, while energy drinks like Red Bull and Monster are sold as just that — energy-boosters, when all they really do is make you nervous and distracted for a while before the inevitable crash.

Gatorade 佳得乐

Powerade 运动饮料

tout v. 标榜; 吹捧; 吹嘘

1.2 实战练习

1.2.1 练习一

练习一

练习二

The products are sold with a “health halo,” despite having several known and potentially several unknown ill-effects. The researchers at UC Berkeley’s Atkins Center for Weight and Health found that 21 of the most popular drinks in the category contain high levels of sugar, caffeine, and sodium. Plus, many of them contain ginkgo biloba, guarana, taurine, and ginger extract. Only the latter one is defined as “likely safe”. Patricia Crawford, the study’s lead author, said that the lack of research into several of those additives was “troubling.” She cited as particularly worrisome the minimal knowledge of the possible effects on the children and teenagers who make up a big chunk of the market for the beverages.

ginkgo biloba 银杏叶

guarana n. 瓜拉那

taurine n. 牛磺酸

1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

练习一

练习二

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Patents and drugs should be in the interest of the sick as well as the industry.
 - B. Pharmaceuticals are regulated by the government to ensure a favorable price.
 - C. Health costs are still concerned by most countries.
 - D. Trans-Pacific Partnership has yielded a fruitful agreement.
2. Why do pharmaceuticals attract more attention?
 - A. They are closely related to high-technologies which are of high value.
 - B. They carry a moral weight that everyone should get access to health care.
 - C. The price is much higher than their cost of manufacture.
 - D. Patented drugs are not allowed to sell cheaply.

1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

练习一

练习二

3. Why does the patenting of drug invite criticisms?
 - A. Firms protect the intellectual property that drugs represent.
 - B. Pharmaceutical companies are widely regarded as vampires.
 - C. Firms would sue those who try to manufacture and sell patented drugs cheaply.
 - D. American regulators have approved of the patenting in India of a new drug.
4. Which of the following is true about the Trans-Pacific Partnership?
 - A. It is proposed trade deal involving the drug-pricing
 - B. It allows a generic drug maker to produce a patented medicine.
 - C. It only favors those in poor countries.
 - D. It helps to restrict compulsory licenses.
5. How much do drugs account for health-care spending in China, according to the passage.
 - A. 44%.
 - B. 43%.
 - C. 12%.
 - D. 49%.

1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

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练习一

练习二

1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

练习一

练习二

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1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

练习一

练习二

Of all the goods and services traded in the market economy, pharmaceuticals are perhaps the most contentious. Though produced by private companies, they constitute a public good, both because they can prevent epidemics and because healthy people function better as members of society than sick ones do. They carry a moral weight that most privately traded goods do not. Firms protect the intellectual property that drugs represent and sue those who try to manufacture and sell patented drugs cheaply. For all these reasons, pharmaceutical companies are widely regarded as vampires who exploit the sick and ignore the sufferings of the poor. These criticisms reached a crescendo more than a decade ago at the peak of the HIV plague.

pharmaceutical n. 药物 adj. 制药的; 配药的

contentious adj. 可能引起争论的

epidemic n. 流行病; 泛滥 adj. 流行性的; 极为盛行的

moral weight 道德砝码

intellectual property 知识产权

crescendo n. (音乐的)渐强; 持续噪声的最高点

plague n. 死亡率高的传染病; 灾害, 祸患

1.2 实战练习

1.2.2 练习二

练习一

练习二

Now arguments over drugs pricing are rising again. But the main battle field is the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a proposed trade deal between countries in Asia and the Americas. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, a deal signed in 1994, governments can allow a generic drug maker to produce a patented medicine. America-home of most of the world's big pharma, wants to use the TPP to restrict such compulsory licenses to infectious epidemics, while emerging-market countries want to make it harder for drug firms to win patents. In emerging markets, governments want to expand access to treatment, but drugs already account for a large share of health-care spending 44% and 43% in India and China respectively, compared with 12% in Britain and America.

generic drug 一般药; 仿制药

Patented medicine 专利药品

compulsory license 强制许可

emerging-market countries 新兴市场国家

2. 汉译英



1

脑记训练

2

增补、转化

3

物称与人称

4

正说与反说

5

主动与被动

2.1 脑记训练

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

Please repeat the following sentences exactly.

