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综合类(A/B/C级)

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电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京·BEIJING

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

职称英语冲刺考试卷：综合类：A/B/C 级 / 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组编著.

—北京：电子工业出版社，2014.1

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专用教材

ISBN 978-7-121-21946-7

I. ①职… II. ①全… III. ①英语 - 职称 - 资格考试 - 习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 277318 号

责任编辑：胡辛征

特约编辑：赵树刚 赵海红

印刷：三河市鑫金马印装有限公司

装订：三河市鑫金马印装有限公司

出版发行：电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编：100036

开本：787 × 1092 1/16 印张：13.75 字数：528 千字

印次：2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价：36.00 元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题，请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺，请与本社发行部联系，联系及邮购电话：(010) 88254888。

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2014 年度全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试冲刺考试卷

职称英语综合类

(A 级)

第一套

准考证号

姓名

工作单位

英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷 (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 个词或短语画有下画线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The local authorities will take measures to deal with noise pollution in the area.
A. control B. learning C. power D. government
2. After the whole day's march; they are too fatigued to walk any more.
A. hungry B. sleepy C. thirsty D. tired
3. Each leader had a solemn look as he signed the peace treaty.
A. sincere B. grave C. honest D. suspicious
4. It takes about an hour to get there, allowing for possible traffic delays.
A. attending B. taking account of C. in the charge of D. taking charge of
5. A bare hill appears behind the jungle.
A. bald B. humid C. immense D. level
6. Our company is collaborating with a Japanese firm in designing a new computer.
A. merging B. allocating C. communicating D. cooperating
7. Three straight lines meeting at three points constitute a triangle.
A. center on B. come down to C. consist of D. form
8. I think this is a deliberate insult.
A. careless B. intentional C. humiliating D. serious
9. The teachers want to do away with cheating in their school.
A. do credit to B. retain C. put an end to D. substitute for
10. They joined the army willingly.
A. intentionally B. consciously C. voluntarily D. reluctantly
11. He boasted that he was the best swimmer in his school.
A. bragged B. alleged C. claimed D. praised
12. Techniques to employ the energy of the sun are being developed.
A. convert B. store C. use D. receive
13. Our public transportation is not sufficient for the need of the people in our major cities.
A. additional B. efficient C. excessive D. adequate
14. When snow collects on top of a building during the winter, the weight sometimes weakens the construction and occasionally causes the roof to collapse.
A. selects B. scatters C. melts D. accumulates
15. All foreign troops must withdraw from the country.
A. retain B. retire C. revise D. retreat

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。

Winners and Losers

Why are the biggest winners in the past decade of trade globalization mostly in South and East Asia, whereas

the biggest losers are mostly in the former Soviet bloc (集团) and sub-Saharan Africa? History is a partial guide: East Asia has a long trading tradition, lately reinvigorated by the Chinese adoption of market economics. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, was sheltered from free-market forces for more than 70 years. In Africa, some countries are disadvantaged because of inadequate infrastructure; many countries have little to trade but commodities, the prices of which have fallen in recent years.

In some regions, certain countries have suffered by adopting misguided policies, often under pressure from International Monetary Fund. First among these is Russia, which in the early 1990s tried to embrace capitalism before first building the institutions that make capitalism work, such as an independent bank system, a system of business law, and all adequate method for collecting taxes. Encouraged by the IMF, the World Bank and the U. S. Department of the Treasury, President Boris Yeltsin's regime privatized the state-owned industrial sector, creating a class of oligarchs (寡头政治集团成员), who knew how unstable conditions were at home, sent their money abroad instead of investing it at home.

In contrast, China, the biggest winner from globalization, did not follow the IMF formula. Of the former states of the Soviet bloc, only a few, notably Poland and Hungary, managed to grow, which they did by ignoring IMF advice and adopting expansionary plans, including spending more than they collected in taxes. Botswana and Uganda are also success stories. Despite their disadvantages, their countries achieved vigorous growth by creating stable civil societies liberalizing trade and implementing reforms that ran counter to IMF prescriptions.

