

全国专业技术人员
职称外语等级考试
用书



全国专业技术人员 职称英语 等级考试辅导(理工类)

人事部原专业技术人员职称司司长 王雷保 主编

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前 言

为了帮助广大专业技术人员更好地复习迎考,人事部原专业技术人员职称司司长王雷保同志,组织了首都高校的英语专家、教授严格依据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(人事部统一编写,以下简称“新大纲”)编写了考试教材用书——《职称英语》以及与其配套复习使用的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导》(以下简称“辅导”)。

考试教材用书——《职称英语》重点介绍了职称英语等级考试的英语语法、各类习题的解题技巧等,而职称英语等级考试是各类成年人为了晋升职称才参加的考试,应试人员一般年龄较大,脱离英语学习环境的时间一般均较长,要想顺利通过考试,只懂得一些基本语法和解题方法是远远不够的,而必须将这些语法知识和解题方法运用到实际综合训练之中去。同时,经验告诉我们,考前进行一定量的实战综合模拟训练必将能较快地提高自己的应试能力,巩固复习语法知识和解题方法,从而很自然地将一些“死”的知识变为“活”的知识,提高运用基本知识解决实战问题的水平,以便能顺利通过考试。这也是我们在编写考试教材用书——《职称英语》之后再编写“辅导”用书的原因。

“辅导”用书共分为“综合类、理工类、卫生类”(每类1册),每类包括A、B、C三个等级,每个等级均编有5套与正式考试题型、题量一样、难易程度相当的模拟试题及其译文、答案详解(每个类别 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 套)。

每类书后另附对应类别的“新大纲”样题及其译文、答案详解。

应该说明的是,“辅导”用书是考试教材用书——《职称英语》的配套复习用书,考生只有在较好地研读“新大纲”和考试教材用书——《职称英语》之后再研读“辅导”,才能达到更好的复习效果。

当然,“新大纲”是学习的根本,任何种类的辅导用书都将不能代替“新大纲”的作用。

参加本书编写的作者均来自北京著名高校,具有丰富的英语教学和应试辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为各地组织职称英语等级考试考前培训和个人复习最为理想的考试用书。但是,能否达到这一点,唯一的评判只有广大读者。由于编写时间较短,又加之编写人员水平有限,本书肯定还存在着许多不足之处,因此,我们恳切希望英语专家以及广大读者给我们提出宝贵意见,以便使本书经过来年的修订后更加完善,更加适合读者的需要。

编 者

2002年12月

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题

理工类 C 级(1)

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'm rather concerned about how he will take to his new school.
A) enter B) pay C) like D) find
2. He looked horrified and said it couldn't possibly be true.
A) bewildered B) confused C) terrified D) concerned
3. The stories of Sarah Orne Jewett are considered by many to be more authentically regional than those of Bret Harte.
A) elegantly B) genuinely C) intentionally D) thoroughly
4. The number of the United States citizens who are eligible to vote continues to increase.
A) encouraged B) enforced C) expected D) entitled
5. Formulated in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that the Americans were no longer open to European colonization.
A) stated firmly B) argued light-mindedly C) thought seriously D) announced regrettably
6. The island they visited last year is a paradise for bird-watchers.
A) perfect place B) big nest C) huge site D) beautiful place
7. Why don't you engage a carpenter to make you some furniture?
A) employ B) tell C) order D) marry
8. He has a lot of acquaintances but very few real friends.
A) colleagues B) close partners C) distant friends D) advisers
9. The problem of the drug traffic is one that plagues many parts of the world.
A) interests B) concerns C) troubles D) hits
10. Elegantly dressed women of the town called to see Humboldt and Bonpland.
A) Gracefully B) Expensively C) Plainly D) Unusually
11. The receptionist said that he'd see that she got the message.
A) understand B) try to find C) know D) make certain
12. The suspect said that he signed the confession under compulsion.
A) of his own free will B) under pressure C) against his will D) by chance
13. I'd like to find out if she confided her plans to them.
A) gave B) explained C) showed D) revealed
14. During the Second World War, all important resources in the U. S. were allocated by the federal government.
A) nationalized B) commandeered C) taxed D) distributed
15. The little boy was so fascinated by the mighty river that he would spend hours sitting on its bank and gazing at the passing boats and rafts.
A) very strong B) very long C) very great D) very fast

