

2013年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

# 职称英语等级考试 历年真题 及全真模拟试卷

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组◎编写

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试

权威专家联袂，精辟阐明历年命题思路

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**综合类**



中国致公出版社

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷 (综合类) / 全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组编. -- 北京: 中国致公出版社, 2012.9

ISBN 978-7-5145-0445-3

I. ①职… II. ①全… III. ①英语—职称—资格考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 202083 号

### 职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷(综合类)

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出 版 人: 刘伟见

责任编辑: 王 聪

文字编辑: 徐冠识

责任印制: 王秀菊

---

出版发行: 中国致公出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区牡丹园北里甲 2 号 邮编 100191

电 话: 010-82259658 (总编室) 62082811 (编辑部)  
010-66168543 (发行部)

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 三河市富华印刷包装有限公司

开 本: 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张: 16

字 数: 369 千字

版 次: 2012 年 9 月第 1 版 2012 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

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定 价: 26.90 元

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# 前言

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，特别是经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势，对专业技术人员的外语能力提出了更高的要求。在中央批准的各项专业技术职务试行条例中，对不同系列、不同职务层次专业技术人员的外语能力都做出了规定。凡依据相应专业技术职务条例受聘担任相应专业技术职务的人员，均应按照《关于专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试的通知》（人发〔1998〕54号）规定的范围，报名参加相应语种、级别的外语水平测试。人事部组织的全国统一标准的职称外语考试，采取统一大纲、闭卷笔试的形式进行。考试设英语、日语、俄语、德语、法语和西班牙语6个语种，每个语种分为A、B、C三个等级。其中，英语划分为综合、理工、卫生3个专业类别。其他语种不分专业类别。考试主要测试专业技术人员阅读理解外文专业基础文献的能力。报考人员可根据自己所从事的专业工作，任选一个语种及有关类别参加考试。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，赢取高分，我们分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出《职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》（综合类、理工类、卫生类）。各类别的试卷由2010、2011、2012年的A级、B级和C级九套真题以及A级、B级和C级六套全真模拟试卷组成。

本套丛书特点如下:

### 一、再现近 3 年真题, 全面展现题型特点、热点

研习历年的试题是全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节, 也是考生掌握考试动态, 赢得高分的最佳捷径, 因此对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。本书收录了近 3 年的考试真题, 详解命题规律, 诠释高频考点、热点。使考生真正做到有针对性的复习, 从容备考, 轻取高分。

### 二、解析详尽透彻, 全面分析重点、难点和疑点

本书解答详尽, 每套真题均配有详细的试题解析, 各题型配有试题题目的翻译, 对干扰项进行了详细分析。考生可以从中发现规律, 归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点和疑点, 进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律, 从而从容应考, 轻取高分。

### 三、注重实际操作演练, 全程预测, 系统预测

本书提供了 6 套全真模拟试卷。全面收录考试热点, 预测了 2013 年考试的方向, 涵盖了近年考试的热点。每套试卷都有详细的答案和解析, 考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练, 检验自己的学习成果, 及时进行查漏补缺, 有针对性地进行复习备考。

本书配有超值赠送服务。购买正版图书, 随书附赠光盘, 赠送价值 500 元的名师精品课程。

由于时间有限, 疏漏之处在所难免, 还望广大考生和读者批评指正。

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# 2012 年职称英语等级考试真题

## (综合类 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 个词或者短语划有底横线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The storm caused severe damage.  
A. physical                      B. accidental                      C. serious                      D. environmental
2. Many forms of cancer can be cured if detected early.  
A. selected                      B. operated                      C. developed                      D. discovered
3. The story was published with the sole purpose of selling newspapers.  
A. real                      B. main                      C. only                      D. practical
4. A large crowd assembled outside the American embassy.  
A. gathered                      B. watched                      C. shouted                      D. walked
5. He kept in constant contact with his family while he was in Australia.  
A. gradual                      B. regular                      C. direct                      D. occasional
6. On the table was a vase filled with artificial flowers.  
A. wild                      B. fresh                      C. lovely                      D. false
7. We had trouble finding a pure water supply.  
A. typical                      B. complete                      C. clean                      D. clear
8. "What do you mean by that" Paul asked sharply.  
A. critically                      B. helplessly                      C. politely                      D. quickly
9. She only needs a minute amount of money.  
A. certain                      B. fair                      C. full                      D. small
10. Keep your passport in a secure place.  
A. special                      B. good                      C. safe                      D. different



