

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书

综合类模拟试题及解析

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环球网校学习卡

环球职业教育在线 组编
王霞 主编



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“全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书”是根据职称英语等级考试进行专业类别划分的,包括《综合类模拟试题及解析》、《理工类模拟试题及解析》和《卫生类模拟试题及解析》。

本套丛书与已出版的《职称英语等级考试核心词汇》和《职称英语考试实战基础教程》同属一个系列。丛书旨在为备考职称英语考试的考生提供在考前实战演练的机会,力求在短时间内提高考生的应试能力。

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前 言

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全国性的考试,考试分为三个专业类别:综合类、理工类和卫生类,每个专业类别的考试各分为 A、B、C 三个等级。根据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》的规定,职称英语等级考试分为六大题型:“词汇选择”、“阅读判断”、“概括大意与完成句子”、“阅读理解”、“补全短文”和“完型填空”。为了帮助广大备考职称英语考试的考生在较短的复习时间里熟悉职称英语考试的这六种题型,尤其是较好地熟悉“阅读判断”、“概括大意与完成句子”和“补全短文”这三种职称英语考试中特有的题型。并掌握它们的解题技巧和解题思路,在考试中取得较为理想的成绩,我们编写了这套全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导用书。

本套丛书严格根据职称英语考试大纲的要求进行选题,每个类别包括 10 套题。作者在模拟题的编写过程中参考了历年来职称英语考试所呈现的出题特点和出题趋势,以使书中的模拟题难度接近考试难度。考虑到职称英语考试是分级别考试,所以每本模拟题中的 10 套题包括 3 套 A 级题、3 套 B 级题和 4 套 C 级题。

职称英语考题有这样一个特点“相邻级别考题相互渗透”,即 C 级考题中通常会有部分 B 级考题出现;B 级中既可能有 C 级的部分考题,还可能有 A 级中的部分考题;A 级中可能会出现 B 级中的部分考题。因此建议考生在使用这套丛书的时候,除了用自己报考级别的模拟题进行练习以外,可以同时关注相邻级别的模拟题,如,C 级的考生在复习精力和时间允许的情况下建议可以练习 B 级的模拟题。

本套丛书注重职称英语考试六大题型的解题思路和解题技巧分析,还摘选了一些历年来具有代表性的职称英语考题,旨在使考生在模拟练习的过程中提高自己的英语水平和应试能力,从而最终顺利通过考试。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大考生和诸位同行批评指正。

王霞

2005 年 12 月

读者信息反馈表

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职称英语等级考试综合类 A 级

模拟试题第一套

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	得分
得分							

第一部分：词汇选择（第 1~15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子均有一个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案请填入题前的括号内。

- () 1. The curious look from the strangers around her made her feel uneasy.
A. difficult B. worried C. anxious D. unhappy
- () 2. The conference explored the possibility of closer trade links.
A. rejected B. investigated C. proposed D. postponed
- () 3. He has a passionate interest in music.
A. enthusiastic B. perfect C. practical D. funny
- () 4. We derive knowledge mainly from books.
A. deprive B. obtain C. descend D. trace
- () 5. He has a very outgoing personality and makes friends very easily.
A. capacity B. character C. reality D. attitude
- () 6. The room was furnished with the simplest essentials, a bed, a chair, and a table.
A. supplied B. gathered C. grasped D. made
- () 7. The local government decided to merge the two firms into a big one.
A. motivate B. combine C. compact D. nominate
- () 8. He emphasized a feasible plan which can be accepted by the both sides.
A. favorable B. possible C. formal D. genuine
- () 9. When does the next train depart?
A. pull up B. pull down C. pull out D. pull in
- () 10. His novel depicts an ambitious American.
A. writes B. sketches C. describes D. indicates
- () 11. The town is notable for its beautiful scenery in winter.
A. similar B. prompt C. profound D. famous
- () 12. He is assigned to oversee the production of the assembly lines.
A. supervise B. watch C. suspect D. predict
- () 13. He decided to overcome his shortcomings.
A. convert B. convict C. conquer D. convey

() 14. Soldiers have to obey orders.

A. reply to

B. apply for

C. abide with

D. comply with

() 15. She wore a gorgeous Victorian gown which was said to be worth thousands of dollars.

A. beauty

B. splendid

C. expensive

D. simple

第二部分：阅读判断（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，请选择 A 项；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选择 B 项；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选择 C 项。

In the Global Economy

Most nations today — regardless of their degree of economic development or their political philosophies — recognize the importance of marketing. Indeed, economic growth in developing nations depends greatly on the ability to design effective marketing systems for their raw materials and industrial output.

