

# 雅思阅读真经

刘洪波 曲冰 编著

新东方雅思阅读首席讲师  
新东方雅思词汇首席讲师 联手打造

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# Preface

## 前言

### 目标读者群

凡对英语语言、文化备感兴趣，致力于提高英语阅读、写作能力，并进一步深入理解英语词汇的同学，尤其是要参加英联邦国家留学考试——雅思（IELTS）考试的同学和计划到英语国家留学的同学。

**Target Reader:** Anybody who is interested in improving the output of his or her reading and writing English and in gaining an insight into the English vocabulary, in particular, prospective IELTS (International English Language Testing System) candidates and those intending to study in English-speaking countries.

### 阅读部分文章特点

#### 真实性

所有文章的长度和难度均符合雅思 A 类——学术类阅读考试，并测试过近百名雅思考生，得到一致的反馈——本书的文章内容以及题目难度与雅思红宝书《剑桥雅思》如出一辙。读者对本书每篇文章的精读应该在三遍以上。在真实考试中您很可能遇到相关背景或内容异常相似的阅读文章。例如：“眼镜蛇毒”（Cobra Venom）、“校园暴力”（School Bullying）、“日本宝塔”（Japanese Pagoda）、“圆顶房屋”（Dome）、“染料颜料”（Dye and Pigment）、“科学欺骗”（Fraud in Science）等。2001 年 Harvey 我在海外参加雅思考试曾遇到上述文章，2003 年它们又在中国考区重复出现。

#### 趣味性

本书中收录了九篇雅思未曾考过的文章。选择的原则是趣味性和知识性。比如我选编了“迷失大陆”，该文中哲学之王柏拉图在《对话录》里谈到古文明大西国的沉没；“宇宙哲学”中有科



学家对宇宙起源的探讨；在“数学发展”一文中融进了关于中国古代数学《洛书》的传奇；“大麻危害”则是留学生的必修课，因为国外很多地区家庭种植大麻是合法的，小心你的房东让你尝尝 Marijuana！而曲冰老师选编的“英国文化”、“妇女媒体”、“法律顾问”等文章，主要考虑到近年来中国大陆地区申请大众传媒和法律专业的学生人数日益增多，兼顾知识性。

### 试题特点

本书中所有试题由曲冰老师和我命题，没有任何外籍人士参加。每个题型单元的难度由易到难。许多新东方的同学自愿加入了部分试题的难度测试，给我们提出了许多建议和修改意见，在此向他们表示真挚的感谢。

By the way, 忍不住要提一下曲冰老师主编的单词部分。结合阅读背单词是非常有效的记忆方法，而且在本书中曲冰老师对核心单词的注解另辟蹊径，在构词法和词源知识的基础上旁征博引。信手拈来几例：

**frailty** ['freilti] n. 脆弱，品德上的弱点。形容词形式 **frail**。英国大文豪莎士比亚 Shakespeare 名言“弱者，你的名字是女人！”其英语原文为“**Frailty, thy name is woman.**”“**thy**”相当于现代英语中的代词“**your**”。

**mat** [mæt] n. 席子，垫子

“**door mat**”为很多人家门口摆放的“擦鞋垫”。如果老公在家里没有什么地位，凡事都要老婆最后拿主意，类似中文中说老公是“妻管严”，英语国家通常可以用“**The wife uses her husband as a door mat.**”来形容两人在家里的不平等地位。

**siren** ['saɪərɪn] n. 警报器，汽笛。【希神】海上女妖 Siren（译为“塞壬”）是半人半鸟的海妖，常用歌声诱惑过路的航海者而使航船触礁毁灭，现代英语中，她的歌声引申得来了上面的含义。

### 单词部分内容特点

本书每篇文章的单词学习由“IELTS 大虾必备”、“重点词汇回顾 + 同义词扩充”和书末的“单词总表”构成。

#### ·IELTS 大虾必备

我们在授课中常遇到同学问：“老师，这篇文章哪些单词必须背，哪些专业性词汇不用背？”好啦，“IELTS 大虾必备”因此而成。我们把它附在每篇文章之后，方便读者结合文章记忆。具备国内大学英语四级水平、即具备 4200 个单词量的读者建议先读文章、做题，再记忆这部分词汇；高中水平的读者可以先了解学习文章的必备词汇，减少障碍后再读文章、做题。

