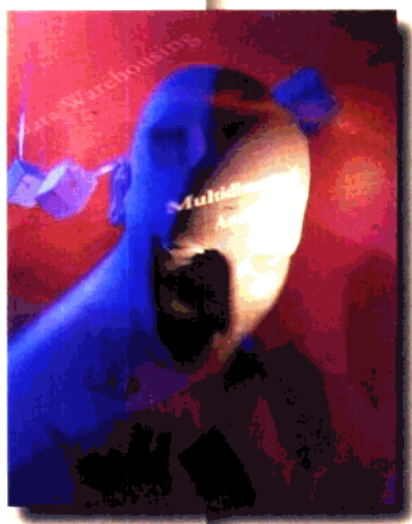


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全国职称英语等级考试

—— 模拟测试与阅读辅导

理工类



- 词汇
- 注解
- 题解
- 译文

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前 言

在科技、文化、经济等诸多领域国际交往日益频繁的现代信息社会里，英语起着非常重要的媒介作用。各类专业的大量文献和信息大都是以英文作为载体的，因此，提高各行各业广大专业技术人员的英语水平，对我国科技和经济的发展及参与国际竞争都有着非常重要的意义。全国职称英语等级考试就是由国家人事部组织的，旨在提高我国广大专业技术人员英语水平的一种考试。

从考试大纲来看，全国职称英语等级考试主要考核考生的英文阅读理解能力。以 A 级为例，总共 350 分中，有 275 分是阅读理解，占总分的 78.6%（这个比例在 B 级和 C 级中分别是 77.5% 和 75%），其它三部分（完成句子、概括大意和完形填空）尽管题型上不是阅读理解题，但能否做好这几部分考题也主要取决于考生的阅读理解水平。因此，要通过该考试必须在英文阅读理解上下功夫。

英文阅读理解能力的提高是一个日积月累、循序渐进的过程，需要大量的阅读和练习，不可能一蹴而就。这种阅读和练习甚至不完全局限于课本和其它正规的英文读物，只要我们留意，从各种广告、标牌、影视节目及各类产品的英文说明或旅游景点的英文解说中都可以轻松地学到很多有用的英文知识。

如何看待做模拟考题的作用呢？我们认为，模拟考题对检测一个人的英文水平有一定的参考价值，但做模拟考题不能代替深入的阅读。即使一篇文章后面的模拟考题都做对了，也不能说明你就完全掌握了这篇文章的所有内容。同时，阅读理解能力的全面提高单靠做模拟考题也是很难做到的。

基于这样的认识，我们在编书时，始终把阅读辅导放在很重要的位置。每篇文章后除模拟测试题外，还有词汇学习、注解、题解和参考译文。在词汇学习部分，我们除了认真做好单词的选择、注音、释义和举例外，还注意对单词中涉及的前缀、后缀和其它重要的构词法加以说明并举例，以期让读者初步领略到英语学习中的前、后缀及构词法在扩大词汇量方面所起的重要作用。在注解部分，主要对词组、固定搭配、重要的语法现象及一些比较难理解的句子进行说明并举例，对课文中涉及的一些重要的背景知识也在注解中加以说明。每篇文章后面的模拟考题及其分析、解答能让读者熟悉考题类型，掌握应试技巧，同时也是对自己阅读理解能力的一种检验。最后给出了每篇文章的参考译文，供精读时用，参考译文力求准确、流畅。希望这样的内容安排能方便读者使用。

本书由周宗锡任主编，参加编写的人员有吉庆利、李冰雯。在编写过程中，一些疑难问题得到了 Miss Susan Moore 和 Mr. Julian Harrison 的帮助；Miss Susan Moore 审阅了全书的英文部分；柴永艳女士对部分参考译文进行了润色；在此谨致谢意。

由于时间仓促，加之水平有限，书中错误与疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1997 年 12 月

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全国职称英语等级考试理工类模拟题(1)

第一部分 阅读理解(75 分)

下面有三篇短文，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文，并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇 Ethanol(乙醇): A Clean and Cheap Fuel

¹Many Americans concerned about air pollution are demanding cleaner supplies of energy. ²The demand has resulted in increased research about ethanol fuel. Ethanol is an alcohol(酒精) that can be mixed with gas. It ³burns up most of the ⁴'pollutants(污染物) in gas. It replaces some of the chemicals that are known to cause cancer, and it can be produced in the United States.

