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中级口译真题解析

INSIGHT INTO SIA TEST (INTERMEDIATE)

同济大学出版社

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上海市英语口译资格证书第一阶段考试

中级口译真题解析

(2002年9月—2006年3月)

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内 容 提 要

本书共收入从2002年9月到2006年3月间的上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格考试的全部八套试卷,每套分真题和解析两部分,考生由此可以先通过真题部分进行自测,然后进入解析部分进行自查,从而达到高效学习的目的。本书适合考生根据各自的弱项进行有针对性的学习准备。

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前 言

《上海市外语口译岗位资格证书》的培训和考试是上海市紧缺人才培训工程高层次项目之一,旨在为各级国家机关、企事业单位等造就一批能胜任各类涉外项目谈判、高层次会晤、新闻发布会、记者招待会以及国际研讨会的翻译和同声翻译人才。

我们本着《中高级口译岗位资格证书考试大纲》的要求,在教学过程中,始终坚持学以致用原则,在教会学生成功应对口译考试的同时,更注重培养他们将来从事相关行业的语言运用技能。考试只是衡量教与学的手段,不是最终目的。所以,本书的出台,一是为了借助大量详实而切肯的真题分析,让广大考生全面而深刻的了解口译考试;二是为了给学生提供及时而高效的解题思路 and 技巧,同时培养他们对英语学习的兴趣和爱好。

全书共收入从2002年9月到2006年3月间的全部八套试卷,每套分真题和解析两部分,考生由此可以先通过真题部分进行自测,然后进入解析部分进行自查,从而达到高效学习的目的。此外,本书目录详实,适合考生根据各自的弱项进行有针对性的学习准备。

为了确保最终的编写质量,本书的编写队伍空前强大,聚集了昂立教育王牌口译项目纽约20名专兼职教师。从主编到编者,无一不是从事口译教学的资深教师,其中不乏长期参与考试阅卷的经验专家和从事口译工作的实战高手。在筹划本书的编纂工作时,我们根据各个编者在教学和工作上的特长,相应分配编写任务,所以本书每套试卷的每一道题型的解析都是他们教学和工作的精华之作,相信但凡用过此书的人都会深有体会、受益匪浅。

本书如有不当之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者

2006年6月于上海交通大学

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SECTION 1

LISTENING TEST

Part A Spot Dictation

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

As long as we are in a relationship, there is the potential for lasting happiness as well as for serious conflict. This applies at work, (1), and at home. The simple fact is that relationships are not always (2) sailing. Conflict can lead to anger, hostility, and further conflicts. On the other hand, it can be used as (3) for solving problems.

For example, you can handle conflict by (4) that the problem exists, smoothing it over, or trying to overpower the other person. These, of course, will (5) win or lose situations. But when you resolve conflict through collaboration and compromise, you can achieve (6) situations. In today's lecture, I shall outline a few steps on (7) transform a conflict into a solution in which both parties win.

First (8). Explain the problem to the other party. You should (9) the conflict. It's hard to fix something before (10) on what is broken.

Second, understand *all* points of view. Set aside your own opinions for a moment and (11) to understand the other points of view. When people feel that they have been heard, they're often more (12).

Third, brainstorm solutions. Dream up as many solutions as you can and (13) them one by one. This step will require (14). Talk about which solutions will work and (15) they will be to implement. Your solutions need to be acceptable by both parties, so you should be prepared to (16). Later, you'll need to review the (17) of the accepted solution. If it (18), be open to making changes or (19) to bring about a new solution.





Finally, implement. When you have both _____ (20) _____, decide who is going to do what by when. Then keep your agreements.

