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全国职称英语考试 历年真题与模拟试题汇编

全国职称英语考试命题研究组 编



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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《全国职称英语考试历年真题与模拟试题汇编》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,包括十套全真模拟试题,以及各部分专项练习,并配有参考答案。

第三,潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

本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。

本书通过历年真题,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

2007年4月

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第一部分 历年真题与模拟试题综合练习

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题(一)

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 We saw a lot of commercial buildings in Chicago.
A condemned B razed C business D vacant
- 2 Salt has been a respected commodity for much of recorded time.
A flavoring B preservative
C remedy for illness D article of trade
- 3 Pure feldspar is a colorless, transparent mineral, but impurities commonly make it opaque and colorful.
A truly B rapidly C periodically D frequently
- 4 In 1925 Clarence Darrow competently opposed William Jennings Bryan at the renowned Scopes' "Monkey Trial".
A adeptly B maliciously C privately D rashly
- 5 The Olympic Games attempt to transcend national interests and bring together the best international athletes in a spirit of friendly competition and peace.
A debate B celebration
C instruction D rivalry
- 6 He is going to compile the data requested by the tax collector.
A sprout B evade C redeem D gather
- 7 After 1850, various states in the United States began to pass compulsory school attendance laws.
A harsh B diversified C mandatory D complicated
- 8 In statistics the most frequently used computations are the mean, the median, and the mode

because all are indicators of central tendency.

A graphs B variables C calculations D words

9 The Empire State Building was conceived on a grander scale than previous skyscrapers.

A executed B designed C financed D applauded

10 Theodore Dreiser was one of the first American novelists to portray immoral characters without condemnation.

A hostility B sadness C blame D pity

11 Most religions are concerned with the worship of one or several deities as well as with ethical rules of conduct.

A faith B speech C thought D behavior

12 The Passamaquoddy and Penobscot people were confederates of the colonists in Maine at the time of the Revolutionary War.

A guardians B teachers C allies D observers

13 By the 1880's, living conditions in the congested Eastern Seaboard cities of the United States had become local scandals.

A developing B diverse C crowded D wealthy

14 The population of Seattle is a conglomerate of people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

A a company B a fluctuation
C an assortment D a matching

15 Although dolphins sometimes swim singly or in pairs, they usually congregate in large herds, often numbering in the hundreds.

A procreate B eat C live D assemble

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。

Step Back in Time

Do you know that we live a lot longer now than the people who were born before us? One hundred years ago the average woman lived to be 45. But now, she can live until at least 80.

One of the main reasons for people living longer is that we know how to look after ourselves better. We know which foods are good for us and what we have to eat to make sure our

bodies get all the healthy things they need. We know why we sometimes get ill and what to do to get better again. And we know how important it is to do lots of exercise to keep our hearts beating healthily.

But in order that we don't slip back into bad habits, let's have a look at what life was like 100 years ago.

Families had between 15 and 20 children, although many babies didn't live long. Children suffered from lots of diseases, especially rickets (佝偻病) and scurvy (坏血病), which are both caused by bad diets. This is because many families were very poor and not able to feed their children well.

Really poor families who lived in crowded cities like London and Manchester often slept standing up, bending over a piece of string, because there was no room for them to lie down.

People didn't have fridges until the 1920s. They kept fresh food cold by storing it on windowsills (窗台板), blocks of ice, or even burying it in the garden.

Some children had to start work at the age of seven or eight to earn money for their parents. If you had lived 100 years ago, you might well be selling matchsticks (火柴杆) (a job done by many children) or working with your dad by now.

- 16 On average women lived longer than men 100 years ago.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 People now enjoy longer lives for unknown reasons.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 A hundred years ago many kids died at an early age.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 Poor diets can lead to such diseases as rickets and scurvy.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 People in the past preferred standing up to lying down when sleeping.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 An Englishman invented the fridge in the 1920s.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Life was not easy for many children living 100 years ago.
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1、3、4、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。

Transport and Trade

1 Transport is one of the aids to trade. By moving goods from places where they are plentiful to places where they are scarce, transport adds to their value. The more easily goods can be brought over the distance that separates producer and consumer, the better for trade. When there were no railways, no good roads, no canals, and only small sailing ships, trade was on a small scale.

2 The great advances made in transport during the last two hundred years were accompanied by a big increase in trade. Bigger and faster ships enabled a trade in meat to develop between Britain and New Zealand, for instance. Quicker transport makes possible mass-production and big business, drawing supplies from, and selling goods to, all parts of the globe. Big factories could not exist without transport to carry the large number of workers they need to and from their homes. Big city stores could not have developed unless customers could travel easily from the suburbs and goods delivered to their homes. Big cities could not survive unless food could be brought from a distance.

3 Transport also prevents waste. Much of the fish landed at the ports would be wasted if it could not be taken quickly to inland towns. Transport has given us a much greater variety of foods and goods since we no longer have to live on what is produced locally. Foods which at one time could be obtained only during a part of the year can now be obtained all through the year. Transport has raised the standard of living.

