

全国职称英语等级考试人员必备

最新全国职称英语等级考试 模拟试题及 1999 年全国统考试题详解

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最新
版



教育科学出版社

前 言

1998 年国家人事部正式颁布了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》，从 1999 年起职称英语等级考试由国家人事部统一组织实施。为了帮助广大专业技术人员进一步熟悉大纲的要求，了解试题的难易度，进行综合训练，提高应试能力，我们根据大纲的要求，结合辅导职称英语等级考试的实践，编写了此辅导教材。

全书分两大部分：第一部分，1999 年全国职称英语等级统一考试试题详解。对 1999 年全国职称英语统考试题进行了全面系统的分析与讲解，并将试题译成汉语。目的在于通过对今年首次统考试题的了解，使广大专业技术人员认识到职称英语等级考试是一种英语水平测试，有相当的难度，参加人员必须根据大纲的要求，认真学习，方能顺利通过考试；第二部分，最新全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题。该部分根据大纲的要求和 1999 年全国职称英语等级统一考试试题的导向，按卫生、理工、财经、综合与人文四大类，每类 A、B、C 三个等级编写了十二套模拟题，旨在通过练习，提高应试人员的应试能力。试题内容丰富、题材广泛、针对性强、难度适中。书后附有模拟试题答案和英语等级考试主观题评分标准。

该书由赵成华担任主编。1999 年统考试题详解卫生类 A、B、C 级和模拟试题一、二、三分别由赵成华、马静、冯瑞红编写；试题详解理工类 A、B、C 级和模拟试题四、五、六分别由周敏、李莹、李美奕编写；试题详解综合与人文类 A、B、C 级和模拟试题七、八、九分别由孟立、王军、李琳编写；试题详解财经类 A、B、C 级和模拟试题十、十一、十二分别由王玫、徐亚丽、蔡红霞编写。

由于时间紧迫，书中难免会有错误和不妥之处，恳请专家、学者批评指正。

编者

1999 年 9 月

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1999 年全国职称英语等级统一考试试题

卫生类(A 级)

第一部分

一、词汇

下面共有 20 个句子,每个句子下面有 4 个选项。其中 1—10 句的每个句子中均有一处空白,请从 4 个选项选择一个最佳答案;11—20 句的每个句子中均有 1 个词或词组划有底横线,请从 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. I didn't help him. I would have _____ I didn't have the money.
(A) or (B) but (C) otherwise (D) still
2. What did he say in the letter? I really can't _____ it out.
(A) make (B) put (C) run (D) give
3. They called _____ the match because of rain.
(A) out (B) off (C) back (D) upon
4. The result of the experiment was not _____ to publish.
(A) interesting enough (B) too interesting
(C) enough interesting (D) so interesting
5. I could hear nothing except the roar of aircraft engines which _____ all other sounds.
(A) overcame (B) overtook (C) suppressed (D) drowned
6. I am sure the soup tastes _____.
(A) well (B) deliciously (C) goodly (D) good
7. Teenagers who discover they were _____ often search for their biological parents when they are old enough.
(A) adapted (B) adopted (C) brought up (D) looked after
8. The French Revolution was a period of _____, but produced some great literature.
(A) chaos (B) interest (C) imagination (D) success
9. There is a tendency to _____ childless women as being hard and career-orientated.
(A) use (B) make (C) believe (D) regard
10. _____ you become famous your private life comes under public scrutiny.
(A) However (B) Once (C) Whatever (D) Until

11. I wonder what your aim in life is.
(A) symbol (B) goal (C) action (D) attitude
12. It is useless to argue with him once he has made up his mind.
(A) settled (B) solved (C) said (D) decided
13. The father was unwilling to give his son the keys to his car.
(A) reluctant (B) eager (C) pleased (D) angry
14. As a writer, he turned out three novels that year.
(A) refused (B) read (C) produced (D) accepted
15. Winston Churchill gave a moving speech.
(A) nervous (B) foolish (C) stirring (D) fast
16. We tried to restrict our conversation to arguments relevant to the topic.
(A) put (B) suit (C) confine (D) resort
17. It doesn't stand to reason that he would lie.
(A) seem logical (B) look pleasant
(C) appear obvious (D) sound important
18. Fields neighbouring the nuclear plant have higher than regular levels of radioactivity.
(A) significant (B) usual (C) important (D) harmful
19. The investigation covers an extremely broad spectrum of topics.
(A) number (B) gap (C) range (D) selection
20. When we visited the country, our principal impression was one of poverty and hardship.
(A) main (B) central (C) unforgettable (D) strong

