

全国专业技术人员

# 职称英语模拟试题

2006

理工类

丰硕郝成 主编

## 职称英语

(理工类)



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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# 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

## 理工类(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. All those present noticed the minute change in his look.  
A. big                      B. timely                      C. dramatic                      D. slight
2. The young man was accused of theft in the supermarket.  
A. arrested for              B. charged with              C. praised for                      D. described as
3. The cause of the fire is being investigated.  
A. looked after              B. looked through              C. looked forward to              D. looked into
4. Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.  
A. carve                      B. cook                      C. freeze                      D. keep
5. He often finds fault with my work.  
A. criticizes                      B. praises                      C. evaluates                      D. talks about
6. Have you talked to her lately?  
A. lastly                      B. shortly                      C. recently                      D. immediately
7. Many residents of apartment complexes object to noisy neighbors.  
A. managers                      B. occupants                      C. landlords                      D. caretakers
8. You must shine your shoes.  
A. lighten                      B. clean                      C. wash                      D. polish
9. Cement was seldom used in building during the Middle Ages.  
A. crudely                      B. rarely                      C. originally                      D. symbolically
10. They have been living under the most appalling conditions for two years.  
A. dreadful                      B. bad                      C. unpleasant                      D. poor
11. The old concerns lose importance and some of them vanish altogether.  
A. develop                      B. disappear                      C. linger                      D. renew
12. Loud noises can be annoying.  
A. hateful                      B. painful                      C. horrifying                      D. irritating
13. Smoking is not permitted in the office.  
A. probable                      B. possible                      C. admitted                      D. allowed
14. John removed his overcoat.



- A. took away      B. left aside      C. took off      D. washed off
15. The new job will provide you with invaluable experience.  
 A. simply useless      B. really practical  
 C. very little      D. extremely useful

## 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。

### Smoking

Since 1939, numerous studies have been conducted to determine whether smoking is a health hazard. The trend of the evidence has been consistent and indicates that there is a serious health risk. Research teams have conducted studies that show beyond all reasonable doubt that tobacco smoking is associated with a shortened life expectancy.

Cigarette smoking is believed by most research workers in this field to be an important factor in the development of cancer of the lungs and cancer of the throat and is believed to be related to cancer of some other organs of the body. Male cigarette smokers have a higher death rate from heart disease than non-smoking males. Female smokers are thought to be less affected because they do not breathe in the smoke so deeply.

Apart from statistics, it might be helpful to look at what smoking tobacco does to the human body. Smoke is a mixture of gases, vaporized chemicals, minute particles of ash and other solids. There is also nicotine which is powerful poison, and black tar. As smoke is breathed in, all those components form deposits on the membranes of the lungs. One point of concentration is where the air tube and bronchus divides. Most lung cancer begins at this point.

Filters and low tar tobacco are claimed to make smoking to some extent safer, but they can only slightly reduce, not eliminate the hazards.

16. It is easy to determine whether smoking is hazardous.  
 A. Right      B. Wrong      C. Not mentioned
17. Smoking reduces one's life expectancy.  
 A. Right      B. Wrong      C. Not mentioned
18. Smoking may induce lung cancer.  
 A. Right      B. Wrong      C. Not mentioned
19. There is evidence that smoking is responsible for breast cancer.  
 A. Right      B. Wrong      C. Not mentioned
20. Male smokers have a lower death rate from heart disease than female smokers.

- |          |          |                  |
|----------|----------|------------------|
| A. Right | B. Wrong | C. Not mentioned |
|----------|----------|------------------|
21. Nicotine is poisonous.
- |          |          |                  |
|----------|----------|------------------|
| A. Right | B. Wrong | C. Not mentioned |
|----------|----------|------------------|
22. Filters and low tar tobacco make smoking safe.
- |          |          |                  |
|----------|----------|------------------|
| 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。

#### How We Form First Impression

1. We all have first impression of someone we just met. But why? Why do we form an opinion about someone without really knowing anything about him or her—aside perhaps from a few remarks or readily observable traits.
2. The answer is related to how your brain allows you to be aware of the world. Your brain is so sensitive in picking up facial traits, even very minor difference in how a person's eyes, ears, nose, or mouth are placed in relation to each other make you see him or her as different. In fact, your brain continuously processes incoming sensory information—the sights and sounds of your world. These incoming “signals” are compared against a host of “memories” stored in the brain areas called the cortex system to determine what these new signals “mean.”
3. If you see someone you know and like at school, your brain says “familiar and safe.” If you see someone new, it says, “new—potentially threatening.” Then your brain starts to match features of this stranger with other “known” memories. The height, weight, dress, ethnicity, gestures, and tone of voice are all matched up. The more unfamiliar the characteristics, the more your brain may say, “This is new. I don't like this person.” Or else, “I'm intrigued.” Or your brain may perceive a new face but familiar clothes, ethnicity, gestures—like your other friends; so your brain says, “I like this person.” But these preliminary “impressions” can be dead wrong.
4. When we stereotype people, we use a less mature form of thinking (not unlike the immature thinking of a very young child) that makes simplistic and categorical impressions of others. Rather than learn about the depth and breadth of people—their history, interest, values, strengths, and true character—we categorize them as jocks, geeks, or freaks.
5. However, if we resist initial stereotypical impressions, we have a chance to be aware of what a person is truly like. If we spend time with a person, hear about

his or her life, hopes, dreams, and become aware of the person's character, we use a different, more mature style of thinking—and the most complex areas of our cortex, which allow us to be humane.

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

- A. Ways of Departure from Immature and Simplistic Impressions  
 B. Comment on First Impression  
 C. Illustration of First Impression  
 D. Comparing Incoming Sensory Information Against Memories  
 E. Threatening Aspect of First Impressions  
 F. Differences among Jocks, Geeks and Freaks

27. Sensory information is one that is perceived through \_\_\_\_\_.  
 28. You interpret \_\_\_\_\_ by comparing it against the memories already stored in your brain.  
 29. The way we stereotype people is a less mature form of thinking, which is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 30. We can use our more mature style of thinking thanks to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a stranger's less mature type of thinking  
 B. the most complex areas of our cortex  
 C. the immature form of thinking of a very young child  
 D. the meaning of incoming sensory information  
 E. the sights and sounds of the world  
 F. an opportunity to analyze different forms of thinking

#### 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

#### Late-night Drinking

Coffee lovers beware. Having a quick "pick-me-up" cup of coffee late in the day will play havoc with your sleep. As well as being a stimulant, caffeine interrupts the flow of melatonin, the brain hormone that sends people into a sleep.

Melatonin levels normally start to rise about two hours before bedtime. Levels then peak between 2 a. m. and 4 a. m., before falling again. "It's the neurohormone that controls our sleep and tells our body when to sleep and when to wake," says Maurice Ohayon of the Stanford Sleep Epidemiology Research Center at Stanford University in

California. But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body's levels of this sleep hormone.

Lotan Shilo and a team at the Sapir Medical Center in Tel Aviv University found that six volunteers slept less well after a cup of caffeinated coffee than after drinking the same amount of decaf. On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decaf. They also took half an hour to drop off—twice as long as usual—and jiggled around in bed twice as much.

In the second phase of the experiment, the researchers woke the volunteers every three hours and asked them to give a urine sample. Shilo measured concentrations of a breakdown product of melatonin. The results suggest that melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers were half those in decaf drinkers. In a paper accepted for publication in *Sleep Medicine*, the researchers suggest that caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that drives melatonin production.

Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.

31. The author mentions "pick-me-up" to indicate that
  - A. melatonin levels need to be raised.
  - B. neurohormone can wake us up.
  - C. coffee is a stimulant.
  - D. decaf is a caffeinated coffee.
32. Which of the following tells us how caffeine affects sleep?
  - A. Caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that stops melatonin production.
  - B. Caffeine interrupts the flow of the hormone that prevents people from sleeping.
  - C. Caffeine halves the body's levels of sleep hormone.
  - D. Caffeine stays in the body for many hours.
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
  - A. Different effects of caffeinated coffee and decaf on sleep.
  - B. Different findings of Lotan Shilo and a team about caffeine.
  - C. The fact that the subjects slept 415 minutes per night after drinking decaf.
  - D. The proof that the subjects took half an hour to fall asleep.
34. What does the experiment mentioned in paragraph 4 prove?
  - A. There are more enzymes in decaf drinkers' urine sample.
  - B. There are more melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers' urine sample.
  - C. Decaf drinkers produce less melatonin.
  - D. Caffeine drinkers produce less sleep hormone.
35. The author of this passage probably agrees that
  - A. coffee lovers sleep less than those who do not drink coffee.
  - B. we should not drink coffee after supper.

C. people sleep more soundly at midnight than at 3 a. m.

D. if we feel sleepy at night, we should go to bed immediately.

## 第 2 篇

### How Animals Keep Warm

Man has invented ways to keep warm, but how do animals defend themselves? They cannot reason in the sense that man can, but nature has taken care of the animal kingdom by providing animals with special instincts. One of these instincts is known as hibernation.

"Sleeping like a dormouse" is not only a common saying but is a reality. When winter comes, the dormouse and other hibernating animals have reached a well-nourished state. They eat very well in warmer days laying down fat in the tissues of their bodies and during hibernation this keeps them alive. Safe in their nests, or burrows, they sleep soundly until the warmth of spring arrives.

Bats, tortoises, snakes, frogs, even insects like butterflies, hibernate more or less completely. Some, like the squirrels, sleep during coldest weather but are roused by a warm spell. During hibernation, the temperature of an animal's body drops drastically. Breathing and heart-beats almost cease.

Another instinctive method of avoiding intense cold is to escape by means of migration. Wild swans, seagulls, swallows and cuckoos are a few of the very many kinds of birds which fly thousands of miles, twice a year, to avoid cold. Many animals, especially those of the Arctic regions, have summer and winter quarters. The Arctic deer of North America, as well as the reindeer of Europe, move southward towards the forests when winter approaches. They return to the northern area when the warmth of spring begins to be sensed.

There are animals which do not attempt to leave at the first sign of winter cold. Their instinctive means of defence is to dig out a deep burrow, made soft and warm by padding out with straw, leaves, moss and fur. In it they have a "secret place" containing food which they hope will last the winter through! Animals which fall into this class include the Arctic fox, the rabbit and the ermine, and the little field-mice.

36. How does the dormouse defend itself against cold in winter?

A. It moves about to keep warm.

B. It grows thicker fur.

C. It sleeps continuously.

D. It goes to warmer areas.

37. What keeps animals alive during hibernation?

A. The fat stored in their bodies.

B. Their thick fur.

C. Their warm burrows.

D. Their deep sleep.

38. During hibernation, animals breathe

A. normally.

B. at a slower rate.

- C. at a faster rate. D. irregularly.
39. According to the passage, what is "migration"?
- A. Moving from one place to another with the season.  
 B. Living in burrows in winter.  
 C. Travelling in the winter months.  
 D. Leaving one's own country for another.
40. How do ermines survive in winter?
- A. They leave their cosy burrows and migrate to warmer lands.  
 B. They sleep soundly inside their burrows in winter.  
 C. They dig out burrows and store them with enough food.  
 D. They stay in their burrows and live on the food stored there.

## 第3篇

## Electronic Mail(E-mail)

During the past few years, scientists the world over have suddenly found themselves productively engaged in task they once spent their lives avoiding-writing, any kind of writing, but particularly letter writing. Encouraged by electronic mail's surprisingly high speed, convenience and economy, people who never before touched the stuff are regularly, skillfully, even cheerfully tapping out a great deal of correspondence.

Electronic networks, woven into the fabric of scientific communication these days, are the route to colleagues in distant countries, shared data, bulletin boards and electronic journals. Anyone with a personal computer, a modem and the software to link computers over telephone lines can sign on. An estimated five million scientists have done so with more joining every day, most of them communicating through a bundle of interconnected domestic and foreign routes known collectively as the Internet, or net.

E-mail is starting to edge out the fax, the telephone, overnight mail, and of course, land mail. It shrinks time and distance between scientific collaborators, in part because it is conveniently asynchronous(writers can type while their colleagues across time zones sleep; their message will be waiting). If it is not yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication.

Jeremy Bernstei, the physicist and science writer, once called E-mail the physicist's umbilical cord. Lately other people, too, have been discovering its connective virtues. Physicists are using it; college students are using it, everybody is using it, and as a sign that it has come of age, the New Yorker has celebrated its liberating presence with a cartoon—an appreciative dog seated at a keyboard, saying happily, "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

41. The reasons given below about the popularity of E-mail can be found in the

- passage EXCEPT
- A. direct and reliable.
  - B. time-saving in delivery.
  - C. money-saving.
  - D. available at any time.
42. How is the Internet or net explained in the passage?
- A. Electronic routes used to read home and international journals.
  - B. Electronic routes used to fax or correspond overnight.
  - C. Electronic routes waiting for correspondence while one is sleeping.
  - D. Electronic routes connected among millions of users, home and abroad.
43. What does the sentence "If it is not yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication." most probably mean?
- A. The quick speed of correspondence may have ill-effects on discoveries.
  - B. Although it does not speed up correspondence, it helps make discoveries.
  - C. It quickens mutual communication even if it does not accelerate discoveries.
  - D. It shrinks time for communication and accelerates discoveries.
44. What does the sentence "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog." imply in the last paragraph?
- A. Even dogs are interested in the computer.
  - B. E-mail has become very popular.
  - C. Dogs are liberated from their usual duties.
  - D. E-mail deprives dogs of their owners' love.
45. What will happen to fax, land mail, overnight mail, etc. according to the writer?
- A. Their functions cannot be replaced by E-mail.
  - B. They will co-exist with E-mail for a long time.
  - C. Less and less people will use them.
  - D. They will play a supplementary function to E-mail.

### 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。

#### Mobile Phones

Mobile phones should carry a label if they proved to be a dangerous source of radiation, according to Robert Bell, a scientist. And no more mobile phone transmitter towers should be built until the long-term health effects of the electromagnetic radiation

they emit are scientifically evaluated, he said. "Nobody's going to drop dead overnight but we should be asking for more scientific information," Robert Bell said at a conference on the health effects of low-level radiation. 46

A report widely circulated among the public says that up to now scientists do not really know enough to guarantee there are no ill-effects on humans from electromagnetic radiation. According to Robert Bell, there are 3.3 million mobile phones in Australia alone and they are increasing by 2,000 a day. 47

As well, there are 2,000 transmitter towers around Australia, many in high density residential areas. 48 The electromagnetic radiation emitted from these towers may have already produced some harmful effects on the health of the residents nearby.

Robert Bell suggests that until more research is completed the Government should ban construction of phone towers from within a 500 metre radius of school grounds, child care centres, hospitals, sports playing fields and residential areas with a high percentage of children.

49 He adds that there is also evidence that if cancer sufferers are subjected to electromagnetic waves the growth rate of the disease accelerates.

50 According to Robert Bell, it is reasonable for the major telephone companies to fund it. Besides, he also urges the Government to set up a wide-ranging inquiry into possible health effects.

- A. He says there is emerging evidence that children absorb low-level radiation at a rate more than three times that of adults.
- B. By the year 2000 it is estimated that Australia will have 8 million mobile phones: nearly one for every two people.
- C. "If mobile phones are found to be dangerous, they should carry a warning label until proper shields can be devised," he said.
- D. Then who finances the research?
- E. For example, Telstra, Optus and Vodaphone build their towers where it is geographically suitable to them and disregard the need of the community.
- F. The conclusion is that mobile phones brings more harm than benefit.

## 第 6 部分:完形填空(第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有 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,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

### Water

From the beginning, water has furnished man with a source of food and a highway to travel upon. The first 51 arose where water was a dominant element in the environment, a challenge to man's ingenuity. The Egyptians invented the 365-day



calendar 52 the Nile's annual flooding. The Babylonians, who were among the most famous law-makers in ancient times, invented laws 53 water usage. Water inspired the Chinese to build a 1,000- 54 canal, a complex system which, after nearly 2,500 years, remains still practically 55 and still commands the astonishment of engineers. But the 56 never found complete solutions to their water problems. The Yellow River is also known 57 "China's Sorrow"; it is so unpredictable and dangerous 58 in a single flood it may cause a million 59 . Floods slowed the great civilization of the Indus River Valley, and inadequate drainage ruined 60 its land. Today water dominates 61 as it always has done. Its presence continues to 62 the location of his homes and cities; its violent variability can 63 man or his herds or his crops; its routes links him 64 his fellows; its immense value may 65 to already dangerous political conflicts. There are many examples of this in our own time.

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|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. governments  | B. cultures       | C. civilizations | D. universities |
| 52. A. in regard to | B. in response to | C. in case       | D. in spite of  |
| 53. A. regulates    | B. regulate       | C. regulated     | D. regulating   |
| 54. A. miles        | B. mile           | C. mile's        | D. miles'       |
| 55. A. in use       | B. for use        | C. by use        | D. on use       |
| 56. A. villagers    | B. ancients       | C. farmers       | D. merchants    |
| 57. A. for          | B. by             | C. to            | D. as           |
| 58. A. that         | B. when           | C. because       | D. which        |
| 59. A. injuries     | B. deaths         | C. damages       | D. ruins        |
| 60. A. a number of  | B. a couple of    | C. many of       | D. much of      |
| 61. A. woman        | B. women          | C. man           | D. men          |
| 62. A. govern       | B. control        | C. lead          | D. influence    |
| 63. A. move         | B. violate        | C. kill          | D. disappear    |
| 64. A. by           | B. on             | C. and           | D. to           |
| 65. A. increase     | B. add            | C. expand        | D. extend       |