16. Japan has a long trading tradition.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Russia was wrongly guided by the IMF.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. All African countries followed the IMF formula.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. The Soviet Union was a capitalist country.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Australia is one of the biggest winners from globalization.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. China did not take IMF's advice.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Many high officials in Russia have much benefited from privatization.
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、3、4、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。

Is There a Way to Keep the Britain's Economy Growing?

- 1 In today's knowledge economy, nations survive on the things they do best. Japanese design electronics while German export engineering techniques. The French serve the best food and Americans make computers.
- 2 Britain specializes in the gift of talking. The nation doesn't manufacture much of anything. But it has lawyers, stylists and business consultants who earn their living from talk, talk and more talk. The World Foundation think tank says the UK's four iconic jobs today are not scientists, engineers, teachers and nurses. Instead, they're hairdressers, celebrities, management consultants and managers. But can all this talking keep the British economy

going? The British government thinks it can.

3 Although the country's trade deficit was more than £ 60 billion in 2006, UK's largest in the postwar period, officials say the country has nothing to worry about. In fact, Britain does have a world-class pharmaceutical industry, and it still makes a small sum from selling arms abroad. It also trades services—accountancy, insurance, banking and advertising. The government believes Britain is on the cutting edge of the knowledge economy. After all, the country of Shakespeare and Wordsworth has a literary tradition of which to be proud. Rock & roll is an English language medium, and there are billions to be made by their cutting-edge bands. In other words, the creative economy has plenty of strength to carry the British economy.

4 However, creative industries account for only about 4 percent of UK's exports of goods and services. The industries are finding it hard to make a profit, according to a report of the National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts. The report shows only 38 percent of British companies were engaged in “innovation activities”, 3 percentage points below the EU average and well below Germany (61 percent) and Sweden (47 percent).

5 In fact, it might be better to call Britain a “servant” economy—there are at least 4 million people “in service”. The majority of the population are employed by the rich to cook, clean, and take care of their children. Many graduates are even doing menial jobs for which they do not need a degree. Most employment growth has been, and will continue to be, at the low-skill end of the service sector—in shops, bars, hotels, domestic service and in nursing and care homes.

23. Paragraph 2 _____

24. Paragraph 3 _____

25. Paragraph 4 _____

26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A Growth of Economy
- B “Servant” Economy
- C Strength of the Creative Economy
- D Weakness of the Creative Economy
- E Gift of Talking
- F Export of Talking Machines

27. Every country has its own way _____.

28. The British government doesn't seem _____.

29. The creative industries find it difficult _____.

30. Many graduates are employed _____.

- A to find jobs
- B to do low-skill jobs
- C to feed its people
- D to handle disputes
- E to make a profit
- F to worry about the British economy

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 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 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 BC, 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. he was lying on the ice
 - B. he was just on a mountain pass
 - C. two Germans were climbing the mountains
 - D. the melted ice made him visible
32. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?
 - A. The Iceman lived a poor life.
 - B. The Iceman was struck dead from behind.
 - C. The Iceman was killed while working.
 - D. The Iceman could have died from the wound in the head.
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 came from Italy
 - D. he was born about a thousand years ago
34. The scientists made the deduction that the Iceman _____.
 - A. had got a wound on the back of his head
 - B. had a tiny hole in his skin causing his death
 - C. was hit in the shoulder by an arrowhead
 - D. was probably in some kind of a battle
35. The word "bandits" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.
 - A. soldiers
 - B. hunters
 - C. robbers
 - D. shooters

Last Fourth of July, Pete, a 14-year-old boy, was enjoying the lit-up skies and loud booms from the fireworks being set off in his neighborhood. Suddenly, the evening took a terrible turn. A bottle rocket shot into his eye, immediately causing him terrible pain. His family rushed him to the emergency room for treatment. As a result of the injury, Pete developed glaucoma and cataracts. Today, Pete has permanent vision loss in his injured eye because of his bottle rocket injury.

