ENGLISH

职称英语等级考试
专项及综合训练

（理工类）

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组　编

http://www.oeoe.com

职称英语等级考试
专项及综合训练
（理工类）

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组　编

http://www.oeoe.com

2011 年全国职称外语等级考试用书防伪标识的识别方法：
　　1.将书平端于眼前，旋转 45°，逆光观看，可清晰看到隐藏在图案
中的文字"人事考试"。
　　2.用手触摸，有细腻而明显的凹凸手感。

前　言

根据广大考生的要求，我们依据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），组织编写了《职称英语等级考试专项及综合训练》，分综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别，每个专业类别自成一册，每册包括4套专项训练和两套全真模拟试题训练，各分 A、B、C 三个等级，供广大专业技术人员自学和自测使用。

本书的特点：1. 完全地体现了《大纲》的要求，完全符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力提出的要求，既不超纲，亦不降低要求；2. 完整体现了《大纲》样题的特征：各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了大纲的要求；3. 题目设计科学合理，并经过了验证，具有极强的针对性；4. 文章选材讲究，既照顾到语言程度，又使专业内容宽泛；5. 附有答案，便于自学和自测。

本书最适合考生考前进行针对性训练使用。建议考生先根据考试题型完成前半部分的专项训练，然后再用全真模拟试题训练对自己的成绩进行检查。完成全真模拟试题训练时，应首先按照考试时间要求，认真完成每套模拟试题，最好把答案做在另一张纸上，然后对照答案给自己评个分，看看能否通过考试。每做一套题目，都要认真检查自己哪些题目做对了，哪些题目做错了，为什么错了，从而提高一些解题和应试技巧。

书中如有不足之处，恳请广大读者多提宝贵意见以便修订。

<div align="right">

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组

2010 年 11 月

</div>

目　录

第一部分 职称英语等级考试理工类（C级）专项训练

一、词汇选项专项训练

词汇选项专项训练一

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

1 At midnight, we were <u>aroused</u> by a knock at the door.
   A irritated   B awakened
   C arisen   D annoyed

2 She was <u>awarded</u> a prize for the film.
   A given   B rewarded
   C sent   D reminded

3 Smoking will be <u>banned</u> in all public places here.
   A forbidden   B allowed
   C permitted   D promoted

4 That guy is intelligent but a bit <u>dull</u>.
   A strange   B special
   C quiet   D boring

5 She is a <u>highly</u> successful teacher.
   A fairly   B rather
   C very   D moderately

6 We should not sacrifice environmental protections to <u>foster</u> economic growth.
   A reduce   B promote
   C realize   D give

7 There is a growing <u>gap</u> between the rich and the poor.
   A conflict   B tension
   C gulf   D confrontation

8 I am very <u>grateful</u> to you for your assistance.
   A helpful   B hopeful
   C pitiful   D thankful

9 You will be meeting her <u>presently</u>.
   A shortly   B currently
   C lately   D probably

10 Attitudes to mental illness have <u>shifted</u> in recent years.
   A displayed   B shown
   C changed   D demonstrated

11 I have been trying to <u>quit</u> smoking.
   A   give up   **B**   pick up
   C   build up   **D**   take up

12 Relief workers were <u>shocked</u> by what they saw.
   A   moved   **B**   touched
   C   surprised   **D**   worried

13 The weather is a constant <u>subject</u> of conversation in Britain.
   A   question   **B**   problem
   C   title   **D**   topic

14 This is not <u>typical</u> of English, but is a feature of the Chinese language.
   A   particular   **B**   characteristic
   C   remarkable   **D**   idiomatic

15 It is <u>virtually</u> impossible to persuade him to apply for the job.
   A   simply   **B**   almost
   C   totally   **D**   completely

词汇选项专项训练二

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

1 Natalie prefers yellow, <u>whereas</u> I prefer green.
   A   if   **B**   while
   C   then   **D**   so

2 I am <u>reluctant</u> to get out of bed on cold mornings.
   A   frightened   **B**   resistant
   C   unwilling   **D**   persistent

3 I <u>question</u> whether his policy will be successful.
   A   doubt   **B**   say
   C   examine   **D**   study

4 Napoleon had <u>a genius</u> for war and politics.
   A   an ability   **B**   a quality
   C   a talent   **D**   a taste

