

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

· 听力300题

丛书主编 张 曦  
主 编 李龙帅

练习

上海交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书为“英语口译岗位资格证书考试练习”丛书之一,由资深教师编写,分听写填空、听力理解、新闻、笔记填空、听译五部分,方便读者结合自身情况,有针对性地练习,达到提高听力成绩,顺利通过考试的效果。

本书配 MP3,并提供全部练习答案。可供参加高级口译岗位资格证书的人士复习、迎考使用。

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听力 300 题

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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“紧缺人才培训工程”的项目之一,其宗旨是为上海、长三角地区和全国其他省市考核和遴选复合型英语口译人才。自1995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。

参加英语中级口译考试,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《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要,我们约请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语中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《英语中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,从而提高这四个方面的技能,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。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。《翻译300题》一书还在附录中分类列出政治、经济、文化、科学等方面的词汇,具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300篇》由王欣主编。全书分政治、经济、社会、自然、科技、文化等板块,所有练习配答案和简解。在此感谢王国栋、纪家举、顾辉、范劲松、边琳、林玫的鼎力相助。

《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,使读者可以有放放矢、专项突破。本书特别要感谢丁汉清、陈琳、李龙帅、杨丹、林玫、王欣所付出的努力。

《听力300题》由林玫和张曦主编。全书分成听写、短句、段落、听译四大部分。本书编写过程中得到曹志东、肖翰、刘彦星、张辉、李龙帅、杨丹的鼎力支持,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、口语段落,涉及经济工业、教育科技、文化社会、政策规划、环保卫生等领域,同时增添了最新的时事方面的内容。本书编写过程中,包含着张曦、王早早、王亦舟、宋可如、刘锦凤的辛劳,在此致谢。

企盼本套丛书对于参加《英语中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所裨益。

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

## 分类练习





## 听写填空

**Direction:** 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 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.

### Passage 1

Career success means more than working hard, being qualified, meeting crazy deadlines, and \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. To be truly successful you need to follow these tips:

1. Be friendly and pleasant. Have a nice thing to \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_, ooze good manners, and have a \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Don't be brash and ride rough shod over others or be judgmental.

2. Update your \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ constantly. The world today moves at a fast pace and one needs to \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as global business trends. Make all efforts to be ahead of developments in your field of work.

3. \_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and have facts and figures at the tips of your fingers. Always prepare for meetings well and make suggestions that can be \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_. When you speak it must be "\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_".

4. Practice the art of listening. Analyze what others know and can tell you. \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Never restrict yourself to only your department. It pays to know other \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Respect and obey the \_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_. Be disciplined and spread the culture to all others.

6. Always be in control, never \_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Keep personal life and work separate. Dress well everyday and stand tall.

7. \_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in your work. Use filing methods that anyone can use—if you are away, anyone in your department should be able to \_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Keep your work area neat, computer files uncluttered. \_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ such that under no circumstance is your work lost. Disaster management measures must be in place.

8. \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ of the office. Be disciplined and spread the culture to all others.

9. Be poised, stylish, and approachable. \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_—excellent personal habits are always appreciated. \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ in your pocket along with a fresh hanky. Keep a laundered shirt on hand for emergencies.

10. Be the first to accept \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_, to take over someone else's load when they have problems, lend a hand when a team is working to achieve a deadline. \_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_. Let people know they can depend on you for just about anything.

## Passage 2

Healthy eating is not about strict nutrition philosophies, staying unrealistically thin, or \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the foods you love. Rather, it's about feeling great, having more energy, and keeping yourself as healthy as possible—all which can be achieved by \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and incorporating them in a way that works for you.

Choose the types of foods that \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and avoid the types of foods that raise your risk for such illnesses as \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Expand your range of healthy choices to include a variety of \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Learn to use guidelines and tips for creating and maintaining a satisfying, healthy diet.

Here are some tips for how to choose foods that improve your health and avoid foods that \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ while creating a diet plan that works for you.

Eat enough calories but not too many. \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ between your calorie intake and calorie expenditure—that is, don't \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than your body uses. The average recommended daily allowance is \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_, but this depends on your \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and physical activity. Eat a wide variety of foods. Healthy eating is an \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ your range of choices by trying foods—especially vegetables, whole grains, or fruits—that you don't normally eat.

Keep portions moderate, especially high-calorie foods. In recent years \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_, particularly in restaurants. Choose a starter instead of an entrée, \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend, and don't order supersized anything.

