

# 英語試題集

全 軍 外 語 考 試



全軍外語考試辦公室  
二〇〇〇年十月

PDG

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**一九九九年度军队专业技术干部  
晋升专业技术职务英语试卷**

试卷种类: A 卷      试卷编号: 01010

说明: 本试卷分为语法结构与词汇、阅读理解和翻译三部分, 总分 100 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。其中语法结构与词汇、阅读理解部分的答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上, 翻译部分的答案写在答卷纸上。

答题卡上需要填涂的“考号后 6 位”指准考证上考号的 5—10 位, 如考号“BA11050089”的后 6 位为“050089”。除将相应数字涂黑外, 还必须在空格中用钢笔或圆珠笔填写数字。

**一. 语法结构与词汇 (20 分)**

从每题的四个选择项中选择一个最佳答案, 涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. I wish that I \_\_\_\_\_ the concert last night.  
A. could  
B. have attended  
C. could have attended  
D. attended
2. Robert said that he wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doing the job for you  
B. to do the job for you  
C. do the job for you  
D. about doing the job for you
3. Allen asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether I have received or not her letter  
B. whether I had received her letter  
C. had I received her letter  
D. if I have received her letter
4. Did you do what I \_\_\_\_\_ you to do yesterday?

- A. have told            B. had been telling  
C. had told            D. was telling
5. You went to the wrong shop. You ought \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop next to the cinema, but you went to the shop by the Post Office.  
A. go                    B. have gone  
C. to go                D. to have gone
6. Although I don't go in for sports, I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ football matches.  
A. to watch            B. in watching  
C. watching            D. watching of
7. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ money orders can usually be easily cashed has made them a popular form of payment.  
A. of                    B. what  
C. that                  D. which is
8. Space exploration has been made \_\_\_\_\_ with the rapid development of modern technology.  
A. possible  
B. it possible  
C. to be possible  
D. that being possible
9. It was not until the early 18th century \_\_\_\_\_ the significance of the event was generally realized.  
A. when                B. that  
C. and                  D. did
10. Reports said that three persons on the plane are believed \_\_\_\_\_ in the crash.  
A. to be killed  
B. to have killed  
C. having been killed  
D. to have been killed
11. For nearly three hours we waited for the decision, only \_\_\_\_\_ to return the next day.

- A. being told      B. we were told  
C. to be told      D. telling us

12. Tom had to borrow a little money from his brother \_\_\_\_\_ he could buy a new car.

- A. otherwise      B. so as  
C. so that      D. in order to

13. I wonder who is \_\_\_\_\_ of this luxurious car.

- A. in possession  
B. with possession  
C. in the possession  
D. with the possession

14. \_\_\_\_\_, Jenny kept on working.

- A. Tired although she was  
B. Tired as she was  
C. As she was tired  
D. How tired she was

15. \_\_\_\_\_ has been tried out but without satisfactory result.

- A. Every mean      B. Every means  
C. By all means      D. All means

16. The woman writer, an Oscar Award candidate, \_\_\_\_\_ a collection of short stories.

- A. have just turned out  
B. have just been turned out  
C. has just turned out  
D. has just been turned out

17. Would you please send the message to \_\_\_\_\_ is in the office?

- A. who      B. whom  
C. whoever      D. whomever

18. Learning to repair the bicycle is often easier \_\_\_\_\_ competent people to do it.

- A. as finding      B. than finding  
C. as to find      D. than to find

19. The fire last week \_\_\_\_\_ the whole mansion.

- A. could be burning down
- B. could burn down
- C. could have burn down
- D. could have burned down

20. There was \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the accident.

- A. something could do
- B. anything we could do
- C. nothing we could do
- D. nothing could be done

## 二. 阅读理解 (50 分)

下面有 6 篇短文，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个选择项。要求从每个问题的四个选择项中选择一个最佳答案，涂在答题卡相应的位置上。其中，拟晋升副高级专业技术职务的做第 1—5 篇短文；拟晋升正高级专业技术职务的做第 1、2、3、4、6 篇短文。

### Passage 1

Corporations as a group offer a variety of jobs. Most large companies send people to colleges to interview graduating students with the required academic training. A large university may have more than 500 companies a year knocking on its doors. Big firms are your best place for a job because their normal growth, employee retirement, and turnover create thousands of jobs nationwide each year.