5 Not having a good excuse for being late, Sally <u>made up</u> one.
   A   borrowed   **B**   copied
   C   exercised   **D**   invented

6 We'll support you <u>even if</u> you don't succeed.
   A   since   **B**   even though
   C   because   **D**   for

7 We were all there when the accident <u>occurred</u>.
  A appeared   **B** dropped
  C happened   **D** fell

8 The governor <u>appointed</u> a committee to find out what was wrong.
  A did up   **B** set up
  C put up   **D** took up

9 You can't get there <u>other than</u> by swimming.
  A only   **B** besides
  C except   **D** simply

10 That problem is <u>secondary to</u> the one now facing us.
  A later than   **B** better than
  C less important than   **D** more exciting than

11 It is difficult to <u>assess</u> the importance of the decision.
  A evaluate   **B** comment
  C discuss   **D** report

12 You must try to wipe out the memory of these <u>horrible</u> events.
  A strange   **B** terrible
  C unusual   **D** unfair

13 He spoke in such a pleasant manner that I felt <u>at ease</u> with him at once.
  A confident   **B** relaxing
  C formal   **D** comfortable

14 He worked so hard that <u>eventually</u> he fell ill.
  A then   **B** surely
  C finally   **D** recently

15 He thought it better to begin working <u>immediately</u>.
  A at once   **B** recently
  C early   **D** rapidly

词汇选项专项训练三

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

1 We are <u>sure</u> that he will get over his illness.
  A certain   **B** aware
  C happy   **D** determined

2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were <u>at stake</u>.
  A in despair   **B** in danger
  C in misery   **D** in pain

3 If headaches only <u>occur</u> at night, lack of fresh air is often the cause.

A start	**B** begin
C happen	**D** visit

4 The ice is not thick enough to <u>bear</u> the weight of a tank.

A suffer	**B** accept
C receive	**D** support

5 A small number of firms have <u>ceased</u> trading.

A completed	**B** finished
C fulfilled	**D** stopped

6 She was sent a box of chocolates along with a letter saying she was <u>fired</u>.

A killed	**B** shot
C dismissed	**D** murdered

7 The mountains look <u>glorious</u> at sunrise.

A inviting	**B** magnificent
C appealing	**D** pleasing

8 It seems <u>highly</u> unlikely that she will pass the exam.

A very	**B** completely
C usually	**D** mostly

9 Their parents once lived under very <u>severe</u> conditions.

A sound	**B** hard
C strict	**D** tight

10 Michael is now <u>merely</u> a good friend.

A largely	**B** barely
C just	**D** rarely

11 Have you talked to her <u>lately</u>?

A lastly	**B** finally
C shortly	**D** recently

12 <u>While</u> we don't agree, we continue to be friends.

A Because	**B** Where
C Although	**D** Whatever

13 You should take into <u>consideration</u> the fact that we have been very busy recently.

A thought	**B** account
C mind	**D** brain

14 You must <u>shine</u> your shoes.

A polish	**B** clear
C wash	**D** mend

15 The policeman wrote down all the <u>particulars</u> of the accident.

A secrets	**B** details
C benefits	**D** words

词汇选项专项训练四

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

1 I am not <u>certain</u> whether he will come.
  A determined   **B** sure
  C sorry   **D** glad

2 She seemed to have <u>detected</u> some anger in his voice.
  A noticed   **B** heard
  C realized   **D** got

3 Please do not hesitate to <u>call</u> me if I can be of further assistance.
  A contact   **B** see
  C help   **D** touch

4 <u>In short</u>, I am going to live there myself.
  A In other words   **B** That is to say
  C In a word   **D** To be frank

5 He has trouble understanding that other people judge him by his <u>conduct</u>.
  A style   **B** behavior
  C mode   **D** attitude

6 I had some difficulty in <u>carrying out</u> the plan.
  A making   **B** keeping
  C changing   **D** implementing

7 Mr. Johnson <u>evidently</u> regarded this as a great joke.
  A readily   **B** casually
  C obviously   **D** simply

8 We all think that Mary's husband is a very <u>boring</u> person.
  A shy   **B** stupid
  C dull   **D** selfish

9 The workers in that factory <u>manufacture</u> furniture.
  A promote   **B** paint
  C produce   **D** polish

10 They only have a <u>limited</u> amount of time to get their points across.
  A large   **B** total
  C small   **D** similar

