

Advanced

上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语高级口译资格证书

# 实考试卷汇编(II)

上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会 编

试卷汇编

上海交通大学出版社

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

“上海紧缺人才培训工程”教学系列丛书

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会编撰的“上海紧缺人才培训工程”教学系列丛书之一,书中选编了最新英语高级口译资格证书考试试卷共六套,并给出了参考答案及录音文字稿。读者可从中了解英语高级口译资格证书的考试信息,熟悉考试形式,进而提高参加考试的成功率。

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## 前 言

《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试是经上海市紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核确认的紧缺人才岗位资格培训项目之一，其目的是为上海培养一批既懂专业、又懂英语的复合型人才。凡通过该项考试者，可获得由上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会、上海市委组织部和上海市人事局统一印制和颁发的证书。该项考试自1995年6月开考以来，已进入了第九年。应考人数从第一期的700余人上升到2003年上半年的7000多人，考试地区已从上海扩展到江苏的南京和浙江的宁波等地，这一迅猛发展的势头表明，本项考试已获得社会的广泛认可。从统计数字看，考生主要是在校大学生和学历在大学本科以上的在职人员。他们普遍认为，本项目的培训和考试是对我国目前大学英语教学和英语专业教学的一种极大补充和改善，有助于全面提高英语听、说、读、写、译（包括笔译和口译）五项能力。同时，本项目为培养英语口译人才起到了积极有效的作用，为上海及周边地区的经济和文化发展做出了一定的贡献。

《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试每年举行两次，分别安排在3月和9月中旬。本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的尺度参照性标准化考试，分笔试和口试两个阶段。只有先通过笔试，才有资格进入第二阶段的口试。第一阶段为笔试，分为六部分——第一部分：听力（听写和听力理解）；第二部分：阅读（多项选择题）；第三部分：翻译（英译汉）；第四部分：听力（笔记及填空和听译）；第五部分：阅读（简答题）；第六部分：翻译（汉译英）。考试时间为180分钟，中间（即第三部分结束后）休息10分钟。第二阶段口试分为两部分：口语和口译。口语部分要求考生就指定题目作五分钟左右的演讲。考生拿到口语题后有五分钟的准备时间。口译分英译汉和汉译英两部分，每部分均要求考生翻译主题各不相同的两个段落。考生须通过笔试和口试两个阶段的考试，方能获得《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》。

为便于考生复习、巩固已学习过的《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》的五本培训教材（听力、阅读、翻译、口语和口译），更有效地做好考前准备，我们曾于2000年将1997~1999年期间六次考试的笔试和口试实考试卷汇编成册，并配以听力部分和口译部分的录音带，公开发行。《英语高级口译资格证书实考试卷汇

编》出版后,受到考生的普遍欢迎。为进一步推动本项考试的顺利发展,现将 2000~2002 年期间六次考试的笔试和口试实考试卷汇编成第二辑,以满足广大考生的需要。

《上海市外语口译岗位资格证书》考试委员会

2003 年 11 月

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# 上海市英语高级口译资格证书第一阶段考试

## SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST (30 minutes)

### Part A: Spot Dictation

**Directions:** *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 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.*

For centuries Oxford has been at Britain's intellectual heart, perhaps the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) among Europe's many ancient universities. It is an exclusive greenhouse in which the country's \_\_\_\_\_ (2) are bred, and it lies only 50 miles from London, close to the centres of power—Parliament, the Law Courts and the City. Oxford University has \_\_\_\_\_ (3) from all over the world who have gone on to achieve the highest position in their own countries \_\_\_\_\_ (4), administration, science and the arts. Oxford alumni include \_\_\_\_\_ (5), literary figures and such overseas politicians as American President Bill Clinton and former Pakistani \_\_\_\_\_ (6) Benazir Bhutto.

