



全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试辅导丛书

英语二级笔译 考试真题详解 (2003~2005)

卢敏 / 主编



全真试题
考点揭秘

专家详解
实战练习

CATTI



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前言

科技发展和经济全球化使对外交流与合作日益频繁。在传播先进的文化和科技方面，翻译起着越来越重要的桥梁和纽带作用。随着我国改革开放的进一步深化，加入世界贸易组织和综合国力的提高，我国在国际事务中的作用越来越重要。我国的翻译人员不仅要把国外先进文明成果介绍到国内，而且还要把国内优秀的文化、科技成果推向世界。因此，我国急需越来越多的优秀翻译人才。但是，我国的翻译人才却青黄不接。正是在此背景下，国家人事部推出了全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试，不拘一格地选拔高素质的翻译人才。

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试是国内最具权威的翻译专业资格认证考试，是对应试者口、笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。该考试已经纳入国家职业资格证书制度。考试合格将获得由国家人事部颁发的《中华人民共和国翻译专业资格（水平）证书》，该证书是聘任翻译专业技术职务的必备条件之一，在全国范围内有效。

为了帮助广大考生全面了解该考试，有的放矢地备考，我们首次编写了《英语二级笔译考试真题详解（2003~2005）》。

本书收录了2003年下半年至2005年上半年四次英语二级笔译考试的真题，给广大考生提供了实战热身的素材。此外，本书紧扣考试大纲，透彻分析和归纳了考点和采分点。这些详解和点拨可以开阔考生的眼界，帮助解决笔译考试中遇到的棘手问题。

本书中的“笔译综合能力”部分由试题、参考答案和综合解析组成。我们总结了历年《笔译综合能力》考试科目的基本考点。词汇、语法部分常见的考点包括近义/同义辨析、形近识别、音近识别、习语辨析、结构识别、副词应用、时态应用、语态应用等。阅读理解部分常见的考点包括细节题型、主旨题型、词义题型、是非题型、态度题型、推断题型等。完形填空部分常见的考点包括词语搭配、结构搭配、语境搭配、习惯搭配等。通过研读这些考点，考生可以在笔译考试时胸有成竹，不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。

“笔译实务”部分由试题、参考译文和采分点解析组成。本书特别归纳了历年《笔译实务》考试科目中常见的采分点，例如，用词选词采分点、理解表达采分点、理解结构采分点、基本素质采分点等。通过研读这些采分点，考生可以正确选词组句，从理解和表达两个方面确保译文质量，在笔译考试中取得高分。

通过本书给出的翻译考试全部真题以及详细的解题分析，考生能够深入地理解笔译考试大纲的具体要求、命题的理念、题型、题量、考点、采分点、难易度、选材范围、阅读量、翻译量等，并能逐步掌握笔译技巧。考生可以充分利用本书全面地分析真题，研究命题规律，进行实战练习，高效地备考，在最短的时间内取得最佳成绩，顺利通过翻译考试，成为翻译队伍中的一员，为我国的改革开放、现代化建设和对外交流贡献力量。

卢 敏 英文译审

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2005年10月于北京

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全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语笔译 二级考试大纲(试行)

一、总论

全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试英语笔译二级考试设笔译综合能力测试和笔译实务测试。

(一) 考试目的

检验应试者的笔译实践能力是否达到专业译员水平。

(二) 考试基本要求

1. 掌握 8000 个以上英语词汇。
2. 能够翻译中等难度文章, 把握文章主旨, 译文忠实原文的事实和细节, 并能体现原文风格。
3. 了解中国和英语国家的文化背景知识。