译文与解析

1. 我没有帮助他。我本来会帮助他的,但是我没有钱。

解析: 答案为 B。but 为表示转折的并列连词,连接两个并列分句,正合题意,是本题的正确答案。该句为含蓄条件句,是利用上下文来表示条件。该句相当于 I would have helped him if I had had the money. 例如: He would have given you more help, but he has been so busy. 他本来要多给你一些帮助的,只是他太忙了。

连接词 or 和 otherwise 可以代替条件句,意为: 否则。但是空白之后的句子实际已表示了条件,所以这两个词都不能用。still 是副词,不合题意。

2. 他在信中说些什么? 我实在不能理解这封信的意思。

解析: 答案为 A。四个供选择的选项均可与句中的 out 搭配,构成短语动词。意思分别为: make out 辨认出; put out 熄灭; run out 用完,流出; give out 放出,分发。只有 make out 符合题意,所以为正确答案。

3. 他们因雨取消了比赛。

解析: 答案为 B。四个供选择的选项均可与句中的动词 called 搭配,构成短语动词。called off 意为: 取消。符合题意,为正确答案。called out 叫喊; called back 回电话,叫回去; called on 拜访,均不合题意。

4. 这个实验的结果不足以令人感兴趣,不便发表。

解析:答案为A。enough作副词用时,应放在所修饰的形容词之后,所以选项A正确,选项C是错的。例如:I don't know him well enough to ask him for help. 和他不够熟识,不便请他来帮忙。

选项B与句中的不定式to publish可构成:"too...to..."句型,不合题意,所以是错误的。选项D填入句中后,语法不对,句意不通,所以也是错的。

5. 除了飞机发动机的轰鸣声外,我什么也听不见,因为轰鸣声淹没了所有其他声音。

解析:答案为D。drowned意为:淹没。符合题意,为正确答案。例如:Cheers drowned his voice. 欢呼声淹没了他的话声。其它选项的意思分别是:overcame 克服;overtook 赶上,追上;suppressed 压制,均不合题意,所以不是本题的答案。

6. 我肯定这种汤很好喝。

解析:答案为D。句中的taste意为:"吃/喝起来..."。它是系动词,所以后面要跟形容词作表语。只有good符合题意,所以为正确答案。例如:The meat tastes good. 这种肉很好吃。

注意:不要误选(B) deliciously 美味地。我们可以说:taste delicious,不说:taste deliciously,例如:The apples from this tree taste delicious. 从这棵树上摘下来的苹果吃起来味道好。

7. 知道是被收养的那些少年长大后,常常寻找他们的亲生父母。

解析:答案为B。adopted意为:收养。符合题意,为正确答案。其它选项的意思分别为:adapted 使适应;brought up 抚养;looked after 照顾,均不合题意。

8. 法国革命时期是一个混乱的时期,但是产生了一些伟大的文学作品。

解析:答案为A。chaos意为:混乱。符合题意,为正确答案。其它选项的意思分别为:interest 兴趣;imagination 想象;success 成功,均不合题意。

9. 有一种倾向认为无子女的妇女无情和看重职业。

解析:答案为D。regard与句中的as相搭配,意为:"把...看作为...",符合题意,为正确答案。其余各选项均不合题意。

10. 一旦你出了名,你的私生活就处于众目睽睽之下。

解析:答案为B。once意为:一旦...。引导时间状语从句,符合题意,为正确答案。其它选项意思分别为:however 可是;Whatever 无论什么;until 直到...,均不合题意。

11. 我不知道你的人生目标是什么。

解析:答案为B。goal意为:目标,与aim同义,所以为正确答案。其它选项的意思分别为:symbol 象征,标志;action 活动,作用;attitude 态度,看法,均不合题意。

12. 一旦他打定主意,与他争论是无用的。

解析:答案为D。decided意为:下决心,决定,与made up his mind同义,为正确答案。其它选项意思分别为:settled 解决,定居;solved 解决;said 说,均不合题意。

13. 父亲不愿意把汽车钥匙交给他儿子。

解析:答案为A。reluctant意为:不愿意的,与unwilling同义,为正确答案。例如:I was reluctant to lend him my books. 我不愿意把书借给他。其它选项意思分别为:eager 渴望的;pleased 高兴的;angry 生气的,均不合题意。

