



2010年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

English

职称英语考试

历年真题及全真模拟试卷

【综合类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



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2010 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

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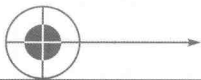
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前言 Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事组织组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。为帮助广大参加全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,本套图书编写组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试题卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2010 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2008、2009 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套真题和 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。该套试卷通过预测命题规律,研究分析考试发展趋势,使考生的复习更具目的性和系统性。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题分析详尽、透彻:六套真题均配有详细的试题分析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,更好地掌握学习方法。

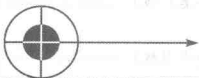
★模拟题集实用、适用:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2010 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,保证了考生学习的针对性和实用性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

该系列试题由天合教育职称外语考试研究中心负责编写,组织大连外国语学院等名校的著名专家、学者参与策划、编撰、核对和审定。其中主要编写人员胡君对卫生类和理工类的真题部分做了试题分析,并对卫生类的模拟试题进行了遴选和编排;编写人员李辉对综合类的真题部分做了试题分析;编写人员关艳参与了理工类的六套全真模拟试题的编写;编写人员吕雪梅编排了综合类的六套全真模拟试题。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thj-888.com,就学习中遇到的,意向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其它学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



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2009年职称英语等级考试真题

(综合类C级)

第1部分:词汇选项(第1~15题,每题1分,共15分)

下面每个句子中均有1个词或短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定1个意义最为接近的选项。

- I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
A. thought B. idea C. goal D. plan
- The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A. in danger B. in difficulty C. in despair D. out of control
- Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
A. Certainly B. Probably C. Almost D. Absolutely
- Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
A. slowly B. seldom C. weakly D. constantly
- I'm working with a guy from London.
A. teacher B. student C. friend D. man
- You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A. dark B. secure C. guarded D. banned
- The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A. extensive B. continuous C. instant D. quick
- The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A. high-rise B. modern C. ancient D. splendid
- The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A. surprised B. scared C. excited D. moved
- Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A. future B. far C. past D. near
- Would you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. visit B. phone C. consult D. invite
- We had a long conversation about her parents.
A. speech B. question C. talk D. debate
- The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A. stated B. announced C. demanded D. suggested
- Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A. lived on B. depended on C. believed in D. joined in
- There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A. beats B. maintains C. matches D. tries

第2部分: 阅读判断(第16~22题, 每题1分, 共7分)

下面的短文后列出了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, 请选择A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择C。

Fighting for a Brighter Future for Women

When I was asked what it means to be a woman running for president, I always gave the same answer that I was proud to be running as a woman, but I was running because I thought I'd be the best president.

But I am a woman and, like millions of women, I know there are still barriers and biases (偏见) out there, often unconscious, and I want to build an America that respects and embraces the potential of every last one of us.

I ran as a daughter who benefited from opportunities my mother never dreamed of. I ran as a mother who worried about my daughter's future and a mother who wants to leave all children brighter tomorrows.

To build that future I see, we must make sure that women and men alike understand the struggles of their grandmothers and their mothers, and that women enjoy equal opportunities, equal pay, and equal respect.

Let us resolve and work toward achieving very simple propositions (命题): There are no acceptable limits, and there are no acceptable prejudices in the 21st century in our country.

You can also be so proud that, from now on, it will be unremarkable for a woman to win primary state victories, unremarkable to have a woman in a close race to be our nominee (被提名者), unremarkable to think that a woman can be the president of the United States. And this is truly remarkable, my friends.

To those who are disappointed that we couldn't go all of the way, especially the young people who put so much into this campaign, it would break my heart if, in falling short of my goal, I in any way discouraged any of you from pursuing yours.

Always aim high, work hard, and care deeply about what you believe in. And, when you stumble (绊倒), keep faith. And, when you're knocked down, get right back up and never listen to anyone who says you can't or shouldn't go on.

As we gather here today in this historic, magnificent building, the 50th woman to leave the Earth is orbiting (绕轨道运行) overhead. If we can blast 50 women into space, we will someday launch a woman into the White House.