二、笔译综合能力

(一) 考试目的

检验应试者对英语词汇、语法的掌握程度, 以及阅读理解、推理与释义的能力。

(二) 考试基本要求

1. 掌握本大纲要求的英语词汇。
2. 掌握并能够正确运用双语语法。
3. 具备对各种文体英语文章的阅读理解能力。

三、笔译实务

(一) 考试目的

检验应试者双语互译的技巧和能力。

(二) 考试基本要求

1. 能够正确运用翻译策略和技巧, 熟练进行双语互译。
2. 译文忠实原文, 无错译、漏译。
3. 译文流畅, 用词恰当。
4. 译文无语法错误。

5. 英译汉速度每小时 500-600 个单词; 汉译英速度每小时 300-600 个汉字。

英语笔译二级考试模块设置一览表

《笔译综合能力》

序号	题型	题量	记分	时间(分钟)
1	词汇和语法	50 道选择题	25	25
2	阅读理解	50 道选择题	50	70
3	完形填空	25 空	25	25
总计	——	——	100	120

《笔译实务》

序号	题型		题量	记分	时间(分钟)
1	翻译	英译汉	两段文章, 共 800-1000 单词左右。一段为必译, 一段为二选一。	60	100
		汉译英	两段文章, 共 400-650 字。一段为必译, 一段为二选一。	40	80
总计	——		——	100	180

英语二级笔译应试技巧

一、笔译综合能力

试卷共分三部分：词汇和语法；阅读理解；完形填空。

试卷的第一部分为：词汇选择，词汇替代和改错。主要涉及词汇、短语、语法的正确运用。常见的考点类型有：近义/同义辨析、形近识别、音近识别、习语辨析、结构识别、副词应用、形容词应用、时态应用、语态应用等。词汇选择题中的词汇和短语都是大纲中最基本的内容，在做这些题时，要快速浏览四个选项，初步掌握选项的信息，借以判断出题的类型。然后读题干，了解整句的意思，分析句子间的内在关系（如：因果关系、语义并列或相反关系），掌握残缺信息，最后分析选项，作出正确选择。词汇替代题中的词汇和短语多数是书面词语，属于大纲中较难的词汇。做题时，首先要快速读题干句，将注意力集中在划线的词上，确定划线的词在该句中的意思，然后浏览四个选项，找出与划线的词意思接近的词或短语。如果划线的词或短语不认识，可利用句子的意思判断一下这个词最有可能是什么意思，然后再从四个答案中选出一个自己认为最有可能正确的答案。改错部分主要测试考生语法、习惯搭配及短语的正确使用，做题要把握题干的主要意思，从宏观上发现划线部分在句子中不合理的部分，然后再从选项中找出与本句相符的合理短语或词汇。

试卷的第二部分为阅读理解。多以说明文和议论文为主，文章语言具有时代特点，涉及商业、时事、社会问题、科普等内容。文章的特征是句子结构复杂，而且较长。每篇文章的字数在200-340字之间，但考试语言点密度很大。考点类型有：细节题型、主旨题型、词义题型、是非题型、态度题型和推断题型等。

做题时可先读问题，读完一至两个问题，然后到文章中去找答案，因为，总体上讲，多数题目的顺序是与其对应文章中的先后顺序大致相同。也可以读完文章后看题，然后再回来读相关段落。或者读一层意思做几道题，阅读和做题交叉进行。

仔细阅读文章和注意阅读题的选项都是完成阅读理解题的关键。有些选项经常断章取义地使用文章中的词语类似的结构。有些错误的选项和原文的句子几乎一样，但仅有几个小词的改动，使意思和原文不相符，所以，阅读时要仔细以避免因疏忽作出错误选择。有些问题的选项是以偏盖全，即，用文章的某一细节或者次要的、片面的观点回答问题。解这类题时，要通览文章，在文章的它处找到

与本题相关的语句对问题进行判断。另外,要谨防张冠李戴。选项把文章中的一个事物的特征说成是另一个事物的特征,把他人的观点说成是作者的观点,把作者观点的反面说成是作者的观点,这些在阅读时只要仔细就可以辨别出来。

