



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试辅导丛书

# 英语口语译

# 全真模拟试题及解析

卢敏/主编

- » 全真模拟
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3级



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英语口语全真模拟试题及解析  
(3级)

主 编 卢 敏  
编 委 巩向飞 高 慧 赵玉闪  
李树清 李 萌

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## 英语口语译全真模拟试题及解析 (3 级)

主 编: 卢 敏

责任编辑: 王 蕊 夏伟兰

封面设计: 吴 涛

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## 口译综合能力应试技法

口译考试中综合能力部分反映了译者听和写方面的综合语言知识和语言基础能力。二级综合部分的主要题型有判断句义正误，段落、篇章听力理解和综述；三级部分除包括上述题型外，还有篇章填空题。虽然口译综合能力部分题型多样化，但万变不离其宗，各个题型都从不同侧面检查了考生的基本语言能力。因此，对于这部分要做好踏实的准备工作，培养扎实的语言基本功。在此基础上还应着重注意以下几方面：

### 1. 循序渐进地扩大词汇量，提高听力理解水平

口译综合部分的考试要求考生不仅有丰富的词汇量而且还要具备对词汇、短语过硬的理解能力，具体表现为不仅能够在听的瞬间判断词汇或短语含义，而且还要判断能否在试题对应文本中找出其同义词或反义词。此外，综合能力部分还侧重考查考生对语义内涵的理解，包括通过上下文来理解句子含义、通过句子内在逻辑来理解语义或根据特定文化背景理解语言的含义等，这就要求考生不仅能够听清楚语句，而且还要具有良好的理解能力。总之，上述能力不是短时间能够练成的，需要考生的点滴积累。

### 2. 译者应扩大自己的知识面，以适应不同的听力话题

综合能力部分的听力理解涉及内容广泛，天文、地理、历史、科学、政治、经济、文化等人类社会生活各主要方面的内容无所不包，这就要求考生在平时努力扩大自己的知识面，积累丰厚的背景知识。但是同时也应看到，虽然考试中涉及的话题广泛，但是基本还都属于一般常识的范畴，不会涉及专门学科的复杂专业技能知识。因此，考生只需在日常生活中做个有心人，加强对生活各领域的观察即可。当然，做生活通，也是翻译者应该具备的基本素质之一。

### 3. 注重语法知识的积累和语法水平的提高

口译综合部分还要求考生对语法知识的把握，语法水平的能力直接影响考生的听力理解水平。对此，考生应特别注意培养对主要语法知识的掌握，如对复杂长句、比较结构、虚拟语气等的理解。听力的完形填空部分还要求应试者对细小语法现象注意，如名词单复数形式、动词时态、语态的运用等；而且尤其注意一些符号的运用，如连字符的使用等。在句首的单词注意，其首字母大写及某些专有名词的首字母大写。

### 4. 写综述时，要抓框架性内容，理清主要细节

综述写作是口译综合部分的重点和难点,要求考生在听的同时进行概括性写作。因此在写综述时,考生应把握文章的脉络结构特点,掌握内容的主次关系。在操作中,听文章时要特别注意文章的开头段落和结尾段落。在每个段落中,要抓住主题句,通过信号词,了解文章的逻辑发展关系。在写的过程中要提炼各部分的主要内容,展现本文框架,以勾勒全文的脉络走向;此外还应使用重点细节支持主要结构,使综述内容详尽。最后还要注意在听的过程中,做好笔记。

口译的特点要求译者在语言的使用上倾向于通俗易懂、口语化较强的词语,在句法上偏重简单句,以免出现不必要的差错,并具备扎实的汉语和英语基本功。了解两种语言的特点和规律,有助于语言的自如转换。为了培养扎实的语言基本功,平时要循序渐进地扩大词汇量和提高听力水平,注意训练对不同口音、语速的反应能力,并将精听和泛听训练相结合。下面的两点可以借鉴:

