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全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

# 2012全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试 专用教材

# 冲刺 职称英语 考试卷

## 理工类 (A/B/C级)

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## 应试考生应注意的问题

准备参加考试前应很好休息，保证以良好的精神状态和体能参加考试。由于考试多在省会城市或地级以上城市举行，有些考生要经舟车劳顿才能抵达考区；有些考生到达后又要与同乡、同学、同事会面，许久未见不免相聚甚欢，因此而不太注意休息，以致第二天无法以好的状态参加考试，贻误机会，这些都是应该引以为戒或尽量避免的。应试考生还须注意以下问题：

1. 要熟悉考区、考点的情况，特别是由边远地区到地级市以上考点的考生，应在考前一天踩点，认识考点，熟悉到达考点的路况、车况，以免误点误事。
  2. 要熟记准考证上印制的注意事项，并认真遵守。
  3. 开考后应先利用一段时间（约10分钟即可），仔细审阅试卷题本的说明、题型、题量和答题卡上的提示，以便熟悉考试要求和舒缓紧张情绪，从容应考。
  4. 考试中凡属试卷题本印制、装订的问题，答题卡的问题，应及时报告当场监考人员，切不可将错就错，避免造成不必要的损失。
  5. 要严格按试卷题本的提示答题或填涂答题卡，尤其要正确填涂答题卡，当答题卡填涂完毕，务必逐项逐行地检查，以免漏项，漏填涂。
  6. 使用标准、规范的考试用笔和橡皮，如黑色签字笔、钢笔、2B铅笔等，擦涂答题卡时动作要轻，擦干净，以免污损答题卡。
- 应试人员要知悉人力资源和社会保障部第12号令，即对考生、考试工作人员违纪违规的处理规定。此外，在考试中如遇有较为重大的问题时，切勿与当场监考人员发生冲突，可向本考点的主考负责人或向在场的考试机构的驻点负责人反映问题，申明理由，以求实事求是地解决问题。

### 考生在填涂答题卡时易发生的问题

1. 忘记填写答题卡中上半部分的考生相关信息，如考生姓名、准考证号、试卷代码信息等，导致答题卡有答案无考生信息。
2. 填写与填涂使用的笔不正确，答题卡上半部考生姓名、准考证号码应用黑色签字笔或黑色钢笔填写，不能用圆珠笔或其它颜色的笔填写，试卷代码、准考证号码下方的填涂框以及答案必须用2B铅笔填写，否则阅卷机无法识别。
3. 忘记填写、填涂答题卡。把答案写在试卷题本上，而忘记转填在答题卡上。
4. 答题卡分A卡、B卡，或叫横式卡、竖式卡，有的考生不分横竖，不看题目序号，习惯横向填涂，以致答案作废。
5. 折叠答题卡，由于采用机读方式判定考生成绩，对答题卡的要求极为严格，不能折叠，不能有褶皱，不能污损答题卡。
6. 填涂答题卡的方法不正确。应严格按答题卡的提示填涂。
7. 抄袭他人的答案，特别是“腹抄”的，不管相邻考生的试卷是否与自己相同，别人答什么就抄什么，以致零分。注意，现在的试卷是“梅花卷”，即相邻的6个考生的试卷题本是不一样的，切不可抄袭他人的答案。

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- 应试人员要知悉人力资源和社会保障部第12号令，即对考生、考试工作人员违纪违规的处理规定。此外，在考试中如遇有较为重大的问题时，切勿与当场监考人员发生冲突，可向本考点的主考负责人或向在场的考试机构的驻点负责人反映问题，申明理由，以求实事求是地解决问题。

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3. 忘记填写、填涂答题卡。把答案写在试卷题本上，而忘记转填在答题卡上。
4. 答题卡分A卡、B卡，或叫横式卡、竖式卡，有的考生不分横竖，不看题目序号，习惯横向填涂，以致答案作废。
5. 折叠答题卡，由于采用机读方式判定考生成绩，对答题卡的要求极为严格，不能折叠，不能有褶皱，不能污损答题卡。
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## 全国职称外语等级考试