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。

Look after Your Voice

Often speakers at a meeting experience dry mouths and ask for a glass of water. You can solve the problem by activating the saliva in your mouth. First gently bite the edges of your tongue with your teeth. Or, press your entire tongue to the bottom of your mouth and hold it there until the saliva flows. Or you can imagine that you are slicing a big juicy lemon and sucking the juice.

Before you begin your talk, be kind to your voice. Avoid milk or creamy drinks which coat your throat. Keep your throat wet by drinking a little sweetened warm tea or diluted fruit juice.

If you sense that you are losing your voice, stop talking completely. Save your voice for your speech. You may feel

foolish using paper to write notes, but the best thing you can do is to rest your voice. If you need to see a doctor, perhaps you can get some advice from a professional singer. In the meantime, do not even talk in a low voice.

What about drinking alcohol to wet your throat? I advice you not to touch alcohol before speaking. The problem with alcohol is that one drink gives you a little confidence. The second drink gives you even more confidence. Finally you will feel all-powerful and you will feel you can do everything, but in fact your brain and your mouth do not work together properly. Save the alcohol until you finish speaking.

Perhaps you want to accept the advice, but you may wonder if you can ever change the habits of a lifetime. Of course you can. Goethe, who lived before indoor skating rinks or swimming pools, said, "We learn to skate in the summer and swim in the winter." Take this message to heart and give yourself time to develop your new habits. If you are willing to change, you will soon be able to say that you will never forget these techniques because they have become a part of your body.

16. You can solve the problem of dry mouths by activating the saliva in your mouth.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. If you want to protect your voice, you'd avoid milk or creamy drinks.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Soft drinks can prevent you from losing your voice.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. The author advises us not to drink alcohol before speaking.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. It is not possible for people to change their habits.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Goethe is a famous poet of Germany.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. If you sense that you are losing your voice, stop talking completely.

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个选项中为第2~5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。请将答案填在横线上。

The National Park Service

1. American's national parks are like old friends. You may not see them for years at a time, but just knowing they're out there makes you feel better. Hearing the names of these famous old friends—Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon—revives memories of visits past and promotes dreams of those still to come.

2. From Acadia to Zion, 369 national parks are part of a continually evolving system. Ancient fossil beds, Revolutionary War battlefields, magnificent mountain ranges, and monuments to heroic men and women who molded this country are all a part of our National Park System (NPS). The care and preservation for future generations of these special places is entrusted to the National Park Service. Uniformed Rangers, the most visible representatives of the Service, not only offer park visitors a friendly wave, a helpful answer, or a thought-provoking history lesson, but also are skilled rescuers, firefighters, and dedicated resource protection professionals. The National Park Service ranks also include architects, historians, archaeologists, biologists, and a host of other experts who preserve and protect everything from George Washington's teeth to Thomas Edison's wax recordings.

3. Modern society has brought the National Park Service both massive challenges and enormous opportunities. Satellite and computer technologies are expanding the educational possibilities of a national park beyond its physical boundaries. Cities struggling to revive their urban cores are turning to the Park Service for expert assistance to preserve their cultural heritage, create pocket parks and green spaces, and re-energize local economies. Growing communities thirsty for recreational outlets are also working with the NPS to turn abandoned railroad tracks into bike and hiking trails, as well as giving unused federal property new life as recreation centers.

4. To help meet these challenges and take advantage of these opportunities, the National Park Service has formed partnerships—some dating back 100 years, some only months old—with other agencies, state and local governments, corporations, American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives, Park Friends groups, cooperating associations, private organizations, community groups and individuals who share the National Park ethic.

