

# 全国专业技术资格英语 等级考试 习题集

汪琦 编著

上海中医药大学出版社

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# 前 言

1995年8月,国家人事部专业技术人员职称司颁布了全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行),规定今后我国专业技术人员在晋级时,应根据自己报考的等级(A、B、C三个等级)参加全国英语等级考试。该英语等级考试的内容包括阅读理解、完成句子、概括大意、完形填空,其中完成句子和概括大意是以往英语考试中所未见的。为了帮助广大应试者适应这一形式的考试和新的题型,作者根据多年教授英语的经验,以及在专业技术人员英语等级考试辅导班教学中所发现的一些实际情况和难点,编纂了此习题集。

本习题集有12套训练题,共计短文120篇,题材多样,内容丰富,覆盖文、理、工、农、医各科。每套训练题包括阅读理解,完成句子、概括大意、完形填空四方面内容。每套训练题均附有答案。

本习题集在编纂中,力求紧扣英语等级考试的大纲,对文章中一部分超大纲的词汇都进行了中文注释。并在书的最后列出了英语等级考试中所需的词汇表,以供应试者查阅。

使用本习题集时,应试者可完整地做完一套训练题,也可根据自己的实际情况,择其部分相关内容进行练习。通过本书的练习,以期帮助应试者在短时间内,突出重点,少走弯路,提高应试能力,取得满意成绩。

编者

一九九五年十月

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# 全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲

## (试 行)

### 一、等级的划分

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试共分 A、B、C 三个等级。申报 A 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 1200 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

### 二、评价目标

考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下:

#### (一) 词汇

考试所涉及的词、短语主要限于本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等。

1. 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6000 个左右的单词和短语;
2. 申报 B 级的人员应认知 4500 个左右的单词和短语;
3. 申报 C 级的人员应认知 3000 个左右的单词和短语。

#### (二) 语法知识

虽然不直接考查语法知识,但应试者必须懂得英语基本语法结构和常用句型,能正确理解用这些结构和句型写成的句子。

1. 英语句子的基本语序及其意义;

2. 英语句子的结构和常用句型;
3. 各种时体的变化及其意义;
4. 各种从句的构成和意义;
5. 句际之间的所指、省略、替代、重复、逻辑关系等。

### (三) 阅读理解能力

考试不分学科和专业。应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解一般的英语书面材料。阅读能力包括下列几个方面。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

### 三、题型、题量和计分

级 别			部 分	题 号	题量	计分	总 分		
A 级	B 级	C	第一部分	阅读理解	15	75	100	200	350
			第二部分	完成句子	5	25			
			第三部分	阅读理解	10	80			
			第四部分	概括大意	5	20			
			第五部分	阅读理解	10	120			
			第六部分	完形填空	10	30			

题型分客观题型和主观题型。第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。申报 C 级的人员必答第一、二部分,客观题占总分的 75%,主观题占总分的 25%;申报 B 级的人员必答第一、二、三和四部分,客观题占总分的 77.5%,主观题占总

分的 22.5%; 申报 A 级的人员必答第一至第六部分, 客观题占总分的 78.6%, 主观题占总分的 21.4%。答题时间均为 120 分钟。

**第一部分: 阅读理解。**15 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 75 分。

阅读三篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

**第二部分: 完成句子。**5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 25 分。

阅读一篇短文, 短文后有五个不完整的句子, 应试者根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出。

**第三部分: 阅读理解。**10 小题, 每小题 8 分, 共 80 分。

阅读两篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

**第四部分: 概括大意。**5 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 20 分。

阅读五段文字, 每段文字说明一个主题, 其主题可用一个或几个单词表示出来, 该单词或词组是不完整的, 即有一个词是空出来的, 但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出, 要求应试者将其余的字母补全, 使之构成一个完整的单词。

**第五部分: 阅读理解。**10 小题, 每小题 12 分, 共 120 分。

阅读两篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

**第六部分: 完形填空。**10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分。

阅读一篇短文, 其中有十处空白, 每处空白为一个小题。应试者在全面理解短文内容的基础上, 在每个空白处填上适当的字母, 使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。



# 训 练 题

## 习 题 一

### 第一部分：阅读理解(75 分)

下面有三篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

#### I . Disappointment

The leader of a band (乐队) was finding it very difficult to prepare for an important show, because the members of the band were never all present at anyone of the rehearsals (排练). Then the last rehearsal before the show came, and again some of the members were not there. At the end of the rehearsal, the leader said to all the members of the band who were present, "I have been making a note of those who have been absent from our various rehearsals. Here it is." He took a piece of paper out of his pocket and looked at it. "I see that the only man who has been hard-working and never been absent is the drummer (鼓手)."

The drummer went very red, stood up and answered, "Well, I thought it was the only right thing to do, as I won't be able to come to the show tomorrow."

