



2010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

【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



外文出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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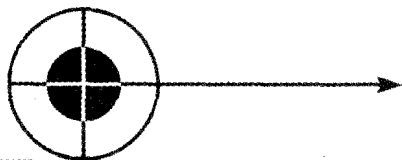
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前言 Foreword

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”。为帮助广大参加全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,本套图书编写组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,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《2010 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 2008、2009 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套真题和 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。该套试卷通过预测命题规律,研究分析考试发展趋势,使考生的复习更具目的性和系统性。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题分析详尽、透彻:六套真题均配有详细的试题分析,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,更好地掌握学习方法。

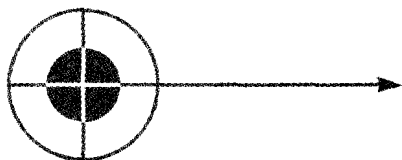
★模拟题集实用、适用:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2010 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,保证了考生学习的针对性和实用性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

该系列试题由天合教育职称外语考试研究中心负责编写,组织大连外国语学院等名校的著名专家、学者参与策划、编撰、核对和审定。其中主要编写人员胡君对卫生类和理工类的真题部分做了试题分析,并对卫生类的模拟试题进行了遴选和编排;编写人员李辉对综合类的真题部分做了试题分析;编写人员关艳参与了理工类的六套全真模拟试题的编写;编写人员吕雪梅编排了综合类的六套全真模拟试题。

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它学习资料。

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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2009 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. 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. Would you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. visit B. phone C. consult D. invite
12. We had a long conversation about her parents.
A. speech B. question C. talk D. debate
13. The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A. stated B. announced C. demanded D. suggested
14. Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A. lived on B. depended on C. believed in D. joined in
15. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A. beats B. maintains C. matches D. tries

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。

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 the 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.

16. Nowadays many scientists depend on radiocarbon for dating age-old objects.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. The radiocarbon dating technique is only about 40 years old.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. An atom of ordinary carbon has six protons and eight neutrons.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Radar is used to determine the characteristics of radiocarbon.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Radiocarbon is reliable in dating an object back to at least 50,000 years.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. When an organism dies, the C-14 in it begins to decay.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. The half-life of C-14 is about 25,000 years.

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 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 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 can be increased by chunking(组成大块), or, grouping separate bits of information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has an almost unlimited capacity.

4 One measure of memory is recall, which requires you to produce information by searching the memory for it. In aided recall, you are given cues(提示) to help you produce the information. In free-recall learning you recall the material in any order; in serial learning you recall it in the order it was presented; and in paired-associate learning you learn pairs of words so that when the first word is given you can recall the second word. A second measure of memory is recognition, in which you do not have to produce the information from memory, but must be able to identify it when it is presented to you. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicates how much you remember. Relearning is generally a more sensitive measure of memory than is recognition because relearning shows retention(保持) while recognition does not. Recognition is generally a more sensitive measure than recall.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Why do we forget things?
 B. How do we measure memory?
 C. What are the stages memory consists of?
 D. What is the difference between short-term memory and long-term memory?
 E. What is memory?
 F. Who may have a poor memory?

27. Remembering involves getting the material back out when it is _____.
 28. Grouping bits of information into larger chunks helps improve the capacity of our _____.
 29. Long-term memory has an almost unlimited capacity and a _____.
 30. As a measure of memory, relearning is more sensitive than _____.

- A. short-term memory
- B. relearning
- C. needed
- D. coded
- E. recognition
- F. slow forgetting rate

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 Light Night, Dark Stars

Thousands of people around the globe step outside to gaze at their night sky. On a clear night, with no clouds, moonlight, or artificial lights to block the view, people can see more than 14,000 stars in the sky, says Dennis Ward, an astronomer(天文学家) with the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research(UCAR) in Boulder, Colo. But when people are surrounded by city lights, he says, they're lucky to see 150 stars.

