2006

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

职颁英语辅导训练

(理工类)

职称英语辅导训练编写组 编写



辽宁人民出版社

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前言

应广大应试者的要求,我们根据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),组织了几位熟悉测试理论,对《大纲》理解较深的专家编写了《全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试职称英语辅导训练》。这套书共分综合类、理工类、卫生类3个专业类别,每本书含全真模拟试题12套,A、B、C 三级各4套,供广大专业技术人员自学、自测和培训使用。

这 12 套全真模拟试题的特点是: 1. 较好地体现了《大纲》的要求,完全符合大纲对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力提出的要求,既不超纲,亦不降低要求; 2. 完整体现了《大纲》样题的特征: 各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了大纲的要求; 3. 部分题目取自以往考过的试题,题目设计科学合理,并经过了验证,具有极强的针对性。新设计的题目符合测试理论,无模棱两可试题; 4. 文章选材讲究,既照顾到语言程度,又使专业内容宽泛; 5. 附有答案,便于自学。

我们一贯认为,模拟题不能代替课本,做模拟题不能代替正常学习,光靠做模拟题也决不会学好一门外语。希望广大考生平时就应养成学习和使用外语的习惯,达到一定水平后,再来做模拟试题,检查一下自己的水平距考试要求还有多远。

使用这几套试题时,首先要按照考试时间要求,完成每套试题,最好把答案做在另一张纸上,然后对照答案给自己评分。如果相差很远,不要急于做另一套题,应根据教材学习一段时间再来检查。每做一套题目,都要认真检查自己哪些题目做对了,哪些题目做错了,为什么错了,从而学到一些解题和应试的技巧。

由于时间紧近迫,书中会有不少缺点错误,恳请广大读者多提宝贵意见以便修订。

职称英语辅导训练编写组 2005 年 10 月

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题 理工类 C 级 (一)

笙 1	部分.	词汇选项	(笙1	~ 15 颗.	每颗1分.	共 15分)
700	TIJ / 1 :	WIN 176-10	1 777	1.3 42%	124 HZ 1/1 1	- 75 IJ // /

1 The nursery is bright and cheerful.

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。

	A	pieasant	В	clean	
	С	peaceful	D	large	
2		s kind of material	was	seldom used in building houses during the Midd	le
	Α	never	В	rarely	
	С	often	D	only	
3	Pe	ople from many pla	ces	were <u>drawn</u> to the city by its growing economy.	
	A	fetched	В	carried	
	С	attracted	D	pushed	
ı	Th	a coldier diaplayed	rom	arkahla aguraga in tha hattla	
•				arkable courage in the battle.	
	Α	placed	В	showed	
	С	pointed	D	decided	
5	Ho	w do you <u>account f</u>	or yo	our absence from the class last Thursday?	
	Α	explain	В	examine	
	C	choose	D	expand	
3	Δh	out one quarter of t	ho u	orkers in the country are employed in factories.	
,	_				
	A	third	В	fourth	
	C	tenth	D	fifteenth	
					1
					_

7	Sh	e was <u>grateful</u> to hir	n fo	r being so good to her.		
	A	careful	В	hateful		
	С	beautiful	D	thankful		
8	The	ere are only five mir	nute	s left, but the <u>outcome</u> of the match is still in doubt.		
	A	result	В	Judgement		
	c	estimation	D	event		
		estimation		• vont		
9	He	is <u>certain</u> that the	dicti	onary is just what I want.		
	A	sure	В	angry		
	C	doubtful	D	worried		
4.6						
10	The <u>last</u> few weeks have been enjoyable.					
	A	close	В	near		
	С	past	D	several		
11	Wh	at were the <u>conseq</u>	uen	ces of the decision she had made?		
	A.	reasons	В	results		
	С	causes	D	bases		
12	The	ey didn't <u>realize</u> how	/ Se	rious the problem was.		
	A	know	В	forget		
	С	doubt	D	remember		
13	We	shall keep the mor	ney i	n a <u>secure</u> place.		
	A	clean	В	secret		
	С	distant	D	safe		

14	The great changes of the city <u>astonished</u> every visitor to that city.			
	Ā	attacked	В	surprised
	С	attracted	D	interested
15	The	e city has decided to	o <u>do</u>	away with all the old buildings in its centre.
	A	get rid of	В	set up
-	С	repair	D	paint

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;如果该句的信息文章中没有提及,请在答题卡上把C涂黑。

It's in the Cards

In recent years, more and more people have been paying for things with credit cards. There are now 565 million credit cards worldwide, but it doesn't stop there. Debit cards (电子记帐卡) are being issued by banks, and store cards are being offered by many department stores. Bills and coins are gradually being replaced by "plastic money." In many countries, phone cards have been introduced for people to use in pay phones. In addition, cards made of paper are being replaced by plastic ones by many organizations and clubs. For example, if you belong to a sports club, your membership card may well be made of plastic.

