

Intermediate

紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语中级口译岗位资格证书

实考试卷解析(IV)

(笔试与口试)

上海市高校浦东继续教育中心
上海市外语口译岗位资格证书考试委员会

编

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“紧缺人才培养工程”教学系列丛书

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上海市高校浦东继续教育中心 编
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内 容 提 要

本书是《英语中级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷汇编(Ⅳ)》的配套用书,内容是对近三年6套中级口译考试试卷进行详尽的分析和解答。编写者从历年考试实际情况出发,对高频考点、易错点等重点进行分析,并对解题方法和步骤作了总结和指导。

本书可与《英语中级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷汇编(Ⅳ)》配套使用,也可使用书中的信息检验相关的题目,做到知己知彼,从容应考。

本书供参加英语中级口译资格证书课程学习和考试的人员复习使用,也可供其他英语爱好者学习参考。

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前 言

由上海市外语口译岗位资格证书考试委员会组织编写,与《英语中级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷汇编(IV)》配套使用的《英语中级口译岗位资格证书实考试卷解析(IV)》一书,即将与读者见面了。本书对准备参加《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的考生,能起到帮助、提高、促进的作用,对其他英语学习者提高英语综合能力和口译水平也有所裨益。

上海市外语口译岗位资格证书考试项目从立项启动至今已过去整整15年了。当时,作为“上海市90年代紧缺人才培训工程项目”之一的英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试和英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试相继于1995年和1997年正式面向社会开考。实践证明,这一举措得到了广大考生的欢迎,取得了积极的社会效益和影响。第一年考生人数即过千,2001年报名人数突破万人,2004年超过40000人,2006年突破60000人,2009年的报名人数则更超过80000多人!考生的生源不仅来自长三角地区,还有不少来自祖国各地,口译考试笔试的考场已从上海一地扩展至宁波、杭州、南京、苏州、无锡、南通、扬州、武汉、南昌、青岛、烟台、深圳等地。

回顾上海英语口译考试走过的15年途程,可以看到,她是在我国进入改革开放的新阶段后,由我们自己的英语和语言测试专家自行研究开发的、具有中国特色的英语和英汉—汉英翻译考试,是对我国的英语教学和测试的一大改革。上海英语口译考试把英语学习的基础建立在实际应用,即既拥有书面表达翻译能力、也拥有口头表达翻译能力的基础上,为我国各行各业对外开放、加强对外交流服务培养和遴选人才。该考试突出英语的听、说、读、写、译(包括笔译和口译)能力的全方位整合,强调在英汉语对比学习的基础上掌握双向翻译的基本技能和技巧,这是一个符合语言习得和学习规律的测试,突出了英汉语言双向思考、同步转换、各项语言技能全方位结合、并行提高,在对语言实践和双语转换能力的检验上,具有鲜明的时代性。英语口译考试和国内的其他几个大型英语测试互为补充,层次分明,各有所长,为考生在英语能力的提高上提供了一个努力的方向。

作为一个成熟的、具有“本土化”特色的英语测试项目,英语中级口译考试经过十多年的研发实践,形成了由考试大纲、教材(包括口译、阅读、听力、翻译和口语教材五种)、实考试卷汇编和实考试卷解析组成的完整的教材和参考书系列。考试第一阶段的笔试时间为150分钟,满分250分,分为听力(时间40分钟,满分90分)、阅读(时间50分钟,满分60分)、英译

汉(时间 30 分钟,满分 50 分)、汉译英(时间 30 分钟,满分 50 分)四部分,及格线 150 分;主观题比例为约 65%,客观题比例约 35%。笔试合格者有资格参加第二阶段口试,分为口试和口译两部分,考试时间约 25 分钟。两阶段考试均为合格者,可获《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书》。

本书结合试题解析,力图对各个部分的难点、容易出错之处,进行不完全是“就事论事”式的讨论,希望通过对近三年 6 套试卷的分析,考生能对各部分试题的解题方法以及自己在各个技能方面的改进有一个系统的认识和提高。在部分考题中(主要是听译部分和英译汉、汉译英部分的试题),我们给出的部分翻译与参考答案略有不同,读者应能理解,本来翻译就可能采用多种不同的方法或技巧。此外,我们还根据需要对某些相关的知识点给予简要说明,以便读者了解、理解、并熟悉相关的文化背景等。从口试整体情况来看,考生在这方面反映出的问题要“严重”得多,有的可能以为口译和口语是一回事,未经系统的训练就进考场匆匆“应战”;有的虽上过相关的课程,但训练实践少,学习不系统,基本功不扎实;有的英译汉稍强,但汉译英较弱;有的则相反,英译汉有较大障碍;有的词汇层次问题突出;有的句法、语法有欠缺。从积极的一面说,这些都是语言学习发展过程中出现的问题,有其必然性。从考生个人来说,则应对自己身上的问题引起足够的重视,应注意到在外语学习过程中,单项技能和综合技能之间的有分有合、密切相关、互相牵制、互为动因的关系。

