



2014

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

全国职称英语

等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷


(综合类)

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全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组 编

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的国家级考试。该考试根据英语在不同专业领域中的应用特点，结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况，对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。应广大应试者的要求，我们依据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》，组织编写了《全国职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》，分为综合类、理工类和卫生类三个专业类别，每个专业类别自成一册。每册包括 A、B、C 三个等级，主要包括 2010—2012 年三个年度的全国职称英语等级考试真题、参考答案及答案解析（2013 年全国职称英语等级考试真题已包含在 2014 版《全国职称英语等级考试用书》中），以及一套全真模拟试卷。应试者可在学习《全国职称英语等级考试用书》的基础上，配合本书进行练习，可起到熟悉考试题型、检测复习效果和提高学习效率的作用。

书中不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正（请发邮件至 rsksts@163.com）。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

辅导用书编写组

2013 年 11 月

目 录

第一部分 全国职称英语等级考试综合类历年真题

一、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 历年真题	(1)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题	(1)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题参考答案	(9)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题题解	(10)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题	(14)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题参考答案	(23)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题题解	(24)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题	(28)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题参考答案	(37)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题题解	(38)
二、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 历年真题	(42)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题	(42)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题参考答案	(51)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题题解	(52)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题	(56)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题参考答案	(65)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题题解	(66)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题	(70)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题参考答案	(79)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 试题题解	(80)
三、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 历年真题	(84)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题	(84)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题参考答案	(93)
2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题题解	(94)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题	(98)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题参考答案	(107)
2011 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题题解	(108)

2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题·····	(112)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题参考答案·····	(121)
2012 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 试题题解·····	(122)

第二部分 全国职称英语等级考试综合类全真模拟试卷

一、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 全真模拟试卷、参考答案及题解·····	(126)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 全真模拟试卷·····	(126)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 全真模拟试卷参考答案·····	(135)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 全真模拟试卷题解·····	(136)
二、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 全真模拟试卷、参考答案及题解·····	(141)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 全真模拟试卷·····	(141)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 全真模拟试卷参考答案·····	(150)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (B 级) 全真模拟试卷题解·····	(151)
三、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 全真模拟试卷、参考答案及题解·····	(156)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 全真模拟试卷·····	(156)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 全真模拟试卷参考答案·····	(165)
全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (A 级) 全真模拟试卷题解·····	(166)

第一部分 全国职称英语等级考试综合类历年真题

一、全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 历年真题

2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题

第 1 部分：词汇选项 (第 1 ~ 15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 The police took fingerprints and identified the body.
A missed B discovered C touched D recognized
- 2 She gave up her job and started writing poetry.
A took B lost C abandoned D created
- 3 I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.
A demand B suggest C order D request
- 4 Can you give a concrete example to support your idea?
A specific B real C special D good
- 5 The company has the right to end his employment at any time.
A provide B stop C offer D continue
- 6 Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
A avoid B mark C solve D involve
- 7 It was a fascinating painting, with clever use of color and light.
A large B new C familiar D wonderful
- 8 We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A successful B risky C failing D open
- 9 We've been through some rough times together.
A happy B long C difficult D short
- 10 I was shocked when I saw the size of the telephone bill.
A angry B surprised C excited D lost
- 11 What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
A advertisement B retirement C advancement D replacement
- 12 We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues.
A regular B quick C great D clear
- 13 In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy.
A reduces B changes C leaves D drops
- 14 If we leave now, we should miss the traffic.
A avoid B stop C direct D mix
- 15 The thief was finally captured two miles away from the village.
A killed B found C jailed D caught

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

下面的短文后列出了 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; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择 C。

The Race into Space

American millionaire Dennis Tito will always be famous. He was the first tourist in space. "I spent sixty years on Earth and eight days in space and from my viewpoint, it was two separate lives," Tito explained. He loved his time in space. "Being in space and looking back at earth is one of the most rewarding experiences a human being can have."

This kind of experience isn't cheap. It cost \$20 million. However, Tito achieved his dream, so he was happy. "For me it was a life dream. It was a dream that began when I didn't have any money," he told reporters.

On 30 April 2002, Mark Shuttleworth became the world's second space tourist. Shuttleworth is a South African businessman. At the age of twenty-eight, he also paid \$20 million for the eight-day trip.

Both Tito and Shuttleworth bought their tickets from a company called Space Adventures. The company has around 100 people already on their waiting list for flights into space. The spaceship to take them doesn't exist yet.