June is Fireworks Eye Safety Awareness Month, and through its Eye Smart campaign the American Academy of Ophthalmology wants to remind consumers to leave fireworks to professionals. “There is nothing worse than a Fourth of July celebration ruined by someone being hit in the eye with a bottle rocket,” said Dr. John C. Hagan, clinical correspondent for the Academy and an ophthalmologist at Discover Vision Centers in Kansas City. “A safe celebration means letting trained professionals handle fireworks while you enjoy the show.”

According to the U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, more than 9,000 fireworks related injuries happen each year. Of these, nearly half are head-related injuries, with nearly 30 percent of these injuries to the eye. One-fourth of fireworks eye injuries result in permanent vision loss or blindness. Children are the most common victims of firework abuse, with those fifteen years old or younger accounting for 50 percent of fireworks eye injuries in the United States. Dr. Hagan estimates that his practice sees more than 30 injuries each year from fireworks.

Even fireworks that many people consider safe represent a threat to the eyes. For children under the age of five, apparently harmless sparklers account for one-third of all fireworks injuries. Sparklers can burn at nearly 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

36. What happened to Pete last Fourth of July?
- A. He was burned in a house fire.
 - B. He was caught in a rain.
 - C. He was injured in a fight.
 - D. He was hit in the eye.
37. The American Academy of Ophthalmology calls on consumers to _____.
- A. celebrate the Fourth of July with fireworks.
 - B. leave fireworks to professionals in their celebrations.
 - C. stop celebrating the Fourth of July altogether.
 - D. set off fireworks together with trained professionals.
38. How many fireworks eye injuries occur in the US each year?
- A. About 9,000.
 - B. About 4,500.
 - C. About 1,350.
 - D. About 30.
39. Fireworks eye injuries can result in each of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. blindness.
 - B. permanent vision loss.
 - C. glaucoma and cataracts.
 - D. head-related injuries.
40. Which is NOT true of sparklers?
- A. They are harmless to children.
 - B. They are considered safe by many people.

- C. They are a threat to the eyes.
- D. They can burn at very high degrees.

第三篇

Food for Learning

In Eritrea, a small country in northeast Africa, approximately 80 percent of the population is illiterate. That percentage is even higher in woman. As in many developing countries, many Eritreans have traditional ideas about the role of women. They believe that women should stay home and take care of the family and should not get an education or look for a job.

These beliefs are one of the factors that prevent Eritrea and other developing countries from improving their economic situation. Experience in many developing countries has shown that educated women have fewer children and have more opportunities for improving their lives and the lives of their families. In Eritrea, in fact, there is great need for improvement. It is one of the poorest countries in the world. For many Eritrean families, getting enough food is a daily problem.

To deal with these problems, the Eritrean government together with the World Food Program, has a new program that offers food as a reward for learning. In primary schools, all the children receive food packages to take home to their families. However, with the new program, the girls receive more food than the boys. This way, parents are encouraged to send their daughter to school rather than keeping them at home.

Another government program that aims to educate women is Food for Training. Managed by the National Union of Eritrean Women, this program offer food rewards (also from World Food Organization) to women and elder girls who are willing to join the program. Because of the war with Ethiopia, many women are bringing up their families on their own. They often live in refugee camps, with no land of their own and no way to earn money. Most of these women are illiterate and have no skills to find a job. They spend most of their day looking for food and preparing it for their families.

The Food for Training program helps the teenagers and women change their lives. If they agree to join the program, they receive a large package of food each month. In return, the women are required to attend free literate classes for two hours every day. When Food for Training classes were open in two regions of Eritrea, 5000 girls and women joined in the first two months. It is especially popular with teenage girls, aged fourteen to sixteen, who have never had a chance to go to school before.

