

■ 新大纲

■ 新题型

■ 附译文和详解

理工

新编



全国职称英语

等级考试

指南

主编 霍庆文

中国人民大学出版社

# 新编全国职称英语等级考试指南

(理 工)

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前言

1998年夏天，国家人事部组织有关人员对1997年《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》（试行）进行了修订。这次修订变化很大，增加了新题型，重新划分了考试类别。根据1998年新大纲的精神和要求，我们编写了《新编全国职称英语等级考试指南》这套丛书，旨在帮助应试者在全面复习之后进行自测，检查复习的效果并提高应试的能力。

根据新大纲，全国职称英语等级考试按等级依然划分为C、B、A三级，但每级都增加了词汇考项，C级还增加了选择填空，B级增加了完形填空；按类别将原来的五大类划分为现在的四大类：综合人文、理工、卫生和财经。根据新大纲的这一分类，我们编写了综合人文、理工、卫生、财经四册书。每册书由三大部分组成，即模拟试题、答案、参考译文及答案详解。笔者认为，考前进行一定的模拟训练是非常必要的，可以使应试者检验自己的水平，认识不足，找到差距并有针对性地提高自己。为了方便应试者，我们附加了参考译文和答案详解。

本套丛书严格按照新大纲的要求精心设计、编写，力求做到紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、考查全面。题型、题量、难易度也都力求与新大纲一致。译文力求做到通畅、准确；详解力求做到精确、明了。

本套丛书可供准备参加职称英语等级考试的广大专业技术人员自学、自测和培训之用，也可供有志于提高阅读理解能力和语言运用能力的大学生和社会自学者使用。

限于编者水平，加之时间仓促，书中难免有不少缺点或错误，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1998年11月于北京

# 目 录

全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (1)	1
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (2)	10
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (3)	19
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (4)	28
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (1)	37
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (2)	49
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (3)	61
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (4)	72
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (1)	83
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (2)	95
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (3)	107
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (4)	118
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题答案	130
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题答案	132
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题答案	134
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (1) 参考译文及答案详解	136
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (2) 参考译文及答案详解	144
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (3) 参考译文及答案详解	152
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (4) 参考译文及答案详解	159
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (1) 参考译文及答案详解	167
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (2) 参考译文及答案详解	176
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (3) 参考译文及答案详解	185
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (4) 参考译文及答案详解	194
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (1) 参考译文及答案详解	202
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (2) 参考译文及答案详解	211
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (3) 参考译文及答案详解	219
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (4) 参考译文及答案详解	228

# 全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (1)

### 第一部分 词汇 (20 分)

下面有二十小题，每小题后面有四个选项。其中 1—10 题的每个句子中有一处空白，请从四个选项中选择 一个正确答案填入句子的空白处；11—20 题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线，请从四个选项中选择 一个与划线部分意义相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。

1. The loss of her son in the war caused her much \_\_\_\_\_ suffering.  
A) hard                                      B) physical  
C) mental                                  D) serious
2. They don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ to express all that in written form.  
A) technology                              B) technique  
C) way                                        D) channel
3. Science has contributed much to modern \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) technology                              B) technique  
C) temptation                              D) tendency
4. She has made up her mind to work day and night for the \_\_\_\_\_ of her company.  
A) seek                                        B) sense  
C) share                                       D) sake
5. The lady who had invited us heard me telling my wife that the dinner was terrible, so I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) confused                                  B) nervous  
C) shameful                                  D) embarrassed
6. I try to make sense of what's actually happening from my particular \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sense                                        B) sight  
C) viewpoint                                  D) imagination
7. They have got everything ready to make a \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic.  
A) trip    B) journey  
C) travel                                       D) voyage
8. The banker is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who can give information about the robbery.  
A) compensation                              B) prize



## 第二部分 阅读理解 (45 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。

### Passage 1

#### Wegener's Idea of Continental Drift

In 1910, a German scientist named Wegener noticed that the edges of South America and Africa looked as if they might fit together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle (拼图玩具). At first he did not want to write about this observation because it seemed unimportant; but then he began to feel that it might mean something. Why should such a pattern exist? He was not satisfied that this pattern was an accident. As he thought about it more, he began to wonder if the two continents had once been parts of a single mass of land that had somehow drifted apart. He wrote, "At first I did not pay attention to the idea because I regarded it as improbable." Scientists laughed at the idea and would not take it seriously. In the early 1920's a friend of Wegener's gave an article describing Wegener's idea to a famous geologist (地质学家) to see whether he agreed with it. The geologist must have been very angry. The friend described the geologist's reaction as the "only occasion on which I saw a man literally (真正地) foaming (吐白沫) at the mouth."

