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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书





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## 全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷

综合类

李玉技 主编

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## 前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来,以其独特的题型,较高的难度要求,使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因,有的只是自学过一些英语,有的学的是俄语或日语,有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少,这使得许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实,我们组织工作在教学第一线的教师编写了这套《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书》。本套丛书根据最新考试大纲编写,具体特点如下:

- ①详尽列举了常考的词汇和语法考点;
- ②剖析了各种题型的解题技巧;
- ③荟萃了历年优秀真题;
- ④列举了大量的专项练习题;
- ⑤由于初级、中级和高级考试内容没有太严格的区分,因此本套丛书适用于各个级别。

总之,这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册,更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。

#### 本套从书包括:

- ①《全国职称英语等级考试词汇 30 天突破》
- ②《全国职称英语等级考试考点速记手册》
- ③《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·综合类》
- ④《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破・理工类》
- ⑤《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破・卫生类》
- ⑥《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷・综合类》
- ⑦《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷・理工类》
- ⑧《全国职称英语等级考试押题试券・卫生类》

由于时间仓促,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者斧正。

## 目 录

全	真核	莫拟	试	题(-	<b>—</b> )	••••	••••	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • •	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • •	•••••	••••	• 1
参	考	答	案	••••	• • • • •			· • • • • •			•••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •					• • • • •			••••	• • • • •	••••	14
全	真构	莫拟	试	题(_	二)	•••	• • • • •	· • • • •	•••••		• • • • •	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••			••••		• • • • •	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • •	19
参	考	答	案		• • • • •	••••	• • • • • •		· • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	• • • • • •	••••		••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • •	32
全	真核	莫拟	试	题(3	三)	•••	· • • • • •	. <b></b>				• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •	• • • • •		••••	• • • • •	• • • •	37
参	考	答	案		• • • • •	••••	· • • • •	· • • • •	· • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • •	••••	••••	••••	••••	•••••	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • • •	50
全	真核	莫拟	试	题(四	四)	•••	· • • • •			• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • •	••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • • • •	••••		• • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • •	••••	55
参	考	答	案	••••	• • • • •	••••			•••••	• • • • •	•••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••		• • • • • •	••••		••••	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	68
全	真棒	莫拟	试	题(3	五)	•••	• • • • •	•••••			••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••		• • • • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •		• • • • •	• • • •	73
参	考	答	案	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	••••	• • • • • •	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • •		• • • • •		86
全	真机	莫拟	试	题(7	六)	•••	• • • • •	•••••			• • • • •	• • • •	••••	• • • •	••••		• • • • • •	••••	• • • • •	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • •		92
参	考	答	案	••••	•••••	••••		••••			• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • • •		••••	• • • • •	•••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •		•••	104
全	真杠	莫拟	试	题(-	七)	••••		••••	• • • • •		• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • • •	•••••	••••	• • • • •	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • •	•••••	•••	109
参	考	答	案		•••••	• • • • •	••••		• • • • •		• • • • •	•••••		••••	• • • • •		• • • • •	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • • •	•••••	•••	121
全	真植	莫拟	试	题()	八)	••••			• • • • •		• • • • •	••••		• • • • •		••••	• • • • •		••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	•••••	•••	127
参	考	答	案	••••				••••	• • • • •	· • • • •		••••	· • • • •	••••			• • • • •	••••	••••		••••		• • • • • •	•••	140
全	真植	莫拟	试	题()	九)				• • • • •			••••		• • • •	••••	••••	• • • • •	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	• • • •	•••••	•••	145
参	考	答	案				•••••		• • • • •	· · · · · ·	• • • • •	••••		••••	• • • • •	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	• • • •	• • • • • •	•••	158
附	录	考	前	冲刺	四	套是	<b>娅</b> …							••••									• • • • • •	•••	163

