

Advanced

紧缺人才培养工程教学系列丛书

英语高级口译岗位资格证书

考试练习

· 阅读300题

丛书主编 张 曦
主 编 林 玫

练习

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书根据《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试要求编写,由资深授课教师精心选材,按内容分社会、经济、健康、科技、文化专题,阅读材料难度和长度均与考试形式相当,旨在帮助读者熟悉题型,集中训练,提高阅读能力。为帮助读者更好地理解文章,提高解题效率,答案部分提供了答案的线索提示,以突出重点,方便读者对照自查。本书可供参加高级口译岗位资格证书考试人员考前复习使用。

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前言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》考试是“紧缺人才培养工程”的项目之一,宗旨是为上海、长三角地区 and 全国其他省市考核和遴选复合型英语口译人才。自1995年3月开考以来,已进入第15个年头。其间,考试规模不断扩大,累计参考人数已达到32万多人次;考试地区逐步外延,已从最初的上海扩展到南京、苏州、无锡、南通、扬州、青岛、烟台、深圳、武汉、杭州、宁波、南昌等地。目前,该项考试已成为具有重要全国影响的外语培训考试项目、该考试的资格证书,也成为外资、合资企业,乃至国有大中型企业招聘人才的重要依据。

参加英语高级口译考试,取得其资格证书,除了要参加相应的培训项目,认真学习教材之外,还需要辅之必要的练习,特别是在复习迎考阶段,进行一定量有针对性的练习,更能够巩固学习知识点,理清复习脉络,掌握解题技巧,提高考试成绩。

为了满足广大参加《英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要,我们邀请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习》丛书。本套丛书具有以下三个特点:

第一,按照题型,分门别类。针对《英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试》的题型,本套丛书分为四本,分别为《阅读300题》、《翻译300题》、《听力300题》和《口译和口语300题》。考生可以针对自己的弱项,强化专项练习,从而提高四个方面的技能,在考试中取得满意的成绩。

第二,题精量大,针对性强。本套丛书中的练习题既包蕴了以往历届考试题的历史轨迹,又反映了近年来乃至今后考试题的命题趋势。本丛书的作者均为长期工作在培训第一线的明星教师,对于考试的要求、考生的弱点、考题的规律了然于胸,题目的选取极具针对性。通过练习,考生将在听、说、读、写、译五个方面都得到明显的提高。

第三,与时俱进,时新实用。本套丛书的材料基本选自近期英语国家主流媒体的时文,结合考试实际,设计相应练习。所有练习题均附参考答案,方便读者自测自查。《听力300题》一书对其中的热门词汇均有注解;《翻译300题》一书每一部分后有翻译技巧小贴士,具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300题》由林玫主编。全书分政治、经济、健康、科技、文化五大类,每类包含阅读理解和简答两种题型。所有练习题均配答案和讲解。本书的问世,是通力合作的结果。特别要感谢张曦、曹志东、肖翰、刘彦星、张辉、王欣为本书付出的智慧和精力。

《翻译300题》由张曦主编。全书由英译汉和汉译英各150篇组成,分别包括政治外交、经济金融、自然科学、经典散文、名家演说等部分,使读者可以有有的放矢、专项突破。本书编写过程中得到了丁汉清、陈琳、李龙帅、杨丹、林玫、王欣的帮助,在此感谢。

《听力300题》由李龙帅主编。本书按考试题型专项集中,针对性强:听力翻译题解决笔记问题;听写题解决速记英文词问题;听力理解和新闻解决听力语音、词汇、习语问题。同时对于热词、难词加以注解,给考生带来便利。本书编写过程中得到戚一川、陈文怡、郭琪、张曦、杨丹、林玫的鼎力支持,在此表示感谢。

《口语和口译300题》由杨丹主编。本书收录了300个英语口译、口语的段落,涵盖经济工

业、教育科技、文化社会、政策规划、环保卫生等多个领域,同时增添最新时事方面的内容。本书编写中,王早早、王亦舟、宋可如、张曦、刘锦凤给予了鼎力帮助,在此致谢。

企盼本套丛书对于参加《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》培训和考试的读者将起到帮助的作用,对于其他英语学习者提高英语综合能力和口译水平也有裨益。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 7 月

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第一部分

分类阅读

社 会

PART I

In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. You are to choose ONE best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D), to each question. Answer all the questions following each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Text 1

The international effort to stop piracy off Somalia has not worked and the effort clearly needs to be stepped up into a higher gear.

