

昂立英语口语丛书



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昂立英语口语系列丛书

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听力原文及参考答案

口译教学与测试研究中心 编

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昂立英语口语译系列丛书

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前 言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》是经上海市紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核和确认的紧缺人才岗位资格培训项目之一。英语口译岗位资格考试旨在为国家机关、企事业单位、公司和涉外单位等选拔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。

我们按照《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,本系列丛书的出台,一是为了借助大量详实的真题分析,让广大考生全面而深刻地了解口译考试;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。

《中高级口译系列丛书》为广大学生提供了一套完整的系统解决方案。本套丛书集合了中高级别词汇拓展、外刊阅读、一阶段考试、二阶段考试等与口译考试相关的全方位内容,可归纳为以下“六大特色”:

特色一:把握考试方向,彰显昂立教学团队实力

本丛书的作者是上海交大昂立教育集团的精英老师团队。他们具有多年的教学、应试辅导以及阅卷经验,对实考试题研究透彻,对口译考试的改革方向和命题精神了如指掌。

特色二:突破词汇阅读瓶颈,垒筑应试能力基石

本丛书的第一大类,即词汇(包括《中级口译词汇训练》和《高级口译词汇手册》)、阅读(《英美报刊时文精选》),该部分主要侧重训练学生的基本功,扩大词汇量和阅读量,熟悉与考试常考话题对应的外刊原版资料。书中援引了大量的外刊文章,部分选自 *Times*、*Newsweek*、*The Economist* 等口译考试常考题源。

特色三:紧扣一阶段考试试题,破译考试规律

丛书的第二大类是针对口译一阶段考试(笔试)的试题精解和备考指南,旨在通过精准的试题分析和预测,帮助学生在实践中掌握实用的考试技巧,把握考试的脉络,帮助学生对考试中最常考、最主要的“基本面”有一个比较清晰的了解。

特色四:前瞻性预测试卷,屡次命中真题

丛书的第三大类是针对一阶段考试的预测试卷、冲刺试卷,作者们总结了历年试题的考试要点,同时针对考试题源搜集了大量原版资料,编辑成试题。在过去几年的中高级口译考试中,预测试卷和冲刺试卷屡次命中真题,无论从实战演练还是把握考试的标准、难度、方向等方面,都能够为学生提供极具前瞻性的指导和帮助。

特色五:试题剖析、考试预测、分类训练相结合,扎扎实实突破二阶段考试

本丛书的第四类是针对口译二阶段考试(口试)的备考训练,作者深入研究了每种题型的命题手段、考察角度、考点范围与难点设置之后,归纳出科学、严密的命题规律。这些理论全面破译了考查目的、出题心理以及陷阱设计等方式,学生读后往往会豁然开朗。

特色六:互动光盘,全方位训练,凸显实战能力

本丛书配有电子互动光盘,学习互动性超强,“边做、边学、边讲、边记”,为读者提供了一个可以随时随地帮助训练和答疑解惑的虚拟辅导老师,这在国内此类丛书中尚属首创。丛书除了在词汇、阅读、应试技巧上给予广大学生提纲挈领式的帮助,在实战能力上更是给予学生全方位的帮助。无论在口译考试现场,还是在国内外各种政治、经济、文化、生活场合,注重扎实基础的本套丛书将给学生提供丰富的实战经验。

为了确保最终的编写质量,本丛书的编写队伍空前强大,聚集了昂立教育王牌口译项目组约 30 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丰富的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的解析都是他们教学和工作的精华之作,相信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

2008 年 5 月于上海交通大学

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高级口译考前冲刺试卷(一)

听力原文

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST

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 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.*

Now let us begin Part A with spot dictation.

The typical job in the new millennium is best viewed as temporary employment. If you work for someone else, then how long your job lasts is up to the people you work for, and not just you. Your job can end at any time, so you must be prepared to go job-hunting again at the drop of a hat.

