



2011年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

English

职称英语考试

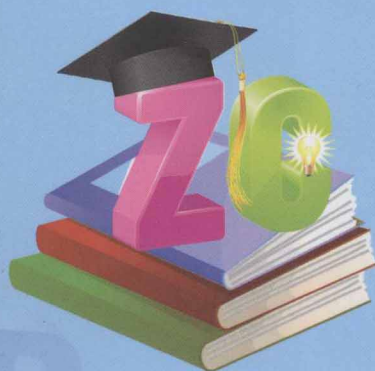
历年真题及全真模拟试卷

【综合类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



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历年真题及全真模拟试卷
(综合类)

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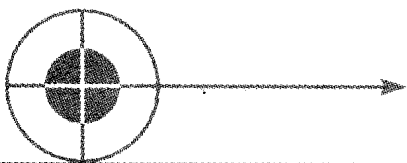
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前言 Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,天合教育职称外语考试研究中心深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,组织大连外国语学院等名校的专家、学者,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2011 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2008、2009、2010 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级九套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题再现,丰富、完整,全面展现题型特点及高频考点:该套试题收纳了近三年的考试真题,为考生全面展现出近年来的命题规律及高频考点、热点,使考生真正做到有的放矢,从容备考。

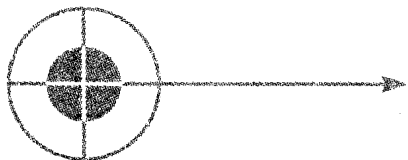
★答案解析详尽透彻,总结考点、分析重点、化解难点:九套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,领悟解题技巧,掌握学习方法。

★模拟试题精炼适用,收纳考试热点、预测命题趋势:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2011 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,犹如真题再现,保证了考生学习的针对性和高效性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其他学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



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2010 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 C 级)

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

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
A. solve B. avoid C. mark D. involve
2. We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A. risky B. successful C. failing D. open
3. If we leave now, we should miss the traffic.
A. direct B. stop C. mix D. avoid
4. In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy.
A. reduces B. changes C. leaves D. drops
5. I was shocked when I saw the size of the telephone bill.
A. excited B. angry C. lost D. surprised
6. Can you give a concrete example to support your idea?
A. specific B. real C. special D. good
7. We've been through some rough times together.
A. long B. happy C. difficult D. short
8. It was a fascinating painting, with clever use of color and light.
A. large B. wonderful C. new D. familiar
9. The company has the right to end his employment at any time.
A. provide B. stop C. offer D. continue
10. She gave up her job and started writing poetry.
A. abandoned B. lost C. took D. created
11. The police took fingerprints and identified the body.
A. recognized B. missed C. discovered D. touched
12. What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
A. retirement B. advertisement C. advancement D. replacement
13. We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues.
A. clear B. regular C. quick D. great
14. The thief was finally captured two miles away from the village.
A. caught B. killed C. found D. jailed
15. I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.
A. suggest B. demand C. order D. request



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。

The Race into Space

American millionaire Dennis Tito will always be famous. He was the first tourist in space. "I spent sixty years on Earth and eight days in space and from my viewpoint, it was two separate lives," Tito explained. He loved his time in space. "Being in space and looking back at earth is one of the most rewarding experiences a human being can have."

This kind of experience isn't cheap. It cost \$20 million. However, Tito achieved his dream, so he was happy. "For me it was a life dream. It was a dream that began when I didn't have any money," he told reporters.

On 30 April 2002, Mark Shuttleworth became the world's second space tourist. Shuttleworth is a South African businessman. At the age of twenty-eight, he also paid \$20 million for the eight-day trip.

Both Tito and Shuttleworth bought their tickets from a company called Space Adventures. The company has around 100 people already on their waiting list for flights into space. The spaceship to take them doesn't exist yet.

Many of the customers are people who like adventure. They are the kind of people who also want to climb Mount Qomolangma. Other customers are people who love space. However, these people are worried. Because it's so expensive, only very rich people can go into space. They want space travel to be available to more people.