### 1. 掌握口译的难点

如果译者平时对口译中可能出现的难点多加注意和训练,就可大大避免误译和“卡壳”现象的出现。一般来说口译中常出现的难点包括:称谓的翻译、习语谚语的翻译、引语(尤其是汉语古语)的翻译以及数字的翻译。称谓一般有固定的翻译,误译不仅是对有关人员的不尊重,而且会导致种种不良后果,这要求译者平时多观察,多积累。习语谚语的误译会使人啼笑皆非,给听者带来困惑。习语谚语不仅有固定的表达方式,而且与文化背景紧密联系,如“carry coals to Newcastle”的中译文是“画蛇添足”,决不能根据字面意思瞎猜。一个称职的译者必须准确、流利地将源语译成目标语,这要求译者掌握一定数量的名家名言、经典诗句,尤其是中国古代思想家流传下来的名言佳句。由于汉语和英语计量单位的表达方式的不同,数字的翻译一直就是翻译训练的一大重点。口译对数字翻译的要求特别高,尤其在商务会谈中由数字的误译造成的后果不堪设想,所以译者一定要清楚英语数字每三位数为一段位,并每日勤加翻译训练。

### 2. 学会做笔记

由于口译的特殊性,译者最好在听的过程中做笔记,笔记在口译工作中极其重要。笔记应该尽量简单,不能因为记笔记而妨碍了翻译的质量。因此,译者平时掌握并操练一些简单的速记符号是有益的。如可尝试使用以下符号来提高笔记的速度。

+ 还有,和,此外,而且,以及

- 减少,不会,没有

= 等于,相当于

> 大过,超过,优越于

< 少于,小于,比不上

↓ 减少,下降

- ↑ 增加, 上升, 上报
- ↗ 逐步增加
- ↘ 逐步下降, 减少
- 向前发展
- ∴ 所以, 于是
- ∵ 因为, 由于
- √ 正确, 同意, 好
- ↔ 调换, 对调, 交流
- × 错误, 不行, 没有
- ∥ 停止, 停泻
- 国家
- ⊙ 国内
- w world
- ! 注意, 警惕
- ? 疑问, 问题, 试验性
- \_\_\_\_ 下划线表示强调
- gv 政府

## 口译实务应试技法

口译按工作方式分为交替传译 (consecutive interpreting, 又叫逐步传译) 和同声传译 (simultaneous interpreting)。交替传译是指译员在讲话人讲完一句、一个意群、一段甚至整篇后译出目标语; 同声传译指的是译者用目标语把源语言所表达的思想内容, 以与源语言发言人几乎相同的速度, 用口头形式表达出来。近年来, 世界很多地方也把这种翻译称为“会议传译” (conference interpreting)。两种方式在口译考试中一般都能体现。衡量口译的基本标准是准确和流利。准确是指译者能够将源语言正确无误地传达给目标语一方, 包括主题准确、观点准确、风格准确和表达准确; 流利是指译者应迅速流畅地将源语言信息转换为目标语信息。

口译考试之所以难度较高, 是因为它同时测试了考生的听力理解能力、口语表达能力、翻译能力、快速反应能力、记笔记的能力以及组织笔记内容复原成完整句子的能力。为在口译考试和口译实践中有良好表现, 译者应当具备扎实的语言基本功, 培养良好的口译素养, 还应掌握和熟练运用翻译技巧, 建立有效的笔记系统, 在此基础上进行合理有效的训练, 以不断提高口译能力。

### 1. 良好的语言基本功

首先, 英汉两种语言有不同的思维方式、语言习惯和表达方式, 作为译者要了解中英两种语言的特点和规律, 对两种语言的词汇、词义差别、句子结构和常用的句型、语态有深刻的了解, 做到能够自如地在两种语言之间转换。其次, 良好的语言基本功还包括良好的听力理解能力, 口译的第一步应当是听清楚并理解准确, 这是成功口译的关键。第三, 语言和文化是彼此联系不可分割的关系, 良好的语言基本功也包括对两种文化背景的了解, 如习语、谚语、引语和典故等, 如果不了解会造成误译和其他后果, 需要译者多积累, 平时的语言积累对造就一个成功的译员至关重要。此外, 译者还要有较强的口头表达能力, 做到言之有序、言之有物, 吐字清晰, 流畅利落。

### 2. 培养口译素养

口译所要翻译的内容涉及面宽, 包括全球发展的方方面面, 如政治、经济、文化、科技、人口、环境、卫生、战争、和平等。一个好的译员要 know everything of something and something of everything, 要“上知天文、下知地理”, 不断拓宽自己的知识面。此外, 译者应当掌握一些外交领域、外贸领域、科技领域和国际交流中的专门