#### ·单词总表

书末“单词总表”包含了每篇文章的核心词汇和无需考生背记的专业词汇。它的作用是再次

阅读文章时，帮助读者进一步了解上下文 context，并且准确理解文章内涵。

### ·重点词汇 + 同义词扩充

除了有扩充单词量的目的，这部分主要是针对提高学生的英语书面表达能力而设计。已经具备一定英语写作能力的同学一定都对英语国家受过良好教育的人 well-educated Britons or Australians 很看重“语言表达的多样性”有所了解，在一定的语境中，通过一系列同义词表达的积累，就可以帮你达到这一境界。那么欲进一步提高英语写作语言质量的同学要把这部分作为学习重点。

除此之外，打算 DIY 申请留学的同学一般都具备比较好的英文功底，那么在准备申请资料的过程中更要注重语言表达是否地道，是否符合英语国家的表达习惯，因此“同义词扩充”部分同样也是把握的重点。

一位可爱的 IELTS 考生欲申请就读英国某大学的学士学位，发给该校招生办公室一封电子邮件，开头用一整段来表达自己对该校的崇拜之情如滔滔江水，结果在表达“贵校”这个概念时耍了一点儿小聪明，不知道该如何表达就干脆按照字面意思，一对一地翻译为“(your) expensive university”。我当时看到后大吃一惊！英国大学的学费均遵循全英标准，各个学校间同一专业相差无几，凭什么说人家“昂贵”或“宰人”？“贵校”是要显示对方至高的学术地位，或表达说话人对它的尊敬，这个时候用“(your) distinguished university”足矣。

当然，形容词“distinguished”的同义词很多，比如说“prominent, eminent, pre-eminent”等都可用于此语境中，表达“贵校”、“贵公司”等类似概念。有没有发现单词“eminent”和“pre-eminent”长得很像啊？咦……为什么呢？答案书中寻。

亲爱的读者，英语学习是一种真实的享受。希望通过本书的学习，您能顺利地通过雅思考试，进而能激发您的兴趣，透过本书窥见几朵英语语言艺术海洋中的小浪花，那是我们最大的心愿。

**Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.**

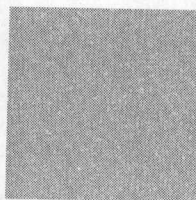
**Still waters run deep.**

如果您对本书内容有任何意见、建议或问题，欢迎致信：

llqubing@yahoo.com.cn

谢绝垃圾邮件，谢谢！

本书作者：刘洪波，曲冰



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**Part 1**

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# Reading Exercises

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## LIST OF HEADINGS

### Exercise 1

#### Pre-and Post-Interview Self-marketing

**A.** Whether one is in a job looking to advance on the career ladder or unemployed looking for work, the only way to succeed is to market himself or herself. Any good marketer will confidently remark that the key to success is to have good campaign and to never give up. And to make it in the job market today one has to be aware of that and to do just that. Please consider the following points to get on the right track:

**B.** Curriculum Vitae or Resume, Business Cards, and References or Letters of Recommendation from previous employers must all be in impeccable condition before one takes any concrete action to engage oneself into another working environment. Employers' first point of contact with the applicant will be what they see on paper, so it must look proficient to create a good impression.

**C.** Happiness is the ultimate principle whoever one is, a prince or a pauper. And undeniably smile and friendly approach will make one look upbeat and interesting, which will greatly enhance one's chances of winning the interviewer's favour and consequently market oneself successfully.

**D.** Consider a variety of questions that one may be asked at interview then consider answers to the questions. Get a friend to pretend as the interviewer and then rehearse how to tackle them. This will let one brush up on interviewing skills, and make one appear more confident on the day.



