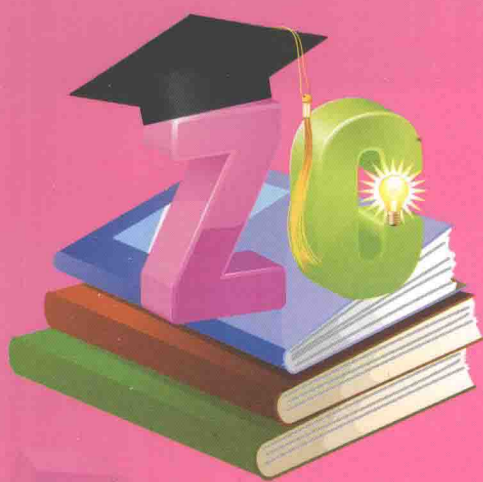


2012年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

职称英语考试

历年真题及全真模拟试卷



B【理工类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



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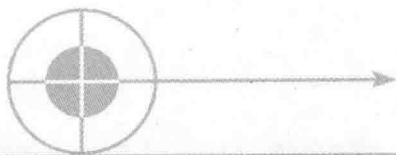
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前言

Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,天合教育职称外语考试研究中心深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,组织大连外国语学院等名校的专家、学者,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2012 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2009、2010、2011 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级九套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题再现,丰富、完整,全面展现题型特点及高频考点:该套试题收纳了近三年的考试真题,为考生全面展现出近年来的命题规律及高频考点、热点,使考生真正做到有的放矢,从容备考。

★答案解析详尽透彻,总结考点、分析重点、化解难点:九套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,领悟解题技巧,掌握学习方法。

★模拟试题精炼适用,收纳考试热点、预测命题趋势:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2012 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,犹如真题再现,保证了考生学习的针对性和高效性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们的在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其他学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



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2011 年职称英语等级考试真题 (理工类 C 级)

第 1 部分: 词汇选项(第 1~15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Greene spent a brief time at Cambridge.

- A. hard B. good C. short D. long

2. Marsha confessed that she knew nothing of computer.

- A. reported B. admitted C. hoped D. answered

3. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.

- A. prepare B. cook C. change D. choose

4. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.

- A. investigated B. offered C. included D. accepted

5. A number of theories have been proposed to explain the situation.

- A. tested B. suggested C. used D. announced

6. Things have changed a lot since I was a child.

- A. gradually B. suddenly C. greatly D. frequently

7. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.

- A. reduced B. turned C. moved D. reformed

8. The book took ten years of thorough research.

- A. basic B. social C. major D. careful

9. She can be relied on in a crisis.

- A. depended on B. looked after C. believed in D. turned on

10. The high-speed trains can have a major impact on our lives.

- A. effort B. problem C. influence D. concern

11. His long-term goal is to set up his own business.

- A. idea B. energy C. order D. aim

12. His shoes were shined to perfection.

- A. cleared B. washed C. polished D. mended

13. The love of money is the root of all evil.

- A. result B. end C. force D. cause

14. The test produced disappointing results.

- A. indirect B. similar C. positive D. unsatisfactory

15. Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.

- A. Certainly B. Finally C. Luckily D. Naturally



第2部分:阅读判断(第16~22题,每题1分,共7分)

下面的短文后列出了7个句子,请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断:如果该句提供的是正确信息,请选择A;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请选择B;如果该句的信息文中没有提及,请选择C。

Lakes, Too, Feel Global Warming

There's no doubt: In the last few decades, the average temperature on Earth has been higher than it has been in hundreds of years. Around the world, people are starting to measure the effects of global warming and trying to figure out what to do about it.

Scientists recently used satellites to study the temperatures of lakes around the world, and they found that lakes are heating up. Between 1985 and 2009, satellites recorded the nighttime temperatures of the surfaces of 167 lakes. During those 24 years, the lakes got warmer—by an average of about 0.045 degree Celsius per year.

In some places, lakes have been warming by as much as 0.10 degree Celsius per year. At that rate, a lake may warm by a full degree Celsius in just 10 years. That difference may seem small—you might not even notice it in your bath. But in a lake, slightly warmer temperatures could mean more algae(水藻), and algae can make the lake poisonous to fish.

