中高级专业技术职务

英语水平考试指南与模拟

栗长江 孟桂新 主编

北京理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

　　本书是根据北京大学周珊凤、张祥保教授所编《大学英语》而编写的辅导用书，主要针对中高级专业技术职务英语水平考试的框架，按题型划分章节（共6章）。其特点是：①按题型总结重点、难点及解题技巧；②辅之以十二套模拟试题，并附4套全真题，作为强化训练之用，以巩固所学知识，提高应试能力。

　　本书是一本辅导教材，对打好英语基础也能起到非常重要的作用。它适合于广大专业技术人员，电大、函大、夜大学员，英语自学者，大学生及各类英语爱好者使用。

前　言

　　由北京大学著名教授周珊凤、张祥保主编的《大学英语》是一套高起点的综合教材。自1985年面世以来，已多次重印，发行数十万册，为我国的外语教学起了很大的推进作用。十多年来，这套教材被全国许多高等院校、电大、职大、业大、函大及各类英语自学者采用。最近几年，又成为北京市专业技术职务考试的必考教材，其使用广泛性可见一斑。鉴于这套教材起点高，用量大，辅导材料少的情况，我们编写了这本教材，以期帮助广大英语学习者，特别是中、高级专业技术人员，更全面地掌握教材，打好英语基础。

　　本书首先在综合全书的前提下，对涉及到的语法、词汇等知识，按测试题型进行分类、总结，归纳重点、难点，分析解题思路，提供考试技巧。同时，每类题型都配有强化自测练习题，以帮助广大考生巩固所学知识。本书还配有十二套全真模拟试题，供大家自测学习效果、迎考前集中训练之用。

　　我们深信，大家结合教材，对本书认真研读，一定会打好基础，顺利通过考试的。

　　由于作者水平有限，书中缺点、错误在所难免，希望使用本书的朋友们及外语界同仁不吝指正，以便再版时修订。

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编者

一九九六年七月

于中国人民大学

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目　录

第一章　考试概述

目前的考试可谓种类繁多。单就英语考试而言，就有商务英语证书考试(BEC)，大学英语四、六级考试(CET Band IV，Band VI)，英语水平考试(EPT，WSK)等。最近几年专业技术人员申报职称的考试，又为众多的考试增添了一种新的类型。考试可以从各个角度、各个层次划分归类。如：分班考试，诊断性考试，学能考试，水平考试等等。对于此类划分本书暂且不论。仅就一般而言，我们可将考试归结为两类：主观性考试(Subjective Test)和客观性考试(Objective Test)。

主观性考试主要是指试题类型的主观性，即考试主要采取主观性的题型，如：用适当的词填空，用动词的适当形式、适当时态和语态填空、英汉互译等等。这种题型要求学生、应试者对所涉及知识有一个很好的掌握，杜绝了盲目猜测的弊端。但这种题型有时答案不只一个，给试卷评阅工作带来一定麻烦，考试成绩有时会受到评阅者主观情绪的影响。

客观性测试主要是指试题类型的客观性和试卷评阅的客观性。如多项选择、阅读理解等等。这类题型一题只有一个答案，评卷多采用机器评阅的形式，其结果不受评阅者的主观意志影响，但对考察考生对知识掌握的系统性有很多局限性。所以，目前许多考试都是采取主、客观类题型相结合的方式，以期相互弥补，相得益彰。如托福考试、研究生入学英语考试、大学英语四、六级考试等等除了客观题型外，还有写作测试；商务英语证书考试除了客观题型外，还有口试

等。目前的职称考试也是采取主、客观题型相结合的方式。近几年的考试题型大致有以下几类：

一、**填空题**：一般有十五个小题，每题一分。填空题中也有分为二种或三种形式的，每种形式有十或五个小题，分值为每题一分。现就填空题中三种形式的试题分述如下：

一）填写适当的词：这种题型为一种校综合的题型，所填充的词涉及范围较广，有介词、副词、连接词、关系词、动词、名词等等。要求所填词使句子在语法、句法、语义等诸方面正确无误。现举例如下：

例 1 The baby had nothing _____ .

这是一个考察介词的例子。只要考生掌握了"have…on"表示"穿、戴"，指示状态，就不难填出"on"。

例 2 A reception was held on _____ New Year's Eve.

