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中级口译预测试卷

ZHONGJI KOUYI YUCE SHIJUAN

主编 刘 丹 李天畅



同济大学出版社
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ONLY

Here your dreams come true

中级口译预测试卷

听力原文及参考答案

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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,是中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,是中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

2007.3

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中级口译预测试卷（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.

The term home schooling or home tuition, as it is called in England, means educating children at home or in places other than a mainstream setting such as a public or private school. There are many reasons why parents choose home schooling for their children. Some parents are dissatisfied with the quality of education in public schools. Others do not want their children to have to worry about peer pressure, or social pressure from friends. These parents fear this type of pressure will lead to negative behavior such as smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs. Bullying and harassing from other students is another concern. In 1996, it was estimated that between 120,000 and 260,000 children are being home schooled in the U.S.

Professor Jane describes parents who teach their children at home as either ideologues or pedagogues. Ideologues tend to view home school as opportunities to create formal learning environments using pre-determined curricula, textbooks and rigid schedules. Pedagogues tend to place the learner central to everything else that transpires in the home.

Whatever the forms, there are however some basic keys to creating a successful environment for home schooling:

Provide an opportunity for children to socialize with other children close to their age.

With today's technology, utilize as many types of instruction methods as possible. These methods may include correspondence course, interactive satellite broadcasts or electronic networks among schools. By then, the teacher will take on a new role as adviser, instead of imparting knowledge, they would sort through the available information.

The basic skills such as reading, writing and mathematics should not be overlooked. These may be incorporated into other activities when possible. Many of these students will at some point enter the public system. It is to their advantage, to remain at or above the grade level of their peers so that they will not be lagged behind.

The debate over home schooling versus public schooling is still prevailing and many

questions have emerged. Will this marginal model of schooling replace traditional schools and conventional methods? How are home schoolers assessed? Are home schooling children missing out on the social benefits of being in a large classroom? As with any debatable issue, the answers to these questions are neither simple nor one-sided.

Part B: Listening Comprehension

1. 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.*

- Question No. 1: Sarah has been knocking herself out to deliver the work on time, since she expected to live up to her boss who promises to give her a promotion if nothing goes amiss.
- Question No. 2: No sooner had I started to type my paper than the telephone rang, but before I could receive it, it was hung up.
- Question No. 3: To the teacher's surprise, better than half of the class was absent, which accounted for his decision to cancel the lecture.
- Question No. 4: This is supposed to be fiction but I think the author has drawn on her own experience, as is the usual case with most of the story-tellers.
- Question No. 5: Donna should save a breath because she can't convince her friends who turn a deaf ear to whatever she says.
- Question No. 6: You should have listened to me! If we hadn't made the wrong turn, we'd have been on time. They must have waiting too long to be patient.
- Question No. 7: The order for 100 pairs of blue trousers is proving difficult to meet for we're out of stock of that particular shade. We do have black.
- Question No. 8: I thought this suit was a good bargain but soon after I returned home, I washed it and found it shrunk so much that I would ask for a refund from the store.
- Question No. 9: Sales went down by 6,000 units in November when the Christmas orders stopped. They stayed at 7,000 until the end of the year.
- Question No. 10: The possibilities of extending low-cost communications into every school, classroom, home and business seemed unparalleled because of advances in technology.

2. 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 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 to 14 are based on the following conversation:

- Man: Hello.
- Woman: Hello, Sam. This is Paula Handson. Sorry to bother you. But I'm having a small problem I thought you might be able to help me with.
- Man: Sure, Paula. What's up?
- Woman: Well, you know Sarah and I moved into an off-campus apartment in the fall, over on the west side of town? Anyway we've been happy with it until the past couple of months.
- Man: Yeah. What happened?
- Woman: Well, the dishwasher broke down. So we reported it to Ms Connors, the owner, she said she'd take care of it. But a month went by and nothing happened.
- Man: Did you get back in touch with her?
- Woman: I got a repairperson to give me an estimate, then I sent it to her. When I didn't hear from her, I had the repair done. And I deducted the cost from the rent check.
- Man: So what's the problem?
- Woman: She called here mad as a hornet. She said she could have gotten the repair done for less money. Now she's threatening to evict us for not paying the full rent.
- Man: Hold on, Paula. It does sound pretty serious. But I'm sure you can all sit down and work this out.
- Woman: Well, you are over at the law school. So I wondered if you would mind coming with Sarah and me when we go to talk to Ms. Connors. We're supposed to meet with her tomorrow night at eight.
- Man: Sure. I haven't studied a lot about contracts yet. But I'd be glad to help you straighten things out. Why don't I stop by at around 7:30?
- Woman: Thanks, Sam. You're a lifesaver.