No one owes you a job. You have to go out and hunt for it. And to be successful you have to be willing to change tactics. If you try something and it doesn't produce results, move on to another strategy. Employment expert Carol Christen defines job-hunting insanity as "when something doesn't work, you respond by doing more of it."

The cure for this kind of insanity is obvious: if you answer ads in the newspapers, if you reply to job-postings and send your resume everywhere, and nothing works, don't just do more of it. Change your tactics. Here are some effective strategies for finding a job.

First, talk to successful job-hunters. Identify friends and acquaintances who have found a job they love. After all, if you want to improve your tennis game, you train with good tennis players. It's the same with job-hunting.

Second, persistence is the name of the game. You must be mentally and financially prepared for your job hunt to last longer than you think. Don't count on two weeks, or even two months. Outplacement experts say that typically, the higher the salary you are seeking, the longer the job search can take.

Third, go after the job you really want the most. Forget "what's available out there." The most dependable and up-to-date information is not found on the Internet or at the library. It's found by talking to people who are actually in the careers and doing the work you're interested in. The name for this process is "informational interviewing".

Fourth, find a support group. Encouragement from others keeps you going. Join a support group in your town or city. If there is no group, enlist the aid of a relative or friend to be a loving "taskmaker". This is someone you meet with regularly who will check up on what you're doing—and be very stern with you if you've done nothing since you last met. You want understanding, sympathy and discipline.

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.*

Now let us begin Part B with listening comprehension.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following conversation.

W: Welcome to Technology Talk. Our topic today is “Technological Pet Peeves”. What’s one thing about modern technology that really drives you crazy? Our lines are open. Give us a call... Hello. You’re on the line with Technology Talk.

M: Hi. I’m Stanley from Chicago.

W: Welcome, Stanley. Now, as you know, we’re taking complaints about technology today. What’s one thing that drives you crazy?

M: Well, what I really hate are automated phone systems. Everyone has them these days, but I... um... think they’re a mixed blessing. They can be convenient sometimes, you know, when you have to leave a message for someone...

W: But that’s not your complaint, is it?

M: No, my complaint is that it’s awful to try calling somewhere, like your bank or something, and you get this annoying recorded voice saying, “If you’re calling from a touch-tone phone, press one.” Then you get lost in the system and never get to talk to a real person! It’s a waste of time, and you never get the information you want anyway.

W: Uh-huh... I tend to agree with you, Stanley. But what effect do you think this has on us, beyond being annoying?

M: Um, it really de-personalizes things. We lose the human contact. I suppose it saves money for companies—because they don’t have to hire people to answer the phone—but, I don’t know, I think they lose a lot of business because of it, too.

W: Good point, Stanley. Is there anything else that really makes you frustrated with modern technology?

M: Yes. I know that a lot of people like the convenience of cellular phones, but I find them truly irritating. People don’t seem to know when to leave them at home. I hate it when people use their cell phones in a restaurant or a store. One night in the movie theater, some cell phone began to ring and a guy behind me began to have a conversation right there in the movie.

W: Right. I think we’ve all had that experience. But Stanley, many public places have rules now about where you can and can’t use your phone—do those help at all?

M: Some, I’m sure, but there’s always someone who doesn’t pay attention to the rules. And usually, those people don’t care if they’re being considerate or not, so they aren’t going to follow the rules anyway!

W: So, what do we do about that?

M: Well, I’ve heard of a device that kills cell phone signals, so if you’re in the area near it, your phone just won’t work. I’d like to see more of those around, so people really can’t use their phones.

W: That’s pretty serious—blocking everyone’s calls. People might argue that in some cases, people really do need to be reached in an emergency, like a doctor or something.

M: True, there might be exception, but people got along for thousands of years without cell phones at all, so why can’t they turn them off for a couple of hours? I don’t get it.

W: Yes, well, it’s hard to get people to give up a technology like that. Thanks, Stanley, for your comments.

Question No. 1: What is the radio show mostly about?

Question No. 2: According to the conversation, which of the following is NOT the caller’s opinion about automated phone systems?

