



2014

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

全国职称英语 等级考试专项突破与综合训练

(理工类)

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全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组 编



中国人事出版社

2014·全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国职称英语等级考试专项突破与综合训练. 理工类/全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组编. —北京: 中国人事出版社, 2013


2014 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5129 - 0614 - 3

I. ①全… II. ①全… III. ①英语 - 职称 - 资格考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 244480 号

2014 年版全国职称外语等级考试辅导用书防伪轧纹鉴别方法:

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2014 年版全国职称外语等级考试辅导用书防伪标识鉴别方法:

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3. 粘贴位置: 封面左下方。

中国人事出版社出版发行

(北京市惠新东街 1 号 邮政编码: 100029)

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河北省零五印刷厂印刷装订 新华书店经销

787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 9.75 印张 246 千字

2013 年 11 月第 1 版 2013 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 38.00 元

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的国家级考试。该考试根据英语在不同专业领域中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。应广大应试者的要求,我们依据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),组织编写了《全国职称英语等级考试专项突破与综合训练》,分为综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别,每个专业类别自成一册,每册包括四套专项练习题和一套全真模拟试卷,分为A、B、C三个等级,供广大应试者备考和自测使用。

本书的特点:(一)按照考试的不同题型分为不同模块,便于应试者对自己的薄弱环节进行有针对性的训练;(二)试题完全体现了《大纲》的要求,符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力的要求;(三)完整体现了真实考试的特征,各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了《大纲》的要求,极具实战特色;(四)题目设计科学合理,并经过了验证,具有极强的针对性;(五)附有答案,便于训练和自测。

本书最适合应试者考前进行针对性训练使用。建议应试者先根据考试题型进行专项训练,再利用全真模拟试卷按照考试时间要求进行实战演练,检测是否能够通过考试。

书中不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正(请发邮件至rsksts@163.com)。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

辅导用书编写组

2013年11月

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一、词汇选项专项突破

词汇选项专项突破一

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 At midnight, we were aroused by a knock at the door.
A irritated B awakened C arisen D annoyed
- 2 She was awarded a prize for the film.
A given B rewarded C sent D reminded
- 3 Smoking will be banned in all public places here.
A forbidden B allowed C permitted D promoted
- 4 That guy is intelligent but a bit dull.
A strange B special C quiet D boring
- 5 She is a highly successful teacher.
A fairly B rather C very D moderately
- 6 We should not sacrifice environmental protections to foster economic growth.
A reduce B promote C realize D give
- 7 There is a growing gap between the rich and the poor.
A conflict B tension C gulf D confrontation
- 8 I am very grateful to you for your assistance.
A helpful B hopeful C pitiful D thankful
- 9 You will be meeting her presently.
A shortly B currently C lately D probably
- 10 Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years.
A displayed B shown C changed D demonstrated
- 11 I have been trying to quit smoking.
A give up B pick up C build up D take up
- 12 Relief workers were shocked by what they saw.
A moved B touched C surprised D worried
- 13 The weather is a constant subject of conversation in Britain.
A question B problem C title D topic
- 14 This is not typical of English, but is a feature of the Chinese language.
A particular B characteristic C remarkable D idiomatic
- 15 It is virtually impossible to persuade him to apply for the job.
A simply B almost C totally D completely

词汇选项专项突破二

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 She was close to success.
A fast B quick C near D tight
- 2 The two girls look alike.
A beautiful B similar C pretty D attractive
- 3 The boy is intelligent.
A clever B naughty C difficult D active
- 4 Everybody was glad to see Mary back.
A sorry B sad C angry D happy
- 5 What is your goal in life?
A plan B aim C arrangement D idea
- 6 Jack was dismissed.
A fired B fined C exhausted D criticized
- 7 John is crazy about pop music.
A sorry B mad C concerned D worried
- 8 It is the movement, not the color, of objects that excites the bull.
A frightens B scares C arouses D confuses
- 9 It is highly unlikely that she will arrive today.
A probably B very C hardly D possibly
- 10 I am feeling a lot more healthy than I was.
A many B no C much D some
- 11 Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.
A eat B cook C freeze D keep
- 12 We packed up the things we had accumulated (积累) over the last three years and left.
A late B recent C past D final
- 13 The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning.
A bottom of the mountain B foot of the mountain
C top of the mountain D starting point
- 14 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.
A beats B destroys C maintains D defends
- 15 The president proposed that we should bring the meeting to a close.
A stated B said C suggested D announced