How safe is the plastic used to make these cards, though? Until now, most cards have been made from a plastic called PVC. While PVC is being produced, harmful chemicals are released into the atmosphere. One of the most dangerous chemicals that is released is dioxin, which is known to cause cancer in humans. A further problem is that, when a PVC card is thrown away, it is not biodegradable; this means that it does not "break down" and cannot be recycled. Obviously, recycling reduces pollution of the environment.

The executive director of the environmental organization and charity *Greenpeace*, Peter Melchett, says, "If there is a solution to this – and an alternative then it would be madness not to use it." *Greenpeace* has found a solution and an alternative. Their new credit card is made entirely from a biodegradable plastic that uses plants. The card breaks down in around three months in soil; in this way, it is recycled. In contrast, a PVC card lasts for centuries. *Greenpeace* hopes that many organizations will soon follow their example and issue cards that do not threaten the public health.

16	Fewer and fewer credit cards are made of paper.						
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Not mentioned	
17	Th	e plastic use	d in	credit cards	s is f	airly safe.	
	A	Right	В	Wrong	C ·	Not mentioned	
				1.4			
18	Th	e cards that	are	wildly used	now	are credit cards.	
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Not mentioned	
19	Mc	st credit car	ds a	re biodegra	dabl	le.	
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Not mentioned	
20	Th	e new credit	car	d that is bei	ng ir	ntroduced by <i>Greenpeace</i> is not made of	
	plastic.						
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	С	Not mentioned	
				•	4		
21	Th	e new <i>Greer</i>	преа	ace card bre	aks	down in a few months.	
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Not mentioned	
		÷					
22	Gr	eenpeace ca	ırds	are widely u	used	I in many organizations now.	
	A	Right		Wrong		Not mentioned	
	-	9	-	. 9	-		

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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Radar (雷达)

- 1. Children enjoy shouting at a high wall and hearing the sound come back to them. These sounds are called echoes (回声). Echoes have given us a number of valuable tools.
- 2. Echo sounding devices were early used in making maps of the ocean floor. Sounds or ultrasonic (超声的) sounds make good tools for determining how deep the water is under ships. Sometimes echoes from ultrasonic distance finding devices were prevented from working by fish swimming past or by the presence of large objects. So ultrasonic devices have been replaced by other tools.
- 3. Radar is now a familiar tool. Like many others it was an unexpected discovery. It was first observed by two researchers, who were studying sound communication. They were sending signals from a station on one side of a river in Washington, D.C. to a vehicle across the river. They discovered that their signals were stopped
- by passing ships. They recognized the importance of this discovery at once.
- 4. All this was of course just a start, from which our present radar has developed. The word "radar," in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection (检测) and ranging." "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Today, in our scientific age, it would be difficult to manage without radar.
- 5. One of the many uses of radar is as a speed control device on highways. When a person in an automobile is driving faster than the speed limit, radar will show this clearly and the traffic police can take measures to stop him.
- 6. A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. Many conditions such as flying at night and landing in dense fog require the pilot to use radar. Human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, but radar can show the pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.

23	Paragraph 2		Study of Sound Highway Police Working Principles			
24	Paragraph 3					
25	Paragraph 4		Early Use of "Radar" Useful Tools			
26	Paragraph 5	F	Discovery by Chance			
27	Echo-sounding devices were	early us	sed to			
28	Ultrasonic device were used to					
29	Police use radar on highways to					

- A detect nearby objects
- B determine the depth of the ocean water
- C decide how fast you drive
- D stop passing ships

30 Radar helps pilots to _____.

- E map the ocean floor
- F observe water flow

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 Denny

His nickname is Denny. He weighs 400 pounds; he is fearless and he never goes to sleep on the job. An ideal security guard? For many situations he may be. And if he's so good that you wish you had a dozen like him, just place your order. Denny is a robot guard.

Denny can detect, within a 150-foot radius, the presence of anything or anybody that shouldn't be there. Its swiveling (旋转) head contains microwave and infrared sensors that can detect people as well as smoke. In future editions the head will also contain sensors that can smell the weak smell of a human body.

A high-resolution TV camera in Denny's head is on at all time. When something unexpected comes into view, the TV transmitter switches on. Thus the human overseer (看管人) in the control center sees the sudden appearance of a picture on the monitor screen. At the same time the picture is automatically videotaped.

Normal speed of the robot guards is about one mile an hour, and they can even talk: 'you have been detected,' warns the voice from the clever guard. Denny is designed to patrol corridors and other areas after lock-down hours (of course, he can work round the clock when necessary), not to move among people. If, say, a prisoner does get near the corridor where he should not be, it'll immediately tell its base station by radio.

Denny has understandable limitations. He can't open doors or watch stairs, for example, or distinguish friend from enemy. Thus he will have to go about unarmed. And he won't be able to replace human security guards where people move about freely.