Question No. 3: Why does the host say, “But that’s not your complaint, is it?”

Question No. 4: According to the conversation, which of the following is NOT the caller's opinion about cell phones?

Question No. 5: Why does the host mention "people really do need to be reached in an emergency"?

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following news.

Oslo

This year's Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded in Oslo to the Bangladeshi banker Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank. Announcing the winner, the chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee said Muhammad Yunus had shown himself to be a leader who had managed to translate visions into practical action for the benefit of millions of people. Mr. Yunus is credited as the founder of the concept of "micro credit", which is the extension of small loans to entrepreneurs too poor to qualify for traditional bank loans.

Geneva

In the countries hardest hit by AIDS, economic growth has declined by half a percent every year between 1992 and 2004, a report released by ILO reveals. AIDS is killing the workforce. In 2005 three point four million people of working age died of the disease, and that figure is expected to be four and a half million in 2006. Usually the economies become sluggish, so there's no energy for initiatives that will create new jobs. The ILO report recognizes that greater availability of anti-retro viral drugs is having an effect but calls the progress towards universal access woefully delayed.

Wolfsburg

Volkswagen is taking measures to improve its profit margins by reducing production costs. Earlier this year, its chairman Bernd Pischetsreider introduced a major cost-cutting drive, which could ultimately lead to as many as 20,000 jobs being lost. So far, the company says, more than 13,000 employees have taken voluntary redundancy or agreed to retire early. Workers' representatives have suggested that they could make concessions, but only if the company promises to build important new models at its German plants, and offers guarantees of job security. People within the company say the talks are unlikely to result in a formal agreement.

London

Airlines and airports are expected to face some serious economic issues due to restrictions on carrying hand luggage. The bulk of airline profits come from business travelers flying in higher priced seats. Business flyers might be permanently barred from taking their laptops as hand luggage, and this could mean that the lucrative traffic would disappear. Airports face equally serious concerns. By one estimate, global airport sales of duty-free drink, perfume and so forth amounted to 27 billion dollars last year. Tougher airport security restrictions could undermine the economics of airlines, airports, and of luxury goods manufacturers, the likes of Gucci and Prada, who make healthy profits from airport sales.

Geneva

Dr. Margaret Chan is appointed Director-General of WHO by the World Health Assembly. Before being appointed Director-General, Dr. Chan was WHO Assistant Director-General for Communicable Diseases as well as Representative of the Director-General for Pandemic Influenza. Prior to joining WHO, she was Director of Health in Hong Kong. During her nine-year tenure as director, Dr. Chan confronted the first human outbreak of H5N1 avian influenza in 1997. She successfully defeated the spate of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Hong Kong in 2003. She also launched new services to prevent disease

and promote better health.

Question No. 6: Why Muhammad Yunus was award the Nobel Peace Prize this year?

Question No. 7: According to the ILO report, which of the following is NOT true?

Question No. 8: What's the goal of Volkswagen in its recent talks with the workers' representatives?

Question No. 9: Which of the following is the most possible consequence following the restrictions on carrying hand luggage?

Question No. 10: Which of the following is NOT true about Dr. Magaret Chan?

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following interview.

W: This is Lian, and, like many of our listeners out there, I'm tired. I'm tired in the morning, I'm tired in the afternoon, and I'm really tired at night. And frankly, I'm tired of being tired. My excuse is that I have two small children who sleep a little, and wake up a lot. Dr. Walsleben, why are we all so tired?

M: We're probably tired because we don't make sleep a priority. And I think as a young mother and a career woman, your days are pretty well filled, and I would suspect that you probably think you can do without sleep or at least cut your sleep short, and one of the things that happens is that we forget that sleep loss accumulates, so even one bad night, teamed with another will make an effect on our performance the following day. The other aspect, which you did touch on, is that even though we may sleep long periods of time, the sleep may not be really of good quality.

W: How serious of a problem is sleep deprivation?