4 By moving fuel, raw materials, and even power, as, for example, through electric cables, transport has led to the establishment of industries and trade in areas where they would have been impossible before. Districts and countries can concentrate on making things which they can do better and more cheaply than others and can then exchange them with one another. The cheaper and quicker transport becomes, the longer the distance over which goods can profitably be carried. Countries with poor transport have a lower standard of living.

5 Commerce requires not only the moving of goods and people but also the carrying of messages and information. Means of communication, like telephones, cables and radio, send information about prices, supplies, and changing conditions in different parts of the world. In this way, advanced communication systems also help to develop trade.

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Higher living standard
- B Importance of transport in trade
- C Various means of transport
- D Birth of transport-related industries and trade
- E Role of information in trade
- F Public transportation

27 The development of modern means of transport _____.

28 Only when goods can be carried to all parts of the world quickly _____
_____.

29 Transport has made it possible for people to eat whatever food they want _____
_____.

30 In the trade of modern society the transmission of information plays as important a role as
_____.

- A to send goods to various parts of the world
- B at any time during the year
- C has greatly promoted trade
- D is it possible to produce on a large scale
- E the transport of goods
- F it is possible to produce on a large scale

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

Harmless Revenge

Revenge is one of those things that everyone enjoys. People don't like to talk about it, though. Just the same, there is nothing more satisfying or more rewarding than revenge. The purpose is not to harm your victims but to let them know that you are upset about something that they are doing to you. Careful plotting can provide you with relief from bothersome co-workers, gossiping friends, or nagging family members.

Coworkers who make comments about the fact that you are always fifteen minutes late for

work can be taken care of very simply. All you have to do is get up extra early one day. Before the sun comes up, drive to each coworker's house. Reach under the hood of your coworker's car and disconnect the center wire that leads to the distributor cap, the car will be unharmed, but it will not start, and your friends at work will all be late for work on the same day. If you're lucky, your boss might notice that you are the only one there and will give you a raise.

Gossiping friends at school are also perfect targets for a simple act of revenge. A way to trap either male or female friends is to leave phony messages on their lockers. If the friend that you want to get is male, leave a message that a certain girl would like him to stop by her house later that day. With any luck, her boyfriend will be there. The girl won't know what's going on, and the victim will be so embarrassed that he probably won't leave his home for a month.

When Mom and Dad and your sisters and brothers really begin to annoy you, harmless revenge may be just the way to make them quiet down for a while. The dinner table is a likely place. Just before the meal begins, throw a handful of raisins into the food. Wait about five minutes and, after everyone has begun to eat, cover your mouth with your hand and begin to make odd noises. When they ask you what the matter is, point to a raisin and yell, "Bugs!" They dump their food in the disposal, jump into the car, and head for McDonald's. That night, you'll have your first quiet, peaceful meal in a long time.

A well-planned revenge does not have to hurt anyone. The object is simply to let other people know that they are beginning to bother you.

- 31 According to the passage, a harmless revenge is _____.
A to amuse the victim
B to react to those who bother you
C to prevent one from disturbing others
D to hurt nobody emotionally
- 32 As a harmless revenge, you might come first and get a raise by _____.
A making your colleagues come late
B getting up earlier than your colleagues
C destroying your colleagues' cars
D pleasing your boss
- 33 Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the second example? _____.
A The girl received a phony message.
B The victim was invited by the girl.
C The girl managed to revenge the victim harmlessly.
D The girl wasn't expecting the victim.

- 34 The family members dumped their food in the disposal, because _____.
A they thought their food had been spoiled
B they wanted to eat out
C they wanted to have a peaceful meal
D they didn't like the food with raisins
- 35 The main topic of the passage is how to _____.
A avoid nagging family members
B silence gossiping friends
C make a harmless revenge
D deal with bothersome coworkers

第二篇

The Visually Impaired Person

Visual impairment (损害) carries with it a reduced or restricted ability to travel through one's physical and social environment until adequate orientation and mobility skills have been established. Because observational skills are more limited, self-control within the immediate surroundings is limited. The visual impaired person is less able to anticipate hazardous situations or obstacles to avoid.

Orientation refers to the mental map one has of one's surroundings and to the relationship between self and that environment. The mental map is the best generated by moving through the environment and piecing together relationships, object by object, in an organized approach. With little or no visual feedback to reinforce this mental map, a visually impaired person must rely on memory for key landmarks and other clues. Landmarks and clues enable visually impaired person to affirm their position in space.

Mobility, on the other hand, is the ability to travel safely and efficiently from one point to another within one's physical and social environment. Good orientation skills are necessary to good mobility skills. Once visually impaired students learn to travel safely as pedestrians (行人) they also need to learn to use public transportation to become as independent as possible.

