上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语中级口译资格证书

# 实考试卷汇编([])

上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会 编

上海交通大学出版社 SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

AND LEFT TO BE A FIRST TO ALL

"上海紧缺人才培训工程"教学系列丛书

# 英语中级口译资格证书 实考试卷汇编(II)

上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会 编

上海交通大学出版社

#### 内 容 提 要

本书是上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会编撰的"上海紧缺人才培训工程"教学系列丛书之一,书中选编了最近英语中级口译资格证书考试试卷共六套,并给出了参考答案及录音文字稿。读者可从中了解英语中级口译资格证书的考试信息,熟悉考试形式,进而提高参加考试的成功率。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语中级口译资格证书实考试卷汇编/上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会编.—2版.—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2004(2005重印) ISBN 7-313-02597-1

Ⅰ.英... Ⅱ.上... Ⅲ.英语-口译-资格考核-试题 Ⅳ.H315.9-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第80045号

#### 英语中级口译资格证书实考试卷汇编(Ⅱ)

上海市外语口译资格证书考试委员会 编上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

常熟市文化印刷有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 印张: 14.25 字数: 347 千字 2001 年 1 月第 1 版 2004 年 1 月第 2 版 2005 年 5 月第 11 次印刷

印数: 52 501~57 550

ISBN7-313-02597-1/H·516 定价: 21.00元

## 《上海市外语口译岗位资格证书》考试委员会

顾问:

戴炜栋 教授、博士生导师 教育部全国高校外语专业指导委员会主任 上海外国语大学校长

英语专家组成员:(姓氏笔画为序)

齐伟钧(上海外国语大学成人教育学院)

孙万彪 (原上海外国语大学国际文化交流学院)

孙信伟(上海外国语大学国际交流合作处)

陈汉生(上海外国语大学英语学院)

陈德民(上海交通大学外国语学院)

严诚忠(华东理工大学工商经济学院)

周国强 (上海交通大学外国语学院)

梅德明(上海外国语大学英语学院)

《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试是经上海市紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核、确认的紧缺人才岗位资格培训项目之一,其目的是为上海培养一批既懂专业、又懂英语的复合型人才。凡通过该项考试者,可获得由上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会、上海市委组织部和上海市人事局统一印制和颁发的证书。该项考试自1997年开考以来,已进入了第七年。应考人数从第一期的400余人上升到2003年上半年的1.3万余人,考试地区已从上海扩展到江苏的南京和浙江的宁波等地,这一迅猛发展的势头表明本项考试已获得社会的广泛认可。从统计数字看,考生主要是在校大学生和学历在大学本科以上的在职人员。他们普遍认为,本项目的培训和考试是对我国目前的大学英语教学和英语专业教学的一种极大补充和改善,有助于全面提高英语听、说、读、写、译(包括笔译和口译)五项能力。同时,本项目为培养英语口译人才起到了积极有效的作用,为上海及周边地区的经济和文化发展作出了一定的贡献。

《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试每年举行两次,分别安排在3月和9月中旬。本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的尺度参照性标准化考试,分笔试和口试两个阶段。只有先通过笔试,才有资格进入第二阶段的口试。第一阶段为笔试,分为四部分——第一部分:听力(听写、听力理解和听译);第二部分:阅读(多项选择题);第三部分:翻译(英译汉);第四部分:翻译(汉译英)。考试时间为150分钟。第二阶段口试分为两部分:口语和口译。口语部分要求考生就指定题目作三分钟左右的演讲。考生拿到口语试题后约有五分钟的准备时间。口译分英译汉和汉译英两部分,每部分均要求考生翻译主题各不相同的两个段落。考生必须通过笔试和口试两个阶段的考试,方能获得《上海市英语中级口译岗位资格证书》。

为便于考生复习、巩固已学习过的《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的五本培训教材(听力、阅读、翻译、口语和口译),更有效地做好考前准备,我们曾于2000年将1997~1999年期间六次考试的笔试和口试实考试卷汇编成书,并配以听力部分和口译部分的录音带,公开发行。《英语中级口译资格证书实考试卷汇编》出版后,受到考生的普遍欢迎。为进一步推动本项考试的顺利发展,现将2000~2002年期间六次考试的笔试和口试实考试卷汇编成第二辑,以满足广大考生的需要。

