

2013

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题卷

QUANGUO ZHICHENG YINGYU DENGJI KAOSHI LINTIAN ZHENTI JI QUANZHEN MONT SHIJUAN

(综合类)

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与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、理工类和卫生类三册。每册包括 A、B、C 三个等级,主要内容包括 2009—2011 年三个年度的全国职称英语等级考试真题、参考答案及答案详解(2012 年全国职称英语等级考试试题已包含在 2013 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

2012 年 11 月

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2009 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 I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
A thought B idea C goal D plan
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A in danger B in difficulty C in despair D out of control
- 3 Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
A Certainly B Probably C Almost D Absolutely
- 4 Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
A slowly B seldom C weakly D constantly
- 5 I'm working with a guy from London.
A teacher B student C friend D man
- 6 You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A dark B secure C guarded D banned
- 7 The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A extensive B continuous C instant D quick
- 8 The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A high-rise B modern C ancient D splendid
- 9 The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A surprised B scared C excited D moved
- 10 Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A future B far C past D near
- 11 Will you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A visit B phone C consult D invite
- 12 We had a long conversation about her parents.
A speech B question C talk D debate
- 13 The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A stated B announced C demanded D suggested
- 14 Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A lived on B depended on C believed in D joined in
- 15 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A beats B maintains C matches D tries

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。

Fighting for a Brighter Future for Women

When I was asked what it means to be a woman running for president, I always gave the same answer that I was proud to be running as a woman, but I was running because I thought I'd be the best president.

But I am a woman and, like millions of women, I know there are still barriers and biases (偏见) out there, often unconscious, and I want to build an America that respects and embraces the potential of every last one of us.

I ran as a daughter who benefited from opportunities my mother never dreamed of. I ran as a mother who worried about my daughter's future and a mother who wants to leave all children brighter tomorrows.

To build that future I see, we must make sure that women and men alike understand the struggles of their grandmothers and their mothers, and that women enjoy equal opportunities, equal pay, and equal respect.

Let us resolve and work toward achieving very simple propositions (命题): There are no acceptable limits, and there are no acceptable prejudices in the 21st century in our country.

You can also be so proud that, from now on, it will be unremarkable for a woman to win primary state victories, unremarkable to have a woman in a close race to be our nominee (被提名者), unremarkable to think that a woman can be the president of the United States. And this is truly remarkable, my friends.

To those who are disappointed that we couldn't go all of the way, especially the young people who put so much into this campaign, it would break my heart if, in falling short of my goal, I in any way discouraged any of you from pursuing yours.

Always aim high, work hard, and care deeply about what you believe in. And, when you stumble (犯错), keep faith. And, when you're knocked down, get right back up and never listen to anyone who says you can't or shouldn't go on.

As we gather here today in this historic, magnificent building, the 50th woman to leave the Earth is orbiting (绕轨道运行) overhead. If we can blast 50 women into space, we will someday launch a woman into the White House. (An excerpt from Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech on June 7, 2008)

16 Hillary Clinton has become the presidential nominee for the Democratic Party.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

17 Hillary Clinton believed that if she were elected president of the United States, she would be the best.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

18 The American people are now ready to accept a woman as their president.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

19 Many American young people feel disappointed at Hillary's failure to win the nomination.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

20 America's 50th female astronaut is right now moving round the Earth.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

21 Hillary Clinton will support Obama in the upcoming presidential election campaign.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

22 Hillary Clinton will no longer run for president.

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。

Money or Friendship or Both

1 Friends and money don't mix. It's a dangerous combination since a fight over money is one of the fastest ways to end a friendship. But what if a friend asks you to lend him or her some money? If you don't lend your friend the money, you risk losing the friend. If you do lend your friend the money, you risk losing both the friendship and your money.

2 We have to face facts, so here are some situations you might run across with your buddies（伙伴）— and some helpful tips（忠告）on how to deal with them. Think about why this person needs to borrow in the first place. If he is always living beyond his means, it's his fault, not yours. Any sensible person would not put himself in a position of debt so often. So simply say "no" to this friend. Even if your friend really needs that money for emergency use and you are willing to help him, before you dive into your pocket, follow this reality check: Do you have the extra money? Are you sure you don't need it? Are you willing to write off that amount if it's not returned? If your answers are negative, do yourself a favor and say "no".