Many of the customers are people who like adventure. They are the kind of people who also want to climb Mount Qomolangma. Other customers are people who love space. However, these people are worried. Because it's so expensive, only very rich people can go into space. They want space travel to be available to more people.

That day may soon be here. Inter Orbital Systems (IOS) plans to send up to four tourists a week into space. The tours will depart from an island in Tonga. The company promises a package that includes forty-five days of astronaut training in Russia and California, seven days in space, and a vacation in Tonga, for \$2 million.

However, space flight is still very dangerous. Bill Readdy is NASA's deputy assistant administrator for space flight. He says that the chances of dying are about 1 in 500. Because of this, it may take time before space tourism really takes off. You might be able to go up, but will you come down?

16 Dennis Tito was the first tourist in space.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

17 Mark Shuttleworth is an engineer from the United States.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

18 Both Tito and Shuttleworth have climbed Mount Qomolangma.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

19 Space Adventures has about 100 customers waiting for their travel into space.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

20 Space Adventures already has a spaceship.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

21 IOS will send its tourists into space from Tonga.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

22 Bill Readdy thinks space flight is very dangerous.

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）

下面的短文后有2项测试任务：（1）第23~26题要求从所给的6个选项中为第2~5段每段选择1个最佳标题；（2）第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。

Intelligent Machines

1 Medical scientists are already putting computer chips (芯片) directly into the brain to help people who have Parkinson's disease, but in what other ways might computer technology be able to help us? Ray Kurzweil is author of the successful book *The Age of Intelligent Machines* and is one of the world's best computer research scientists. He is researching the possibilities.

2 Kurzweil gets computers to recognize voices. An example of this is Ramona, the virtual (虚拟的) hostess of Kurzweil's homepage, who is programmed to understand what you say. Visitors to the site can have their conversations with her, and Ramona also dances and sings.

3 Kurzweil uses this technology to help people with physical disabilities. One of his ideas is a "seeing machine". This will be "like a friend that could describe what is going on in the visible world", he explains. Blind people will use a visual sensor (探测器) which will probably be built into a pair of sunglasses. This sensor will describe to the person everything it sees.

4 Another idea, which is likely to help deaf people, is the "listening machine". This invention will recognize millions of words and understand any speaker. The listening machine will also be able to translate into other languages, so even people without hearing problems are likely to be interested in using it.

5 But it is not just about helping people with disabilities. Looking further into the future, Kurzweil sees a time when we will be able to download our entire consciousness onto a computer. This technology probably won't be ready for at least 50 years, but when it arrives, it means our minds will be able to live forever.

- 23 Paragraph 2 _____
 24 Paragraph 3 _____
 25 Paragraph 4 _____
 26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A A new pair of ears
 B An author and researcher
 C Everlasting consciousness on a computer
 D Computers that can communicate
 E A new pair of eyes
 F Time to break off a friendship

- 27 Ray Kurzweil works with computers to help people _____.
 28 Ramona is able to understand _____.
 29 Blind people will be able to see the world with _____.
 30 People without hearing problems may also be interested in using _____.

- A a pair of sunglasses
 B what you say
 C a visual sensor
 D the listening machine
 E who have disabilities
 F living forever in a computer

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。请根据短文内容，为每题确定1个最佳选项。

第一篇

One-room Schools

One-room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the mention of them makes people feel a longing for "the way things were." One-room schools are an endangered species (种类), however, for more than a hundred years, one-room schools have been systematically shut down and their students sent away to centralized schools. As recently as 1930 there were 149,000 one-room schools in the United States. By 1970 there were 1,800. Today, of the nearly 800 remaining one-room schools, more than 350 are in Nebraska. The rest are spread through a few other states that have on their road maps wide-open spaces between towns.

Now that there are hardly any left, educators are beginning to think that maybe there is something yet to be learned from one-room schools, something that served the pioneers that might serve as well today. Progressive educators have come up with new names like "peer-group teaching" and "multi-age grouping" for educational procedures that occur naturally in the one-room schools. In a one-room school the children teach each other because the teacher is busy part of the time teaching someone else. A fourth grader can work at a fifth-grade level in math and a third-grade level in English without the bad name associated with being left back or the pressures of being skipped (超过) ahead. A youngster with a learning disability can find his or her own level without being separated from the other pupils. A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom and it becomes clear why so many parents feel that one of the advantages of living in Nebraska is that their children have to go to a one-room school.