Some experts say that in the future ethanol will replace some of the oil imported into America. Today ethanol is less than one percent of total American fuel supply. The head of ⁵the National Corn Growers Association, Kieve Heard, says ethanol will provide twenty-five percent of the fuel supply by 2010. ⁶The organization is involved in the production of ethanol because it can be made from corn.

One company in ⁷the American Midwest says it is starting to produce ethanol because of demands from people and from the government. ⁸Congress approved ⁹the Clean Air Act in 1990. The company says this means the market for ethanol will expand. The company is a major producer of corn starch(淀粉) that can be used to make ethanol.

At ¹⁰Texas A and M University Professor Mark Holzapple produces ethanol from materials found in solid waste. He has developed a way to turn materials like paper into ¹¹simple sugar. He then uses yeast(酵母) to turn the sugar into ethanol. Professor Holzapple says two hundred ¹²liters of ethanol fuel can be produced from one ton of solid waste.

A professor at the University of ¹³Arkansas, John Geddie, is exploring another way to make ethanol. He is using acids(酸) on paper material. He says a large factory could produce

ethanol from waste paper ¹⁴at a cost about the same as the cost of producing gasoline.

¹⁵Environmentalists support the use of ethanol because it turns solid waste into a useful product. Professor Holzapple says ¹⁶law makers in industrial nations need to support the development of this clean, less expensive fuel of the future.

1. Why does the interest in ethanol fuel increase in the United States according to the passage?
 - A) Ethanol products are known to cause cancer.
 - B) Ethanol can remove some harmful pollutants from gas.
 - C) The production of ethanol is protected by law.
 - D) Ethanol-fueled automobiles are cheaper than gas-fueled ones.
2. Kieve Heard predicts that ethanol will
 - A) completely take the place of oil in the next century.
 - B) also cause a series of environmental problems.
 - C) play an increasingly important role in the future fuel supply.
 - D) reduce the supply of grains used to produce food.
3. According to the passage, what is the significance of the Clean Air Act passed by American Congress in 1990?
 - A) It will increase the consumers' demand for ethanol as a fuel.
 - B) It may increase the cost of producing gas.
 - C) It reflects the view of the government on automobile production.
 - D) It limits the ethanol production of one company in the American Midwest.
4. The author mentions all of the following resources for making ethanol except
 - A) corn starch.
 - B) natural gas.
 - C) waste paper.
 - D) solid waste.
5. What does Professor Mark Holzapple think of the development of ethanol fuel in industrial countries?
 - A) It needs the cooperation of many chemists.
 - B) It associates with the use of advanced equipment.
 - C) It will improve the use of heat from exhaust gases.
 - D) It requires the aid of the government.

词 汇

demand[di'ma:nd]

vt. 要求, 需要: demand an immediate answer of (或 from) sb. 要求某人立即答复

n. 需要, 需求(量): supply and demand 供与求

supply[sə'plai]

n. 供给(量), 供应(量): fuel supply 燃料供应(量); /复数形式为 supplies 供应品, 生活用品: supplies of energy 能源供应; household supplies 家庭用品

vt. 供给, 提供: supply the market with new commodities 向市场供应新商品

pollution[pə'lju:ʃən]

n. 污染: air pollution 空气污染; water pollution 水污染; environmental pollution 环境污染

chemical['kemikəl]

n. [常用复数]化学制品, 化学药品: heavy chemicals 大量生产的化学药品(如硫酸、烧碱等); an organic chemical 有机药品

a. 化学的, 化学上用的 chemical change 化学变化; chemical fertilizer 化肥

cancer['kænsə]

n. ①癌(瘤), 癌症, 肿瘤: He's got a cancer in his throat. 他喉咙里长了个瘤。②弊端, 社会恶习: Violence is the cancer of our society. 暴力是我们这个社会的毒瘤。

replace[ri'pleis]

vt. ①取代, 接替: George has replaced Edward as captain of the team. 乔

治取代爱德华担任该队队长。②放回: He replaced the book on the shelf. 他把书放回书架。

replacement n. 放回, 替换

involve[in'vɒlv]

vt. 使卷入, 使陷入: Don't involve other people in your mistake. 不要使其他人也卷入你的错误。be involved in 参与, 卷入

involvement n. 卷入, 包含

congress['kɒŋɡres]

n. ①(美国等国的)国会, 议会: Congress has been asked to pass a law about that. 人们要求国会通过一项有关那个问题的法律。②(代表)大会: a medical congress 医学大会

