全国职称英语等级考试

培 训 教 材

A

B

C

全国职称英语等级考试
培训教材

COWIN 英语教育丛书编写组　编写

胡 壮 麟　　审订

编者的话

自 1995 年起,人事部在全国逐步推行职称英语等级考试,在全国专业人士中产生了巨大影响。为了认真准备,不少应试者迫切要求出版界提供各种辅导材料。虽然人事部组织了国内部分专家编写了有关职称英语考试的《大纲》和《指南》,但还是不能满足考生在学习过程中的特殊需要。在此情况下,《全国职称英语等级考试培训教材》应运而生。

本编写小组在此奉献的《培训教材》具有如下特点:(1)教材按 C→B→A 级由浅入深、循序渐进的原则编排。每一级有 8 个单元,每一单元有课文、生词、语法要点解释和语言难点讲解。(2)课文的体裁、题材和语域按考试的要求选取,将英语学习和扩大知识面相结合。(3)每个单元根据 A、B、C 三级设计了与试题题型相同的练习题,其中包括阅读理解、完成句子、概括大意、词汇练习和完形填空。这些练习的阅读量大、内容丰富。练习题均附有参考答案和注释。这样,《培训教材》不仅便于自学者熟悉考试内容,而且从语言能力上获得真正的提高。

与《培训教材》配套的尚有《全国职称英语等级考试应试与命题》和《全国职称英语等级考试词典》。《应试与命题》剖析了命题规律,指出了应试方法和阅读技巧,有助于提高考分。《词典》为分类词典,包括综合与人文、理工、卫生、财经四个专业,囊括了与该专业有关的主要词汇,在考场查阅时十分方便。

本教材由柴万里、胡树声、郑玉琪、王宁华和孙云梅编写。

热烈欢迎《培训教材》的使用者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,我们将不断改进和提高质量。

COWIN 英语教育丛书编写组
1999 年 11 月 10 日

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Unit 1

Happiness

Happiness can be described as a positive mood and a pleasant state of mind.[1]

According to recent polls sixty to seventy percent of Americans consider themselves to be moderately happy and one in twenty persons[2] feels very unhappy. Psychologists have been studying the factors that contribute to happiness. It is not predictable nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation necessarily happy.[3] The ideal situation may have little to do with his actual feelings.

A good education and income are usually considered necessary for happiness. Though both may contribute, they are only chief factors if the person is seriously under-educated or actually suffering from lack of physical needs.

The rich are not likely to be happier than the middle-income group or even those with very low incomes. People with college education are somewhat happier than those who did not graduate from high school, and it is believed that this is mainly because they have more opportunity to control their lives. Yet people with a high income and a college education may be less happy than those with the same income and no college education.

Poor health does not rule out happiness except for those very weak or in pain. Learning to cope with a health problem can contribute to happiness. Those with a good sex life are happier in general, but those who have a loving affectionate relationship are happier than those who rely on sex alone. Love has a higher correlation with happiness than any other factor.

It should be noted that people quickly get used to what they have, and they are happiest when they feel they are increasing their level no matter where it stands at a given time.[4]

Children whose parents were happily married have happier childhoods but are not necessarily happier adults. The best formula for happiness is to be able to develop the ability to tolerate frustration, to have a personal involvement and commitment, and to develop self-esteem.[5]

Words and Expressions

positive   a.   积极的,好的

poll   n.   人头;投票数;[复]民意测验

moderately   ad.   适度地,中等地

psychologist   n.   心理学家

predictable a. 可预言的,可预报的

apparently ad. 明显地

suffer v. 遭受,经历,忍受

physical a. 物质的;身体的

opportunity n. 机会,良机

sex n. 性交,性别,性感

affectionate a. 深情的,温柔深切的

correlation n. 相互关系,相互关联

note vt. 指明,注意(到)

formula [pl.] ～s 或 formulae n. 准则,方案;公式

tolerate vt. 忍受;容忍

frustration n. 挫败;挫折

involvement n. 卷入;连累

commitment n. 投入;许诺;信奉

self-confidence n. 自信;满怀信心

self-esteem n. 自尊(心);自负

describe...as 把……说成是;把……称作

according to 根据

contribute to 有助于;促使

have little to do with 和……没关系

suffer from 因……受损失;遭受

graduate from 毕业于……

rule out 使……不可能;排除

except for 除……外;只是

in pain 苦恼

cope with 应付;处理

in general 总之;通常

rely on 依靠

get used to 习惯于

Word Study

consider vt.
1. 思考;考虑。 如：One must consider the matter carefully before making final decision. 一个人应仔细考虑后再作最后的决定。
2. 以为;认为;视为。 如：We consider their demands reasonable. 我们认为他们的要求是合理的。
3. 考虑;注意。 如：This watch runs very well if you consider how old it is. 如果你考虑到这只表有多旧的话,那它算走得很准时了。

