

红蓝英语模拟试卷系列 · 职称考试

技术点详解

全国职称英语理工类



A级考试全真模拟试卷

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



红蓝英语

模拟试卷系列·职称考试
(光盘资料)

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本光盘内容与所附阅读资料内容保持一致,但比所附的阅读资料有更精采的特色,不是平面的,而是立体的、动态的,即将整个做题过程智能化,训练的方法比做平面的阅读材料上的模拟试题更科学。

本套光盘的功能界面有:选择试题、选择专项、交卷、保存试卷、已做试卷、查看分数、查看答案解析。您只需通过鼠标轻轻单击以上任何选项的按钮,即可进入该功能界面,并可按指示的路径操作。“选择专项”可让您选择一种或者多种题型的专项试题,交卷后程序对您所做的试题进行批改,并统计出详细的数据;而“查看分数”、“保存试卷”的功能可让您在某一天打开已做过的试卷进行复习;“已做试卷”内所设置的程序,则可以调出自己已做过的某套试卷。

每道试题都有对应的答案解析,在交卷后单击试题就会看到相应的解析界面。

本套光盘操作轻松、简便,命令的提示明确,节约了读者宝贵的复习时间,客观科学地分析了考生的复习结果,又能给读者自由选择的空间,有的放矢地进行专项复习,反复利用率高,是读者进行全面复习的最得力的助手。具体的使用步骤,打开光盘,即可一目了然,不再详细介绍。

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前 言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,推出体现海外英语学习全新理念的色彩助记外语读物以来,在中国英语图书市场一炮打响,红蓝自测英语速记词汇表二十多个品种常销不衰,双向记忆的红蓝色彩助记卡获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,在这个基础上充分发挥和海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、公共英语等中国内地各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,邀请了中国境内众多英语专业强手加盟,不失时机地编写了有技术点详解的各类英语考试模拟试卷,编写了有色彩助记又有鲜活例句的英语词汇精编。常春藤红蓝英语畅销的各类词汇、试卷的品种目前已近百,在外语图书市场中已经成为一个知名品牌。

现在呈现在读者面前的是“红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·职称英语”,这是根据人事部专业技术人员管理司审定的最新全国专业技术人员职称英语考试大纲编写的,有全国英语职称综合类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本,有全国英语职称理工类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本,有全国英语职称卫生类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本共9种,不同种类、不同等级的考试分别提供10套全真模拟试卷,在同类图书中其实用性和价格比都有不可替代的优势。同时,继承前几辑模拟试卷的特色,在答题技术点详解方面有更深一层的拓展,如:逻辑推理法、区分词意法、词组辨析法、逐项排除法、直接定位法、总体推断法……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生眼前一亮。

《技术点详解全国职称英语理工类A级考试全真模拟试卷》根据考试大纲对A级报考人员的要求编写。着重体现了考查考生熟练掌握6000个基本词汇的程度和英语阅读的分析、总结能力。这里的英语全真模拟试卷涵盖了理工类考生应该掌握的阅读文章类型,包括科技新品的推广、宇宙奥秘的探索、计算机的应用、科学大师的介绍等多方面内容,符合报考理工类A级考生的职业特点。

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全真模拟试卷

全国职称英语理工类 A 级考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

第 1 部分:词汇选项 (第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面共有 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. There is a famous legend here about a strange animal that lives in a cave in the mountains.
A. history B. book
C. tradition D. old story
2. Very few people are prepared to sacrifice their own comfort for the good of other people.
A. lend B. burn
C. kill D. give up
3. After the accident, my back was very painful for a long time.
A. was a pain B. hurt a lot
C. was injured D. wounded me
4. My friend's parents were very upset when she didn't phone them from my house.
A. frightened B. preoccupied
C. busy D. worried
5. My grandfather would sit for hours on end staring out of the window at the mountains.
A. before nightfall B. continued
C. without a break D. outside
6. The girl practiced ceaselessly to become a professional pianist.
A. continuously B. precisely
C. largely D. basically
7. Many visitors find the tempo of life here very difficult.
A. kind B. growth
C. speed D. spectacle
8. "You want me to send in three men to dig the box up, without making a sound, and get rid of it properly?"
A. conform to B. deal with

