

英语

职称等级考试

考前全真模拟训练题集

综合与人文类 B级

what do you know about Hercules according to the first paragraph?

- ☒ A) He was a Greek hero.
- ☐ B) He was a king.
- ☐ C) He was the Mountain God.
- ☐ D) He was a man of adventures.

Hercules was given many difficult tasks because

- ☐ A) he was the strongest man.
- ☒ B) the king wanted to get rid of him.
- ☐ C) the king wanted to test his strength.
- ☐ D) those tasks had to be done anyway.

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列

英语

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考前全真模拟训练题集

综合与人文类 **B** 级

中国人事科学研究院 编

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前 言

国家人事部将于1999年4月起在全国组织和实施全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试,为此人事部组织编写和正式颁布了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》等适应于若干外语语种的考试大纲。

为了使报考人员能根据所选择的英语考试等级,有针对性地进行考前训练和复习,也为了使他们能够提高考试临场应变能力,熟悉题型、题量,我们受中国人事科学研究院委托,组织编写了这套《英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集》系列丛书。

本丛书有如下特点:

1. 根据英语等级考试大纲的样题,按大纲规定的4个类别和每个类别中的3个等级,共分12个分册:综合与人文类C级、B级和A级;理工类C级、B级和A级;卫生类C级、B级和A级;财经类C级、B级和A级。

2. 每个分册都严格按照大纲所规定的题型和难度编写,整体形式完全与大纲样题一致。

3. 各分册编辑体例完全一致,分为三个部分:第一部分为13套模拟试题及答案和题解;第二部分为2套考前自测试题及答案和题解;第三部分为考试大纲所给的与之相对应的样题和答案,并加了题解。

对于准备参加英语职称统一考试的报考人员来说,考前最主要的复习手段就是进行大量的习题训练。而在习题练习中,最有效的方法是用与大纲所给的样题的题型和难度一致的全真模拟试题进行自我测试。我们编写的这套丛书充分考虑到应考人员的需要,使他们能够根据所选择的考试类型和等级,进行大量的考前自我测试练习;并可以通过所给答案和题解,检验和提高自己的应试答题水平。

此外,本丛书也可作为职称英语等级考试考前培训班的教材使用。

编 者

1999年1月

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (综合与人文类 B 级)

模拟试题(一)

第一部分:词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十小题,每个小题下面有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. I can't advise you what to do; you must use your own _____.
A) opinion B) justice C) thought D) judgement
2. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
A) indistinctly B) separately C) irrelevantly D) independently
3. The domestic self-sufficiency that is so characteristic _____ the American suburbs is not nearly so common in other societies.
A) to B) from C) of D) with
4. Teaching as a career _____ to many people because of the long holidays.
A) attracts B) attaches C) appeals D) appears
5. Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
A) disclosure B) exhibition C) exposition D) exposure
6. A scientist usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for _____ relationship even if the data available seem to be unconnected.
A) underlining B) underneath C) undergoing D) underlying
7. My daughter is entering a new _____ of development now that she is starting school.
A) span B) era C) phase D) sphere
8. The young people are _____ of their responsibility toward society.
A) conscientious B) conscious C) sensible D) reasonable
9. Can you describe the _____ by which paper is made from wood?

A)measure B)process C)origin D)source

10. After a number of disagreements with the committee, the chairman decided to _____.

A)resign B)retire C)retreat D)reverse

11. All of the students are toiling in the fields now.

A)relaxing B)sweating C)working D)searching

12. It wasn't by accident that they met each other at the party.

A)on purpose B)by chance C)by bad fortune D)by design

13. People say the manager of the firm has a lust for power.

A)trust B)zeal C)addiction D)desire

14. We can't endorse his check.

A)believe B)sign C)criticize D)send

15. Mary's daughter showed ingenuity in making a dress for her doll.

A)thoughtfulness B)cleverness C)sincerity D)truthfulness

16. It is vital that we move quickly.

A)violent B)energetic C)critical D)basic

17. His story sounds incredible.

A)refreshing B)ridiculous C)unbelievable D)interesting

18. Apart from food and clothing, the government also provided temporary housing for people in the flooded areas.

A)Besides B)Except C)Exclusive of D)Except for

19. At opening of the century, with the exception of a crude plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural implements on their backs.