- 31 Denny is a robot guard, who
 - A has mechanical anus and legs.
 - **B** has microwave and infrared sensors.
 - C has a built-in computer.
 - **D** depends on his built-in radio for distinguishing a friend from an enemy.
- 32 Which of the following pieces of equipment is NOT mentioned as part of the robot according to the passages?
 - A The TV camera.
 - B The radio transmitter.
 - C The infrared sensor.
 - D The audio tape-recorder.
- 33 Which of the following statements is true?
 - A Only strong smell can be detected by Denny.
 - **B** Denny is able to replace human security guards where people move about freely.
 - C A high-resolution TV camera in Denny's head is on and off automatically.
 - **D** Denny cannot open doors or watch stairs.
- 34 Why does Denny have to go unarmed?
 - A He cannot tell an enemy from a friend.
 - B The price would be very high if it were armed.
 - C He does not know how to use a weapon.
 - D It is unlikely that he will be attacked by a human enemy.
- 35 After reading this passages you probably have got the impression that
 - A Denny moves quite fast.
 - **B** Denny moves both in corridors and up and down stairs.
 - C Denny's voice warns at regular intervals while patrolling.
 - **D** Denny moves quite slowly.

Stone Hill Mall

Stone Hill Mall has fewer large department stores than most malls but, instead, features more than 100 small specialty shops, while the few that are not used yet will be filled as soon as the mall's owners find proprietors (\pm) who fit the mall's image.

One thing that makes Stone Hill Mall popular was that all of the stores remain open from 9 a.m. until 10 p. m., Monday through Friday. This favourable start has certainly been advantageous thanks to such features as its being the only shopping centre in the area to provide free baby-sitting for children from two to eight yeas old and its offering restaurants to suit every pocket, with the possible exception of the highly budget-conscious. Furthermore, as far as movie entertainment is concerned, Stone Hill Mall tops Westgate Mall, which looked very impressive when it opened last year, with three separate cinemas.

Besides, the air-conditioning system makes sure a comfortable inside temperature of 25 degrees centigrade no matter what the weather is like outside, and in addition to its three beautiful fountains, the mall has a quiet garden area with comfortable benches and chairs for shoppers who have become tired.

One complaint about Stone Hill Mall is that it is located outside the city, but there is a regular bus service between the mall and the city centre. A further complaint might he that, although the mall is surrounded by trees to ma it with the scenery, it will be some years before these can effectively make the main buildings and the vast parking lot a part of the area around.

36	Ste	one Hill Mall is different from other malls because it has
	A	more large department stores.
	В	more empty space to rent.
	C	many shops selling special goods.
	D	shops selling expensive goods.
37	Sto	one Hill Mall is popular with shoppers mainly because of its
	A	long business hours.
	В	attractive restaurants.
	C	children's stores.
	D	entertainment facilities.
38	W	nat makes Stone Hill Mall a more favourable shopping place is
	A	the prices in the shops.
	В	the weather in the area.
	C	the childcare facilities.
	D	the conditions inside the mall.
39	lt i	is implied in the passage that the writer takes a(n) attitude
	tov	vards the mall.
	A	critical
	В	indifferent
	С	fair
	D	one-sided
40	Th	e rnain purpose of the passage is to
	A	compare Stone Hill Mall with other shopping centres.
	В	introduce the unique features of the mall.
	Ċ	discuss its strengths and weaknesses.
	D	draw attention to the inadequacies of shopping centres.

第三篇

World Flight

Pilot Linda Finch will take off on March 17, 1997 to repeat one of the most famous flights of all time—Amelia Earhart's 1937 round-the-world journey.

The original flight did not end well. In July 1937, near the end of her trip, Earhart's Lockheed 10E airplane suddenly disappeared over the Pacific Ocean.

Finch hopes that this time she will have a better chance. Though she is flying an exact copy of Earllart's plane, she will have the latest navigation, communications, and weather-tracking tools.

'Amelia had to navigate by the stars,' an impossible task on a cloudy night, Finch says. Finch, in contrast, will be able to know her exact location—even while flying over the ocean—using the *Global Positioning system* (GPS). This ring of orbiting satellites continuously transmits radio signals to Earth. To calculate her position, Finch's GPS receiver will measure how long it takes radio signals transmitted from various satellites to reach the plane. Knowing her location is especially important when flying around the equator, as Earhart did. In that region, thunderstorms are dangerous. 'I can't fly through thunderstorms,' says Finch, because, 'the winds moving up and down could break the plane.' And Finch will not be able to fly above the storms because her airplane Electra is not pressurized. That means the plane is not equipped to pump in outside air to make breathing easier at high altitudes. So Finch will fly around storms— or wait for them to pass. But unlike Earhart, Finch will know what weather is ahead. She will receive regular reports via radar from Naval stations around the globe.

Finch will also be in communication with lots of ordinary people—maybe even with you! Through her computer and a satellite link, she will receive and transmit email messages. Finch hopes to touch down at her final stop in Honolulu, Hawaii, in May 1997.