



全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

# 全国职称 英语考试

## 押题试卷

The National English Test  
for Professional Title Promotion



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新东方在线试听

李玉技 主编

新东方教育在线职称英语名师团队 编

理工类

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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,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 科学命题,直击考点。本书紧贴考试大纲,内容设计科学、针对性强,能够帮助考生将宝贵的复习时间用在刀刃上。

② 理论配合实战。试题解析详尽,每篇文章都配有精美译文,解析除了分析正确选项之外,也对干扰项进行了透彻讲解,引导考生把握考试特点及命题规律。

③ 试题权威,命中率高。试卷题型、题量、难度与真实考试一致,完全模拟真实考试,全面揭示考试最新动态。

④ 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试题以供学习。

⑤ 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**

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## 全国职称英语考试押题试卷理工类 A 级试题(一)

### 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. The news will horrify everyone.  
A. attract                  B. terrify                  C. tempt                  D. excite
2. The article sketched the major events of the decade.  
A. described                  B. offered                  C. outlined                  D. presented
3. I won't tolerate that kind of behavior.  
A. bear                  B. accept                  C. admit                  D. take
4. Their style of playing football is utterly different.  
A. barely                  B. scarcely                  C. hardly                  D. totally
5. Her sister urged her to apply for the job.  
A. advised                  B. caused                  C. forced                  D. promised
6. Even sensible men do absurd things.  
A. unusual                  B. ridiculous                  C. special                  D. typical
7. She bumped into her boyfriend in town this morning.  
A. walked                  B. came                  C. fled                  D. ran
8. This sort of thing is bound to happen.  
A. sure                  B. quick                  C. fast                  D. swift
9. At the age of 30, Hersey suddenly became a celebrity.  
A. boss                  B. manager                  C. star                  D. dictator
10. He cannot discriminate between a good idea and a bad one.  
A. judge                  B. assess                  C. distinguish                  D. recognize
11. They are concerned for the fate of the forest and the Indians who dwell in it.

- A. live                      B. sleep                      C. hide                      D. gather
12. The index is the government's chief gauge of future economic activity.  
A. method                  B. measure                  C. way                      D. manner
13. The architecture is harmonious and no building is over six-storey high.  
A. old-fashioned          B. traditional                  C. conventional              D. balanced
14. The food is inadequate for ten people.  
A. demanded              B. qualified                  C. insufficient              D. required
15. She persevered in her ideas despite obvious objections raised by friends.  
A. persisted              B. insisted                  C. resisted                  D. suggested

## 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。

### When We Are Asleep

Everyone dreams, but some people never recall their dreams, or do so very rarely. Other people always wake up with vivid recollections (记忆) of their dreams, though they forget them very quickly. In an average night of eight hours' sleep, an average adult will dream for around one hundred minutes, probably having three to five dreams, each lasting from ten to thirty minutes.

Scientists can detect when someone is having a dream by using an instrument which measures the electrical waves in the brain. During dreaming, these waves move more quickly. Breathing and pulse rate also increase, and there are rapid eye movements under the lids, just as though the dreamer were really looking at moving objects. These signs of dreaming have been detected in all mammals (哺乳动物) studied, including dogs, monkeys, cats, and elephants, and also some birds and reptiles (爬行动物). This period of sleep is called the "D" state. Babies experience the "D" state for around 50% of their sleep; the period reduces to around 25% by the age of 10.



Dreams take the form of stories, but they may be strange and with incidents not connected, which make little sense. Dreams are seldom without people in them and they are usually about people we know. One estimate says that two-thirds of the “cast” of our dream dramas are friends and relations. Vision seems an essential part of dreams, except for people blind from birth. Sound and touch are senses also often aroused, but smell and taste are not frequently involved. In “normal” dreams, the dreamer may be taking part, or be only an observer. But he or she cannot control what happens in the dream.

However, the dreamer does have control over one type of dream. This type of dream is called a “lucid” (清醒的) dream. Not everyone is a lucid dreamer. Some people are occasional lucid dreamers. Others can dream lucidly more or less all the time. In a lucid dream, the dreamer knows that he is dreaming.

16. Some people dream but cannot remember their dreams.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
17. In an average night, males dream longer than females.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
18. When we dream, there is less movement of electrical waves in our brains.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
19. Babies dream less than older children.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
20. Most dreams involve the people we played with when we were young.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
21. We rarely smell things in dreams.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
22. In a lucid dream we can use Morse code to communicate with others.  
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 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 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。

#### Memory Test

- 1 “I am going to give you five techniques that will enable you to remember anything you need

to know at school,” promised lecturer Ian Robinson to a hundred schoolchildren. He slapped his hand down on the table. “When I’ve finished in two hours’ time, your work will be far more effective and productive. Anyone not interested, leave now.” The entire room sat still.