Question No. 11: Why was Paula unhappy?

Question No. 12: Why was Ms. Connors so angry?

Question No. 13: What were Paula and her roommate planning to do?

Question No. 14: Why does Paula think Sam can help her?

Questions 15 to 18 are based on the following talk.

Cosmetic surgery, also known as “plastic ” surgery, is the science of changing the way a person looks by reshaping a part of the body. The science of beauty has changed with time, but the desire for beauty remains the same. Today I am going to talk about how the changes of fashion have led to the new modern age of cosmetic surgery.

In the 1700s, height and weight became an important part of beauty. During the time of the French Revolution, many women used to wear corsets, belts that made their waists appear much slimmer. In England in the 1500s, makeup became an important part of beauty. Some women used to paint their face white. They thought this made them more attractive. Later, in North America, some women used to eat arsenic, a dangerous poison, to make their faces whiter. By the 1860s, American women started using makeup to make themselves more charming. In the 1890s, Americans discovered that bicycle riding could actually improve their appearance! They exercised in order to look and feel better. The popularity of bicycle riding even led to a change in fashion. American women began to wear shorter skirts instead of the traditional long, full ones.

Although diet and exercise are still popular ways of improving one’s appearance, there are some parts of the body that cannot change without the help of a cosmetic surgeon. In the past, American women used to spend weeks repeating words that started with the “P” because they wanted to change the shape of their mouths. Today a cosmetic surgeon can reshape the nose or lips in a few hours. Rhinoplasty, the reshaping of nose, can greatly improve a person’s image.

Surprisingly, cosmetic surgery has been used for centuries in China and India. Today it is used in many countries to improve the outlook of people who have been hurt in fires or in car accidents. It is also used to improve the appearance of children who are born with physical problem.

Question No. 15: What is the topic of the lecture?

Question No. 16: What did women in North America do to improve their appearance in 1890s?

Question No. 17: What do you think is the speaker’s attitude towards rhinoplasty?

Question No. 18: Which statement is NOT true according to the lecture?

Question 19 to 22 are based on the following conversation:

Nora White: This is Nora White reporting for station KTFH in Florida. (Pause) The sky is clear blue, and the ocean is deceptively calm here in Pitsea Beach in Southern Florida. It’s the kind of day when you would expect the beaches to be packed with tourists, enjoying the surf and sun. But the beaches are eerily silent, except for a few seagulls circling the waves. Traveling inland, though, you’ll find a totally different mood. Parking spaces are hard to find, and there are long lines at every checkout counter as people stock up on batteries, water

bottles, and flashlights. You see, despite the calm weather now, the citizens of Pitsea Beach are getting ready for a hurricane, the first of this hurricane season. (Pause) With me today in Pitsea Beach is meteorologist Henry Anselma, who will tell us how to prepare for a hurricane. We'll also hear what local residents and tourists are doing to prepare for the storm. Henry, can you tell us what to expect?

Henry Anselma: Nora, Hurricane Haley is about 70 miles off the coast of Florida, with winds reported to be up to 100 miles per hour. Already, it has caused considerable damage to islands in the Caribbean. Notices warning residents and visitors to evacuate have been issued in several counties in southern Florida.

NW: So residents are being warned to evacuate. However, most residents are not leaving. They think they'll be all right. In their experiences, the hurricanes are not as bad as usually predicted. And the radio stations are stressing that people should stay informed and NOT second-guess the authorities. Apparently, despite the sophisticated satellite, reconnaissance aircraft, and radar used by the National Weather Service, forecasting the path of a hurricane is not an easy task. Can you explain, Henry?