A)virtually B)in practice C)almost D)in fact

20. She has tremendous drive toward skillful swimming.

A)pressure B)motor C)ride D)motivation

第二部分: 阅读理解(25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 50 分)

下面有五篇短文, 每篇短文后有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 请阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

The ordinary family in colonial North America was primarily concerned with sheer physical survival and beyond that, its own economic prosperity (兴旺). Thus, children were valued in terms of their productivity, and they assumed the role of producer quite early. Until they fulfilled this role, their position in the structure of the family was one of subordination (从属), and their psychological needs and capabilities received little consideration.

As the society became more complex, the status of children in the family became more important. In the complex, technological society that the United States has become, each member must fulfill a number of personal and occupational roles and be in constant contact with a great many other members. Consequently, viewing children as potentially acceptable and necessarily multifaceted (多侧面的) members of society means that they are regarded more as people in their own right than as utilitarian organisms. This acceptance of children as equal participants in the contemporary family is reflected in the variety of statutes protecting the rights of children and in the social and public welfare programs devoted exclusively to their well-being.

This new view of children and the increasing contact between the members of society has also resulted in a surge of interest in child rearing techniques. People today spend a considerable portion of their time conferring on the proper way to bring up children. It is now possible to influence the details of the socialization of another person's child by spreading the gospel (准则) of current and fashionable theories and methods of child rearing.

The socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way transaction between parent and child rather than a one-way, parent-to-child training program. As a consequence, socializing children and living with them over a long period of time is for parents a mixture of pleasure, satisfaction, and problems.

21. In colonial North America, the ordinary family paid much attention to _____.
A) physical survival
B) economic prosperity
C) children's needs
D) both A and B
22. Children in colonial North America were looked upon as _____ at an early age.
A) producers
B) equal members
C) adults
D) economists
23. Which of the following does the author mention as a cause of changes in the role of the child in the United States?
A) An increase in technology.
B) The growing complexity of the child's psychological needs.
C) A decrease in the child's intellectual capacities.
D) The growing number of single parent families.

24. According to the passage, parents have become increasingly interested in _____.

- Ⓐ) their children's future occupations Ⓑ) having smaller families
- Ⓒ) adoption programs for childless couples Ⓓ) child-rearing techniques

25. In the fourth paragraph, what does the author mean by saying "the socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way transaction"?

- Ⓐ) There are two current methods of socializing children.
- Ⓑ) Both parents play major roles in the contemporary child rearing process
- Ⓒ) Socialization is a process shared by parents and their children.
- Ⓓ) Raising children is both pleasurable and problematic.

第二篇

Social Change

Social change is more likely to occur in societies where there is a mixture of different kinds of people than in societies where people are similar in many ways. The simple reason for this is that there are more different ways of looking at things present in the first kind of society.

There are more ideas, more disagreements in interest, and more groups and organizations with different beliefs. In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and greater tolerance in mixed societies. All these factors tend to promote social change by opening more areas of life to decision. In a society where people are quite similar in many ways there are fewer occasions for people to see the need or the opportunity for change because everything seems to be the same. And although conditions may not be satisfactory, they are at least customary (合乎惯例的) and undisputed (无争议的).

Within a society, social change is also likely to occur more frequently and more readily in the material aspects of the culture than in the non-material, for example, in technology rather than in values; in what has been learned later in life rather than what was learned early; in the less basic and less emotional aspects of society than in their opposites; in the simple elements rather than in the complex ones; in form rather than in substance; and in elements that are acceptable to the culture rather than in strange elements.

Furthermore, social change is easier if it is gradual. For example, it comes more readily on human relations on a continuous scale rather than one with sharp dichotomies (两个分支). This is one reason why change has not come more quickly to Black Americans as compared to other American minorities, because of the sharp difference in appearance between them and their white counterparts.