2 Robinson calls himself the Mind Magician (魔术师). He specializes in doing magic tricks that look totally impossible, and then he reveals that they involve nothing more mysterious than good old-fashioned trickery (骗术). “I have always been interested in tricks involving memory—being able to reel off (一口气说出) the order of cards in a pack, that sort of thing,” he explains.

3 Robinson was already lecturing to schools on his magic techniques when it struck him that students might find memory techniques even more valuable. “It wasn’t difficult area to move into, as the stuff’s all there in books.” So he summarized everything to make a two-hour lecture about five techniques.

4 “You want to learn a list of a hundred things? A thousand? No problem,” says Robinson. The scandal is that every child is not taught the techniques from the beginning of their school life. The schoolchildren who were watching him thought it was brilliant. “I wish I’d been told this earlier,” commented Mark, after Robinson had shown them how to construct “mental journeys”.

5 Essentially, you visualize (想象) a walk down a street, or a trip round a room, and pick the points where you will put the things you want to remember—the lamppost, the fruit bowl. Then in each location you put a visual representation of your list—phrasal verbs, historical dates, whatever—making them as strange as possible. It is that simple, and it works.

6 The reaction of schools has been uniformly enthusiastic. “The pupils benefited enormously from Ian’s presentation,” says Dr Johnston, head of the school where Robinson was speaking. “Ideally we should run a regular class in memory techniques so pupils can pick it up gradually.”

23. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

26. Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Good results
- B. An ancient skill
- C. Gaining attention
- D. Memory tricks
- E. A lecture on memory techniques
- F. Ways to improve memory

27. The memory techniques used are no more complex than the old \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Robinson taught children to use “mental journeys” to improve \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Robinson told the pupils that all the memory techniques could be found in \_\_\_\_\_.
30. The schoolchildren got a lot from the magician's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. books
- B. lecture
- C. tricks
- D. facts
- E. memory
- F. list

#### 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

##### Trying to Find a Partner

One of the most striking findings of a recent poll in the UK is that of the people interviewed, one in two believes that it is becoming more difficult to meet someone to start a family with.

Why are many finding it increasingly difficult to start and *sustain* intimate relationships? Does modern life really make it harder to fall in love? Or are we making it harder for ourselves?

It is certainly the case today that contemporary couples benefit in different ways from relationships. Women no longer rely upon partners for economic security or status. A man

doesn't expect his spouse to be in sole charge of running his household and raising his children.

But perhaps the knowledge that we can live perfectly well without a partnership means that it takes much more to persuade people to abandon their independence.

In theory, finding a partner should be much simpler these days. Only a few generations ago, your choice of soulmate (心上人) was constrained by geography, social convention and family tradition. Although it was never explicit, many marriages were essentially arranged.

Now those barriers have been broken down. You can approach a builder or a brain surgeon in any bar in any city on any given evening. When the world is your oyster (牡蛎), you surely have a better chance of finding a pearl.

But it seems that the old conventions have been replaced by an even tighter constraint: the tyranny of choice.

The expectations of partners are inflated to an unmanageable degree: good looks, impressive salary, kind to grandmother, and right socks. There is no room for error in the first impression.

We think that a relationship can be perfect. If it isn't, it is disposable. We work to protect ourselves against future heartache and don't put in the hard emotional labor needed to build a strong relationship. Of course, this is complicated by realities. The cost of housing and child-rearing creates pressure to have a stable income and career before a life partnership.

31. What does the recent poll show?

- A. It is getting more difficult for a woman to find her husband.
- B. It is getting increasingly difficult to start a family.
- C. It is getting more difficult for a man to find his wife.
- D. It is getting increasingly difficult to develop an intimate relationship with your spouse.

32. Which of the following is NOT true about a contemporary married couple?

- A. The wife doesn't have to raise the children all by herself.
- B. The husband doesn't have to support the family all by himself.
- C. The wife is no longer the only person to manage the household.
- D. They will receive a large sum of money from the government.

33. Which of the following was NOT a constraint on one's choice of soulmate in the old days?
- A. The health condition of his or her grandmother.
- B. The geographical environment.
- C. The social convention.
- D. The family tradition.
34. Which of the following is NOT expected of a partner according to this passage?
- A. Good looks. B. An impressive career.
- C. A high salary. D. A fine sense of humor.
35. The word "sustain" (paragraph 2) could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "reduce" B. "shake" C. "maintain" D. "weaken"

## 第二篇

## A Very Slow Ride

The surface of the earth may seem very **stable** to you. But you might be amazed if you knew some of the things that are going on under that surface.

