

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

新大纲

样题剖析与讲解

(含译文)

人事部原专业技术人员职称司
司长 王雷保 主编

地震出版社

新大纲 样题剖析与讲解

(含译文)

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肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试(试点)自 1995 年以来每年举行一次,为方便参加全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的考生能更好地理解《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称“新大纲”)中样题的正确含义,深刻领会和更好地把握全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的命题规律和方向,我们组织有关英语专家将“新大纲”中的样题及答案进行了全面系统的详细剖析和讲解,同时还将样题中的原文翻译成中文,以便考生更好地理解原文,更好地复习迎考。

本书只是配合“新大纲”复习的一种辅导用书,本书的出版旨在帮助广大考生能更好地按照“新大纲”的要求复习备考;能更好、更准确地调整复习方向,本书不能代替“新大纲”的作用,希望广大考生在复习备考时注意到这一点,切不可本末倒置。

尽管本书的作者均来自首都著名高校,也具有一定的英语教学和应试辅导经验,但由于时间关系和其它一些原因,本书中一定会存在一些不足之处,本书作者恳切希望广大读者及英语专家使用后能提出宝贵意见,以便来年修订再版后更加完美、更能适合读者的需求。

编 者

2003 年 12 月

调 查 问 卷

感谢您购买本书，为了使本书更好地为各地读者服务，便于再版时修订，特制本表征求各地读者的意见。如果本书对您的复习迎考有所帮助，那么使用后请来信告诉我们您的真实感觉；如果本书对你的复习迎考没有帮助，那么更烦您结合考试的实际情况来信批评指正，我们将按您的批评意见在再版时作出选择性的吸纳和参考，以便出版更高质量的书。来信请写明详细通讯地址。对有价值的意见，我们将给予不低于所购书价的奖励。如果本页空间不够，请另附纸。感谢您的支持与参与！

姓名：	性别：	年龄：	学历：	职业：
邮编：		通信 详址：		
电话：				
<p>1. 本丛书最不成功之处是哪一部分？哪一章？哪一节？</p> <p>本丛书内容有哪些错误（①拟题错②答案错③超纲④文字逻辑错⑤版式错等）？请一一指出。</p>				
<p>2. 针对今年《新大纲》内容，您认为一本理想的职称英语等级考试教材用书及辅导用书应该包括哪些内容？其篇章结构如何？</p>				

3. 如果您是从事职称外语等级考试培训工作的老师，您认为什么样的考试辅导用书更能帮助您搞好培训工作？其内容结构如何？

4. 您在复习过程中最需要得到哪些帮助？您对本书及其他同类书籍还有什么新的想法？

5. 您认为本丛书哪些内容对您复习迎考最有帮助？哪些内容最没有帮助？哪些内容还要作些改进？如何改进？

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综合类 C 级

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. There are a limited number of books on this subject in the library.
A. large B. total
C. small D. similar
2. How do you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A. explain B. examine
C. choose D. expand
3. They had a far better yield than any other farm miles around this year.
A. goods B. soil
C. climate D. harvest
4. The town is famous for its magnificent church towers.
A. ancient B. old
C. modern D. splendid
5. Have you got a spare pen?
A. a short B. an extra
C. a thin D. a long
6. What were the consequences of the decision she had made?
A. reasons B. results
C. causes D. bases
7. They didn't realize how serious the problem was.
A. know B. forget
C. doubt D. remember
8. We shall keep the money in a secure place.
A. clean B. secret
C. distant D. safe
9. The great changes of the city astonished every visitor to that city.
A. attacked B. surprised
C. attracted D. interested
10. The city has decided to do away with all the old buildings in its centre.
A. get rid of B. set up

11. Argument among the speakers at the conference is bordering on violence.

A. is close to B. is beside
C. is next to D. is alongside.

12. We consume a lot more than we are able to produce.

A. waste B. buy
C. use D. sell

13. She overcame her initial shyness and really enjoyed the evening.

A. coming B. beginning
C. happening D. existing

14. The football team, for the most part, were confident of winning the match.

A. mostly B. partly
C. only D. really

15. I wonder what your aim in life is.

A. attitude
B. symbol
C. goal
D. action

答案讲解与说明:

