

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

2015

# 全国职称英语

## 等级考试专项突破与综合训练

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(理工类)

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组 编

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# 全国职称英语等级考试 专项突破与综合训练 (理工类)

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组 编

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# 前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的国家级考试。该考试根据英语在不同专业领域中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。应广大应试者的要求,我们依据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),组织编写了《全国职称英语等级考试专项突破与综合训练》,分为综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别,每个专业类别自成一册,每册包括四套专项练习题和一套全真模拟试卷,分为A、B、C三个等级,供广大应试者备考和自测使用。

本书的特点:(一)按照考试的不同题型分为不同模块,便于应试者对自己的薄弱环节进行有针对性的训练;(二)试题完全体现了《大纲》的要求,符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力的要求;(三)完整体现了真实考试的特征,各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了《大纲》的要求,极具实战特色;(四)题目设计科学合理,并经过了验证,具有极强的针对性;(五)附有答案,便于训练和自测。

本书最适合应试者考前进行针对性训练使用。建议应试者先根据考试题型进行专项训练,再利用全真模拟试卷按照考试时间要求进行实战演练,检测是否能够通过考试。

书中不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正(请发邮件至rsksts@163.com)。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

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# 第一部分 全国职称英语等级考试理工类 (C级) 专项突破

## 一、词汇选项专项突破

### 词汇选项专项突破一

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

- 1 We'll give every teacher room for development.  
A place      B employment      C space      D house
- 2 The policeman asked him to identify the thief.  
A name      B describe      C capture      D call
- 3 We were all there when the accident occurred.  
A happened      B broke      C spread      D appeared
- 4 It took me exactly a week to complete the work.  
A start      B achieve      C improve      D finish
- 5 The herb medicine eventually cured her disease.  
A nicely      B apparently      C finally      D naturally
- 6 This new policy has led to a dramatic increase in production.  
A minor      B striking      C fixed      D modest
- 7 Poor schooling was the root of the unemployment problem.  
A base      B result      C cause      D force
- 8 John survives on 100 pounds a month.  
A puts      B lives      C borrows      D spends
- 9 One's economic condition often affects his or her way of life.  
A determines      B shows      C influences      D confines
- 10 If you want to keep healthy, you should vary the foods you eat.  
A reject      B accept      C change      D choose
- 11 She found me very dull.  
A dirty      B sleepy      C lazy      D boring
- 12 The President made a brief visit to Beijing.  
A short      B working      C formal      D secret
- 13 He was persuaded to give up the idea.  
A mention      B accept      C consider      D drop
- 14 Jack consumes a pound of cheese a day.  
A eats      B drinks      C buys      D produces
- 15 Mary just told us a very fascinating story.  
A strange      B frightening      C difficult      D interesting

### 词汇选项专项突破二

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

- 1 She was close to success.  
A fast                      B quick                      C near                      D tight
- 2 The two girls look alike.  
A beautiful                B similar                    C pretty                    D attractive
- 3 The boy is intelligent.  
A clever                    B naughty                   C difficult                   D active
- 4 Everybody was glad to see Mary back.  
A sorry                    B sad                        C angry                    D happy
- 5 What is your goal in life?  
A plan                    B aim                        C arrangement            D idea
- 6 Jack was dismissed.  
A fired                    B fined                      C exhausted                D criticized
- 7 John is crazy about pop music.  
A sorry                    B mad                        C concerned                D worried
- 8 It is the movement, not the color, of objects that excites the bull.  
A frightens                B scares                    C arouses                   D confuses
- 9 It is highly unlikely that she will arrive today.  
A probably                B very                        C hardly                    D possibly
- 10 I am feeling a lot more healthy than I was.  
A many                    B no                         C much                      D some
- 11 Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.  
A eat                      B cook                      C freeze                    D keep
- 12 We packed up the things we had accumulated (积累) over the last three years and left.  
A late                      B recent                    C past                      D final
- 13 The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning.  
A bottom of the mountain                      B foot of the mountain  
C top of the mountain                            D starting point
- 14 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.  
A beats                    B destroys                    C maintains                   D defends
- 15 The president proposed that we should bring the meeting to a close.  
A stated                    B said                        C suggested                   D announced

### 词汇选项专项突破三

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

- 1 She is sick.  
A fat                      B weak                      C ill                        D mad
- 2 Mary is looking for the book she lost yesterday.  
A trying to find            B looking up                C looking at                D finding
- 3 I rarely wear a raincoat because I spend most of my time in a car.  
A normally                B seldom                    C frequently                D usually
- 4 He is a physician.  
A researcher                B professor                   C doctor                    D student
- 5 An important part of the national government is the Foreign Service, a branch of the Department of State.



