

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

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English

全国专业技术人员

职称英语

等级考试大纲

人事部专业技术人员管理司 编



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全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

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前 言

《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》是专业技术人员参加全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试复习的重要资料。根据近年来英语考试情况,我们组织专家对该大纲进行了审定,该大纲继续遵循“严格要求、实事求是、区别对待、逐步提高”的原则,删减了部分篇幅,对词汇做了部分调整,其专业类别和等级划分不变,即:综合、理工、卫生 3 个专业类别和 A、B、C 3 个等级。专业技术人员可根据自己所从事的专业和需求,申报相应类别和级别的考试。

参加考试大纲编写的专家为:刘润清、韩宝成、高秋萍、白勇、朱莉莉、李建华、柳淑华、卢志鸿、沙丽金、崔刚等同志。主持考试大纲修改的专家为:刘润清、韩宝成同志。参加考试大纲审定的专家为:方立、戴炜华、张彦斌、邱陶生、曹精华等同志。值此,我们向参加大纲编写、审定的专家及有关人员表示感谢。

人事部专业技术人员管理司

2007 年 11 月

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲

一、概述

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。本考试遵循“严格要求、实事求是、区别对待、逐步提高”的原则,根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和使用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别专业技术职务的人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试共分三个专业类别:综合类、理工类和卫生类,每个专业类别的考试各分 A、B、C 三个等级。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试于每年 4 月份举行。A、B、C 三个等级考试的总分各为 100 分,考试时间均为 2 小时。

二、评价目标

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是:申报 A 级的人员在 2 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 2 小时内应完成 2600 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 2 小时内应完成 2200 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为达到上述目标,考试对应试者的英语词汇量、语法知识和阅读理解能力分别提出如下要求:

(一) 词汇量

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据本大纲所附词汇表。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 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
2. 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
3. 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

(二) 语法知识

考试不直接对应试者所掌握的语法知识进行考查,但应试者必须掌握基本的语法知识,主要包括:

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、体的形式及其意义;
4. 各种从句的构成及其意义;
5. 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复,以及句子之间的意义关系等。

（三）阅读理解能力

应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。阅读能力主要包括以下几个方面：

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. 利用上下文猜测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意义关系；
5. 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

三、考试内容与试卷结构

A、B、C三个等级的考试各由6个部分组成，每个级别的考试题型一样、题量相同，但不同级别考试总的阅读量及难易程度不同。考试主要考查应试者理解书面英语的能力。

第1部分：词汇选项（第1~15题，每题1分，共15分）

考查应试者理解在一定语境中单词或短语意义的能力。本部分为15个句子，每个句子中均有1个词或短语划有底横线，要求应试者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。

第2部分：阅读判断（第16~22题，每题1分，共7分）

考查应试者识别和判断文章所提供的信息的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，短文后列出7个句子，有的句子提供的是正确信息，有的句子提供的是错误信息，有的句子的信息在短文中并未直接或间接提及。要求应试者根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。

第3部分：概括大意与完成句子（第23~30题，每题1分，共8分）

考查应试者把握文章段落大意及细节的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，有2项测试任务：（1）短文后有6个段落小标题，要求应试者根据文章的内容为其中指定的4个段落各选择一个正确的小标题；（2）短文后有4个不完整的句子，要求应试者在所提供的6个选项中选择4个正确选项分别完成每个句子。

第4部分：阅读理解（第31~45题，每题3分，共45分）

考查应试者对文章主旨和细节信息的理解能力。本部分为3篇文章，每篇300~450词，每篇文章后有5道题。要求应试者根据文章的内容，从每题所给的4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

第5部分：补全短文（第46~50题，每题2分，共10分）

考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，文中有5处空白，文章后面有6组文字，其中5组取自文章本身。要求应试者根据文章的内容选择5组文字，将其放回相应位置，以恢复文章原貌。

第6部分：完形填空(第51~65题;每题1分,共15分)