2.1 脑记训练

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

Please repeat the following sentences exactly.

金融业的发展需要有良好的宏观经济环境。

2.1 脑记训练

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

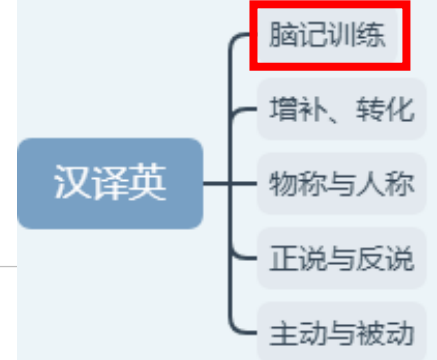
物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

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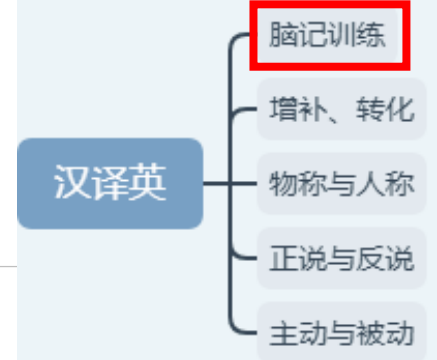
金融业的发展需要有良好的宏观经济环境。
石窟最早由印度传入中国，是一种佛教建筑形式。



2.1 脑记训练

Please repeat the following sentences exactly.

金融业的发展需要有良好的宏观经济环境。
石窟最早由印度传入中国，是一种佛教建筑形式。
中国的扶贫政策帮助了一大批人摆脱贫穷走向富裕。



2.1 脑记训练

Please repeat the following sentences exactly.

金融业的发展需要有良好的宏观经济环境。

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中国的扶贫政策帮助了一大批人摆脱贫穷走向富裕。

古代中国人民用12种动物来象征12生肖。他们是鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴、鸡、狗和猪。

2. 汉译英



1

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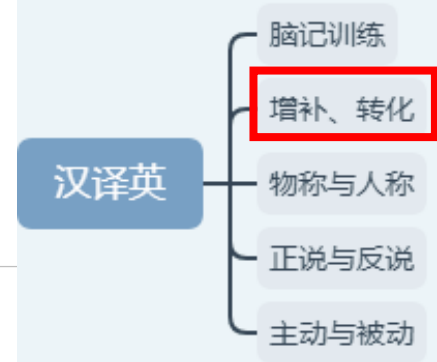
物称与人称

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正说与反说

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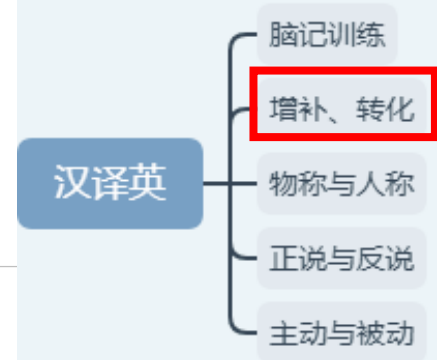
主动与被动



2.2 增补、转化

例1： 人民现在为什么拥护我们？就是这十几年有发展。

什么发展？



2.2 增补、转化

例1：人民现在为什么拥护我们？就是这十几年有发展。

译文：Why do people support us? Because **our economy** has been developing.

2.2 增补、转化

汉译英

脑记训练

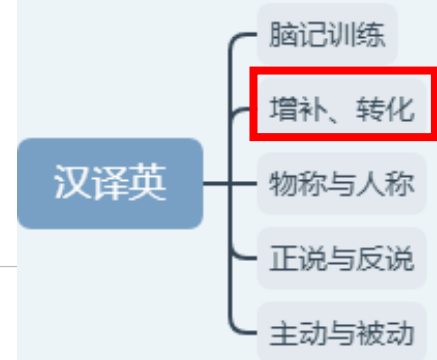
增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例2: 由于全球气候变暖, 海平面在一点点地上升。