- |        |            |        |        |
|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| A tree | B division | C root | D leaf |
|--------|------------|--------|--------|
- 6 Mary gets up at six o'clock every morning.
- |         |          |           |         |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| A rises | B stands | C arrives | D comes |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
- 7 Although I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help.
- |           |         |          |       |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------|
| A Because | B Since | C Though | D For |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------|
- 8 Mary has made up her mind not to go to the meeting.
- |         |            |           |             |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| A tried | B promised | C decided | D attempted |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
- 9 I remember lots of things.
- |        |         |       |        |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| A much | B large | C big | D many |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
- 10 She will be pleased to meet you.
- |         |         |       |             |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| A angry | B happy | C sad | D unwilling |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
- 11 It is obvious that he will win the game.
- |          |            |         |            |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| A likely | B possible | C clear | D probable |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
- 12 The earth moves around the sun.
- |          |         |         |        |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| A before | B round | C after | D over |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
- 13 Did anyone call when I was out?
- |            |           |          |           |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| A everyone | B someone | C nobody | D anybody |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
- 14 It took us a long time to mend the house.
- |         |           |          |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A build | B destroy | C design | D repair |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
- 15 I don't quite follow what she is saying.
- |           |              |           |            |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| A observe | B understand | C explain | D describe |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|

## 词汇选项专项突破四

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

- 1 I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
- |           |        |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| A thought | B idea | C goal | D plan |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
- |             |                 |              |                  |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| A in danger | B in difficulty | C in despair | D out of control |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
- 3 Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
- |             |            |          |              |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| A Certainly | B Probably | C Almost | D Absolutely |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
- 4 Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
- |          |          |          |              |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| A slowly | B seldom | C weakly | D constantly |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
- 5 I'm working with a guy from London.
- |           |           |          |       |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| A teacher | B student | C friend | D man |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|
- 6 You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
- |        |          |           |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A dark | B secure | C guarded | D banned |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
- 7 The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
- |             |              |           |         |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| A extensive | B continuous | C instant | D quick |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
- 8 The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
- |               |          |           |            |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| A high - rise | B modern | C ancient | D splendid |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
- 9 The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
- |             |          |           |         |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| A surprised | B scared | C excited | D moved |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
- 10 Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
- |          |       |        |        |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| A future | B far | C past | D near |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|
- 11 Will you please call my husband as soon as possible?

- |  |                |                |                  |                 |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|  | <b>A</b> visit | <b>B</b> phone | <b>C</b> consult | <b>D</b> invite |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
- 12 We had a long conversation about her parents.
- |                 |                   |               |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>A</b> speech | <b>B</b> question | <b>C</b> talk | <b>D</b> debate |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
- 13 The Chairman of the English Department proposed that we stop the meeting.
- |                 |                    |                   |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> stated | <b>B</b> announced | <b>C</b> demanded | <b>D</b> suggested |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
- 14 Obviously these guys can be relied on in a crisis.
- |                   |                      |                      |                    |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> lived on | <b>B</b> depended on | <b>C</b> believed in | <b>D</b> joined in |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
- 15 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
- |                |                    |                  |                |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> beats | <b>B</b> maintains | <b>C</b> matches | <b>D</b> tries |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|

## 二、阅读判断专项突破

### 阅读判断专项突破一

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。

#### The Need to Remember

Some people say they have no memory at all: "I just can't remember a thing!" But of course we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are. Our memory helps us to make use in the present of what we have learnt in the past.

In fact we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall facts and places. Some people have such a strong visual memory, they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture.

Our verbal (言语的) memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen or written: items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates, or a recipe.

With our emotional (情感的) memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories. Our short-term memory stores items for up to thirty seconds — enough to remember a telephone number while we dial. Our long-term memory, on the other hand, may store items for a lifetime. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term. They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance (记忆) of when they were very young.

