

2010 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

# English

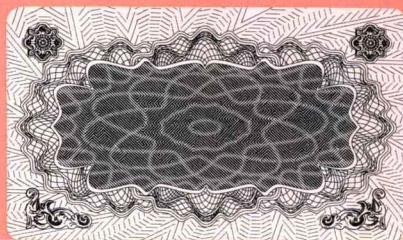
## 职称英语等级考试

### 专项及综合训练

(综合类)

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组 编

<http://www.oaoe.com>



辽宁人民出版社 辽宁电子出版社

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· 沈 阳 ·

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

职称英语等级考试专项及综合训练: 综合类/国家资格考试在线培训网编写组编. —沈阳: 辽宁人民出版社; 辽宁电子出版社, 2009.12

2010 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

ISBN 978-7-205-06682-6

I. 职… II. 国… III. 英语—职称—资格考核—习题  
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 208374 号

2010 年版全国职称外语等级考试用书防伪标识的识别方法:

1. 将书平端于眼前, 旋转  $45^{\circ}$ , 逆光观看, 可清晰看到隐藏在图案中的文字“人事考试”。
2. 用手触摸: 有细腻而明显的凹凸手感。

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社 辽宁电子出版社

地 址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号

邮 编: 110003

电 话: 024-23284046 (办公室)

印 刷: 河北省零五印刷厂

幅面尺寸: 185mm × 260mm

印 张: 12

字 数: 159 千字

出版时间: 2009 年 12 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2009 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 张 莹 张 艺 孙新发

责任校对: 葛晓华 张希春

封面设计: 陈飞燕

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-06682-6

定 价: 34.00 元

购书网站: 国家资格考试在线培训网 (OE 培训)

网 址: <http://www.oee.com>

购书电话: 024-23964455

人力资源和社会保障部人事考试中心举报电话: 010-64401063 010-64401205

# 前 言

根据广大考生的要求，我们依据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），组织编写了《职称英语等级考试专项及综合训练》，分综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别，每个专业类别自成一册，每册包括一定数量的专项训练和两套全真模拟试题训练，各分 A、B、C 三个等级，供广大专业技术人员自学和自测使用。

本书的特点是：1. 完全地体现了《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. 题目设计科学合理，并经过了验证，具有极强的针对性；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，便于自学和自测。

本书最适合考生考前进行针对性训练之用。建议考生先根据考试题型完成前半部分的专项训练，然后再用全真模拟试题训练对自己的成绩进行检查。完成全真模拟试题训练时，应首先按照考试时间要求，认真完成每套模拟试题，最好把答案做在另一张纸上，然后对照答案给自己评个分，看看能否通过考试。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，从而学到一些解题方法和应试技巧。

由于时间紧迫，书中会有不足之处，恳请广大考生多提宝贵意见以便修订。

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组

2009 年 11 月

## 特别提示

为维护考生和著作权益,2010年版全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试用书(综合类、理工类、卫生类)随书赠送的CD-ROM学习光盘采用了防止拷贝的防盗加密技术,光盘运行时系统会自动检测,非正版光盘,将无法正常运行使用,请考生注意识别真伪,以免影响学习。任何人不得对此学习光盘进行复制,否则,责任自行承担。

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国家资格考试在线培训网同时开通了2010年度全国职称英语等级考试(综合类、理工类、卫生类)、职称日语等级考试、职称俄语等级考试的网上视频辅导课程及考前模拟测试,考生可以根据报考语种类别和级别选择相应科目进行学习。

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010-64401063    010-64401205

024-23964455    024-23284046

辽宁电子出版社

2009年11月

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## 第一部分 职称英语等级考试综合类（C级）专项训练

### 一、词汇选项专项训练

### 词汇选项专项训练一

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。

- 1 At midnight, we were aroused by a knock at the door.  
A irritated B awakened  
C arisen D annoyed
- 2 She was awarded a prize for the film.  
A given B rewarded  
C sent D reminded
- 3 Smoking will be banned in all public places here.  
A forbidden B allowed  
C permitted D promoted
- 4 That guy is intelligent but a bit dull.  
A strange B special  
C quiet D boring
- 5 She is a highly successful teacher.  
A fairly B rather  
C very D moderately
- 6 We should not sacrifice environmental protections to foster economic growth.  
A reduce B promote  
C realize D give
- 7 There is a growing gap between the rich and the poor.  
A conflict B tension  
C gulf D confrontation
- 8 I am very grateful to you for your assistance.  
A helpful B hopeful  
C pitiful D thankful
- 9 You will be meeting her presently.  
A shortly B currently  
C lately D probably
- 10 Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years.  
A displayed B shown  
C changed D demonstrated



