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上海市英语口译资格证书第一阶段考试

高级口译真题解析

(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;一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庞大,聚集了昂立教育王牌口译项目组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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2002 年 9 月

真 题

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**.

Research shows that we make up our minds about people through unspoken communication within seven seconds of meeting them. _____ (1), we show our true feelings with our eyes, faces, bodies and attitudes, causing a chain of reactions, ranging _____ (2).

Think about some of your most unforgettable meetings; an introduction to _____ (3), a job interview, and an encounter with a stranger. Focus on the first seven seconds. What did you _____ (4)? How did you "read" the other person? How do you think he reads you?

_____ (5). For 25 years I've worked with thousands who want to be successful. I've helped them _____ (6), answer unfriendly questions, communicate more effectively. _____ (7) has always been you are the message.

Others will want to be with you and help you if you use _____ (8). They include: physical appearance, energy, _____ (9), pitch and tone of voice, gestures, expressions through eyes, and the ability to _____ (10). Others form an impression about you based on these.

Think of times when you know you _____ (11). What made you successful? Were you _____ (12) what you were talking about and so absorbed in the moment that you _____ (13)?

Be yourself. Many how-to books advise you to _____ (14) and impress others with your qualities. They instruct you to greet them with _____ (15) and tell you to fix your eyes on the other person. If you follow all this advice, it is most likely, that you'll _____ (16)—including yourself.

The trick is to _____ (17), at your best. The most effective people never change from one situation to another. They're the same whether they're addressing their garden club, _____ (18), or being interviewed for a job. They communicate _____ (19); the tones of their





voices and their gestures _____ (20).

Part B Listening Comprehension

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**.

► Questions 1—5 ▼

1. A. It is required by the course he is taking.
B. He is promoting a product through advertising.
C. He is applying for a scholarship at a university.
D. It is part of the selection process for a job.
2. A. How to become a successful job applicant.
B. How to prepare for a good speech.
C. How to make a good impression on the interviewer.
D. It has not been decided yet.
3. A. 20 minutes.
B. 30 minutes.
C. An hour.
D. It's not mentioned in the conversation.
4. A. To use the overhead projector.
B. To read clearly and loud enough from a script.
C. To illustrate his points with anecdotes or analogies.
D. To say something amusing or striking at the very start.
5. A. To listen to him rehearse the talk.
B. To help him collect the required statistics.
C. To analyze the data already available.
D. To write a script for the talk.

► Questions 6—10 ▼

6. A. It will cut its peace-keeping forces in some parts of Europe.
B. It will maintain its military presence in Bosnia and Kosovo.
C. It will cease its arms control talks with Russia.
D. It will have several eastern European countries as its full members.
7. A. Germany.
B. France.
C. Hungary.
D. The Czech Republic.
8. A. Three.
B. Ten.
C. Fourteen.
D. Thirty.
9. A. Australians' personal debts hit an all-time low currently.
B. Australians face financial difficulties which might hinder economic growth.
C. The unemployment figures have been on the rise for the thirteenth month.
D. The record high interest rates start to threaten a booming housing market.

10. A. Because this was the first visit of the kind in the past four decades.
B. Because this visit had not been announced before these people actually arrived.
C. Because a denial of such a visit had been reported widely in the press.
D. Because government-level talks between the two sides had been recently cancelled.

► **Questions 11—15** ▼

11. A. Steel production in the third world.
B. Economics about the developed countries.
C. Grain trade in northern Europe.
D. Cereal production in tropical areas.
12. A. To experience a flood disaster at first hand.
B. To study grain trade.
C. To make a lecture tour.
D. To attend an international conference on grain production.
13. A. She took ferries.
B. She had to hire a boat from the locals.
C. She walked without any shoes.
D. She managed to drive a van.
14. A. Snake bites. B. Big black ants.
C. Worms fleeing from the floods. D. A fatal epidemic disease.
15. A. The government organized relief in conjunction with international charities.
B. The government brought down grain prices by selling its stock on the open market.
C. The merchants managed to keep their stock of grain safe from the flood water.
D. The merchants pushed up grain prices twice as much in some areas.

► **Questions 16—20** ▼

16. A. "Young Entrepreneur". B. "Business Matters".
C. "Successful Enterprise". D. "Talented Businessman".
17. A. Local business people. B. Self-employed people.
C. People aged 18 - 25. D. Successful people of any kind.
18. A. It must be typed on one side of paper only.
B. It must be no longer than 350 words.
C. It must have a person's signature.
D. It must be accompanied by a charity donation.
19. A. Six. B. Ten.
C. Three hundred. D. Three hundred and fifty.
20. A. Three weeks from now. B. Two months after this announcement.
C. June the fifteenth. D. The second weekend in July.