Corporations, however, illustrate the rule that the biggest isn't always the best. Many small firms with just a few hundred employees have positions that may correspond with your profession too. Such firms may not have the time and money needed to send people around to your college; you'll probably have to contact them yourself directly or through employment agency. Don't ignore these little

companies. Their salaries are usually competitive and the chances for advancement and recognition even stronger than those of a big firm. You could become a big fish in a small pond, reaching a high-level position more quickly than you would if you had climbed the more competitive ladder of a corporate giant.

For example, a small company may need a bright engineer, accounting or management graduate who would report directly to the senior vice-president of engineering, the company controller, or the general manager. In larger firms it may take years to reach that level and accumulate similar in depth experience. In addition, responsibilities may become faster in a small firm and fewer lower-level employees to receive delegated authority.

21. The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to define corporations and firms
- B. to show the relation between firms and colleges
- C. to inform the job seeker of the employment requirements
- D. to give a description of corporations for college students

22. Which of the following is TRUE of large corporations?

- A. They only employ college graduates.
- B. They can offer many job opportunities.
- C. They have many subcompanies nationwide.
- D. Their requirements are very competitive.

23. The word "Their" (sentence 5, para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. corporations
- B. graduating students
- C. small firms
- D. employees

24. Which of the following is NOT true of small firms?

- A. It may be unnecessary for them to send people to college.
- B. They cannot afford to send people to college.
- C. Their employees may be promoted more quickly.



- D. They may offer positions which you demand.
25. With whom is the passage most probably concerned?
- A. Students.
- B. Employers.
- C. Employees
- D. Engineers.

## Passage 2

As the horizons of science have expanded, two main groups of scientists have emerged. One is the pure scientist; the other, the applied scientist.

The pure or theoretical scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature that govern our world. The applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems. Neither is more important than the other, however, for the two groups are very much related.

Sometimes, however, the applied scientist find the "problems" for the theoretical scientist to work on. Let's take a particular problem of the aircraft industry: heat-resistant metals. Many of the metals and alloys which perform satisfactorily in a car cannot be used in a jet-propelled plane. New alloys must be used, because the jet engine operates at a much higher temperature than an automobile engine. The engine must withstand temperatures as high as 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit, so aircraft designers had to turn to the research metallurgist for the development of metals and alloys that would do the job in jet-propelled planes.

Dividing scientists into two groups -- pure and applied -- is only one broad way of classifying them, however. When scientific knowledge was very limited, there was no need for men to specialize. Today, with great body of scientific knowledge, scientists specialize in many different fields. Within each field, there is even

further subdivision. And, with finer and finer subdivisions, the various sciences have become more and more interrelated until no one branch is entirely independent of the others. Many new specialties -- geophysics and biochemistry, for example -- have resulted from combining the knowledge of two or more sciences.

26. The applied scientist \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. does original research to understand the basic laws of nature
- B. applies the results of research to practical problems
- C. provides the basic knowledge for the pure scientist
- D. is not interested in practical problems

27. Concerning the relative importance of pure and applied scientists, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. applied scientists are more important
- B. pure scientists are more important
- C. neither are important
- D. both are equally important

28. The temperature of 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reached by today's high-powered automobile engines
- B. that which the metal used in today's automobiles can withstand
- C. that at which a jet engine may operate
- D. that at which jet engine burns out

29. Finer and finer subdivision in field of science has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the elimination of the need for specialists
- B. greater interdependence of all the various sciences
- C. greater interdependence of each science
- D. the need for only one classification of scientists

30. Geophysics and biochemistry are \_\_\_\_.

- A. examples of new specialties resulting from combining sciences
- B. totally dependent sciences
- C. among the oldest sciences known to man

D. both B and C

### Passage 3

New York State's environmentalists now have proof that the Catskill Mountain region has been receiving high levels of acid rainfall. This has been shown through a school project started by two teachers at the Giboa-Conesville School. The project found that a one-thousand-square-mile area for the Catskill has been receiving acid rains. The rain has an average pH factor much higher than expected.