《上海市外语口译岗位资格证书》考试委员会 2003 年 11 月

# 目 录

| 试卷一   | • 1 |
|---|-----|
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试                             | • 1 |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿                                      | 17  |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试                             | 24  |
| A 卷 ······                                      |     |
| 参考答案  | 26  |
| 口译题录音文字稿  |     |
| B 卷 ······                                      |     |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 口译题录音文字稿  | 34  |
| 试卷二   | 36  |
|   |     |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试                             |     |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿                                      |     |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试                             |     |
| A 卷 ······                                      |     |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 口译题录音文字稿  |     |
| B 卷 ······                                      |     |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 口译题录音文字稿  | 68  |
| 试卷三   | 70  |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试                             | 70  |
| 参考答案  |     |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿 ···································· |     |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试                             |     |
| A 卷 ·····                                       |     |
| 参考答案  | 97  |
| 口译题录音文字稿  | 98  |

| B 卷 ······                | • 100 |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 参考答案                      | 102   |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  | 104   |
| 试卷四                       | 106   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试       |       |
| 参考答案                      |       |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿                | 125   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试       |       |
| A 卷 ······                |       |
| 参考答案                      | 134   |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  | 135   |
| B 卷······                 | 137   |
| 参考答案                      | 139   |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  | 141   |
|                           |       |
| 试卷五                       | 143   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试······ |       |
| 参考答案                      |       |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿                | 162   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试       |       |
| A 卷 ·······               |       |
| 参考答案                      | 171   |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  | 173   |
| B 卷 ······                | 175   |
| 参考答案                      | 177   |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  | 179   |
|                           |       |
| 试卷六······                 | 181   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试       | 181   |
| 参考答案                      |       |
| 听力测试题录音文字稿                | 200   |
| 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第二阶段考试       |       |
| A 卷 ·····                 |       |
| 参考答案                      |       |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  |       |
| B 卷 ······                |       |
| 参考答案                      |       |
| 口译题录音文字稿                  |       |
|                           | 411   |



# 上海市英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试

## SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST (40 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 you ANSWER BOOKLET. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

| Experience is the great teache        | er. A student needs to be well versed in theory. In other     |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| words, he can learn                   | (1) from books, but it is the experience of the situations    |
| and the application of this knowledg  | e that will(2). With this in mind, many                       |
|                                       | into their curricula activities of outdoor education, such as |
| field trips, camping holidays and     | (3). To our students from large cities, the                   |
|                                       | (4): one is the vast wealth of wild life, historical relics   |
| and scenic grandeur that is           | (5); the other is the pure joy of physical                    |
| exhilaration which is part and parcel | of every trek or(6). If we fail to exploit                    |
| both(7), we are                       | the losers. While enjoying the former, we have moved into     |
| the realms of the latter              | (8). There should be no doubt about the very real             |
| (9) to be gained                      | d by participating in outdoor activities. Although physical   |
| education in schools                  | (10) considerably, the general picture is still of            |
| (11) periods do                       | tted here and there throughout the academic year. In the      |
| wider field of(1                      | 2), however, the physical effort, even though it may only     |
| involve(13), con                      | ntinues over long periods and often on a                      |
| (14) for several days on end. The p   | hysical improvement is very obvious and                       |
| (15) after as short a time as, say, t |   |
| The wide range of outdoor activ       | vities increases the(16). And there are                       |
| many instances in which               | (17) have tasted the lasting satisfaction of their first      |
| (18), often und                       | ler testing situations. This is a basic essential and breeds  |
| (19) as well as r                     | espect for others. Furthermore, it often produces an air of   |
| self-confidence which                 | (20) may well have damaged in some students.                  |

#### Part B: Listening Comprehension

#### I. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1. (A) Why doesn't George want to write out the outline?
  - (B) Why do you think George can't do an outline for us?
  - (C) If George wants us to do an outline, he'll have to ask us.
  - (D) Since George is willing, he should be allowed to do the outline.
- 2. (A) It took us about two hours to drive into the city today.
  - (B) The city is a two-hour drive from here.
  - (C) We must carry an extra tire with us when driving.
  - (D) We had to run for an hour because our car broke down.
- 3. (A) Now we pay 5 cents.

(B) Now we print half-size pages.

(C) Now we pay 15 cents.

