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B 级考试

全真模拟试卷

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编

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前 言

由上海、厦门、深圳、香港、台北、吉隆坡、华盛顿、迈阿密等地英语教学专业人士,联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,近二十年来,在中国外语图书市场中力推英语、日语工具类的应考辅读图书,目前已逾百种,常销不衰,其中一些图书附有红蓝色彩双向助记卡,还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,并盛邀国内外教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试,是由我国人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试,它根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点,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。常春藤英语教学研究中心邀约了海内外英语教学专业人士,研究了职称英语考试不同的掌握要求,特别是不同专业的应用特殊性,编写了全国英语职称考试综合类的A级本、B级本、C级本,全国英语职称考试理工类的A级本、B级本、C级本,以及全国英语职称考试卫生类的A级本、B级本、C级本,共有9种,以适合不同专业、不同程度的“实战”需求,其分类之细,推敲之深,性价比之高,在同类图书中都有着不可替代的优势。其次,在答题技术详解方面,本套书还具有更深一层的拓展,如逻辑推理、词义辨析、

逐项排除、直接定位……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生,在学习当代英语圆熟表达中,领会那种情感、氛围和意境。

现在呈奉给读者的《全国职称英语综合类B级考试全真模拟试卷》,便是常春藤“模拟试卷系列·职称考试”中的一本。

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全国职称英语综合类 B 级考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

第 1 部分:词汇选项 (第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面共有 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线。请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中,选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. The aim of the national government is to protect the rights and freedoms.
A. premise
B. objective
C. object
D. origin
2. The disease was kept under control owing to early diagnosis and treatment.
A. on virtue with
B. for virtue of
C. by virtue of
D. in virtue with
3. If the test taker finds an item to which an answer is not known, it may be wise to leave it blank and go on with the test.
A. valuable
B. advisable
C. considerable
D. probable
4. I have traveled through the length and breadth of this country.
A. extent
B. border
C. width
D. center
5. The contractor underestimated the building costs which turned out to be much more.
A. estimated
B. overestimated
C. undervalued
D. suppressed
6. The evidence supports the view that under conditions which need it, a cry is a wonderful restorative.
A. call for
B. call on
C. call up
D. call forth
7. He might have thought it was all right to marry a woman ten years older than him, but in the opinion of his friends he was crazy.
A. with the eyes of
B. to the eyes of
C. against the eyes of
D. in the eyes of
8. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play necessary roles in raising children.
A. incapable
B. indispensable
C. insensible
D. infinite
9. I can't make it because of a previous engagement.
A. primary
B. prior
C. temporal
D. primitive
10. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly enhance his national

reputation.

A. magnify

B. strengthen

C. enlarge

D. improve

11. Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to go backwards, or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s.

A. revolt

B. revolve

C. reverse

D. revive

12. His boss took him to task for his habitual lack of punctuality.

A. reprimanded him

B. reproached him

C. praised him

D. criticized him

13. We hadn't met for 20 years, but I recognized her as soon as I saw her.

A. for the moment

B. the moment when

C. at the moment when

D. the moment

14. We should be cautious in crossing a crowded street.

A. careful

B. intelligent

C. quiet

D. weary

15. By the treaty each country pledged itself to assist the other in case of war.

A. assured

B. applied

C. obliged

D. promised

第 2 部分: 阅读判断 (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

阅读下面这篇短文, 短文后列出 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, 请把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及, 请把 C 涂黑。

Maasai Mara

Maasai Mara is a part of the southwestern tourist circuit and the most popular and visited game reserve in Kenya. The annual wildebeest migration to Maasai Mara is the world's greatest wildlife spectacle, something not to be missed especially if you're visiting Kenya between August and October. Millions of wildebeests, zebras and gazelles from the Serengeti plains migrate across the Tanzania border and the Mara River to reach Maasai Mara grazing fields from late June. The game reserve abounds with bird life since close to about 452-odd species have been recorded.

Maasai Mara has a good range of accommodation from five-star lodges to luxury-tended camps. To keep the tempo of your adventure going, Spartan tented camps and campsites within the game reserve are the best choice. Game walks and night game runs were tests to our bravery! Night falls quickly in the tropics and as the temperature drops, the campfire becomes the focus of your tour. You can keep count of the sightings of mammals, reptiles and birds. Insects and hyenas provide the background music while the night sky is a symphony of stars.