Scientists know that acid rain occurs when high amounts of air pollution from the Midwest industrial belts mix with local rainfall. The problem has been documented in the Adirondack mountains, but little research has been done in the Catskill.

Joe Farleigh, one of the teachers involved, said the project started several years ago when his seventh-grade class participated in an acid rain study conducted by Current Science magazine. "The results of that survey," Farleigh said, "indicated that the northeastern United States was receiving rain with higher levels of acidity than other sections of the United States. Since that time, I have been aware of acid rain as a potential environmental hazard."

Last year Farleigh and another science teacher began a study of their own. In their study, schools in the region serve as collection sites for the rainwater. The samples are collected on a regular basis and brought to Farleigh's school for testing.

Students in the shop classes made the collecting stations, following the designs used by the state's environmental conservation chemists. The collection stations were sent to the different schools in May 1979.

The study became fully operational in September 1979. Since then, Mr Farleigh has been receiving weekly samples of precipitation from

the seventeen participating schools.

Mr Farleigh says that there have been some problems with the collection stations. High winds have damaged some of them, and school closings have interrupted some weekly collections. But in spite of these problems, the project has documented the acid rainfall problem in the Catskill.

31. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. acid rain in the Adirondack mountains
- B. the causes of acid rain
- C. a new study of acid rain
- D. protest against acid rain

32. Joe Farleigh first became aware of the environmental dangers of acid rain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after conducting this study of acid rain in the Catskill
- B. after his students participated in an acid rain study several years ago
- C. after he visited the Midwest industrial belts
- D. after wind damaged his collection stations

33. Which of the following is a fact stated in the article?

- A. Teachers are concerned about the environment.
- B. Schools contribute a great deal to scientific study.
- C. The Adirondack mountains receive acid rainfall.
- D. Acid rain can kill fish.

34. Precipitation, used in paragraph six, probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rainwater
- B. testing
- C. pollution
- D. pH factor

35. Acid rain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a high pH factor
- B. was first discovered in September 1979

- C. interrupted weekly sample collections in the survey
- D. is necessary

#### Passage 4

In a new report, James Coleman and his team of nine social scientists and educators recommend more work and less school for young Americans aged 14 to 24.

The trouble with school, argues Coleman, is that its focus is too narrow. At their best, schools equip the young with basic skills, some knowledge of their heritage, and a taste for learning. But schools are not designed to provide such adult necessities as the ability to manage one's own affairs or to engage in an activity. Nor are they the place for learning how to take responsibility for and work with others.

Schools not only fail to develop these capabilities, but, by monopolizing young people's time, they also prevent them from acquiring skills elsewhere. Until about 50 years ago, a child learned how to be an adult in his life outside school, especially within his family. But the family no longer serves this function. Segregated by age, today's young are filled with information but starved for experience.

The best remedy is to limit schooling and provide opportunities for the young to alternate study with work. Participation in serious and responsible work with people of different backgrounds and ages would promote adult capabilities and counteract the isolation and passivity of school.

The most provocative proposal is to get the young out of schools earlier and into other organizations. Hospitals, department stores and factories could take on youngsters, from age 16, using them for whatever labour they can perform, while teaching them further skills and overseeing their formal schooling. This approach would represent

a fundamental shift away from the traditional American view of education. It might also be a move toward an even older pattern-- apprenticeship.

36. Coleman and his team think that schools fail \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to teach the young how to put theory into practice
- B. to prepare the young for adult life
- C. to make the young appreciate experience
- D. to equip the young with practical skills

37. "The isolation of school" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. students are confined to book-learning, knowing little about real life

B. schools are situated in lonely places, set apart from the outside world

C. students are not in contact with each other, absorbed only in their studies

D. schools act blindly, ignorant of the demands of the society

38. Which of the following is NOT true of today's young?

- A. More school, less work.
- B. More knowledge, less experience.
- C. More mature, less spoiled.
- D. More learned, less sociable.

