



全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

# The National English Test For Professional Title Promotion

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编

# 全国职称英语等级考试

# 30天突破

## 综合类

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- 分天突破 有的放矢
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中国石化出版社

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

# 全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破

(综合类)

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# 前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来,以其独特的题型,较高的难度要求,使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因,有的只是自学过一些英语,有的学的是俄语或日语,有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少,这使得许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实,我们组织工作在教学第一线的教师编写了这套《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书》。本套丛书根据最新考试大纲编写,具体特点如下:

- ① 详尽列举了常考的词汇和语法考点;
- ② 剖析了各种题型的解题技巧;
- ③ 荟萃了历年优秀真题;
- ④ 列举了大量的专项练习题。

总之,这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册,更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。本套丛书包括:

- ① 《全国职称英语等级考试词汇 30 天突破》
- ② 《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破(综合类)》
- ③ 《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破(理工类)》
- ④ 《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破(卫生类)》
- ⑤ 《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷(综合类)》
- ⑥ 《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷(理工类)》
- ⑦ 《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷(卫生类)》

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编 者

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## 一、评价目标

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是：申报 A 级的人员在 2 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 2 小时内应完成 2600 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 2 小时内应完成 2200 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为达到上述目标，考试对应试者的英语词汇量、语法知识和阅读理解能力分别提出如下要求：

### (一) 词汇量

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据本大纲所附词汇表。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 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
2. 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
3. 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；

### (二) 语法知识

考试不直接对应试者所掌握的语法知识进行考查，但应试者必须掌握基本的语法知识，主要包括：

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、体的形式及其意义；
4. 各种从句的构成及其意义；
5. 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复以及句子之间的意义关系等。

### (三) 阅读理解能力

应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。阅读能力主要包括以下几个方面：

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. 利用上下文猜测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意义关系；
5. 根据所读的材料进行判断和推论；
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。



## 二、试卷结构及考查目的(总题量 65 题,满分 100 分)

	题型	材料类型	答题要求	考查目的	题量	分值
第一部分	词汇选项 (四选一)	15 个句子	给出 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,要求应试者从所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语	在一定语境下理解单词或短语的意义	15	15
第二部分	阅读判断 (三选一)	1 篇短文 (300~450 词)	给出 7 句话,要求应试者根据文章内容做出判断(正、误、没有直接或间接提到)	识别和判断文章信息	7	7
第三部分	概括大意 与完成句子 (选择搭配)	1 篇短文 (300~450 词)	分两部分: 1. 概括大意(6 选出) 2. 完成句子(6 选 4)	抓大意、 掌握细节	8	8
第四部分	阅读理解 (四选一)	3 篇短文 (各 300~450 词)	每篇短文后有 5 道题,每道题后面有 4 个选项,要求应试者从中选择 1 个最佳答案	抓主旨、 掌握细节、做出判断	15	45
第五部分	补全短文 (选择搭配)	1 篇短文 (300~450 词)	短文中有 5 处空白,要求应试者通读短文并将移出的部分重新放回短文的相应位置(6 选 5)	把握文章 结构、作者思路	5	10
第六部分	完形填空 (四选一)	1 篇短文 (300~450 词)	短文中有 15 处空白,每处空白给出 4 个选项,要求应试者从中选出 1 个最佳答案	正确理解 文章内容	15	15



## 三、答题及计分办法

考试均采用客观性试题,要求应试者从每题所给的选项选择一个最佳答案,或根据要求选择最佳搭配。考试中,应试者应在专门设计的答题卡上作答。应试者要特别注意:做在试卷上的答案一律无效;每题只能选择一个答案;考试计分只计算答对题的数目,答错不倒扣分。



## 四、应试方略

“There are two basic ways to see growth; one as a product, the other as a process.”这句话的意思是:看待成长有两种方式,一种是作为产品,一种是作为过程。职称英语试卷中的一句话,简单而实用。对于参加职称英语考试的莘莘学子来说,结果也许是令人惊喜的,但过程却不堪忍受。于是,我们需要改变,考试不可能被我们所改变,只有改变自己。我们不要痛苦地捱过职称英语考试的这段日子,而要让职称英语考试变成一种值得体验和回味的生活,这也就需要——

### 第一、心态放松

有的同学越到考试越烦,吃也吃不下睡也睡不香,这是正常现象,是进入状态的表现。可是只要改变心态,就会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。不仅仅体验学习,更是体验生活,品味孤独。“寂寞让你如此美丽,孤独让你如此强大!”职称英语如火如荼的季节,正是初冬的时候,“冬天都已经到了,春天还会远吗?”夜深时,周围升起一层薄雾,在通宵的灯光照耀之下,有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美

丽平时很难感觉到,但在长时间的投入学习之后,当你从书堆中抬起头来,就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

心态是一种主观能动性。人的主观能动性将对客观存在产生作用。是好的变化还是坏的结果,将依赖于你自己的心态。Enjoy yourself, just do it! 让我们不断地调整心态,忘我地投入一次吧!