- 31 We learn from the first paragraph that one-room schools _____.
A need to be shut down
B are the best in Nebraska
C have had a strong influence on American people
D are becoming more and more centralized
- 32 One-room schools are in danger of disappearing because _____.
A they exist only in one state
B children have to teach themselves
C they cannot get top students
D there has been a trend towards centralization
- 33 A major characteristic of the one-room school system is that _____.
A learning is not limited to one grade level
B some children have to be left back
C teachers are always busy
D pupils mostly study math and English
- 34 It can be learned from paragraph 2 that many parents in Nebraska _____.
A received education in one-room schools
B don't like centralized schools
C prefer rural life
D come from other states

35 What is the author's attitude towards one-room schools?

- A Praising.
- B Angry.
- C Critical.
- D Humorous.

第二篇

Sharing Silence

Deaf teenagers Orlando Chavez and German Resendiz have been friends since kindergarten (幼儿园). Together the two boys, who go to Escondido High School in California, have had the difficult job of learning in schools where the majority of the students can speak and hear.

Orlando lost his hearing at the age of one. German was born deaf, and his parents moved from Mexico to find a school where he could learn sign language. He met Orlando on their first day of kindergarten.

"We were in a special class with about 25 other deaf kids," German remembers. "Before then, I didn't know I was deaf and that I was different."

"Being young and deaf in regular classes was very hard," signs Orlando. "The other kids didn't understand us and we didn't understand them. But we've all grown up together, and today, I'm popular because I'm deaf. Kids try hard to communicate with me."

Some things are very difficult for the two boys. "We can't talk on the phone, so if we need help, we can't call an **emergency** service," German signs. "And we can't order food in a drive-thru."

Despite their difficulties, the two boys have found work putting food in bags at a local supermarket. They got their jobs through a "workability" program, designed for teenagers from local schools with different types of learning disabilities.

German has worked in the supermarket since August, and Orlando started in November.

"The other people who work here have been very nice to us," Orlando signs. "They even sign sometimes. At first, we were nervous, but we've learned a lot and we're getting better."

The opportunity to earn money has been exciting, both boys said. After high school, they hope to attend the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in New York.

36 Orlando and German have been _____.

- A friends since they were very young
- B deaf since they were born
- C to different high schools
- D to Mexico together

37 According to the passage, the difficulty for Orlando and German is that _____.

- A they are not allowed to talk on the phone
- B they are not supposed to use emergency services
- C they can't order food in a drive-thru
- D they can't communicate with their classmates

38 Both Orlando and German have found their jobs at _____.

- A a supermarket
- B a technical institute
- C a local school
- D a fast-food restaurant

39 The word "**emergency**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- D while she was trying to get financial support for a race
- 43 The word “solo” in the title could be best replaced by _____.
 A self-made
 B self-starter
 C single-handed
 D one performer
- 44 According to paragraph 4, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A She has to learn to repair sails.
 B She has to be very fit.
 C She has trained herself to sleep for about 20 minutes at a time.
 D She has to be her own teacher.
- 45 How does Ellen feel about the *Vendee Globe* race?
 A It is dangerous. B It is surprising.
 C It is enjoyable. D It is relaxing.

第5部分：补全短文 (第46~50题, 每题2分, 共10分)

下面的短文有5处空白, 短文后有6个句子, 其中5个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

Houses of the Future

What will houses be like in thirty years' time? No one really knows, but architects are trying to predict. _____ (46)

Future houses will have to be flexible. In thirty years' time even more of us will be working from home. So we will have to be able to use areas of the house for work for part of the day and for living for the rest. Families grow and change with children arriving, growing up and leaving home. _____ (47) Nothing will be as fixed as it is now. The house will always be changing to meet changing needs.

Everyone agrees that in thirty years' time we will be living in “intelligent” houses. We will be able to talk to our kitchen machines and discuss with them what to do. Like this: “We'll be having a party this weekend. What food shall we cook?” _____ (48) We will be able to leave most of the cooking to the machines, just tasting things from time to time to check.

The house of the future will be personal — each house will be different. _____ (49) You won't have to paint them — you'll be able to tell the wall to change the color! And if you don't like the color the next day, you will be able to have a new one. _____ (50)

- A The kids might take their bedrooms with them as they leave.
 B The house of the future will have to grow and change with the family.
 C What will our home be like then?
 D The only thing you won't be able to do is move the house somewhere else!
 E You will be able to change the color of the wall easily.
 F And the machine will tell us what food we will have to buy and how to cook it.

