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- 昂立口译“梦之队”之名师倾力打造
- 连续十八届蝉联机构考生口译考试通过率第一

英语高级口译证书

模考试卷汇编

主编

王晓波 顾微

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经典

两段式课程
(听力/口译)

权威

考前峰会+模考

独家

教学资料



上海交通大学出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书是“交大-昂立英语王牌口译培训系列”之一,是针对上海市英语高级口译资格证书考试题型编写。本书集昂立口译培训多年丰富的教学经验,汇编了8套模拟训练题,不论是编写形式还是内容的难度与深度都紧扣考试命题,以供读者考前备考自测之用。

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前言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》是为国家机关、企事业单位、公司和涉外单位等选拔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和同声翻译人才。

我们按照《中高级口译岗位资格证书考试大纲》的要求,在教学过程中,始终坚持学以致用原则,在教会学生成功应对口译考试的同时,更注重培养他们将来从事相关行业的语言运用技能。考试只是衡量教与学的手段,不是最终目的。所以,《高级口译证书模考试卷汇编》的出台,旨在通过精准的试题预测,让广大考生全面而深刻地了解口译考试,帮助他们在实践中掌握实用的考试技巧,把握考试的脉络,对考试中最常考、最主要的“基本面”有一个比较清晰的了解,同时培养他们对英语学习的兴趣和爱好。

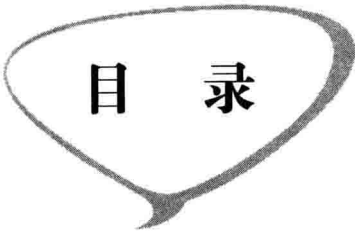
本书的作者们对实考试题研究透彻,例如,书中援引了大量的外刊文章,部分选自 *Times*、*Newsweek*、*The Economist* 等口译考试常考题源,同时作者们对口译考试的改革方向和命题精神了如指掌。他们深入研究了每种题型的命题手段、考察角度、考点范围与难点设置之后,归纳出科学、严密的备考方案。这些理论全面破译了考查目的、出题心理以及陷阱设计等方式,学生读后往往会豁然开朗。

本书是具有前瞻性的模拟试卷汇编,在过去几年的中高级口译考试中,预测试卷和冲刺试卷屡次命中真题,无论从实战演练还是把握考试的标准、难度、方向等方面,都能够为学生提供极具前瞻性的指导和帮助。

为了确保最终的编写质量,本书的编写队伍空前强大,聚集了昂立教育王牌口译项目部约 20 名专职教师。从主编到编者,无一不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经验丰富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都是他们教学和工作的精华之作,相信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。

王晓波
于上海交通大学



目 录

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(一)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(二)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(三)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(四)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(五)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(六)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(七)

英语高级口译资格证书考试模考试卷(八)

听力原文与参考答案

英语高级口译资格证书考试 模考试卷(一)

第一阶段考试(上)

注 意 事 项

上海英语高级口译证书第一阶段考试共分上、下两个半场,共六个部分。

上半场三个部分,依次是:

第一部分:听力

第二部分:阅读

第三部分:翻译

上半场考试时间为 90 分钟。

上半场考试结束后休息 10 分钟再进行下半场考试。

答案一律写在答卷上,写在试卷上无效,但考生可根据需要在试卷上作任何记号。

SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST

(30 minutes)

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**.

A hundred years ago in most of the world, people didn't have much choice about the work that they would do. The society _____ (1). Twenty years ago in many countries, people could _____ (2). They also had the certainty of a job for life, but they usually couldn't choose to change _____ (3) or from one profession to another. Today, this is not always the case. _____ (4) tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will _____ (5) in the next twenty-five years.

_____ (6) has always been more common in some professions such as _____ (7) and not very common in other professions such as medicine and teaching. Today, _____ (8) is increasingly common in many fields because of globalization, technology, and _____ (9) in developed countries.

Increasingly, people need to be prepared to change jobs several times in their lifetime. _____ (10) from country to country, but in general there is _____ (11). In Europe, many people have to accept part-time jobs while they wait to find _____ (12). Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now _____ (13) with the same company.