Fewer positions \_\_\_\_\_ (7) are grander than being head of an Oxford college. Usually the post \_\_\_\_\_ (8) of diplomat, administrator and academic. As Sir Roger Bannister, former Master of Pembroke College, put it: "\_\_\_\_\_ (9) was a new challenge. You have to recognize \_\_\_\_\_ (10) of the students and you have to help \_\_\_\_\_ (11). The three-year period students spend at Oxford is the most important of their lives; it \_\_\_\_\_ (12) and the friendships they form in their university days will \_\_\_\_\_ (13)."

Every year, \_\_\_\_\_ (14) from home and abroad only a few hundred are chosen by each college through an increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ (15). Once they are accepted, the undergraduates benefit from \_\_\_\_\_ (16). The most notable and the rarest of these privileges is the one-to-one tutorial, at which a student \_\_\_\_\_ (17) to the tutor. It is a personal system that goes back to the 13th century. The relationship of \_\_\_\_\_ (18) that can develop between teacher and pupil over three years can be lasting as it is \_\_\_\_\_ (19). Years after students have left the university, they often return to their tutors \_\_\_\_\_ (20).

## Part B: Listening Comprehension

**Directions:** *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 to 5 are based on the following conversation.**

1. (A) A primary school principal. (B) A teacher of English and other subjects.  
(C) A short-story writer. (D) A poet.
2. (A) The USA. (B) Britain.  
(C) Singapore. (D) Malaysia.
3. (A) Education in Singapore.  
(B) Poems and short stories.  
(C) English medium schools.  
(D) A research project.
4. (A) She's going to write some poems herself.  
(B) She will have some poems published.  
(C) She wants to use poems which are already published.  
(D) She wants the children to write poems.
5. (A) Only the man is pleased. (B) Only the woman is pleased.  
(C) Both of them are pleased. (D) Neither of them is pleased.

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following news.**

6. (A) The digging of a major tunnel was slowing down.  
(B) A water supply project failed because of unexpected difficulties.  
(C) Eight people were killed in a train accident.  
(D) A helicopter was reported missing.
7. (A) To go on providing humanitarian aid. (B) To increase the food supply.  
(C) To revise the oil-for-food programme. (D) To lift the embargo on his country.
8. (A) To cut down on the US military presence in Europe.  
(B) To increase the European Union's military influence.

(C) To make combined efforts to sustain its economic growth.

(D) To take concrete actions to stop arms race.

9. (A) Sex discrimination in the U.S troops is far less obvious than in other fields of American life.

(B) Race relations have considerably improved in the US military.

(C) There are more black or Hispanic officers in the armed services than before.

(D) Many minority military personnel complained about negative race relations.

10. (A) 4.4%.

(B) 11.2%.

(C) 14.4%.

(D) 44%.

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following interview.**

11. (A) The language used by the locals.

(B) Driving on the wrong side of the road.

(C) Naming of the same objects in different ways.

(D) All different types of bright colours on men.

12. (A) "Chips" and "crisps".

(B) "Queue" and "line".

(C) "Fries" and "potato".

(D) "Mate" and "Love".

13. (A) He has a generally negative view of Britain and the British.

(B) He is interested in getting to know Britain.

(C) He is not happy in Britain.

(D) He feels completely at home in Britain.

14. (A) So many men wear earrings in one of their ears.

(B) People here are politically radical.

(C) Young women often wear black.

(D) Everyone looks like Madonna.

15. (A) Because Britain has a close affinity with the USA.

(B) Because Britain has been so much affected by US policies.

(C) Because Britain is closer to continental Europe than the USA.

(D) Because Britain is more concerned now with world affairs than it used to be.

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following talk.**

16. (A) Local government in parts of Britain.

- (B) Education at Oxford University.  
 (C) The financing of a university by a county council.  
 (D) Council housing in England and Wales.
17. (A) Two. (B) Three.  
 (C) Four. (D) Five.
18. (A) Housing and local plans.  
 (B) Highways, libraries and museums.  
 (C) Dustbin collection and environmental health.  
 (D) Swimming baths.
19. (A) The Minister of Education is elected every four years.  
 (B) The Minister of Education meets regularly with county councillors.  
 (C) Most of the county councillors on the Education Committee are paid officials.  
 (D) County councils actually run the schools and colleges in the area.
20. (A) The employment of qualified teachers.  
 (B) The role of parents in school education.  
 (C) The question of pupil-teacher ratio.  
 (D) The communication between parents and teachers.