本书中对口语和口译题也提供了部分参考答案和解题思路的分析,旨在引起考生的思索和重视,希望考生在使用实考试卷及本书进行考前训练的同时,还应结合相关教材的学习,在不断总结提高英语水平的同时,注意培养良好的心理素质、健康的心态和开朗的个性,加强自己多方面的修养,重视对逻辑思维能力的培养。最后,还愿意提醒考生,要提高翻译和口译能力,我们自己的母语——汉语水平也是需要不断学习和改进提高的。

本书由陈德民担任主编,听力部分编写者为王美媚老师,阅读部分编写者为曹胜男老师,翻译部分编写者为郭鸿杰和张荔老师,口译部分编写者为廖静老师,口语部分编写者为秦艳艳老师。各位编者均为本书的编写付出了辛勤的劳动,特此表示感谢。我们尤其要感谢英语口语考试委员会专家组的各位成员,上海外国语大学、上海交通大学、东华大学和华东师范大学的齐伟钧、孙万彪、孙信伟、陈汉生、陈德民、严诚忠、周国强、梅德明和唐永华教授,本书的编写中包含着各位专家的努力和智慧。

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上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试解析

Section 1 Listening Test

Part A Spot Dictation(其中下划线部分是要求填写的部分)

In the early 1970's, Citibank of New York City became one of the first financial institutions to install ATM's on a large scale. Since then, the popularity (1) of automated teller machines has increased dramatically. At the time, the bank hoped simply to reduce (2) their operating costs by replacing human tellers with machines. Little did they suspect (3) that the cash machines would become so successful. However, as more banks added round-the-clock (4) automated service through ATM's, the machines mushroomed all over the world.

To use an ATM, all you need is a plastic card (5) issued by your bank. Your bank may also offer ATM service (6) through a credit card, such as MasterCard or Visa. To begin a transaction (7), you need to insert the card into an ATM and punch in a personal identification number on the machine's keypad (8). The personal ID number may consist of 4 to 6 digits (9) and can prevent anyone from using the card.

The ATM next flashes instructions on its display screen (10) for carrying out transaction. To get cash, for example, you are instructed to press buttons (11) that indicate whether the money should be withdrawn from a checking or a savings account and the amount to be withdrawn (12). This request is then displayed on the screen. After you press a button to verify (13) that the information is correct, the ATM goes to work on the request (14).

How safe, you may ask, is banking by ATM? The personal ID number (15) is meant to prevent anyone, no matter who you are, from using a cash card without authorization (16). If you enter the wrong ID number for a card, a message on the screen will ask you to try again (17). If you fail to produce the correct number for three times, most machines will keep the card (18). As another precaution against card theft (19), the bank generally limits the amount that may be withdrawn by cash card in a single day (20), say, to \$200. (322 words)

【解析】

听写题一般要求根据所听内容每个空白填写 1 至 4 个词,大多数空白处要求填写 2 至 3

个词。个别空白处也有可能要求填写 5 个词,如以上听写段落中的第 17 空就要求填写 5 个词(ask you to try again)。

如考生在听写过程中未能把所有空白处都填写完整,也可以利用听写题和听力理解题之间的三分钟间隔时间根据自己的推理、判断和分析能力猜出要求填写的内容。例如,以上听写段落中的第 2 个空白处,考生就有可能根据上下文... the bank hoped _____ their operating costs by replacing human tellers with machines(银行希望用机器替代出纳员的人工操作以……成本)判断出所要求填写的词应该与“降低”有关,因为根据常识可以推断出用机器替代人工的目的之一是为了降低成本,所以不难把 simply to reduce 补上去,如果未听清 simply,至少能补上 to reduce。