M: Well, it can be very serious, because lack of sleep can affect our performance. It's not... we can get cranky and all that, but if our performance is poor, and we are in a very critical job, we can have a major incident. And there have been many across society in which sleep and fatigue were issues. The Exxon Valdez was one in which the captain got a lot of attention, but the mate who was driving the ship had been on duty for 36 hours... But you can read your local papers; every weekend, you'll see a car crash with probably a single driver at around 2 or 3 am, no reason who they would happen to drive off the road, and we all believe that that's probably a short sleep event that occurred when they weren't looking for it.

W: Dr. Walsleben, I know how this sleep deprivation affects me. By the end of the day, with my children, I'm tired and cranky, I'm not making good parenting decisions, I don't have a lot to give my husband when he comes home, and then I just feel too tired to exercise. So I think, "Oh, I'll eat or I'll have a big cup of coffee, and that will give me the energy that I don't have naturally." Are these pretty common effects of sleep deprivation amongst your patients?

M: They're very common, and so many people accept them.

W: I would even say that by Friday afternoon, I'm afraid to get behind the wheel of a car, because I just feel like I am not a safe driver on the road. That's how tired I am by Fridays.

M: I think it's great of you to have recognized that... and that's a real, major concern for most of America's workers. By Friday, everyone seems to be missing, probably, 5 hours of sleep. This huge deficit can be very serious, if not fatal, to people, and of course people who drive cars for long periods of time are at greater risks.

W: Thanks Dr. Walsleben, at least I don't feel very tired after talking with you.

M: Thank you.

Question No. 11: What is the interview mainly about?

Question No. 12: Why does Lian mention her experience as a parent?

Question No. 13: Which of the following effects of sleep deprivation is NOT mentioned in the interview?

Question No. 14: What does Dr. Walsleben mean when he says “I think it’s great of you to have recognized that”?

Question No. 15: What does Dr. Walsleben imply about tired drivers?

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following talk.

So, you’ve been reading about the beginning of modern philanthropy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries—a time of great expansion and progress in the United States—this was during the industrial revolution—and that led to great wealth for some individuals. Well, today, I want to talk for a moment about Andrew Carnegie, a businessman and investor who rose from a modest background to great wealth, and became one of the most influential philanthropists of the time. He was also the richest man in the world in 1901, when at age 65, he sold his steel business for \$480 million dollars! However, Carnegie had a long-standing interest in philanthropy and was one of the first wealthy individuals to say publicly that wealthy people had a responsibility to the community—a responsibility to give away their wealth for the benefit of the community.

Now, in 1889, Carnegie published a book—The Gospel of Wealth—and he discussed his ideas about the responsibility of the rich. Carnegie believed that people should only use the money they need to support themselves and their family, and then, beyond that, they... they should give the rest away to help the community. He said, “The man who dies rich dies disgraced.” So, in other words, he thought that it was shameful for wealthy people to keep all their money for themselves, that instead they should use their money to help others. In fact, he even disapproved of wealthy people leaving money to charity after they died, instead of giving it away while they were alive. He thought that these people didn’t really want to give their money away, that they only made these donations because they couldn’t take the money with them after death! So he had some very strong views about this.

And he followed through on his beliefs! Because by the time he died in 1911, he had given away ninety percent of his fortune—about \$350 million dollars—that’s more than \$3 million—I’m sorry, I mean \$3 billion in today’s dollars!

As for the motivations for Carnegie’s philanthropy... Well, some say it was based on his life experience. For example, take one of his most famous causes: public libraries. During his lifetime he built more than twenty-five hundred public libraries around the world, sixteen hundred of them in the United States. And it goes back to when he was a boy, only 13, and he had to go to work to help support his family. So he couldn’t go to school. He loved to read, but there was no public libraries open for anyone to use. However, a rich man lived nearby, and he had a library, and he let Carnegie borrow his books for free! So, that’s how Carnegie educated himself, by reading these books. And he never forgot that. He believed that anyone—no matter their background—anyone, with the right inclination and desire, could educate him or herself, and he saw public libraries as an important resource for this.