用法：consider 的接续较多,常见的有 consider…to be (as)…, as 和 to be 可省略；regard 作"认为"时通常只能与 as 连用, as 不能省略。

note vt.
1. 记录;摘下。 如：The contents of the letter have been carefully noted. 信的内容已被仔细记下。
2. 注意;留心。 如：I failed to note that he had left. 我没注意到他已经走了。
3. 强调。 如：It should be noted that people quickly get used to what they have. 应该强调的是：人们很快就习惯了自己拥有的东西。

Notes:

1. positive mood and a pleasant state of mind　此处指良好的情绪和愉快的心境。

2. one in twenty persons　指 20 人中有一人,也就是 1/20 或 5% 的人。

3. It is not predictable nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation necessarily happy.　幸福是无法预测的,一个显然境遇很好的人也未必就一定幸福。it 此处指 happiness,nor 用来连接句子时,常用倒装结构,它常同 neither, not, no, never 等否定词连用,表示"也不"。

    例如:She never laughed, nor did she ever lose her temper. 她从来不大笑,也从不发脾气。

4. ... and they are happiest when they feel they are increasing their level no matter where it stands at a given time.　无论如何,只要他们感觉到生活水平在提高,他们就感到最幸福了。此处"stand"意为"位于、处于某种地位或情形。"

5. The best formula for happiness is to be able to develop ... and self-esteem.　获取幸福的最佳方案是能够增长经受挫折的能力,能够不怕连累、专注投入并且增强自信心和自尊心。"to have a personal ..."前面省略了"be able to"。

Grammar

形容词的比较级和最高级

1. 英语中的形容词,在表示"比较……"和"最……"这样的概念时,要用特别的形式,称为比较级(the comparative degree)和最高级(the superlative degree)。其构成方式有两种:

    1) 单音节词和少数双音节词(如以……结尾的)以加词尾 -er,-est 的方式构成,加词尾时要注意:

一般情况	直接加词尾	如:small　smaller　smallest
以 e 结尾的词	加-r,-st	如:large　larger　largest
以"辅音 + y"结尾的词	变 y 为 i,再加词尾	如:busy　busier　busiest
以一个辅音字母结尾的词	将这字母双写,再加词尾	如:big　bigger　biggest

    2) 其它词都以在前面加 more,most 的方式构成。

    如: important　　　more important　　　most important

2. 形容词的比较级一般用来表示"比……更……一些"这类概念时,通常用一个由连词 than 引导的状语从句来表示和什么相比。为了避免重复,从句中有些成份可以省略,而把相比的部分突出出来。

    如: Now we speak more English than we did last term. 现在我们讲英语比上学期要多。

Exercises

一、阅读理解：

下面共有五个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案，请根据课文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

1. According to the article, happiness depends mainly upon
   A) whether one had a happy childhood.
   B) whether one has great wealth.
   C) whether one feels that things are changing for the better.
   D) whether one has good parents.

2. Which of the following factors does NOT contribute to happiness?
   A) A well-paid job
   B) Very poor health
   C) A loving affectionate relationship
   D) A good education

3. Which of the following statements is true?
   A) Five percent of Americans are very unhappy.
   B) Over fifty percent of Americans are very happy.
   C) Twenty percent of Americans are very unhappy.
   D) Sixty to seventy percent of Americans are not happy.

4. According to the passage, happiness can be defined as
   A) a good mood and a pleasant psychological state.
   B) a positive mood and a good physical state.
   C) a positive mood and a positive attitude toward one's poor health.
   D) a positive mood and a positive attitude toward one's social status.

5. This passage mainly discusses
   A) the relationship between a good sex life and a loving affectionate relationship.
   B) various factors that may contribute to happiness.
   C) various views about happiness.
   D) situations in which one finds himself unhappy.

