

总策划◎许小明

主 编◎新世界英语口语教研组

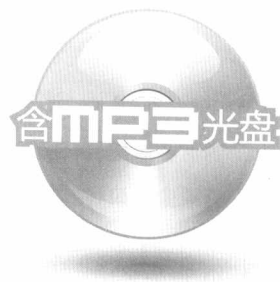
# 英语中级口译

INTERMEDIATE INTERPRETATION TEST

## 真题解析



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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## 前 言

《上海市外语口译岗位资格证书》的培训和考试是上海市紧缺人才培训工程高层次项目之一,它的设立旨在为企业和国家机关培养合格的、具备商务谈判、领导人会晤、新闻发布会、记者招待会等重大事件口译能力的人才。

口译证书已经成为大学生以及社会人士在英语四、六级之后,证明自己英语水平的权威证书之一,随着世博会的临近,英语学习的热潮更是一浪高过一浪,我们遵照《中高级口译岗位资格证书考试大纲》的要求,在教学中注重理论与实践结合,帮助学生通过相关考试的同时,培养其口译实战能力,掌握口译笔记法,听力技能,笔译和口译技能,并且对商务谈判及领导人会晤的口译实战案例进行解析讲评。考试不是学习的目的,只是一个鉴定学习效果的手段,本书详实地讲解、分析了历年考题,让广大考生对上海口译和考试有更加深刻的了解,掌握考试的要点,为学生提供高效的考试技巧及解题思路。

本书收录了 2005 年 3 月到 2009 年 3 月期间中级口译考试真题共 9 套,每套试题分考试真题和解析两个部分,考生可以先用真题部分做一个全真的模拟考试,再通过阅读解析部分进行自查,提高复习效率。

为了确保编写的质量,本书编写组成员共计 15 人,聚集了上海新世界英语口译教研组 20 多位口译专兼职老师,从主编到编委所有成员,均为资深口译教师,其中联合国口译员两名,均有五年以上上海口译教学经验,并且有 20 场重大会议口译实战经验。为了保证本书的高质量出版,在编写过程中,编委成员按照自己的教学实践以及专长编写。新世界全体英语口译教学考试为广大考生提供一个全面、翔实的口译复习资料。

囿于作者水平,书中不当之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 6 月

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## 2005 年春季英语中级口译资格证书第一阶段考试

### SECTION 1: LISTENING TEST (45 minutes)

#### Part A: Spot Dictation

**Directions:** *In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Write your answer in the corresponding space in your ANSWER BOOKLET. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.*

As crime skyrockets in many communities, people are finally beginning to look for long-lasting effective answers to stem the tide of juvenile crime. Reaching the youth who have committed a crime before they become \_\_\_\_\_ (1) is an essential step in reversing the crime trend. One \_\_\_\_\_ (2) may be the establishment of teen court. Teen court is known as a sentencing court for youths who have \_\_\_\_\_ (3). Teen courts primarily deal with first-time offenders. After arrest, the young offender must \_\_\_\_\_ (4) to the charge in juvenile court. With \_\_\_\_\_ (5), the offender agrees to be sentenced and abide by the decision of peer jury \_\_\_\_\_ (6). Another essential component to teen court is that, as part of the sentence, the offender must sit in on one of more future peer juries to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) for other offenders. For example, a county teen court in Illinois gives young offenders a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ (8) their arrests from their permanent record by \_\_\_\_\_ (9) or other duties ordered by the court. Teen court is not a trial court. All teens admit their guilt and \_\_\_\_\_ (10) a sentence given to them by a jury of their peers. A judge is present to \_\_\_\_\_ (11) of the court. The teen court alleviates the strain on the \_\_\_\_\_ (12) and has been implemented in \_\_\_\_\_ (13) since the first teen court opened in Odessa, Texas. Beside giving the offender a second chance, it gives the youth \_\_\_\_\_ (14) in the judicial process.