14. 作为一个作家,那年他写了三部小说。

解析:答案为C。produced 意为:生产、制造,与 turned out 同义,为正确答案。例如:Martin turns out a poem each week for the school paper. 马丁每周为校报写一首诗歌。其它选项分别意为 refused 拒绝; read 读; accepted 接受,均不合题意。

15. 温斯顿·丘吉尔发表了激动人心的演说。

解析:答案为C。stirring 意为:激动人心的,与 moving 同义,为正确答案。例如:He made a stirring speech and everyone cheered. 他作了一个激动人心的讲演,人们欢呼了起来。其它选项的意思分别为: nervous 紧张不安的; foolish 愚蠢的; fast 快的,均不合题意。

16. 我们尽量使谈话不要离题。

解析:答案为C。confine 意为:限制、限于,与 restrict 同义,为正确答案。例如:I hope the speaker would confine himself to the subject. 我希望演讲者不要离题。其它选项的意思分别为: put 放; suit 适合; resort 凭借,均不合题意。

17. 按常理,他是不会撒谎的。

解析:答案为A。seem logical 意为:好像是合乎逻辑的,与 stand to reason (意为:合乎道理)意思相近,所以为正确答案。例如:It stands to reason that I should accept her invitation. 按照常理我该接受她的邀请。其它选项的意思分别为: look pleasant 看起来是愉快的; appear obvious 显而易见的; sound important 听起来是重要的,均不合题意。

18. 核电站附近区域的放射性高于规定的标准。

解析:答案为B。usual 意为:通常的,合格的,与 regular 的意思相近,为正确答案。其它选项的意思分别为: significant 重大的; important 重要的; harmful 有害的,均不合题意。

19. 调查的题目涉及的范围极其广泛。

解析:答案为C。range 意为:范围、领域与 spectrum 同义,为正确答案。例如:His reading is of very wide range. 他阅读的范围很广。其它选项的意思分别是: number 数字; gap 间隔; selection 选择,均不合题意。

20. 当访问这个国家时,我们的主要印象是该国是一个贫困的国家。

解析:答案为A。main 意为:主要的,与 principal 同义,为正确答案。例如:The cowboy is the main character in the play. 牧童是这个戏剧中的主角。其它选项的意思分别为: central 中心的; unforgettable 难忘的; strong 强烈的,均不合题意。

二、阅读理解

下面有5篇短文,每篇短文后有5个问题,每个问题后面都有4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4个备选答案中选择1个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn't or couldn't sleep. I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs, gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours until dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then tip-toed out of the room, leaving him to watch the actors celebrate John Bellushi's forty-fifth birthday. My wife and I heard no more of the baby that night, and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV himself.

I found in my baby's behaviour a metaphor (暗喻) for the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spat upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don't read, that they look down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV. After this experience with the baby, however, I have reached a conclusion: let them watch it. If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight it? Let them watch it all they want!

21. The author brought a TV set into his son's room to
 - (A) make his son stop crying.
 - (B) spend the night watching TV.
 - (C) leave it to his son.
 - (D) make his son fall asleep as soon as possible.
22. The baby's reaction to the TV was
 - (A) unexpected
 - (B) exciting
 - (C) awful
 - (D) calm
23. From the passage we know that the author is
 - (A) a doctor
 - (B) an editor
 - (C) a writer
 - (D) a teacher
24. According to the passage, which is true of the school children?
 - (A) They prefer reading to watching TV.
 - (B) They like watching TV only after school.
 - (C) They would rather watch TV than read books.
 - (D) They like their teachers who teach them reading.
25. What do you think is the author's attitude toward TV expressed in the last two sentences?
 - (A) Angry
 - (B) Serious
 - (C) Ironical
 - (D) Joking

想看电视就让他们看吧!

