

# 全国专业技术资格 英语等级考试模拟习题集

An Imitation for Exams

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经济日报出版社

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汪仕伟 主编

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# 前 言

本书是根据 1995 年 8 月由人事部专业技术人员职称司编写的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求而编写的。

本书共设有十五大套模拟练习题。每套模拟练习题是根据大纲中规定的 A、B、C 三个等级而拟定的。

本书可作为应考人员考前辅导的强化练习,从而提高应考人员的阅读理解能力。应考人员可根据自己报考的等级进行准备和练习。

本书后附有十五套练习题的答案,供参考。

本书并附有《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》及《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试样题及答案》。

本书在编写过程中参照了《大学英语》(包括各级)等内容。本书如出现错误,望批评指正。

编 者  
1996 年 5 月

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## 模拟练习 (一)

### 第一部分：阅读理解 (75 分)

下面有三篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### 第一篇

#### Easy Work or More Trouble?

My friend Alice decided to be a nurse when she was four years old. She always wanted to play at "doctors and nurse" with her playmates. When she left school last year she still wanted to be a real nurse. One day she saw an advertisement in the newspaper:

DO YOU WANT TO HELP PEOPLE?

STUDY NURSING.

SEND THIS FORM TO US FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Alice filled in the coupon with her name and address. She cut it out and posted it at once.

Last September she started her studies in a big hospital in Newcastle. She had to work very hard. She went to classes every day and studied late at night. Then a really important day came; her first day in a ward. At last she was really

helping sick people, not just sitting in classes or learning from books.

At first, student nurses do lots of odd jobs in the ward. They help to serve meals, or wash the patients. They also keep the ward tidy and make the beds. They can not give injections or help the doctors.

One of Alice's first jobs was in a ward of old people. She was told to clean all the patients' false teeth. She collected all the teeth and took them to the bathroom. Instead of cleaning each set of teeth one by one, she put them all into one big bowl.

"It'll be quicker this way," she said to herself. "Then I can give back everyone's teeth in a few minutes."

Give back everyone's teeth! Alice stood in the middle of the ward with her big bowl of teeth. She had no idea which teeth belonged to which old man! you can imagine the confusion of the next half-hour when each patient had to find his own teeth!

1. She decided to be a nurse \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when she left school
  - B. as a child
  - C. when she saw the advertisement
  - D. last year
2. The advertisement told Alice \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all about nursing
  - B. to write for details
  - C. more names and addresses

- D. to help people
3. At first, student nurses usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the ward.
- A. do dangerous jobs
  - B. do strange jobs
  - C. do lots of small jobs
  - D. help the doctors
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the patients' false teeth.
- A. Alice decided
  - B. Alice wanted
  - C. A nurse asked Alice
  - D. A patient asked Alice
5. It took half an hour \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to clean all the teeth
  - B. to collect the teeth
  - C. to find the teeth
  - D. to return the teeth to their owners

## 第二篇

Look at your watch for just one minute. During that time, the population of the world increased by eighty-five people. Perhaps you think that isn't much. In the next hour, more than 5,000 additional people will be living on this planet. So it goes, hour after hour. In one day, there are about 120,000 additional mouths to feed. Multiply this by 365. What will happen in 100 years?

This population explosion may be the greatest challenge of the present time. Within the next forty years, the world



population may double. Can the new frontiers of science meet the needs of the crowded world of tomorrow?

If the present rate of population increase continues for the next 600 or 700 years, there will be standing room only. Each person will have between 3 to 10 square feet of space in which to live. This includes the mountaintops, deserts, and the ice and snow fields of the polar region. Of course, no one expects such a thing to happen. War, plague<sup>①</sup>, famine<sup>②</sup>, or some other catastrophe<sup>③</sup> can be expected to occur long before the population reaches this point. Actually, the danger is not in an overcrowded world where people are huddled together so that they cannot move arms and legs, but in an upset balance between population and resources.

Since 600 years is so far away, take a look at the years directly ahead. How can the hungry people be fed? About half the babies born now will not have enough to eat. Is the world running out of water? Will there be enough fuel? What will supply the energy needed to run the machines of tomorrow's world? Certainly, man must look to the future and find new ways of providing for his needs.

6. What is implied in the first paragraph is that the increase of population is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a political problem.

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① 瘟疫

② 饥荒

③ 灾难

- B. a burning question.
  - C. a natural disaster.
  - D. a puzzling phenomenon.
7. The word "huddle" (para. 3, line 10) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to crowd together.  
B. to stay in the way.  
C. to behave towards.  
D. to dispute seriously.
8. According to the passage the chief danger caused by the population explosion lies in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. war, plague, famine, or some other catastrophes are likely to happen.  
B. about 50 percent of today's new-born babies will not be fed adequately.  
C. resources are not able to meet the needs of the population.  
D. there exists a serious shortage of fuel supply.
9. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?  
A. More than 120,000 babies are born in one day.  
B. Modern medicine is the main cause of the population explosion.  
C. The author is worried about future power supply.  
D. The danger results from an unbalance between population and resources.
10. The author's answer to the challenge of population explosion seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well-grounded.

- B. sensible.
- C. encouraging.
- D. satisfactory.

### 第三篇

“So you won’t keep looking at where my arm used to be,” Stevens said. “I’ll tell you how I lost it. Then we can walk down to the beach and take a swim.” He paused, looked at each of the four boys, and began.