On the surface, it may seem that lack of job security is _____ (14). Indeed, pessimists point out that it is certainly _____ (15). Many people find an identity through their work. When they lose their job, they also _____ (16), or belief in their own ability. This causes _____ (17). In Japan, for example, the daily newspaper Asahi reports a sudden rise in the number of businessmen _____ (18) for their clinical depression. However, this decrease in job security may not necessarily be something bad. It is true that these days, workers must be more flexible — able to change to _____ (19). But optimists claim that flexible people are _____ (20) than people who are rigid.

Part B: Listening Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test there will be some short talks and conversations. After each one, you will be asked some questions. The talks, conversations and questions will be spoken **ONLY ONCE**. Now listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you have heard and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

Questions 1 – 5 are based on the following conversation.

1. (A) France. (B) Australia. (C) Canada. (D) America.
2. (A) Seven years old. (B) Ten years old. (C) Eleven years old. (D) Eighteen years old.
3. (A) In Toronto. (B) In Paris. (C) In Europe. (D) In Karen's hometown.
4. (A) Karen's husband is a ballet dancer, too. (B) Karen and her husband are separated all the time. (C) Karen has been married for more than three years.

- (D) Karen was on tour in Europe for six weeks when her husband was in Australia.
5. (A) Tour around the world. (B) Write music comedies.
(C) Coach young dancers. (D) Leave ballet and try something else.

Questions 6 – 10 are based on the following news.

6. (A) 75 nations have promised to cut or limit emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020.
(B) More than 80 percent global emissions of greenhouse gases will be cut by 2020.
(C) 35 developing countries have communicated information on the nationally appropriate mitigation actions.
(D) 41 industrialized countries together account for more than 80 percent of global emissions from energy use.
7. (A) Because they wanted to join a political party.
(B) Because they wanted to call for a quick solution to the Greek debt crisis.
(C) Because they wanted to hold their first discussion on the new economic strategy for the 27-nation bloc.
(D) Because they wanted to agree on an EU bailout plan.
8. (A) 96. (B) 97. (C) 132. (D) 154.
9. (A) He attempted to arrest President Barack Obama and singer Britney Spears.
(B) He gained access to passwords of Twitter administrators.
(C) He tried to break into the Twitter accounts of U. S. politicians and stars.
(D) He gained control of the personal accounts of President Barack Obama and singer Britney Spears.
10. (A) To promote the upcoming Shanghai World Expo.
(B) To visit Taipei Songshan Airport.
(C) To boost exchanges between Shanghai and Taipei.
(D) To attend the "Shanghai-Taipei Forum".

Questions 11 – 15 are based on the following conversation.

11. (A) 42% of the people have been victims of crimes in the past 5 years.
(B) Half of the people have guns to keep themselves safe.
(C) More than half of the people feel that they should have the right to kill the intruders.
(D) Most people feel that they would not kill the intruder if they know he or she is not armed.
12. (A) Because it's an order from the local police.
(B) Because the store has been stolen for several times.
(C) Because the store sells expensive goods.
(D) Because it's a new business scheme.
13. (A) Prentice Raschid has been burglarized 7 or 8 times over the past weeks.
(B) Prentice Raschid was the black business man killed in the store.
(C) Prentice Raschid has been charged with murder.
(D) Prentice Raschid is considered to be not guilty by the majority.
14. (A) Another five incidents left two criminals wounded.
(B) Another five incidents left five citizens wounded.
(C) All six incidents left four citizens dead.
(D) All six incidents left five alleged criminal dead.
15. (A) Racial conflicts and hatred.
(B) Gun abuse and lenient law.
(C) Swarms of immigration.
(D) Unfavorable economic condition for small business.

Questions 16 – 20 are based on the following talk.

16. (A) It's an extreme, irrational response. ✓ (B) It's long-lasting. ✓
(C) It's uncontrollable. ✓ (D) It runs in families.
17. (A) A fear of dogs. ✓ (B) A fear of sleep. ✓
(C) A fear of flying. ✓ (D) A fear of insects.
18. (A) It is learned by direct experience.
(B) It is learned by watching the reactions of others. ✓
(C) It is a reveal of extreme fear.
(D) It is a reveal of a deeper psychological problem. ✓
19. (A) One starts shaking violently and has trouble breathing if one is asked to use a computer.
(B) Ali learned to be afraid of dogs if he was attacked and injured by one as a child.
(C) Ali becomes very scared of dogs when he sees how his mother reacts. ✓
(D) A teenager was very afraid of the dark because his father made him sit in a dark room when he was young. ✓
20. (A) You can't control it by trying to deny you feel the phobia.
(B) Aerophobia is fear of flying.
(C) According to the first theory, if a phobia is learned, perhaps it can be unlearned.
(D) According to the first theory, it will be easier to treat the phobia if the deeper problem is identified.