The response so far has been twofold: first, to assemble naval forces to try to stop the pirates on the high seas; second, to encourage a political settlement within the fractured state of Somalia to enable law and order to be established.

The naval forces are growing all the time. There is already a small flotilla of warships in the region from the US, UK, Canada, France, Turkey, Germany, Russia and India, among others.

There has been some success. The warships have established a safe shipping lane and escort food aid ships into Somalia. The Royal Navy recently shot and killed two pirates and captured others. The French staged a daring capture of pirates who had taken over a yacht. The Indian navy has thwarted two attempted hijacks, though the pirates in both cases got away.

And the European Union is about to launch its first naval action. It has approved Operation Atalanta, in which about eight ships will add their weight to the international effort.

The problem these days, however, is that the operation is hemmed in by rules and regulations.

In 1815 the American Cmdr Stephen Decatur, sent to stop the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean, simply captured the flagship of the Algerian Dey and forced a capitulation. When the Dey later repudiated the agreement, the British and Dutch bombarded Algiers.

These days, there is no question of a bombardment of the port of Eyl, the main pirate base on the Somali coast. That might be the most effective response but it would require a UN Security Council resolution.

There is a resolution (1838, passed in October) which authorises the use of "necessary means", meaning force if need be, to stop piracy in international waters. There is also another resolution (1816) which allows anti-pirate operations within Somali waters, but only with the agreement of the Somali transitional government.

But even all these operations have to be conducted within international law, defined in this case as the provisions of the UN *Law of the Sea Convention*.

There has also been a legal opinion by the Foreign Office in London that captured pirates cannot necessarily be sent back to whatever authorities can be found in Somalia, in case they are subject to harsh treatment. That would contravene the *British Human Rights Act*. The pirates captured in the Royal Navy action have now been handed over not to Somalia, but Kenya.

The *Law of the Sea Convention* places limitations on daring action. Under *Article 110* of the convention a warship has first to send an officer-led party to board a suspected pirate ship to verify any suspicions.

The warship cannot just open fire. Any inspection has to be carried out “with all possible consideration”. That sounds rather tentative.

Maritime writer Dr David Cordingly, author of “Life among the Pirates”, says that, historically, firm measures were taken against pirates.

“There would often be a show trial in London, Jamaica, Boston or Charleston,” he said.

“That was followed by a public hanging and the bodies would be left swinging on the gallows at the entrance to harbours. Sailors would draw the conclusion that piracy was not a good career option.”

“The authorities these days have a real problem because of international law. There are measures ship owners can take like having fire hoses to aim at the pirates, acoustic devices to hurt their hearing or electric fences but, as in the days of the Caribbean pirates, everything is on the pirates’ side.”

“Modern pirates use very similar methods to the old. They shadow and then board their victims. They usually outnumber the small crew on board the ship.”

“The difference is in what they do next. They used to remove the valuables and maybe abandon or kill the ship’s crew. The pirates of the Caribbean did not seek ransom though the Barbary pirates did, as the Somali pirates do.”

“But the old ways of dealing with them are no longer possible.”

As for the diplomatic effort on land, that is going even more slowly. Somalia is basically split into three.

The capital, Mogadishu, is nominally under the control of a transitional government set up after an Ethiopian-led intervention that removed the Union of Islamic Courts.

Since then, a breakaway Islamist group known as al-Shabab has gained control of much of the south and centre of the country. An African Union peacekeeping force has been ineffective. There have been some calls for a larger UN force. Large parts of population survive on food aid.

The pirates, however, are based further north, in Puntland, a semi-autonomous region, where the port of Eyl is the main pirate base.

There is a president but he has either no power or no interest in stopping a lucrative form of income.

Between the lack of decisive naval operations and the chaos on land, the pirates have thrived.

1. Which of the following area witnesses the weakest political power?

- A. North of Somalia.
- B. Mogadishu.
- C. South of Somalia.

