

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书

全国专业技术人员 职称英语等级考试 指南

(附录)

综合与
人文类

● 人事部专业技术人员管理司

2000年版

ENGLISH



● 辽宁大学出版社

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再版说明

1999年全国第一次统一的专业技术人员职称外语等级考试已经顺利结束。为了帮助专业技术人员提高外语水平,做好参加全国职称外语等级考试准备,根据广大专业技术人员的要求,我们组织专家对原人事部专业技术人员职称司组织编写出版的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试指南》(以下简称《指南》)进行了修订。修订后的《指南》除个别调整外,保留了原《指南》的全部章节,与此同时,增加了两部分内容:

一、刊印了人事部《关于专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试的通知》(人发〔1998〕54号),以帮助专业技术人员进一步了解全国职称外语等级考试的有关政策规定。

二、公布了1999年4月全国职称外语等级考试试题,并请专家对试题作了点评。

本书是全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试指定用书。借本书再版之机,真诚感谢广大专业技术人员对全国职称外语等级考试的关心和支持。恳请专家、学者、广大专业技术人员继续对本书的缺点、错误提出批评指正。

人事部专业技术人员管理司

1999年9月

人 事 部 文 件

人发[1998]54号

关于专业技术人员 职称外语等级统一考试的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市人事(人事劳动)厅(局)、职改办,国务院有关部委、直属机构人事(干部)部门:

为加强专业技术人员外语学习,提高专业技术人员队伍的整体素质,增强专业技术人员在国际经济技术合作中的竞争能力,促进经济、社会发展和科技进步,人事部在总结近年来职称外语等级考试试点经验的基础上,决定从1999年开始,实行全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试(简称“职称外语统一考试”)。现就有关事项通知如下:

一、职称外语统一考试贯彻“严格要求,实事求是,区别对待,逐步提高”的原则,实行全国统一大纲、统一命题、统一组织的考试制度。考试成绩作为衡量专业技术人员业务水平和晋升专业技术职务的条件之一。专业技术人员担任或晋升相应专业技术职务,须取得相应职称外语统一考试合格证书。

二、职称外语统一考试的标准,依据有关专业技术职务试行条例对担任相应专业技术职务外语水平的要求确定。凡专业技术职务试行条例中规定专业技术人员需具备一定外语水平的,今后在晋升专业技术职务时应参加职称外语统一考试。考试等级划分和适用范围如下表:

考试等级	A	B	C
适 用 范 围	<p>1. 高教、科研、卫生、工程系列中申报高级专业技术职务或其他系列中申报正高级专业技术职务者。</p> <p>2. 申报高级国际商务师者。</p>	<p>1. 卫生、工程系列中在县及县以下所属单位工作的人员申报高级专业技术职务者。</p> <p>2. 高教、科研、卫生、工程系列中申报中级专业技术职务者。</p> <p>3. 翻译系列中申报高级专业技术职务者(限第二外语)。</p> <p>4. 高级专业技术职务未分正副的系列(工程系列除外)申报高级专业技术职务或其他系列中申报副高级专业技术职务者。</p>	<p>1. 翻译系列中申报中级专业技术职务(第二外语)或其他系列申报高级专业技术职务(第二外语)者。</p> <p>2. 卫生、工程系列中在县及县以下所属单位工作的人员申报中级专业技术职务或其他系列申报中级专业技术职务者。</p>

三、职称外语统一考试的语种为:英语、日语、俄语、德语、法语、西班牙语。其中,英语划分为综合与人文、理工、卫生、财经4个专业类别,其他语种不分专业类别。试题主要测试参考人员阅读理解外文专业基础文献的能力。考生可根据自己所从事的专业工作,任选一种语言及类别应试。

四、考试时间定于每年4月的第3个星期六上午。

五、对参加职称外语统一考试合格者,发给由人事部统一印制的《专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试合格证书》,证书在全国范围内有效,其中A级证书有效期为4年(自考试之日起计算有效期,下同),B、C级证书有效期为3年。

六、各省、自治区、直辖市人事(人事劳动)厅(局)和国务院有关部门人事(干部)部门可按照职称外语统一考试的合格标准,根据实际情况,确定本地、本部门聘任专业技术职务的外语成绩要求(当年有效),并报我部备案。国务院有关部门所属单位的专业技术人员按属地原则参加职称外语统一考试,各省、自治区、直辖市人事(人事劳动)厅(局)要做好驻本地区的中央部门所属单位专业技术人员参加考试的组织工作及考务工作。

