



东方&经科英语系列图书

全国职称英语等级考试 全真模拟试题

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编著

综合类 · 理工类 · 卫生类

B 级



经济科学出版社
Economic Science Press

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题. B级:综合类、理工类、卫生类/全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组编著. —北京:经济科学出版社,2005.2

(东方 & 经科英语系列图书)

ISBN 7-5058-4723-6

I. 全... II. 全... III. 英语—职称—资格考核—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 007386 号

责任编辑:孙怡虹
责任校对:徐领弟
技术编辑:李长建

全国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题(B级)

全国职称英语等级 编著
考试命题研究组

经济科学出版社出版、发行 新华书店经销
社址:北京海淀区阜成路甲 28 号 邮编:100036
总编室电话:88191217 发行部电话:88191540

网址:www.esp.com.cn

电子邮件:esp@esp.com.cn

河北○五印刷厂印装

787×1092 16 开 11.375 印张 250000 字

2005 年 2 月第一版 2005 年 2 月第一次印刷

印数:0001—3000 册

ISBN 7-5058-4723-6/F·3995 定价:20.00 元

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

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东方
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策划人语

我身边的许多朋友以及他们的子女，在学习英语语言上投入了太多的精力和时间，以至于忽略了学习、工作与生活中的其他诸多方面。尽管如此，仍有相当多学习者的学习效果不甚理想。

为此，我出于一个出版工作者的社会责任，一直想为广大学习英语的读者，提供一套能够满足各个层面、不同学习阶段需求、教授思维独到、方法易于掌握与应用的系列英语图书。

北京各大高等院校和新东方等培训机构的明星教师团队，倾注其集体的智慧与丰富的教学、培训经验，以《东方&经科》英语系列图书为平台，为广大英语学习者加速提升人生价值，驾驭English提供了时（间）半成（绩）倍的学习方法与技巧。

亲爱的读者：您选择了《东方&经科》，就选择了成功的一半！

吴奇

二零零四年十二月

前 言

全国职称英语等级考试的题型较为独特,再加之职称英语考生往往身受工作和生活的双重压力,所以对职称英语等级考试往往一时难以适应,鉴于此,作为战斗在培训一线的职称英语等级考试教师,我们有义务为全国百万专业技术人员指明备考的方向,与考生一起吹响冲锋的号角,高奏胜利的凯歌。我们郑重向大家推荐《全国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题》一书,与大家一起决战考试之巅!本书特色如下:

第一,一线教师担纲主笔,呕心贡献授课精华

编写本书的老师都是辛勤工作在职称英语等级考试培训第一线的骨干教师,他们在长期的教学实践中摸索出了一套适合中青年记忆规律的短期内进阶突破的科学的方法,对单词、语法的把握、教材内知识与教材外知识之间的关系,对阅读理解的记忆等方面都提出了自己独到的见解。因此本书不仅是骨干教师教学思想及方法的一次总结,同时也是有助于职称英语考生在短期内实现高效复习、最终突破过关的一本难得的实用型辅导用书。

第二,谨遵考试大纲,精研历年真题

本书完全以《全国职称英语等级考试英语大纲》和历年真题为依据,充分把握了考试重点。在本书的编写过程中,我们以历年真题为圆心,以真题中的难点重点为半径画圆。本书内容充实,包括九套B级全真模拟试题及答案详解。

第三,潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

该书荟萃和研磨了最优秀职称英语培训机构以及各类相关书籍所总结的超级解题技巧,取长补短,在此基础上提出了独到的见解,真正做到了“人无我有,人有我优”。

第四,道破了考官意图,崭新的备考视角

该书通过历年真题,深刻剖析了出题者的命题思路,以崭新的视角为考生的备考提供了方向。

由于时间仓促,错误疏漏在所难免,恳请广大考生斧正,待再版时修订。

编 者

2005年1月

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全国职称英语等级考试

全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分: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。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- 1 The Group of Seven, a clique of Canadian artists painting at the turn of the century, has been credited with arousing a widespread awareness of Canada's rugged landscape.
A stimulating B prolonging C glorifying D encouraging
- 2 The term "composition" refers to the way the components of a drawing are arranged by the artist.
A painted B imagined C put together D sharply perceived
- 3 Located in Washington, D. C., the Library of Congress contains an imposing array of books on every conceivable subject.
A history B catalog C shelf D collection
- 4 Acetate is one of the most important artificial fibers.
A insulating B synthetic C unadorned D complex
- 5 Biologists have ascertained that specialized cells convert chemical energy into mechanical energy.
A determined B argued C pretended D hypothesized
- 6 As nineteenth-century American cultural aspirations expanded, women stepped into a new role as interpreters of art, both by writing works on art history and by teaching art.
A patronage B imagination C ambitions D opportunities
- 7 A gift to the United States from France, the Statue of Liberty was assembled and dedicated in 1886.
A repaired B brought over C unpacked D put together
- 8 New England town meetings, in their most highly developed form, are assemblies of the voters.
A protests B gatherings
C responsibilities D liabilities
- 9 Eleanor Roosevelt urged legislation to assist the poor and oppressed.