## SECTION 2: READING TEST (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *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

You've insulated the attic, installed triple-glazed windows, and bought high-efficiency appliances. Can you make your home any more eco-friendly? For an increasing number of Americans, the answer is yes. You can let nature help cut your utility bill. It may be as simple as replacing outdoor lights with solar-powered fixtures or signing up for your utility's "green power" program. Thanks to rapidly improving technology and government subsidies, thousands of Americans living in remote locations are finding it can be cheaper to use the sun and wind than fossil fuels.

Don't cut your ties to the local utility just yet.

But while renewable energy won't replace coal and natural gas soon (or ever, critics

contend), consumers have more choice in their energy mix than ever before. Many are choosing to go "green"—at least a bit. And they're not all whole-bran environmentalists. Roldan Montalvo runs a gas station here in Hebbronville, Texas. But when he wanted to bring electricity to his cabin eight miles out of town, he went solar. The reason was simple. The utility wanted \$100,000 to extend its electric line to his cabin. Mr. Montalvo paid less than \$8,000 for his solar system. "It's all right so far," he says, looking up at the three solar panels that run a few lights, a fan, and a TV inside. "I can run power tools."

Others, of course, take a more enthusiastic line. "There's a new focus on renewables," says Thomas White, chairman and chief executive of Enron Renewable Energy Corporation, which has completed the world's largest wind farm in Minnesota. "My feeling is that we are at the point in time where the personal computer was in the late '70s," adds Mac Moore, director of business development for BP Solar, one of the largest manufacturers and marketers of solar electric systems in the world. "Over the next 10 years, if things go well, there's going to be a revolutionary change in the way that we obtain power."

Wind power represents an even more compelling argument for remote homeowners. Turbines have become so much more efficient over the past decade that homeowners a quarter-mile from a utility line may find it cheaper to put up a wind turbine than to pay the utility to extend its service. But for most consumers, barriers remain. For one thing, renewable energy systems are expensive to install and require more than a decade before consumers see a payback.

Even a good deal on solar panels in a high-sun area would still cost a typical homeowner 30 to 40 cents a kilowatt-hour for electricity, estimates Bob Johnson, industry analyst with Strategies Unlimited, a technology-research firm in Mountain View, Calif. That's far above the six to 15 cents that Americans typically pay their local utility, he adds. Small-scale wind turbines are much more competitive—anywhere from 8 to 15 cents a kilowatt-hour, says Mike Bergey, president of Bergey Windpower in Norman, Okla. But they still require a \$30,000 to \$35,000 investment up front and it would take most homeowners 15 to 20 years before they'd see any payback.

There are other drawbacks. Since these systems only produce energy intermittently, there's no guarantee homeowners can store enough energy to run their homes when the sun isn't shining or the wind blowing. Then there's aesthetics. Will the neighbors accept those solar panels on your roof? Do you want a 100-foot-high wind turbine humming in your backyard like a muffled helicopter? That's why companies like Bergey Windpower are targeting rural residents in the United States—especially those in states such as California, which will pay up to half the cost of installing renewable-energy systems.

1. According to the passage, which of the following should be considered sources of renewable energy?

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (A) Petroleum, sunlight and windpower. | (B) Gas, water and fossil fuels.   |
| (C) Coal, natural gas and hydropower.  | (D) Sunlight, water and windpower. |