Eat plenty of fruits, \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ —foods high in complex carbohydrates, fiber, vitamins, and minerals, low in fat, and \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Try to get fresh, local produce.

Limit sugary foods, salt, and refined-grain products. Sugar is added to \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_. In a year, just one daily 12-ounce can of soda (160 calories) can \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ by 16 pounds. See suggestions below for limiting salt and substituting whole grains for refined grains.

Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_. You can enjoy your favorite sweets and fried foods \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_, as long as they are an occasional part of your overall healthy diet. Food is \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_, and pleasure is good for the heart—even if those French fries aren't!

## Passage 3

The dramatic fall in the Hong Kong stock market for four days recently provided new and outstanding evidence to the argument that it is speculation that is mainly driving the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Asian countries.

Malaysia has been in the forefront of this point of view. Both its Prime Minister and the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ have been advocating reforms to the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_, including the establishment of monitoring and regulatory mechanisms in the currency trade in general and for \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in particular.

Although officials in the World Bank and the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are now examining these proposals, there have also been \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and in the media who have opposed them.

They portray the Malaysian proposals as an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for the region's financial woes on speculators like George Soros, and on the hedge funds.

According to these "free-marketers", the financial markets are guided by sound \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

The fund managers are experts on the “economic fundamentals” of countries and move the funds \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ into currencies and stock markets where these fundamentals are sound, and move them out of countries where \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

So if a country were to experience a devaluation and a \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (as the South-East Asian countries recently have undergone), that’s because their fundamentals are weak. So the free-market theory goes.

It’s an example of \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_, of course. There’s the basic assumption (more like an article of faith) that the market is an objective and clever evaluator of \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_, a kind of Supreme Court making the most superior judgments on countries \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_. So if a country’s currency or stock market falls, it must be because it has feet of clay. If a country’s \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_, it must be because the economy is strong. How do we know this is true? Because the market is always wise, and always right.

The problem of this circular argument is that everything \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_. And now the recent Hong Kong episode shows up, once again, how untenable this assumption is.

When Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad made his now \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ to the World Bank-IMF seminar in Hong Kong in \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_, many critics pooh-poohed his proposal to ban currency speculation as an attempt to hide the fact that Malaysia’s \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_ were weak.

They pointed to the fact that the currency turmoil had not affected Hong Kong, whose economy they said was \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, if Malaysia and other countries were affected, that’s because their economies were basically weak.

## Passage 4

Modern thieves do more than take your money, personal property and valuables. These days they can \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. By pretending to be you, a thief can order \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and run up massive debt in your name. They will get to enjoy the expensive purchases, and you will be left holding the bill.

Criminals seek out \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that they can use to pretend to be you. This includes credit card numbers, \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and private data. One of the easiest ways for them to do this is by going through your garbage and pulling out any relevant mail. A thief can pick up a credit card offer and order it to be sent to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Once the card arrives, they activate it, run up \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and move on. The credit card company will attempt to reach the person they believe to be you at the new location, and when that fails they will contact you directly. \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid this is to make sure no one has access to personal information about you. At the least you should \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that has any relevant data on it. Better yet, \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ so there is no way they can be taped back together. A quick fix job will allow a thief to have the information they need to steal your identity.

Anytime you \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_, make sure you have mail delivery stopped until you return. Even if you shred your mail like clockwork, if a criminal can get to it before you do they can \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ they need without you knowing until it is too late.

Most \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ have secure methods for their customers to purchase products using a credit card, but there are thousands of other sites that \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Make sure that you only provide personal information on websites that you trust completely. Similarly, never give out credit card or \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_. A person who claims they are calling from an online store to ask you for information to \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ may actually be a hacker who got your private data online.

A thief will send you an email telling you to log on to a well known website for an important reason. It may be to confirm or deny a transaction, to review a (16) or some other call to action. A convenient link is provided for you to click on to be taken directly to the log in page. Once you arrive, you type in (17) like always. Trouble is, the site you just logged on to is a fake. It is a page designed to look exactly like the real thing, but it is (18) of the criminals who created it. Now they have your log in information and can use it to get your credit card numbers and other private details (19).

Stay alert to the new and devious tactics thieves use to steal not only your belongings, but also your identity. (20) before you put them in the trash, make sure you only log in to the home page of any website and don't let criminals steal your good name.