expand[iks'pænd]

vi. 扩大, 膨胀

solid['sɒlɪd]

a. 固体的, 立体的

waste[weɪst]

n. ①废物, 垃圾: solid waste 固态废弃物; A lot of poisonous waste from the chemical works goes into the river. 由化工厂产生的大量有毒垃圾倒入了这条河。②浪费, 滥用: Waste of food is wicked while people are hungry. 当有人还忍饥挨饿时, 浪费食物是可耻的。

a. 荒废的, 无用的, 多余的: waste paper 废纸

explore[iks'plɔ:]

vt. ①探究, 钻研: explore ways and means of solving the question 寻求解决问题的方式与方法 ②考

察, 探险: explore for oil 勘探石油; an exploring team 勘探队	gasoline ['gæsəli:n]
exploration n. 勘探, 调查	n. 汽油

注 解

1. Many Americans concerned about air pollution...

很多关心空气污染的美国人……

(1) concerned about = who are concerned about 省略的定语从句修饰 Americans.

(2) be concerned about 关心, 对……感到忧虑

Scientists are concerned about the continuing pollution of the environment.

科学家对环境继续遭受污染感到不安。

2. The demand has resulted in increased research about ethanol fuel

这种要求导致了对乙醇燃料更多的研究。

(1) result in 导致, 引起……结果

The accident resulted in the death of 2 passengers.

这起事故导致两名旅客死亡。

result from 由……引起

His illness resulted from bad food.

他生病是由于吃了变质的食物。(也可译作: 他生病是由于吃的不好。)

(2) increased research 更多的研究

其中, increased 为过去分词, 作 research 的定语。

3. burn up 烧掉, 烧光

4. pollutants 污染物

-ant 作后缀, 加在动词之后构成名词, 表示该动作的发出者。

如 pollute(污染)→pollutant(污染物)

assist(帮助)→assistant(助手)

attend(出席、参加)→attendant(出席者)

5. the National Corn Growers Association (美国)全国玉米种植者协会

6. The organization is involved in the production of ethanol because it can be made from corn.

该协会参与乙醇的生产, 因为乙醇可以用玉米生产出来。

(1) The organization 指的是 the National Corn Growers Association.

(2) make from 由……制造, 以……为原料制取

注意和 make of(由……制成)的区别:

make of 不改变材料的性质、成分。

make from 改变材料的性质、成分(如铁炼成钢, 玉米制成乙醇)。

Steel is made from iron.

钢是由铁炼成的。

The bridge is made of steel.

这座桥是用钢建造的。

7. the American Midwest 美国中西部

8. Congress 指美国国会,由参议院(the Senate)和众议院(the House of Representatives)组成。

9. the Clean Air Act 清洁空气法案

Act 在这里指法律、法案,再如 the Civil Rights Act 民权法案

10. Texas 德克萨斯,美国南部一州名

11. simple sugar [化]单糖

12. liter['litə] 升(容量单位,=1 000 cm³)

13. Arkansas 阿肯色,美国中西部一州名

14. at a cost 以……的代价

cost 后面由 about 引起的介词短语作 cost 的后置定语。

at all costs 或 at any cost 无论如何,不惜任何代价

15. environmentalist n. 环境保护论者,环境学家

-ist 作后缀,表示持有某信念或原则的人,如 racialist 种族主义者, nationalist 民族主义者, impressionist 印象派艺术家。

16. law makers 制定法律的人,立法者

policy makers 制定政策的人

题 解

1. B. 第一段提到乙醇可烧掉煤气中的多数污染物,这与答案 B(乙醇可以除去煤气中的一些有害污染物)是一致的。答案 A 与文章提到的事实恰恰相反。文章中提到《清洁空气法案》,但并未提及乙醇生产受法律保护,故 C 可以排除。D 在文章中根本没有提及。
2. C. 第二段中, Kieve Heard 谈到 2010 年乙醇将占整个燃料供应的 25%,这与答案 C(在未来燃料供应中将起越来越重要的作用)最接近。答案 A 在文章中显然没有。答案 B 与文章观点恰恰相反。答案 D 容易误导,文章中是提到了玉米可以用来生产乙醇,但并未提及因此就会减少用来生产食品的谷物供应。
3. A. 文章第三段中提到法案的通过意味着乙醇市场将扩大,这与答案 A 相同。答案 B、C 在文章中未提及。答案 D 则与文章中事实相反。
4. B. 文章中第三、四、五段分别提到乙醇可以用玉米淀粉、固态废弃物和废纸来生产,但文章中未提及用天然气来生产乙醇。
5. D. 文章的最后一句谈到工业化国家的立法者应支持乙醇的开发,这与答案 D(需要政府的支持)是一致的。答案 A、B、C 在文章中均未提及。