The purpose of the teen court, aside from sentencing youth offenders, is to \_\_\_\_\_ (15) both the offenders and the teen volunteers while simultaneously promoting \_\_\_\_\_ (16) between defendants, the community, and the police. By offering this \_\_\_\_\_ (17) system, teen court allows those teens who have made a bad decision an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ (18) and learn from it. At the same time those teens learn \_\_\_\_\_ (19). The police, the community, and the \_\_\_\_\_ (20).

#### 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) You'd better buy a local newspaper to look through the classified ads.  
(B) You might put an ad in the local paper to find someone to fill the position.  
(C) You can come this afternoon to go through the application procedures.  
(D) You need to interview the well-known painter in our office this afternoon.
2. (A) David will be the general manager next week.  
(B) David will get a promotion and a pay rise.  
(C) David will work hard to be a general manager.  
(D) David will be transferred to the accounting manager's office.
3. (A) No one in this office is willing to do the translation except yourself.  
(B) The new secretary will ask someone to fix the date for you.  
(C) The new secretary can type and hand in the document for you.  
(D) The secretary is an able person to help you with the translation.
4. (A) I paid 4 dollars for the shrimp.  
(B) I paid 6 dollars for the shrimp.  
(C) I paid 8 dollars for the shrimp.  
(D) I paid 12 dollars for the shrimp.
5. (A) Although you pay more for the course, you have a better chance of securing a job.  
(B) You will not be enrolled in the course, unless you score high in the placement test.  
(C) Your job is to locate excellent students and urge them to enroll in our MBA course.  
(D) You will be awarded a scholarship for the MBA course if your high school record is excellent.
6. (A) It would be a win-win situation for both of us if we set up an agency for marketing your products.  
(B) We believe that marketing your products on your behalf in Shanghai would be rather costly in the beginning.  
(C) It is our firm belief that we will bring a lot of benefit to your agency in Shanghai.  
(D) We totally agree to market your products in Shanghai if your firm can set up an agency on our behalf.
7. (A) The customer must pay cash for his insurance.  
(B) The customer must pay for his insurance by credit card.  
(C) The customer must get a money order to pay for his insurance.  
(D) The customer must get a traveler's check to pay for his insurance.
8. (A) The accountant is to return 300,000 dollars to balance your account.  
(B) The check has bounced because of insufficient fund in the account.  
(C) The accountant has checked in for a conference on environmental protection.  
(D) The check is specially provided to make a balance on your bank account.



9. (A) We are likely to have further cooperation if the objective is achieved.  
(B) If the target is missed, we will discuss with you a long-term arrangement.  
(C) We will establish a cooperative base in the locality if this target is attained.  
(D) We are glad to have signed with you a long-term arrangement.
10. (A) The investment department submitted a survey report to the board of directors.  
(B) The investment department refuted the decision made by the board of directors.  
(C) The board of directors could not agree on the content of the survey report.  
(D) The board of directors were not concerned with the department's survey report.

## 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 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) In London. (B) In Edinburgh.  
(C) In Paris. (D) In this friend's home.
12. (A) He went to sleep because he was very tired.  
(B) He had a fight with his friends.  
(C) He did some shopping.  
(D) He went to a night-club.
13. (A) The man missed his return flight.  
(B) The man watched a rugby match in the afternoon.  
(C) The man went to see some tourist attractions.  
(D) The man bought some gifts for his parents and friends.
14. (A) Because he wanted to go buy more presents for her.  
(B) Because he had to pay for the French wine he bought for her.  
(C) Because he had spent all his money over the weekend.  
(D) Because he had planned to go to Edinburgh next weekend.

### Questions 15-18

15. (A) They are built only for children or teenagers.  
(B) They provide scary and frightening experiences.  
(C) They never allow adults to participate.  
(D) They seldom help adults to reduce weight.
16. (A) Pay his telephone bills.  
(B) Work out his daily agenda.  
(C) Consult a health-care worker.  
(D) Enjoy food to his heart's content.

17. (A) Because they feel it necessary to set an example for their children.  
 (B) Because they consider it to be the safest for their children.  
 (C) Because they think the ride can help reduce their weights.  
 (D) Because they want to prove themselves to be adventurous.
18. (A) They can have a guilt-free experience.  
 (B) They can refrain from eating junk food.  
 (C) They can keep their children company.  
 (D) They can escape from daily work and pressures.