- D. Centre of Somalia.
2. The following are the reasons why piracy in Puntland is hard to be eliminated EXCEPT _____.
 A. the president in Puntland has no power
 B. international naval operation is limited by rules and regulations
 C. there is no strong Somali central government
 D. pirates get al-Shabab's support behind
3. Which of the following is not true about the relative international laws?
 A. Anti-pirate operations are allowed within Somali waters, but only with the agreement of the UN.
 B. The warship cannot just open fire on any condition.
 C. Not necessarily all operations have to be conducted within international law.
 D. Captured pirates can only be sent back to whatever country they belong to.
4. The international community have done the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. helping Somalia establish law and order
 B. sending peacekeeping force to Somalia
 C. launching a naval action by EU to establish a safe shipping lane
 D. giving Somalia food aid
5. What do old pirates and modern pirates share in common?
 A. Show trial.
 B. Way to attack a ship.
 C. Property removal.
 D. Crew killing.

Text 2

"I am not going to change the decision as it is valid according to Sharia," says Maulana Ehsan-ur-Rahman softly but adamantly.

Maulana Rahman is a qazi, or judge, in one of the newly appointed Islamic Sharia courts in Pakistan's troubled district of Swat. He is addressing about a dozen people standing in front of the bench in the circuit courthouse of Mingora, Swat's main town.

They are led by a tall, fierce-looking man who adamantly demands an explanation for the court's decision. He is a commander in the Swat Taleban who fought Pakistan's army to a recent standstill. The Taleban had demanded the implementation of Islamic Sharia law here. The government acceded and these courts are the first step in that direction.

The move led to an outcry across Pakistan and in the international community.

Human rights activists are horrified at the possibility of punishments such as the amputation of limbs, whipping and stoning to death being implemented. Moreover, legal experts are worried over the challenges posed by setting up a parallel legal system.

But the common people in Swat have welcomed the establishment of the courts and have thronged to them.

"We believe we will get quick and impartial justice from the Sharia courts," says Umar Hayat, a local man waiting to file his petition. "In the past, cases used to drag on for years, but now they are settled in days. More importantly, everybody is equal in front of the law."

The “Taleban case” before the court vividly illustrates this.

It pertains to the creation of a dirt track through the fields of a local farmer at the behest of the Taleban. The farmer filed a case in the Sharia courts and the matter was adjudicated by Maulana Rahman. The ruling was in the farmer’s favour.

“But the members of the Taleban present refused to accept the verdict and said they would take up the matter with senior Taleban commanders,” an eyewitness says.

“They also twisted the judge’s words and brought in the commander after telling him that Maulana Rahman had said that he did not care if Maulana Fazlullah himself had demanded repeal.”

Maulana Fazlullah is head of the Taleban in the Swat region. His power is said to be absolute. The clearly incensed Taleban commander demanded an explanation from Maulana Rahman. The qazi made it clear he had not made any such comments. But he also reiterated the fact that the ruling was final.

For several minutes, the Taleban commander and his henchmen continued to argue. But Maulana Rahman refused to budge, and fellow qazis waded into the argument in his support. Finally, they managed to convince the Taleban after quoting examples supporting the decision from the Koran. They also said they would personally come and investigate the matter if the ruling was not followed.

At this, the Taleban agreed to the decision and beat a hasty retreat.

“This system that works for us,” says Qari Fazal Maula, a petitioner at the court.

He had just received a ruling in his favour over a dispute involving the ownership of his rickshaw taxi.

“I couldn’t get a decision despite having filed two years ago in a local court,” he says.

“It was a waste of money with all the lawyers’ fees and other costs. Here I had to spend 20 rupees (25 US cents) on a piece of official stamp paper.”

Most of the other petitioners at the crowded court voiced similar sentiments. According to Maulana Rahman, he has so far heard 100 cases since the courts were started on 18 February.

“I have given a decision in 20 of the cases,” he says. “The decisions are on the basis of Sharia and consensus.”

There is already a minor backlog because of the available number of judges—just seven for the entire district.

The newly implemented Sharia system is three-tiered. There is the Ilaqa (local area) court, which comes under the zila (district) court, all of which are presided over by the Darul Darul qaza court for the entire division. This acts as the Supreme Court.