SECTION 2

READING TEST

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 ▼

When it comes to editorial cartooning, maintaining a special brand of slightly quarrelsome humor ranks right up there with being politically savvy. For the *Monitor*'s Clay Bennett—who can now add the words Pulitzer winner to his credentials—that blend of wit and wisdom was honed around the dinner table while he was growing up in the South. It was there that his two older sisters would take on his father—a career Army officer and well—informed conservative. Mr. Bennett had known since age 4 that he wanted to be a cartoonist, but it wasn't until he was 13, and had spent some time around that table, that he decided on editorial cartoons. On Monday he won journalism's top honor, becoming the seventh *Monitor* staff member to do so since 1950, the first since David Rohde's 1996 award for international reporting for his investigation of mass executions in Bosnia.

Eight of the 14 awards given by Columbia University this year focused on the Sept. 11 attacks and their aftermath, with *The New York Times* winning a record seven Pulitzers—including those for public service, international reporting, and commentary. Previously, the most any paper had won at once was three. The *Wall Street Journal* was honored for its breaking-news reporting. The paper continued to publish even after the attack on the World Trade Center on Sept. 11 forced it out of its offices. *The Washington Post* and *The Los Angeles Times* each took two prizes, and *Newsday* and the *Monitor* each won one.

According to jurors who decided the cartoon finalists (the winners are determined by the Pulitzer Board), the number of cartoon submissions was up by about 25 percent this year. Bennett's cartoons, about everything from science to privacy, stood out for their European style—largely captionless—and their execution. *Monitor* editor Paul Van Slambrouck says of Bennett: "This man is obsessed, in a good way, with his work. This award is so richly deserved because he cares so much about what he does." For Bennett, his decision on which cartoons to submit changed after Sept. 11, with 12 of the 20 submissions created after the attacks. "When you get to the end of 2001," he says, "cartoons on tax cuts and political wranglings in Washington seem fairly insignificant."

Still, he says, not every issue he tackles has great gravity to it. To him, humor is something that can be used to win people over to a certain point of view—it sneaks up on them, and while making them laugh, also makes sure the message stays with them. He calls it "bringing it in



through the back door." Bennett started out as an editorial cartoonist for his college paper at the University of North Alabama, eventually working for *The St Petersburg Times* for 13 years and as a syndicated cartoonist before joining the *Monitor*. His cartooning style has changed little over the years, but he says technology—specifically the computer—had given him more control. "It made me a better artist." Last year, he was named Editorial Cartoonist of the Year by *Editor & Publisher* magazine. This year, Bennett has won two other industry honors, the John Fischetti Award and a Sigma Delta Chi award from the Society of Professional Journalists, which he also found out about on Monday.

In the weeks before the Pulitzer Prizes were announced, he struggled to keep his mind on his work. As in the previous three years when he'd been a finalist, Bennett knew in advance that he was on the short list. Though Bennett says he is by now skilled at putting thoughts of winning out of his head, sometimes the anticipation would prove to be too much for the 22-year veteran, and he would let off steam in a way that his family now affectionately refers to as "Pulitzer tension."

When word came that the prize was finally his, he praised the paper that hired him in 1998, at a time when he had thought about giving up on the profession he'd pursued since he was a teen. "It's been a really good run ever since I've been at the *Monitor*," he said. "All good things have happened to me since coming here." In his victory speech, Bennett jokingly expressed but one regret about his employer: "I finally win it, and I'm at a paper that doesn't drink champagne!"

1. It can be concluded from the passage that the Wall Street Journal _____.
 - A. had won the most of the Pulitzer Prizes
 - B. had its offices in the World Trade Center
 - C. had employed Bennett before 1998
 - D. had stopped publication after the attack on the World Trade Center
2. According to the passage, the Pulitzer Prizes _____.
 - A. are sponsored by Columbia University
 - B. are awarded every year
 - C. are determined by a group of journalists
 - D. are based on other awards
3. The sentence "Bennett knew in advance that he was on the short list." (para. 5) can be interpreted as which of the following?
 - A. Bennett knew later that he would miss the prize again.
 - B. Bennett guessed from some source that he would definitely win this prize.
 - C. Bennett knew that the Pulitzer Prize was not what he wanted.
 - D. Bennett realized beforehand that he entered the group of finalists.
4. We can know from the passage that all of the following is true about Bennett EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. he had been through trouble before he started to work for the *Monitor*
 - B. he has been changing his cartooning style with the help of computer
 - C. he timely changed the cartoons submitted to the Pulitzer Awards



- D. he had been nominated for the award for a number of times before
5. In the passage, Bennet's family used the expression "Pulitzer tension" to show his _____.
A. anxiety over winning the award
B. gratitude for the newspaper that hired him
C. regret about his employer's policy
D. dissatisfaction with his new job