- A help B house C employ D encourage
- 10 Nitrogen is the most plentiful gas in the atmosphere.
A water B earth C body D air
- 11 Gooseneck barnacles attach themselves to objects such as docks and boats.
A fasten B propel C limit D compare
- 12 Attempts have been made for nearly three decades to increase the amount of precipitation from clouds by seeding them with salt or silver iodide.
A Devices B Hypotheses
C Efforts D Suggestions
- 13 Before herbs were available in super markets year-round, herb vinegar was made in the fall.
A obtainable B affordable
C reasonable D disposable
- 14 Winston became quite avaricious in his late life.
A feeble B greedy C blatant D forgetful
- 15 The Railway Labor Mediation Act of 1926 supported the use of collective bargaining to avert interruption of rail service.
A avenge B prevent C endure D deny

第二部分: 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 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, 请在答题卡上把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请在答题卡上把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及, 请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

New Product Will Save Lives

Drinking water that looks clean may still contain bugs(虫子), which can cause illness. A small company, called Genera Technologies has produced a testing method in three stages, which shows whether water is safe. The new test shows if water needs chemicals added to it, to destroy anything harmful. It was invented by scientist Dr. Adrian Parton, who started Genera five years ago. He and his employees have developed the test together with a British water company.

Andy Headland, Genera's marketing director, recently presented the test at a conference

in the USA and forecast good American sales for it. Genera has already sold 11 of its tests at \$42,500 a time in the UK and has a further four on order. It expects to sell another 25 tests before the end of March. The company says it is the only test in the UK to be approved by the government. Genera was formed five years ago and until October last year had only five employees; it now employs 14. Mr. Headland believes that the company should make around \$19 million by the end of the year in the UK alone.

- 16 Genera Technologies has developed a method that determines whether water is clean.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 Before he set up Genera, Dr Parton had worked for a British water company.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 The new product has been a commercial success in the USA.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 Each of the tests costs \$42,500.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 Genera Technologies orders 25 more tests before the end of the year.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 The British government is helping Dr Parton to sell the tests abroad.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Genera has increased the number of its employees recently.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

第三部分: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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Alaska

- 1 In 1858 Americans welcomed Alaska into the Union as the 49th state, symbolizing a change of attitude from that held in 1867, when the peninsula was purchased from Russia. Then, most Americans had little interest in 1,500,000 square kilometers "of icebergs and polar bears"—beyond Canada's western borders, far from the settled areas of the United States.
- 2 In those sections of the state which lie above the Arctic Circle, Alaska still is a land of ice—

bergs and polar bears. Ice masses lie buried in the earth, which is permanently frozen to a depth of 90 or more meters. From early May until early August, the midnight sun never sets on this flat, treeless region, but the sun cannot melt the icy soil more than two-thirds of a meter down.

3 Alaska is America's largest state, but only about 325,000 people live there. According to estimates, 800,000 hectares of its land area are fit for plowing but only about 640,000 hectares are being cultivated.

4 Arctic Alaska has been the home of Eskimos for countless centuries. It is believed that the Eskimos moved there from Mongolia or Siberia, probably crossing Bering Strait, named for Vitus Bering, the Danish sea captain who discovered Alaska on his voyage for Russia in 1741. The Eskimos are the state's earliest known inhabitants. Russian fur traders established settlements but, by the time Alaska was sold to the United States, most of the traders had departed.

5 In 1896 gold was discovered near the Klondike River in Canada just across the Alaskan border. Thousands of Americans rushed to the region on their way to Klondike; some never returned. Alaska was never completely cut off again, although even today transportation is a major problem. There are only two motor routes from the U. S. mainland, and within the state, every town has its own airfield. Planes fly passengers, mail and freight to the most distant villages.