The organizers of Food for Training also plans to offer other kinds of courses for women, using the same system of food rewards. In these courses, they will teach women job skills and crafts such as basket weaving. These women will not only learn to read and write. They will become aware of what is going on in their country.

- 41. According to the passage, traditional ideas about women _____.
 - A. are rejected by younger generation
 - B. help improve the economy
 - C. hinder economic development
 - D. have little impact on economic development
- 42. The Eritrean government is offering extra food to girls in school in order to _____.
 - A. encourage to keep girls at home
 - B. change traditional attitudes towards women
 - C. help girls feed their families
 - D. create more jobs for Eritrean teachers

43. With the Food for Learning program, women get a large package of food as long as _____.
- they attend free literacy classes every day
 - they have no land of their own
 - they bring up their families on their own
 - they live in refugee camps
44. The new literacy programs are an example of _____.
- the work of 5,000 women and teenage girls
 - the problems with the aid of international organizations
 - local and international organizations working together
 - the Eritrean government working to keep its power
45. According to the passage, Food for Training will _____.
- help women better their lives
 - encourage women to leave their country
 - teach women about international aid
 - allow women to spend more time at home

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。

Ludwig Van Beethoven

Ludwig Van Beethoven, a major composer of the nineteenth century, overcame many personal problems to achieve artistic greatness.

Born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770, he first studied music with the court organist, Gilles van der Eeden. His father was excessively strict and given to heavy drinking. 46 Appointed deputy court organist to Christian Gottlob Neefe at a surprisingly early age in 1782, Beethoven also played the harpsichord. In 1792 he was sent to Vienna by his patron, Count Ferdinand Waldstein, to study music under Haydn.

Beethoven remained unmarried. 47 Continually plagued by ill health, he developed an ear infection which led to his tragic deafness in 1819.

48 He completed mature masterpieces of great musical depth: three piano sonatas, four string quartets, the Missa Solemnis, and the 9th Symphony. He died in 1827. 49

Noting that Beethoven often flew into fits of rage, Goethe once said of him, "I am astonished by his talent, but he is unfortunately an altogether untamed personality." 50

- In spite of this handicap, however, he continued to write music.
- Because of irregular payments from his publishers and erratic support from his patrons, he was troubled by financial worries throughout his adult life.
- His life was marked by a passionate dedication to independence.
- When his mother died, Beethoven, then a young man, was named guardian of his two younger brothers.
- Although Beethoven's personality may have been untamed, his music shows great discipline and control, and this is how we remember him best.
- Today his music is still being played all over the world.

第 6 部分：完形填空（第 51 ~ 65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Less Is More

It sounds all wrong — drilling holes in a piece of wood to make it more resistant to knocks. But it works because the energy from the blow gets distributed throughout the wood rather than focusing on one weak spot. The discovery should lead to more effective and lighter packaging materials. Carpenters have known 51 centuries that some woods are tougher than others. Hickory（山核桃木），for example, was turned into axe handles and cartwheel spokes（轮辐）because it can absorb shocks without breaking. White oak, for example, is much more easily damaged, 52 it is almost as dense. Julian Vincent at Bath University and his team were convinced the wood's internal structure could explain the differences.

Many trees have tubular vessels that run 53 the trunk and carry water to the leaves. In oak they are large, and arranged in narrow bands, but in hickory they are smaller, and more evenly distributed. The researchers 54 this layout might distribute a blow's energy throughout the wood soaking up a bigger hit. To test the idea, they drilled holes 0.65 millimetres across into a block of spruce（云杉），a wood with 55 vessels, and found that 56 withstood a harder knock. 57 when there were more than about 30 holes per square centimetre did the wood's performance drop off.

A uniform substance doesn't cope well with knocks because only a small proportion of the material is actually 58. All the energy from the blow goes towards breaking the material in one or two places, but often the pieces left 59 are pristine（未经破坏的）.