11 The high-speed trains can have a major <u>impact</u> on travel preferences.
  A force   **B** influence
  C surprise   **D** power

12 Can you <u>follow</u> the plot so far?

A change **B** investigate

C write **D** understand

13 Even in a highly modernized country, <u>manual</u> work is still needed.

A physical **B** mental

C natural **D** hard

14 In the latter case the <u>outcome</u> can be serious indeed.

A result **B** judgment

C decision **D** event

15 Norman Blamey is an artist of deep <u>convictions</u>.

A statements **B** beliefs

C suggestions **D** claims

二、阅读判断专项训练

阅读判断专项训练一

阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

Black Holes

Most scientists agree that black holes exist but are nearly impossible to locate. A black hole in the universe is not a solid object, like a planet, but it is shaped like a sphere (球体). Astronomers (天文学家) think that at the center of a black hole there is a single point in space with infinite (无限的) density (稠密). This single point is called a singularity (奇点). If the singularity theory is correct, it means that when a massive star collapses, all the material in it disappears into the singularity. The center of a black hole would not really be a hole at all, but an infinitely dense point. Anything that crosses the black hole is pulled in by its great gravity.

Although black holes do exist, they are difficult to observe. These are the reasons.

● No light or anything else comes out of black holes. As a result, they are invisible to a telescope.

● In astronomical terms, black holes are truly tiny. For example, a black hole formed by the collapse of a giant star would have an event horizon (视界) only 18 miles across.

● The nearest black holes would be dozens of light years away from Earth. One light year is about 6 trillion (万亿) miles. Even the most powerful telescopes could not pick out an object so small at such a great distance.

In 1994 the Hubble Space Telescope provided evidence that black holes exist. There are still answers to be found, however, so black holes remain one of the mysteries of the universe.

1   Black holes are part of space.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

2   Black holes exist but are difficult to observe.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

3   The center of a black hole is empty.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

4   The attraction of two large stars leads to gravity.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

5   The sun is the heaviest star in the universe.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

6   The nearest black holes are hundreds of light years away from us.
   A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

7   The Hubble Space Telescope helps scientists to understand the nature of the universe.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

阅读判断专项训练二

    阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

Where Has the Salt Come from?

Every now and then, we meet a fact about our earth that makes us feel strange and no answer for the fact has yet been found. Such a fact is the existence of salt in the oceans. How did it get there?

We simply do not know how the salt got into the ocean! We do know, of course, that salt is water-soluble, and so passes into the oceans with rainwater. The salt of the earth's surface is constantly being dissolved (溶解) and is passing into the ocean.

But we do not know whether this can explain the huge quantity of salt in oceans. If all the oceans were dried up, enough salt would be left to build a wall 180 miles high and a mile thick. Such a wall would reach once around the world at the Equator (赤道)!

The common salt that we all use is produced from seawater or the water of salt lakes, from salt springs (源泉) and from deposits of rock salt. The concentration (浓度) of salt in seawater ranges from about three per cent to three-and-one-half percent. The Dead Sea, which covers an area of about 340 square miles, contains about 11,600,000,000 tons of salt!

On the average, a gallon (加仑) of seawater contains about a quarter of a pound of salt. The beds of rock salt that are found in various parts of the world were all originally formed by the evaporation (蒸发) of seawater millions of years ago. It is believed that the thick rock-salt deposits were formed after about nine-tenth of the volume of seawater had been evaporated.

Most commercial salt is obtained from rock salt. The usual method is to drill wells (井) down to the salt beds. Pure water is pumped down (抽进去) through a pipe. The water dissolves the salt and it is forced through another pipe up to the surface.

1   We have not fully understood how salt got into the ocean.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

2   The author is sure that the dissolved salt from the earth's surface is the only source of the huge quantity of salt found in oceans.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

3   If all the oceans were dried up, the salt thus obtained would be extremely great in size.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

4   The percentage of salt content in the Red Sea is higher than that in the Dead Sea.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

5 Beds of rock salt are found in every part of the world.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

6 After evaporation, about ten percent of seawater becomes rock salt.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

7 Most commercial salt is obtained from seawater.

    A   Right   **B**   Wrong   **C**   Not mentioned

阅读判断专项训练三

    阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

The Threat to Kiribati

The people of Kiribati are afraid that one day in the not-too-distant future, their country will disappear from the face of the earth – literally. Several times this year, the Pacific island nation has been flooded by a sudden high tide. These tides, which swept across the island and destroyed houses, came when there was neither wind nor rain. "This never happened before," say the older citizens of Kiribati.

