

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

(综合类)

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组 编写
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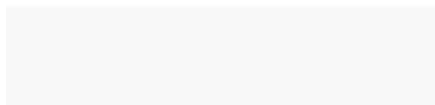
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前 言

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。

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<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

综合类 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。答案一律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。

G8 Summit

Leaders of the Group of Eight Major Industrialized Nations (G8) will meet in Scotland in July this year. Representatives from China, India, Mexico, South Africa and Brazil have also been invited. Here's what the G8 leaders want from the meeting.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair wants the G8 to cancel debt to the world's poorest countries. He wants them to double aid to Africa to 50 billion pounds by 2010. He has also proposed reducing subsidies to Western farmers and removing restrictions on African exports. This has not got the approval of all members because it will hurt their agricultural interests. On climate change, Blair wants concerted (共同的) action by reducing carbon emissions (排放).

US President George W. Bush agrees to give help to Africa. But he says he doesn't like the idea of increasing aid to countries as it will increase corruption. Bush said he would not sign an agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions at the summit, according to media. The US is the only G8 member not to have signed the Kyoto Protocol (京都议定书). Although the US is the world's biggest polluter, Bush so far refuses to believe there is sufficient scientific data to establish beyond a doubt that there is a problem.

French President Jacques Chirac supports Blair on Africa and climate change. He is determined to get the US to sign the climate change deal.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schroder remains doubtful of Blair's Africa proposals. Schroder's officials have dismissed the notion that money will solve Africa's problems as "old thinking." Berlin says that African states should only receive extra money if they can prove they've solved the corruption problem.

Russian President Vladimir Putin was doubtful about the value of more aid to Africa. But he has seen a way to make this work to his advantage. Putin intends to use the aid to Africa as a springboard (跳板) next year to propose aid to the former Soviet republics of Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Moldova.

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's priorities are a seat on the UN Security Council, for which he will be lobbying (游说) at the summit. And he's concerned about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapons programme.

- 16** The G8 countries include China, India, Mexico, South Africa and Brazil.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 17** Blair hopes that the G8 countries will work together to reduce carbon emissions.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 18** India has accepted the invitation to attend the G8 meeting.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 19** Bush agrees to increase aid to Africa.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 20** Chirac takes a stand similar to Blair's on Africa and climate change.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 21** According to media, Bush will sign the Kyoto Protocol at the summit.
A Right **B** Wrong **C** Not mentioned
- 22** Japan will reject Blair's proposal to increase aid to Africa.
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。

Nice Name But She's So Deadly

1 More than a million people in the United States were told to leave their homes over the weekend as Hurricane (飓风) Dennis headed to the Gulf coast, after killing at least 15 people in the Caribbean Sea.

2 If you read the news often enough, you may notice that all hurricanes are given names. Why is that? Remember, there can be more than one hurricane operating at one time. Without naming them, we could get confused about which storm we're talking about.

3 For hundreds of years, hurricanes in the Caribbean were named after the particular religious day on which they occurred. One Australian meteorologist (气象学家) began giving women's names to tropical storms at the end of the 19th century. In 1953, the US National Weather Service, which is responsible for tracking hurricanes and issuing warnings, began using female names for storms. By 1979, both women and men's names were being used. One name for each letter of the alphabet (字母表) is selected, except for Q, U and Z.

4 So who decides which names are used each year? The World Meteorological Organization uses six lists in rotation, so each list is reused every six years.

5 Here's a list of the 2005 Atlantic hurricanes, according to the US National Hurricane Centre: Arlene, Bret, Cindy, Dennis, Emily, Franklin, Gert, Harvey, Irene, Jose, Katrina, Lee, Maria, Nate, Ophelia, Philippe, Rita, Stan, Tammy, Vince, Wilma.

23 Paragraph 1_____

24 Paragraph 2_____

25 Paragraph 3_____

26 Paragraph 4_____

- A Reason for naming hurricanes
- B Warning of an approaching hurricane
- C Deadly women
- D History of naming hurricanes
- E Organization responsible for naming hurricanes
- F Ways to track hurricanes

27 Over a million people were warned not _____.

28 The responsibility of the US National Weather Service is _____.

29 Hurricanes are given names _____.

30 At the end of the 19th century, women's names started _____.

- A to track hurricanes and issue warnings
- B to avoid confusion
- C to stay at home
- D to be given to tropical storms
- E to make predictions
- F to kill at least 15 people

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

A Society Without a Formal Authority

In the seventeenth century, European soldiers who came across some Indian groups in the western Great Lakes found that several native tribes (部落) were living in the area without a formal leadership system. They appeared to be “quite friendly with each other without a formal authority!”

Not only did the Indians appear to lack a formal system of authority, but they also deeply hated any efforts to control their actions. All members of the tribes knew what was required of them by lifelong (一生的) familiarity with the tasks of the area. These tasks tended to be simple, since the Indians' rate of social change was slow. Thus, although subgroups such as soldiers had recognized leaders, no real authority was required. Rather than giving direct orders (which were considered rough), members of the tribes would arouse others to action by examples.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out such a system in our own society. Most of us have grown up under one authority or another for as long as we can remember. Our parents, our teachers, our bosses, our government all have the recognized right under certain conditions to tell us what to do. The authority is so much a part of our culture that it is hard for us to imagine a workable society without it. We have been used to relying on authority to get things done and would probably be uncomfortable with the Indian methods of examples on a large scale.

Of course, the major reason why the Indian system would not be suitable for us is that our society is too large. The number of tasks that various members of our society have to perform often under tight time and resource limitations could not be treated by the Indian system. In modern societies, the formal authority system is necessary to achieve any social objectives.

- 31** Which of the following statements about the European soldiers is correct?
- A** They had no leaders.
 - B** They treated the Indian groups well.
 - C** They came across some Indian groups.
 - D** They found the Indian groups friendly to them.
- 32** Members of the tribes got others to do things
- A** with resolution.
 - B** by examples.
 - C** by force.
 - D** with effort.
- 33** According to the author, it is hard for a society to work without
- A** a recognized authority.
 - B** enough money.
 - C** examples.
 - D** changes.
- 34** After reading the passage, you may conclude that
- A** the Indian system is also suitable for some small towns.
 - B** the Indians tended to follow orders.
 - C** our system is much better than the Indians'.
 - D** the Indian system would be very difficult to implement in our society.
- 35** It can be inferred from the passage that many tasks in our society have to be carried out
- A** under severe weather conditions.
 - B** without any effort.
 - C** without any delay.
 - D** with ease.

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or in the job, whether in a kitchen or in a theatre. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a respected grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy (婴儿期) on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong (一生的) process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral (基本的) part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned (指定的) seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are words or an understanding of the working of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.