



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

# B级考试全真模拟试题

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)

**技术点详解**

# 全国职称英语理工类B级 考试全真模拟试卷

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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。常春藤红蓝英语常销的各类词汇、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B级考试全真模拟试卷》根据考试大纲对B级报考人员的要求编写。着重体现了考查考生熟练掌握5000个基本词汇的程度和英语阅读的理解、归纳能力。本书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B级考生的职业特点。

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- A. crushed
- B. increased
- C. swept
- D. destroyed
9. A bright boy answers readily when call on.
  - A. without think
  - B. without hesitation
  - C. in a hard way
  - D. in an offensive manner
10. We must tackle the problem of poverty as soon as possible.
  - A. handle
  - B. treat
  - C. meet
  - D. find
11. More than seventy retail business firms provide the goods and services needed in daily living.
  - A. selling to the public
  - B. a credit sale
  - C. selling to the poor
  - D. wholesale
12. Several organizations petitioned the Government for the release of the political prisoners.
  - A. preached humbly
  - B. asked earnestly
  - C. imparted formally
  - D. denounced angrily
13. He compiled enough information of his tour of South American capitals to write a book.
  - A. memorized
  - B. provided
  - C. combined
  - D. gathered
14. Everyone gave five pence as a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund.
  - A. selection
  - B. donation
  - C. slot
  - D. snatch
15. The story of Faust is a famous medieval legend.
  - A. hero
  - B. myth
  - C. layout
  - D. leaflet

**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,请把 A 涂黑;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请把 B 涂黑;如果该句的信息文章中沒有提及,请把 C 涂黑。

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a

spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle(挑战者号航天飞机)and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went haywire(变的混乱)and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was a revolution is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods.

16. A spear or a robot has the quality of technology only when it is utilized by man.  
A. Right                                  B. Wrong                                  C. Not mentioned
17. The examples of challenger and Chernobyl cited by the author showed that technology is a human creation, so we are responsible for it.  
A. Right                                  B. Wrong                                  C. Not mentioned
18. If not given close examination, technology could be used to destroy our world.  
A. Right                                  B. Wrong                                  C. Not mentioned
19. The introduction of the computer is a revolution mainly because it has helped to switch to an information technology.  
A. Right                                  B. Wrong                                  C. Not mentioned
20. The computer can do the task that could only be done by people before.  
A. Right                                  B. Wrong                                  C. Not mentioned
21. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology" (Para. 2), the author refers



to the fact the technology doesn't exist in the natural world.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
22. The passage is based on the author's keen insight into the nature of technology.
- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

**第3部分:概括大意与完成句子** (第23~30题,每题1分,共8分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为规定段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。

1. The energy crunch, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the reckless despoiling of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to brink of disaster. The overdevelopment of motor transport, with its spiral of more cars, more highway, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near-destruction of our cities, the disintegration of the family, and the pollution not only of local air, but also of the earth's atmosphere. The catastrophe has arrived in the form of the energy crunch.
2. Our present situation is unlike war, revolution, or depression. It is also unlike the great natural catastrophes of the past. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long-range planning is crucial. What we need is not a continuation of our present perilous state, which endangers the future of our country, our children, and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.
3. This country has been reeling under the continuing exposures of loss of moral integrity and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land. There is a strong demand for moral reinvigoration and for some commitment that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the loyalty of all. In the past it has been only in a war in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to invoke a total commitment.
4. This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans. There is a common need to reassess our present course, to change that course, and to devise new methods through which the world can survive. This is a priceless opportunity.
5. To grasp it, we need a widespread understanding of nature of the crisis confronting us—and the world—a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no by-product of the ambitions of the oil-producing countries, no figment of environmentalists' fears, no byproduct of any present system of government. What we face is the outcome of the invention of the last four hundred years. What we need is a transformed lifestyle. This

new life style can flow directly from science and technology, but its acceptance depends on an overriding commitment to a higher quality of life for the world's children and future generation.

23. Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A. We are lack of financial planning

B. We must face the catastrophe in the form of the energy crunch.

24. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_

C. We should understand nature of the crisis and need a new lifestyle.

25. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

D. We must adopt a new form of government.

26. Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_

E. Moral reinvigoration is demanded strongly because of the high rate of lawbreaking.

F. We need a movement to solve the planetary problems.

27. The author feels that energy crisis has brought the entire world close to \_\_\_\_\_.

28. The speaker feel \_\_\_\_\_ has nearly destroyed our cities.

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is one example of our loss of moral integrity.