第三部分的完形填空是从语篇水平上测试考生的综合运用语言的能力。完形填空主要有下列考点类型:词语搭配、结构搭配、语境搭配和习惯搭配等。由于完形填空综合性强,也没有选项可参看,所以,做题时一定要注意解题步骤。首先要看懂第一句话,抓住文章的中心思想。要以了解文章大意为前提,把握文章主线。在清晰、流畅的语感指导下,根据捕捉到的线索对大多数试题作出反应。如果遇到个别难题,可以暂时跳过去或初拟一个答案,也许后面的语句中会出现这道题的提示或答案。初填之后,应该根据上下文调整、核对答案。最后,重读文章,从语义和逻辑的角度检查对文章的理解是否正确。

二、笔译实务

英汉互译都是翻译和理解的问题。要把原语的一个句子译成译入语首先要理解,在理解的过程中要紧缩主干、分析句型、捋清脉络,而在表达过程中要调整搭配、润饰词语。

紧缩主干就是要分析出原语核心句,分析出核心句的主干成分,如主语、谓语、宾语等。尤其是汉译英时,必须分析原句中有没有主语,哪个是主语,哪个是谓语,能不能以此作为译入语的主语、谓语、宾语,还是另外选择原语中的其他成分充当主谓语。英译汉时也是同样,找出了主谓语,全局格局就初见端倪。英语是形态语言,名词有格,动词有数的形态变化,因此,以定主谓语带动全局脉络并不困难,困难在区分主从及捋清层次。

翻译中词义辨析是大量的,是很重要的。词语的联立关系即抓住某一个疑难词的章句关系进行语义上的分析。词的章句关系可大可小。小的章句关系一般指搭配,大的章句关系指上下文。总之,我们可以上挂下联,分析出词义。汉语词义独立性较强,英语词义独立性较弱,因此后者的联立关系非常重要。比如 science 在“science of defence for ladies”(妇女防身术)中的词义不是“科学”而是“技艺”; school 在“the London School”中的词义不是“学校”而是“学派”。

对某一词语的民族文化及历史地理背景进行语义上的参照分析可以称为语言文化关系。词语的文化背景可以对这个词的词义产生很深刻的影响,使它和译入语的对应词的联想意义和暗含意义差异很大。比如色彩词常反映出不同的社会文化心理。“白”在汉语中表示“平民”(如“白衣”,唐制:“庶人以白”),在英语中表示“纯洁”;“白”在汉语中表示“不祥”(如“红白喜事”,“白”表示丧事),而“白”在西方的婚礼中则恰好为喜庆色。

有时词义产生于逻辑意念,尽管从字面上看不出来,因为逻辑意念往往是隐

舍的。另外逻辑意念的表述往往与思维风格有关。因此，在语际转换中，要把握好逻辑分析的方法。目的是使思维表达符合逻辑，也就是说，必须从逻辑上正确掌握一个词的词义，不要受表面意义的局限和约束。思维逻辑分析常常必须运用于差异精微的词义辨析中。例如 Every couple is not a pair. 中的 couple 与 pair 词义很相近，但必须全句作逻辑分析：couple 重在对事实的描述，pair 重在对素质的描述。因此全句的意思是“并不是每一对夫妻都是称心如意的匹配”。汉语的白话文有很大的发展，表达力日臻完善。但由于约定俗成，汉语中常有不合逻辑的表达法。比如“普通话”，其实并不是“普普通通的话”，而是“标准语”的意思。

句子结构的成分分析对翻译的重要性毋庸置疑。英语比较重形态，主谓语之间有联系，词又有词性标志，不难辨析句法词项。英语句型种类只有七式，主谓语一旦定位，句子结构不难辨析。英语句法分析的麻烦是：后置成分多，与汉语表达法正相反；插入成分多，使以汉语为母语的人容易产生思维阻断；一词多义，多词一义现象突出。汉语句型分析问题复杂。汉语是话题语言，缺乏语法形态标志，重主体思维，动词的时、体和态不像英语那么明朗，在做翻译的句型分析时要多加注意。