词汇选项专项突破三

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 She is sick.
A fat B weak C ill D mad
- 2 Mary is looking for the book she lost yesterday.
A trying to find B looking up C looking at D finding
- 3 I rarely wear a raincoat because I spend most of my time in a car.
A normally B seldom C frequently D usually
- 4 He is a physician.
A researcher B professor C doctor D student
- 5 An important part of the national government is the Foreign Service, a branch of the Department of State.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| A tree | B division | C root | D leaf |
|--------|------------|--------|--------|
- 6 Mary gets up at six o'clock every morning.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| A rises | B stands | C arrives | D comes |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
- 7 Although I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------|
| A Because | B Since | C Though | D For |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------|
- 8 Mary has made up her mind not to go to the meeting.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| A tried | B promised | C decided | D attempted |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
- 9 I remember lots of things.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| A much | B large | C big | D many |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
- 10 She will be pleased to meet you.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| A angry | B happy | C sad | D unwilling |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
- 11 It is obvious that he will win the game.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| A likely | B possible | C clear | D probable |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
- 12 The earth moves around the sun.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| A before | B round | C after | D over |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
- 13 Did anyone call when I was out?
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| A everyone | B someone | C nobody | D anybody |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
- 14 It took us a long time to mend the house.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A build | B destroy | C design | D repair |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
- 15 I don't quite follow what she is saying.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| A observe | B understand | C explain | D describe |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|

词汇选项专项突破四

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 We are sure that he will get over his illness.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| A certain | B aware | C happy | D determined |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| A in despair | B in danger | C in misery | D in pain |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
- 3 If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air is often the cause.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| A start | B begin | C happen | D visit |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
- 4 The ice is not thick enough to bear the weight of a tank.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A suffer | B accept | C receive | D support |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
- 5 A small number of firms have ceased trading.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| A completed | B finished | C fulfilled | D stopped |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
- 6 She was sent a box of chocolates along with a letter saying she was fired.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|------------|
| A killed | B shot | C dismissed | D murdered |
|----------|--------|-------------|------------|
- 7 The mountains look glorious at sunrise.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| A inviting | B magnificent | C appealing | D pleasing |
|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
- 8 It seems highly unlikely that she will pass the exam.
- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| A very | B completely | C usually | D mostly |
|--------|--------------|-----------|----------|
- 9 Their parents once lived under very severe conditions.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| A sound | B hard | C strict | D tight |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|
- 10 Michael is now merely a good friend.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| A largely | B barely | C just | D rarely |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
- 11 Have you talked to her lately?

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | A lastly | B finally | C shortly | D recently |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
- 12 While we don't agree, we continue to be friends.

A Because	B Where	C Although	D Whatever
------------------	----------------	-------------------	-------------------
- 13 You should take into consideration the fact that we have been very busy recently.

A thought	B account	C mind	D brain
------------------	------------------	---------------	----------------
- 14 You must shine your shoes.

A polish	B clear	C wash	D mend
-----------------	----------------	---------------	---------------
- 15 The policeman wrote down all the particulars of the accident.

A secrets	B details	C benefits	D words
------------------	------------------	-------------------	----------------

二、阅读判断专项突破

阅读判断专项突破一

下面的短文后列出了7个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择 B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择 C。

Black Holes

Most scientists agree that black holes exist but are nearly impossible to locate. A black hole in the universe is not a solid object, like a planet, but it is shaped like a sphere (球体). Astronomers (天文学家) think that at the center of a black hole there is a single point in space with infinite (无限的) density (稠密). This single point is called a singularity (奇点). If the singularity theory is correct, it means that when a massive star collapses, all the material in it disappears into the singularity. The center of a black hole would not really be a hole at all, but an infinitely dense point. Anything that crosses the black hole is pulled in by its great gravity.

Although black holes do exist, they are difficult to observe. These are the reasons.

- No light or anything else comes out of black holes. As a result, they are invisible to a telescope.

- In astronomical terms, black holes are truly tiny. For example, a black hole formed by the collapse of a giant star would have an event horizon (视界) only 18 miles across.

- The nearest black holes would be dozens of light years away from Earth. One light year is about 6 trillion (万亿) miles. Even the most powerful telescopes could not pick out an object so small at such a great distance.

In 1994 the Hubble Space Telescope provided evidence that black holes exist. There are still answers to be found, however, so black holes remain one of the mysteries of the universe.