考查应试者正确把握文章内容,以及在一定语境中准确使用词语的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文,文中有15处空白,每处空白给出4个选项,要求应试者根据短文的内容从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

试卷结构及考查目的(总题量65题,满分100分)

	题型	材料类型	答题要求	考查目的	题量	分值
第一部分	词汇选项 (四选一)	15个句子	给出15个句子,每个句子中均有1个词或短语划有底横线,要求应试者从所给的4个选项中选择1个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。	在一定语境下理解单词或短语的意义。	15	15
第二部分	阅读判断 (三选一)	1篇短文 (300~450词)	给出7句话,要求应试者根据文章内容做出判断(正、误、没有直接或间接提到)。	识别和判断文章信息。	7	7
第三部分	概括大意与 完成句子 (选择搭配)	1篇短文 (300~450词)	分两部分: 1. 概括大意(6选4); 2. 完成句子(6选4)。	抓大意、掌握细节。	8	8
第四部分	阅读理解 (四选一)	3篇短文 (各300~450词)	每篇短文后有5道题,每道题后面有4个选项,要求应试者从中选择1个最佳答案。	抓主旨、掌握细节、做出判断。	15	45
第五部分	补全短文 (选择搭配)	1篇短文 (300~450词)	短文中有5处空白,要求应试者通读短文并将移出的部分重新放回短文的相应位置(6选5)。	把握文章结构、作者思路。	5	10
第六部分	完形填空 (四选一)	1篇短文 (300~450词)	短文中有15处空白,每处空白给出4个选项,要求应试者从中选出1个最佳答案。	正确理解文章内容。	15	15

四、命题原则

考试命题的广度和难度根据本大纲规定的范围及对应试者能力的要求而确定。命题原则如下:

(一)合理安排测试项目的层次结构。本考试的重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力,试卷的结构应充分考虑阅读理解能力的不同层次,测试不同层次能力的项目所占比重亦不相同。

(二)合理安排测试项目的难度结构。本考试题目的难易程度分为易、较易、较难、难四个等级,试卷中各种难易程度题目各占一定比例。试题的难易程度和能力层次是两个不同的概念,在每个能力层次的项目中,都包含难易程度不同的题目。

五、答题及计分办法

考试均采用客观性试题,要求应试者从每题所给的选项中选择一个最佳答案,或根据要求选择最佳搭配。考试中,应试者应在专门设计的答题卡上作答。应试者要特别注意:做在试卷上的答案一律无效。每题只能选择一个答案。考试计分只计算答对题的数目,答错不倒扣分。

附录一：

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 各专业类别及各等级样题及答案

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 There are a limited number of books on this subject in the library.
A large B total
C small D similar

- 2 How do you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A explain B examine
C choose D expand

- 3 They had a far better yield than any other farm miles around this year.
A goods B soil
C climate D harvest

- 4 The town is famous for its magnificent church towers.
A ancient B old
C modern D splendid

- 5 Have you got a spare pen?
A a short B an extra
C a thin D a long

- 6 What were the consequences of the decision she had made?
A reasons B results
C causes D bases
- 7 They didn't realize how serious the problem was.
A know B forget
C doubt D remember
- 8 We shall keep the money in a secure place.
A clean B secret
C distant D safe
- 9 The great changes of the city astonished every visitor to that city.
A attacked B surprised
C attracted D interested
- 10 The city has decided to do away with all the old buildings in its centre.
A get rid of B set up
C repair D paint
- 11 Argument among the speakers at the conference is bordering on violence.
A is close to B is beside
C is next to D is alongside
- 12 We consume a lot more than we are able to produce,
A waste B buy
C use D sell
- 13 She overcame her initial shyness and really enjoyed the evening.
A coming B beginning
C happening D existing

14 The football team, for the most part, were confident of winning the match.

A mostly

B partly

C only

D really

15 I wonder what your aim in life is.

A attitude

B symbol

C goal

D action

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，短文后列出了 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并没有提及，请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

Hercules

Once upon a time there was a great Greek hero, Hercules. He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen. On his shoulder he carried a club and in his hand he held a bow (弓). He was known as the hero of a hundred adventures.