## Passage 5

The history of (1) has been a history of interaction between living things and their surroundings. To a large extent, the (2) of the earth's vegetation and its animal life have been molded by the environment. Considering the whole (3), the opposite effect, in which life actually modifies its surroundings, has been relatively slight. Only in the present century has one species man acquired significant power to (4).

During the past quarter century this power has not only (5) but it has changed in character. (6) of all man's assaults upon the environment is the (7), earth, rivers, and sea with dangerous and even (8). This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable. In this now universal (9), chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world the very nature of its life. Chemicals sprayed on (10) or gardens lie long in soil, entering into living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of (11). Or they pass mysteriously by underground streams until they (12) that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and work unknown harm on those who drink from once pure wells. "Man can hardly even (13) of his own creation," as a scientist has said.

It took (14) of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth. Given time not in years but in millennia life adjusts, and a balance has been reached. But in the modern world (15).

The rapidity of change follows the (16) of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals are the synthetic creations of (17), having no counterparts in nature.

To adjust to these chemicals would require not merely the years of a man's life but the life of generations. And even this, were it by (18), would be futile, for the new chemicals come from our laboratories in an endless stream; almost five hundred annually find their way into actual use in the United States alone. Since (19) over 200 basic chemicals have been created for use in killing insects, weeds, and other organisms described as "pests".

I do contend that we have put (20) indiscriminately into the hands of persons largely or wholly ignorant of their potentials for harm.

## Passage 6

Although suicide rates around the world are about three times higher for men than women,

evidence is mounting that in (1), suicide is far more common among young women than men.

In a study this week in *The Lancet* medical journal, researchers give the first picture of (2) in India. In a region near Vellore in southern India, more than twice as many young (3) committed suicide as men in the same age group.

The study found the average suicide rate for women in that age group was (4), compared with 58 suicides per 100,000 men.

Globally, the suicide rate for men is about (5), and about 6.8 per 100,000 for women.

The study looked at a community of 108,000 people in Vellore in southern India over a period of 10 years, (6). During that time, there were 122 suicides among the community's roughly 20,000 (7). Forty of the suicides were committed by men and 82 by women.

Experts say the latest study was based on too few suicides to be certain the observed rates are valid, but added that the research shows suicide is vastly (8).

"Almost everything we know about suicide comes from Western countries, particularly Europe. So far, we had not looked into other cultures," said Dr. Jose Bertolote, who heads the (9) at the World Health Organization and was not involved with the study.

"The more we (10) we see that the difference between men and women is not as big as it happens to be in Europe, so there is a (11)." he said.

The first evidence that suicide rates are higher among young women than among men in Asia emerged two years ago from a study (12). Researchers there found rates of 30.4 suicides per 100,000 women compared with (13).

The latest study, led by researchers at the Christian Medical College in Vellore is the second one to show a different (14) in Asian suicides.

One of the (15) of suicide in the West and in developing countries is the method. It is known from studies in the West that more women than men attempt suicide, but fewer succeed.

Usually, women in Western countries attempt suicide by (16), both methods that are treatable. In rural India, the methods are hanging, poisoning with lethal insecticides that are banned in many other parts of the world and setting oneself on fire. All three (17).

Some of the pesticides, widely kept in rural homes, (18). For women trying to kill themselves in the countryside, it is often too late by the time they reach a hospital.

There are a few theories why young Asian women are committing suicide at such a high rate. "It could be (19), conflicts surrounding the issue of arranged marriages, love failures, dowries and things like that," said Dr. Lakshmi Vijayakumar, who runs the Sneha Suicide Prevention Center in Chennai, in the Madras region of India.

Once the women have children, they become (20) and the suicide rate goes down, she said.

## Passage 7

Here are ten simple rules to writing (1). Violation of these rules can cause pain, heartache, cramps, (2)... You won't get interviewed for the job you want!

1. Style & Font are (3): If I help someone "tweak" their resume and the style is OK, I try not to change it.

2. Length is even less important; \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ worry whether their resume is 1 page, or 2 pages etc. A resume is as long as it needs to be to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Simple is best; If something is \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_, change it.

4. Be consistent; Having dates as 3/09 in one place and \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in another or using seven different fonts is not what you want.

5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_: The color purple should never appear on a resume unless you are Barney the Dinosaur and even that is questionable. Please, no pictures unless you are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_; for some reason, every resume I have ever seen from there has \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on it.

6. Your resume is \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_: It is meant to represent you \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_. It should be accurate but does not have to \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_... especially if it makes you look weird or stupid.

