

最新全国专业技术人员

职称英语等级考试
模拟试题

职称英语等级考试 模拟试题

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最新

北京理工大学出版社

硕士研究生入学考试 英语复习指南

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内 容 简 介

本书共包括二十一套模拟试题。其中C级模拟试题七套，B级模拟试题七套，A级模拟试题七套。

各套试题与新《大纲》规定的各种题型、题量、难度和分值的比例完全一致。每套题中的阅读材料和题材完全符合《大纲》对综合人文类试题的要求，即人文类题材和专业类题材各占50%。

书末附有各套试题的参考答案和讲解。答案的讲解简单明了、重点突出，既可供考生进行自查自评，也可在练习过程中得到针对性的指导并迅速提高应试能力。

本书严格按照最新《大纲》编写，是广大专业技术人员参加职称英语等级考试必不可少的参考和复习资料。

本书适用于全国范围内所有准备参加职称英语等级考试的专业技术人员。

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试在几年试点的基础上,人事部职称考试司仍然本着“严格要求,实事求是,区别对待,逐步提高”的原则,于1998年10月重新修订了《大纲》,按照C、B、A三个等级分别对词汇、语法和阅读理解能力做了相应的要求,并且将于1999年在全国统一组织实施。

国家人事部还规定,凡是报考全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的专业技术人员既可参加综合人文类的相应等级考试,也可参加本专业的相应等级考试。为帮助广大应考的专业技术人员深入系统地复习并顺利通过考试,我们组织了富有经验并且在近几年多次辅导过全国职称英语等级考试的教师,结合成年专业技术人员学习英语的特点,认真编写了这本最新全国专业技术人员《职称英语等级考试模拟试题》。试题按照新《大纲》对综合人文类试题的要求编写,即试卷中综合人文题材和专业类题材各占50%。因此本书适用于全国范围内所有准备参加职称英语等级考试的专业技术人员。

本书的特点是:

1. 内容全面 本书不仅包括了已经出现过的阅读理解、完成句子、概括大意和完形填空题型,而且也包括了新《大纲》要求的最新题型——词汇练习题和选择填空题。所选材料覆盖了新《大纲》重新调整后的词汇量(新增加了722个新词汇),选材包括了《大纲》要求的综合人文类材料和各种专业材料,而且各种题材的文章比例与《大纲》要求完全一致。

2. 指导性强 本书紧扣《大纲》的各项要求,所提供试题答案可供读者进行自查,尤其是答案后的讲解针对性强、条理清楚,是考生在复习备考过程中不可缺少的良师。

3. 编排科学、新颖 为了更能适合成年应试者的需要,本书由低到高按照C、B、A三个等级编排了各个等级的模拟试题七套,全书共有模拟试题二十一套。所采用的题型、题量、难度均与《大纲》要求完全相同。

本书严格按照最新的《大纲》编写,因《大纲》主要是参考《大学英语四、六级教学大纲》和《硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》编写而成的,所以本书不仅适合所有的专业技术人员在参加英语等级考试前复习使用,也适用于参加全国大学英语四、六级水平测试的大学生、参加硕士研究生入学英语考试的考生复习使用,也可供广大英语爱好者自学英语使用。

