国际人才英语考试（高端）
样题

口头沟通

Task 1

Read the following passage and then listen to a **2**-minute lecture on the same topic from a different perspective. Summarize the points made in the lecture and explain how the points respond to those made in the reading passage. Note-taking is allowed while you read and listen.

You will have **2** minutes to read the passage, **2** minutes to prepare and **90** seconds to speak.

Reading passage

One of the predominant and most controversial debates confounding the international community has to do with the use of nuclear energy, and it is likely to be an ongoing debate. In spite of what the opponents claim, the proponents of nuclear energy have put forth credible rationale to justify its use.

To find an alternative energy source that is affordable, many nations have gradually replaced fossil fuels with nuclear energy. As the price of oil has been soaring, nations have opted to use inexpensive nuclear energy. In fact, nuclear energy has proven to be a cheaper source for generating electricity than oil, gas, or even coal.

A major concern for installing nuclear reactors stems from the workers who are constantly exposed to radiation. However, this is groundless. In the U.S. there has been no evidence of any nuclear power plant worker complaining of any form of sickness coming from radiation. According to one study, death rates from cancer among workers in nuclear power plants are no higher than those of the general population.

Please put on your headphones. Now listen to a part of a lecture on the topic you have just read about.

Scripts

Narrator: Now listen to a part of a lecture on the topic you have just read about.

Whenever we look into a crucial issue, we must never forget to study it thoroughly before coming to any conclusions, but the benefit of nuclear energy is one area where people often fail to apply this principle.

If you think nuclear energy is a cheaper source of energy, you are only looking at one side of the coin. Once a nuclear power plant is constructed, it will generate energy that is more cost-effective than fossil fuels. But it must be noted that constructing a nuclear power plant calls for astronomical costs, and as a matter of fact, over the last two decades the cost of building a new nuclear power plant rose over threefold. On top of this huge expense, the existing electric power plants and other energy generators will either be replaced or reduced in productivity, which means wasting people's tax dollars.

Also, we cannot leave out potential health hazards to workers when construction of nuclear power plants becomes the center of the controversy. It is an undeniable fact that any worker on the premises of a plant will be exposed to dangerous radiation. Although some say it is a minimal amount, the important point is that they are still exposed to it almost daily. And we may be led to think that there have been no cases of serious illness involving workers associated with exposure to radiation. But have you ever thought that this may be because these occupational illnesses take a long time to manifest themselves? In light of these facts, we must be more cautious before we begin to resort to nuclear energy as our principal energy source.

Task 2

Read the following passage and answer the question for debate.

You will have **3** minutes to read the passage, **2** minutes to prepare and **2** minutes to give your response.

Reading passage

The Cost of Cool

A huge amount of air conditioning will be installed globally in coming years, and the implications for climate change are profound. Air conditioning is still a relative rarity in many countries, including those with very hot climates. But as these countries boom in wealth and population and extend electricity to more people, the projections are clear: A huge amount of air conditioning will be installed globally in

coming years, not just for comfort but also as a health necessity.

Air-conditioner sales are now increasing in India, Indonesia and Brazil by between 10 percent and 15 percent annually, according to a 2015 report by researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. India is the biggest country primed for air-conditioning growth and associated greenhouse emissions, said Durwood Zaelke, president of the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, which focuses on short-term, high-impact fixes to climate problems. For Mexico, the study projected air conditioning over the 21st century to grow from 13 percent of homes to potentially 81 percent of homes.

Overall, the Berkeley Laboratory report projects that the world is poised to install 700 million air conditioners by 2030 and 1.6 billion by 2050. In terms of electricity use and greenhouse-gas emissions, that's like adding several new countries.

QUESTION

Imagine you are a delegate attending an international conference on greenhouse gas emission and climate change. Regarding the air-conditioning issue mentioned in the above passage, some delegates have proposed an initiative to discourage the use of air-conditioners worldwide.

However, you represent delegates who **DISAGREE** with this proposal. Please illustrate your reasons why you are against this initiative. You are expected to provide your own argument(s) with analysis to support your position.

Task 3

You will hear a speech delivered by a Chinese official at the opening of an international conference on HIV/AIDS. The speech is divided into a number of segments and at the end of each segment you'll hear a tone. You are expected to start interpreting after the tone. Now interpret the speech into English.

