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# 高级口译预测试卷

## GAOJI KOUYI YUCE SHIJUAN

主编 王晓波 郑峻华



同济大学出版社  
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# 高级口译预测试卷

听力原文及参考答案

主 编 王晓波 郑峻华

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### 内 容 提 要

本书以上海市中级、高级口译考试大纲要求为基础,搜集、整理了大量的素材,编写了与之对应的8套标准模拟试题,并配有参考答案与听力原文。目前,上海市口译资格证书考试拥有广泛的考生人群,广大考生亟需一些高质量的模拟试题进行针对性的训练,并结合听力原文与参考答案进行比对,达到在实战中提高的目的。本书很好地满足了考生这方面的需求,是高级口译笔试复习准备过程中不可多得的、具有较高价值的考试辅导用书。

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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。英语口译岗位资格证书是为国家机关、企事业、公司和涉外单位等培养和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人才。

本书以上海市中级口译考试大纲要求为基础,搜集、整理了大量素材,编写了与之对应的8套标准模拟试题,并配有参考答案与听力原文。目前,上海市口译资格证书考试拥有广泛的考生人群,广大考生亟需一些高质量的模拟试题进行针对性的训练,并结合听力原文与参考答案进行比对,达到在实战中提高的目的。本书很好地满足了考生这方面的需求,是高级口译笔试复习准备过程中不可多得的、具有较高价值的考试辅导用书。

为了确保图书的编写质量,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,都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

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## 高级口译预测试卷(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.*

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

##### 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.**

Susan: Hi, Nicky. How was your first week on the AIDS ward?

Nicky: Ok, I guess. But I never realized how many different things nurse's assistants have to do. There's a lot to learn—(pause)

S: There sure is! That's why we're having this meeting today, Nicky. As your advisor, it's

my responsibility to help you learn your new job. We've found that sometimes our new assistants have trouble adjusting to the AIDS ward.

N: Actually, I do feel worried about being here. I keep thinking that I might get infected with HIV. I know there isn't a very big risk, but I'm still worried. I try to be very careful. I always wear the protective clothing. But then something strange happened.

S: What happened?

N: I went in to see a patient, to bring him his lunch, and he looked at me and said, "Oh, you're new here, aren't you?" Then he was acting very angry at me after that. I think it was because of the clothing!

S: Why do you think he was angry?

N: I'm not sure. I was just trying to protect myself.

S: I think the important thing to remember when you're working with AIDS patients is that you're working with people—people who are very sick, but who still need to be treated with respect. I remember what my boss told me when I first started working with AIDS patients. He said, "It's important to isolate the AIDS virus, but not the AIDS patient." We don't want our AIDS patients to feel that way. It's important that they feel just like all our other patients.

N: So what should I do?

S: Well, you have to think carefully before you go into someone's room. We know that it's impossible to get AIDS from just touching someone, or breathing the air next to them, or even sharing a glass of water. AIDS, as you know, is passed through blood or bodily fluids. So when you go into a patient's room, think to yourself: "What am I going to do in here? Will I be in contact with blood or other bodily fluids?" For example, when you serve lunch to someone, do you think you need to wear protective clothing? Is there going to be any blood then?

N: Um, no, I guess not. I guess I don't need to wear the clothing when I serve food.

S: How about when you draw someone's blood? Do you need the protective clothing then?

N: Well, there's a chance that I could prick my finger on the needle.

S: Right. In that case I'd wear gloves, just to be safe. I guess the rule to live by is to protect yourself when you need to, but don't wear the clothing unnecessarily.

N: You have such a good attitude. Don't you ever get depressed? You know, working with sick people all the time who will never get better... I'm not sure I can handle it.

S: It is sad sometimes, but remember that many people in the AIDS ward do get better. They aren't cured of AIDS, but they can become healthy again and go back to their lives. Especially now, with so many new AIDS medicines, many people live for a long time. But unfortunately, many people do die as well. Sometimes, when you've been working with a patient for a long time, and that person dies, it's almost like losing a good friend. But on the other hand, you'll need some of the most wonderful people here. There are people who are sick and dying, but they are still trying to be happy and live as best they can.