That day may soon be here. InterOrbital Systems (IOS) plans to send up to four tourists a week into space. The tours will depart from an island in Tonga. The company promises a package that includes forty-five days of astronaut training in Russia and California, seven days in space, and a vacation in Tonga, for \$2 million.

However, space flight is still very dangerous. Bill Readdy is NASA's deputy assistant administrator for space flight. He says that the chances of dying are about 1 in 500. Because of this, it may take time before space tourism really takes off. You might be able to go up, but will you come down?

16. Dennis Tito was the first tourist in space.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Mark Shuttleworth is an engineer from the United States.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Both Tito and Shuttleworth have climbed Mount Qomolangma.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Space Adventures has about 100 customers waiting for their travel into space.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Space Adventures already has a spaceship.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. IOS will send its tourists into space from Tonga.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Bill Readdy thinks space flight is very dangerous.



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 2~5 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。

Intelligent Machines

1. Medical scientists are already putting computer chips (芯片) directly into the brain to help people who have Parkinson's disease, but in what other ways might computer technology be able to help us? Ray Kurzweil is author of the successful book *The Age of Intelligent Machines* and is one of the world's best computer research scientists. He is researching the possibilities.

2. Kurzweil gets computers to recognize voices. An example of this is Ramona, the virtual (虚拟的) hostess of Kurzweil's homepage, who is programmed to understand what you say. Visitors to the site can have their conversations with her, and Ramona also dances and sings.

3. Kurzweil uses this technology to help people with physical disabilities. One of his ideas is a "seeing machine". This will be "like a friend that could describe what is going on in the visible world", he explains. Blind people will use a visual sensor (探测器) which will probably be built into a pair of sunglasses. This sensor will describe to the person everything it sees.

4. Another idea, which is likely to help deaf people, is the "listening machine". This invention will recognize millions of words and understand any speaker. The listening machine will also be able to translate into other languages, so even people without hearing problems are likely to be interested in using it.

5. But it is not just about helping people with disabilities. Looking further into the future, Kurzweil sees a time when we will be able to download our entire consciousness onto a computer. This technology probably won't be ready for at least 50 years, but when it arrives, it means our minds will be able to live forever.

23. Paragraph 2 _____

24. Paragraph 3 _____

25. Paragraph 4 _____

26. Paragraph 5 _____

A. A new pair of eyes

B. Computers that can communicate

C. Everlasting consciousness on a computer

D. Time to break off a friendship

E. An author and researcher

F. A new pair of ears

27. Ray Kurzweil works with computers to help people _____.

28. Ramona is able to understand _____.

29. Blind people will be able to see the world with _____.

30. People without hearing problems may also be interested in using _____.

A. what you say

B. a pair of sunglasses

C. the listening machine

D. a visual sensor

E. who have disabilities

F. living forever in a computer



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 Britain's Solo Sailor

Ellen MacArthur started sailing when she was eight, going out on sailing trips with her aunt. She loved it so much that she saved her money for three years to buy her first small sailing boat. When she was 18, she sailed alone around Britain and won the "Young Sailor of the Year" award.

But Ellen really became famous in 2001. Aged only 24, she was one of the only two women who entered the Vendee Globe round the world solo race, which lasts 100 days. Despite many problems, she came second in the race out of 24 competitors and she was given a very warm welcome when she returned.

Ambition and determination have always been a big part of Ellen's personality. When she was younger, she lived in a kind of hut (棚屋) for three years while she was trying to get sponsorship to compete in a transatlantic race. Then she took a one-way ticket to France, bought a tiny seven meter Class Mini yacht (游艇), slept under it while she was repairing it, and then she raced it 4,000 kilometres across the Atlantic in 1997, alone for 33 days.