3 Let's assume you can't stand saying "no" to your friend because you don't want him living off cat food. What do you do? Write down these details on a sheet of paper before opening up your wallet: Amount of the loan. Date of the loan. Time of repayment. Amount of interest（if any）. Lender's and borrower's signature.

This will at least keep the borrower from forgetting the loan so easily. If your friend's loan is past due, it's important that you ask him — and it's actually not rude. The longer you wait, the more you brood（忧伤），and the more your resentment builds.

4 You can send him a friendly reminder via e-mail. Tell him something like "I'm going over my bank account and I'm just wondering when we'll be able to settle that money thing." E-mail saves you from an uncomfortable face-to-face confrontation. There is almost no chance of turning a bad reaction into an argument. Unlike a public conversation, E-mail will always be private.

5 After asking two or three times, you might have to write it off and the friendship with it. That's what happens. If he just doesn't have the money or is unwilling, then what kind of friend is that?

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Unconditional assistance to friends in need
- B Things to consider when you have to say "no" to your friend
- C Things to think over when you don't want your friend to eat cat food
- D Strategies for borrowing money
- E Advantages of E-mail in handling money issues
- F Time to break off a friendship

- 27 Sometimes you may find it very difficult to decide _____.
- 28 Before you lend money to your friend, _____.
- 29 If the loan is past due, _____.
- 30 If your friend refuses to return the money, _____.

- A you can lend more money to him or her
- B you must get to know why he or she needs that money
- C if you should lend money to your friend
- D you can call the police to settle the issue
- E there is no need to maintain a friendly relation with him or her
- F you can remind your friend of it via E-mail

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

Life at Aichi University

I'm Yamamoto Mika, a 22-year-old Japanese girl. I'd like to invite you to Aichi University so you can understand my life.

Our university has a close relationship with China and my department is the only one of its kind in Japan. My courses include the Chinese language, modern Chinese politics and economics. I love the Chinese culture and I have been to Tianjin as an exchange student.

In Japan, our courses are divided into **compulsory**, optional and specialized courses. However, we have a flexible schedule. We can choose classes from a wide range of options.

Many students finish the compulsory courses in three years so that they can have one year without any classes. They often use this period of time to study abroad, conduct research and travel. Many students even suspend their study for additional study-abroad opportunities.

Japanese universities encourage students to choose their own ways of study, so it is quite easy for us to apply for study suspension.

Japanese students participate in various kinds of extracurricular (课外的) activities. They attend clubs from elementary schools, so many have already been accustomed to clubs when they enter university.

Our university now has 42 art clubs and 45 sports clubs. The annual University Festival is the grandest carnival (狂欢节) of Japanese universities. In the festival, students promote their clubs and organize various activities. Our university's festival attracted about 150,000 people last year. I really like this festival.

When we promote our clubs, we cook "tonnjiru", a kind of pork soup, and sell it to other students at the fair.

We also go to different places to interview celebrities (名人) who attend our festival as guests. It is a wonderful experience to talk to those stars face to face.

Japanese students like to hold parties. We have two kinds of parties. One is the Mochiyori party. If you want to attend this party you have to cook a course and take it to the party. The organizer buys drinks and snacks.

The other kind of party is the Nomikai, which mainly involves alcohol. We drink

something called chu-hai, which is a combination of soda and wine. We also drink Japanese sake (日本米酒) and beer. There are parties for many occasions, like welcoming new students, graduation, celebrating victories, birthday parties or just for promoting friendship.

- 31 Which statement is NOT true of Yamamoto Mika?
- A She is a Japanese student.
B She has never been to China.
C She loves the Chinese culture.
D She wants you to understand her life.
- 32 Many Japanese students finish the compulsory courses in three years because _____.
- A they want to get married B they want to stay at home
C they want to study abroad D they want to make money
- 33 Which of the following is NOT a feature of the University Festival?
- A Inviting government officials to dinner.
B Organizing various activities.
C Interviewing celebrities.
D Promoting clubs.
- 34 What is the requirement for attending the Mochiyori party?
- A You have to interview celebrities.
B You have to buy drinks and snacks.
C You have to get permission from the organizer.
D You have to take to it a course you have cooked.
- 35 The word "compulsory" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.
- A forced B required
C requested D demanded

第二篇

Shopping at Second-hand Clothing Stores

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just something he did — "like changing the tires on his car." He looked at his budget and decided he could save a lot of money by shopping for clothes at **thrift** shops.