Today, a global marketplace is emerging. In many (perhaps most) national markets, companies for numerous countries compete aggressively.

Consider the US market for example. Until the late 1970s, the United States provided a large domestic market for American firms, and there was no significant foreign competition in most industries in that market. But the picture changed dramatically through the 1980s as foreign firms improved their products and their marketing expertise, and then successfully entered the American market. Many imported products have achieved large sales — office equipment, autos, apparels, watches, semiconductors, and consumer electronics for example. As a result the United States has been running large annual trade deficits, meaning that imports greatly exceed exports.

In the early 1980s, the competition facing US firms came primarily from Japanese companies. Later, companies in the four “Asian tigers” added to competitive pressures. In the 1990s, continuing competition from these Pacific Rim countries and regions will be augmented by a new challenge from Western Europe. Starting in 1992, the 12-nation European community will eliminate internal trade barriers and adopt uniform technical, financial, and marketing standards. A more integrated European Community will open major marketing opportunities for internationally minded US firms, but at the same time, it is expected to stiffen competition.

More and more American firms — many large ones and even some rather small ones — are moving into foreign markets. Many companies are concluding that achieving profit and growth objectives is most likely through a combination of domestic and international marketing rather than sole reliance on domestic marketing.

() 1. Economic growth in developing nations depends more on the ability to design effective marketing systems than the developed nations.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

() 2. A global marketplace means fierce competition among companies.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

- () 3. In the 1980s, foreign firms entered the American domestic market by offering their products at a price much lower than that of the products produced by American firms.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 4. The US has been importing much more goods than what it has been exporting.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 5. In the 1990s, according to the passage, western European countries will displace Japan and the four "Asian tigers" as the major source of competition for US firms.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 6. A further integration of European Community may bring more US competitors into the market of its member nations.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
- () 7. Many American companies are seeking co-operation with foreign companies so as to promote foreign marketing.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第三部分：概括大意与完成句子（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）1~4 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 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确的选项，分别完成每个句子。

How Did English Become a Global Language

The rise of English is a remarkable tale as Professor David Crystal reminds us in his attractive, short book *English as a Global Language*.

It is certainly quite a theme. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain more than 2,000 years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, English, virtually incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee, the language of a small North American Indian tribe — and with as little influence. About 1,000 years later, at the end of the 16th century, and after the Norman Conquest, the reformation and the arrival of commercial printing technology, English was the native speech of between 5 million and 7 million people. And yet now look at it. As the second millennium approaches, English is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written than any other language has ever been. In the title of the book it has become a truly global language. According to David Crystal, about 2.09 billion people, well over one-third of the world's population are routinely exposed to it.

As he rightly points out, what is impressive about this staggering figure is "not so much the grand total but the speed with which the expansion has taken place since the 1950's. In 1950, the case for English as a world language would have been no more than plausible. Fifty years on and the case is virtually won."

So what happened?

Someone once said that a language is a dialect with an army and a navy. In other words, when the British navy set out to conquer the world, it set out an "army" of English speakers. As the British

empire spread throughout the world, English became the basis of law, commerce and education. The British empire was succeeded by another (the American), which shared virtually the same linguistic heritage. American English, which has become the rocket-fuel of the English language, has magically found its way into areas undreamed of 40, let alone 400 years ago.

The most valuable part of Crystal's study is the section devoted to a speedy analysis of the cultural basis of this global reach, notably the influence of broadcasting, press, advertising, popular music and film. He is also up-to-date and informative in his identification of the World-Wide-Wed as a powerful reinforce of American cultural and linguistic dominance.

One of his most interesting passages concerns the role played by the League of Nations, and later the United Nations, in spreading English as an international language in the aftermath of the two world wars.

What does the future hold? To this question, Crystal proposes the recognition of a new form of English — WSSE (World Standard Spoken English) — which almost by definition rules out the possibility that English would fragment into mutually unintelligible languages as Latin once did. "English, in some shape or form, will find itself in the service of the world community forever," Crystal writes.

1. Paragraph 2 _____

2. Paragraph 3 _____

3. Paragraph 5 _____

4. Paragraph 6 _____

A. The future of English

B. The speed of the spread of English

C. The role played by culture and the net

D. The role played by military expansion

E. The role played by education

F. The 2,000 years of English

5. The kind of English spoken 1,500 years ago was so different from the English we speak today _____.

6. What impresses people most is not the increasing number of speakers of English found over the world, _____ the language spreaded in the past half century or so.

