



全国职称英语等级考试 全真模拟试题

(理工类)

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编著

QuanGuo ZhiCheng YingYu DengJi KaoShi QuanZhen MoNi ShiTi



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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《全国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题》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的方法,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。本书内容夯实,包括九套全真模拟试题及答案详解。

第三,潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

该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,在此基础之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

该书通过历年真题,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指明了方向。

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

2012年1月

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全国职称英语等级考试

C 级全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分: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 个词或短语画有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与画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 Mary Mapes Dodge exercised considerable influence on children's literature in the late nineteenth century.
A stylistic B great C personal D exclusive
- 2 Many classical music lovers feel disoriented when they listen to modern atonal music.
A disgusted B disappointed C lost D enchanted
- 3 Cattle graze on the dry uplands of the island of Hawaii.
A wander B breed C feed D exercise
- 4 American journalists often overstate a situation to make the news more stimulating.
A exaggerate B inspire C animate D misinterpret
- 5 Wet clays can be easily molded into a form that they retain.
A compressed B combined C placed D shaped
- 6 After years of research, Charles Drew devised a procedure for preserving plasma.
A transporting B saving C reusing D labeling
- 7 He's going to set off on a journey to New York.
A begin B beset C flaunt D braid
- 8 These scissors are blunt and can not cut paper.
A weak B broken C dull D rough
- 9 Most cloud formations occur when air masses of different temperatures collide.
A touch B smash C bump D clash
- 10 Pure feldspar is a colorless, transparent mineral, but impurities commonly make it opaque and colorful.
A truly B rapidly C periodically D frequently
- 11 Margaret Mead's reputation was established with the publication of her first book in 1982 and was enhanced by her many subsequent contributions to anthropology.

- A obscured B entranced C heightened D restored
- 12 There are numerous manuals available with instructions on how to fix a bicycle.
A control B ride C repair D steer
- 13 The hub of commerce is located near the capital.
A station B example C nucleus D remnant
- 14 His friend unexpectedly dropped in.
A visited B stepped in C dropped off D met
- 15 Bats are extremely shy creatures and avoid humans if at all possible.
A timid B clean C private D noisy

第二部分: 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。

Winners and Losers

Why are the biggest winners in the past decade of trade globalization mostly in South and East Asia, whereas the biggest losers are mostly in the former Soviet bloc (集团) and sub-Saharan Africa? History is a partial guide: East Asia has a long trading tradition, lately reinvigorated (给以新的活力) by the Chinese adoption of market economics. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, was sheltered from free-market forces for more than 70 years. In Africa, some countries are disadvantaged because of inadequate infrastructure (基础结构); many countries have little to trade but commodities, the prices of which have fallen in recent years.

In some regions, certain countries have suffered by adopting misguided policies, often under pressure from International Monetary Fund. First among these is Russia, which in the early 1990s tried to embrace capitalism before first building the institutions that make capitalism work, such as an independent bank system, a system of business law, and an adequate method for collecting taxes. Encouraged by the IMF, the World Bank and the U. S. Department of the Treasury, President Boris Yeltsin's regime privatized the state-owned industrial sector, creating a class of oligarchs (寡头政治集团成员), who, knowing how unstable conditions were at home, sent their money abroad instead of investing it at home.

In contrast, China, the biggest winner from globalization, did not follow the IMF formu-

- la. Of the former states of the Soviet bloc, only a few, notably Poland and Hungary, managed to grow, which they did by ignoring IMF advice and adopting expansionary plans, including spending more than they collected in taxes. Botswana and Uganda are also success stories: despite their disadvantages, their countries achieved vigorous growth by creating stable civil societies, liberalizing trade and implementing reforms that ran counter to IMF prescriptions.
- 16 Japan has a long trading tradition.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 Russia was wrongly guided by the IMF.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 All African countries followed the IMF formula.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 The Soviet Union was a capitalist country.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 Australia is one of the biggest winners from globalization.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 China did not take IMF advice.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Many high officials in Russia have much benefited from privatization.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

第三部分: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。

English and English Community

1 There is no denying that English is a useful language. The people who speak English today make up the largest speech community in the world with the exception of speakers of Chinese. Originally they were small tribes of people from northern Europe who settled in England. Their languages became more and more similar to each other. Finally, the language had enough uniformity to be used by all speakers in England. The people were united into a speech

community through their shared language.