"Even new clothes are fairly disposable (用后即丢掉的) and wear out after a couple of years," Barth said. "In thrift shops, you can find some great stuff whose quality is better than new clothes."

Since then, Barth, who works at a Goodwill thrift shop in the US state of Florida, has found that there are all kinds of reasons for shopping for second-clothing. Some people, like him, shop to save money. Some shop for a crazy-looking shirt. And some shop as a means of conserving energy and helping the environment.

Pat Akins, an accountant at a Florida Salvation Army (SA) (救世军) thrift shop, said that, for her, shopping at thrift shops is a way to help the environment.

"When my daughter was little, we looked at it as recycling," Akins said. "Also, why pay 30 dollars for a new coat when you can get another one for a lot less?"

Akins said that the SA has shops all over the US — "some as big as department stores." All of the clothes are donated (捐赠), and when they have a surplus (盈余), they'll have "stuff a bag" specials, where customers can fill a grocery sack with clothes for

only 5 or 10 dollars.

Julia Slocum, 22, points out, however, that the huge amount of second-hand clothing in the US is the result of American wastefulness.

"I'd say that second-hand stores are the result of our wasteful, materialistic culture," said Slocum, who works for a pro-conservation organization, the Center for a New American Dream. "Thrift shops prevent that waste from going to landfills (垃圾填埋场); they give clothing a second life, provide cheaper clothing for those who can't afford to buy new ones and generate (生成) income for charities. They also provide a way for the wealthy and middle classes to shed (摆脱) some of the guilt for their level of consumption."

36 Which statement about Barth is NOT true?

- A He is 33 years old now.
- B He works at a Goodwill thrift shop.
- C He works at a Salvation Army thrift shop.
- D He was a college student many years ago.

37 When Barth was a college student, he often shopped at thrift shops _____.

- A to save money
- B to save energy
- C to help the environment
- D to make friends with poor people

38 What does Akins do?

- A She is a soldier.
- B She is an accountant.
- C She is a saleswoman.
- D She is a road sweeper.

39 Thrift shops can do everything EXCEPT _____.

- A give clothing a second life
- B generate income for charities
- C provide cheaper clothes for the poor
- D stop rich people from wasting money

40 The word "thrift" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A charity
- B one dollar
- C first class
- D two dollars

第三篇

March Madness

For the rest of the month, an epidemic (流行病) will sweep across the US. It will keep kids home from school. College students will ignore piles of homework. Employees will suddenly lose their abilities to concentrate.

The disease, known as "March Madness", refers to the yearly 65-team US men's college basketball tournament. It begins on March 15 and lasts through the beginning of April. Teams compete against each other in a single elimination tournament that eventually crowns a national champion.

Nearly 20 million Americans will find themselves prisoners of basketball festival madness.

The fun comes partly from guessing the winners for every game. Friends compete against friends, husbands against wives, and colleagues against bosses.

Big-name schools are usually favored to advance into the tournament. But each year there are dark horses from little-known universities.

This adds to the madness. Watching a team from a school with 3,000 students beat a team from a school with 30,000, for many Americans, is an exciting experience. Last

year, the little-known George Mason University was one of the final four teams. Many people had never even heard of the university before the tournament.

College basketball players are not paid, so the game is more about making a name for their university and themselves. But that doesn't mean money isn't involved.

About \$4 billion will be spent gambling on the event. According to *Media Life* magazine, the event will draw over \$500 million in advertising revenue this year, topping the post-season revenue, including that of the NBA (全国篮球协会).

41 What will happen in the remaining part of the month?

- A Great excitement will spread across the US.
- B Many Americans will be sent to madhouses.
- C About 20 million Americans will be put in prison.
- D A deadly epidemic will break out in the US.