七、职称外语统一考试由人事部统筹规划、指导并确定合格标准。考

试考务工作的组织与实施由人事部人事考试中心负责。有关专家组织受委托负责各语种考试大纲和教材的编写及考试命题等工作。

八、考前培训工作由各地人事部门负责组织。应试人员遵循自愿原则参加培训。

九、自 1999 年 1 月 1 日起,各地、各部门组织的职称外语考试即行停止。各地、各部门在 1998 年底前组织的职称外语考试在原有效期内继续有效。

十、职称外语统一考试是提高专业技术人员职称评聘质量的一项重要措施。各地区、各部门要加强对职称外语统一考试工作的组织领导,提高广大专业技术人员对职称外语统一考试工作的认识,引导广大专业技术人员努力学习外语,提高自身素质。要切实做好各项准备工作,保证职称外语统一考试的顺利进行。各地区、各部门在实施中有何意见和建议,请及时与我部联系。

中华人民共和国人事部
一九九八年七月二十八日

主题词: 职称 考试 通知

抄送:党中央各部门,国务院办公厅,国务院法制办公室,中央军委办公厅,解放军总政治部,全国人大常委会办公厅,全国政协办公厅,高法院,高检院;各民主党派,各人民团体。

前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试经过几年的试点,从1999年起将在全国统一组织实施。为帮助广大专业技术人员系统地学习和备考,我们组织有关专家根据最新修订的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),编写了与《大纲》相配套的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试指南》(以下简称《指南》),作为全国专业技术人员参加职称英语等级考试的指定用书。应试人员可根据所报考专业类别选择学习。

《指南》分为综合与人文类、理工类、财经类、卫生类四个分册。每册的内容包括应试指导及各种题型练习。在编写过程中,专家根据测试理论,力求使《指南》能较全面地体现《大纲》的要求,帮助应试人员提高英语阅读能力。在理工类、财经类和卫生类《指南》中编入了一定数量的普通英语文章,以帮助应试人员全面掌握词汇和阅读各类文章的技巧。

《指南》中的各种题型练习及阅读文章按由浅入深、由易至难的顺序编写,每篇文章后面配有详尽的注释,并提供了每道题目的答案和解题思路,以利于应试人员在自学过程中更好地理解文章的内容。《指南》的编写着眼于提高读者的英语阅读能力,因此不但要做好书中的练习题,更要认真读懂《指南》中的文章,这样才会使读者的英语水平有明显的提高。

由于时间紧迫,书中肯定会有不少缺点和错误,恳请专家、学者及使用本书的广大专业技术人员批评指正,以便再版时修订。

人事部专业技术人员职称司

1998年6月

附录 I

1999 年全国职称英语等级考试试卷 综合与人文类 (C 级)

第一部分

一、词汇 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

下面共有 20 个句子, 每个句子下面有 4 个选项。其中 1—10 句的每个句子中均有一处空白, 请从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案; 11—20 句的每个句子中均有 1 个词或词组划有底横线, 请从 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. Slavery was _____ in America in the 19th century.
A) cancelled B) completed
C) accomplished D) abolished
2. We _____ the help he gave us when we moved to our new house.
A) thanked B) appreciated
C) obliged D) owed
3. The disease has completely _____ in this country.
A) died out B) died down
C) died away D) died off
4. I'm afraid that your daughter has failed to get _____ her mid-term exams.
A) by B) over
C) through D) out
5. The boys looked for the ball for a while in the playground, but finally _____ and went home.
A) gave up B) gave out
C) gave away D) gave off
6. John quickly _____ his new sports shoes in two weeks.
A) wore down B) wore off

C) wore away

D) wore out

7. It's hot out on the beach. Let's sit in the _____.

A) shadow

B) shade

C) dark

D) darkness

8. The _____ of marriage is still popular despite the high divorce rate.

A) institution

B) debate

C) institute

D) university

9. Outside the office window there is a fire escape _____ the right.

A) on

B) in

C) at

D) for

10. There was a shortage of water in the area two months ago _____ hot weather.

A) by way of

B) in spite of

C) because of

D) by means of

11. These figures do not take into account the changes that have taken place in recent years.

A) consider

B) call

C) catch

D) cancel

12. I have no alternative but to report him to the local police.

A) opinion

B) means

C) choice

D) selection

13. We all know that Sharon is a woman of strong political convictions.

A) suggestions

B) beliefs

C) statements

D) claims

14. The local authorities will take measures to deal with noise pollution in the area.

A) power

B) control

C) learning

D) government

15. Hundreds of cyclists assembled in Central Park in Pudong this morning to take part in the event.

A) appeared

B) walked

C) met

D) combined

16. Argument among the speakers at the conference is bordering on violence.
A) is close to B) is beside
C) is next to D) is alongside
17. We consume a lot more than we are able to produce.
A) waste B) buy
C) use D) sell
18. She overcame her initial shyness and really enjoyed the evening.
A) coming B) beginning
C) happening D) existing
19. The football team, for the most part, were confident of winning the match.
A) mostly B) partly
C) only D) really
20. I wonder what your aim in life is.
A) attitude B) symbol
C) goal D) action

