

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习-阅读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，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年3月开考以来，已进入第15个年头。

其间，考试规模不断扩大，累计参考人数已达到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。

参加英语高级口译考试，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《英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试的读者的迫切需要，我们邀请上海数家著名培训学校的资深老师编写了这套《英语高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《英语高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。

本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。

《听力300题》一书对其中的热门词汇均有注解；《翻译300题》一书每一部分后有翻译技巧小贴士，具有相当的实用价值。

《阅读300题》由林玫主编。

全书分政治、经济、健康、科技、文化五大类，每类包含阅读理解和简答两种题型。

所有练习题均配答案和讲解。

本书的问世，是通力合作的结果。

特别要感谢张曦、曹志东、肖翰、刘彦星、张辉、王欣为本书付出的智慧和精力。

《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。

本书编写过程中得到了丁汉清、陈琳、李龙帅、杨丹、林玫、王欣的帮助，在此感谢。

《听力300题》由李龙帅主编。

本书按考试题型专项集中，针对性强：听力翻译题解决笔记问题；听写题解决速记英文词问题；听力和新闻解决听力语音、词汇、习语问题。

同时对于热词、难词加以注解，给考生带来便利。

本书编写过程中得到戚一川、陈文怡、郭琪、张曦、杨丹、林玫的鼎力支持，在此表示感谢。

内容概要

本书根据《上海市英语高级口译岗位资格证书》考试要求编写，由资深授课教师精心选材，按内容分社会、经济、健康、科技、文化专题，阅读材料难度和长度均与考试形式相当，旨在帮助读者熟悉题型，集中训练，提高阅读能力。

为帮助读者更好地理解文章，提高解题效率，答案部分提供了答案的线索提示，以突出重点，方便读者对照自查。

《英语高级口译岗位资格证书考试练习·阅读300题》可供参加高级口译岗位资格证书考试人员考前复习使用。

书籍目录

第一部分 分类阅读 社会 经济 健康 科技 文化 第二部分 练习答案 社会 经济 健康 科技
文化

章节摘录

Text 1 The international effort to stop piracy off Somalia has not worked and the effort clearly needs to be stepped up into a higher gear. The response so far has been twofold., first, to assemble naval forces to try to stop the pirates on the high seas: second, to encourage a political settlement within the fractured state of Somalia so that law and order can be established. The naval forces are growing all the time. There is already a small flotilla of warships in the region from the US, UK, Canada, France, Turkey, Germany, Russia and India, among others. There has been some success. The warships have established a safe shipping lane and escorted food aid ships into Somalia. The Royal Navy recently shot and killed two pirates and captured others. The French staged a daring capture of pirates who had taken over a yacht. The Indian navy has thwarted two attempted hijacks, though the pirates in both cases got away. And the European Union is about to launch its first naval action. It has approved Operation Atalanta, in which about eight ships will add their weight to the international effort. The problem these days, however, is that the operation is hemmed in by rules and regulations. In 1815 the American Cmdr Stephen Decatur, sent to stop the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean, simply captured the flagship of the Algerian Dey and forced a capitulation. When the Dey later repudiated the agreement, the British and Dutch bombarded Algiers. These days, there is no question of a bombardment of the port of Eyl, the main pirate base on the Somali coast. That might be the most effective response but it would require a UN Security Council resolution. There is a resolution (1838, passed in October) which authorises the use of "necessary means", meaning force if need be, to stop piracy in international waters. There is also another resolution (1816) which allows anti-pirate operations within Somali waters, but only with the agreement of the Somali transitional government. But even all these operations have to be conducted within international law, defined in this case as the provisions of the UN Law of the Sea Convention. There has also been a legal opinion by the Foreign Office in London that captured pirates cannot necessarily be sent back to whatever authorities can be found in Somalia, in case they are subject to harsh treatment. That would contravene the British Human Rights Act. The pirates captured in the Royal Navy action have now been handed over not to Somalia, but Kenya. The Law of the Sea Convention places limitations on daring action. Under Article 110 of the convention a warship has first to send an officer-led party to board a suspected pirate ship to verify any suspicions. The warship cannot just open fire. Any inspection has to be carried out "with all possible consideration". That sounds rather tentative.

Maritime writer Dr David Cordingley, author of "Life among the Pirates", says that, historically, firm measures were taken against pirates. "There would often be a show trial in London, Jamaica, Boston or Charleston," he said. "That was followed by a public hanging and the bodies would be left swinging on the gallows at the entrance to harbours. Sailors would draw the conclusion that piracy was not a good career option. " "The authorities these days have a real problem because of international law. There are measures ship owners can take like having fire hoses to aim at the pirates, acoustic devices to hurt their hearing or electric fences but, as in the days of the Caribbean pirates, everything is on the pirates' side. " "Modern pirates use very similar methods to the old. They shadow and then board their victims. They usually outnumber the small crew on board the ship. "

"The difference is in what they do next. They used to remove the valuables and maybe abandon or kill the ship's crew. The pirates of the Caribbean did not seek ransom though the Barbary pirates did, as the Somali pirates do. "

"But the old ways of dealing with them are no longer possible. " As for the diplomatic effort on land, that is going even more slowly. Somalia is basically split into three. The capital, Mogadishu, is nominally under the control of a transitional government set up after an Ethiopian-led intervention that removed the Union of Islamic Courts. Since then, a breakaway Islamist group known as al-Shabab has gained control of much of the south and centre of the country. An African Union peacekeeping force has been ineffective. There have been some calls for a larger UN force. Large parts of population survive on food aid. The pirates, however, are based further north, in Puntland, a semi-autonomous region, where the port of Eyl is the main pirate base. There is a president but he has either no power or no interest in stopping a lucrative form of income. Between the lack of decisive naval operations and the chaos on land, the pirates have thrived. 1. Which of the following area witnesses

the weakest political power ?

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