Lake Naivasha, Magadi, Victoria and Elementaita are accessible from the Maasai Mara Game reserve. Kenya's priceless treasury of wildlife owes its existence to con-

trasts in the country's terrain, which ranges from rugged snow covered peaks of Mount Kenya, the Highland, the Savannah, the Great Rift Valley and its lakes as well as the sun-burnt sands of the coast. Each of these geographical regions is home to different types of wildlife that are unique to each area.

Kenya has an amazing wealth of bird life. We could get to see many bird species in Kenya. This again is due to its variety of habitats. Many migratory birds are also spotted here. According to our guide, more than six million birds migrate to Kenya during the Northern Hemisphere winter. These migrants along with the local species of birds make Kenya an ornithological paradise.

16. The wildebeest migration reaches Maasai Mara between August and October.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. If you want to have an adventurous trip, you should stay in Spartan tented camps in the game reserve.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. There is such a variety of bird life in Kenya because Kenya is a tropical country.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Kenya has many tourist circuits.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Visitors can see various mammals, reptiles and birds in Maasai Mara.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. We can find desert in Kenya.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The sun falls very early in Maasai Mara.
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)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为规定段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。

The Swedes — A Charming People

1. The Swedes are among the most charming peoples in Europe. And their charm comes from an apparent contradiction in the national character. They are extremely conservative in social relationships; within the family and when meeting friends and business acquaintances, their conduct is governed by strict social patterns. At the same time, they are one of the most intellectually progressive peoples in the world. They are always open to new ideas.
2. All social occasions in Sweden are regulated by rules and traditions. And these traditions are expressed in a specific ritual made up of formal bows, handshakes, and greetings. When a visitor enters a Swedish home, he is invariably received with a "Welcome"; when he leaves, his host will tell him "You will be welcome again." These

charming phrases are an indestructible part of Swedish social life and they give it an old-world flavor of good manners.

3. Equally attractive is the Swedish acceptance of modern technological equipment. A traveller never needs to search for a telephone in Sweden: telephone booths are placed at regular intervals along the main streets and highways. And in church, for example, long benches are fitted with hearing aids for worshippers who may be hard of hearing. Swedish homes are among the best equipped in the world and travellers in Sweden find their journeys made easy by the use of the most efficient modern devices.

4. The Swedes are an efficient and most capable people. Punctuality is more than a virtue to them—it is a rule of life originating from the most attractive characteristic of this northern people. This is their respect for their friends and acquaintances and especially for the visitors to their country. At whatever cost to themselves, they take care not to give another person the slightest degree of discomfort.

5. This respect for human rights runs through the whole Swedish social system. It makes politicians and bureaucrats, indeed anyone with social power, courteous in dealing with citizens and visitors. Courtesy thus has been developed into a social instinct in Sweden. It is part of the spirit of the life based on a national culture which is wholly Scandinavian.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 23. Paragraph 2 _____ . | A. The most capable people of the world |
| 24. Paragraph 3 _____ . | B. The rules and traditions of social occasions |
| 25. Paragraph 4 _____ . | C. The importance of efficiency |
| | D. The most attractive character—punctuality |
| | E. The respect for human rights |
| | F. The use of the efficient modern devices |
26. Paragraph 5 _____ .
27. The Swedes are _____ .
28. Punctuality is a very important virtue _____ .
29. The Swedes' charm comes from _____ .
30. The traditions regulating the social occasions are expressed by _____ .

- | |
|---|
| A. in the Swedish national characters |
| B. accept new idea |
| C. efficient and capable |
| D. formal bows, hand-shakes and greetings |
| E. an apparent contradiction |
| F. social relationship |

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,每题后面有4个选项。请仔细阅读短文,并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

第一篇

Immigration and Problems

Hundreds of thousands of people supporting immigration rights in the US filled streets all over America in early 2006. Many held signs and American flags and asked to be treated as citizens—not criminals. Many of these supported legislation from Senator John McCain that would open a path to citizenship to immigrants who were already in the country illegally. Proposed legislation from other politicians called for stricter measures—including rounding up undocumented immigrants and sending them back to their home countries.

Canadian officials say that immigration applications continue to rise. Some want to keep the doors open. They need the labor. About 400,000 immigrants were allowed into the country in 2005, according to the Canadian Government statistics. However, all this growth means that cities need to adapt. Newcomers don't always make a smooth transition into jobs for which they are skilled. So industries are using mentoring programs to help new immigrants find proper jobs.