Now another cause that was very important to Carnegie was that of world peace and the end of war. In 1907, he wrote, “I am drawn more to this cause than to any.” He believed that war could be eliminated... it could be ended by building stronger international laws and

organizations. So, to that end, he established the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace in Washington DC, with a gift of \$10 million dollars. But he had another more controversial idea for promoting world peace—and that was to simplify English spelling. He believed by making English spelling more sensible and regular, it could become a “lingua franca”, a common language spoken around the world. And this, in turn, would help international communication. So, he established the Simplified Spelling Board, which he funded with \$25,000 per year. Realistically, I don’t see why he believed that people would ever change something as... as... central to the language as spelling—most people completely opposed it! So his ideas never caught on, and twelve years later, after spending \$300,000, he gave up and stopped funding it.

Question No. 16: What is the lecture mainly about?

Question No. 17: What did Carnegie do to encourage people to educate themselves?

Question No. 18: Why does the speaker tell the story about Carnegie and the rich man’s library?

Question No. 19: Why did Carnegie want to simplify English spelling?

Question No. 20: What does the speaker think of Carnegie’s plan to simplify English spelling?

This is the end of SECTION 1, listening test.

SECTION 4: LISTENING TEST

Part A: Note-taking and Gap-filling

Directions: *In this part of the test you will hear a short talk. You will hear the talk **ONLY ONCE**. While listening to the talk, you may take notes on the important points so that you can have enough information to complete a gap-filling task on a separate **ANSWER BOOKLET**. You will not get your **ANSWER BOOKLET** until after you have listened to the talk.*

Now listen to the talk carefully.

For more than 300 years, immigrants from every corner of the globe have settled in America, creating the most diverse nation on earth. Though immigrants have given much to the country, their passage here was never easy, nor their welcome always friendly.

A French immigrant and author Hector St. John said, “What then is the American, this new man? He is either a European or a descendant of a European, hence that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country.”

“England is swarming,” said a British observer in the 1590s, “with valiant youths rusting by lack of employment.” From 1607, when the first ragged band of English settlers arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, to 1820, when a new wave of immigration began, it was these “rusting youths” who colonized America.

Six out of 10 immigrants in Colonial times came from England. While the most vocal—Puritans, Pilgrims, and Quakers—came to escape religious persecution, most came for work. Many enjoyed wages triple those found in England. But nearly half came as indentured servants, selling their labor in exchange for free passage to America.

By the time of the Revolutionary War, Americans were a diverse lot. In addition to containing some 200 Indian tribes, the country in 1780 had 3.2 million Europeans and nearly 800,000 Africans, forcibly brought to the U. S. as slaves.

Benjamin Franklin once said, “Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a colony of aliens?”

Most immigrants in Colonial times were welcomed with open arms. Of course, there were exceptions. Quakers and Jews could not testify in court in New York City. In 1698, South

Carolina offered land to all newcomers—except Scot-Irish and Catholics. But in general, the Colonies not only welcomed immigrants but sought them out. William Penn, for one, sent agents to Europe to proclaim the virtues of his Pennsylvania colony. After all, the infant colonies were desperate for that basic resource without which they couldn't survive: people.

In the mid-1800s, immigration began to soar. As many people arrived in the 1840s, 1.7 million people in total, as had come in the 230 preceding years. For the first time, the English were outnumbered at American ports by Germans and Irish, who made up 70 percent of America's foreign-born by 1860.

In the 1840s, disease wiped out potato crops in both Germany and Ireland, sending thousands of hungry peasants fleeing for their lives. Most Irish, dirt poor when they arrived, settled in Boston and New York City, working as laborers. The Germans, a little better off, headed for the farmland of the Midwest.

On the West Coast, the Chinese became the first non-Europeans to immigrate to the U. S. . They were drawn by tales of gold; in fact, the Chinese name for California means "gold mountain". But many Chinese ended up in back-breaking labor on the railroads.