Ellen has had to learn many things, because sailing single-handed means that she has to be her own captain, electrician, sailmaker, engineer, doctor, journalist, cameraman and cook. She also has to be very fit, and because of the dangers of sleeping for long periods of time she's in the middle of the ocean, she has trained herself to sleep for about 20 minutes at a time.

And she needs courage. Once, in the middle of the ocean, she had to climb the mast (桅杆) of a boat to repair the sails — at four o'clock in the morning, with 100kph winds blowing around her. It took her many hours to make the repairs; Ellen says: "I was exhausted when I came down. It's hard to describe how it feels to be up there. It's like trying to hold onto a big pole, which for me is just too big to get my arms around, with someone kicking you all the time and trying to shake you off".

But in her diary, Ellen also describes moments which make it all worthwhile (值得的): "A beautiful sunrise started the day, with black clouds slowly lit by the bright yellow sun. I have a very strong feeling of pleasure, being out here on the ocean and having the chance to live this. I just feel lucky to be here".

31. In the *Vendee Globe* race, Ellen won

- A. the second place.
- B. a gold medal.
- C. the "Young Sailor of the Year" award.
- D. the "Best Woman Sailor" award.

32. Ellen lived in a kind of hut for three years

- A. while she was learning how to repair sails.
- B. because she was ambitious for the coming race.
- C. while she was trying to get financial support for a race.
- D. because she was interested in country life.

33. The word "solo" in the title could be best replaced by

- A. single-handed.
- B. self-made.
- C. one performer.
- D. self-starter.

34. According to paragraph 4, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. She has to learn to repair sails.
- B. She has to be her own teacher.
- C. She has to be very fit.



D. She has trained herself to sleep for about 20 minutes at a time.

35. How does Ellen feel about the *Vendee Globe* race?

A. It is enjoyable. B. It is surprising. C. It is dangerous. D. It is relaxing.

第二篇 One-room Schools

One-room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the mention of them makes people feel a longing for "the way things were." One-room schools are an endangered species (种类), however. For more than a hundred years, one-room schools have been systematically shut down and their students sent away to centralized schools. As recently as 1930 there were 149,000 one-room schools in the United States. By 1970 there were 1,800. Today, of the nearly 800 remaining one-room schools, more than 350 are in Nebraska. The rest are spread through a few other states that have on their road maps wide-open spaces between towns.

Now that there are hardly any left, educators are beginning to think that maybe there is something yet to be learned from one-room schools, something that served the pioneers that might serve as well today. Progressive educators have come up with new names like "peer-group teaching" and "multi-age grouping" for educational procedures that occur naturally in the one-room schools. In a one-room school the children teach each other because the teacher is busy part of the time teaching someone else. A fourth grader can work at a fifth-grade level in math and a third-grade level in English without the bad name associated with being left back or the pressures of being skipped (超过) ahead. A youngster with a learning disability can find his or her own level without being separated from the other pupils. A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom and it becomes clear why so many parents feel that one of the advantages of living in Nebraska is that their children have to go to a one-room school.

36. We learn from the first paragraph that one-room schools

- A. are the best in Nebraska.
- B. are becoming more and more centralized.
- C. have had a strong influence on American people.
- D. need to be shut down.

37. One-room schools are in danger of disappearing because

- A. there has been a trend towards centralization.
- B. they cannot get top students.
- C. they exist only in one state.
- D. children have to teach themselves.

38. A major characteristic of the one-room school system is that

- A. learning is not limited to one grade level.
- B. pupils mostly study math and English.
- C. some children have to be left back.
- D. teachers are always busy.

39. It can be learned from paragraph 2 that many parents in Nebraska

- A. don't like centralized schools.
- B. come from other states.
- C. received education in one-room schools.
- D. prefer rural life.



40. What is the author's attitude towards one-room schools?

- A. Critical. B. Humorous. C. Angry. D. Praising.

第三篇 Sharing Silence

Deaf teenagers Orlando Chavez and German Resendiz have been friends since kindergarten (幼儿园). Together the two boys, who go to Escondido High School in California, have had the difficult job of learning in schools where the majority of the students can speak and hear.