With the large numbers of undocumented African immigrants arriving in the Canary Islands and showing no sign of abating, the Spanish Government has decided to get tough. There will be no more mass amnesties for illegals, and anyone coming to Spain without permission will be sent back, the government has announced. About 23,000 migrants landed on the islands in 2006, and riots have erupted in some crowded reception centers. This has promoted local authorities to appeal to the United Nations for help.

France's new immigration and integration law gives the government new powers to encourage high-skilled migration. It takes effect in 2007. The new law authorizes the government to identify particular professions where France has a talent shortage. Then the government will help these identified employers find immigrant workers with needed skills or qualifications. The selected foreign employees will be granted "skills and talents" visas, valid for three years. But some concern that it'll cause brain drain in developing countries.

31. Many immigrants swarmed into streets in the US in early 2006, demanding that they should be treated as _____.
A. animals
B. citizens
C. civilians
D. criminals
32. Some Canadian officials want to keep the door open because _____.
A. Canada is in desperate need of talented people
B. Canada can feed a much larger population
C. Canada is suffering from labor shortage
D. Canada is a multicultural country
33. What has the Spanish Government decided to do?
A. Help immigrants find proper jobs.
B. Let immigrants freely enter the country.
C. Integrate immigrants into the Spanish culture.

D. Take tough measures against illegal immigration.

34. After France's new immigration and integration law takes effect, it will _____.

A. lure overseas students back home

B. undermine the unity of the country

C. drain developing countries of talent

D. induce resentment among the French workers

35. The phrasal verb "rounding up" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

A. capturing

B. encircling

C. separating

D. frightening

第二篇

Changing in English Language

When one looks back upon the fifteen hundred years that are the life span of the English language, he should be able to notice a number of significant truths. The history of our language has always been a history of constant change—at times a slow, almost imperceptible change, at other times a violent collision between two languages. Our language has always been a living growing organism; it has never been static. Another significant truth that emerges from such a study is that language at all times has been the possession not of one class or group but of many. At one extreme it has been the property of the common, ignorant folk, who have used it in the daily business of their living, much as they have used their animals or the kitchen pots and pans. At the other extreme it has been the treasure of those who have respected it as an instrument and a sign of civilization, and who have struggled by writing it down to give it some permanence, order, dignity, and if possible, a little beauty.

As we consider our changing language, we should note here two developments that are of special and immediate importance to us. One is that since the time of the Anglo-Saxons there has been an almost complete reversal of the different devices for showing the relationship of words in a sentence. Anglo-Saxon (old English) was a language of many inflections. Modern English has few inflections. We must now depend largely on word order and function words to convey the meanings that the older language did by means of changes in the forms of words. Function words, you should understand, are words such as prepositions, conjunctions, and a few others that are used primarily to show relationships among other words. A few inflections, however, have survived. And when some word inflections come into conflict with word order, there may be trouble for the users of the language, as we shall see later when we turn our attention to such matters as WHO or WHOM and ME or I. The second fact we must consider is that as language itself changes, our attitudes toward language forms change also. The eighteenth century, for example, produced from various sources a tendency to fix the language into patterns not always set in and grew, until at the present time there is a strong tendency to restudy and re-evaluate language practices in terms of the ways in which people speak and write.

36. In contrast to the earlier linguists, modern linguists tend to _____.
 - A. attempt to continue the standardization of the language
 - B. evaluate language practices in terms of current speech rather than standards or proper patterns
 - C. be more concerned about the improvement of the language than its analysis or history
 - D. be more aware of the rules of the language usage
37. Choose the appropriate meaning for the word "inflection" used in line 5 of paragraph 2. : _____.
 - A. changes in the forms of words
 - B. changes in sentence structures
 - C. changes in spelling rules
 - D. words that have similar meanings
38. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It is generally believed that the year 1500 can be set as the beginning of the modern English language.
 - B. Some other languages had great influence on the English language at some stages of its development.
 - C. The English language has been and still in a state of relatively constant change.
 - D. Many classes or groups have contributed to the development of the English language.
39. What's the author's attitude towards modern English?
 - A. Critical.
 - B. Approving.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Neutral.
40. We can infer from the passage that Anglo-Saxon
 - A. conveyed the meaning by changing the word forms
 - B. had no function words at all
 - C. depended largely on word order and function words
 - D. differed so much from modern English that nothing remained until today

第三篇

The Gulf War

The Pentagon ordered 16,099 body bags to be shipped to the Persian Gulf to bring home dead Americans. In the end, 15,773 of the bags were not necessary.