### 英语理工类 A 级冲刺考试卷（一）

#### 第 1 部分：词汇选项（第 1~15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

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 were all there when the accident occurred.  
A. happened            B. broke            C. spread            D. appeared
2. It took me exactly a week to complete the work.  
A. do            B. achieve            C. improve            D. finish
3. He achieved success through hard work.  
A. reached            B. reaped            C. attained            D. took
4. They have made up their mind to give up smoking.  
A. tried            B. attempted            C. agreed            D. decided
5. They have given up the hope to save their friends from drowning.  
A. ended            B. abandoned            C. built            D. strengthened
6. It is said that the house along the street will be demolished.  
A. pulled down            B. rebuilt            C. renovated            D. constructed
7. The staffs of the company are always courteous and helpful.  
A. efficient            B. respectable            C. well-informed            D. respectful
8. The construction of the railway is said to have been terminated.  
A. resumed            B. ended            C. suspended            D. cancelled
9. It is postulated that population trends have an effect on economic fluctuations.  
A. challenged            B. assumed            C. accepted            D. doubted
10. When Jack eventually overtook the last truck he pulled over to the inside lane.  
A. skipped            B. passed            C. reached            D. led
11. A deadly disease has affected these animals.  
A. contagious            B. serious            C. fatal            D. worrying
12. With immense relief, I stopped running.  
A. much            B. enormous            C. little            D. extensive
13. The construction of the railway is said to have been terminated.  
A. resumed            B. put an end to            C. suspended            D. re-scheduled
14. Because of the popularity of the region, it is advisable to book hotels in advance.  
A. possible            B. profitable            C. easy            D. wise



15. They are endeavoring to change society as a whole.

- A. trying                      B. working                      C. doing                      D. making

**第 2 部分：阅读判断（第 16～22 题，每题 1 分，共 7 分）**

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作出判断：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。

**Mad Scientist Stereotype Outdated**

Do people still imagine a physicist as a bearded man in glasses or has the image of the mad scientist changed? The Institute of Physics set out to find out whether the stereotype of a physics ‘boffin’ (科学家) still exists by conducting a survey on shoppers in London. The people were asked to identify the physicist from a photograph of a line-up of possible suspects. 98 percent of those asked got it wrong. The majority of people picked a white male of around 60, wearing glasses and with a white beard.

While this stereotype may have been the image of all average physicist fifty years ago, the reality is now very different. Since 1960 the number of young women entering physics has doubled and the average age of a physicist is now 31.

The stereotype of the absent-minded scientist has lasted a long time because the media and Hollywood help promote the image of men in white lab coats with glasses sitting by blackboards full of equations (等式) or working with fizzing (嘶嘶响) test tubes. These stereotypes are really damaging to society. Very good school children are put off studying science because they don’t see people like themselves on television or in magazines doing science. They simply don’t relate to the media’s image of the mad scientist.

This is one reason why fewer young people are choosing to do science at university. If we want to encourage more young people to study science subjects, we need to change this image of the scientist and make science careers more attractive. But we must also develop children’s interest in science.

In an attempt to change this negative image, an increasing number of science festivals are being organized. Thousands of people from secondary schools are also encouraged to take part in the international-wide science competitions of which the most popular are the national science Olympiads. Winning national teams then get the opportunity to take part in the International Science Olympiads which are held in a different country every year. These events are all interesting for the young people who take part but they only involve a small proportion of students who are already interested in science. It seems that there is a long way to go before science becomes attractive as subjects like computer studies or fashion and design.

16. Most people have similar ideas of what a physicist looks like.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
17. The majority of physicists in Britain today are Cambridge graduates.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
18. The media and the cinema have played a role in promoting the image of the mad scientist.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
19. There will be more women scientists than men scientists in the future.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
20. More children will study science if it becomes more attractive.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
21. The image of the mad scientist is really encouraging to society.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
22. The International Science Olympiads are held once every two years.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

**第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子（第 23~30 题，每题 1 分，共 8 分）**

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：（1）第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 3、4、5、6 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；（2）第 27~30 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。

**Heartbeat of America**

1 New York—the Statue of Liberty, the skyscrapers, the beautiful shops on Fifth Avenue and the many theaters on Broadway. This is America’s cultural capital. It is also her biggest city, with a population of nearly 8 million. In the summer it is hot, hot, hot and in the winter it can be very cold. Still there are hundreds of things to do and see all the year round.

2 Manhattan is the real center of the city. When people say “New York City,” they usually mean Manhattan. Most of the interesting shops, buildings and museums are here. In addition, Manhattan is the scene of New York’s busy night life. In 1605 the first Europeans came to Manhattan from Holland. They bought the island from the Native Americans for a few glass necklaces worth about \$26 today.