在翻译中，捋清脉络很重要，脉络指思维的表达层次，一般表现为句子和句子、主句和主句的组合关系。汉语句子有并列式、承接式和递进式，讲究“长短相间，单复交替”。英语句子有并列、环扣。不论英语还是汉语都有一个句子的扩展脉络与组合关系问题。翻译中，在分析单元句句型结构，区分了句子的主从之后，就有一个按思维脉络及句子组合关系表达的问题。所以，只有捋清了原语的思维脉络及句子组合关系，才能在表达中有条不紊。

润饰词语的一个重要手段是通观全局，包括词、词组、句子、段落和语篇。许多拙词、拗句都是在把握语流中的语感的全局性审读中发现的。润饰词语的标准是准确、精练、隽美。准确指达意，精练指行文，隽美指风韵。英译汉时特别要注意汉语虚词的用法，去掉误用、拙用或赘用的虚词；汉译英时要特别注意英语介词和连词的用法。这些词都很小，但作用很大。润饰词语就是在细微之处下工夫。只有做到上述这些，译文才能准确完美。

2003年12月英语二级《笔译综合能力》试题

Part 1 Summary Writing

1. Read the following English passage and then write a Chinese summary of approximately 300 words that expresses its main ideas and basic information (40 points, 50 minutes).

Deceptively small in column inches, a recent *New York Times* article holds large meaning for us in business. The item concerned one Daniel Provenzano, 38, of Upper Saddle River, N.J. Here is the relevant portion:

When he owned a Fort Lee printing company called Advice Inc., Mr. Provenzano said he found out that a sales representative he employed had stolen \$9,000. Mr. Provenzano said he told the man that “if he wanted to keep his employment, I would have to break his thumb.” He said another Advice employee drove the sales representative to Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, broke the thumb with a hammer outside the hospital, and then had a car service take the man home after the thumb was repaired.

Mr. Provenzano explained that he “didn’t want to set an example” that workers could get away with stealing. The worker eventually paid back \$4,500 and kept his job, he said. I know that you’re thinking: This is an outrage. I, too, was shocked that Provenzano was being prosecuted for his astute management. Indeed, I think his “modest proposal” has a lot to teach managers as they struggle with the problems of our people-centered business environment. Problems such as....

Dealing with the bottom 10%. GE made the system famous, but plenty of companies are using it: Every year you get rid of the worst-evaluated workers. Many managers object that this practice is inhumane, but not dealing with that bottom 10% leads to big performance problems. Provenzano found a kinder, gentler answer. After all, this employee would have been fired virtually anywhere else. But at Advice Inc., he stayed on the job. And you know what? I bet he became a very, very — very — productive employee. For most managers Provenzano’s innovative response will be a welcome new addition to their executive tool kit. And by the way, “executive tool kit” is clearly more than just a metaphor at Advice Inc.

Being the employer of choice. With top talent scarce everywhere, most companies now want to be their industry’s or their community’s most desirable employer. Advice Inc.

understood. The employee in question wasn't simply disciplined in his supervisor's office and sent home. No, that's how an ordinary employer would have done it. But at Advice Inc., another employee — the HR manager, perhaps? — took time out his busy day and drove the guy right to the emergency room. And then — the detail that says it all — the company provided a car service to drive the employee home. The message to talented job candidates comes through loud and clear: Advice Inc. is a company that cares.

Setting an example to others. An eternal problem for managers is how to let all employees know what happens to those who perform especially well or badly. A few companies actually post everyone's salary and bonus on their intranet. But pay is so one-dimensional. At Advice Inc., a problem that would hardly be mentioned at most companies — embezzlement — was undoubtedly the topic of rich discussions for weeks, at least until the employee's cast came off. Any employee theft probably went way, way — way — down.

When the great Roberto Goizueta was CEO of Coca-Cola he used to talk about this problem of setting examples and once observed, "Sometimes you must have an execution in the public square!" But of course he was speaking only figuratively. If he had just listened to his own words, Goizueta might have been an even better CEO.