The region needs at least 20 judges to make the system workable and efficient. But that is just a problem of resources which can be addressed quite quickly if need be.

The real issue remains the validity of the implementation of Sharia law itself. A declaration was made for it to take effect from 15 March but the actual ordinance has still to be signed.

“When the ordinance is signed by the president, the relevant code will have retrospective effect,” insists a local TNSM leader. The TNSM organization, led by former militant leader Sufi Mohammad, brokered the peace agreement between the Taleban and the government.

But that peace may not hold.

Under previous Sharia regulations, courts came to their decisions by taking both the law and consensus into account. Most analysts believe this is unlikely to change and that it may lead to trouble from the Taleban.

"The Taleban have always said they want the implementation of their version of Sharia law here," explains a local legal expert.

But the Nizam-e-Adl, or Order of Justice, for Swat talks of interpreting Sharia according to the demands of the relevant sects involved.

"This is a sure recipe for disaster," the legal expert says.

6. What does the legal expert mean by saying "*This is a sure recipe for disaster*," in the last paragraph?
 - A. The implementation of Sharia law will certainly receive international resistance.
 - B. Sharia law is opposed by the Taleban, so it is unlikely to be implemented in Swat.
 - C. Too many sides want their interest in the interpretation of the law, there will not be justice satisfying each side.
 - D. The law will favor the Taleban too much, which will anger common people.
7. We can infer from a local TNSM leader's words "*When the ordinance is signed by the president, the relevant code will have retrospective effect*," that _____.
 - A. TNSM welcomes the ordinance
 - B. TNSM decides most of the ordinance
 - C. TNSM should have its say on the ordinance
 - D. TNSM is afraid the ordinance will be unfavorable for their previous deeds
8. The implementation of Islamic Sharia law in Swat is welcomed by _____.
 - A. local people in Swat
 - B. most Pakistani
 - C. most western countries
 - D. most legal experts
9. The following are true about the newly implemented Sharia system EXCEPT _____.
 - A. it is short of hands
 - B. it is facing a lot of resistance and doubts
 - C. it takes Darul Darul qazi court as its supreme court
 - D. it has got all ordinance ready
10. The benefit of the Islamic Sharia courts in Swat mainly comes from _____.
 - A. power
 - B. speediness
 - C. support from the Taleban
 - D. professional staff

Text 3

When Nelson Mandela became president of post-apartheid South Africa in 1994, he promised he would build a nation where people of different races could live together in peace and harmony. The racial bloodbath feared by many had been averted.

"The time for the healing of the wounds has come" Mr Mandela, who has now turned 90, said at the time. "We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white—will be able to walk tall. A Rainbow Nation at peace with itself and the world."

His words ushered in a collective reverie as white South Africans discovered their common identity as Africans.

Those who were not white looked forward to the opportunity of earning a decent living and educating their children.

Although there was recognition that it would be hard to reverse apartheid's legacy, there was a general feeling that—with Nelson Mandela at the helm—the country would pull through.

But not everyone noticed that this rosy view relied on the goodwill of the very poorest South Africans who were expected to forgive and forget—even though there were reminders everywhere that this new South Africa did not necessarily include them.

Any talk of the differences between black and white lifestyles, attitudes or expectations was shouted down—no-one wanted to wake from the dream. Yet white South Africans, basking in their new-found acceptability, maintained their wealth and advantages.

Only a few middle-class black and mixed-race South Africans, the so called “black diamonds”, were able to gain an education, get government contracts and tenders—their share of some of the spoils of a powerful economy.

In truth, the only area where rich and poor, black and white have any shared experience is crime.

It is a terrifying reality for everyone, although white South Africans—on their farms and behind their high walls—believe they are the real targets. They point to the racially charged language sometimes exchanged between black criminals and white victims.

Bronwyn Patterson, a white woman who was robbed and had to listen while her daughter was being raped by black men, spoke of being called a “white bitch”.

Some black South Africans in rural areas speak of unbridled brutality against them as armed white farmers “mistake” them for baboons and shoot to kill.

Timothy, a black activist in a small agricultural town west of Johannesburg, says people get paid too little for back-breaking work.