第6部分：完形填空 (第51~65题, 每题1分, 共15分)

下面的短文有15处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1个最佳选项。

A Country's Standard of Living

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, _____ (51) first on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this _____ (52) is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to _____ (53) wealth depends upon many factors, most of _____ (54) have an effect on one another. Wealth depends _____ (55) a great extent upon a country's natural resources. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have fertile (肥沃的) soil and a favorable climate; other regions _____ (56) none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to _____ (57) them to use. China is perhaps as rich as the USA in natural resources, but suffered for many years _____ (58) civil and external wars, and for this and other _____ (59) was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and _____ (60) from foreign invasions, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more _____ (61) than another country equally well favored by nature but less well ordered.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and _____ (62) within its own borders, but also upon what is directly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural _____ (63) would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus (剩余的) manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products _____ (64) would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, _____ (65) that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

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|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 51 A takes | B calls | C gets | D depends |
| 52 A sense | B side | C area | D article |
| 53 A contain | B buy | C produce | D distribute |
| 54 A which | B what | C that | D these |
| 55 A in | B to | C by | D for |
| 56 A attract | B develop | C contribute | D possess |
| 57 A force | B turn | C push | D move |
| 58 A with | B on | C from | D as |
| 59 A reasons | B points | C aspects | D services |
| 60 A prevention | B freedom | C liberation | D government |
| 61 A report | B result | C wealth | D effect |
| 62 A consumed | B increased | C provided | D created |
| 63 A resources | B labors | C organizations | D products |
| 64 A when | B who | C where | D that |
| 65 A realized | B provided | C based | D supposed |

2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题参考答案

1 D	2 C	3 B	4 A	5 B
6 C	7 D	8 A	9 C	10 B
11 C	12 D	13 B	14 A	15 D
16 A	17 B	18 C	19 A	20 B
21 A	22 A	23 D	24 E	25 A
26 C	27 E	28 B	29 C	30 D
31 C	32 D	33 A	34 B	35 A
36 A	37 C	38 A	39 D	40 B
41 B	42 D	43 C	44 D	45 C
46 C	47 B	48 F	49 E	50 D
51 D	52 A	53 C	54 A	55 B
56 D	57 B	58 C	59 A	60 B
61 C	62 A	63 D	64 D	65 B

其中:

第1部分:第1~15题,每题1分,共15分;

第2部分:第16~22题,每题1分,共7分;

第3部分:第23~30题,每题1分,共8分;

第4部分:第31~45题,每题3分,共45分;

第5部分:第46~50题,每题2分,共10分;

第6部分:第51~65题,每题1分,共15分。

试卷满分:100分。

2010 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题题解

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

- 1 D identify 是“认出、辨认出”的意思, 和 recognize 同义。
- 2 C give up 是个固定的动词短语, 意思是“放弃”, 和动词 abandon 意思相同。又如: He did not give up even if he failed again and again.
- 3 B 动词 propose 和 suggest 是同义词, 都解释为“建议”, 用法上也有相同之处, 当后面跟一个宾语从句时, 从句的动词要求用虚拟语气, 即用动词的原形, 或在动词原形前加 should。
- 4 A 形容词 concrete 的意思是“具体的”, 在四个选项中只有 specific 可以替换它。special 是“特别的”意思, 注意要区分这两个词。
- 5 B end 在这里是做动词用的, 意思是“结束、终止”。所以可以用 stop 来替换它。又如: I don't see why they should choose to end their young lives in this way.
- 6 C 动词 settle 在不同的搭配中有不同的意思, settle a dispute 的意思是“解决争端”, 在这个搭配中可以用 solve 来代替它。
- 7 D fascinating 这个形容词表示赞赏, 意为“极好的、美妙的”, 和 wonderful 同义。又如: The artist's performance was simply fascinating.
- 8 A booming 是动词 boom 的现在分词, 意思是“上升、兴旺”, business is booming 即“生意蒸蒸日上”的意思, 故可以用 successful 来替代。risky 是“冒险的”, failing 则表示了恰恰相反的意思。
- 9 C 形容词 rough 是“粗糙的、不平的”意思, rough times 是“不平静的、多事的、困难重重的一段时间”的意思。We've been through some rough times together. 整个句子的意思是: 我们一起度过了一段艰难的岁月。又如: rough sea “凶险的大海”、rough journey “艰险的旅途”。
- 10 B shock 是“大为吃惊”的意思, 和 surprise 同义, 但程度更甚, 而且常有对所谈的事物有不悦、反感的意思。又如: We were all shocked by the way he spoke to his parents.
- 11 C promotion 这个名词是“升职、提升”的意思, 在四个选项中只有 advancement 有这样的意思。advertisement 是“广告”, retirement 是“退休”, replacement 是“替代”, 都和升职无关。
- 12 D marked 是“显著的、明显的”意思。We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues. 该句的意思是: 在处理社会问题的方式上我们看到了明显的变化。又如: You have made marked progress in your research.
- 13 B convert 是“转换”的意思。In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy. 该句的意思是: 在这个过程中光能转化为热能。
- 14 A miss 这个动词有多种解释, 如“想念、错过”等。If we leave now, we should miss the traffic. 该句的意思是: 如果我们现在离开就可以避开交通拥堵。故可用 avoid 替代。
- 15 D capture 是“抓住、逮住”的意思, 在四个选项中和 catch 同义。jail 做动词是“关进监狱”的意思。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

