

2008

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

# 新编职称英语辅导训练

English

(理工类)

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组 编写

<http://www.oeoe.net.cn>



辽宁人民出版社  
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# 前 言

为了帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语，我们根据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），组织专家编写了《新编职称英语辅导训练》一书。本书分三个专业类别，每个分册含全真训练试题 12 套，A、B、C 三级各 4 套，供广大专业技术人员自学、自测和培训使用。

这 12 套全真训练试题的特点是：1. 较好地体现了《大纲》的要求，完全符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力提出的要求，既不超纲，亦不降低要求；2. 完整体现了《大纲》样题的特征，各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了《大纲》的要求；3. 题目设计科学合理，并经过了验证，具有极强的针对性；4. 文章选材讲究，既照顾到语言程度，又使专业内容宽泛；5. 附有答案，便于自学。

需要指出的是，全真训练试题不能代替教材。使用全真训练试题时，首先按照考试时间要求，完成每套试题，最好把答案做在另一张纸上，然后对照答案给自己评分，检查一下自己的水平距实际考试要求还有多远。如果相差很远，不要急于做另一套题，应根据教材学习一段时间再来检查。每做一套题目，都要认真检查自己哪些题目做对了，哪些题目做错了，为什么错了，从而学到一些解题和应试技巧。

值此《新编职称英语辅导训练》出版之际，我们向参加本书编写、审定的专家表示感谢。

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组

2007 年 11 月



# 特别提示

为维护应考人员和作者权益，打击盗版，我们已对 2008 年职称英语等级考试用书（综合类、理工类、卫生类）所附 CD-ROM 学习光盘中的重要信息和数据做了加密处理，任何盗版或者非法复制都会使光盘内容丢失，无法阅读其中与 2008 年考试相关的重要信息。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书订购网址为：  
<http://www.oaoe.net.cn>（国家资格考试在线培训网），该网站是唯一由国家人事部人事考试中心提供正版考试用书的订购网站。

国家资格考试在线培训网同时开通 2008 年全国专业技术人员职称英语、职称日语、职称俄语等级考试网上视频辅导课程及全真模拟训练，考生可以根据需要选择相应的辅导课程。

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# 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导训练

## 理工类 C 级（一）

### 第 1 部分：词汇选项（第 1~15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线，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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1 She was close to success.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A fast | B quick |
| C near | D tight |

2 The two girls look alike.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A beautiful | B similar    |
| C pretty    | D attractive |

3 The boy is intelligent.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A clever    | B naughty |
| C difficult | D active  |

4 Everybody was glad to see Mary back.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A sorry | B sad   |
| C angry | D happy |

5 What is your goal in life?

- |               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| A plan        | B aim  |
| C arrangement | D idea |

- 6 Jack was dismissed.
- A fired B fined  
C exhausted D criticized
- 7 John is crazy about pop music.
- A sorry B mad  
C concerned D worried
- 8 It is the movement, not the color, of objects that excites the bull.
- A frightens B scares  
C arouses D confuses
- 9 It is highly unlikely that she will arrive today.
- A probably B very  
C hardly D possibly
- 10 I am feeling a lot more healthy than I was.
- A many B no  
C much D some
- 11 Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.
- A eat B cook  
C freeze D keep
- 12 We packed up the things we had accumulated (积累) over the last three years and left.
- A late B recent  
C past D final



- 13 The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning.
- A bottom of the mountain      B foot of the mountain  
C top of the mountain      D starting point
- 14 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.
- A beats      B destroys  
C maintains      D defends
- 15 The president proposed that we should bring the meeting to a close.
- A stated      B said  
C suggested      D announced

## 第 2 部分：阅读判断（第 16 ~ 22 题，每题 1 分，共 7 分）

下面的短文后列出了 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，请选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，请选择 C。

### Earthquake

#### How does an earthquake start?

What makes an earthquake happen? The rock of the earth's crust (地壳) may have a 'fault', a kind of break in the surface. The blocks which make up the earth move, and sometimes this may cause the sides of the fault to move up and down or lengthways (纵向地) against each other. When one piece of rock starts to rub on another with great force, a lot of energy is used. This energy is changed into vibrations (振动) and it is these vibrations that we feel as an earthquake. The vibrations can travel thousands of kilometers and so an earthquake in Turkey may be felt in Greece.