39. Coleman puts forward the proposal of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shortening the period of schooling and letting the young to start work at an earlier age

B. encouraging the young to quit school and to be an apprentice

C. opening schools to the outside world to give the young a chance to find out real life

D. letting the family serve the function of teaching the young how to be an adult

40. In this passage the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the defects of today's schools

- B. the importance of gaining experience
- C. the necessity of reform in education
- D. the various functions of schools

Passage 5

First, of course, it is plain that in the year 2,000 everyone will have at his elbow several times more mechanical energy than he has today.

Second there will be advances in biological knowledge as far-reaching as those that have been made in physics. We are only beginning to learn that we can control our biological environment as well as our physical one. Starvation has been prophesied (predicted) twice to a growing world population: by Malthus about 1800, by Crookes about 1900. It was headed off the first time by taking agriculture to America and the second time by using the new fertilizers. In the year 2000, starvation will be headed off by the control of the disease and the heredity of plants and animals --- by shaping our biological environment.

And third, I come back to the haunting theme of automation. The most common species in the factory today is the man who works or minds a simple machine --- the operator. By the year 2000, he will be extinct as the hand-loom weaver and dodo (a large distinct bird of Mauritius). The repetitive tasks of industry will be taken over by the machines, as the heavy tasks were taken over long ago; and the mental tedium (boredom) will go the way of physical exhaustion. Today we will distinguish, even among repetitive jobs, between the skilled and the unskilled; but in the year 2000 all repetitive ones will be unskilled. We simply waste our time if we oppose this change; it is as inevitable as the year 2000 itself.

41. This article was written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. warn us of impending starvation
- B. oppose biological advances
- C. warn us of the spectre (ghost) of automation
- D. present facts about life in the near future

42. People in the year 2000 will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have more machines at their disposal
- B. starve
- C. never work
- D. have fewer machines at their disposal

43. In the year 2000, starvation will be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chinese agriculture
- B. use of new fertilizers
- C. control of the disease and the heredity of plants and animals.
- D. vitamin pills

44. According to the article, "shaping our biological environment" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improving agricultural methods.
- B. changing our physical environment
- C. controlling disease and heredity of plants and animals
- D. discovering the laws governing matter

45. By the twenty-first century, machines will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. actually operate other machines
- B. have learned to think for us
- C. be shaped like robots
- D. no longer be needed

#### Passage 6

Unions are organization of workers that bargain with employers for economic and job benefits. They exist to create political and economic power against private management and the government to achieve their goals. These goals are primarily higher wages, better



working conditions and job security. The arrangements made to achieve these goals are usually complex in their social and psychological detail.

Union movements occurred in the later years of the 1700s in the U.S. Carpenters, printers, and shoemakers formed organizations as early as 1791 in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. These arose largely over economic conflicts between workers and employers when rapid changes in a young developing country began to break down the familiar methods of production and the close ties between worker and employer.

A long hard drive for legalization of unions followed. Unions fought with companies and unsympathetic courts for legitimacy and status. Unions were seen as a threat to free enterprise and private property, and therefore to political and economic stability. They were also considered radical, and companies resisted them vigorously. Violence was frequent on both sides. The government at times moved in state police to suppress the more fierce conflicts. And workers themselves often punished other workers who did not support their policies.

Unions in the U.S. have always maintained a practical direction. They have not adopted radical ideologies or unrealistic goals. A major force in union organizing in the early part of the century, Samuel Gompers, took a practical approach. He was for "bread and butter unionism" or "pure and simple unionism". He was interested in immediate, practical gains -- higher wages and shorter hours. He sided with no political party, only with politicians who could help.

41. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

A. Since the 1930s, labor unions have typically supported political parties.

B. Unions in the United States have always maintained a practical purpose.