The study shows that in some regions, lakes are warming faster than the air around them. This is important because scientists often use measurements of air temperature to study how Earth is warming. By using lake temperatures as well, scientists can get a better picture of global warming. The scientists say data on lakes give scientists a new way to measure the impact of climate change around the world.

That's going to be useful, since no country is too big or too small to ignore climate change. Scientists aren't the only ones concerned. Everyone who lives on Earth is going to be affected by the rapid warming of the planet. Many world leaders believe we might be able to do something about it, especially by reducing the amount of greenhouse(温室) gases we put into the air.

That's why the United Nations started the Framework Convention on Climate Change, or UNFCCC. Every year the convention meets, and representatives from countries around the world gather to talk about climate change and discuss global solutions to the challenges of a warming world.

16. Scientists have been keeping records of lake temperatures for over 30 years.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. The temperatures of lakes around the world have increased greatly between 1985 and 2009.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Lakes seem to be warming faster in Asia.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. A slight temperature increase in a lake could be harmful to fish.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Scientists generally focus on air temperatures when studying global warming.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Global warming is less threatening to small countries.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



22. UNFCCC's annual meeting will be held in Mexico this year.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

第 3 部分:概括大意与完成句子(第 23~30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Hurricane

1. A hurricane(飓风)is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour. Hurricane winds blow in a large spiral(螺旋)around a relative calm center known as the "eye". The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward 400 miles. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring heavy rains, high winds, and storm surges(风暴潮). The storm surges and heavy rains can lead to flooding.

2. Hurricanes are given a different label, depending on where they occur. If they begin over the North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Northeast Pacific Ocean, they are called hurricanes. Similar storms that occur in the Northwest Pacific Ocean west of the International Date Line are called typhoons. Near Australia and in the Indian Ocean, they are referred to as tropical cyclones(龙卷风).

3. When a hurricane hits land, it can do great damage through its fierce winds, heavy rains, inland (内陆的)flooding, and huge waves crashing on to the shore. During a hurricane, homes, businesses, and public buildings may be damaged or destroyed; roads and bridges can be washed away. A powerful hurricane can kill more people and destroy more property than any other natural disaster. Fishermen are at special risk from hurricanes as they may be at sea when a hurricane arrives and not be able to get to a safe harbour if they do not receive early warning.

4. If a hurricane is coming in your area, the most important thing is to stay calm and find shelter immediately. Go to your safe room. If you do not have one, stay indoors during the hurricane and go to a safer place near the center of your home. Cover yourself with a blanket and be sure to keep away from windows and glass doors, because if the glass breaks it's really dangerous. Do not be fooled if there is a lull(暂停); it could be the eye of the storm—winds will pick up again.

23. Paragraph 1 _____

24. Paragraph 2 _____

25. Paragraph 3 _____

26. Paragraph 4 _____

A. Where do hurricanes usually happen?

B. What damages can a hurricane cause?

C. What should you do during a hurricane?

D. What is a hurricane?

E. What are different names of hurricanes?

F. How do you know a hurricane is coming?

27. Depending on where they occur, hurricanes have _____.

28. A powerful hurricane may become the most destructive _____.

29. When a hurricane arrives, fishermen are in great danger if they are at sea and do not get _____.

30. During a hurricane one should stay away from _____.



- A. different labels
- B. windows and glass doors
- C. inland flooding
- D. early warning
- E. natural disaster
- F. a constant speed

第4部分：阅读理解(第31~45题，每题3分，共45分)

下面有3篇短文，每篇短文后有5道题。请根据短文内容，为每题确定1个最佳选项。

第一篇 How to Be a Successful Businessperson

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubair Kazi was born in Bhatkal, a small town in southwest India. His dream was to be an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old, he learned to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket, Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While Mr. Kazi was working at the car rental(租赁的) company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two months, he worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it," Mr. Kazi says, "but I always did the best I could."

One day, Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant. A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as the manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later, Mr. Kazi heard about a restaurant that was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. If someone had to wait more than ten minutes for their food, Mrs. Kazi gave them a free soda. Before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Before long these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today Mr. Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He's looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy. "I love it when I go to buy a restaurant and find it's a mess," Mr. Kazi says. "The only way it can go is up."