But instead of the energy being concentrated in one place, the holes provide many weak spots that all absorb energy as they break, says Vincent. “You are controlling the places 60 the wood breaks, and it can then absorb more 61, more safely.” The researchers believe the principle could be applied to any material 62 example to manufacture lighter and more protective packaging. It could 63 be used in Car bumpers, crash barriers and armor for military vehicles, says Ulrike Wegst, 64 the Max Plank Institute for Mental Research in Stuttgart. But she emphasizes that you 65 to design the substance with the direction of force in mind. “The direction of loading is crucial,” she says.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 51. A. in | B. since | C. for | D. at |
| 52. A. or | B. although | C. and | D. despite |
| 53. A. down | B. over | C. up | D. into |
| 54. A. knew | B. concluded | C. saw | D. thought |
| 55. A. no | B. per | C. each | D. every |
| 56. A. it | B. the idea | C. they | D. spruce |
| 57. A. If | B. Just | C. Only | D. Rarely |
| 58. A. effected | B. beaten | C. slapped | D. affected |
| 59. A. behind | B. beyond | C. for | D. in |
| 60. A. which | B. there | C. that | D. where |
| 61. A. water | B. air | C. energy | D. safety |
| 62. A. among | B. in | C. as | D. for |
| 63. A. also | B. besides | C. else | D. yet |
| 64. A. over | B. at | C. around | D. on |
| 65. A. have | B. must | C. should | D. had |

英语综合类 A 级冲刺考试卷 (一)

答案与题解

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

1. C authority: 当局、官方, 和 power (权力、势力、政权) 意思相近; control: 控制、抑制、支配; learning: 学问、知识; government: 政府。
2. D fatigue: 疲劳的, 等于 tired; hungry: 饥饿的; sleepy: 困倦的; thirsty: 口渴的。
3. B solemn: 庄严的、郑重的、严肃的, 和 grave (严肃的、严重的) 意思有相同之处; sincere: 真诚的; honest: 诚实的; suspicious: 怀疑的。
4. B allow for: 考虑到、顾及, 和 take account of 意思相同; attend: 照顾、护理; in (the) charge of: 在……掌管 (或看管) 之下; take charge of: 掌管、负责。
5. A bare 和 bald 意思相同, 都表示“赤裸的、光秃秃的”; humid: 潮湿的; immense: 巨大的; level: 平的、水平的。
6. D collaborate 和 cooperate 都表示“合作”; merge: 合并、融合; allocate: 分配、配给; communicate: 交流、联络。
7. D constitute: 形成、组成、构成, 和 form 意思相同; center on: 围绕、以……为中心; come down to: 变为、成为、归结为; consist of: 由……组成、由……构成。
8. B deliberate 和 intentional 都表示“故意的、存心的”; careless: 粗心的; humiliate: 使……丢脸; serious: 严重的、严肃的。
9. C do away with: 摆脱、废除, 和 put an end to “使……结束、停止”意思相近; do credit to: 为……带来光荣 (或信誉); retain: 保持、保留; substitute for: 代替。
10. C willingly 和 voluntarily 都表示“自愿地、欣然地”; intentionally: 故意地; consciously: 有意识地; reluctantly: 不情愿地。
11. A boast 和 brag 都表示“自夸、吹牛”; allege: 宣称、断言; claim: 声称、主张; praise: 表扬、赞美。
12. C employ 在此句中和 use 意思相同, 表示“应用”; convert: 转变, 转换; store: 贮藏、贮备; receive: 收到。
13. D sufficient 和 adequate 都可以表示“足够的、充分的”; additional: 附加的、另外的; efficient: 高效的; excessive: 过多的、过度的。
14. D collect: 集中、集合, 和 accumulate (积累、积聚、堆积) 意思相近; select: 选择、挑选; scatter: 分散、消散、散播; melt: 融化。
15. D withdraw: 收回、撤销、撤出, 和 retreat (撤退、退却) 意思相近; retain: 停留、维持; retire: 退休、隐退; revise: 修改、校阅。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. A 这道题的依据是第 1 段中的一句话: East Asia has a long trading tradition. 日本是东亚国家, 因而具有悠久的贸易历史。
17. A 本题的依据可以在第 2 段的开头找到, 文章说有些国家常常是在有压力的情况下采取了国际货币基金组织 (IMF) 误导的政策, 俄罗斯就是这些国家中的一个。
18. B 在文章的最后一段提到了一些因为没有按照 IMF 的模式去发展而获得成功的例子, 其中提到两个非洲国家 Botswana 和 Uganda, 因而所有非洲国家都采纳 IMF 模式的说法是不对的。
19. B 第 1 段里有句话: The Soviet Union, on the other hand, was sheltered from free-market forces for more than 70 years (70 多年不搞市场经济的国家自然不会是资本主义国家)。

