全国职称英语考试

历年真题 全析全解

The National English Test for Professional Title Promotion

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李玉技　主编

新东方教育在线职称英语名师团队　编

理工类

职称英语中国第一人　　鼎力奉献

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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,许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实,我们组织工作在新东方教学第一线的教师,根据最新考试大纲,编写了这套"全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书"。本书具体特点如下:

　　①历年真题荟萃。每套真题后附有详细的答案和解析,考生可以此为范本进行学习成果测验,及时查漏补缺,有针对性的备考。

　　②题型剖析详尽。每篇文章都配有精美译文,除了分析正确选项之外,也对干扰项进行了透彻讲解。希望通过真题对应考点,引导考生把握考试特点及命题规律,启发考生见微知著,触类旁通。

　　③级别划分准确。根据职称考试的级别划分,对这项考试的各个级别都精选了最新真题以供学习。

　　④超强名师团队:

　　李玉技　新东方职称英语辅导名师,曾经编著了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试备考教程》等40多本图书。多年研究职称英语,颇有建树,有"职称英语中国第一人"称号,在研究职称英语解题技巧方面堪称一绝。他摸索和总结出一套适合中青年人记忆规律并能够迅速提高应试水平的独特学习方法,力求使广大职称英语考生在最短的时间内取得惊人的突破。他讲课生动、幽默、充满热情的特点,感染着许许多多为晋升职称而努力拼搏的学子。他深入研究考试动态、命题方向、出题特点,使学员有的放矢的准备考试,取得事半功倍的效果,从而顺利通过考试。

　　周洁　新东方职称英语辅导名师,首都师范大学学士、对外经贸大学硕士。在新东方在线主讲职称英语、考研英语、公共英语等课程。主编并参编了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试备考教程》"全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书""全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导丛书"等图书。任教职称英语达8年之久,积累了丰富的教学经验,方法独特,应试技巧非常强,曾创下考前押18道题直接命中15题的纪录,通过率达到优秀。

付欣 新东方名师,毕业于大连外国语学院英语系,从教 15 年,教授职称考试、PETS 一级、二级。职称考试授课多年,积累了丰富的经验。讲解深入浅出,能把复杂的知识点简单化,深受各个层次学员的欢迎。参与编写各类辅导图书 20 多本。

楚蓉蓉 新东方职称英语辅导名师。主讲职称英语、公共英语、成人三级英语等课程,尤其对职称英语考试有深入研究,以独特的学习方法及解题技巧帮助无数基础薄弱的职称考生顺利通过考试。

陆野 新东方优秀教师。主讲职称英语,多年研究出题者的命题思路,总结出一套独特的应试技巧,通过启发教学思路和应试技巧帮助学员恢复考试信心,引领更多学员顺利通关,其诙谐幽默的授课方式,深受学员喜爱。

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。由于时间仓促,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者斧正。

编　者

目　　录

2010 年度全国职称英语等级考试理工类(A 级)试题

第 1 部分：词汇选项 （第 1～15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分）

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. I can't put up with my neighbor's noise any longer; it's driving me mad.

