

全国职称英语 等级考试模拟 试题集注 (综合)

霍庆文 何沂 主编

外语教学与研究出版社

职称英语等级考试辅导教材系列

全国职称英语等级考试 模拟试题集注

(综 合)

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序

据了解,自 1995 年起,国家人事部在全国就开始了专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的试点工作,其目的是使我国的职称考试做到标准化和规范化,这对提高我国广大专业技术人员的素质必将起到积极的作用。这是一件可喜可贺的事。

职称考试虽然在我国已经推行了一段时间,但基本上是“各自为政”,每个单位自搞一套。在全国进行试点考试并逐步推广开来还是一件新鲜的事。由于大纲刚刚颁布发行,社会上很难找到如何指导专业技术人员应试的辅导材料。霍庆文等同志根据《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(试行)精心编写了这套丛书。共五册,每册有十套模拟题,不仅提供了答案,而且选文配有详细的注释,相信对考生检查复习效果及提高应试能力一定会有很大的帮助。

本丛书每册选文有 100 篇之多,不仅题材广泛,而且趣味性强。如果能把每篇文章当作课文仔细阅读,相信也会获益匪浅。

薄 冰

1997 年春

于北京外国语大学

前 言

应广大专业技术人员的需要,根据国家人事部最新制定的《1997 年全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(《大纲》)的精神和要求,我们编写了《全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题集注》这套丛书,旨在帮助考生在全面复习之后进行自测,检查复习的效果并提高应试的能力。

鉴于新大纲把今后的考试分为五大类:综合类、人文类、理工类、财经类和卫生类,我们根据这一分类编写了五册书,每类各成一册。每册共汇集了十套模拟试题,并配有答案和注释。本套丛书严格按照《大纲》的要求精心设计、编写,力求做到紧扣大纲、选材广泛、考察全面。题型、题量、难易度也都力求与《大纲》一致。

本套丛书可供准备参加职称英语等级考试的专业技术人员自学、自测和培训之用,也可供大学生和社会自学者提高阅读能力之用。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了我国著名英语专家薄冰教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者水平,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不少缺点或错误,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年春于北京

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全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题 (1)

第一部分 阅读理解 (75 分)

下面有三篇文章，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。

Passage 1

A man and his wife were very poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating, and he especially liked pancakes(煎饼). One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and was still hungry. He said, " I wish I had a big pancake!"

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

" You fool!" his wife cried. " You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake were on the end of your nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

" Oh!" the wife cried. " I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone, and the man was saying " I'm still hungry. Now I wish I had some pancake!"

But of course nothing happened.

1. Which of the following lessons could be learned from this story?
 - A. Wives are often wiser than their husbands.
 - B. It is wrong to waste food.
 - C. Wise people work instead of wishing.
 - D. Foolish people waste their opportunities.
2. The pancake was gone _____.
 - A. because the wife wished it to be gone
 - B. because his wife thought it was no good

- C. because the man wanted something better
D. because man and wife blamed each other
3. The three wishes were _____.
A. realized B. not realized C. half realized D. hardly realized
4. The old woman _____.
A. was a relative of the man and his wife
B. knew the family very well
C. did not know the family
D. was a friend of the man and his wife
5. The man _____.
A. had his pancake at last
B. lost his pancake at last
C. didn't finish eating his pancake
D. only ate a little of the pancake

Passage 2

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean that it is a town with a university in it. A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university buildings and the rest of the city. The university is not just one part of the town; it is all over the town. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, restaurants, market place and so on, but most of it is university—colleges, libraries, clubs and other places for university staff and students.

The town was there first. Cambridge became a centre of learning in the thirteenth century. Many students were too poor to afford lodgings (公寓). Colleges were opened so that students could live cheaply. This was the beginning of the present day college system.

Today there are nearly thirty colleges. Very few students can now live in college for the whole of their course; the numbers are too great. Many of them live in lodgings at first and move into college for their final year. But every student is a member of his college from the beginning. He must eat a number of meals in the college hall each week.

Students are not allowed to keep cars in Cambridge, so nearly all of them use bicycles. Don't try to drive through Cambridge during the five minutes between lectures, as you will find crowds of people on bicycles hurrying in all directions. If you are in Cambridge at five minutes to the hour any morning of the term, you'll know that you are in a university town. Stop in some safe place, and wait.