If you've ever driven toward a big city at night and seen its glow from a great distance, you've witnessed light pollution. It occurs when light from streetlights, office buildings, signs, and other sources streams into space and illuminates(照亮) the night sky. This haze(朦胧) of light makes many stars invisible to people on Earth. Even at night, big cities like New York glow from light pollution, making stargazing difficult.

Dust and particles of pollution factories and industries worsen the effects of light pollution. "If one city has a lot more light pollution than another," Ward says, "that city will suffer the effects of light pollution on a much greater scale."

Hazy skies also make it far more difficult for astronomers to do their jobs.

Cities are getting larger. Suburbs are growing in once dark, rural areas. Light from all this new development is increasingly obscuring(使变模糊) the faint(微弱的) light give off by distant stars. And if scientists can't locate these objects, they can't learn more about them.

Light pollution doesn't only affect star visibility. It can harm wild life too. It's clear that artificial light can attract animals, making them go off course. There's increasing evidence, for example, that migrating(迁徙) birds use sunsets and sunrises to help find their way, says Sydney Gauthreaux Jr., a scientist at Clemson University in South Carolina. "When light occurs at night," he says, "it has a very disruptive(破坏性的) influence." Sometimes birds fly into lighted towers, high-rises, and cables from radio and television towers. Experts estimate that millions of birds die this way every year.

31. On a clear night, people can see

- A. 150 stars.
- B. hundreds of stars.
- C. one thousand stars.
- D. more than 14,000 stars.

32. Light pollution occurs when

- A. artificial lights illuminate the night sky.
 - B. the moon lights up the night sky.
 - C. too many stars are visible in the night sky.
 - D. streetlights are turned off.
33. Nowadays even suburbs are becoming unsuitable for scientists to do their jobs because
- A. the night sky there is too dark.
 - B. the once dark areas are also polluted by lights.
 - C. these areas are not polluted by chemicals.
 - D. these areas are less developed.
34. How does light pollution affect wildlife?
- A. Animals may go off course.
 - B. It helps migrating birds find their homes.
 - C. Animals are afraid to go out after sunset.
 - D. It helps birds fall asleep.
35. The title "Light Night, Dark Stars" means
- A. the night sky is brightly lit up and stars are black.
 - B. lights appear at night and stars are seen in the dark.
 - C. city lights at night illuminate stars in the sky.
 - D. city lights illuminate the night sky, making stars invisible.

第二篇 Shopping at Second-hand Clothing Stores

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just something he did — "like changing the tires on his car." He looked at his budget and decided he could save a lot of money by shopping for clothes at *thrift* shops.

"Even new clothes are fairly disposable(用后即丢掉的) and wear out after a couple of years," Barth said. "In thrift shops, you can find some great stuff whose quality is better than new clothes."

Since then, Barth, who works at a Goodwill thrift shop in the US state of Florida, has found that there are all kinds of reasons for shopping for second-hand clothing. Some people, like him, shop to save money. Some shop for a crazy-looking shirt. And some shop as a means of conserving energy and helping the environment.

Pat Akins, an accountant at a Florida Salvation Army(SA)(救世军) thrift shop, said that, for her, shopping at thrift shops is a way to help the environment.

"When my daughter was little, we looked at it as recycling," Akins said. "Also, why pay 30 dollars for a new coat when you can get another one for a lot less?"

Akins said that the SA has shops all over the US — "some as big as department stores." All of the clothes are donated(捐赠), and when they have a surplus(盈余), they'll have "stuff a bag" specials, where customers can fill a grocery sack with clothes for only 5 or 10 dollars.

Julia Slocum, 22, points out, however, that the huge amount of second-hand clothing in the US is the result of American wastefulness.