20. C 文中没有提到澳大利亚。
21. A 本题的依据是文章最后一段的第 1 句话: …… , China, the biggest winner from globalization did not follow the IMF formula. 即中国没有按照 IMF 的建议去做。
22. C 在第 2 段的末尾讲到前苏联搞私有化的事, 但没有说有高官在私有化过程中受益。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. E 第 2 段的主题句是第 1 个句子, 是这么说的: Britain specializes in the gift of talking. 英国人的特长是有说话的天赋。接下来就是具体说明说话天赋在经济中表现的方面。当然, 作者最后对这些说话行业能否保持英国经济的运转提出了疑问, 但是其主题思想仍然是在讲说话天赋。
24. C 英国是著名作家 Shakespeare 和 Wordsworth 的故乡, 他们以及英国的摇滚乐团创造了大量的精神财富, 也为英国赚得了大量的钱, 显示了创造性经济的力量, 因此 C 是对的。
25. D 第 5 段的第 1 个句子是这么说的: However, creative industries account for only about 4 percent of UK's exports of goods and services (然而, 创造性行业的货物和服务出口只占整个英国出口的百分之四左右。)可见创造性经济还是很薄弱的。
26. B 第 4 段的第 1 个句子是这么说的: In fact, it might be better to call Britain a "servant" economy—there are at least 4 million people "in service" (实际上, 把英国的经济叫做服务经济更恰当一些——因为至少有四百万人在做服务性工作)。这也是主题句, 因此选 B。
27. C 第 1 段讲到了在今天的知识经济时代, 各个国家靠自己的强项生存。因此选: to feed its people (养活自己的人民)。
28. F 第 2 段的最后两句话是这么说的: But can all this talking keep the British economy going? The British government thinks it can. (但是, 所有人这么说话能让英国的经济运转吗? 英国政府认为是可以的。)可见英国政府好像并不担心英国的经济, 所以 F 是对的。
29. E 这个问题参考了第 4 段中的一个句子, 该句子是这么说的: The industries are finding it hard to make a profit, according to a report of the National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts (根据国家科学、技术和艺术捐赠委员会的一份报告, 这些创造性行业在获得利润上很困难)。
30. B 第 5 段有这么一个句子: Many graduates are even doing menial jobs for which they do not need a degree (许多毕业生甚至在做不需要学位的仆人的工作。仆人工作是属于低技术的活)。因此, B 是正确的。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. D 冰人尸体被发现的原因在文章的第 1 段提到: The mountain ice had melted more than usual and so the body had come to the surface. 由此知道是融化的冰将他暴露了出来, 因此 D 正确。
32. D 本段开头提到 It was lying face downward. The skeleton was in perfect condition, except for a wound in the head (它面朝下, 除了头部有伤外, 骨架状况很好), 就此推断, 冰人可能死于头部伤口, 因此答案是 D。
33. C 原文在第 3 段。A: 他是一战时期的士兵; B: 他是一位瑞士妇女失踪多年的父亲; D: 他大约在一千年前出生, 这 3 项在文中可以找到。而选项 C: 他来自意大利, 在文章中没有出现。采用排除法得出答案 C。
34. D 原文在第 4 段。A: 头后部有伤口, 是事实而非推论; B: 皮肤上的小孔导致他的死亡, 不符合事实; C: 他的肩膀被箭头刺伤, 是事实而非推论; D: 有可能参与过战斗, 是推论, 因此选 D。
35. C 原题是第 4 段中 bandits 是什么意思? A: 战士; B: 猎人; C: 强盗; D: 射击手。该词意思为“强盗”, 因此选 C。