31. When Mr. Kazi was young, his dream was to



- A. be an airplane pilot.
B. sell cars.
C. own a restaurant.
D. become a good cook.
32. Mr. Kazi decided to work with KFC to
A. learn how to cook.
B. save money for a car.
C. save money on food.
D. learn how to run a restaurant.
33. Mr. Kazi became the manager of a new restaurant because
A. he worked very hard.
B. his co-workers praised him.
C. he was a good cook.
D. he knew how to run a restaurant.
34. To save a failing restaurant, Mr. Kazi did all the following things, EXCEPT to
A. advertize for it.
B. clean it up.
C. improve the food.
D. retrain the employees.
35. In the last paragraph, "it's a mess" means
A. it's small.
B. it's profitable.
C. it's dirty.
D. it's cheap.

第二篇 The Book of Life

So far, scientists have named about 1.8 million living species(物种), and that's just a small part of what probably exists on Earth. With so many plants, animals, and other creatures covering the planet, it can be tough to figure out what type of spider is moving up your leg or what kind of bird is flying by.

A soon-to-be-launched Web site might help. An international team of researchers has announced the creation of a Web-based Encyclopedia(百科全书) of Life(EoL). The project aims to catalog every species on Earth in a single, easy-to-use reference guide.

To get the encyclopedia started, the creators will use information from scientific databases(数据库) that already exist. And eventually, in special sections of the site, non-scientists with specialized(专门的) knowledge will get to join in. Bird-watchers, for example, will be able to input which birds they've seen and where. The technology for this kind of tool has only recently become available.

As the EoL develops, you might find it useful for school projects. The site will feature special pages for kids who are studying ecosystems(生态系统) in their neighborhoods. To make sure the encyclopedia is accurate, scientists will review much of the information added to it. People who visit the site will be able to choose to leave out pages that haven't been reviewed.

Another convenient feature of the EoL is that you'll be able to pick the level of detail you see to



match your interests, age, and current knowledge. If you wanted to learn about bears for a science class report, for example, you could use the “novice” setting to get basic information about the animals. On the “expert” setting, on the other hand, you could get much more detailed information about the history, literature, and exploration of bears.

It now takes years for scientists to collect all the data they need to describe and analyze species. The creators of the Encyclopedia of Life hope that their new tool will speed that process.

36. “Spider” and “bird” mentioned in paragraph 1 are examples to illustrate

A. animals are people’s friends.

B. there are numerous living species on Earth.

C. it is easy to see spiders and birds.

D. there are many types of spiders and birds.

37. The goal of the creation of the EoL is to

A. collect enough data to analyze the living species on Earth.

B. enlarge an existing website of the living species on Earth.

C. work out an easy-to-use catalog of every living species on Earth.

D. add new information to the existing databases of the living species on Earth.

38. At the starting stage the EoL will get information from

A. all the Web sites available.

B. the existing scientific databases.

C. databases built up by its creators.

D. non-scientists with specialized knowledge.

39. The word “novice” in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by

A. scientist.

B. beginner.

C. creator.

D. expert.

40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The EoL will be beneficial to school kids with its development.

B. Scientists have cataloged only a small part of the living species on Earth.

C. People with different interests and knowledge will in a way find the EoL useful.

D. Scientists will review every piece of the information added to the EoL.

第三篇 Weaving with Light

In the Sierra Madre mountain range of west central Mexico, the native Huichol people live much the way their ancestors did—Without electricity. That’s because it’s too expensive to string power lines to the remote mountain areas where they live. To help support themselves, the Huichol create beautiful artwork. They sell their art in cities hundreds of miles away from their villages. And without electricity—at home or on the road, they can only work during daylight hours. When it gets dark, they must stop whatever they’re doing.

Now, a team of scientists, designers, and architects is using new technologies to provide the Huichol with light after the sun sets. The scientists’ technique involves weaving tiny electronic crystals into



fabrics that can be made into clothes, bags, or other items.