参加本书编写的人员有江庆心、刘梅华、闫景伟、于军、杨海燕、李树太等。

由于编写时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便及时修订改正。

编 者

1999年2月

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C 级模拟试题

第 一 套

第一部分 词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十个小题,每个小题下面有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. Joan bought a green coat which _____ her \$ 150.
A) cost B) charged C) worth D) paid
2. Don't _____ too much of him, or you'll be disappointed.
A) expect B) consider C) choose D) care
3. They went into a restaurant and _____ a pork chop.
A) asked B) complained C) ordered D) charged
4. The children were _____ on the night before the start of their holiday.
A) worried B) funny C) excited D) comfortable
5. Tom works hard at school because he doesn't want to _____ his parents.
A) disappoint B) comfort C) excite D) enjoy
6. After _____ swimming across the river, they held a great gathering.
A) succeeding B) failing C) spending D) giving up
7. I like listening to pop music _____ jazz music.
A) both and B) neither nor C) as well as D) either or
8. Everybody is _____ about her bad health.
A) concerned B) complained C) disappointed D) excited
9. What time shall we _____ in the morning? I'd like to make an early start.
A) set about B) set off C) set in D) set up
10. Let me _____ your telephone number before I forget it.
A) put up B) put down C) put off D) put on
11. A dream is made up of a series of mind-pictures that form during sleep.
A) a lot of B) some C) a number of D) a few
12. His father tried to protect him from all knowledge of sickness, pain, suffering and death.
A) help B) warn C) keep D) assure
13. Once he came upon a weak old man in the street.

- A) went to see B) looked for C) met by chance D) looked at
14. Everyone was surprised by the giant ship on the sea.
A) very heavy B) very attractive C) very large D) very sweet
15. The American got enough information to destroy a powerful Japanese fleet.
A) kill B) fight C) get rid of D) attack
16. They wrote messages to each other in code so that no one else would learn their secret.
A) study B) employ C) use D) know
17. A fable is an animal tale that teaches a lesson.
A) story B) novel C) joke D) riddle
18. It's worth discussing the question again.
A) talking about B) quarrelling C) dissuading D) agreeing
19. The purpose of the examination was to test the students' knowledge of the subject.
A) try B) prove C) practice D) measure
20. It's not easy to judge the strength of the wind.
A) force B) direction C) temperature D) effect

第二部分 阅读理解(15 小题,每小题 3 分,共 45 分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有五个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,请仔细阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Hibernation

Winter sleep, which is called hibernation, is more than sleep. It is a very deep sleep. The animal's temperature drops to just over 0°C , and its heart beats very slowly. People who find hibernating animals asleep often think that they are dead; the body feels so cold, and the creature may breathe only once every five minutes. A hibernating animal cannot feel any pain; you can touch it, or even give a hard pull to its tail, without causing it to move or wake up. In its hibernation state it can even live in a poisonous atmosphere for a long time without any bad effects.

Hibernating in that way, the animal can sleep all through the winter. You might wonder how it manages to live without eating for so many months. The answer lies in two facts. The first is that it has stored supplies of fat in its body during the summer and autumn. The second is connected with the main use the body makes of food — to supply the energy for movement. We have seen that the hibernating animal reduces movement to far below the ordinary level. Even the movements of the heart and lungs are greatly reduced. The animal makes hardly any movement, uses hardly any energy, and needs hardly any food.

Some animals, including some bears, only half-hibernate. That is to say, they sleep during the winter but their sleep is not such a deep one, and their body temperature does not drop. In the autumn the bear eats and eats and becomes very fat indeed. His hair grows longer. Soon he has a thick covering of fat and fur. In November he finds a place in a cave or under a tree and just

lies down and goes to sleep. On warm winter days he may think that spring has arrived, he gets up and walks around. When he sees that the snow is still on the ground, he quickly goes to sleep again.

21. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A) A hibernating animal can breathe poisonous air for a long time without bad effects.
 - B) A hibernating animal seldom moves around and consumes almost no energy or food.
 - C) A hibernating animal cannot feel any pain and will never move or wake up.
 - D) A hibernating animal usually stores supplies of fat in its body during the summer and autumn.
22. Why do people who find hibernating animals asleep often think they are dead?
- A) Because a hibernating animal's body feels very cold and it breathes only once every five minutes.
 - B) Because a hibernating animal cannot feel any pain.
 - C) Because a hibernating animal can live in a poisonous atmosphere for a long time.
 - D) All of the above.
23. The main use an animal makes of food is to _____.
- A) store supplies of fat in its body
 - B) sleep all through the winter
 - C) supply the energy for movement
 - D) reduce the movements of its heart and lungs
24. Half-hibernation is different from hibernation in that _____.
- A) it takes place in summer and in autumn
 - B) it is not a very sound sleep and the animal's body temperature does not drop
 - C) it is a very sound sleep but the animal's temperature does not drop
 - D) only those animals with thick covering of fat and fur half-hibernate
25. The author is primarily concerned with _____.
- A) predicting a disaster
 - B) telling a story
 - C) supporting an idea
 - D) describing a phenomenon