二、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 3 分，共 45 分）

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 个问题，每个问题后面都有 4 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 4 个备选答案中选择 1 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Problems of Old Age

Mrs. White was 67 when she was moved out of the house where she had lived most of her life. The house was pulled down and a new block of flats was built there instead. At about the same time her only son was offered a job in Canada. Since the shopping and the housework had become too much for her, and her son and his wife were not able to look after her any more, Mrs. White had to be taken to Homefield Old People's Home. She still had some friends near her old home, but now she was separated from them. During the first few months she was visited by friends and former neighbours, but Homefield was a long way from where they lived, too far away for old people.

At Homefield Mrs. White was given a small room of her own, and she was well looked after. But she knew no one when she arrived, and she was not able to make friends there. She was well

liked by the people who worked there, but she kept apart from the other old people and spent most of her time in her room. After a time she was hardly ever seen at meetings and social evenings.

Although she was in poor health and had to be treated for a weak heart, she did not complain. "After all", she said, "lots of people are worse off than I am".

What she disliked most was the "quietness" in the home, and what was even worse was that her son was not able to see her, not even at Christmas.

21. Mrs. White was moved out of her old house mainly because

- A) her son was going to work in Canada.
- B) she didn't want to do housework any more.
- C) her house was to be replaced by a new building.
- D) her friends had all moved away from the area.

22. Why did her friends and neighbours stop seeing her after a few months?

- A) Because they had to travel a long way to see her.
- B) Because they had found some new friends.
- C) Because they had fallen sick.
- D) Because they had lost interest in the new place.

23. She was _____ the people who worked there.

- A) criticized by
- B) disliked by
- C) popular with
- D) kept away from

24. Which of the following words can best describe her life in the old people's home?

- A) Busy.
- B) Unhappy.
- C) Varied.
- D) Happy.

25. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A) She suffered from a heart trouble.
- B) Her son didn't wish to see her at Christmas.
- C) She didn't like the atmosphere in the home.
- D) She was quite satisfied with her conditions.

In most large Japanese companies, there is a policy of lifetime employment. What this means is that when people leave school or university to join an enterprise, they can expect to remain with that organization until they retire. In effect, the employee gets job security for life, and can only be fired for serious mistakes in work. Even in times of business recession, he or she is free from the fear of being laid off.

One result of this practice is that the Japanese worker identifies closely with his company and feels strong loyalty to it. By working hard for the company, he believes he is safeguarding his own future. It is not surprising that devotion to one's company is considered a great virtue in Japan. A man is often prepared to put his firm's interests before those of his immediate family.

The job security guaranteed by this system influences the way employees approach their work. They tend to think in terms of what they can achieve throughout their career. This is because they are not judged on how they are performing during a short period of time. They can afford to take a longer perspective than their Western counterparts.

This marriage between the employee and the company – the consequence of lifetime employment – may explain why Japanese workers seem positively to love the products their company is producing and why they are willing to stay on after work, for little overtime pay, to participate in earnest discussions about the quality control of their products.

26. Lifetime employment in the Japanese company means that the employee

- A) leaves his company only when business is bad.
- B) gets a job soon after he leaves school or university.
- C) can work there throughout his career.
- D) can have his serious mistakes in work corrected.

27. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- A) Family and company interests are equally important.
- B) The Japanese worker is very loyal to his company.
- C) One's future is guaranteed through hard work.
- D) Devotion to one's company is encouraged.

28. Lifetime employment influences one's

- A) achievements at work.
- B) performance at work.
- C) career options.
- D) attitude toward work.

29. The Japanese worker is fond of his company's products because of
- A) his marriage with the daughter of the president.
 - B) the close link between him and his company.
 - C) his willingness to work overtime.
 - D) his active participation in quality control.
30. The passage mainly discusses
- A) how lifetime employment works in Japan.
 - B) what benefits lifetime employment has brought to Japanese workers.
 - C) what lifetime employment is.
 - D) how lifetime employment is viewed.

第三篇

The Game of Chess

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveller in India in the year 900 wrote that it was played "long long ago". Chess was probably invented in India, and it has been played everywhere in the world, from Asia to Europe, from America to Africa ever since 1400. The name "chess" is interesting. When one player is attacking the other's king, he says in English "check mate". These words came from the Persian words of "Shan mat", which means "the king is dead". That is when the game is over, and one player has won.

Though such an old game changes very slowly, its present rules haven't always been the same as they used to. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now she is the strongest piece on the board. It would be interesting to know why this has happened.