Generally a correct idea will take many years before it is widely accepted as true. Wegener's idea became the topic of hundreds of scientific articles only sixty years later. It might be a correct attitude that when people finally come up with an unusual idea, they must be very patient in trying to change the minds of others.

21. At first, Wegener regarded his observation as \_\_\_\_\_, but then he came to believe that it might mean something.  
A. important      B. unimportant      C. unexpected      D. satisfying
22. Later on, Wegener had the idea that South America and Africa had once \_\_\_\_\_, and then had somehow drifted apart.  
A. been joined together  
B. been parts of North America  
C. been floating continents in the Atlantic  
D. been regarded as a pattern of an accident
23. In the early 1920's, a famous geologist was given a copy of Wegener's article, but he \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. did not take Wegener's idea seriously
  - B. was angry at Wegener's idea
  - C. did not completely agree with Wegener's idea
  - D. quite agreed with Wegener's idea
24. Wegener's basic idea of "continental drift" was discussed in hundreds of scientific articles \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the early 1970's
  - B. in the 1970's
  - C. in the late 1970's
  - D. in the 1960's
25. Generally, it takes many years for an unusual idea \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to be accepted by
  - B. to be remembered by
  - C. to be forgotten by
  - D. to be expressed by

## Passage 2

### Cats

There is a saying that cats have nine lives, because cats so often appear to escape serious injury or death by the skin of their teeth. A recent study examined why. Scientists in New York carried out a study of cats which had fallen out of windows of apartment blocks. Nine out of ten survived a fall of two storeys or more. One cat fell from a flat on the thirty-second floor and only chipped (磕掉) a tooth. Interestingly, the cats were most at risk from injury or death if they fell from the seventh floor. Falling from either a lesser or greater height gave them a better chance of survival.

Damage to a body depends on how fast it hits the ground, which in turn depends on how far it has fallen. But it's not quite that simple because, as an object falls through the air, the air pushes up against it and slows the object down. After a while this stops the object accelerating and it continues at a fixed speed. This is the terminal (终点的) speed. Bulky (庞大的) things have a lower terminal speed because there is a larger area for the air to push up on. Heavy things have a higher terminal speed because they push down harder against the air. Cats have a lower terminal speed than falling people, for example, because they are quite bulky and not very heavy, so they hit the ground more slowly and are less likely to be hurt.

What is the significance of the seventh floor? This is the distance cats take to reach

Cats also have a very well developed sense of balance. They can reorientate themselves while falling so that they land on their feet. This has the advantage of spreading the impact with the ground over four limbs and so does less damage to each limb.

- 5

### Passage 3

#### Volcanoes

Scientists have been studying volcanoes for a long time. Though, they have learned a great deal, they still have not discovered the causes of volcanic action. They know that the inside of the earth is very hot, but they are not sure exactly what causes the great heat. Some scientists have thought that the heat is caused by the great pressure of the earth's outer layers (地层). Or the heat may be left from the time when the earth was formed. During the last sixty years scientists have learned about radium (镭), uranium (铀), thorium (钍) and other radioactive elements. These elements give out heat all the time as they change into other elements. Many scientists now believe that much of the heat inside the earth is produced by radioactive elements.

Whatever the cause of the heat may be, we do know that the earth gets hotter the farther down we dig. In deep mines and oil wells the temperature rises about 1°F. for each 50 feet. At this rate the temperature 40 miles below the earth's surface would be over 4,000°F. This is much hotter than is necessary to melt rock. However, the pressure of the rock above keeps most materials from melting at their usual melting points. Scientists believe that the rock deep in the earth may be plastic (粘的). In other words, the rock yields slowly to pressure but is not liquid. But if some changes in the earth's crust (地壳) release the pressure, the rock melts. Then the hot, liquid rock can move up toward the surface.