**E:** Even if the job applied for does not require professional attire, one should still wear a business suit, unless told otherwise. If in doubt, the safest option is to dress conservatively. Having the right look will not only help one present the right image, it will increase one's self-confidence, enabling one to concentrate all their energies into what they have to say, rather than worrying about how people respond to their looks. But what not to wear: One's role in the interview process is to convince the employer that he or she is the right person for the job. Thus, any clothes, which will distract the employer's attention from delivering that message, should be avoided. To this end avoid excessive jewellery and loud colours or bright patterns of clothing. This type of attire has the potential to engender a negative reaction from the employer.

**F.** Always appear interested in the profession one is trying to get into. Show knowledge of the market and investigate the latest developments within the sector. Be positive. Keep all negative thoughts away from the interview and do not say anything derogatory about one's previous employer.

**G.** If one wants to land a specific role within a company, find out exactly what experience, qualifications, and requirements are needed to secure the position. Then target sufficient energies into obtaining these things.

**H.** Sometimes, the company one is applying for includes some form of psychometric testing as a routine part of their selection procedure. Do not worry and make oneself excessively nervous. The most widely used tests fall into two main categories: personality and ability/apptitude.

**I.** An individual's personality plays an important part in how they perform in their job. Potential employers can gain an insight into a person's overall character, especially when these tests are used alongside other tests and methods of assessment. Candidates are usually presented with a series of multiple-choice questions to which there are no right or wrong answers — the employer obtains the information required by analysing the candidates' answers.

**J.** Future performance is accurately indicated by aptitude and ability, hence tests which measure both ability and aptitude have become an important way for employers to make and confirm their recruitment selections. These tests can take many forms and can be administered in both printed and electronic formats.

**K.** Commonly, candidates are presented with a number of different tests (with a break between each of them), namely, Numerical tests, which will test a candidate's skills with numerical information which may be presented in tabular, textual or graphical format; Abstract tests, which may involve studying groups of patterns to find similarities and differences, and Verbal tests, which may test a candidate's comprehension of reports which may not be dependable in their objectivity or honesty, for instance.

L. Make sure that one prepares himself or herself for taking the tests — have plenty of sleep; arrive in good time; remember to bring things like glasses/hearing-aids if one normally wears them and reads any literature one was given by testers. Ensure that one performs to the best of his or her ability in the tests — listen carefully and follow instructions but do not be afraid to ask questions if things are still unclear and try to work quickly and accurately as most tests are timed.

M. Consider one's best attributes and bring these to the fore in one's marketing campaign. Never lie to employer about qualifications of which one is not in possession, because one will definitely get found out, and this will only ruin one's chances of further employment. Be honest with the employer and make them aware of the achievements and accomplishments previously made in one's career.

— Adapted from: [icscottishrecruitment.co.uk](http://icscottishrecruitment.co.uk)

### Questions 1 – 7

Please choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs listed below.

**NB** There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

attire

#### List of Headings

- i. Honesty: the highest principle
- ii. Professional Paper Preparation
- iii. Appropriate attire
- iv. Rehearsal [ri'hɜ:səl] n. 排练; 演习.
- v. Test of personality
- vi. Do not badmouth your last boss
- vii. Test specifics during a job interview
- viii. Rejoicing in hope, Patient in tribulation
- ix. Psychometric testing: an essential part in some interviews
- x. Be a joy angel