7. The two international organizations founded after the two world wars made their contribution _____.

8. Crystal expresses the belief that in the future _____ will not happen to English.

A. because of their similarity

B. that we would not be able to understand it at all

C. to the popularization of English as a world language

D. the trend to become a globe language

E. what once happened to Latin

F. but the speed with which

第四部分：阅读理解（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个最佳答案填入题前的括号内。

第1篇**Effects of Environmental Pollution**

If pollution continues to increase at the present rate, formation of aerosols (浮质) in the atmosphere will cause the onset (开始) of an ice age in about fifty year's time. This conclusion reached by Dr S. I. Rasool and Dr S. H. Scheider of the United States Goddard Space Flight Center, answer the apparently conflicting questions of whether an increase in the carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) content of the atmosphere will cause the Earth warm up or increasing the aerosol question is dominant.

Two specters haunting conservationists have been the prospect that environmental pollution might lead to the planet's becoming unbearably hot or cold. One of these ghosts has now been laid, because it seems that even an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to eight times its present value will produce an increase in temperature of only 2°C , which would take place over several thousand years. But the other problem now looms larger than ever.

Aerosols are collection of small liquid or solid particles dispersed in air or some other medium. The particles are all so tiny that each is composed of only a few hundred atoms. Because of this they can float in the air for a very long time. Perhaps the most commonly experienced aerosol is industrial smog (烟雾) of the kind that plagued London in the 1950s and is an even greater problem in Los Angeles today. These collections of aerosols reflect the Sun's heat and thereby cause the Earth to cool.

Dr Rasool and Dr Schneider have calculated the exact effect of a dust aerosol layer just above the Earth's surface in the temperature of the planet. As the layer builds up, the present delicate balance between the amount of heat absorbed from the Sun and the amount radiated from the Earth is disturbed. The aerosol layer not only reflects much of the Sun's light but also transmits the infrared (红外线) radiation from below. So, while the heat input to surface drops, the loss of heat remains high until the planet cools to a new balanced state.

Within fifty years, if no steps are taken to stop the spread of aerosols in the atmosphere, a cooling of the Earth by as much as 3.5°C seems inevitable. If that lasts for only a few years it would start another ice age, and because the growing ice caps at each pole would themselves reflect much of the Sun's radiation it would probably continue to develop even if the aerosol layer were destroyed.

The only bright spot in this gloomy forecast lies in the hope expressed by Dr Rasool and Dr Schneider that nuclear powder may replace fossil fuels in time to prevent the aerosol content of atmosphere from becoming critical.

- () 1. The author's main purpose in writing the article is to warn of_____.
- A. warm weather
B. hot weather
C. a new ice age
D. a new iceberg
- () 2. The word "specters" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. "pollution"
B. "carbon dioxide"
C. "aerosols"
D. "ghosts"
- () 3. We learn from the third paragraph that_____.
- A. London was plagued with rats in the 1950s.
B. London is covered with smog today.
C. London was polluted by smog in the 1950s.
D. Los Angeles is as heavily polluted today as London was in the 1950s.
- () 4. What will happen if the dust aerosol layer develops?
- A. The earth will get extremely hot.
B. The balance between the amount of heat absorbed from the Sun and the amount lost could hardly be maintained.
C. The light of the Sun could no longer reach the surface of the Earth.
D. Infrared radiation could no longer be transmitted from the Earth to outer space.
- () 5. The only way to stop the spread of aerosols in the atmosphere, according to Dr Rasool and Dr Schneider, is to use_____.
- A. fossil fuels
B. electric power
C. nuclear energy
D. coal power

第 2 篇

Underground Coal Fires a Looming Catastrophe

Coal burning deep underground in China, India and Indonesia is threatening the environment and human life, scientists have warned. These large-scale underground blazes cause the ground temperature to heat up and kill surroundings vegetation, produce greenhouse gases and can even ignite forest fires, a panel of scientists told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver. The resulting release of poisonous elements like arsenic and mercury can also pollute local water sources and soils, they warned.

"Coal fires are a global catastrophe," said Associate Professor Glenn Stracher of East Georgia College in Swainsboro, USA. But surprisingly few people know about them.