同样,对以上段落中的第 9 个空考生大多能听到 four 和 six 这两个数字,但 digits 对部分考生或许会有点陌生,实际上此词和常见的 digital(数字的,数码的)为同一词源。根据上下文 The personal ID number may consist of 4 to 6 _____ and can prevent anyone from using the card 和常识,应该可以判断出这个“有点模糊的词”是“位数”,那么,digits 就很有可能会浮上考生的脑海。

不过,要做好听写题并取得高分,不能单靠“猜”。考生应具备较强的语言能力,包括英语听力,掌握的词汇量和语法知识,以及逻辑推断能力等,这样才能做到准确理解、推测和把握所听段落的主题和内容等。

Part B Listening Comprehension

I. Statements

Question 1: Up to now, none of the candidates who applied for the position has the required credentials. We'd better let our ad in the "Help Wanted" section run for more weeks.

- (A) We didn't find one qualified applicant. (B) Nobody applied for the job.
(C) Only one person applies for the job. (D) We interviewed nine candidates.

【解析】

答案是 A。此题的第一句话是带有 none 的否定句式。句子主题为:没有一个申请此职位的应聘者具有所需的证书。考生有可能误选选项 B,因为在文字形式上 nobody 与原句中的 none 相对应,考生由此而发生错解,未去把握 none 和 nobody 后所述内容意义不符。但如果听清楚定语从句 who applied for the position 是修饰 candidates 的,误选的概率就小得多,因为原句的含义(除去定语从句的意义)为 none of the candidates has the required credentials(没有应聘者合格),而不是 nobody applied for the job(没有人应聘)。此外,理清本题前后两句话的因果关系(我们还没找到合格的应征者,因此招聘广告仍需继续刊登几个星期)也有助于考生做出正确判断。选项 A 与原句意义相近,为正确选项。

Question 2: Originally, Florence was only asked to make some introductory remark, but she ended up giving a speech herself when the speaker came down with the flu.

- (A) Florence finished her speech with some introductory remarks.
(B) Florence found herself making a speech when the speaker became ill.
(C) Florence came along with a fluent introduction about the eminent speaker.

(D) Had the speaker not been ill, he would have made some introductory remarks.

【解析】

答案是 B。此题的关键是理解句首 originally 和句中连接词 but 所包含的对比、转折意义,前半句介绍 Florence 原先只被邀请做个开场白(并没有被邀请做演讲),后半句话称因为演讲人患感冒,她就接着做了演讲。选项 A 只提及 Florence 做了开场白,未涉及主要信息“她顶替别人做了演讲”,内容不完整。选项 C 和 D 与原句意义相差甚远,不予考虑。选项 B 与原句意义基本相同,为正确选项。

Question 3: You know what? I've got to finish that evaluation report for the board meeting next week. A 10-page report within the week! There goes my social life this weekend.

- (A) I cannot finish the report in time.
- (B) I need to join in social activities this weekend.
- (C) I have to work extra time over the weekend.
- (D) I will not attend the board meeting next week.

【解析】

答案是 C。此题内容有关说话者将面对的一个繁忙的周末。考生听录音时或许不会觉得很难,但必需仔细思考分析,才能做出正确判断。首句 You know what? (听我说……) 带有感叹和无奈的含义,接着说话者提到周末必须完成的一个 evaluation report,为此他周末的社交生活也不得不泡汤了,从中可推断出他在周末不得不“加班加点”。选项 A 与原句意义不同;选项 B 内容不完整;选项 D 与原句意义相反。而选项 C 完整涵盖了原句意义。

Question 4: The director is kind of busy now and has no time to read over your proposal. How about dropping in tomorrow morning to see if I have something definite?

- (A) The director is too busy to attend to your proposal right now.
- (B) The director will help you read the proposal tomorrow morning.
- (C) You should hand in your proposal no later than tomorrow morning.
- (D) You can make an appointment to see the director the next day.

【解析】

答案是 A。此题可用排除法来判断。录音原句的第一句话意思很清楚:董事现在很忙,没时间看你的计划报告。关键是听清和理解第二句话中 to see if I have something definite 的意义,从中可推断出“明天是否能见到董事长仍不确定”。选项 B 和 D 都提到了能见到董事长的具体时间,与原句意义不符,应予排除;选项 C 与原句内容无关。选项 A 与本题第一句话的意义相符,为正确选项。

Question 5: We don't have enough information for our financial plan, but it is due tomorrow. So I'm afraid we'll just have to make do with what we have got.

