

# 全国职称英语等级考试 全真分类模拟试题集注

李玉新 主编

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北京理工大学出版社

# 全国职称英语等级考试 全真分类模拟试题集注

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是根据人事部专业技术人员职称司最新制定的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》,由多次从事职称考试外语培训的权威教师精心编写的。其中包括人文、理工、财经、卫生四类(综合类除外)共十二套全真模拟试题(各类试题可以通用)。并配有答案和注释。卷首有关于《全国职称英语等级考试大纲说明》和《考生生问》,书末附有最新综合类《全国职称英语等级考试样题》及其答案。本书是一本实用性、针对性较强的职称考试用书,对考生一定大有裨益。

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# 前 言

根据人事部关于全国职称考试的最新精神：凡参加专业技术人员职称考试，必须报考外语，且最新规定：在经各省市自治区对原《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲（试行）》一年多试行的基础上，制定全国正式启用的新大纲，自一九九七年秋开始，全国职称英语等级考试由人事部安排，实行全国统一考试。

随着我国市场经济的建立和发展，具有专业技术资格的人才的地位和作用越来越受到人们的认识与重视。因此，全国职称英语等级统考愈益受到广泛的关注与参与。

为了配合这一统考工作，急考生之所急，更好地为广大考生服务，编者根据自己多次辅导职称考试的经验和《新大纲》的精神，现编出了《全国职称英语等级考试全真分类模拟试题集注》，以期帮助考生对新大纲的考试标准、目的、内容、要求以及各项试题的计分方法有具体的了解，熟悉新题型，进行自测，从中寻找出或帮助考生发现某些规律性的东西，既能提高考生的语言实用水平，又能提高考生的应试技巧和应试能力。

顺便说明一下，在新大纲实施之前，职称英语等级考试的试题，属于综合类性质，本书这次没有编写模拟试题，仅在书末附最新样题，供读者参考。

纵观本书内容，其特点主要有四：

**一、新：**新大纲，新体例，新内容，与统考大纲紧密结合。它不同于一般的复习资料，又有别于整本的习题集，用起来方便，且易增强应考者的信心和勇气。力求体现取得专业技术资格应具备的新意识。

**二、全：**练习全，复习全，准备全。试题覆盖范围较广，涉及内容较多，适用面较宽，可适用于人文、理工、财经、卫生各类考生，力求体现取得专业技术资格应具备的知识广度。

**三、精：**即试题精，注解精。全书的内容在保证应有的知识面的基础上又重视强化质量和精度，抓住重点和难点，既要强化练习，又不搞题海战术，力求体现取得专业技术资格应具备的知识深度。

**四、实：**范围实，选材实，作答实。全书是基于我国专业技术资格英语等级统考工作开展的实际情况，主要从实际应考的角度出发，力求体现本书的实用性和针对性。

全国职称英语等级考试是我国形势发展的需要，它既是一种国家的水平考试，也是一种职称资格考试，我希望考生选择本书后，能用心地练习，达到事半功倍的复习效果，从而顺利地通过全国统考。

本书承蒙北京外国语大学屠培教授审阅，部分大纲编写人员对本书的定稿提出了宝贵意见；北京理工大学出版对本书的出版给予了大力支持；参加本书部分编写人员还有聂磊、杨璐璐等同志，在此一并表示感谢。

在编写此书的过程中，虽然参考了不少相关的中外资料，但限于水平和时间，难免有疏漏之处，恳请读者指正。

最后，衷心祝愿广大考生取得圆满成功！

**编 者**

1997年3月外国语大学

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# 《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》说明

## 一、等级的划分

全国职称英语等级考试共分五个专业类别,每个类别各分为 A、B、C 三个等级。申报 A 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2100 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 1200 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

## 二、类别的划分

全国职称英语等级考试,和以往不同,以往不分类,新大纲则分综合类、人文类、理工类、财经类、卫生类共五大类,各类考生可参加相应类别的考试,各类考试试卷不同,但考试时间、要求、难度相同,力求体现各类特点。各类考生亦可参加综合类或不同于自己类别的其它类别的考试。