30. By comparing past problems with present ones, the speaker draws attention to the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. significance of this crisis

B. lack of loyalty

C. destruction

D. the excessive growth of motor transportation

E. similarity of the past to the present

F. revolution

#### 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

More of the intelligent land animals have prehensile (能卷缠的, 指动物的足、尾), grasping organs for exploring their environment—hands in man and his anthropoid (似人的, 如猿等) relatives, the sensitive, inquiring trunk in the elephant. One of the surprising things about the porpoise is that his superior brain is unaccompanied by any type of manipulative organ. He has, however, a remarkable range—finding ability involving some sort of echo—sounding. Perhaps this acute sense—far more accurate than any man has been able to device artificially—brings him greater knowledge of his watery surroundings than might at first seem possible. Human beings think of intelligence as geared to things. The hand and the tool are to us the symbols of our intellectual attainment. It is difficult for us to visualize another kind of lonely, almost disembodied in-

telligence floating in the wavering green fairyland of the sea—an intelligence possibly near or comparable to our own but without hands to build, to transmit knowledge by writing, or to alter by one hairsbreadth the planet's surface. Yet at the same time there are indications that this is a warm, friendly and eager intelligence, quite capable of coming to the assistance of injured companions and striving to rescue them from drowning. Porpoises left the land when mammalian brains were still small and primitive. Without the stimulus provided by agile exploring finger, these great sea mammals have yet taken a divergent road toward intelligence of a high order. Hidden in their sleek bodies is an impressively elaborated instrument, the reason for whose appearance is a complete enigma. It is as though both man and porpoise were each part of some great eye which yearned to look both outward on eternity and inward to the sea's heart—their fertile entity like the mind in its swarming and grotesque life.

31. According to the passage, in which way are porpoises better equipped than man ?
  - A. They can rescue people in the water.
  - B. They can transmit knowledge.
  - C. They can look into eternity.
  - D. They have a range-finding ability.
32. The literary device appears in the last sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. simile
  - B. allusion
  - C. paradox
  - D. alliteration
33. Which statement about porpoises does the writer make?
  - A. They have always lived in the water.
  - B. They once had prehensile organs.
  - C. They lived on land a long time ago.
  - D. Their brains are no longer mammalian.
34. This mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prehensile organs
  - B. intelligence and the porpoise
  - C. sea life
  - D. land animals
35. The writer suggests that our failure to understand the intelligence of the porpoise is due to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a lack of equipment
  - B. our inferiority
  - C. a lack of a common language
  - D. our inclination to judge other life by our own

## 第二篇

There are many reasons for the tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon involving many factors all of which must be considered to predict tide in any one place at any one time. The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the seas and the

ocean is mainly caused by the attractive force of the moon alone. When the attraction is great, the tide is high, and conversely when the attraction is minimal, the tide is low. Between the high tide and the low tide is a period of a little over six hours, being called during its rise a flood tide, and during its fall an ebb tide.

The sun also exerts its effect on the tide, being a little less than half as much as the moon, although its mass is so much greater. When the moon and the sun are horizontal, the highest high tide occurs and when they are vertical the lowest low tide takes place.

The wind also plays an important part in the modification of the normal rise and fall of the tide. Thus these factors affect each other either detracting or adding to the attractive forces to add or subtract from the height of the tide. But the tides still move inexorable(坚决不变地) on, rising twice a day, getting a little later each day and posing a problem of correctly predicting their heights and lows.

36. According to this article, it is clear that the force of the moon \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is not as important as that of the wind
  - B. is less than half as much as the sun
  - C. causes the alternate rise and fall of the surface of the seas
  - D. does not influence the rise and fall of the surface of the seas
37. It can be concluded from this article that the attraction of the sun is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. more than half that of the moon
  - B. more than that of the moon
  - C. more than twice that of the moon
  - D. half that of the moon
38. Which of the following factors will not affect the time of the tide?
  - A. The position of the sun and the moon.
  - B. The mass of the moon.
  - C. The wind.
  - D. All of the above mentioned factors.
39. If the first high tide takes place at 1:00 A. M., the next high tide will probably take place at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 7:20 a. m.
  - B. 8:00 a. m.
  - C. 1:45 p. m.
  - D. high noon
40. The principal idea of this article is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. The attraction of the sun and the moon.
  - B. The sun, the moon and the wind.
  - C. The changing tide.
  - D. The factors affecting the tide.