"I'd say that second-hand stores are the result of our wasteful, materialistic culture," said Slocum, who works for a pro-conservation organization, the Center for a New American Dream. "Thrift shops prevent that waste from going to landfills(垃圾填埋场); they give clothing a second life, provide cheaper

clothing for those who can't afford to buy new ones and generate(生成) income for charities. They also provide a way for the wealthy and middle classes to shed(摆脱) some of the guilt for their level of consumption."

36. Which statement about Barth is NOT true?

- A. He is 33 years old now.
- B. He works at a Goodwill thrift shop.
- C. He works at a Salvation Army thrift shop.
- D. He was a college student many years ago.

37. When Barth was a college student, he often shopped at thrift shops

- A. to save money.
- B. to save energy.
- C. to help the environment.
- D. to make friends with poor people.

38. What does Akins do?

- A. She is a soldier.
- B. She is an accountant.
- C. She is a saleswoman.
- D. She is a road sweeper.

39. Thrift shops can do everything EXCEPT

- A. give clothing a second life.
- B. generate income for charities.
- C. provide cheaper clothes for the poor.
- D. stop rich people from wasting money.

40. The word "thrift" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by

- A. charity.
- B. one dollar.
- C. first class.
- D. two dollars.

第三篇 Water

The second most important constituent(构成成份) of the biosphere(生物圈) is liquid water. This can only exist in a very narrow range of temperatures, since water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C. Life as we know it would only be possible on the surface of a planet which had temperatures somewhere within this narrow range.

The earth's supply of water probably remains fairly constant in quantity. The total quantity of water is not known very accurately, but it is about enough to cover the surface of the globe to a depth of about two and three-quarter kilometers. Most of it is in the form of the salt water of the oceans — about 97 percent. The rest is fresh, but three-quarters of this is in the form of ice at the Poles and on mountains, and cannot be used by living systems until melted. Of the remaining fraction, which is somewhat less than one percent of the whole, there is 10~20 times as much stored underground water as there is actually on the surface. There is also a tiny, but extremely important *fraction* of the water supply which is present as water vapour in the atmosphere.

Water vapour in the atmosphere is the channel through which the whole water circulation(循环) of the biosphere has to pass. Water evaporated(蒸发) from the surface of the oceans, from lakes and rivers and from moist(潮湿的) earth is added to it. From it the water comes out again as rain or snow, falling on

either the sea or the land. There is, as might be expected, a more intensive evaporation per unit area over the sea and oceans than over the land, but there is more rainfall over the land than over the oceans and the balance is restored by the runoff from the land in the form of rivers.

41. Liquid water only exists

A. in the center of the earth.

B. on the surface of our planet.

C. in a very narrow range of temperatures.

D. in the coastal areas of the earth.

42. The total quantity of water on Earth

A. remains almost unchanged.

B. has greatly increased in recent years.

C. is decreasing constantly.

D. is affected by global warming.

43. Most of the fresh water on Earth

A. is stored underground.

B. is in the form of ice at the Poles and on mountains.

C. is found in rivers and lakes.

D. comes from the rain.

44. The word "*fraction*" in the second paragraph means

A. a very small amount.

B. a large area.

C. an important system.

D. a major source of information.

45. There is more rainfall

A. over the mountains than over the rivers.

B. over the rivers than over the mountains.

C. over the oceans than over the land.

D. over the land than over the oceans.

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, 以恢复文章原貌。

A Bad Idea

Think you can walk, drive, take phone calls, e-mail and listen to music at the same time? Well, New York's new law says you can't _____. (46) The law went into force last month, following research and a shocking number of accidents that involved people using electronic gadgets (小巧机械) when crossing the street.

Who's to blame? _____ (47) "We are under the impression that our brain can do more than it often can," says Rene Marois, a neuroscientist (神经科学家) in Tennessee. "But a core limitation is the inability to concentrate on two things at once."

The young people are often considered the great multitaskers. _____ (48) A group of 18 to 21-year-olds and a group of 35 to 39-year-olds were given 90 seconds to translate images into numbers, using a simple code. _____ (49) But when both groups were interrupted by a phone call or an instant message, the older group matched the younger group in speed and accuracy.