1.(C)图书馆里有关这个科目的书很有限。

limited 有限的

A. large 大量的 B. total 总共的 C. small 少量的, 少的 D. similar 相似的

2.(A)你怎么解释上周四缺课这件事?

account for 解释

A. explain 解释,说明 B. examine 检查 C. choose 选择 D. expand 扩展

3. (D) 今年, 他们的收成比方圆几里内其它的农场要好得多。

yield 收获, 出产

A. goods 货物 B. soil 土壤 C. climate 气候 D. harvest 收获

4. (D) 这个城镇以它华丽的教堂塔楼而闻名。

magnificent 华丽的, 豪华的, 高贵的, 宏大的

A. ancient 古老的 B. old 老的, 旧的 C. modern 现代的 D. splendid 豪华的

5.(B)你有一支多余的笔吗?

a spare 一支多余的

A. a short 一支短的 B. an extra 一支多余的 C. a thin 一支细的 D. a long 一支长的

6.(B)她最终做出的决定的结果是什么?

consequences 结果, 结局

A. reasons 原因 B. results 结果 C. causes 理由 D. bases 基础

7.(A)他们并没有意识到这个问题有多严重。

realize 意识到

A. know 知道 B. forget 忘记 C. doubt 怀疑 D. remember 记起

8. (D) 我们应该把钱放在一个安全的地方。

secure 安全的

A. clean 干净的 B. secret 秘密的 C. distant 遥远的 D. safe 安全的

9. (B) 这个城市所发生的巨大变化使去城市的每个游客大为震惊。

astonished 吃惊, 震惊

A. attacked 攻击 B. surprised 吃惊 C. attracted 吸引 D. interested 感兴趣

10. (A) 这个城市决定将市中心的陈旧建筑全部清除掉。

do away with 摒弃, 清除

A. get rid of 除掉, 清除 B. set up 建立 C. repair 修理 D. paint (用颜料等) 画, 绘

11. (A) 会议上发言人的争论几乎近于使用暴力。

is bordering on 接近

A. is close to 接近, 近于 B. in beside 在...旁边 C. is next to 毗邻 D. is alongside 沿着

12. (C) 我们消费的要比生产的多得多。

consume 消费, 使用

A. waste 浪费 B. buy 购买 C. use 使用 D. sell 出售

13. (B) 她克服了开始时的羞涩, 真正地享受了晚会的乐趣。

initial 原始的, 初始的

A. coming 将要到来的 B. beginning 开始的, 最初的 C. happening 发生的 D. existing 存在的

14. (A) 足球队的大部分成员都对赢得这场比赛充满了信心。

for the most part 大部分的

A. mostly 大部分; 主要地 B. partly 部分的 C. only 只有, 唯一地 D. really 真正地

15. (C) 我想知道你的生活目标是什么。

aim 目标

A. attitude 态度 B. symbol 象征, 符号 C. goal 目标 D. action 行动

第2部分: 阅读判断(第16~22题, 每题1分, 共7分)

阅读下面的这篇短文, 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。

Hercules

Once upon a time there was a great Greek hero, Hercules. He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen. On his shoulder he carried a club and in his hand he held a bow(弓). He was known as the hero of a hundred adventures.

Hercules served a king. The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks. One morning the king sent for him and told him to fetch three golden apples for him from the garden of the Singing Maidens(歌女). But no one knew where the garden was.

So Hercules went away. He walked the whole day and the next day and the next. He walked for

months before he saw mountains far in the distance one fine morning. One of the mountains was in the shape of a man, with long, long legs and arms and huge shoulders and a huge head. He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas, the Mountain God. So he asked him for help.

Atlas answered, "My head and arms and shoulders all ache. Could you hold up the sky while I fetch the golden apples for you?"

Hercules climbed the mountain and shouldered the sky. Soon the sky grew very heavy. When finally Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, "Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I'm going to see the king with the apples." Hercules knew that he couldn't fight him because of the sky on his back. So he shouted:

"Just one minute's help. My shoulders are hurting. Hold the sky for a minute while I make a cushion(垫子) for my shoulders."