26. The passage is mainly discussing _____.

- Ⓐ) two different societies
- Ⓑ) the necessity of social change
- Ⓒ) certain factors that determine the ease with which social changes occur
- Ⓓ) certain factors that hold back social change

27. _____ is one of the factors that tend to promote social change.

- Ⓐ) Joint interest
- Ⓑ) Advanced technology

C) Less emotional people

D) Different points of view

28. The expression "greater tolerance" in line 2 of paragraph 2 refers to

A) greater willingness to accept social change.

B) quicker adaptation to changing circumstances.

C) more respect for different beliefs and behavior.

D) greater readiness to agree to different opinions and ideas.

29. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A) Social change tends to meet with more difficulty in basic and emotional aspects of society.

B) Disagreement with and argument about conditions tends to slow down social change.

C) Social change is more likely to occur in the material aspect of society.

D) Social change is less likely to occur in what people learned when they were young.

30. Social change is less likely to occur in a society where people are quite similar in many ways because

A) people there have got so accustomed to their conditions that they seldom think it necessary to change.

B) people there have identical needs that can be satisfied without much difficulty.

C) people there are easy to please.

D) people there are less disputatious.

第三篇

Children's TV Viewing

Back in the old days, when I was a child, we sat around the family roundtable at dinnertime and exchanged our daily experiences. It wasn't very organized, but everyone was recognized and all the news that had to be told was told by each family member.

We listened to each other and the interest was not put on; it was real. Our family was a unit and we supported each other, and nurtured each other, and liked each other, and—we were even willing to admit—we loved each other.

Today, the family roundtable has moved to the local fast-food franchise (特权) and talk is not easy, much less encouraged.

Grandma, who used to live upstairs, is now the voice on long distance, and the working parent is far too beaten down each day to spend evening relaxation time listening to the sandbox experience of an eager four-year-old.

So family conversation is as extinct as my old knickers (短裤) and parental questions such as "What have you been doing, Bobby?" have been replaced by "I'm busy, go watch television."

And watch TV they do; count them by the millions.

But it's usually not children's television that children watch. Saturday morning, the children's hour, amounts to only about 8 percent of their weekly viewing.

But wait! I've saved the largest children's audience for last. Where are they to be found? Watching adult television, of course, from the *Match Game* in the morning to the afternoon at *General Hospital*;

from the muggings and battles on the evening news right through the family hour and past into *Starsky and Hutch*. That's where you find our kids, over five million of them, at 10 p. m., not fewer than a million until after midnight! All of this is done with parental permission, albeit (尽管) implicit (含蓄的).

Television, used well, can provide enriching experiences for our young people, but we must use it with some discretion. When the carpet is clean, we turn off the vacuum cleaner. When the dishes are clean, the dishwasher turns itself off.

Not so the television, which is on from the sun in the morning to the moon at night and beyond!

Parents must exercise some control and show some concern about the cultural influence on the child when a program not intended for that child is viewed. Parents need to intervene. Nonintervention may be a laudable (值得称赞的) policy in international affairs, but the results of parental nonintervention will not be applauded at the United Nations or anywhere else.

31. From the first-two paragraphs we know that the writer's attitude towards "the old days" is _____.
- A) preferring
C) being tired of
- B) hating
D) detesting
32. The working parent is not willing to listen to her (his) four-year-old child talking about his sandbox games because she (he) is _____.
- A) boring
C) busy
- B) very tired
D) angry
33. According to the writer, the responsibility for the kids' watching adult television and watching it for a long time should be undertaken by _____.
- A) the television stations
C) TV programs
- B) the society
D) their parents
34. If we use television with some _____ television can provide our young people with much knowledge.
- A) instruction
C) direction
- B) judgement of our own
D) indication
35. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A) Parental nonintervention will not be praised.
B) Nonintervention may be a good policy in international affairs.
C) Parents must exercise some control and show some concern about the cultural influence on the children.
D) Parents need to intervene.