7. It should read like a book; Title at the top, syllabus underneath, chapters below. Chapters are read \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and make sense.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ are critical to getting someone to read your resume; They need to be \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_. If you can get a WOW! out of someone's mouth when they read your accomplishments, you have done your job. The Summary and Accomplishments should change \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ you are applying for.

9. Spell check and have others \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure it makes sense; Having several typo's on your resume makes you \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_.

Rules are just guidelines; If, by not \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_, or for that matter, anyone else's rules for writing a resume, makes it better, then don't follow them. Heck, after all, it is your resume.

## Passage 8

In the quest for better health, many people turn to doctors, \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. But they overlook a powerful weapon that could help them fight \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_, speed recovery, slow aging and prolong life; their friends.

Researchers are only now \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the importance of friendship and \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in overall health. A 10-year Australian study found that older people with a large circle of friends were \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to die during the study period than those with fewer friends. A large 2007 study showed an increase of nearly 60 percent \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ among people whose friends gained weight. And last year, Harvard researchers reported that strong social ties could \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as we age.

Ms. Zwagerman says her friends from Ames have been an essential factor in her \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and research bears her out. In 2006, a study of nearly 3,000 nurses with breast cancer found that women \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ were four times as likely to die from the disease as women with \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Just having friends was protective.

While many friendship studies focus on \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of women, some research shows that men can benefit, too. In a six-year study of \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Swedish men, attachment to a single person didn't appear to affect the risk of heart attack and fatal \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_, but having friendships did. Only smoking was as important a risk factor as \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

Exactly why friendship has such a big effect isn't entirely clear. While friends can run errands and pick up medicine for a sick person, the benefits go well beyond physical assistance; indeed, proximity does not seem to be a factor.

It may be that people with strong social ties also \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ health services and care. Beyond that, however, friendship clearly has \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ effect. People with strong friendships

are less likely than others to get colds, perhaps because they have (17).

Last year, researchers studied 34 students at the University of Virginia, taking them to (18) and fitting them with a weighted backpack. They were then asked to (19) of the hill. Some participants stood next to friends during the exercise, while others were alone.

The students who (20) gave lower estimates of the steepness of the hill. And the longer the friends had known each other, the less steep the hill appeared.

## Passage 9

You have been at Furnell University for two weeks now. As usual, you need enough time to (1). You also want to spend time with new friends and (2). But, after the first two weeks of classes, you have probably concluded that there isn't enough time to (3), because you also have to attend classes, go to labs, do assignments (4).

Soon you will be in a situation like this one: You are going to (5) in your ten o'clock class. You studied for it until 3 a. m. . You also have an eight o'clock.

(6) and skip the eight o'clock class? To some extent the answer depends on (7). Some instructors announce that (8). In that case you really should go to class. Some don't say anything. In that case you have to decide. (9) it is better to stay in bed and sleep than to get so tired you cannot think. However, it is not a good idea to skip class (10).

If you have to skip a class, ask another student for the class notes, (11). Also, come to the next class prepared. If you miss class (12), tell the instructor afterward. He or she may let you (13). If you have an important appointment, tell the instructor about it (14).

Here is another problem. You took the quiz. Even after studying very hard, you could not answer all the questions. (15) you always got every answer right. What went wrong? Nothing. High school work is easy, so a good student is supposed to (16). In college the teacher wants to challenge even the best students. Therefore, almost nobody (17).

But maybe there were some very (18) in that course you don't understand. Go see the teacher during (19). Most teachers will gladly explain things again. Of course, they will not be pleased to (20) to someone who skipped class.

Maybe you really should get up for that eight o'clock class!

## Passage 10

Research shows that we make up our minds about people through unspoken communication within seven seconds of meeting them. (1), we show our true feelings with our eyes, faces, bodies and attitudes, causing a chain of reactions, ranging (2).

Think about some of your most unforgettable meetings: an introduction to (3), a job interview, and an encounter with a stranger, focus on the first seven seconds. What did you (4)? How did you "read" the other person? How do you think he reads you?

(5). For 25 years I've worked with thousands who want to be successful. I've helped them (6), answer unfriendly questions, communicate more effectively. (7) has always been you are the message.

Others will want to be with you and help you if you use \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_. They include physical appearance, energy, \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_, pitch and tone of voice, gestures, expressions through eyes, and the ability to \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Others form an impression about you based on these.