- (D) Now we pay 20 cents.
- 4. (A) The post office was slow in delivering the letter.
  - (B) You failed to give your new address to the post office.
  - (C) The post office didn't process the change of address fast enough.
  - (D) You forgot to write your new address on the letter.
- 5. (A) Mrs. Green signed when she heard the suggestion.
  - (B) Mrs. Green rejected the committee's suggestion.
  - (C) Mrs. Green quit when her idea was not accepted.
  - (D) Mrs. Green didn't accept the signature.
- 6. (A) The plane left two hours before.
  - (B) The plane left at ten o'clock in the morning.
  - (C) The plane left at two o'clock in the afternoon.
  - (D) The plane left at four o'clock in the afternoon.
- 7. (A) I know why Paul hasn't arrived although he was due earlier.
  - (B) I can't understand why Paul is here.
  - (C) Paul is due to pay for the meal ticket.

- (D) I don't know why Paul is late for the meeting.
- 8. (A) The newly-completed bridge was many miles away.
  - (B) One of our plans was to set up a new bridge behind the road.
  - (C) The building of the new bridge was not finished in time.
  - (D) We were unable to fit into our schedule the visit to the new bridge.
- 9. (A) The problems are far greater than we had expected.
  - (B) The name of the scientist is just on the tip of my tongue.
  - (C) One environmental issue of our time is the problem of the iceberg.
  - (D) We should not take these environmental problems too seriously.
- 10. (A) Mr. Carter made a last minute decision not to fund the project.
  - (B) Mr. Carter was the last to find out the errors in the report.
  - (C) It was Mr. Carter's car that backed out of the finance department last night.
  - (D) There were more mini-cars sold because of the financial crisis.

#### II. Talks and Conversations

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and conversations. After each of these, you will hear a few questions. Listen carefully, because you will hear the talk or conversation and the questions ONLY ONCE. When you hear a question, read the four answer choices and choose the best answer to that question. Then write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

#### Questions 11~14

11. (A) Furniture

(B) Telephone

(C) Wine

(D) Paper

- 12. (A) The late delivery
  - (C) The quality of the wine

- (B) The incomplete document
- (D) The unreliability of the agents
- 13. (A) Sometimes they are unreliable.
- (B) Obviously they have made a mistake.
- (C) On the whole they can be trusted.
- (D) Generally speaking, they are very helpful.
- 14. (A) Leave a message with the switchboard operator.
  - (B) Have the operator connect him to another office.
  - (C) Make another call to his forwarding agents.
  - (D) Tell the switchboard operator to expect his telephone call.

#### Ouestions 15~18

15. (A) Optimistic (B) Encouraging (C) Doubtful (D) Negative

- 16. (A) It will then be revised by the director.
  - (B) It will be put on a different channel.
  - (C) It will be shown on the international airlines.
  - (D) It will no longer be shown on TV.
- 17. (A) By funding the shooting of these programs.
  - (B) By giving free vouchers to selected actors and actresses.
  - (C) By sending mail to prospective customers.
  - (D) By replacing them with programs of their own.
- 18. (A) Advertisers are the most sincere in TV commercials.
  - (B) Most people like to watch TV programs with commercial breaks.
  - (C) Most TV programs on show are not of good taste.
  - (D) Newspapers and magazines can never compete with TV commercials.

#### Questions 19~22

- 19. (A) He's always got his car stolen.
  - (B) He's nearly smashed into a wall several times.
  - (C) He's sometimes run the risk of being killed.
  - (D) He's run into another car in front of him.
- 20. (A) During his last race. (B) In a race of the previous year.
  - (C) During the Mexican Grand Prix. (D) On his way to the studio.
- 21. (A) The man was badly hurt. (B) The man won a bronze medal.
  - (C) Two racing cars collided. (D) Two racing-drivers were killed.
- 22. (A) He was chased by a number of racing cars.
  - (B) He was stopped and fined by the police.
  - (C) He had lost his way through London streets.
  - (D) He had to drive through busy streets.

