

“上海紧缺人才培训工程”教学系列丛书

英语中级口译资格证书

实考试卷汇编

English

上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会 编

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上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

书中选编了近年英语口译资格证书考试试卷共6套,并给出了参考答案及录音文字稿。读者可从中了解考试信息、熟悉考试形式,进而提高考试的成功率。

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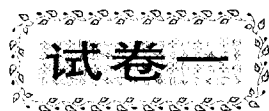
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上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST (40 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 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.

The development of the Space Shuttle has dramatically reduced the cost of sending loads into space. The Shuttle takes off from Earth _____ (1), and lands again like a huge aircraft. It can transport not only its own _____ (2), but also passengers, and has a huge _____ (3) which is capable of carrying large satellites or a space _____ (4).

Before the Space Shuttle was created, it was necessary to _____ (5) trips into space several years _____ (6). However, for the rest of the century it should be possible to make space flights _____ (7) or so. Any scientist or engineer needing to travel into orbit will simply take the _____ (8) Shuttle flight, stay as long as necessary, and then return at his or her _____ (9).

It is difficult to imagine the _____ (10) created by the Shuttle. One of the great advantages of having a _____ (11) space vehicle is that it can take one load after another into orbit.

Very large _____ (12) could not be launched in their complete form directly from Earth, but they could be built _____ (13) in space. The Space Shuttle is likely to be used as a general "workhorse" _____ (14) of this century, and the building of such stations in orbit should become _____ (15).

Once these huge orbiting space stations are completed, they are likely to become the _____ (16) from which hundreds of robot space ships could be launched cheaply and easily to explore the _____ (17) and to start mining operations on the Moon. The technology needed for this is already _____ (18). And because of commercial and military pressures to develop space _____ (19), it is likely that governments will be increasingly willing to start _____ (20) of space engineering, exploration and

research.

Part B: Listening Comprehension

I. Statements

Directions: *In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken only once, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET. Now let's begin with question number one.*

1. (A) Jane stayed in London throughout the summer.
(B) Jane went to London for the summer.
(C) Jane left London for the summer.
(D) Jane stayed in London for a period of the summer.
2. (A) Daniel wanted to move to Tokyo.
(B) Daniel wanted to quit his job.
(C) Daniel asked for a vacation.
(D) Daniel transferred his money to a Tokyo bank.
3. (A) South India benefited a lot from the rain.
(B) The rain fell softly on much of South India.
(C) The rain left too much water in parts of South India.
(D) Many areas of South India didn't get much rain.
4. (A) Jason met his former college teacher unexpectedly in Chicago.
(B) Jason missed his former college teacher in Chicago.
(C) Jason planned a meeting in Chicago with his former college teacher.
(D) Jason went back to his college in Chicago.
5. (A) The plane will arrive at 10:00.
(B) The plane will arrive at 9:00.
(C) The plane will arrive at 10:30.
(D) The plane will arrive at 9:30.
6. (A) I knew Smith wanted to sell his computer, but I didn't buy it.
(B) I didn't buy Smith's computer, because I didn't know he would sell it.
(C) I bought the computer without knowing it was Smith's.

- (D) I'll buy the computer as soon as Smith decides to sell it.
7. (A) I know you will attend the meeting.
(B) Tell me whether you will attend the meeting.
(C) I know that you won't come to the meeting.
(D) The meeting will continue whether you come or not.
8. (A) We must go to Hong Kong on Friday.
(B) We would be allowed to go to Hong Kong on Friday.
(C) Friday is the only day I can manage for the trip.
(D) Friday would be a good day for us to go to Hong Kong.
9. (A) We told him not to go to Australia and he took our advice.
(B) He didn't listen to us when we asked him not to go to Australia.
(C) We tried to persuade him to go to Australia, but he said he didn't want to.
(D) We said that he could do well in Australia, but he was not convinced.
10. (A) The police didn't catch all the thieves.
(B) The police caught all the thieves.
(C) The police caught one of the thieves.
(D) The police almost caught the thieves.