# 全国职称英语等级考试 全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分: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 个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。 1 During the game, the morale of the athletes is extremely important. D attitude B luck C confidence A strategy 2 Concrete is a durable, watertight, and incombustible material that is, moreover, inexpensive to make. A in addition B more or less C however consequently 3 What a juicy morsel it is? A tidbit B savory C gossip D steak 4 Mounting evidence indicates that acid rain is damaging historic sites in Boston and Philadelphia. B Tentative C Increasing A Hanging D Irrefutable 5 The nocturnal habits and mournful cries of owls have made them objects of superstition for some people. C frightful A strange B secret D sorrowful 6 The English first attempted to settle in Maine at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607. A edge of B elbow in C entrance to D source of 7 Neighboring states often sign trade agreements with one another. A Peaceful B Friendly C Adiacent Developing 8 Parachutes are not a new invention. A a valuable B a lucky C a recent an unknown 9 Cactus plants have spines that prevent animals from nibbling them. B reaching C climbing 10 There are notices to the contrary, a great deal of technical writing is at best awkward and at worst actually unclear. A denials B laws C attempts D ideas

The students will be notified regarding the college entrance examination.

	Α	condoned	В	deformed	C	emulated	D	informed
12	Ev	en before modern <u>r</u>	otic	ons of friction, it	was	known that greased	sur	faces move over one
	and	other more easily t	han	dry ones.				
	Α	concepts	В	tricks	C	benefits	D	techniques
13	Bed	cause poultry is as	nut	ritious as beef and	d lo	wer in fat, many pec	ple	are beginning to in-
	clu	de more chicken in	the	diets.				
	Α	delicious	В	filling	C	common	D	nourishing
14	On	e of the responsibi	litie	s of the Coast Gu	ard	is to make sure that	all s	ships <u>obediently</u> fol-
	low	traffic rules in bu	ısy Ì	harbors.				
	A	skillfully	В	safely	C	dutifully	D	currently
15	In	the United States	ther	e are more people	e wł	no are <u>obese</u> today t	han	twenty years ago.
	Α	gainfully employe	ed		В	upwardly mobile		
	C	excessively overw	eigh	nt	D	privately educated		

#### 第二部分: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7个句子,请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。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,如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及,请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

#### **Cosmetic Surgery**

Surgery that can improve the way a person looks is becoming more and more popular in the United States. This kind of surgery is called cosmetic surgery, and both men and women are turning to this treatment as a way of keeping their appearance young as well as keeping competitive (有竞争力的) in their jobs. Men especially are beginning to turn to face-lifts(面部 拉皮手术), liposuction (taking fat out of the body), and implants (putting artificial parts into their bodies) to help them look younger. As companies downsize (缩编) and move younger employees into higher positions, older employees in their late forties and early fifties feel the need to look and act younger in order to stay competitive. These operations are not without dangers, however.

One young woman had an eye operation to get rid of the bags under her eyes. She described her experience as terrible. She said, "When he started cutting, I was fully awake. Even though he'd given me an injection near my eyes, I saw everthing." She went on to ex-

plain, "I knew I had to keep still because of what he was doing. He was scraping(刮) away fat underneath my eyes. It took about ten minutes. After he finished, I felt I couldn't walk. I was so faint." Her troubles did not end after the operation for two weeks. Her eyes were swollen (肿胀的) and almost completely closed, and even dark glasses could not hide the side effects of the operation.

Liposuction, taking fat out of the body, is probably the most popular cosmetic operation in the United States. It seems simple enough. First, a small cut is made over the place where the patient wants the fat removed. Next, a small pipe is put into the cut. A machine like a vacuum cleaner is then used to suck the fat out of the body. However, as one doctor explained, some problems can happen after the operation. He warned, "Irregular lumps and loose skin can result from this operation. If it is not evenly done, liposuction can produce a very lumpy result." Patients often must have more liposuction to correct the problem.