Atlas believed him. He threw down the apples and held up the sky.

Hercules picked up the apples and ran back to see the king.

16. Hercules was the tallest man in the world.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Hercules worked in the king's garden.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Hercules was given many difficult tasks because the king wanted to get rid of him.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Atlas was the god who held up the sky.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Atlas ran faster than Hercules.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Atlas got the golden apples for Hercules because he wanted to be the king himself.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Hercules finally managed to get the apples by defeating Atlas.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

参考译文:

赫尔克利斯

从前,在希腊有一位名满天下的大英雄,他的名字叫赫尔克利斯。他非常壮健高大,所有的人都不如他。赫尔克利斯肩扛大棍手握长弓,经历了很多历险活动。

赫尔克利斯曾是一位国王的臣下,国王因为对他的本领心怀畏惧,所以总是派给他艰难的任务。有一天早晨,国王召见赫尔克利斯,派他从歌女园中找三个金苹果献给他。但没有人知道歌女园在哪里。

于是赫尔克利斯开始寻找金苹果。他走了长长的几个月,终于,在一个晴朗的早晨,看见了远处连绵的山脉,其中一座山形状像一个人。它有长长的腿和胳膊以及巨大的肩膀和头。它就是支撑着天空的山神阿特拉斯。赫尔克利斯于是请山神帮助。

山神回答说:"我的头、胳膊和肩膀都很疼。你能在我拿金苹果期间撑着天吗?"

于是赫尔克利斯爬上山去,他用肩膀支撑着天空。但是天空很快就变得非常沉。终于,阿特拉斯取回了金苹果。他说:“好啊!,你将永远替我撑着天。我要亲自把苹果献给国王。”赫尔克利斯知道自己不能打败山神,因为他必须托着天空。于是他叫道:

“等一等!我的肩膀疼极了!我想给自己的肩膀做一个垫子。你能帮我托一会儿天吗?”

阿特拉斯信以为真。他扔下苹果,然后支起了天空。

赫尔克利斯拾起苹果,然后跑回去见国王。

答案讲解与说明:

16.“赫尔克利斯是世界上最高的人。”

正确答案为 A。从文中第一段第二句可以看出:他比所有的人都高大和健壮。

17.“赫尔克利斯曾经在国王的花园里干活。”

正确答案为 C。文中第二段提到他曾是国王的臣下,并没有提到他在哪里干活。

18.“国王为了除掉他,给赫尔克利斯派了很多艰难的任务”。

正确答案为 A。从文中第二段可以看出,国王对他的本领心怀畏惧,所以处处刁难他,让他做很多几乎无法做到的事情。

19.“阿特拉斯是支撑天空的神。”

正确答案为 A。从文中第三段倒数二三句可以看出。

20.“阿特拉斯比赫尔克利斯跑得快。”

正确答案为 C。文中没有将两人的跑步速度加以比较。

21.“阿特拉斯为赫尔克利斯拿到金苹果是为了自己当上国王。”

正确答案为 B。阿特拉斯拿金苹果只是为了亲自去见国王,而不是为了自己当国王。

22.“赫尔克利斯最终打败了阿特拉斯,拿到了金苹果。”

正确答案为 B。从文中得知,赫尔克利斯知道自己打不过阿特拉斯,他以智慧夺回了金苹果。

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。

Hints for Reading Practice

1. Most of us can find 15 minutes or half an hour each day for some regular activity. For example, one famous surgeon always spent 15 minutes reading something before he went to sleep each day. Whether he went to bed at 10 p.m. or 2:30 a.m. made no difference.

2. “Speed Reading” courses teach students how to read more quickly. In such courses, teachers often ask students to find out how many words a minute they are reading. You can do this too: look at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and write down the page number you have reached.

3. Obviously, you should not increase your reading speed if you do not understand what you are

reading . If you find something you don't understand in the book, or you cannot clearly remember the details of what you read, why not read the chapter again?

4. Take four or five pages of an interesting book you happen to be reading now. Read these pages as fast as you can. Don't worry about whether you understand or not. If you keep doing this "lightning speed" reading for a period of time, you will usually find that your normal speed has increased.