11. He inspired many young people to take up the sport.  
A. encouraged                      B. allowed                      C. called                      D. advised
12. Did she accept his research proposal?  
A. invitation                      B. plan                      C. offer                      D. view
13. The city centre was wiped out by the bomb.  
A. covered                      B. destroyed                      C. reduced                      D. moved
14. I'd like to withdraw 500 from my current account.  
A. leave                      B. pay                      C. put                      D. draw
15. The contempt he felt for his fellow students was obvious.  
A. hate                      B. need                      C. love                      D. pity



## 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作出判断；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。

### Brotherly Love

Adidas and Puma have been two of the biggest names in sports shoe manufacturing for over half a century.

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, World Cup-winning football heroes, Muhammad Ali, hip hop stars and rock musicians famous all over the world. But the story of these two companies begins in one house in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adolph and Rudolph Dassler were the sons of a shoemaker. They loved sport but complained that they could never find comfortable shoes to play in. Rudolph always said, "You cannot play sports wearing shoes that you'd walk around town with." So they started making their own. In 1920 Adolph made the first pair of athletics shoes with spikes (钉), produced on the Dasslers' kitchen table.

On 1st July 1924 they formed a shoe company, Dassler Brothers Ltd and they worked together for many years. The company became successful and it provided the shoes for Germany's athletes at the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games.

But in 1948 the brothers argued. No one knows exactly what happened, but family members have suggested that the argument was about money or women. The result was that Adolph left the company. His nickname was Adi, and using this and the first three letters of the family name, Dassler, he founded Adidas.

Rudolph relocated across the River Aurach and founded his own company too. At first he wanted to call it Ruda, but eventually he called it Puma, after the wild cat. The famous Puma logo of the jumping cat has hardly changed since.

After the big split of 1948 Adolph and Rudolph never spoke to each other again and their companies have now been in competition for over sixty years. Both companies were for many years the market leaders, though Adidas has always been more successful than Puma. A hip hop group,

Run DMC, has even written a song called "My Adidas" and in 2005 Adidas bought Reebok, another big sports shoe company.

The terrible family argument should really be forgotten, but ever since it happened, over sixty years ago, the town has been split into two. Even now, some Adidas employees and Puma employees don't talk to each other.

16. Adidas and puma began to make shoes at the end of 19th century.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

17. The brothers' father was a ball maker.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

18. The brothers make shoes at home.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

19. The brothers argued about the shoes.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

20. The brothers decided to start their separate companies after argument.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

21. Nike makes more shoes than Adidas.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention

22. People in town have forgotten their argument.

- A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mention



### 第 3 部分：概括大意和完成句子 (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 1~4 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一个最佳选项。

#### Who Built Giza's Pyramids (金字塔)

1. For centuries, the pyramids of Giza have been timeless symbols of Egyptian culture. But who actually built them? For years, we did not know for sure. But archeologists (考古学家) recently discovered an ancient village near the pyramids. Close by, there was also a cemetery (墓地) where pyramid builders were buried. From studying these places, archeologists can now confirm that the pyramids were not built by slaves or foreigners. Ordinary Egyptians built them.

2. It took about eighty years to build the pyramids. According to archeologists, about 20, 000-30, 000 people were involved in completing the task. The workers had different roles. Some dug up the rock, some moved it, and some shaped it into blocks. People also worked on different teams, each with its own name. On a wall in Khufu's Great Pyramid, for example, a group of workers wrote "Friends of Khufu." Teams often competed to do a job faster.

3. Life for these workers was hard. "We can see that in their skeletons (骨架)," says Azza Mohamed Sarry El-Din, a scientist studying bodies found in the cemetery. The bones show signs of arthritis (关节炎), which developed from carrying heavy things for a long time. Archeologists have also found many female skeletons in the village and cemetery. The damage to their bones is

similar to the men's. Their lives may have been even tougher: male workers lived to age 40–45, but women to only 30–35. However, workers usually had enough food, and they also had medical care if they got sick or hurt.

