

全国专业技术人员

# 职称英语模拟试题

2006

综合类

丰硕郝成 主编

职称英语

(综合类)



ENGLISH

辽宁大学出版社

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

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联系电话: 024-86864613

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# 前言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试从 1999 年起在全国统一组织实施至今已经 6 年有余。为了更好地帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语,提高英语水平,熟悉全国职称英语等级考试的题型,系统地学习和备考,我们根据广大考生的呼吁,并根据人事部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》,组织专家编写了与《考试大纲》相配套的《2006 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题》,以帮助广大专业技术人员提高职称英语等级考试的应试能力。《模拟试题》共分三个专业类别:综合类、理工类、卫生类。每个专业类别的考试各分 A、B、C 三个等级。每个级别的试卷内容,除综合类外,普通英语和专业英语题目各占 50%。三个等级考试的总分各为 100 分,考试时间均为 2 小时。下面就其考试的要求、考试内容与试卷结构做一个简单的介绍。

## • 职称英语等级考试的要求

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 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3 000 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 2 600 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 2 200 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、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下:

### 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掌握的词汇量不等:

- 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
- 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
- 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

## 语法知识

在以往的考试中，最常见的一个测试项目就是对语法知识的考查。全国职称英语等级考试中是否也考语法呢？大纲明确指出：考试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。所谓不直接考语法，就是不像其他类型的考试那样要求考生做与语法有关的多项选择题、语法改错题，分析主谓宾等题目。不直接考语法，并不等于说可以不懂语法，语法知识不重要，阅读理解必须运用语法知识辨认出正确的语法关系，不懂语法，不论词汇量有多大都是毫无意义的。职称英语等级考试要求应试者必须懂得英语基本语法知识，这些语法知识可概述如下：

- 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
- 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
- 动词的各种时、体及其意义；
- 各种从句的构成和意义；
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间意义的关系等。

## 阅读理解能力

前面我们已经提到，职称英语等级考试的测试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。它要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。具体来讲，阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面：

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. 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。

## • 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和题量均相同，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。以下是每个部分的测试点、题型、题量介绍。

### 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个词或短语画有底横线，要求应试者从每个句子后

面所给的4个选项中选择1个与画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，根据短文列出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，有两项测试任务：（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，文章中有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。

最后，希望广大考生提出宝贵意见，对本书的不足之处不吝赐教。

作者

2005年11月

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## Model Test One

## 综合类(C级)试题

## 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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. It is ridiculous to dispute about such things.  
A. frightening      B. shocking      C. foolish      D. amusing
2. We are sure that he will get over his illness.  
A. certain      B. aware      C. happy      D. determined
3. The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.  
A. in despair      B. in danger      C. in misery      D. in pain
4. She seemed to have detected some anger in his voice.  
A. noticed      B. heard      C. realized      D. got
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. We all think that Mary's husband is a very boring person.  
A. shy      B. stupid      C. dull      D. selfish
7. Norman Blamey is an artist of deep convictions.  
A. statements      B. beliefs      C. suggestions      D. claims
8. We explored the possibility of closer trade links at the conference.  
A. investigated      B. rejected      C. postponed      D. proposed
9. All those present noticed the minute change in his look.  
A. big      B. dramatic      C. slight      D. timely
10. John has made up his mind not to go to the meeting.  
A. wanted      B. agreed      C. promised      D. decided
11. Since the Great Depression, the United States government has protected farmers from damaging drops in grain prices.  
A. sudden      B. harmful      C. surprising      D. slight
12. The old concerns lose importance and some of them vanish altogether.  
A. disappear      B. linger      C. renew      D. develop
13. Guests were scared when the bomb exploded.



- A. killed                      B. endangered                      C. rescued                      D. frightened
14. Smoking is not permitted in the office.  
A. possible                      B. probable                      C. allowed                      D. admitted
15. The new job will provide you with invaluable experience.  
A. really practical                      B. simply useless  
C. extremely useful                      D. very little

## 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作出判断。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。

### TV Game Shows

One of the most fascinating things about television is the size of the audience. A novel can be on the "best seller" list with a sale of fewer than 100,000 copies, but a popular TV show might have 70 million TV viewers. TV can make anything or anyone well-known overnight.