词汇和术语，以及一些国际组织的专门名称，熟悉相关材料，以便实现口译过程中的快速反应。例如，亚太经合组织会议（APEC）、亚欧会议（ASEM）、TILF — Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation（贸易投资自由化和便利化）、WAP — Wireless Application Protocol（无线应用协议），DNS — Domain Name Server（域名服务器）等。只有对这些先期做到心中有数，翻译时才能游刃有余。

### 3. 熟练掌握口译技巧

口译既是一门艺术，又是一门技术。有一些基本原则可以在翻译中遵循，以达到更加有效地完成口译工作。

(1) 顺译法：在口译过程中，译者按听到的源语言的句子顺序，把整个句子切成意群单位，再使用连接词把这些单位自然连接起来，译出整体的意思。例如，“所有人/都可以借助互联网资源/来学习，不论他们是哪个民族、/何种性别、/何种肤色、/只要他们可能接入互联网。”译文：“All can study /by relying on Internet resources/ regardless of their race, nationality and gender/providing that /they could have access to the Internet.”顺译法是英汉口译的一个最重要技巧，因为英汉的语序差别较大，要完全听明白源语言语序、意义之后再进行翻译，则很难跟上源语言发言人。

(2) 拆译法：英语中长句和复杂句较多，并且长句中还夹杂从句和分词短语等结构，在翻译时可以将长句拆分，使其更符合汉语表达的习惯；同样汉语中多使用连动词和并列动词短语结构，在译为英语时，也可以采用拆句翻译法。例如：“也不是每种产品都好吃，可起码都很标准，不管什么时候去吃，汉堡包都是一个样子”。原句中由动词短语式结构组成，翻译时，按照英文表达习惯，把并列的短语结构拆成两个单独的英文句子，译文为：Not all their food is good, but at least they are consistent. One burger is completely like the other no matter when you go.

(3) 句序调整：英语句子的结构和汉语有很大区别，在翻译时要及时调整句序，使译文符合目标语特点。比如英语中的时间、地点状语等大多出现在句末，“I went to Holiday Hotel /for a seminar/at 10 o'clock/yesterday.”，句序调整后，这个句子被译为：“我去假日酒店/参加一个研讨会/时间是昨天上午十点。”

(4) 提前预测：就是在源语言信息还不完整的情况下，译者就可能要讲的内容进行“超前翻译”，从而赢得时间。如在很多会议的开幕式中都会出现这样的套话：“我谨代表……/对与会代表表示热烈的欢迎/并预祝本次大会取得圆满成功！”翻译时译者可以根据自己的经验在听到“预祝……”之后，就应该知道后面要讲的是“……本次会议成功”，提前把整句话都译出来“Please allow me to be on behalf of... to extend our warmest welcome to the participants of this conference...”。善用“预测”技能的译者能够在翻译中做到事半功倍。



#### 4. 建立有效的笔记系统

影响口译质量的一大原因是笔记得当与否。口译笔记是在听讲过程中用简单的文字或符号记下讲话内容中能刺激记忆的关键词。关键词能够提示考生讲话人所表述的意思,掌握其表述内容的前因后果、上下文的逻辑关系。除此之外,数字、地点、人名容易一听就忘,所以有必要记下这些细节。译者一定要遵从“大脑记忆为主,笔记为辅”的基本原则,不能过分依赖笔记,忽视对摄入信息的分析理解和加工处理。

怎样记是一个因人而异的问题,理论上以目标语加符号为宜,如“powerful country”记作“强□”,“我同意”记作“IV”,“economic development”记作“经↑”等等。用目标语记录能够帮助考生脱离源语言的语言外壳,使笔记成为表达的雏形,为表达提供便利。还有英汉双语混用,也都是口译笔记个性化的体现。值得注意的是,无论用源语言还是目标语,关键是要能将记录下来的内容复原成完整正确的信息,千万不能造成识别的误区。