42 Which statement about the epidemic is NOT true?

- A It starts on March 15.
- B It does not occur annually.
- C It is known as "March Madness".
- D It lasts through the beginning of April.

43 Which of the following is NOT an instance of "March Madness"?

- A Husbands kiss their wives.
- B Kids run away from school.
- C College students keep homework piling up.
- D Employees can't concentrate on their work.

44 It is great fun _____.

- A looking at wives kissing their husbands
- B listening to students talking to their teachers
- C betting on the winners of each game
- D watching farmers kicking donkeys

45 The little-known George Mason University was a dark horse because _____.

- A it had a student body of 30,000
- B its players were all black people
- C its players ran as fast as black horses
- D it had never been expected to be one of the final four teams

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。

A Bad Idea

Think you can walk, drive, take phone calls, E-mail and listen to music at the same time? Well, New York's new law says you can't. (46) The law went into force last month, following research and a shocking number of accidents that involved people using electronic gadgets (小巧机械) when crossing the street.

Who's to blame? (47) "We are under the impression that our brain can do more than it often can." says René Marois, a neuroscientist (神经科学家) in Tennessee. "But a core limitation is the inability to concentrate on two things at once."

The young people are often considered the great multitaskers. (48) A group of 18-to 21-year-olds and a group of 35-to 39-year-olds were given 90 seconds to translate images into numbers, using a simple code. (49) But when both groups were interrupted by a phone call or an instant message, the older group matched the younger group in speed and accuracy.

It is difficult to measure the productivity lost by multitaskers. But it is probably a lot. Jonathan Spira, chief analyst at Basex, a business-research firm, estimates the cost of interruptions to the American economy at nearly \$650 billion a year. (50) The surveys conclude that 28 percent of the workers' time was spent on interruptions and recovery time before they returned to their main tasks.

- A Talking on a cellphone while driving brings you joy anyway.
- B The estimate is based on surveys with office workers.
- C The younger group did 10 percent better when not interrupted.
- D However, an Oxford University research suggests this perception is open to question.
- E Scientists say that our multitasking (多任务处理) abilities are limited.
- F And you'll be fined \$100 if you do so on a New York City street.

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。

Gun Rights in the US

Immediately after the shooting at Virginia Tech University, Americans gathered to mourn (致哀) the dead. The president and the state governor both hurried there to share the (51). But the majority of Americans still cling to their right to (52) weapons.

Strictly speaking, the US is not the only country (53) gun violence has destroyed lives, families and communities in everyday circumstance. But the US is one of the (54) countries that seems unwilling and politically incapable of doing anything serious to stop it.

In countries like Britain and Canada, the government adopted stricter (55) control soon after serious gun violence incidents. US leaders, however, are held (56) by the gun lobby (院外活动集团) and the electoral (选举的) system.

The powerful National Rifle Association, the major supporter of gun (57) in the US, is too strong for any party to take on. Most Republicans oppose gun control anyway. (58) the years, the Democrats have found that they can either campaign for gun control or win power, not (59); they prefer power.

According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, firearm (火器) incidents accounted (60) nine percent of the 4.7 million violent crimes in 2005. So, although opinion polls show most Americans want stricter gun laws, many don't want to give up their arms they (61) to protect themselves.

Dave Hancock, a Virginia gun lover, is one example. In an interview he said, "If one professor in the Virginia incident had been carrying a legal weapon, they might have been able to (62) all this." In his opinion, the massacre (大屠杀) is an argument for more people to carry weapons, not fewer.

But at the root of Americans' clinging to the right to bear arms is not just a fear of crime,

but a mistrust of _____ (63), commented UK's *Guardian* newspaper.

One Virginia resident, who had a permit to carry a concealed (隐藏的) firearm, told the *Guardian* that it was _____ (64) American's responsibility to have a gun.

