

郭天惠 朱宝胜 李祖伟 编著

# 突破考试之题解关键

——全国专业技术人员英语等级考试的  
阅读技巧及模拟试题

上海财经大学出版社

# 突破考试之题解关键

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的阅读技巧及模拟试题

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## 作者简介

郭天惠, 广东中山人, 1950年生, 有多年的翻译和教学经验, 曾获得 University of Nebraska, Lincoln 的教育学院院长 Niela Edmunds 授予的教学金苹果奖。

朱宝胜, 江苏无锡人, 1948年生, TOEFL 专家, 1995年年底从剑桥大学测试中心进修归来。

李祖伟, 浙江宁波人, 1950年生, 有多年的教学和试题选编经验。

## 前 言

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试已于1995年12月在全国某些省市举行过一次。根据国家人事部通知,1996年将全面推广这一考试,并且1997年起凡申报各类专业技术职称者均需通过相应等级的外语考试。本书根据国家人事部颁发的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲》(见附录),结合作者多年教学实践而编写,针对模拟试题阐述了有关的应试技巧,并选编了10套模拟试题,其中5套附有答案,供学员自测之用,5套不附答案,供培训教师测试之用。

希望此书既对参加本考试者有所帮助,也对其他读者在教学和阅读理解方面有所参考。在此感谢加州大学洛杉矶分校的Clarissa Dong博士协助审阅。

由于时间紧迫,敬请读者指正。

作者

1996年4月

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# 一、“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试”

## 简介

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试是为取得初、中或高级专业技术职称资格而必须通过的全国统一英语等级考试。读者可参照所附大纲中对等级的划分,评价目标和题型、题量和计分,以及应试问答,对其有个初步的了解。但要做到“知己知彼,一战就胜”,就需要掌握命题的一般规律和注意事项。

本考试题型分为客观题型和主观题型。第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。C 级的第一、二部分的比例分别为总分的75%和25%;B 级的第一、三和二、四部分的比例分别为总分的77.5%和22.5%;A 级的第一、三、五和二、四、六部分的比例分别为总分的78.6%和21.4%。报考 C 级的人不得做 B 级和 A 级的试题;报考 B 级的人不得做 A 级的试题。C、B、A 级的答题时间均为120分钟。C 级总分为100分;B 级总分为200分;A 级总分为350分。

## 二、应试前和应试时的注意事项

1. 在应试前一天把要带的词典、橡皮和铅笔准备好。最好选用英汉并附汉英注释的词典,如附有同义词更好。这里推荐牛津大学出版社的《当代高级英语双解字典》(THE ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH: BY A.S. HORNBY, E.V. GATENBY, H. WAKEFIELD)和朗门出版社出版的《朗门当代英语字典》(LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH)。橡皮要新的,最好准备两块。铅笔要2B的,最好削好三支,头不要太尖,以免易断。这些看来是细枝末节的事,到了考场却会影响应试者的成绩,不可等闲视之。

2. 在考试前半小时到达考场,适当地休息一下以放松紧张的情绪。在填好表格后,先快速地看一遍整套试卷的内容,可根据顺序答题,也可挑选有把握的先做,但第二种方法的缺点是有可能漏做或重复。千万不要放弃猜测的机会,因为选错答案并不倒扣分,而漏选或多选均失去百分之二十五的得分机会。对无把握和来不及做的试题可扣除在其他题目中已选择的比例较高的字母,进而选择余下的某一个出现比例较低的字母以提高猜测的命中率。例如,某位B级应试者的词汇量仅有C级水平,他可争取达到C级试题80%或以上的命中率,再选择B级中有把握的题目做,然后根据已完成的题目中A、B、C、D的出现率高低,集中于出现频率较低的某一字母猜余下的题目。如果某位应试者的阅读速度不足以按时完成全部试题,他可先选有把握并且分数高的题目先做,再根据概率集中于某一出现频率较低字母猜余下的题目。这样,他可以不必平均分配每道试题的时间,因为有些题目即使花很多时间也很可能做错。另外,应试者还可根据排除法作出提高命中率的判断。阅读理解的重点是根据文章理解,如果文章说地球是方的,你



只能选“地球是方的”，但不合情理与逻辑的选择项一般为干扰项，因此不可能出现这样的文章。应试者可以轻而易举地把诸如“The elephant is a common farm animal.”和“Wild lions are carnivorous animals but they do not eat flesh.”这样的句子排除在外。同一题中两项在意思上完全相同的选择项为干扰项；任何一项选择项在词语、句型的外形部分相似，但意思不相同，均为干扰项；一词多义的单词只能有一个正确的选择项，其余的为干扰项；只有一项选择项为最佳答案，其余可能正确的选择项也均为干扰项。

例1.