16. Hillary Clinton was elected president of the United States.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

17. Hillary Clinton believed that if she were elected president of the United States, she would be the best.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

18. The American people are now ready to accept a woman as their president.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

19. Many American young people feel disappointed at Hillary's failure to win the nomination.

20. America's 50th female astronaut is right now moving round the Earth.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

21. Hillary Clinton will support Obama in the upcoming presidential election campaign.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Hillary Clinton will no longer run for president.

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)

下面的短文后有 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 个最佳标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Money or Friendship or Both

1. Friends and money don't mix. It's a dangerous combination since a fight over money is one of the fastest ways to end a friendship. But what if a friend asks you to lend him or her some money? If you don't lend your friend the money, you risk losing the friend. If you do lend your friend the money, you risk losing both the friendship and your money.

2. We have to face facts, so here are some situations you might run across with your buddies(伙伴) and some helpful tips(忠告) on how to deal with them. Think about why this person needs to borrow in the first place. If he is always living beyond his means, it is his fault, not yours. Any sensible person would not put himself in a position of debt so often. So simply say "no" to this friend. Even if your friend really needs that money for emergency use and you are willing to help him, before you dive into your pocket, follow this reality check: Do you have the extra money? Are you sure you don't need it? Are you willing to write off that amount if it's not returned? If your answers are negative, do yourself a favor and say "no".

3. Let's assume you can't stand saying "no" to your friend because you don't want him living off cat food. What do you do? Write down these details on a sheet of paper before opening up your wallet:

Amount of the loan.

Date of the loan.

Time of repayment.

Amount of interest (if any).

Lender's and borrower's signature.

This will at least keep the borrower from forgetting the loan so easily. If your friend's loan is past due, it's important that you ask him — and it's actually not rude. The longer you wait, the more you brood (忧伤), and the more your resentment builds.

4. You can send him a friendly reminder via E-mail. Tell him something like "I'm going over my bank account and I'm just wondering when we'll be able to settle that money thing." E-mail saves you from an uncomfortable face-to-face confrontation. There is almost no chance of turning a bad reaction into an argument. Unlike a public conversation, an E-mail message will always be private.

5. After asking two or three times, you might have to write it off and the friendship with it. That's what happens. If he just doesn't have the money or is unwilling, then what kind of friend is that?

23. Paragraph 2 _____

24. Paragraph 3 _____

25. Paragraph 4 _____

26. Paragraph 5 _____

A. Time to Break off a Friendship

B. Unconditional Assistance to Friends in Need

C. Things to Consider When You Have to Say "No" to Your Friend

D. Things to Think over When You Don't Want Your Friend to Eat Cat Food

E. Strategies for Borrowing Money

F. Advantages of E-mail in Handling Money Issues

27. Sometimes you may find it very difficult to decide _____.

28. Before you lend money to your friend _____.

29. If the loan is past due, _____.

30. If your friend refuses to return the money, _____.

A. you can remind your friend of it via E-mail

B. you can lend more money to him or her

C. you must get to know why he or she needs that money

D. if you should lend money to your friend

E. you can call the police to settle the issue

F. there is no need to maintain a friendly relation with him or her

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。请根据短文内容, 为每题确定1个最佳选项。

第一篇 Life at Aichi University

I'm Yamamoto Mika, a 22-year-old Japanese girl. I'd like to invite you to Aichi University so you can understand my life.

Our university has a close relationship with China and my department is the only one of its kind in Japan. My courses include the Chinese language, modern Chinese politics and economics. I love Chinese culture and I have been to Tianjin as an exchange student.

In Japan, our courses are divided into **compulsory**, optional and specialized courses. However, we have a flexible schedule. We can choose classes from a wide range of options.

Many students finish the compulsory courses in three years so that they can have one year without any classes. They often use this period of time to study abroad, conduct research and travel. Many students even suspend their study for additional study-abroad opportunities.

Japanese universities encourage students to choose their own ways of study, so it is quite easy for us to apply for study suspension.

Japanese students participate in various kinds of extracurricular (课外的) activities. They attend clubs from elementary schools, so many have already been accustomed to clubs when they enter university.