去年7月一个炎热的夜晚,当我们新生的婴儿不愿睡或不能入睡时,我用尽了我能想到的一切办法,如,给他喂奶、唱歌,轻轻地摇他等,都不能使他平静下来。我认为要度过一个不眠之夜了。所以我把便携式电视机拿到了他的房间,心想看一夜近期的电影是个消磨时间的好办法。令我吃惊的是,一打开电视机,婴儿就完全安静下来了,他的一双小眼睛注视着电视屏幕,显出了快活的神色。为了抓紧时间睡觉,于是我蹑着脚走出了房间,让他看男演员们庆祝约翰·贝勒希的45岁生日的节目吧。我和妻子那夜再也没有听见他闹了,第二天早上,我走进他房间时,发现他自己仍在看电视。

我从我孩子的行为中发现了新一代人身上的某种暗喻。我和妻子曾给他一些书来审视他的反映,但是他只是向书上吐唾沫。当我们念给他听时,他并不感到愉快,许多学校里的情况也是如此。我们发现我们的学生不读书,轻视阅读,责怪那些教他们的阅读教师,一心只想看电视。但是,有了对孩子的这次体验之后,我已经得出结论:让他们看电视吧。如果电视比书更加吸引孩子,我们为什么要反对呢?他们想看电视就让他们看吧!

答案与题解

21. 答案为B。该题问的是:作者把电视机搬到他儿子房间的目的。在第一段第三句中,作者明确指出其目的是用看电视的办法来消磨时间,度过一个不眠之夜。答案B与原文所述相符合,所以为正确答案。
22. 答案为A。该题是问:作者对婴儿看电视的反映持什么态度。第一段第四句表明了作者的态度。一打开电视机,他儿子就两眼盯住电视,完全平静了下来,这种情况令作者吃惊,因为,这是他没有料到的。unexpected意为:未料到的。正合题意,为正确答案。
23. 答案为D。该题是推断作者的职业。从第二段第五句:“We find that our students don't read...”。可以推断出作者是位教师。故D为正确答案。
24. 答案为C。该题为正误判断题。第二段第五、六句两句的意思是:学校的学生轻视阅读、责怪老师、不想读书,只想看电视。答案C正是这个意思,所以为正确答案。
25. 答案为C。文章的最后两句表明了作者对小学生看电视的态度。小学生不想读书,热衷于看电视,这是教师不愿看到的,但是又无法阻止此现象。可见作者说的是挖苦的话,持讽刺的态度,所以C为正确答案。

第二篇

Family and Health Care

“Chronic diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, have replaced acute infectious illness as the leading causes of death in the United States,” says Thomas L. Campbell, a physician specializing in family related medicine. Since most of these diseases cannot be cured, Campbell believes more emphasis must be placed on health promotion and disease prevention.

The way to do this is through the family, Campbell says in a report published by the National Council on Family Relations. "The family has a powerful influence on health beliefs and behaviors because it is the primary social agent in the promotion of health and well-being. Preventive health-care programs and policies must focus on the family and use it as an important resource in health promotion."

Campbell points to a number of observable connections between health and family:

The family is the primary setting in which attitudes and behaviors regarding diet, exercise, smoking, alcohol consumption, and drug use are learned and maintained.

Unhealthy behaviors and genetic risk factors for diseases are frequently found within families, as family members tend to share not only genes, but diets, physical activities, and alcohol and tobacco use.

Chronic marital (婚姻的) distress and conflict can lead to acute and chronic health changes, such as rising blood pressure and heart rate and lowering immunity (免疫力) of cells. These physiological (生理上的) changes result in a wide range of diseases, especially heart disease and cancer.

Campbell believes that a number of measures be made within the health-care system to accommodate the influence of the family. For example, health education and preventive care should be targeted toward families as well as individuals and communities. Also, when a risk factor for a disease or condition is identified in one family member, all other family members should be tested.

Campbell also recommends that mental-health care be included in wellness programs and suggests that family professionals (therapists, sociologists, and family-life educators) become more actively involved in health promotion.

26. Campbell believes people should pay more attention to health promotion and disease prevention because most of these diseases
- (A) can hardly be cured.
 - (B) can be cured gradually.
 - (C) can cause many deaths.
 - (D) can be cured only by specialists.
27. According to Campbell, the most effective way to promote health and prevent diseases is
- (A) to make new health-care programs.
 - (B) to stress the role and the influence of the family.
 - (C) to adopt a new medical policy.
 - (D) to ask each family to donate money to the community.
28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Family is the place where we learn attitudes regarding eating.
 - (B) Family is the place where we learn behaviors regarding eating.
 - (C) When conflict occurs in a family its members may suffer from distress bad to health.

(D) Divorce is the best policy to promote health.

29. According to Campbell, health education should be centred on

(A) families. (B) individuals. (C) communities. (D) all of the above

30. Which of the following is the possible job of a family professional?

(A) To give advice to family members who have mental problems.

(B) To help the smart family members to become professors.

(C) To help the children in the family review their lessons.

(D) To give the family members medical treatment like doctors.

