眼粉英語

考试要点、考点 及解题技巧。 以上,以为,GLISH

> 李宗渭 苗天顺





考试要点、考点及解题技巧

李宗渭

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前 言

本书是根据全国职称英语等级考试大纲编写成的,目的在于帮助参加该考试的考生熟悉考试方法,提高对该考试的 应试能力。职称英语等级考试,从总的方面看,一是考词汇,二是考语法,三是考阅读理解,并且都着重掌握语言的应用能力。本书根据考试的六大题型,分为七章,每章都有解题 技巧及专项训练。这些技巧都是经过广大考生总结出来的一些行之有效的方法,僅供读者参考。

词汇的掌握是该考试的基础部分。考生若能熟练掌握常 考的单词,考试时就能得心应手。因此,本章还增加了一节 常考的同义词、近义词和词组辨析。词汇部分的单词,包括 专项训练的全部单词,都是该考试常考词汇。

阅读理解部分是该考试的核心。本书的阅读理解部分, 除了解题技巧外,还增加了命题思路及阅读理解的问题分析, 帮助读者做题时能够有的放矢、融会贯通。

虽然该考试不直接考语法,语法知识与技能的应用贯穿 到整个考题的始终。本书的最后一部分是重点语法及常考的 词汇与搭配,旨在帮助考生既系统掌握又突出重点,提高解 题能力。

本书第一至第六章对应于试题的第一至第六题。每章除了解题技巧外,都有相应的专项训练及答案精解,突出实践,

突出应用。考虑到各个等级不同水平,本书的练习难易程度不一样,以满足各层次的不同要求。

由于时间紧迫,加上编者水平有限,错漏在所难免。恳请广大读者批评指正。谢谢。

编 者 2004年1月

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第一章 词汇选项

第一节 词汇选项题的命题思路及侧重点

如果把英语考试看作是建筑一栋大厦,掌握词汇就相当于为大厦准备建筑材料。大纲要求掌握4000~6000个左右的单词和短语,这是一个相当大的数目。考试中,词汇考项主要测试考生对英语词汇中最活跃的词汇的掌握程度。这些常考的词汇实际上是有限的。如果熟练掌握2000个左右的常考单词和500个左右的常考词组,基本上可以对付考试。因此,考生若把主要精力集中在这些常用词汇上,必将达到比较理想的效果。

词汇选项题离不开句子。实际上,这些题是简单的阅读理解题。考查考生理解一定语境下单词或短语意义的能力。它的重点在于根据句子意思选择适当的同义或近义的词或词组。通过对下面常考的单词的练习,我们可以领会到词汇选项的命题思路与侧重点。

1. He endured all kinds of hardships in his solo sailing around the world.

A. suffered B. experienced C. last D. overcome 他在独自航行世界的过程中忍受了各种困难。

[解析] 答案为 A, suffer "因遭受而忍受痛苦"。experience "经历"; last "持续"; overcome "克服困难"。

职称英语考试要点、考点及解题技巧





2. Peter was an energetic and athletic youth.

A. alert B. awkward C. active D. skillful 彼得是个精力旺盛,身体强壮的青年人。

[解析] 答案为 C, active "积极的、好动的"。alert "警惕的"; awkward "笨拙的"; skillful "熟练的、掌握技巧的"。

3. A variety of jobs and high pay may enhance productivity.

A. confirm B. improve C. determine D. supplement 工作的多样性和高薪可以提高生产力。

[解析] 答案为 B, improve "改进、提高"。confirm "证实、 使确定"; determine "决定"; supplement "补充、增补"。

4. What can you do to ensure that you will stay healthy?

A. be assured B. insist C. prove D. secure 你做什么才能确保你保持健康?

[解析] 答案为 A, assure "保证、担保"。insist "坚持"; prove "证明、证实"; secure "使安全"。

5. <u>In spite of their differences</u>, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.