SECTION 2: READING TEST

(30 minutes)

Directions: 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 and write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

Questions 1 – 5

If you're tempted by a slab of meat gristle which surrenders little but an ooze of grease when chewed, then you'll love whale. Add to the sensory experience the accumulated mercury to be found in whale meat. Consider the suffering caused by the hunt to these intelligent mammals; and a military-industrial approach to their extermination. Japan going a-whaling is, to borrow from Oscar Wilde, the unspeakable in pursuit of the almost uneatable.

As with foxhunting in Britain, views seem irreconcilable. Since 1986 the International Whaling Commission (IWC) has imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling. Yet every Antarctic summer, Japan sends a whaling fleet south to catch hundreds of whales for "research". And every year at the IWC's meeting, pro- and anti-whaling camps gather in sullen deadlock. On the whaling grounds the Japanese fleet encounters the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. The ocean warriors hurl rancid butter on Japanese decks, use warps to foul propellers and attempt citizen's arrests of the whaling captains. Early this year a Sea Shepherd boat sank after a collision. Now an American film has turned a spotlight on Japan's coastal hunt for cetaceans. "The Cove", shot largely in secret, shows the annual dolphin slaughter in Taiji, a village on Japan's main island. This week it won an Oscar.

The slaughters have damaged Japan's standing among ordinary folk abroad. Now relations with Australia, Japan's closest friend in Asia, are at risk. Australia's prime minister, Kevin Rudd, has threatened to sue Japan in the International Court of Justice if it does not give up whaling by the start of the next season, in November. In response, Japan's pro-whaling position appears only to have hardened. With veiled threats, whaling groups

urge cinemas in Japan not to show "The Cove". Two activists from Greenpeace claiming to have uncovered corruption in Japan's Antarctic whaling programme have themselves been put on trial.

When the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) came to power last year, it had few pro-whaling instincts, unlike the Liberal Democratic Party before it. Yet it now finds itself courting international disapproval both over whales and over tuna. This week an international wildlife-protection body begins a meeting that is likely to impose a ban on trading northern Atlantic bluefin tuna. Many Japanese, it seems, would be angry if they were not allowed to eat a prized source of sushi and sashimi to extinction. Some critics extrapolate a national pathology that goes beyond conservation. Japan, they say, is turning its back on the world.

A visit to Taiji gives a slightly different perspective. It is one of Japan's more intriguing and distinctive spots. People have family names like Tomi (literally, lookout), Kaji (ironsmith) and Amino (net). Four centuries ago locals made breakthroughs in harpoon technology and the use of nets to slow down migrating whales. An old painting shows villagers at sea using ladders to scale a slaughtered right whale. Old stone monuments appease the whale spirits, but the meat sustained Taiji through famines.

As well as going after dolphins, villagers not allowed to hunt the minke whales along the coast have turned to hunting (rarer) toothed whales not covered by the IWC's moratorium. They understandably resent the IWC, which has allowed several indigenous groups to hunt whales for "subsistence" since 1986. The Makah Indians in Washington state had entirely forgotten how to hunt or handle a boat. Caribbean islanders from Bequia may go after humpbacks, yet learned whaling only in the 1870s, and that from New Englanders. Taiji's men have chased whales on Japan's coast for perhaps millennia.

The Antarctic, however, is a different kettle of fish. With industrial-scale whaling, cultural claims ring hollow. Douglas MacArthur launched Japan's modern whaling because he wanted protein for a hungry land after the second world war. These days few outside strongholds like Taiji have a taste for whale meat. The state whaling company is kept afloat with cheap loans and subsidies. Sea Shepherd, too, has an impact; the fleet is landing only half the whales it aims to catch. The 200-odd Antarctic whalers and the bureaucrats that back them are just the kind of special interest the DPJ claims to take on. But whaling constituencies swung to the DPJ in the last election. And, when Sea Shepherd is not on the scene, whaling attracts scarcely any interest among the wider population, largely ignorant of foreign disapproval. Public sentiment on whaling, for and against, is anaemic.

