

■ 新大纲

■ 新题型

■ 附译文和详解

综合、
人文

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

(综合、人文)

主编	霍庆文			
编委	霍庆文	李景峰	许海峰	梁 昊
	刘 鹏	赵克容	李俏梅	杨小春
	于洪波	刘 琛	于 阗	龚卫平
	韩希民	张显奎	刘 莉	汪淑华
	马志强	张 燕	高世杰	刘 斌

中国人民大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编全国职称英语等级考试指南: 综合、人文/霍庆文主编.
北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 1999

ISBN 7-300-02969-8/H · 183

I. 新…

II. 霍…

III. 职称-英语-资格考核-指南

IV. H31-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 37529 号

新编全国职称英语等级考试指南

(综合、人文)

主编 霍庆文

出 版: 中国人民大学出版社
(北京海淀路 157 号 邮编 100080)

发 行: 新华书店总店北京发行所

印 刷: 中煤涿州地质制图印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 15
1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
字数: 336 000

定价: 21.00 元
(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

前言

GF74/59

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、财经等四册书。每册书由三大部分组成,即模拟试题、答案、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、考察全面。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)	18
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (4)	27
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (1)	36
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (2)	47
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (3)	58
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题 (4)	69
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (1)	80
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (2)	92
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (3)	103
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题 (4)	115
全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题答案	126
全国职称英语等级考试 B 级模拟试题答案	128
全国职称英语等级考试 A 级模拟试题答案	130
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	132
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	140
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	147
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	155
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	163
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	171
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	180
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	189
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	197
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	206
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	215
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	224

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

Life

Life is difficult.

This is a great truth. It is a great truth because once we truly understand and accept it, then life is no longer difficult.

Most do not fully see this truth. Instead they complain about the enormity (巨大) of their problems and difficulties as if life should be easy. It seems to them that their difficulties represent a unique kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon families, their class, or even their nation.

Life is a series of problems. Do we want to complain about them or solve them?

Discipline is the basic set of tools we require to solve life's problems. Without discipline we can solve nothing.

What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problems is a painful one. Problems, depending on their nature, cause in us sadness or loneliness or regret or anger or fear. These are uncomfortable feelings, often as painful as any kind of physical pain. Indeed, it is because of the pain that events or conflicts (矛盾) cause in us that we call them problems. And since life poses (提出) an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy.

Yet, it is in this whole process of solving problems that life has its meaning. Problems are the severe (严峻的) test that distinguishes between success and failure. It is only because of problems that we grow mentally (智力上) and spiritually (精神上). When we desire to encourage the growth of the human spirit, we challenge and encourage the human capacity to solve problems, just as in school we set problems for our children to solve. It is through the pain of meeting and working out problems that we learn. As Benjamin Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct." It is for this reason that wise people learn not to dread (畏惧) but actually to welcome the pain of problems.

21. Which sentence best expresses the central point of the selection?

- A. Everybody has problems.
- B. We become stronger by facing and solving the problems of life.
- C. Life is difficult because our problems bring us pain.
- D. People like to complain about their problems.

22. The author probably used just one short sentence in the first paragraph to _____.
- A. save space
 - B. confuse readers
 - C. make readers laugh
 - D. get readers' attention
23. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 3?
- A. Most people feel life is easy.
 - B. The author feels life is easy.
 - C. The author likes to complain about his problems.
 - D. Most people complain about how hard their lives are.
24. According to the article, we give school children difficult problems to solve in order to _____.
- A. challenge them to learn
 - B. teach them to fear the pain of solving problems
 - C. help them learn to ignore pain
 - D. teach them respect for authority
25. The quotation from Benjamin Franklin, "Those things that hurt, instruct", suggests that _____.
- A. we do not learn from experience
 - B. we do not learn when we are in pain
 - C. pain teaches us important lessons
 - D. pain cannot be avoided

Passage 2

Home Life

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the workers' canteen (食堂), and the school dining-room.