II. Talks and Conversations

Directions: *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 the 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 11~15

11. (A) At an airport. (B) At a railway station.
(C) At a coach station. (D) At an underground railway station.
12. (A) The flight is already closed. (B) The flight is now closing.
(C) Its passengers are boarding at gate 4. (D) All its passengers are on board the flight.
13. (A) New York. (B) Vienna.
(C) Athens. (D) Stockholm.

14. (A) A quarter of an hour.
(C) Thirty minutes.
(B) Twenty minutes.
(D) Thirty-five minutes.
15. (A) Gate 2.
(C) Gate 6.
(B) Gate 4.
(D) Gate 8.

Questions 16~20

16. (A) South London.
(C) North London.
(B) Central London.
(D) East London.
17. (A) The Labour Party.
(C) The Liberal and Democratic Party.
(B) The Trades Union Congress.
(D) Both (A) and (B)
18. (A) Race prejudice.
(C) Unemployment.
(B) Race riots.
(D) Poor working conditions.
19. (A) Two miles away from the city center.
(B) Somewhere near the Trades Union Congress building.
(C) Trafalgar Square.
(D) Speakers' Corner.
20. (A) 1500.
(C) 15000.
(B) 5000.
(D) 50000.

Questions 21~25

21. (A) A journalist.
(C) A traffic warden.
(B) A policeman.
(D) A supermarket executive.
22. (A) At the street corner.
(C) Outside the supermarket.
(B) Inside the supermarket.
(D) At 27 Springfield Road.
23. (A) In his teens.
(C) Around thirty.
(B) In his twenties.
(D) It is difficult to tell.
24. (A) A business suit.
(C) A blue jacket and jeans.
(B) A T-shirt and blue trousers.
(D) A yellow jacket and blue jeans.
25. (A) Dark.
(C) Light Brown.
(B) Dark brown.
(D) Sandy.

Questions 26~30

26. (A) Where the Americans came from.
(B) The size of the American population.
(C) Land in the United States.
(D) American Indians.
27. (A) One quarter of the whole American population.
(B) Eleven percent of the present American population.
(C) Around ninety thousand.
(D) Some nine hundred thousand.
28. (A) The English. (B) The Dutch.
(C) American Indians. (D) Blacks from Africa.
29. (A) Over 210 million. (B) Less than 200 million.
(C) Around 40 million. (D) 140 million.
30. (A) There are more American Indians than Blacks in the U. S. .
(B) A large portion of American Blacks now live in the southwest.
(C) The first immigrants to America were English and Dutch.
(D) African Blacks came earlier than either the English or the Dutch.

Part C: Listening and Translation

1. 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.

- (1) _____

- (2) _____

- (3) _____

- (4) _____

(5) _____

II . Passage Translation

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

(1) _____

(2) _____

SECTION 2: STUDY SKILLS (50 minutes)

Directions: *In this section, you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions based on its content. 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

Some kinds of animals that are still around today were in existence millions of years ago during the time of the dinosaur.

One of these survivors is the crocodile, which has been around for about 100 million years. Today's crocodiles can grow to a length of 20 feet and weigh about a ton. Their prehistoric ancestors were about two-and-a-half times the size of today's animals.

Another survivor from the past is the Galapagos tortoise, whose history goes back around 200 million years. The tortoise of today has not evolved much over the last 200 million years; it looks about the same now as it did way back then.

The oldest survivor from prehistoric times is, can you believe it, the cockroach. Cockroaches have been able to stick around for more than 250 million years. The main reason for their incredible endurance is their ability to live in all kinds of conditions and survive on all kinds of food.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the dinosaur
(B) how the crocodile has survived
(C) animals that live to be very old
(D) types of animals that have existed for a long time
2. According to the passage, the crocodile _____.
(A) survived an attack by dinosaurs
(B) first appeared 100,000 years ago
(C) has increased in size over time
(D) has existed for millions of years
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the cockroach?
(A) It has evolved considerably over years.
(B) It has been around for a quarter of a billion years.
(C) It lived at the time of the dinosaur.
(D) It eats many kinds of food.
4. The expression "stick around" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) endure
(B) attack
(C) travel around
(D) look around
5. Which of the animals mentioned in the passage has been around for the longest time?
(A) The dinosaur.
(B) The crocodile.