N: I feel a little bit better now. It's good to talk to someone who has experience. Thanks a lot!

Question No. 1: According to the conversation, what is Nicky's job?

Question No. 2: What is Nicky worried about?

Question No. 3: What does Susan say is important when treating AIDS patients?

Question No. 4: According to Susan, in what way can AIDS be passed from one to another?

Question No. 5: According to Susan, what will AIDS patients finally become?



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

- London: Researchers say women increase the risk of getting breast cancer with every alcoholic drink they consume. The study by Cancer Study UK says smoking, which causes 15 other types of the disease, does not cause breast cancer. Research teams examined the health records of 150,000 women for the survey.
- Berlin: A train carrying a large shipment of nuclear waste from a French reprocessing plant was halted briefly by protesters after crossing into Germany on Tuesday. Two anti-nuclear activists chained themselves to the rails to block the train on its way to the controversial nuclear dump at Gorlin in northern Germany. It is expected that hundreds of more protesters will attempt to slow down or block the train. Around 10,000 police are deployed to protect the shipment of radioactive waste due to arrive on Wednesday.
- Tokyo: International credit-rating agency Standard & Poors has lost faith in the ability of Japan to deal with its economic crisis. S&P has downgraded its outlook on Japan's long-term credit ratings to negative from stable. S&P believes not enough has been done by the government and the Bank of Japan to revive the world's second largest economy. The news comes less than a week after rival ratings agency Moody's put Japan's bonds under review for a possible downgrade. The benchmark Nikkei Index has lost a quarter of its value since Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi took office in April.
- New York: The Internet search group Google has overtaken Time Warner to become the world's largest media company as measured by the value of its shares. Google was founded seven years ago by two computer science students with a cheque for a hundred thousand dollars from a benefactor. There are some solid reasons for Google's recent success—the company has shown three quarters of spectacular growth. Despite the success, some investors are wondering whether this company is really worth more than one that owns a Hollywood studio, CNN television, magazines and the many other substantial assets that Time Warner has.
- Amsterdam: Following Sunday's No vote in the referendum in France, the people of the Netherlands are voting on whether to accept or reject the proposed EU constitution. If, as widely predicted, the Dutch also vote No, the chance of the EU adopting the constitution would probably be non-existent. In the Netherlands, even ardent supporters of the constitution have acknowledged in advance that a No vote is likely, perhaps an overwhelming one. If so, two founding member nations of the European Community would have rejected the constitution as a new political basis to unite the European continent, and it would be seen as a dead letter.

Question No. 6: What is the main finding of the research done by Cancer Study UK?

Question No. 7: What happened to the train carrying nuclear waste from France to Germany?

Question No. 8: What do Standard & Poor and Moody's agree on the status and prospect of Japanese economy?

Question No. 9: Which of the following is NOT true about the Internet search group Google?

Question No. 10: What is most likely to happen in the Netherlands concerning the constitution of European Union?

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

Professor: Good morning! I am James Munro, and this is Linguistics 101. Our topic today is "Learning to Speak Someone Else's Language." Can we ever really learn to speak another person's language? Well, I think that we must at least try. You see, language is the only window we have to see into someone else's mind. But this presents us with

a paradox. On the one hand, language helps us communicate with each other. On the other hand, language is not possible when we don't understand the words and symbols that someone else is using. OK so far?

Communication can fail even when two people have the same native language. You see, in addition to their usual agreed-upon meanings, words and concepts have very personal meanings for each person based on memories and experiences. Does that make sense to you?

Student: I think so. Is it like when I hear the word "dog," I might think of the little beagle named Sarge that I had when I was a kid, but my friend, who is afraid of dogs, might think of Cujo? You know, the huge dog that attacked people in that old Steven King Movie?

Professor: That's right! Exactly! Here's another example: A rose may be just a beautiful object to me, but it may remind you of a lovely summer in England or a romantic birthday present. So you can see the problem, right?

Student: Sure. Right. Uh-huh.