Orlando lost his hearing at the age of one. German was born deaf, and his parents moved from Mexico to find a school where he could learn sign language. He met Orlando on their first day of kindergarten.

"We were in a special class with about 25 other deaf kids," German remembers. "Before then, I didn't know I was deaf and that I was different."

"Being young and deaf in regular classes was very hard," signs Orlando. "The other kids didn't understand us and we didn't understand them. But we've all grown up together, and today, I'm popular because I'm deaf. Kids try hard to communicate with me."

Some things are very difficult for the two boys. "We can't talk on the phone, so if we need help, we can't call an **emergency** service," German signs. "And we can't order food in a drive-thru."

Despite their difficulties, the two boys have found work putting food in bags at a local supermarket. They got their jobs through a "workability" program, designed for teenagers from local schools with different types of learning disabilities.

German has worked in the supermarket since August, and Orlando started in November.

"The other people who work here have been very nice to us," Orlando signs. "They even sign sometimes. At first, we were nervous, but we've learned a lot and we're getting better."

The opportunity to earn money has been exciting, both boys said. After high school, they hope to attend the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in New York.

41. Orlando and German have been

- A. to Mexico together. B. deaf since they were born.
C. to different high schools. D. friends since they were very young.

42. According to the passage, the difficulty for Orlando and German is that

- A. they can't communicate with their classmates.
B. they are not allowed to talk on the phone.
C. they can't order food in a drive-thru.
D. they are not supposed to use emergency services.

43. Both Orlando and German have found their jobs at

- A. a fast-food restaurant. B. a supermarket.
C. a technical institute. D. a local school.

44. The word "emergency" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A. food. B. alarm. C. crisis. D. quick.

45. Both boys are happy to

- A. design programs for the deaf.
B. work at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.
C. help students with learning disabilities.



D. have the opportunity to earn money.

第 5 部分:补全短文(第 46~50 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白,短文后有 6 个句子,其中 5 个取自短文,请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

Houses of the Future

What will houses be like in thirty years' time? No one really knows, but architects are trying to predict. _____ (46)

Future houses will have to be flexible. In thirty years' time even more of us will be working from home. So we will have to be able to use areas of the house for work for part of the day and for living for the rest. Families grow and change with children arriving, growing up and leaving home. _____ (47) Nothing will be as fixed as it is now. The house will always be changing to meet changing needs.

Everyone agrees that in thirty years' time we will be living in "intelligent" houses. We will be able to talk to our kitchen machines and discuss with them what to do. Like this: "We'll be having a party this weekend. What food shall we cook?" _____ (48) We will be able to leave most of the cooking to the machines, just tasting things from time to time to check.

The house of the future will be personal — each house will be different. _____ (49) You won't have to paint them — you'll be able to tell the wall to change the color! And if you don't like the color the next day, you will be able to have a new one. _____ (50)

- A. You will be able to change the color of the wall easily.
- B. The only thing you won't be able to do is move the house somewhere else!
- C. And the machine will tell us what food we will have to buy and how to cook it.
- D. What will our home be like then?
- E. The house of the future will have to grow and change with the family.
- F. The kids might take their bedrooms with them as they leave.

第 6 部分:完形填空(第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白,请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

A Country's Standard of Living

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, _____ (51) first on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this _____ (52) is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to _____ (53) wealth depends upon many factors, most of _____ (54) have an effect on one another. Wealth depends _____ (55) a great extent upon a country's natural resources. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have fertile (肥沃的) soil and a favorable climate; other regions _____ (56) none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to _____ (57) them to use. China is perhaps as rich as the USA in natural resources, but suffered for many years _____ (58) civil and external wars, and for this and other _____ (59) was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions,