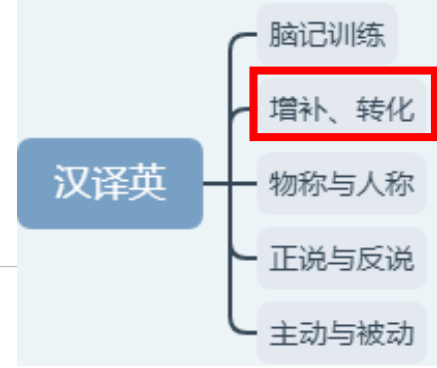
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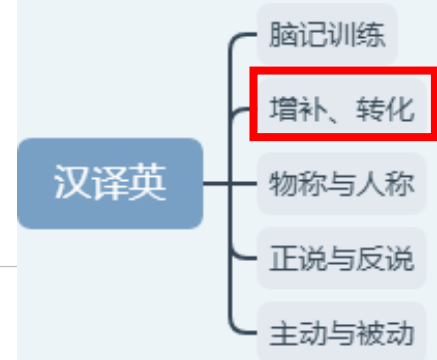
由于: Due to/Since/Because of/Thanks to

译文: The sea level is rising little by little in the consequence of global warming.

2.2 增补、转化



例3: 我们的企业应着重提高国际竞争力。



2.2 增补、转化

例3: 我们的企业应着重提高国际竞争力。

着重: pay attention to/focus on/concentrate on

译文: We need to be enhancing international competitiveness.

2.2 增补、转化

汉译英

脑记训练

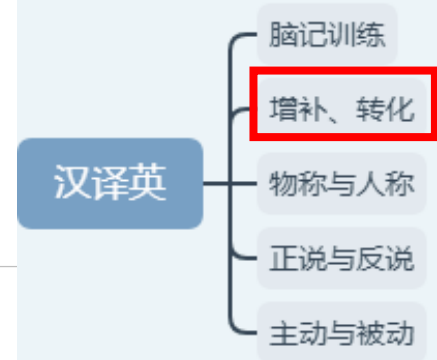
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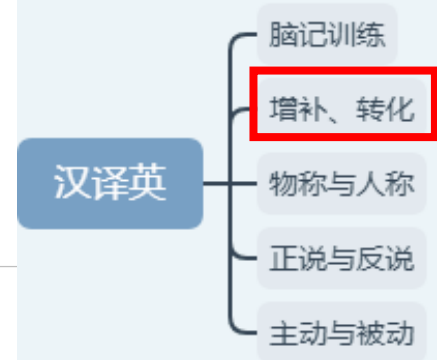
例4：改革开放也使民族精神获得了解放。



2.2 增补、转化

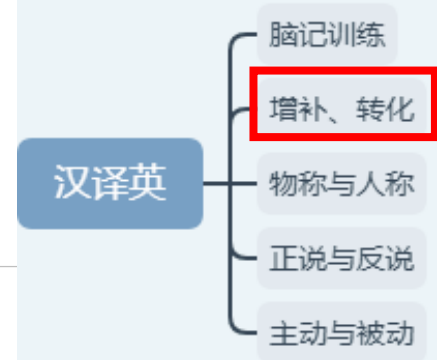
例4：改革开放也使民族精神获得了解放。

译文：Reforms and the open policy have also emancipated the minds of the people.



2.2 增补、转化

例5：湖区水位提高可能要危及竹子的生长。这意味着以竹子为食物的大熊猫也将受到威胁。



2.2 增补、转化

例5：湖区水位提高可能要危及竹子的生长。这意味着以竹子为食物的大熊猫也将受到威胁。

译文：Higher water levels in the lake area may endanger the growing of bamboos, which means giant pandas that feed on these plants will suffer, too.

2. 汉译英



1

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主动与被动

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例1: 我想到希望, 忽然害怕起来了。

2.3 物称与人称

例1: 我想到希望, 忽然害怕起来了。

译文: The access of hope made me suddenly afraid.

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例2: 他气得话也说不出来说。

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例2: 他气得话也说不出来说。

译文: Anger choked his words.

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例3: 我一时想不起他的名字。

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例3: 我一时想不起他的名字。

译文: His name escaped me for the moment.