Psychologists tell us that we only remember a few facts about our past, and that we invent the rest. It is as though we remember only the outline of a story. We then make up the details. We often do this in the way we want to remember them, usually so that we appear as the heroes of our own past — or maybe victims needing sympathy (同情).

- |  |                |                |                        |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 Visual memory helps us recall a place we have been to. | <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
| 2 Visual memory may be used when we read a story.        | <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
| 3 Verbal memory helps us read words we have never heard. |                |                |                        |

- |                |                |                        |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
- 4 Emotional memory is used when we perform physical movements.
- |                |                |                        |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
- 5 Animals do not have a long-term memory.
- |                |                |                        |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
- 6 Long-term memory is more important than short-term memory.
- |                |                |                        |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
- 7 Generally we remember only a few facts about the past.
- |                |                |                        |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Right | <b>B</b> Wrong | <b>C</b> Not mentioned |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|

## 阅读判断专项突破二

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。

### Earthquake

#### How does an earthquake start?

What makes an earthquake happen? The rock of the earth's crust (地壳) may have a "fault", a kind of break in the surface. The blocks which make up the earth move, and sometimes this may cause the sides of the fault to move up and down or lengthways (纵向地) against each other. When one piece of rock starts to rub on another with great force, a lot of energy is used. This energy is changed into vibrations (振动) and it is these vibrations that we feel as an earthquake. The vibrations can travel thousands of kilometers and so an earthquake in Turkey may be felt in Greece.

#### What to do during an earthquake?

##### At school

As soon as the earthquake starts, students should get under the desks immediately and wait until the teacher tells them it is safe to come out. The teacher should, at the same time, go immediately to the teacher's desk, get underneath (在……下面) it and stay there till the danger is over. Students must not argue with the teacher or question instructions.

As soon as the tremors (震动) stop, all students should walk towards the exit and go straight to the school playground or any open space such as a square or a park. They must wait there until the teacher tells them it is safe to go.

##### At home

If you are at home when the earthquake occurs, get immediately under the table in the living room or kitchen. Choose the biggest and strongest table you can find. You must not go anywhere near the window and don't go out onto the balcony (阳台). Once the tremors have stopped, you can come out from under the table but you must leave the building straight away. You should walk down the stairs and should not use the lift — there may be a power cut as a result of the earthquake and you could find yourself trapped inside the lift for hours.

##### In the street

If you are in the street when the earthquake takes place, do not stand near buildings, fences or walls — move away as quickly as possible and try to find a large open space to wait in. Standing under trees could also be dangerous.



- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 2 | The smog spread to neighbouring countries.                |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |
| 3 | The air-pollution index went up to 300 within a few days. |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |
| 4 | Water was used to try to break up the smog.               |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |
| 5 | Many Indonesians blamed the government for the drought.   |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |
| 6 | The forest animals haven't been affected by the smog.     |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |
| 7 | The word "smog" first appeared in 1952.                   |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong      | C Not mentioned |

## 阅读判断专项突破四

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。

### Radiocarbon Dating

Nowadays scientists can answer many questions about the past through a technique called radiocarbon (放射性碳), or carbon-14, dating. One key to understanding how and why something happened is to discover when it happened.

Radiocarbon dating was developed in the late 1940s by physicist Willard F. Libby at the University of Chicago. An atom of ordinary carbon, called carbon-12, has six protons (质子) and six neutrons (中子) in its nucleus (原子核). Carbon-14, or C-14, is a radioactive, unstable form of carbon that has two extra neutrons. It returns to a more stable form of carbon through a process called decay (衰减). This process involves the loss of the extra neutrons and energy from the nucleus.

In Libby's radiocarbon dating technique, the weak radioactive emissions (放射) from this decay process are counted by instruments such as a radiation detector and counter. The decay rate is used to determine the proportion of C-14 atoms in the sample being dated.

Carbon-14 is produced in the Earth's atmosphere when nitrogen (氮)-14, or N-14, interacts with cosmic rays (宇宙射线). Scientists believe since the Earth was formed, the amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere has remained constant. Consequently, C-14 formation is thought to occur at a constant rate. Now ratio of C-14 to other carbon atoms in the atmosphere is known. Most scientists agree that this ratio is useful for dating items back to at least 50, 000 years.