参 考 译 文

乙醇：一种清洁而廉价的燃料

很多关心空气污染的美人都在要求使用更清洁的能源。这种要求导致了对乙醇燃料更多的研究。乙醇是一种酒精，可以和煤气混合并烧掉其中大多数的污染物。它替代了某些已知的致癌化学物，并可在美国生产。

一些专家认为，乙醇在未来将会替代一部分美国进口的石油。目前，乙醇在整个美国的能源供应中所占的份额还不到1%。(美国)全国玉米种植者协会主任 Kieve Heard 说，到2010年乙醇将提供25%的能源。该协会参与乙醇的生产，因为乙醇可以从玉米中制取。

美国中西部的一家公司宣称已开始生产乙醇，因为个人和政府都有这种需求。国会在1990年通过了《清洁空气法案》，该公司称，法案的通过意味着乙醇的市场将扩大。这家公司是用玉米淀粉制取乙醇的主要生产商。

在德克萨斯州，A&M 大学的 Mark Holzapple 教授用固态废弃物中的材料生产出了乙醇。他开发出了一种可以将多种材料(如纸)转化成单糖的技术，然后，他再用酵母将这种糖转化成乙醇。Holzapple 教授称一吨固态废弃物可以生产出200升乙醇。

阿肯色大学的 John Geddie 教授正在探讨用别的方法来生产乙醇。他用的是废纸中的酸性物，他说一个大工厂用废纸来生产乙醇的成本与生产汽油的成本基本持平。

环境保护主义者赞成使用乙醇，因为它能将固态废弃物转化成一种有用的产品。Holzapple 教授说，工业化国家的立法者应该支持开发这种清洁而又比较廉价的未来燃料。

第二篇 Radar(雷达)

¹Children enjoy shouting at a high wall and hearing the sound come back to them. These sounds are called echoes(回声). Echoes have given us a number of valuable tools.

Echo-sounding devices were early used in making maps of the ocean floor. Sound or ultrasonic(超声的)sound make good tools for determining how deep the water is under ships. Sometimes echoes from ultrasonic distance-finding devices were prevented from working by fish swimming past or by the presence of large objects. So ultrasonic devices have been replaced by other tools.

Radar is now a familiar tool. Like many others it was an unexpected discovery. It was first observed by two researchers, who were studying sound communication(通讯). They were sending signals from a station on one side of a river in ²Washington, D. C. to a vehicle across the river. They discovered that their signals were stopped by passing ships. They recognized the importance of this discovery at once.

All this was of course just a start, from which our present radar has developed. ³The word "radar", in fact, comes from the term "radio detection(检测)and ranging". "Ranging" means detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Today, in our scientific

age, it would be difficult to manage without radar.

One of the many uses of radar is as a speed control device on highways. When a person in an automobile is driving faster than the speed limit, radar will show this clearly and the traffic police can take measures to stop him.

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. Many conditions such as flying at night and landing in dense fog require the pilot to use radar. 'Human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, but radar can show the pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.

6. What may interfere with the work of an ultrasonic device used to determine the depth of the water according to the text?
 - A) Weather conditions.
 - B) Radio waves in the air.
 - C) A school of fish passing by.
 - D) Noise of other distance-finding devices.
7. According to the passage, in order to map the ocean floor, people used to
 - A) hire divers to go very deep under water.
 - B) do it with the help of echo-sounding devices.
 - C) stay on the ships and observe the water flow.
 - D) make special ships which can stay under water.
8. Which of the following can best describe the way in which radar was discovered?
 - A) By repeated experiments.
 - B) By imagination.
 - C) By overcoming much difficulty.
 - D) By chance.
9. Radar has been developed to such an extent that in some fields people
 - A) have become very dependent on it.
 - B) cannot control the harmful use of it.
 - C) have come to take it for granted.
 - D) regard it as a wonder in the scientific age.
10. What would the next paragraph most likely discuss if the text continues?
 - A) Use of sound technology.
 - B) Other technologies for flying.
 - C) A history of flying.
 - D) Other uses of radar.