#### Questions 23~26

23. (A) None (B) One

4

|      | (C) Two   | (D) Three  |  |
|------|---|--|--|
| 24.  | (A) It has changed the status of first-class  | passengers.                                      |  |
|      | (B) It will please all the customers, whatev  |  |  |
|      | (C) It is under the provision of federal regu   |  |  |
|      | (D) It has created an additional passenger of   |  |  |
| 25.  | (A) They all wholeheartedly welcomed it.  | (B) They all gave it up.                         |  |
|      | (C) They made no unanimous decision.  | (D) They tried it only on overseas flights.      |  |
| 26.  | (A) The crew  | (B) The full-fare passengers                     |  |
|      | (C) The discount passengers   | (D) The airline companies                        |  |
| Que  | estions 27~30   |  |  |
| 27.  | (A) The first Wednesday of March  | (B) The tenth of March                           |  |
|      | (C) The eleventh of March   | (D) The twelfth of March                         |  |
| 28.  | (A) A couple of weeks   | (B) Only a year                                  |  |
|      | (C) Two years   | (D) Four years                                   |  |
| 29.  | (A) She gets regularly promoted.  | (B) She can stay in the office all day.          |  |
|      | (C) She travels a lot in her job.   | (D) She is given different assignments.          |  |
| 30.  | (A) It is required of him by the Accounting Manager.  |  |  |
|      | (B) It is the best course at the night school.  | -  |  |
|      | (C) He is interested in visiting big cities.  |  |  |
|      | (D) He is tired of staying in the same office.  |  |  |
| Part | C: Listening and Translation  |  |  |
|      | Sentence Translation  | ,  |  |
|      |   | 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences |  |
|      |   | ence, translate it into Chinese and write your   |  |
|      | on in the corresponding space in your ANSW  |  |  |
|      | 7 - 18 - 7 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 - 11 - 10 |  |  |
| _    |   |  |  |
|      |   |  |  |
| (2)_ |   |  |  |
| _    |   |  |  |

| (3)                |  |
|--------------------|--|
| (4) <sub>_</sub>   |  |
| (5) <sub>_</sub>   |  |
| <b>Dire</b><br>ONC | Passage Translation ctions: In this part of the test, you will hear 2 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY E. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the sponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET. You may take notes while you are listening. |
|                    | The may take notes white you are tistening.  |
| _                  |  |
| -                  |  |
| -<br>(2)_          |  |
|                    |  |
|                    |  |
|                    | ·  |

# SECTION 2: STUDY SKILLS (50 minutes)

Directions: In this section, you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several

questions based on its content. 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

A Japanese construction company plans to build a huge independent city-state, akin to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The city, dubbed "Marinnation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a spaceport. Marinnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political and social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is monumental. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam 18 miles in diameter attached to the seabed in a relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred pumps, operating for more than a year, would suck out the seawater from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below sea level.

According to designers, the hardest task from an engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marianation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, will remain an open question until that time.

| 1. | 1. According to the passage, what kind of city will Marinnation be?                |   |  |
|----|--|---|--|
|    | (A) Underground  | (B) Underwater                              |  |
|    | (C) Marine   | (D) Legendary                               |  |
| 2. | In paragraph 2, the underlined word "envisaged" is closest in meaning to .         |   |  |
|    | (A) undertaken   | (B) conceived                               |  |
|    | (C) completed  | (D) implicated                              |  |
| 3. | According to the passage, the problems of Marinnation focused on here are mainly . |   |  |
|    | (A) human  | (B) engineering                             |  |
|    | (C) political  | (D) social                                  |  |
| 4. | The author mentions that Marinnation would be all the following EXCEPT             |   |  |
|    | (A) a circular city attached to the seabed   |   |  |
|    | (C) a monumental engineering task  | (D) a place where people would want to live |  |

- 5. What is the main idea expressed in the passage?
  - (A) The uses of a city like Marinnation.
  - (B) The inhabitants of a city built in the ocean.
  - (C) The construction of an independent city-state.
  - (D) The engineering feats needed for building an oceanic city.