HA: We input a lot of data into the computer to get a forecast, but there's still an element of interpretation that needs to be done. Often the storm will change route or intensity unexpectedly and folks must realize that they can be very, very vulnerable.

NW: Henry, what can people do in advance to be safe?

HA: Stock up on supplies. You should have plenty of water on hand, at least a couple of gallons per person, and more if possible. Don't forget when sewers back up, and water gets contaminated. You should have enough food to last you at least three days, more if you can do it; for your canned goods, make sure that you've got a can opener on hand—manual, not electric. You'll need a flashlight for a power outage, and a radio—battery-powered to keep informed. Don't forget any regular medication.

NW: Henry also says that a sturdy pair of work boots should be added to the list. Why is that, Henry?

HA: Yes, when you come back, if your place has been damaged, you don't want to be walking into dangerous things, including any snakes that might be floating around, dislocated by the hurricane like you've been.

NW: We also find that most tourists, ready for a carefree vacation, aren't prepared to face a hurricane. But if you're planning to visit a coastal spot during the summer months, you need to plan for the possibility of a hurricane before your trip. How can tourists do this, Henry?

HA: I think the main thing for tourist is to know what plans or provisions the hotel

has and what they're going to do if the power's out, if the water's bad. You need to know where you're going if you have to leave early, because roads get flooded, and highways get backed up with traffic.

NW: Do you need extra money?

HA: Sure. If you're stuck longer, you'll need access to additional cash, and you should know how you're going to get it, even if the ATMs are out of order. Those money machines won't be working if the power's gone. You have to know, basically, how to change your plans fast.

HW: Thank you, Henry ... Back in Pitsea Beach, all residents can do is watch, wait, and try not to panic. For Florida KTFH, this is Nora White.

Question No. 19: What is the most probable job of the man?

Question No. 20: Which of the items was NOT mentioned as useful in the preparation for Hurricane?

Question No. 21: Which of the following threats was mentioned by the man in the conversation?

Question No. 22: Which can be implied from the conversation?

Questions 23 to 26 are based on the following talk.

Twenty percent of McDonald's fast-food sales are outside the United States. One areas in which McDonald's is expanding successfully is Brazil, where 30 million to 40 million middle class people, most living in densely packed cities, provide a concentrated market for a fast-food chain.

There wasn't much difference between Brazilian and American McDonald's. The restaurants looked alike. The menu was more or less the same. A white paper bag, with yellow lettering, exactly like the take-out bags used in American McDonald's, carried several messages about how Brazilians could bring McDonald's into their lives. However, it seemed McDonald's Brazilian ad campaign was missing some important points about how fast-food should be marketed in a culture that values large, leisurely lunches.

Brazilians prefer their main meal at midday, often eating at a leisurely pace with business associates. Many firms serve ample lunches to their employees. Other workers take advantages of a two-hour lunch break to go home to eat with the spouse and children. Nor did it make much sense to suggest that children should eat hamburgers for lunch, since most kids attend school for half-day sessions and have lunch at home. The homes of Brazilians who can afford McDonald's products have cooks and maids to do many of the things that fast-food restaurants do in the United States. The suggestion that McDonald's products be eaten "while watching your favorite television program" is culturally appropriate, because Brazilians watch TV a lot. However, Brazil's consuming classes can ask the cook to make a snack when feeling hungry. Indeed much televiewing occurs during the light dinner served when the husband gets home from the office.

Most appropriate to the Brazilian life style was the suggestion to enjoy McDonald's "on the

cook's day off". Throughout Brazil, Sunday is that day. The Sunday pattern for middle-class families is a trip to the beach, liters of beer, a full midday meal around 3 p.m., and a light evening snack. McDonald's has found its niche in the Sunday evening meal, when families flock to the fast food restaurant, and it is to this market that its advertising is now appropriately geared.

Question No. 23: Which group of Brazilians are targeted by McDonald's in Brazil?

Question No. 24: Which statement is true about the comparison between McDonald's in United States and Brazil?