(C) The Galapagos tortoise.

(D) The cockroach.

Questions 6~10

Lincoln's now famous Gettysburg Address was not, on the occasion of its delivery, recognized as the masterpiece that it is today. Lincoln was not even the primary speaker at the ceremonies, held at the height of the Civil War in 1863, to dedicate the battlefield at Gettysburg. The main speaker was orator Edward Everest, whose two-hour speech was followed by Lincoln's shorter remarks. Lincoln began his small portion of the program with the words that today are immediately recognized by most Americans: "Four score and seven years ago our father brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." At the time of the speech, little notice was given to what Lincoln had said, and Lincoln considered his appearance at the ceremonies rather unsuccessful. After his speech appeared in print, appreciation for his words began to grow, and today it is recognized as one of the all-time greatest speeches.

6. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
(A) the Gettysburg Address has always been regarded as a masterpiece
(B) at the time of its delivery the Gettysburg Address was truly appreciated as a masterpiece
(C) it was not until after 1863 that Lincoln's speech was recorded in history
(D) Lincoln is better recognized today than he was at the time of his presidency
7. Which of the following is true about the ceremonies at Gettysburg during the Civil War?
(A) Lincoln was the main speaker.
(B) Lincoln gave a two-hour speech.
(C) Everest was the closing speaker.
(D) Everest's speech was longer than Lincoln's.
8. According to the passage, when Lincoln spoke at the Gettysburg ceremonies, _____.
(A) his words were immediately recognized by most Americans
(B) he spoke for only a short period of time
(C) he was enthusiastically cheered
(D) he was extremely proud of his performance
9. When did Lincoln's Gettysburg Address begin to receive public acclaim?
(A) After it had been published.
(B) Immediately after the speech.
(C) Not until the present day.
(D) After Lincoln received growing recognition.

10. The pronoun "it" in the last sentence refers to which of the following?
- (A) His speech. (B) Print.
(C) Appreciation. (D) His appearance.

Questions 11 ~ 14

Even if the saying "cold hands, warm heart" were really true, the warmhearted probably would prefer to forgo frozen fingers during the winter. In Japan, where central heating is still something of a luxury, Aoi Co., Ltd. has been distributing a small, disposable hand-and-body warmer that makes use of a harmless chemical reaction in order to generate heat. This winter the Poco body warmer is making its debut in Canada, the United States and parts of Europe. In addition to chasing away winter chills, the body warmer can be used to help relieve pain that results from muscle sprains and arthritis.

The Poco body warmer measures about three by five inches and is one-quarter inch thick. It consists of a cloth bag containing a mixture of iron powder, moisturized wood powder, activated carbon and salt. To get it going, the user simply opens the outer vinyl bag in which the unit is vacuum-packed and shakes the cloth bag. The unit then absorbs oxygen from the air, which in conjunction with the moisture from the wood powder oxidizes the iron, giving off heat. The packet maintains an average temperature of 140 degree Fahrenheit for 24 hours, according to the manufacturer. Aoi Co. officials say that the product contains no toxic chemicals. The only precaution users need to follow is to avoid direct contact between the skin and the body warmer because burns can occur. The unit sells for about \$1.

11. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- (A) To explain a chemical reaction.
(B) To recommend a cure for arthritis.
(C) To introduce a new product.
(D) To compare central heating with the body warmer.
12. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be characteristic of a Poco body warmer?
- (A) It makes use of electric power to generate heat.
(B) It measures about three by five inches and is one quarter inch thick.
(C) It contains iron powder, wood powder, carbon and salt.
(D) It maintains an average temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit.
13. In the first paragraph, the word "forgo" in "to forgo frozen fingers" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) warm. (B) forget.
(C) put up with. (D) do without.