I'm delighted that so many of you signed up for beginning recorder. This is a non-credit (无分的) course so you can each move along at your own speed. Some of you may be here because you love music, but you have been afraid to play an instrument. The recorder is a good instrument to begin on. You play by blowing on the end of it like you would blow a whistle. Recorders come in five sizes. Bigger size recorders have different tones out basic fingering is the same for all sizes. A beginner can learn to read music at the same time you learn to finger the notes. In fact, you can learn to play simple folk tone quickly. Even though you are just starting today, your skillll will increase rapidly with a little practice. You will soon be playing from a rich store of musical literature. Just let your enthusiasm carry you along. A lot of recorded music was played at the height of its popularity (普及性) in the 16th, 17th and early 18th century.

1. What does this course offer the students?

- A) Playing a musical instrument.
- B) Recording orchertra music.
- C) Using a recorder.

- D) 17th century music.
2. Why is the recorder an ideal instrument for this class?
- A) Simple in operation.
  - B) Easy to learn.
  - C) Easy to remember.
  - D) Easy to score.
3. What capabilities will the students develop?
- A) Able to play from a rich store of musical literature.
  - B) Able to read music.
  - C) Able to use any recorder.
  - D) Able to record orchestra music.
4. In which way is the recorder like a whistle?
- A) Similar in construction.
  - B) Of the same size.
  - C) Producing the same sound.
  - D) Blowing on the end.
5. At about what time was the recorder most popular?
- A) 17th century.
  - B) 18th century.
  - C) 19th century.
  - D) 20th century.

这里,“recorder”为竖笛,因此“录音机”即为干扰项;文章中说竖笛流行于16、17和18世纪初叶,因此,“18世纪”为干扰项,而“17世纪”为最佳选择。

例2.

On January 8, 1815, American forces under Andrew Jackson defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans. The victory made Jackson a national hero and helped him to be elected president in 1828 and again in 1832.

New Orleans was the last battle of the war of 1812; as a matter of fact the war had been over for more than two weeks when

the battle was fought, U.S. and British representatives meeting in Ghent, Belg., signed a treaty on Dec. 24, 1814, but the news didn't cross the Atlantic until seven weeks later. Had news of the treaty arrived before the British attacked, there would never have been a Battle of New Orleans and Jackson might never have been elected president of the U.S.. There were those, however, who apparently were not properly impressed by Jackson's victory. On March 31, 1815, a judge of the U.S. District Court of the city of New Orleans fined Jackson \$ 1,000 for contempt because his defence of the city had included a declaration of martial law (戒严令). Twenty-nine years later, on Jan. 8, 1844, The House of Representatives voted to return the money to Jackson with interest at 6%.

1. The war started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1815    B) 1814    C) 1812    D) 1844
2. The war actually ended in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1815    B) 1814    C) 1812    D) 1844
3. Which is NOT true?  
A) In the battle, the British were defeated.  
B) In the Battle of New Orleans, the American forces won it.  
C) The battle was lost because of Jackson.  
D) The battle won caused Jackson to be a hero.

文章说战争实际上结束于1814年,那么,即使文章中提到直到1815年还发生零星的战斗,应试者还得选“战争事实上结束于1814年”。这里,“actually”和“in fact”为同义解释,因此,在出现同义解释的句子并与文章相符时,即是正确的答案,如果出现与文章不相符的选择项,则为干扰项。

例3.

His life falls into three clearly marked periods. First, there is

the period of work in the Philosophic (哲学的) School of Plato, the Academy at Athens, which covers the 20 years from the age of 17 to that of 37 and only comes to an end with the death of Plato. Next, there is the period of his Wanderjahre (漫游行)—at Assus, in the south of the Troad; on the island of Lesbos opposite, and at the Macedonian court in Pella—which covers the dozen years from the age of 37 to that of 49 and ends with the accession (就职) of his pupil Alexander. Finally, there is a second period of work in Athens—a period of work on his own account as the head of the Peripatetic School in the Lyceum—which covers, roughly, another dozen years of his life (335—322 B.C.) and ends with his retirement to Chalice and his death. These periods are not only stages in the external course of a life; they are also stages in the internal development of a body of liberal thought.

Aristotle was from first to last an Ionian, an observer of the facts of nature, a man for whom no problem was too detailed to whet his curiosity. But the development of his thought probably would have led him to detailed scientific inquiry if he had been born an Athenian or a Theban. By 1300 Aristotle was the acknowledged “master of those who know”. For Dante, indeed, he was the “Philosopher”: his views run through the *De Monarchia*. But, only in the latter part of the 19th century, with the development of biological study, did Aristotle the scientist come to be recognized once more, and only in the 20th century did the development of his mind and the growth of his philosophy of nature begin to be understood.

