

紧缺人才培养工程教学系列丛书

英语中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 张 曦 林 玫

练习

上海交通大学出版社

Intermediate

“紧缺人才培训工程”教学系列丛书

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## 内 容 提 要

本书为“紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书”之一,由具有丰富教学经验的教师精心选材,依照中级口译岗位资格证书考试的实战要求,共分听写、句子、段落、翻译4类题型强化训练,目的是帮助读者熟悉题型,有针对性地练习。书末附全部练习答案,并附MP3。

本书可供参加中级口译考试的考生复习、练习使用。

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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“紧缺人才培养工程”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,使读者可以有的放矢、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





## Part A Spot Dictation

**Direction:** *In this part of the test, you will hear ten passages 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. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

### Passage 1

Harvard University is the oldest (1) of higher learning in the United States. The University has grown from 9 students with (2) to an enrollment of more than 18,000 degrees candidates. Over 14,000 people work at Harvard, including (3) 2,000 faculties.

Six presidents of the United States were graduates of Harvard. Its faculty (4) 34 Nobel Laureates.

Harvard College (5) 1636 and was named for its first benefactor, John Harvard of Charlestown, a young minister who (6) in 1638, left his library and half his estate to the new institution.

During its early years, the College offered a classic (7) course based on the English University model but consistent with the prevailing Puritan philosophy of the first colonists. Although many of (8) became ministers in Puritan congregations throughout New England, the college never formally affiliated with a specific (9) denomination.

Under President Pusey, Harvard undertook what was then (10) fundraising campaign in the history of American higher education, the \$ 82.5 million "Program for Harvard College"; the program (11), broadened student aid, created new professorships, and expanded Harvard's (12). A similar but greatly expanded fundraising effort, the Harvard Campaign, was conducted (13) of Derek Bok and raised \$ 356 million by the end of 1984.

Neil L. Rudenstine took office as Harvard's (14) in 1991. As part of an overall effort to (15), Rudenstine set in motion an intensive process of University-wide academic planning, intended to identify some of Harvard's main (16) priorities.

Those have become an integral part of the current (17). In addition, Rudenstine has stressed the University's commitment to excellence in (18), the task of adapting the research university to an era of both rapid (19) and serious financial constraints, and the challenge of living together in a diverse community committed to (20).

## Passage 2

Oxford University once famously claimed to have been founded by Alfred the Great in the 9th Century, (1), the University as we know it today began to take shape in the 12th Century when English Scholars were exiled from (2) and began to congregate at Oxford's Abbeys and Priors, which were (3) already established centers of learning.

Today, 39 independent, (4) colleges are related to the University in a type of federal system. Each is (5) by a Head of House and a number of Fellows, who are academics specializing (6) disciplines.

Across both the Arts and the Sciences, Oxford research consistently ranks top both (7). As well as being in the forefront of scientific, medical and technological achievement, the University (8) research institutions and industrial concerns both in the United Kingdom and overseas. The University's great age also allows its (9) and research students to draw on a heritage of magnificent library and (10).

Students working for higher degrees are an important and valued part of Oxford University. They currently make up over (11) the total student body of 15,641, therefore the proportion of (12) is increasing.

In all these fields, Oxford attracts scholars from (13) to join its teaching and research staff, and also values important role of (14) in providing intellectual stimulation and (15) academic links with colleges abroad.

To gain entry into the University, students must first (16) by competitive examination at one of the colleges, which have their own (17).

The procedure for applications (18) according to the subject you propose to study. There are no final deadlines for most applications, unless specified in a particular subject section, but there are many more applications than (19) by both faculty board and college can take some time; early application is therefore (20).

## Passage 3

When it came to the mobile phone, the Fins were quick off the mark. A large country with a small savvy population is (1). They sprinted far ahead of the Americans in developing a digital system which became (2). But it's difficult to associate Fins with any instrument (3). The average Fin speaks (4) and uses none of them.

But Finnish kids have, and they are the vanguard of the (5). Before they know how to read they roam the cities like nomadic tribes always in touch, always (6). Almost a hundred percent of Finnish 18-year-olds have (7). It's become such a problem in high schools that (8) are demanding metal detectors at the gates. Remember when jeans and Walkmen were (9)? Today, it's your very own personalized ringing tone. Ringing tones that you download (10). A fashion statement (11) your watch.

Finland is the first country in the world to have more mobile phones than (12). And the phone booth? It's off the Sutheby's with the other (13). But the young leaders of the revolution now use the mobile phone less for talking than for sending (14). The Fins are doing this so much that last Christmas both (15) crashed. But all this is just the tip of a

Finnish iceberg. The mobile phone (16) that little Finnish hand.