参考译文

家庭与医疗护理

专门研究与家庭有关的医学专家托马斯·坎贝尔说：“美国的心脏病和癌症等慢性疾病已经取代传染病成为导致死亡的首要病因。”因为大多数慢性疾病无法治愈，所以坎贝尔认为，人们应该更加重视身体的健康和疾病的预防。

坎贝尔在家庭关系全国委员会发布的一篇报告中说，要做到这一点，需要通过家庭的努力。“因为家庭是促进健康福利的主要社会因素，所以它对于人们有关健康的观念和行为有着极大的影响。预防性医疗护理方案和制度应针对家庭在促进健康方面发挥重要作用。”

坎贝尔就健康与家庭指出了两者之间的明显的相关之处：

家庭成员在家庭这个主要活动场所里学到和保持有关饮食、运动、烟酒及药物方面的态度和行为。

不健康的行为和遗传疾病基因常见于家庭之中，因为家庭成员不仅有着共同的基因，而且不管是进餐，体育活动还是抽烟喝酒常常是在一起的。

婚姻带来的慢性压力和冲突能够导致人体产生各种急性和慢性的变化。比如血压升高，心跳加快，细胞免疫力降低，这些生理变化会引发多种疾病，尤其是心脏病和癌症。

坎贝尔认为要在医疗护理系统中作一些调整以把家庭因素考虑进去。比如健康教育和预防护理不仅应该以个人和社团为对象，还应以家庭为对象。而且，如果一名家庭成员查出带有遗传疾病基因，家庭其他成员也要接受检查。

坎贝尔还建议健康护理方案应把心理健康包括进去。而且有关专业人士（医学家，社会学家，家庭生活教育者）应该更加积极主动，为促进大众的健康作贡献。

答案与题解

26. 答案为 A。在第一段的最后一句中，作者指出：因为大多数慢性病无法治愈，所以坎贝尔认为人们应该更加重视身体健康和疾病预防。该句说明了因果关系。答案 A 与原文所述的意思相同，故为正确答案。

27. 答案为 B。依据是第二段。第一段最后一句指出：人们应该重视健康和疾病预防。第二段一开始就指出：要做到这一点，需要通过家庭的努力。接着又指出了家庭对促进健康和预防性医疗护理的影响和作用。答案 B 是对第二段所述内容的总结，故为正确答案。

28. 答案为 D。本文中第四段提到了答案 A 和 B 的内容，在第六段提到了答案 C 的内容。

全文根本没有谈及答案 D 的内容,所以答案 D 为正确答案。

29. 答案为 D。作者在倒数第二段第二句即“health education and preventive care should be targeted toward families as well as individuals and communities.”中包括了答案 A、B、C 的内容,所以答案为 D。
30. 答案为 A。本题是问:下列哪一项是家庭专业人员可能要做的工作。根据作者在最后一段中说到:建议健康护理方案应把心理健康包括进去。我们可以推断出:家庭专业人员将来可能要担负起向有心理问题的家庭成员提供咨询的责任。答案 A 符合题意,为正确答案。

第三篇

Television: First Digital Broadcasts Are Transmitted

The age of digital television kicked off on November 1, 1998, as about 40 TV stations around the United States aired the first digital broadcasts. Few people were able to experience the new technology, however, as high equipment costs and other drawbacks(缺点) have deterred(阻止) most consumers from purchasing the type of TV sets needed to receive the broadcasts.

The date was a target set by industry and government officials to begin moving television from the current analog(模拟) standard to a digital one. Digital television (also known as high-definition television, or HDTV) allows stations to broadcast high-resolution pictures and digital-quality sound, or alternatively to transmit as many as six different programs in the same amount of broadcast spectrum currently used by one analog broadcast. Sports events, feature films, and hit prime-time shows were some of the digital broadcasts planned by major networks in November.

But because few television stations have installed the expensive technology, some observers estimate that as few as 100 of the newly introduced digital television sets had been sold across the country at the November 1 milestone. Prices for the first HDTV systems on the market start at about \$7,000 each, and the sets are not compatible with cable television systems. Cable-ready digital sets are not expected to be available until November 1999, according to an agreement between television manufacturers and the cable industry that was announced in early November.

A number of stations actually got a jump on the November 1 kickoff when they aired a live digital broadcast of the launch of the space shuttle *Discovery*, which carried 77-year-old astronaut John Glenn, on October 29.