第二篇

Non-verbal Language

When you learn a foreign language, you must learn more than just the words and the grammar. To communicate successfully in speech, you must also learn the non-verbal language, or "body language" of that culture. "Body language" is a term used to describe facial expressions, gestures, and other movements of the body that send messages. This means of communication is so important that we actually say more with our movements than we do with words.

Unconsciously, everyone understands the importance of body language. That's why we stand on tiptoe in a crowded room to see a speaker's face and hands, even though we may be able to hear him very clearly. For some messages, words are not enough. Speaking a foreign language is

sometimes difficult because we may not understand the non-verbal signals of another culture. For example, nodding the head up and down is a gesture that may communicate a different message in different parts of the world. In North America it means "I agree". In the Middle East nodding the head down means "I agree" and up means "I disagree". In a conversation among Japanese it often simply means "I'm listening". One Japanese student in the U.S. learned the difference the hard way. While speaking with a salesman the student nodded his head politely to show that he was paying attention. The next day the salesman brought a new washing machine to the student's apartment.

Eye contact is also meaningful, but it, too, can mean different things in different countries. In some Spanish-speaking countries, children show respect to an old person by not looking directly into the person's eyes during a conversation. In other cultures, looking into a person's eyes is expected. For example, if you don't do it in the U.S., people may think you are afraid or angry. In the Middle East, direct eye contact during a conversation is more continuous than in many other parts of the world. People who are not used to this may feel uncomfortable.

26. What does "the non-verbal language" mean?

- A) It means a language that has no grammar.
- B) It means a language without verbs.
- C) It means a language that isn't your mother tongue.
- D) It means a language without words.

27. The American salesman brought a new washing machine to the Japanese student's apartment because _____.

- A) the Japanese student had ordered it
- B) the Japanese student showed respect to him
- C) he thought the Japanese student needed one
- D) he misunderstood the gesture of the Japanese student

28. When you are speaking to an American, _____.

- A) you must nod your head to show you are listening
- B) you should look into his eyes
- C) you should not feel afraid
- D) you must avoid direct eye contact

29. Which of the following is not the writer's view expressed in this article?

- A) Though body language is an important means of communication, it can not send as many messages as words do.
- B) It is sometimes difficult to communicate in a foreign language because we don't understand the non-verbal signals of that culture.
- C) Head nodding means different things in different countries.
- D) When you learn a foreign language, you should learn the words, the grammar and its body language as well.

30. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) It is difficult to speak a foreign language.
- B) Everyone understands the importance of body language.
- C) Different cultures have different non-verbal signals.
- D) Body language is an important means of communication.

第三篇

Qualities of Leadership

The qualities of leadership are almost constant the world over. If you would like to become president of your class, school, or student council, you must first demonstrate that you have the potentials of leadership.

For one thing, you must show that you are interested in your school and in your fellow students. In practical terms, this means taking an active part in school activities. It means joining clubs, attending dances and other social functions, and going out for athletics — if you are athletic. But many young people have to push themselves to join clubs or attend dances. Perhaps you are one of them. The basic reason for this hesitancy is natural shyness. There is nothing whatever wrong with shyness; it can be overcome if you recognize that it is not a permanent affliction, and if you realize, too, that most of your schoolmates are probably as shy as you are.