- 16 A Tito 是第一位太空旅游者, 这一点在文章一开始就讲得很清楚了。
- 17 B 这个答案显而易见是错误的, Shuttleworth 是什么人在文章第二段讲得很清楚, 他是一名南非商人。

- 18 C 文章中只讲到想到太空旅行的人喜欢冒险,他们也都想攀登珠穆朗玛峰: Many of the customers are people who like adventure. They are the kind of people who also want to climb Mount Qomolangma. 但并没有说到 Tito 和 Shuttleworth 两人登过珠穆朗玛峰。
- 19 A 本题的答题依据是文中的这句话: The company has around 100 people already on their waiting list for flights into space. On their waiting list 即“在等候的名单上”。
- 20 B 文章中说: The spaceship to take them doesn't exist yet. 把他们送上天的飞船还不存在。
- 21 A 文章倒数第二段里有这句话: The tours will depart from an island in Tonga.
- 22 A 在文章最后一段 Bill Readdy 明确指出太空旅游是很危险的。

第3部分: 概括大意与完成句子

- 23 D 第二段里介绍了一个例子,即 Kurzweil 网页上的一个名叫 Ramona 的虚拟的女主人,能听懂别人的话并且能和人交流,还会唱歌跳舞。所以,这段主要讲的是“能交流的计算机”。
- 24 E 第三段讲的是计算机如何帮助盲人,似乎是帮助盲人重见光明的一双眼睛。
- 25 A 第四段谈的则是另一个侧面,即计算机如何可以用来帮助听障人士。
- 26 C 文章最后一段讲的是计算机技术除了助残之外更为广泛的用途,即它能把人的意识全部下载到计算机里去。
- 27 E 这里填入的是一个定语从句,说明 Kurzweil 帮助的是什么样的人,是有残疾的人: who have disabilities.
- 28 B what you say 意为“你所说的话”,语法上它是动词 understand 的宾语从句。
- 29 C 计算机技术能使盲人看得到,使用的是一个 visual sensor (探测器)。
- 30 D listening machine 不仅造福听障人士,它对正常人也有用处,因为它可以把一种语言翻译为另一种语言,所以正常人对它也感兴趣。

第4部分: 阅读理解

- 31 C 文章第一句: One-room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the mention of them makes people feel a longing for “the way things were.” 足以作为答题的依据。只有一间教室的学校是美国文化遗产的一部分。
- 32 D 第一段讲到 one-room schools 的数量在逐年减少,学生都被送往 centralized schools 去就读了,这说明了“集中化”这一倾向。
- 33 A one-room school 的一个特点就是学生不限于在一个年级里学习所有的课程,可以根据自己的实际程度在不同的年级里学习不同的课程。
- 34 B 本题的答案可以从文章的最后一句里找到: A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom and it becomes clear why so many parents feel that one of the advantages of living in Nebraska is that their children have to go to a one-room school. 这句话的前后两个部分由一个 and 连接起来,前半部分 A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom 是一个不完整的句子,实际上省略了动词 stay,如果用 and 把一个祈使句和后面的陈述句连接起来,前面的这个句子相当于一个条件从句,即 If you stay for a few hours in a small school that has only one classroom, 后面一句便是这个条件句的主句了,即许多家长感到生活在 Nebraska 的一个好处就是他们的孩子得去上 one-room school。反之,说明这些家长不喜欢 centralized schools。
- 35 A 作者对 one-room schools 明显是有好感的。
- 36 A 文章第一句就说这两位聋人自幼儿园开始就成了朋友。
- 37 C 文章第五段集中讲到他们遇到的困难。注意文章中说的是 We can't talk on the