37. Which of the following is nearest in meaning to “whet” (line 18)?

- A) sharpen      B) excite

C) express

D) burn

这里,“whet”这个词有两个意思:(1) sharpen, (2) excite。原文为:“... whet his interest.”,因此,正确答案为“B”,“A”为一词多义的干扰项,“C”为词形部分相似的干扰项。即使在高级的词汇练习中,也经常出现这种现象。如在“regnant adj. A: reluctant B: rebellious C: predominant D: ragtag”中,A、B、D均为词形部分相似的干扰项,正确答案应为C。

一般说来,标准考试的A、B、C、D的答案率各为25%左右。有可能连续三次出现同一字母的答案,但绝对不可能第四次出现;因此,当你连续三题所选答案均为同一字母时,应在下一题(即第四题)的答案选择中,排除对该字母的再度选择。

在有“Both A and B”(或“Both B and C”)的选择项中,明智的办法是先看“A和B”(或“B和C”)。如果其中两个子项都对,就选“Both A and B”(或“Both B and C”);如果两项都不对,就在“Both A and B”(或“Both B and C”)之外进行选择;如果在有这种选择项出现时,其中的一项对,另一项不对,那就选对的这一项。在出现“D) All of the above”的选择项时,明智的办法是倒过来看,或选看两项较短的或易懂的选择项。如果两项都对,就选D;如果两项都不对,就选余下的一项;如果只有一项对,就选这一项。这种办法常常既省时又有效。

在国内的试题中,经常使用具有同形异义的汉字作为干扰项。例如:besides 和 except 的汉语解释均为“除了...之外”,但在英语中,它们的实际意义却不同。此外,同形异义词和不同词性的词也可能为干扰项。例如:“tear”在文章中为眼泪,那么出现“tear”为动词“撕裂”的句子即为干扰项;又如:“make money”在文章中为“赚钱”,那么出现“make”为名词的句子即为干扰项。任何比原句少一点或多一点的选择项均为干扰项。例如:原文“The lawyers’ report says that most cars do not have enough safety devices.”的正确答案应该是同义解释的句子“Some lawyers think that most cars need more safety devices.”。虽然原文中出现“They say that these safety devices

should be put into all cars.”, 但你千万不要上“Some lawyers say that all cars will be equipped with more safety devices sooner or later.”这项选择的当, 因为“sooner or later”即为多余的部分, 所以整句为干扰项。此外, 还有主语更替的干扰项和主宾关系、因果关系颠倒的干扰项。例如: 在一篇有关“契约承包”的原文中提到“Contracting-out is certainly a very big market now, and the predictions are that it will grow rapidly over the next few years.”这时, 选择项中的“Companies who contract out usually grow rapidly.”即为干扰项, 因为这里的主语“Companies”和原文中的主语“it”不一致。又如原文为“His diligence means his success.”时, “His diligence results from his success.”即为干扰项, 因为这里的因果关系颠倒了, 而应试者有可能把“result in”和“result from”的意思记错。许多学生在掌握了这些技巧后, 他们对应试有了更大的把握。总而言之, 一位优秀的应试者常常能迅速准确地识别干扰项, 从而选出正确的答案。

### 三、阅读理解技能

根据大纲,本考试的阅读理解技能包括下列几个方面:

1. 掌握文章的中心大意;
2. 了解阐述主旨的细节和事实;
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇、短语和句子的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系,并根据文章作出正确的判断、推理和引申,从而领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

一般说来,先了解问题究竟属于哪一方面是非常重要的,因此,先迅速地看一下问题和选择项再看文章比先看文章再看问题和选择项的效率要高。

中心大意之例

1. This passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Shakespeare's life
  - B) Shakespeare's family
  - C) Shakespeare's plays
  - D) Shakespeare's education
2. The main point of the third paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) a robot slave will be as useful as a washing-up machine
  - B) housewives will welcome a robot slave, though some of them will have to get used to it
  - C) ninety percent of housewives are in favor of owning a robot slave
  - D) different families will have the robot slave do the housework at different times

### 辨认事实之例

1. If a nation's population growth is high, you will find a large proportion of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) married women
  - B) middle-aged people
  - C) old people
  - D) children
2. The longest journey made by birds within a day is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) about 130 miles
  - B) about 254 miles
  - C) about 3050 miles
  - D) about 4120 miles
3. Children who start speaking late \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) usually pay close attention to what they hear
  - B) often take a long time in learning to pronounce properly
  - C) may have problems with their hearing ability
  - D) probably do not hear enough language spoken around him

### 同义解释之例

1. The phrase "in the main" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) at most
  - B) not in the least
  - C) partly
  - D) on the whole
2. We understand the phrase "it is agreed" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) it is obvious
  - B) it is most likely



- C) it is generally accepted  
D) it has been proved
3. The sentence "... there are no new horizons to explore and exploit" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_.
- A) our world is small  
B) our resources are limited  
C) our economy is developing too fast  
D) our waste is great
4. The sentence "a citizen buying a bottle of soda or beer now pays a deposit against return of the empty bottle" means \_\_\_\_.
- A) if the user does not return the bottle he loses his money  
B) If the user does not return the bottle he is given back his money  
C) if the user returns the bottle he pays less for his drink  
D) if the user returns the bottle he pays more for his drink

暗示之例

The author suggests in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_.

- A) humans are not responsible for their unfriendly meetings with rattlesnakes  
B) humans like to provoke rattlesnakes  
C) rattlesnakes like to seek fight with humans  
D) rattlesnakes will not strike humans unless they are provoked

观点和态度之例

The author is of the opinion that \_\_\_\_.