5. National Park Week 1996 is a celebration of these partnerships.

23. Paragraph 2. . . .
 24. Paragraph 3. . . .
 25. Paragraph 4. . . .
 26. Paragraph 5. . . .

- A. Celebration in 1996
 B. Challenges and Opportunities
 C. Familiar Names of National Parks
 D. Partnerships
 E. The Services the Service Offers
 F. George Washington's Teeth

27. The uniformed rangers include rescuers, firefighters and. . .
 28. Modern society has brought the National Park Service. . .
 29. Communities are working with NPS to. . .
 30. National Park Week 1996 is. . .

- A. a celebration of the foundation of NPS.
 B. massive challenges and opportunities.
 C. turn abandoned tracks into bike and hiking trails.
 D. help meet challenges.
 E. dedicated resource protection professionals.
 F. a celebration of partnerships.

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, 每道题后面都有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

Dream

A dream is one kind of experience. It seems as real as something that actually happens; in it the dreamer takes action and reacts. During dreams, the body is asleep but the thinking part of the brain is wide awake. In fact, it is more active than it sometimes is when the body is awake.

One group of researchers decided to see what would happen if they stopped people from dreaming. As soon as the electroencephalograph (脑电图仪) registered (记录) a dream pattern, researchers woke the dreamer. They did this all night for several nights, every time the person started to dream.

The experiment revealed that people who were unable to dream became nervous, easily upset, and hungrier. As soon as they were able to sleep without interruptions, they lost their nervousness and became normal again; however, they then had more dreams than usual. It was as if they were catching up on their dreams.

To check these findings, the researchers carried on a control experiment. Again they woke people during the night, but during non-dreaming periods. These people did not change their daytime behavior. And when they were allowed to sleep without interruptions, the number of their dreams did not increase.

Experiments like these have caused scientists to ask if dreams serve a purpose. Researchers know, for example, that some people who go for days without sleep will suffer from hallucinations (幻觉). Certain people even begin to show signs of mental illness. Some researchers believe that people become this way because they cannot have their usual number of dreams. According to this theory, dreaming helps people to lead normal lives.

31. This passage is chiefly about _____.
 A) people's need for dreams. B) the damage dreams do to people's health.
 C) dreams and realities. D) the relationship between dreams and diseases.
32. According to the passage, dreams _____.
 A) are considered to be people's real experiences.
 B) help cure people of nervousness and mental illness.
 C) happen in the thinking part of the brain.
 D) cannot go on as before after the dreamer is woken.
33. People who slept with interrupted dreams showed signs of the following sufferings except _____.

- A) nervousness. B) anxiety.
C) hunger. D) sleepiness.
34. When people were woken during non-dreaming periods, they _____.
A) suffered from hallucinations. B) felt upset and nervous.
C) had more dreams than usual. D) remained normal in their daytime behavior.
35. The sentence "It was as if they were catching up on their dreams" in para. 3 probably means _____.
A) they seemed to do as their dreams had told them to.
B) they seemed to make up for the losses of dreams.
C) they seemed to dream less because of the interruptions.
D) they seemed to sleep more after the interruptions.

第二篇

What will Man be Like in the Future?

What will man be like in the future—in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. For man is changing slowly all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more—and eventually we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over a very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow stronger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? This will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald!

Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at! This may well be true. All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

36. Future man is likely to be different from us _____.
A) in almost every way. B) in quite a few ways.
C) in a great many ways. D) in one or two ways.
37. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he _____.
A) began to change five hundred years ago. B) never stops changing.
C) never stops growing. D) has recently begun to change.
38. People's heads will eventually grow larger. This is because their brains _____.
A) will grow faster than at present. B) will be in constant use.
C) will play an important part. D) will need more room than at present.
39. Future man will probably _____.
A) have bigger eyes. B) get weaker eyes.
C) see better. D) have to wear better glasses.
40. Future man's hair will _____.
A) grow darker. B) stop growing completely.
C) fall out more often. D) get longer.