14. In the second paragraph, the word "it" in "To get it going" refers to _____.
(A) arthritis (B) muscle sprain
(C) the body warmer (D) moisturized wood powder

Questions 15~19

Seoul, once a city for kings, can now claim to be a city for commuters. The third nation in the Orient to develop an underground rapid-transit system, Korea opened its first line in 1974. After 12 years of continuing construction, Seoul had finally completed the rest of its extensive subway system, capable of serving 5 million commuters a day.

The 73-mile-long system, the world's seventh largest, is expected to alleviate the acute daily traffic congestion downtown.

For an estimated \$2.7 billion, the city has built one of the most modern subways in the world, replete with air-conditioning, high-tech ticket machines and escalators to deep-level stations. The subway stops, bucking an international tradition of dull concrete walls, are attractions themselves; many are lined with shopping arcades, others sponsor art exhibits and several have been blasted out of granite and left in their natural state, creating an eerie, cavelike effect.

The subway is a long-term solution to transit problems in a city that is bursting at the seams with 9.5 million people. It is designed to encourage the growth of satellite cities along the lines that run outside the city proper. Efficiency, safety and economy are the catchwords of the Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corporation, which handled construction and now manages the four lines. But traditional concern for cleanliness adds to the popularity of this rapid mode of underground transportation.

Recently 20 young couples chose the subway as the site for their wedding ceremonies, proof that the system is heralding a new age of modern living for the inhabitants of the nation's capital.

15. According to the passage, how many cities in the world have subway systems larger than that in Seoul, Korea?
(A) None. (B) Three.
(C) Six. (D) Seven.
16. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be seen in the subway in Seoul?
(A) Commuters.
(B) Shopping arcades and art exhibits.
(C) Natural caves.
(D) Wedding couples.
17. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
(A) The subway system was completed in 1986.

- (B) Everyday more than nine million people travel by subway.
 (C) The subway was built in a huge cave.
 (D) The subway corporation is making a huge profit.
18. Which of the following is NOT the reason for constructing the underground transit system?
 (A) The growth of population in the city.
 (B) The traffic congestion downtown.
 (C) The traditional concern for a better environment.
 (D) The lack of wedding ceremony sites.
19. Why do some young couples choose the subway as the site for their wedding ceremonies?
 (A) It is cleaner than places on the ground.
 (B) It is a symbol of modern living.
 (C) It is the world's seventh largest subway.
 (D) It is built in the nation's capital.

Questions 20~24

The whole world is going, or has already gone, mad. I do not say this because of problems like the arms race, pollution or the population explosion. These are bad enough, but I think we now have a more serious problem: our desire to make ourselves miserable by setting ourselves unnecessary problems, called puzzles. Dozens of magazines are published every month with names like *The Puzzler*, *Enigmatic* and *Brain Teasers*. They contain problems which you can do without, and solutions which do not make you feel any better.

The electronics industry is now cashing in on our strange need to set ourselves difficult tasks. Their computer games are even nastier, because the torture (the pain they cause) is not only mental but also physical. Only a superman could possibly keep up with the fast-moving dots which represent space invaders, or whatever they are supposed to be.

Where does it all start, and why do we do it? It starts when our well-meaning parents try to amuse, amaze and puzzle us with games like "I-Spy". Later the whole thing becomes more sinister, when these puzzles (like "Odd Man Out" and the number series) are used as tests to see if we are clever enough or suitable for a particular course or job. And it ends on the bookstalls with those piles of puzzle magazines-- usually with a pretty smiling girl on the front cover. (What is she smiling about? Why isn't she as miserable as the rest of us?)

We have plenty of real problems to worry us, and yet we create artificial problems to enable us to be miserable in our spare time as well. Why all this misery? The reason is actually very simple: because of a huge cosmic mistake, we have been put, by accident, on the wrong planet. Out there somewhere, deep in space, is a beautiful planet where we should have been put, a much more peaceful place than ours, a place with no problems, either real or imagined. The sad thing is that it is probably inhabited by creatures who should have been put on Earth. I bet they