Professor: Also, there are between 3,000 and 6,000 public languages in the world and we must add approximately 5 billion private languages since each of us necessarily has one. Did you get that? With this many languages, it's amazing that we understand each other at all.

However, sometimes we do communicate successfully. We do learn to speak other languages. But learning to speak a language seems to be a very mysterious process. Now this brings us back to the first question on our list: Where does language come from? And how does it develop?

For a long time, people thought that we learned language only by imitation and association. For example, a baby touches a hot pot and starts to cry. The mother says, "Hot, hot!" and the baby—when it stops crying—imitates the mother and says, "Hot, hot." The baby then associates the word "hot" with the burning feeling. However, Noam Chomsky, a famous linguist, said that although children do learn some words by imitation and association, they also combine words to make sentences in ways they have never heard before. Chomsky suggested that this accomplishment is possible because human babies have an innate ability to learn any language in the world. Are you following me?

Student: (Hesitating) Maybe.

Professor: Chomsky says that children are born with the ability to learn language, but this does not explain how children begin to use language in different ways. For example, as children develop their language skills, they quickly learn that language is used for more than stating facts such as "The girl is tall." They learn to make requests, to give commands, to agree, to disagree, to explain, to excuse, and even to lie. The uses of language seem endless. This is the positive side of the paradox. Did you get that?

Students: (Hesitating) Maybe. Not exactly. I'm not sure.

Professor: In other words, language is a wonderful way of communicating our ideas to other people. The negative side of the paradox is that not all people speak the same language, and therefore we cannot understand each other.

So we're back to where we started. Can we ever really learn to speak someone else's language?

For now, let's assume that we can learn to speak someone else's language, not just a few polite phrases, but really learn to speak it fluently. We know that we will be able to communicate with other people who speak that language. But something else

happens as well. I think that learning another language can transform us as individuals—it can change our worldview and even our personalities. For example, if we speak French fluently, we can begin to see the world in a way that is typically French. That is, we can view the world from an entire different point of view, which might change our personality dramatically. Are you following me?

Student: Not exactly. Professor Munro, I'm not sure that I buy the idea that I would actually become someone else just because I learned to speak another language.

Professor: Okay, consider this. A linguist named Benjamin Lee Whorf said that our native language actually determines the way we see the world. I believe he meant something like this: Imagine a language that has no words for anger, fear, or jealousy. Does that mean that we won't experience these emotions if we are native speakers of that language? Or, imagine a language that has twenty-five words for love. Will we be able to love more deeply if we are native speakers of that language?

Student: Well, maybe. But I think there's a problem with this point of view.

Professor: Okay. What do you think that might be?

Student: Well, for one thing, that point of view ignores the fact that languages change and that they borrow words from other languages. For example, English sometimes uses words from other languages to express a thought or name a thing in a better way.

Professor: Yes, of course! As I sat at home preparing for this lecture, I looked up at the collage on my wall and took a bite out of my croissant. Later I experienced a moment of *déjà-vu*. So, to describe my activities this morning, I have just used three words borrowed from French—collage, croissant, and *déjà-vu*—because they describe certain things and experiences better than any English words.

Student: So English is transformed by words from other languages that express things that really cannot be expressed very well in English?

Professor: Right! In a way, this transformation is what happens to us when we learn to speak someone else's language. We learn, perhaps, to express things that could not be expressed as well—or even at all—in our own languages. We may also learn to understand things in ways that we could not before. Does that make sense to you? We can begin to experience what it must be like to be born into another culture.

Question No. 11: Why did the professor say, "language presents us with a paradox"?

Question No. 12: Which of the following statements is true according to the conversation?

Question No. 13: According to the professor, what has Noam Chomsky discovered?

Question No. 14: Which of the following words is NOT an English word borrowed from French?

Question No. 15: Which of the following statements best sums up the professor's opinion in this lecture?

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

The systems that support life on earth are under great strain. One out of every six people depends on fish for protein; yet 75 percent of the world's fisheries are over fished or fished to their biological limit. Some 350 million people are directly dependent on forests for their survival at the same time that global forest cover is declining.