Differentiation. This is one of Jack Welch's favorite concepts — the idea that managers should treat different employees very differently based on performance. Welch liked to differentiate with salary, bonus, and stock options, but now, in what must henceforth be known as the post-Provenzano management era, we can see that GE's great management thinker just wasn't thinking big enough.

This *Times* article is tantalizing and frustrating. In just a few sentences it opens a whole new world of management, yet much more surely remains to be told. We must all urge Provenzano to write a book explaining his complete managerial philosophy.

2. *Read the following Chinese passage and then write an English summary of approximately 250 words that expresses its central ideas and main viewpoints (40 points, 50 minutes).*

越是对原作体会深刻，越是欣赏原文的美妙，越觉得心长力绌，越觉得译文远远的传达不出原作的神韵。返工的次数愈来愈多，时间也花得愈来愈多，结果却总是不满意。……例如句子的转弯抹角太生硬，色彩单调，说理强而描绘弱，处处都和我性格的缺陷与偏差有关。自然，我并不因此灰心，照样“知其不可为而为之”，不过要心情愉快也很难了。工作有成绩才是最大的快乐：这一点你我都一样。

另外有一点是肯定的，就是西方人的思想方式同我们距离太大了。不做翻译工作的人恐怕不会体会到这么深切。他们刻画心理和描写感情的时候，有些曲折和细腻的地方，复杂繁琐，简直与我们格格不入。我们对人生琐事往往有许多是认为不值一提而省略，有许多只是罗列事实而不加分析的；如果要写情就用诗人的态度来写：西方作家却多半用科学家的态度，历史学家的态度（特别巴尔扎克），像解剖昆虫一般。译的人固然懂得了，也感觉到它的特色，妙处，可是要叫思想方式完全不一样的读者领会就难了。思想方式反映整个的人生观，宇宙观，和几千年文化的发展，怎能一下子就能和另一民族的思想沟通呢？你很幸运，音乐不像语言的局限那么大，你还是用音符表达前人的音符，不是用另一种语言文字，另一种逻辑。（《傅雷家书》）

Part 2 Reading Comprehension (20 points, 20 minutes)

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four (A, B, C and D) suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best.

PASSAGE 1

To Err Is Human

by Lewis Thomas

Everyone must have had at least one personal experience with a computer error by this time. Bank balances are suddenly reported to have jumped from \$379 into the millions, appeals for charitable contributions are mailed over and over to people with crazy sounding names at your address, department stores send the wrong bills, utility companies write that they're turning everything off, that sort of thing. If you manage to get in touch with someone and complain, you then get instantaneously typed, guilty letters from the same computer, saying, "Our computer was in error, and an adjustment is being made in your account."

These are supposed to be the sheerest, blindest accidents. Mistakes are not believed to be the normal behavior of a good machine. If things go wrong, it must be a personal, human error, the result of fingering, tampering a button getting stuck, someone hitting the wrong key. The computer, at its normal best, is infallible.

I wonder whether this can be true. After all, the whole point of computers is that they represent an extension of the human brain, vastly improved upon but nonetheless human, super-human maybe. A good computer can think clearly and quickly enough to beat you at chess, and some of them have even been programmed to write obscure verse. They can do anything we

can do, and more besides.

It is not yet known whether a computer has its own consciousness, and it would be hard to find out about this. When you walk into one of those great halls now built for the huge machines, and standing listening, it is easy to imagine that the faint, distant noises are the sound of thinking, and the turning of the spools gives them the look of wild creatures rolling their eyes in the effort to concentrate, choking with information. But real thinking, and dreaming, are other matters. On the other hand, the evidence of something like an unconscious, equivalent to ours, are all around, in every mail. As extensions of the human brain, they have been constructed the same property of error, spontaneous, uncontrolled, and rich in possibilities.

Question 1: The title of the writing "To Err Is Human" implies that

- A. making mistakes is confined only to human beings.
- B. every human being cannot avoid making mistakes.
- C. all human beings are always making mistakes.
- D. every human being is born to make bad mistakes.