2 A speech community is similar to other kinds of communities. The people who make up the community share common language. Often they live side by side, as they do in a neighborhood, a village, or a city. More often they form a whole country. National boundaries, however, are not always the same as the boundaries of a speech community. A speech community is any group of people who speak the same language no matter where they happen to live.

3 We may say that anyone who speaks English belongs to the English speech community. For convenience, we may classify the speakers into two groups : one in which the speakers use English as their native language, the other in which the speakers learn English as a second language for the purpose of education, commerce, and so on.

4 English serves as an alternative language in several areas of public activity for the many nations of the world which employ it as an international second language. English has been adopted as the language of air traffic, commerce, as well as international diplomacy. Moreover, English is the language of the majority of published materials in the world so that education has come to rely heavily on an understanding of English.

5 Learning second language extends one's vision and expands the mind. The history and literature of a second language record the real and fictional lives of people and their culture; a knowledge of them adds to our ability to understand and to feel as they feel. Learning English as a second language provides another means of communication through which the window of the entire English speech community becomes a part of our heritage.

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A The Wide Use of English
- B Historical Account of English and Its Community
- C The Advantages of Learning a Second Language
- D The Composition of the English Community
- E The Threat That English Poses to Other Languages
- F The Definition of a Speech Community

27 Only through the shared language _____.

28 The idea of the national boundaries is often different from _____.

29 Speakers are classified into two groups _____.

30 An understanding of English _____.

- A that of a speech community
- B can a speech community be formed
- C in order to learn English better
- D for the sake of simplicity
- E has played an important role in the field of education
- F is widely used in several areas of public activity

第四部分: 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

Making Light of Sleep

All we have a clock located inside our brains. Similar to your bedside alarm clock, your internal clock runs on a 24-hour cycle. This cycle, called a circadian rhythm, helps control when you wake, when you eat and when you sleep.

Somewhere around puberty, something happens in the timing of the biological clock. The clock pushes forward, so adolescents and teenagers are unable to fall asleep as early as they used to. When your mother tells you it's time for bed, your body may be pushing you to stay up for several hours more. And the light coming from your computer screen or TV could be pushing you to stay up even later.

This shift is natural for teenagers. But staying up very late and sleeping late can get your body's clock out of sync with the cycle of light and dark. It can also make it hard to get out of bed in the morning and may bring other problems, too. Teenagers are put in a kind of a gray cloud when they don't get enough sleep, says Mary Carskadon, a sleep researcher at Brown University in Providence, RI. It affects their mood and their ability to think and learn.

But just like your alarm clock, your internal clock can be reset. In fact, it automatically resets itself every day. How? By using the light it gets through your eyes.

Scientists have known for a long time that the light of day and the dark of night play important roles in setting our internal clocks. For years, researchers thought that the signals that synchronize the body's clock were handled through the same pathways that we use to see.

But recent discoveries show that the human eye has two separate light-sensing systems.

One system allows us to see. The second system tells our body whether it's day or night.

- 31 The clock located inside our brains is similar to our bedside alarm clock because _____.
- A it is a cycle also called circadian rhythm
 - B it has a cycle of 24 hours
 - C it controls when we wake, when we eat and when we sleep
 - D it can alarm any time during 24 hours
- 32 What is implied in the second paragraph? _____
- A People after puberty begin to go to bed earlier due to the change of the biological clock.
 - B Young children's biological clock has the same rhythm with that of the teenagers.
 - C Teenagers go to bed later than they used to due to the light from the computer screen.
 - D Children before puberty tend to fall asleep earlier at night than adolescents.
- 33 In the third paragraph the author wants to tell the reader that _____.
- A it is hard for teenagers to get out of bed in the morning
 - B staying up late has a bad effect on teenagers' ability to think and learn
 - C it is natural for teenagers to stay up late and get up late
 - D during puberty most teenagers experience a kind of gray cloud
- 34 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the fourth and fifth paragraphs? _____
- A Our biological clock resets itself automatically.
 - B Our internal clock as well as the alarm clock can be reset automatically.
 - C Our internal clock, like the alarm clock, can be reset.
 - D light gets through our eyes and resets our biological clock.
- 35 According to the last two paragraphs, what did the previous researchers think about the human eye's light-sensing system? _____
- A The human eye had one light-sensing system.
 - B The human eye could reset our internal clocks in accordance with the alarm clocks.
 - C The human eye could sense the light of day more quickly than the dark of night.
 - D The human eye had two light-sensing systems.