This is the principle behind "quiz" or "game" shows, which put ordinary people on TV to play a game for prizes and money. A quiz show can make anyone a star, and it can give away thousands of dollars just for fun. But all of this money can create problems. For instance, in the 1950s, quiz shows were very popular in the US and almost everyone watched them. Charles Van Doren, an English instructor, became rich and famous after winning money on several shows. He even had a career as a television personality. But one of the losers proved that Charles Van Doren was cheating. It turned out that the show's producers who were pulling the strings, gave the answers to the most popular contestants beforehand. Why? Because if the audience didn't like the person who won the game, they turned the show off. The result of this cheating was a huge scandal. Based on his story, a movie under the title "Quiz Show" is on 40 years later.

Charles Van Doren is no longer involved with TV. But game shows are still here, though they aren't taken as seriously. In fact, some of them try to be as ridiculous as possible. There are shows that send strangers on vacation trips together, or that try to cause newly-married couples to fight on TV, or that punish losers by humiliating them. The entertainment now is to see what people will do just to be on TV. People still win money, but the real prize is to be in front of an audience of millions.

16. TV can make a beggar world-famous overnight.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
17. The principle behind "quiz" or "game" shows is to put ordinary people on TV

to play a game for prizes and money.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

18. Prizes and money for winners are usually provided by TV stars and large companies.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

19. One of the TV personalities, Charles Van Doren, was proved to be cheating by persuading the Show's producers to give him the answers beforehand.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

20. The huge scandal of cheating on TV game shows was not exposed until 40 years later in the movie "Quiz Show".

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

21. Nowadays game shows are not treated as seriously as they used to be.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

22. Winners of present-day TV game shows no longer get money from the shows.

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。

#### The Paper Chase

1. "Running a house is a lot like running a business," says Stephanie Denton, a professional organizer based in Cincinnati, Ohio, who specializes in both residential and commercial paperwork and record keeping. To get a successful grip on organizing documents, bills, and other materials, Denton suggests the following tips:
2. Create a space in which you can always do your paperwork. This is perhaps the most important element of a successful system. If you can't devote an entire desk to the task, at least invest in a rolling file cart to store active paperwork and a two-drawer file cabinet for family records. Store the rolling file cart wherever it is most convenient and comfortable to do your work, whether that is the kitchen, office, or family room.
3. When in doubt, throw it out. The first step to implementing a workable filing system is to eliminate paper you don't use, don't need, or that you could easily access again elsewhere. Throw out duplicate statements, old catalogs, and all of the coupons, mailings, or offerings you'll never have an opportunity to use or even read.

4. Set aside two days a month to pay bills. If a monthly due date doesn't fit into your cycle, call up the creditor and suggest a more convenient date. Keep two manila folders at the front of your system for current bills—one to correspond with each bill-paying day—and file all incoming bills. Keep a list in the front of each folder of what needs to be paid in case the invoice never arrives or gets misplaced.
5. Think of your filing system not as a rigid tool, but as a living, breathing system that can accommodate your changing needs. A good filing system is both mentally and physically flexible. Everyone's needs are different, says Denton, but when devising a filing system, ask yourself: "Where would I look for this?" Create main headings for your filing system, such as Investments, Taxes, Children, and so forth, and file individual folders under the main headings. Never overstuff your files.

23. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_
24. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_
25. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_
26. Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |
|---|
| A. Find a Place to Work on<br>B. Implementing a Workable Filing System<br>C. What Is a Good Filing System<br>D. How to Invest in a Rolling File Cart<br>E. Get Rid of Unimportant Things<br>F. Dealing with Bills |
|---|

27. Stephanie Denton is expert \_\_\_\_\_.
28. You can put your file cart anywhere you like, on condition \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Coupons should be thrown away because \_\_\_\_\_.
30. "Mentally flexible" indicates the fact \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |
|---|
| A. they are useless<br>B. in paper chase<br>C. that it is easily reached<br>D. that different people have different requirements<br>E. they are not comfortable<br>F. in investing in coupons |
|---|

#### 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, 每道题后面有 4 个选项。请根据文章的内容, 从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案, 涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

##### 第 1 篇

#### Why Not Eat Breakfast?

Breakfast is not only the most important meal of the day, it is also the most

neglected or skipped. Common reasons for not eating breakfast include lack of time, not feeling hungry, traditional dislike for breakfast, and dieting.

Breakfast simply means "break the fast." Your body spends at least six to twelve hours each night in a fasting state. In the morning your body needs energy to rev up into high gear for the day's work ahead.

If you skip breakfast, you are likely to concentrate less effectively in the late morning, feel irritable, short-tempered, tired, or weak.

When you choose not to eat breakfast, your body stays in slow gear. Also, people who skip breakfast often binge later in the day at other meals or eat a high-calorie snack in the morning. Breakfast eaters tend to eat less fat during the day, have more strength and endurance and better concentration and problem-solving ability.

Not hungry in the morning? Well, what time was dinner? Did you have a large evening snack? A large dinner or a large bedtime snack can cause you to not feel hungry in the morning. It makes sense to eat more in the morning when there is a full day of activity ahead of you. Instead, we tend to have our largest meal in the evening when we are gearing down for sleep.

A good breakfast should provide up to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of your total calorie needs for the day. On the average, we eat 400 less calories for breakfast than for dinner. If breakfast doesn't appeal to you in the morning, try eating a lighter dinner earlier in the evening or save half your dinner for breakfast in the morning. If you still aren't hungry in the morning, start with something small like juice or toast or have a nutritious mid-morning snack later when you are hungry.

So, you say you're on a diet. Some people fear eating breakfast will make them hungrier during the day and they will eat more. It is true that eating breakfast is likely to make you feel hungry throughout the day. That's because your body is working correctly, you've fuelled your metabolism. Although you may feel as if you are eating more all day long, in reality you are probably not.

Also, eating smaller meals frequently throughout the day is another way to keep your internal furnace stocked. Mini-meals, or "grazing," prevent the drop in metabolism that can come when there are long periods between meals. Your body's strategy for food deprivation is to work more efficiently and burn calories more slowly, making it harder to lose weight.

Not eating breakfast can also cause you to overeat, since a fall in blood sugar often makes you feel ravenously hungry later. To make matters worse, since your body is in a slowed state it will not be able to burn those extra calories very efficiently. If you feed your body healthy snacks and meals throughout the day, you are less likely to become famished and stuff yourself as soon as you begin to eat.

Since breakfast is the first and most important meal of the day, choosing the right fuel is important. The best breakfast foods are fruits, juice, lean meat, and grain

products such as breads, rice, noodles, and cereals.

Why not start each day with your metabolism in high gear, working to fill yourself with energy, build new body cells, help you concentrate effectively and work efficiently, and burn excess fat? In other words, why not eat breakfast?

31. According to the context, the word "fast" in the phrase "break the fast" in the second paragraph most probably means
- A. a period of quick actions.
  - B. a habit of eating.
  - C. a strict rule.
  - D. a period of not eating.
32. All of the following are likely to happen to a person if he does not have breakfast EXCEPT
- A. he will find it hard to pay close attention to what he is doing.
  - B. he will tend to lose his temper.
  - C. he will become very talkative.
  - D. he will feel the lack of strength.
33. Which of the following is a suggestion made by the author to improve a person's appetite for breakfast?
- A. Drinking a glass of milk before going to bed.
  - B. Eating a big dinner in the evening.
  - C. Not eating too much for dinner in the evening.
  - D. Having some juice and a toast for dinner.
34. According to the passage, which of the following eating habits is helpful to those who want to lose weight?
- A. Eating as little as possible.
  - B. Eating no breakfast for the day.
  - C. Eating a number of small meals throughout the day.
  - D. Eating three regular big meals a day.
35. According to the author, which of the following will result from not eating breakfast?
- A. Eating more than usual.
  - B. Losing weight.
  - C. Burning extra calories more quickly.
  - D. Developing a healthy eating habit.