There have been some widely reported incidents when black people have been attacked by vicious dogs—and even lions—as they go about their business on farms that their ancestors once owned and they now work on.

Fourteen years after Mr Mandela's new nation was born, the country's newspapers are still filled with stories of snubs and rejections as white establishments blatantly refuse to allow black people in.

Yet white South Africans vote with their feet as they complain that their opportunities are dwindling, as the government promotes its policy of Black Economic Empowerment.

The re-cutting of the economic cake, it seems, is leaving most people dissatisfied.

More and more black people are also leaving the country as the dream starts to fade. South Africa's streets may not be paved with gold, but as local people leave, millions more come from other parts of the continent to try and make a living. This has added to the country's racial and economic burdens because more poor black people add to the competition for scarce resources like houses and jobs.

Professor Neville Alexander of the University of Cape Town says South Africa's racial mix presents a unique opportunity but also a danger.

“We've been given the historic opportunity, because we have a black majority that suffered and has struggled in an anti-racist movement to bring about a non-racial order. We have the historic

duty, I believe, to demonstrate to the world that it is possible to live in a raceless society. But unless we handle it carefully, it can turn into its opposite and I think that most political people haven't thought deeply enough about this—if we fail, it's got the ingredients, like any other racial order, of genocidal conflict.”

Perhaps the best hope for Nelson Mandela's lofty ideal of a true melting pot comes in the words of Bronwyn Patterson's daughter, Jamie.

She was born in 1990, the year Mr Mandela was released from 27 years behind bars, and says her black rapists were definitely full of “hatred”.

“But to be angry at black people would be stupid” she says, remembering how black church members from Soweto gave her an award after overcoming her ordeal. “When they prayed for us, it brought tears to my eyes because it was with such sincerity. For me, racism has never been something that I've even contemplated.”

11. What is the major concern of the passage?
 - A. The history of South Africa apartheid.
 - B. How can the black South Africans take a fair part in the economy.
 - C. Where is the relation between blacks and whites of the South Africa going.
 - D. Who should take the lead in building a peaceful South Africa.
12. What did people think when Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa in 1994?
 - A. The whites dreamed of becoming true Africans.
 - B. The poor blacks dreamed of taking back what had been robbed by the whites.
 - C. The whites were glad they would not be attacked by blacks any more.
 - D. The blacks dreamed of a decent life.
13. Which of the following is NOT Professor Neville Alexander's attitude towards racial mix?
 - A. South Africa has missed the best opportunity to reach peace.
 - B. A genocide is not impossible.
 - C. History has given South Africa a unique opportunity.
 - D. Government should be more thoughtful.
14. Which of the following does NOT agree with the current situation of South Africa?
 - A. The blacks and the whites are not at peace yet.
 - B. More and more people's leaving South Africa has made it an abandoned country.
 - C. It is still a far way to go to reach a place that Nelson Mandela promised.
 - D. A small part of African blacks enjoys a better life.
15. According to the author, what may be the best for Nelson Mandela's lofty ideal of a true melting pot?
 - A. Another opportunity.
 - B. To forgive and forget.
 - C. To eliminate crimes between blacks and whites.
 - D. A younger generation.

Text 4

Ten young men sit talking and smoking by the light of a paraffin lamp in a basement room. The flags of militant groups— Hamas, Islamic Jihad—flutter outside among the densely packed

cinder-block houses of Gaza's Jabaliya refugee camp. The area is a key haunt of the factions behind the rocket attacks that Israel's recent assault on Gaza was aimed at ending.

About half of the group say they have been members of armed groups at some point. Others now say they want to join.

"I used to keep away from military activity" says student Mahmoud Abuqammar, 21. "I wanted to graduate and leave the country. I was sometimes afraid of death." But now, unable to sit his exams because his ID papers are buried under the rubble of his home, he says his views have "completely changed".

Sports science student Mohammad al-Mukayed, 22, says he saw three children killed by an airstrike as they played in the street just meters away from him. "They were just pieces of flesh. I wanted to help but I couldn't. I do think of joining a group. I would rather be killed defending my land than die like these kids, doing nothing."

Hassan Abu al-Jeddian, 23, says he was not interested in militant activity before the war, and his views have not changed.

