

● 全国专业技术资格
英语等级考试辅导教材

模拟试题

复旦大学 专业技术资格
英语等级考试 辅导教材编写组

复旦大学出版社

ENGLISH

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内 容 简 介

根据人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求,参照该大纲所附的考试样题和模拟题,本书收入了模拟试题十二份,供参加“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试”的人员复习备考之用。本书也可供有关的培训班教学或测试练习用。

责任编辑 周仲良

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前 言

根据国家人事部有关文件规定,从1996年起人事部将组织全国专业技术资格外语等级统一考试,并于1995年下半年在上海等省市进行试考。

为了帮助专业技术人员有针对性地复习英语词汇、语法和常用句型,从而提高英语阅读理解能力和应试能力,我们按照人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》的要求,编写了本书,全书为应试人员提供了12份英语等级考试模拟试卷。

本书由复旦大学英语教学部陆效用、曾道明担任主编,参加编写的有朱万玉、袁全、王春秀、陈洁倩、邱东林、汪洪章、姚元坤、冯豫、陈进、罗家礼、刘雯。王德明、夏国佐担任主审,美籍教师 Mark Christopher Eades 协助审阅。

复旦大学人事处陆汉忠和人才资源开发交流中心袁亚民负责本书的组稿和其他有关工作。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,希望读者批评指正。

复旦大学 专业技术资格
英语等级考试 辅导教材编写组

1995年10月

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试 卷 一

第一部分 阅读理解 (75 分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Whale Watching

We've heard a lot lately about the actions to "Save the Whale(鲸)". Many whales die every year; people kill them to use their oil for different products. At the beginning of this century, the whale species(种类) nearly died out. Today the number of whales is larger, but people still need to protect the species.

You can see whales in the sea in many parts of the world. Now, "whale-watching" is a tourist industry in some places. In California there are land trips, boats and voyages to watch grey whales in their natural surroundings. It's become a big business on many coasts.

What do the whales feel about this? Well, they seem to enjoy the attention. The whales swim very close to the boat —

sometimes too close! The high streams of water that come from the whales often make the tourists wet all over while they are watching; and the whales sometimes hit the boat in a friendly—but dangerous—way. The whales even put their heads out of the water for tourists to pat them!

So the whales like humans to watch them — as they lift themselves high in the air and turn over. It's an interesting sight — 40 tons of grey whales! But the whales are so interested in the people who come to see them that they forget their normal way of life. People are now studying the whales to see if their behaviour has changed. People are trying to find out if the whales have stopped mating(交配). If they have stopped, this could be a serious situation. Perhaps the whales are too interested in watching the tourists, who are watching them!

1. At the beginning of this century,
 - A) almost half of the whales died young.
 - B) only a small number of whales existed.
 - C) no whales were killed for their oil.
 - D) the whale species disappeared completely.
2. The sentence “‘whale - watching’ is a tourist industry” means
 - A) whales can be sold in many parts of the world.
 - B) whales are killed and treated in many factories.
 - C) many people go to the coasts to watch whales for pleasure.
 - D) tourists raise whales in their natural surroundings.

3. Sometimes the whales swim very close to the boat because
- A) they enjoy being watched by humans.
 - B) they try to turn the boat over for fun.
 - C) they want to wet the tourists all over.
 - D) they are eager to make friends with people on the boat.
4. What causes the whales to forget their normal way of life?
- A) The interesting sight on the sea.
 - B) The shoutings from the tourists.
 - C) People who are studying them.
 - D) People who are watching them.
5. The sentence "... this could be a serious situation." suggests
- A) the whales' behaviour has changed.
 - B) the whales are unable to mate.
 - C) the whales will die of diseases.
 - D) young whales can not be reproduced.

第二篇

Man and His Home

Long before man learned how to build houses, he looked for natural shelters, as the animals did. He found that he could protect himself by climbing up into trees. The first shelters or homes actually built by man were very simple. For his building materials, he used what he could find easily around him; rocks, tree branches and dried grasses.

The first permanent (永久的) shelters were probably built twenty to forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who

lived in one place as long as the fish supply lasted. Fish-eaters could stay in one place for several years. However, once man learned to farm, he could live longer in one place. Thus, he was able to build a permanent home. Once again, he built his home with the materials he found at hand. In Egypt, for example, wood was scarce(稀少的), so most houses were built of bricks made of dried mud.