- C. dispose of
- D. incline to
9. Suddenly the yen will take a big fluctuation and wipe out that advantage we worked so hard to create.
 - A. spring
 - B. sling
 - C. swing
 - D. string
10. It is necessary that the membership applications should be dispatched immediately.
 - A. depend upon
 - B. sent off
 - C. discussed
 - D. filled out
11. The ground on which the church stands has always been regarded as sacred.
 - A. serious
 - B. holy
 - C. religious
 - D. saintly
12. For many years my uncle ran a very successful engineering business.
 - A. rewarding
 - B. expensive
 - C. persuasive
 - D. profitable
13. The authorities have drawn up an elaborate plan to combat increasing crime in the city.
 - A. a notable
 - B. a careful
 - C. an extraordinary
 - D. a detailed
14. After examining the patient, the doctors could find no physiological cause for his illness.
 - A. psychological
 - B. artificial
 - C. physical
 - D. mental
15. The odds against you winning the national lottery are millions to one.
 - A. possibility
 - B. chances
 - C. statistics
 - D. opportunity

第2部分:阅读判断 (第16~22题,每题1分,共7分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后列出 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;如果该句的信息文章中沒有提及,请选择 C。

The temperature of the Sun is over 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface, but it rises to perhaps more than 16 million degrees at the center. The Sun is so much hotter than the Earth that matter can exist only as a gas, except at the core. In the core of the Sun, the pressures are so great against the gases that, despite the high temperature, there may be a small solid core. However, no one really knows, since the center of the Sun can never be directly observed. Solar astronomers do know that the Sun is divided into five layers or zones. Starting at the outside and going down into the Sun, the zones are the corona, chromosphere, photosphere, convection zones, and finally the core. The first three zones are regarded as the Sun's atmosphere. But since the Sun has no solid surface, it is hard to tell where the atmosphere ends and the main body of the Sun begins. The Sun's outermost layer begins about 10,000 miles above the visible surface and goes outward for millions of miles. This is the only part of the Sun that can be seen during an eclipse such as the one in February 1979. At any other time, the corona can be seen

tion, 28 percent showed no evidence of cancer left in their bone marrow.

3. The drug even helped, although not as dramatically, some patients in the final “blast” phase of the disease, when survival is measured in months. STI571 “has ignited the cancer-research field”, says Dr Brian Druker, an Oregon Health Sciences University researcher who developed the drug with manufacturer Novartis.

4. CML, diagnosed in 5100 Americans every year, is triggered when two chromosomes swap fragments of genetic information. CML starts with the mistaken swap of genes between two chromosomes. The resulting “Philadelphia chromosome” produces the mutant Bcr-Abl protein. Bcr-Abl transfers a phosphate from the chemical messenger ATP to other proteins. They initiate a flawed signal to white blood cells to replicate incessantly.

5. STI571 returns blood counts back to normal for those patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia(CML) in a “smart bomb way” by targeting the protein that sends the message to make the white blood cells. Bone marrow transplants can work extremely well, but they’re applicable only for a minority of patients; otherwise, standard treatment is the injectable drug interferon. Many patients, however, cannot tolerate the adverse effects, which include severe fatigue, weight loss and depression. The new pill works by deactivating the cancer cells’ growth signal. Side effects – nausea, eye puffiness, muscle aches have been relatively mild so far.

23. Paragraph 3. _____

A. Personal Effect on One Patient

24. Paragraph 4. _____

B. Its Potential for Disease Suffers in the Most Serious Stages of Their Illness

25. Paragraph 5. _____

C. Reserch Evidence That the Drug Is Effective

26. Paragraph 6. _____

D. Why the Drug Is More Effective Than Other Treatments

E. How CML Occurs

F. Work Needed to Be Done to Confirm the Drug’s Potential

27. The evidence is strong (90% success rate) _____.

28. Interferon treatment causes _____.

29. The drug will probably be approved _____.

30. Side effects of the drug _____.

A. the success rate was much less

B. from one trial

C. next year

D. severe fatigue, weight loss and depression

E. seem to be not so serious

F. harm healthy ions

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,每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据

短文回答其后面的问题,从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

第一篇

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids(小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids(流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$ 50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$ 10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from doomsday(毁灭性) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

31. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?
 - A. They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
 - B. They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
 - C. There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
 - D. Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.
32. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?
 - A. It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
 - B. Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
 - C. Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
 - D. It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.
33. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?
 - A. It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
 - B. It may create more problems than it might solve.
 - C. It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
 - D. Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
34. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A. while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
 - B. asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future

- C. the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
- D. workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth
35. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
- A. Optimistic. B. Critical.
- C. Objective. D. Arbitrary.

第二篇

A profound change seems to have taken place in the economic relationship between Americans and their animals. In 1993, the pet business was a \$ 16 billion field dominated by mom and pop outfits and independent veterinarians. Today, it is a \$ 23 billion empire.

Nearly 60 percent of Americans live with one or more animals. More than 30 million have dogs, and 27 million have cats. While the overall number of owners has remained relatively stable since the 1980s, they are spending ever greater amounts on their animals. Signs of the boom are everywhere. On the retail side, superstore chains are covering the country.