With the Israeli blockade of Gaza most of the youths are unemployed and unable to leave the crowded strip of land. Israel intensified the blockade when Hamas, which it considers a terrorist organisation, won elections in 2006 and consolidated control by force a year later.

Rabah Mohanna, a political leader with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the smaller militant factions, says the organisation has seen an increase in the number of young people volunteering to carry out suicide bombings since the conflict.

But the powerful Israeli gunfire and internal divisions, most due to fight between Hamas and Fatah, make most tries in vain.

Dr Iyad Sarraj has worked for 30 years as a psychiatrist in Gaza and carried out numerous studies.

He says children who have seen their fathers disempowered often adopt other figures of power and authority—ultimately the militant fighter or "martyr". Thus, he says, the generation that saw their fathers beaten by Israeli troops during the stone-throwing of the first Palestinian intifada grew up to become the suicide bombers of the second intifada.

In the recent war, he says, "Children lost a father twice"—once as a provider, as the blockade brought massive unemployment, and once as a protector. "There was no safe place in Gaza at all... fathers were so impotent."

He fears Gaza will end up with "a new generation who are even more militant than the past ones". And traumatised young men are particularly hard to treat: "They have this identity as an Arab, macho, a strong man... expressing pain is weakness" he says.

But since the conflict he has sensed a change in the way the militant groups are perceived.

"Some people were hit very hard and have a strong desire for revenge, but I think more and more people realised that Palestinian violence will only drag the Israelis into becoming more brutal."

Emad Ali Darweesh is the director of the youth organisation Save Youth Future. He stresses that Gaza has a young population, with 56% of its 1.5m residents under the age of 18. But he believes only a small proportion of them are interested in militant activity.

Even Gazans enraged by personal losses would probably ultimately prefer peace, he says, pointing out that some polls have shown a drop in support for Hamas in the wake of the war.

"In the beginning they are upset and calling for revenge... but they will forgive the blood of their sons if there is a peaceful solution."

Mahmoud Abuqammar says all he really wants is “to build a family, to live, like any normal person”. Hassan Abu al-Jeddian says his biggest dream is “to get married”.

“We’re 24. We don’t even have a single shekel to give to the family of a girl we want to marry” says Jihad al-Ajramy. “I can’t see any hope, any future. I hope an earthquake will flatten this place.”

16. Which of the following is true about Mahmoud Abuqammar?
 - A. He wants to join militant faction after he saw three children killed by an airstrike.
 - B. His ID paper was burned in the war, but he doesn’t want to join militant faction because no faction was helping him.
 - C. He wants to join militant faction now, but really wants to build a family, to live, like any normal person.
 - D. He really wants to build a family, to live, like any normal person, he is not willing to join militant faction.
17. According to the passage, what is the deep, true reason that results in these young men’s difficult situation?
 - A. Open warfare between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority-linked Fatah.
 - B. Hatred and warfare between Israeli and Palestinian .
 - C. There are no job opportunities.
 - D. Israel’s assault on Gaza militant groups.
18. What can NOT be concluded from the passage?
 - A. More and more young people are volunteering to carry out suicide bombings since the conflict according to militant groups’ data.
 - B. Israel’s intensified blockade has brought Gaza a darker sky.
 - C. All the Palestinian militant groups are united against Israel.
 - D. Young Palestinian men are feeling depressed but sense a hopeful future.
19. Dr Iyad Sarraj _____.
 - A. believes only a small proportion of them are interested in militant activity
 - B. thinks the generation that saw their fathers beaten by Israeli troops would grow more violent
 - C. senses more Palestinians strengthen their view that only violence can fight back Israel
 - D. believes his rich experience will make treatment easier
20. Emad Ali Darweesh _____.
 - A. holds that young men fight against Israel invasion.
 - B. opposes Dr Iyad Sarraj’s view that more young people appeal to violence.
 - C. senses more young people agree with Hamas.
 - D. cannot see any hope in the future.

Text 5

As delegates gather for the G20 summit in London on 2 April, it is worth looking to the last time London hosted a world economic summit.

In June 1933, delegates from 66 countries gathered in London to try and agree plans to revive the world economy in the midst of the Great Depression.

But within a month the conference had collapsed—torpedoed by the opposition of the new US