These issues are at the heart of the study, the 10th in a series of environmental reports published jointly by the United Nations, the World Bank and the Washington-based World Resources Institute, a private environmental research group.

Jonathan Lash, the Institute's president, says the new report is about strengthening what he calls "environmental democracy" around the world.

"Who gets to play a role? Who has information? Who has power to influence those decisions?"

When there is a proposal to log a forest, do the people whose livelihoods depend on that forest have a chance to have some say in what happens? When a new mine is proposed, do the local villages have a chance to participate in the decision of about where the roads should be built, what kind of conditions should be imposed to protect the environment, whether the spoils can be discharged into the local river?" he says.

The study also looks at the progress made since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro 11 years ago toward improving citizen access to environmental information, decision-making and environmental justice. All nine countries studied—Chile, Hungary, Italy, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda and the United States—have strong laws providing access to information. But their implementation is weak and, according to the new report, much remains to be done.

Even so, more than 500,000 people in Thailand used the Official Information Act in its first three years of existence. In the United States, the Freedom of Information Act continues to grow, with 2 million requests made in 1999.

Jonathan Lash says one of the most striking trends over the last decade has been the globalization of communications and civil society. By the mid-1990s one million NGOs were operating in India; 210,000 in Brazil and 96,000 in the Philippines.

"There are now tens of thousands of non-governmental organizations who have access to the Internet and the capacity to become part of a network that communicates very rapidly about environmental problems. It means that their voices are amplified in a very significant way and their opportunity to obtain information is hugely enhanced," he says. "The consequence is that the entire process by which problems are identified and addressed is changed because there are so many more voices who are capable of expressing views on these decisions."

Jonathan Lash says citizens, governments and businesses are more aware than ever before of what needs to be done and are taking action to implement change. That is a very significant addition to the progress of the implementation of official rights of participation, he said.

The report says poor communities are particularly vulnerable and less likely to have control over resources on which they depend. But, Jonathan Lash says, they are more willing to engage their governments on decisions that bear directly on health and well being.

When poor people have a seat at the table, he says, they are more likely to resolve environmental problems and social justice. He gives an example of a South African tribe that lost their ancestral rights to harvest mussels when the coastal area was turned into a nature reserve.

"The issue was resolved when they were included as equal partners in the management of the reserve. They worked out a sustainable harvest arrangement and not only became part of the park, but they became part of the mechanism for protecting the park, simply continuing doing what they had done for hundreds of years," he says. "It is a classic story of inclusion and a successful resolution of a dispute."

World Resources Institute President Jonathan Lash says the challenge for environmental movements around the world is to promote effective, well managed and self-sufficient groups that can stem the terrible tide of global poverty and environmental degradation.

Question No. 16: According to the talk, which of the following statements is NOT true about the environmental report?

Question No. 17: Which does "environmental democracy" mean?

Question No. 18: What does the trend of the globalization of communications and civil society result in?

Question No. 19: According to the talk, which of the following statements is NOT true about poor communities?

Question No. 20: According to the talk, what is the challenge for environmental movements?

*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.*

Let's see. Today we're going to be talking about folk wisdom.

Every culture has many sayings that give advice about life. These sayings are part of what is commonly called folk wisdom. Of course, folk wisdom is also expressed in other ways, such as myths, fairy tales, legends, and songs. Often, however, folk wisdom is shared in the form of short sayings about the best ways to approach life's joys and sorrows.

Today, we'll look at some of the humorous sayings of three famous Americans: Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Mark Twain. Then I'll ask you to share some examples of folk wisdom from your own communities.

One characteristic of American folk wisdom is its humor. Humor makes the bitter medicine of life easier to swallow. It sometimes makes the harsh realities of life more attractive. For example, Ben Franklin's clever saying, "A full belly makes a dull brain" means "People who are well-fed or self-satisfied can become lazy and stupid." But this paraphrasing loses the elegance and humor of Franklin's original saying. Some moralists in the United States are successful because they are able to say wise things humorously.