Part ② Listening Comprehension

I. Statements

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

1. A. Mr. Baker doesn't like to go to the meeting last night.
B. Last night Mr. Baker decided to cancel this morning's meeting.
C. Mr. Baker made up his mind not to go to this morning's meeting.
D. Mr. Baker made a last-minute decision to hold the meeting this morning.
2. A. Hard work often brings about discomfort in parts of the human body.
B. If you are nervous, you may hurt yourself in performing this kind of task.
C. Those staff members who work back to back are hard on each other.
D. This exercise is to relax your muscles in the neck, the shoulders and the back.
3. A. We have been working on this machine for two years.
B. Free maintenance work is for a period of two years.
C. You don't have to do repair work on this machine in two years.
D. With monthly cleaning, the oil in this machine can run for two years.
4. A. Only those high school graduates with excellent skills can be admitted into colleges.
B. No matter how difficult it is, high school graduates should at least try twice to get themselves into colleges.
C. Students should consider what they want to learn in the university.
D. Once in the university, you will feel superior to those drop-out students.
5. A. All the board members voted for the Chairman's proposal to open the branch office.
B. The Chairman was not in favor of the opening of a branch office in the suburbs.
C. The board members are expecting a new Chairman from the downtown office.
D. The chairman's proposal to set up a branch office was turned down by the board members.
6. A. Mary had made an appointment to see the personnel manager last Tuesday.
B. Mary has been applying for a job and is going to see the personnel manager next week.
C. Mary is shortsighted and cannot see that personnel manager in the next office.
D. Mary didn't get that job since she was rude to the personnel manager on Tuesday.
7. A. The supermarket will be finished in sixty days.
B. It took us more than sixty days to finish building the supermarket.
C. The supermarket should have been finished sixty days ago.





- D. The supermarket had been built sixty days earlier.
8. A. Her attendance record was severely damaged.
B. Her attendance record was never perfect.
C. She had once assisted in keeping the attendance record.
D. She had kept a near-perfect attendance record.
9. A. He didn't know what would happen if he made the suggestion.
B. He didn't feel nervous after he had put forward the suggestion.
C. He realized that the committee members would not adopt his suggestion.
D. He considered it important to talk to the committee members first.
10. A. The Expo will be open the day after tomorrow.
B. The Expo is rescheduled to open on Friday.
C. The Expo's opening is delayed until tomorrow.
D. The Expo is not likely to open on Friday.

II. Talks and Conversations

Direction: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and conversations. After each of these, you will hear a few questions. Listen carefully because you will hear the talk or conversation and questions **ONLY ONCE**. When you hear a question read the four answer choices and choose the best answer to that question. Then write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

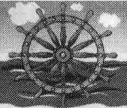
► Questions 11—14 ▼

11. A. Mr. Powell telephoned.
B. The woman dated Mr. Powell.
C. Someone came to see him.
D. There was a traffic jam.
12. A. Because she hasn't recorded the phone message.
B. Because she hasn't let Mr. Powell in.
C. Because she hasn't invited him to lunch.
D. Because she hasn't phoned him.
13. A. Mr. Powell's name card.
B. The restaurant's phone number.
C. Some money to make a phone call.
D. The name of a well-known department store.
14. A. The woman was not careful about the man's name card.
B. The man was expecting someone for something urgent.
C. The man was not available when Mr. Powell came in.
D. The woman accepted the man's apology for his mistake.

► Questions 15—18 ▼

15. A. In 1961.
B. In 1963.
C. In 1970.
D. In 1971.



- 
16. A. Learning materials. B. Laboratory facilities.
C. Summer courses. D. Party invitations.
17. A. Some laboratory tests can be done at home.
B. All the college courses are available.
C. Registrations are all the year round.
D. Invitations to parties are free to all the students.
18. A. Part-time students may get cheaper snacks.
B. Students are able to get TV study programmes.
C. Students can attend lectures once a week.
D. Students may participate in summer school courses.

► **Questions 19—22** ▼

19. A. A lawyer. B. An artist.
C. A student. D. A physician.
20. A. She thinks that it is a well-paid profession.
B. She considers herself to be fit for it.
C. She is unable to find other jobs for some time.
D. She wants to live independently of other people.
21. A. She can speak several languages. B. She is more careful and kinder.
C. She can serve women clients better. D. She is able to get more sympathy.
22. A. Because it is well known for its educational excellence.
B. Because it is inexpensive in terms of school tuition fees.
C. Because it offers married students' apartments.
D. Because it allows students to practice during the school terms.

► **Questions 23—26** ▼

23. A. Studying socio-linguistics. B. Talking about the weather.
C. Saying hello to each other. D. Listening to weather forecasts.
24. A. Linguists. B. Drivers.
C. Teachers. D. Students.
25. A. He is probably trying to begin a conversation.
B. He is earnestly requesting an answer.
C. He is carefully planning an out-door excursion.
D. He is tentatively preparing a composition on social conventions.
26. A. English people like to begin a conversation when the climate is favorable.
B. Foreign visitors are sometimes annoyed by the variability of the weather in England.
C. England is said to have the most effective transportation system in the world.
D. The weather conditions in England are not as bad as some people have imagined.

**► Questions 27—30 ▼**

27. A. 20,000. B. 200,000.
C. 2,000,000. D. 2,500,000.
28. A. The family owners. B. The pressure groups.
C. The government and the councils. D. The local housing committees.
29. A. Because the rents are too high.
B. Because there are not enough hostels.
C. Because the local councils are inefficient and indifferent.
D. Because some state-run homes are less comfortable than prisons.
30. A. A state-run apartment building for the homeless.
B. An efficient local housing committee in the metropolis.
C. A southern city that has solved the housing problem.
D. A charity organization that offers help to the homeless.

Part C Listening and Translation**I. Sentence Translation**

Direction: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. You will hear the sentences **ONLY ONCE**. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

II. Passage Translation

Direction: In this part of the test, you will hear 2 passages in English. You will hear the passages **ONLY ONCE**. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**. You may take notes while you are listening.

- 1.
- 2.





SECTION 2

STUDY SKILLS

Direction: In this section, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. You are to choose **ONE** best answer, A, B, C or D, to each question. Answer all the questions following each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

► Questions 1—5 ▼

In a bay near Almeria in Southern Spain will be built the world's first underwater residence for tourists. The hotel will be 40 feet down in the Mediterranean. As all the world opened to tour operators, there was still a frontier behind which lay three quarters of the globe's surface, the sea; in whose cool depths light fades; no winds blow; there are no stars. There even the most bored travelers could recapture their sense of romance, terror or beauty. For a submerged hotel is such a beautiful idea.

The hotel will cost £170,000 and will be able to accommodate up to ten people a night. Up until now only scientists and professional divers have lived under the sea, but soon, for the first time, the public will be able to go down into the darkness. They will have to swim down in diving suits, but at 40 feet there would be no problem about decompression.

Design of the hotel was crucial. Most of the underwater structures used before had been in the shape of a diving bell or submarine. Professional divers could cope with such things but ordinary people would run the risk of violent claustrophobia. Then an Austrian architect had the idea of making three interconnecting circular structures, 18 feet in diameter, and looking much like flying saucers. They would be cast in concrete and launched from the shore. Towed into position they would then be sunk. A foundation of cast concrete would already be in place on the sea-bed. Pylons would attach the structures to this. Once in position the structures would be pumped dry. The pylons made to withstand an uplift pressure of 350 tons, would then take the strain.

Cables linking the underwater structures to the hotel on shore would connect it with electricity, fresh water, television, and an air pump, and also dispose of sewage. Entry would be from underneath, up a ladder; because of the pressure inside there would be no need of airlocks or doors.

The first structure would include a changing room and a shower area, where the divers would get out of their gear. There would also be a kitchen and a lavatory. The second structure would contain a dining room, lecture theatre, and sleeping accommodation for eight people. The third structure would contain two suites. A steward would come down with the ten customers, to cook and look after them. Television monitors would relay all that went on to the shore so that discussions on the sea bed could be transmitted to all the world.