该题考察考生对冠词的掌握。一般来讲，节假日之前省略冠词，如 May Day，National Day，Christmas Eve 等，但有的也要加定冠词，如 the Spring Festival（春节）。该题也要加定冠词 the。

例 3 I lost my pen ____ between my office and the library.

该题考察考生对不定代词的掌握。钢笔丢在办公室与图书馆之间的"某个地方"，应填"somewhere"。

例 4 _____ all the seats were full，we stood up.

该题考查考生对连词的掌握。根据句意，应填 Since 这个连词。应该注意的是，首字母"S"应大写，不少考生对此都忽略了。

例 5 I never ____ agree to Judy's marrying him.

该题缺乏一个助动词，根据语意，应填 will 或 would。

例 6 Every child here is _____ a free education at school.

该题主要是根据语法关系填充。经过判断可知"is"与后面动词构成被动语态形式。答案为 given.

例 7 _____ I ought to be in charge of the department.

该题如不填任何词，句子本身也成立，可考虑是否为插入语。答案为 I think/I believe.

例 8 As ____ as a quarter of the children had complained of stomachaches.

"as…as"连接的是形容词或副词的原级形式，根据句意，应填 many。

二）用所给动词的适当时态和语态填空：英语共有十六种时态，但常用的时态只不过几种。比较常见的时态有一般现在时，一般过去时，现在进行时，过去进行时，现在完成时，过去完成时，现在完成进行时等。

例 1 I am glad you ____(begin)to see your mistake.

根据句意和语法关系，begin 应用其完成形式，意为开始认识到自己的错误。答案为 have begun.

例 2 I haven't seen Jim for quite a long time, where ____ he (go)?

我和 Jim 好长时间不见了，他去哪儿了。"去"应该发生在过去，是对过去事实的一种陈述，用一般过去时。

例 3 She ____(satisfy)not with anything less than perfect.

该题讲的是"She"的一种特性，对任何不完美的东西都不满意。所以用一般现在时即可。答案为 does not satisfy. 值得注意的是"not"应置于 does 之后。

例 4 If you had told me, I _____ (help) you.

根据句意，不难看出该句为虚拟语气，表示与过去事实相反。答案为 would have helped.

例 5 A new cinema _____ (build) near our office. They hope to finish it next month.

从 "next month" 判断，"cinema" 还没完工，处于建造时期，应用现在进行时，而且应用其被动形式。答案为 is being built。

例 6 He was lucky he (not, kill) _____.

根据句意不难看出 "他没有被杀"，且动作发生在过去的过去，应用过去完成时的被动语态。答案为 had not been killed。

三）用动词的适当形式填空：动词的适当形式有动词原形、动词不定式、动名词、动词的现在分词等等。主要考查对动词各类形式用法的掌握。

例 1 No one can avoid _____(influence)by advertisement.

"avoid"后面需接动名词形式，根据句意又应用其被动形式，所以答案应为 being influenced。

例 2 They saw him _____ (wrap) a sheet of tinfoil round the cylinder.

"saw"后面应跟不带 to 的不定式。英语中感观动词需接不带 to 的不定式。

例 3 He hardly _____ (dress) himself when six men came in.

不难看出，这是 "had hardly…when" 的句式。另一个相似的句式为 "no sooner…than"。所以答案应为 had (hardly) dressed。

例 4　Ten English pounds ＿＿ (be)all the money he had.

该题实际上也可理解为对主谓一致的考查。"Ten English pounds"作为一个整体概念，后面动词用其单数形式。答案为 was。

例 5　＿＿ (unsee) by the men，a missile is searching out its prey.

该题考查考生对分词的掌握情况。分词短语作状语时，其逻辑主语应为主句的主语。从介词 "by" 不难看出，该题应用过去分词形式。答案为 Unseen。

例 6　She must ＿＿ (do) quite well on the exam since she seems so confident of passing the test.

