

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习.听力300题>>

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前言

《上海市英语中高级口译岗位资格证书》考试是“紧缺人才培训工程”的项目之一，其宗旨是为上海、长三角地区和全国其他省市考核和遴选复合型英语口语译人才。

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，理清复习脉络，掌握解题技巧，提高考试成绩。

为了满足广大参加《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要，我们约请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语中级口译岗位资格证书考试练习》丛书。

本套丛书具有以下三个特点：第一，按照题型，分门别类。

针对《英语中级口译岗位资格证书》考试的题型，本套丛书分为四本，分别为《阅读300题》、《翻译300题》、《听力300题》和《口译和口语，300题》。

考生可以针对自己的弱项，强化专项练习，从而提高这四个方面的技能，在考试中取得满意的成绩。

第二，题精量大，针对性强。

本套丛书中的练习题既包蕴了以往历届考试题的历史轨迹；又反映了近年来乃至今后考试题的命题趋势。

丛书的作者均为长期工作在培训第一线的明星教师，对于考试的要求、考生的弱点、考题的规律了然于胸，题目的选取极具针对性。

通过练习，考生将在听、说、读、写、译五个方面都得到明显的提高。

第三，与时俱进，时新实用。

本套丛书的材料基本选自近期英语国家主流媒体的时文，结合考试实际，设计相应练习。

所有练习题均附参考答案，方便读者自测自查。

《翻译300题》一书还在附录中分类列出政治、经济、文化、科学等方面的词汇，具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300篇》由王欣主编。

全书分政治、经济、社会、自然、科技、文化等板块，所有练习配答案和简解。

在此感谢王国栋、纪家举、顾辉、范劲松、边琳、林玫的鼎力相助。

《翻译300题》由张曦主编。

全书由英译汉和汉译英各150篇组成，分别包括政治外交、经济金融、自然科学、经典散文、名家演说等部分，使读者可以有的放矢、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个英语口语译、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。

内容概要

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

本书配MP3，并提供全部练习答案。

可供参加高级口译岗位资格证书的人士复习、迎考使用。

书籍目录

第一部分 分类练习 听写填空 听力理解 新闻 笔记填空 听译第二部分 听力材料 听写填空 听力理解
新闻 笔记填空 听译附录 时事口译听力必备词汇

章节摘录

With thousands of people traveling every day as a part of their jobs , there is great concern about the effect of jet lag on business travelers. In the world of international business , many men and women have trouble performing their jobs because they feel tired and sick from all their traveling. Business people are not the only professionals who suffer from jet lag. Professional sports players also find that jet lag affects their performance. I have recently read a health report and it looks at the problem of jet lag in professional baseball. You see , researchers have wondered about how jet lag affects the job performance of people who travel for a living. The problem is that it is very difficult to measure exactly how jet lag affects most travelers , how can we measure the performance of , say , an executive who travels to another country to make a business deal ?

This is where the idea of looking at baseball comes in , so by looking at whether baseball teams win or lose games , researchers believe that we can see how jet lag affects performance in sports , business , and other jobs. In the study , doctors looked at baseball records from 2001 to 2004. They studied the performance of 19 teams from the Eastern and Pacific time zones , looking at the results of the two games immediately after a team traveled from one coast to the other. The study shows that changing time zones may hurt the performance of West Coast baseball teams traveling east for a game , but not East Coast teams traveling west. The reason , the researchers think , is that people traveling east suffer more from the symptoms of jet lag. An example of this effect can be seen in the 2003 league championship series played in 2003 between the San Francisco Giants and the Atlanta Braves. The games are played in the home cities of each team , so in 2003 the Atlanta Braves and the San Francisco Giants played the first two games in Atlanta , the next three games in San Francisco , and the last two games in Atlanta. In this contest , Atlanta won four of the seven games and was the winner of the series. Researchers believe that the San Francisco Giants lost because they played more games away from home and therefore had more jet lag. We know from past studies that the symptoms of jet lag are stronger when a person travels east. This is because when we travel east , our day becomes shorter , and a shorter day is more difficult to adjust to. So the players from San Francisco were at a disadvantage when they traveled east for a game in Atlanta. The researchers think that the San Francisco team had more of the symptoms caused by jet lag—problems such as headaches , tiredness , and difficulty thinking clearly. All of these symptoms could result in poor performance by baseball players.

However , this is only the first study to look at the effect of jet lag on sports , and more research is needed. Other scientists say that this research doesn't prove that jet lag causes poor performance in baseball games. This study only looked at baseball records for three years , and much more information must be studied before we can decide if the losses are truly a result of jet lag and not some other reason. What about the "home team advantage" ?

Yes , the positive effects of the "home team advantage" are well known. It's much easier for a team to play a game at home where they can sleep in their own beds and where the local fans can come to the game and cheer for the team. However , jet lag adds to the disadvantage for the team that's playing away from home. So when the San Francisco team traveled east to play in Atlanta , they were at a disadvantage in two ways : They were playing away from home and they had strong jet lag from traveling east. Questions 91. How do business people often feel from all their traveling ?

Questions 92. According to the report , why did researchers study jet lag in baseball ?

Questions 93. Researchers analyzed the performance of some baseball teams. Where are these teams from ?

Questions 94. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a symptom of jet lag ?

Questions 95. Which of the following statements is true according to the health report ?

Passage 20 Questions 96 to 100 are based on the following talk. The Parker Pen Company had been doing business internationally since 1902. In that time , the company has collected many reports about customs in different countries. In 1985 , Parker Pen asked Roger Axtell , one of its international sales representatives , to collect these reports in a book about cultural differences. The result is a series of books called *Dos and Taboos around the World*. The books deal with all sorts of customs , but the information about eating gives an idea of

the challenges an international traveler faces. Customs for dining with guests vary so much from one country to another that you could do something polite in one country that has a completely different meaning in another. Here is one classic example : a host in the United States offers a guest from Jordan more food at dinner. The guest refuses and the host does not offer again. The Jordanian maybe shocked and hungry because in Jordan , it is polite for the host to offer the food several times while it is polite for guests to refuse , even if they want more. Then what happens when someone from Jordan travels to Zambia ?

There , according to Axtell , it is impolite for the host to offer food first. If you are not aware of this custom , you may all be hungry !

What about serving yourself more to drink ?

In many Asian countries : you can fill everyone else's glasses , but not your own. You will have to wait for someone else to offer you more to drink. However , if you are a woman in Italy , don't pour your neighbor a glass. Some people do not consider this appropriate behavior for a woman. If you do pour the wine , think twice about which hand you use. In Bolivia and Chile , most people consider it incorrect to pour the wine with your left hand.

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