And Ben Franklin was the first of many Americans to be admired for his humorous folk wisdom. Franklin himself loved to have fun. He liked to eat a lot, drinking a lot, and be merry, but he always told others to practice moderation. For example, he said, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Franklin wrote a book called *Poor Richard's Almanac* that is filled with good ideas on how to live a happy but moderate life. For example, he advised, "Keep your eyes wide open before marriage and half-shut afterwards" and "Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead." He also wrote, "Nothing is more fatal to health than over-care of it." Franklin's style was sensible, easy, simple, and colloquial.

Abraham Lincoln expressed similar opinions about life but in a different way. Lincoln continued the tradition of "horse sense" humor that was begun by Davy Crockett, who was called the "coon-skin philosopher" because of the raccoon-skin cap he always wore. Horse sense is truth expressed in simple terms. "Make sure you're right, then go ahead" is a quote from Crockett. This type of humor appeals to people who are hungry for practical common sense.

Lincoln understood the need for horse sense. He was both a political and idealist, and he knew how to use common sense to influence people's opinions. He could take the highest moral principles or the most critical observations and use them in folksy—or simple commonsense—humor to make them better understood and more easily accepted. Take, for example, this quote, which is one of best known in the United States: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Another of Lincoln's wise, folksy statements is: "The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is why he makes so many of them."

There is no doubt that people need a little push sometimes to help them see the folly of their ways. Mark Twain used humor to reveal that many popular ideas were false, foolish, or even

harmful. Twain thought that most human beings didn't examine why they believed certain things, and that they were too easily influenced by the opinions of people in power. He felt that it was easier for people to be "misled" than to be led correctly, so he tried to show the foolishness of those in power. For example, he said, "Haven't we got all the fools in town on our side and isn't that a big enough majority in any town."

People in power often use statistics to try to prove their points and Twain had a comment to make about this too. He said, "There are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies, and statistics." Like Franklin and Lincoln, Twain also gave good advice. He said, for example, "It is by the goodness of God that we have in our country three precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either." This is quite a strong statement on how to get along with other people.

After reading a small sample of Twain, you might get the impression that he was a misanthrope, a person who saw everyone's mistakes and never noticed their good qualities. It's true that his humor was sometimes harsh, but it was used to reveal truths about human relationships. Twain thought the result would be a better, more just society. However, he also realized that he irritated a lot of people. He was aware that when newspapers reported his death, many people might be happy to hear the news. The telegram he sent from Europe to the Associated Press is typical of his humor. It read, "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

## **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: Ranked the 17th largest in the world, the company is a leading supporter of the development of health care in this Asian country, but the recent scandal seriously tarnished the image of the company and caused a sharp decrease of sales volume.
- Sentence No. 2: With the rapid development of modern technology, intelligence crime, namely the criminal activities in high-tech aspects, has seen a great increase in the last two decades. Compared with the figure in the year 1998, the cases of computer crimes reported to the police in 2003 increased by 83%.
- Sentence No. 3: The traditional means of media, such as TV, radio, newspaper, magazine, and so on, are still very popular at different layers of our society, but inevitably, they are facing the impact and pressure from new forms of media. Those new-technology-based methods of communications are fundamentally transforming our life.
- Sentence No. 4: What kind of vacation do you enjoy most? Maybe you are thinking about spas, camping, a romantic night on the beach, or you prefer those extreme sports like bungee jumping. Whatever forms of vacation you choose, they serve the purpose of recreation and relaxation.
- Sentence No. 5: In April of 2005, our President paid a visit to the three Southeast Asian countries, Brunei, Indonesia and the Philippines to attend the commemoration events of the 50th anniversary of Bandung Conference. He said that this visit has won fruitful achievements and reached the goal of strengthening friendship, advancing cooperation, enhancing solidarity and making common progress.