The Iraqi army would have needed—what? One hundred thousand body bags? More? No one knows or will ever know. No one has counted the Iraqi corpses(尸体). Many of them were buried in the sand, without ceremony; some have been taken care of by vultures.

That so few soldiers in the coalition died somehow seemed to Americans a vindication. It was even a return of their shining self, of Buffalo Bill, who (E. E. Cummings wrote) could “ride a water smooth-silver stallion and break one two three four five pi-

geons just like that.” The unspoken text was this: the nation had recovered its immunity, its divine favour, or anyway its gift for doing things right. The victory was as satisfying as anything Americans have done together since landing on the moon.

Would it be seemly to have a moment of silence for the Iraqi corpses?

It is not inconsequential(不合理的) to kill 100,000 people. That much life suddenly and violently extinguished must leave a ragged hole somewhere in the universe. One looks for special effects of a metaphysical(超自然的) kind to attend so much death—the whoosh of all those souls departing. But many of them died ingloriously(不体面的), like road kill, full of their disgrace, facedown with the loot scattered around them. The conquered often die ignominiously. The victors have not given them much thought.

Still, killing 100,000 people is a serious thing to do. It is not equivalent to shooting a rabid dog, which is, down deep, what Americans feel the war was all about, exterminating a beast with rabies. All those 100,000 men were not megalomaniacs(夸大狂者), torturers and murderers. They did not all commit atrocities in Kuwait. They were ordinary people: peasants, truck drivers, students and so on... They had the love of their families, the dignity of their lives and work. They cared as little for politics, or less, than most people in the world. They were, precisely, not Saddam Hussein. Which means, since Saddam was the coalition's one true target in all of this, that those 100,000 corpses are, so to speak, collateral(附带的) damage. The famous smart bombs did not find the one man they were seeking.

41. According to the passage, how many American soldiers were killed in the Gulf War?
A. 16,099
B. 15,773
C. 226
D. Over three hundred
42. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Many of Iraqi corpses were buried in the sand.
B. Some of Iraqi corpses were eaten by animals.
C. The number of the American soldiers being dead is out of the prediction by the Pentagon.
D. The victory of the war made Americans feel much prouder than the landing on the moon.
43. Why does the author say many of the 100,000 people died ingloriously?
A. Because they had taken other people's property by force.
B. Because they were the loser in the war.
C. Because the author is an American whose country won the war in the end.
D. Because the author thinks the war was all about exterminating a beast with rabies.
44. These 100,000 people were _____.
A. not megalomaniacs, torturers and murderers
B. Peasants, drives, students and the President
C. ordinary people and soldiers

D. all of the above

45. From this article, we can infer the author's attitude towards the war is _____.

A. completely critical

B. neutral

C. completely supportive

D. introspective(自省的)

第5部分:补全短文 (第46~50题,每题2分,共10分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有5处空白,文章后有6组文字。请根据文章的内容选择5组文字,将其分别放回文章原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

Sleep

Sleep is part of a person's daily activity cycle. There are several different stages of sleep, and they too occur in cycles. _____ (46). When you first drift off into slumber, your eyes will roll about a bit, your temperature will drop slightly, your muscles will relax, and your breathing will slow and become quite regular. Your brain waves slow a bit too, with the alpha rhythm of rather fast waves predominating for the first few minutes. _____ (47). For the next half hour or so, as you relax more and more, you will drift down through stage 2 and stage 3 sleep. _____ (48). Then, about 40 to 60 minutes after you lose consciousness, you will have reached the deepest sleep of all. Your brain waves will show the large slow waves that are known as the delta rhythm. This is stage 4 sleep.

You do not remain at this deep fourth stage all night long. _____ (49). The delta rhythm will disappear, to be replaced by the activity pattern of brain waves. Your eyes will begin to dart around under your closed eyelids as if you were looking at something occurring in front of you. _____ (50). It is during REM sleep that most dreams seem to occur. Provided that you do not wake up during the first REM sleep period, your body will soon relax again, your breathing will grow slow and regular once more, and you will slip gently back from stage 1 to stage 4 sleep—only to rise once again to the surface of near consciousness some 80 minutes later.