All life on Earth is made of organic molecules (分子) that contain carbon atoms coming from the atmosphere. So all living things have about the same ratio of C-14 atoms to other carbon atoms in their tissues (组织). Once an organism (有机体) dies it stops taking in carbon in any form, and the C-14 already present begins to decay. Over time the amount of C-14 in the material decreases, and the ratio of C-14 to other carbon atoms goes down. In terms of radiocarbon dating, the fewer C-14 atoms in a sample, the older that sample is.

- |   |  |                 |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Nowadays many scientists depend on radiocarbon for dating age-old objects. |                 |
|   | A Right                                      B Wrong                       | C Not mentioned |

- 2 The radiocarbon dating technique is only about 40 years old.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 3 An atom of ordinary carbon has six protons and eight neutrons.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 4 Radar is used to determine the characteristics of radiocarbon.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 5 Radiocarbon is reliable in dating an object back to at least 50,000 years.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 6 When an organism dies, the C-14 in it begins to decay.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 7 The half-life of C-14 is about 25,000 years.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

### 三、概括大意与完成句子专项突破

#### 概括大意与完成句子专项突破一

下面的短文后有2项测试任务:(1)第1~4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5~8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。

#### What Do Dreams Tell Us?

- 1 Why do we dream? Do dreams have meanings? These are questions which have troubled man for thousands of years. The oldest surviving book on the interpretation of dreams is Egyptian and is nearly 4,000 years old. In ancient Greece, it was thought that people who were ill could be cured by telling their dreams. They would relate their dreams to their doctors who would tell them what they meant, and then give them medicine to make them well. The ancient Chinese believed that if a pregnant woman dreamed of a bear, she would have a son, and if she dreamed of a snake, she would have a daughter. There are many stories about dreams foretelling (预言) the future.
- 2 We certainly do not now believe that dreams foretell the future. Most scientists believe that dreams are based on events in our own life and on our feelings. The events are usually very recent, mostly within the last two days. Our emotions, on the other hand, our wishes, hopes and fears, may go back many years, even to early childhood.
- 3 In a dream, events are altered. A dream may contain parts of many real-life events. Most importantly, something that cannot be shown directly may be shown indirectly. For example, you might dream of driving a large car. This could mean not that you want to have a larger car, but that you desire power, and maybe you want to control other people. Again, you may dream that you are an actor in a play. The play is about to start, but you have completely forgotten your lines. This dream may seem strange because you are not interested in acting, and you never want to be in a play. But the dream may mean that you have some other problem that you feel is too difficult for you to solve.
- 4 Psychologists believe that dreams may be helpful to us. Indeed, people who have been allowed to sleep in experiments, but not allowed to dream, have become anxious and restless. And when they are later allowed to sleep as much as they like, they dream more



than ever to make up for the lost “dream time”.

- 1 Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| <b>A</b> | Structure and interpretation of a dream |
| <b>B</b> | Ancient views on dreams                 |
| <b>C</b> | Babies dream less than older children   |
| <b>D</b> | Dreaming may be good for our health     |
| <b>E</b> | Dreams cannot foretell the future       |
| <b>F</b> | Healthy people do not dream             |

- 5 The ancient Greeks believed that their \_\_\_\_\_ could be cured by telling their dreams.
- 6 Most scientists believe that dreams have something to do with \_\_\_\_\_ in our daily life.
- 7 If you dream of driving a large car, it could mean that you want \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 When people are not allowed to dream during sleep, they become \_\_\_\_\_.

- |          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| <b>A</b> | power               |
| <b>B</b> | quiet and happy     |
| <b>C</b> | events              |
| <b>D</b> | experiments         |
| <b>E</b> | diseases            |
| <b>F</b> | worried and nervous |

## 概括大意与完成句子专项突破二

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 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 5~8 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。

### Early Ideas about the Universe

- 1 Early man got his ideas about the universe by looking at the stars as you do. He observed carefully, and learned many things about the sun, the moon, and the stars.
- 2 Suppose you were asked to collect evidence about the sun as early man did. You might go out morning after morning and see it come up in the east. Even on cloudy mornings, you would observe that the darkness goes away and the world becomes light. You might not see the sun but would be sure it is there, because you notice that the earth warms up. As you continued, the sun climbs higher in the sky each day during part of the year. It stays in the sky longer. The earth gets warmer. Things begin to grow. It is spring and then summer.
- 3 After a while the sun stays in the sky for shorter and shorter periods. Many plants begin to die. Leaves fall. Winter comes. Year after year this is repeated and you cannot tell exactly why it happens. But you realize that the sun seems to make the difference. Primitive (原始的) man felt that since the sun was so powerful it must be a god. It may seem silly to us now to worship (崇拜) a sun-god, but primitive man was right about the importance of the sun to life on earth.
- 4 You have been told that the world is round. But suppose no one had ever taught you that the world was like a huge ball. Would you have ever thought of it yourself? You cannot see the curve (曲线) of the earth at once. You would have no idea of how big it was.