   A. generate   B. measure   C. tolerate   D. reduce

2. Regular visits from a social worker can be of immense value to old people living alone.

   A. moderate   B. equal   C. great   D. immediate

3. He was rather vague about the reasons why he never finished school.

   A. unclear   B. bad   C. bright   D. general

4. I want to provide my boys with a decent education.

   A. private   B. special   C. general   D. good

5. Steep stairs can present a particular hazard to older people.

   A. evidence   B. case   C. danger   D. picture

6. Our arrangements were thrown into complete turmoil.

   A. relief   B. doubt   C. confusion   D. failure

7. Patricia stared at the other girls with resentment.

   A. doubt   B. anger   C. love   D. surprise

8. Your dog needs at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise every day.

   A. free   B. regular   C. physical   D. energetic

9. I enjoyed the play—it had a clever plot and very funny dialogues.

   A. humorous   B. boring   C. long   D. original

10. Lower taxes would spur investment and help economic growth.

    A. attract   B. encourage   C. spend   D. require

11. He <u>demolished</u> my argument in minutes.

　　A. disproved　　　B. accepted　　　C. disputed　　　D. supported

12. The two banks have announced plans to <u>merge</u> next year.

　　A. break　　　B. close　　　C. sell　　　D. combine

13. Her father was a quiet man with <u>graceful</u> manners.

　　A. similar　　　B. polite　　　C. usual　　　D. bad

14. The project required ten years of <u>diligent</u> research.

　　A. scientific　　　B. basic　　　C. social　　　D. hardworking

15. He was kept in <u>appalling</u> conditions in prison.

　　A. critical　　　B. necessary　　　C. normal　　　D. terrible

第 2 部分：阅读判断 (第 16～22 题,每题 1 分,共 7 分)

　　下面的短文后列出了 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,请选择 A;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请选择 B;如果该句的信息文中没有提及,请选择 C。

California Gives Green Light to Space Solar Power

　　Energy beamed down from space is one step closer to reality, now that California has given the green light to an agreement that would see the Pacific Gas and Electric Company buy 200 megawatts (兆瓦) of power beamed down from solar-power satellites beginning in 2016. But some major challenges will have to be overcome if the technology is to be used widely.

　　A start-up company called Solaren is designing the satellites, which it says will use radio waves to beam energy down to a receiving station on Earth.

　　The attraction of collecting solar power in space is the almost uninterrupted sunshine available in geosychronous (与地球同步的) orbit. Earth-based solar cells, by contrast, can only collect sunlight during daytime and when skies are clear.

　　But space-based solar power must grapple (努力克服) with the high cost per kilogram of launching things into space, says Richard Schwartz of Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. "If you're talking about it being economically viable for power of the Earth, it's a tough go," he says.

Cal Boerman, Solaren's director of energy services, says the company designed its satellites with a view to keeping launch costs down. "We knew we had to come up with a different, revolutionary design," he says. A patent the company has won describes ways to reduce the system's weight, including using inflatable mirrors to focus sunlight on solar cells, so a smaller number can collect the same amount of energy.

But using mirrors introduces other challenges, including keeping the solar cells from overheating, says Schwartz. "You have to take care of heat dissipation (散发) because you're now concentrating a lot of energy in one place," he says. According to the company's patent, Solaren's solar cells will be connected to radiators to help keep them cool.

Though Boerman says the company believes it can make space-based solar power work, it is not expecting to crowd out other forms of renewable energy. Laws in California and other states require increasing use of renewable energy in coming years, he points out. "To meet those needs, we're going to need all types of renewable energy sources," he says.

16. Solar-power satellites will use radio waves to beam energy down from space.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

17. Solaren is going to design 200 solar-power satellites.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

18. Space-based solar cells could collect solar power only when skies are clear.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

19. One advantage of the space-based solar power system is that it is economical.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

20. Inflatable mirrors are used to reduce the weight of the space-based solar power system.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

21. Space-based solar power will rule out other forms of renewable energy sources.

　　A. Right　　　　　B. Wrong　　　　　C. Not mentioned

22. Many countries will grant permission for the use of space-based solar power soon.

　　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)

　　下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23～26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为指定段落每段选择 1 个最佳标题;(2)第 27～30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Natural Gas

1　Natural gas is produced from reservoirs deep beneath the earth's surface. It is a fossil fuel (矿物燃料), meaning that it is derived from organic material buried in the earth millions of years ago. The main component of natural gas is methane (甲烷).

2　The popularity and use of clean natural gas has increased dramatically over the past 50 years as pipeline infrastructure (基础设施) has been installed to deliver it conveniently and economically to millions of residential, commercial and industrial customers worldwide. Today, natural gas service is available in all 50 states in the U. S. , and is the leading energy choice for fueling American homes and industries. More than 65 million American homes use natural gas. In fact, natural gas is the most economical source for home energy needs, costing one-third as much as electricity. In addition to heating homes, much of the gas used in the United States is used as a raw material to manufacture a wide variety of products, from paint, to fibers for clothing, to plastics for healthcare, computing and furnishings. Natural gas is also used in a significant number of new electricity-generating power plants.

