

中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员
职称英语考试
模拟训练与解析

English

主 编 曹玉泉



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中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员 职称英语考试模拟训练与解析

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前言

《中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员职称英语考试模拟训练与解析》(以下简称《职称英语考试模拟训练与解析》),是以《中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员晋升职称英语水平考试大纲》为依据,针对现行《中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员职称英语考试》内容与水平而编写的一本实用性较强的考前模拟训练参考书。该书适用于申报 A 级(认知 5000 个单词和短语)和 B 级(认知 4000 个单词和短语)的考生。主要供有关专业技术人员在常规培训和考前使用,其特点如下。

1. 针对性强。本书共收入 10 套模拟训练题,其中包括:1)词汇 10 套题,每套题含有 20 道选择题,共计 200 道题。2)语法 10 套题,每套题含有 20 道选择题,共计 200 道题。3)阅读理解 10 套题,每套题含有 5 篇文章,每篇文章含有 4 道选择题,共计 40 篇文章,200 道选择题。4)完型填空 10 套题,每套题 1 篇文章,含有 10 道选择填空题,共计 100 道题。5)翻译(汉译英)A 级与 B 级各 10 套题,每套题含有 1 篇短文(A 级 260 个单词;B 级 160 个单词),共计 20 篇文章。

2. 实用性强。对所给的样题、答案、解析力求通俗易懂,贴切实用,有助于牢固掌握。

3. 本模拟训练的题型与“中国石油天然气集团专业技术人员职称英语考试试卷”题型及难易程度基本相同,有很高的参考价值。

本书每套题的题型、题量和记分方法如下:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| I. Vocabulary | 1~20 题 | 占 20 分 |
| II. Grammatical Structure | 21~40 题 | 占 20 分 |
| III. Reading Comprehension | 41~60 题 | 占 30 分 |
| IV. Cloze | 61~70 题 | 占 10 分 |
| V. Translation (A、B 级) | | 占 20 分 |

本书书后还附有索引,便于考生集中进行单项自我测试。

我们希望此书有利于促进英语教学,帮助有关专业技术人员高分顺利通过职称英语考试。

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职称英语考试模拟试卷

Test 1

I. Vocabulary

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. The oil industry of India has _____ two World Wars and withstood the economic, social, and political upheavals of a particularly troubled century.
A. continued B. outlived C. survived D. remained
2. The oil industry of India has, through the decades, _____ for technical excellence, established a firm infrastructure.
A. consistent B. striven C. charted D. dedicated
3. What is needed is the great leap forward, a dynamic surge to close the gap and thus ward _____ a serious economic danger.
A. for B. in C. on D. off
4. However, there is one ingredient of success which cannot be _____ in the classroom.
A. contemplate B. parted C. imparted D. exhorted
5. One hundred of the stamps sold to the public became known as "_____ ", for the plane was printed upside down.
A. inventions B. converts C. intensity D. inverts
6. Some of these "upside-down" airmail stamps are now _____ over \$ 6,000.
A. worth B. worthy C. worthful D. worthless
7. He reached _____ the new sheets and handed one to Robey.
A. after B. back C. for D. out
8. Not being a rich man, Robey decided to cash _____ his good fortune.
A. up B. in C. in on D. out
9. Take a cell, practically any cell, from your body, and through appropriate biological repairing, you can cause it to grow into a duplicate of yourself _____ from eyelashes to toenails.
A. duplicable B. indicate C. identifiable D. identical
10. With this system, you can _____ reproduce yourself without any partner. It is

called human cloning.

A. practically B. neatly C. supposedly D. appropriately

11. Clone movies and clone jokes sprang _____ overnight.

A. at B. forth C. on D. up

12. But some _____ biologists offered their opinion that the book was pure fantasy.

A. distinguished B. distinguishable C. complicated D. reproductive

13. People began to realize that we are on the _____ of a new age in the biosciences.

A. threshold B. breakthrough C. uproar D. feat

14. Recent intrusions into the lives of public figures have _____ the lack of laws guarding privacy in Britain.

A. invaded B. highlighted C. curbed D. regulated

15. It also proposed a new criminal offence of physical _____ to obtain information for publication.

A. introduction B. property
C. intrusion D. recommendation

16. Hence, some editors say they are justified in prying into private lives to _____ any faults.

A. dispose B. discover C. uncover D. parade

17. The need for _____ public speaking will almost certainly touch you sometime in your life.

A. affective B. affect C. effect D. effective

18. Speech training is _____ for every type of communication.

A. ethical B. invaluable C. verbal D. distracting

19. Effective speakers adjust their voices _____ the larger audience and work at avoiding distracting physical mannerism and verbal habits.