第四篇

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Political Career

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States, was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He attended Harvard University, and afterward studied law. At age 39 Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness, however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924 he appeared at the Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks had failed and thousands of people were out of work. Roosevelt took action. First he declared a bank holiday that closed all the banks so no more could fail, then he reopened the banks little by little with government support. Roosevelt believed in using the full power of government to help what he called the "forgotten people." And it was these workers, the wage earners, who felt the strongest affection toward Roosevelt. There were others, however, who felt that Roosevelt's policies were destroying the American system of government, and they opposed him in the same intense way that others admired him.

In 1940 the Democrats nominated Roosevelt for an unprecedented third term. No president in American history had ever served three terms, but Roosevelt felt an obligation not to quit while the United States's entry into World War II was looming in the future. He accepted the nomination and went on to an easy victory.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) Political aspects of Roosevelt's life.
- B) Problems during the Great Depression.
- C) Roosevelt's upbringing.
- D) Criticisms of Roosevelt's actions.

37. Which one of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) Roosevelt was elected during the Great Depression.
- B) Roosevelt voted for Al Smith.
- C) Roosevelt had difficulty walking during his presidency.
- D) Roosevelt supported strong government powers.

38. As used in lines 10, the phrase "little by little" means that Roosevelt

- A) opened the smaller banks first.
- B) opened the banks for minimal services.
- C) opened the banks a few at a time.
- D) opened the bank for a short time.

39. The word "affection" in line 12 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A) Fascination.
- B) Fondness.
- C) Lure.
- D) Appeal.

40. Who liked Roosevelt best?

A) Poor people.

B) Bankers.

C) Rich people

D) Average workers.

第五篇

Basic Research and Applied Research

Why does the Foundation concentrate its support on basic rather than applied research? Basic research is the very heart of science; and its accumulative product is the capital of scientific progress, a capital that must be constantly increased as the demands upon it rise. The goal of basic research is understanding, for its own sake. Understanding of the explosion of a spiral nebula (螺旋形的星云) or the structure of the atom or the nerve cell, the distribution of cosmic (宇宙的) dust, the causes of earthquakes and droughts, or of man as a behaving creature and of the social forces that are created when more human beings come into contact with one another — the scope is staggering (令人惊讶的), but the commitment to truth is the same. If the commitment were to a particular result, conflicting evidence might be overlooked or, with the best will in the world, simply not appreciated. Moreover, the practical applications of basic research frequently cannot be anticipated. When Roentgen, the physicist, discovered X-rays, he had no idea of their usefulness to medicine.

Applied research, undertaken to solve specific practical problems, has an immediate attractiveness because the results can be seen and enjoyed. For practical reasons, the sums spent on applied research in any country always far exceed those for basic research, and the properties are more unequal in the less developed countries. Leaving aside the funds devoted to research by industry — which is naturally far more concerned with applied aspects because these increase profits quickly — the funds the U.S. government allots (分拨) to basic research currently amount to about 7 percent of its overall research and development funds. Unless adequate safe-guards are provided, applied research invariably tends to drive out basic. Then, as Mr. Water has pointed out, "Developments will inevitably be undertaken prematurely, career incentive will gravitate strongly toward applied science, and the opportunities for making major scientific discoveries will be lost. Unfortunately, pressures to emphasize new developments, without corresponding emphasis upon pure science ... tend to degrade the quality of the nation's technology in the long run, rather than to improve it."

41. Basic Research is _____ to scientific progress.

A) unimportant

B) somewhat useful

C) sometimes useless

D) central

42. Industry is primarily interested in applied research because it _____.

A) provides better understanding

B) offers immediate profit

C) drives out basic research

D) solves practical problems

43. Basic research is vital because _____.

A) it leads to results that can be appreciated

B) it is driven out by applied research

C) it provides the basis for scientific progress

D) its results cannot be anticipated

44. The federal government of the U.S. _____.

- A) encourages basic research
- B) devotes more than 90% of its research and development funds to applied science
- C) spends far more on applied research than on military problems
- D) is not concerned about the nature of the research being done by the scientists it employs