6. Cambridge can be described as a university town because _____.
A. the size of Cambridge is just as big as the town
B. the university buildings fit in well with the rest of the town
C. the separating line between the university and the town is not obvious
D. the university is located in the town
7. In the first paragraph " but most of it is university", " it" refers to _____.
A. the rest of the city
B. the town
C. the university
D. the heart of Cambridge
8. Which of the following can best give the main idea of the second paragraph?
A. Cambridge has a long history.
B. The town was built before the university.
C. Many students lacked money, so colleges were set up then.
D. It was cheaper for students to live in college than in lodgings.
9. It is possible for the college students to _____.
A. live in college from the beginning
B. keep both bikes and cars in college
C. have all the meals outside the college each week
D. live in college for their final year of the course
10. People found it hard to drive through Cambridge at five minutes to the hour in the morning because of _____.
A. the large numbers of cars in the streets
B. safety checks for the cars at this time
C. streams of bikes going in all directions
D. the speed limit of the car

Passage 3

In the earliest stages of man's development he had no more need of money than animals. He was content (满足) with very simple forms of shelter, made his own rough tools and weapons and could provide food and clothing for himself and his family from natural materials around him. As he became more civilised, however, he began to want better shelter, more efficient tools and weapons, and more comfortable and more lasting clothing than could be provided by his own neighbourhood or by the work of his own unskilled hands. For these things he had to turn to the skilled people such as smiths, leather workers or carpenters who were springing up

(涌现) everywhere. It was then that the question of payment arose.

At first he got what he wanted by a simple process of exchange. The smith who had not the time to look after land or cattle was glad to take meat or grain from the farmer in exchange for an axe or a plough. But as more and more goods which had no fixed exchange value came on the market, exchange became too complicated to be satisfactory. Another problem arose when those who made things wanted to get stocks of wood or leather, or iron, but had nothing to offer in exchange until their finished goods were ready.

Thus the difficulties of exchange led by degrees (逐渐地) to the invention of money. In some countries, easily handled (处理的) things like seeds or shells were given a certain value and the farmer, instead of paying the smith for a new axe by giving him some meat or grain, gave him so many shells. If the smith had any shells left when he had bought his food, he could get stocks of the raw materials of his trade. In some countries quite large things such as cows or camels or even big flat stones were used for trade. Later, pieces of metal, bearing values according to the rarity of the metal and the size of the pieces, or coins were used. Money as we know it had arrived.

11. In very early times _____.
 - A. children did not need money
 - B. men did not need money at all
 - C. men needed animals more than they needed money
 - D. men needed money more than animals did
12. As men became more civilised they _____.
 - A. all learnt to make what they wanted themselves
 - B. had to travel a lot to look for what they wanted
 - C. got things from other people who knew how to make them better
 - D. found everything more expensive
13. The simple process of exchange _____.
 - A. only made things more complicated
 - B. was not at all satisfactory
 - C. could not easily fix exchange value
 - D. provided everyone with everything he needed
14. Before people used metal coins they used _____.
 - A. shells or seeds because they could be easily handled
 - B. camels even though they were large

C. flat stones even though they were large

D. all of the above

15. Money was not used until _____.

A. an urgent need for it was felt

B. a simple process of exchange came to be practised

C. nothing could be offered in exchange

D. the exchange of one thing for another became too complicated

第二部分 完成句子 (25 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion (爱好) for writing poetry (诗歌). I gave up all my other hobbies, such as collecting stamps, and spent all my spare time reading poetry and writing it. This habit of writing poetry on every possible occasion soon got me into trouble at school. If a lesson did not interest me, I would take out my notebook and start writing poems in class. Of course I did this very cautiously (小心地), but it was not long before I got caught. One day while I was busy writing a poem during a geography lesson, I looked up to find the teacher standing over me, fuming with anger because I was not paying attention. He tore the poem up, with a warning not to waste time in his lesson. All the same I was convinced that I had written a good poem, so that evening I wrote it out again from memory. Not long after, I read about a poetry contest (竞赛) and I decided to send in my poem. Weeks later, long after I had given up hope, I got a letter informing me I had won first prize. Everyone at school was very impressed—except the geography teacher, who watched me more carefully than ever. He was quite determined that I was not going to write poetry in this lesson!

16. The author became i_____ in writing poetry at the age of 12.

17. The author had a _____ of writing poetry on every possible occasion at school.

18. One day he made his geography teacher very _____ in a geography lesson.

19. He won first prize for his _____.

20. His geography teacher was even _____ with him than ever.

第三部分 阅读理解 (80 分)

下面有二篇文章, 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。

Passage 1

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism (磁力), and gravitation (万有引力); their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification (起电) of amber (琥珀), a hard, yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces "really" are. "Electricity", Bertrand Russell says, "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell." Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated (统治) Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce (推论) that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

21. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is to _____.
A. explain why things happen
B. explain how things happen
C. describe self-evident principles
D. support Aristotelian science
22. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?
A. The speculations of Thales.
B. The forces of electricity, magnetism, and gravity.
C. Aristotle's natural science.
D. Galileo's discoveries.
23. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____.