Question No. 25: Which of the following is NOT true about Brazilians?

Question No. 26: According to the talk, what is McDonald's supposed to do next?

Questions 27 to 30 are based on the following conversation:

Man: In the late 1850s Chinese laborers flooded into American and it was not until early 1860's that many more Chinese arrived in California. Was there any improvement for Chinese's living conditions?

Woman: Oh, no. This time when the men were imported as work crews to construct the first transcontinental railroad. They were sorely needed because the work was so strenuous and dangerous, and it was carried on in such a remote part of the country the railroad company could not find other laborers for the job. As their predecessors, these Chinese were almost all males.

Man: And I guess they, too, encountered a great deal of prejudice?

Woman: Exactly. The hostility grew especially strong after the railroad project was completed, and the imported laborers returned to California—thousands of them, all out of work.

Man: And their days were even harder?

Woman: Yes. Because there were so many more of them this time, these Chinese drew even more attention than the earlier group did. They were so very different in every respect.

Man: I think so. Like their physical appearance, the long pigtail at the back of their otherwise shaved heads; the strange, non-western clothes, the speech and their religion.

Woman: What's more, when times were hard, they were blamed for working for lower wages and taking jobs away from white men. Anti-Chinese riots broke out in several cities. Chinese were barred from using the courts and also from becoming American citizens. Finally in 1882, the Congress passes the Chinese Exclusion Act, which stopped the immigration. Many Chinese returned to their homeland, and their numbers declined sharply in the early part of this century.

- Question No. 27: When did Chinese laborers arrive in California?
- Question No. 28: Why were so many Chinese workers needed for the work?
- Question No. 29: Which of the followings is NOT the reason why Chinese people were prejudiced?
- Question No. 30: What directly accounts for the drastic drop in Chinese immigrants according to the passage?

Part C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. 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 C with sentence translation:

- Sentence No. 1: I'd like to present this gold watch to Mr. William to thank him for 35 years of dedicated service to our company, especially to the marketing department.
- Sentence No. 2: Our Jobs Information Service has been in touch with two thousand and five hundred young people this year, three fifths of whom have just left school.
- Sentence No. 3: Every country or section of the world has its own beliefs and superstitious customs which people from other regions may find outrageous and ridiculous.
- Sentence No. 4: General psychology is concerned with the study of human behavior. How man acts in public and in private, how he responds in certain situations, and even how he feels may be considered behavior.
- Sentence No. 5: Michael Dell has always been fond of saying: "If you think you have a good idea, try it!" And at the age of 29, he discovered the power of a good idea that helped him rise in just a few years from teen to tycoon.

II. Passage Translation

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

We often hear that computers are cold or inhuman, but in fact many people are more comfortable with a computer than with another person. Computers are patient and do not judge

the people who use them. They are fast and reliable. Many students who would be embarrassed to show a teacher that they do not understand something are happy to ask a computer questions. Some patients would rather explain their health problems to a computer than to a doctor. The intimate relationship between a person and a computer meets no bounds.

Passage Two:

Hello everybody. Welcome to the American Language Center. I'm Carry Brown, your academic advisor. You can all just call me Carry. I know today is your first day at our school, so you're probably a little nervous and maybe a little shy, too. So, I want to tell you right at the beginning. Listen very carefully because we're going to give you a lot of important information – information that will make your experience here enjoyable and useful. Later, you'll meet in small groups, with a teacher, for an orientation. This orientation meeting will be about important things you need to know, like where to buy your books, what type of classes you'll have, how to find a roommate, things like that.

