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么建华 / 主编

与
试题详解
答题技巧

综合与人文类
财经类



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2000 年全国职称英语等级考试

试题详解与答题技巧

(综合与人文类、财经类)

么建华 主编

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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，编写的试题讲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

综合与人文类 (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

But in some places the outside of the earth is thin and weak. Sometimes a crack appears. The hot melted rock, which we call "lava" (熔岩), pushes out through the crack and bursts through. Steam and gas shoot up into the air and the hot melted lava pours out. Big pieces of rock may be thrown high into the air.

After a while the volcano becomes quiet again. The melted lava becomes hard. Later the same thing happens again and again. Each time more hot lava pours out on top of the cold lava and then becomes hard. In this way a kind of mountain is built up, with a hole down the middle. Perhaps the volcano will then be quiet. Perhaps it will start again hundreds of years later.

Vesuvius is the name of a very famous volcano in Italy. It first came to life many, many years ago. It was quiet for hundreds of years. Then in the year 79 it suddenly burst. A great cloud of smoke shot up into the sky with great burning rocks. Hot lava poured down its sides. About 3,000 people were killed.

This has happened again many times since that year. Sometimes no damage was caused, or only little damage. But there was serious damage in the years 472, 1631, 1794, 1861, 1872 and 1906. You can see that a volcano can stay alive for many years. There was also serious damage in 1914 but there has not been any since that year.

21. According to the passage, a volcano sends out

- A) boiling water.
- B) boiled water.
- ✓ C) melted rock.
- D) melted ice.

22. Lava bursts out where there is

- ✓ A) a crack in the earth.
- B) a mountain by the sea.
- C) a big fire.
- ✓ D) steam and gas.

23. When lava cools, it becomes

- A) liquid.
- B) water.
- C) smoke.
- ✓ D) hard.

24. According to the passage, Vesuvius has caused serious damage

- A) six times.
 - B) seven times.
 - C) eight times.
 - D) nine times.
25. The phrase "stay alive" in the last paragraph can best be replaced by
- A) "burst out".
 - B) "remain active".
 - C) "come to life".
 - D) "throw out lava".

第二篇 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 authority, 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.

26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. What is the author's attitude towards the football game in England?
A) Critical.
B) Positive.
C) Negative.
D) Doubtful.

第三篇 The English Weather

“Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather”. This statement, often made by Englishmen to describe the strange weather conditions of their country, is both revealing and true. It is revealing because in it we see the Englishman insisting once again that what happens in England is not the same as what happens elsewhere; its truth can be proved by any foreigner who stays in the country for longer than a few days.

In no country other than England, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day! Day may break as a warm spring morning; an hour or so later black clouds may have appeared from nowhere and the rain may be pouring down. At mid-day it may be really winter with the temperature down by about eight degrees or more centigrade (摄氏度). And then, in the late afternoon the sky will clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness falls, it will be summer.

In England one can experience almost every kind of weather except the most extreme. (Some foreigners seem to be under the impression that for ten months of the year the country is covered by a dense blanket of fog; this is not true.) The problem is that we never can be sure when the different types of weather will occur. Not only do we get several different sorts of weather in one day, but we may very well get a spell (持续的--段时间) of winter in summer and a spell of summer in winter.

The uncertainty about the weather has had a definite effect upon the Englishman's character; it tends to make him cautious (小心谨慎的), for example. The foreigner may laugh when he sees the Englishman setting forth on a brilliantly sunny morning wearing a raincoat and carrying an umbrella, but he may well regret his laughter later in the day!

And, of course, the weather's variety provides a constant topic of conversation. Even the most taciturn (沉默寡言的) of Englishmen is always prepared to discuss the weather. And, though he sometimes complains bitterly of it, he would not, even if he could, exchange it for the more predictable climate of other lands.

31. "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". This statement suggests that
- A) other countries do not have fine weather.
 - B) you cannot experience four seasons in a year in England.
 - C) the weather in England often changes and is therefore unique.
 - D) the weather in England never changes.
32. A special feature of the weather in England is that
- A) you can experience four seasons every day throughout the year.
 - B) it does not have four seasons as other countries do.
 - C) winter there is the coldest in the world.
 - D) you may experience different types of weather in a single day.
33. What makes the Englishman cautious, according to the passage?
- A) The foreigner's laughter.
 - B) The cold weather in winter.

- C) The uncertainty about the weather.
D) The predictable climate.
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the weather in England?
A) England is covered by heavy fog for ten months of the year.
B) It tends to make the Englishman cautious.
C) One cannot be sure when the different types of weather will occur.
D) You may have a spell of winter in summer.
35. The word "lands" in the last sentence could best be replaced by
A) "soil".
B) "earth".
C) "countries".
D) "parts".

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。

My First Job

I grew up in a poor family in Canada. I remember that my parents were often _____ (36) to afford food or buy gas for the car. In winter, the heat in our home was shut _____ (37) even when it was 40 degrees below zero because we could not _____ (38) the bill. In spite of all this, Dad refused any _____ (39). He believed that we could overcome all _____ (40) with the little we had. "There's no way I'm going to depend _____ (41) welfare", he would say.

When I was eight years old I _____ (42) singing country songs at a small hotel in my hometown. I sang almost every night. _____ (43) those early performances could hardly be relied upon for steady income.

My first real job _____ (44) working at a McDonald's in my hometown _____ (45) I was 14. My parents always stressed the _____ (46) of presenting yourself in a professional, respectful manner, and I think this _____ (47) helped me get the job. I started as a cashier (收款员), and _____ (48) I worked in the

drive-through window. I learned to be patient, _____ (49) time and always to provide service with a smile. Later I was put in charge of _____ (50) new employees. Whenever I go to a McDonald's _____ (51), I always pay close attention to the _____ (52) the employees there are doing their jobs. I guess I _____ (53) have the training in me.

Working, going to school and singing at night was hard, but I _____ (54) considered quitting. Learning a good work ethic (道德) at an early _____ (55) gives me a strong sense of self-confidence. That can take you a long way in life.

36. A) able B) unable C) easy D) difficult
37. A) off B) on C) by D) through
38. A) turn B) sell C) pay D) lose
39. A) help B) communication C) contact D) love
40. A) difficulties B) sickness C) feelings D) weakness
41. A) about B) over C) on D) with
42. A) started B) sold C) met D) realized
43. A) So B) But C) No matter D) No longer
44. A) were B) are C) was D) be
45. A) where B) that C) if D) when
46. A) absence B) importance C) prevention D) protection
47. A) advice B) promise C) news D) report
48. A) still B) before C) then D) but
49. A) at B) up C) for D) on