It is unusual now for father to pursue (从事) his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide

choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile (纺织的) areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now a not unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant (支配的) figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works, economic advantages increase, but children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

26. The writer compares home to a workshop because _____.
A. fathers often pursue employment at home
B. parents have to make food and necessity themselves for their daily life
C. many families produce goods at home for sale
D. both fathers and mothers in most families are workers
27. The writer says that home has become much less of a workshop. He means _____.
A. in the past, home was more like a workshop
B. home is much more of a workshop now
C. home workshops are becoming fewer and fewer
D. home was less like a workshop in the past
28. The chief reason that boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation is _____.
A. that children nowadays rarely see their fathers at their place of work
B. that fathers do not like to pursue employment at home any more
C. that there is a wide choice of employment for children
D. that children also like to have jobs outside
29. What makes father no longer be the only dominant person in a family?
A With their earning, mother and children do not need to depend on father for their life.
B. There are many choices of employment for mothers and children.
C. Father does much less for his children today than he used to.
D. The number of married women in employment has increased greatly now.
30. It is implied in this passage that _____.

- A. mothers have the practice to go to work
B. working mothers have no time to stay with their children at home
C. young wage-earners are economically independent
D. mother's position in a family has been raised

Passage 3

Inventions

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was one that is still very important today — the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances.

For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People didn't have to explore (探险) much any more. They began to work instead to make life better.

In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all became a big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. The helicopter (直升机) in 1909. Sound movies in 1926. The computer in 1928. And jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wear.

The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases. They worked very well. They made people healthier and let them live long lives. By the 1960's most people could expect to live to be at least 60.

By this time most people had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire to explore again. The world is known to man but the stars are not yet. Man began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their steps into space.

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from earth. Americans first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning though. New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

31. Nylon came out nearly at the same time as _____.
- A. radio B. camera
- C. jet planes D. movies

32. People can live longer lives because _____ to help people cure diseases have worked very well.
- A. doctors
B. new methods
C. medicines
D. new hospitals
33. Man didn't have a desire to explore a lot _____.
- A. at the beginning of 1800's
B. in 1990's
C. since 1900's
D. from 1800's to 1960's
34. By the 1960's _____.
- A. people had known everything about the world
B. there was not much to be explored
C. only the moon had not yet been known
D. the world as a whole was known to man
35. We can safely come to the conclusion that people's life will be made even better through _____.
- A. new discoveries
B. greater inventions
C. better ways to help get over diseases
D. all of the above

第三部分 完成句子 (15 分)

阅读下面短文，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。

Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud, the world-famous doctor of Vienna, was a thinker who changed the way we look at mental trouble. He was also a man with courage.

Once Freud was walking down a dark street. He was met by two men who wanted to rob him. This was back in 1890. Freud took his stick by the tip and beat off the robbers.

He did not lose his head when the Nazis (纳粹分子) came to his house. The Nazi soldiers found 1,500 shillings (先令) in a drawer (抽屉). One of them put the money in his pocket and was about to leave when Dr. Freud said to him: "You're very lucky."

"Why?" asked the young soldier.

“Well,” said the doctor, “I’ve been a doctor here in Vienna for 40 years, and I never got 1, 500 shillings for just one visit.”

Freud had three sisters. They had never married. They each lived in a small apartment. Freud and his brother paid the sisters' bills. The sisters lived simply. The brother asked if the sisters could live together. "It's logical," said the brother, "it would save money".

Freud said, "Yes, it's logical, but it wouldn't be psychological (心理的)." The sisters kept their own apartments, and the idea was dropped.

Freud was a devoted son. His mother used to spend her summers in Ischl, a small mountain town in Austria. The Emperor Franz Josef used to spend his summers in Ischl, too.

Grandma Freud, as she was called by the family, used to sit at the window and watch the crowds on Main Street. Freud was visiting his mother on her 95th birthday. The band was playing a lively tune. The old lady's memory must have failed her. She heard the band playing, but forgot it was the Emperor's birthday. The doctor told his mother, "Mama, the band is playing for your birthday." She believed him and had a wonderful day.