If you consciously strive to overcome shyness by going out to meet people, you will find yourself at the same time developing another quality of leadership — understanding. As your circle of friends and contacts widens you will get to know your schoolmates better. Because you are no longer so concerned with your own feelings, you will begin to respect and take into account the feelings of others. Your friends and acquaintances will be aware of your new attitude, for it will show in many small ways — your greeting, conversation, and willingness to give and accept friendship.

Another quality of leadership which you can develop is willingness to do a bit extra. If you are expected to sell ten tickets to a dance, for example, and sell fifteen, you have proved your interest and your effort to make your organization successful. Once you acquire the reputation of always doing a little more than expected, your fellow students will be willing to trust you with greater responsibilities. All your extra effort also indicates enthusiasm, and shows that you concentrate more on how to do a job efficiently than on its difficulties.

A fourth quality of leadership is imagination — the ability to see a way through problems and to develop new ideas. You can develop this all-important quality by devoting extra thought during quiet moments to problems being faced by your organization. Many members of a club sit passively through a meeting, and give no more thought to club matters until the next meeting. But if you take time during the week to think over the last meeting, you are likely to come up with new ideas (or at least some questions) to contribute at the next meeting.

As you show that you are interested in your school or your organization, that you have understanding and respect for your schoolmates, and that you will work hard and use your imagination, your schoolmates will naturally think of you as one of their leaders. When the time comes

for election of class or student body officers, you will be mentioned as a possible candidate by your closer friends, and this word will reach other groups until you are given a chance to declare yourself a candidate without seeming immodest.

31. This article _____.
A) discusses how a person can develop qualities of leadership
B) indicates various ways a good leader can make friends and influence people
C) analyzes the responsibilities of leadership
D) explains why many people are not good leaders
32. The author feels that a prospective leader should attend school dances to _____.
A) prove that he is the best dancer in the school
B) show his interest in school activities
C) overcome his shyness
D) learn how to dance
33. The author apparently feels that a person who is not athletic _____.
A) should go out for athletics anyway
B) is definitely not interested in school elections
C) has no chance of becoming a leader
D) can participate in other school activities
34. The author thinks that understanding of others leads to _____.
A) respect for others
B) willingness to do a bit extra
C) overcoming one's shyness
D) understanding of one's own feelings
35. The author feels that _____.
A) a person is born with imagination
B) imagination can be developed
C) some people have no imagination
D) imagination prevents one from thinking hard

第三部分 完成句子(5 小题,每小题 3 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文的内容,完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

Titanic

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable". So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed(撞, 力击)an iceberg, only two days at sea

and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion(沉没). Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap(不幸,意外), another ship the Carpathia, rescued the survivors—less than one third of those originally aboard.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden (首次,初次) voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

36. Titanic was the b _____ ship on the seas so that it was thought to be “unsinkable”.
37. Fast speed as well as an unextinguished fire was r _____ for the submersion of Titanic.
38. Without panic, there might be more s _____.
39. More than two thirds of the p _____ lost their lives during the journey.
40. Today, people generally regard Titanic as a great d _____ in history.

第四部分 选择填空(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有二十处空白,每个空白处给出了四个选项。请根据短文的内容从四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Differences in Ability to Learn

People differ in their ability to learn. They differ in the 41 of ability they have, 42 in the kind of ability they have. Some students can 43 get passing marks in high school, while others can earn all A's. Certain students are successful 44 mathematics and science 45 do poorly in literature and history. Other students do well in literature and history and poorly in science and mathematics.

It is 46 what causes these differences. Are they due to the person's 47, to the kind of home or neighborhood in which he 48 and kind of experiences he had? Or is a person's ability to learn 49 him from his ancestors(祖先), 50 such traits as the texture of his hair and the color of his eyes?

Most studies of these questions seem to 51 the fact that both the conditions 52 a person grows up (his environment) and the traits passed on to him from his ancestors (his inheritance) 53 how well the person learns.