3　Natural gas is one of the safest and cleanest fuels available. It emits (发出) less pollution than other fossil fuel sources. When natural gas is burned, it produces mostly carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) and water vapor—the same substances emitted when humans breathe. Compared with some other fossil fuels, natural gas emits the least amount of carbon dioxide into the air when combusted (燃烧)—making natural gas the cleanest burning fossil fuel of all.

4　The United States consumes about one-third of the world's natural gas output, making it the largest gas-consuming region in the world. The U. S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration forecasts that natural gas demand will grow by more than 50 percent by 2025.

5　There are huge reserves of natural gas beneath the earth's surface. The largest reserves of natural gas can be found in Russia, West and North Africa and the Middle East. LNG (液化天然气) has been produced domestically and imported in the United States for more than four decades. Today, the leading importers of LNG are Japan, Korea, France and Spain.

23 . Paragraph 2 _____ .

24. Paragraph 3 _____ .

25. Paragraph 4 _____ .

26. Paragraph 5 _____ .

> A. Clean fuel of choice
>
> B. Natural gas prices
>
> C. Natural gas consumption
>
> D. Popularity of natural gas
>
> E. Disadvantages of natural gas
>
> F. Natural gas reserves and supply

27. Natural gas is stored deep _____ .

28. Natural gas is recognized as the most economical energy source _____ .

29. When manufacturing many different products，people commonly use natural gas _____ .

30. It is estimated that by 2025 the natural gas demand in the United States will increase _____ .

> A. over the past 50 years
>
> B. for more than four decades
>
> C. as a raw material
>
> D. by more than 50 percent
>
> E. beneath the earth's surface
>
> F. for home energy needs

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。请根据短文内容,为每题确定 1 个最佳选项。

第一篇　　　　　　　　　　**The Iceman**

On a September day in 1991，two Germans were climbing the mountains between Austria and Italy. High up on a mountain pass，they found the body of a man lying on the ice. At that height (10,499 feet, or 3,200 meters)，the ice is usually permanent，but 1991 had been an especially warm year. The mountain ice had melted more than usual and so the body had come to the surface.

It was lying face downward. The skeleton（骨架）was in perfect condition，except for a wound in the head. There was still skin on the bones and the remains of some clothes. The hands were still holding the wooden handle of an ax and on the feet there were very simple

leather and cloth boots. Nearby was a pair of gloves made of tree bark（树皮）and a holder for arrows.

Who was this man? How and when had he died? Everybody had a different answer to these questions. Some people thought that it was from this century, perhaps the body of a soldier who died in World War Ⅰ, since several soldiers had already been found in the area. A Swiss woman believed it might be her father, who had died in those mountains twenty years before and whose body had never been found. The scientists who rushed to look at the body thought it was probably much older, maybe even a thousand years old.

With modern dating techniques, the scientists soon learned that the Iceman was about 5,300 years old. Born in about 3300 B. C. , he lived during the Bronze Age in Europe. At first scientists thought he was probably a hunter who had died from an accident in the high mountains. More recent evidence, however, tells a different story. A new kind of X-ray shows an arrowhead still stuck in his shoulder. It left only a tiny hole in his skin, but it caused internal damage and bleeding. He almost certainly died from this wound, and not from the wound on the back of his head. This means that he was probably in some kind of a battle. It may have been part of a larger war, or he may have been fighting *bandits*. He may even have been a bandit himself.

By studying his clothes and tools, scientists have already learned a great deal from the Iceman about the times he lived in. We may never know the full story of how he died, but he has given us important clues to the history of those distant times.