### Questions 19-22

19. (A) Shop-assistant and customer. (B) Husband and wife.  
 (C) Police and pedestrian. (D) Travel guide and tourist.
20. (A) An item of clothing. (B) A bottle of after-shave.  
 (C) An Olympic record. (D) A pair of socks.
21. (A) A book and a record. (B) Perfume.  
 (C) Skirts and socks. (D) A ticket to see the circus.
22. (A) Go sightseeing at Piccadilly. (B) Have a cup of English tea.  
 (C) Enjoy a funny French show. (D) Return to the hotel and take a rest.

### Questions 23-26

23. (A) Marketing does more harm than good to customers.  
 (B) Marketing just means that businesses sell their products.  
 (C) Marketing is something every one of us does quite often.  
 (D) Marketing includes a variety of business activities.
24. (A) When you are shortlisted for an interview.  
 (B) When you are watching television at home.  
 (C) When you have asked to borrow a bicycle.  
 (D) When you have concluded a medical research.
25. (A) When you are applying for a job.  
 (B) When you are paying your tuition fee.  
 (C) When you are riding a bus.  
 (D) When you are interviewing candidates.
26. (A) The promotion of ideas. (B) The pricing of goods.  
 (C) The exchange process. (D) The product distributions.

### Questions 27-30

27. (A) They are bored. (B) They want a wage increase.  
 (C) They demand shorter hours. (D) They like to beat their rivals.
28. (A) Car making. (B) Tourism.  
 (C) Cotton textile. (D) Electronics.
29. (A) Fight for markets. (B) Be more inventive and innovative.

- (C) Expand into IT industry. (D) Be honest and fair in business dealings.  
 30. (A) Thank you. (B) Average.  
 (C) Quite good. (D) Excellent.

## Part C: Listening and Translation

### I. Sentence Translation

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 5 sentences in English. You will hear the sentences *ONLY ONCE*. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space in your *ANSWER BOOKLET*.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (5) \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Passage Translation

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 2 passages in English. You will hear the passages *ONLY ONCE*. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese and write your version in the corresponding space in your *ANSWER BOOKLET*. You may take notes while you are listening.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (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

Pollution control is management of waste materials in order to minimize the effects of pollutants on people and the environment. The quality of human health and of the natural environment depends on adequate pollution control. In the United States much has been done to

control the more noticeable pollutants since 1965; more subtle yet still hazardous pollutants, however, remain to be adequately controlled.

Four general approaches to pollution control are: the intermittent reduction of industrial activities during periods of high air-pollution conditions; wider dispersion of pollutants using such devices as taller smokestacks; reduction of pollutants in industrial emission; and change of an industrial process or activity in order to produce less pollution. Taller smokestacks may reduce the concentrations to which local people are exposed, but they are ineffective in reducing overall pollution.

Pollutants removed from waste flows to reduce emissions to air and water may be disposed of by burial or storage on land, practices that pose potential hazards. Recent legislation requiring extensive emissions reductions has resulted in large investments in pollution-treatment technologies.

The fourth approach — changing a manufacturing process or activity in order to produce less pollution — may involve either the production of fewer residuals, by means of an improved process, or the separation and reuse of materials from the waste stream. This method of pollution control is the most effective and, as the costs of pollution control and waste disposal increase, is considered one of the most efficient.

Pollution-treatment systems have been effective in reducing the massive quantities of water and air pollutants that have clogged and choked urban areas. Although the improvements have been significant, recent pollution-control legislation aims to go further in order to control the less visible but often hazardous chemical and gaseous pollutants that still contaminate many waterways and urban atmospheres.

The costs of pollution control — resulting from capital, maintenance, and labor costs, as well as from the cost of additional residuals disposal — generally go up rapidly as a greater percentage of residuals is removed from the waste stream. Damage from pollution, on the other hand, goes down as a greater amount of contaminant is removed. Theoretically, the level of treatment should correspond to a point at which total costs of treatment and of damage to the environment are minimized or the benefits of further treatment are proportionally much smaller than the increased cost. In reality, costs or damages resulting from pollution can rarely be assessed in terms of dollars.