1. Paragraph B:
2. Paragraph D:
3. Paragraph E:
4. Paragraph H:
5. Paragraph I:



6. Paragraph K:

7. Paragraph M:

**IELTS 大虾必备**

- confidently** [ˈkɒnfɪdəntli] ad. 自信地; 肯定地  
(相应词形变化: confident adj.; confidence n.; confide v.)
- remark** [riˈmɑ:k] vt. 说, 评论
- campaign** [kæmˈpeɪn] n. 运动; (包括一系列战斗的) 战役
- résumé/curriculum vitae** [ˈrezju:meɪ] n. (求职者写的) 简历, 履历  
(Curriculum Vitae 简称 CV)
- reference** [ˈrefərəns] n. 推荐信, 介绍信  
(与文中提到的 Letter of Recommendation 表达同一含义, 英联邦国家喜欢用 Reference, 北美则倾向用 Letter of Recommendation。)
- previous** [ˈpri:vjəs] a. 以前的, 先前的
- concrete** [ˈkɒkri:t] a. 具体的, 实际的
- proficient** [prəˈfɪʃənt] a. 精通的, 熟练的
- ultimate** [ˈʌltɪmɪt] a. 最终的, 终极的
- pauper** [ˈpɔ:pə] n. 穷人, 贫民  
(Mark Twain 曾著 *Prince and Pauper* 《王子与贫民》)
- undeniably** [ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbli] ad. 不可否认地, 无可争辩地  
(相应词形变化: undeniable adj.; deniable adj.; deny v.)
- upbeat** [ˈʌpbɪt] a. 乐观的, 活泼的, 生机勃勃的
- enhance** [ɪnˈhɑ:ns] vt. 提高, 增大, 增强
- rehearse** [riˈhɜ:s] vt. 排练, 排演, 练习  
(名词形式: rehearsal)
- attire** [əˈtaɪə] n. 服装, 衣着
- option** [ˈɒpjən] n. 选择  
(相应词形变化: opt v.; option n.; optional adj.)  
(optimistic adj. 乐观的 [“opt”表示“选择”, 名词“乐观主义”——“optimism”, 这里是它的形容词形式。一个人什么时候会很乐观, 走到绝路的时候吗? 不! 当各种各样的“选择”都冲他打开大门的时候才觉得自己有价值, 进而很乐观。])
- conservatively** [kənˈsɜ:vətɪvli] ad. 保守地, 传统地  
(形容词形式: conservative, 英国两大执政党之一保守党即为 Conservative Party; 很多人用 conservative 和 reticent 两个词语来形容英国人的个性, 后者表示很矜持, 轻易不开口讲话, 不像很多北美美人给人留下的印象 IBM — International Big Mouth, 从早到晚都在 blah。)
- distract one's attention from** 将注意力从...转移/分散

to this end	为此, 为达到这一目的 (“为达到那一目的”该怎么讲? “to that end” 喽!)
excessive	[ik'sesiv] a. 过分的, 过多的
potential	[pəu'tenʃəl] n. 潜能, 可能性
engender	[in'dʒendə] vt. 造成, 引起, 招致
negative	['negətiv] a. 负面的, 消极的 (与下文中的“positive”互为反义词; 表示“阴性—阳性、负数—正数、消极—积极”。)
sector	['sektə] n. 部门
positive	['pɒzətiv] a. 积极的, 有建设性的
specific	[spi'sifik] a. 具体的, 特定的 (动词形式: specify)
secure	[si'kjʊə] vt. 获得
routine	[ru:'ti:n] n. 惯例, 固定项目
fall into	分成
category	['kætigəri] n. 种类, 类别
candidate	['kændidit] n. 候选人, 投考者 (“cand-”表示“白”, 例如“candle”最初指“白色蜡烛”, “candid”是形容词, 表示“坦白的”; 而这里“candidate”的来历要说到古罗马, 当时凡是要参加竞选公职的人要穿宽松的白色长袍 [white toga], 代表无论此人的性格还是名誉上都毫无瑕疵、洁白如玉, 所以上三个单词都来自这个表示“白”的字根。)
aptitude	['æptitju:d] n. 倾向, 才能 (美国 College Entrance Examination 高中生毕业考试 [SAT] 全称为 Scholastic Aptitude Test, 意为“学术倾向性测试”。)
insight	['insait] n. 洞察力, 深入了解
overall	['əʊvə:l] a. 总的, 全面的
confirm	[kən'fɜ:m] vt. 证实, 进一步确定 (名词形式: confirmation)
recruitment	['ri:kru:tment] n. 招收, 招聘 (动词形式: recruit)
administer	[əd'ministə] vt. 实施, 执行
format	['fɔ:mət] n. 版式, 样式
comprehension	[kəm'pri:henʃən] n. 理解, 理解力 (动词形式: comprehend)
objectivity	[ɒbdʒek'tivəti] n. 客观(性)
literature	['litərətʃə] n. 文献, 图书资料
attribute	['ætribjut] n. 特性, 属性
to the fore	在前面, 在显著的地位
ruin	['ru:n] vt. 毁坏, 毁灭