16	Cos	metic surgery	is m	ore popular in t	he l	US than anywhere else.
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
17	The	e way a man lo	oks	has little to do	with	n the job opportunities may have.
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
18	The	ere are hardly a	any	risks involved ir	cos	smetic operations.
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
19	The	e young woman	ı wa	s by no means s	satis	fied with the eye operation.
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
20	The	e eye operation	wa	s such a failure	that	the woman refused to pay for it.
	A	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
21	No	t everyone is a	goo	d candidate for	lipos	suction.
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned
22	Sor	netimes liposuc	tion	patients may h	ave	to undergo more than one operation
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	C	Not mentioned

### 第三部分: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 1、3、7、9 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。

#### **Integrating All Communications**

- 1 Have you ever felt frustrated when you have to contact your friends, but cannot reach them even you've tried to call to their mobile phones, pager and telephone? You may have to try again and again to reach them through other means such as the Internet or ICQ chat lines until you find where they are.
- 2 But never fear, the future will bring this running around to an end, an executive with Lucent Technologies says.
- 3 "If you contact your friend through a traditional telephone, but you find no one there, the network will automatically search for other communication means until your friend is available and connects you, maybe through his mobile phone or instant message account," Robert Cohen, Lucent's global product marketing director, said.
- 4 The integration of different communication networks will make this possible, he said. The integrated telecommunication network is expected to be the next big thing in the next couple of years.
- 5 Future networks will be developed to be multi-service networks that can support all kinds of communication methods and provide multiple communication services to users. Users would be able to communicate with one another across the different devices with a variety of multimedia contents such as voice, data and video.
- 6 "It's the next generation network," Cohen said. "It's to combine fixed-line telephone, wireless communication, cable as well as the Internet under the same network, and allow communication to be done across different communication technologies."
- Adoption of the integrated technologies will help lay the foundation for the "single number" concept. Instead of having several contact numbers used for several kinds of devices, people will be assigned one number, and this number will be used to allow their friends to contact them through E-mail, mobile phone, pager, instant message or other kinds of devices. "With just one number your friends will be able to contact you through all communication methods as the number will associate with each individual's communication device connected to the network, "Cohen said.
- 8 To usher the industry in the future, Lucent has introduced what is called SoftSwitch technology to be the brain for the "next generation" network. SoftSwitch allows telecom operators to integrate different kinds of communication networks, even old circuit-based networks or the new "packet" networks.
- 9 The technology also allows operators to create enhanced communication services on their ex-

istir	ng netv	vork	infrastructure, helpir	ng th	nem to take a shorter time for new service delivery.						
23	Parag	rapl	1		Functions of Lucent's SoftSwitch						
24	Parag	grapl	n 3	В	Single number concept-basis for the integrated technologies						
25	Daras	ruanl	n 7	С	Integrated telecommunication network						
23	Ialag	grapi		D	Single number concept						
0.0	<b>D</b>	1		E	Higher service quality						
26	Paragraph 9			F	Inconvenience of disintegrated communication means						
27	It is	not s	so convenient to use	only	у						
28	With	the	use of multi-service	netv	works, users would be able to communicate with one an-						
	other	acro	oss								
29	SoftSwitch is developed by Lucent as										
30	Fron	n thi	is passage we knov	v th	at in the near future everyone is contacted by others						
	thro	ugh .	•								
		A	one communication	n me	thod without integration						
	B development of new telecommunications equipment										
	C the brain of the next generation network										
	D his particular assigned number										
		E	different devices ar	nd m	nedia						
		F	transformation of old circuit-based networks								

## 第四部分: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 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### 第一篇

#### **Energy Crisis**

One key question for the next century is how we provide energy in an environmentally sound way.

As living standards rise in the developing world, energy consumption will increase. As a result, many countries are now opening the door for private investment in a sector that used

once to be solely the preserve of government.

In the developed world, the move is towards the deregulation and privatization of electricity generation and distribution. There is also a trend towards locally-generated energy, particularly in the developing world. Factories and shopping centers may one day have their own power sources.

Progress is also being made in minimizing the environmental impact of energy production and consumption. A motor car today puts out perhaps 5 percent of the pollution a new car did in 1970. We can produce clean power too—but it costs, so in the new millennium(一千年) we're to some extent going to have the environment we can afford.