1. According to the passage. All of the following can be objectives of pollution control EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reducing polluting substances
- (B) controlling all the pollutants
- (C) restricting industrial activities
- (D) improving the environment and human health

2. What does the author think of the second approach to pollution control?

- (A) It is the most effective of the four.
- (B) It is effective in some way.
- (C) It is economical but not at all effective.

- (D) It is not economical.
3. According to the passage, recent pollution-control legislation aims to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) control less visible as well as less hazardous chemical pollutants  
(B) increase the costs of pollution control and waste material disposal  
(C) have more strict control over less evident but often dangerous pollutants  
(D) eliminate all the hazardous chemical and gaseous pollutants
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the passage?  
(A) Laws have been made to develop pollution-treatment systems.  
(B) Pollution-treatment systems have been effective in reducing the massive quantities of water and air pollutants.  
(C) Materials from waste treatment processes can be made useful again.  
(D) The cost of pollution treatment is proportionally smaller than that of damage to the environment.
5. The overall purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to discuss the ways of and problems in pollution control  
(B) to give suggestions about pollution control legislation  
(C) to compare and contrast the four approaches to pollution control  
(D) to describe what has been achieved in pollution control

### Questions 6-10

Democracy is so much a part of our national identity that it almost seems a birthright. But the irony is that, even as we hope to spread democracy elsewhere, we risk preaching the virtues of a form of government we no longer practice ourselves. The upcoming elections, our proudest celebration of democracy, will highlight some of the threats to our government "by the people".

Technically, every vote is counted. But will the ballot you cast really make a difference? Not likely, unless you live in one of about 17 battleground states where the contest between President Bush and Senator Kerry could easily go either way. If you come from a state that is already locked up by one of the parties and most of us do — your vote won't carry much weight. That's because of our idiosyncratic electoral college system.

Rather than being elected directly by the people, the President would be chosen by a group of electors appointed by the state legislatures — with the number of electors determined by the state's total number of representatives to Congress and U.S. Senators. By allotting two Senators to each state, our founders enabled small states to wield an influence greater than their populations alone would warrant, ensuring that the most populous states wouldn't decide every Presidential election. But here's the rub: When it comes to those electoral votes, it's winner-take-all (except in Maine, and Nebraska). Get more popular votes, even if only by one, and you grab all of the state's electoral votes.

There's yet another way that the electoral system undermines our vote. In 2000, the Presidential campaigns largely ignore the 33 states that weren't up for grabs. Even California, Texas and New York — states offering many electoral votes but little partisan competition — fell by the wayside. If victory or defeat depended on the popular vote, then candidates would

have to work for each one. Instead, they decide which states are in play, and go after the voter there. They rarely visit other places and the majority of us don't experience a real campaign.

Here's one idea that could help us in future Presidential elections. In a number of countries, they have a system of direct popular vote, but with a critical provision, in the event that no one wins by a majority, they hold an "instant runoff". That's done by allowing voters to register not only their first choice among the candidates, but also their second and third, if a run-off is needed (say, if the winner among several candidates has less than 50 percent of vote). You can eliminate the candidate with the lowest tally, and transfer his or her supporters to the second choice on their ballots. This process can play out until there is a clear victor. This system give weight to every person's vote → something our system of electors will never do. Only a Constitutional amendment, however, can bring about this change.

6. The function of the quotation mark in the last sentence of the 1st paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) quote what somebody has said  
 (B) emphasize the threats  
 (C) achieve sarcasm  
 (D) create a sense of humor
7. The 17 states the candidates would visit in the campaign are those \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) locked up by one of the parties  
 (B) offering many electoral votes  
 (C) that could easily fall by the wayside  
 (D) where the competition could easily win
8. The word "rub" in the 3rd paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the act of rubbing  
 (B) the trouble  
 (C) the solution  
 (D) the conflicting idea
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the passage?  
 (A) Some popular votes may carry more weight than others.  
 (B) The outcome of the election depends on the electoral votes.  
 (C) One can win the election only by getting more popular votes.  
 (D) The electoral system prevents the most populous states from deciding every election.
10. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
 (A) Is Popular Vote More Democratic?  
 (B) Our Election System: A True Democracy  
 (C) How to Battle Threats to Our Democracy  
 (D) How Much Does Your Vote Really Count?