口译的训练是一个艰苦的过程,学习者一定要有恒心、耐心和决心,并制定切实可行的学习计划,循序渐进逐步提高自己的口译水平。

## 全国资格考试答题卡

姓名			科目 代码	准考证号																
填涂 样例	有效填涂 <b>—</b>	无效填涂 [X][∞][□][○]	1																	
注 意 事 项	1. 务必准确填写本人的姓名和准考证号 2. 请按填涂要求用2B铅笔填涂准考证号信息点和选择题所选选项 3. 修改时务必用橡皮擦干净,本卡严禁折叠!		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
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| 13 [A][B][C][D]  | 14 [A][B][C][D]  | 15 [A][B][C][D]  | 16 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 17 [A][B][C][D]  | 18 [A][B][C][D]  | 19 [A][B][C][D]  | 20 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 21 [A][B][C][D]  | 22 [A][B][C][D]  | 23 [A][B][C][D]  | 24 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 25 [A][B][C][D]  | 26 [A][B][C][D]  | 27 [A][B][C][D]  | 28 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 29 [A][B][C][D]  | 30 [A][B][C][D]  | 31 [A][B][C][D]  | 32 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 33 [A][B][C][D]  | 34 [A][B][C][D]  | 35 [A][B][C][D]  | 36 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 37 [A][B][C][D]  | 38 [A][B][C][D]  | 39 [A][B][C][D]  | 40 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 41 [A][B][C][D]  | 42 [A][B][C][D]  | 43 [A][B][C][D]  | 44 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 45 [A][B][C][D]  | 46 [A][B][C][D]  | 47 [A][B][C][D]  | 48 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 49 [A][B][C][D]  | 50 [A][B][C][D]  | 51 [A][B][C][D]  | 52 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 53 [A][B][C][D]  | 54 [A][B][C][D]  | 55 [A][B][C][D]  | 56 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 57 [A][B][C][D]  | 58 [A][B][C][D]  | 59 [A][B][C][D]  | 60 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 61 [A][B][C][D]  | 62 [A][B][C][D]  | 63 [A][B][C][D]  | 64 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 65 [A][B][C][D]  | 66 [A][B][C][D]  | 67 [A][B][C][D]  | 68 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 69 [A][B][C][D]  | 70 [A][B][C][D]  | 71 [A][B][C][D]  | 72 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 73 [A][B][C][D]  | 74 [A][B][C][D]  | 75 [A][B][C][D]  | 76 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 77 [A][B][C][D]  | 78 [A][B][C][D]  | 79 [A][B][C][D]  | 80 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 81 [A][B][C][D]  | 82 [A][B][C][D]  | 83 [A][B][C][D]  | 84 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 85 [A][B][C][D]  | 86 [A][B][C][D]  | 87 [A][B][C][D]  | 88 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 89 [A][B][C][D]  | 90 [A][B][C][D]  | 91 [A][B][C][D]  | 92 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 93 [A][B][C][D]  | 94 [A][B][C][D]  | 95 [A][B][C][D]  | 96 [A][B][C][D]  |
| 97 [A][B][C][D]  | 98 [A][B][C][D]  | 99 [A][B][C][D]  | 100 [A][B][C][D] |
| 101 [A][B][C][D] | 102 [A][B][C][D] | 103 [A][B][C][D] | 104 [A][B][C][D] |
| 105 [A][B][C][D] | 106 [A][B][C][D] | 107 [A][B][C][D] | 108 [A][B][C][D] |
| 109 [A][B][C][D] | 110 [A][B][C][D] | 111 [A][B][C][D] | 112 [A][B][C][D] |
| 113 [A][B][C][D] | 114 [A][B][C][D] | 115 [A][B][C][D] | 116 [A][B][C][D] |
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# 模拟试题 (一)

## 口译综合能力

### Part I

A. Listen to the following passage and then decide whether the statements below are true or false. After hearing a short passage, blacken the letter "A" on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET if you think the statement is true, or the letter "B" if you think it is false. There are 10 statements in this part of the test, 1 point for each statement. You will hear the passage only once. At the end of the recording, you will have 2 minutes to finish this part.

1. Success has something to do with leadership.
2. The ability to lead is not necessary to everyone.
3. A leader must possess a leadership position.
4. Teammates and classmates should not be considered as leaders.
5. Getting other people to do willingly what we want them to do is the true meaning of leadership.
6. Sometimes we may force people to do things, and that is also a kind of leadership.
7. The most important element of leadership is communication.
8. An ideal leader should be a good listener.
9. A good leader should be ready to accept others' ideas.
10. Ideal leaders are those who are most capable of communicating.

**B.** Listen to the following short statements and then choose one of the answers that best fits the meaning of each statement by blackening the corresponding letter on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET. There are 10 questions in this part of the test, 1 point for each question. You will hear each statement only once.