The spectre of scarce or impossibly expensive energy is no longer with us, thanks to a combination of opening up new regions of the world and new technologies. Shortage is very unlikely. Environmental considerations mean there is a seriousness too about alternative energy sources that wasn't there ten years ago.

Right now the fuel cell is at the top of the list of alternative technologies. Advances in turbine transportation mean that natural gas is going to have an ever-increasing role. Nuclear power may prove competitive enough to have a much longer life than many expect, but until there's a major change in public sentiment, I don't expect to see much new nuclear construction.

Will the grip of oil on personal transportation continue? Sports utility vehicles like Land Rovers and jeeps are hardly the perfect means of urban transport. But people have become very attached to their automobiles. So until we get around to technology where we beam ourselves around, I suspect we'll continue to have them. Some may be electric; others could run on cleaner oil-based fuel or natural gas.

One area which is certainly not clear is the impact of the internet on transport. On the one hand, you will be able to accomplish by sitting in front of a screen what you used to have to go to the airport for, on the otherhand, increased knowledge may well fuel a rising demand for travel. We are only at the beginning of a revolution that is already being called a bigger revolution than the internal combustion engine (内燃机).

- 31 Which of the following is true about the use of energy? \_\_\_\_
  - A In the developing countries, there is a trend toward locally-generated energy.
  - B In the developed world, clean power is used in motor cars.
  - C A motorcar today puts out perhaps 5 times of the pollution a new car did in 1970.
  - D Factories and shopping centers are able to have their own power sources.
- 32 According to the passage, what is NOT an alternative energy source? \_\_\_\_\_

A Fuel cell. B Nuclear power. C Petrol. D Sun energy. 33 Why is there not much nuclear construction? A Because we are able to provide us with enough energy. B Because people are usually against nuclear power. C Because it is difficult to use nuclear power. D Because we have found many other alternative energies. 34 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage? A Increased knowledge may well fuel a rising demand for travel. B People today become very attached to their automobiles. C The fuel cell is at the top of the list of alternative technologies. D The Internet will have great impact on transportation. According to the passage, what is the key question for the next century? A How to save as much energy as possible. B How to restrict the use of nuclear energy. How to provide energy in an environmentally sound way.

#### 第二篇

#### **Driven to Distraction**

How to get alternative way to motor cars.

Joe Coyne slides into the driver's eat, starts up the car and heads to town. The empty stretch of interstate gives way to urban congestion, and Coyne hits the brakes as a pedestrian suddenly crosses the street in front of him.

But even if he hadn't stopped in time, the woman would have been safe. She isn't real. Neither is the town. And Coyne isn't really driving. Coyne is demonstrating a computerized driving simulator that is helping researchers at Old Dominion University (ODU) examine how in-vehicle guidance systems affect the person behind the wheel.

The researchers want to know if such systems, which give audible or written directions, are too distracting-or whether any distractions are offset by the benefits drivers get from having help finding their way in unfamiliar locations.

"We're looking at the performance and mental workload of drivers," said Caryl Baldwin, the assistant psychology professor leading the research, which involves measuring drivers' reaction time and brain activity as they respond to auditory and visual cues.

The researchers just completed a study of the mental workload8 involved in driving through different kinds of environments and heavy vs. light traffic. Preliminary results show that as people "get into more challenging driving situations, they don't have any extra mental energy to respond to something else in the environment," Baldwin said. But the tradeoffs could be worth it, she said. This next step is to test different ways of giving drivers navigational information and how those methods change the drivers' mental workload.

"Is it best if they see a picture... that shows their position, a map kind of display?" Baldwin said. "Is it best if they hear it?"

navigational systems now on the market give point-by-point directions that follow a prescribed route. "They're very unforgiving," Baldwin said. "If you miss a turn, they can almost seem to get angry."