A. at B. with C. to D. in

20. You will take a big step toward overcoming stage fright if you think positively, choose speech topics you really care about, prepare thoroughly, and concentrate _____ communicating with your audience.

A. on B. with C. to D. in

II. Grammatical Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

21. _____ fails to see this will make a big blunder.

A. Whenever B. Whoever C. Wherever D. It

22. A group of scientists demanded that the federal government _____ all the studies it has funded on cloning and related field of cell biology.
A. revealed B. reveal C. would reveal D. had revealed
23. This proposal, _____ was not acted upon, would have made it unlawful to photograph people on private property or record their conversations without permission.
A. that B. it C. which D. as
24. If that shell _____ us half a second sooner, it might have hit the pilot.
A. hit B. would hit C. have hit D. had hit
25. _____ by his find, Robey shopped other branch post offices for more sheets with inverted centers but found none.
A. Exited B. Exiting C. Having exited D. Be exited
26. Your speech class will give you training in researching topics, _____ your ideas, and _____ yourself skillfully.
A. organize, present B. organizing, presenting
C. organize, presenting D. organizing, present
27. This example is part of a thesis that appears _____ at Swansea University.
A. to plagiarize B. to be plagiarized
C. to have been plagiarized D. to have plagiarized
28. The loudness of a sound is evidently produced by _____ to move.
A. how much is the membrane caused B. how much caused the membrane is
C. how is the membrane much caused D. how much the membrane is caused
29. It is for the valuable oil in blubber _____ whales are hunted.
A. that B. which C. who D. whom
30. It can be determined from samples _____ from the formation or by in-place testing.
A. extracting B. extracted
C. to extract D. to have extracted
31. Should airlines compete on similar routes allowing planes _____ long distances with empty passenger seats?
A. flying B. fly C. to fly D. flied
32. Another said that the moon material would explode _____ an astronaut's boot touched it.
A. where B. when C. moment D. as soon as
33. The playing cards we use today are much like _____ used for hundreds of years.
A. those B. these C. this D. that
34. No party may impose his own will _____ another and no unit or individual may

illegally interfere.

- A. to B. on C. of D. with
35. Do I spend too much of my time _____ them?
A. maintained B. to maintain
C. maintaining D. to be maintained
36. We agreed that we are opposed _____ the domination of the Pacific area by any one power.
A. with B. of C. on D. to
37. These names come from the fact _____ the source of energy, the nucleus, or core, of the atom comes from.
A. that B. which C. where D. whose
38. First, it makes it _____ what is to be exchanged is not restricted to tangible products but can include concepts and services as well.
A. clearly B. clear C. more clear D. more clearly
39. As Europeans began to go the Far East in numbers during the 17th century, _____ happened that they too grew to like the little carp.
A. that B. this C. it D. what
40. Only after drilling and testing _____ whether the trap contains oil or gas.
A. it is known B. known is it C. know it is D. is it known

III. Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 5 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 4 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Question 41 to 44 are based on the following passage:

There are many similarities between public speaking and daily conversation. The three major goals of public speaking—to inform, to persuade, to entertain—are also the three major goals of everyday conversation. In conversation, almost without thinking about it, you employ a wide range of skills. You organize your ideas logically. You tailor your message to your audience. You tell a story for maximum impact. You adapt to feedback from your listener. These are among the most important skills you will need for public speaking.

Of course, public speaking is also different from conversation. First, public speaking is more highly structured than conversation. It usually imposes strict time limitations on the speaker, and it requires more detailed preparation than does ordinary conversation. Second, speechmaking requires more formal language. Listeners react negatively to speeches loaded with slang, jargon, and bad grammar. Third, public speaking demands a different method of delivery. Effective speakers adjust their voices to the larger audience and work at avoiding distracting physical mannerism and verbal habits.