Our university now has 42 art clubs and 45 sports clubs. The annual University Festival is the grandest carnival (狂欢节) of Japanese universities. In the festival, students promote their clubs and organize various activities. Our university's festival attracted about 150,000 people last year. I really like this festival.

When we promote our clubs, we cook "tonnjiru", a kind of pork soup, and sell it to other students at the fair.

We also go to different places to interview celebrities (名人) who attend our festival as guests. It is a wonderful experience to talk to those stars face to face.

Japanese students like to hold parties. We have two kinds of parties. One is the Mochivori party. If you want to attend this party you have to cook a course and take it to the party. The organizer buys drinks and snacks.

The other kind of party is the Nomikai, which mainly involves alcohol. We drink something called chu-hai, which is a combination of soda and wine. We also drink Japanese sake (日本米酒) and beer. There are parties for many occasions, like welcoming new students, celebrating victories and birthday parties or just for promoting friendship.

31. Which statement is NOT true of Yamamoto Mika?

- A. She has never been to China.
- B. She is a Japanese student.
- C. She loves Chinese culture.
- D. She wants you to understand her life.

32. Many Japanese students finish their compulsory courses in three years because

- A. they want to get married.
- B. they want to stay at home.
- C. they want to make money.
- D. they want to study abroad.

33. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the University Festival?

- A. Organizing various activities.
- B. Inviting government officials to dinner.
- C. Interviewing celebrities.
- D. Promoting clubs.

34. What is the requirement for attending the Mochiyori party?

- A. You have to interview celebrities.
- B. You have to buy drinks and snacks.
- C. You have to take to it a course you have cooked.
- D. You have to get permission from the organizer.

35. The word "compulsory" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by

- A. required.
- B. forced.
- C. requested.
- D. demanded.

第二篇 Shopping at Second-hand Clothing Stores

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just something he did — “like changing the tires on his car.” He looked at his budget and decided he could save a lot of money by shopping for clothes at *thrift* shops.

“Even new clothes are fairly disposable(用后即丢掉的) and wear out after a couple of years,” Barth said. “In thrift shops, you can find some great stuff whose quality is better than new clothes.”

Since then, Barth, who works at a Goodwill thrift shop in the US state of Florida, has found that there are all kinds of reasons for shopping for second-hand clothing. Some people, like him, shop to save money. Some shop for a crazy-looking shirt. And some shop as a means of conserving energy and helping the environment.

Pat Akins, an accountant at a Florida Salvation Army(SA)(救世军)thrift shop, said that, for her, shopping at thrift shops is a way to help the environment.

“When my daughter was little, we looked at it as recycling,” Akins said. “Also, why pay 30 dollars for a new coat when you can get another one for a lot less?”

Akins said that the SA has shops all over the US — “some as big as department stores.” All of the clothes are donated(捐赠), and when they have a surplus(盈余), they’ll have “stuff a bag” specials, where customers can fill a grocery sack with clothes for only 5 or 10 dollars.

Julia Slocum, 22, points out, however, that the huge amount of second-hand clothing in the US is the result of American wastefulness.

“I’d say that second-hand stores are the result of our wasteful, materialistic culture,” said Slocum, who works for a pro-conservation organization, the Center for a New American Dream. “Thrift shops prevent that waste from going to landfills(垃圾填埋场); they give clothing a second life and provide cheaper clothing for those who can’t afford to buy new ones and generate(生成) income for charities. They also provide a way for the wealthy and middle classes to shed(摆脱) some of the guilt for their level of consumption.”

36. Which statement about Barth is NOT true?

- A. He is 33 years old now.
- B. He works at a Goodwill thrift shop.
- C. He works at a Salvation Army thrift shop.
- D. He was a college student many years ago.

37. When Barth was a college student, he often shopped at thrift shops

- A. to save money.
- B. to save energy.
- C. to help the environment.
- D. to make friends with poor people.

38. What does Akins do?

- A. She is a soldier.
- B. She is an accountant.
- C. She is a saleswoman.
- D. She is a road sweeper.

39. Thrift shops can do everything EXCEPT

- A. give clothing a second life.
- B. generate income for charities.

