

● 全国专业技术资格
英语等级考试辅导教材

阅读理解

复旦大学 专业技术资格
英语等级考试 辅导教材编写组

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ENGLISH

内 容 简 介

根据人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求,为了帮助读者提高英语阅读理解能力,顺利通过A级、B级或C级考试,本书作者编写了两种辅导教材。

《阅读理解》一书共分120课,每课课文后配有单词、词组、注释和理解题,每隔三课还有“完成句子”、“概括大意”或“完形填空”练习,可以作为辅导班教材或自学指南。

《模拟试题》一书设计了完全仿照实际考试的模拟试卷12份,可以用于辅导班的课堂练习或自我测试。

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阅 读 理 解

复旦大学专业技术资格英语等级考试辅导教材编写组

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前 言

根据国家人事部有关文件规定,从1996年起人事部将组织全国专业技术资格外语等级统一考试,并于1995年12月16日在上海等省市进行了试考。

为了帮助专业技术人员有针对性地复习英语词汇、语法和常用句型,从而提高英语阅读理解能力和应试能力,我们按照人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求,编写了本书,供参加A级、B级、C级考试的专业技术人员用作辅导班或自学教材。

本书内容新,题材广,适合不同专业技术应试人员的统考需要。全书共有120课,A级学习1—120课,B级学习1—90课,C级学习1—60课。教学进度可根据学习者英语基础灵活掌握,教学时间一般为90—120个学时。本书练习除Comprehension Questions外,每隔3课还配有Additional Exercise,内容分别为“完成句子”、“概括大意”和“完形填空”,目的是帮助学习者了解并熟悉英语等级考试中的各种题型。本书与《模拟试题》(复旦大学出版社1995年12月出版)配套使用,效果更好。

本书由复旦大学英语教学部陆效用、曾道明担任主编,参加编写的有罗家礼、姚元坤、袁全、邱东林、冯豫、季佩英、王春秀、程寅、陈洁倩、陈进、朱万玉、汪洪章、刘雯、关平、俞宝发。王德明、夏国佐担任主审,美籍教师Mark Christopher Eades和Dr. Dolores Ray协助审阅。

复旦大学人事处陆汉忠和人才资源开发交流中心袁亚民负责

本书的组稿和其他有关工作。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,希望读者批评指正。

复旦大学 专业技术资格 辅导教材编写组
英语等级考试

1996年1月

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Lesson 1

A New Type of Advertisement

There is a new type of small advertisement becoming increasingly common in *newspaper classified columns*¹. It is sometimes placed among "*situations vacant*"², although it does not offer anyone a job, and sometimes it appears among "*situations wanted*"³, although it is not placed by someone looking for a job either. What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.

"Contact us before writing your application", or "Make use of our long experience in preparing your *curriculum vitae*⁴ or job history", is how it is usually expressed. The growth and apparent success of such a specialised service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment. It is also an indication of the growing importance of the curriculum vitae (or job history), with the suggestion that it may now qualify as an art form *in its own right*⁵.

There was a time when job seekers simply wrote letters of application. "Just put down your name, address, age and whether you have passed any exams", was about the average level of advice offered to young people applying for their first jobs when I left school. The letter was really just for openers, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview. And in those days of full employment the technique worked. The letter proved that you could write and were available for work. Your eager face and intelligent replies did the

rest.

Later, as you moved up the ladder⁶, something slightly more sophisticated was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would distinguish you from the rest. It might be the aggressive approach. "Your search is over. I am the person you are looking for," was a widely used trick that occasionally succeeded. Or it might be some special feature specially designed for the job in view.

There is no doubt, however, that it is the increasing number of applicants with university education at all points in the process of engaging staff that has led to the greater importance of the curriculum vitae.

New Words

- advertisement *n.* 广告
classified *a.* 分类的
vacant *a.* 空缺的
application *n.* 申请
apparent *a.* 明显的;表面的
specialized *a.* 专门的
reflection *n.* 反映
unemployment *n.* 失业
indication *n.* 迹象
qualify *vi.* 获准;取得资格
available *a.* 愿意(干某事的);有资格(干某事)的
sophisticated *a.* 复杂的
aggressive *a.* 敢作敢为的;放肆的

trick *n.* 窍门
applicant *n.* 申请人
process *n.* 过程
staff *n.* (全体)职员

Phrases & Expressions

apply for 申请
make use of 利用
put down 写下
call for 需要
distinguish... from 使……区别于
in view 被考虑; 被期待, 被指望
at all points 在各方面
in the process of 在……进程中

Notes

1. newspaper classified columns: 报纸的分类广告栏。
2. situations vacant: 招聘广告栏。
3. situations wanted: 求职启事。
4. curriculum vitae: (求职者等写的)简历。
5. in its own right: 凭本身的资格(质量等)。
6. as you moved up the ladder: 当你想高升时。