## 三、评价目标

考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下:

### (一) 词汇

考试所涉及的词、短语主要限于本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等。

1. 申报 A 级的人应认知 6000 个左右的单词和短语。
2. 申报 B 级的人应认知 4500 个左右的单词和短语。
3. 申报 C 级的人应认知 3000 个左右的单词和短语。

### (二) 语法知识

虽然不直接考查语法知识,但应试者必须懂得英语基本语法结构和常用句型,能正确理解用这些结构和句型完成的句子。

1. 英语句子的基本语序及其意义;
2. 英语句子的结构和常用句型;
3. 各种时体的变化及其意义;
4. 各种从句的构成和意义;
5. 句际之间的所指、省略、替代、重复、逻辑关系等。

### (三) 阅读理解能力

考试虽分类考,但阅读不涉及特别专业的内容。应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解一般的英语书面材料。阅读能力包括下列几个方面:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;

4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引伸;
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

#### 四、题型、题量和计分

级 别			部 分	题 号	题量	计分	总 分				
A  级	B 级	C 级	第一部分	阅读理解	15	75	100	200	350		
			第二部分	完成句子	5	25					
			第三部分	阅读理解	10	80					
			第四部分	概括大意	5	20					
			第五部分	阅读理解	10	120					
			第六部分	完形填空	10	30					

题型分客观题型和主观题型。第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。申报 C 级的人员必答第一、二部分,客观题占总分的 75%,主观题占总分的 25%;申报 B 级的人员必答第一、二和四部分,客观题占总分的 77.5%,主观题占总分的 22.5%;申报 A 级的人员必答第一至六部分,客观题占总分的 78.6%,主观题占总分的 21.4%。答题时间均为 120 分钟。

第一部分:阅读理解。15 小题,每小题 5 分,共 75 分。

阅读三篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第二部分:完成句子。5 小题,每小题 5 分,共 25 分。

阅读一篇短文。短文后有五个不完整的句子,应试者根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。

第三部分:阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 8 分,共 80 分。

下面有二篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第四部分:概括大意。5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。

阅读五段文字,每段文字说明一个主题,其主题可用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,要求应试者将其余的字母补全,使之构成一个完整的单词。

第五部分:阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 12 分,共 120 分。

阅读二篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第六部分:完形填空。10 小题,每小题 3 分,共 30 分。

阅读一篇短文,其中有十处空白,每处空白为一个小题。应试者在全面理解短文内容的基础上,在每个空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。



# 答 考 生 问

问:全国职称外语等级考试的作用是什么?

答:全国职称外语等级统一考试合格,颁发由人事部印制的《专业技术资格外语等级证书》,作为申报评定专业技术资格和聘任专业技术职务的凭证,全国有效。《考试合格成绩有效期为三年。其中,获得A级证书者,经过BFT(出国级)口语和听力测试合格即可获得BFT证书,具备国家外国专家局派遣出国培训备选人员外语资格。

问:新大纲规定考试分综合、人文、理工、财经、卫生类,和以往有什么不同?各类模拟题是否相互有借鉴性?

答:以往考试不分类别,统一一张试卷,新大纲规定分五类来考,统一五张试卷,试题难度均以新大纲为准,词汇均不超过新大纲规定的词汇,分开考旨在体现不同类别的不同特点和具体情况,但各类试题均不考大纲以外的专业词汇,大纲词汇适用于各类,因此,各类模拟题相互有借鉴性。需特别指出的是:分类考和以往并无本质区别,各科试题对考生英语能力要求相同。大纲规定各类考生均可报考综合类或其它任何一类的考试。考试虽然分类,但考生在复习时,没有必要分类复习。如果分类复习,也不利于综合英语水平的提高。

问:什么叫“不直接考语法知识”?语法知识还重要不重要?