3 Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA. It is also the most important banking center in the world. It is a street of “skyscrapers”. These are those incredible, high buildings, which Americans invented, and built faster and higher than anyone else. Perhaps the two most spectacular skyscrapers in New York are the two towers of the New York World Trade Center. When the sun sets, their 110 floors shine like pure gold.

4 Like every big city, New York has its own traffic system (有自己的交通设施). Traffic jams can be terrible. It's usually quickest to go by subway. The New York subway is easy to use and quite cheap. The subway goes to almost every corner of Manhattan. But it is not safe to take the subway late at night because in some places you could get robbed. New York buses are also easy to use. You see more if you go by bus. There are more than 30,000 taxis in New York. They are easy to see, because they are bright yellow and carry large TAXI signs. Taxis do not go outside the city. However, they will go to the airports. In addition to the taxi fare, people give the taxi driver a tip of 15 percent of the fare's value.

5 Central Park is a beautiful green oasis in the middle of New York's concrete desert. It is surprisingly big, with lakes and woods, as well as organized recreation areas. New Yorkers love Central Park, and they use it all the time. In the winter, they go ice-skating, and in the summer roller-skating. They play ball, ride horses and have picnics. They go bicycling and boating. There is even a children's zoo, with wild birds and animals.

6 Along the east side of Central Park runs Fifth Avenue, once called. In the 19th century, the richest men in America built their magnificent homes here. It is still the most fashionable street in the city, with famous department stores.

7 Broadway is the street where you will find New York's best-known theaters. But away from the bright lights and elegant clothes of Broadway are many smaller theaters. Their plays are called "off-Broadway" and are often more unusual than the Broadway shows. As well as many theaters, New York has a famous opera house. This is the Metropolitan, where international stars sing from September until April. Carnegie Hall is the city's more popular concert hall. But night life in New York offers more than classical music and theater. There are hundreds of nightclubs where people go to eat and dance.

23. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

24. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

25. Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_

26. Paragraph 6 \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | The Financial Center of USA                            |
| B | The Night Life in New York                             |
| C | The Traffic Facilities of New York                     |
| D | Shopping Center for the Rich                           |
| E | New York—An International City                         |
| F | Central Park—A Place of Recreation for the New Yorkers |

27. The island of Manhattan was bought by the Hollanders from the native Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Central Park is a good place where the New Yorkers can go and \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Fifth Avenue is the place \_\_\_\_\_.

30. For those play-lovers who are interested in what is unusual, the small theaters might be more attractive \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | do whatever they like for relaxation        |
| B | where you can play all kinds of ball games  |
| C | than the world famous Broadway              |
| D | enjoy the colorful night life of the city   |
| E | where the wealthy people would go shopping  |
| F | for what seems to be a very small sum today |

**第 4 部分：阅读理解（第 31~45 题，每题 3 分，共 45 分）**

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 道题。请根据短文内容，为每题确定 1 个最佳选项。

**第 1 篇**

**How the First Stars in the Universe Came into Existence**

How the first stars formed from this dust and gas has been a burning question for years, but a state-of-the-art computer simulation now offers the most detailed picture yet of how these first stars in the universe came into existence, researchers say.

The composition of the early universe was quite different from that of today, and the physics that governed the early universe were also somewhat simpler. Dr. Naoki Yoshida and colleagues in Japan and the U.S. incorporated these conditions of the early universe, sometimes referred to as the “cosmic dark ages,” to simulate the formation of an astronomical object that would eventually shine its light into this darkness.

The result is a detailed description of the formation of a protostar—the early stage of a massive primordial star of our universe, and the researchers’ computer simulation, which has been called a “cosmic Rosetta Stone” sets the bar for further investigation into the star formation process. The question of how the first stars evolved is so important because their formations and eventual explosions provided the seeds for subsequent stars to come into being.

According to their simulation, gravity acted on minute density variations in matter, gases, and the mysterious “dark matter” of the universe after the Big Bang in order to form this early stage of a star—a protostar with a mass of just one percent of our sun. The simulation reveals how pre-stellar gases would have actually evolved under the simpler physics of the early universe to form this protostar.

Dr. Yoshida’s simulation also shows that the protostar would likely evolve into a massive star capable of synthesizing heavy elements, not just in later generations of star, but soon after the Big Bang.

“This general picture of star formation, and the ability to compare how stellar objects form in

different time periods and regions of the universe, will eventually allow investigation into the origins of life and planets,” said Lars Hernquist, a Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University and a coauthor of this latest report. “The abundance of elements in the universe has increased as stars have accumulated,” he says, “and the formation and destruction of stars continues to spread these elements further across the universe. So when you think about it all of the elements in our bodies originally formed from nuclear reactions in the centers of stars, long ago.”