A. Despite B. Above all C. But for D. Except all 尽管存在差别,他们还是培养了明显而又真挚的感情。

[解析] 答案为 A, despite "尽管"。above all "最为重要的是"; but for "要不是"; except + "除什么以外"。

6. You will find that the community has <u>experienced</u> great changes since you came here last.

A. undergone

B. experimented

C. submitted

D. sustained

你会发现从你上次来过后这个小区发生了巨大的变化。

[解析] 答案为 A, undergo "经历、经受"。experiment "试验"; submit "提交、提出"; sustain "支撑、支持"。

7. The great castles of the kings were without bathing facilities.

A. pools B. means C. showers D. towel 国王的大城堡里没有洗澡设备。

[解析] 答案为 B, means "方法、手段"。pool "池子、池塘"; shower "淋浴"; towel "毛巾、手巾"。

8. There is less crime now; it seems that there is a <u>fall</u> in th crime rate.

A. descent B. incline C. decline D. slope 现在犯罪少了,似乎犯罪率下降了。

[解析] 答案为 C, decline "下跌、下降"。descent "下降、倾斜", 不可数; incline "斜面、斜坡"; slope "斜面、坡度"。

9. The town is famous for its magnificent church towers.

A. distinguished

B. contemporary

C. specialized

D. specified

这座小城因其宏伟的教堂塔而著名。

[解析] 答案为 A, distinguished "出名的、卓越的"。 contemporary "同时期的, 当代的"; specialize (in) "以…… 闻名"; specify "明确规定、详述"。

10. We were so greatly <u>attracted</u> by the beauty of the west lake that we decided to visit Hangzhou again next year.

A. fascinated B. disturbed C. fooled D. surprised 我们被西湖的美景深深吸引,于是我们决定明年再去杭州游玩。

[解析] 答案为 A. fascinated "着迷的"。disturb "打扰"; fool "愚弄"; surprise "使惊讶"。

11. When an organization acquires a computer system, it decides precisely what forms of input would be most favorable.





A. essential B. beneficial C. important D. inexpensive 当一个组织获取一种计算系统后,它就会明确地决定何种输 人方式是最有利的。

[解析] 答案为 B, beneficial "有利的"。essential "基本 的"; important "重要的" inexpensive "价廉的"。

12. One of my favorite sayings is: "There is no smoke without fire." A. most loved B. alike C. favorable D. likely 我最喜欢的谚语之一是"无风不起浪"。

[解析] 答案为 A, most loved "最喜欢的"。alike "相似 的"; favorable "有利的"; likely "有可能的"

- 13. His plan should succeed for it seems quite feasible.
 - A. complete B. possilbe C. daring D. decisive 他的计划应该会成功, 因为它看起来非常可行。 [解析] 答案为 B, possible "可能的"。complete "完整 的"; daring "大胆的"; decisive "确定的、果断的"。
- 14. During the Civil War in the United States, many people in the south were forced to flee their home.
 - A. pay taxes on

B. run away from

C. rebuild

D. return to

美国内战期间,许多南方人被迫逃离家园。

[解析] 答案为 B, run away from "逃离"。pay taxes on "为 ······缴税"; rebuild "重建"; return to "回到、返回"。

15. The prices of vegetables fluctuate according to weather.

A. fall

B. raise

C. change D. rise

蔬菜价格随着天气变化而波动。

[解析] 答案为 C, change "改变、变动"。fall "下降": raise "上升", 及物动词: rise "上升", 不及物动词。

16. He had been forced to give up much of his time to housework.



A. compelled B. demanded C. determined D. required 他被迫放弃很多时间做家务。

[解析] 答案为 A, compel "强迫"。demand "要求"; determine "决定"; require "要求"。

17. Your father is <u>furious</u> about the damage you have done to the flower beds.

A. angry B. anxious C. uncertain D. worried 你损坏了花床你爸爸很生气。

[解析] 答案为 A, angry "气愤、生气"。anxious "焦急的"; uncertain "不确定的"; worried "扣忧"。

 In the United States it is customary for families to gather on Thanksgiving Day.