第二篇

Controlling Robots with the Mind

Belle, our tiny monkey, was seated in her special chair inside a chamber at our Duke Uni-

versity lab. Her right hand grasped a joystick as she watched a horizontal series of lights on a display panel. She knew that if a light suddenly shone and she moved the joystick left or right to correspond to its position, she would be sent a drop of fruit juice into her mouth.

Belle wore a cap glued to her head. Under it were four plastic connectors, which fed arrays of microwires—each wire finer than the finest sewing thread—into different regions of Belle's motor cortex, the brain tissue that plans movements and sends instructions. Each of the 100 microwires lay beside a single motor neuron. When a neuron produced an electrical discharge, the adjacent microwire would capture the current and send it up through a small wiring bundle that ran from Belle's cap to a box of electronics on a table next to the booth. The box, in turn, was linked to two computers, one next door and the other half a country away.

After months of hard work, we were about to test the idea that we could reliably translate the raw electrical activity in living being's brain—Belle's mere thoughts—into signals that could direct the actions of a robot. We had assembled a multijointed robot arm in this room, away from Belle's view, that she would control for the first time. As soon as Belle's brain sensed a lit spot on the panel, electronics in the box running two real-time mathematical models would rapidly analyze the tiny action potentials produced by her brain cells. Our lab computer would convert the electrical patterns that would direct the robot arm. Six hundred miles north, in Cambridge, Mass, a different computer would produce the same actions in another robot arm built by Mandayam A. Srinivasan. If we had done everything correctly, the two robot arms would behave as Belle's arm did, at exactly the same time.

Finally the moment came. We randomly switched on lights in front of Belle, and she immediately moved her joystick back and forth to correspond to them. Our robot arm moved similarly to Belle's real arm. So did Srinivasan's Belle and the robots moved in synchrony, like dancers choreographed by the electrical impulses sparking in Belle's mind.

In the two years since that day, our labs and several others have advanced neuroscience, computer science and microelectronics to create ways for rats, monkeys and eventually humans to control mechanical and electronic machines purely by "thinking through," or imagining, the motions. Our immediate goal is to help a person who has been unable to move by a neurological disorder or spinal cord injury, but whose motor cortex is spared, to operate a wheelchair or a robotic limb.

36 Belle would be fed some fruit juice if she _____.

- A moved the joystick according to what she heard
- B watched lights on a display panel

- C sat quietly in a special chair
D moved the joystick to the side of the light
- 37 According to the second paragraph, the wires fixed under the cap Belle wore were connected to _____.
A a box of electronics and two computers
B a booth and two computers
C a box which, in turn, was linked to two computers
D a computer half a country away
- 38 Which of the following statements is NOT true of the robot arm built by Srinivasan?

A It was six hundred miles away from where Belle was.
B It was directed by electric signals converted from the electrical activity in Belle's brain.
C It could produce the same actions as another robot arm.
D It could convert the electrical patterns into instructions for another robot arm.
- 39 Which of the following statements indicates the success of the experiment? (the 4th paragraph) _____
A Belle responded to the robot arms successfully.
B The two robot arms moved the joysticks in time.
C The two robot arms and Belle corresponded to the lights at the same rate.
D Belle and the two robot arms were like impulsive dancers.
- 40 The final aim of the research was to help a person _____.
A who is unable to move but whose motor cortex is not damaged
B who can operate a wheelchair or a robotic limb
C whose motor cortex is damaged
D who has spinal cord injury but is able to move a wheelchair

第三篇

Making Mistakes in Learning Language

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by communicating with

native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". This difference can serve as a basis for the student to change his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to communicate in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

