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全国职称英语等级考试

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与
试题详解
答题技巧

理工类
卫生类



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前 言

经过多年的探索和试点，从2000年起人事部统一组织的全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试已正式实施。如何复习备考，顺利通过考试，达到职称评定的要求，已成为广大技术人员迫切关心的问题。

编写本书的目的就是要帮助学员顺利通过考试。本书的特点是：(1) 分别以四类（综合与人文、理工、卫生和财经）和三级（C、B和A）的最新试题为依据，使您了解考试的项目、题型和难易程度，以便衡量自己现有水平与考试要求的差距，从而明确自己的主攻方向。(2) 针对各项题型（词汇，阅读理解，完成句子，概括大意，选择填空和完形填空）全面地进行注释、翻译和答案分析。尤其对易混、难解的问题进行了详细地分析和解答，从而使学员既能学到新知识，又能触类旁通，达到灵活运用目的。(3) 按照考试要求，针对各项题型分别介绍快速答题技巧，从而使学员在答题过程中，能够做到既省时，又准确，以便获得最佳效果。

本书的适用范围很广。作者根据多年从事英语教学和职称英语教学所积累的经验，编写的试题详解及快速答题技巧不仅适用于应试技术人员，而且也适用于考托、考研、大中学生及各类英语爱好者。

愿此书使您有更大的收益。

2000年11月

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2000 年全国职称英语等级考试试卷

理工类 (C 级)



7. Our university _____ the world in engineering research.
A) leads B) stops
C) brings D) realizes
8. Many Europeans _____ the African continent in the 19th century.
A) explained B) expressed
C) expected D) explored
9. _____ the punishment was unjust, Helen accepted it without complaint.
A) Therefore B) Because
C) Although D) Since
10. The _____ of this meeting is to elect a new captain.
A) way B) place
C) purpose D) time
11. Have you got a spare pen?
A) a short B) an extra
C) a thin D) a long
12. We shall keep the money in a secure place.
A) clean B) secret
C) distant D) safe
13. The city has decided to do away with all the old buildings in its centre.
A) get rid of B) set up
C) repair D) paint
14. The town is famous for its magnificent church towers.
A) ancient B) old
C) modern D) splendid
15. There are a limited number of books on this subject in the library.
A) large B) total
C) small D) similar

16. What were the consequences of the decision she had made?
A) reasons B) results
C) causes D) bases
17. The great changes of the city astonished every visitor to that city.
A) attacked B) surprised
C) attracted D) interested
18. How do you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A) explain B) examine
C) choose D) expand
19. They didn't realize how serious the problem was.
A) know B) forget
C) doubt D) remember
20. They had a far better yield than any other farm miles around this year.
A) goods B) soil
C) climate D) harvest

二、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 个问题，每个问题后面都有 4 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 4 个备选答案中选择 1 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇 Football

Football is, I suppose, the most popular game in England: one has only to go to one of the important matches to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting and cheering for one side or the other.

One of the most surprising things about football in England to a stranger is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has photographs of them and knows the results of a large number of matches. He will tell you, with a great air of author-

ity, who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as valuable as that of men three or four times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously — much more seriously than nearly all European schools, where lessons are all-important (至关重要的), and games left for private arrangements. In England, it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in a classroom; education also means character training; and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where the boy has to learn to work with others for his team, instead of working selfishly (自私地) for himself alone. The school therefore arranges games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game, it is good exercise for the body, it needs skill and a quick brain, it is popular and it is cheap: as a result, it is the school's favorite game in the winter.

21. In England football is a game enjoyed
 - A) only by young people.
 - B) only by rich people.
 - C) only by boys.
 - D) by people of all ages and classes.
22. A stranger in England will be surprised to find that in that country
 - A) people have little knowledge of football.
 - B) girls are more interested in football than boys.
 - C) even small boys know a lot about football.
 - D) children are not interested in football at all.
23. There is a great difference between schools in England and those in Europe in that
 - A) European schools take football seriously.
 - B) European schools often arrange football matches for their pupils.
 - C) schools in England care little about lessons.
 - D) schools in England believe character training to be part of education.
24. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the football game?
 - A) It makes people selfish.
 - B) It encourages cooperation.
 - C) It is good for health.
 - D) It is not expensive.

