

全国专业技术资格考试文库

英语等级考试 复习全编

秦世福 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

根据国家人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求并参照《大纲》提供的考试样题和所附的模拟试题,本书编著者参阅了国内外近 30 本语言书籍,精选并编著大量的补充训练材料,拟供参加“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试”的各界应试者或教学辅导人员作复习、辅导之材料。同时,本书亦可供各级、各类英语学习者、大中学生和英语教学人员的教学参考或测试取材用。

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编者的话

本书编著者受有关人事部门委托,为帮助参加1995年12月中旬在上海等省市试行“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试”应试者组班复习迎考,曾围绕大纲选编了相应的强化复习教材。在此基础上,编者进行了进一步增删和筛选,编成本书,供自1996年起由国家人事部统一组织全国专业技术人员为申报专业技术职称举行的英语等级考试应试者作复习、培训辅导或测试用。

本书按照“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲”规定的题型要求,从单项集中训练应试技能出发,帮助读者掌握一定的应试方法和技巧,继而再作综合测试的例题编排,并在每种题型后由编著者初步归纳总结解题的要领,供读者参考实践。书后附有5套模拟试题可作复习后的自行测试用。对全书的练习均提供了参考答案(有的题目不只一个答案)。

本书得到中国纺织大学人事处和外语系诸位专家学者的大力帮助。张伟钧副教授审阅了书稿,提出了宝贵的意见和建议。电脑编排打印人员韩瑞雪、张珂同志在短时间内完成了全书的排版、打印。谨此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平所限,疏漏与错误之处在所难免,切望读者和同仁不吝斧正。

编者

1996年3月于沪上

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全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试大纲

(试 行)

一、等级的划分

全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试共分A、B、C三个等级。申报A级的人员在两小时内应完成3000词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报B级的人员在两小时内应完成2000词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报C级的人员在两小时内应完成1200词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

二、评价目标

考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下：

(一) 词汇

考试所涉及的词、短语主要限于本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等。

1. 申报A级的人员应认知6000个左右的单词和短语；
2. 申报B级的人员应认知4500个左右的单词和短语；
3. 申报C级的人员应认知3000个左右的单词和短语。

(二) 语法知识

虽然不直接考查语法知识，但应试者必须懂得英语基本语法结构和常用句型，能正确理解用这些结构和句型写成的句子。

1. 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
2. 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
3. 各种时体的变化及意义；
4. 各种从句的构成和意义；
5. 句际之间的所指、省略、替代、重复、逻辑关系等。

(三) 阅读理解能力

考试不分学科和专业。应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解一般的英语书面材料。阅读能力包括下列几个方面。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引伸;
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

三、题型、题量和计分

级 别	部 分	题 号	题量	计分	总 分
	第一部分	阅读理解	15	75	
	第二部分	完成句子	5	25	
	第三部分	阅读理解	10	80	
	第四部分	概括大意	5	20	
	第五部分	阅读理解	10	120	
	第六部分	完形填空	10	30	

题型分客观题型和主观题型。第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。申报 C 级的人员必答第一、二部分, 客观题占总分的 75%, 主观题占总分的 25%; 申报 B 级的人员必答一、二、三和四部分, 客观题占总分的 77.5%, 主观题占总分的 22.5%; 申报 A 级的人员必答第一至第六部分, 客观题占总分的 78.6%, 主观题占总分的 21.4%。答题时间均为 120 分钟。

第一部分, 阅读理解, 15 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 75 分。

阅读三篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第二部分，完成句子。 5 小题，每小题 5 分，共 25 分。

阅读一篇短文，短文后有五个不完整的句子，应试者根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出。

第三部分，阅读理解。 10 小题，每小题 8 分，共 80 分。

阅读二篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案，应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第四部分，概括大意。 5 小题，每小题 4 分，共 20 分。

阅读五段文字，每段文字说明一个主题，其主题可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，要求应试者将其余的字母补全，使之构成一个完整的单词。

第五部分，阅读理解。 10 小题，每小题 12 分，共 120 分。

阅读二篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案，应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第六部分，完形填空。 10 小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分。

阅读一篇短文，其中有十处空白，每处空白为一个小题。应试者在全面理解短文内容的基础上，在每个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。

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试样题

第一部分、阅读理解。(75 分)

下面有三篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Webster Toys

You have heard of Webster toys . Webster's have made good safe interesting toys for more than a hundred years. Now we sell them and children play with them in countries from New Zealand to Norway and from Japan to Brazil. We are looking for someone to sell our toys in the Far East. He (or she) will be between the ages of thirty and forty. He will already have some years of selling in world markets behind him. He will speak good English and at least one other language of the Far East.