The Federal Communications Commission(FCC) has mandated(要求) that the broadcasting industry reach certain milestones as part of the implementation of digital television. For example, all network affiliates(分支机构) in the top 10 U. S. markets must introduce digital broadcasting by May 1, 1999; all affiliates in the top 30 markets must do so by November 1, 1999; and all commercial stations, by May 1, 2002. The FCC has required that the transition to digital television be completed by the end of 2006, at which

time stations will surrender their analog spectrum. But this date could be extended if digital television has not penetrated at least 85 percent of the market.

31. Few people were able to enjoy digital broadcasts on November 1, 1998 because
 - (A) manufacturers of TV equipment had not yet produced enough HDTVs.
 - (B) many TV viewers had gone out to play football.
 - (C) equipment needed to receive the digital signals had been too expensive.
 - (D) TV stations hadn't installed the digital technology to make programs.
32. One of the advantages of digital television is that
 - (A) it will surely attract more television viewers.
 - (B) it can make full use of the current channels.
 - (C) costs of making television programs will be reduced.
 - (D) HDTV systems are completely compatible with cable TV systems.
33. From an agreement between TV manufacturers and the cable industry, we can infer that
 - (A) cable systems will be separated from HDTV systems.
 - (B) digital television sets will be made compatible with cable television systems.
 - (C) HDTV stations will help cable TV companies technologically.
 - (D) HDTV stations will support cable TV companies financially.
34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) Digital television technology was actually used in launching the space shuttle Columbia.
 - (B) 77-year-old astronaut John Glenn got his first HDTV on October 29.
 - (C) The number of digital TV stations increased dramatically on November 1.
 - (D) Several digital television stations aired a broadcast of the launch of Discovery.
35. According to FCC's schedule,
 - (A) all TV stations must introduce digital broadcasting by May 1, 2002.
 - (B) digital systems must penetrate at least 85 percent of the market by May 1, 1999.
 - (C) the best 10 TV networks must begin digital broadcasting by November 1, 1999.
 - (D) all TV stations will stop broadcasting analog programs by the end of 2006.

参考译文

电视:首次播放数字广播节目

1998年11月1日,美国大约40个电视台首次播送数字广播节目,从而开辟了数字电视的时代。但是,很少有人能体验这种新技术,因为设备费用高和其它缺点使大多数用户不能购买需要接收这种广播节目的电视机。

由工业界和政府的官员确定了开始把电视从当前的模拟标准变为数字标准的目标的日

期,数字电视(也称为高清晰度电视,或HDTV)使电视台能播放高分辨率的图象和数字音质的声音,或者在当前播放一套模拟节目的相同的广播频谱内,可以播放多达六套不同的节目。一些主要电视网11月份计划播放一些数字广播节目,如运动比赛项目,故事片和观众最喜欢的节目等。

因为有少数电视台已经安装了这些昂贵的技术设备,所以一些观察员估计在具有人类历史上重大意义的11月1日这一天,全国至少卖出100台应用数字技术的新电视机。首次上市的高清晰电视系统的价格大约每台7000美元,而且这些电视机与有线电视系统是不相容的。按照11月初发表的电视机生产厂家和有线电视行业达成的协议直到1999年11月才有望得到适用于有线系统的数字电视机。

许多电视台实际上抢在11月1日开始之前,于10月29日对发射“发现号”航天飞机进行了实况数字广播,飞机上载有77岁的宇航员约翰·格伦。

联邦通讯委员会已要求广播行业达到为实行数字电视的阶段标准。例如:在美国市场上排名前10位的所有电视网的分支机构,在1999年5月1日前必须实现数字广播,排名前30位的必须在1999年11月1日前进行数字广播,所有商业电视台必须在2002年5月1日前进行数字广播。联邦通讯委员会要求在2006年底实现数字电视广播。到那时,电视要停止使用模拟无线电频谱。但是如果数字电视没有占有至少85%的市场份额的话,日期可以推迟。