The big diver told his story quickly. He recalled a moment of carelessness that had happened many years ago. when he had been diving alone and spearing<sup>①</sup> fish. Then it happened. A big blue darted<sup>②</sup> in, and instead of going for the fish it jawed down on Stevens’ left arm.

“Grabbed<sup>③</sup> my arm right below the elbow<sup>④</sup> and shook me like a rag doll. That’s all it took. Last thing I say of my arm was that shark<sup>⑤</sup> swimming off with it in his teeth.”

The diver said he was lucky to have reached his boat alive. After climbing aboard he was able to twist a cord around the stump<sup>⑥</sup> of his arm. The tourniquet stopped the flow of blood and Stevens made it back to shore and a hospital.

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① 用鱼叉刺

② 急冲

③ 抓住，咬住

④ 肘

⑤ 鲨鱼

⑥ 残余部分

"If I'd been diving with a partner, he could have warned me or shot the shark before it attacked. If I'd used good sense and left the water when the blues started showing up... well, I didn't and I paid for it. "

Stevens stopped and looked at each boy carefully as if he wanted to make absolutely sure that they would remember what he said next.

11. Stevens saw the shark swim away with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his spear.
  - B. his left arm.
  - C. a rag doll.
  - D. his right arm.
12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Stevens recalled an accident which happened while he was diving in deep water.
  - B. Stevens suffered a lot from his diving alone.
  - C. Stevens was so lucky that he reached safety just in time.
  - D. The boys felt uncomfortable when they heard of the accident.
13. Implied, but not stated.
  - A. The number one rule of diving anywhere is never dive alone.
  - B. Stevens' carelessness resulted in an unexpected accident.
  - C. Four school boys gathered together to listen to

the story teller.

- D. Stevens suffered a lot from the shark attack.
14. Stevens's explanation of what happened to his arm is a good example of showing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shyness.  
B. embarrassment.  
C. humour.  
D. directness.
15. The word "tourniquet" (para. 4, line 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a medicine to heal the wound.  
B. a pill to kill the pain.  
C. a kind of bandage to stop bleeding.  
D. a device in an ambulance.

## 第二部分：完成句子（25分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容，完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted; but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales<sup>①</sup> who

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① 泰勒斯（希腊哲学家，624—546 B. C.）

first speculated<sup>①</sup> on the electrification of amber<sup>②</sup>. Most contemporary<sup>③</sup> physicists reject the notion<sup>④</sup> that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. Electricity, \* Bertrand Russell<sup>⑤</sup> says, “is not a thing, like \* St. Paul’s Cathedral<sup>⑥</sup>; it is a way in which things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is so tell.” Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle<sup>⑦</sup>, for example, whose natural science dominated<sup>⑧</sup> Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo<sup>⑨</sup> began trying to explain how things happen and thus developed the method of controlled experiment which

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① 思索，推究

② 琥珀

③ 当代的

④ 看法

⑤ 伯特兰·罗素（英国数学家及哲学家，1872—1970）

⑥ 圣保罗大教堂

⑦ 亚里士多德（希腊哲学家 384—322 B. C.）

⑧ 支配

⑨ 伽利略（意大利天文学家及物理学家，1564—1642）

now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

16. Aristotle's natural science most i \_\_\_\_\_ scientific thought for two thousand years.
17. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is in a \_\_\_\_\_ with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen.
18. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea that man cannot \_\_\_\_\_ what forces "really" are.
19. Modern scientific research is b \_\_\_\_\_ on Galileo's method of controlled experiment.
20. The a \_\_\_\_\_ of controlled scientific experiments is to explain how things happen.

### 第三部分：阅读理解（80分）

下面有二篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### 第一篇

#### The Marvels of Colour

About ten men in every hundred suffer from colour blindness in some way; women are luckier——only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner. Perhaps, after all, it is safer to be driven by a woman!

There are different forms of colour blindness. In some

cases a man may not be able to see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green—a strange world indeed.

In certain occupations colour blindness can be dangerous. For example, when fighting in the jungle at night soldiers use very lights or flares to signal to each other. A green light may mean “Advance” and a red light may mean “Danger! Keep back!” You can see what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green!

Colour blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called “cones”. These help us to see in a bright light and to tell the difference between colours. There are also millions of “rods” but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not colour.

Some insects have favourite colours. Mosquitoes like blue but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects, but a blue lamp will.

In a similar way human beings have favourite colours. Blue is often popular because it is the colour of the cool sky and sea. Green is a peaceful colour which makes us think of wide fields and forests. Yellow is the cheerful colour of the sun. On the other hand, red is the colour of blood and fire. It makes some people think of accidents, danger and bloodshed. Black is the colour of the night. In the dark we cannot see



what is around us, so we are sometimes afraid of the unknown and do not like black as a colour. Perhaps that is why it is often the colour of mourning.

Yet we are lucky. With the aid of the cones in our eyes we can see many beautiful colours by day, and with the aid of the rods we can see shapes at night. One day we may even learn more about the invisible colours around us.

21. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colour blindness  
B. women being luckier than men  
C. danger caused by colour blindness  
D. colour and its surprising effects
22. Why do some people say it is safer to be driven by women?  
A. Women are more careful.  
B. There are fewer colour-blind women.  
C. Women are fonder of driving than men.  
D. Women are weaker but more prudent.
23. What's the best interpretation of "... a strange thing to explain"?  
A. Colour blindness is something not easy to cure.  
B. It is too complicated to be made clear.  
C. It needs meticulous care and treatment.  
D. No solution has been found so far.
24. Which of the following is not true?  
A. Millions of cones in the human eye help us tell the difference between colours.