Comprehension Questions

1. The purpose of this new type of advertisement is

- A) to offer advice to job-hunters.
 - B) to provide jobs for unemployed people.
 - C) to tell people where they can get well-paid jobs.
 - D) to inform employers of how important curriculum vitae are.
2. The success of this specialized service makes people think badly of
- A) newspaper advertisements.
 - B) current high levels of unemployment.
 - C) job-seekers competing for jobs.
 - D) employers who are indifferent to job-hunters.
3. What did a job-hunter do in the past?
- A) He just wrote a letter of application informing the employer of his education.
 - B) He telephoned the employer informing him that he would like to take the job.
 - C) He first filled out a job application and then had an interview with the employer.
 - D) He first wrote an application letter and then had an interview with the employer.
4. It can be inferred from the selection that in the past
- A) jobs were hard to get.
 - B) jobs were easy to obtain.
 - C) a lot of people were unemployed.
 - D) few people wanted to take part-time jobs.
5. The curriculum vitae becomes more and more important for a person when he hunts a job because
- A) jobs are not so easy to obtain as they were in the past.

- B) there has been an increase in the number of jobs advertised.
- C) there has been an increase in the number of applicants with university education.
- D) other ways of applying for jobs are more complicated.

Lesson 2

Dinner or Supper?

More than three years after moving from Australia to this remote part of England, we are still learning how things are done here.

Not too long after we arrived and unpacked, we were invited for a "drink on Sunday morning" by a retired couple nearby. We got there about noon, to find the living-room crowded — lots of chat and discussions, and in all a very jolly occasion.

Trouble was, there was no food — no self-respecting Australian would regard a tray of crisps as food. In *Sydney*¹, when you are invited for a drink any time after midday on a Sunday, *you know you will be fed as well as watered and you plan accordingly*². Meaning *the hardworked little woman*³ makes no plans to cook lunch because you are eating out.

*By one-fifteen my stomach was sending up "please explains" to me*⁴. Even the crisps had gone. There was nothing we could do except wait, and wonder if the hostess was going to perform some magic and feed us fashionably late. Then, as quickly as if word had spread that there was free beer at the local pub, the room emptied. By one-forty-five there were only a few guests left, so we decided to go home. Tinned soup for lunch that day because the little woman was not really interested in real cooking for us.

A few weeks ago we were invited out for "supper" and the

hostess suggested 8. 15. Ah, we thought greedily, this is going to be the real thing.

We dressed with some care—I putting on my one dark suit—and arrived on time. My wife looked pretty good, I thought—little black dress and so on. But when we walked in I had a terrible feeling we had got the night wrong because the hostess was dressed in a daytime kind of way and the husband was in jeans and an *open-neck shirt*⁵. But no, we were greeted and shown into the sitting-room.

After a drink I looked around and saw that this was indeed a superior cottage because it had a (more or less) separate dining-room. *But there were no signs of a table-setting*⁶. Not again! I thought. Were we meant to eat before we came? I decided that in future my wife and I would always carry a chocolate bar. About 9. 30 our hostess went out of the room, saying something about food. Ten minutes later she returned and asked us to follow. We were led out to the kitchen. . . There on the table were country-style plates and a huge bowl of soup, rough bread and all the makings of a simple meal. And that is what it was. In other words we had not read the signals right when we were invited for “supper”. If they want you to come to dinner, they say so, and you know that means dark suits and so on. If they mean supper, they say it, and you get fed in the kitchen.

If they make such a distinction between “dinner” and “supper”, does this mean we were not worth making an all out effort for? Candles, best silver and all the rest?

It is enough to give a person a complex. When you think about it, it's pretty depressing. They must use the dining-room

sometimes, because they had all those *high-backed chairs*⁷ and candle-holders.

New Words

unpack *vi.* 打开行李包,打开包裹(或箱子等)取出东西

chat *n.* 聊天,闲谈

jolly *a.* 快活的,很愉快的

self-respecting *a.* 有自尊心的

tray *n.* 盘子;盘,碟

crisp *n.* 油炸土豆片

accordingly *ad.* 由此,相应地

magic *n.* 魔术

fashionably *ad.* 符合时尚地

pub *n.* (英)小酒店

tinned *a.* 罐装的

greedily *ad.* 热切地;渴望地

jeans *n.* 牛仔裤

superior *a.* 较好的

cottage *n.* 小屋;别墅

bar *n.* 条

distinction *n.* 区别

complex *n.* 情结;心烦意乱

depressing *a.* 令人沮丧的

candle-holder *n.* 蜡烛架