That style of directions also can be frustrating for people who prefer more general instructions. But such broad directions can confuse drivers who prefer route directions, Baldwin said.

Perhaps manufacturers should allow drivers to choose the style of directions they want, or modify systems to present some information in a way that makes sense10 for people who prefer the survey style, she said.

Interestingly, other research has shown that about 60 percent of men prefer the survey style, while 60 percent women prefer the route style, Baldwin said. This explains the classic little thing of why men don't like to stop and ask for directions and women do, Baldwin added.

- 36 Which statement is true of the description in the first two paragraphs?
  - A If Coyne had stopped the car in time, he wouldn't have hit the woman,
  - B The woman would have been knocked over, if Coyne had followed the traffic regulations.
  - C Coyne is not really driving so it is impossible for him to have hit the woman.
  - D If the woman had not crossed the street suddenly, Coyne would not have hit her.
- 37 What do researchers want to find out, according to the third and fourth paragraphs?

A Whether or not audible or written directions are distracting.

B how long it will take the driver to respond to auditory and visual stimuli.

C How the driver perform under certain metal workload.

D All of the above.

- 38 What are the preliminary results given in the fifth paragraph?
  - A Drivers are afraid of getting into challenging driving situations.
  - B In challenging driving situations, drivers still have extra energy to handle other things.
  - C In challenging driving situations, drivers do not have any additional mental energy to deal with something else.
  - D Drivers' mental load remains unchanged under different situations.
- 39 The sixth paragraph mainly state that the researchers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A is designing a visual navigational information system.
  - B is designing an audio navigational information system.
  - C is designing an audio-visual navigational information system.
  - D want to determine the best ways of giving navigational information system.
- 40 What kind of directions do men and women prefer?
  - A Women prefer more general directions and men prefer route directions.
  - B Men prefer more general directions and women prefer route direction.
  - C Both men and women prefer general directions.
  - D Both men and women prefer route directions.

#### 第三篇

#### Eating Meat—Less or More?

Every second in the United States alone, more than 250 animals are slaughtered for food, adding up to more than 8 billion animals each year. Reducing the amount of meat in one's diet is nutritionally, environmentally, and ethically beneficial.

People who eat meat usually have weaker immune systems compared to those of vegetarians. Meat has been directly linked to diabetes, obesity, arthritis, and many other illnesses. Furthermore, meat-eaters are at a higher risk for diseases, including cancer, and they are more likely to die from these diseases. Critics say that a meatless diet does not provide enough nutrients, especially protein and iron. Actually, according to A Teen's Guide to Going Vegetarian, by Judy Krizmanic, protein is found in almost every food, and iron appears in many vegetables. Getting enough nutrients in a meat-reduced diet should not be difficult. A 1988 study found that some of the highest pesticide residues appear in meat and eggs. Diets including more fruits and vegetables will only make people healthier.

Some skeptics believe that there will be a shortage of food if animals are not eaten. In fact, the opposite is true. More than 80% of the corn and 95% of the oats grown in the U.S. are fed to livestock. The world's cattle alone consume enough food to equal the caloric needs

of 8.7 billion people, more than the entire human population. One half of the water used in the Unites States also goes to livestock; 250 gallons of water produces only 1 lb. of beef. If people eat less meat and more plants, the amount of available food will increase.

Many people become vegetarians because they feel that eating animals is unethical. 90% of these animals are raised in confinement. Chickens and other birds have only about half a square foot of space each, and since they are raised so close together, a lot of blade is used to cut off their beaks to prevent them from pecking each other to death. Likewise, pigs that are repressed will bite each other's tails, so both their teeth and tails are removed as soon as they are born.

Eating animals is hazardous in numerous ways. Even a slight reduction in meat intake is better than nothing at all. Consuming less meat is beneficial to the health of animals, the health of people, and to the health of the world.