- A 1. The word "irreconcilable" in the expression "views seem irreconcilable" (Para. 2) can best be paraphrased by _____.
(A) incompatible (B) incredible (C) harmonious (D) divergent
2. All of the following could be the results attributed to the controversial issue of whale slaughters in Japan EXCEPT _____.
(A) ordinary people in other countries have a bad impression of Japan
(B) Japan is in a tight corner in diplomatic relations with close friends worldwide
(C) Japan makes a name for itself due to the Oscar-awarded American film
(D) the pro-whaling groups get toughened against anti-whaling activities
- B 3. When the author mentions the visit to Taiji, he is trying to express that _____.
(A) Taiji is a more intriguing and distinctive spots in Japan worth visiting
(B) whaling is less an immoral slaughter than an amoral traditional long-standing necessity in Taiji
(C) there is an ancient tradition in Taiji of placating the whale spirit and consuming the meat
(D) it is unfair to not allow villagers in Taiji to hunt whales compared with certain indigenous groups
- B 4. The expression "a different kettle of fish" in the concluding paragraph is indicating that _____.
(A) whaling ought to be aimed at a different kind of fish in Antarctic
(B) whaling in Antarctic should be perceived as another story

- (C) whaling in Antarctic is rather an industrial activity than a cultural thing
(D) whaling is sluggish because of the special interests taken down by the DPJ
5. In writing the essay, the author demonstrates an attitude of _____ towards the issue of whaling.
(A) indifference (B) concern (C) patriotism (D) irony

Questions 6 - 10

PSST! Amazon.com does not want you to know what it knows about you. It not only tracks the books you purchase, but also keeps a record of the ones you browse but do not buy to help it recommend other books to you. Information from its e-book, the Kindle, is probably even richer; how long a user spends reading each page, whether he takes notes and so on. But Amazon refuses to disclose what data it collects or how it uses them.

It is not alone. Across the internet economy, companies are compiling masses of data on people, their activities, their likes and dislikes, their relationships with others and even where they are at any particular moment — and keeping mum. For example, Facebook, a social-networking site, tracks the activities of its 400m users, half of whom spend an average of almost an hour on the site every day, but does not talk about what it finds. Google reveals a little but holds back a lot. Even eBay, the online auctioneer, keeps quiet.

“They are uncomfortable bringing so much attention to this because it is at the heart of their competitive advantage,” says Tim O’Reilly, a technology insider and publisher. “Data are the coin of the realm. They have a big lead over other companies that do not ‘get’ this.” As the communications director of one of the web’s biggest sites admits, “we’re not in a position to have an in-depth conversation. It has less to do with sensitive considerations like privacy. Instead, we’re just not ready to tip our hand.” In other words, the firm does not want to reveal valuable trade secrets.

The reticence partly reflects fears about consumer unease and unwelcome attention from regulators. But this is short-sighted, for two reasons. First, politicians and the public are already anxious. The chairman of America’s Federal Trade Commission, Jon Leibowitz, has publicly grumbled that the industry has not been sufficiently forthcoming. Second, if users knew how the data were used, they would probably be more impressed than alarmed.

Where traditional businesses generally collect information about customers from their purchases or from surveys, internet companies have the luxury of being able to gather data from everything that happens on their sites. The biggest websites have long recognized that information itself is their biggest treasure. And it can immediately be put to use in a way that traditional firms cannot match.

Some of the techniques have become widespread. Before deploying a new feature, big sites run controlled experiments to see what works best. Amazon and Netflix, a site that offers films for hire, use a statistical technique called collaborative filtering to make recommendations to users based on what other users like. The technique they came up with has produced millions of dollars of additional sales. Nearly two-thirds of the film selections by Netflix’s customers come from the referrals made by computer.

eBay, which at first sight looks like nothing more than a neutral platform for commercial exchanges, makes myriad adjustments based on information culled from listing activity, bidding behaviour, pricing trends, search terms and the length of time users look at a page. Every product category is treated as a micro-economy that is actively managed. Lots of searches but few sales for an expensive item may signal unmet demand, so eBay will find a partner to offer sellers insurance to increase listings.