The way things are going Fins won't need to carry money or credit cards much longer. Already you can buy a drink or snack (17). A car wash too. (18) a number and the suds and the brushes start (19). And when you've driven to the driving range in (20), all you need is to whip out your phone again and buy your balls.

## Passage 4

English is the most widely used language in the history of (1). One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and (2) of international mail are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary—perhaps as many as (3)—and one of the noblest bodies of literature.

Nonetheless, let's face it. English is a crazy language. There is no egg in (4), neither pine or apple in (5) and no ham in a (6). English muffins weren't invented in England or (7). Sweetmeats are candy, while sweetbreads, which (8), are meat.

Sometimes I wonder if all English speakers should be (9). In what other language do people drive on a (10) and park in a (11)? Ship by truck and send (12)? Have noses that run and feet that smell?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance (13), while a wise guy and a wise man (14)? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and (15) are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell the next?

You have to marvel at the glorious messiness of a language in which (16) can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which your alarm clock goes off (17).

English was invented by people, (18), and it reflects the creativity of the human race, which, of course, isn't a race at all. That is why when stars are out they are visible, but when the (19) they are invisible. And why, when I wind up (20) I start it, but when I wind up this speech I end it.

## Passage 5

A modern supermarket can be divided into three main areas: the entrance-exit area including check-stands, the (1) along the four walls, and the central area that (2) long rows of two-sided shelves (3) between them.

The (4) of a supermarket always guides customers directly to (5) and shopping baskets. Sometimes it is impossible to leave through the entrance because the (6) only one way or because there is a turnstile inside the market that moves in one direction only.

The walls near the entrance and exit (7) for large and heavy items, so that customers (8) these kinds of items on their way out. (9) the back wall of a supermarket (10). The meats are always arranged according to kind. Poultry, such as (11), is in one part of (12). Pork is in another part, and lamb and beef in another. In the American supermarket, there is more beef than other kinds of meat. There isn't much

(13) in most supermarkets. All kinds of supermarket meats come in (14).  
The entire center section of the supermarket consists of (15) and aisles. Each row is a long section of two-sided shelves. Certain items, such as (16), are generally found together in the central aisle section of a supermarket. Most supermarkets also carry (17) products like (18), toothpaste, (19). "One-stop shopping" is possible (20) as customers can buy everything they need—both food and nonfood products—at one store.

## Passage 6

Like American Indians and Orientals, Eskimos are part of the Mongoloid race. Their (1) is the color of copper. They have straight black hair, dark eyes, (2).

The Eskimos live in the far north, where the (3) can sometimes drop as low as 60 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Some Eskimos used to (4) that are called igloos. Igloo is the Eskimo word for house and it can be made of many different things. For example, igloos that are made of Sod, or soil that is mixed (5) are also referred to as innies. When Eskimos build a sod house, they (6) cut a deep hole in the permafrost, the layer of earth that (7) and then line the hole. An Eskimo goes into the sod house through a long, low (8). The inside of all innies is (9). The whole family (10) on this platform. Sometimes there is a table and another platform (11).

Another type of igloo is the snow igloo. It is Used only by hunters when they are (12) and need shelter for a short period of time. A (13) of fifteen snow blocks forms the bottom row. Then more rows of (14) are placed on top of these. A hole is left at the top of the snow igloo to (15) and out and loose snow is spread over the outside to (16) and wind. The tunnel that serves as (17) is lower than the igloo floor and the outside end of the tunnel is covered with (18), so that the cold air cannot get in.

During the summer, many Eskimos live in (19), which (20) were made of caribou skin, but now are made of canvas.

## Passage 7

Generally speaking there are two different types of supermarket Shoppers; those who are (1) and those who are unsystematic. Systematic shoppers (2). They usually shop (3). They know exactly what they need to buy. They go directly to the right section (4). They usually follow the same path when they shop. They might begin on, one side of the supermarket, (5) they need from all of (6) and then go up and down the aisles one by one.

(7) the systematic shoppers, there are the fast shoppers and slow shoppers. Fast shoppers do not really (8). They want to get in and get out of the supermarket (9). They don't pay attention to anything except what is on their shopping lists. Slow shoppers enjoy shopping. They walk (10) the aisles, compare prices, look for items (11), and choose (12).

Systematic shoppers often go on the same day of the week (every Saturday, for example), and follow (13) or pattern (14) the market each time. Unsystematic shoppers are not

organized. They usually do not (15) for shopping or a market list to shop from. If they need something from the market, like (16), they go to buy it, without thinking carefully about other things they need. At the market, they might see something else that looks good, and (17). They usually do not have a pattern to follow, but walk around the market (18) each time they go. (19) shop in a random way, a different way each time, on different days at different times. They are bored by the regularity and (20) of planned shopping.