One of the major concerns of students in any speech is stage fright. Actually, most successfully speakers are nervous before making a speech. Your speech class will give you an opportunity to gain confidence and make your nervousness work for you rather than against you. You will take a big step toward overcoming stage fright if you think positively, choose speech topics you really care about, prepare thoroughly, and concentrate on communicating with your audience. Like many students over the years, you too can develop confidence in your speechmaking abilities.

The speech communication process as a whole includes seven elements — speaker, message, channel, listener, feedback, interference, and situation. The speaker is the person who initiates a speech transaction. Whatever the speaker communicates is the message, which is sent by means of particular channel. The listener receives the communicated message and may provide feedback to the speaker. Interference is anything that impedes the communication of a message, and the situation is the time and place in which speech communication occurs. The interaction of these seven elements is what determines the outcome in any instance of speech communication.

Because speechmaking is a form of power, it carries with it heavy ethical responsibilities. Ethical speakers use sound means to achieve sound goals. They do this by being well informed about their subjects, by being honest in what they say, by using sound evidence, and by employing valid reasoning.

41. Public speaking is different from daily conversation in _____.
 - A. the major goals of speaking
 - B. the language of speaking
 - C. organizing ideas logically
 - D. the purpose of message communication
42. According to the author, most of the speakers are _____ before making a speech.
 - A. confident
 - B. careless
 - C. nervous
 - D. overcoming stage fright
43. The word “jargon” in the second paragraph means _____.
 - A. language difficult to understand
 - B. words not suitable for formal occasions
 - C. language full of technical or special words
 - D. language of bad spelling
44. Which of the following means can a successful speaker use to achieve his goals?
 - A. Knowing well about the subject.
 - B. Using sound evidence.
 - C. Concentrating on communicating with the audience.
 - D. All of the above.

Question 45 to 48 are based on the following passage:

When we talk about ears, we usually mean the oddly wrinkled appendages on the side of our heads.

We are aware that at the end of the central hole in this outer ear there is something called the middle ear, with an eardrum and a few little bones. Even deeper lies the inner ear, the organ with which we "hear".

Animals such as dogs and cats also have conspicuous outer ears, but few of us probably ever stopped to think whether there might be such a thing as a middle and inner ear beneath those pointed tips. Yet, we know very well that these animals hear.

Birds are even more mysterious, because here we do not even see an outer ear. The same is true to still a larger degree of such animals as frogs and fishes, although in the frog we can at least see an eardrum.

Again, at one time or another, you may have found that all such animals hear. Hunters know that birds attracted by artificial calls, and fishermen emphasize that you should be as possible if you don't want to go home empty handed. And if you ever hunted frogs in your childhood, you know how softly you had to tread! Moreover, it seems absurd that birds should sing and frogs croak, if they could not even hear their own voices.

By direct observations and many experiments, biologists have discovered that practically all animals have some sense of hearing or vibration. Earthworms feel vibrations in the soil, fish can be trained to respond to certain tones, male mosquitoes are attracted by the sound of female, and frogs will respond to a tape recording of their own voices.

The inner ear is composed of delicate membranes which bear dense patches of specialized cells called maculae. Each of these collections of cells can carry a message to the brain. What message is carried by a macula depends upon how it is affected. The message which is carried is not, however, always connected with the hearing sense. For instance, a certain kind of tadpole can tell the depth of the water it is swimming in by the pitch of a tone which is produced by its own lungs.

In the human and all other mammals, the macula has developed into an organ which can easily be seen. This organ is called the cochlea. This spiral shaped organ contains the macula itself and it is called "organ of Corti" after its discoverer. If you have ever seen a snail shell, you know how a cochlea looks.

When sound waves enter the cochlea, which is really a tube coiled around, they set a membrane into a back and forth motion and cause a new wave. This is something like the way in which high and low sounds are produced by a flute or whistle. The high sounds are produced when the air is prevented by the holes from going through, while the low sounds are produced by allowing more of the air to pass. All this is what produces the differences between high and low sounds. The loudness of a sound is evidently produced by how much the membrane is caused to move.

Whether or not hearing is really produced in all animals by the effect of pressure is not definitely known by scientists as yet. We do know, however, that nature has set up some very delicate hearing mechanisms for its creature. Scientists must explore much further for more knowledge about how animals use their ears.