Question 2: The first paragraph implies that

- A. computer errors are so obvious that one can hardly prevent them from happening.
- B. a computer is so capable of making errors that none of them is avoidable.
- C. computers make such errors as miscalculation and inaccurate reporting.
- D. computers can't think so their errors are natural and unavoidable.

Question 3: The author uses his hypothesis that "computers represent an extension of the human brain" in order to indicate that

- A. human beings are not infallible, nor are computers.
- B. computers are bound to make as many errors as human beings.
- C. errors made by computers can be avoided the same as human mistakes can be avoided.
- D. computers are made by human beings and so are their errors.

Question 4: The rhetoric the author employed in writing the third paragraph, especially the sentence "A good computer can think clearly and quickly enough to beat you at chess..." is usually referred to in writing as

- A. climax.
- B. personification.
- C. hyperbole.

D. onomatopoeia.

Question 5: The author compared the faint and distant sound of the computer to the sound of thinking and regarded it as the product of

- A. dreaming and thinking.
- B. some property of errors.
- C. consciousness.
- D. possibilities.

PASSAGE 2

The Frugal Gourmet Cooks American

by Jeff Smith

Our real American foods have come from our soil and have been used by many groups — those who already lived here and those who have come here to live. The Native Americans already had developed an interesting cuisine using the abundant foods that were so prevalent.

The influence that the English had upon our national eating habits is easy to see. They were a tough lot, those English, and they ate in a tough manner. They wiped their mouths on the tablecloth, if there happened to be one, and they ate until you would expect them to burst. European travelers to this country in those days were most often shocked by American eating habits, which included too much fat and too much salt and too much liquor. Not much has changed! And, the Revolutionists refused to use the fork since it marked them as Europeans. The fork was not absolutely common on the American dinner table until about the time of the Civil War, the 1860s. Those English were a tough lot.

Other immigrant groups added their own touches to the preparation of our New World food products. The groups that came still have a special sense of self-identity through their ancestral heritage, but they see themselves as Americans. This special self-identity through your ancestors who came from other lands was supposed to disappear in this country. The term melting pot was first used in reference to America in the late 1700s, so this belief that we would all become the same has been with us for a long time. Thank goodness it has never worked. The various immigrant groups continue to add flavor to the pot, all right, but you can pick out the individual flavors easily.

The largest ancestry group in America is the English. There are more people in America who claim to have come from English blood than there are in England. But is their food English?

Thanks be to God, it is not! It is American. The second largest group is the Germans, then the Irish, the Afro-Americans, the French, the Italians, the Scottish, and the Polish. The Mexican and American Indian groups are all smaller than any of the above, though they were the original cooks in this country.

Question 6: Which of the following statements is nearly identical in meaning with the sentence "they ate until you would expect them to burst" in the second paragraph?

- A. You bet they would never stop to eat till they are full.
- B. What you can expect is that they would not stop eating unless there was no more food.
- C. The only thing you would expect is that they wouldn't stop eating till they had had enough of the food.
- D. the only thing is that they wouldn't stop eating till they felt sick.

Question 7: Which of the following statements is Not true?

- A. English people had bad table manners.
- B. American food was exclusively unique in its flavors and varieties.
- C. American diet contained a lot of fat, salt and liquor.
- D. Europeans were not at all accustomed to the American way of eating.

Question 8: The author's attitude towards American food is that

- A. American food is better than foods from other countries.
- B. American food is superior to European food.
- C. European food had helped enrich the flavors and varieties of American food.
- D. people from other countries could still identify from the American foods the foods that were unique to their countries.

Question 9: Immigrant groups, when they got settled down in the United States, still have had their own sense of self-identity because

- A. their foods are easily identified among all the foods Americans eat.
- B. their foods stand out in sharp contrast to foods of other countries.
- C. they know pretty well what elements of American food are of their own countries' origin.
- D. they know pretty well how their foods contribute to American cuisine.

Question 10: Which of the following statements is true?