1 Black holes are part of space.

A Right	B Wrong	C Not mentioned
----------------	----------------	------------------------

2 Black holes exist but are difficult to observe.

A Right	B Wrong	C Not mentioned
----------------	----------------	------------------------

3 The center of a black hole is empty.

A Right	B Wrong	C Not mentioned
----------------	----------------	------------------------

4 The attraction of two large stars leads to gravity.

A Right	B Wrong	C Not mentioned
----------------	----------------	------------------------

5 The sun is the heaviest star in the universe.

A Right	B Wrong	C Not mentioned
----------------	----------------	------------------------

- 6 The nearest black holes are hundreds of light years away from us.
 A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 7 The Hubble Space Telescope helps scientists to understand the nature of the universe.
 A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

阅读判断专项突破二

下面的短文后列出了7个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选择A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择C。

Earthquake

How does an earthquake start?

What makes an earthquake happen? The rock of the earth's crust (地壳) may have a "fault", a kind of break in the surface. The blocks which make up the earth move, and sometimes this may cause the sides of the fault to move up and down or lengthways (纵向地) against each other. When one piece of rock starts to rub on another with great force, a lot of energy is used. This energy is changed into vibrations (振动) and it is these vibrations that we feel as an earthquake. The vibrations can travel thousands of kilometers and so an earthquake in Turkey may be felt in Greece.

What to do during an earthquake?

At school

As soon as the earthquake starts, students should get under the desks immediately and wait until the teacher tells them it is safe to come out. The teacher should, at the same time, go immediately to the teacher's desk, get underneath (在……下面) it and stay there till the danger is over. Students must not argue with the teacher or question instructions.

As soon as the tremors (震动) stop, all students should walk towards the exit and go straight to the school playground or any open space such as a square or a park. They must wait there until the teacher tells them it is safe to go.

At home

If you are at home when the earthquake occurs, get immediately under the table in the living room or kitchen. Choose the biggest and strongest table you can find. You must not go anywhere near the window and don't go out onto the balcony (阳台). Once the tremors have stopped, you can come out from under the table but you must leave the building straight away. You should walk down the stairs and should not use the lift—there may be a power cut as a result of the earthquake and you could find yourself trapped inside the lift for hours.

In the street

If you are in the street when the earthquake takes place, do not stand near buildings, fences or walls—move away as quickly as possible and try to find a large open space to wait in. Standing under trees could also be dangerous.

- 1 People knew long ago how an earthquake starts.
 A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 2 Thousands of people were killed during an earthquake in Turkey.
 A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 3 As soon as an earthquake occurs, students should leave the building.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------------|
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 4 | Students should go to the school playground or an open space once the tremors stop. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 5 | If you are at home when an earthquake occurs, stand near a big table. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 6 | The best way to leave the building during an earthquake is to get into a lift. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 7 | If you are in the street when an earthquake occurs, stay in a large open space. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |

阅读判断专项突破三

下面的短文后列出了 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择 B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择 C。

The Smog (烟雾)

For over a month, Indonesia was in crisis. Forest fires raged out of control as the country suffered its worst drought for 50 years. Smoke from the fires mixed with sunlight and hot dry air to form a cloud of smog. This pollution quickly spread and within days it was hanging over neighbouring countries including Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

When the smoke combined with pollution from factories and cars, it soon became poisonous (有毒的). Dangerous amounts of CO became trapped under the smog and pollution levels rose. People wheezed (喘息) and coughed as they left the house and their eyes watered immediately.

The smog made it impossible to see across streets and whole cities disappeared as grey soot (烟灰) covered everything. In some areas, water was hosed (用胶管浇) from high-rise city buildings to try and break up the smog.

Finally, heavy rains, which came in November, put out the fires and cleared the air. But the environmental costs and health problems will remain. Many people from South-Eastern Asian cities already suffer from breathing huge amounts of car exhaust fumes (汽车排放的废气) and factory pollution. Breathing problems could well increase and many non-sufferers may have difficulties for the first time. Wildlife has suffered too. In lowland forests, elephants, deer, and tigers have been driven out of their homes by smog.

But smog is not just an Asian problem. In fact, the word was first used in London in 1905 to describe the mixture of smoke and thick fog. Fog often hung over the capital. Sometimes the smog was so thick and poisonous that people were killed by breathing problems or in accidents. About 4,000 Londoners died within five days as a result of thick smog in 1952.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Indonesia was in crisis because of the drought. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 2 | The smog spread to neighbouring countries. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 3 | The air-pollution index went up to 300 within a few days. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 4 | Water was used to try to break up the smog. | | |

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------------|
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 5 | Many Indonesians blamed the government for the drought. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 6 | The forest animals haven't been affected by the smog. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 7 | The word "smog" first appeared in 1952. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |

阅读判断专项突破四

下面的短文后列出了 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择 B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择 C。

New Product Will Save lives

Drinking water that looks clean may still contain bugs (虫子), which can cause illness. A small company called Genera Technologies has produced a testing method in three stages, which shows whether water is safe. The new test shows if water needs chemicals added to it, to destroy anything harmful. It was invented by scientist Dr. Adrian Parton, who started Genera five years ago. He and his employees have developed the test together with a British water company.