It is difficult to measure the productivity lost by multitaskers. But it is probably a lot. Jonathan Spira, chief analyst at Basex, a business-research firm, estimates the cost of interruptions to the American economy at nearly \$ 650 billion a year. _____ (50) The surveys conclude that 28 percent of the workers'

time was spent on interruptions and recovery time before they returned to their main tasks.

- A. Talking on a cell phone while driving brings you joy anyway.
- B. The estimate is based on surveys with office workers.
- C. The younger group did 10 percent better when not interrupted.
- D. However, an Oxford University research suggests this perception is open to question.
- E. Scientists say that our multitasking(多任务处理)abilities are limited.
- F. And you'll be fined \$ 100 if you do so on a New York city street.

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。

One Good Reason to Let Smallpox Live

It's now a fair bet that we will never see the total extinction(灭绝)of the smallpox(天花)virus. When smallpox was completely got rid of in the world, scientists wanted to _____ (51) the killer virus in the last two labs — one in the US and one in Russia. They asked: If smallpox has truly gone from the planet, _____ (52) point was there in keeping these reserves?

In reality, of course, it was naive to _____ (53) that everyone would let go of such a powerful potential weapon. Undoubtedly several nations still have _____ (54) vials(小药瓶). And the last "official" stocks of live Virus bred mistrust of the US and Russia, _____ (55) no obvious gain.

Now American researchers have _____ (56) an animal model of the human disease, opening the _____ (57) for tests on new treatments and vaccines(疫苗). So once again there's a good reason to _____ (58) the virus — just in _____ (59) the disease puts in a reappearance.

How do we _____ (60) with the mistrust of the US and Russia? _____ (61). Keep the virus _____ (62) international support in a well-guarded UN laboratory that's open to all countries. The US will object, of course, just as it _____ (63) a multilateral(多边的) approach to just about everything. But it doesn't mean the idea is _____ (64). If the virus is useful, then let's _____ (65) it the servant of all humanity — not just a part of it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. destroy | B. improve | C. change | D. transport |
| 52. A. which | B. that | C. this | D. what |
| 53. A. know | B. realize | C. imagine | D. understand |
| 54. A. more | B. few | C. a few | D. a lot |
| 55. A. in | B. for | C. at | D. of |
| 56. A. missed | B. held | C. found | D. checked |
| 57. A. way | B. road | C. route | D. method |
| 58. A. put | B. keep | C. remove | D. study |
| 59. A. need | B. time | C. fact | D. case |
| 60. A. handle | B. tackle | C. treat | D. deal |
| 61. A. Simple | B. Open | C. Safe | D. Possible |
| 62. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| 63. A. adopts | B. rejects | C. suggests | D. introduces |
| 64. A. difficult | B. clear | C. wrong | D. correct |
| 65. A. take | B. do | C. make | D. ask |

2008 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. 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

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。

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 that 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 so that we appear as the heroes of our own past, or maybe victims needing sympathy(同情).

16. Visual memory helps us recall a place we have been to.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Visual memory may be used when we read a story.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Verbal memory helps us read words we have never heard.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Emotional memory is used when we perform physical movements.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Animals do not have a long-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Long-term memory is more important than short-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Generally we remember only a few facts about the past.
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 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 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".

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Structure and Interpretation of a Dream
 B. Ancient Views on Dreams
 C. Babies Dream Less than Older Children
 D. Dreaming May Be Good for Our Health
 E. Dreams Cannot Foretell the Future
 F. Healthy People Do not Dream

27. The ancient Greeks believed that their _____ could be cured by telling their dreams.
 28. Most scientists believe that dreams have something to do with _____ in our daily life.
 29. If you dream of driving a large car, it could mean that you want _____.
 30. When people are not allowed to dream during sleep, they become _____.