

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组 编著
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

2012 全国专业技术人员 职称外语等级考试

专用 职称英语 教材 卫生类 (A/B/C级)

本书包含如下网络同步教学内容:

- 1. 教材精讲
 - 2. 讲义
 - 3. 练习
 - 4. 测评
 - 5. 考前二模
 - 6. 添知赢题库
 - 7. 2012考试用书重点篇章强化课程
- 使用期限: 至2013年系列专用教材全国首发

此贴为双层, 上层销售验证码, 揭开后由经销商留存; 下层教学激活码由读者使用。凭此贴内附激活码, 登录网站开通网络同步教学内容, 流程详见封底。如购买时“揭”标志层破损或丢失, 请与经销商调换。



电子工业出版社
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
<http://www.phei.com.cn>

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

职称英语专用教材

卫生类（A/B/C 级）

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组 编著
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

主 编：徐晓红

電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京·BEIJING

未经许可，不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。
版权所有，侵权必究。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

职称英语专用教材：A/B/C 级 / 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组编著.
北京：电子工业出版社，2012.1
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试
ISBN 978-7-121-14799-9

I. ①职… II. ①全… III. ①英语—职称—资格考试—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2011）第 207172 号

责任编辑：胡辛征

文字编辑：白 涛

印 刷：东莞市翔盈印务有限公司
装 订：

出版发行：电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编：100036

开 本：787×1092 1/16 印张：22.5 字数：562 千字

印 次：2012 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价：45.00 元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题，请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺，请与本社发行部联系，联系及邮购电话：（010）88254888。

质量投诉请发邮件至 zlts@phei.com.cn，盗版侵权举报请发邮件至 dbqq@phei.com.cn。

服务热线：（010）88258888。

前 言

外语是专业技术人员学习国外先进知识和技术，进行对外学术、技术交流的重要工具，也是专业技术人员能力建设的重要方面。为了帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语，熟悉全国职称英语等级考试的方法，我们根据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》，组织编写了 2012 年版《职称英语专用教材》。该书主要内容包括职称英语等级考试介绍、解题方法、按大纲题型编写的学习材料及 2011 年度全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试试题及答案。

本书目录中未加符号标注的文章难度相当于 C 级考试水平，供报考 C 级考试的考生阅读；标有“*”的文章相当于 B 级考试水平；标有“+”的文章相当于 A 级考试水平。我们希望，报考 B 级的考生同时阅读未加符号标注的文章，报考 A 级的考生同时阅读标有“*”的文章。考生亦可根据自己的实际水平、兴趣及学习时间学习相关文章。

《职称英语专用教材》分为综合类、理工类、卫生类三个分册，供考生选用。值此《职称英语专用教材》出版之际，我们向参加本书编写、审定的专家表示感谢。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心

2011 年 10 月

目 录

职称英语等级考试介绍及解题方法	1
-----------------	---

第一部分 词汇选项	29
词汇学习 1	29
词汇学习 2	29
词汇学习 3	30
词汇学习 4	31
词汇学习 5	32
词汇学习 6	33
词汇学习 7	33
词汇学习 8	34
词汇学习 9	35
词汇学习 10	36
答案与题解	37

第二部分 阅读判断	45
第一篇 Polls about Health Care	45
第二篇 Career Women Are Twice As Likely to Have Heart Attacks	46
第三篇 Beijing: Thank You for Not Smoking?	48
第四篇 Are You A Member of The Sleepless Elite?	50
第五篇 Older dads' children are "less intelligent"	52
*第六篇 New Math in HIV Fight	54
*第七篇 There is No Such Thing as a Safe Amount of Alcohol	56
*第八篇 A Highly Toxic Strain of E. Coli	58
*第九篇 Want to Marry A Doctor? Survey Shows Most Do	59
*第十篇 Cut Meat Production And Consumption	61
+第十一篇 Genetic Code Linked to Short Sight Found	62
+第十二篇 Green Tea Helps Prevent Heart Disease	64
+第十三篇 As Cell phone Use Rises, the Health Risks Remain	66
+第十四篇 Researchers hopeful of Chinese remedy for UK drugs industry	68
+第十五篇 Cats May Be Spreading Brain Cancer to Their Owners	70