## 第 2 篇

### Wealth and Discontent

If your sense of well-being fluctuates with stock market, you might be comforted to

know that money can't buy you happiness anyway.

In one American study conducted in 1993, level of income was shown to have an inverse relation to happiness. The group whose income had declined was happier overall than the group whose income had increased. A soon-to-be published review of the hundreds of studies on this subject supports the 1993 findings.

In developed countries, the correlation between income and happiness is close to zero and sometimes negative.

With a correlation between level of income and happiness somewhere between 0.12 and 0.18, the United States is near the bottom of the list; that, factors other than income are overwhelmingly more important in explaining happiness.

Also, as our material wealth increases, the gap between income and satisfaction with life seems to be widening. Predictably, money has its most positive effect on the poor, but once a person has achieved a minimal standard of living level of income has almost nothing to do with happiness.

Close relationship, rather than money, is the key to happiness. Indeed, the number of one's personal friends is a much better indicator of overall satisfaction with life than personal wealth. One stands a better chance of achieving a satisfying life by spending time with friends and family than by striving for higher income. Incidentally, in the US, as people become richer, the probability of divorce increases.

Our need for companionship is partly biological. All primates respond with pleasure to demonstrations of affection and with pain to loss of companionship. Isolated monkeys will sacrifice food just for the glimpses of another monkey. By ignoring our biologically programmed need for each other, we risk physical and mental distress.

A recent cross-national study of mental depression in the US found that in advanced countries, there is a rising tide of major depression. Teenage suicides have increased in recent decades in almost all advanced countries. Moreover, in the US since World War II, there has been an actual decline in the proportion of people who report themselves to be "very unhappy."

You can easily test the claim that companionship exceeds wealth as a source of happiness. Ask yourself which has a greater influence on your satisfaction with life: your income or the affection of your intimate companions and the well-being of your children? Conversely, which would make you more depressed: a reduction in salary or a divorce and isolation from your friends?

Capitalism succeeds in creating material riches, but it is less successful in building companionable societies and protecting family integrity. But developing countries still have much work to do in pursuing material wealth, where a rise in productivity still greatly increases happiness. For poorer countries, the time is not yet ripe for a shift in priorities from wealth accumulation to companionship.

Can we afford to believe that the pursuit of material gain will lead to self-

fulfillment? We should continue to enjoy our wealth in good company, or else we may find that it is not satisfying.

36. According to the 3rd paragraph, which of the following is true in developed countries?
- A. The more money one has, the unhappier he becomes.
  - B. Income and happiness are closely related.
  - C. The richer one is, the happier he is.
  - D. More money does not necessarily make one happier.
37. Which of the following statements best describes the situation in the US, according to the 1993 study?
- A. Most people think personal wealth can make them happy.
  - B. Most people do not think wealth has much to do with happiness.
  - C. Money is an important factor in making one happy.
  - D. Happiness can only be explained in terms of income.
38. In the author's opinion, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Wealth means differently to the poor and the rich.
  - B. Money makes the poor and the rich equally happy.
  - C. Money means less to a person as he achieves a higher standard of living.
  - D. Money means more to the poor than to the rich.
39. According to the author, which of the following is most likely to share our biological need for companionship besides the monkey?
- A. A swallow.      B. A pig.      C. An ape.      D. A dog.
40. Which of the following is the least likely cause of one's unhappiness in advanced countries?
- A. Loss of friends.      B. Reduction of income.  
C. Death of a family member.      D. Divorce.

### 第3篇

#### Single-parent Kids Do Best

Single mums are better at raising their kids than two parents—at least in the bird world. Mother zebra finches have to work harder and raise fewer chicks on their own, but they also produce more attractive sons who are more likely to get a mate.