America in the mid-19th century still welcomed immigrants. Some states even gave immigrants the right to vote before they became citizens. But as the immigrant population grew, the old-guard English became resentful. The newcomers competed for jobs, and many of them practiced Catholicism in a mostly Protestant country. In the mid-1850s, the so-called nativists burned or attacked dozens of Catholic churches.

But Chinese immigrants suffered the most. And in 1882, all Chinese laborers were barred from entering the U. S. .

Part B: Listening and Translation

I. Sentence Translation

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. 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**.*

Now let us begin Part B with sentence translation.

- Sentence No. 1: A newspaper is much more than a business; it is an institution. It reflects and influences the life of a community; it may affect even wider destinies.
- Sentence No. 2: For most nations, exports and imports are the most important international activity. When nations export more than they import, they are said to have a favorable balance of trade. When they import more than they export, an unfavorable balance of trade exists.
- Sentence No. 3: Until a few hundred years ago, music was hardly ever written down. For this reason, we do not know the names of the earliest composers. Early music was based on single tunes, or melodies.
- Sentence No. 4: Human labor produces both goods and services. The activities of a farm worker and a nurse are very different, but both are measurable in terms of payment received. Labor in this sense is not concerned with distinctions of social class, but simply with the payment of wages in return for work.
- Sentence No. 5: Devising accurate calendars and clocks to measure the flow of time has, through history, proved to be elusive, protracted intellectual pursuit. Drawn to the movements of the heavens and the changing seasons, man developed the calendar.

II. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 2 English passages. 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.

Now let us begin passage translation with the first passage.

Passage One:

The problem of waste-disposal is not going to disappear any time. In fact, it is growing by the minute. In Japan alone, consumers throw away some 20 million TVs, washing machines, refrigerators and air conditioners each year. In Europe, 6 million tons of electrical and electronic equipment were produced in 1998 alone and that volume is expected to increase 3% to 5% per year, which means by 2010 it could nearly double. What's to be done with all this tech-trash?

Passage Two:

I want to talk a little bit today about the revolution in American education. We must leave no child behind. We are not satisfied with a society that graduates citizens who cannot read, write or do basic math. Nor are we satisfied to turn out young men and women unprepared to enter fine institutions of higher learning such as this—unprepared to compete in the global economy—unprepared, really, for life itself. Our revolution in education will take an evolution in awareness and thought. We can do it!

This is the end of SECTION 4, listening test.

参考答案

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST

Part A: Spot Dictation

本项共 30 分, 每格 1.5 分

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. temporary employment | 2. end at any time |
| 3. go job-hunting again | 4. owes you a job |
| 5. produce results | 6. defines job-hunting insanity |
| 7. reply to job-postings | 8. Change your tactics |
| 9. friends and acquaintances | 10. mentally and financially prepared |
| 11. Don't count on | 12. Outplacement experts |
| 13. dependable and up-to-date information | 14. in the careers |
| 15. informational interviewing | 16. a support group |
| 17. enlist the aid | 18. meet with regularly |
| 19. very stern with you | 20. understanding, sympathy and discipline |

Part B: Listening Comprehension

本项共 20 分, 每格 1 分

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C | 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. D | 14. C | 15. A | 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. A | 20. A |

SECTION 2: READING TEST

本项 50 分,每题 2.5 分

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. C

SECTION 3: TRANSLATION TEST

本项 50 分

我们生活中到处都是危险,因此也许你会以为,我们很容易区分哪些危险最常遇到,而哪些发生的概率很低。但恐怕你错了。我们会因禽流感的出现而焦虑不安,而事实上至今在美国还没有一个人死于禽流感;与此同时,我们却对注射普通流感疫苗一百个不愿意,要知道每年流感就能夺去 36 000 个美国人的性命。疯牛病让我们每个人都惴惴不安,唯恐手里的汉堡包就含致命病菌;但我们却往往忽略胆固醇问题的危害,事实上每年因胆固醇过高而死于心脏病的美国人多达 70 万。