The weather is man's worst natural enemy. He has to protect himself from heat and cold and from wind and rain. Where the weather is hot and dry, the house is generally made of brick. The windows are small and high up, so that the heat stays outside. In hot areas, people need to be protected from the rain, as well as the heat. The tree-dwellers(森林居民) of the Philippines protect themselves by living high above the ground. When danger comes, they take away the ladders leading to their homes. In Europe there are very few wooden houses being built today. This is partly because wood is no longer as plentiful as it once was and partly because wooden houses can be easily set on fire. On the other hand, there are many wooden houses in America. This is because the first people wanted to build houses quickly. Since the country was covered in many places with forest, some trees had to be cut down to make room for houses. Houses in many cities used to be made of wood. However, since the houses were very close together, fire could easily spread from one house to another. There were fires in some cities, such as the great fire of London in 1666.

There are so many people in the world today that finding a good place to live continues to be one of man's most important

problems.

6. Before man learned how to build houses ,
 - A) he lived with animals.
 - B) he could hardly protect himself.
 - C) he made use of natural shelters.
 - D) he grew trees as building materials.
7. Once man learned to farm, he built his house with
 - A) grasses and branches.
 - B) wood and rocks.
 - C) bricks and mud.
 - D) things easily found.
8. When danger comes, the tree-dwellers of the Philippines most probably
 - A) take their ladders away and stay at home.
 - B) set their houses on fire.
 - C) use ladders to climb up into tress.
 - D) run away from their homes.
9. According to the passage, which of the following is considered as man's worst natural enemy?
 - A) Wild animals.
 - B) Fires in cities.
 - C) Wind, rain, heat and cold.
 - D) Dangers from the forests.

10. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) The first permanent homes were probably built by fishermen twelve thousand years ago.
- B) Early farmers could live longer in one place than fish-eating people did.
- C) There are more wooden houses in America than in Europe.
- D) Fires in big cities could easily spread from one place to another.

第三篇

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, the greatest English writer of drama, was born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford. We do not know everything about Shakespeare's early life. But we know that he was sent to the local grammar school in Stratford at the age of seven. He studied there for six years and read widely.

When Shakespeare was fourteen, his father fell into debt, and he probably left school and became a country schoolmaster, to help support his family.

In 1586 or 1587, Shakespeare went to London. At that time the drama was rapidly becoming popular among the people. Shakespeare must have gone through many hardships before he became an actor of some dramatic troupe (剧团). While leading the busy life of an actor, Shakespeare worked hard with his pen. He revised (修改) old plays and wrote new ones at the rate of about two a year. In his plays he was always alive to the events of contemporary (当代的) life. This made his plays extremely

popular. There is enough evidence serving as proof of his great success.

Soon he became well known in London literary(文学的) circle. Every play that he wrote was glad news to the people of the capital. Queen Elizabeth liked Shakespeare's plays, and the actors were often invited to perform before the queen and later before King James—a great honour in those days. By the end of the 16th century, Shakespeare and his friends had enough money to build their own theatre—the famous Globe Theatre.

But we must not think that Shakespeare had no difficulties in his life. Less talented writers, whose plays were worse than his, often quarrelled with Shakespeare and attacked him. Actors in his own theatre sometimes turned against him. As a playwright(剧作家), however, he was much loved by the actors.

Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616. In his lifetime, Shakespeare seemed to have made no attempt to collect and publish his works, or even to save his manuscripts(手稿), which were carelessly left to the stage managers of the theatres.

People in our country love and honour Shakespeare. Many say that they love him for his wonderful optimism(乐观主义): in all his plays he seems to promise a better and brighter future for all mankind.

11. Shakespeare began his education

- A) in 1564.
- B) in 1571.
- C) in 1578.
- D) in 1586.