参考答案

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST

Part A: Spot Dictation

本项共 30 分，每格 1.5 分

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. mainstream setting | 11. correspondence course |
| 2. dissatisfied with | 12. take on a new role |
| 3. peer pressure | 13. sort through |
| 4. negative behavior | 14. incorporated into other activities |
| 5. bullying and harassing | 15. to their advantage |
| 6. 260,000 | 16. lagged behind |
| 7. create formal learning environment | 17. emerged |
| 8. rigid schedules | 18. conventional methods |
| 9. socialize with | 19. missing out on |
| 10. utilize | 20. simple nor one-sided |

Part B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements: 本项10题, 共10分

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B

2. Talks and Conversations: 本项20题, 共20分

11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. D
21. B 22. D 23. B 24. B 25. C 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. B

Part C: Listening & Translation

1. Sentence Translation: 本项15分, 每句3分

- (1) 我将此金表呈现给威廉先生, 以表达对他的感谢, 他已经为我们公司, 特别是市场部门兢兢业业工作了 35 年。
- (2) 我们的就业信息服务部在今年与 2500 名年轻人有联系, 他们中的五分之三是刚离校的应届生。
- (3) 世界的每个国家和地区都有其自己的信仰和带有迷信色彩的传统, 这往往让来自其他地区的人们感到无法接受甚至可笑。
- (4) 普通心理学研究人类行为的一门学科。人们在公众或私人场所的表现, 他在特定情况下的反应, 以及他的感受都可视为“行为”。
- (5) 迈克尔·戴尔总喜欢说: “如果你认为你有一个好想法, 那就去试吧!” 在他 29 岁的时候, 他发现了好想法的力量, 这股力量让他在短短几年间从一个十几岁的青少年成长为业界大亨。

2. Passage Translation: 本项共两段, 总分 15 分

- (1) 人们经常说计算机是冷漠的, 没有人情味的。但实际上很多人觉得与计算机相处比与人相处更舒服一些。计算机很耐心而且不会对使用它的人评头论足。它们高效而且可靠。不少学生羞于向老师表示自己不懂的地方, 但他们却乐于向计算机提问题。一些病人情愿向计算机而不是医生诉说病情。人与计算机间的亲密关系是没有止境的。
- (2) 大家好。欢迎来到美国语言中心。我叫嘉里·布朗, 是各位的学习顾问。大家叫我嘉里就行了。我知道今天是你来学校的第一天, 也许大家有一点紧张, 可能还有点害羞。那么我就开门见山吧。请大家仔细听好, 因为我们要告诉大家一些重要的信息——这些信息会让你在这里的经历更为有趣, 而且有益。过一会, 大家会分成小组, 每组一位老师, 进行介绍性说明课。介绍说明课将谈到大家应该知道的事情, 例如在哪里买书, 你会上哪种班级, 如何找到你的室友, 等等。

SECTION 2: STUDY SKILLS

本项 60 分, 每题 2 分

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D
21. C 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. B

SECTION 3: TRANSLATION TEST(1)

本项 50 分

经常收发短信和电子邮件会降低你的 IQ, 损害程度甚至是吸食大麻对智力损害程度的两倍多。

心理学家发现人们在使用手机或电脑键盘打字或者用它们查询电子信息时, 智力会暂时降低 10 个百分点。

英国研究人员称, 与吸食大麻相比, 电子信息对智力的不利影响大的多。人在吸食大麻时智商会降低 4 个百分点。研究人员将这种暂时变笨的现象称为“信息狂躁”。

造成这种智力明显衰退的原因在于当员工们应该集中精力工作时, “无处不在”的科技却总是不断分散他们的注意力。

此外, 信息狂躁对同事也有负面影响, 增加他们的压力和敌对情绪。90% 的被调查者认为在面对面会议时回电子邮件是非常无礼的行为。但是三分之一的英国人不仅可以接受这种行为, 而且觉得这样做说明自己工作勤奋、高效。

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION TEST (2)

本项 50 分

China, a country enjoying a high speed in its economic development, is expected to bring about a moderate prosperity as a whole in the coming 20 years, with the living standard of people improved on a daily basis. Shanghai is now working on its goal of building itself into an international centre of economy, finance, trade and navigation. With its efforts focused on the restructuring of its economic structure, the updating of its functions and the optimization of its economic sectors, Shanghai is well on its way to be an international city. Shanghai, backed by the Yangtze River Delta, has now become one of the largest tourist markets in China thanks to its perfect location, excellent infrastructures, unique cultures and a quite mature consumer market. In 2001, Shanghai hosted 2.04 million foreign people and 82.54 Chinese people respectively. Shanghai is now ready for the building of large-scale theme parks.