► **Questions 6—10** ▼

Bill Gates is not the only American entrepreneur with a business plan to save the world. There are thousands. Consider Steve Kirsch, who had just turned 35 when he concluded he had every thing he could want. Adobe, the software giant, had just purchased one of his startups, Eframe. The sale made Kirsch very rich, with a share in a private jet, an estate in California's Los Altos Hills and a burning question: what to do with the rest of a \$ 50 million fortune? After a few years of doling out money to traditional charities—his alma mater, the United Way—Kirsch got ambitious. He set up his own foundation to benefit "everyone," funding research on everything from cancer to near-earth objects. "It is guaranteed that we will be hit by an asteroid sometime in the future," perhaps "before we end this phone conversation," Kirsch explains. "It would cost several billion lives, and we can save those lives for \$ 50 million, which is less than the cost of a private jet. I call it enlightened self-interest."

American philanthropy isn't what it used to be. Gone are the days when old money was doled out by bureaucrats from mahogany-paneled rooms. More people are giving out more money than ever before, at much younger ages, and to a much wider variety of causes. In the 1980s, Ronald Reagan's call for private charity to replace government largesse was greeted with hoots of liberal derision—and an outbreak of giving. The number of private foundations rose from 22,000 in 1980 to 55,000 today. They now dole out about \$23.3 billion a year, a 700 percent increase since 1980. And many are the offspring of capitalists, who bring the language of business to charity. Vanessa Kirsch, president and founder of the entrepreneurial charity New Profit Inc., says, "There's this new breed of social entrepreneurs coming out of Harvard Business School or failed dot-coms, and they're saying, 'I want to make big things happen.'"

Their outlook is increasingly global, in the Gates mold. The share of funding that the 1,000 largest foundations devote to international causes jumped from 11.3 percent in 1999 to 16.3 percent in 2000. And while the U. S. government is often criticized for stingy foreign aid (well under 1 percent of GNP each year), the same can't be said of private donors, who now give away 2.1 percent of U. S. GNP each year. "No nation comes even remotely close to the U. S. on these things," says Scott Walker of the Philanthropy Roundtable. "If you're in Sweden or France, it's something the government is supposed to do. If you were in England, it is the nobility. Americans don't think it's enough to say, 'I gave at the office with taxes.'"

To be sure, business and philanthropy are old bedfellows in the United States. The Rockefellers, the Carnegies and the Fords set the mold. But many were what Mark Dowie, author of "American Foundations: An Investigative History," calls "s. o. b. s"—patrons of



“symphonies, operas, ballets,” and “museums and hospitals where rich people go to die.” The new foundations are more like “quasi—public trusts—where rich people go to die.” The new foundations are more like “quasi—public trusts—progressive institutions of change,” argues Dowie.

The new movers and shakers of American charity are more likely to be flashy TV titans like Ted Turner. The story of how Turner gave away a billion is a founding legend of this class. In a cab on his way to make a speech at the United Nations, the cable titan, sick of official U. S. reluctance to pay U. N. dues, decided to pony up \$1 billion himself. This shamed Washington and inspired imitators. “It is a lot more personality—oriented in this culture of new wealth.” Says Ellen Dadisman, vice president of the Council on Foundations. “It’s sort of like wealth meets People magazine.”

In Silicon Valley, the new fashion is called “venture philanthropy.” According to one survey, 83 percent of valley households give to charity, compared with 69 percent nationally. But they prefer to “invest,” not “give.” And to attract “investors,” fundraisers promise hands-on management of the nonprofits they support. They demand seats on the board, set performance goals and plan an exit strategy in case expectations aren’t met. “Traditionally, foundations have not been as invasive,” says Dadisman. “They didn’t go to the nonprofit and day, ‘How much are you paying for rent? Why are you using these old-fashioned computers?’” It may be invasive, but if it works it could help save the world. Even from asteroids.

6. Why does the author introduce some American millionaires at the beginning of the passage?
- A. To introduce the rapid growth of American millionaires.
 - B. To show how they become millionaires.
 - C. To display the relationship between business and philanthropy.
 - D. To explain their changing attitude towards charities.
7. The author mentions Ronald Reagan’s call for private charity to replace government largesse as _____.
- A. Ronald Reagan was the then American President
 - B. his call was severely criticized by the public
 - C. Ronald Reagan first understood the significance of private foundations
 - D. his call received mixed responses but pointed the way for philanthropy
8. The expression “who bring the language of business to charity” from the sentence “And many are the offspring of capitalists, who bring the language of business of charity.” (para. 2) means _____.
- A. who run charities in the same way as they run businesses
 - B. who uphold the principles of business in managing charities
 - C. who manage the money they send to charities
 - D. who think philanthropists should receive training
9. Which of the following can be concluded from Scott Walker’s comment (para. 3)?
- A. Charities in European countries are run by the governmental department.
 - B. America should earnestly learn the practice of charity from France and Sweden.