The company that gets the most out of its data is Google. Creating new economic value from unthinkably large amounts of information is its lifeblood. That helps explain why, on inspection, the market capitalization of the 11-year-old firm, of around \$170 billion, is not so outlandish. Google exploits information that is a by-product of user interactions, or data exhaust, which is automatically recycled to improve the service or create an entirely new product.

6. Why do online companies refuse to disclose the information about their consumers?
 (A) Because they are not ready to release what they found.
 (B) Because it is indispensible to the competitive advantage.
 (C) Because it has much to do with the privacy.
 (D) Because it is just the way that all online companies keep quiet.
7. In the sentence "Instead, we're just not ready to tip our hand" (Para. 3), what's the meaning for the phrase "tip our hand"?
 (A) Give money to the information. (B) Make an in-depth investigation.
 (C) Release the information to the public. (D) Succeed in the competition.
8. Which of the following is NOT the feedback mentioned in the passage that consumers have towards the internet companies?
 (A) They are anxious. (B) They are alarmed.
 (C) They are of grumbles. (D) They are feared.
9. Why does the author give examples such as Amazon and Netflix, or eBay?
 (A) He wants to show that they have already earned millions of dollars of additional sales.
 (B) He wants to show that every product category should be managed as a micro-economy.
 (C) He wants to show that the collected information on the sites can instantly be put to use.
 (D) He wants to show that consumers prefer to be provided services like recommendation.
10. How does Google operate itself as an information supplier?
 (A) It exploits information in a way of data exhaust.
 (B) It adopts a unique way of market capitalization.
 (C) It makes use of the user interaction to improve its own service.
 (D) It makes economic exchanges with the large amount of data.

Questions 11 - 15

What do Shore Capital, a boutique financial firm, and Ineos, the remnant of various giant chemical companies, have in common? Both announced plans this month to move their headquarters to countries with lower taxes — Shore to Guernsey and Ineos to Switzerland. As Britain's cash-strapped exchequer faces shrinking revenues from recession-hit businesses, the exodus of these firms and others raises an important question. Is Britain's company-tax regime competitive?

The system isn't fit for the 21st century, says Michael Devereux, professor of business taxation at Oxford's Saïd Business School. It is a 19th-century apparatus, struggling — like many tax regimes around the world — to keep fiscal tabs on global earnings, intra-group cashflows, migration of intellectual property and the elusive proceeds of financial and other services.

There are good arguments for abolishing corporate tax altogether. In theory, the profits of untaxed companies would reappear as taxable proceeds elsewhere in the economy. But, even though corporate taxes in Britain account for only 13% of total tax revenues, no government is likely to take that risk now, or even to slash the headline rate to, say, 12.5%, as Ireland did.

In the final days before the budget on March 24th, the Labour government is tinkering with the system. In 2008 it reduced the corporate-tax rate from 30% to 28%. It is grappling now with a transition from taxing companies globally to taxing them on earnings made in or remitted to Britain. Consultations are unlikely to conclude before the election expected on May 6th.

The Conservatives have said that, if elected, they will slash corporate tax to 25%, and make up the shortfall by cutting some incentives. Such a cut might repair some of the damage done by recent government moves to Britain's attractiveness as a place to do business. In December banks were alarmed when a windfall tax of 50% on any bank bonuses above £25,000 was announced. In April the top personal tax rate will go up to

50% on salaries above £ 150,000, and employers' pension contributions will be taxable for employees earning more than £ 130,000. Although these measures hit people, not firms, they threaten to add weight to corporate decisions not to locate in Britain, or to move from it. Companies will choose Britain if they see prospects for growth, which include a decently skilled workforce, serviceable infrastructure and, not least, a clear and competitive tax regime.

Britain's corporate taxes are in fact not all that high, according to a study by the World Bank and PricewaterhouseCoopers, an accounting firm, which looks at the percentage of earnings that companies pay overall (including labour taxes). But there are reasons why Britain needs to be extra attractive. Many of its biggest earners are financial and service companies whose assets, people and intellectual property are easily relocated, unlike those of manufacturers. Britain's tax rivals are thus Ireland, Switzerland, even Hong Kong.

Both main parties have pledged to rebalance the economy, tilting it towards manufacturing to make up for the hole blown through property investment and the frothier services. Some economists say it would be better just to lower the headline corporate-tax rate and let the market pick winners and losers. The Institute of Directors, for example, which represents 45,000 mainly smaller businesses, says that, to attract new businesses, it would like a government pledge to reduce the rate gradually to 15% over seven to ten years.