A. entertain B. assemble C. feast D. worship 美国有在感恩节时全家聚集在一起的风俗。

[解析] 答案为 B, assemble "聚集、集合"。entertain "娱乐"; feast "宴席、大餐"; worship "崇拜"。

19. Mr. Jackson wants to give out this news as soon as possible.

A. announce B. emit C. explain D. finish 杰克逊先生想尽快发布这条消息。

[解析] 答案为 A, announce "宣布、公布"。emit "放射, 发出 (声音等)"; explain "解释"; finish "完成"。

20. The conflict gave rise to a series of problems concerning the border dispute.

A. brought B. led C. caused D. created 冲突导致了一系列边界争端的问题。

[解析] 答案为 B, lead (to) "导致"。bring "带来", 一般与具体事或消息、口信等搭配使用; cause "引起 (灾难,麻烦等)"; create "创造", 一般指从无到有的过程。

职称革语老试要点 老点及解题技巧





21. The loss of her cat was the greatest grief the child had known.

A. misconduct B. tragedy C. sorrow D. trial 猫的丢失是这个小孩所经历过最痛苦的事。

[解析] 答案为 C。sorrow "痛苦、伤痛"。misconduct "办错, 行为不端"; tragedy "悲剧、不幸"; trial "审判"。

22. Icy roads and poor visibility are familiar <u>hazards</u> in the Midwest.

A. changes B. conditions C. weather D. dangers

冰封路和低能见度是中西部最常见的危险

[解析] 答案为 D, danger "危险"。change "改变,变化"; conditon "条件"; weather "天气"。

23. Don't hesitate to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

A. pause B. refuse C. reject D. wait 别犹豫,只管告诉我可以为你做点什么。

[解析] 答案为 A, pause "暂停、迟钝"。 refuse "拒绝", refuse to do sth.; reject "抛弃、拒绝", 后面直接跟某物; wait "等待"。

24. We can't decide now, but we'll see about it.

A. act on B. serve C. solve D. attend to 现在还不能作决定,但我们会处理的。

[解析] 答案为 D, attend to "处理、照看"。act on "根据某事物,奉行,对某事物有影响"; serve "为……服务、服务"; solve "解决"; see about sth./doing sth.处理或照看某事物。

25. Once Charles started a job, he would see it through till it was finished.

A. realize it

B. keep on doing it

C. send it

D. understand it

一旦查尔斯开始一项工作, 他就会坚持把它干完。

[解析] 答案为 B, keep on doing sth. "坚持不断地做某事"。see sth. through 把某事进行到底; realize "实现、完成"; send "送"; understand "理解"。

26. Mary seldom buys ice-cream.

A. always B. never C. usually D. hardly ever 玛丽很少买冰淇淋。

[解析] 答案为 D, hardly ever "几乎从不"。always "总量是"; never "从不"; usually "经常"。



- 27. He selected a birthday present for his daughter.
 - A. collected B. composed C. chose D. found 他为女儿挑选了一件生日礼物。

[解析] 答案为 C, choose "选择"。collect "收集"; compose "写(文章), 谱(曲)"; find "找到"。

- 28. Some insects rely on the tiny hairs scattered over their bodies to sense sound waves.
 - A. amplify B. disguise C. send D. detect 一些动物依靠覆盖在身体表层的外绒毛来感觉声波。

[解析] 答案为 D, detect "发现"。amplify "放大或增强 (某事物)"; disguise "掩盖、隐藏"; send "送、传达"。

- 29. The host took us to an automobile show yesterday afternoon.
 - A. design B. performance C. race D. exhibition 主人昨天下午带我们去看了汽车展。

[解析] 答案为 D, exhibition "展览会"。design "设计"; performance "表演"; race "竞赛"。

- 30. Why didn't you show up at the meeting yesterday?
 - A. attend B. present C. turn up D. show around 你昨天为什么没在会上露面?