12. Shakespeare left school because
- A) he was not interested in English grammar.
 - B) his father asked him to pay the debt.
 - C) he wanted to become a country schoolmaster.
 - D) his family had financial problems.
13. Shakespeare's plays were extremely popular because
- A) he was well-known in England.
 - B) he worked very hard as an actor.
 - C) he was sensitive to social events.
 - D) each play was glad news to the people.
14. Some of Shakespeare's difficulties came from
- A) talented writers.
 - B) his own actors.
 - C) stage managers.
 - D) London literary circle.
15. This passage mainly discusses
- A) Shakespeare's life.
 - B) Shakespeare's family.
 - C) Shakespeare's plays.
 - D) Shakespeare's education.

第二部分 完成句子 (25 分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文的内容,完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Biological Control

Biological(生物的) control is a method of fighting pests(害虫) by using their natural enemies against them. A well-known example is the use of a pet cat to catch mice in a house. The use of mousetrap(捕鼠夹) or poison(毒药) to catch mice is not biological control because people made the trap and poison. Biological controls are often better than artificial controls. Poisons that are meant to kill a pest can often kill helpful species, too. When poisons get into human food, such as corn or fish, humans who eat the food can become very sick. Biological controls do not have such harmful side effects.

Most species of plants and animals do not become serious pests because their natural enemies eat many of them. If the natural enemies suddenly disappear, the population of the species can grow so large that the species becomes pest. This happened to the deer in New Jersey. All of the deer's enemies—wolves and bears—left the area because of the building of cities. Hunting was not allowed in a state park. The deer became so numerous(众多的) that they were eating the trees in the woods, running

in front of cars, and starving. When hunting was again allowed, the number of deer went down, and the problem went away.

Each region of the world has different animals. Sometimes animals are taken from one region to another by people. Because the animal has never lived in the new region before, it may not have any enemies there. It can become a pest. Scientists now know that it is best not to let foreign animals loose in a new land without carefully studying their effect on the environment.

16. People use both biological and artificial m _____ to fight against pests.
17. Biological controls are better than artificial controls because they do not cause _____ to helpful plants and animals.
18. If there are no natural enemies, the p _____ of some animals can grow very large.
19. Later hunting was again allowed in New Jersey because the deer had become a _____.
20. In order to avoid biological problems, scientists need to study the effect of foreign animals on the _____ before they are introduced to a new land.

第三部分 阅读理解 (80 分)

下面有两篇文章,每篇短文后面有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Dry cleaning is a process that removes dirt and stains from fabrics without the aid of water. Dry cleaning is not really "dry". Some special liquids are used in the process.

Dry cleaning plants handle mostly clothing. Some of them also clean curtains and rugs. Many clothes, including most of those made of wool, must be dry-cleaned to prevent shrinkage (收缩), fading, or other damage. Some materials, like chemical fibres and artificial leathers, should not be dry-cleaned because the process causes them to crack and split. Most garments contain labels that tell how the fabric should be cleaned.

Dry cleaning began in France in the late 1800s. The process was called French cleaning when it was first introduced into the United States in the early 1900s.

Self-service dry cleaning became popular in the U. S. in the 1960s. Dry cleaning machines, made to act by coins, automatically clean and dry the clothes. Some of these self-service stores have special equipment that can be used to remove wrinkles and bad stains. Self-service dry cleaning is less expensive than the professional process. However, some materials require special handling, which can only be done by professionals.

The dry cleaning industry is one of the largest service industries in the U. S. . There are about 25 000 dry cleaning plants, employing more than 250 000 people. In addition, many thousands of laundries accept clothes for dry cleaning, and then send the clothes to a dry cleaning plant. There are about 25 000 self-service dry cleaning stores in the U. S. .

21. Dry cleaning is not really “dry” because
- A) special liquid substances are used.
 - B) hot steam is used.
 - C) some special liquors are used.
 - D) a small amount of water is used.
22. Which of the following should not be dry-cleaned?
- A) Curtains and rugs.
 - B) Fibres and leathers.
 - C) Some chemical materials.
 - D) Garments with labels.
23. Dry cleaning began in Europe
- A) in the late 1800s.
 - B) in the early 1900s.
 - C) in the 1960s.
 - D) in the 1970s.
24. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Self-service dry cleaning first appeared in the United States in the late 1960s.
 - B) People use special equipment to remove wrinkles and stains for the customers in a self-service store.
 - C) Some materials require special handling, which can only be done by professional hands.
 - D) In a self-service store, dry cleaning is done by the customers with the help of professionals.