该题是考查考生对 "must" 表推断时的用法。这个题目对 "She" 的考试情况作出了非常肯定的推测。"考试"这个行为已经发生了，故应该填 "have done"。

二、选择填空：这种题目要求考生从所给的四个词或词组中选择正确的或最佳的答案，然后把其标号（A，B，C，D）填在前面的括号里。事实上，选择填空大部分是以客观的形式考查学生对语法知识的掌握程度。这项题目涉及到的语法项目，主要有虚拟语气、非限定性动词、介词、连词、附加疑问句、主谓一致、强调与倒装、替代与省略、平行结构等等。

例 1　I don't suppose you are serious，＿＿＿？

　　A．do I　　　　　　B．do you

　　C．would you　　　　D．are you

该题考查考生对附加疑问句的掌握。带有 "I suppose"，"I think"，"I believe" 之类词的句子，附加疑问句的形式应根据其后面的句子来定。后面句子的谓语是 "are"，而且是以否

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定的形式出现的，所以答案应为 are you。

例 2 He talked very little ____ among his best friends.

　　A．besides　B．beside　C．except　D．but

　　该题考查的是这四个词之间的区别。besides 与 beside 虽只有一个字母的差别，意思却截然不同。"besides"指"除了…之外还有"，"而且"，而"beside"指"在…旁边"。"except"指"把…排除在外"，有时与"but"意思相同，但"but"用法比较窄，通常可跟名词，代词或不带"to"的不定式等。如：She can do nothing but cry. He is nothing but a rascle."except"后可跟名词、介词短语、代词等等，根据各词用法，不难看出该题应选择"except"，意为"除非"。

例 3 Mr Smith is ____ a business letter from abroad.

　　A．hoping　　　　　　B．longing

　　C．expecting　　　　　D．waiting

　　该题主要考查动词的用法。"hope"一般作不及物动词，后面不能直接跟宾语。"long"一般也作不及物动词，后跟"to""for"等。"wait"既可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。作及物动词时意为"等待，期待"，但多指等待合适的时间、机会等，如 wait one's chance/opportunity/time."expect"一般作及物动词，意为"期待，预期，盼望"。根据句意，该词即为该题的最佳答案。

例 4 It was three years ago ____ a young mathematician solved this problem.

　　A．where　B．that　C．at which　D．when

　　该题是考察考生对强调句式的掌握。当遇到"It is/was"的句式时就应考虑是否为强调句式。强调句式的句型为 It is/was…+that/who…。很明显，该题是强调"three years ago"，

其后面应该用"that"，而不能用"when"。

例5 You ____ disturb the chairman; he is busy.

    A. had better not to   B. had better not

    C. had no better   D. had not better

很明显，该题是考查"had better"这个词变否定时如何变的问题。"had better"相当于一个情态动词，它变否定时可直接在其后加 not。答案为 B。

例6 I can't go to the movie tonight, I have ____ work to do.

    A. too many   B. much too

    C. too much   D. many too

该题是考察这四个词之间的区别。"work"为不可数名词，可以排除 A 和 D。剩下的"much too"和"too much"有下列区别："much too"一般修饰形容词或副词，而"too much"一般修饰名词，或相当于一个名词。如：You have done too much for me. He works much too hard. 由此分析，不难看出答案应选 C。

例7 He was running ____ the pace he had learnt from the natives.

    A. on   B. at   C. by   D. in

该题考查介词的用法"at the pace"是表示"以…的步伐"。相似的短语还有"at the rate"，"at the speed"等等。答案为 B。

例8 John is a good student, ____ his best subject.

    A. as English   B. English as

    C. English being   D. being English

这个题目的前半部分为一个完整的句子，后面的成分是

对前半部分的一种补充与解释。这不难使我们想起"独立主格结构"，答案为 C。

例 9　＿＿＿ is well-known to all, too much stress can cause disease.

　　A. Which　　B. It　　C. That　　D. As

"well-known to all" 的是 "too much stress can cause disease" 这样的事实；A，B，C，D 选项中只有 which 和 as 有这样的用法，但 which 一般用于后面句子的句首，而 As 则用于第一个句子的句首，表示一种既定事实。如：As everybody knowns, light travels faster than sound. Professor Smith is highly humorous, which is known to all. 答案应为 D。

例 10　"Do you like sugar in your coffee?"

　　"Yes, ＿＿＿ better."