1. From the passage we understand that tour operators and travelers will be interested in the submerged hotel as _____.
 A. it is a quiet place for research work
 B. it is an ideal sea-food restaurant
 C. it will offer new possibilities
 D. it will have unchanging weather
2. What design was finally considered most suitable for the new hotel?
 A. Three separated circles.
 B. Three linked discs.
 C. Three connected globes.
 D. Three interlocked cylinders.
3. The hotel would be able to float under water because it would be _____.
 A. made of light material
 B. 350 tons in weight
 C. filled with air
 D. attached to pylons
4. It is planned that sleeping quarters will be provided for the guests in the _____.
 A. second structure
 B. second and third structures
 C. first and third structures
 D. third structure
5. The purpose of television monitors under the sea would be to relay _____.
 A. instructions from the sea bed to the shore
 B. news from the shore to the sea bed
 C. information from the world to the sea bed
 D. information to the world from the sea bed

► Questions 6—10 ▼


For most people, boasting about oneself does not come naturally. It is not easy or comfortable to tell someone all the wonderful things you have accomplished. But that is exactly what you need to do if you are seeking a new job, or trying to hold on to the one you have.

Of course, there is a fine line between self-confidence and arrogance, so to be successful in winning over the interviewer you must learn to maximize your accomplishments and attributes without antagonizing the interviewer.

The natural tendency for most job seekers is to behave modestly in a job interview. To do the best job of selling yourself in an interview, you have to be prepared in advance. As part of your job-hunting check list, write down on a piece of paper your major job-related accomplishments. Commit them to memory. You will probably be pleasantly surprised to see in writing all that you have done.

By developing this list, you will have accomplished two things: the first is you will impress the interviewer by being able to talk confidently and succinctly about your accomplishments. You will not have to sit uncomfortably while you think of your successes. They will be at the tip of your tongue. Secondly, rather than dwell on your own personality characteristics, such as how hardworking or creative you are, you can discuss hard facts, such as how you saved your employer money or an idea you developed that helped a customer make more money. When chronicling your accomplishments for the interviewer, take as much credit as you honestly can. If you were a key part behind a major group project, tell the interviewer. If you developed a specific idea without help from your supervisor, it is acceptable to say that. Remember, you are at that interview to sell





yourself, not your former co-workers.

However, never criticize your former employer. Sharing your negative thoughts with the interviewer is an immediate turn-off and will only brand you as a complainer and gossip, whom no one likes or will hire.

Keep in mind that the most important part of a job interview is making the employer like you and presenting yourself as the person he or she wants you to be. Consciously or not most employers tend to hire people who reflect their own values and standards.

Once you get the job you want, boasting about your accomplishments does not stop. Although you may think all your successes and achievements are highly visible, remember that you are only one of many people in a company. Lack of recognition is cited by a majority of discharged managers as the most frequent complaint against the former employer.

To help make yourself more visible in the company, volunteer for additional assignments—both job—related and non-business-related. These could include community relations or charitable activities in which your company is involved. These types of activities may enable you to have more time and access to top executives of the company to whom you may endear yourself. You might even have the opportunity to tell them what you are doing for the company, which can never hurt.

6. This article is mostly about how to _____.
A. interview for a job
B. please your boss
C. get along with co-workers
D. get and keep a job
7. In paragraph 2, the word “maximize” mean to _____.
A. talk about
B. make the most of
C. be modest about
D. play down
8. The author states that the one thing you should never do during an interview is _____.
A. list your successes in previous jobs
B. promote your qualifications for the job
C. tell your potential boss about the projects you’ve worked on
D. make negative comments about your former employer
9. The author provides his views on winning and holding a new job by _____.
A. offering suggestions
B. presenting facts and statistics
C. describing extreme situations
D. telling stories
10. In the passage, the author recommends all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. making a point of telling your supervisor what you have done
B. taking part in non-business-related activities
C. going on boasting about your successes and achievements
D. giving the employer an idea on how to run his other business

**► Questions 11—15 ▼****5 Steps to Living Longer****1: Watch Your Temper**

Scientists have long believed that Type A's—those people driven by ambition, hard work and tight deadlines—were most prone to heart attacks. But it's not striving for goals that leads to disease; rather, it's being hostile, angry and cynical.

Suggests Mittleman: if stress mounts so high that you begin snapping at people, "Ask yourself, 'Is it worth having a heart attack over this?'"