答案与题解

31. 答案为C。该题问的是:1998年11月1日只有极少数人能看到数字电视广播的原因。在第一节第二句中已说明其原因是:接收节目的电视机昂贵和有缺点。答案C与原文相符合,为正确答案。
32. 答案为B。该题要求从四个供选择的答案中选出一个数字电视机优点之一的答案。文章在第二节二句中提到了数字电视的三个优点:图象清晰,音质好,利用现有的一个频道可收看六套不同的节目。答案B的意思是:可充分利用现有频道,与文中提到的第三个优点意思相同,所以为正确答案。
33. 答案为B。第三段最后一句说明了电视机生产厂家和有线电视行业达成的协议内容,即到1999年11月之前生产厂家要生产出适用于有线系统的数字电视机,由此可以推断出:有线电视系统将会得到适用于该系统的数字电视机。答案B正是这个意思,所以为正确答案。
34. 答案为D。文中根本没有提到“哥伦比亚号”航天飞机,所以A错;文中只说约翰·格伦于10月29日登上“发现号”航天飞机,所以B是错的。文中也没有提及数字电视台的数目增加,所以C也是错的。文章第四段说明了有些数字电视台对“发现号”的发射情况进行了实况转播,答案D与原文相符合,为正确答案。
35. 答案为D。文章最后一段倒数第二句指出:联邦通讯委员会要求在2006年底以前所有电视台实现数字电视广播,停止模拟电视广播。答案D与时间表相符合,所以为正确答案。其他答案均与时间表不符。

The logic is simple: if the chemicals in tobacco smoke can kill 400,000 American smokers every year, couldn't those same chemicals affect the nonsmokers who live and work around burning cigarettes? Studies consistently support that inference, yet environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is still widely treated as annoyance, while lesser hazards are regulated or banned. Those days may now be numbered. Not long ago, scientists at the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released, in draft form, the most sweeping analysis yet of how passive smoking affects people's health. The report links ETS to a range of childhood illnesses and term it a "known human carcinogen." If the agency adopts that designation, cigarette smoke could soon enjoy the same status as arsenic (砷) and asbestos (石棉) emissions.

Few of the EPA's findings are new: both the National Research Council and the Surgeon General's Office sounded similar warnings in 1986, and the EPA released an earlier draft of the current report in 1990. But the new document includes more data than any of its predecessors, and its conclusions are generally stonger. The Surgeon General reported, for example, that ETS may make worse symptoms in asthmatic kids. Drawing on 50 recent studies, the new EPA report concludes that passive smoking not only makes serious up to 1 million existing cases of childhood asthma each year but causes 8,000 to 26,000 new cases. The report also link ETS to pneumonia, bronchitis and reduced lung function and labels it a known cause of middle-ear effusion, a leading source of childhood surgery.

To make a judgement of the association between passive smoking and adult lung cancer, the EPA researchers compiled the results of 30 studies from different parts of the world. Each study compared lung-cancer rates for two classes of nonsmoking women—those living with smokers and those living with nonsmokers. Most carcinogens work too subtly to show measurable effects at the doses people receive in daily life. Yet in each of the eight countries the surveys examined, smokes' spouses suffered significantly more than their share of lung cancer. And the women breathing the most smoke suffered the greatest increase in risk. The EPA researchers estimate that Americans who live or work among smokers experience a 20 to 30 percent increase in lung-cancer risk and that ETS causes 3,000 US lung-cancer deaths each year.

36. What is the inference mentioned at the beginning of the passage?

- (A) The chemicals in tobacco smoke may be very harmful to smokers.
- (B) The chemicals in tobacco may also affect nonsmokers.
- (C) Tobacco smoke kills 800,000 nonsmokers every year in the United States.
- (D) Nonsmokers who live and work around burning cigarettes are dangerous.

37. How many American citizens die of lung-cancer each year?

- (A) 400,000. (B) 1,000,000. (C) 3,000. (D) 26,000.

38. Which of the following is NOT true of the new document?
- (A) It warns us of the danger of smoking.
 - (B) It provides less information than any of the previous documents.
 - (C) It draws stronger conclusions from the analysis
 - (D) It offers us few new findings.
39. How many diseases related to ETS does the new report mention?
- (A) Six.
 - (B) Five.
 - (C) Four.
 - (D) Three.
40. The EPA researchers compared lung-cancer rates for two classes of nonsmoking women in order to
- (A) show the link between passive smoking and adult lung cancer.
 - (B) show the difference between smokers and nonsmokers.
 - (C) show the difference between men and women.
 - (D) show the difference between nonsmoking men and women.