The person we are looking for will live in Singapore and work in our office there but he will travel for up to six months in any one year. He will know the Far East quite well already how to sell in old markets and where to find new ones. He will understand money and make more than ever before for himself and for Webster Toys.

Webster's want someone who can stand on his own feet. If you think you are the person we are looking for, write to Mr. J. Sloman at our Head Office.

1. Children play with Webster toys

- A) only in countries a long way from each other.
- ✓ B) in countries all over the world.

- C) in only four countries of the world.
 D) only in New Zealand, Norway, Japan and Brazil.
- 2. The person Webster's are looking for, will be**
 A) thirty years of age.
 B) forty years of age.
 C) less than forty years of age.
 D) between thirty and forty years of age.
- 3. 'He will already have some years of selling in the world markets behind him' means**
 A) he has already sold things in different parts of the world.
 B) he has sold toys for some years.
 C) he has already sold toys all over the world.
 D) he has already sold things for some years.
- 4. The person will speak**
 A) English and only one other language.
 B) English or any other language.
 C) English or any other Far Eastern language.
 D) English and a Far Eastern language.
- 5. He will live in Singapore**
 A) for less than six months a year.
 B) all through the year.
 C) for at least 6 months in any one year.
 D) for up to six months.

第二篇

Tokyo

Tokyo is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time.

In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where I

want to be. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast when they can. But in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams. Tokyo is not different when one wants to walk.

At certain times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street. But the streets near Ginza in Tokyo always have a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very polite; there are just too many of them.

The worst time to be in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is when the night-clubs are closing and everybody wants to go home. There are 35,000 night-clubs in Tokyo, and you do not often see one that is empty.

Most people travel to and from work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. At most stations, trains arrive every two or three minutes, but at certain hours there do not seem to be enough trains. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train you would see everybody reading a newspaper. In Tokyo trains everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether his journey is long or short.

In Tokyo, I stood outside the station for five minutes. Three fire-engines raced past on the way to one of the many fires that Tokyo has every day. Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now. Instead, I am surprised at myself: I must go there next year on business. I know I hate the overcrowded city. But I feel like a man who is returning to his long-lost love.

6. Tokyo is different from London in that

- A) it has a smaller population.
- B) it is an international city.
- C) it is more difficult to go somewhere on foot in Tokyo.
- D) its people are friendlier and more polite.

7. What time does the writer think is the worst time to go

into the street?

- A) When the night-clubs are closing.
- B) At 8 o'clock in the morning.
- C) When the train is overcrowded.
- D) At 11:30 a.m.

8. What does the writer say about Japanese trains?

- A) They are very nice and comfortable.
- B) There are not enough trains.
- C) They often run behind schedule.
- D) They leave and arrive at the right time.

9. From the writer's observation, we can see that fires break out in Tokyo

- A) occasionally.
- B) quite frequently.
- C) not very often.
- D) twice a day.

10. The writer hates Tokyo mainly because the city

- A) is dirty and the people are impolite.
- B) has been seriously polluted.
- C) is crowded and noisy.
- D) is not modern enough.

第三篇

Ants

Human beings are extremely interested in the study of ants. The more we study them, the more they seem to be like ourselves. Our dictionary tells us that the ant is social insect. They live in societies. However their societies are not all exactly the same. There are differences because there are ants of very many kinds — more than 15,000 kinds, in

fact. But in general each kind has ants of three main types: queens, males, workers.

The queen has wings for a time, and one day she flies away with a winged male. The male dies soon afterwards, but the queen, without her wings, finds a good place for her new nest and begins to lay eggs there. Worker ants will feed her and protect the eggs, and they will build as big and as safe a home as they can.