25. What is the author's attitude towards the football game in England?

- A) Critical.
- B) Positive.
- C) Negative.
- D) Doubtful.

第二篇 Glass

For thousands of years, people thought of glass as something beautiful to look at. Only recently have they come to think of it as something to look through. Stores display their goods in large glass windows. Glass bottles that hold food and drink allow us to see the contents. Glass is used to make spectacles (眼镜), microscopes, telescopes (望远镜), and many other extremely useful and necessary objects.

Until the Second World War, most of the glass used for optical (光学的) instruments was imported from Europe. However, during the war Americans could not get European glass, and they were forced to make their own. As a result, new kinds of glass were developed that had been unknown before. These new effects were achieved by mixing other chemical elements with the sand. Some of these new glasses are very strong and can resist many kinds of shocks. According to legend, a very hard glass was invented by a Roman who showed his discovery to the Emperor. When the Emperor saw the glass he feared that it would become more valuable than gold and silver, making his treasure worthless. Therefore, he had the glassmaker killed, and the secret was not discovered again for hundreds of years.

In the 20th century, safety glass was invented for use in modern cars and planes. Safety glass is made by placing a layer of plastic (塑料) between two layers of glass. When the outside layer of glass is broken, the pieces do not fly around and injure people. Some glass of this type is strong enough to resist bullets.

Although in recent years plastics have replaced glass under conditions where glass might be easily broken, there are new uses being developed for glass that were never imagined in the past. Perhaps the greatest advantage of glass is that its constituent parts (组成部分) are inexpensive and can be found all over the world.

26. According to the passage, glass today is regarded as

- A) something beautiful to look at only.
- B) something useful in many ways.

- C) something useless except for displaying goods.
D) the only thing to make bottles with.
27. Why did Americans begin to make their own glass during the Second World War?
A) They could not obtain it from Europe.
B) They refused to use European glass.
C) The glass made in Europe was out of date.
D) Their advanced techniques encouraged them to do so.
28. A legend says that when the Roman Emperor saw the hard glass
A) he accepted it with delight.
B) he gave the inventor a lot of gold.
C) he regarded it as worthless.
D) he disliked the discovery.
29. All of the following concerning safety glass are discussed in the text EXCEPT
A) its uses.
B) its strength.
C) its structure.
D) its limitations.
30. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of glass?
A) Glass has been replaced by plastics.
B) New uses of glass being developed will be very expensive.
C) The constituent parts of glass are low in price.
D) The constituent parts of glass cannot be found everywhere.

第三篇 Dreams of Flight

The story of man's dream of flight, of his desire to reach the stars, is as old as mankind itself. According to Greek legend, Daedalus was the first man to fly. He and his son had been kept on an island. In order to escape, Daedalus shaped wings of wax (蜡) into which he stuck bird feathers. During their flight, his son flew too high and the sun melted the wax. He was drowned in the sea. The father was supposed to have continued his flight and reached Sicily, several hundred miles away.

There is also an English legend of King Bladud who, during his rule in the ninth century B. C., used wings to fly. But his flight was short-lived and he fell to his death. The dream of flying continued, but in all the legends, the flier rose like a bird only to fall like a stone. It took hundreds of years that men flew up into the air and returned to earth safely.

The first man to approach flying on a scientific basis was an Englishman who lived during the thirteenth century. He looked at the air about us as a sea, and he believed that a balloon could float on the air just as a boat did on water. Almost four hundred years later, an Italian priest applied his principle of air flight. He designed a boat, which would be held in the air by four hollow spheres (空心球). Each of the four balls was to be 20 feet in diameter (直径) and made of very thin copper. But his boat was never built since it was not possible to make spheres of such thin metal and such size in those days.

After studying the flight of birds and the movement of the air, a great scientist of the fifteenth century concluded that birds flew because they flapped (摆动) their wings and that it was possible for man to do the same. So a kind of flapping-wing flying machine was invented. Many men tried and failed to fly with flying machines. It was not until 1890 that people discovered why this method would never succeed — man could not develop sufficient power with his arms and legs.