5. Most paragraphs in an article have a topic sentence that expresses the central idea. The opening paragraph often suggests the general direction and content of the article, while paragraphs that follow expand or support the first. The closing paragraph often gives a summary of the most important points of the article.

23. Paragraph 2.....

24. Paragraph 3.....

25. Paragraph 4.....

26. Paragraph 5.....

- A. The Organization of An Article
- B. What's Your Reading Speed?
- C. How to Increase Your Reading Speed
- D. Understanding over Speed
- E. Read Something Every Day
- F. Read Extensively

27. You are advised to read something before you.....

28. In "Speed Reading" courses, teachers often asks students to.....

29. You can improve your reading speed if you.....

30. It will help you to understand the article if you.....

- A. find the topic sentences
- B. find out the new words
- C. keep reading fast
- D. go to bed every day
- E. keep a record of their reading speed
- F. look at your watch every few minutes

参考译文:

阅读练习的几点建议

1. 我们中的大多数人都能够每天抽出 15 分钟或半个小时做一些规律性活动。比如说,一位有名的外科医生每天睡觉前都会花 15 分钟阅读一些东西。不管他是夜晚 10 点钟还是凌晨 2 点半睡觉,天天如此。

2. “快速阅读”课程是教学生怎样更快地进行阅读。在课堂上,老师们经常让学生计算出他们每分钟读多少字。你也可以这样做:每隔 5 或 10 分钟看一下表,并且记下你已经读到的页数。

3. 很显然,如果你不明白你正在阅读的东西,你就不应该再提高你的阅读速度。如果你发现书中有一些东西你读不懂,或者你记不住你刚刚读过的细节,为什么不把这一章再读一遍呢?

4. 拿出你现在正在阅读的一本有趣的书中的 4、5 页,以你最快的速度来阅读。不要担心你能否读懂。如果你连续一段时间不断做这种闪电式阅读,你会发现你的速度已经提高了。

5. 一篇文章中几乎所有的段落都有一个中心句说明了这一段的大意。起始段总是有一个大体方向和这篇文章的大体内容,接下来的那些段落就开始展开来具体说明第一段。结尾段通常对这篇文章的几个侧重点,加以总结和摘要。

答案讲解与说明:

23. 第二段大意应为 B。“你的阅读速度是怎样的”,第二段讲述了如何测定自己的阅读速度。

24. 第三段大意应为 D。“要注重理解,而不只单纯注重速度。”第三段讲述了如果你不明白所阅读的东西,就不应该再去提高速度,而应该达到理解。

25. 第四段大意应为 C。“如何提高你的阅读速度。”第四段对如何提高阅读速度提出了建议。

26. 第五段大意应为 A。“一篇文章的组织结构。”这一段主要讲述了一篇文章几个段落的组织分布情况。

27. 答案应为 D。“文章建议你每天上床睡觉之前读一些东西。”文中第一段提出此建议。

28. 答案应为 E。“在快速阅读”课程中,老师经常让学生记录下他们的阅读速度。”文中第二段可以找到答案。

29. 答案应为 C。“如果你想提高阅读速度,就要一直坚持快速阅读。”文中第四段最后一句话提出此建议。

30. 答案应为 A。“如果你找到中心句这就会帮助你很好地理解文章。”从文中最后一段我们得知文章中几乎每一段都有一个中心句,它讲述了这一段的大意,我们凭借中心句可以很快理解这篇文章。

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

Football

Football is, I suppose, the most popular game in England: one has only to go to one of the important matches to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting and cheering for one side or the other.

One of the most surprising things about football in England to a stranger is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has photographs of them and knows the results of a large number of matches. He will tell you, with a great air of authority, who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as valuable as that of men three or four times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously-much more seriously than nearly all European schools, where lessons are all-important(至关重要的), and games are left for private arrangements. In England, it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in a classroom; education also means character training. One of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where the boy has to learn to work with others for his team, instead of working selfishly (自私地) for himself alone. The school therefore arranges games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game, it is good exercise for the body, it needs skill and a quick brain, it is popular and it is cheap. As a result, it is the school's favorite game in the winter.