第三部分 概括大意和完成句子	72
第一篇 Mean to Quit?	72
第二篇 More Evidence on the Importance of Sleep	74
第三篇 Healthy Way of Cooking Instant Noodles	75
第四篇 Skipping Meals Affects Health	77
第五篇 Juice Good or Bad	79
*第六篇 Pregnancy Addles Women's Brains?	81

*第七篇	Kids and Sleep: They Need More·····	83
*第八篇	We are happiest at 74·····	85
*第九篇	Two Tomato-based Meals A Day for Health·····	87
*第十篇	How Romantic Comedies Can Harm Your Love Life·····	89
+第十一篇	Genetically Modified Foods: Are They Safe? ·····	91
+第十二篇	A Genetic Test For Prospective Parents ·····	93
+第十三篇	Secret for Popularity of Left-handed Leaders·····	95
+第十四篇	A New Flu Virus Going around The US·····	97
+第十五篇	Scientist Sees Aging Cured·····	99

第四部分	阅读理解·····	101
第一篇	Smoking and Health ·····	101
第二篇	Experts Doubt The Benefits of Excessive Drinking Water·····	103
第三篇	Short Sleepers·····	104
第四篇	Better to Communicate More with Babies·····	106
第五篇	Who Will Benefit from The Drug Benefit? ·····	108
第六篇	Dogs Can Be Jealous, Say Scientists ·····	111
第七篇	Save The Endangered Species·····	112
第八篇	Precaution Vs Premature Death·····	114
第九篇	Senior Citizen Discounts·····	116
第十篇	Does Gender Matters·····	118
第十一篇	New Antibiotics That Could Fight The Super Bug·····	120
第十二篇	Communication and Lie·····	122
第十三篇	A New High-Performance Contact Lens·····	124
第十四篇	You're What You Eat And Drink·····	126
第十五篇	It's Good Science That Matters·····	128
第十六篇	Eyesight and Dental Problems Increase chances of Developing Alzheimer's Disease·····	131
*第十七篇	British National Health Service·····	132
*第十八篇	A New Influenza Virus·····	134
*第十九篇	Get Mentally and Physically Healthy·····	136
*第二十篇	The Most Effective Coping Strategies for People Dealing with Failures·····	138
*第二十一篇	Not Ill vs. Well ·····	140
*第二十二篇	Simply Being Thin Is Not Enough·····	142
*第二十三篇	Heels — Angel or Evil·····	144
*第二十四篇	Do More with Less ·····	146
*第二十五篇	Palliative Care·····	148
*第二十六篇	War on Drugs Should Be Fought in The Best Manner Possible·····	151
*第二十七篇	Unintentional Mistakes·····	153
*第二十八篇	Cold Or Flu·····	155
*第二十九篇	Take Action for Exercises·····	156
*第三十篇	Everyone Is Born Different·····	158
*第三十一篇	Repeated Use of A Substance Leads to Physical Addiction or Substance Dependence·····	160
*第三十二篇	Are Differences Between People Diminished? ·····	163
*第三十三篇	Talents Are Made, Not Born·····	165

+第三十四篇	How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?	167
+第三十五篇	Neutralizing Sodium's Heart Impact.....	169
+第三十六篇	Men Or Women: Who Are Under Stress?	172
+第三十七篇	What Late-life Parents Most Concern?	174
+第三十八篇	It Is Still A Long Way to Go.....	176
+第三十九篇	It Is Time for Government to Take Action.....	178
+第四十篇	Well-meaning Medical Initiatives Translate into Better Care.....	180
+第四十一篇	Cloning	183
+第四十二篇	Functional Forgetting.....	185
+第四十三篇	The NT Rights of The Terminally Ill Law.....	187
+第四十四篇	The Trend in Height	189
+第四十五篇	Hemisphere Sleep	191
+第四十六篇	Mind Can Alter The Immune Response.....	194
+第四十七篇	Poverty Is OK As Long As It's Average.....	196
+第四十八篇	Gain in Quality Or Quantity	198
+第四十九篇	There's No Way Around The Uncertainty.....	201
+第五十篇	Real-World Violence & Media Violence	203