That is unlikely to happen. Offering special incentives is just too tempting, politically, and it may even be helpful in some areas. The Tories will keep at least part of the current system of tax credits for research and development (R&D). On the latest OECD numbers, Britain spends a puny 1.8% of GDP on R&D, less than France (2.1%), Germany (2.5%) or America (2.7%).

Sir James Dyson, a successful high-tech maker of domestic appliances who produced a report on Britain's exporting future for the Tories on March 9th, would like them to go further and (perhaps predictably) skew R&D credits towards high-tech manufacturers; at the moment two-thirds of the beneficiaries are banks and service companies. He also urges that the tax rebate on R&D spending be raised from 175% for small firms to 200%. But if corporate tax is an arms race — and it is — then Britain is already behind the game; Singapore will raise its rate to 250% in 2011.

11. Which of the following can best replace the word "exodus" in the sentence "... , the exodus of these firms and others raises an important question" (Para. 1)?
- (A) Downturn. (B) Depression. (C) Withdrawal. (D) Recession.
12. According to Michael Devereux, which of the following is NOT TRUE with the 19th-century tax apparatus?
- (A) The earnings outside of the U. K. are put the fiscal tabs on.
(B) The cash-flows inside of a global company have to be taxed.
(C) A technology introduced into Britain has to be taxed.
(D) Britain's company-tax regime is the only one in the world.
13. Britain's corporate tax system should be modified by _____.
- (A) abolishing the system altogether
(B) taxing earnings made in or remitted to Britain
(C) slashing corporate tax to 25%
(D) a scheme to be made
14. Why does Britain need to revise its corporate tax system?
- (A) The competitiveness was sacrificed to fiscal gains with its corporate tax rate topping the list.
(B) Many of its biggest earners are financial and service companies who are particular about location.
(C) With the current tax system, it cannot keep or attract manufacturers to base in the U. K.
(D) Most of its revenue comes from financial and service companies that can be easily relocated.
15. By saying "Britain is already behind the game" (the last paragraph), the author indicates _____.
- (A) some countries — like Singapore — have successively already announced the intention to raise tax rate

up to 250% in 2011.

- (B) Britain has maintained its corporate tax rate moderately at a puny 175%, unlike other countries.
- (C) Despite the fact that for small firms Britain has charged a hefty 175% and will raise it to 200%, it's not attractive to global companies.
- (D) Britain's corporate tax regime is not competitive, especially with an observation on its incentives, or tax rebate specifically.

Questions 16 – 20

A Virginia infertility clinic sparked an international ethical controversy Wednesday by sponsoring a seminar in London that gave away an attempt to get pregnant using an American woman's eggs. More than 100 people attended the 90-minute session at the Millennium Gloucester Hotel, which was organized by the Fairfax City-based Genetics & IVF Institute, one of the United States' largest infertility clinics. As organizers had promised, one of the attendees learned at the end of the seminar that she had won a free cycle of in vitro fertilization using the eggs of a woman from the Washington area, worth about \$23,000.

The seminar, designed to entice infertile British women to seek donor eggs in the United States, drew intense criticism from infertility experts, bioethicists and others in Britain and the United States, who likened the event to a crass, commercial come-on similar to a lottery, with the prize being a human body part. "We strongly have the view that using a raffle to determine who will receive treatment with donor eggs is inappropriate," said a spokesman for the Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority, which regulates infertility care in Britain. "It trivializes altruistic donation, whether of eggs, sperm or embryos."

Officials with the Fairfax clinic defended the seminar, which they said was encouraged to take this approach by advocates for infertility patients and has been used widely in the United States to educate women about their options. "The idea that we are raffling off an egg is just not the case," said Harvey J. Stern, director of reproductive genetics at the Fairfax clinic. "That's just sensationalist. The offer of a free treatment cycle or package of treatment is not an unusual technique. This is just a niche we saw to offer this service."

European countries, including Britain, prohibit payment for eggs and limit the amount of money a donor can receive to a small amount to cover minor expenses. The result is that eggs are much more difficult to obtain in Britain and elsewhere in Europe, leading increasing numbers of women to travel to the United States. "This is just about patients trying to get access to treatment they need," said Sean Tipton, a spokesman for the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. "If they can win a contest that is going to allow them to build their families, and a physician is going to offer a service that can help them do that, then we applaud them."