Hercules served a king. The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks. One morning the king sent for him and told him to fetch three golden apples for him from the garden of the Singing Maidens (歌女). But no one knew where the garden was.

So Hercules went away. He walked the whole day and the next day and the next. He walked for months before he saw mountains far in the distance one fine morning. One of the mountains was in the shape of a man, with long, long legs and arms and huge shoulders and a huge head. He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas, the Mountain God. So he asked him for help.

Atlas answered, "My head and arms and shoulders all ache. Could you hold up the sky while I fetch the golden apples for you?"

Hercules climbed the mountain and shouldered the sky. Soon the sky grew very heavy. When finally Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, "Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I'm going to see the king with the apples." Hercules knew that he couldn't fight him because of the sky on his back. So he shouted:

"Just one minute's help. My shoulders are hurting. Hold the sky for a minute while I make a cushion (垫子) for my shoulders."

Atlas believed him. He threw down the apples and held up the sky.

Hercules picked up the apples and ran back to see the king.

- 16 Hercules was the tallest man in the world.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 Hercules worked in the king's garden.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 Hercules was given many difficult tasks because the king wanted to get rid of him.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 Atlas was the god who held up the sky.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 Atlas ran faster than Hercules.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 Atlas got the golden apples for Hercules because he wanted to be the king himself.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Hercules finally managed to get the apples by defeating Atlas.
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 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。

Hints for Reading Practice

1. Most of us can find 15 minutes or half an hour each day for some regular activity. For example, one famous surgeon always spent 15 minutes reading something before he went to sleep each day. Whether he went to bed at 10 p. m. or 2:30 a. m. made no difference.
2. "Speed Reading" courses teach students how to read more quickly. In such courses, teachers often ask students to find out how many words a minute they are reading. You can do this too; look at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and write down the page number you have reached.
3. Obviously, you should not increase your reading speed if you do not understand what you are reading. If you find something you don't understand in the book, or you cannot clearly remember the details of what you read, why not read the chapter again?
4. Take four or five pages of an interesting book you happen to be reading now. Read these pages as fast as you can. Don't worry about whether you understand or not. If you keep doing this "lightning speed" reading for a period of time, you will usually find that your normal speed has increased.
5. Most paragraphs in an article have a topic sentence that expresses the central idea. The opening paragraph often suggests the general direction and content of the article, while paragraphs that follow expand or support the first. The closing paragraph often gives a summary of the most important points of the article.

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A The Organization of An Article
- B What's Your Reading Speed?
- C How to Increase Your Reading Speed?
- D Understanding over Speed
- E Read Something Every Day
- F Read Extensively

27 You are advised to read something before you _____.

28 In "Speed Reading" courses, teachers often ask students to _____.

29 You can improve your reading speed if you _____.

30 It will help you to understand the article if you _____.

- A find the topic sentences
- B find out the new words
- C keep reading fast
- D go to bed every day
- E keep a record of their reading speed
- F look at your watch every few minutes

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，每道题后面都有 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

Football

Football is, I suppose, the most popular game in England: one has only to go to one of the important matches to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting and cheering for one side or the other.

One of the most surprising things about football in England to a stranger is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has photographs of them and knows the results of a large number of matches. He will tell you, with a great air of authority, who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as valuable as that of men three or four times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously—much more seriously than nearly all European schools, where lessons are all-important (至关重要的), and games are left for private arrangements. In England, it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in a classroom; education also means character training. One of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where the boy has to learn to work with others for his team, instead of working selfishly (自私地) for himself alone. The school therefore arranges games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game, it is good exercise for the body, it needs skill and a quick brain, it is popular and it is cheap. As a result, it is the school's favorite game in the winter.