36. The writer tells how Freud used his stick to show that Freud was b _____.
37. What Freud said to the Nazis soldier tells that he was not a _____ of the Nazis.
38. Freud did not ask his sisters to live together because he was afraid they might not _____ along well.
39. Freud lied to his mother on her birthday because he l _____ his mother very much.
40. Freud's sisters remained s _____ all their lives.

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。

Taking Bribes

The government wanted to put 41 a big office building in the capital and had to choose an engineering company to do 42 work. Several big companies wanted the job, because it would bring 43 a lot of money 44 they could get it, but, of course, they could not all have it, so the government had to decide 45 of them should be the lucky 46. They therefore appointed a government official to 47 the various companies' offers, decide which was the most suitable, and then advise the Minister of Works which of them to choose.

After some months, the choice was 48 and work was about to begin when one of the companies which had not been successful 49 to the Minister. They said the official who had been responsible for 50 him on the choice of a company to do the work had

accepted bribes (贿赂).

The Minister at once ordered an inquiry into the whole matter, and after a month had 51 that the official had indeed taken bribes. He therefore sent 52 him and asked for 53. The official admitted that he had taken big bribes. "But," he said, "I did not just take one from the 54 to which I recommended that you should give the work. I took a bribe from each company to favour it in my choice of the one to 55." "Well, then," said the Minister, "56 did you finally make your choice? Did you choose the one that gave you the biggest bribe?" "Certainly 57, sir!" answered the official, deeply 58 that the Minister should accuse him 59 such dishonesty. "I was very careful to take 60 the same bribe from each of the companies that were trying to get the job, and then choose the one that I thought would do the work best and most cheaply, of course."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. up | B. down | C. forth | D. forward |
| 42. A. no | B. a | C. any | D. the |
| 43. A. it | B. them | C. which | D. that |
| 44. A. since | B. before | C. if | D. until |
| 45. A. that | B. which | C. one | D. some |
| 46. A. one | B. that | C. job | D. work |
| 47. A. excuse | B. examine | C. look | D. see |
| 48. A. made | B. taken | C. done | D. chosen |
| 49. A. conduct | B. concerned | C. complained | D. connected |
| 50. A. asking | B. proposing | C. suggesting | D. advising |
| 51. A. proof | B. production | C. problem | D. process |
| 52. A. to | B. at | C. for | D. out |
| 53. A. an explanation | B. an examination | C. a research | D. a detail |
| 54. A. Minister | B. building | C. office | D. company |
| 55. A. take | B. recommend | C. office | D. company |
| 56. A. However | B. How | C. What | D. Which |
| 57. A. not | B. no | C. yes | D. so |
| 58. A. felt | B. hit | C. hurt | D. injured |
| 59. A. for | B. with | C. at | D. of |
| 60. A. greatly | B. exactly | C. half | D. not |

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

Failure

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In another way failure may be a way towards success. The “spider (蜘蛛) story” is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of Scots in the 13th century, was hiding in a cave from the English. He watched a spider spinning a web (网). The spider tried to reach across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times to span the gap. On the seventh time he made it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have taken heart and to have gone on to defeat the English. Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, made hundreds of models that failed before he found the right way to make one.

So what? First, always think about your failure. What caused it? Were conditions right? Were you in top form yourself? What can you change so things will go right next time?

Second, is the goal you're trying to reach the right one? Try to do some thinking about what your real goals may be. Think about this question, “If I do succeed in this, where will it get me?” This may help you prevent failure in things you shouldn't be doing anyway.

The third thing to bear in mind about failure is that it's a part of life. Learn to “live with yourself” even though you may have failed.

Remember, “You can't win'em all.”

21. This passage deals with two sides of failure. In Paragraph 1 the author talks mainly about _____.
A. the value of failure
B. how people would fail
C. famous failures
D. how not to fail
22. Robert Bruce was mentioned in the passage to show that _____.
A. failure must come before success
B. failure isn't all bad
C. nature will help us if we let it
D. people who fail have plenty of company
23. The lesson the spider taught Robert Bruce seems _____.
A. productive
B. straightforward
C. sorrowful
D. profound