第五部分 补全短文.....206

第一篇	An Extra 20 Minutes of Sleep Per Night Gives You a Lower Body Mass.....	206
第二篇	Brain-boosting Food Remedy Brain Function Decline.....	207
第三篇	One in Four Fathers Get the Baby Blues	209
第四篇	Black Leggings Can Carry Health Hazards.....	210
第五篇	Cut in Calorie Intake Improves Memory among Elderly.....	211
*第六篇	It's A Virtual Life for Flu-bound Mexicans.....	213
*第七篇	Steve Jobs to Cube Rats: Don't Settle.....	214
*第八篇	Want to live longer? Get a grip!	215
*第九篇	Nursing Home Cat Can Sense Death.....	217
*第十篇	Kids With High IQs Grow Up to Be Vegetarians.....	218
+第十一篇	Dreaming may make you smarter.....	219
+第十二篇	Secret of Happiness Is Remembering The Good Times.....	221
+第十三篇	Eating While Working Can Make You Fat	222
+第十四篇	Dress Me in Red.....	224
+第十五篇	Two Cups of Coffee A Day Reverse The Effects of Alzheimer's disease.....	225

第六部分 完形填空.....228

第一篇	Why Women Live Longer Than Men.....	228
第二篇	Don't Bank on Weekend to Make up for Sleep Loss.....	230
第三篇	A Cushy Job.....	232
第四篇	Supplements Can Increase the Risk of Bleeding.....	234
第五篇	Nuclear Age Has Led to Baby Boy Boom.....	235
*第六篇	Handling Cash Better at Killing Pain Than Aspirin.....	238
*第七篇	Smart Eating.....	240
*第八篇	Words Can Cause Physical Pain.....	242
*第九篇	Opposites Attract in Human Search for Mate.....	244
*第十篇	Anger Really Can Kill You.....	246

+第十一篇	Surrounded by Friends? It's in Your Genes·····	248
+第十二篇	Beijing Heats Up, Talks About It·····	250
+第十三篇	Obsession with Calorie Counting Means Cut out Nutrient-rich Foods·····	252
+第十四篇	Bone Marrow Transplant Cured Patient of HIV Virus·····	253
+第十五篇	Night Shift Work May Cause Cancer·····	255
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题及答案卫生类 (A 级) 试题·····		258
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题卫生类 (A 级) 答案·····		269
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题及答案卫生类 (B 级) 试题·····		270
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题卫生类 (B 级) 答案·····		280
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题及答案卫生类 (C 级) 试题·····		281
2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试试题卫生类 (C 级) 答案·····		291
附 录·····		292

职称英语等级考试介绍及解题方法

一、职称英语等级考试介绍

1. 概述

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试。考试采取统一大纲、闭卷笔试的形式进行，主要测试专业技术人员阅读理解外文专业基础文献的能力。考试按照专业不同分为英语综合、英语理工、英语卫生三个类别，按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级，总分各为 100 分，考试时间均为 2 小时。

2. 考试要求

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是：申报 A 级的人员在 2 小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报 B 级的人员在 2 小时内应完成 2600 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报 C 级的人员在 2 小时内应完成 2200 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为达到上述目标，考试对应试者的英语词汇量、语法知识和阅读理解能力分别提出了如下要求：

2.1 词汇量

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等：

- 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
- 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
- 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

2.2 语法知识

考试不直接对应试者所掌握的语法知识进行考查，但应试者必须掌握基本的语法知识，主要包括：

- 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
- 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
- 各种时、体的形式及其意义；
- 各种从句的构成及其意义；
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间的意义关系等。

2.3 阅读理解能力

应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解专业的或一般内容的英语书面材

料。阅读能力主要包括以下几个方面:

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
- 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义;
- 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文之间的意义关系;
- 根据所读材料进行判断和推论;
- 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

3. 考试内容与试卷结构

A、B、C 三个等级的考试各由 6 个部分组成, 每个级别的考试题型和题量均相同, 但不同级别考试总的阅读量及难易程度不同。考试主要考查应试者理解书面英语的能力。以下是每个部分的测试点、题型和题量介绍。

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

考查应试者理解在一定语境中单词或短语意义的能力。本部分为 15 个句子, 每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 要求应试者从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

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

考查应试者识别和判断文章所提供的信息的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 根据短文列出 7 个句子, 有的句子提供的是正确信息, 有的句子提供的是错误信息, 有的句子的信息在短文中未直接或间接提及。要求应试者根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断。

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

考查应试者把握文章段落大意及细节的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 有两项测试任务: (1) 短文后有 6 个段落小标题, 要求应试者根据文章的内容为其中指定的 4 个段落各选择一个正确的小标题; (2) 短文后有 4 个不完整的句子, 要求应试者在所提供的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项分别完成每个句子。