4. The work was challenging, but laborers were proud of their work. "It's because they were not just building the tomb of their king," says Egyptian archeologist Zahi Hawass. "They were building Egypt. It was a national project, and everyone was a participant."

23. Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_

24. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_

25. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

26. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

A. Builders of the pyramids

B. Egyptian slaves

C. Pyramid builders' jobs

D. Pyramid builders' tough lives

E. An important national project

F. Female pyramid builders: the challenges

27. The pyramids of Giza were built \_\_\_\_\_

28. To build the pyramids, the workers had different roles and worked \_\_\_\_\_

29. Both men and women workers suffered from arthritis which developed \_\_\_\_\_

30. The pyramid builders were proud \_\_\_\_\_

A. of their king

B. from taking heavy things

C. on different teams

D. by foreigners

E. of their work

F. by ordinary Egyptians



#### 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 1 篇

#### From Ponzi to Madoff

The year was 1920. The country was the United States of America. The man's name was Charles Ponzi. Ponzi told people to stop depositing money in a savings account. Instead, they should give it to him to save for them. Ponzi promised to pay them more than the bank. For example, a savings account might pay you \$5 a year for every \$100 you deposit. Ponzi, however, would pay you \$40 a year for every \$100 you gave him to hold. Many people thought this was a good plan. They began to give their money to Ponzi.

How could Ponzi make so much money for people? This is what he did with the money people gave him: He used some of that money to pay other people who gave him money. However, he

also kept a lot of the money for himself. Soon he had \$250 million. This was a kind of theft, and it was against the law. The people who gave him their money didn't think anything was wrong. Ponzi paid them every month, just like a bank. Ponzi continued this way of working for two years. Then one day, he didn't have enough money to pay all the people. They discovered his crime, and he went to prison for fraud.

Ninety years later, people began to hear about a businessman in New York named Bernard Madoff. People said he gave good advice about money. They said when they gave him their money, he paid them a lot more than the bank. Madoff helped hospitals, schools, and individuals earn money. Over a period of 40 years, people gave him \$170 billion. However, no one investigated what he did with the money. The people who gave Madoff their money also didn't think anything was wrong because he paid them every month.

One day, Madoff didn't have enough money to pay all the people he needed to pay. That's when people discovered how Madoff worked: He was taking money from some people to pay other people, just the way Charles Ponzi did. However, this time, instead of losing millions of dollars, people lost billions.

Madoff was accused of fraud, and United States government officials arrested him. He didn't have to go on trial because he said he was guilty. In 2009, a judge sentenced him to 150 years in prison. Bernard Madoff's crime was even bigger than Ponzi's. It was the biggest fraud in history. The lesson of this story is clear: When something seems too good to be true, it probably is!

31. For every \$100, Ponzi promised to pay people

- A. \$5 a year.                      B. \$20 a year.                      C. \$40 a year.                      D. \$100 a year.

32. What did Ponzi do with the money people gave him?

- A. He spent it all on things for himself.                      B. He used some of it to pay other people.  
C. He deposited it all in a bank.                      D. He kept it all to save for a good plan.

33. What was Ponzi's crime?

- A. He robbed the banks of millions of dollars.  
B. He gave people more than the bank did.  
C. He kept a lot of other people's money for himself.  
D. He did not pay people their interests.

34. How long did Madoffs tricks last?

- A. Forty years.                      B. Four year.                      C. Nine years.                      D. Ninety years.

35. Why didn't Madoff have to go on trial?

- A. The officials couldn't find any evidence against him.  
B. He had friends in the government who helped him.  
C. He admitted he was guilty.  
D. He returned all the illegal money.

## Puerto Rican Cuisine (菜肴)

A common assumption many people make about Puerto Rican food is that it is very spicy (辛辣的). It's true that chili peppers are popular; ají caballero in particular is a very hot chili pepper that Puerto Ricans enjoy. However, milder (微辣的) tastes are popular too, such as sofrito. As the base of many Puerto Rican dishes, sofrito is a sauce made from chopped onions, green bell peppers, sweet chili peppers, and a handful of other spices. It is fried in oil and then added to other dishes.