#### What to do during an earthquake?

##### At school

As soon as the earthquake starts, students should get under the desks immediately and wait until the teacher tells them it is safe to come out. The teacher should, at the same time, go immediately to the teacher's desk, get underneath (在……下面) it and stay there till the danger is over. Students must not argue with the teacher or question instructions.

As soon as the tremors (震动) stop, all students should walk towards the exit and go straight to the school playground or any open space such as a square or a park. They must wait there until the teacher tells them it is safe to go.

##### At home

If you are at home when the earthquake occurs, get immediately under the table in the living room or kitchen. Choose the biggest and strongest table you can find. You must not go anywhere near the window and don't go out onto the balcony (阳台). Once the tremors have stopped, you can come out from under the table but you must leave the building straight away. You should walk down the stairs and should not use the lift – there may be a power cut as a result of the earthquake and you could find yourself trapped inside the lift for hours.

##### In the street

If you are in the street when the earthquake takes place, do not stand near buildings, fences or walls – move away as quickly as possible and try to find a large open space to wait in. Standing under trees could also be dangerous.

- 16** People knew long ago how an earthquake starts.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 17** Thousands of people were killed during an earthquake in Turkey.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 18** As soon as an earthquake occurs, students should leave the building.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 19** Students should go to the school playground or an open space once the tremors stop.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 20** If you are at home when an earthquake occurs, stand near a big table.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 21** The best way to leave the building during an earthquake is to get into a lift.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned
- 22** If you are in the street when an earthquake occurs, stay in a large open space.  
**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

### 第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子（第 23～30 题，每题 1 分，共 8 分）

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：（1）第 23～26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 1～4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；（2）第 27～30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

#### Teach Your Child Science

1 It is important to make your child interested in science from an early age. Most young children ask a lot of questions and you should give careful scientific answers. Don't only give facts, but try to give explanations as well.

2 Science is not just knowledge; it is a way of thinking, a method of finding out about the world. We see something. We try to explain it, and we test our idea by setting up an experiment. One day you come home and find the plant on the table has fallen over. You think it might be the wind from the open window or the cat, so you close the window, but leave the cat in and see what happens (you can also try leaving the window open and shutting the cat out). Of course, you remember there may be a third explanation.

3 Ask your child to get a piece of string, some salt, a glass of water and an ice cube (冰块). Tell her to put the ice in the water, and then put one end of the string on the ice, leaving the other end over the side of the glass. Put a little salt on the ice. Wait a minute, and then pull the string; it should be attached to the ice. Ask the child: "What has happened?"

4 Probably she won't know. Ask her whether fresh water or salt water freezes into ice first. If you live near the sea and have a cold winter, she should know fresh water freezes first as she will have seen that happen. Show her how to test the idea by half-filling two paper cups with water, adding salt to one. Then put them in the icebox and check every three minutes. Write the results in a table. The conclusion will be that salt changes the behaviour of water. Thinking about the string, we see the salt turned some of the ice into water. Then the salt went away into the water and the ice froze again leaving the string attached.

5 Then you can ask, "Will water with salt boil at the same temperature as water without salt?" She can think, tell you her idea and you can test it in the kitchen. (take care because of the heat)

23 Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_

24 Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_

25 Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

26 Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- A** What exactly is science?
- B** How do you find an explanation?
- C** What topics do you need?
- D** How do you answer your child's questions?
- E** Where does your child study science?
- F** How do you set up the experiment on salt and water?

27 When your child asks you questions, you should give her \_\_\_\_\_.

28 We set up experiments to test our ideas about \_\_\_\_\_.

29 In the experiment, one end of the string was attached to \_\_\_\_\_.

30 The experiment shows that salt changes the behaviour of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** the icebox
- B** the ice
- C** scientific answers
- D** the experiment
- E** the world
- F** water

#### 第 4 部分：阅读理解（第 31～45 题，每题 3 分，共 45 分）

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 道题。请根据短文内容，为每题确定 1 个最佳选项。

##### 第一篇

##### The Clock That Wakes You When You Are Ready

Are you a real grump (脾气坏的人) in the mornings? Do you wake up every day feeling tired, angry and upset, and all too ready to hit the snooze (瞌睡) button? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits for you to be in your lightest phase of sleep before waking you up. Its makers say that should ensure you wake up feeling refreshed (恢复精力) every morning.