The finding shows that family conflict is as important an evolutionary driving force as ecological factors such as hunting and food supply. With two parents around, there's always a conflict of interests, which can have a detrimental effect on the quality of the offspring.

In evolutionary terms, the best strategy for any parent in the animal world is to find someone else to care for their offspring, so they can concentrate on breeding again. So

it's normal for parents to try to pass the buck to each other. But Ian Hartley from the University of Lancaster and his team wondered how families solve this conflict, and how the conflict itself affects the offspring.

To find out, they measured how much effort zebra finch parents put into raising their babies. They compared single females with pairs, by monitoring the amount of food each parent collected, and removing or adding chicks so that each pair of birds was raising four chicks, and each single mum had two—supposedly the same amount of work.

But single mums, they found, put in about 25 percent more effort than females rearing with their mate. To avoid being exploited, mothers with a partner hold back from working too hard if the father is being lazy, and it's the chicks that pay the price. "The offspring suffer some of the cost of this conflict," says Hartley.

The cost does not show in any obvious decrease in size or weight, but in how attractive they are to the opposite sex. When the chicks were mature, the researchers tested the "fitness" of the male offspring by offering females their choice of partner. Those males reared by single mums were chosen more often than those from two-parent families.

Sexual conflict has long been thought to affect the quality of care given to offspring, says zoologist Rebecca Kilner at Cambridge University, who works on conflict of parents in birds. "But the experimental evidence is not great. The breakthrough here is showing it empirically."

More surprising, says Kilner, is Hartley's statement that conflict may be a strong influence on the evolution of behaviour, clutch size and even appearance. "People have not really made that link," says Hartley. A female's reproductive strategy is usually thought to be affected by hunting and food supply. Kilner says conflict of parents should now be taken into account as well.

41. With which of the following statements would the author probably agree?
- A. Single mums produce stronger sons.
  - B. Single mums do not produce daughters.
  - C. Two-parent families produce less attractive children.
  - D. Two-parent families produce more beautiful offspring.
42. According to the passage, in what way does family conflict affect the quality of the offspring?
- A. The young males get less care.
  - B. The young females will decrease in weight.
  - C. The offspring will become lazy fathers or mothers in the future.
  - D. The offspring will not get mature easily.
43. What is the relationship between paragraph 4 and paragraph 5?
- A. Cause and effect.
  - B. Experiment and result.



- C. Problem and solution. D. Topic and comment.
44. According to the Hartley, which of the following is NOT influenced by sexual conflict?
- A. The evolution of the offspring's behaviour.  
B. The look of the offspring's faces.  
C. The number of eggs produced by one offspring at a time.  
D. The offspring's body size.
45. According to the passage, people believe that a female's reproductive strategy is influenced by
- A. an evolutionary driving force.  
B. a conflict of interests.  
C. ecological factors.  
D. the quality of the offspring.

### 第 5 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。

#### How One Simple Movement Can Let Slip the Secrets of the Mind

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It is said that our body movements communicate about 50 percent of what we really mean while words themselves only express 7 percent. So, while your mouth is closed, just what is your body saying...

Arms. 46 If you keep your arms to the sides of your body or behind your back, this suggests you are not afraid of taking on whatever comes your way. 47 If someone upsets you, just cross your arms to show you're unhappy!

Head. When you want to appear confident, keep your head level. If you are monitor in class, you can also take on this position when you want your words to be taken seriously 48.

Legs. Your legs tend to move around a lot more than normal when you are nervous or telling lies. If you are at interviews, try to keep them still!

Posture. A good posture makes you feel better about yourself. 49 This makes breathing more difficult, which in turn can make you feel nervous or uncomfortable.

Mouth. When you are thinking, you often purse your lips. You might also use this position to hold back an angry comment you don't wish to show. 50

- A. If you are feeling down, you normally don't sit straight, with your shoulders inwards.