Think of times when you know you \_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_. What made you successful? You were \_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ what you were talking about and so absorbed in the moment that you \_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_.

Be yourself. Many how-to books advise you to \_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and impress others with your qualities. They instruct you to greet them with \_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and tell you to fix your eyes on the other person. If you follow all this advice, it is most likely that you'll \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ including yourself.

The trick is to \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_, at your best. The most effective people never change from one situation to another. They're the same whether they're addressing their garden club, \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_, or being interviewed for a job. They communicate \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_; the tones of their voices and their gestures \_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 11

Good morning, class! As you remember, last week we talked about the \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Today we're going to start talking about how radio advertisers \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to get us to buy the products they're selling. There are so many emotions that advertisements \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

To affect a particular emotion, advertisers make what we call an emotional appeal. Today I'm going to \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that are often used to influence us to buy. I think you'll find it interesting because I've brought with me some \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to play for you as examples.

OK, let's get started. One of the most popular emotional appeals that advertisers use is \_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We all like to hear funny stories, so by \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_, the advertisers hope that that we'll remember it and will, therefore, remember the product. But \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the importance of fitting the right emotional appeal with \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In the case of humor, it wouldn't be appropriate to make a funny ad for a serious product. Like, say, a law firm that \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_. You wouldn't want to use humor to advertise that. Now let's talk about another appeal—the \_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

By thriftiness I'm talking about \_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Most shoppers are more likely to buy something if it's on sale than if \_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Here is an advertisement for a furniture store that's \_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Notice how the advertisement gets the listener to \_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact the ad talks only about prices and not about \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ or what the store specializes in.

The last kind of ad is the advertisement that \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Our egos make us do things to look good in front of others. For example, we might \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to look rich, or we might join a health club \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_, all because we want to look good. This desire is so strong that advertisers often create ads that speak to our egos. They focus on this question: How does this product \_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_?

## Passage 12

History repeats itself in crises. It's why we can say now in the midst of this, the most severe crisis in a generation, that women can be the first to suffer when economies crumble. As this \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_, there is still very little data—and even less that distinguishes \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_. But there



are already some early signs of the impact for women (3).

And, echoing the experiences of earlier crises in (4), women are vulnerable to reductions in exports, foreign direct (5). This is why now, as countries put in place their economic (6), they need to target women's economic empowerment, remembering that women will be affected as hard, or harder, than men.

Many women will (7) as a result of this crisis. Real export growth in low-income countries is forecast to drop (8) to only 7 per cent this year.

From Cambodia to Lesotho, job losses in export-oriented textile factories will affect women, who (9) up to 75 per cent of the workforce in those sectors. Women will also (10), as commodity prices fall. Women farmers are the backbone of African agriculture.

Women are (11) and are more likely to be impacted as commercial banks tighten lending requirements to small and (12).

And, when a household suddenly finds itself (13) of income, it can have a serious impact for girls, who are pulled out of school to earn money.

But, while (14), they should not be seen as victims in this crisis. They should be viewed as agents of change and worth investing in as a smart way to (15) of the world.

We already know that investing in women is smart economics. If you want to (16), development and poverty reduction, the intelligent thing to do is put earnings in a woman's hand. Women usually reinvest (17) of their earnings into their families and communities than men.

Ask many women who have banded together to (18) in a developing country what prompted their entrepreneurial spirit and you often hear about the trouble they have faced (19).

It is women who are often responsible (20) in a household, so also the ones hurt when food prices are high, as we have seen in recent months.

## Passage 13

When the world's third largest economy is (1) of economic downturn, it has found more problems that demand to be immediately addressed when looking into (2).

Government and business leaders attending the Boao Forum for Asia, a platform for (3), agreed that the crisis will be over, but China can not return to the (4) that depends on the demand in the United States and Europe. Those days are over, and now the country should learn to (5) —domestic demand and exports.

When (6) started to rise, the government adopted the 4-trillion-yuan (7) at the end of last year. It is true that government-sponsored (8) have created jobs for construction workers, but what will they do when the projects are over?

The stimulus package can not (9) for the country. With 1.3 billion people, China needs (10). Growth creates jobs. Jobs mean stability.

As an emerging economy on the way of (11), the situation is extremely complicated and diversified (12). However, the bottleneck that affects (13) is more or less the same in many areas. To break them will definitely (14) for the economy.

The (15) in the private sector have sparked unprecedented economic boom since China adopted the (16) policy in 1978.