### 第二、学习重点分明

茫茫英语学海,从何学起?很多职称英语考生都把第一着眼点和大量时间放在了背单词记语法上面,但是职称英语考试着重考的并不是词汇量,而是实际运用英语的能力,阅读占去了大部分的分值就是一个明证,所以整个职称英语考试的重点在于阅读,大家一定要合理安排自己的学习重点,要记住:词汇和语法是基础,阅读是核心,所有的词汇记忆都是为提高自己实际的阅读能力的。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及高频词汇弄熟就完全可以了,要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读上来。

虽然敌人只有一个——统一的职称英语试题,但是,每个职称英语考生都有自己不同的弱项,于是我们得知知己知彼,然后改变自己的答题思路去适应出题者的出题思路,我们需要——

### 第三、对历年真题和教材高度重视

很多同学在职称英语的复习过程中,从一开始就热衷于做模拟题,这其实是一种得不偿失的复习方法。我们认为,作为复习的第一步,首先要把近几年的真题搞透。真题的价值是无法估量的,任何模拟题目都不能与之相比。提倡大家复习真题,不是为了押题,而是为了从真题中间找出出题的规律和做题的规律。只有从真题中总结出来的规律才是最有价值的,而规律又来源于题目考查知识点的重复性。职称英语经过这么多年的发展,出题具有一定的重复性。总结真题的特点和规律对于正确做题有莫大的帮助。作为职称英语考试复习的第一步,大家一定要充分地利用和挖掘真题的价值,一定要在搞透真题的基础上再考虑其他的复习资料。另外还要注意,我们说要把真题“搞透”,并不是说大家把历年的真题做几遍就行了。所谓搞透,就是不仅要知道正确的答案还要知道错误的答案,不仅要把题目搞透还要把文章搞透。事实上,虽然每年的题目不会重复,但是考点是经常重复的,所以我们在复习的过程中一定要全面和细致。

### 第四、改变考试方式

当有了一定实力、了解了一些技巧之后考试方式就将发生改变——变被动地应考为主动地应考。如在阅读中,文章类型的选取不拘一格,但出题者可以把它分成四类型:信息传播型(Imparting Information Pattern)、分析论说型(Opinion-Reason Pattern)、事实证明型(Substantiated-Facts Pattern)、问题解答型(Question Answer Pattern)。为什么第一次提出这种分类呢?原书是这么说的:“每个作者都有自己的写作目的,为了达到目的,他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思,而读者一旦掌握了这些特点,就能对文章内容和结构作出预测,增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。”那么我们这种改变的关键就是掌握出题者选文的类型,变被动的阅读过程为主动过程,主动预测后文,从而提高阅读效率。



## 五、职称英语考试样题

### 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个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的4个选项中选择1个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. It is useless to argue with him once he has made up his mind.  
(A) settled (B) solved (C) said (D) decided
2. International applicants are not eligible for financial aid.  
(A) impressed (B) mutual (C) qualified (D) outraged
3. Two events have highlighted the tensions in recent years.  
(A) distorted (B) extended (C) emphasized (D) illustrated
4. You must shine your shoes.  
(A) lighten (B) clean (C) wash (D) polish

5. Don't refuse to let me know if there is something I can do for you.  
(A) turn down (B) reflect (C) ~~rejoy~~ (D) wait
6. John takes after his mother in character.  
(A) embarrasses (B) humiliates (C) ~~identifies~~ (D) ~~resembles~~
7. They didn't realize how serious the problem was.  
(A) know (B) forget (C) doubt (D) remember
8. How many radios will your factory turn out this year?  
(A) produce (B) destroy (C) export (D) import
9. They had a far better yield than any other farm miles around this year.  
(A) goods (B) soil (C) climate (D) ~~harvest~~
10. Even sensible men do absurd things sometimes.  
(A) careless (B) impulsive (C) regrettable (D) ~~foolish~~
11. We consume a lot more than we are able to produce.  
(A) buy (B) sell (C) ~~use~~ (D) ~~waste~~
12. The earthquake has caused serious damage to this city.  
(A) ~~destruction~~ (B) hurt (C) injury (D) wound
13. I think this is a deliberate insult.  
(A) careless (B) ~~intentional~~ (C) humiliating (D) ~~serious~~
14. She longed to be envied and sought after.  
(A) hoped (B) wanted (C) ~~was eager~~ (D) wished
15. The sisters can't tolerate each other.  
(A) ~~bear~~ (B) hate (C) like (D) criticize