6 The gold that changed life so suddenly for Alaska was soon ended, and although many stories about mining camps have become part of American literature, the gold from Alaskan earth contributed less to economic progress than the fish from Alaskan waters. The fish caught in a single year range in value from \$ 80 million to \$ 90 million. Fur-bearing animals are plentiful in the forests and streams, and valuable fur seals inhabit the waters. After fishing, the state's chief industry is lumber and the production of wood pulp. In recent years, Alaska's single most important resource has become oil. The state also has large deposits of coal, copper, gold and other minerals.

23 Paragraph 3 _____

24 Paragraph 4 _____

25 Paragraph 5 _____

26 Paragraph 6 _____

- A Rich resources of the state
- B Connections with the outside world
- C Transportation problem
- D The natives of the land
- E Cold climate
- F Land and population

- 27 For as long as three months of a year, the sun _____ on the ice-covered land of Alaska.
- 28 According to statistics, _____ of the total area of Alaska has been used for farming.
- 29 Alaska was originally part of Russia, but was bought _____.
- 30 Gold did not bring to Alaska as much wealth _____.

- A as fish does
- B because of its rich natural resources
- C by the United States in the 19th century
- D shines day and night
- E only a very small percentage
- F a limited amount of the gold found there

第四部分：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, 每题后面有 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 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

A New Finding

British cancer researchers have found that childhood leukaemia is caused by an infection and clusters of cases around industrial sites are the result of population mixing that increases exposure. The research published in the British Journal of Cancer backs up a 1988 theory that some as yet unidentified infection caused leukaemia—not the environmental factors widely blamed for the disease.

“Childhood leukaemia appears to be an unusual result of a common infection,” said Sir Richard Doll, an internationally-known cancer expert who first linked tobacco with lung cancer in 1950. “A virus is the most likely explanation. You would get an increased risk of it if you suddenly put a lot of people from large towns in a rural area, where you might have people who had not been exposed to the infection.” Doll was commenting on the new findings by researchers at Newcastle University, which focused on a cluster of leukaemia cases around the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria in northern England. Scientists have been trying to establish why there was more leukaemia in children around the Sellafield area, but have

failed to establish a link with radiation or pollution. The Newcastle University research by Heather Dickinson and Louise Parker showed the cluster of cases could have been predicted because of the amount of population mixing going on in the area, as large numbers of construction workers and nuclear staff moved into a rural setting. "Our study shows that population mixing can account for the (Sellafield) leukaemia cluster and that all children, whether their parents are incomers or locals, are at a higher risk if they are born in an area of high population mixing," Dickinson said in a statement issued by the Cancer Research Campaign, which publishes the British Journal of Cancer.

Their paper adds crucial weight to the 1988 theory put forward by Leo Kinlen, a cancer epidemiologist at Oxford University, who said that exposure to a common unidentified infection through population mixing resulted in the disease.

- 31 Who first hinted at the possible cause of childhood leukaemia by infection? _____
- A Leo Kinlen.
 - B Richard Doll.
 - C Louise Parker.
 - D Heather Dickinson.
- 32 Which statement can be supported by Heather Dickinson and Louise Parker's new findings? _____
- A Radiation has contributed to the disease.
 - B Putting a lot of people from rural area in a large towns increases the risk of childhood leukaemia.
 - C Population mixing is the most important reason for leukaemia cluster.
 - D Childhood leukaemia is caused by an unusual infection.
- 33 According to the passage, which of the following is true? _____
- A Most people believe childhood leukaemia is due to environmental factors.
 - B Population mixing best explains the cause of childhood leukaemia.
 - C Radiation has nothing to do with childhood leukaemia.
 - D Children born in a large town are at higher risk of leukaemia.
- 34 Cancer Research Campaign is most possibly a _____.
- A medical journal
 - B research institute
 - C private company
 - D governmental agency
- 35 This passage is mainly about _____.

- A the cluster of leukaemia cases around the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing part
- B the kind of infection that causes childhood leukaemia
- C the causes of childhood leukaemia
- D a new finding by British scientists

第二篇

Mobile Phone and Diseases

A study by scientists in Finland has found that mobile phone radiation can cause changes in human cells that might affect the brain, the leader of the research team said.

But Darius Leszczynski, who headed the 2-year study and will present findings next week at a conference in Quebec(魁北克), said more research was needed to determine the seriousness of the changes and their impact on the brain or the body.

The study at Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority found that exposure to radiation from mobile phones can cause increased activity in hundreds of proteins in human cells grown in a laboratory, he said.

"We know that there is some biological response. We can detect it with our very sensitive approaches, but we do not know whether it can have any physiological effects on the human brain or human body," Leszczynski said.