词 汇

determine[di'tə:mi:n]

vt. ①测定: to determine the position of a star 测定一颗星的位置 ②下决心: He determined to go at once. 他决心马上走。③确定: to determine the rights and wrongs of the case 确定这个案件中的是非

determination n. 决定, 确定, 测定

determined a. 坚决的

prevent[pri'vent]

vt. ①阻止, 妨碍(from): You can't prevent me from going there. 你阻止不了我去那里。②防止, 预防: to prevent diseases (accidents) 预防疾病(事故)

prevention n. 防止, 阻止

familiar[fə'miljə]

a. 熟悉的, 通晓的, 亲近的: He is familiar with English. 他通晓英语。a familiar friend 熟悉的朋友

observe[əb'zə:v]

vt. 看到, 注意到, 观察: They were observed entering the bank. 有人看到他们进了这家银行。

observation n. 注意, 观察

vehicle['vi:kl]

n. 运载工具, 车辆

recognize['rekəgnaiz]

vt. (清楚地)认识到: He recognized that he was not qualified for the work. 他认识到自己不胜任这项工作。

recognition n. 承认, 认出

range[reindʒ]

vi. 测距

n. 距离, 射程, 范围

manage['mænidʒ]

vi. 设法对付, 办理: I shall be able to manage without help. 我一个人能对付。I shall manage with what tools I have. 我将用仅有的这些工具设法对付。

vt. 管理, 经营, 安排: to manage a hotel (corporation, household) 管理旅馆(企业、家务)

management n. 管理, 运用

manager n. 经理

automobile['b:təməbil]

n. 汽车, 机动车: the automobile industry 汽车工业

measure['meʒə]

n. 措施, 测量: take measures 采取措施

fly[flai]

vt. ①驾驶: to fly a new-type jet plane 驾驶一架新式喷气式飞机 ②空运(人或货物等): How many passengers does this airline fly weekly? 这家航空公司每周能运送多少旅客?

approach['ə'prəʊtʃ]

vt. 向……靠近, 接近: The time is approaching when we must leave. 快到我们该离开的时候了。

注 解

1. Children enjoy shouting at a high wall and hearing the sound come back to them.

孩子们喜欢对着高墙大声喊叫并听着声音返回来。

- (1) Shouting at a high wall 和 hearing the sound come back to them 两个动名词短语作 enjoy 的宾语, enjoy 后面跟动词作宾语时,总是用动名词形式。

I enjoyed meeting him.

见到他我很高兴。

其它要求动名词作宾语的动词还有 deny(否认), mind(介意), finish(完成), avoid(避免), keep(继续)等。

Tom denied stealing my car.

汤姆否认偷了我的车。

I don't mind waiting for you, so take your time and eat slowly.

我不介意等你,所以你不用着急,慢慢吃吧。

- (2) come back to them 为不带 to 的不定式短语,作 sound 的宾语补足语。一些感官动词如 see, hear, watch, observe 等有如下的用法:

感官动词+宾语+原形动词:表示一完整的动作。

感官动词+宾语+现在分词:表示正在继续的一个动作。

I saw him entering the room.

我看见他正要走进房间。

I saw him enter the room.

我看见他走入房间。

=He was seen to enter the room. (被动语态时,不定式前要加 to.)

2. Washington D. C. = Washington, District of Columbia 哥伦比亚特区华盛顿(即美国首都华盛顿),在美国东部。

美国还有一个华盛顿州(Washington State),在美国西北部。

3. The word "radar", in fact, comes from the term "radio detection and ranging".

事实上,“雷达”这个词就是从“无线检测与测距”这个短语而来的。

radar 是 radio detection and ranging 的首字母缩略词。

4. Human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects.

人眼不擅长确定正在接近的物体的速度。

be good at (doing) sth. 擅长(做)某事

He is good at mathematics.

他的数学很好。

He is not good at playing chess.