Coal can heat up on its own, and eventually catch fire and burn, if there is a continuous oxygen

supply. The heat produced is not caused to disappear and under the right combinations of sunlight and oxygen, can trigger spontaneous catching fire and burning. This can occur underground, in coal stockpiles, abandoned mines or even as coal is transported. Such fires in China consume up to 200 million tons of coal per year, delegates were told. In comparison, the US economy consumes about one billion tons of coal annually, said Stracher, whose analysis of the likely impact of coal fires has been accepted for publication in the *International Journal of Coal Ecology*, once underway, coal fires can burn for decades, even centuries. In the process, they release large volumes of greenhouse gases; poisonous gases fumes and black particles in to the atmosphere.

The members of the panel discussed the impact these fires may be having on global and regional climate change, and agreed that the underground nature of the fires makes them difficult to protect. One of the members of the panel, Assistant Professor Paul Van Dijk of the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation in the Netherlands, has been working with the Chinese government to detect and monitor fires in the northern regions of the country.

Ultimately, the remote sensing and other techniques should allow scientists to estimate how much carbon dioxide these fires are emitting. One suggested method of containing the fires was presented by Cary Colaozzi, of the engineering firm Goodson, which has developed a heat-resistant grout (a thin mortar used to fill cracks and crevices), which is designed to be pumped into the coal fire to cut off the oxygen supply.

- () 1. According to the first paragraph, one of the warnings given by the scientists is that _____.
 A. underground fires loom large in the forests
 B. coal burning deep underground is found in China
 C. poisonous elements released by the underground fires can pollute water sources
 D. arsenic and mercury are the most poisonous elements to water sources
- () 2. According to the third paragraph, what will happen when the underground heat does not disappear?
 A. Coal heats up on its own and catches fire and burns.
 B. The underground oxygen will be used up.
 C. Poisonous fumes and greenhouse gases will be accumulated underground.
 D. There will be an increases of abandoned mines.
- () 3. What did Stracher analyze in his article published in the *International Journal of Coal Ecology*?
 A. Annual consumption of coal in US.
 B. Annual consumption of coal in China.
 C. How long coal fires has lasted in the northern region of China.
 D. Coal fires can have an impact on the environment.
- () 4. Which of the following statements about Paul Van Dijk is NOT true?
 A. He was one of the scientists who have warned against the threats of underground fires.
 B. He has detected and monitored underground fires in Netherlands.
 C. He has worked with the Chinese government on the underground fires issue.
 D. He works for a research institute in Netherlands.

- () 5. According to the fifth paragraph, what is the suggested method to control underground fires?
- Using remote sensing techniques.
 - Controlling the release of carbon dioxide.
 - Making the soil heat resistant.
 - Cutting off the oxygen supply.

第 3 篇

Medical Journals

Medical journals are publications that report medical information to physicians and other health professionals.

In the past, these journals were available only in print. With the development of electronic publishing, many medical journals now have Web sites on the Internet, and some journals publish only online. A few medical journals, like the Journal of the American Medical Association, are considered general medical journals because they cover many fields of medicine. Most medical journals are specialty journals that focus on a particular area of medicine.

Medical journals publish many types of articles. Research articles report the results of research studies on a range of topics varying from the basic mechanisms of diseases to clinical trials that compare outcomes of different treatments. Review articles summarize and analyze the information available on a specific topic based on a careful search of the medical literature.

Because the results of individual research studies can be affected by many factors, combining results from different studies on the same topic can be helpful in reaching conclusions about the scientific evidence for preventing, diagnosing or treating a particular disease. Case conferences and case reports may be published in medical journals to educate physicians about particular illnesses and how to treat at them. Editorials in medical journals are short essays that express the views of the authors, often regarding a research or review article published in the same issue.

Editorials provide perspective on how the current article fits with other information on the same topic. Letters to the editor provide a way for readers of the medical journal to express comments, questions or criticisms about articles published in that journal.

- () 1. The main readers of medical journals are_____.
- the general public
 - health professionals
 - medical critics
 - news reporters
- () 2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Many medical journals also publish online.
 - A few medical journals are general medical journals.
 - Most medical journals publish only online.
 - Most medical journals are specialty journals.

- () 3. How many major types of articles are mentioned in the passage?
A. five
B. seven
C. four
D. six
- () 4. An article dealing with results from different studies on the same topic is called _____.
A. a research article
B. a review article
C. a case report
D. an editorial
- () 5. Letters to the editor enable readers of a medical journal to express comments on _____.
A. any medical event
B. articles published in the same issue
C. articles published in that journal
D. medical development

第五部分：补全短文（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。请将答案填在相应的横线上。

Why Would They Falsely Confess?

Why on earth would an innocent person falsely confess to committing a crime? To most people, it just doesn't seem logical. But it is logical, say experts, if you understand what can happen in a police interrogation (审讯) room.

Under the right conditions, people's minds are susceptible (易受影响的) to influence, and the pressure put on suspects during police grillings (盘问) is enormous. 1 "The pressure is important to understand, because otherwise it's impossible to understand why someone would say he did something he didn't do. The answer is: to put an end to an uncomfortable situation that will continue until he does confess."

Developmental psychologist Allison Redlich recently conducted a laboratory determine how likely people are to confess to things they didn't do. 2 The researchers then intentionally crashed the computers and accused the participants of hitting the "alt" key to see if they would sign a statement falsely taking responsibility.

Redlich's findings clearly demonstrate how easy it can be to get people to falsely confess: 59 percent of the young adults in the experiment immediately confessed 3. Of the 15-to 16-year-olds, 72 percent signed confessions, as did 78 percent of the 12-to 13-year-olds.

"There's no question that young people are more at risk," says Saul Kassin, Professor at Williams College, who has done similar studies with similar results. 4

Both Kassin and Redlich note that the entire "interrogation" in their experiments consisted of a simple accusation — not hours of aggressive questioning — and still, most participants falsely confessed.

Because of the stress of a police interrogation, they conclude, suspects can become convinced that falsely confessing is the easiest way out of a bad situation. 5

- A. In her experiment. participants were seated at computers and told not to hit “alt” key, because doing so would crash the systems.
- B. “In some ways,” says Kassin, “false confession becomes a rational decision.”
- C. “It’s a little like somebody’s working on them with a dental (牙齿的) drill,” says Franklin Zimring, a law professor at the University of California at Berkeley.
- D. “But adults are highly vulnerable too.”
- E. How could an innocent person admit to doing something he didn’t do?
- F. Redlich also found that the younger the participant, the more likely a false confession.

第六部分：完型填空（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，并填入题前的括号内。

Passive Smoking is Workplace Killer

Pressure mounted on Britain on Monday to take action on 1 smoking with new research showing second-hand smoke 2 about one worker each week in the hospitality industry.

Professor Konrad Jamrozik, of Imperial College in London, told a conference on environmental tobacco that second-hand 3 kills 49 employees in pubs, bars, restaurants and hotels each year and contributes to 700 deaths from lung cancer, heart 4 and stroke across the total national work force.

“Exposure in the hospitality 5 at work outweighs the consequences of exposure of living 6 a smoker for those staff,” Jamrozik said in an interview.

Other 7 have measured the levels of exposure to passive smoking but Jamrozik calculated how it would translate into avoidable deaths.

His findings are 8 on the number of people working in the hospitality industry in Britain. Their exposure to second-hand smoke and their 9 of dying from it.

Jamrozik said to me findings would apply to 10 countries in Europe because, to a greater or 11 extent, levels of smoking in the community are similar.

Professor Carol Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, who sponsored the meeting, said the research is proof of the need for a ban on smoking in 12 places.

“Environmental tobacco smoke in pubs, bars, restaurants and other public places is 13 damaging to the health of employees as well as the general public,” she said in a statement.

“Making these places smoke-free not only protects vulnerable staff and the public. It will 14 help over 300,000 people in Britain to stop smoking completely,” she added.

Ireland recently became the first country to introduce a national ban on smoking in public 15. New York and parts of Australia have taken similar measures.

workplace *n.* 工作场所；车间

hospitality *n.* 友好款待；好客；殷勤

imperial *adj.* 英联邦的

outweigh *vt.* 在重要性(或价值上)超过

vulnerable *adj.* 易受伤的；脆弱的

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. passive | B. natural | C. extensive | D. whole |
| 2. A. kills | B. hurts | C. wounds | D. injures |
| 3. A. dealing | B. working | C. smoking | D. shopping |
| 4. A. rate | B. motion | C. system | D. disease |
| 5. A. level | B. industry | C. location | D. nature |
| 6. A. close | B. with | C. for | D. next |
| 7. A. researchers | B. patients | C. members | D. smokers |
| 8. A. applied | B. based | C. called | D. relied |
| 9. A. learning | B. turning | C. dying | D. suffering |
| 10. A. no | B. most | C. few | D. some |
| 11. A. small | B. larger | C. lesser | D. more |
| 12. A. private | B. secret | C. open | D. public |
| 13. A. seriously | B. strangely | C. nervously | D. personally |
| 14. A. yet | B. still | C. also | D. just |
| 15. A. sports | B. places | C. moves | D. actions |