Americans consider cats and dogs a "part of the family" rather than property, which, legally, at least, they remain. (Being property themselves, for instance, animals cannot legally inherit property in wills, though growing numbers of them are being provided for in estates, and some law firms have developed a specialty in the area.)

The reasons for this metamorphosis from property to person are mysterious. No one seems to know exactly why Americans have changed their views. A decline in warmth among homo sapiens may explain part of the phenomenon, says attorney Lane Gabeler. She says it actually helps the practice by giving her people a softer edge. "People hate lawyers, and we look more human with a dog," Gabeler insists.

On the other hand, there are more reasons now to own pets than there were a generation ago. Adults in their 20s and 30s marry and have kids later, leaving more room in their lives to adopt a beast. Medical research has determined that contact with pets can lower blood pressure and fend off heart attacks, so more and more of the elderly have embraced the animal kingdom.

The pet industry is confident that the future remains bright. On the health insurance side alone, for example, the market has hardly been scratched. In the United Kingdom, 13 percent of the country's 15 million owners have policies, and in Sweden, 57 percent of 7 million have been insured. But in the United States, with a total of 114 million pets, fewer than 1 percent of pets are covered if they choke on a chicken bone or try to bite the UPS truck driver. So if the bond between people and their creatures truly exists, and if that bond keeps deepening economically as well as emotionally, the next wave of American moguls may well be pet insurance agents rather than Internet pioneers.

36. The profound change in the economic relationship between Americans and their pets has been caused by the fact that _____.
- A. more people now own pets than before

- B. people own more pets today than before
 - C. the cost of pet food has decreased
 - D. people spend more money on their pets
37. Paragraphs 4 and 5 mainly answer which of the following questions?
- A. Who own pets in the United States?
 - B. Why do people raise pets?
 - C. What are the costs of owning pets?
 - D. What are the medical benefits of owning pets?
38. The word "metamorphosis" (para. 4) could best be replaced by _____.
- A. change
 - B. improvement
 - C. understanding
 - D. attitude
39. The passage supports which of the following statements?
- A. Americans set down pets as property in their wills.
 - B. Most lawyers own pets of one kind or another.
 - C. People in their 20s and 30s give their priority to raising pets rather than having children.
 - D. The number of pets in the U.S. that have insurance policies is less than 1.14 million.
40. What does the author mean by "the market has hardly been scratched" (para. 6)?
- A. Very few American pets have insurance policies.
 - B. More people will own pets in the future.
 - C. Americans spend less money on pets than people in other countries.
 - D. Few pets in America die from accident.

第三篇

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a tenmonth-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neural (神经) network is a huge step in the right direction, says

computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but is still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors," he explains, "but it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern-recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build an artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the notion that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

41. The author says that the powerful computers of today _____.
 A. are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object
 B. are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior
 C. are not very different in their performance from those of the 50's
 D. still cannot communicate with people in a human language
42. The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from _____.
 A. the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects
 B. the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs
 C. the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child
 D. the efforts made by scientist in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells
43. Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to _____.
 A. find a roundabout way to design powerful computers
 B. build a computer using a clever network of switches
 C. find out how intelligence developed in nature
 D. separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought
44. What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?
 A. It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.
 B. It's breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.
 C. It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.
 D. It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.
45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3, Para. 4)?
 A. The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.
 B. The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
 C. They only area worth studying in computer science.

D. The only game they would like to play in town.

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 文章中有 5 处空白, 文章后有 6 组文字, 请根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字, 将其分别放回文章原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

That a person could live in the modern world without synthetic substances is probably possible, but whoever tried to do it would soon miss many common things. _____ (46) Just imagine how many varieties of plastics there are. They can be harder than wood or softer than rubber. They can even be made resistant to fire, water and electricity.

Whoever visits the world's market places will find that plastics are being made and used everywhere. Plastic articles can be produced at a rather low cost. The machines for molding them are not large or heavy. Most of the products can be stored and transported easily. _____ (47)

As a matter of fact, many kinds of materials for clothing have plastics in them. They are made of plastic fibres and are known by special names such as nylon or dacron. Clothing made of plastic fibres has certain advantages over that of natural fibres like cotton, wool, or silk. _____ (48)

_____ (49) The earliest variety of plastics was called "celluloid". It appeared on market over a hundred years ago. In 1912, an American scientist presented to the world a hard plastic material known as "bakelite". The 1940's saw a faster development of plastics. An even larger variety of plastic materials came into practical use. Now plastics find wide application not only in our daily life, but also in engineering. The Germans have manufactured a car which is almost completely made of plastics. The famous British engine builders have produced an aero-plane engine made mostly of plastics.