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

考查应试者对文章主旨和细节信息的理解能力。本部分为三篇文章, 每篇 300~450 词, 每篇文章后有 5 道题。要求应试者根据文章的内容, 从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 文中有 5 处空白, 文章后面有 6 组文字, 其中 5 组取自文章本身。要求应试者根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字, 将其放回相应位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

考查应试者正确把握文章内容, 以及在一定语境中准备使用词语的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 文中有 15 处空白, 每处空白给出 4 个选项, 要求应试者根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

二、阅读理解能力的考核目标和常见题型

专业技术人员以英语为工具, 主要通过阅读获取相关学科和专业的信息, 因此, 全国专

业技术职称英语等级考试也主要是考阅读理解。从考试题型来看，主要是多项选择题。该题型在职称英语等级考试中占 15 题，45 分（占总分的 45%）。

全国职称英语等级考试大纲就阅读理解能力的考核目标作了如下规定：

读者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面：

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
- 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义；
- 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的意义关系；
- 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
- 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

根据考试大纲规定的考核目标，我们归纳出了相应的六种阅读理解题的类型，并具体地探讨如何答好这些阅读理解题。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意

掌握所读材料的主旨和大意是正确理解全文的关键。对主题思想的提问是阅读理解测试的必考题。但提问方式及用词都有差异，这类题的常见提问方式可归纳如下：

1. The main idea of this passage is _____.
2. This passage tells us _____.
3. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
4. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the author's main point?
5. Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
6. The subject matter of this selection is _____.
7. The passage mainly discusses _____.
8. This passage illustrates _____.
9. This paragraph centers / focuses on _____.
10. This passage mainly deals with _____.
11. This passage is chiefly concerned with _____.
12. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
13. What is the passage mainly about?
14. What is the best title of the passage?
15. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.

解答这一类题目的基本方法如下：

A. 找出主题句。首先要读标题，因为标题往往是主题句中的核心词或概括性的词。抓住全文中心思想的最快捷的途径就是找出主题句。主题句一般位于文章或段落的开始，然后围绕主题展开论述。因为许多作者喜欢采用从一般到个别的论证或叙述方式，即演绎法（deduction）。这是一种很常见的文章或段落的写作形式。若作者采用归纳法（induction），即从个别到一般来论证或叙述，主题句就会位于段末。除此之外，主题句还有可能位于段落的中间。找到主题句后，就应以它为标准，在解题时，凡是与主题句意思最接近的选项必然是正确答案。

例 1

In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat. No single beat is

characteristic of the music today. But each song has an easily recognizable rhythm. As you listen to a song, your foot usually starts to pick up the beat. Before long, your entire body seems to be moving with it. Your head pounds with the beat, and there is no room for thought. Only the surge of the music is important. In its own way, rock music is as dominant as the rock Gibraltar. Its message is an ever-growing emotional one.

在这一段文章中, “In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat.”为主题句。beat 则是句子的信息核心。该词在第 2、4、6 句里重复出现, 而第 3 句中的 “rhythm” (节奏) 跟 “beat” (强烈的节奏) 意思也基本一致, 这就保证了主题平稳而持续的发展。请注意: 第 8、9 句作者重申并总结了主题句, 而不是说段末是主题句。

例 2

The vegetable and fruit and flower merchants are surrounded by baskets of purple eggplants, green peppers, strings of tiny silvery onions, heads of bitter Indian spinach and a dozen Indian vegetables for which I don't even know the English names. I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow. In Russia, as winter approaches all vegetables except for potatoes and the pervasive cabbage in soup seem to disappear from the menus.

主题句在中间的第 2 句 “I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow.”。

例 3

People live in cities today think that meat is something that comes wrapped in cellophane from the supermarket, potatoes come by the pound in plastic or paper bags, and feather grows in hats. The city dwellers' views are quite different from the views of their ancestors, who knew that the meat is hunted down in the forest, potatoes are planted and weeded, and only birds can produce feathers. Yet, whether people today realize it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.