41	AA L	why do some people decome vegetarians?											
	Α	They feel that eating animals is une	th	ical.									
	В	There are fewer livestock available of	due	e to the environmental pollution.									
	C	The consumption of meat will lead t	to	financial problem.									
	D	Being a vegetarian is beneficial to th	1e	protection of water.									
42	Wŀ	hich of the following statements is tru	ue	according to the book A Teen's Guide to Going									
	Veg	getarian?		·									
	Α	Some of the highest pesticide residu	ıes	appear in meat and eggs.									
	В	A meatless diet does not provide en	ou	gh nutrients.									
	C	Protein can be found in almost every	y f	ood.									
	D	More than 80% of the corn in the U	J. S	S. are fed to livestock.									
43	Wł	hy does the author say reducing the	ar	nount of meat in one's diet is environmentally									
	ber	neficial?											
	A	People who eat meat usually have w	ea	ker immune systems compared to those of vege-									
		tarians.											
	В	A lot of food and water are consume	ed	in order to raise livestock.									
	C	90% of animals are raised in confine	em	ent.									
	D	Raising Animals causes most of the	de	estruction of the nature.									
44	Wł	hat is the attitude the author has tow	ar	d eating meat?									
	A	Positive.	3	Negative.									
	C	Indifferent.	)	None of the above.									

- Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
  - A The Advantage of Eating Less Meat.
  - B Why People Become Vegetarian?
  - C Environmental Protection and Meatless Diet.
  - D Save Chickens, Save Birds.

## 第五部分: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。

#### The Dangers of Secondhand Smoke

Most people know that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health. Scientific research shows that it causes many kinds of diseases. In fact, many people who smoke get lung cancer. However, Edward Gilson has lung cancer, and he has never smoked cigarettes. He lives with his wife Evelyn, who has smoked about a pack of cigarettes a day throughout their marriage, 46

No one knows for sure why Mr. Gilson has lung cancer. Nevertheless, doctors believe that secondhand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke because nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. 47 The US Environmental Protection Agency reports that about 53,000 people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The smoke that comes from a lit cigarette contains many different poisonous chemicals. In the past, scientists did not think that these chemicals could harm a nonsmoker's health.

48 They discovered that even nonsmokers had unhealthy amounts of these toxic (有毒的) chemicals in their bodies. As a matter of fact, almost all of us breathe tobacco smoke at times, whether we realize it or not. For example, we cannot avoid secondhand smoke in restaurants, hotels and other public places. Even though many public places have nonsmoking areas, smoke flows in from the areas where smoking is permitted.

It is even harder for children to avoid secondhad smoke. 49 Research shows that children who are exposed to secondhand smoke are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes and that the children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as are children of nonsmokers. The risk is even

higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the dangers of secondhand smoke. 50

- A Recently, though, scientists changed their opinion after they studied a large group of nonsmokers.
- B The Gilsons have been married for 35 years.
- C This smoke is called secondhand smoke.
- D However, secondhand smoke is dangerous to all people, old or young.
- E As a result, they have passed laws which prohibit people from smoking in many public places.
- F In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker.

#### 第六部分: 完型填空 (第51~65 题,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,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### On the Net Friends Come and Go, Talking of...

The young woman was visibly 51 and clearly wanted to get something off her chest.

"What's up?" I 52.

"I've just been defriended," she said.

Now "defriended" is a word <u>53</u> I am not familiar. I have been befriended <u>54</u> and befriended-many people since arriving in Beijing. But defriended?

It turns 55 this is a new word created by the Internet-savvy younger generationspecifically in relation to the worldwide social networking phenomenon, Facebook.

Those who join can invite friends to become members of the site, <u>56</u>. They can then share photographs, "chat", swap messages and observations and perform a host of other mutually accessible applications.

I've seen some people's sites 57 hundreds of friends, all moments away down a fiber optic Cable, providing they are logged on to their computers or hooked up to a high-spec cell phone.

It creates the possibility of "befriending" anyone in the world who has online access. Currently, Facebook has 150 million users. That means there's a lot of "friends" out there.

The 58 is that you can be "defriended" you can be denied access to the Facebook site