我们自诩为唯一懂得风险这一概念的生物种群,但我们却总把握不好风险的轻重缓急,只要存在一丝可能就惶惶不可终日,而对其发生概率大小却不予考虑,于是对脑海中想到的危险层层戒备,而对身边真正的危险却不加防范。

目前,仍有 20% 的成年人吸烟;近 20% 的司机和超过 30% 的后座乘客不系安全带;我们中有三分之二的人体重过高甚至过于肥胖。仍有人过马路闯红灯;仍有人在飓风易发地带安家,即使遭风暴摧毁,仍在原地重建。要明确计算现实世界中的风险大小,无异于解 N 次方数学难题,恐怕非人力可及。尽管我们在这方面永远无法做得特别出色,但可以做得更好。

SECTION 4: LISTENING TEST

Part A: Note-taking and Gap-filling

本项 20 分,每格 1 分

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 300 | 2. settled |
| 3. diverse/colorful | 4. 6 |
| 5. England | 6. religious |
| 7. triple | 8. forcibly |
| 9. slaves | 10. welcomed |
| 11. testify | 12. desperate |
| 13. people | 14. outnumbered |
| 15. 70% | 16. Chinese |
| 17. immigrate | 18. railroads |
| 19. resentful/angry | 20. barred/ forbidden |

Part B: Listening and Translation

I. Sentence Translation: 本项 15 分,每句 3 分

- 报纸远非简单企业,更是一所机构,它反映并影响一个社会的生活;还可能在更大范围内起到举足轻重的作用。
- 对多数国家来说,进出口是最重要的国际间活动。当一国的出口大于进口时,就称之为出现了贸易顺差;当进口大于出口时,则存在贸易逆差。
- 几百年前的音乐几乎从来没有记录在案的。因此,我们无法了解最早的作曲家的姓名。早期的乐曲是以单一的曲调或旋律为基础的。
- 人类的劳动既生产商品,也提供服务。农民和护士所做的事情差别很大,但都可用所得报酬来衡量。从这个意义来讲,劳动与社会的阶级差别无关,而只和所得工资报偿有关。

5. 在历史上,设计精确的历法和时钟已被证明是一项艰苦卓绝、旷日持久的智力探索。在观测了天体运行和季节变化后,人类发明了历法。

II. Passage Translation: 本项两小节,共 15 分

1. 垃圾处理的问题永远也不会消失。事实上,垃圾每秒钟都在增加。光日本一个国家,消费者每年就要丢弃 2 000 万台电视机、洗碗机、冰箱和空调。在欧洲,1998 年一年制造的电器和电子设备就高达 600 万吨,且这个数目将以每年 3%到 5%的速度上升,这就意味着到 2010 年,总量将翻一番。那么我们该拿这些科技垃圾怎么办呢?
2. 今天我想谈一下美国的教育改革。我们决不能让一个孩子落后。如果一个社会培养的公民不会读、不会写、也不会基本算术,那这样的社会是不能让我们满意的。如果我们所培养的男女青年不具备进入高等学府深造的素质,不能参与全球经济竞争,甚至不懂得如何真正生活,那么这样的教育体制我们也不会满意。我们的教育改革需要在意识和思想上逐步实现变革。这一点我们是可以做到的!