## 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, 请在答题卡上把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请在答题卡上把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及, 请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

### "We hire talent"

Those are the words of Rod Franz, a civil service computer technology director, responding to the question of opportunities for women who are interested in pursuing careers as computer technicians.

On at least one of three shifts in his operation, the male-female ratio is 50-50. That is not surprising because government and educational institutes are required by the law to make every effort to open hiring opportunities to women and minority workers.

What may be even more interesting to young women is that, according to Franz, private industry is hiring women and minorities away from us. And, since private industry pays more, it succeeds.

Managers in the rapidly growing computer service field are quick to agree. They strongly encourage women to train for technician jobs, and they actively recruit female technicians across the country. They believe that this career field offers a wealth of possibility for women.

A recent study by the Devry Institute of Technology that involved 100 employment managers in the Chicago area showed, too, that the number of women entering the field of computer science is on the rise, and that those already in the field are moving up. A significant increase in the number of women in technical positions over the past five years was reported by 68 percent of the managers. Overall, companies reported a 20 percent increase in the number of women hired.

The Devry study showed a strong willingness on the part of employment managers to hire qualified women. In jobs traditionally considered male positions, the stereotype is quickly being eroded. Compa-

nies want to hire well-qualified people, people who know what they are doing, according to the study. Personnel(人事部门)managers interviewed ranked specific skills and education as the primary qualifications for employment and, of the two, skills were clearly preferred.

"We hire talent" are three key words. Employers want workers who are skilled and experienced on the particular equipment or in the specific area of work where their need is.

16. Government and educational institutes are required by the law to make every effort to open hiring opportunities to women and minority workers.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

17. Managers in the rapidly growing computer service field preferred men to women.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

18. Women who are already in the field of computer science are being promoted.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

19. Overall, companies reported a 40 percent increase in the number of women hired.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

20. Employers prefer to hire more skilled women.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

21. In jobs traditionally considered female positions, the stereotype is quickly being eroded.

- (A) Right (B) Wrong (C) Not mentioned

22. Companies want to hire well-qualified people, who know what they are doing, according to the Devry study.

- (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个选项中为第1、2、4、5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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### A Brief Introduction of Hurricanes(龙卷风)

1. Did you know that before 1950, hurricanes had no names? They were simply given numbers. The first names were simply Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, etc. But in 1953, female names were given because of the unpredictability(不可预知) factor of the storms. In 1979, realizing the sexist(性别歧视的) nature of such names, the lists were expanded to include both men and women.

2. Hurricanes and typhoons(台风) are the same things. If they form in the Atlantic, we call these strong storms hurricanes, from the west Indian word hurricane, meaning "big wind". And if they are Pacific storms, they are called typhoons from the Chinese *taifun*, meaning "great wind". To be classified as a hurricane, the storm must have maximum winds of at least 75 mph. These storms are big, many hundreds of miles in diameter.

3. Hurricanes get their power from water vapor as it gives out its stored-up energy. All water vapor gives out heat as it condenses(凝结) from a gaseous state to a liquid state over fixed points on the equator(赤道). To make a hurricane, you must have extremely wet, warm air, the kind of air that can only be found in tropical regions.

4. Scientists have determined that the heat given out in the process of water condensation can be as high as 95 billion kilowatts per hour. In just one day alone, the storm can produce more energy than many industrialized nations need in an entire year! The problem is that we don't know how to make such great energy work for us.

5. Predicting the path of a hurricane is one of the most difficult tasks for forecasters. It moves at a typi-

cal speed of 15 mph. But not always. Some storms may race along at twice this speed, then suddenly stop and remain in the same location in the ocean for several days. It can be maddening(发疯的) if you live in a coastal area that may be hit.

6. The biggest advance in early detection is continuous watch from weather satellites. With these, we can see the storms form and track them fully, from birth to death. While they can still kill people and destroy property, hurricanes will never surprise any nation again.