A. This is called stage I sleep.

B. If you are an average sleeper, your sleep cycle is as follows.

C. But instead about 80 minutes after you fall into slumber, your brain activity level will increase again slightly.

D. Sleep is very useful for a person's health.

E. This period of rapid eye movement lasts for some 8 to 15 minutes and is called REM sleep.

F. The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be.

第6部分:完形填空 (第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有15处空白,每处空白给出4个选项。请根据短文的内容,从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

Freezing to Death for Beauty

People in Beijing wear a lot of clothing during winter to fend off the cold. In the United States, however, people wear _____ (51), partly because the car is the primary mode of transportation. Cars take _____ (52) straight to their workplaces, which are heated well. The American diet is full of calories, so their _____ (53) can afford to burn heat more quickly.

Fewer layers of clothing give people the opportunity to stay _____ (54). Lots of Yale girls wear skirts _____ (55) when it's 10 degrees Centigrade outside. Some of them at least wear boots, tights, and leg-warmers. Some, however, really just go for the look _____ (56) the risk of health. These girls have nothing to prevent their legs _____ (57) the wind, and no socks to protect their feet. A mini skirt and a pair of stilettos are all that they wear.

Typically, the ones pursuing fashion are _____ (58), with little body fat. Just by the nature of their bodies, they are already at a disadvantage compared with normal people in _____ (59) weather. I have always _____ (60); whenever I pass these girls, how they manage to refrain from shivering and just smile like spring had arrived.

And then there are the guys. The girls can be said to _____ (61) health for beauty. But why do guys _____ (62) so little? It is not like, once they shed some layers, they suddenly become better-looking. They are not exactly being fashionable when they _____ (63) wear sporty shorts and shower slippers in the midst of winter. It's not cute.

Of course, people have the freedom to look whatever _____ (64) they want. I am just surprised that, given the vast difference between winter and summer temperatures in Connecticut, they can still _____ (65) like they are partying on the beach in the middle of February.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. scarce | B. less | C. little | D. least |
| 52. A. people | B. students | C. shoppers | D. them |
| 53. A. arms | B. heads | C. legs | D. bodies |
| 54. A. bony | B. thin | C. fashionable | D. hungry |
| 55. A. even | B. sometimes | C. frequently | D. occasionally |
| 56. A. in | B. for | C. at | D. on |
| 57. A. with | B. against | C. above | D. under |
| 58. A. fat | B. ugly | C. short | D. skinny |
| 59. A. warm | B. cold | C. cool | D. hot |
| 60. A. dreamed | B. stated | C. claimed | D. wondered |
| 61. A. sacrifice | B. devote | C. suffer | D. endure |
| 62. A. bear | B. carry | C. wear | D. put on |
| 63. A. only | B. seldom | C. rarely | D. hardly |
| 64. A. method | B. road | C. way | D. avenue |
| 65. A. see | B. resemble | C. show | D. look |

全国职称英语综合类 B 级考试

全真模拟试卷(二)

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

下面共有 15 个句子, 每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线。请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中, 选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. She is under the delusion that I'm going to give her a lot of money.
A. hypothesis
B. miracle
C. condition
D. fallacy
2. She looked everywhere for her book but finally had to return home without it.
A. lastly
B. at the end
C. in the end
D. at the last
3. She married her boss's son because she wanted a husband from a wealthy family. But she had to bear her husband's bad temper.
A. live in
B. live on
C. live with
D. live up to
4. Cancellation of the flight pressed many passengers to spend the night at the airport.
A. resulted
B. obliged
C. demanded
D. recommended
5. A herald will proclaim the new king immediately after the old one dies.
A. succeed
B. disclose
C. reveal
D. announce
6. He seemed reluctant to help us.
A. glad
B. tired
C. unwilling
D. pleased
7. Do you think this ring is real gold? It's only worthless brass.
A. priceless
B. valueless
C. valuable
D. invaluable
8. That matter is so confidential that it must not be discussed outside the office.
A. impressive
B. comprehensible
C. secret
D. indispensable
9. In the event of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$ 30 million.
A. the face
B. the time
C. case
D. the course
10. It's impossible to predict whether she'll be well enough to come home from hospital next month.
A. inform
B. judge