第二篇

36. D 短文的第1段讲到,去年7月4日, Pete 在观看国庆焰火燃放时不幸被击中眼睛。
37. B 短文的第2段讲到,美国眼科学会呼吁人们在庆祝国庆时最好让专业人员去放烟火,而自己只做观赏者。
38. C 短文的第3段讲到,在美国每年发生9,000多起有烟火导致的伤害,其中有一半是头部伤,而在这一半头部伤中,又有三分之一是眼伤。
39. D 前面三项危害短文都分别提到过,而 head-related injuries 包含 fireworks eye injuries,而不是由其导致的。
40. A 短文最后一段提到, sparklers 在许多人看来是安全的,但其实对于小于5岁的孩子来说,其所有烟花造成的伤害的三分之一都是由 sparklers 导致的。显然它们不是没有危害的。

第三篇

41. D 从文章第1段最后一句我们知道,传统观念中,妇女的作用仅限于照顾家庭,可见她们对经济发展的影响微乎其微,所以D正确。
42. B 第3段中间说到“……the girls receive more food than the boys. This way, parents are encouraged to send their daughter to school rather than keeping them at home.”显然,政府此举在于改变对妇女的传统观念。
43. A 第5段第3句“In return, the women are required to attend free literate classes……”即只要她们参加免费的识字课就可以领到食物,所以选A。
44. C 第3段第1句 To deal with their problems, the Eritrean government together with the World Food Program, has a new program that offers food as a reward for learning. 可见,这一项目是当地政府和国际组织合作的结果。因此,选项C正确。
45. A 文中第5段的第1句: The Food for Training program helps the teenagers and women change their lives. 显然,该项目将改善妇女的生活条件。

第5部分: 补全短文

46. D 本段介绍贝多芬早年平生。前一句话说他父亲对他要求十分严厉,而且酗酒成性。D说他母亲亡故后,还是一个年轻人的贝多芬成为他两个小弟弟的监护人。把D放在这里意思连贯,是最适合的选项。
47. B 本段介绍贝多芬成年后坎坷的遭遇,选B最合适。
48. A 句中的 this handicap 承接上段,指上段最后一句话提到的耳聋这一残疾,全句的意思是说贝多芬身残志坚,继续音乐创作。原文最后一句列举了贝多芬的音乐成就,此处选A与上下文衔接自然,意思连贯。
49. C 到此为止,作者介绍完了贝多芬的生平,需要做一个简要的概括。C项:他的一生是热切追求独立的一生,是此题的答案。
50. E 本段第一句提到歌德对贝多芬性情的评价,说他暴躁易怒,性情不羁。E说尽管贝多芬的性情暴躁不羁,但他的音乐却很有章法,控制有度,这也是他最值得我们怀念的地方。

第6部分: 完形填空

51. C for centuries 表示几个世纪以来。注意,在用现在完成时的句子里,for后面跟一段时间, since后面跟时间点。
52. B 这里需要一个连接词,但要表达“虽然”这样的让步意义。
53. C 树叶在树的上部,所以在树干里把水分送到树叶里去的管道应该说 run up the trunk,而不是 run down the trunk。
54. D 这里所说的仅仅是一个假设,注意情态动词 might,表示这还仅仅是一种可能,后面说要对此进行 test。