In the ant society each worker has a special job. Some workers take care of the young, some carry out building work, and some are soldier ants and do the fighting. Most of the workers spend a part of their time -- just as we do -- making sure that there is enough food in the house.

The ants have a good many enemies. They include birds, bears, and 'ant-eaters' of various kinds. In some cases other ants are their 'worst enemies, just as man's worst enemy is man. In some parts of the world red ants march in large armies to attack the homes of black ants. They try to carry the black ant babies away. The black ants do all they can to prevent that. They send their biggest soldiers into action. Very many of the robber ants' soldiers and workers are killed, but some escape with babies belonging to the black ants. They take the babies home and bring them up in their own colony because they have no workers of their own. When these ants grow up, they become the only workers in the red ants' colony.

Some ants make life very uncomfortable for anyone who goes near their colony. But other ants find us very useful. They like the food we eat, and so they come into our houses and gardens to get it. They visit us in thousands when we have a picnic. The ants on a ship may have got there by accident, but they seem to be quite at home as the ship sails round the world. Sometimes they have left the ships and started colonies in foreign countries. Ants accept town life (some of them) and will make a home as near to our kitchen as possible -- in a hole in the wall, under the ground

just outside, or under the kitchen itself.

11. According to the passage, there are _____ kinds of ants.

- A) 1,500
- B) 15,000
- C) 10,000
- D) 150,000

12. Ants and human beings are mostly alike in that they are

- A) organized.
- B) intelligent.
- C) warlike.
- D) hard-working.

13. The job of the queen ant is to

- A) lay eggs and feed babies.
- B) lay eggs only.
- C) fight enemies.
- D) obtain food, build nests, and fight enemies.

14. Why do red ants steal baby black ants?

- A) They want to eat them.
- B) They use them as males.
- C) They have no workers of their own.
- D) They bring them up as soldiers.

15. This passage mainly discusses

- A) the wars between the red ants and the black ones.
- B) the different types of ants and how they live.
- C) why some ants find humans useful.
- D) in what respects ants and human beings are alike.

第二部分 完成句子 (25 分)

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Two Worlds to Explore

How far can you see? The answer to this question really depends upon what you are looking at. On a perfectly clear, dark night, if your sight is good and there is nothing in the way, you can see the light of a small electric bulb, or even a candle-flame, at a distance of several miles. The sun is an object of dazzling (眼花缭乱的) light which can be seen at a distance of more than ninety million miles, though -- for the sake of one's eyes -- it is not wise to look at the sun.

Even the nearest star is far more distant than the sun and, with the naked eye (肉眼), we can see many stars whose light takes hundreds of years to reach us. High overhead on winter evenings in the northern hemisphere (半球) is a group of stars called Andromeda (仙女座). Among them is some faint light which comes from the combined rays of a hundred thousand million stars which make up the great Andromeda galaxy (星系). This light takes about two million years to reach the earth. It is the most distant object which can be seen with the unaided eye.

A telescope enables us to see things at vastly greater distances even than this. A microscope enables us to look into a quite different, but equally exciting, world of things too small for the naked eye. We shall explore both worlds.

16. People can see the sun from far away, because of its strong

17. It is b_____ for one's eyes to look directly at the sun.
18. Compared with the distance from the nearest star to us, the distance from the sun to us is _____.
19. Andromeda is the most _____ object we can see without a telescope.
20. When things are too small for our naked eye to see, we need the m_____.

第三部分、阅读理解 (80 分)

下面有二篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇 Testing Teeth for Age

Two scientists in California now think they can find out a person's real age. Jeffrey Bada and Patricia Masters do chemical tests on teeth. When we are born the amino acids (氨基酸) in our teeth are in one form. Then, as we grow older, these amino acids change into a second form. Every year, one thousandth (1/1,000) of the amino acids change. So, by testing just one tooth and counting the number of amino acids in each form, Bada and Masters can work out a person's age. They tested a tooth from the body of an Eskimo (爱斯基摩人) woman who died 1,600 years ago. From the appearance of her body she was between 50 and 60 years old when she died. The tooth test put her age at 53. Then the Russians Government sent them a tooth from an old woman in Georgia. The tooth test said she was 99. Her real age was 96. The Russians are now hoping to send more teeth, from the very old people without birth certificates. But