答:“不直接考语法知识”就是不让应试者识别错误句子结构、填充动词的时态变化形式、变换句子结构、分析主语和谓语等。不过,不考语法,不等于不重视语法。阅读理解,必须运用语法知识去找出正确的语法关系。不懂语法,就没有理解可言。这就是语言知识的运用。

问:什么叫客观题?什么叫主观题?

答:评分时不用作主观判断的题,叫客观题。因为不用主观判断,所以可以用机器阅卷。如多项选择题。应试者在答题卡上涂黑A、B、C或D,机器就可以评判答案的对错。主观题,是指评分时需要评阅人做出主观判断的,机器不能评阅的题。例如作文、翻译、听写等。还有本考试中的主观题,如完成单词,概括大意和完形填空,机器也不能阅卷,需人工阅卷,判断填对了没有,

问:所谓阅读理解能力都包括什么?

答:要读懂一篇材料,有三个前提:第一有足够的词汇;第二有足够的语法知识;第三有足够的背景知识。第三条是应试者最不用害怕的,因为我们考试中所用的材料,都属于一个受过高等教育的人都能看得懂的知识,不论是文史哲,还是农林医,还是理工,都属“科普”,不是专业化的文章。所以剩下的就是词汇和语法了。词汇量小,光靠当场查词典,实在来不及(考虑到考生的实际困难,我们正在编写《新大纲词汇精解》一书,包括注音、同义词、例句等,会对考生大有益处)。语法知识太差,不可能正确理解句子关系。凡是词汇量和语法知识尚未达到要求的,最好先参加一个学习班,提高一下水平,再来参加考试。具备了这三个前提,才谈得上阅读能力。这里所说的阅读理解能力,从考试的角度讲,阅读理解能力主要指:抓大意的能力,掌握基本事实的能力,找出某些细节的能力,推理能力,识别文体的能力,判断作者态度的能力等。从实际工作和生活方面讲,阅读外语资料是常有的事。在实际社会生活中对阅读的几种基

本的要求是：我们阅读一份外语材料，有时为了知道大概内容，有时是要了解某些细节，有时想知道作者的意图，有时要从中做出某种判断等等。实现上述要求的建议和准确性，就是阅读理解能力的反映。

问：如何培养阅读理解能力？有什么技巧吗？

答：培养阅读理解能力，主要途径是多阅读，阅读各种文体、各种内容、不同难度的文章，各类考生不应只局限于阅读属于自己考试类别的题材。只有在大量实践的基础上，才能不断积累经验，提高各种能力。这里提出几条注意事项供参考。

第一，“自下而上”和“自上而下”两种过程同时并用。先认识词，再理解句子，逐渐到段落，这叫“自下而上”。了解了文章大意，从宏观角度判断句子、词在这种语境下的意义，是“自上而下”过程。阅读过程是这两种过程同时出现、交替出现、缺一不可的过程。不过，对于用外语阅读的人来讲，更经常犯的毛病是只顾“自下而上”，缺乏宏观角度，于是见木不见林，造成理解困难，甚至闹出笑话。

要想实际“自上而下”，要有意识地注意文章大意。如，一看文章标题，即可推测大致内容；读了一段，又可进一步推测。先粗略读一遍，再细读。第二，要学会利用语言中的冗余信息。语言提供信息时常常重复几次。

第三，从读懂到回答问题还有一点距离。直接按照原文原句提问的题目并不太多，一般都稍为变化一下角度或措辞。

第四，如果题目问到细节，回答时要认真一些，不可望文生义。

问：“完成句子”一项我们应该注意什么？

答：“完成句子”是先给一篇短文，然后根据短文的内容，设计了五个不完整的句子，一般是缺少一个词，让你根据原文内容填出来。如果这个词比较难填，或者有两种可能，我们就提供了第一个字母或前两三个字母。所以应试者首先要读懂短文，必须根据原文的意思来完成这些句子。第二，要知道应该填的词。有些是原文上的词，那就容易些；有些不是原文上的词，就要稍稍动一下脑筋。提供字母一方面有提示作用，一方面有限定作用。