45. We can see an outer ear in the body of _____.
A. a dog B. fish C. a bird D. a frog
46. The passage mainly introduces to us _____.
A. the formation of human ear B. how animals hear
C. why animals can not hear D. sound waves
47. In paragraph 7, the example of tadpole is used to show _____.
A. tadpole can tell the depth of the water
B. tadpole also has inner ear
C. the message carried by a macula is not always connected with the hearing sense
D. frogs have some sense of hearing and vibration
48. Which of the following statements is true?
A. For all animals, scientists still do not know whether hearing is produced by the effect of pressure.
B. Scientists have enough knowledge about how animals use their ears.
C. The differences between high and low sounds are produced by how much the membrane is caused to move.
D. A flute produces a high sound, while a whistle produces a low sound.

Question 49 to 52 are based on the following passage:

If the salinity of ocean waters, that is, how much salt the ocean waters contain, is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—change of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If these carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind; this, by way, is how much of the table salt we use is actually obtained.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation, such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation, or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation of runoff.

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation.

Similarly in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea ice. When seawater is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

49. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The elements of salt.
 - B. The bodies of water of the world.
 - C. The many forms of ocean life.
 - D. The salinity of ocean water.
50. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT _____.
- A. evaporation B. precipitation C. runoff D. melting
51. Which of the following statements about the salinity of a body of water can best be inferred from the passage?
- A. The temperature of the water is a very important factor.
 - B. How quickly the water moves is directly related to the amount of salt.
 - C. Ocean salinity has little effect on sea life.
 - D. We are not sure about the causes of variations in the salt content of water.
52. Which of the following is NOT a result of the formation of ocean ice?
- A. The salt remains in the water. B. The surrounding water sinks.
 - C. Water salinity decreases. D. The water becomes denser.

Question 53 to 56 are based on the following passage:

Traditionally, savings and loans provided most of the funds for building, buying, or remodeling homes in the United States. They still fund about 15% of all US home mortgages. In the early 1990's, these mortgages amounted to about \$335 billion. But today, savings and loans also make consumer and commercial loans and invest directly in real estate. Savings and loans also offer a wide range of other financial services for individuals and companies. These services include checking accounts, saving accounts, individual retirement accounts, insurance, stock and real estate brokerage services.

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term fi-

nance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in the business through the stock exchange. By doing so they can put into the circulation savings both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed. Instead he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they too, come to the Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend upon the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

53. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must _____.
A. rely on their own financial resources
B. persuade the banks to provide long term finance
C. borrow large sum of money from friends and people they know
D. depend on the population as a whole for finance
54. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____.
A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies
C. exchange for part ownership in the Stock Exchange
D. invest in different companies on the Stock Exchange
55. When the saver want their money back, they _____.
A. ask another company to obtain their money for them
B. look for other people to borrow money from
C. put their shares in the company back on the market
D. transfer their money to a more successful company
56. All the essential services on which we depend are _____.
A. run by the government or our local authorities

- B. in a constant need for a financial support
- C. financed wholly by rates and taxes
- D. unable to provide for the needs of the population

Question 57 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The developing countries themselves, lacking the proper resources, have often been unable to generate or implement the plans necessary to provide required services at the village or urban poor level. It has, however, become clear that the system of health care that is appropriate for one country is often unsuitable for another. Research has established that effective health care is related to the special circumstances of the individual country, its people, culture, ideology, and economic and natural resources.

The rising costs of providing health care have influenced a trend, especially among developing nations, to promote services that employ less highly trained primary health-care personnel who can be distributed more widely in order to reach the largest possible proportion of the community. The principal medical problems to be dealt with in the developing world include undernourishment, infection, gastrointestinal (肠胃的) disorders, and respiratory complaints, which themselves may be the result of poverty, ignorance, and poor hygiene. For the most part, these are easy to identify and to treat. Furthermore, preventive measures are usually simple and cheap. Neither treatment nor prevention requires extensive professional training; in most cases they can be dealt with adequately by the "primary health worker", a term that includes all nonprofessional health personnel.