It is true that some families have an unusually large 54 of gifted members. But these families may live in homes 55 there are books and other opportunities for learning. The parents may be 56 their children's success in school. In other families there are generations of people with very modest abilities. In these families, interest 57 learning may not be encouraged.

Differences 58 boys and girls in ability to learn have also been reported. Generally, however, the differences have been small. Girls 59 to have slightly better grades in elemen-

tary school, and they are slightly better in word skills than boys. Boys, 60 , get higher scores on mathematical learning tasks and in science and mechanics.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A) amount | B) greatness | C) number | D) room |
| 42. A) the same like | B) and as well | C) as well | D) as well as |
| 43. A) always | B) hard | C) hardly | D) almost |
| 44. A) on | B) about | C) at | D) in |
| 45. A) thereby | B) but | C) therefore | D) thus |
| 46. A) hard to find out | | B) difficult to define | |
| C) easy to decide | | D) useless to discover | |
| 47. A) surrounding | B) environment | C) atmosphere | D) background |
| 48. A) educated | B) brought up | C) grew up | D) experienced |
| 49. A) passed on to | B) past on to | C) passed up | D) passed by |
| 50. A) together | B) along | C) along by | D) along with |
| 51. A) point up | B) point to | C) point down | D) point off |
| 52. A) by which | B) with which | C) under which | D) on which |
| 53. A) measure | B) make | C) determine | D) demonstrate |
| 54. A) amount | B) scope | C) sum | D) number |
| 55. A) in which | B) by which | C) with which | D) under which |
| 56. A) linked to | B) worried with | C) concerned with | D) connected with |
| 57. A) about | B) from | C) in | D) at |
| 58. A) among | B) in | C) from | D) between |
| 59. A) hope | B) tend | C) expect | D) intend |
| 60. A) on the contrast | | B) on the condition | |
| C) in the situation | | D) on the other hand | |

第 二 套

第一部分 词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十个小题,每个小题下面有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项中选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项中选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. I prefer milk _____ tea.
A) than B) with C) to D) at
2. He _____ in on me when he was here on business.
A) dropped B) came C) called D) saw
3. He asked for _____ about the aircrash.
A) information B) message C) news D) situation
4. The judge gave the defendant the severest _____ allowed.
A) trial B) sentence C) defense D) counsel
5. The audience gave the singer a warm _____ when she appeared on the stage.
A) reception B) clapping C) applause D) laughter
6. The football match was _____ because of the heavy rain.
A) put down B) put out C) put off D) put on
7. He had hoped to be a great sailor until something happened that _____ him to give it up.
A) caused B) made C) let D) forced
8. Though our weather forecast, generally speaking, is _____, it also makes mistakes sometimes.
A) capable B) punctual C) reliable D) safe
9. Camera eyes are usually more _____ than the eyes of human beings.
A) right B) true C) correct D) accurate
10. _____ work can get extra pay.
A) Additional B) Casual C) Careless D) Leisure
11. I'm a teacher and I am proud of my profession.
A) vacation B) occupation C) job D) work
12. They have run away from that city.
A) fled B) fled C) defended D) flowed
13. We get together once in a while.
A) frequently B) occasionally C) usually D) often
14. Modern collectors with little money to spend have to create their own rare stamps.

- A) discover B) find C) expect D) make
15. If one knows the cause of unhappiness, one also knows how to cure it.
A) reason B) effect C) result D) sign
16. No one knows the exact origin of this custom.
A) reason B) result C) beginning D) nature
17. As students, our major task is to learn as much as possible.
A) small B) real C) expensive D) main
18. Some people think that men and women should be equal in every way.
A) lovable B) different C) small D) same
19. Gold is a precious metal. That's why people are dreaming of possessing it.
A) useful B) valuable C) lovable D) important
20. The New Year is coming. We decide to give our room a thorough clean.
A) complete B) real C) serious D) careful

第二部分 阅读理解(15 小题,每小题 3 分,共 45 分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有五个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,请仔细阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Attractions of Bookshops

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book as a gift. You may even have entered the shop just to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, although this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather dull book. You soon become absorbed in some book or other, and usually it is only much later that you realize you have spent far too much time there and must hurry off to keep some forgotten appointment—without buying a book, of course.