31. The body of the Iceman was found in the mountains mainly because _____.

    A. two Germans were climbing the mountains

    B. the melted ice made him visible

    C. he was lying on the ice

    D. he was just on a mountain pass

32. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

    A. The Iceman could have died from the wound in the head.

    B. The Iceman was killed while working.

    C. The Iceman lived a poor life.

    D. The Iceman was struck dead from behind.

33. All the following are assumptions once made about the Iceman EXCEPT _____.

   A. he was a soldier in World War Ⅰ

   B. he was a Swiss woman's long-lost father

   C. he was born about a thousand years ago

   D. he came from Italy

34. The scientists made the deduction that the Iceman _____.

   A. was hit in the shoulder by an arrowhead

   B. had got a wound on the back of his head

   C. was probably in some kind of a battle

   D. had a tiny hole in his skin causing his death

35. The word "*bandits*" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.

   A. soldiers　　　B. robbers　　　C. hunters　　　D. shooters

第二篇　　　　　　　　**Scientists Make Sweet Discovery**

　　Good news for chocoholics：the treat preferred by millions all over the world is good for you，according to American researchers at the University of California. Chocolate contains substances called flavonoids（类黄酮）that can help maintain a healthy heart and good circulation. The researchers have discovered that cocoa acts like aspirin and that eating a bar of chocolate once in a while may contribute to a healthy diet. Chocolate has also been shown to release endorphins（内啡肽）in the body：these chemicals help to reduce pain and stress and make you feel happy.

　　But who first discovered this wonderful way of keeping healthy? The Olmec Indians of Mexico and Central America were the first to grow cocoa beans，in about 1500 BC，and the Mayas were drinking unsweetened cocoa hundreds of years before it became fashionable in Europe. The word chocolate comes from the Nahuatl word *xocolati*，which means "bitter water".

　　In 1544，a delegation of Mayan nobles visited Philip of Spain and gave him jars of cocoa as a gift. Cocoa soon became fashionable in Spain and Portugal. The Spanish were the first to add sugar to their cocoa drink. In the 17th century，chocolate was becoming fashionable with the middle-classes，not only as a drink but also as a medicine.

By the middle of the century, solid chocolate was becoming familiar. In 1753, a Swedish scientist renamed cocoa *the obroma* or "food for the goods". In 1765, James Baker and John Hanan opened the first chocolate mill in the United States, introducing chocolate to the average citizen. In 1876, in Switzerland, Daniel Peter had the idea of adding milk in the chocolate-making process and produced the first milk chocolate.

Since then, chocolate has grown enormously in popularity. One of the biggest chocolate-eating nations is Britain where the average man, women, and child eats nine kilos of chocolate a year! In fact, chocolate is the number one comfort food and there are more "chocoholics" in Britain than anywhere else in the world. Researchers warn that although chocolate is good for you, it should be eaten in small quantities—and with no added milk.

36. Why is chocolate good for heart and circulation?

　　A. It reduces pain and stress.

　　B. It releases endorphins in human body.

　　C. It acts like aspirin to protect heart.

　　D. It contains substances called flavonoids.

37. When cocoa was first introduced to Europe, it soon became fashionable _____.

　　A. as a gift　　　　B. as food　　　　C. as a drink　　　D. as a medicine

38. What did James Bakers and John Hanan do about chocolate?

　　A. They introduced chocolate to Europe.

　　B. They produced the first milk chocolate.

　　C. They added sugar to make chocolate bars.

　　D. They made chocolate accessible to the average man.

39. Which is the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?

　　A. Chocolate is good for health if it is eaten with added milk.

　　B. Chocolate contains substances that make people feel happy.

　　C. Eating chocolate occasionally contributes to a healthy diet.

　　D. Chocolate is loved by millions of people worldwide.

40. What is the author's tone about eating chocolates?

　　A. Negative.　　　B. Positive.　　　　C. Ambiguous.　　　D. Humorous.

第三篇　　　**How the First Stars in the Universe Came into Existence**

Researchers believe that our universe began with the Big Bang（宇宙大爆炸）about 13 billion years ago，and that soon after that event，matter began to form as small dust grains and gases. How the first stars formed from this dust and gas has been a burning question for years，but a state-of-the-art computer simulation now offers the most detailed picture yet of how these first stars in the universe came into existence.

The composition of the early universe was quite different from that of today，and the physics that governed the early universe were also somewhat simpler. Dr. Naoki Yoshida and colleagues in Japan and the U. S. incorporated these conditions of the early universe，sometimes referred to as the "cosmic dark ages," to simulate the formation of *an astronomical object* that would eventually shine its light into this darkness.

The result is a detailed description of the formation of a protostar（原恒星）—the early stage of a massive primordial（原始的）star of our universe—and the researchers' computer simulation sets the bar for further investigation into the star formation process. The question of how the first stars evolved is so important because their formations and eventual explosions provided the seeds for subsequent stars to come into being.