第三篇

Population Control

According to the best historical and archaeological evidence, it is estimated that it took about 800 thousand to 1 million years for the earth's population to reach the 250 million total which existed at the end of the first century after Christ.

For some time after that, disease, famine (饥荒), and war kept the population increase down to a fraction of 1 per cent a year so that more than 15 centuries passed before the population reached 500 million. But in the next 250 years, up to 1850, the population of the world shot up to the 1 billion mark and today it had reached 3 billion. It is predicted by United Nations investigations that in the next 35 years, the population of the world will double, reaching almost 7 billion by the year 2000.

When experts are asked what is the most effective measure which overpopulation poses, they reply that at least three measures can be considered:

- (A) increasing sources and supply of food for underdeveloped countries;
- (B) increasing the industrialization of underdeveloped countries;
- (C) regulating births and conceptions.

The experts add, however, that none of the proposed measures can be effective by itself, that all must be combined into an integrated program. They also agree that without some regulation of conceptions and births, any other measures are doomed to failure.

41. Our information about the population of the earth before the first century after Christ comes mainly from _____.
A) estimates based on current population growth.
B) references in literature and mythology.
C) estimates based on previous population growth.
D) written records and cultural remains.
42. The population of the world doubled between the year _____.
A) 1850 and today. B) 100 and the year 1600.
C) 100 and the year 1400. D) 1 and the year 100.
43. By the year 2000, the earth's population will probably exceed its present population by _____.
A) 1 billion. B) 2 billion. C) 3 billion. D) 4 billion.
44. Population growth was most restricted in the period from _____.
A) 100 B. C. to A. D. 100. B) A. D. 100 to A. D. 1600.
C) A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1850. D) A. D. 1850 to the present.
45. Which of the following would be most likely to discover "archaeological evidence"? _____.
A) an explorer. B) an architect. C) a physician. D) a physicist.

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,文章后面有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。请将答案填在横线上。

The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge joins the beautiful city of San Francisco with the suburbs to the north. _____ (46). Fully half of them cross the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours, with traffic so heavy, the trip is hardly a pleasure.

Now, however, there is at least one group of happy commuters. These are the people who travel under the bridge instead of on it. They go to work by boat and enjoy it so much that most of them say they will never go by car again.

_____ (47). Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck. In the morning they can have breakfast in the coffee shop, and in the evening they can order a drink in the bar while watching San Francisco's famous skyline and the nearby hills.

The trip takes only thirty minutes and is not very costly. _____ (48). There has already been a marriage of two commuters who met on the "Golden Gate".

Because the experiment has been successful, there are plans to use other, still larger boats. _____ (49).

_____ (50). "A lot of people don't want to get back and forth faster," said one commuter, "they feel that half an hour is just enough time for two drinks at the bar."

- A. The ferry they take is the roomy, quiet, comfortable "Golden Gate"
- B. There is also a proposal for a high-speed boat that will make the trip in fifteen minutes
- C. Not everyone is happy about that
- D. But best of all, being on a boat seems to make people more friendly toward each other

- E. Each day, about one hundred thousand automobiles cross the bridge taking people to and from the city
F. All the commuters on the boat are not satisfied with the trip

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,每处空白给出了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。