- ## 词汇选项专项训练二

**1** Natalie prefers yellow, whereas I prefer green.

- 2

- 7 We were all there when the accident occurred.  
 A appeared B dropped  
 C happened D fell
- 8 The governor appointed a committee to find out what was wrong.  
 A did up B set up  
 C put up D took up
- 9 You can't get there other than by swimming.  
 A only B besides  
 C except D simply
- 10 That problem is secondary to the one now facing us.  
 A later than B better than  
 C less important than D more exciting than
- 11 It is difficult to assess the importance of the decision.  
 A evaluate B comment  
 C discuss D report
- 12 You must try to wipe out the memory of these horrible events.  
 A strange B terrible  
 C unusual D unfair
- 13 He spoke in such a pleasant manner that I felt at ease with him at once.  
 A confident B relaxing  
 C formal D comfortable
- 14 He worked so hard that eventually he fell ill.  
 A then B surely  
 C finally D recently
- 15 He thought it better to begin working immediately.  
 A at once B recently  
 C early D rapidly

### 词汇选项专项训练三

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。

- 1 We are sure that he will get over his illness.  
 A certain B aware  
 C happy D determined
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.  
 A in despair B in danger  
 C in misery D in pain
- 3 If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air is often the cause.  
 A start B begin



## 词汇选项专项训练四

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。

- 1 I am not certain whether he will come.  
A determined                      B sure  
C sorry                                D glad
- 2 She seemed to have detected some anger in his voice.  
A noticed                            B heard  
C realized                            D got
- 3 Please do not hesitate to call me if I can be of further assistance.  
A contact                            B see  
C help                                 D touch
- 4 In short, I am going to live there myself.  
A In other words                    B That is to say  
C In a word                           D To be frank
- 5 He has trouble understanding that other people judge him by his social skills and conduct.  
A style                                B behavior  
C mode                                D attitude
- 6 I had some difficulty in carrying out the plan.  
A making                            B keeping  
C changing                           D implementing
- 7 Mr. Johnson evidently regarded this as a great joke.  
A readily                            B casually  
C obviously                           D simply
- 8 We all think that Mary's husband is a very boring person.  
A shy                                 B stupid  
C dull                                 D selfish
- 9 The workers in that factory manufacture furniture.  
A promote                            B paint  
C produce                            D polish
- 10 They only have a limited amount of time to get their points across.  
A large                                B total  
C small                                D similar
- 11 The high-speed trains can have a major impact on travel preferences.  
A force                                B influence  
C surprise                            D power

- 12 Can you follow the plot so far?
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b> change | <b>B</b> investigate |
| <b>C</b> write  | <b>D</b> understand  |
- 13 Even in a highly modernized country, manual work is still needed.
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b> physical | <b>B</b> mental |
| <b>C</b> natural  | <b>D</b> hard   |
- 14 In the latter case the outcome can be serious indeed.
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A</b> result   | <b>B</b> judgment |
| <b>C</b> decision | <b>D</b> event    |
- 15 Norman Blamey is an artist of deep convictions.
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b> statements  | <b>B</b> beliefs |
| <b>C</b> suggestions | <b>D</b> claims  |

## 二、阅读判断专项训练

### 阅读判断专项训练一

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，请选 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

#### Scotland: A Land of Wisdom

In the 1740s, the famous French philosopher Voltaire said "We look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilization." That's not a bad advertisement for any country when it comes to attracting people to search for a first-class education.

According to the American author Arthur Herman, the Scots invented the modern world itself. He argues that Scottish thinkers and intellectuals worked out many of the most important ideas on which modern life depends – everything from the scientific method to market economics. Their ideas did not just spread among intellectuals, but to those people in business, government and the sciences who actually shaped the Western world.

It all started during the period that historians call the Scottish Enlightenment (启蒙运动), which is usually seen as taking place between the years 1740 and 1800. Before that, philosophy was mainly concerned with religion. For the thinkers of the Scottish Enlightenment, the proper study of humanity was mankind itself.

Their reasoning was practical. For the philosopher David Hume, humanity was the right subject for philosophy because we can examine human behavior and so find real evidence of how people think and feel. And from that we can make judgments about the societies we live in and make concrete suggestions about how they can be improved for universal benefit.

Hume's enquiry into the nature of knowledge laid the foundations for the scientific method – the pursuit of truth through experiment. His friend and fellow resident of Edinburgh, Adam Smith, famously applied the study of mankind to the ways in which mankind does business. Trade, he argued, was a form of information. In pursuing our own interests through trading in markets, we all come to benefit each other.

Smith's idea has dominated modern views of economics. It also has wide applications. He was one of the philosophers to point out that nations can become rich, free and powerful through peace, trade and invention.