问：“概括大意”一项似乎比较难，请讲讲应该如何下手？

答：这一部分考查的是阅读和概括能力。要概括，就要先读懂原文。原文读不懂，自然总结不出来。把大意概括出来，还要能找出适当的英文词，还要能写出这个词。所以又考查了词汇量和拼写。为了提供一定的线索，同时也避免出现多个答案，我们把第一个或前几个字母给出。应考人员一定要充分利用这点线索。应试者可以做一下模拟题，练习练习，看有什么感觉。

问：“完形填空”应该注意什么？

答：这与其他水平考试测试中的完形填空没有很大区别，只是我们空的词少些，也没有提供选项。正规的完形填空应该每隔9个，11个或13个词空一词，或平均每隔这么多词空一个词。我们这里，在一篇短文中，才有十个空格，且空出的每个单词的第一个字母也已经给出，应该说比较容易。其道理是破坏的信息量少，所以恢复起来也就相对容易一些。不过，原文必须读懂，同时判断此处该填何词，如何拼写该词，还要结合上下文使用何种语法形式。

问：大纲如何使用？

答：“考试大纲”是必须认真读的，此处不多赘述。词汇表是让应试者大体知道应该掌握的词汇、短语及其不同意义。词汇表只能做参考，不适于做为学习的工具，就是说，死记硬背词汇表的方法是不可取的。读一读词汇表可以帮助应试者检查自己的词汇量是大是小。要想提高

英语水平,还是找本好的教材,或参加学习班,在例句中、课文中学习语言。

**问:**如何使用模拟题和样题?

**答:**“样题”和“模拟题”可以用做学习材料,也可以用来自我检查。我们建议,先用样题考考自己,按照规定的时间和自己应该参考的等级(A级、B级、C级)把题目做一遍;做在一张纸上,然后对照答案,给自己评个分。得满分的60%就是及格;否则就没有通过。模拟题可以当做学习材料,细细阅读,读后做题,对答案,分析为什么有的题做错了。凡是做错的地方,要重读原文,找出哪一句没有读懂。客观地讲,一套模拟题只能起到“临阵磨枪”的作用,即熟悉题型和测试的水平,不能代替系统的学习。如果模拟题对你来说十分困难,那就去上个学习班,学习一段时间,再来试试。我历来主张,试题汇编不能代替课本,考试不能代替教学。扎扎实实学习些外语,比花那么大的力气去应付考试,恐怕更有益处。

**问:**应试者进考场需带哪些东西?

**答:**应试者必须带2B铅笔和橡皮。允许带塑料垫板和词典,但不允许带电子词典。其它东西一律不准带进考场。

# 一、人文类英语全真模拟试题及解答

## 模拟试题(一)及其答案和短文注解

### 第一部分 阅读理解 (75 分)

下面有三篇短文,每篇短文有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

### Passage 1

Look at your watch for just one minute. During that time, the population of the world increased by eighty-five people. Perhaps you think that isn't much. In the next hour, more than 5,000 additional people will be living on this planet. So it goes, hour after hour. In one day, there are about 120,000 additional mouths to feed. Multiply (乘) this by 365. What will happen in 100 years?

If the present speed of population increase continues for the next 600 or 700 years, there will be standing room only. Each person will have between 3 to 10 square feet of space in which to live. This includes the mountain tops, deserts, and the ice and snow fields of the polar regions (两极地带).

Since 600 years is so far away, take look at the years directly ahead. How can the hungry people be fed? About half the babies born this year will not have enough to eat. Is the world running out of water? Will there be enough fuel? What will supply the energy needed to run the machines of tomorrow's world? Certainly, man must look to the future and find new ways of providing for his needs.

People around the world are becoming more and more concerned about the population explosion. some are hoping that there can be some control of the number of people that are born, but population control is a subject which touches on the moral and religious beliefs of many people. Even many families have fewer children, the speed of the population explosion will only be reduced, not stopped. There will be problems of food supply, water, and power.