"Each person," he said, "should not rely solely _____ (65) the government for protection."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 51 A ceremony | B funeral | C tears | D grief |
| 52 A make | B own | C destroy | D trade |
| 53 A while | B which | C where | D that |
| 54 A few | B some | C much | D little |
| 55 A rocket | B knife | C bullet | D gun |
| 56 A office | B hostage | C person | D home |
| 57 A fire | B attacks | C rights | D violence |
| 58 A Over | B Since | C Till | D Until |
| 59 A both | B either | C each | D one |
| 60 A of | B off | C for | D out |
| 61 A hide | B buy | C sell | D keep |
| 62 A cover | B stop | C shoot | D interrupt |
| 63 A government | B guards | C students | D professors |
| 64 A many | B few | C every | D all |
| 65 A on | B in | C at | D from |

2009 年全国职称英语等级考试综合类 (C 级) 试题参考答案

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

其中:

第一部分: 第 1~15 题, 每题 1 分, 15 分;

第二部分: 第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 7 分;

第三部分: 第 23~30 题, 每题 1 分, 8 分;

第四部分: 第 31~45 题, 每题 3 分, 45 分;

第五部分: 第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 10 分;

第六部分: 第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 15 分。

试卷满分: 100 分。

2009 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 C aim 这个词的意思是“目标”, 在四个选项中只有 goal 和它同义。thought 和 idea 都是“思想、想法”的意思。
- 2 A at stake 是个固定的表达式, 意思是“在危险中”, 和 in danger 这个短语完全同义。另外三个选项都是比较常见的短语, in difficulty 是“处于困难之中”, in despair 是“处于绝望之中”, out of control 是“失控”。
- 3 C practically 这个副词从词形上看是从形容词 practical 衍生而来, 它固然有“在实践中”的意思, 但 practically 这个副词的另一种常用的意思就是 almost。又如: There is a gun in practically every American home. (几乎每个美国家庭都有一把枪。)
- 4 B rarely 这个表示频度的副词含有否定的意义, 即“不经常到了几乎没有的程度”, 在四个选项中 seldom 和它具有同样的意义, 如: I rarely/seldom see him around these days. (这些日子我几乎没怎么见到他。)
- 5 D 在非正式的英语里 guy 是个使用十分频繁的词, 意思就是 man。又如: Do you know the guy over there with a tall blonde girl? (那边那个和一个高高的金发女孩在一块的男人, 你认识吗?)
- 6 B safe 这个词很普通, 是“安全的”意思, 在这四个选项里, secure 和它同义。guarded 来自动词 guard, 加上-ed 后意为“受到守卫或保护的”, 又如: The hotel where the president stayed was closely guarded. (总统下榻的酒店被严密把守。)
- 7 A 这句话的意思是: 这个勇敢的男孩受到媒体广泛的报道。massive 是“大量的、广泛的”意思。extensive 有“广泛的”意思, continuous 是“继续不断的”意思, instant 和 quick 两者都是“快速”的意思。
- 8 D magnificent 和 splendid 同义, 用来描述建筑物都有“雄伟壮丽、气势宏大”的意思。High-rise 的解释是“高层建筑”, 如 Hundreds of high-rise buildings have been built in this city in the past 30 years or so. (在过去的大约 30 年间, 这个城市里建造了几百栋高层建筑。)
- 9 A astonish 和 surprise 是同义词。scared 是“害怕”的意思, excited 是“使兴奋”的意思, moved 是“感动”的意思。
- 10 C last 和 past 都指过去, 在用现在完成时或过去完成时的句子里, 表示从现在往后计的一段时间用 for the past/last... 这个短语十分常见。又如: He has been working on the book for the past/last five years. (在过去的五年间他一直在写这本书。)
- 11 B “给某人打电话”, 可以直接用 call 这个动词, 和动词 phone 同义。又如: Someone called you just now. I told him to call again later. (刚才有人给你打电话, 我让他晚点再打来。)
- 12 C conversation 是“会话、谈话”的意思, 和 talk 同义。speech 是“演讲”的意思, debate 是“辩论”的意思。
- 13 D propose 这个动词的意义就是“提出建议”, 和 suggest 意思相同, 后面跟宾语从句时句子的谓语动词要求用虚拟式这一点也相同。又如: He proposed/suggested that we (should) first of all work out a plan. (他建议我们首先制订一个计划。)
- 14 B rely on 是个短语, 意为“依赖、依靠”, 和 depend on 意思相同。其他三个选项均没有这个意思。