- A. disapproved of by most modern scientists
 - B. in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles
 - C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward " how" things happen
 - D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward " why" things happen
24. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.
- A. that there are mysterious forces in the universe
 - B. that man cannot discover what forces " really" are
 - C. that there are self-evident principles
 - D. that we can discover why things behave as they do
25. Modern science came into being _____.
- A. when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced
 - B. when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen
 - C. when Aristotelian scientists tried to explain why things happen
 - D. when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality by reasoning

Passage 2

After inventing dynamite(炸药), Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive (毁灭性的) powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy (遗产) of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest (利息) on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$ 30, 000 to \$ 125, 000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

26. When did the first award ceremony take place?

A. 1895

B. 1901

C. 1962

D. 1968

27. Why was the Nobel prize established?

A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.

B. To resolve political differences.

C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.

D. To spend money.

28. In which area have Americans received the most awards?

A. Literature.

B. Peace.

C. Economics.

D. Science.

29. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Awards vary in monetary value.

B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.

C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.

D. A few individuals have won two awards.

30. In how many fields are prizes bestowed (授予)?

A. 2

B. 5

C. 6

D. 10

第四部分 概括大意 (20 分)

下面共有五段文字，每段文字说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来，该单词或词组是不完整的，即有一个词是空出来的，但其第一个（或前几个）字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全，使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Social Problems

31. The G _____ Between the Rich and the Poor

In American society, the national wealth is distributed differently. It is true that five-sixths of all Americans live in conditions of relative comfort and wealth beyond what is necessary in life, but the remaining one-sixth are still poor, feeling that they have been outcasts (被……排斥的人) of their society. It is estimated that in the United States of America about half of all the property is in the possession of one-tenth of the population.

32. V _____

In addition to poverty in the American society political assassinations (暗杀) are surprising and extraordinary. In American history, four American presidents have been assassinated. They are Abramham Lincoln, assassinated in April 1865; James A. Garfield, in September 1881; William Mckinley, in september 1901; and John F.

kennedy, in November 1963. Indeed, it is a terrible and cruel social phenomenon.

33. Moral Co _____

The American society is developing very fast scientifically, while the spirit of the society is becoming more and more hollow, and the society itself more and more corrupted. There has been an increase in the divorce rate and in the number of drug takers, which has caused very serious problems in the American society.

34. Racial D _____

The color problem is still inhuman today in America. When we say the color problem, we mean the problem with Asians, Puerto Ricans (波多黎各人), the American Indians and the American Negroes. However, this problem is mainly concerned with Negroes, because they are by far the biggest group involved with these difficulties.

35. Social C _____

These problems are not isolated from society. There are several causes for them. Firstly, films, TV programs and novels are full of violence and robbery which influence people. Secondly, the laws in some states are not severe. Some state laws have a death penalty (刑罚), but some do not. Thirdly, there is a constant corruption in the police. Fourthly, guns are privately owned. However, the most important reason is the capitalist system of America. These social problems can be solved only on condition that the capitalist system of American society comes to an end.

第五部分 阅读理解 (120 分)

下面有二篇文章, 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。

Passage 1

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon (结肠). Different cultures are more prone to (易于) contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these

cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates (硝酸盐) and nitrites (亚硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

36. How has science done a disservice to (危害) mankind?

- A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated (消灭).
- B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.

37. What are nitrates used for?

- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
- B. They preserve the color of meats.
- C. They are the objects of research.
- D. They cause the animals to become fatter.

38. What does FDA mean?

- A. Food Direct Additives
- B. Final Difficult Analysis
- C. Food and Drug Administration
- D. Federal Dairy Additives

39. The word *carcinogenic* means most nearly the same as _____ .

- A. trouble-making
- B. color-retaining
- C. money-making
- D. cancer-causing

40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
- C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over

fifty years.

D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.

Passage 2

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque (形象化的) and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting (调情) or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language (非言辞表达的语言) can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization (用言辞表达) is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

41. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

- A. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

42. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are many forms of communication in existence today.
- B. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
- C. The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
- D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

43. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

- A. picture signs
- B. Braille
- C. body language
- D. signal flags