and _____ (60) from foreign invasions, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more _____ (61) than another country equally well favored by nature but less well ordered.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and _____ (62) within its own borders, but also upon what is directly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural _____ (63) would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus (剩余的) manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products _____ (64) would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, _____ (65) that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. calls | B. gets | C. depends | D. takes |
| 52. A. sense | B. article | C. side | D. area |
| 53. A. distribute | B. produce | C. contain | D. buy |
| 54. A. that | B. these | C. what | D. which |
| 55. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. by |
| 56. A. contribute | B. possess | C. attract | D. develop |
| 57. A. move | B. force | C. turn | D. push |
| 58. A. as | B. on | C. with | D. from |
| 59. A. reasons | B. aspects | C. points | D. services |
| 60. A. freedom | B. liberation | C. prevention | D. government |
| 61. A. wealth | B. report | C. effect | D. result |
| 62. A. provided | B. increased | C. created | D. consumed |
| 63. A. organizations | B. resources | C. products | D. labors |
| 64. A. who | B. that | C. where | D. when |
| 65. A. based | B. realized | C. supposed | D. provided |

2009 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 C 级)

第 1 部分:词汇选项(第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
A. thought B. idea C. goal D. plan
2. The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A. in danger B. in difficulty C. in despair D. out of control
3. Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
A. Certainly B. Probably C. Almost D. Absolutely
4. Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
A. slowly B. seldom C. weakly D. constantly
5. I'm working with a guy from London.
A. teacher B. student C. friend D. man
6. You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A. dark B. secure C. guarded D. banned
7. The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A. extensive B. continuous C. instant D. quick
8. The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A. high-rise B. modern C. ancient D. splendid
9. The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A. surprised B. scared C. excited D. moved
10. Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A. future B. far C. past D. near
11. Would you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. visit B. phone C. consult D. invite
12. We had a long conversation about her parents.
A. speech B. question C. talk D. debate
13. The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A. stated B. announced C. demanded D. suggested
14. Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A. lived on B. depended on C. believed in D. joined in
15. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A. beats B. maintains C. matches D. tries



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。

Fighting for a Brighter Future for Women

When I was asked what it means to be a woman running for president, I always gave the same answer that I was proud to be running as a woman, but I was running because I thought I'd be the best president.

But I am a woman and, like millions of women, I know there are still barriers and biases (偏见) out there, often unconscious, and I want to build an America that respects and embraces the potential of every last one of us.

I ran as a daughter who benefited from opportunities my mother never dreamed of. I ran as a mother who worried about my daughter's future and a mother who wants to leave all children brighter tomorrows.

To build that future I see, we must make sure that women and men alike understand the struggles of their grandmothers and their mothers, and that women enjoy equal opportunities, equal pay, and equal respect.

Let us resolve and work toward achieving very simple propositions (命题): There are no acceptable limits, and there are no acceptable prejudices in the 21st century in our country.

You can also be so proud that, from now on, it will be unremarkable for a woman to win primary state victories, unremarkable to have a woman in a close race to be our nominee (被提名者), unremarkable to think that a woman can be the president of the United States. And this is truly remarkable, my friends.

To those who are disappointed that we couldn't go all of the way, especially the young people who put so much into this campaign, it would break my heart if, in falling short of my goal, I in any way discouraged any of you from pursuing yours.

Always aim high, work hard, and care deeply about what you believe in. And, when you stumble (绊倒), keep faith. And, when you're knocked down, get right back up and never listen to anyone who says you can't or shouldn't go on.

As we gather here today in this historic, magnificent building, the 50th woman to leave the Earth is orbiting (绕轨道运行) overhead. If we can blast 50 women into space, we will someday launch a woman into the White House.

16. Hillary Clinton was elected president of the United States.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Hillary Clinton believed that if she were elected president of the United States, she would be the best.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. The American people are now ready to accept a woman as their president.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Many American young people feel disappointed at Hillary's failure to win the nomination.

20. America's 50th female astronaut is right now moving round the Earth.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Hillary Clinton will support Obama in the upcoming presidential election campaign.