Their simulation of the birth of a protostar in the early universe signifies a key step toward the ambitious goal of piecing together the formation of an entire primordial star and of predicting the mass and properties of these first stars of the universe. More powerful computers, more physical data, and an even larger range will be needed for further calculations and simulations, but these researchers hope to eventually extend this simulation to the point of nuclear reaction initiation when a stellar object becomes a true star.

“Dr. Yoshida has taken the study of primordial star formation to a new level with this simulation, but it still gets us only to the halfway point towards our final goal. It is like laying the foundation of a skyscraper,” said Volker Bromm, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the University of Texas, Austin and the author of a companion article. “We must continue our studies in this area to understand how the initially tiny protostar grows, layer by layer, to eventually form a massive star. But here, the physics become much more complicated and even more computational resources are needed.”

31. According to the first two paragraphs, the early universe \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was governed by simpler physics  
B. got fewer stars shining in it  
C. started over 13 billion years ago  
D. was composed in a way similar to that of today
32. What can the state-of-the-art computer simulation tell us about?  
A. How the Big Bang occurred about 13 billion years ago.  
B. How “cosmic dark ages” came into existence.  
C. How dust grains and gases were formed after the Big Bang.  
D. How the first stars came into being after the Big Bang.
33. What does the “astronomical object” in paragraph 2 refer to?  
A. Cosmic dark ages.  
B. Dust grains and gases.  
C. A protostar.  
D. The early universe.
34. According to paragraph 4, what is NOT true about a protostar?  
A. It developed into a massive star during the Big Bang.

- B. It evolved from pre-stellar gases.
  - C. It was able to integrate heavy elements when evolving into a massive star.
  - D. It had a mass of one percent of the sun.
35. According to the last paragraph, all of the following are goals of the simulation project EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to know more about the mass and properties of the first stars of the universe
  - B. to simulate the process of how the early universe began
  - C. to apply the simulation to the study of nuclear reaction initiation
  - D. to discover the truth about the formation of a protostar

## 第 2 篇

### Late-Night Drinking

Coffee lovers beware. Having a quick “pick-me-up” cup of coffee late in the day will play havoc with your sleep. As well as being a stimulant, caffeine interrupts the flow of melatonin, the brain hormone that sends people into a sleep.

Melatonin levels normally start to rise about two hours before bedtime. Levels then peak between 2 am and 4 am. before falling again. “It’s the neurohormone that controls our sleep and tells our body when to sleep and when to wake,” says Maurice Ohayon of the Stanford Sleep Epidemiology Research Center at Stanford University in California. But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body’s levels of this sleep hormone.

Lotan Shilo and a team at the Sapir Medical Center in Tel Aviv University found that six volunteers slept less well after a cup of caffeinated coffee than after drinking the same amount of decaf. On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decaf. They also took half an hour to drop off twice as long as usual and jiggled around in bed twice as much.

In the second phase of the experiment, the researchers woke the volunteers every three hours and asked them to give a urine sample. Shilo measured concentrations of a breakdown product of melatonin. The results suggest that melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers were half those in decaf drinkers. In a paper accepted for publication in Sleep Medicine, the researchers suggest that caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that drives melatonin production.

Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.

36. The author mentions “pick-me-up” to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. melatonin levels need to be raised.
  - B. neurohormone can wake us up.
  - C. coffee is a stimulant.



- D. decaf is a caffeinated coffee.
37. Which of the following tells us how caffeine affects sleep?
- A. Caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that stops melatonin production.
  - B. Caffeine interrupts the flow of the hormone that prevents people from sleeping.
  - C. Caffeine halves the body's levels of sleep hormone.
  - D. Caffeine stays in the body for many hours.
38. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
- A. Different effects of caffeinated coffee and decaf on sleep.
  - B. Different findings of Lotan Shilo and a team about caffeine.
  - C. The fact that the subjects slept 415 minutes per night after drinking decaf.
  - D. The proof that the subjects took half an hour to fall asleep.
39. What does the experiment mentioned in paragraph 4 prove?
- A. There are more enzymes in decaf drinkers' urine sample.
  - B. There are more melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers' urine sample.
  - C. Decaf drinkers produce less melatonin.
  - D. Caffeine drinkers produce less sleep hormone.
40. The author of this passage probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. coffee lovers sleep less than those who do not drink coffee.
  - B. we should not drink coffee after supper.
  - C. people sleep more soundly at midnight than at 3 am.
  - D. if we feel sleepy at night, we should go to bed immediately.