When the melted rock works its way close to the earth's crust, a volcano may be formed. The melted rock often contains steam and other gases under great pressure. If the rock above gives way, the pressure is released. Then the sudden expansion of the gases causes explosions. These expansions blow the melted rock into pieces of different size and shoot them high in the air, where they cool and harden into volcanic ash and cinders (火山渣). Some of this material falls around the hole made in the earth's surface. The melted rock may keep on rising and pour out as lava. In this way, volcanic ash, cinders, and lava build up the cone-shaped (锥形的) mountains that we call volcanoes.

31. The heat inside the earth is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the great pressure of the earth  
B. something still uncertain  
C. volcanic actions  
D. radioactive elements
32. According to the passage, the temperature would be over 4,000°F \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the surface of the earth

- B. just below the earth's crust  
C. at the depth of 40 miles in the earth  
D. deep in the earth
33. The hot, liquid rock in a volcano is shot high in the air \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the pressure released when the rock above gives way  
B. by the steam and gases contained in the melted rock  
C. by volcanic ash and cinders  
D. by lava
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Some scientists once thought that the heat in the earth was caused by the pressure of the earthy surface.  
B. The deeper we dig, the higher the temperature rises.  
C. The extremely high temperature makes the rock deep in the earth into liquid.  
D. Volcanoes mainly produce volcanic ash, cinders and lava.
35. The phrase "works its ways" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rises rapidly  
B. pours out  
C. moves up slowly  
D. blows up

### 第三部分 完成句子 (15 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, 每个单词的一个 (或头几个) 字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。

#### Water as a Source of Power

In modern industry, water fulfils several essential functions. It is used as a raw material in many processes; it is essential for cooling machinery; it provides steam for engines which consume (消耗) coal and it is one of the most important sources of power.

As a source of power, water is almost endless. Its power is finally obtained from the force of gravity and from the sun. It is the sun's energy that warms the sea and the land and causes water to evaporate (蒸发) into the air; later the moisture (潮湿) in the air condenses (冷凝) and falls in the form of rain or snow. Much of the water that falls on the land flows back to the sea. The downward flow of the water exerts considerable pressure, and it is at this point in the water cycles that we can obtain some of its power.

It is the industrial nations which both produce and consume the greatest amount of hydroelectric (水力发电) power. The U. S. has the greatest output of hydroelectricity, besides leading in the output of electricity produced from coal. Canada and Russia have also completed great hydroelectric projects; Canada even exports hydroelectricity to the U. S. over the border. Sweden, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland with their abundant water supplies are leading producers. In comparison, Africa and India, though they possess large potential resources of water power, have so far developed only a small part of them. Japan relies on hydroelectric power. Her available coal resources proved inadequate for her industrial development, and she was forced to import fuel to drive machinery.

36. Cooling machinery d \_\_\_\_\_ mainly on water.
37. It can be learned from the passage that some of the water power can be g \_\_\_\_\_ from the downward flow of water.
38. As far as the output of electricity is concerned, the greatest p \_\_\_\_\_ is the United States.
39. Japan did not have en \_\_\_\_\_ coal resources for her industrial development.
40. The main idea of this passage is that water as a source of power plays an i \_\_\_\_\_ role in modern industry.

#### 第四部分 选择填空 (20 分)

阅读下面的短文, 根据短文的内容, 从每题的四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

#### The Car in the US

Before the 20th century the horse provided day to day transportation in the United States. Trains were used only for long-distance transportation.

Today the car is the most popular 41 of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely 42 the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their cars for 43 90 per cent of all personal 44.

Most Americans are able to 45 cars. The average price of a 46-made car was \$ 2,400 in 1940, \$ 2,740 in 1960 and up to \$ 4,740 47 1974. During this period American car manufacturers set about 48 their products and work efficiency. As a result, the yearly income of the 49 family increased from 1940 to 1974 50 than the price of cars. For this reason 51 a new car takes a smaller 52 of a family's total earnings today.

In 1951 53 it took 8.1 months of an average family's 54 to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car 55 8.3 months of a family's annual earnings. By 1975 it only took 5.75 56 income. In addition, the 1975 cars were technically 57 to models from

previous years.

The 58 of the automobile extends throughout the economy 59 the car is so important to Americans. Americans spend more money 60 their cars running than on any other item.