**重点词汇回顾 + 同义词扩充**

- previous — earlier, prior, former  
 concrete — actual, specific  
 ultimate — eventual, crucial, essential  
 enhance — improve, boost, heighten  
 potential — capacity, possibility, capability  
 engender — produce, cause, bring about, generate  
 negative — unconstructive, undesirable, damaging, destructive, adverse  
 sector — area, division  
 specific — particular, definite, identifiable  
 secure — obtain, acquire, capture, procure  
 category — class, sort, type, classification  
 confirm — verify, substantiate, back up  
 recruitment — staffing, employment, enlistment  
 comprehension — understanding, conception, grasp  
 attribute — quality, characteristic, trait

**Exercise 2****Interpretation and Interpreter**

A. Although the terms interpretation and translation are often used interchangeably, by strict definition, interpretation refers to the spoken language, and translation to the written language.

B. A competent translator should be very acquainted with the following points: A detailed knowledge of the subject matter is equally as important as academic knowledge of the language pairs, in certain cases (technical manuals for example) it plays a greater role. An ability to write well is also important. Proofreading and editing is a good way to break into the industry and the skills gained will help you later on; Although a degree may not be absolutely necessary, a qualification in translation is important; Practice the language! Take a language course or work towards a degree or whatever you feel is appropriate. Read newspapers in that language and keep abreast of the culture, listen to music and news from that country if able to. Travel to the country as often as you are able to; No course of study will ever be 100% perfect. Only you can judge whether it is the right one to meet your needs; Those basic qualifications will help one get started but after that it is one's experience on the job and performance as a translator that counts; There are more opportunities for freelance translators than In-House; Attend local translation events and seminars. It will not

only help one learn more about different subjects, it will also help one make contacts in the translation and interpreting field.

C. Interpretation is generally categorized into consecutive interpretation and simultaneous interpretation. The former refers to the circumstance where the interpreter waits until a complete statement has been spoken and then begins interpreting (so only one person is speaking at a time). It is used primarily to interpret witness testimony, a situation in which everyone in the courtroom needs to hear the interpretation. Simultaneous interpretation is generally considered inappropriate for witness testimony — unless the courtroom is equipped with wireless equipment for that purpose — because hearing two voices at once is too distracting.

D. A court interpreter is anyone who interprets in a civil or criminal court proceeding (e.g., arraignment, motion, pretrial conference, preliminary hearing, deposition, trial) for a witness or defendant who speaks or understands little or no English.

E. Court interpreters must accurately interpret for individuals with a high level of education and an expansive vocabulary, as well as persons with very limited language skills without changing the language register of the speaker. For the other languages, the following self-study techniques are suggested: (1) expand your vocabulary, (2) develop your own glossaries, and (3) develop interpreting techniques, namely, consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, and sight translation.

F. In addition to total fluency in both English and the foreign language, a court interpreter should have excellent public speaking and interpersonal skills. Sometimes the testimony to be interpreted is shocking or traumatic, and the interpreter must be able to deal with such matters without becoming emotionally involved. The interpreter must also be able to refrain from expressing personal opinions or acting as an advocate for one side or the other in a court case, and must be able to work unobtrusively. The interpreter must be able to work well under pressure and react quickly to solve complex linguistic and ethical problems as they arise. On the other hand, when a problem cannot be solved by the interpreter alone, the interpreter must demonstrate the good judgment required to inform the court of that fact and take whatever steps are necessary to resolve the situation. And finally, good court interpreters constantly strive to improve their skills by reading from a wide variety of sources, attending conferences, researching new terms and concepts, and honing their interpreting techniques.