23. Paragraph 1 7

24. Paragraph 2 6

25. Paragraph 4 6

26. Paragraph 5 7

- (A) Harnessing the Hurricane Energy
- (B) Difficulty in Forecasting the Course of a Hurricane
- (C) Huge Energy Stored in a Hurricane
- (D) Forecasting a Hurricane through Satellite Watching
- (E) Different Names for the Same Things
- (F) A Short History of Naming Hurricanes

27. Both male and female names are used for hurricanes in consideration of 7.

28. Using weather satellites can ensure 6 of hurricanes.

29. Energy specialists may be interested in 7 of hurricanes.

30. Scientists cannot accurately predict the course of a hurricane due to 6.

- (A) convenience
- (B) sex equality
- (C) its connection with humans
- (D) the huge power
- (E) the timely(及时的) discovery
- (F) its uncertainty

#### 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 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

##### 第一篇

##### Pessimism Increases Risk of Early Death

A 70-year study of personality suggests that pessimism(悲观主义) is a risk factor for early death, especially among men.

The study results also indicate that pessimism can be linked to increased risk for sudden death from accidents or violence, according to the report published in the March issue of *Psychological Science*.

Christopher Peterson of the University of Michigan and his colleagues analyzed data from the Terman Life-Cycle Study, which began by studying California public-school children with high IQs in 1921 and followed them through their life. Most of the 1528 children were preadolescents(少年) when the study began. Those still living are now in their 80s. In 1936 and 1940, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire designed to obtain information about difficult life events and their effect on overall outlook. One such question was, "What do you regard as your most serious fault of personality or character?"

Pessimists were defined as fatalistic(宿命论的) people who tend to blame themselves when things go wrong and who believe that one bad event can ruin the rest of their life. They also tend to expect bad



things to happen to them and feel that they have little or no ability to change their situation.

Males were more likely than females to be classified as pessimistic. Compared with individuals with a more cheerful and optimistic outlook, pessimists were more likely to die from accidents and violence(including suicide).

A pessimistic personality may lead to poor problem-solving ability, social difficulties and risky decision-making. Taken together, these variables put the pessimist at higher risk of untimely (不适时的) death, say the researchers. Such a person is less likely to avoid or escape potentially dangerous situations, the researchers concluded. "A pessimistic way of thinking in which people worry too much about bad events, foreshadows (预示) untimely death decades later," according to Peterson.

31. According to the passage, you may be a pessimistic person, if one failure makes you feel
- (A) other people have been unfair to you.
  - (B) other people will help you.
  - (C) you cannot change a bad situation.
  - (D) you can do better next time.
32. According to the passage, pessimists may feel all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) helpless when faced with difficulties.
  - (B) cheerful when faced with troubles.
  - (C) hopeless when one bad event occurs.
  - (D) guilty when things go wrong.
33. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
- (A) Pessimists believe that everything in life depends on fate.
  - (B) There are more pessimists among women than among men.
  - (C) Most pessimists will end up committing suicide.
  - (D) All pessimists will eventually die from accidents.
34. The Terman Life-Cycle Study is a research program that studies
- (A) people over 70 years old.
  - (B) people since their childhood.
  - (C) pessimistic people over 80 years old.
  - (D) only younger people.
35. The analysis made by Christopher Peterson and his colleagues shows that pessimistic people
- (A) will die from violence if they learn to be optimistic.
  - (B) will die soon if they are not able to learn to be cheerful and optimistic.
  - (C) will die from violence because their IQs are low.
  - (D) will more likely die from violence than optimistic people.

## 第二篇

### Her Tiny Heart

Cheyenne Pyle became famous, and the best part is that she'll never remember a bit of it. Early Sunday the 3.4-kg girl was born at a children's hospital. Ninety minutes later, she was undergone surgery to replace her underdeveloped heart, and operation that restored her heart and made her the world's youngest heart taker.

Even before Cheyenne was delivered, doctors knew she was in for a rough ride. Ultrasound revealed a deformity in the left side of her heart, she would need either a series of procedures to correct the defect or a simple operation to replace the organ. Her parents chose the transplant.

Doctors tissue-typed Cheyenne while she was still in the womb, placed her on a heart-transplant waiting list and put a team of surgeons, nurses and transport coordinators on call. Ten days later, during the 36th week of gestation, word arrived that a baby had died during or shortly after birth and the par-