- |                 |                   |               |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. kinds    | B. sort           | C. mean       | D. types      |
| 42. A. denied   | B. reproduced     | C. replaced   | D. ridiculed  |
| 43. A. hardly   | B. nearly         | C. certainly  | D. somewhat   |
| 44. A. trip     | B. works          | C. business   | D. travel     |
| 45. A. buy      | B. sell           | C. race       | D. see        |
| 46. A. quickly  | B. regularly      | C. rapidly    | D. recently   |
| 47. A. on       | B. in             | C. behind     | D. about      |
| 48. A. raising  | B. making         | C. reducing   | D. improving  |
| 49. A. unusual  | B. interested     | C. average    | D. biggest    |
| 50. A. slowest  | B. equal          | C. faster     | D. less       |
| 51. A. bringing | B. obtain         | C. bought     | D. purchasing |
| 52. A. part     | B. half           | C. number     | D. code       |
| 53. A. clearly  | B. proportionally | C. percentage | D. suddenly   |
| 54. A. income   | B. work           | C. plan       | D. debts      |
| 55. A. used     | B. spent          | C. cost       | D. needed     |
| 56. A. months'  | B. dollar's       | C. family     | D. year       |
| 57. A. famous   | B. superior       | C. fastest    | D. purchasing |
| 58. A. running  | B. notice         | C. influence  | D. discussion |
| 59. A. then     | B. as             | C. so         | D. which      |
| 60. A. starting | B. leaving        | C. keeping    | D. repairing  |

## 1

下面有二十小题,每小题后面有四个选项。其中 1—10 题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项中选择 一个正确答案填入句子的空白处;11—20 题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项中选择 一个与划线部分意义相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。

- 10

- C) view D) exposed
9. She accused the government of not doing enough to \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth.  
A) move B) profit  
C) promote D) develop
10. The dog is generally \_\_\_\_\_ if it is left undisturbed.  
A) serious B) peaceful  
C) sociable D) calm
11. John likes to have raw vegetables.  
A) soft B) cheap  
C) rotten D) unripe
12. He pledged to marry her when he returned from England.  
A) devised B) denied  
C) vowed D) flattered
13. Our soldiers displayed no fear under the enemy's fire.  
A) revealed B) vanquished  
C) discharged D) informed
14. This year's wheat harvest was very small because of bad weather.  
A) peasant B) crop  
C) deposit D) bunch
15. We will notify you when the books arrive.  
A) inform B) reveal  
C) request D) guess
16. When I asked him a question, the old man peered at me over his glasses.  
A) pecked B) stared  
C) screamed D) scratched
17. Our public transportation is not sufficient for the need of the people in our major cities.  
A) excessive B) additional  
C) efficient D) adequate
18. There was no trace of poison in the coffee the chemist analysed.  
A) indication B) taste  
C) color D) smell
19. The student revised his paper carefully, following the professor's suggestions.  
A) copied B) corrected  
C) retyped D) outlined
20. I could easily identify him among the crowd because he was wearing long hair.  
A) prove B) define  
C) claim D) recognize



## 第二部分 阅读理解 (45 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。

### Passage 1

#### Water Power

With the prospect of coal and petroleum supplies being depleted (大大减少) and with air pollution becoming an increasing concern, the major countries of the world are seeking alternate sources of energy. If a means to obtain energy from water, especially from the ocean, can be effected economically, it would furnish (提供) a never-ending supply of energy, since 70% of the earth in surface is ocean and another 10% is fresh water in rivers and lakes.

From the beginning of time man has used water power as a source of work energy—waterfalls and dams—but these are fresh water sources and are landlocked (被陆地围住的). The seas have contributed little or nothing in the way of power.

The use of temperature variation between currents is one area of exploration. Ocean water is heated by the sun near the equator and drawn by the rotation (旋转) of the earth toward the poles, where it cools and drops toward the ocean floor and starts its journey back toward the equator. The differential between the two currents is 35 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and to use it the scientists must find the places where they run near land and are not too far away from each other. One area that meets these requirements is the Caribbean Sea.

In the United States the National Space Administration and the Energy Research and Development Administration have been working on another kind of thermal (热的) sea energy proposal. One plan would somewhat resemble the operation of a refrigerator on a vast scale. Warm water would be the heat source, cold water the heat sink. A component such as freon (氟利昂) would be liquid at a cold temperature and turn to gas as it warmed.

Oceans also offer wave power, tides, and the chemical propensities (特性) of salt water as potential sources of energy. All these uses are theoretically possible.

21. The use of water power is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new concept
- B. less expensive than petroleum
- C. now being used more from the oceans than from the rivers and lakes
- D. being developed to supplement other sources of energy