- C. provide cheaper clothes for the poor.
- D. stop rich people from wasting money.

40. The word "thrift" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by

- A. charity.
- B. one dollar.
- C. first class.
- D. two dollars.

第三篇 March Madness

For the rest of the month, an epidemic (流行病) will sweep across the US. It will keep kids home from school. College students will ignore piles of homework. Employees will suddenly lose their abilities to concentrate.

The disease, known as "March Madness", refers to the yearly 65-team US men's college basketball tournament, it begins on March 15 and lasts through the beginning of April. Teams compete against each other in a single elimination tournament that eventually crowns a national champion.

Nearly 20 million Americans will find themselves prisoners of basketball festival madness.

The fun comes partly from guessing the winners for every game. Friends compete against friends, husbands against wives, and colleagues against bosses.

Big-name schools are usually favored to advance into the tournament. But each year there are dark horses from little-known universities.

This adds to the madness. Watching a team from a school with 3,000 students beat a team from a school with 30,000, for many Americans, is an exciting experience. Last year, the little-known George Mason University was one of the final four teams. Many people had never even heard of the university before the tournament.

College basketball players are not paid, so the game is more about making a name for their university and themselves. But that doesn't mean money isn't involved. About \$4 billion will be spent gambling on the event. According to *Media Life* magazine, the event will draw over \$500 million in advertising revenue this year, topping the post-season revenue, including that of the NBA (全国篮球协会).

41. What will happen in the remaining part of the month?

- A. Many Americans will be sent to madhouses.
- B. Great excitement will spread across the US.
- C. About 20 million Americans will be put in prison.
- D. A deadly epidemic will break out in the US.

42. Which statement about the epidemic is NOT true?

- A. It occurs every fourth year.
- B. It starts on March 15.
- C. It is known as "March Madness".
- D. It lasts through the beginning of April.

43. Which of the following is NOT an instance of "March Madness"?

- A. Kids run away from school.
- B. Husbands kiss their wives.
- C. College students keep homework piling up.

D. Employees can't concentrate on their work.

44. It is great fun

A. looking at wives kissing their husbands.

B. listening to students talking to their teachers.

C. watching farmers kicking donkeys.

D. betting on the winners of each game.

45. The little-known George Mason University was a dark horse because

A. it had a student body of 30,000.

B. its players were all black people.

C. it had never been expected to be victorious.

D. its players ran as fast as black horses.

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

A Bad Idea

Think you can walk, drive, take phone calls, e-mail and listen to music at the same time? Well, New York's new law says you can't _____ (46) The law went into force last month, following research and a shocking number of accidents that involved people using electronic gadgets (小巧机械) when crossing the street.

Who's to blame? _____ (47) "We are under the impression that our brain can do more than it often can," says Rene Marois, a neuroscientist (神经科学家) in Tennessee. "But a core limitation is the inability to concentrate on two things at once."

The young people are often considered the great multitaskers. _____ (48) A group of 18- to 21-year-olds and a group of 35- to 39-year-olds were given 90 seconds to translate images into numbers, using a simple code. _____ (49) But when both groups were interrupted by a phone call or an instant message, the older group matched the younger group in speed and accuracy.

It is difficult to measure the productivity lost by multitaskers. But it is probably a lot, Jonathan Spira, chief analyst at Basex, a business-research firm, estimates the cost of interruptions to the American economy at nearly \$650 billion a year. _____ (50) The surveys conclude that 28 percent of the workers' time was spent on interruptions and recovery time before they returned to their main tasks.

A. Talking on a cell phone while driving brings you joy anyway.

B. The estimate is based on surveys with office workers.

C. The younger group did 10 percent better when not interrupted.

D. However, an Oxford University research suggests this perception is open to question.

E. Scientists say that our multitasking (多任务处理) abilities are limited.

F. And you'll be fined \$100 if you do so on a New York city street.

第 6 部分:完形填空(第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白,请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Gun Rights in the US

Immediately after the shooting at Virginia Tech University, Americans gathered to mourn (致哀) the dead. The president and the state governor both hurried there to share the _____ (51). But the majority of Americans still cling to their right to _____ (52) weapons.