## Passage 8

As an organized game, football dates from about the middle of the nineteenth century. One type of football, in which only the (1) are used, was adopted at Cambridge (2). This other type of football, in which the ball is handled as well as kicked, was first played at Rugby School, (3) in the 1860s, and is today colloquially known as "rigger".

The popularity of football, (4) of "soccer", is worldwide. But in Britain the craze for the game knows no bounds, "soccer" is played in most boys' schools and there are amateur teams (5). The game is watched by millions (6) at the local stadium and on television. It has become (7) game with four "divisions" in (8) and Wales with 22 teams each. The teams play many matches against each other for the league championships and also (9) a knockout competition ending in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. This is the most important national football roach of the year and is watched by thousands (10) and millions on television.

People make bets on the results of all these matches by filling in their football "pools". This form of gambling has become almost (11) in Britain.

Cricket is not quite (12), yet it is often called the English national sport. To many foreigners it appears a slow and rather (13) game, but in fact it requires a lot of muscle and (14). It started on village greens, and is still played there. There is a great deal of (15) as well as professional "country" cricket. The highlight of the cricket season is the series of "test matches" played between England and other Commonwealth countries. These matches (16), make headline news (17) and are widely reported on the radio and television.

Football and cricket are not the only sports in Britain that (18) but they are the most (19) watched outdoor games (20). As team games they remain unequalled in the public's eye.

## Passage 9

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman (1) by the setting up of a (2) or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but (3) its function in the social and (4) of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of (5). The wife had the right (6), in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right; the (7) show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband.

\_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ do the documents indicate any degree of difference \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of husband and wife. The wife shared \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of her husband's personal property, but the \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ is that of Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ she had inherited, for the needs of the household, she insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace." Either through the dowry or through being \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 10

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but of their nature no more is known to \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ than to Thales who first speculated on the electrification of amber. Most contemporary physicists \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that man can \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ discover what \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ "really" are. Electricity, Bertrand Russell says, "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_. When we have told how things behave when they are \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell."

\_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ dominated Western thought \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_, believed that man could \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ an understanding of reality by reasoning from \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ has its proper place, \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ one can deduce that objects fall \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ because that's where \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_, and smoke \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ because that's where it belongs. The goat of Aristotelian science was to \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 11

British people are far more sophisticated about beverages than they were 50 years ago. Witness the Starbucks revolution and you'll know where \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ goes. However, spurred on by recent studies suggesting that it can cut the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and retard the aging process, tea is enjoying a \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Although tea is available in more places than ever, it remains to be \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of a typical British family.

If you are invited to an English home, \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in your sweetest morning sleep you must not say: "Go away; you \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_." On the contrary, you have to declare with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you very much. I \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea, especially in the morning." If they leave you alone with the liquid you

may pour it (10) !

Then you have (11) ; then you have tea at 11 o'clock in the morning; (12) ; then you have tea for tea; then after supper; and again at eleven o'clock (13) .

You must not refuse any additional cups of tea under the (14) ; if it is hot; if it is cold; if you are (15) ; if you are nervous; if you are watching TV; (16) ; if you have just returned home; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have had no tea (17) ; if you have just had a cup.

You definitely must not (18) . I sleep at five o'clock in the morning; I have coffee for breakfast; I drink innumerable (19) during the day; I have the (20) even at tea-time!

## Passage 12

How did the Olympic Games start? In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong (1) . Originally the Festival was held in honour of Zeus, the supreme god in Greek Mythology. Eventually the Olympian athletic festival had lost its (2) and became an international event. No one knows exactly (3) the Olympic Games go, but some scholars recorded date from 776 B. C.

According to some scholars, at first the only Olympic event was (4) , called a stadium and that was the only event until 724 B. C. After that, other (5) were added and sixteen years later in (6) the pentathlon was added and wrestling became part of the games. This pentathlon was a five-event match which (7) running, wrestling, leaping, throwing the discus, and hurling the javelin.

The games were held (8) and after an uninterrupted history of 1170 years, the games (9) in A. D. 394, the Christian era, because of their pagan origin.

It was over (10) before there was another such international athletics gathering. In 1896, the first of the modern (11) opened in Athens, Greece.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries (12) . The host country provides vast facilities such as stadiums and (13) . Many more sports are represented, including the very celebrated event; (14) .

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, (15) on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. The torch is carried by (16) to the stadium. The Olympic flame symbolizes the (17) of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until (18) . The well-known Olympic flag, however, is (19) ; the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents (20) .