Andy Headland, Genera's marketing director, recently presented the test at a conference in the USA and forecast good American sales for it. Genera has already sold 11 of its tests at \$42, 500 a time in the UK and has a further four on order. It expects to sell another 25 tests before the end of March. The company says it is the only test in the UK to be approved by the government.

Genera was formed five years ago and until October last year had only five employees; it now employs 14. Mr Headland believes that the company should make around \$19 million by the end of the year in the UK alone.

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Genera Technologies has developed a method that determines whether water is clean. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 2 | Before he set up Genera, Dr. Parton had worked for a British water company. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 3 | The new product has been a commercial success in the USA. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 4 | Each of the tests costs \$42, 500. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 5 | Genera Technologies orders 25 more tests before the end of the year. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 6 | The British government is helping Dr. Parton to sell the tests abroad. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |
| 7 | Genera has increased the number of its employees recently. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Not mentioned |

三、概括大意与完成句子专项突破

概括大意与完成句子专项突破一

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Unlocking the Human Genome (基因组)

1 A project to unlock secrets—what scientist could resist that challenge? This is what many scientists are doing as they work on the Human Genome Project. The aim of the project is to decode (破译) all of the some 100,000 genes in the human body. Scientists are using DNA fingerprinting techniques to do the decoding.

2 DNA is the substance found in the chromosomes (染色体) of a cell. A chromosome is a chain of genes. Each gene carries a piece of genetic information. At any one moment in a cell, thousands of genes are turned on and off to produce proteins (蛋白质). The challenge for scientists is to find out what role each gene plays in protein production. At some point this decoding will be complete. Then scientists will have a map of an ideal genome, or a picture of the total genetic nature of a human being. The ideal genome is called a consensus (交感) genome. Everything works well in a consensus genome.

3 But no one in the world has a consensus genome. Everyone's genome is different from the ideal. These differences are referred to as genetic mutations (突变). Genetic mutations in a person's genome mean that the person has a greater than average chance of suffering from health problems. Some problems are not life-threatening. These would include things like colorblindness, or mild headaches. Other problems are serious, such as heart disease, or cancer.

4 It will take years to identify the role of each of the 100,000 genes. The short-term goal of the project is to find the physical and mental health problems a person is likely to encounter during his or her lifetime. The long-term goal is to have each person live a longer, healthier life.

- 1 Paragraph 1 _____
2 Paragraph 2 _____
3 Paragraph 3 _____
4 Paragraph 4 _____

- A How does DNA work?
B What is the Human Genome Project about?
C How are the DNA samples collected?
D What are the goals of the Human Genome Project?
E What is the role of each gene?
F What are the consequences of genetic mutations?

- 5 The Human Genome Project is trying to map all _____ that make us human.
6 Decoding the human genome is a challenge to _____.
7 Genetic mutations in a person's genome may affect _____.
8 Scientists are trying hard to discover _____ of each of the genes in our body.

- A that person's health
- B a scientific answer
- C scientific researchers
- D the genes
- E the function
- F the size

概括大意与完成句子专项突破二

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Early Ideas about the Universe

- 1 Early man got his ideas about the universe by looking at the stars as you do. He observed carefully, and learned many things about the sun, the moon, and the stars.
- 2 Suppose you were asked to collect evidence about the sun as early man did. You might go out morning after morning and see it come up in the east. Even on cloudy mornings, you would observe that the darkness goes away and the world becomes light. You might not see the sun but would be sure it is there, because you notice that the earth warms up. As you continued, the sun climbs higher in the sky each day during part of the year. It stays in the sky longer. The earth gets warmer. Things begin to grow. It is spring and then summer.
- 3 After a while the sun stays in the sky for shorter and shorter periods. Many plants begin to die. Leaves fall. Winter comes. Year after year this is repeated and you cannot tell exactly why it happens. But you realize that the sun seems to make the difference. Primitive (原始的) man felt that since the sun was so powerful it must be a god. It may seem silly to us now to worship (崇拜) a sun-god, but primitive man was right about the importance of the sun to life on earth.
- 4 You have been told that the world is round. But suppose no one had ever taught you that the world was like a huge ball. Would you have ever thought of it yourself? You cannot see the curve (曲线) of the earth at once. You would have no idea of how big it was. That's why early man believed that the earth was small and flat. Such ideas appeared from the evidence they had.
- 5 If you watch the stars night after night, you will see them rise and set. As you look at the sky, it is not difficult to imagine that you are in the center of a vast collection of twinkling (闪烁) lights. Some early astronomers (天文学家) believed the sky was a crystal shell or series of crystal shells, one inside the other. They believed this because that is what the night sky looked like. For many centuries, men believed that the earth was the center of the universe and that the sun, the moon, and the stars circled around it.