### Questions 11-15

Americans are far more sophisticated about beverages than they were 20 years ago. Witness the Starbucks revolution and you'll know where the trend goes. Now, spurred on by recent

studied suggesting that it can cut the risk of cancer and heart disease and retard the aging process, tea is enjoying a similar jolt. Enough chic tea salons are springing up to make even die-hard coffee drinkers consider switching beverages.

Tea is available in more places than ever. "Tea was one of the most prolific beverage categories in 1999," with 24 percent more products offered over the previous year, reports Tom Vierhile of Marketing Intelligence Service, which tracks food and beverage trends. And the Tea Association of the United States reports that from 1990 to 1999, annual sales of the drink grew to \$4.6 billion from \$1.8 billion. "Green tea is seen by consumers as a 'functional food'—delivering health benefits beyond sustenance," says Vierhile.

Recently published studies point out that not all brews are created equal. Only teas that come from the leaves of the plant *Camellia sinensis* — which, in their raw state are brewed to make green tea, and, with curing, can be turned into oolong and black tea leaves — have been shown to contain health benefits. Other herbal teas and infusions may taste good, yet they do little more than warm up the drinker. But for *Camellia sinensis*, the evidence is powerful. In a 1998 study, Harvard University researchers found that drinking one cup of black tea a day lowered the risk of heart attack by as much as 44 percent compared with non-tea drinkers, and other studies have suggested that the antioxidants in these so-called real teas can also prevent cancer.

One such antioxidant in green tea is ECGC, a compound 20 times as powerful as vitamin E and 200 times as powerful as vitamin C. "When people ask me for something good and cheap they can do to reduce their cancer risk, I tell them drink real tea." Says Mitchell Gaynor, director of medical oncology at New York City's Strang-Cornell Cancer Prevention Centre.

Among those inspired to become a green-tea drinker is Tess Ghilaga. A New York Writer who took it up after consulting a nutritionist six years ago. "I've never been a coffee drinker." says Ghilaga, 33, "she told me to start drinking green tea for the antioxidant properties." Now Ghilaga and her husband routinely brew tea they order theirs from [Inpursuitoftea.com](http://Inpursuitoftea.com), an internet tea company, which sells a variety of ready-made and raw teas. <http://www.alitea.com/> — along with green, black, and oolong tea, this company sells a wide variety of herbal teas and offers a "Tea of the Month" club. <http://www.teasofgreen.com/> — this site sells higher-end green, black and oolong teas and has good tips on proper storage and preparation of tea. <http://www.tea.com/> — tea drinkers can find links to sites offering tea lore, such as articles about tea ceremonies in foreign lands. An exhaustive "frequently asked question" file found out the site.

11. What do recent studies reveal about tea drinking?

- (A) Many tea houses have sprung up to meet the market demands.
- (B) Drinking tea can cut the risk of lung cancer in particular.
- (C) Tea is rather a magical drinking material to slow down the aging process.
- (D) Many die-hard coffee brewers have developed strong sentiments towards tea.

12. What did Tom Vierhile of Marketing Intelligence Service do, according to the passage?

- (A) He reported about the availability of all kinds of tea around the world.

- (B) He tracked the sources of tea and other beverages in Asian countries.  
(C) He gave a detailed analysis of professional categorization of tea and other beverages.  
(D) He followed the trends of tea and other beverages and analyse them in a professional way.
13. The leaves of the plant *Camellia sinensis* \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) can be used to make green tea or black tea after proper treatments  
(B) are turned into oolong or black tea leaves for the purpose of curing  
(C) have powerful evidence to show its healing power for certain illnesses  
(D) taste good yet do little more than warm up the drinker
14. According to the passage, what is ECGC?  
(A) A medicine made from green tea.  
(B) A powerful substance in green tea.  
(C) An additive essential to green tea.  
(D) A special treatment to make green tea.
15. If you are interested in tea festivals, which website would you most probably surf on?  
(A) <http://www.tea.com/>  
(B) <http://www.teasofgreen.com/>  
(C) <http://www.inpursuitoftea.com/>  
(D) <http://www.alitea.com/>