- 41 According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.
A not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
B used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
C basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
D not the most difficult problem for foreign students
- 42 According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.
A asking native speakers for explanations
B reading good books in the foreign language
C comparing their speech with that of native speakers
D speaking without regard to native speakers
- 43 According to the passage, foreign language students who do not communicate with native speakers will NOT _____.
A learn very much about the foreign society
B learn about the history of the foreign language
C have to worry about making mistakes
D take advantage of available language
- 44 According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.
A native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
B communication is the primary goal of language learning
C native speakers will ignore their mistakes
D everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language
- 45 The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____.
A mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
B learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
C making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
D native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistake

第五部分: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。

The Importance of Agriculture in China

The development of agriculture and the balance between food and population are China's fundamental economic problems. The classical histories praise emperors for devotion to agriculture and much of China's modern history is 46, which has been growing steadily.

Today, although agriculture accounts for only a quarter of the Gross National Product, it is still the main determinant of the standard of living and the principal occupation of at least 70 percent of the population.

Agriculture also 47 because industry needs both agricultural raw materials and food for its work force. The failure of agriculture to supply raw materials and food halted and later reversed the industrial progress of the 1950's. After 1960 new emphasis was placed on agriculture, and the slogan "Agriculture is the foundation of the economy" has remained a central Chinese economic policy ever since.

48, there is an indirect link due to the relationship between agriculture and foreign trade. Many of China's exports are 49 or consumer goods based on them. Flourishing agriculture, therefore, promotes exports. It also reduces the need to spend foreign exchange on imports of grain and cotton, therefore 50.

- A determines the progress of industry
- B the story of the unfolding struggle to feed a peasant population
- C either agricultural raw materials
- D enlarging the capacity of the economy to import machinery and commodities for industry
- E In addition to the direct links between agriculture and industry
- F thus promoting both import and export

第六部分:完形填空 (第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 15 处空白,每处空白给出了 4 个选项,请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Cell Phone Lets Your Secret Out

Your cell phone holds secrets about you. Besides the names and 51 that you've programmed into it, traces of your DNA linger on the device, according to a new study.

DNA is genetic material that 52 in every cell. Like your fingerprint, your DNA is unique to you—53 you have an identical twin. Scientists today routinely analyze DNA in blood, saliva, or hair left 54 at the scene of a crime. The results often help detectives identify 55 and their victims. Your cell phone can reveal more about you 56 you might think.

Meghan J. McFadden, a scientist at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, heard about a crime in which the suspect bled onto a cell phone and later dropped the 57. This made her wonder whether traces of DNA lingered on cell phones—even when no blood was involved. 58 she and colleague Margaret Wallace of the City University of New York analyzed the flip-open phones of 10 volunteers. They used swabs to collect 59 traces of the users from two parts of the phone: the outside, where the user holds it, and the 60, which is placed at the user's ear.

The scientists scrubbed the phones using a solution made mostly 61 alcohol. The aim of washing was to remove all detectable traces of DNA. The owners got. Their phones 62 for another week. Then the researchers collected the phones and repeated the swabbing of each phone once more.

The scientists discovered DNA that 63 to the phone's speaker on each of the phones. Better samples were collected from the outside of each phone, but those swabs also picked up DNA that belonged to other people who had apparently also handled the phone. 64, DNA showed up even in swabs that were taken immediately after the phones were scrubbed. That suggests that washing won't remove all traces of evidence from a criminal's device. So cell phones can now be added to the 65 of clues that can clinch a crime-scene investigation.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 51 A numbers | B music | C secrets | D films |
| 52 A appeals | B appoint | C appears | D applies |
| 53 A because | B unless | C although | D still |
| 54 A about | B in | C for | D behind |
| 55 A criminals | B people | C men | D policemen |
| 56 A when | B until | C before | D than |
| 57 A device | B paper | C file | D document |
| 58 A However | B So | C But | D Nevertheless |

全 国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题 (理工类)

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 59 | A invisible | B non-existent | C visible | D apparent |
| 60 | A card | B keys | C screen | D speaker |
| 61 | A of | B up | C on | D into |
| 62 | A upon | B back | C without | D with |
| 63 | A was given | B belonged | C was owned | D became |
| 64 | A Generally | B Surprisingly | C Disappointedly | D Shortly |
| 65 | A explanation | B discovery | C book | D list |