Chess takes time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You don't have to be a champion in order to enjoy it. Nor is it always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. What's more, some of the chess masters are able to play many people at the same time. The record was set when one man played 400 games. It is also said that some people play chess by post, which must make chess the slowest game in the world.

31. According to the passage, chess
- A) was invented by an Arab traveller in India.
 - B) is the oldest game in the world.
 - C) had been played everywhere before 1400.
 - D) had been played in India long before 900.

32. One player will win the game when

- A) he attacks his own king.
 - B) the other player's king cannot move.
 - C) the other player says "Shan mat" to him.
 - D) the other player says "check mate" to him.
33. One of the present rules is that
- A) the queen can move more than one square at a time.
 - B) the queen cannot move more than one square at a time.
 - C) the queen cannot move anywhere.
 - D) the king cannot move anywhere.
34. Which of the following is NOT a feature of chess?
- A) Chess is a slow game.
 - B) Chess must be played across the table.
 - C) Everyone can enjoy chess.
 - D) Chess takes thought.
35. Which of the following could best replace the title of the passage?
- A) The Slowest Game.
 - B) A History of Games.
 - C) Chess – an Old Game
 - D) A Game in India.

三、选择填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面的短文，文中有 20 处空白，每个空白处有 4 个选项。请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。请把答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Television

Television is the greatest communication medium ever designed and operated by man. It sends into the human brain an _____ (36) amount of opinions and information and _____ (37) moral and artistic standards for all of us. Every minute of a television programme teaches us something. It is never a neutral (中立的) _____ (38). For example, how and when public issues are _____ (39) depends in large part _____ (40) how they are treated by the television networks in entertainment _____ (41) news and public affairs programmes.

What the American people think about government and politics in _____ (42), as well as a favorite candidate in _____ (43), is largely influenced by _____ (44).

Unfortunately commercial television seldom _____ (45) anything of value to our lives. Many Americans express a deep hostility (敌意) _____ (46) television because they know most TV programmes are _____ (47) poor quality and that sometimes these programmes are even _____ (48).

The question is: how can television be improved? There are many things the ordinary _____ (49) can do. For example, he _____ (50) complain to his local TV stations about offensive advertising. He can _____ (51) citizens' groups to urge local TV stations to _____ (52) their programmes. _____ (53), these groups should propose regular analyses of specific TV commercials and programmes by educators, doctors, etc. to _____ (54) the influence of these programmes on children and adults. Television can be our most exciting medium if we just think about _____ (55) to improve it.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A) endless | B) ending | C) ended | D) end |
| 37. A) finds | B) absorbs | C) sets | D) mends |
| 38. A) consequence | B) influence | C) result | D) purpose |
| 39. A) talked | B) handled | C) watched | D) noticed |
| 40. A) over | B) in | C) above | D) on |
| 41. A) as well as | B) also | C) but | D) together |
| 42. A) all | B) short | C) general | D) name |
| 43. A) particular | B) special | C) instance | D) individual |
| 44. A) entertainment | B) news | C) programmes | D) television |
| 45. A) damages | B) contributes | C) hands | D) takes |
| 46. A) toward | B) in | C) on | D) over |
| 47. A) with | B) in | C) of | D) among |
| 48. A) serious | B) harmful | C) attractive | D) long |

49. A) reader B) participant C) listener D) viewer
50. A) can B) does C) should D) ought to
51. A) call B) gather C) organize D) make
52. A) view B) improve C) continue D) exchange
53. A) As a result B) As a matter of fact C) In contrast D) In addition
54. A) determine B) refuse C) involve D) receive
55. A) tracks B) roads C) ways D) programmes

第二部分

四、完成句子（共5小题，每小题3分，共15分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容完成后面的句子。每个句子的空格填写一个单词。每个单词的第一个字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷的空格处。

American Families

Despite social and economic differences among Americans, many American families have certain characteristics in common. Both the husband and wife were born in the United States, and their forefathers came from Europe. They have completed high school, and they belong to the middle class. They have a car, a television set, a washing machine, a refrigerator, a telephone, etc. They own their own home and spend about 55% of their income for housing and food. Clothing accounts for almost 10% of their income, medical care 6%, transportation 8% and taxes 15%. The rest of their income is used for such items as insurance, savings, gifts, and recreation.

Most families consist of a mother, a father, and, at most, two children living at home. There may be relatives --- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins living in the same community, but American families usually maintain separate households. This family structure is known as the "nuclear family". It is unusual for members of the family other than the husband, wife, and children to live together.

Marriage in the United States is considered a matter of individual responsibility and decision. Young people frequently fall in love and marry even if their parents disagree. American marriages are usually based on romantic love, rather than on social class, education, or religion.

After their marriage the young couple is free to decide where to live and when to start a