### 第三篇

It was once thought that air pollution affected only the area immediately around large cities with factories or heavy automobile traffic. Today, we know that although these are the areas with the worst air pollution, the problem is literally worldwide. On

several occasions over the past decade, a heavy cloud of air pollution has covered the entire eastern half of the United States and led to health warnings even in rural areas away from any major concentration of manufacturing and automobile traffic. In fact, the very climate of the entire earth may be affected by air pollution. Some scientists feel that the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the air resulting from the burning of fossil fuels (coal and oil) is creating a "green-house effect" —holding in heat reflected from the earth and raising the world's average temperature. If this view is correct and the world's temperature is raised only a few degrees, much of the polar ice cap will melt and cities such as New York, Boston, Miami, and New Orleans will be under water.

Another view, less widely held, is that increasing particular matter in the atmosphere is blocking sunlight and lowering the earth's temperature—a result that would be equally disastrous. A drop of just a few degrees could create something close to a new ice age, and would make agriculture difficult or impossible in many of our top farming areas. At present we do not know for sure that either of these conditions will happen (though one recent government report prepared by experts in the field concluded that the greenhouse effect is very likely). Perhaps, if we are very lucky, the two tendencies will offset each other and the world's temperature will stay about the same as it is now.

41. As pointed out at the beginning of the passage, people used to think that air pollution \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. caused widespread damage in the countryside
  - B. affected the entire eastern half of the United States
  - C. had damaged effects on health
  - D. existed merely in urban and industrious areas
42. As far as the greenhouse effect is concerned, the author \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. shares the same view with the scientists
  - B. is uncertain of its occurrence
  - C. rejects it as being ungrounded
  - D. thinks that it will destroy the world soon
43. The word "offset" (Para.2, Line 9) could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. slip into
  - B. make up for
  - C. set up
  - D. catch up with
44. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. raising the world's temperature only a few degrees would not do much harm to life on earth
  - B. lowering the world's temperature merely a few degrees would lead many major farming areas to disaster
  - C. almost no temperature variation have occurred over the past decade
  - D. the world's temperature will remain constant in the years to come
45. This passage is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the greenhouse effect                      B. the burning of fossil fuels  
C. the potential effect of air pollution      D. the likelihood of a new ice age

**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。

\_\_\_\_\_ (46) Its inventors say that the display could do away with conventional instrument panels altogether.

Researchers at the Institute for Human and Machine Cognition at the University of West Florida in Pensacola believe that their new system, called OZ, will even enable pilots to continue flying after being temporarily blinded by laser weapons, which knock out only the central portion of the visual field.

Traditional instrument panels and previous displays only make use of pilots central vision. \_\_\_\_\_ (47), explains Dave Still, an expert in physiological optics at the institute, and a pilot himself. With this type of system the pilot has to look at each instrument in the cockpit and make a mental calculation based on the abstract information it displays before acting on it—a task that takes an estimated fifth of a second per instrument.

\_\_\_\_\_ (48) A single glance gives the pilot access to all the navigational, communication and flight information simultaneously. Preliminary research indicates that OZ can convey the integrated information in less than a tenth of a second.

\_\_\_\_\_ (49), Still tried to design graphic elements that would bypass the usual optical and neurological filters of the eye and reach the brain. "OZ can utilize the visual system's ability to process and transfer to the brain large amounts of information simultaneously from wide areas of the visual field," he says.

Mike James, a researcher at the institute with no flying experience, was given just half an hour's training on OZ before being let loose in a simulator. He found that he could steer and maintain a course without any problems. "It's not hard at all. \_\_\_\_\_ (50)," he says.

All the information displayed by OZ comes from the same sources that feed traditional instrument panels, so the system can be used in just about any modern aircraft, in remote-controlled submersibles—perhaps even in spacecraft. The team is now carrying out a feasibility study to see if OZ could help pilots fly the space shuttle.

- A. It's simply a matter of lining up lines on the display and keeping them there.  
B. With OZ, the information is projected onto a pilot's goggles.  
C. Compared with traditional instrument panels, OZ employs a wider field of vision.  
D. Flying could soon be child's play with a display system that taps into pilots' peripheral vision.  
E. Drawing on investigations into peripheral vision over the last decade



F. This is the equivalent of just two thumb-widths at arm's length

**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。

Year after year a dedicated Swedish chemist worked to find a substance which, when \_\_\_\_\_ (51) nitroglycerine (硝化甘油), would make explosives safer to handle \_\_\_\_\_ (52) weakening their force. He had a personal \_\_\_\_\_ (53) scientific reason to pursue his search, because his own brother had been killed when a can of nitroglycerine \_\_\_\_\_ (54) exploded. The oily liquid had been \_\_\_\_\_ (55) for so many disasters that its manufacture had finally been outlawed by many countries.