The diseases so prevalent in the Third World have, for the most part, been eliminated or are readily treatable. Many of the adverse environmental conditions and public health hazards have been conquered. Social services of varying degrees of adequacy have been provided. Public funds can be called upon to support the cost medical care, and there are a variety of private insurance plans available to the consumer. Nevertheless, the funds that a government can devote to health care are limited and the cost of modern medicine continues to increase, thus putting adequate medical services beyond the reach of many. Adding to the expense of modern medical practices is the increasing demand for greater funding of health education and preventive measures specifically directed toward the poor.

57. The trend, especially among the developing nations, is to _____.
A. cut down the costs of health care
B. employ more primary health-care personnel
C. employ highly trained health-care personnel
D. make the highly trained health-care personnel distribute more
58. In the second sentence of the second paragraph, the word "complaints" means _____.
A. dissatisfactions B. diseases C. accusations D. grumbles
59. Which of the following is NOT an acute problem facing the developing countries?

- A. The increasing costs of medicine.
 - B. The shortage of public funds.
 - C. The inadequate funds of health education.
 - D. The inadequate funds of preventive measures.
60. The author of this passage may be a(n) _____.
 A. official of the WHO
 B. spokesman of the White House
 C. social philanthropist
 D. candidate for American President

IV. Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

In many Western countries heavy industry is highly developed. The 61 between heavy industry and light industry is 62 on the nature of the goods produced. Heavy industry produces 63 while light industry uses machines to produce the smaller 64 required for various purposes in our homes and offices.

The growth of industry in a country depends on the 65 level of economic and industrial development. In its beginnings industrialization is likely to be 66. To reduce costs, industrialists in a given area usually depend on 67 supplies of electric power for their 68. Factories are usually 69 in places which can be 70 reached by road or railway, so that customers can be supplied regularly.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 61. A. gap | B. distinction | C. separation | D. similarity |
| 62. A. based | B. basis | C. funded | D. founded |
| 63. A. devices | B. machines | C. mechanics | D. application |
| 64. A. things | B. matters | C. objects | D. substances |
| 65. A. ordinary | B. general | C. outstanding | D. extraordinary |
| 66. A. expensive | B. excessive | C. valuable | D. technological |
| 67. A. close | B. central | C. local | D. distant |
| 68. A. conduct | B. behavior | C. operation | D. function |
| 69. A. put | B. arranged | C. accepted | D. situated |
| 70. A. purely | B. positively | C. financially | D. conveniently |

V. Translation. 71 (A、B 级)

Directions: There is 1 passage in this part of the test. You are to translate the passage into Chinese.

A 级

What was the origin of the oil which now drives our motor-cars and aircraft? Scien-

tists are confident about the formation of coal, but they do not seem so sure when asked about oil. They think that the oil under the surface of the earth originated in the distant past, and was formed from living things in the sea. Countless billions of minute sea creatures and plants lived and sank to the sea bed. They were covered with huge deposits of mud; and by processes of chemistry, pressure and temperature were changed through long ages into what we know as oil. For these creatures to become oil, it was necessary that they should be imprisoned between layers of rock for an enormous length of time. The statement that oil originated in the sea is confirmed by a glance at a map showing the chief oilfield of the world; very few of them are far distant from the oceans of today. In some places gas and oil come up to the surface of the sea from its bed. The rocks in which oil is found are of marine origin too. They are sedimentary rocks, which were laid down by the action of water on the bed of the ocean. Almost always the remains of shells, and other proofs of sea life, are found close to the oil. A very common sedimentary rock is called shale, which is a soft rock and was obviously formed by being deposited on the sea bed. And where there is shale there is likely to be oil.

B 级

The value of long-term observation of environmental factors has only been recognized relatively although some monitoring of the environmental factors have been in existence for over a century. The best known long-term study is probably the Broadbalk Experiment at Rothamsted. Broadbalk and the other long-term experiments at Rothamsted and elsewhere are now proving to be extremely valuable by answering questions not considered, nor even conceived, when they were originally set up. Even so they are limited in geographic scope and by the fact that they are confined to one land use category. Current environmental and ecological monitoring networks, while not limited geographically, have in the main been set up to measure just one aspect of the environment. In contrast, the Environmental Change Network (ECN) was set up to give added value to long-term monitoring and data collection by providing a network of sites in different parts of the U. K. and under a variety of land use conditions where comparable long-term data on a wide variety of environmental variables could be recorded.