To meet the expanding needs and demands of the visually impaired person, there is a sequence of instruction that begins during the preschool years and may continue after high school. Many visually impaired children lack adequate concepts regarding time and space or objects and events in their environment. During the early years much attention is focused on the development of some fundamental concepts, such as inside or outside, in front of or behind, fast or slow, movement of traffic, the variety of intersections, elevators or escalators, and so forth. These concepts are essential to safe, efficient travel through familiar and unfa-

miliar settings, first within buildings, then in residential neighborhoods, and finally in business communities.

- 36 What is the author mainly talking about in the passage? _____
- A Visual impairment and memory.
 - B The visually impaired person's physical and social environment.
 - C Mental development of the visually impaired person.
 - D Orientation and mobility of the visually impaired person.
- 37 The visually impaired person's position in space _____.
- A is not determined by memory but by physical landmarks and clues
 - B is located in relation to other items in his mental map
 - C enables him to construct the mental map
 - D reinforces the mental map of his surroundings
- 38 Mobility skills which the visually impaired person is learning refer to the ability _____.
- A to travel as a dependent tourist
 - B to travel as a pedestrian with a company
 - C to travel as a pedestrian and a passenger
 - D to travel within the safe physical and social environment
- 39 In the passage, the author insists that _____.
- A visually impaired children go to school for survival
 - B the needs and demands of visually impaired children expand
 - C visually impaired children acquire the fundamental concepts for safe mobility
 - D preschool children receive the instruction in the concepts of time and space or objects and events
- 40 How can we increase the visually impaired person's ability to travel through his physical and social environment? _____
- A By helping him develop adequate orientation and mobility skills.
 - B By teaching him to learn observational skills.
 - C By warning him of hazardous situations or obstacles.
 - D By improving his visual ability.

第三篇

Science and Scientist

The word science is heard so often in modern times that almost everybody has some notion of its meaning. On the other hand, its definition is difficult for many people. The mean-

ing of the term is confusing, but everyone should understand its meaning and objectives. Just to make the explanation as simple as possible, suppose science is defined as classified knowledge (facts).

Even in the true sciences distinguishing fact from fiction is not always easy. For this reason great care should be taken to distinguish between beliefs and truths. There is no danger as long as a clear difference is made between temporary and proved explanations. For example, hypotheses (假设) and theories are attempts to explain natural phenomena. From these positions the scientist continues to experiment and observe until they are proved or discredited (使不相信). The exact status of any explanation should be clearly labeled to avoid confusion.

The objectives of science are primarily the discovery and the subsequent understanding of the unknown. Man cannot be satisfied with recognizing that secrets exist in nature or that questions are unanswerable; he must solve them. Toward that end specialists in the field of biology and related fields of interest are directing much of their time and energy.

Actually, two basic approaches lead to the discovery of new information. One, aimed at satisfying curiosity, is referred to as pure science. The other is aimed at using knowledge for specific purposes—for instance, improving health, raising standards of living, or creating new consumer products. In this case knowledge is put to economic use. Such an approach is referred to as applied science.

Sometimes practical-minded people miss the point of pure science in thinking only of its immediate application for economic rewards. Chemists responsible for many of the discoveries could hardly have anticipated that their findings would one day result in applications of such a practical nature as those directly related to life and death. The discovery of one bit of information opens the door to the discovery of another. Some discoveries seem so simple that one is amazed they were not made years ago; however, one should remember that the construction of the microscope had to precede the discovery of the cell. The host of scientists dedicating their lives to pure science are not apologetic (抱歉) about ignoring the practical side of their discoveries; they know from experience that most knowledge is eventually applied.

41 To define science we may simply call it _____.

- A the study of unrelated subjects
- B an attempt to explain natural phenomena
- C the study of unrelated fields
- D classified knowledge

42 Pure science, leading to the construction of a microscope, _____.

- A may lead to antiscientific, "impure" results

- B necessarily precedes applied science, leading to the discovery of a cell
- C is not always as pure as we suppose
- D necessarily results from applied science and the discovery of a cell
43. A scientist interested in adding to our general knowledge about oxygen would probably call his approach _____.
- A applied science
- B agricultural science
- C pure science
- D environmental science
44. Which of the following statements does the author imply? _____
- A Scientist engaged in theoretical research should not be blamed for ignoring the practical side of their discoveries.
- B Today few people have any notions of the meaning of science.
- C In science, it is not difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.
- D Practical-minded people can understand the meaning and objectives of pure science.
45. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A The Nature of Science and Scientists.
- B Biology and the Scientific Age
- C Hypotheses and Theories
- D On Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

False Fear of Big Fish

Many people believe sharks (鲨鱼) are dangerous and will always try to hurt or even kill humans. 46

A shark exhibition at the National Aquarium (水族馆) in Baltimore, US, proves this. Visitors can touch young sharks, see their eggs develop and watch a dozen different species swim smoothly around a huge tank.

Most people fail to realize that shark attacks don't happen very often. Humans are more likely to be killed by lightning than by a shark. 47 There, kids can learn, from an early age, not to fear sharks.