### Questions 16-20

A blue sedan nearly sideswipes my car. The driver gives me a weird look. No wonder: I'm at the wheel of a Ford Taurus, with a tangle of wires taped to my face and neck, a respiration monitor strapped around my chest, and a bunch of other gizmos sending data about my vital signs to computers stacked on the front and back seats. I look like the star of A Commuter's Clockwork Orange.

University of lower assistant professor of engineering Thomas Schnell is crammed into the seat behind me. Schnell created this lab-on wheels to gauge how a motorist's body reacts to driving. He wants car-makers to use his findings to design "smart" cars that make driving less stressful. I'm taking his rolling research facility of a white-knuckle evening spin in Chicago-home to some of the nations worst rush-hour traffic — to learn what happens to the human body during a long, frustrating commute.

So at 5:15 on a Monday, with a storm whipping in off Lake Michigan. I pull out of a downtown parking lot and begin creeping along interstate 90, heading west behind a line of cars that stretches as far as the eye can see. Now and then, the pace picks up, just as quickly, it slows to a halt, red brake lights glowing in the twilight.

If I had to do this every day, I'd grind my teeth to dust. After 45 minutes, Schnell and I have gone just 10 miles. As the car crawls along, Schnell occasionally asks, "What is your level of fun?" He notes my responses, some of them unprintable, on a clipboard. Here's what the computers I'm tethered to record:

I begin breathing harder and faster. My respiration rate leaps from 12 to 17 breaths per



minute. My heart rate jumps from 74 to 80 beats per minute. The electrodes taped to the muscles in my forehead show increased activity (Translation: My brow furrows and I squint a lot).

While I was in no danger of keeling over, my heart rate and other symptoms offered clear evidence that I was under stress, says Robert Bonow, MD, president of the American Heart Association (AHA). Over time, that stress could take a heavy toll.

If you are among the roughly 113 million Americans who drive to work each day, you're probably grimacing with recognition. With traffic congestion getting worse each year, anyone who travels by car to the office or plant, or who simply shuttles kids from school to violin lessons to slumber parties, may be exposing himself or herself to serious hidden health threats.

All that commuter combat is bound to produce casualties. "People are experiencing more congestion and we know that's stressful," says Colorado State University psychologist Jerry Diefenbaker. Some results are predictable. Reckless driving sometimes in the form of so-called road rage — is often spurred by traffic frustration. Consider 41-year-old Chris Heard. The mild-mannered engineer used to turn into Mad Max every day as he drove the nearly 50 miles of clogged roads between his home in Brookline, N. H., and his office near Boston. "It turned me into a very aggressive driver," he says, "taking risks, cutting people off, driving fast on back roads to make up for time I lost," the result of his congestion-fueled fury? A stack of speeding tickets and a number of near collisions. Finally he did something about it: He found a job closer to home.

16. According to the passage, Professor Thomas Schnell has created his lab-on wheels \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to make heart jump from 74 to 80 beats per minute  
 (B) to make respiration rate leap from 12 to 17 breaths per minute  
 (C) to learn how to make driving enjoyable during rush-hour traffic  
 (D) to learn how a driver physically reacts to driving
17. Why was the author driving along interstate 90 on a Monday?  
 (A) He was test-driving his smart car.  
 (B) He liked to pick up his driving skill.  
 (C) He did not want to be caught in the storm.  
 (D) He was doing a test.
18. The phrase "take a heavy toll" (Para. 6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) grind one's teeth  
 (B) damage one's health  
 (C) increase one's activity  
 (D) pay more at the toll gate
19. Which of the following is NOT true about 41-year-old Chris Heard?  
 (A) He used to play a role in a movie.  
 (B) He got a stack of speeding tickets.  
 (C) He found a job closer to home.  
 (D) He had a number of near collisions.
20. What is the best title for the passage?