But others said the practice is the latest manifestation of a dangerous dearth of regulation of infertility clinics and runs counter to common safeguards against treating body parts like commodities. "If you commodify body parts, including reproductive materials, who's going to be selling them? It's going to be the poor. And who's going to be buying them? It's going to be rich people," said Jonathan D. Moreno, a University of Pennsylvania bioethicist. "You're gradually going down a slippery slope that not only undermines respect for certain body parts but eventually whole bodies of, say, people who are very old or very sick or very poor," Moreno said. "It's true they are not selling them. But they have a commercial interest. They are essentially offering eggs as a raffle item."

Stern, from the Fairfax clinic, dismissed that criticism. "It's not commodification. It's not like we're saying we have a bunch of women here and are just trying to take their eggs or kidney. This is an organized program, and donors are carefully screened," Stern said. "I'm not going to underestimate the attraction of money for young women trying to put themselves through school. But almost all of them have altruistic interests. They really want to help couples who couldn't have a family."

Officials at the Fairfax clinic attributed part of the intensity of the response to the seminar to a difference in cultural sensibilities, saying that similar sessions in the United States, including in Washington, have never

sparked controversy. "I guess it must be a cultural thing," Stern said.

16. Which of the following gives the best definition of the expression "gave away an attempt" in "... a seminar in London that gave away an attempt to get pregnant using an American woman's eggs" (Para. 1)?
- (A) Gave up a chance. (B) Revealed a way.
(C) Presented an opportunity. (D) Gave way to temptation.
17. All of the following are the reasons why the seminar provoked a barrage of criticism EXCEPT _____.
(A) it is regarded as an insensitive, commercial show
(B) it has an analogy to a lottery with the prize being donor eggs
(C) it is considered to play down the importance of free, selfless donation
(D) it is indecorous and immoral to receive treatment with donor eggs
18. According to Fairfax clinic, the essence of the seminar is _____.
(A) to award one of the attendees a free cycle of in vitro fertilization using the eggs of a woman from the Washington area
(B) to unveil the mystery of the treatment and benefit the infertility patients in countries other than the United States
(C) to indicate that the treatment is usual and used widely in the United States to educate woman
(D) to advertise their recommendation of the common service to infertility patients
19. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
(A) The practice is taken as an indication of the commodification of body parts.
(B) The practice is said to present an inadequate regulation of infertility clinics.
(C) The practice is believed to contribute eventually to the advantages of the rich.
(D) The practice is bound to provoke a disaster of selling human organs by the poor.
20. What is the major argument of the passage?
(A) Cultural sensibility varies in different countries.
(B) Donors in different countries have various interests.
(C) Commodification of egg donation is forbidden in Europe.
(D) The common egg donation in the U.S. caused a stir in Europe.

SECTION 3: TRANSLATION TEST

(30 minutes)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Human beings no longer thrive under the water from which their ancestors emerged, but their relationship with the sea remains close. Over half the world's people live within 100 kilometers (62 miles) of the coast; a tenth are within 10km. On land at least, (the sea delights the senses and excites the imagination.) The sight and smell of the sea inspire courage and adventure, fear and romance. (Though the waves may be rippling or mountainous, the waters angry or calm, the ocean itself is eternal. Its moods pass. Its tides keep to a rhythm. It is unchanging.)

Or so it has long seemed. Appearances deceive, though. Large parts of the sea may indeed remain unchanged, but in others, especially in the surface and coastal waters where 90% of marine life is to be found, the impact of man's activities is increasingly plain. This should hardly be a surprise. Man has changed the landscape and the atmosphere. It would be odd if the seas, which he has for centuries used for food, for transport, for dumping rubbish and, more recently, for recreation, had not also been affected.

It is clear, in any event, that man must change his ways. Humans could afford to treat the sea as an infinite resource when they were relatively few in number, capable of only rather inefficient exploitation of the vasty deep and without as yet a taste for fossil fuels. A world of 6.7 billion souls, set to become 9 billion by 2050, can no longer do so. The possibility of widespread catastrophe is simply too great.

可能性实在太大了。