参考译文

被动吸烟

逻辑很简单:如果香烟中的化学物能每年致 40 万美国人于死地,难道这些化合物能不影响在点燃的香烟周围生活和工作的人吗?许多研究一致证明这个推理,然而环境中的烟只被看做一种给人带来小烦恼的事,而对相比之下较小的毒害,人们早就作了规定或予以禁止。香烟大行其道的日子看来不多了。上周美国环境保护局的科学家们以草案的形式,公布了迄今为止最详细的关于被动抽烟如何影响人们健康的分析。此报告把环境中的烟与一些儿童疾病联系起来,称之为“已知的人类的致癌物。”如果环境保护局接受了这个名称,那么抽烟的性质就和释放砷和石棉一样了。

美国环保局的发现并非是什么新奇的事:国家发展委员会和卫生局局长办公室于 1986 年都发出过类似的警告。环保局也于 1990 年公布过此报告的前一份草案。但新文件中的数据比先前任何文件中的都多得多,其结论也更加有力。例如,卫生局医务主任报道说,环境中的烟会使有气喘病的孩子的病情加重。根据最近进行的 50 次研究,环保局报告说,被动抽烟不仅导致现有的每年一百万例的儿童患气喘病,而且每年还增加 8 千到 2.6 万新的病例,此报告还把环境中的烟与肺炎支气管炎和肺功能减弱联系起来,认为它是中耳炎的已知诱因,中耳炎手术是儿童手术主要的一种。

为了估量被动吸烟和成年人肺癌之间的关系,环境保护局的研究者把世界各地的 30 多个研究结果汇编在了一起。每一个研究都对比了两类不抽烟妇女的肺癌发生率——那些与抽烟者住在一起的和与不抽烟者住在一起的。大多数致癌物作用很微妙,以人们日常的摄入量,很难看出什么明显的影响。然而在被调查的 8 个国家中的任何一个国家里,抽烟者的配偶得癌症的比不抽烟者多。吸入最多烟雾的妇女的危险性最大。据环境保护局的研究者估计,在吸烟者的周围生活或工作的美国人得肺癌的危险性增加了 20% 到 30%。环境中的烟每年使 3000 美国人死于肺癌。

答案与题解

36. 答案为 B。根据是文章的第一句话。作者开门见山用一个真实条件句为前题,接着进行推理。该句的意思是:如果香烟中的化学物质能每年致死 40 万美国人,那末这些化学物质也对在周围工作和生活的吸烟者产生影响。文章第二句紧接着指出:许多研究一致证明了这个推理。所以答案 B 符合题意,为正确答案。注意:答案 A 的内容是对的,但它不是推断的内容,所以不是本题的答案。
37. 答案为 C。文章最后一句已明确指出每年美国有 3000 人死于肺癌,所以答案为 C。
38. 答案为 B。答案 B 所说的内容与第二段第二句所述的“the new document includes more data than any of its predecessors.”刚好相反,故 B 为本题答案。
39. 答案为 B。文章第二段的后半部分提到:儿童气喘病、肺炎、支气管炎,肺功能减弱和中耳炎等 5 种疾病。所以 B 为正确答案。
40. 答案为 A。第三段第一句指明了研究目的——为了估量被动吸烟与成年人肺癌之间的关系。答案 A 与原文所述意思相同,为正确答案。

第五篇

Headache

For the past 50 years, neurologists(神经学家) have looked almost everywhere for the source of the severe pain that afflicts(折磨) headache sufferers. Everywhere, that is, except for the most obvious place of all: the brain.

Now, as a result of sensitive new tools for detecting electrical activity in the brain and advances in analyzing its chemistry, medical science has come full circle. “The primary process of headache, the real illness, resides in (在于) disturbances of brain cells,” says Dr. Joel Saper, a neurologist and director of the Michigan Head Pain and Neurological Institute. In redefining their traditional diagnoses of this sometimes debilitating(令人虚弱的) mild illness, neurologists have come to suspect that most headaches share some underlying mechanisms. Eventually, an understanding of those mechanisms will allow researchers to develop new and more effective treatments for all types of headache, from the very painful migraine(周期性偏头痛) to the annoying tension headache that appears at the end of a trying day.

Understanding headaches has been hampered by the impossibility of measuring headache objectively. Until recently, even the most sophisticated imaging devices showed nothing to indicate an organic cause for the disorder, and anatomically, nothing distinguishes a headache sufferer's skull or brain.

Without objective measures to probe the underlying cause, neurologists have tried to understand headache by analyzing its symptoms. This approach led them to believe that there were at least three very distinct types of headaches, each presumably with a different cause. Cluster headaches, the rarest and least understood of the three, are the most devastating. They affect men for the most part, striking with such severe torture that they