### **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:

Almost everybody knows the importance of cherishing friendship. Some years ago a public-opinion research firm interviewed more than 2,000 people to identify one or two things that matter most to them. Friends far outranked homes, jobs, clothes, and cars. Yet very few of us understand the secrets of a well-established friendship. Here are some suggestions from experts for a more reliable friendship. The first tip is to avoid excessive pride and be more considerate for your friends. Second, apologize when you are wrong, even if you've also been wronged. Third, see things from the friend's point of view. Last, we should also accept the fact that friendship may also witness ups and downs, and change itself is also a natural part of friendship.

### Passage Two:

Naturally, a large number of senior citizens in America are looking forward to enjoying their retirement, but the recent trend in retirement has made it harder and harder. Some people have to delay their retirement by a few years and keep working to earn extra income, and those who have already quit their job have a very tough time finding another one. According to the nation's largest credit-counseling agency, the baby boomer generation is the first generation that is going into retirement carrying substantial credit-card debt. The average credit-card balance among Americans over the age of 65 climbed 149 percent between 1989 and 2001. Those between the ages of 55 and 64 carried a similar amount of debt.

*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. as a process                             | 2. an external result or product    |
| 3. identified and measured                  | 4. whose grades improve             |
| 5. measurable results to show               | 6. much more difficult to determine |
| 7. the specific signposts or landmarks      | 8. their caution or courage         |
| 9. unexpected obstacles                     | 10. new ideas to try                |
| 11. a willingness to take risks             | 12. if they may "fail" at first     |
| 13. perceive ourselves as quick and curious | 14. open to unfamiliar experience   |
| 15. shy or indecisive                       | 16. sense of timidity               |
| 17. the ground is safe                      | 18. take a more passive role        |
| 19. insecurity and self-doubt               | 20. trapped inside a shell          |

#### Part B: Listening Comprehension

本项共 20 分, 每格 1 分

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

## SECTION 2: READING TEST

本项共 50 分, 每空格 2.5 分

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

## SECTION 3: TRANSLATION TEST

本项 50 分

麦当劳总部实验基地茂密的树木望去, 人们依稀可以窥见这个快餐巨头未来的发展前景。

麦当劳新建的旗舰店提供了很多娱乐设施。在店里, 人们可以在数字媒体室刻录 CD, 下载手机铃声, 打印图片。店里还设有多台等离子电视、Wi-Fi 无线网络接口, 当然也少不了新式的鸡肉三明治。这家旗舰店还建有双车道的汽车外卖窗口。毗邻的就是一家麦当劳咖啡厅, 提供上等咖啡和可口糕点, 里面还设有壁炉。

即将推出的还有其他许多菜点和尚未对大众公布的新概念。

别指望麦当劳会像星巴克那样, 把它在美国的 13 600 家店或者其遍布世界各地的 3 万多家分店都翻修成这样。上月末刚开张的橡树溪饭店就扮演了大众餐馆和试验基地的双重角色。不过, 这个世界上最大的快餐连锁店也在其技术和设计上融入了多种的元素, 试图使其成为未来人们休闲娱乐的首选之地。

然而, 仅仅在两年半前, 人们还对麦当劳的服务和食品怨声载道, 导致其销售额大幅下滑, 良好声誉受到损害。之后, 麦当劳开始采取各种措施以重塑公司形象。尽管这项措施在一些欧洲大国反映不一, 但是, 麦当劳的销售额并没有出现大的下滑。在关键的美国市场, 有一些店的销售额已经连续 25 个月保持增长态势。

## SECTION 4: LISTENING TEST

### Part A: Note-taking and Gap-Filling

本项 20 分, 每格 1 分

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. sayings                 | 2. myths               |
| 3. songs                   | 4. approach/understand |
| 5. medicine                | 6. swallow/fake        |
| 7. harsh                   | 8. moralists/people    |
| 9. paraphrasing/explaining | 10. elegance/beauty    |
| 11. moderate               | 12. colloquial         |
| 13. idealist               | 14. influence          |
| 15. folly/foolishness      | 16. examine            |
| 17. statistics             | 18. misanthrope        |
| 19. just                   | 20. irritate/anger     |