二、词汇练习：

下面共有 10 个小题，每个小题下面有四个选项。其中 1～5 题的每个句子中有一空白处，请从四个选项中选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处；6～10 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。

1. I cannot _____ any more of your nonsense.

   A) hold
   B) suffer
   C) tolerate
   D) withstand

2. We need a chairman in whom everyone has _____.

   A) confidence
   B) conference
   C) confess
   D) confirmation

3. Sunday was the store's biggest day, since all nearby _____ was closed.

   A) conflict
   B) correlation
   C) concession
   D) competition

4. What _____ of babies die of this disease every year?

   A) radius
   B) percentage
   C) relation
   D) range

5. Installations of these machines will speed production _____ fifty percent.

   A) by
   B) on
   C) up
   D) over

6. The moist air of the Pacific Ocean brings a <u>mild</u> climate to the west coast of the United States.

   A) popular
   B) marine
   C) destructive
   D) moderate

7. The economists <u>ascribed</u> the rise in coffee prices to the failure of the crop in certain parts if Latin American.

   A) contributed
   B) distributed
   C) attributed
   D) originated

8. These figures do not <u>take into account</u> the charges that have taken place in recent years.

A) consider
B) call
C) catch
D) cancel

9. But now the _____ of the family was cut down more than one-third.

A) wage
B) earning
C) income
D) salary

10. The invention of the typewriter was a great _____ to communication and printing.

A) contradiction
B) concentration
C) contribution
D) construction

三、选择填空：

阅读下面的短文,文中有 20 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。

Soil of the Earth

If the surface of our earth were not covered with soil, man would die. Without soil, plants ___1___ not grow and human being and other animals would have no food.

Soil is the loose, powdery earth in which plants grow. It is made up of very small pieces of rock and ___2___ plant and animal materials. The small pieces or particles of rock were ___3___ parts of larger rocks. The plant and animal materials come from plant and animal bodies.

No rock is ___4___ hard that it cannot in time be broken into pieces. ___5___ breaking up and wearing away of rock, which is called "weathering", goes on all the time and is ___6___ in many ways. Glaciers push great piles of rocks ahead of them ___7___ they move along and this pushing and grinding help break up the rocks.

Water with chemicals in it will ___8___ and wear away some kinds of rocks. Changes in temperature often help break rocks into small pieces. The heating and ___9___ of rocks may cause cracks to appear. Water gets into the cracks freezes and cracks the rocks even ___10___. Even plant roots may cause rocks to break. Sometimes the seeds of trees fall ___11___ cracks in rock, the ___12___ sprout, and as the roots of the plant grow, they help ___13___ the rocks. Wind also helps break up rocks ___14___ blowing sand against the rocks. ___15___ this is only the beginning of soil-making. To make real soil, the sand or fine particles of rock must have "humus" ___16___ to it. Humus is an organic material that comes from

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plants and animal bodies. The bodies of almost all dead land plants and animals become a
_____17_____ of soil, through the _____18_____ of bacteria.

Bacteria cause the plants and animals to decay and make the soil _____19_____ . Earthworms
(蚯蚓)and many kinds of insects help to make the soil rich. The richest layer of soil is at the top and
is called "topsoil". This has much humus in it. The next _____20_____ , which is called "subsoil",
contains mostly bits of rock. The layer beneath is bedrock, which is under the soil everywhere.

1. A) will   B) could   C) can   D) may

2. A) decayed   B) depleted   C) destroyed   D) demolished

3. A) ago   B) since   C) once   D) even

4. A) such   B) too   C) enough   D) so

5. A) A   B) These   C) This   D) The

6. A) done   B) carried   C) finished   D) taken

7. A) for   B) since   C) as   D) until

8. A) decay   B) crumble   C) grind   D) dissolve

9. A) evaporating   B) clashing   C) cooling   D) weathering

10. A) much   B) many   C) more   D) less

11. A) onto   B) into   C) through   D) within

12. A) cracks   B) trees   C) seeds   D) rocks

13. A) split   B) crumble   C) push   D) grind

14. A) by   B) through   C) with   D) as

15. A) Therefore   B) Otherwise   C) But   D) Since

16. A) resort   B) yield   C) covered   D) added

17. A) part   B) bit   C) surface   D) basis

18. A) job   B) work   C) usage   D) tool

19. A) fertile   B) powdery   C) barren   D) infertile

20. A) place   B) layer   C) level   D) belt

四、完成句子:

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。每个单词的第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。

American Families

Despite social and economic differences among Americans, many American families have certain characteristics in common. Both the husband and wife were born in the United States, and their forefathers came from Europe. They have completed high school, and they belong to the middle class. They own their own home and spend about 55% of their income for housing and food. Clothing accounts for almost 10% of their income, medical care 6%, transportation 8% and taxes 15%. The rest of their income is used for such items as insurance, savings, gifts, and recreation.