Accurate Measurement

Until Galileo discovered the principle of the pendulum clock early in the 17th century, no one knew how to measure small fractions of a day with any precision. Some two or three millennia before the Christian era, however, Babylonian priests 51 recording planetary motions with fair accuracy. 52 temple contained a library of such 53 dating from before 3000 B. C., while a later set commencing about 747 B. C. provided very 54 to later generations of astronomers. By 55 seventh century B. C., the movements of the 56 bodies were being regularly recorded at 57 complete system of observatories and reports were being sent to the king, who 58 the observatories. The Babylonian astronomers of 59 recent times knew enough of astronomy 60 be able to predict eclipses. Still 61 they made accurate measures of other 62 periods. Precise knowledge of this kind 63 with it a limited power of 64 and predicting the astronomical future, and 65 no doubt accounts for the phenomenal vogue of astrology in Babylonia, and the amazing prestige which the Babylonian astrologers enjoyed throughout the ancient world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 51. A) found | B) could | C) were | D) did |
| 52. A) One | B) The | C) That | D) Another |
| 53. A) actions | B) views | C) scenes | D) observations |
| 54. A) valuable | B) helping | C) use | D) pure |
| 55. A) that | B) the | C) this | D) about |
| 56. A) star | B) astronomy | C) heavenly | D) sky |
| 57. A) their | B) something | C) this | D) a |
| 58. A) controlled | B) ordered | C) saw | D) entered |
| 59. A) late | B) more | C) since | D) those |
| 60. A) so | B) for | C) that | D) to |
| 61. A) working | B) recently | C) later | D) closer |
| 62. A) astronomical | B) recent | C) interested | D) serious |
| 63. A) was | B) carried | C) went | D) along |
| 64. A) telling | B) foreseeing | C) thinking | D) viewing |
| 65. A) these | B) those | C) were | D) this |

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题

理工类 C 级(2)

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. Although originally a German innovation, kindergarten got its real start in the United States as a movement to provide an improved learning environment for children.
A) an easy B) a playful C) an open D) a better
2. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.
A) beats B) matches C) maintains D) announces
3. The attack on Fort Sumter near Charleston provoked a sharp response from the North, which led to the American Civil War.
A) demanded B) elicited C) extracted D) defied
4. Illinois has produced writers such as Carl Sandburg, gangsters such as Capone, and architects such as Louis Sullivan.
A) violent criminals B) politicians C) musicians D) industrialists
5. The towers of a suspension bridge serve as a rigid framework to which the cables are attached.
A) boundary B) skeleton C) enclosure D) material
6. Many fine cooks insist on ingredients of the highest quality.
A) demand B) rely on C) prepare for D) create
7. A will is a document written to ensure that the wishes of the deceased are realized.
A) fulfilled B) affiliated C) advocated D) received
8. She was grateful to him for being so good to her.
A) helpful B) hateful C) delightful D) thankful
9. It is seldom acceptable to abbreviate words in formal writing.
A) omit B) explain C) invent D) shorten
10. The company recommended that a new petrol station be built here.
A) ordered B) insisted C) suggested D) demanded
11. If you have any complaint, please see the manager.
A) protest B) criticism C) suggestion D) fault
12. Practically all species of animals communicate either through sounds or through a large repertory of soundless codes.
A) Simultaneously B) Almost C) Absolutely D) Basically
13. We shall take the treasure away to a safe place.
A) clean B) pretty C) distant D) secure
14. Jim has gained so much weight that a lot of his clothes don't fit him any more.
A) put off B) put down C) put on D) put up
15. There is no resolution to this conflict.
A) decision B) condition C) action D) disagreement

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未提及,请选 C。

Banking

People put their money into a bank for many reasons. Most people feel that it is far safer there than it would be in their homes. They also use the services that banks provide. For example, they may wish to open a current account. Having a current account is a simple matter. You put money in the bank, which credits it to your account. The bank also gives you a cheque book. You can use it to withdraw by writing a cheque for the amount you want.

Cheques can also be used to pay for goods and services. The cheque tells the bank to withdraw the money from your account to pay the account of a person or company whose name you write on the cheque. This method of paying bills is

easier and usually safer than paying in cash. It is the best way when large sums of money are involved.

You can also put your money into a deposit account. It will earn a certain amount of interest for you. The bank pays you for the use of your money. For example, you may put a hundred pounds into a deposit account. If the bank is paying five per cent interest, at the end of one year you will have 105 pounds in your account.