主题句为最后一句, “Yet, whether people today realize it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.”。

以上为叙述方便并考虑到篇幅的限制, 只选了单段短文为例。实际上阅读理解题中大部分是多段短文, 但主题句一般出现在起始段。

B. 概括和归纳出主题思想。实际上, 在阅读理解测试部分有的文章是没有主题句的。这是由于文章的体裁不同或是由于阅读的短文是从篇幅较长的文章中节选的。这时就要靠读者自己概括或归纳隐含的主题思想了。概括主题可以从归纳每段的要点开始 (大部分阅读理解短文都是由数段组成), 最后将各段要点集中概括并归纳出全文的主题思想。下面不妨考察几个例子:

例 4

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long, the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

这一段的隐含主题句可概括为“Driving a bus is hard work.”。

例 5

A green I-538 form is used by international students in order to obtain permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer from one university to another in the United States. If you are planning to transfer, remember that you must obtain the permission before leaving the university where you are currently studying. You must complete the form I-538, have it signed by the foreign student advisor, and submit it to the District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with the form I-20 from the new school and the small, white form I-94 that was affixed to your passport when you entered the country. .

Submitting the signed I-538 and other documents does not insure permission to transfer. Only an official of Immigration can decide each case. Students who have not completed one term of study at the school that issued them their first I-20 are not advised to file for permission to transfer until they have completed one term.

这篇短文的隐含主题句可归纳为“What should an international student do, if he or she wants to transfer from one university to another in the United States.”。

2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节

为了准确理解每篇文章或每段文章的中心思想，我们必须找到与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一个好的作者必然会引用事实或分析原因或对比事物间的关系等以论证自己的论点。常用以提问这类事实和细节的问题有两种。一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实或细节，这些常与 who、when、where、which 或 why 有关。另一种是辨认哪些细节在文章中未被提及。这些问题常包含 except、not (mentioned/true)、least 等。例如：

1. What causes?
2. Some people do sth. because _____.
3. Sb. is ... because _____.
4. Why does the author mention ...?
5. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of...?
6. Where in the passage does the author describe...?
7. Which of the following does the author want to illustrate in discussing ...?
8. What time does the writer think is ?
9. What does the author pay least attention to?
10. Which of the following is not a result of _____?
11. All of the following may be ... except _____.
12. Which of the following is not mentioned?
13. Which of the following statements is true?
14. The author states all of the items listed except _____.

为了正确回答这一类题目，读者往往要采用各种阅读方法和解题技巧，也就是综合解题法。在通读全文、掌握文章中心大意的基础上，首先要仔细看懂问题，明确问的是什么，然后按照题意进行寻读，找到正确答案的根据。

例 1

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, i.e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory laborer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years: middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population — growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Yet you will find little if anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field, whether it will be the mechanist's trade or bookkeeping. Every one of these trades requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employeeship in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employeeship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical abilities or professional knowledge.

1. According to the passage, with the development of modern industry,_____.

- A. factory laborers will overtake intellectual employees in number
- B. there are as many middle-class employees as factory laborers
- C. employers have attached great importance to factory laborers
- D. the proportion of factory laborers in the total employee population has decreased

本题具体涉及对第 1 段的中心意思的理解,尤其是对该段最后一句中 losing in numerical importance 的确切理解。这一段的大致意思是,“当今的社会已经成为一个雇员的社会。大约在 100 年前,5 个美国人中只有 1 个人是被雇佣为别人干活的。今天,5 个人中只有 1 个人是为自己干而不被雇佣的。50 年前,被雇佣就意味着当工厂或农场的劳动力。而今天,越来越多的雇员是接受过正规教育的中产阶级。他们承担了需要智力和技术的职业或管理工作。50 年以来,美国社会的确有两个特点:中层和上层雇员成了工薪队伍中人数快速增长的一部分,其速度之快使得作为工业革命最早的产物的产业工人在人数上相形见绌,尽管工业生产还在扩大规模。所以选项 D 是正确答案。选项 A 意思与选项 D 正好相反。同样,选项 B 和选项 C 都不对。

2. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is_____.

- A. less important than awareness of being a good employee
- B. as important as the ability to deal with public relations
- C. more important than employer-employee relations
- D. as important as the ability to co-operate with others in the organization

本题考查读者对文章第 2 段中关于专门知识和技能的重要性的论点的理解。可以从最后

一句找出正确答案。这一句指出，“人们失败的原因更多的是不具备当雇员的要素，而不是缺乏本行业的专业技能”。因此选项 A 是正确答案。选项 B 说的是公共关系的能力，是误解，因为文章说的是单位内部开展工作的能力，如内部合作的好（the ability to work within the organization）。选项 C 把意思颠倒了。选项 D 说两者同等重要，当然也不对。

例 2

To prepare for career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics. The remaining credits should include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences. The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the student who needs additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years completing a degree.