36. who lived in Puerto Rico first
  - A. the Africans
  - B. the Spanish
  - C. the Americans
  - D. the Taino people
37. In the first paragraph the word "it" refers to
  - A. immigration
  - B. Caribbean history
  - C. the island's natural beauty
  - D. Puerto Rican cuisine
38. what is the main idea of the second paragraph?
  - A. Taino dishes are important in Puerto Rican cooking
  - B. Food imported by foreigners isn't really Puerto Rican
  - C. Puerto Rican cooking has many outside influences
  - D. African foods have probably had the most influence
39. How is sofrito used?
  - A. It is eaten before meals
  - B. It is added to other dishes
  - C. It is used where foods are too spicy
  - D. It is eaten as a main dish
40. which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. softito is a type of extremely spicy food
  - B. Many people think Puerto Rican food is spicy
  - C. Puerto Rican cuisine uses a lot of chili peppers
  - D. Aij caballero is a type of chile pepper

## 第 3 篇

## The Changing Middle Class

The United States perceives itself to be a middle-class nation. However, middle class is not a real designation, nor does it carry privileges (特权). It is more of a perception, which probably was as true as it ever could be right after World War II. The economy was growing, more and more people owned their own homes, workers had solid contracts with the companies that employed them, and nearly everyone who wanted a higher education could have one. Successful people enjoyed upward social mobility. They may have started out poor, but they could become rich. Successful people also found that they had greater geographic mobility. In other words, they found themselves moving to and living in a variety of places.

The middle class collectively holds several values and principles. One strong value is the need to earn enough money to feel that one can determine one's own economic fate. In addition, middle-class morality (道德观) embraces principles of individual responsibility, importance of family, obligations to others, and believing in something outside oneself.

But in the 1990s those in the middle class found that there was a price for success. A U. S. News & World Report survey in 1994 indicated that 75 percent of Americans believed that middle class families could no longer make ends meet. Both spouses now worked, as did some of the children; long commutes became routine; the need for child care put strains on the family; and public schools were not as good as they once were. Members of the middle class were no longer financing their lifestyles through earnings but were using credit to stay afloat. The understanding of just what middle class meant was changing.

41. This passage gives information about
- A. a social and economic group.                      B. an individual.  
C. a political organization.                      D. a government department.
42. In the years after World War II, the middle class were
- A. overburdened and in debt.                      B. hard working and doubtful.  
C. happy and full of hope.                      D. young and upset.
43. One important middle-class value is that
- A. people should always have fun.  
B. children should believe in themselves.  
C. debt is nothing to worry about.  
D. they should earn enough to finance their lifestyles.
44. In the second paragraph, the word "collectively" means
- A. hesitatingly.                      B. unknowingly.                      C. weakly.                      D. commonly.
45. The 1994 survey showed most Americans thought the middle class
- A. took pleasure in raising children.  
B. had a regular journey to work.  
C. could not earn enough money to maintain their lifestyles.  
D. could easily maintain their lifestyles.





### 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，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章面貌。

#### Forests for Cities

You are standing in a beautiful forest in Japan. The air is clean and smells like plants and flowers. There are 175 different kinds of trees, and 60 kinds of birds live here. 46 You are downtown in the city of Nara, Japan, in Kasugayama Forest, the oldest urban forest in the world. It was started more than a thousand years ago, and today it's very popular with tourists and artists.

Cities around the world are working to protect their urban forests. Some urban forests are parks, and some are just streets with a lot of trees. But all urban forests have many good effects on the environment. 47 They also stop the noise from heavy traffic. They even make the weather better because they make the air 3-5 degrees cooler, and they stop strong winds.

Urban forests also have many good effects on people. They make the city more beautiful. In a crowded area, they give people a place to relax and spend time in nature. 48

In some countries, people are starting new urban forests. In England, there are now 1.3 million trees in an urban forest called Thames Chase, east of London. It was started in 1990, and it has grown very fast. Walking and bicycle clubs use the forest, and there are programs for children and artists.

49

Some older cities don't have space for a big urban forest, but planting trees on the streets makes the city better. Scientists found that commuters (通勤人员) feel more relaxed when they can see trees. Trees are even good for business. 50 In the future, urban forests will become even more important as our cities grow bigger. In the megacities (超大城市) of tomorrow, people will need more green space to live a comfortable life. Planting trees today will make our lives better in the future.