31. In England football is a game enjoyed
A. only by young people.
B. only by rich people.
C. only by boys.
D. by people of all ages and classes.
32. A stranger in England will be surprised to find that in that country
A. people have little knowledge of football.
B. girls are more interested in football than boys.
C. even small boys know a lot about football.
D. children are not interested in football at all.
33. There is a great difference between schools in England and those in Europe in that
A. European schools take football seriously.
B. European schools often arrange football matches for their pupils.
C. schools in England care little about lessons.
D. schools in England believe character training to be part of education
34. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the football game?
A. It makes people selfish.
B. It encourages cooperation.
C. It is good for health.
D. It is not expensive.
35. What is the author's attitude towards the football game in England?
A. Critical. B. Positive. C. Negative. D. Doubtful

参考译文:

第一篇

足 球

我以为,足球应该是英国最受欢迎的运动:你只要到一个重要比赛的赛场上去看一看就知道了。不管是富人还是穷人,年轻人还是老人,你可以看到他们都在喊叫着,欢呼着为这一方或者那一方加油助威。

在英国,对于一个初来乍到的人来说,关于足球让他感到最惊讶的事情之一就是甚至最小的男孩子对足球常识的了解。他可以告诉你大多数重要球队中球员的名字。他有这些球

员的照片,并且知道很多场比赛的结果。他会以一个权威者的姿态告诉你,某场某场比赛中他认为谁会赢,而且他的观点和比他年龄大三、四倍的成年人的观点具有相当的价值。

英国大多数学校都很重视足球——比几乎所有其它的欧洲学校都要重视。其它的欧洲学校里,课程是至关重要的,运动就由个人安排了。在英国,人们相信,教育不只是在课堂上用事实将一个孩子的大脑填满;教育还意味着个性的培养。最好的培养个性的方法之一就是通过运动的手段,尤其是团队运动。在团队运动中,一个孩子要学会如何和队中的其他成员配合,而不是自私地只为自己工作。于是学校为学生们安排很多活动和比赛。足球是一项很有意义的团队运动,它使身体得到锻炼,它需要技巧和灵活的头脑,它受人欢迎而且不用花费太多金钱。因此,它成为冬季中学校里最受喜爱的运动。

答案讲解与说明:

31. 正确答案应为 D。答案由文中第一段第二句可以看出,无论穷人和富人,年轻人和老人,都为足球发狂。所以说在英国,足球是为各个年龄段、各个阶层的人们所爱的。

32. 正确答案应为 C。答案由文中第二段可以看出,最令在英国的陌生人感到吃惊的是,连很小的孩子都对足球有很多的了解。

33. 正确答案应为 D。答案由文第三段第二句可以看出,英国学校和其它欧洲学校的一大不同之处在于,英国学校将个性培养作为教育的一部分。

34. 正确答案应为 A。答案由文中第三段后半部分可以看出,足球运动可以促进合作,对健康有益,不昂贵。它不会令人变得自私。

35. 正确答案应为 B。从文中可以看出,作者对于英国足球的态度不是批判的,否定的,持怀疑态度的,而是肯定的。

第二篇

The English Weather

"Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". This statement, often made by Englishmen to describe the strange weather conditions of their country, is both revealing and true. It is revealing because in it we see the Englishman insisting once again that what happens in England is not the same as what happens elsewhere. Its truth can be proved by any foreigner who stays in the country for longer than a few days.

In no country other than England, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day! Day may break as a warm spring morning; an hour or so later black clouds may have appeared from nowhere and the rain may be pouring down. At midday it may be really winter with the temperature down by about eight degrees or more centigrade (摄氏度). And then, in the late afternoon the sky will clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness falls, it will be summer.

In England one can experience almost every kind of weather except the most extreme. (Some foreigners seem to be under the impression that for ten months of the year the country is covered by a dense blanket of fog; this is not true.) The problem is that we never can be sure when the different types of weather will occur. Not only do we get several different sorts of weather in one day, but we may very well get a spell (持续的一段时间) of winter in summer and a spell of summer in winter.