Although the Scottish Enlightenment ended a long time ago, the ideas which evolved at that time still underpin (构成……的基础) our theories of human exchange and enquiry. It also exists in Scotland itself in an educational tradition that combines academic excellence with orientation (方向).

- 1 Scotland is the right place to receive a first-class education.  
A Right            B Wrong            C Not mentioned
- 2 According to Arthur Herman, the Scots developed many important ideas which modern life depends on.  
A Right            B Wrong            C Not mentioned

- 3 Philosophers had come to know the importance of studying humanity even before the Scottish Enlightenment took place.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 4 David Hume was the first philosopher to study mankind.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 5 Smith's idea has extensive applications.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 6 Our current theories of human exchange and enquiry have nothing to do with the ideas developed during the Scottish Enlightenment.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 7 Smith died in 1800.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

### 阅读判断专项训练二

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，请选 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中没有提及，请选 C。

### The Industrial Age and Employment

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought about may have to be reversed. This seems a daunting (大胆的) thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving (剥夺) them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people commuted (乘车往返) longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In pre-industrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary (惯例的) for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded – a problem now, as more teenagers become frustrated at school and more retired people want to live active lives.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some efforts and resources away from the utopian (乌托邦的) goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent



practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

- 1 The established work patterns may be changed with the closing of the industrial age.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 2 Universal employment has brought about economic freedom.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 3 Many people depended on the land for a living before the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 4 Improved transport enabled people to travel longer distances to their work places.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 5 Employed women of equal qualifications are paid less than men.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 6 A large number of teenagers will quit school next year.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 7 Now is the time to handle the issue of employment in a practical manner.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned

### 阅读判断专项训练三

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，请选 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选 C。

#### Riches and Romance From France's Wine Harvest

September is harvest time. And with bunches of grapes swinging (摇摆) in the wind, the vineyards of southern France are getting ready to celebrate it.

The yearly wine festival is held in honour of Bacchus, the Roman god of wine. It's a fun time with parties, music, dancing, big meals and, of course, lots of wine.

French wine-making began more than 2,500 years ago. The world's oldest type of vine grows in France and always produces a good quality wine. Today France produces one-fifth of the world's wine, and some of the most famous varieties.

The top wine-producing areas are Bordeaux, Burgundy and the Loire Valley. Champagne, a drink used in celebrations, is named after the place where sparkling (有气泡的) wine was first produced in 1700.

Wine is made from the juice of freshly picked grapes. It is the sugars that turn into alcohol.

Traditionally, people used to take off their shoes and crush the grapes with their bare feet to bring out the juice. Nowadays, this practice is usually carried out by machines.

Each wine producing region has its own character, based on its type of grapes and soil.

The taste of wine changes with time. Until 1850, all French champagne was sweet. Now, both wine and champagne taste slightly bitter.

The drink has always been linked with riches, romance and nobleness. Yet the French think of it in more ordinary terms.

They believe it makes daily living easier, less hurried and with fewer problems.

"All its links are with times when people are at their best; with relaxation, happiness, long slow meals and the free flow of ideas," wrote wine expert Hugh Johnson.

- 1 All French people celebrate the grape harvest every September.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 2 In the yearly wine festival, people always enjoy themselves.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 3 Wine-making in France has a history of over 2,500 years.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 4 Many varieties of wine produced in France are named after places.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 5 Different regions in France produce different types of wine.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 6 French wine will taste sour (酸的) in future.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned
- 7 The French people believe that drinking wine is a good way to relax.  
A Right                      B Wrong                      C Not mentioned

#### 阅读判断专项训练四

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，请选 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中沒有提及，请选 C。

#### A Pay Rise or Not?

"Unless I get a rise, I'll have a talk with the boss, Henry Manley," George Strong said to himself. George liked his job and he liked the town he lived in, but his wife kept telling him that his pay was not enough to meet the needs of the family. That was why he was thinking of taking a job in Birmingham, a nearby city about 50 miles away. He had been offered a job in a factory there, and the pay was far better.

George lived in Wyeford, a medium-sized town. He really liked the place and didn't like the idea of moving somewhere else, but if he took the job in Birmingham, he would have to move his family there.

Henry Manley was the manager of a small company manufacturing electric motors. The company was in deep trouble because, among other reasons, the Japanese were selling such things at very low prices. As a result, Manley had to cut his own prices and profits as well. Otherwise he would not get any orders at all. Even then, orders were still not coming in fast enough, so that there was no money for raises (加工资) for his workers. Somehow, he had to struggle along and keep his best workers as well. He sighed. Just then the phone rang.

His secretary told him that George Strong wanted to see him as soon as possible. Manley sighed again. He could guess what it was about. George Strong was a very young engineer. The company had no future unless it could attract and keep men like him.