- (A) We'll ask for more time to finish the financial plan.
- (B) We'll look for more information for the plan to be implemented.
- (C) I'm afraid we'll turn in the financial plan later than expected.
- (D) We'll have to finish the plan with the materials available now.

【解析】

答案是 D。此题的关键是听清和理解 is due tomorrow(明天到期)和 make do with(凑合着用)两个短语。句子的意思为:我们没有足够的资讯来制定财务计划,但明天到期必须把计划呈递上去,恐怕我们只能用现有的资料凑合着做了。选项 A 和 C 与原句意义不符;选项 B 与原句意义相反。选项 D 与原句意义基本一致,为正确选项。注意:what we have got 在正确选项中用 the materials available now 表达,意义相近。

Question 6: Americans use a variety of strategies to avoid silence. They keep on talking, especially during business negotiations, because they think that silence makes a bad impression.

- (A) Talking too much in business negotiations leaves a bad impression on Americans.
- (B) Silence often makes Americans feel uncomfortable in business situations.
- (C) Americans enjoy keeping silent in business negotiations and employ a variety of strategies.
- (D) Americans are rather aggressive, especially in business situations.

【解析】

答案是 B。此题要求考生听清并理解前后两句之间的关系(前一句阐明美国人用种种策略来避免冷场,后一句讲了他们是如何做到这一点的,特别是在商业谈判中)。选项 A 的意思为“商业谈判中话太多会给美国人留下坏印象”,与原句意义相反;选项 C 的意思为“美国人在商业谈判中喜欢保持静默”,也与原句意义相反;而选项 D 中的 aggressive 与原句中 keep on talking 在意义上有距离,应予排除。选项 B 与原句意义最近,为正确选项。

Question 7: We have enjoyed a relationship with China for more than half a century. But I do not believe there has ever been a more exciting time to do business here.

- (A) I think now it is the best time to do business in China, though we have had a 50-year relationship.
- (B) I believe that we could have done more business with China over the past 50 years.
- (C) Although our company has a history of over 50 years, we are unable to start our business in China.
- (D) Despite our good relationship over the past 50 years, we need to find a better time for investment here.

【解析】

答案是 A。此题的意思为:我们与中国的交往已有半个多世纪,但现在是两国间发展商业往来的最佳时机。理解的重点在第二句话,特别是对 I do not believe there has ever been a more exciting time 比较级句型的理解(我认为从没有过更好的时机,意思就是“现在是最好时机”)。选项 A 完整表达了原句意义,为正确选项。其他三个选项都与原句意义不符,不予考虑。

Question 8: I've already mentioned to the director about the signing of the agreement three times this month. Each time he said he was ready, but nothing happens.

- (A) The director has already signed the agreement.
- (B) The director has read the agreement for three times.
- (C) The director is not in and cannot sign the agreement.

(D) The director is not ready to sign the agreement.

【解析】

答案是 D。此题的意思为:关于签署合同的事,我已给局长提了三次。每次他都说准备要签,但还是没签。前一句话是铺垫,后一句是关键,重中之重是最后三个词 but nothing happens。转折词 but 提示后面内容与前面的不一致。以否定词 nothing 起头的“超短否定句”在听力理解中容易被“略”过,但却相当重要。Nothing happened 意为“什么也没发生”。选项 D 概括了原句意义,为正确选项。

Question 9: We're a new and growing firm in the area, and we're willing to do our best to attract customers away from our competitors with more favorable terms.

- (A) We cannot compete with our rivals, since we have just started our business here.
- (B) We want to have more customers, so we're ready to make more favorable offers.
- (C) We are unable to provide the best service here, because we do not have enough competitive advantage.
- (D) We plan to merge our competitors in this area, as we are growing and have more customers.

【解析】

答案是 B。此题的意思为:我们是此地区一个发展中的新公司,将尽力以提供更优惠的条件从竞争对手那里赢得顾客。选项 A 提到公司无法与对手竞争,与原句后半句意义相反;选项 C 和 D 与原句意义完全不同。选项 B 与原句意义相符,为正确选项。注意:with more favorable terms 在选项 B 中被表达为 to make more favorable offers。两种表达方式意义相仿,为理解的关键。

Question 10: Compared to a meat-centered diet, meatless meals can easily supply all the essential nutrients our body requires and cost only 20 to 30 percent as much.