11. Which of the following is true according to the speaker?

- A. There are some questions if we start over.
- B. We should do it again.
- C. It's impossible to do it again.
- D. We should start over.

12. What does the speaker mean?

- A. He will follow the advice.
- B. He doesn't get the advice.
- C. He wants to make sure of the figure.
- D. He will make up his own mind.

13. What does the speaker imply?

- A. Your food is special.
- B. Your food is nice.
- C. You are picky about food.
- D. You like some particular food.

14. Which of the following is true about him?

- A. He always makes mistakes.
- B. He is forty.
- C. He likes numbers about everything.
- D. He is overcritical.

15. Which of the following is true?

- A. I took the medicine away.
- B. The medicine is tasty.
- C. I like the medicine anyway.
- D. I ate the medicine.

16. Which is true about the speaker's implication?
- A. I knew you have a key.
  - B. I'm sorry I locked the door.
  - C. I'm sorry I didn't lock the door.
  - D. I didn't know you have a key.
17. What does the speaker mean?
- A. We can have a far view here.
  - B. We can have a good view here.
  - C. We've got rather different views.
  - D. Our views are not so different.
18. What is true about the vacation?
- A. We wanted to take the vacation.
  - B. We didn't want to take the vacation.
  - C. We could not take the vacation.
  - D. We took the vacation.
19. Which of the following is true about Susan?
- A. Susan was on a different way.
  - B. Susan was on a different road.
  - C. Susan dealt with it in a different way.
  - D. Susan approached me in a different way.
20. What does the speaker suggest?
- A. The house is not worth buying.
  - B. The cost of the house is low.
  - C. The price of the house is not too high.
  - D. The price of the house is worth it.

## Part II

*Listen to the following passages and then choose the best answer to each question by blackening the corresponding letter on the Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET. You may need to scribble a few notes to answer the questions. There are 3 passages in this part, each with 5 questions. And each question carries 2 points. You will hear each passage only once. At the end of the recording of each passage, you will have 2 minutes to finish the questions.*

**Passage One**

21. Instead of researching and writing their papers, some students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask other students to write their papers
  - B. draw pictures instead
  - C. copy from reference books
  - D. copy papers or large parts of papers from the Internet
22. Using the program developed at the University of California at Berkeley, the papers are checked by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. printing and looking carefully at the hundreds of papers on the internet
  - B. searching many web pages and comparing words used
  - C. asking the students where they got the information in the paper
  - D. comparing all the papers which are turned in by the students
23. If teachers want to find out if their students wrote their own papers, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask other teachers to read their students' papers
  - B. ask their students to list their sources of information
  - C. can sign up for the Internet service
  - D. search the Internet and compare papers
24. The results from the Internet service \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are done in a week
  - B. aren't very clear
  - C. are done in 24 hours
  - D. take a long time
25. Out of 300 papers checked for fakes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 255 were originals
  - B. 45 were originals
  - C. 85% were fakes
  - D. 155 were originals

**Passage Two**

26. The author states that no modern newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is free of propaganda
  - B. is controlled by big business interests
  - C. separates fact and opinion
  - D. operates according to a code of ethics



27. According to the journalistic code of ethics, a newspaper must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. accept only responsible advertisers
  - B. separate editorials from news
  - C. interpret news according to its editorial viewpoint
  - D. determine what the reader should know about the news
28. According to the passage, a newspaper publisher may use the editorial page to support \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only the cause which is most popular
  - B. any cause supported by the advertisers
  - C. any cause he believes in
  - D. only the cause of the owners
29. Newspapers have entered the category of large business organizations because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their influence on the reading public
  - B. their reports of stock market activities
  - C. the millions of papers sold daily
  - D. the tremendous costs of production
30. When only one side of the news is regularly presented in newspaper, the reader may assume that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the paper is a member of a large press association
  - B. the paper's ethical standards are suspected
  - C. the paper is in financial trouble
  - D. the paper upholds a journalistic code of ethics

### Passage Three

31. As is stated in the passage, learning \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is generally a complex biological process
  - B. has nothing to do with organic development
  - C. is mostly independent of external environmental conditions
  - D. is directed to changes that can be attributed to training
32. A child's development depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learning process in particular