- A. People spend more time at shopping centers that have trees
- B. In hot countries, urban forests are cool places for walking and other healthy exercises
- C. But you are not in rural area
- D. Trees take pollution out of the air
- E. In 2033, it will have 5 million trees
- F. It has many kinds of birds in the country



### 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。

#### Traffic in Our Cities

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk 51 accidents.

Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to persuade people to 52 (变化) their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible 53 is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by 54 charges for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who 55 the law. In addition, drivers could be 56 (变化) to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, 57 as "road pricing", is already being introduced in a 58 of cities, using a special electronic card 59 to the windscreen of the car.

Another way of 60 with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the 61 of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus 62 for the final stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important 63 is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give 64 the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares 65 at an acceptable level.

- |                  |               |             |               |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. of        | B. for        | C. about    | D. by         |
| 52. A. acquire   | B. form       | C. support  | D. change     |
| 53. A. manner    | B. approach   | C. custom   | D. style      |
| 54. A. enlarging | B. increasing | C. growing  | D. developing |
| 55. A. destroys  | B. breaks     | C. refuses  | D. rejects    |
| 56. A. allowed   | B. advised    | C. required | D. controlled |
| 57. A. designed  | B. known      | C. seen     | D. called     |
| 58. A. quantity  | B. total      | C. sum      | D. number     |
| 59. A. fixed     | B. joined     | C. built    | D. placed     |
| 60. A. doing     | B. handling   | C. solving  | D. dealing    |
| 61. A. border    | B. outside    | C. limit    | D. outskirts  |
| 62. A. service   | B. station    | C. route    | D. fare       |
| 63. A. thought   | B. case       | C. event    | D. thing      |
| 64. A. in        | B. up         | C. off      | D. out        |
| 65. A. taken     | B. blocked    | C. kept     | D. given      |

## 参考答案与解析



### 第1部分：词汇选项

#### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为：暴风雨带来严重损害。severe “严厉的，剧烈的，严重的”，四个选项：physical “身体的，物质的，物理的”；accidental “意外的，附属的”；serious “严肃的，认真的，严重的”；environmental “周围的，环境的”。

#### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为：如果发现及时，很多癌症都能治愈。detect “察觉，发觉”；四个选项：select “选择，挑选”；operate “操作，运转”；develop “发展，进步”；discover “发现，发觉”。

#### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为：这个故事的出版就只有一个目的，即促销报纸。sole “单独的，唯一的”，四个选项：real “真的，不动产的”；main “主要的，重要的”；only “唯一的，最好的”；practical “实际的，实践的”。

#### 4. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为：很多人聚集在美国大使馆外。assemble “集合”，四个选项：gather “集合，渐增”；watch “照顾，监视”；shout “呼喊，呼叫”；walk “行，走”。

#### 5. 【答案】B

【解析】句意为：虽然他在澳大利亚，却一直和家人保持联系。constant “不变的，持续的”，四个选项：gradual “逐渐的，渐进的”；regular “规则的，有秩序的”；direct “径直的，直接的，直率的”；occasional “偶然的，临时的”。

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为：桌子上的花瓶里装满了人造花。artificial “人造的，假的，非原产地的”，四个选项：wild “野性的，野生的”；fresh “新鲜的，无经验的，冒失的”；lovely “可爱的，有趣的”；false “错误的，假的，人工的”。

#### 7. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为：我们很难找到纯净水供应。pure “纯的，纯粹的，纯净的”，四个选项：typical “典型的，象征性的”；complete “全部的，完全的，完成的”；clean “清洁的，干净的，清白的”；clear “清楚的，清晰的，清澈的”。

#### 8. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为：保罗尖锐地问：“你那是是什么意思？”sharply “锐利地，急剧地”，四个选项：critically “批评地，用钻研眼光地，精密地”；helplessly “无能为力地，无望地”；politely “客气地，优雅地”；quickly “很快地”。

#### 9. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为：她只需要一点点钱。minute “微小的，详细的”，四个选项：certain “确定的，无疑的，必然的”；fair “(头发) 金黄的，干净的，公平的”；full “充满的，丰富的，详尽的”；small “小的，少的”。