尊敬的各位国际组织代表、嘉宾、媒体朋友们：

大家好！

首先，非常感谢各位出席由中国艾滋病防治协会举办的2016艾滋病防控国际研讨会。[TONE]//[TONE]

众所周知，艾滋病是一种危害性极大的传染病，有较高的死亡率。到目前为止，国际上已经通过了很多相关的政治宣言，也开展了很多具体的活动和项目来防控艾滋病。以中国政府为例，自80年代中国发现首例艾滋病病例以来，政府高度重视艾滋病防治工作。[TONE]//[TONE] 习近平主席和李克强总理多次参加“世界艾滋病日”活动，看望艾滋病患者，研究部署艾滋病防治工作。中国艾滋病防治投入不断加大，中央财政防治专项经费由2003年的2.7亿元增长到2014年的31.3亿元，累计投入178亿元。[TONE]//[TONE]

去年，联合国艾滋病规划署提出了到2030年结束艾滋病流行的目标。这个目标的提出是有很多数据支持的。截至2015年6月，估计全球约有1580万名艾滋病感染者接受了抗病毒药物治疗，而这一数字在2010年和2005年分别仅为750万和220万。所以，虽然估计在2014年年底全球仍有3690万人感染艾滋病病毒，但通过一系列防控措施，这个目标还是很有希望实现的。[TONE]//[TONE]

中国政府赞赏和支持这一全球战略目标，目前正在制定遏制与防治艾滋病的“十三五”行动计划。我们会加大工作力度，切实保障政策落实，探索能够发挥相关各方优势的工作模式，动员一切资源和力量，尽早实现艾滋病防控的国家和全球目标。我也恳切地希望国际组织和社会各界能够对此给予支持和帮助。[TONE]//[TONE]

最后，我衷心希望能与在座的各位一起共同促进中国和全球的艾滋病防控工作，力争让艾滋病不再困扰人类！谢谢！ [TONE]//[TONE]

书面沟通

Task 1

Read the following documents written by different authors and answer the questions in your own words within **60** minutes, using continuous prose of **100–150** words to answer each question.

Energy Security

Questions:

a) Summarize the claim and reasons the author of **Document 1** mentions for energy shortage.

b) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the author's reasoning in **Document 1**.

c) Both **Document 1** and **Document 2** advocate domestic oil drilling, at least in part. Which one is more convincing? Why?

Document 1

The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) announced that it has opened an investigation into whether futures traders conspired to drive up oil prices. We doubt the investigation is necessary; when one considers breakneck economic development in some developing countries, the weak U.S. dollar, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), one hardly needs the services of the CFTC to solve the mystery of the oil-price spike.

But there is a group of people conspiring to make energy more expensive for Americans. That group is the U.S. Congress. By refusing to open domestic lands and coastal waters for energy exploration, Congress is keeping billions of barrels of oil off the market. OPEC would be proud, and must be pleased.

Critics of proposals to open these areas for business argue that it would take up to 10 years to bring any new supplies online. Of course, they were using this same reason 10 years ago, and if they hadn't prevailed then the U.S. would be less dependent on foreign oil today.

They also argue that Congress should be encouraging renewable energy sources such as solar power, wind power, and biofuels rather than opening the spigots on new sources of petroleum. But the simple fact of the matter is that solar power and wind power cannot take the place of nonrenewables in the U.S. economy. As for biofuels such as corn ethanol, the 2007 mandate requiring the production of 36 billion gallons by 2022 has exacerbated an increase in world food prices without doing anything to lessen the pain at the pump.

Superior U.S. technology has made it possible to drill in the environmentally sensitive areas off our coasts with minimal disturbance to the surrounding ecosystem. It is better to

increase production in the U.S. than to allow high prices to spur increased production in countries with worse environmental track records. With oil nearing $140 a barrel, there are no good reasons for keeping this supply off the market.

Nor are there any good reasons for artificially making energy more expensive, though congressional Democrats (and a few Republicans) recently attempted to do just that. First, the Senate tried to pass a cap-and-trade bill. By rationing the use of fossil fuels, the bill would have led to higher coal, natural-gas, and petroleum prices, even though the prices of those commodities are already at historic highs. Fortunately, an adequate number of GOP senators banded together to kill the bill. Even some Senate Democrats reportedly began to wonder about the political wisdom of pushing through higher energy prices.

Undaunted, Senate Democrats proposed a windfall-profits tax on U.S. oil companies. The Congressional Research Service found that the last time Congress imposed one, it reduced domestic production.

Republican senators stymied the windfall-profits tax, also, but with several Senate seats in danger and a presidential nominee who supports energy rationing, whether the GOP can continue to fight effectively for a cheap energy agenda remains an open question. The CFTC is investigating oil-price fixing, but where is the agency that will protect Americans from Congress?