## Passage 13

If you find you spend more than you make, there are only two things to do; decrease your spending or (1) . It's often easiest to decrease expenditures, because your expenses tend to be more (2) . There are as many ways to (3) as there are people looking to save it. For example, you may pool your resources with friends, or (4) only during sales, or even live more simply. But (5) that saving money should not necessarily be an end in itself. Don't (6) of ways to save a dime, and don't get upset about situations where

(7) to spend money. The goal is to bring your budget into balance, not to become a tightwad who keeps (8) of every penny and feels that spending money is a (9). It is important to remember that budgets may be (10) not only by decreasing expenditures, but also by increasing income. (11) to increase income is to get a (12) if you don't already have one. Many students work during college. Although working adds to the (13) you will face, it does not mean that your grades will necessarily suffer. In fact, many students who work (14) than those who don't work, because those with jobs need to be (15). Considering part-time work is often a better (16) for dealing with budget shortfalls, than taking out a loan. Because student loans are (17), it's easy to use them as a crutch. Loans can be of help (18) or if you couldn't afford to attend a college without them. If you do (19), remind yourself: one day soon you'll have to (20), with interest.

## Passage 14

Americans have four primary avenues for making friends: at work, at school, through a hobby or a (1) such as volunteer work and discussion group, or through a family or (2).

In American culture, a job is more than the work that one performs between the hours of 9 a. m. and (3). Work becomes a major socializing influence. Many young mothers who (4) their jobs to care for small children remark on the loneliness of their new lifestyles because they have lost their forum for (5).

A great number of American employers recognize business social (6) and use it to build a family atmosphere on the job so that employees will feel (7) in their work environment. Some employers arrange company get-togethers in their home or at a (8). American companies have at least one (9) annually, usually at Christmas time. Many corporations have (10) where employees and administrators alike dress (11) to play games such as baseball and volleyball.

Top American administrators often hold social gatherings (12). Depending upon the size of the employer's home and the number of (13). These social gatherings may be picnics, pool parties, or (14). If the company is large, an employer may hold what Americans call (15). For an open house, the employer will invite his employees to come to his home (16) between 1 p. m. on a certain day. Those invited usually stay for (17), chatting with the other guests and their host. People come and go (18) during the designated hours, and the host keeps refreshments, usually (19) or hors d'oeuvres and beverages, available for all who come. For such social gatherings, it is considered (20) the invitation unless you have an excellent reason.

## Passage 15

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is (1) dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.

It has more than (2), accounting for over 90% of world trade. Over 30 others are negotiating membership.



Decisions are made by the entire membership. This is typically by consensus. (3) is also possible but it has never been used in the WTO, and (4) under the WTO's predecessor, GATT. The WTO's agreements have been ratified in all (5).

The WTO's (6) is the Ministerial Conference which meets at least once every two years.

Below this is the (7) which meets several times a year in the Geneva headquarters. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the (8).

At the next level, the Goods Council, Services Council and Intellectual Property Council report to (9).

Numerous specialized committees, (10) deal with the individual agreements and other areas such as the environment, (11) applications and regional trade agreements.

The WTO Secretariat, (12), has around 500 staff and is headed by a director-general. It does not have (13) outside Geneva. Since decisions (14) the members themselves, the Secretariat does not have the (15) that other international bureaucracies are given.

The Secretariat's (16) are to supply technical support for the various councils and committees and the ministerial conferences, to (17) for developing countries, to analyze world trade, and to explain WTO affairs to (18). The Secretariat also provides some forms of (19) in the dispute settlement process and advises governments wishing to become members of the WTO. The annual budget is (20) Swiss francs.

## Passage 16

To the majority of us, music is an indispensable part of our daily life. It can be defined in this way, music is sound arranged into (1) patterns. It forms an important part of many cultural and (2). People use music to express feelings and ideas. Music also serves to (3) when we are exhausted.

Music is a performing art. It differs from such arts as (4), in which artists create works and then display or publish them. (5) need musicians to interpret and perform their work, just as playwrights need actors to (6). Thus, most musical performances are really (7) between composers and performers.

Music also plays (8) in other arts. Opera combines singing and orchestra music with drama. Ballet and (9) need music to help the dancers with their steps. Motion pictures and (10) use music to help set the mood and emphasize the action. Also, composers have (11) to music.

Music is one of the oldest arts. People probably started to sing (12). Hunting tools struck together may have been the first (13). By about 10,000 B. C., people had discovered how to make flutes out of hollow bones. (14), including the Chinese, Egyptians used music in court and (15). The first written music in the history can be dated back to 2500 B. C.

Today, music (16) around the world. The music of people in Europe and the (17) is known as Western music. There are two kinds of Western music, (18). Classical music includes symphonies, operas and ballets. Popular music includes (19), folk music, jazz, and rock music. The cultures of Africa and Asia have (20) of classical and