　　A. the more the　　　　B. more the

　　C. the more　　　　　　D. more

该题考察的是 "the more, the more" 的句式。如：The more I know you, the more I hate you. 答案为 A。

例 11　He seized Tom by both of his hands ＿＿＿ he apeared in the street.

　　A. a moment　　　　B. at moment

　　C. the moment　　　D. as the moment

根据题意，应从四个答案中选择一个与 "as soon as" 同意的词，答案为 C。类似的词还有 "the minute" 等。如：I'll ring you up the minute I arrive at the airport.

例 12　"This movie isn't very good."

　　"Just wait. The best part ＿＿＿＿."

　　A. has come yet　　　B. comes

C. is yet to come   D. come yet

根据句意，句子表示的是将来的动作，四个答案中只有 C 表将来，故应选 C。

例 13 The girls and boys are singing ____ joy.

A. because of   B. for   C. with   D. from

该句应填的词表示的是引起动作的原因。"because of"表示直接的原因，由某种原因或行为引起某种结果。如：The football match was put off <u>because of</u> bad weather. "for" 表示原因时通常是非直接性的原因，如：It must have rained，<u>for</u> the ground is wet. "with" 表原因时，指的是一种伴随性的情况，如：Her face turned red <u>with</u> cold. 由以上分析不难看出，该题应选 C。

例 14 The visitors were warmly welcomed ____ they went.

A. whatever   B. whenever
C. wherever   D. whichever

"they went" 前应填表方位的词，四个词中只有 C 表方位。wherever＝no matter where

例 15 Bread，potato and rice are mainly ____ which the muscles and tissues use.

A. energy-giving foods   B. energy-giving food
C. energy-given foods   D. energy-given food

从主语为复数判断，food 也应用其复数形式。由此可排除 B、D。A 和 C 里面 A 最适合，energy-giving 即 giving energy。

例 16 "How nice of you to come round，but why?"
          "____ that all is right."

A. See   B. Seeing   C. To see   D. For seeing

根据句意，答句应表目的。四个选项中只有 C 表目的，故应选 C。

三、阅读理解：该种题目要求考生阅读短文后选择，将所选答案的字母填入括号中。值得注意的是，阅读理解的选材基本上取材于教材。所以阅读理解题目应该说是一种比较简单的题型。

例 1

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. He was the most famous westerner to visit Asia during the Middle Ages. He described all the things he had seen and heard. Many people read Marco Polo's book, but few believed what he said. He spoke of strange people and places that nobody knew about at that time.

His father, Nicolo Polo, and his uncle were wealthy traders who regularly travelled to parts of the East. They visited Cathy (the old name for China) and became friends with Kublai Khan, the great Mongol Emperor. It was only when they returned to Italy from China that Marco, who was now 15 years old, first met his father.

Marco decided to join them for their next trip. It took them more than three years to travel the 9,000 miles to Shangtu, Capital of the Mongol Empeire. Kublai Khan had two palaces and Shangtu was the one he used in the summer. It was situated in the mountains south of Gobi desert. Every year when summer was over, he and his friends travelled down from Shangtu to Taidu in the lowlands. This was his winter home and it is now called Peking.

The great Khan gave them a fine welcome and they stayed in his huge marble palace. Soon the young Marco became a great favourite of the Emperor and was one of his most trusted friends. Marco quickly learned the language and customs of the Chinese because he travelled around and talked to many people.

(   ) 1. When did Marco Polo visit Asia?

      A. During the Age of Shakespeare.

      B. During Atomic Age.

      C. During eighteen century.

      D. During the Middle Ages.

(   ) 2. What was the old name for China?

      A. Hua Xia.   B. the Yellow Empire.

      C. Qin Dynasty.   D. Cathay.

(   ) 3. When did Kublai Khan stay in Shangtu?

      A. In the winter.

      B. In the summer.

      C. In the time of war.

      D. Whenever he wanted to.

(   ) 4. What did Kublai Khan do when summer was over?

      A. He put on more heavy winter clothes.

      B. He lived a secluded life.

      C. It was never mentioned in Marco Polo's book.

      D. He travelled down from Shangtu to Taidu in the lowlands.

(   ) 5. Why was Marco able to learn the language and customs of the Chinese quickly?