That's why early man believed that the earth was small and flat. Such ideas appeared from the evidence they had.

5 If you watch the stars night after night, you will see them rise and set. As you look at the sky, it is not difficult to imagine that you are in the center of a vast collection of twinkling (闪烁) lights. Some early astronomers (天文学家) believed the sky was a crystal shell or series of crystal shells, one inside the other. They believed this because that is what the night sky looked like. For many centuries, men believed that the earth was the center of the universe and that the sun, the moon, and the stars circled around it.

- 1 Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>A</b> | Early Ideas about the Sky and the Stars    |
| <b>B</b> | The Importance of the Sun to Life on Earth |
| <b>C</b> | Primitive Knowledge of the Moon            |
| <b>D</b> | The Sun in Autumn and Winter               |
| <b>E</b> | Early Ideas about the Earth                |
| <b>F</b> | Collecting Evidence about the Sun          |

- 5 Early man thought the earth was small and flat because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Primitive man believed the sun was a god because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Early man thought the earth was the center of the universe because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Early astronomers believed that the sky was a crystal shell or series of crystal shells because \_\_\_\_\_.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>A</b> | he did not observe the sun carefully enough              |
| <b>B</b> | he could not see its curve                               |
| <b>C</b> | the sun, the moon and the stars seemed to move around it |
| <b>D</b> | the earth circles around the sun                         |
| <b>E</b> | it looked like that at night                             |
| <b>F</b> | it has power over life on earth                          |

### 概括大意与完成句子专项突破三

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 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 5~8 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。

#### A Star Is Born

1 The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope (望远镜) and is taking astronomers (天文学家) further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. Located 2,600 metres up in the Chilean Andes, it has four huge mirrors, each about the size of a London bus. The VLT is so powerful it can spot a burning match 10,000 kilometres away.

2 This astonishing power will allow astronomers to see events in space from the birth of stars to the collision (碰撞) of galaxies (星系) on the edge of the cosmos (宇宙). The VLT is giving astronomers their best-ever view of the cosmos. The power of the VLT to see the smallest detail at the furthest distances makes its designers amazed.

3 Take the case of Eta Carinae, one of the most explosive stars in the universe. This star produces ultraviolet laser rays (紫外线) and it will destroy itself in a few million years' time. It is five times brighter than the sun and when it explodes it is going to be a sight worth



waiting for!

4 But it is at distances of millions, even billions, of light years that the VLT really shows its power. The VLT can detect light that set out on its journey before the earth even existed. This gives astronomers their first-ever detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos.

5 In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time machine. It takes astronomers back to a time when complete galaxies crashed into each other. The effects of these past collisions can now be seen by scientists, and astronomers believe the telescope will reveal more about these exciting events in the years to come. One day, we might be able to say we have traveled back to the beginning of time, and we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.

- 1 Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- A Events that took place before the earth existed  
B Power of the telescope  
C Details of Eta Carinae  
D Invention of a time machine  
E Biggest telescope  
F Birth of the new worlds

5 The VLT will allow scientists to see events \_\_\_\_\_.

6 The designers of the VLT are surprised at \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Eta Carinae is taken \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Scientists believe the VLT will tell us more about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A its detecting power  
B millions of light years away in space  
C the location of the VLT  
D as an example  
E the birth of the earth  
F the rotation of the earth

## 概括大意与完成句子专项突破四

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 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 5~8 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。

### Meet Your Memory

1 Memory is something that cannot be seen, touched or weighed. It is thought to be abstract. It is a set of skills rather than an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a "good" memory.

2 Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages: (1) acquisition refers to learning the material; (2) storage refers to keeping the material in the brain until it is needed; and (3) retrieval (提取) refers to getting the material back out when it is needed.

3 Memory consists of at least two different processes: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory has a limited capacity and a rapid forgetting rate. Its capacity