45. Less developed countries _____.

- A) devote a large proportion of their budget to applied research
- B) realize that progress depends on basic research
- C) encourage their career scientists to experiment
- D) devote less than 7% of their scientific budget to basic research

第三部分:概括大意(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面的一篇短文共分五段,每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全,使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

Television

46. Television of a New E _____

Television — that most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth — is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication (复杂;精密) and versatility (多功能), which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

47. The W _____ Television Works

The word “television”, derived from its Greek (tele: distant) and Latin (visto: sight) roots, can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way; through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image (focused on a special photoconductive plate within a camera) into electronic impulses (电子脉冲), which can be sent through a wire or cable (电缆). These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstituted (重新组合) into that same image.

48. Television helps people Com _____

Television is more than just an electronics system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

49. Two K _____ of Television.

The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission. First there is *broadcast* television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is *nonbroadcast* television, which provides for the needs of individuals

or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

50. Tra _____ Role of Television

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for nearly fifty years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks (广播网) ABC, NBC, and CBS, which have been the major purveyors (提供者) of news, information, and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have actually shaped not only television but our perception of it as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

第四部分:完形填空(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,其中有十处空白,根据短文的内容在文中的空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

The Suburbs

In the United States today, nearly half of us live in areas that we refer to as the suburbs. Any dictionary will define the suburbs as those a 51, usually residential (居住的), that lie outside cities and t 52. But, for millions of Americans in the l 53 thirty years, the suburbs have come to mean much more than that.

For those who moved to the developing suburbs after the Second World War, they represented an escape f 54 urban congestion (拥挤) to a home of one's own — preferably one with an attached two-car garage on a little half-acre of tree-shaded land. It a 55 meant daily commutation (通勤) to work by railroad or expressway, a lawn to mow, and a mortgage (抵押贷款) to p 56 off over the years.

Nobody approves of life in the suburbs but the people who live there. Urban critics argue that suburbanites (郊区居民) enjoy all the cultural, educational, and commercial advantages that cities offer without paying for them. Farmers w 57 about losing their farms to uncontrolled suburban sprawl (杂乱无章的建筑群). The suburbs have also been criticized for the monotonous (单调的) sameness of their design and for their ability to insulate their inhabitants from the problems of the larger society in which they live.

On the other hand, defenders of the suburbs a 58 that the lifestyle that they offer is more varied and more inclusive than the critics admit. There are many different kinds of suburbs and a v 59 of people living in them. While the development of the suburbs has created problems, it has also provided substantial modern housing for millions of people. Suburban living offers the best of two worlds — the city and the country — at a price that many are able to a 60

Many people will always prefer the hectic (闹哄哄的) pace and excitement of life in the city, while others will want the more tranquil pace of life in the country. But, for those in either city or country who are willing to compromise, the suburbs are waiting.

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (综合与人文类 B 级)

模拟试题(二)

第一部分:词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十小题,每个小题下面有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. They use dozens of different _____ and broadcast three sets of programs simultaneously.
A) means B) tools C) thoughts D) frequencies
2. I didn't expect that he would _____ my failure to achieve his own goal.
A) make use of B) make the most of
C) take advantage of D) make the best of
3. Maria _____ missed the first train so as to travel on the same one as John.
A) deliberately B) intensively C) decisively D) objectively
4. You should _____ that she had been sick recently. She could do better if she were well.
A) account for B) count on C) take into account D) take for granted
5. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.
A) until B) although C) before D) unless
6. The project should be _____ in accordance with the latest estimate of the cost.
A) modified B) compiled C) sponsored D) retreated
7. The young chemist is _____ experiments in much the same way that his instructor used to do.
A) reforming B) conducting C) prompting D) participating
8. New mineral resources may be discovered during the forthcoming Antarctic _____.
A) excursion B) campaign C) expedition D) voyage
9. The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transportation and is, therefore, not _____ to work locally.
A) compelled B) obliged C) restricted D) repelled