The earth has an outer shell of rigid pieces called tectonic plates (地壳构造板块). The plates include both ocean floor and dry land. Some have whole continents on top of them. The continents on top of the plates are just going along for a slow ride, moving only about four inches per year. But even this small movement causes three types of big interactions.

One type is ocean ridges. These ridges develop in places where two plates are moving away from each other. As the plates separate, hot magma (岩浆) flows up to fill the space. New crust (地壳) builds up on the plate boundaries and causes ocean ridges. These ridges form long mountain ranges, which only rise above the ocean surface in a few places.

Another type of reaction—trenches—occurs between two plates that are moving toward each other. As the plates meet, one bends downward and plunges underneath the other. This forms deep ocean trenches. The Marianas Trench off Guam in the western Pacific Ocean has a depth of more than 36,000 feet. This is the lowest point on the ocean floor. If the leading edges of the two colliding plates carry continents, then the layers of rock in the overriding plate crumple (变皱) and fold. A plate that carried what is now India collided with the southern edge of the plate that carried Europe and most of Asia. This caused the Himalaya—the world's highest mountain.

36. The word “stable” (paragraph 1) means \_\_\_\_\_.

37. To explain the effect of trenches, the writer gives the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

38. The San Andreas Fault is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

39. According to the passage, the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.

40. This passage is mostly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- ### 第三篇      **Mobile Phones: Are They About to Transform Our Lives?**

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third gene-

ration phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts (天线竿), a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of them. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone (支柱) of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work. One female teacher, 32, told the researchers: "I love my phone. It's my friend."

The close relationship between user and phone is most pronounced among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging, are seen as a way of overcoming shyness. "Texting is often used for apologies, to excuse lateness or to communicate other things that make us uncomfortable," the report says. The impact of phones, however, has been local rather than global, supporting existing friendships and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobile phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure (基础设施), providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestions including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. "I love that idea," one user said in an interview. "It would mean I wouldn't have to write a hundred messages to myself."

There are many other possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launched. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voice, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion (交通堵塞) and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain scientists are developing a asthma (哮喘) management solution, using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

41. What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?
- A. We can't live without them.
  - B. We are worried about using them so much.
  - C. We have contradictory feelings about them.
  - D. We need them more than anything else to deal with modem life.
42. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones.
  - B. Mobile phones make romantic communication more difficult.
  - C. Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.
  - D. Mobile phones enable people of different countries to talk without translation.
43. Teenagers have a close relationship with their mobile phones partly because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. use text messages more than any other group
  - B. are more likely to be late than older people
  - C. tend to feel uncomfortable in many situations
  - D. take mobile phones as an indication of independence from their parents
44. It is suggested that mobile phones should be used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. give the address of the nearest hospital
  - B. show bus and train timetables
  - C. arrange delivery of mails
  - D. cure diseases
45. The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful to drivers because it can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. suggest the best route to get to a place
  - B. download maps of the area
  - C. tell them which roads are congested
  - D. show them how to avoid road works



**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。

**American Dreams**

There is a common response to America among foreign writers; the U. S. is a land of extremes where the best of things are just as easily found as the worst. This is a cliché (陈词滥调).

In the land of black and white, people should not be too surprised to find some of the biggest gaps between the rich and the poor in the world. But the American Dream offers a way out to everyone. (46) No class system or government stands in the way.

Sadly, this old argument is no longer true. Over the past few decades there has been a fundamental shift in the structure of the American economy.

The gap between the rich and the poor has widened and widened. (47)

Over the past 25 years the median U. S. family income has gone up 18 percent. For the top 1 percent, however, it has gone up 200 percent. Twenty-five years ago the top fifth of Americans had an average income 6.7 times that of the bottom fifth. (48)

Inequalities have grown worse in different regions. In California, incomes for lower class families have fallen by 4 percent since 1969. (49) This has led to an economy hugely in favor of a small group of very rich Americans. The wealthiest 1 percent of households now control a third of the national wealth. There are now 37 million Americans living in poverty. At 12.7 percent of the population, it is the highest percentage in the developed world.

Yet the tax burden on America's rich is falling, not growing. (50) There was an economic theory holding that the rich spending more would benefit everyone as a whole. But clearly that theory has not worked in reality.

- A. Nobody is poor in the U. S.
- B. The top 0.01 percent of households has seen its tax bite fall by a full 25 percentage points since 1980.
- C. For upper class families they have risen 41 percent.