1. The writer thinks that in a hundred years' time, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. there will be standing room only

- B. there will be  $120,000 \times 365 \times 100$  more people on this planet
- C. there will be between 3 — 10 square feet of space for each person to live in
- D. there will be terrible problems arising from the population explosion unless something is done about it
2. The population of the world increased at a speed of eighty-five persons \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an hour      B. a minute      C. a day      D. a week
3. In the years directly ahead the writer thinks that mankind can solve the problem of the population explosion by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. controlling the number of people born
- B. developing new techniques to deal with problem of food, water and power supply
- C. moving people from the over-populated areas of the world to those areas that are less crowded
- D. touching on the moral and religious beliefs of many people
4. From the long-term point of view, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people will live on the mountain tops, deserts and the ice and snow fields, even in the Antarctica
- B. each person will have 10 square feet of space to lie
- C. there will be standing room only
- D. there will be a square to walk on
5. The writer thinks if families have fewer children, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the speed of the population explosion will only be reduced
- B. the speed of the population explosion will be stopped
- C. the speed of the population explosion won't be stopped
- D. the speed of the population explosion can never be reduced

## Passage 2

In spite of all stories of prosperity (繁荣) in the United States, not only does poverty exist there, but crimes of various types have been increasing at an alarming rate.

Most types of serious crime increased from 363.5 in every 100,000 people in 1970 to 535.5 in 1979. In that one year, there was one murder committed in every 24 minutes, one case of robbery in every 10 minutes and one case of rape in every 7 minutes. The cases of murder a number of 21,456 victims. Most acts of violence were committed by young people. 57% of the criminals arrested in 1979 were youths below 25 of age.

Everyone agrees that crime is partly a result of bad material conditions: poverty, lack of education, living without a settled home, being parentless, suffering from other kinds of misfortune (不幸), etc.

There are also other factors than material conditions which are responsible for the sharp increase of crime rate. In the first place, some state laws provide for a death penalty but some not.

Secondly, the Constitution allows every citizen to carry weapons for his own protection. It is therefore possible and easy for anyone in the country to get a gun. Finally, there has been too much shown on TV and too much reported in newspaper of all kinds of crime — the details of which are so accurately described that even children know how to duplicate (复制) what they have seen or read. All these have resulted in a higher frequency (频率) of crimes committed both by professional criminals and by non-professional ones in murder, drug smuggling, robbery, pocket-picking, etc.

6. In the passage, the author intends to tell the reader that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the United States is a wealthy country although poverty and crime exist there
  - B. crime has become a serious problem in the United States although it is said to be a prosperous country
  - C. despite the fact that crimes have been increasing rapidly in the United States, it is a country of prosperity
  - D. in spite of stories about poverty and crime in the United States, it is prospering at an increasing rate
7. In 1979, there was one murder committed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in every 24 minutes
  - B. in every 10 minutes
  - C. in every 100,000 people
  - D. in every 7 minutes
8. Which of the following factors is NOT mentioned but implied by the author as responsible for the sharp increase of crime rate?
  - A. Being poor.
  - B. Being parentless.
  - C. Being unemployed.
  - D. Being homeless.
9. The word "misfortune" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ill luck
  - B. bad fortune
  - C. mischance (不幸)
  - D. any of the above
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. everyone agrees that bad material conditions are the only reason for crime.
  - B. The Constitution of the U. S. guarantees the right of every citizen to possess weapons for his own protection.
  - C. Too much crime shown on TV has, at least partly, resulted in a higher rate of crime in the U. S.
  - D. More than half of the criminals arrested in 1979 young people under 25.

### Passage 3

Few Americans stay out for a lifetime. We move from town to city to suburb, from high school to college in a different state, from a job in one region to a better job elsewhere, from the home where we raise our children to the home where we plan to live in retirement. With each

For many of us the summer is a special time for forming new friendships. Today millions of Americans vacation abroad, and they go not only to see new sights but also — in those places where they do not feel too strange — with the hope of meeting new people. No one really expects a vacation trip to produce a close friend, but the beginning of a friendship is possible.