- C. European countries should learn from American charity.
- D. The concept of American charity is different from that of European ones.

10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Charities will become profitable businesses in the future.
- B. More people in Silicon Valley give money to charity.
- C. Management of charities is required to undergo changes.
- D. Foundations are beginning to check how the charities are running.

► Questions 11—15 ▼

With 22 years on the job, Jackie Bracey could be considered a career employee of the Internal Revenue Service. But she defies any stereotype of an over-eager agent running down a reluctant taxpayer. Instead, she spends her time *defending* people who owe the government money. Ms. Bracey, based in Greensboro N. C. , is a taxpayer advocate, a role created by Congress in 1998 as part of the kinder, gentler theme adopted by the tax-collection agency. Bracey and advocates at 73 other offices nationwide, backed by 2,100 field workers and staff, go to bat for taxpayers who are in financial straits because of something the agency has done or is about to do.

Though it may seem counterintuitive for the IRS, the advocate service not only helps taxpayers, but identifies procedural problems that, once unsnarled, could help streamline the agency. The main goal, though, is for the ombudsman to step into a dispute a taxpayer is having with the IRS when it appears that something the IRS is doing, or planning, would create an undue hardship on the taxpayer. This can range from speeding up resolution of a dispute that has dragged on too long, to demanding that the IRS halt a collection action if the taxpayer can show he or she "is suffering or is about to suffer a significant hardship. "

"We look for all the possibilities we can to help somebody," says Bracey. When it comes to her attention that someone is backed against a wall—say, a taxpayer faces eviction because he can't pay rent since the IRS has levied his paycheck, the advocate can call a halt to the collection process. The advocate isn't saying that the money isn't owed, only that collecting it would impose a hardship. Bracey says she doesn't like to think that people might have a car repossessed and lose their ability to get to work because they can't make payments that have been redirected to the IRS.

Besides trying to halt economic hardships, taxpayer advocates also deal with cases of procedural hardship. This can happen when the IRS doesn't do something it said it would do, or doesn't do it in a timely fashion. Bracey, for instance, says that at this time of the year, her office fields inquiries about speeding up refunds for people who filed paper returns and need the money.

Taxpayer ombudsmen have been around in one form or another since 1979, says Nina Olson, the national taxpayer advocate. But they were given much more clout in 1998 when Congress decided that the workers would no longer report to regional directors but to her office. While this gave them a great deal more authority, outside watchdogs say more can be done. "There is a long way to go to get an agency that feels independent and emboldened" to work for taxpayers, says



Joe Sepp, a vice president of the Washington-based tax-advocacy group. While Mr. Sepp applauds the service for removing management oversight of advocates from local tax officials, he says more advocates should be drawn from outside the IRS, bringing an independent viewpoint with them.

The taxpayers union also has complained that Congress and the Bush administration don't seem to be taking the advocates seriously enough. Each year, the IRS group reports to Congress on the top problems that advocates see. Many of these are systemic problems that can gum up the works for both taxpayer and collector, such as a December notice from Ms. Olson that the IRS should have just one definition of a dependent child, rather than the three definitions currently used. While taxpayer advocates can help smooth things out in many cases, they cannot ignore laws. This seems to be a particular problem with Earned Income Tax Credits, which people frequently are not able to claim because they don't file tax returns on a timely basis.

If taxpayers haven't made legitimate claims for credits, there's nothing the advocate can do to reverse that course. And Olson says that while taxpayers are free to use her service, they should keep in mind that it does not replace the normal appeals process and should be the last place a citizen calls upon for help, not the first. "We're really there for when the processes fall down," she says. Every state has at least one taxpayer-advocate service office. Look in the telephone book blue pages for their phone numbers and addresses, or call 877-777-4778 to find the nearest office. The IRS website, www.irs.gov, also has information on the service.

11. According to the passage, the main task of tax advocates is _____.
A. to chase and collect tax from reluctant taxpayers
B. to cooperate with field workers and support staff
C. to help taxpayers and find problems in IRS work
D. to negotiate with National Taxpayers Union
12. The advocate service "may seem counterintuitive for the IRS" (para. 2) as _____.
A. it works for the National Taxpayers Union
B. it often finds faults with their own work
C. it speeds up a collection action
D. it always criticizes IRS on behalf of taxpayers
13. The word "clout" in the sentence "But they were given much more clout in 1998 when Congress decided that the workers would no longer report to regional directors but to her office." (para. 5) can best be replaced by _____.
A. power
B. strength
C. capacity
D. ability
14. The phrase "gum up the works" in the sentence "Many of these are systemic problems that can gum up the works for both taxpayers and collector," (para. 6) can be paraphrased as _____.
A. impair the benefits
B. bring about solutions
C. lead to trouble
D. improve the relations