2: Lighten Your Dark Moods

For years, evidence linking depression to an increased risk of heart attack has been growing. Johns Hopkins researchers interviewed 1551 people who were free of heart disease in the early 1980s and again 14 years later. Those who reported having experienced major depression were four times as likely to have a heart attack as those who had not been depressed.

Exercise is an often overlooked antidepressant. In a study at Duke University, 60 percent of clinically depressed people who took a brisk 30-minute walk or jog at least three times a week were no longer depressed after 16 weeks.

3: Flatten That Belly

More than 50 years ago, French scientist Jean Vague noted that people with a lot of upper-body fat (those who looked like apples rather than pears) often developed heart disease, diabetes and other ailments. But it wasn't until the introduction of CT and MRI scans that doctors discovered that a special kind of fat, visceral fat, located within the abdomen, was strongly linked to these diseases.

According to the National Institutes of Health, there's trouble brewing when your waist measures 35 inches or more if you're a woman, and 40 inches or more if you're a man. And that's regardless of height.

4: Limit Your Bad Habits

Heavy drinking. Moderate drinkers may be the least likely to develop Metabolic Syndrome, while alcoholics are the most likely. In part that's because, pound for pound, they carry more abdominal fat. In one Swedish study, researchers found that male alcoholics carried 48 percent of their body fat within the abdomen, compared with 38 percent for teetotalers.

Cigarette smoking. Smoking is dangerous for reasons besides lung cancer or emphysema. Some 60 minutes after smoking a cigarette, one study revealed, smokers still showed elevated levels of cortisol, which promotes abdominal fat storage.

Over-caffeinating. Moderate caffeine consumption doesn't seem to be harmful for most people. But recent studies suggest that when men who have both high blood pressure and a family history of hypertension drink a lot of caffeinated coffee while under job stress, they may experience a dangerous rise in blood pressure.





5: Rev Up Your Metabolism

A new understanding of how disease sets up shop in your body focuses on metabolism—the sum of physical and chemical reactions necessary to maintain life. This approach reveals that a healthy metabolic profile counts for more than cardiovascular fitness or weight alone.

As Glenn A. Gaesser, professor of exercise physiology at the University of Virginia, notes, “Metabolic fitness is one of the best safeguards against heart disease, stroke and diabetes.”

11. The phrase “snapping at” (Step 1: Watch Your Temper) is closest in meaning to _____.
A. judging severely
B. declaring publicly
C. answering rudely
D. understanding wrongly
12. According to the passage, which of the following people are liable to incur and suffer from heart attacks?
A. Those whose waist measures 35 inches or less.
B. Those who take a brisk 20-minute walk twice a week.
C. Those who have experienced major depression.
D. Those who have been striving for goals.
13. Stress may lead to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. hostile disposition
B. cynical behaviour
C. over-caffeinating
D. great ambition
14. According to the passage, what kind of people are teetotalers (Step 4: Limit Your Bad Habits)?
A. Non-alcoholics.
B. Heavy drinkers.
C. Chain smokers.
D. Non-smokers.
15. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. There is trouble brewing when your waist measures 35 inches or less.
B. Metabolic fitness might prevent people from having heart disease.
C. Moderate drinkers may be the most likely to develop Metabolic Syndrome.
D. Moderate caffeine consumption seems to be harmful for most people.

► Questions 16–20 ▼

World prehistory is written from data recovered from thousands of *archaeological sites*, places where traces of human activity are to be found. Sites are normally identified through the presence of manufactured tools.

Archaeological sites are most commonly classified by the activity that occurred there. *Habitation sites* are places where people lived and carried out a wide range of different activities. Most prehistoric sites come under this category, but habitation sites can vary from a small open campsite through rockshelters and caves, to large accumulations of shellfish remains (shell middens). Village habitation sites may consist of a small accumulation of occupation deposit and mud hut fragments, huge earthen mounds, or communes of stone buildings or entire buried cities. Each presents its own special excavation problems.

Burial sites provide a wealth of information on the prehistoric past. Grinning skeletons are