By collecting the sun's energy during the day, these lightweight fabrics provide bright white light at night. Their inventors have named the fabrics "Portable (轻便的) Lights." Portable Lights have the potential to transform the lives of people without electricity around the world.

At the core of Portable Lights technology are devices called high-brightness light-emitting diodes (高亮度发光二极管), or HB LEDs. These tiny lights appear in digital clocks, televisions, and streetlights.

LEDs are completely different from the light bulbs (灯泡). Most of those glass bulbs belong to a type called incandescent lights (白炽灯). Inside, electricity heats a metal coil (线圈) to about 2,200 degrees Celsius. At that temperature, bulbs give off light we can see. Ninety percent of energy produced by incandescent lights, however, is heat — and invisible. With all that wasted energy, bulbs burn out quickly. They are also easily broken.

LEDs, on the other hand, are like tiny pieces of rock made up of molecules (分子) that are arranged in a crystal structure. When an electric current passes through an LED, the crystal structure produces light. Unlike incandescent bulbs, they can produce light of various colors. Within an LED, the type of molecules and their particular arrangement determines what color is produced.

41. The Huichol don't use electricity because

- A. it is too difficult for them to change their lifestyles.
- B. they know nothing about it.
- C. it costs too much to string power lines.
- D. they don't need it.

42. To make a living, the Huichol create artwork and

- A. sell it to tourists in their villages.
- B. sell it in cities far away from their villages.
- C. display it in their village museums.
- D. keep it in their homes to attract tourists.

43. The central part of the Portable Lights technology is

- A. glass bulbs.
- B. digital clocks.
- C. incandescent lights.
- D. HB LEDs.

44. All of the following are disadvantages of incandescent lights EXCEPT that

- A. they are not bright enough.
- B. they burn out quickly.
- C. they are easily broken.
- D. they waste most of the energy produced.

45. LEDs are different from light bulbs in that

- A. LEDs are made up of tiny pieces of rock.
- B. LEDs can send out light of different colors.
- C. LEDs belong to incandescent lights.
- D. LEDs look like crystals.



第 5 部分:补全短文(第 46~50 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白,短文后有 6 个句子,其中 5 个取自短文,请根据短文内容,分别放回原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

Some Unusual Celebrations

Some holidays are well-known all around the world. Among them are New Year's Eve celebrations. Also common are days in honor of love and friendship, like Valentine's Day. Each country has its own special holidays, too, often to mark important events in its history. Schools, banks, and government offices all close on days like these. (46) A few of them are really very strange.

Of course, they are not strange to the people who celebrate them. Perhaps that is because the celebrations have long traditions. Consider April Fool's Day, for example. No one knows when or why it began. Today it is celebrated in many countries—France, England, and Australia among others. On this day, people play practical jokes. (47) The ones who laugh are the ones playing the jokes. The people they fool often get angry. Does celebrating this day make sense to you?

Dyngus Day in Poland seems strange, too. On this day, it is traditional for boys to pour water over the heads of girls. Here is the strangest part: They do it to girls they like.

Other unusual celebrations take place in a single city or town. A holiday called La Tomatina is celebrated in Bunol, Spain. Every year, in late August, big trucks carry more than 200,000 pounds of tomatoes into this little town. (48) For two hours, people in the streets throw tomatoes at each other. Everyone ends up red from head to toe.

August 10 marks the start of the Puck Fair, an Irish festival with a very unusual tradition. People from the town of Killorglin go up into the mountains and catch a wild goat. (49)

There are also some celebrations that are really strange. In the United States, sometimes one person gets an idea for a new holiday and tries to get others to accept it. Whose idea was Public Sleeping Day? That one is on February 28. It may seem strange, but it sounds like more fun than the one on February 9. (50)

Do you like the idea of inventing a new holiday? If you do, then you will want to mark March 26 on your calendar. That is Make Up Your Own Holiday Day.

- A. Some of the days people celebrate, however are less serious.
- B. Jokes are supposed to be funny, but these jokes do not make everyone laugh.
- C. Some people have fun imagining new holidays.
- D. They bring him back to town put a crown on his head, and make him king for three days.
- E. Then begins the world's biggest food fight.
- F. That is supposed to be Toothache Day.