It is really true that plastics are for everyone. And the fact that the total volume of plastics in use is on the increase suggests that more and better plastics will be made in the near future. _____ (50).

- A. Besides plastic pens, combs and tooth brushes, he would be without many kinds of cloth as well as some necessary parts for radios and television sets.
- B. The history of plastics is longer than you might expect.
- C. That's why factories for making them can be found in many countries.
- D. The former is lighter in weight, easier to wash and dry, keeps in shape much longer and does not wear out so quickly.
- E. It is not likely that plastic fibers will completely take the place of natural fibers.
- F. Perhaps we could call it the Plastic Age.

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文, 文中有 15 处空白, 每处空白给出 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。

Plants still give us our oxygen. If every plant _____ (51), you'll die too. Without plants, you can't breathe. But you also need energy. You need it to breathe and to move. In fact, you need _____ (52) to live.

Some of the first living things couldn't _____ (53) their own energy. They needed the energy of sunlight, but they couldn't make it themselves. _____ (54) could they get it? There was only one answer at the _____ (55).

That is still true today. Animals still have to get their energy from plants. Plants keep you _____ (56). Sometimes we eat the plants _____ (57). But sometimes an animal eats the plants _____ (58), then we eat the animal.

Apples and oranges grow on trees—plants. Bread comes from plants in a _____ (59). We get eggs from birds, but the birds eat plants. (Or they eat insects, and the insects have eaten plants.)

We can eat _____ (60) from a deer, but the deer has eaten plants. We eat _____ (61), and the fish has already eaten plants. (Or it ate other fish—and they ate plants.) We don't eat _____ (62), but we drink milk. And the cow has eaten the grass for us.

Every part of your food comes from plants. When you eat part of an animal, ask yourself, what did this animal eat? If it ate other animals, ask yourself, what did they eat? You will always _____ (63) a plant.

So what is really keeping you alive? The green plants of the world are catching sunlight for you. You are using the energy from our own _____ (64).

You are _____ (65) the sun.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 51. A. disappears | B. dies | C. lives | D. faded |
| 52. A. food | B. water | C. energy | D. air |
| 53. A. make | B. get | C. invent | D. use |
| 54. A. Where | B. How | C. When | D. Why |
| 55. A. sun | B. earth | C. way | D. plants |
| 56. A. alive | B. awake | C. active | D. alone |
| 57. A. themselves | B. ourselves | C. yourselves | D. itself |
| 58. A. before | B. first | C. alone | D. earlier |
| 59. A. garden | B. park | C. farm | D. field |
| 60. A. flesh | B. deer | C. meat | D. food |
| 61. A. eggs | B. fish | C. beef | D. food |
| 62. A. grass | B. trees | C. plants | D. cows |
| 63. A. get | B. see | C. meet | D. reach |
| 64. A. earth | B. moon | C. planet | D. star |
| 65. A. making | B. spending | C. eating | D. owning |

- C. stark D. austere
10. Grierson remains cautious of offending the public, of moving too quickly.
A. weary B. wary
C. suspicious D. crucial
11. The president of the soccer association said that the two best teams might merge in the next month.
A. compete B. combine
C. reshuffle D. reconcile
12. Because of Oden's uniqueness, he is always performing in the spotlight and subject to public scrutiny.
A. ridicule B. censorship
C. examination D. criticism
13. The middle-aged man was given a cordial reception because he was taken for an eminent writer.
A. known to be B. intended
C. referred to as D. thought to be
14. The carts are painted to correspond to the themed area they are used in.
A. march with B. combine with
C. standardize D. coordinate with
15. Thursday, the terrible noise was substituted by the grim, steady hum of search and recovery.
A. replaced B. expired
C. returned D. restored

第 2 部分: 阅读判断 (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

阅读下面这篇短文, 短文后列出 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; 如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及, 请选择 C。

Hydroponics, the science of growing plants in water or inert substances, represents one of the most innovative practices in modern agricultural development. Not only does it allow greater of the plant growth process, it permits the production of crops in hostile infertile environments.

The first widely publicized soilless gardening experiments were conducted during the 1930s. W. F. Gericke varied nutrient levels among specimens suspended in a gravel substrate (沙砾基质) to demonstrate remarkable alterations in growth. Among the findings that amazed his fellow horticulturists was the production of tomato plants over 6 meters high.

The original hydroponics gardens merely consisted of plants floating in water. It was later discovered that the roots could survive in a number of media, as long as they were supplied with