31. How did Daedalus manage to escape to Sicily, according to the passage?

- A) He killed the guards and got out of the island.
- B) A god came to rescue him and took him away.
- C) His son came to rescue him and took him away.
- D) ☒ He made wings of wax and flew away from the island.

32. According to the English legend, King Bladud lost his life because

- A) he flew too far.
- B) he flew too high.
- C) ☒ he fell to the ground.
- D) he was hit by a stone.

33. The first scientific air flight was designed by

- A) a Greek.
- B) ☒ an Englishman.
- C) a Chinese.
- D) an Italian.

34. The priest failed to build the boat because

- A) he could not raise enough money.
 B) his design was not scientific.
 C) he could not find enough copper.
 D) copper spheres could not be made as designed.
35. According to the last paragraph, man could not fly with flapping-wing flying machines because
 A) he could not develop adequate power with his arms and legs.
 B) he knew nothing about the movement of the air.
 C) they were made of heavy metal.
 D) they were made of light feathers.

三、选择填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文, 文中有 20 处空白, 每个空白处有 4 个选项。请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。请把答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Trees

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him _____ (36) wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help _____ (37) drought and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not _____ (38) that the third of these services is the most important. In _____ (39) eagerness (渴望) to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large _____ (40), only to find that with the trees used he has lost the best _____ (41) he had. Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its _____ (42) to build warships, with _____ (43) to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became hard and _____ (44). When the empire fell to pieces, the home country found _____ (45) faced with floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the _____ (46) of a rich supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the _____ (47) to see this. The villager wants wood to _____ (48) his food with; and he can earn money _____ (49) making charcoal (木炭) or selling wood to the townsman. He is usually too lazy or _____ (50) careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good

_____ (51) of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly _____ (52).

This does not only _____ (53) that the villagers' sons and grandsons have fewer trees. The results are even more _____ (54): for where there are trees their roots break the soil up - following the rain to sink in - and also bind the soil, thus preventing the _____ (55) from being washed away easily; but where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, causing floods and carrying away with it the top-soil, in which crops grow so well. When all the top-soil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 36. A) with | B) on | C) at | D) in |
| 37. A) give | B) use | C) prevent | D) lead |
| 38. A) hoped | B) realized | C) promised | D) planned |
| 39. A) his | B) your | C) her | D) its |
| 40. A) sense | B) things | C) prices | D) numbers |
| 41. A) enemies | B) friends | C) guests | D) visitors |
| 42. A) bricks | B) hills | C) trees | D) crops |
| 43. A) why | B) where | C) when | D) which |
| 44. A) rich | B) poor | C) famous | D) enough |
| 45. A) itself | B) himself | C) it | D) him |
| 46. A) practice | B) importance | C) feeling | D) space |
| 47. A) enemy | B) hero | C) son | D) villager |
| 48. A) eat | B) sell | C) grow | D) cook |
| 49. A) by | B) to | C) beside | D) down |

50. A) well B) towards C) too D) along
51. A) event B) system C) supply D) figure
52. A) disappear B) grow C) arise D) spread
53. A) mean B) believe C) talk D) understand
54. A) reliable B) useful C) serious D) limited
55. A) floods B) rocks C) villagers D) soil

第二部分

四、完成句子 (共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后面的句子。在每个句子的空格处填写一个单词。每个单词的第一个或前几个字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷的空格处。

Bike for a Better City

Some people think they have an answer to the troubles of automobile crowding and dirty air in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or "bike".

In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a group called Bike for a Better City. They claim that if more people rode bicycles to work, there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown (市中心) section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to draw special lanes - for bicycles only - on some of the main streets, because if bicycles and cars use the same lanes, there will be accidents.

Bike for a Better City feels that if there were special lanes, more people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been drawn. Not everyone thinks they are a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea - they say it will slow traffic. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea - they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from downtown to travel by bike.

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. On weekends, Central Park - the largest piece of open ground in New York - is closed to cars, and the roads may be used by bicycles only. But Bike for a Better City says that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes downtown.

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59. Not everyone thinks bicycle l are a good idea.

60. The city gov wants to keep everyone happy.