### 第 3 篇

### Scientists Make Sweet Discovering

Good news for chocoholics: the treat preferred by millions all over the world is good for you, according to American researchers at the University of California. Chocolate contains substances called flavonoids that can help maintain a healthy heart and good circulation. The researchers have discovered that cocoa acts like aspirin and that eating a bar of chocolate has also been shown to release endorphins in the body: these chemicals help to reduce pain and stress and make you feel happy.

The Olmec Indians of Mexico and Central America were the first to grow cocoa beans, in about 1500 BC, and the Mayas were drinking unsweetened coca hundreds of years before it became fashionable in Europe.

In 1544, a delegation of Mayan nobles visited Philip of Spain and gave him jars of cocoa as a gift. Cocoa soon became fashionable in Spain and Portugal. The Spanish were the first to add sugar to their cocoa drink.

By the middle of the century, solid chocolate was becoming familiar. In 1765, James Baker

and John Hanan opened the first chocolate mill in the United States, introducing chocolate to the average citizen. In 1896, in Switzerland, Daniel Peter had the idea of adding milk in the chocolate-making process and produced the first milk chocolate.

Since then, chocolate has grown enormously in popularity. One of the biggest chocolate-eating nations is Britain where the average man, women, and child eats nine kilos of chocolate a year. In fact, chocolate is the number one comfort food and there are more chocoholics in Britain than any where else in the world. Researchers warn that although chocolate is good for you, it should be eaten in small quantities and with no added milk.

41. Why is chocolate good for heart and circulation?
- A. It reduces pain and stress.
  - B. It contains substances called flavonoids.
  - C. It releases endorphins in human body.
  - D. It acts like aspirin to protect heart.
42. When cocoa was first introduced to Europe \_\_\_\_\_, it soon became fashionable.
- A. as a drink
  - B. as a gift
  - C. as food
  - D. as a medicine
43. What does James Bakers and John Hanan do about chocolate?
- A. They produce the first mild chocolate.
  - B. They introduce chocolate to Europe.
  - C. They add sugar to make chocolate bars.
  - D. They make chocolate accessible to average man.
44. Which is the following statement is not true according to the passage?
- A. Chocolate contains substances that make people feel happy.
  - B. Chocolate is good for health if it is eaten with added milk.
  - C. Eating chocolate occasionally contributes to a healthy diet.
  - D. Chocolate is loved by millions of people worldwide.
45. What is the author's tone about eating chocolates?
- A. Ambiguous.
  - B. Negative.
  - C. Positive.
  - D. Humorous.

## 第 5 部分：补全短文（第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

### What We Take from and Give to the Sea

As long as we have been on earth, we have used the sea around us. We take from the ocean, and we give to it.

We take fishes from the ocean millions of kilograms of fish, every year, to feed millions of people. 46. We take minerals from the ocean. One way to get salt is to place seawater in a shallow basin and leave it until it evaporates. 47. Much gold and silver drift dissolved in the waters of the sea, too. But the sea does not give them up by simple evaporation. Other gifts from the sea are pearls, sponges and seaweed. Pearls become jewelry. 48. Seaweed becomes food of many kinds—even candy, and ice cream as well as medicine. Believe it or not, fresh water is another gift from the sea. We cannot drink ocean water. 49. But ocean water becomes fresh water when the salts are removed. In the future, we will find ourselves depending more and more on fresh water from the sea.

The sea gives us food, fertilizer, minerals, water, and other gifts. What do we give the sea? Garbage. 50. Huge as it is, the ocean cannot hold all the water that we pour into it. Dumping garbage into the ocean is killing off sea life. Yet as, the world population grows, we may need the sea and its gifts more than ever.

We are finally learning that if we destroy our seas, we might also destroy ourselves. Hopefully, it is not too late.

- A. Natural sponges become cleaning aids.
- B. We pollute the ocean when we use it as a garbage dump.
- C. The area of the sea is becoming smaller and smaller.
- D. Along with salt, other minerals were left after evaporation.
- E. We even use their bones for fertilizer.
- F. Some of its contents may cause illness.

## 第 6 部分：完形填空（第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

### Avalanche and Its Safety

An avalanche is a sudden and rapid flow of snow, often mixed with air and water, down a