- (A) A diet with meat only is not enough for our body.
- (B) A diet with vegetables can sometimes be very costly.
- (C) Meatless meals are equally nutritious and less expensive.
- (D) Meatless meals cannot provide all the essential nutrients.

【解析】

答案是 C。此题为带有 compared to 结构的句子,意为“与……作比较”。关键是听清和确立比较对象 meat-centered diet 及理解句子的主题 meatless meals can easily supply all the essential nutrients。句子的意思为:与以肉类为主的饮食比较,不含肉类的膳食能提供我们身体所需的基本营养,而花费只是以肉类为主食的 20% 至 30%。选项 A 与原句意义不符;选项 B 与原句最后部分(cost only 20 to 30 percent as much)意义相反;选项 D 与原句主题意义相反。选项 C 与原句意义基本一致,为正确选项。

考生须注意,在听录音过程中需把握住 meat 一类单音节词的意义,可借助上下文来判断词义(如此题后文提到“营养”,即可推断出 meat 词义)。此外,meatless 的后缀音 less 在听的过程中较易被“滑过”,也可根据前后文的提示正确理解(如此题的比较对象“以肉类为主的饮食”可帮助判断出句子的主语为 meatless meals)。

II. Talks and Conversations

11~14 题

M: By the way, Christina, when is Nancy going to leave for New York?

W: She's already gone. She left last Friday.

M: The office won't seem the same without her. But we certainly gave her a great farewell party.

W: Yes, but was it really a surprise?

M: Well, I think so. Didn't you ask everyone not to say anything about the party?

W: Of course I did, but I think somebody gave the surprise away?

M: Who would do anything like that?

W: Mrs. Sampson might. You know she can't keep a secret. And she and Nancy are such good friends.

M: Didn't you warn her to be careful about what she said?

W: I told her not to say a word.

M: Well, surprise or not, I'm sure Nancy had a good time. She was smiling and laughing all evening.

W: And crying a little too. She asked everyone to come and visit her in New York.

M: And everyone was asking her to write or to call or best of all to come back.

W: We're all going to miss her. Just about everybody in the office working for Nancy in the correspondence section.

M: Yes, and she is a true friend and always tries to help everyone.

W: It won't be too long before I see her again. I'm going to New York next month, and she invited me to stay with her.

M: That'll be wonderful. Anyway, she's still working with the same company, so I'm sure we'll get to talk to each other on the phone pretty often.

Question 11: What happened to Nancy?

(A) She was fired.

(B) She was given a raise.

(C) She got a transfer.

(D) She got married.

【解析】

答案是 C。细节判断题。从对话中的“she's still working with the same company”，可以判断出 Nancy 仍在原公司工作，到 New York 去只是工作调动，因此选项 A 可以排除在外。此外，对话中没有提及祝贺和职位提升，选项 B 也应排除。选项 D 的内容在录音中没有出现过，也在排除之列。选项 C 与原文内容相符，为正确选项。

Question 12: What did her colleagues do for her?

(A) They bought her a birthday gift.

(B) They gave her a farewell party.

(C) They surprised her during the party.

(D) They saw her off at the airport.

【解析】

答案是 B。细节判断题。对话中两次提到 party 这个词，并围绕 party 这话题讲了不少

话,如:我们肯定要为她举行一个 great farewell party/你是否已通知所有人不要对她提起 party 之事……/ 无论 Nancy 事先知道还是不知道,我认为她一定很开心,你看她整个晚上都在笑。从中可以判断出选项 B 为正确选项。选项 A 和 D 所涉内容在对话中没提及;而选项 C 与有关内容意义相反。

Question 13: Which of the following is not true about Mrs. Sampson?

- (A) She was invited to stay with Nancy in New York.
- (B) She was warned not to give the surprise away.
- (C) She was unable to keep a secret.
- (D) She was a good friend of Nancy's.

【解析】

答案是 A。细节判断题。此题的关键是听清楚问题中否定词 not。一般情况下,考生在笔试中不大可能犯漏看“not”的低级错误,但做听力题时就有可能因为紧张而“略过”单音节的否定词。此外,确定人物关系也很重要(参与对话的女士是 Christina,被调动工作的人是 Nancy,而 Sampson 是两人讲话中提到的另一位女士)。以下是对话中一些有关 Sampson 的信息:你难道不知道她 can't keep a secret,她和 Nancy 是 such good friends。/你是否警告过她 to be careful about what she said? /我告诉过她 not to say a word。从中可以判断出选项 B, C 和 D 的内容都是 Sampson 的真实行为和性格,所以都是错误选项。对话中 Christina 说过:下周我要去 New York,她邀请我住在她家。可见,是 Christina 而不是 Sampson,被邀请去纽约时住在 Nancy 家。选项 A 与录音内容不符,为正确选项。

Question 14: According to the conversation, who is going to New York the following month?