While \_\_\_\_\_ (56) a new formula one morning, the doctor broke a test tube and gashed (划开) his finger. He was daubing (涂搽) the \_\_\_\_\_ (57) with collodion (火棉胶), a coating solution of gun-cotton dissolved in ether-alcohol (乙醚), \_\_\_\_\_ (58) the idea struck him-mix collodion with the nitroglycerine! This was the answer. The new mixture, called blasting gelatine (爆胶), was not only \_\_\_\_\_ (59) safe to handle as dynamite, but it was also one-and-a-half times more powerful! In fact, so powerful \_\_\_\_\_ (60) that it paved the way for a whole new \_\_\_\_\_ (61) in construction and engineering. Mines were \_\_\_\_\_ (62), roads were built, and canals were cut at a speed once \_\_\_\_\_ (63) impossible. It had another use, also-death and destruction in warfare. Its inventor had believed that the power of his new \_\_\_\_\_ (64) would so awe the military mind that it would actually be a deterrent to war. \_\_\_\_\_ (65) it became a weapon that brought death to millions of soldiers and civilians.

- |                              |                      |                          |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 51. A. mixing with           | B. mixed with        | C. was mixing with       | D. was mixed with    |
| 52. A. not                   | B. with              | C. without               | D. but               |
| 53. A. also                  | B. and               | C. as well               | D. as well as        |
| 54. A. in chance             | B. accidentally      | C. by incident           | D. unbelievable      |
| 55. A. due                   | B. blamed            | C. caused                | D. responsible       |
| 56. A. experimenting with    |                      | B. experimenting on      |                      |
|                              | C. experimented with |                          | D. experimented on   |
| 57. A. split                 | B. scar              | C. wound                 | D. damage            |
| 58. A. when                  | B. as                | C. then                  | D. while             |
| 59. A. so                    | B. the same          | C. as                    | D. very              |
| 60. A. was the new explosive |                      | B. the new explosive was |                      |
|                              | C. was new explosive |                          | D. new explosive was |
| 61. A. time                  | B. era               | C. aspect                | D. period            |
| 62. A. exploded              | B. opened up         | C. dug out               | D. explored          |
| 63. A. believing             | B. regarding         | C. regarded              | D. believed          |
| 64. A. weapon                | B. mixture           | C. explosive             | D. discovery         |
| 65. A. Rather                | B. Differently       | C. Despite               | D. Instead           |

## 全国职称英语理工类 B 级考试

### 全真模拟试卷(二)

#### 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. Our income has got smaller, so we must be realistic and give up our car.  
A. practical B. considerate  
C. tiresome D. shamed
2. The special TV report disrupted regular programming.  
A. dissolved B. disposed  
C. split D. distributed
3. A feeling of good fellowship prevailed at the social gathering.  
A. friendship B. relationship  
C. membership D. transportation
4. The splendid dress enhanced her beauty.  
A. improved B. endangered  
C. ignored D. shared
5. This proved an important contribution toward the public health.  
A. consumption B. complication  
C. reduction D. dedication
6. The notion that the earth is round has been widely accepted since Magellan accomplished the first voyage around the world.  
A. notice B. idea  
C. fact D. principle
7. He found that he had several options.  
A. choices B. responses  
C. offers D. rejections
8. He stretched the rubber band till it snapped.  
A. broke B. collapsed  
C. constituted D. ripped
9. In a 1983 newspaper poll, Ann Landers, an advice columnist, was listed among the twenty-five most influential women in the United States.  
A. survey B. article  
C. headline D. conclusion
10. My uncle was an electrician.

- A. person who is elected                      B. person who fixes bicycles  
C. person who fits pipes                      D. person who repairs lights
11. A careless person is apt to make mistakes.  
A. likely                                          B. readily  
C. surely                                         D. seemingly
12. He dreamed of being a newspaperman, perhaps a foreign correspondent.  
A. agent                                          B. salesman  
C. reporter                                       D. spokesman
13. The truck gained momentum as it rolled down the steep road.  
A. motive                                        B. energy  
C. force                                          D. dilemma
14. Man is fated to suffer many disappointments in his quest for truth.  
A. struggling                                   B. quoting  
C. enduring                                      D. searching
15. The council are going to merge our school in the big new county school.  
A. locate                                         B. move  
C. combine                                        D. build

**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, 请把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及, 请把 C 涂黑。

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More part-time jobs, more people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip(集成块), would transform our world to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they