What is causing these mysterious high tides? The answer may well be global warming. When fuels like oil and coal are being burned, pollutants (污染物) are released; these pollutants trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. Warmer temperatures cause water to expand and also create more water by melting glaciers (冰川) and polar (极地的) ice caps.

If the trend continues, scientists say, many countries will suffer. Bangladesh, for example, might lose one-fifth of its land. The coral (珊瑚) island nations of the Pacific, like Kiribati and the Marshall Islands, however, would face an even worse fate – they would be swallowed by the sea. The loss of these coral islands would be everyone's loss. Coral formations are home to more species than any other place on earth.

The people of these nations feel frustrated. The sea, on which their economies have always been based, is suddenly threatening their existence. They don't have the money for expensive technological solutions like seawalls. And they have no control over the pollutants, which are being released mainly by activities in large industrialized countries. All they can do is to hope that industrialized countries will take steps to reduce pollution.

1 The people of Kiribati worry that one day their country will be taken away by a sudden high tide.

    A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

2 High tides used to attack Kiribati when there was strong wind or heavy rain.

    A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

3 The heat released by burning oil and coal is the direct cause of global warming.

    A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

4 Scientists are not sure how serious the effects of global warming will be.

    A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

5 The coral island nations of the Pacific have a long history of civilization.

   A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

6 The people of the coral island nations are unable to do anything substantial about the problem of global warming.

   A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

7 Some industrialized countries are unwilling to spend money in reducing pollution.

   A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

阅读判断专项训练四

阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

Earthquakes and Animals

Scientists who try to predict earthquakes have gotten some new helpers recently—animals. Animals often seem to know in advance that an earthquake is coming, and they show their fear by acting in strange ways. Before a quake (地震) in China in 1975 snakes awoke from their winter sleep early only to freeze to death in the cold air. All the unusual behavior, as well as physical changes in earth, alerted (提醒) Chinese scientists to the coming quake. They moved people away from the danger zone and saved thousands of lives.

One task for scientists today is to learn exactly which types of animal behavior predict quakes. It is not an easy job. First of all not every animal reacts to the danger of an earthquake. Just before a California quake in 1979, for example, an Arabian horse became very nervous and tried to break out of his stall. The horse next to him, however, remained perfectly calm. It is also difficult sometimes to tell the difference between normal animal calmness and "earthquake nerves." A zookeeper once told earthquake researchers that his cougar (美洲狮) had been acting strangely. It turned out that the cougar had a stomachache.

A second task for scientists is to find out exactly what kinds of warning the animals receive. They know that animals sense far more of the world than humans do. Many animals can see, hear, and smell things that people do not even notice. Some can detect tiny changes in air pressure, gravity, or the magnetism (磁力) of earth. This extra sense probably helps animals predict earthquakes.

A good example of this occurred with a group of dogs. They were closed in an area that was being shaken by a series of tiny earthquakes. Before each quake a low booming sound was heard. Each sound caused the dogs to bark (吠) wildly. The dogs began to bark during a silent period! A scientist who was recording the quakes looked at his machine. He realized that the dogs had reacted to a booming noise. They also sensed the tiny quake that followed it. The machine recorded both, though humans felt and heard nothing.

In this case there was a machine to check what the dogs were sensing. Many times, however, our machines record nothing out of the ordinary, even though animals know a quake is coming. The animals might be sensing something we do measure but do not recognize as a warning. Discovering what animals sense, and learning how they know danger signals, is a job for future scientists.

1 During an earthquake in China in 1975, some cows had "earthquake nerves" and some remained calm.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

2 Chinese scientists moved people away from the coming quake zone after noticing the strange behavior of some animals and physical changes in earth.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

3 Animals of the same kind always react in the same way to the danger of a quake.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

4 The cougar behaved strangely because it had sensed the threat of a quake.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

5 All animals can sense the very small changes in air pressure, gravity, or the magnetism of earth.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

6 The dogs mentioned in the passage sensed both the low booming sounds and the minor quakes following them.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned

7 A task for future scientists is to find out how an animal receives a warning signal.

A Right   **B** Wrong   **C** Not mentioned