Strictly speaking, the US is not the only country _____ (53) gun violence has destroyed lives, families and communities in everyday circumstance. But the US is one of the _____ (54) countries that seem unwilling and politically incapable of doing anything serious to stop it.

In countries like Britain and Canada, the government adopted stricter _____ (55) control soon after serious gun violence incidents. US leaders, however, are held _____ (56) by the gun lobby (院外活动集团) and the electoral (选举) system.

The powerful National Rifle Association, the major supporter of gun _____ (57) in the US, is too strong for any party to take on. Most Republicans oppose gun control anyway. _____ (58) the years, the Democrats have found that they can either campaign for gun control or win power, not _____ (59); they prefer power.

According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, firearm (火器) incidents accounted _____ (60) nine percent of the 4.7 million violent crimes in 2005. So, although opinion polls show most Americans want stricter gun laws, many don't want to give up their arms they _____ (61) to protect themselves.

Dave Hancock, a Virginia gun lover, is one example. In an interview he said, "If one professor in the Virginia incident had been carrying a legal weapon, they might have been able to _____ (62) all this." In his opinion, the massacre (大屠杀) is an argument for more people to carry weapons, not fewer.

But at the root of Americans' clinging to the right to bear arms is not just a fear of crime, but a mistrust of _____ (63), commented UK's Guardian newspaper.

One Virginia resident, who had a permit to carry a concealed (隐藏的) firearm, told the Guardian that it was _____ (64) American's responsibility to have a gun.

"Each person," he said, "should not rely solely _____ (65) the government for protection."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. ceremony | B. funeral | C. grief | D. tears |
| 52. A. own | B. make | C. destroy | D. trade |
| 53. A. while | B. which | C. that | D. here |
| 54. A. some | B. few | C. much | D. little |
| 55. A. rocket | B. knife | C. gun | D. bullet |
| 56. A. hostage | B. office | C. person | D. home |
| 57. A. fire | B. attacks | C. violence | D. rights |
| 58. A. Since | B. Over | C. Till | D. Until |
| 59. A. either | B. both | C. each | D. one |
| 60. A. of | B. off | C. out | D. for |
| 61. A. hide | B. buy | C. keep | D. sell |
| 62. A. stop | B. cover | C. shoot | D. interrupt |
| 63. A. guards | B. government | C. students | D. professors |
| 64. A. many | B. few | C. all | D. every |
| 65. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |

2008 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 C 级)

第 1 部分: 词汇选项 (第 1~15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. We'll give every teacher room for development.

- A. place B. employment ~~C. space~~ D. house

2. The policeman asked him to identify the thief.

- ~~A. name~~ ~~B. describe~~ ~~C. capture~~ D. call

3. We were all there when the accident occurred.

- A. happened B. broke C. spread D. appeared

4. It took me exactly a week to complete the work.

- A. start B. achieve C. improve ~~D. finish~~

5. The herb medicine eventually cured her disease.

- A. nicely B. apparently ~~C. finally~~ D. naturally

6. This new policy has led to a dramatic increase in production.

- A. minor ~~B. striking~~ C. fixed D. modest

7. Poor schooling was the root of the unemployment problem.

- A. base B. result ~~C. cause~~ D. force

8. John survives on 100 pounds a month.

- A. puts ~~B. lives~~ C. borrows D. spends

9. One's economic condition often affects his or her way of life.

- A. determines B. shows ~~C. influences~~ D. confines

10. If you want to keep healthy, you should vary the foods you eat.

- A. reject B. accept ~~C. change~~ D. choose

11. She found me very dull.

- A. dirty B. sleepy ~~C. lazy~~ ~~D. boring~~

12. The President made a brief visit to Beijing.

- A. short B. working C. formal D. secret

13. He was persuaded to give up the idea.

- A. mention B. accept C. consider ~~D. drop~~

14. Jack consumes a pound of cheese a day.

- ~~A. eats~~ B. drinks ~~C. buys~~ D. produces

15. Mary just told us a very fascinating story.

- A. strange ~~B. frightening~~ C. difficult ~~D. interesting~~