第 6 部分:完形填空(第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白,请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

What Is the Coolest Gas in the Universe?

What is the coldest air temperature ever recorded on the Earth? Where was this low temperature



recorded? The coldest recorded temperature on Earth was -91°C , which _____ (51) in Antarctica (南极洲) in 1983.

We encounter an interesting situation when we discuss temperatures in _____ (52). Temperatures in Earth orbit (轨道) actually range from about $+120^{\circ}\text{C}$ to -120°C . The temperature depends upon _____ (53) you are in direct sunlight or shade. Obviously, -120°C is colder than our body can _____ (54) endure.

The space temperatures just discussed affect only our area of the solar _____ (55). Obviously, it is hotter closer to the Sun and colder as we travel _____ (56) from the Sun. Scientists estimate temperatures at Pluto are about -210°C . How cold is the lowest estimated temperature in the entire universe? Again, it depends upon your _____ (57). We are taught it is supposedly _____ (58) to have a temperature below absolute zero, which is -273°C , at which atoms do not move. Two scientists, Cornell and Wieman, have successfully _____ (59) down a gas to a temperature barely above absolute zero. They won a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2001 for their work—not a discovery, in this case.

Why is the two scientists' work so important to science?

In the 1920s, Satyendra Nath Bose was studying an interesting _____ (60) about special light particles (微粒) we now call photons (光子). Bose had trouble _____ (61) other scientists to believe his theory, so he contacted Albert Einstein. Einstein's calculations helped him theorize that atoms _____ (62) behave as Bose thought—but only at very cold temperatures.

Scientists have also discovered that ultra-cold (超冷) atoms can help them make the world's atomic clocks even _____ (63) accurate. These clocks are so accurate today they would only lose one second _____ (64) six million years! Such accuracy will help us travel in space because distance is velocity (速度) times time ($d=v \times t$). With the long distances involved in space _____ (65), we need to know time as accurately as possible to get accurate distance.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. operated | B. occurred | C. opened | D. offered |
| 52. A. star | B. Earth | C. space | D. planet |
| 53. A. whether | B. where | C. what | 13. when |
| 54. A. safely | B. sadly | C. repeatedly | D. freely |
| 55. A. system | B. energy | C. year | D. rays |
| 56. A. by | B. away | C. along | D. with |
| 57. A. education | B. status | C. knowledge | D. location |
| 58. A. impossible | B. interesting | C. reasonable | D. necessary |
| 59. A. burnt | B. blown | C. cut | D. cooled |
| 60. A. invention | B. experiment | C. theory | D. paper |
| 61. A. forcing | B. begging | C. ordering | D. convincing |
| 62. A. would | B. will | C. must | D. need |
| 63. A. that | B. such | C. much | D. no re |
| 64. A. any | B. each | C. some | D. every |
| 65. A. station | B. craft | C. travel | D. age |

2010 年职称英语等级考试真题 (理工类 C 级)

第 1 部分:词汇选项(第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The company has the right to end his employment at any time.
A. provide B. stop C. offer D. continue
2. In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy.
A. reduces B. changes C. leaves D. drops
3. She gave up her job and started writing poetry.
A. abandoned B. lost C. took D. created
4. We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A. risky B. successful C. failing D. open
5. We've been through some rough times together.
A. long B. happy C. difficult D. short
6. The thief was finally captured two miles away from the village.
A. caught B. killed C. found D. jailed
7. What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
A. retirement B. advertisement C. advancement D. replacement
8. I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.
A. suggest B. demand C. order D. request
9. Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
A. solve B. avoid C. mark D. involve
10. Can you give a concrete example to support your idea?
A. specific B. real C. special D. good
11. It was a fascinating painting, with clever use of color and light.
A. large B. wonderful C. new D. familiar
12. We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues.
A. clear B. regular C. quick D. great
13. I was shocked when I saw the size of the telephone bill.
A. excited B. angry C. lost D. surprised
14. The police took fingerprints and identified the body.
A. recognized B. missed C. discovered D. touched
15. If we leave now, we should miss the traffic.
A. direct B. stop C. mix D. avoid