According to their simulation，gravity acted on minute density variations in matter，gases，and the mysterious "dark matter" of the universe after the Big Bang in order to form this early stage of a star—a protostar with a mass of just one percent of our sun. The simulation reveals how pre-stellar（前恒星的）gases would have actually evolved under the simpler physics of the early universe to form this protostar. Dr. Yoshida's simulation also shows that the protostar would likely evolve into a massive star capable of synthesizing（合成）heavy elements，not just in later generations of stars，but soon after the Big Bang.

Their simulation of the birth of a protostar in the early universe signifies a key step toward the ambitious goal of piecing together the formation of an entire primordial star and of predicting the mass and properties of these first stars of the universe. More powerful computers，more physical data，and an even larger range will be needed for further calculations and simulations，but these researchers hope to eventually extend this simulation to the point of nuclear reaction initiation—when a stellar（星球的）object becomes a true star.

41. According to the first two paragraphs, compared with the universe of today, the early universe _____.

    A. got fewer stars shining in it

    B. was composed in a similar way

    C. started over 13 billion years ago

    D. was governed by simpler physics

42. What does the state-of-the-art computer simulation tell us about?

    A. How "cosmic dark ages" came into existence.

    B. How the Big Bang took place about 13 billion years ago.

    C. How the first stars came into being after the Big Bang.

    D. How dust grains and gases were formed after the Big Bang.

43. The phrase "an astronomical object" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

    A. a protostar   B. dust and gas

    C. the early universe   D. cosmic dark ages

44. According to paragraph 4, which of the following NOT true about a protostar?

    A. It evolved from pre-stellar gases.

    B. It had a mass of one percent of the sun.

    C. It developed into a massive star during the Big Bang.

    D. It was able to integrate heavy elements when evolving into a massive star.

45. According to the last paragraph, all of the following are the goals of the simulation project EXCEPT _____.

    A. to know more about the mass and properties of the first stars of the universe

    B. to simulate the process of how the early universe began

    C. to apply the simulation to the study of nuclear reaction initiation

    D. to discover the truth about the formation of a protostar

第 5 部分：补全短文(第 46~50 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分)

　　下面的短文有 5 处空白,短文后有 6 个句子,其中 5 个取自短文,请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

I Know Just How You Feel

Do you fell sad? Happy? Angry? You may think that the way you show these emotions is unique. Well, think again. Even the expression of the most personal feelings can be classified, according to Mind Reading, a DVD displaying every possible human emotion. It demonstrates 412 distinct ways in which we feel: the first visual dictionary of the human heart.

Attempts to classify expressions began in the mid-1800s, when Darwin divided the emotions into six types—anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise and enjoyment. ___(46)___ Every other feeling was thought to derive from Darwin's small group. More complex expressions of emotion were probably learned and therefore more specific to teach culture. But now it is believed that many more facial expressions are shared worldwide. ___(47)___ The Mind Reading DVD is a systematic visual record of these expressions.

The project was conceived by a Cambridge professor as an aid for people with autism (孤独症), who have difficulty both reading and expressing emotions. But it quickly became apparent that it had broader uses. Actors and teachers, for example, need to understand a wide range of expressions. The professor and his research team first had to define an "emotion". ___(48)___ Using this definition, 1,512 emotion terms were identified and discussed. This list was eventually reduced to 412, from "afraid" to "wanting".

Once these emotions were defined and classified, a DVD seemed the clearest and most efficient way to display them. In Mind Reading, each expression is acted out by six different actors in three seconds. ___(49)___ The explanation for this is simple: we may find it difficult to describe emotions using words, but we instantly recognize one when we see it on someone's face. "It was really clear when the actors had got it right," says Cathy Collis, who directed the DVD. "Although they were given some direction," says Ms Collis, "the actors were not told which facial muscles they should move. ___(50)___ " For example, when someone feels contempt, you can't say for certain that their eyebrows always go down.

Someone who has tried to establish such rules is the American, Professor Paul Ekman, who has built a database of how the face moves for every emotion. The face can make 43 distinct muscle movements called "action units". These can be combined into more than