You can also borrow from a bank. But then you will pay interest to the bank. In some countries the bank lends you money by allowing an overdraft on your current account. It lets you overdraw more money than you have in your account as long as it knows that you will soon be able to pay it back. The bank may ask you for some kind of security to back an overdraft.

16. Most people think it is safer to put their money in bank than in their homes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. It's not easy to open a current account.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. If you want to pay a large sum of money, it is easier and safer paying with cheques than in cash.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. If you put your money into a deposit account, you will get extra money after a period of time.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. You can also borrow from a bank without paying interest to it.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. You are allowed to overdraw more money than you have in your account in all banks all over the world.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The bank may ask you to deposit a lot of money in your account as a certain security.
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题要求所给的6个选项中为第2~5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。请将答案填在横线上。

Earthquake

1. Every year earthquakes are responsible for a large number of deaths and a vast amount of destruction in various parts of the world. Most of these damaging earthquakes occur either in a narrow belt which surrounds the Pacific Ocean or in a line which extends from Burma to the Alps in Europe. Some of the destruction is directly caused by the quake itself. An example of this is the collapse of buildings as a result of the quake itself. Other damage results from landslides or major fires which are initiated by the quake.

2. There are about a million quakes a year. Fortunately, however, not all of them are destructive. The intensity of an earthquake is measured on the Richter Scale, which goes from 0 upward. The highest scale recorded to date is 8.9. Major damage generally occurs from quakes ranging upwards from 6.0.

3. The actual cause of the quake itself is the breaking of rocks at or below the earth's surface. This is produced by pressure which scientists believe may be due to a number of reasons, two of which are the expansion and contraction of the earth's crust and continental drift.

4. In order to limit the damage and to prevent some of the suffering resulting from earthquakes, scientists are working on ways to enable accurate prediction. Special instruments are used to help people record, for example, shaking of the earth. Scientists are trying to find methods that will enable them to indicate the exact time, location and size of an earthquake.

5. Certain phenomena have been observed which are believed to be the signs of imminent earthquakes. These include strange behaviours of some animals, the changes in the content of mineral water, etc. The magnetic properties of rocks may also display special pattern before major earthquakes happen.

23. Paragraph 2. . .
24. Paragraph 3. . .
25. Paragraph 4. . .
26. Paragraph 5. . .

- A. Information of Possible Earthquakes
B. Cause of Earthquakes
C. Earthquake Prediction
D. Earthquake Destruction
E. Earthquake Status
F. Time of Earthquake

27. Earthquakes are responsible for. . .
28. Not all of the earthquakes are. . .
29. The cause of the earthquake is. . .
30. The signs of earthquakes include strange behavior of animals and. . .

- A. the behavior of some plants
B. destructive
C. all deaths
D. the breaking of rocks at or below the surface
E. lots of deaths and destruction
F. the changes in the content of mineral water

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, 每道题后面都有 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

Environmental Pollution

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of completely new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

The whole industrial process which makes many of the goods and machines we need and use in our daily lives, is bound to create a number of waste products which upset the environmental balance, or the ecological balance as it is also known. Many of these waste products can be prevented or disposed of sensibly, but clearly while more and more new and complex goods are produced there will be new, dangerous wastes to be disposed of, for example, the waste products from nuclear power stations. Many people, therefore, see pollution as only part of a larger and more complex problem, that is, the whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods. Others again see the problem mainly in connection with agriculture, where new methods are helping farmers grow more and more on their land to feed our ever-increasing populations. However, the land itself is gradually becoming worn out as it is being used, in some cases, too heavily, and artificial fertilizers cannot restore the balance.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up three or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metals and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess consumption and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

31. The main cause of pollution is _____.
A) the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
B) the production of new industrial goods
C) increased amounts of a natural substance
D) our ever-increasing population
32. What do you think will upset the environmental balance?
A) Waste products.