Document 2

Every U.S. president since Richard Nixon has expressed concern about America's growing dependence on imported oil. But effective action has proved elusive: Oil imports have more than doubled in the past 35 years – from 30% at the time of the first oil shock in 1973 to around 65% today.

Yet the collapse in world energy demand and the fall of energy prices present a rare, once-in-a-generation opportunity. Congress and the Obama administration can work with energy producers to craft an energy policy that creates jobs, expands and diversifies the nation's energy supply, generates government revenue, and protects the environment.

Reaching those goals begins with rejecting the false choice between "drill, baby, drill" and a near-exclusive focus on alternative energies and conservation. An "all-of-the-above" approach holds far more promise.

President Barack Obama seems to recognize this. In his address to Congress this week, he spoke forthrightly about the need to tackle climate change – while acknowledging the role of hydrocarbons in the overall energy mix, and emphasizing the need for energy security and efficiency. At BP we welcome his commitment to "invest $15 billion a year to develop technologies like wind power and solar power, advanced biofuels, clean coal and more efficient cars and trucks built right here in America."

BP has already demonstrated its commitment to a diverse energy portfolio. We're the largest producer of oil and gas in the U.S. We're also investing more than $8 billion over 10

years to develop solar, wind, hydrogen power and biofuels. We support energy conservation and efficiency, as well as addressing climate change via a cap-and-trade system to harness the power of the market to reduce CO_2 emissions.

But if the country is to gain full value from the technology, knowledge and expertise possessed by BP and its major competitors, I'd like to offer policy makers a few suggestions.

First, energy providers and governments must have confidence in one another. An adversarial stance does nothing to increase the supply of energy. Regulatory policies need to be sensible, stable and right the first time.

Second, energy security can only be built on a solid foundation of free markets and free trade. Two-thirds of the world's oil is traded across international borders. This huge and agile market makes it possible to respond quickly to supply disruptions, such as hurricanes or political unrest. Tariffs, heavy taxes, or restrictions on the free movement of petroleum products interfere with that process.

Third, transitional incentives are needed to make low-carbon energy competitive with other energy sources, and to kick-start technologies for large-scale carbon abatement, such as carbon capture and storage. But these incentives should taper away over time, so costs are driven down and the market can take over as quickly as possible.

Finally, America must stop looking to others for the oil it needs and actively develop its own hydrocarbon endowment. Even with the rapid growth of alternatives, fossil fuels will continue providing most of the energy Americans consume for decades into the future.

The search for new sources of domestic crude has been constrained by a lack of access to promising areas, notably the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Resource estimates for closed areas exceed 100 billion barrels of oil, with 30 billion recoverable with today's technology and at today's prices.

Opening up the OCS would enhance America's energy security. Moreover, a new study by ICF International estimates that it could create as many as 76,000 new jobs and generate a total of nearly $1.4 trillion in new government revenue by 2030.

No one in the energy business thinks America can drill its way to energy security. But a policy based exclusively or even primarily on conservation and efficiency is a recipe for ongoing scarcity and economic decline.

The prize is great and the time is right. When the world economy begins to recover – and it will – demand for energy will rise and the moment will likely have passed. We are extending our hand. We hope Washington policy makers will grasp it.

Task 2

You (Carl Levinson) are a commentator working for *The Reviewer*, a post that includes columns on hot issues. Recently, a reader sent a letter about the new product – driverless car. In the letter, he expressed his worry that this invention was another signal that humans are being threatened by the controlling power of AI (artificial intelligence). Write a **commentary** to address the reader's concern.

Write about **350** words within **40** minutes.

Task 3

The following is an excerpt from a company's annual report of social responsibility. Translate it into English suitable for publishing within **40** minutes.

去年，集团大力开展员工权益保护和关爱行动，在合作伙伴中深入推进诚信合规、合作共赢理念，加强安全生产、环境保护、食品药品安全工作，创新社会公益、社区共建活动方式，收到了良好成效。集团被国资委评为“节能减排优秀企业”，被中国社科院评为中国企业社会公益“五星级企业”，这代表了社会各界对集团社会责任工作的肯定。

虽然我们的社会责任工作取得一定成效，但在履行社会责任方面仍然任重而道远。我们要努力转变过往存在的重经济责任轻其他责任、重股东权益轻其他相关方权益、重舆情轻预防、重报告编制轻践行融合等现象，更加认真地倾听来自员工、客户、合作伙伴等相关方的意见和呼声，直面不足，通过聚焦实质性议题，以行动推动问题的解决。