- (A) The man.
- (B) Nancy.
- (C) Mrs. Sampson.
- (D) Christina.

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。对话开始时,男士对女士说:顺便问问,Christina, Nancy 什么时候到 New York 去?可见参与对话的女士名字是 Christina。对话接近尾声时,女士说:不久后我又能和她见面了。我下周要去“New York”,她邀请我住在她家。显然,Christina 下月将会去纽约。因此正确选项为 D。

【综合分析】

这是有关办公室人员工作调动的两人之间的一段对话,内容涉及同事们想念即将离开同伴及为她举办告别晚会等事项。此类对话一般会涉及其他人物,所以在听录音时最好把人名简记下来,理清人物之间的关系,对做出正确判断会有很大帮助。此段对话的内容和语言都比较简单,只要理清人物间关系,做出正确判断并不难。

15~18 题

American businessmen frequently use social situations to make business deals. One of the best examples of this practice is the business lunch. Therefore, knowing how to conduct yourself at business lunch is often just as important as the business discussion. For formal business lunches, it is wise to phone at least one day ahead to reserve a table. After you have been seated and given a menu, your waiter will come and ask if you would like to order

anything to drink. Nowadays, it is quite acceptable to order mineral water, a soda, or fruit juice, apart from wine or a mixed drink.

After he has taken your beverage order, your waiter will leave you to make your food selection from the menu you have been given. It is the host's responsibility to discover whether or not his guests have any special dietary restrictions. If, however, a host does not do that, a guest should not announce his dietary practices to everyone at the table. Instead, he should discreetly ask the waiter about the ingredients of any dish in question. He should also have in mind a second dish that he might order, just in case. Usually, the host will allow his guests to order first. Occasionally a host may collect orders ahead of time and place them himself. Napkins should be placed on your lap and used periodically to wipe the corners of your mouth, especially when you are eating soup, salad with dressing, or an entrée in a sauce. When you finish the meal, the napkin is then placed on the table beside the plate.

Question 15: Which of the following is recommended for a formal business lunch?

- (A) Sending invitation cards to as many people as possible.
- (B) Reserving a table at least one day in advance.
- (C) Taking your order before you are seated.
- (D) Keeping calm and talking to your clients.

【解析】

答案是 B。细节理解题。段落起始不久便可听到这句话: 要举办 formal business lunches, 最聪明的做法为 phone at least one day ahead to reserve a table。此句中的 one day ahead 在选项 B 中则为 one day in advance, 意义相同, 因此选项 B 为正确选项。

Question 16: After being seated and given the menu, what are you supposed to order first?

- (A) A soup.
- (B) Some cold dishes.
- (C) A salad.
- (D) A drink.

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。如果听清和理解录音中这句话: 你入座并拿到菜单后, 服务员会来到你身边询问你 "if you would like to order anything to drink", 就可得知入座后首先应先点饮料。假如没听清这句话, 根据对西餐礼仪的了解, 也可以判断出正确选项为 D。

Question 17: What should you do if you've got any dietary restrictions?

- (A) Consult the waiter about the dish in question.
- (B) Tell everyone that you have certain dietary restrictions.
- (C) Write beforehand to say that you don't care for some dishes.
- (D) Keep quiet and pretend that you enjoy the food.

【解析】

答案是 A。细节理解题。对于有饮食限制的人被邀进餐时该如何行事, 女士在演讲中表达得很清楚: 客人不能对坐在桌子边的所有人说出自己的饮食习惯, 而是应该 discreetly ask the waiter about the ingredients of any dish in question。可见, 他应该谨慎地询问服务员有关菜肴的成分。选项 A 与此句意义相符, 为正确选项。

Question 18: According to the talk, where should you put the napkin when you finish the meal?

- (A) Over your lap. (B) On the chair.
(C) Under the plate. (D) Beside the plate.