This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can wander around such places to your heart's satisfaction. If it is a good shop, no assistant will come up to you with the greeting: "Can I help you, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop, an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant should retire quietly and look as if he is not interested in selling a single book.

You have to be very careful not to be attracted by the variety of books in a bookshop. It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on gardening and to come out carrying a copy of the latest best-selling novel and perhaps a book about ancient coins—something that had only vaguely

interested you up until then. This book on the subject, however, happened to be so well illustrated and the part of the text you read proved so interesting that you just had to buy it. This sort of thing can be very dangerous. Apart from running up a huge accounts, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section.

21. Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable mainly because _____.
A) you can keep yourself there from rain
B) you can idle away your time before going to an appointment
C) you can stay there reading all kinds of books
D) you can feel as if you were in a music hall
22. The word "browse" in the second paragraph means _____.
A) wander around a place aimlessly
B) look through books casually
C) find out where a particular section is
D) look for something from shelf to shelf
23. Which of the following is true of a bookshop assistant?
A) He is eager to wait on you.
B) He is not interested in selling books to you.
C) He takes no notice of you and remains in the background.
D) He is at your service only when he is needed.
24. In the last paragraph, the writer tries to tell the reader that _____.
A) people have to pick and choose from among a large variety of books what they really want
B) most of the books in a bookshop are best-selling novels
C) people often come across books in a bookshop that will arouse their interest
D) buying books is a waste of time and money
25. In the passage, the writer gives the reader advice on _____.
A) how to escape the realities of routine life
B) how to behave in a bookshop
C) how to buy books
D) how to spend one's free time

第二篇

Curiosity

Children are curious about the world around them. For example, they want to know how their hearts beat. They want to know why the ocean water tastes salty.

As children grow up, they become curious about different kinds of things. When they are babies, they are interested in the parts of their bodies and in the smiles of their mothers. Then they become interested in the physical world around them; the plants, the animals, the sky. Later, they become interested in the things that people have made: wheels, bicycles, and cars. And when they are adults, their curiosity continues. Sometimes this curiosity leads to a career in

science.

Scientists spend their lives trying to find out about the world. Those who work with the earth sciences study the earth, the oceans, and the skies. Other scientists who study living things work with the biological sciences. A third group of scientists study the physical sciences, e.g. physics, chemistry.

These scientists have already discovered a lot about our world. For example, they tell us why your heart beats fast when you run. They say that when you are quiet, your heart normally beats sixty-five or seventy-five times a minute. Your heart is a pump that pumps blood to all parts of the body. The blood carries oxygen and nutrition. When you run, your muscles work very hard and use the nutrition that the blood carries to them. The muscles need oxygen, too. So your brain sends a signal to the heart. The signal means that the muscles need more nutrition and oxygen. Then the heart beats fast and sends blood quickly to the muscles. It may beat 90 to 140 times a minute.

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why does the ocean water taste salty?" Scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks. Rain falls into the cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The river carries the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, "What happens to the salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get saltier every year." Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question.

We know a lot about our world, but there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

26. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?

- A) People are curious in the same way.
- B) People in different countries are interested in different things.
- C) Men and women are curious about different things.
- D) People of different ages are interested in different things.

27. Scientists who work with the biological sciences study _____.

- A) the earth, the oceans and the sky
- B) man-made things
- C) plants and animals
- D) ocean water

28. When you run, your muscles need _____.

- A) more nutrition and oxygen
- B) more signals
- C) more salt
- D) water

29. A rock cracks _____.

- A) in wet regions
- B) in dry regions
- C) at very high or very low temperatures
- D) when salty water falls in

30. People are always curious because _____.