他不擅长下棋。

题 解

6. C. 第二段提到正在游过去的鱼或有大物体存在这两种情况都会影响超声测距装置的工作, 只有答案 C 正确。
A school of fish 一群鱼(school 在这里指“鱼群”)
7. B. 第二段第一句话提到回声装置(echo-sounding devices)早期被用来制作海底地图, 故选答案 B。
8. D. 第三段开头提到雷达也是一个意外发现(unexpected discovery), 只有答案 D 正确。
by chance 偶然地
9. A. 第四段的最后一句提到, 在我们这个科学的时代, 若没有雷达许多事情都很难对付, 即表示人们已经很依赖于雷达, 故选答案 A。
become(或 be) dependent on sth. 依赖于某样东西
10. D. 回答这种类型的问题要注意段落间的连接。文章第四段最后谈到没有雷达很多事都难以对付, 紧接着第五段就谈雷达用于公路交通的管理, 第六段谈飞行员用雷达来驾驶飞机, 因此, 下面接着要谈的很可能还是雷达在其它方面的应用, 故答案 D 最合适。

参 考 译 文

雷 达

孩子们喜欢对着高墙大声喊叫并听着声音返回来。这种返回来的声音叫做回声, 回声已带给我们许多有用的工具。

回声装置很早就被用来制做海底地图, 利用声音或超声可以制成很好的工具, 用以测定船下水的深度。有时由于有鱼游过或其它大的物体存在, 使得超声测距装置的回声不能工作, 因此超声装置就被其它工具取而代之了。

雷达现在已成为一种我们都很熟悉的工具。和许多其它工具一样, 雷达也是偶然发现的。最早是被两个研究声音通讯的研究人员注意到的, 当时, 他们正在首都华盛顿的一条河的一侧向对岸的车辆上发送信号。他们发现信号被正在经过的船只挡住了, 他们立即就意识到这个发现的重要性。

当然, 这一切只是个开始, 但我们现在的雷达就是从这个发现开始发展起来的。事实上, 雷达这个字就是从“无线电检测与测距”这个短语而来的。“测距”的意思就是检测雷达装置与物体间的距离。在今天这个科学的时代, 没有雷达许多事情都很难应付。

雷达有很多用途, 其中之一就是用来作为高速公路上的速度控制装置。当有人开车超高速行驶时, 雷达能清楚地显示出来, 然后交警就可以采取措施来制止他。

飞行员驾驶飞机单靠视力是不够的, 很多情况如夜间飞行和在浓雾中着陆, 飞行员都需要使用雷达。人眼不擅长确定正在接近的物体的速度, 但雷达却能向飞行员显示附近飞机的运动速度。

第三篇 Food Storing

Foods quickly spoil and ¹break down if they are not stored correctly. Heat and damp(潮湿) encourage an increase of ²micro-organisms(微生物), and sunlight can destroy the vitamins in such foods as milk. Therefore, most foods should be stored in a cool, dark, dry place.

Some foods go bad quickly, such as meat, eggs, and milk. They should be stored in a temperature of 5°C-10°C. In this temperature range, the activity of micro-organisms is greatly reduced. In warm climates, this temperature can be maintained only in a refrigerator or in the underground basement(地下室) of a house.

Dry goods, such as flour and rice, should be kept at a slightly higher temperature than foods that go bad quickly. A temperature of 15°C is ideal. In Britain and northern European countries this means that the room in which dry goods are stored should share the general heating of the house. ³The room should also be well aired and, above all, dry. Damp very quickly causes the growth of the green molds(霉). These molds often grow on cheese if it is not stored properly.

Fruits and vegetables need cool, damp, but ⁴frost-proof(防霜冻的) conditions. Therefore, an underground basement usually makes an excellent storage place. If ⁵the central heating unit is located in the basement, however, it will not be ideal unless the unit and the pipes do not ⁶give out any heat.

Foodstuffs(食料, 粮食) do not break down quickly. If correctly stored, they should keep for quite long periods of time. Thus, salt and sugar will keep for about two years; ⁷tinned meat goods, such as beef and chicken, for about eighteen months; flour and other dry goods, for about a year. Freezing the foodstuffs that spoil easily preserves them for much longer than is otherwise possible. But even frozen foods do not keep their food value or their taste for ever. ⁸As a general rule, meat should be cooked and eaten within a year after it is frozen; fish, within six to ten months; fruits and vegetables, within three to six months.

11. According to the author, why should food be stored in a dark place?

- A) Such a place is usually cool and well aired.
- B) The producer of the food requires us to do so.
- C) Heat causes the growth of the micro-organisms in the food.
- D) The vitamins in the food can be ruined by sunlight.

12. The author suggests that in places with warmer climates, meat be stored

- A) in a temperature of 15°C.
- B) in the underground basement.
- C) in an unheated room.
- D) in a house with fresh air.