#### Questions 6~10

History books record that the first film with sound was The Jazz Singer in 1927. But sound films, or "talkies", did not suddenly appear after years of silent screenings. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; large movie theaters could buy sound-effects machines. Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly the same time as the pictures—called "synchronized sound"—began soon after the very first films were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

In the "sound-on-film" system, sounds were recorded as a series of marks on celluloid which could be read by an optical sensor. These signals would be placed on the film alongside the image, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as

| 13 | 322. This system eventually brought us "talking                             | ng pictures."                             |  |  |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| 6. | The underlined word "screenings" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to    |   |  |  |
|    | (A) projections   | (B) revelations                           |  |  |
|    | (C) demonstrations  | (D) diversions                            |  |  |
| 7. | It can be inferred from the passage that                                    | ·•  |  |  |
|    | (A) most movie theaters had a pianist, a ban                                | d or an orchestra                         |  |  |
|    | (B) sound-effects machines were common because they were more effective     |   |  |  |
|    | (C) full-scale orchestras could effectively synchronize sound with pictures |   |  |  |
|    | (D) gramophones came into being about the same time as moving pictures did  |   |  |  |
| 8. | According to the passage, gramophones were                                  | sometimes ineffective because they .      |  |  |
|    | (A) got out of synchronization with pictures                                |   |  |  |
|    | (C) were newly invented   | (D) changed speeds when the needle jumped |  |  |
| 9. | The sound-on-film system guaranteed synchro                                 | nization because the recording was .      |  |  |
|    | (A) made during the filming of the picture                                  |   |  |  |
| ۶  |   |   |  |  |

| (C) | inserted | οn | the | film   |
|-----|----------|----|-----|--------|
| 、しょ | mserteu  | OH | uic | 111111 |

- (D) marked on the gramophone
- 10. According to the passage, short feature films produced as early as 1922
  - (A) were recorded by optical sensors
- (B) put musicians out of work
- (C) were only effective for dialogue sequences(D) preceded talking pictures

#### Questions 11~15 refer to the following chart

### Sources of Personal Income in the United States, 1998

Functional Distribution

| Type of Income                 | Amount of Income       | Percent of Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
|                                | (billions of \$)       | Personal Income  |
|                                | Personal rental income |                  |
| Wages, salaries, and other     | r                      |                  |
| labor income less contribution | s                      |                  |
| for social security            | \$ 3225.4              | 62.5%            |
| Personal rental income         | 99.8                   | 1.9              |
| Personal interest income       | 732. 4                 | 14.2             |
| Personal dividend income       | 132.8                  | 2.6              |
| Net income of unincorporated   | l                      |                  |
| businesses (including farms)   | 217. 8                 | 4.2              |
| Transfer payments              | 749                    | 14.5             |
| Total                          | \$ 5157.5              | 100.0%           |

- 11. The division of income into categories such as wages and rental income is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) functional distribution of income
- (B) percent of total income

(C) amount of income

- (D) net income
- 12. According to the chart, the smallest source of personal income in 1998 was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) interest income

(B) dividend income

(C) rental income

- (D) transfer payment
- 13. The inference that can be made from the chart is that \_\_\_\_.
  - (A) rental property is a sound investment
  - (B) most Americans have large savings accounts
  - (C) social security contributions are 14.5% of a person's gross income
  - (D) many Americans own small businesses
- 14. Which of the following can be learned from the chart for the year 1998?
  - (A) Average personal income in the United States.

- (B) How many people have personal dividend income.
- (C) Total personal income in the United States.
- (D) Average family income in the United States.
- 15. If this chart is compared to similar charts for 1999 and 2000, the figures can be used to
  - (A) analyze trends in personal income sources
  - (B) assess the effects of changes in tax laws
  - (C) analyze investment trends
  - (D) determine changes in average personal income

#### Questions 16~20

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son, the late Lincoln Borglum. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years—from 1927 to 1941—and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by and many people were jobless. To move the more than 400,000 tons of rock, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chairs, which had many safety features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or severely injured during the years of blasting and carving.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.

Every winter, water from melting snows gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. The repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used to preserve this national monument for future generations.

| 16.   | According to the passage, Borglum's son |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   | (A) is dead                             | (B) was a president  |  |
|   | (C) did maintenance work                | (D) spent a million dollars  |  |
| 17. According to the passage, the men whom Borglum hired were |   | orglum hired were  |  |
|   | (A) trained sculptors                   | (B) laid-off stone masons  |  |
|   | (C) Black Hills volunteers              | (D) visitors to Mount Rushmore   |  |
| 18.   | It can be found from the passage that   | •  |  |
|   |   | <ul> <li>(B) the workers made mistakes when blasting</li> </ul>  |  |
| 10  |   | - International Control of Contro |  |