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例4：你只消仔细比较一下，就会发现不同。

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例4: 你只消仔细比较一下, 就会发现不同。

译文: Careful comparison of them will show you the difference.

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

物称与人称

正说与反说

主动与被动

例5：凭良心讲，**你**待我礼貌有加，**我**却受之有愧。

2.3 物称与人称

汉译英

脑记训练

增补、转化

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主动与被动

例5：凭良心讲，**你**待我礼貌有加，**我**却受之有愧。

译文：**My conscience** told me that I deserved no extraordinary politeness.

2. 汉译英



1

脑记训练

2

增补、转化

3

物称与人称

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正说与反说

5

主动与被动

2.4 正说与反说

汉译英

脑记训练

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物称与人称

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主动与被动

例1：日子很快过去了，她做工却丝毫没有松懈。

汉译英	脑记训练
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	物称与人称
	正说与反说
	主动与被动

2.4 正说与反说

例1：日子很快过去了，她做工却丝毫没有松懈。

译文：The days passed quickly, but she worked as hard as ever.

2.4 正说与反说

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例2：我很高兴看见你安然无恙。

2.4 正说与反说

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例2：我很高兴看见你安然无恙。

译文：I am glad to see you safe and sound.

2.4 正说与反说

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例3：他不在，我感到很寂寞。

2.4 正说与反说

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例3：他不在，我感到很寂寞。

译文：In his absence, I felt very lonely.

2.4 正说与反说

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例4：是重力使我们不至于从地球上抛出去。

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例4：是重力使我们不至于从地球上抛出去。

译文：It is gravity that keeps us from falling off the earth.

2.4 正说与反说

汉译英

脑记训练

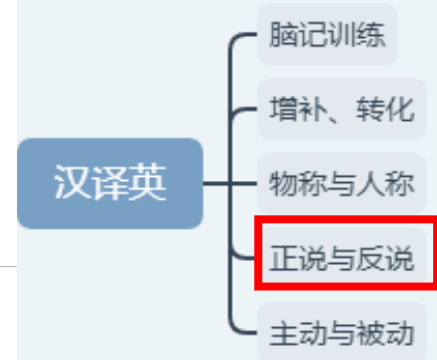
增补、转化

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正说与反说

主动与被动

例5：返回祖国的念头始终萦绕在他们心中。



2.4 正说与反说

例5：返回祖国的念头始终萦绕在他们心中。

译文：The thought of returning to his motherland never deserted him.

2. 汉译英



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例1：关于这个问题，已经说得很多了。

2.5 主动与被动

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例1：关于这个问题，已经说得很多了。

译文：Much **has been said** on this question.

2.5 主动与被动

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例2：全国到处都在兴建新的工厂和中小型水电站。

2.5 主动与被动

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例2：全国到处都在兴建新的工厂和中小型水电站。

译文：New factories and hydro-electric stations of small and medium sizes
are being built everywhere in our country.

2.5 主动与被动

汉译英

脑记训练

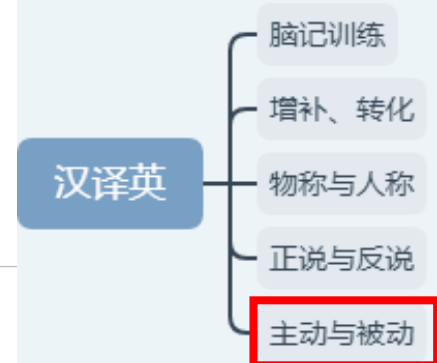
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例3：我们学院由四个系组成，下面有20个班级。



2.5 主动与被动

例3：我们学院由四个系组成，下面有20个班级。

译文： Our college is composed of 4 departments which are subdivided into 20 classes.

2.5 主动与被动

汉译英

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例4：据谣传，那场事故是由于玩忽职守而造成的。

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例4：据谣传，那场事故是由于玩忽职守而造成的。

译文：It is rumored that the accident was due to negligence.

日新月异： progress with each passing day

节水装置： water saving fixtures

请全体起立，奏国歌： Please rise for the national anthem.

磁悬浮铁路： magnetic suspended railway

上市融资： seek financing by listing on the stock market