- 1 Paragraph 2 _____
- 2 Paragraph 3 _____
- 3 Paragraph 4 _____
- 4 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Early Ideas about the Sky and the Stars
- B The Importance of the Sun to Life on Earth
- C Primitive Knowledge of the Moon
- D The Sun in Autumn and Winter
- E Early Ideas about the Earth
- F Collecting Evidence about the Sun

- 5 Early man thought the earth was small and flat because _____.
- 6 Primitive man believed the sun was a god because _____.
- 7 Early man thought the earth was the center of the universe because _____.
- 8 Early astronomers believed that the sky was a crystal shell or series of crystal shells because _____.

- A he did not observe the sun carefully enough
- B he could not see its curve
- C the sun, the moon and the stars seemed to move around it
- D the earth circles around the sun
- E it looked like that at night
- F it has power over life on earth

概括大意与完成句子专项突破三

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

A Star Is Born

1 The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope (望远镜) and is taking astronomers (天文学家) further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. Located 2,600 metres up in the Chilean Andes, it has four huge mirrors, each about the size of a London bus. The VLT is so powerful it can spot a burning match 10,000 kilometres away.

2 This astonishing power will allow astronomers to see events in space from the birth of stars to the collision (碰撞) of galaxies (星系) on the edge of the cosmos (宇宙). The VLT is giving astronomers their best-ever view of the cosmos. The power of the VLT to see the smallest detail at the furthest distances makes its designers amazed.

3 Take the case of Eta Carinae, one of the most explosive stars in the universe. This star produces ultraviolet laser rays (紫外线) and it will destroy itself in a few million years' time. It is five times brighter than the sun and when it explodes it is going to be a sight worth waiting for!

4 But it is at distances of millions, even billions, of light years that the VLT really shows its power. The VLT can detect light that set out on its journey before the earth even existed. This gives astronomers their first-ever detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos.

5 In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time machine. It takes astronomers back to a time when complete galaxies crashed into each other. The effects of these past collisions can now be seen by scientists, and astronomers believe the telescope will reveal more about these exciting events in the years to come. One day, we might be able to say we have traveled back to the beginning of time, and we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.

- 1 Paragraph 1 _____
- 2 Paragraph 2 _____
- 3 Paragraph 3 _____
- 4 Paragraph 4 _____

- A Events that took place before the earth existed
- B Power of the telescope
- C Details of Eta Carinae
- D Invention of a time machine
- E Biggest telescope
- F Birth of the new worlds

- 5 The VLT will allow scientists to see events _____.
- 6 The designers of the VLT are surprised at _____.
- 7 Eta Carinae is taken _____.
- 8 Scientists believe the VLT will tell us more about _____.

- A its detecting power
- B millions of light years away in space
- C the location of the VLT
- D as an example
- E the birth of the earth
- F the rotation of the earth

概括大意与完成句子专项突破四

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Ford

- 1 Ford's great strength was the manufacturing process—not invention. Long before he started a car company, he was a worker, known for picking up pieces of metal and wire and turning them into machines. He started putting cars together in 1891. Although it was by no means the first popular automobile, the Model T showed the world just how creative Ford was at combining technology and market.
- 2 The company's assembly line alone threw America's Industrial Revolution into overdrive (高速运转). Instead of having workers put together the entire car, Ford's friends, who were great toolmakers from Scotland, organized teams that added parts to each Model T as it moved down a line. By the time Ford's Highland Park plant was humming (嗡嗡作响) along in 1914, the world's first automatic conveyor belt could turn out a car every 93 minutes.
- 3 The same year Henry Ford shocked the world with the \$ 5-a-day minimum wage scheme, the greatest contribution he had ever made. The average wage in the auto industry then was \$2.34 for a 9-hour shift. Ford not only doubled that, he also took an hour off the workday. In those years it was unthinkable that a man could be paid that much for doing something that didn't involve an awful lot of training or education. The *Wall Street Journal* called the plan "an economic crime", and critics everywhere laughed at Ford.
- 4 But as the wage increased later to daily \$10, it proved a critical component of Ford's dream to make the automobile accessible (可及的) to all. The critics were too stupid to understand that because Ford had lowered his costs per car, the higher wages didn't