But to a European, who sees only our surface's behavior, the differences are not clear.

- ## 第二部分 完成句子 (25 分)

— 9 —

A student who enters a university in the second half of the 20th century is in a new situation. He is not like the young man of the early 19th century who came to sit at the feet of the masters and left as a master. That situation no longer exists, because now it is not only the student who changes. He may grow fast, but science grows still faster.

The young German philosopher Hegel, writing at the beginning of the 19th century, believed that one man's mind could contain all the knowledge of his times. At that time it was perfectly possible for a man to hold such a belief and to base his life on it. Hegel's friend Goethe wrote a famous poem about a young man who hoped to translate this purpose into reality. The young man in the poem was called Faust (浮士德). But Hegel's situation was slightly different from Faust's, because Faust, the hero of the poem, had the devil (魔鬼) to help him, while Hegel had only his professors.

Today a very different situation exists, a situation in which the professors and the devil (助手) have lost most of their power. Today a student cannot master knowledge, he can only be its servant. He knows that he can become familiar only with a small corner of knowledge, and that his learning will always be imperfect and incomplete. But he can still hope to add something to the sum of knowledge, and so make the situation slightly more difficult for those who come after him.

16. A student of the 20th century is faced with a new situation because of the rapid de of science.
17. Hegel believed that one man could be the m of all the knowledge of his times.
18. Faust was the Leading ch in a poem written by Goethe.
19. today a student knows that his knowledge is very limited, c with the total amount of knowledge.
20. This passage mainly tells us the learning situation in the modern u.

### 第三部分 阅读理解 (80 分)

下面有二篇短文,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

## Passage 1

Most people have heard of Shakespeare and probably know something of the plays that he wrote. However, not everybody knows much about the life of this remarkable man, except perhaps that he was born in the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon and that he married a woman called Anne Hathaway. We know nothing of his school life. We do not know, for example, how long it lasted, but we presume that he attended the local grammar school, where the principal subject taught was Latin.



Nothing certain is known of what he did between the time he left school and his departure for London. According to a local legend, he was beaten and even put in prison for stealing rabbits and deer from the estate of a neighbouring landowner, Sir Thomas Lucy. It is said that because of this he was forced to run away from his native place. A different legend says that he was apprenticed (使当学徒) to a Stratford butcher, but did not like the life and for this reason decided to leave Stratford.

Whatever caused him to leave the town of his birth, the world can be grateful that he left for London. It is said that at first he was without money or friends there, but that he earned a little by taking care of the horses of the gentlemen who attended the plays at the theatre. In time, as he became a familiar figure to the actors in the theatre, they stopped and spoke to him. They found his conversation so brilliant that finally he was invited to join their company.

21. In the early life of Shakespeare, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attended a public school                      B. lived in London  
C. studied Latin                                      D. was put in prison for stealing cattle
22. Why was he forced to leave his native place according to this passage?  
A. Because he didn't want to go to school.  
B. Because he left for London to become famous.  
C. Because he had stolen deer and was beaten.  
D. No one knows for certain.
23. What is the reason why the world can be grateful?  
A. He wrote many world-famous plays.                      B. He became a good rider.  
C. He was an actor.                                      D. He liked to travel all over the world.
24. "In time, as he became a familiar figure..." "In time" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on time    B. sometimes  
C. some time later                                      D. some time
25. The best title is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Early Life of Shakespeare                      B. Shakespeare's Life in London  
C. Shakespeare's Role in Performance                      D. Shakespeare's Later Life

## Passage 2

Jews are a people with distinct and different religious beliefs, different from those of the Christian majority. They are also a people with distinct heritage (遗产) and a long, continuous history, all of which have played an important role in the preservation of the Jews as a unique group within the societies in which they have lived.

The Jews have a recorded history beginning over 4,000 years ago. This history, and some of the traditions and teachings which developed during this period, have had a profound effect upon modern civilization. The Jews gave the world the Old Testament and they were the first