1. What is the average grade point that an entering freshman in engineering should have achieved in his or her high school?

答案：2.5（看文章的第 5 句）。

2. When should a student begin planning for a career in engineering?

答案：In high school（看文章的第 1 句）。

3. In normal situations, how many years are needed for a student to complete a degree?

答案：Four（看文章最后一句）。

4. How many credits are required for a high school diploma?

答案：Sixteen（看文章第 3 句）。

5. How many credits need a student have in English?

答案：Four（看文章第 4 句）。

3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义

在阅读理解测试中必然要考查对词或词组的意思的理解。这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。在完整的语篇中，单词和词组的意义总是受特定的情景、上下文所限制的，因此可以根据上下文，并利用所掌握的句法、构词法和词汇等知识确定它们的意义。对于读者而言，掌握这一基本技能不仅能从词或词组的多种义项中选择符合上下文的解释，而且往往能推测某些生词的大致意思。常见的这类题型有：

1. The word “...” in line ... refers to ____.

2. The expression “...” (line ..., paragraph ...) is closest in meaning to ____.

3. In line..., the word “...” most probably means ____.

4. In line..., the word “...” could best be replaced by ____.

5. By “...” the author means ____.

6. The word “...”, as used by the author, most nearly means ____.

7. In this passage, the word “...” means ____.

8. “...” in the context of the passage refers to ____.

9. “...”, as used in the passage, can best be defined as ____.

例 1

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people consider sleep the least expensive item on his program. "In our society, you're considered dynamic if you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you've got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition."

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. "We've found that if you're in sleep deficit, performance suffers," says Dr. David. "Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate."

1. The word "subjects" in line 6 refers to ____.

- A. the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit
- B. special branches of knowledge that are being studied
- C. people whose behavior or reactions are being studied
- D. the psychological consequences of sleep deficit

本题考了一个熟悉的词 **subject**。它是一个多义词，可以表示“题目”、“科目”等。但這些义項在这里都不合适。要确定它的意思，最关键的是要准确弄清它所在句子前后部分的意思和关系。这句话前一部分说，要确定睡眠不足引起的后果，研究人员让 **subjects** 通过一系列的心理和能力的测验，要求 **them** 将几栏数字加起来或回忆几分钟前所听到过的文章。所以，这里 **subjects** 是人，是“正在被研究的对象”。选项 C 是正确答案。

例 2

Labor's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labor has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labor lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the "improvement factor", which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labor will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain a full share in the fruits of automation.

1. The idea of the “improvement factor” (line 7, paragraph 2) implies roughly _____.
A. wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
B. the benefit of the increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
C. supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
D. the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers

本题要求学生根据上下文理解 improvement factor (增值因素) 的含义。在文章的第 2 段第 7 行, 提出“增值因素”是要求随着生产率的提高, 工资也要相应地提高; 而生产率的提高就是增加生产降低成本 (第 1 段最后一句)。因而选项 B 是正确答案。选项 A, 把解雇金协议 (dismissal pay agreements), 即根据服务期长短给长期解雇者一笔钱 (第 2 段第 4 句), 与“增值因素”的内容混淆起来, 说明有时文章和题目并不难, 但粗心大意会使你答错题。选项 C 是讲另一种劳工利益保护措施的, 即失业者补助金计划; 而选项 D 是讲工人们自动带来的种种影响所关切的问题 (第 1 段第 6 行)。

例 3

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question “What is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

1. “Defied” in the last sentence probably means _____.
A. doubted B. gave proof to
C. challenged D. agreed to

本题考查的是根据上下文进行词义猜测的能力。defied 是 defy 的过去式, 根据最后一句可以推测它的词义, 但必须完全读懂 defied 前后部分的意思: 前一部分是说从海底捞出的电缆上覆盖着各种各样的生物, 后一部分是当时的科学观点认为海底深处是没有生命的。由此可见, 前一部分的“事实”(..., a fact which...) 是“批驳”后一部分的“观点”。所以, 答案是选项 C, “challenged”。这个词的原意是“向.....挑战”, 因而有“对.....持异议”、“反对”的意思, 其宾语常常是针对某种意见、观点或权威。