1. The leader of the band was trying\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to prepare for a big rehearsal

- B. to find a hard-working drummer
  - C. to finish the rehearsal ahead of time
  - D. to get ready for an important show
2. What was on the piece of paper that the band leader had?
- A. The name of the drummer.
  - B. The names of those present at the rehearsals.
  - C. The names of those absent from the rehearsals.
  - D. The names of all the band members.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ had attended every rehearsal.
- A. All of the band members
  - B. One of the band members
  - C. None of the band members
  - D. Several of the band members
4. The drummer went very red because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was a very shy person
  - B. he felt hot after the rehearsal
  - C. he was praised by the band leader
  - D. he was very sorry for what he was going to say
5. After reading the story we may conclude that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the leader would be disappointed with the drummer
  - B. the leader would be pleased with the drummer's reply
  - C. the drummer would feel very proud of himself
  - D. the show would be a success

## **II . Traditional and Modern Marriage**

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the

man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.

There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many

married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

6. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage?
  - A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
  - B. The woman made most of decisions.
  - C. The woman stayed at home to care for the children.
  - D. The man paid the bills.
7. In recent years \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
  - B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
  - C. the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house
  - D. the role of men and women has begun to change
8. Men and women may now choose all the following EXCEPT to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. marry or to stay single
  - B. work or to stay at home
  - C. have the roles that are comfortable for them
  - D. leave their jobs just because they have children
9. The following are all now true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the woman is the most important person in the house
  - B. the man may take care of the children some of the time
  - C. the woman may want to go to work
  - D. they may choose to have children or not
10. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.
- B. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
- C. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.
- D. Everyone tries to get married.

### III. Self-evaluation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special courses to qualify (取得资格) for a particular kind of work, or you may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to give advice and information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self-evaluation is an

important part of the decision making process.

11. According to the author, what is important in making a decision about a profession?
  - A. Suggestions from others.
  - B. Knowledge of the profession.
  - C. Previous experience.
  - D. Self-evaluation.
12. Most people start thinking of choosing a job only when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are six years old
  - B. they are at school
  - C. they are forced to
  - D. they are adults
13. What qualifications must a person often have for a particular job?
  - A. Actual work experience.
  - B. Self-evaluation.
  - C. Special training for the job.
  - D. Both A and C.
14. The sentence "Choosing an occupation takes time" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it's not easy to make a decision about a job
  - B. you must have some work experience before you choose a job
  - C. you should take other's advice before you choose a job
  - D. it takes you a lot of time to get enough knowledge in order to qualify for a job

15. The article hints that before making a decision about an occupation\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you must take everything into consideration
  - B. you'd better ask others for advice
  - C. you should think about your interests and abilities to see if the job fits you
  - D. you must work hard to qualify for it

## 第二部分：完成句子(25 分)

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全。

### **An Unsuccessful Hunter**

George and his friend Peter were fond of deer-hunting, and whenever they had a free day during the deer-hunting season, they took their guns and went off into the forest.

One Saturday they were sitting on a log (原木) eating their sandwiches and drinking their coffee when they saw a man walking through the snow towards them. He was dressed in deer-hunting clothes, but he had no gun with him. When he got nearer, the two friends saw that he was following a deer's track in the snow. They were both very surprised to see a man tracking a deer without a gun. So when he reached them, they stopped him and asked him whether anything was wrong and whether they could help him. The man sat down beside them, accepted a cup of coffee and told them his story.

Like them, he had gone out deer-hunting that morning

with a friend. They had seen a deer with very big horns (角), and had followed it for some time. Then he had fired at it, and it had fallen just where it stood. He and his friend had run over to examine it, and he had said to his friend, "This deer's horns will make a wonderful rack (挂物架) for my guns when I get it home." He had then arranged his gun in the deer's horns and stepped back a few yards to see exactly how they would look as a gun rack on the wall of his study. He had been admiring the effect when the deer had suddenly jumped up, shaken itself and raced away, carrying his gun firmly (坚固地) stuck in its horns.

16. George and Peter usually went hunting when they didn't have to \_\_\_\_\_ during the hunting season.
17. In the forest, they saw a \_\_\_\_\_ following a deer's track in the snow.
18. George and Peter o \_\_\_\_\_ the man a cup of coffee.
19. The man hunted the deer chiefly for its \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Unfortunately the man l \_\_\_\_\_ his gun while deer-hunting.

### 第三部分：阅读理解(80分)

下面有两篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

#### I . Finger-Prints

Every human being has a unique arrangement of the



skin on his fingers and this arrangement is unchangeable. Scientists and experts have proved the uniqueness of finger-prints and discovered that no exactly similar pattern is passed on from parents to children, though nobody knows why this is the case.

The ridge (隆起部) structure on a person's fingers does not change with growth and is not affected by superficial injuries. Burns, cuts and other damage to the outer part of the skin will be replaced in time by new one which bears a reproduction (再生) of the original pattern. It is only when the inner skin is injured that the arrangement will be destroyed. Some criminals make use of this fact to remove their own finger-prints but this is a dangerous and rare step to take.

Finger-prints can be made very easily with printer's ink. They can be recorded easily. With special methods, identification can be achieved successfully within a short time. Because of the simplicity and economy of this system, finger-prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal case. A suspected man may deny a charge but this may be in vain. His finger-prints can prove who he is even if his appearance has been changed by age or accident.

When a suspect leaves finger-prints behind at the scene of a crime, they are difficult to detect with the naked eye. Special techniques are used to "develop" them. Some of the marks found are incomplete but identification is possible if a print a quarter of an inch square can be obtained.