Most families consist of a mother, a father, and, at most, two children living at home. There may be relatives ... grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins living in the same community, but American families usually maintain separate households. This family structure is known as the "nuclear family". It is unusual for members of the family other than the husband, wife, and children to live together.

Marriage in the United States is considered a matter of individual responsibility and decision. Young people frequently fall in love and marry even if their parents disagree. American marriages are usually based on romantic love, rather than on social class, education, or religion.

After their marriage the young couple is free to decide where to live and when to start a family. Most young couples set up their own household immediately. In the early 1970s only 1.5% of all married couples were not living on their own ... independently and by themselves.

Most married people practice some kind of birth control. They plan the number of children they are going to have and when their children will be born. The practice of limiting the size of families has

general approval. The birth rate has been declining steadily in recent years.

1. There are some s_____ features among many American families.

2. Most American families are usually s_____ .

3. Young American make their own d_____ .

4. Most married couples don't live with their p_____ .

5. The birth r_____ has been dropping over the last few years.

Unit 2

The Discovery of Genes

Perhaps you may have wondered why you look like your father or mother, while your sister looks like an aunt or even one of your grandparents. The way you look, talk and move and how tall you will grow depend mostly upon the very small particles called genes, which are found in the cells of your body.[1] You get these genes from your parents. Each time they reproduce they pass along a set of genes. But each new set may be a little different from the previous sets. So when parents have a number of children, they will find that each child looks somewhat like themselves but with individual features too.

In the past nobody really understood why members of the same family resembled each other. All through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries many scientists tried to find out how the features of living things were passed on to the next generation. Then in the 1860s one man succeeded in finding out the answer. He was Gregor Mendal, an Austrian who was very interested in growing plants.

He experimented with pea plants. He found that there was something in the parent plant that gave the offspring certain features, such as tallness or shortness, This "something" is now called genes He also discovered that of all the features of a plant which were passed on to another generation, some were stronger than others. In such a case the stronger features would be dominant in the new plants. He proved this by crossing a purple-flowered plant with a white-flowered plant.[2] The first new generation all had purple flowers. But when seeds from the new purple-flowered plants grew

up, one plant of this generation was white. So although the white features did not show in the plants of the first generation, it had been there all the time.

Mendal published his findings in 1866, but it was only in 1900 that the importance of his work was recognized. Scientists realized that his theories on heredity could also be applied to all forms of life, including humans.

Words and Expressions

gene   n. [生]基因

particle   n. 颗粒;粒子

cell   n. [生]细胞

reproduce   v. 繁殖;翻版

somewhat   pron. 一点儿; ad. 有点;稍微

resemble   vt. 像;类似

feature   n. 特点;(复数) 面貌

generation   n. 生殖;世代;一代

pea   n. 豌豆

offspring   n. 子孙;后代.

dominant   a. 支配的;占优势的;[生]显性的

recognize   v. 认出;承认;赏识

heredity   n. 遗传

living things   生物

a set of genes   一组基因

apply to   应用于

Word Study

recognize vt.

1. 认出;辨出。   如:When she saw me, she recognized me at once. 她看到我时,立即认出了我。

2. 承认;认可。   如:They recognized him as the lawful heir. 他们承认他是合法继承人。

wonder vi.

1. 惊奇。   如:I wondered to see you there. 在那儿看到你,我很吃惊。 I shouldn't wonder if he wins the prize. 如果他得奖,我不感到惊奇。

2. 想知道。   如:to look up in the dictionary words one wonders 在字典里查不认识的字。

vt.

1. 想知道,极想知道。   如:I wonder if he is ready. 不知道他准备好了没有。

2. 对……感觉惊奇。   如:I wonder (that) he didn't kill you. 他没杀你,我觉得很惊奇。

n.