取称英语考试要点 老点及解题技巧





[解析] 答案为 C, turn up "露面"。attend "出席"; present "呈送"或作形容词意为 "在场的"; show around "带领……四处参观"。

31. His pronunciation is simply terrible.

A. merely B. only C. completely D. partly 他的发音非常糟糕。

[解析] 答案为 C, completely "完全地"。merely "只是"; only "仅仅"; partly "部分地"。

32. Through a procedure known as time-sharing, one large computer can be employed simultaneously by lots of small users.

A. ahead of time

B. all the time

C. at the same time

D. in time

通过时间共享过程,一台大型计算机可以同时被许多用户 使用。

[解析] 答案为 C, at the same time "同时"。ahead of time "提前"; all the time "一直"; in time "及时地"。

33. Their sole fault was a failure to recognize all the factors involved.

A. initial B. maximum C. usual D. only 他们惟一的错误是没有认识到问题涉及的所有因素。

[解析] 答案为 D, only "惟一的、单独的"。initial "首要的"; maximum "最大的"; usual "通常的"

34. Each leader had a solemn look as he signed the peace treaty.

A. sincere B. grave C. honest D. suspicious当签订和平条约时,每个领导人的表情都很严肃。

[解析] 答案为 B, grave "严肃的"。sincere "真诚的"; honest "老实的"; suspicious "怀疑的"。

35. It took me a whole hour to solve the problem.

A. work at B. work on C. work out D. work over

解决这个问题花了我整整一个小时。

[解析] 答案为 C, work out "解决 (难题、问题、困难等)"。work at/on/over "处理 (问题)", 做 (题)"。

- 36. We can rely on James to carry out this mission for his judgment is always sound.
 - A. healthy

B. unmistakable

C. reliable

D. unquestionable

我们让詹姆斯去执行这次任务,因为他的判断总是很合理;可靠。



[解析] 答案为 C, reliable "可靠的"。healthy "健康的"; unmistakable "不会错的"; unquestionable "毫无疑问的"。

- 37. The team's spirit was at the lowest point in the season.
 - A. temper B. mood C. morale D. talent 这个队在这个赛季士气处于最低点。

[解析] 答案为 C, morale "士气、斗志"。temper "脾气"; mood "心境"; talent "才能"。

38. I spotted my father in the crowd.

A. recognized B. recalled C. received D. recorded 我在人群中认出了我父亲。

[解析] 答案为 A, recognize "认出"。recall "回想起"; receive "收到"; record "记录"。

- 39. Oh, child, how you startled me—I thought you were in the garden.
 - A. cheated B. treated C. surprised D. tricked 孩子, 你吓了我一跳 —— 我还以为你在花园呢。

[解析] 答案为 C, surprise "使吃惊"。cheat "欺骗"; treat "对待"; trick "欺骗"。

40. Grandfather would stay up till small hours reading; he hardly

职称英语考试要点、考点及解题技巧





seems to need any sleep now.

A. sit up B. sit in C. sit on D. sit through 祖父熬夜看书一直到凌晨好几点,现在他似乎都不需要睡眠了。

[解析] 答案为 A, sit up "晚睡" (尤指为等候某人)"。sit in "静坐、示威"; sit on "做(委员会等的)成员"; sit through "一直坐到……结束"。

41. These courses, if properly conducted, will stimulate the minds of the students.

A. dominate B. encourage C. excite D. refresh 这些课程如果教得好可以激发学生去思考。

[解析] 答案为 C, excite "刺激"。dominate "主导"; encourage "鼓励"; refresh "使新鲜、生动"。

42. The boss put great stress on the workers so that they could work harder.

A. anger B. control C. pressure D. nerve 老板给工人施加很大的压力以使他们工作更努力。

[解析] 答案为 C, pressure "压力"。anger "怒气"; control "控制"; nerve "紧张、神经"。

43. Subsequent events proved the man to be right.

A. Earlier B. Later C. Previous D. Recent 接下来发生的事证明这个人的观点是对的。

[解析] 答案为 B, later "后来的"。earlier "早先的"; previous "先前的"; recent "最近的"。

44. All the people were greatly surprised by this sudden decision.

A. abrupt B. rough C. violent D. silly 所有人都被这个突然决定震惊了。

[解析] 答案为 A, abrupt "突然的"。rough "粗糙的";