As you sleep you pass through a sequence of sleep states – light sleep, deep sleep and REM sleep (快速眼动睡眠) – that repeats approximately every 90 minutes. The points in that cycle at which you wake can affect how you feel later, and may even have a greater impact than how long or little you have slept. Being wakened during a light phase means you are more likely to wake up cheerful and full of life and interest.

SleepSmart records the distinct pattern of brain waves produced during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped with electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures electric activity of the wearer's brain, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You program the clock with the latest time at which you want to be wakened, and it then at the proper time wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The concept was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island after a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. "As sleep-deprived (剥夺) people ourselves, we started thinking of what to do about it," says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea. They have almost finished a *prototype* and plan to market the product by next year.



- 31** SleepSmart is a clock that
- A** enables you to go to sleep.
  - B** enables you to sleep deeply.
  - C** enables you to get up early.
  - D** wakes you up during your last light sleep phase.
- 32** As you sleep, the headband
- A** analyses your sleep cycle every 90 minutes.
  - B** records the time when you fall into deep sleep.
  - C** communicates wirelessly with a computer.
  - D** measures the electric activity of your brain.
- 33** What should the sleeper do to make the device work?
- A** He should press the snooze button in time.
  - B** He should turn on the microprocessor in the clock.
  - C** He should set the latest time for waking up.
  - D** He should adjust his headband.
- 34** The idea of making such a clock was developed by a group of
- A** students at Brown University.
  - B** teachers at Brown University.
  - C** sleep-deprived scientists.
  - D** former engineers at Axon Sleep Research Laboratories.
- 35** The word "prototype" (paragraph 5) means
- A** "form".
  - B** "model".
  - C** "brand".
  - D** "cycle".

When I was a junior, I met a second-year student in my department. He wasn't tall or good-looking, but he was very nice, attractive and athletic. He had something that I admired very much. He was natural, warm, and sincere.

I disregarded (不顾) my parents' disapproval. We were very happy together. He picked me up from my dorm every morning, and after class we would sit alongside the stream that ran through campus, or sunbathe (晒太阳) on the lawn. At night he would walk me back to my dorm. He came from a poor family, but in order to make me happy, he borrowed money from his friend to buy presents and meals for me. Our fellow students looked up to him as a role model, and the girls envied (妒忌) me. He wasn't a local, but wanted to stay here after graduation. I thought we had a future together.

However, when I got a part-time job during the summer vacation, people began giving me a lot of pressure, saying that a pretty, intelligent girl like me should find a better guy to spend time with. This was also what my family thought. He spent the summer in his hometown, so I was all by myself. When he got back, I began finding fault with him. But his big heart and warmth soon drove all unpleasant thoughts away. However, I had no idea how badly I had hurt him and that things would get worse.

I had a good part-time job off campus that paid pretty well. With my good performance at school, I also got admission to graduate school at one of China's best universities. He, on the other hand, did not do so well at school or at work. I had to worry about his living expenses, job and scores.

Almost all my colleagues and friends advised me to break up with him. Then we had a quarrel last June. He was in great pain, and my cold words and bad moods started turning him away.

Graduation time was drawing near, and he said he wanted to go back to his hometown. He said that he couldn't put up with me anymore. I was shocked and looked at him in despair.

True love happens only once, but I found it out too late.

- 36 When did the author fall in love with the boy?
- A After she had a quarrel with him.
  - B When she was a junior.
  - C When she was a second-year student.
  - D After she found a part-time job.
- 37 What did he do to make her happy?
- A He studied much harder.
  - B He often took her for a ride.
  - C He always endured her insults.
  - D He often bought her presents and meals.
- 38 Who advised her to break up with him?
- A His parents.
  - B Her teachers.
  - C Her colleagues and friends.
  - D Their fellow students.
- 39 Why did he leave her?
- A Because he could no longer bear her.
  - B Because he hated her.
  - C Because his parents needed taking care of.
  - D Because he wasn't a local.
- 40 Upon learning that he would leave her, she was
- A very happy.
  - B extremely joyful.
  - C quite relieved.
  - D in great pain.