2. The function of the sentence "Don't cut your ties to the local utility just yet." (Para. 2) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to state the thesis of the passage  
(B) to serve as a summary of the passage  
(C) to play the role of transition  
(D) to lead to a counter-argument in the following paragraphs
3. The sentence "we are at the point in time where the personal computer was in the late '70s" (Para. 4) suggests which of the following?  
(A) The greatest breakthrough of computer technology was in the late '70s.  
(B) A great change in renewable energy technology will occur quite soon.  
(C) The "green power" program and the development of personal computer are of equal significance.  
(D) Solar energy will replace all other energies in about ten years' time.
4. It can be concluded from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) does not reveal his personal view towards the use of renewable energy  
(B) makes a systematic comparison between non-renewable energy and renewable energy  
(C) displays an objective view towards the application of renewable energy  
(D) does not side with the environmentalists
5. It can be inferred from the passage that more people will \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) use both non-renewable and renewable energy  
(B) stick to the use of local utility  
(C) not be used to renewable energy  
(D) use renewable energy only

### Questions 6~10

You saw the stories of the embarrassment at Encyclopedia Britannica last week as the company's highly advertised free Web site was jammed into nonfunctioning. The stories were of some 10 million hits a day clogging the site, [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com); of three separate apologies given to would-be users of the free reference service; of promises to get the thing up and running, perhaps as early as this week. More striking, though, is what the stories *didn't* say: What an extraordinary thing it is that people around the world suddenly have access—free access—to knowledge that would have been the envy of a university professor earlier in my own lifetime.

As for ordinary people, I remember how the encyclopedia salesmen would come around with their sample volumes, their memorized spiels and their offers of "easy" terms if you'd only sign



up for Compton's or World Book. Owning an encyclopedia—or "a set of encyclopedias", as we used to say—was a pretty big deal for families of modest means, an unaffordable luxury for many of the folk in my hometown. And now it's all free—or will be as soon as Britannica works out the bugs. The reason it's free is the Britannica, whose hard-copy sales are down some 80 percent since 1990, is forced to compete with Microsoft's dominant Encarta Encyclopedia.

But the encyclopedia is just one small illustration of the explosion both in knowledge and in our access to it since Thomas Jefferson's modest book collection formed the nucleus of the Library of Congress. Not only does my own house now contain more books than Jefferson ever owned, but my access to public libraries, bookstores and, of course, the Web, gives my family information resources beyond the imagination of world-class scholars a short time ago.

I've just had a phone call from a friend who tells me that, in preparation for an upcoming trip to Benin, she's downloaded 75 to 100 pages of information, from a score of sites, on that West African country—information on everything from the local currency, political situation and weather to the latest local news and the street address of the American embassy. "I'm starting to feel almost like I know the place, even though I've never been there," she said. Marco Polo, eat your heart out.

Nor is it just information that is so profusely available. Think of the difficulties confronting a 19th-century music lover. He could, of course, hear local folk artists. But if he had a fondness for, say, Bach or Beethoven, he'd have to hire an orchestra and a place for it to perform—which means he'd have to be wealthy. Today, any teenager with a CD player (or even an FM radio) can hear almost any music of his or her choosing, performed by top musicians, virtually at will. The same youngster could, at a whim, look at tens of thousands of paintings from the National Gallery of Art.

Think of laws forbidding anyone to teach slaves to read. Think of Hitler's book burnings. Think of all the attempts over the years to enforce either orthodoxy or the status quo by putting learning off-limits, and you begin to sense the power of what is happening. The walls of caste and class have not been razed, but they are suddenly, irrevocably, more porous.

And yet not completely porous. The pertinence of the "digital divide" is a reminder that some Americans remain cut off from the power of the knowledge revolution. We have to get serious not merely about the technology but also the psychology of bridging that divide. We have to infect our turned-off adults and our uninspired children with the desire to know more of what is within their grasp already and the oceans more that shortly will be.

If that's true of end-of-the-century America, it is immeasurably worse for much of the rest of the world. As U. N. Secretary General Kofi Annan remarked in a recent speech, "Half the world's population has never even made, or received, a telephone call."