【解析】

答案是 D。细节理解题。录音中最后一句话,即:进餐后, the napkin is then placed on the table beside the plate, 明确告知餐后餐巾应放在盘子边。选项 D 与此句意义相符,为正确选项。

【综合分析】

这是有关西方餐饮礼仪的介绍,内容涉及商务正餐的定菜、点菜及就餐过程等细节。从问题的类型看,问的都是介绍材料中提到的细节。考生只要基本听懂文章内容,就不难做出正确选择。此外,所涉内容为当年轻年人比较熟悉的西方文化的一部分,有利于考生做出正确判断。由此可见,拓展知识面也有助于听力理解。

19~22 题

M: Good evening, madam. What can I do for you?

W: The name's Macdonald. We've booked two double rooms for a week.

M: Let me see... I'm afraid there's been a mistake, madam. Look! You booked for next week.

W: Ohm Lord! I shouldn't have let my Mom do the booking for us! Haven't you any rooms free at all?

M: At this time of the year, in August, madam? I'm terribly sorry, but the whole town's booked out. I'm afraid you won't find a room anywhere.

W: Not even a bed and breakfast place?

M: You might possibly find a farm, if you went inland.

W: We want to be by the sea—because of the children. They especially like to build sandcastles.

M: Then I don't know what to suggest. There's a caravan park two miles along the coast, but I'm sure it's full. Or there's a Butlins holiday camp.

W: No, thank you! We want some peace and quiet—is there anywhere we can get a meal? We want to have our supper.

M: At this hour? It's already nine o'clock. You could try the next town. The restaurants will be closed, but there are one or two snack bars.

W: We've been twelve hours on the road. There were queues five miles long in places. The children are dead tired.

M: Well... I'm sure we can do something for the children. They can sleep on the sofas in the lounge. But I'm afraid I can't help you and your husband.

W: Oh, don't worry about us. We can sleep in the car. Cheer up, dear! The drive home won't be so bad. There won't be nearly so much traffic going back to London!

Question 19: Where is this conversation most probably taking place?

- (A) In a holiday camp. (B) In a caravan park.
(C) In a hotel. (D) In a restaurant.

【解析】

答案是 C。综合理解题。从对话中提到的 booked two double rooms, any rooms free at all, whole town's booked out, children... can sleep on the sofas in the lounge 等细节, 可以判断出此段对话发生在旅店里。选项 C 与此内容一致, 为正确选项。其实, 考生只要听到其中一两个细节即可做出正确判断。

Question 20: Why didn't the woman and her children check in?

- (A) Because they had driven for a long time.
(B) Because they had booked for another time.
(C) Because they had planned to have their supper first.
(D) Because they had found a better place to stay in.

【解析】

答案是 B。细节判断题。对话起始, 女士对男士说: We've booked two double rooms for a week. 男士回答: Let me see... I'm afraid there's been a mistake, madam. Look! You booked for next week. 女士接着惊呼: Ohm Lord! I shouldn't have let my Mom do the booking for us. 显然, 女士的母亲在预定房间时弄错了日子。选项 B 表达了这层意思, 为正确选项。

Question 21: What is the reason that makes the woman choose to spend the holiday by the sea?

- (A) She can avoid doing a lot of farm work.
(B) She wants to stay in some quiet and peaceful place.
(C) Her husband especially cares for seafood.
(D) Her children enjoy building sandcastles.

【解析】

答案是 D。细节判断题。以下内容, 即 We want to be by the sea—because of the children. They especially like to build sandcastles, 明示“选择去海滨度假的原因”是因为孩子们喜欢在沙滩上堆沙堡。选项 D 与此意相符, 为正确选项。

但是, 对话中有一句话, 即 No, thank you! We want some peace and quiet, 可能会使考生误选 B。不过, 考生如注意到这句话是紧跟在男士的建议 There's a caravan park two miles along the coast... or there's a Butlins holiday camp 后, 就能明白女士之所以在此处提到 peace and quiet, 是由于他们无法忍受 caravan park 和 holiday camp 的嘈杂, 而不是他们选择到海滩度假的原因。

Question 22: Where would the children sleep, according to the conversation?

- (A) In the car. (B) In the lounge.
(C) In a farm. (D) In a quiet corner.

【解析】

答案是 B。细节理解题。对话中接待员的话, 即... I'm sure we can do something for the children. They can sleep on the sofas in the lounge, 表明旅店将安排孩子们睡在大堂的沙发