### Part B: Listening and Translation

#### Sentence Translation

本项 15 分, 每句 3 分

1. 这家公司在医疗保健业务方面在亚洲是首屈一指的, 其规模在世界位居第 17 位。然而, 最近的丑闻严重破坏了该公司的形象, 也造成了销售额的大幅下降。
2. 随着现代科技的发展, 高智商犯罪, 或者说是高科技领域的犯罪行为, 在过去 20 年中有了迅猛增长。与 1998 年的数字相比, 2003 年向警察局报案的计算机案件增长了 83%。
3. 传统的媒体形式, 如电视、收音机、报纸、杂志等, 在社会的不同阶层仍然十分流行。但它们不可避免地会碰到新媒体形式的影响和压力, 这些以新技术为基础的通信方式正在根本性地改变我们的生活。



4. 你最喜欢的度假方式是什么？也许你想到的是 spa, 野营, 海滩边一个浪漫的晚上, 或者你喜欢类似蹦极的极限运动。不管你选择怎样的度假方式, 它们的目的是为了休闲和放松。
5. 2005 年 4 月, 国家主席访问了三个东南亚国家——文莱、印度尼西亚和菲律宾, 并参加了万隆会议 50 周年的纪念活动。他说此次访问很有成果, 达到了增进友谊、促进合作、加强团结、共同发展的目的。

### Passage Translation

本项两小节, 共 15 分

1. 几乎所有人都知道珍视友谊的重要性。几年前一个公众观点研究公司访问了 2 000 多人, 让他们确认一两样对自己最重要的事。与家庭、工作、服装、汽车相比, 朋友的重要性遥遥领先。然而我们很少有人真正懂得深厚而又牢固的友谊的真谛。这里有几个专家的建议可帮助你建立起更可靠的友谊。第一个建议是避免过于自傲, 更多地为你的朋友考虑; 第二, 如果你有了错误, 那就道歉, 哪怕你自己多少也有点被冤枉了; 第三, 从你朋友的角度来考虑问题。最后一点, 我们必须接受这一事实, 友谊同样会经历起起伏伏, 变化本身也是友谊的自然组成部分。
2. 一大批美国的老年人很自然地开始等待着享受退休后的生活, 但退休安排中的最新趋势却使这种享受越来越难以得到。一些人不得不推迟他们的退休, 想再工作几年以挣得更多的收入, 而那些已经辞去工作的人要找到另一份工作则是难上加难。根据本国最大的信用咨询机构统计, 婴儿潮的一代将是第一代退休前还没有偿清相当数量信用卡债务的退休者。65 岁以上的美国人, 其信用卡平衡情况自 1989 至 2001 年平均上升 149%。年龄在 55 ~ 64 岁之间的人有着相同数量的债务。

### SECTION 5: READING TEST

本项 50 分, 每个问题 5 分

1. to illustrate the importance of "donor trip"/impressed by the group's efforts to fight poverty and create jobs in Africa/"want to learn more before putting money in"/travel to Kenya/"It turned out to be better" convinced
2. charitable organization find field visits far more effective marketing tools for rich donors looking for new experiences./such trips result in increased awareness and bigger checks (donations)/traditional way of fund-raising through dinners, receptions no longer effective
3. field trips to AIDS orphanages in China/famine-relief programs in Sudan/earthquake-proof building sites in Indonesia/good results in increased awareness and bigger checks./donors more active in the aid
4. network is important/the word "network" is misinterpreted as "people as a net", in which everybody struggles to get benefit/networking needs contributing, then you may benefit from it.
5. create a theme reflecting a personal interest invite one guest whom lots of others will want to meet bring up a topic that is actually important to you (shy people talk to more introverted people)
6. networking is not something you only want to benefit from/you also have to contribute to it/what you give will come back to you/generosity is the key to success
7. emergence of new technology threatens old ones/public interest welcomes the new technology/private interest wants to keep the old one/legal support for the new technology/new technology flourishes and brings profit/example, homevideo market 3 times bigger than Hollywood box-office receipts
8. entertainment industry believes any business models based on the theft of intellectual property should be outlawed (P2P)/technology firms believe if media firms have a veto power over technical innovations just because they may be abused by customers, the media firms threaten