Nonetheless the study, the initial findings of which were published last month in the scientific journal Differentiation, raises new questions about whether mobile phone radiation can weaken the brain's protective shield against harmful substances.

The study focused on changes in cells that line blood vessels and on whether such changes could weaken the functioning of the blood-brain barrier, which prevents potentially harmful substances from entering the brain from the bloodstream, Leszczynski said.

The study found that a protein called hsp27 linked to the functioning of the blood-brain barrier showed increased activity due to irradiation and pointed to a possibility that such activity could make the shield more permeable(能透过的), he said.

"Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink—not the blood vessels but the cells themselves—and then tiny gaps could appear between those cells through which some molecules could pass." he said.

Leszczynski declined to speculate on what kind of health risks that could pose, but said a French study indicated that headache, fatigue and sleep disorders could result.

"These are not life-threatening problems but can cause a lot of discomfort," he said, adding that a Swedish group had also suggested a possible link with Alzheimer's disease.

"Where the truth is do not know," he said.

Leszczynski said that he, his wife and children use mobile phones, and he said that he did not think his study suggested any need for new restrictions on mobile phone use.

- 36 According to Leszczynski, how does mobile phone affect one's health? _____
- A Mobile phone radiation can increase protein activities and such activities can make the protective shield more permeable.
 - B Mobile phone radiation can shrink the blood vessels and prevent blood from flowing smoothly.
 - C Mobile phone radiation will bring stress to people exposed to it.
 - D Mobile phone radiation kills blood cells at a rapid speed.
- 37 What's the result of the French study? _____
- A The harm of mobile phone radiation is life-threatening.
 - B Mobile phone may affect one's normal way of thinking.
 - C Sleep disorders could result from mobile phone radiation.
 - D A protein called hsp27 is killed by mobile phone radiation.
- 38 What kind of disease is not caused by the use of mobile phone? _____
- A Fatigue.
 - B Headache.
 - C Alzheimer's disease.
 - D Tuberculosis.
- 39 According to the passage, what would be the future of the use of mobile phone? _____
- A People will be forbidden to use mobile phone.
 - B People dare not use mobile phone because of its radiation.
 - C People will continue to use mobile phone.
 - D There will be new restrictions on the use of mobile phone.
- 40 Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage? _____
- A The research in Finland found that mobile phone radiation will affect one's brain.
 - B Mobile phone radiation can cause increased activity in hundreds of protein in human cells.
 - C Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink.
 - D Leszczynski forbid his wife and children to use mobile phone after his research.

第三篇

Problems of Internet

The proportion of works cut for the cinema in Britain dropped from 40 per cent when I joined the BBFC in 1975 to less than 4 per cent when I left. But I don't think that 20 years

from now it will be possible to regulate any medium as closely as I regulated film.

The Internet is, of course, the greatest problem for this century. The world will have to find a means, through some sort of international treaty of United Nations initiative, to control the material that's now going totally unregulated into people's homes. That said, it will only take one little country like Paraguay to refuse to sign a treaty for transmission to be unstoppable. Parental control is never going to be sufficient.

I'm still very worried about the impact of violent video games, even though researchers say their impact is moderated by the fact that players don't so much experience the game as enjoy the technical manoeuvres (策略) that enable you to win. But in respect of violence in mainstream films, I'm more optimistic. Quite suddenly, tastes have changed, and it's no longer Stallone or Schwarzenegger who are the top stars, but Leonardo DiCaprio—that has taken everybody by surprise.

Go through the most successful films in Europe and America now and you will find virtually none that we are violent. Quentin Tarantino didn't usher in a new, violent generation, and films are becoming much more prosocial than one would have expected.

Cinemagoing will undoubtedly survive. The new multiplexes are a glorious experience, offering perfect sound and picture and very comfortable seats, things which had died out in the 1980s. I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away in favor of huddling around a 14-inch computer monitor to watch digitally-delivered movies at home.

It will become increasingly cheap to make films, with cameras becoming smaller and lighter but remaining very precise. That means greater chances for new talent to emerge, as it will be much easier for people to learn how to be better film-makers. People's working lives will be shorter in the future, and once retired they will spend a lot of time learning to do things that amuse them—like making videos. Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as producers as well as audience; instead of writing letters, one will send little home movies entitled My Week.

- 41 Which of the following about Internet is true according to the passage? _____
- A The Internet is the greatest progress for this century.
 - B Efforts are needed to control Internet.
 - C Paraguay refused to sign a treaty for transmission.
 - D The United Nations has found ways to prevent Internet from developing.
- 42 What kind of film does the author dislike? _____
- A Violent films.
 - B Comedy.