1. 奇迹,奇观。   如:the seven wonders of the world 世界七大奇观   Computer is one of the wonders of modern science. 电脑是现代科学的奇迹之一。

2. 惊奇。   如:The baby looked with wonder at the Christmas tree. 这孩子很惊奇地看着那棵圣诞树。

Grammar

1. 一般过去时

一般过去时是用来表示过去发生的事情或存在的情况的。

I came to Wuhan in 1982. 我 1982 年来到武汉。

I saw her a few minutes ago. 我几分钟前还看到她了。

在单句中常与一般过去时连用的时间状语有：last night（week，month，year，Friday），yesterday，the day before yesterday，yesterday morning（afternoon），at that time，in 1979，before liberation，an hour ago，etc.

构成：

一般过去时是由动词的过去式表示的。大多数动词的过去式是动词原形加词尾-ed 构成，这样的动词称规则动词。词尾 -ed 的加法如下：

1）一般情况直接加-ed。 如： work worked; play played

2）以-e 结尾的词只加 -d。 如： live lived; dance danced

3）以"辅音字母 + y"结尾的词，变 y 为 i 再加-ed。 如：study studied; carry carried

4）以重读闭音节结尾，且末尾只有一个辅音字母的词，先将这字母双写，再加-ed。 如：

chat chatted; plan planned

此外，有很多动词不以末尾加-ed 的方式构成过去时，这种动词称为不规则动词。 如：

begin began go went come came

2. 定语从句

作定语用的从句称为定语从句。

如：The book which we read last December was very interesting indeed. 我们去年 12 月读的那本书的确很有意思。

Thank you for the help that you gave me. 谢谢你给我的帮助。

上面 which we read last December 和 that you gave me 都是定语从句。定语从句通常由关系代词或关系副词(例如 which，that，where，when)引起，紧跟在所修饰的词后面。

关系代词

英语中常用的关系代词有 who，whom，whose，which，that；who 代表人(作宾语时要用它的宾格 whom)，which 代表东西，that 两者都可以代表，例如：

1）The woman who spoke at the meeting was Mrs. Jones. 在会上讲话的那个妇女是琼斯夫人。

（who 代表 the woman，在从句中作主语。）

2）Who was that gray-haired old man（whom）we saw at yesterday's meeting? 我们昨天在会上看到

的白发老人是谁？（whom 代表 the old man，在从句中作宾语。）

3）In Greece there was once a king whose name was Midas. 从前希腊有一个国王，名字叫迈达斯。（whose 等于 the king's，在从句中作定语）

4）The exhibition（which）we visited on Sunday was wonderful. 我们星期天参观的展览会非常精彩。（which 代表 the exhibition，在从句中作宾语。）

5）The building that stands on the left is a museum. 位于左边的大楼是一座博物馆。（that 代表 the building，在从句中作主语。）

6）Who was the man that just spoke to you? 刚才和你说话的那人是谁？（that 代表 the man，在从句中作主语。）

　　关系代词，如果在从句中作宾语，往往可以省略，例如上面第二、第四两句中的 whom，which 都可以省略，又例如：

　　They are the most magnificent buildings I have ever seen. 那些是我所见过的最壮观的建筑。

　　Is this the novel you wanted to borrow? 这就是你要借的小说吗？

关系副词

　　关系副词最常用的有 where 和 when。where 代表地点，when 代表时间。例如：This is the room where Chairman Mao worked. 这是毛主席以前工作过的房间。（where ＝ in which）

I'll never forget the day when I became a League member 我永远也不会忘记我成为团员的那一天。

Notes：

1. The way you look，talk and move and how tall you will grow depend mostly upon the very small articles called genes，which are found in the cells of your body. 　此句中主语为 The way；you look，talk and move and how tall you'll grow 修饰 way ，作定语。谓语为 depend upon；very small particles 由过去分词短语 called genes 修饰，而 which 又引导一个非限制定语从句，修饰 genes。全句意为"你的长相、谈吐、举止以及身高主要取决于叫作基因的很小的粒子，而这些粒子又存在于你体内的细胞中。"

2. He proved this by crossing a purple-flowered plant with a white-flowered plant. 　他通过把一种紫花植物同白花植物的交配来证明这点。"this"指的是上下文中所谈到的他的发现。

Exercises

一、阅读理解：

　　下面共有五个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案，请根据课文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

1. The way one looks，talks and moves depends