6. The author cites the example of Encyclopedia Britannica at the beginning of the passage mainly to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) its Web site is the target of millions of hackers

- (B) the Web site can be repaired soon  
 (C) it is one of the major signs of knowledge explosion  
 (D) it is the symbol of the arrival of encyclopedic age
7. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the sentence "Marco Polo, eat your heart out." (Para. 4)?  
 (A) Marco Polo would be sad to know about the easy access to information about the world.  
 (B) Marco Polo would sincerely welcome the information age.  
 (C) Marco Polo would be happy to learn to use the Web.  
 (D) Marco Polo would never believe the story from the author's friend.
8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 (A) Both Compton's and World Book are encyclopedias.  
 (B) Encarta Encyclopedia is giving way to Encyclopedia Britannica.  
 (C) The sales of Encyclopedia Britannica have been going down dramatically over the past decade.  
 (D) Encyclopedia Britannica opens its Web site to attract more readers.
9. The author quotes U. N. Secretary General's remark in the last paragraph mainly to demonstrate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) telephone is more important to the Web than the poor  
 (B) digital revolution will be welcomed by the poor  
 (C) the gap between the rich and the poor can be wider in the information age  
 (D) half the world's population will benefit from knowledge explosion
10. The last two paragraphs of the passage can be perceived as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the summary of the whole passage  
 (B) the introduction of the concept "digital divide"  
 (C) the prediction about America in the new century  
 (D) the warning of issues behind technological progress

### Questions 11~15

One of France's best known war photographers is braced for a new battle over his work in the Paris Metro. Luc Delahaye, who won awards for his photographs in Rwanda and who was once beaten up by Serbians in Croatia, has published a book of "stolen" portraits of Metro travellers that directly challenges French privacy laws.

The book, called *L'Autre* (The Other), has been hailed by critics as an evocative study that cleverly captures the thrill of examining strangers' faces on an underground train. Yet Delahaye was forced to turn to a British publisher, Phaidon. No French publisher would touch his 90 black

and white pictures. Under French laws drawn up to deter paparazzi from stalking celebrities, all citizens are entitled to the right to control their own image. In theory, Delahaye should have approached his subjects to ask permission to photograph them.

But the purpose of his two-year project, during which he photographed 1,400 people with a hidden camera in his lap, was to capture them when they were unaware. Delahaye acknowledged last week that the publication of the book in France this month has made him vulnerable to up to 90 lawsuits should disgruntled travellers sue. But he said he was attempting to capture the awkward silence and wandering thoughts common to travellers crushed together on underground trains. "I found it unthinkable to turn up and say, 'Bonjour, please stand like this or like that,'" he said. "And you can't look people in the face because they feel you looking at them."

In a review of the British edition of the book, published earlier this year, a critic from *The Times* noted: "These anonymous portraits speak more about the lives, feeling and concerns of the sitters than any number of words could." In France, however, artistic merit is no defence if an individual considers that a photographer has invaded his privacy. The book's publication seems likely to fuel a vigorous debate over government plans to amend privacy laws, further restricting the kinds of photographs that newspapers can publish.

Elisabeth Guigou, the justice minister, is proposing to extend to victims of crimes and natural disasters the privacy rights currently exploited mainly by celebrities. Draft laws are designed to safeguard the dignity of victims who may be photographed grieving, covered in blood or in a state of undress. The proposals have outraged the media. They were inspired by the paparazzi who swarmed around the dying body of Diana, Princess of Wales after her car crash in Paris.

But Alain Genestar, of Paris Match, claims the proposed laws would have banned from France such images as the naked Vietnamese girl fleeing a napalm attack; the assassination of President John F Kennedy; and pictures of victims of natural disasters. Genestar and other editors complain that the government's obsession with privacy will infringe freedom of expression. "Even if they are doing this with good intentions, this policy has a name: censorship." Genestar said.

11. Luc Delahaye's book *L'Autre* is published in Britain because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) his pictures are all black and white
- (B) French publishers do not accept it
- (C) the British publisher has promised more returns
- (D) he violated French privacy laws

12. Which of the following is TRUE about Delahaye's *L'Autre* ?

- (A) The publication of the British edition and French edition came out simultaneously.
- (B) The French edition of the book is not allowed to sell.
- (C) The publication of the book has aroused controversy.