SECTION 5: READING TEST

本项 50 分,每个问题 5 分

1. People generally believe that neatness is a good habit. But in fact, according to the author, a rough, messy storage system takes very little time to manage, while a very neat filing system; including precise category, color-coded index tabs and a system of cross-referencing will certainly take longer time. And by the end, it may not save any time.
2. The authors want to show why a bit of disorder is good for us, chiefly, disorder creates much more opportunities for coincidence and serendipity to take place. That's why they cited the example of Alexander Fleming. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin because he was notoriously untidy, and didn't clean a Petri dish, thus allowing fungal spores to get to work on bacteria.
3. As exemplified by corporate "clean desk" policies, lots of people regard tidy people as moral people, while untidy people as immoral ones. But according to the authors, disorder and creativity are so closely linked, if an employer penalizes his people for disorder, he would sacrifice the creativity. (Professional organizers in American corporations have been preaching the importance of tidiness, they made lots of money, but they did not boost productivity.)
4. Ohmy, or Ohmy News, is an online newspaper. It has no reporters on its staff at all. Instead, it relies on amateurs — "citizens" — to contribute the articles, which are then edited by Mr. Oh, the founder and boss of Ohmy. Ohmy also has built-in feedback and rating systems so that the best articles rise to the top. Several South Korean newspaper sites are now forced by Ohmy to have feedback and conversation panes at the bottom of online articles and are trying to interact more with readers. The media scales used to be titled 80% in favor of conservatives. Now, Mr. Oh believes, Ohmy has reduced that to 60%.
5. Current TV encourages its viewers to contribute their own video stories which are called "Viewer-Created Content (VC2)". Now VC2 accounts for 30% of the channel's airtime and rising. The CEO of Current TV thinks it will eventually be half or more. For example, a story by an American traveler who found himself in the Gaza Strip during Israel's pull-out was probably the best piece of video reporting on the subject that ran on television at the time. During Hurricane Katrina, some residents of New Orleans made excellent contributions by taking cameras onto their home-made boats and making videos of their own neighborhoods.
6. Here, "their mood is gloomy" means the professional journalists may be upset. With the

- emergency of new online media like Ohmy News and new TV channels like Current TV, all the talents in people start to contribute to the development of media. The “public” starts to make the media by itself instead of being represented by the professional journalist. That’s why “their mood is gloomy”.
7. Elections occur relatively rarely. But lots of people believe that when people do shopping, it is also a good opportunity to express their political views. People who are concerned about environmental protection might buy organic food; People who want to help poor farmers can buy Fairtrade products. People who dislike the evil multinational companies and rampant globalization can buy only local produce.
 8. Organic food is the food grown without man-made pesticides and fertilizers. Organic agricultural methods rely on crop rotation, manure and compost in place of fertilizer. The “green revolution” of the 1960s initiated greater use of chemical fertilizer, and tripled grain yields with very little increase in the area of land under cultivation. But now, the organic agricultural methods are far less intensive. If we produce the world’s current agricultural output organically, we would require several times as much land as is currently cultivated. That’s why the author believe “there wouldn’t be much room left for the rainforest”.
 9. Fairtrade food is designed to raise poor farmers’ incomes. It is sold at a higher price than ordinary food, with a subsidy passed back to the farmer. Prices of agricultural products are low because of overproduction. But since the prices are raised, farmers would be reluctant to diversify into other crops, they would continue to produce more of the over-produced products. And in fact, only a small fraction of the subsidy on Fairtrade foods actually goes to the farmer—most goes to the retailer. The system gives rich consumers an illusion of their generosity and makes alleviating poverty seem too easy.
 10. Local food is produced as close as possible to the consumer, so that the “food miles” would be minimized, and thus, by extension, carbon emissions were also minimized. But a study found that nearly half of food vehicle miles were driven by cars going to and from the shops. Since most people live closer to a supermarket than a farmer’s market, more local food could mean more food-vehicle miles. What’s more, once the energy used in production as well as transportation is taken into account, local food’s impact on environmental protection should be further questioned.

SECTION 6: TRANSLATION TEST

本项 50 分

Three years ago, the launch of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum ushered in a new era of cooperation. Since then, the Chinese Government has fulfilled ahead of schedule its debt exemption commitments and canceled 31 African countries’ debts totaling 10.5 billion RMB yuan.

We maintain that the developing countries should benefit from the process of globalization, instead of being marginalized. The international community should take steps to help them overcome difficulties, and enhance their capacity for self-improvement, environmental protection and sustainable development. The developed countries have the obligation and responsibility to further open their markets, eliminate trade barriers and farm subsidies, and earnestly fulfill their commitments to developing countries through more aid and debt relief. China is ready to coordinate its positions with African countries in the process of international economic rules formulation and multilateral trade negotiations, with a view to safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries.