

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组 编著
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

综合类 (A/B/C级)

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 2. 课程讲义
 3. 考前二模
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赠: 2011年全国专业技术人员职称英语考试真题及答题卡

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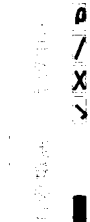
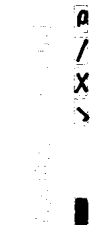
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- 1 26
- 2 27
- 3 28
- 4 29
- 5 30
- 6 31
- 7 32
- 8 33
- 9 34
- 10 35
- 11 36
- 12 37
- 13 38
- 14 39
- 15 40
- 16 41
- 17 42
- 18 43
- 19 44
- 20 45
- 21 46
- 22 47
- 23 48
- 24 49
- 25 50

本栏由工作人员填涂

- 1 1
- 4 4
- 7 7
- 10 10
- 13 13
- 16 16
- 19 19
- 22 22
- 25 25
- 28 28
- 31 31
- 34 34
- 37 37
- 40 40
- 43 43
- 46 46
- 48 48
- 50 50
- 52 52
- 54 54
- 56 56
- 58 58
- 60 60
- 62 62
- 64 64

- 2 2
- 5 5
- 8 8
- 11 11
- 14 14
- 17 17
- 20 20
- 23 23
- 26 26
- 29 29
- 32 32
- 35 35
- 38 38
- 41 41
- 44 44
- 47 47
- 49 49
- 51 51
- 53 53
- 55 55
- 57 57
- 59 59
- 61 61
- 63 63
- 65 65

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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. 要严格按照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、试卷代号信息等，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。应严格按照答题卡的提示填涂。
7. 抄袭他人的答案，特别是“傻抄”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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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。
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目 录

全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(一)	1
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(一)答案与题解	14
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(二)	19
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(二)答案与题解	29
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(三)	34
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(三)答案与题解	45
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(四)	50
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(四)答案与题解	61
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(五)	66
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷(五)答案与题解	77
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(一)	82
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(一)答案与题解	92
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(二)	97
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(二)答案与题解	107
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(三)	112
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(三)答案与题解	122
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(四)	127
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(四)答案与题解	137
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(五)	142
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 B 级冲刺考试卷(五)答案与题解	152
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(一)	157
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(一)答案与题解	167

全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(二)	173
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(二)答案与题解	183
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(三)	187
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(三)答案与题解	197
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(四)	201
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(四)答案与题解	211
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(五)	216
全国职称外语等级考试英语综合类 C 级冲刺考试卷(五)答案与题解	227

附录

2011 年度全国职称外语等级考试试卷英语综合类 A 级	233
2011 年度全国职称外语等级考试试卷英语综合类 B 级	253
2011 年度全国职称外语等级考试试卷英语综合类 C 级	273

全国职称外语等级考试

英语综合类 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 个词或短语画有下画线，请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Mary has blended the ingredients.
A. mixed B. made C. cooked D. eaten
2. They agreed to modify their policy.
A. clarify B. change C. define D. develop
3. The economy continued to exhibit signs of decline in September.
A. play B. send C. show D. tell
4. A notably short man, he plays basketball with his staff several times a week.
A. ractically B. considerably C. remarkably D. completely
5. The dentist has decided to extract her bad tooth.
A. take out B. repair C. push in D. dig
6. It is absurd to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.
A. ridiculous B. funny C. odd D. foolish
7. A lot of people could fall ill after drinking contaminated water.
A. muddled B. polluted C. mixed D. troubled
8. The room is dim and quiet.
A. tiny B. pleasant C. dark D. agreeable
9. The index is the government's chief gauge of future economic activity.
A. measure B. opinion C. evaluation D. decision
10. It's prudent to start any exercise program gradually at first.
A. workable B. sensible C. possible D. feasible
11. He is renowned for his skill.
A. remembered B. recommended C. praised D. well-known
12. You have to be patient if you want to sustain your position.
A. maintain B. establish C. acquire D. support
13. She stood there trembling with fear.
A. jumping B. crying C. swaying D. shaking
14. Medical facilities are being upgraded.
A. renewed B. repaired C. improved D. increased
15. Mary looked pale and weary.

A. gloomy

B. ugly

C. silly

D. exhausted

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。

Hercules

Once upon a time there was a great Greek hero, Hercules. He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen. On his shoulder he carried a club and in his hand he held a bow. He was known as the hero of a hundred adventures.

Hercules served a king. The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks. One morning the king sent for him and told him to fetch three golden apples for him from the garden of the Singing Maidens. But no one knew where the garden was.

So Hercules went away. He walked the whole day and the next day and the next. He walked for months before he saw mountains far in the distance one fine morning. One of the mountains was in the shape of a man, with long, long legs and arms and huge shoulders and a huge head. He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas, the Mountain God. So he asked him for help.

Atlas answered, "My head and arms and shoulders all ache. Could you hold up the sky while I fetch the golden apples for you?"

Hercules climbed the mountain and shouldered the sky. Soon the sky grew very heavy. When finally Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, "Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I'm going to see the King with the apples." Hercules knew that he couldn't fight him because of the sky on his back. So he shouted.

"Just one minute's help. My shoulders are hurting. Hold the sky for a minute while I make a cushion for my shoulders."

Atlas believed him. He threw down the apples and held up the sky.

Hercules picked up the apples and ran back to see the king.

16. Hercules was the tallest man in the world.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

17. Hercules worked in the king's garden.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

18. Hercules was given many difficult tasks because the king wanted to get rid of him.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

19. Atlas was the giant who held up the sky.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Atlas ran faster than Hercules.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Atlas got the golden apples for Hercules because he wanted to be the king himself.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Hercules finally managed to get the apples by defeating Atlas.
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 2、3、4、5 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。

The Making of a Success Story

1 IKEA is the world's largest furniture retailer, and the man behind it is Ingvar Kamprad, one of the world's most successful entrepreneurs. Born in Sweden in 1926, Kamprad was a natural businessman. As a child, he enjoyed selling things and made small profits from selling matches, seeds, and pencils in his community. When Kamprad was 17, his father gave him some money as a reward for his good grades. Naturally he used it to start up a business IKEA.

2 IKEA's name comes from Kamprad's initials (I.K.) and the place where he grew up ("E" and "A"). Today IKEA is known for its modern, minimalist furniture, but it was not a furniture company in the beginning. Rather, IKEA sold all kinds of miscellaneous goods. Kamprad's wares included anything that he could sell for profits at discounted prices, including watches, pens and stockings.

3 IKEA first began to sell furniture through a mail-order catalogue in 1947. The furniture was all designed and made by manufacturers near Kamprad's home. Initial sales were very encouraging, so Kamprad expanded the product line. Furniture was such a successful aspect of the business that IKEA became solely a furniture company in 1951.

4 In 1953 IKEA opened its first showroom in Almhult, Sweden. IKEA is known today for its spacious stores with furniture in attractive settings, but in the early 1950s, people ordered from catalogues. Thus response to the first showroom was overwhelming: people loved being able to see and try the furniture before buying it. This led to increased sales and the company continued to thrive. By 1955, IKEA was designing all its own furniture.

5 In 1956 Kamprad saw a man disassembling a table to make it easier to transport. Kamprad was inspired. The man had given him a great idea: flat packaging. Flat packaging would mean lower shipping costs for IKEA and lower prices for customers. IKEA tried it and sales soared. The

problem was that people had to assemble furniture themselves, but over time, even this grew into an advantage for IKEA. Nowadays, IKEA is often seen as having connotations of self-sufficiency. This image has done wonders for the company, leading to better sales and continued expansion.

6 Today there are over 200 stores in 32 countries. Amazingly, Ingvar Kamprad has managed to keep IKEA a privately-held company. In 2004 he was named the world's richest man. He currently lives in Switzerland and is retired from the day-to-day operations of IKEA. IKEA itself, though, just keeps on growing.

23. Paragraph 2 _____

24. Paragraph 3 _____

25. Paragraph 4 _____

26. Paragraph 5 _____

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Ingvar Kamprad—a born businessman |
| B | Success brought by the introduction of showrooms |
| C | The origin of IKEA |
| D | Specialization in selling furniture |
| E | Flat packaging—a feature of IKEA |
| F | World-wide expansion of IKEA |

27. Even when he was only a child, _____.

28. _____, and years later became a big company specialized in manufacturing and selling of furniture.

29. Customers liked the idea of IKEA's showrooms because _____.

30. As flat packaging saves money for both IKEA and the customers, _____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | IKEA began as a small store selling all kinds of cheap things |
| B | it is highly welcomed by both |
| C | Ingvar Kamprad showed interest and talent for doing business |
| D | he lives happily in retirement |
| E | here they can see and try the furniture they are going to buy |
| F | Ingvar successfully manages the company all by himself |

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。

第一篇

Marvelous Metamaterials

Invisibility cloaks would have remained impossible, forever locked in science fiction, had it not been for the development of metamaterials. In Greek, “meta” means beyond, and metamaterials can do things beyond what we see in the natural world-like shuffle light waves around an object, and then bring them back together. If scientists ever manage to build a full-fledged invisibility

cloak, it will probably be made of metamaterials.

“We are creating materials that don’t exist in nature, and that have a physical phenomenon that doesn’t exist in nature,” says engineer Dentcho Genov. “That is the most exciting thing.” Genov designs and builds metamaterials----such as those used in cloaking at Louisiana Tech University in Ruston, Louisiana.

An invisibility cloak will probably not be the first major accomplishment to come from the field of metamaterials. Other applications are just as exciting. In many labs, for example, scientists are working on building a hyperlens. A lens is a device, usually made of glass that can change the direction of light waves. Lenses are used in microscopes and cameras to focus light, thus allowing a researcher to see small things or a photographer to capture image of things that are far away.

A hyperlens, however, would be made of metamaterials. And since metamaterials can do things with light that ordinary materials can’t, the hyperlens would be a powerful tool. A hyperlens would allow researchers to see things at the smallest scale imaginable, as small as the wavelength of visible light.

Genov points out that the science of metamaterials is driven by the imagination. If someone can think of an idea for a new behavior for light, then the engineers can find a way to design a device using metamaterials. “We need people who can imagine,” he says.

Since 2006, many laboratories have been exploring other kinds of metamaterials that don’t involve just visible light. In fact, scientists are finding that almost any kind of wave may respond to metamaterials.

At the Polytechnic University of Valencia in Spain, Jose Sanchez-Dehesa is working with acoustics, or the science of sound. Just as an invisibility cloak shuffles waves of light, an “acoustic” cloak would shuffle waves of sound in a way that’s not found in nature. In an orchestra hall, for example, an acoustic cloak could redirect the sound waves so someone sitting behind a column would hear the same concert as the rest of the audience without distortion.

Sanchez-Dehesa, an engineer, recently showed that it’s possible to build such an acoustic cloak, though he doubts we’ll see one any time soon. “In principle, it is possible,” he says, “but it might be impossible to make one.” he adds.

Other scientists are looking into ways to use larger metamaterials as shields around islands or oil rigs as protection from tsunamis. A tsunami is a giant destructive wave. The metamaterial would redirect the tsunami around the rig or island, and the wave would resume its energy on the other side without causing any harm.

31. What is true for metamaterials ?

- A. They will always remain in science fiction.
- B. They are already a reality.
- C. They are nonexistent in nature.

- D. Scientists begin to use them to build invisible cloaks.
32. A hyperlens is a more powerful tool than a traditional lens _____.
A. as it can allow scientists to see small things.
B. as it can help photographers to capture images far away.
C. even if it is made of ordinary materials.
D. as it can help scientists to see even the wavelengths of visible light.
33. Scientists at the Polytechnic University of Valencia try to invent _____.
A. an acoustic cloak that can shuffle waves of light.
B. an invisible cloak that can shuffle waves of sound.
C. an acoustic cloak that can shuffle waves of sound.
D. a cloak that is made of materials found in nature.
34. According to Sdnchez Dehesa, _____.
A. it is of great possibility to build an acoustic cloak soon.
B. it is possible to build an acoustic cloak in theory but far from reality.
C. it is totally impossible to build an acoustic cloak.
D. it is theoretically impractical to build an acoustic cloak.
35. What ways are some scientists looking into to protect the island and oil rig from tsunamis?
A. Surround them with metamaterials as protective shields.
B. Stopping the tsunami with metamaterials hours before it reaches them.
C. Building them with larger metamaterials to keep away tsunamis.
D. Using the equipment made of metamaterials to forecast arrival of a tsunami.

第二篇

Who Wants to Live Forever?

If your doctor could give you a drug that would let you live a healthy life for twice as long, would you take it?

The good news is that we may be drawing near to that date. Scientists have already extended the lives of flies, worms and mice in laboratories. Many now think that using genetic treatments we will soon be able to extend human life to at least 140 years.

This seems a great idea. Think of how much more time we could spend chasing our dreams, spending time with our loved ones, watching our families grow and have families of their own.

“Longer life would give us a chance to recover from our mistakes and promote long term thinking,” says Dr. Gregory Stock of the University of California School of Public Health. “It would also raise productivity by adding to the year we can work.”

Longer lives don’t just affect the people who live them. They also affect society as a whole. “We have war, poverty, all sorts of issues around, and I don’t think any of them would be at all helped by having people live longer,” says US bioethicist Daniel Callahan. “The question is ‘What

will we get as a society?’ I suspect it won’t be a better society.”

It would certainly be a very different society. People are already finding it more difficult to stay married. Divorce rates are rising. What would happen to marriage in a society where people lived for 140 years? And what would happen to family life if nine or 10 generations of the same family were all alive at the same time?

Research into ageing may enable women to remain fertile for longer. And that raises the prospect of having 100-year-old parents, or brothers and sisters born 50 years apart. We think of an elder sibling as someone, who can protect us and offer help and advice. That would be hard to do if that sibling came from a completely different generation.

Working life would also be affected, especially if the retirement age was lifted. More people would stay in work for longer. That would give us the benefits of age, skill, wisdom and good judgment.

On the other hand, more people working for longer would create greater competition for jobs. It would make it more difficult for younger people to find a job. Top posts would be dominated by the same few individuals, making career progress more difficult. And how easily would a 25-year-old employee be able to communicate with a 125-year-old boss?

Young people would be a smaller part of a society in which people lived to 140. It may be that such a society would place less importance on guiding and educating young people, and more on making life comfortable for the old.

And society would feel, very different if more of its members were older. There would be more wisdom, but less energy: Young people like to move about. Old people like to sit still. Young people tend to act without thinking. Old people tend to think without acting. Young people are curious and like to experience different things. Old people are less enthusiastic about change. In fact, they are less enthusiastic about everything.

The effect of anti-ageing technology is deeper than we might think. But as the science advances, we need to think about these changes now.

“If this could ever happen, then we’d better ask what kind of society we want to get,” says Daniel Callahan. “We had better not go anywhere near it until we have figure those problems out.”

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the things that living longer might enable an individual to do?
- A. Spending more time with his family.
 - B. Having more education.
 - C. Realizing more dreams.
 - D. Working longer.
37. Which of the following is implied in the sixth paragraph?
- A. Marriages in the US today are quite unstable.

- B. More and more people in the US today want to get married.
C. Living longer would make it easier for people to maintain their marital ties.
D. If people live longer, they would stay in marriage longer.
38. All of the following are possible effects living longer might have on working life EXCEPT _____.
A. Communication between employers and employees would be more difficult.
B. More money would be used by employees in payment of their employees.
C. The job market would be more competitive.
D. It would be more difficult for young people to be promoted to top positions.
39. An important feature of a society in which people live a long life is that _____.
A. it places more emphasis on educating the young.
B. it is both wise and energetic.
C. it lacks the curiosity to experiment what is new.
D. it welcomes changes.
40. Which of the following best describes Callahan's attitude to anti-ageing technology ?
A. Optimistic.
B. Pessimistic.
C. Reserved.
D. Negative.

第三篇

Who (Doesn't) Let the Dogs Bark?

For the past year, Cornelia Czarnecki said, the barking of her neighbor's German shepherd has awakened her repeatedly at 4 am. The dog often barks for hours at a time, said Mrs. Czarnecki, a Clifton resident.

"That dog is out there barking day and night, and we don't know what to do anymore," she said.

Mrs. Czarnecki became so upset about the dog that she filed a municipal complaint against him under the town's general noise ordinance. The case is set to be heard in municipal court on August 6. Complaints like the ones Mrs. Czarnecki lodged with the police and city officials led the Clifton City Council to draft an ordinance that could result in fines for residents whose dogs are "barking, howling, crying" or making any other loud noises for more than 30 minutes in an hour.

"I can't wait," Mrs. Czarnecki said. The council took up the ordinance for a first reading on Tuesday; a final vote is scheduled on August 8.

"It's a quality of life issue," said Councilman Frank C Fusco, who introduced the measure. Clifton is far from alone in seeking to silence noisy dogs. At least 144 of New Jersey's municipalities have laws that address whining and barking, according to a municipal ordinance

database online at www.generalcode.com.

In New York, at least 30 towns in Nassau and Suffolk Counties have similar laws, as do about 25 towns in Westchester County. Connecticut has a statewide law barring dogs that are a “nuisance” because of “excessive barking or other disturbance.”

Many of the ordinances in the region are general prohibitions against excessive whining or barking. In Westchester, the City of New Rochelle ran into trouble with its law in 1997 after a resident challenged a citation. A city judge ruled that the ordinance was unconstitutionally vague because it did not include details about time of day and duration of barking, and the city changed the law in 1998.

“Many of these ordinances go back to the 1800s,” said the New Rochelle corporation counsel, Bernis Shapiro. “They’re just carried forward and they don’t get changed until an issue comes up.”

In May 2006, Hillsborough Township in Somerset County passed an ordinance to specifically address barking, but no complaints have been filed since then, said Lt. Bill Geary of the Hillsborough Police Department. Other New Jersey towns, including Bloomsbury in Hunterdon County and Manville in Somerset, considered such ordinances but withdrew them after residents complained that they would be unenforceable.

As for those who contend that a barking dog should be a low priority, Councilman Fusco said, “If the dog was next to your house, you’d sing a different song.”

Mr. Fusco said he was confident that the ordinance proposed in Clifton would be supported by his fellow council members. At the same time, he knows that some residents may object.

But David Axelrod, a groomer at Furr’s N Purrs on Valley Road, said he did not think the measure was tough enough.

“Thirty minutes is extremely generous,” he said. “There is no reason why a dog should be barking that long.”

The ordinance says barking must be sustained to be illegal, and it bans excessive barking only from 10 pm to 7 am.

Under the ordinance, a resident complains to the City Health Department, which sends a warning note. If the barking continues, the resident takes the complaint to municipal court, where fines can start at \$250. Before a court date, the city would most likely try to resolve the matter through mediation, said the city attorney, Matthew T. Priore.

Last year about a dozen warning letters were sent to residents about their barking dogs, Clifton officials said.

Currently, residents can complain about barking under the city’s general noise ordinance, but they have to essentially prosecute the case in municipal court themselves, Mr. Fusco said. Under the proposed ordinance, residents would appear as a witness in a case presented by the municipal prosecutor.

“The new ordinance has some bite to it,” Mr. Fusco said. Eric M. Zwerling, director of the

Rutgers University Noise Technical Assistance Center, trains police officers on noise complaints and writes municipal noise codes.

“One of the things I say to the officers I train is that if people were fundamentally civil to each other, we’d all be out of work,” he said.

Mr. Zwerling, the owner of a chocolate Labrador named Bosco, said he had his own appreciation of the barking problem.

“A dog is barking for one of two reasons ---- either it needs attention or it is trying to alert you to something,” he said. “In either case, you should be attending to it.”

41. What’s the reaction of Mrs. Czarnecki when she was annoyed by the barking of her neighbor’s dog?
- A. She went to her neighbor’s door to complain about it.
 - B. She wrote to the local government and suggested that a law should be made to prohibit the dogs from barking.
 - C. She lodged a complaint against the dog with the municipality.
 - D. She became so upset and telephoned the police.
42. In the city of Clifton, a legislative bill that addresses whining and barking was introduced by _____.
- A. David Axelrod
 - B. Frank C Fusco
 - C. Matthew T. Priore
 - D. Eric M. Zwerling
43. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Mrs. Czarnecki’s complaint made the city officials decide to introduce the general noise ordinance.
 - B. Clifton is the first city in New Jersey that seeks to silence noisy dogs.
 - C. The general noise ordinance in Clifton is contradictory to the Constitution so that it was changed in 1998.
 - D. At present, Clifton residents who complain about the noisy dogs can not employ a lawyer to prosecute the case in municipal court.
44. Which of the following statements about the proposed ordinance is true?
- A. Clifton City Council finally passed it on Tuesday, August 8.
 - B. Under the ordinance, whenever a dog barks over 30 minutes in an hour, its master will get fined.
 - C. All the residents in Clifton hope that the ordinance can be reinforced as soon as possible because it is a quality of life issue.
 - D. People who complain about the disturbance by noisy dogs do not need to prosecute the case