G. There is a great demand for certified court interpreters in areas with large immigrant populations. Most court interpreters work as freelance or per-diem interpreters, meaning that they are hired by the day or the half day, rather than being permanent employees of the trial courts. Some trial courts, however, have permanent positions for court interpreters. A freelance interpreter must be willing to travel from one trial court to another, perhaps even from one county trial court system



to another, to be assured of full-time work. Court interpreters are generally paid by the whole or half day. Currently, court interpreters are paid \$ 265 a day and \$ 147 for half day. Trial court systems that have permanent positions for court interpreters pay between \$ 30, 000 and \$ 66, 000 per year, depending on location and experience.

H. Interpreters of languages for which there is no state certifying examination are called "registered interpreters of non-designated languages." Non-designated languages are languages for which there are no state certifying examinations. Registered interpreters must meet the requirements developed for court interpreters as well as pass an English proficiency exam that tests their knowledge of English, court procedure, and professional ethics.

I. Professional associations offer workshops and conferences at which novices are welcome. Introductory courses in court interpreting at colleges and universities are also good sources of information. Attending court sessions at one's local courthouse will give one a good idea of the kinds of proceedings in which one will be expected to interpret, and one may be able to observe a certified court interpreter at work.

— Adapted from: the publications of University of Arizona

## Questions 1 - 7

Please choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs listed below.

**NB** There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

### List of Headings

- i. Types of interpretation
- ii. Qualities of a capable translator
- iii. Defining a court interpreter
- iv. Difference between interpretation and translation
- v. Interpretation, more difficult than translation
- vi. Qualities of a court interpreter
- vii. Some tips for beginners of interpretation
- viii. Overall remuneration system of court interpreters
- ix. Who needs court interpretation?
- x. How much does a consecutive interpreter get paid?



1. Paragraph A:
2. Paragraph B:
3. Paragraph C:
4. Paragraph D:
5. Paragraph F:
6. Paragraph G:
7. Paragraph I:

## IELTS 大虾必备

- competent** ['kɒmpɪtənt] a. 合格的, 有能力的, 能胜任的  
(名词形式: competence 或 competency)
- be acquainted with** 了解, 与...相识  
(相应词形变化: acquaint vt. ; acquaintance n. 相识, 熟人; 歌曲《友谊地久天长》*Auld Lang Syne* 里唱到 "Should auld/old acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind" 意为 "旧日朋友岂能遗忘, 心中从不怀想".)
- seminar** ['seminɑː] n. 专题讨论会, 专家讨论会
- be categorized into** 被(划)分为  
(前文中出现了它的名词形式 **category**)
- consecutive interpretation** 交替式翻译, 交传
- simultaneous interpretation** 同声传译, 同传
- primarily** ['praɪməri] ad. 主要地  
(相关单词: primary, prime)
- testimony** ['testɪməni] n. (尤指在法庭上所做的) 证词  
(在提供证词之前, 法庭要求证人发誓, 对于信仰上帝的证人, 誓词如下: "Take the Bible in your right hand. Do you swear the evidence you are about to give this court touching the matter in question will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? So help you God." 证人回答 "I do."; 如果无神论者在法庭作证, 他们会被问及 "Do you solemnly affirm that the evidence to be given by you shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" 这时证人回答: "Yes." 或 "I do.")
- proceeding motion** ['prə'siːdɪŋ] n. 诉讼, 诉讼程序
- register** ['redʒɪstə] n. (向法院提出的) 请求, 申请  
[ 'redʒɪstə] n. 【语言学】语域, 使用域  
(register 作动词表示 "登记, 注册" 更加常用.)
- glossary** ['glɒsəri] n. 专业词汇