

# 2014

# 职称英语 通关9套题

## 综合类 B级

全国职称英语考试命题研究组 / 组编

郭英剑 / 丛书主编


Final 9  
Test Papers  
to Pass 2014 English Test for  
Professional Title

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# 2014

# 职称英语

## 通关9套题

### 综合类 **B级**

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《2014 职称英语通关9 套题》(综合类 B 级)为 5+4 的体例,一方面深度剖析 2009—2013 年近 5 年的真题,体例按照【答案】、【题干】、【解析】、【考点延伸】四个部分来设计。【答案】明确标出正确选项;【题干】对题目和选项进行了完整的中文翻译,以便考生做真题就能复习大量词汇,省去查词典之苦;【解析】对本题正确答案进行了全面完整的分析;【考点延伸】则对该题体现的考点进行了延展,以便达到举一反三的目的。另一方面设置了 4 套高度仿真的预测试题,解析部分颇具深度和高度,使考生在历年真题的基础上,有机会将自己所学所知进行强化训练,提前体验亲临考场的感觉。

本书目的在于“从历年真题学习考点,做历年真题以通过考试”,用目前市面其他图书没有使用的方式来剖析真题,将真题价值最大化,帮助考生用最少的时间和最小的投入,成功通过 2014 年职称英语综合类 B 级考试,顺利晋升职称。

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## 丛书序



但凡参加职称英语考试的考生，大都工作忙、时间紧、压力大，晋升职称的刚性需求很高。在职业生涯发展的道路上，广大考生平时工作接触英语不多，加之英语基础比较薄弱，职称评定时英语这一关总是如鲠在喉，但又决不能轻言放弃。是的，谁不想一次性通过呢？

在这种情况下，考生如何能在有限的时间、精力、金钱投入下，成功通过 A、B、C 级的考试呢？经过为上万人次的成功培训后，我们发现，全面深入地掌握历年真题是成功的关键。目前市面上各种“历年真题及模拟题”如汗牛充栋，但一览其模式之后，却发现真题的价值在这种模式下根本无法发挥其指导性的作用。简单总结起来，真题有以下特点：1. 囊括了所有考点；2. 涉猎了全部题型；3. 有一定程度的重复。

因此，我们提出一个口号：从历年真题学习考点，做历年真题以通过考试！为了让历年真题充分发挥其应有的价值，让考生朋友们用最少的时间、最小的投入赢得最大的回报率，我们特意编写了这套《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题》，针对不同类别和级别，共 9 册：《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 C 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 C 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 C 级）》。

本丛书透彻分析了 2009—2013 年真题，将每个考题体现的考点和隐藏的考点如数展现，引导考生朋友们体验真题的同时，更好地把握 2014 年考试命题趋势和特点。同时为了让考生在通过真题学到考点和技巧后进行强化练习，本丛书组编了 4 套高度仿真模拟题，并对模拟题进行深度解析，让考生深刻把握命题命脉。

本丛书有以下特点：

### 1. 名牌机构策划，名师主笔

本丛书由职业资格考试考前培训领军机构优路教育策划，博士生导师、享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家郭英剑教授领衔，多位一线培训名师参与编写。他们深谙命题规律，熟知在职考生特点，强调方法技巧，侧重学习方式与效果的匹配。

### 2. 最新五年真题，深度剖析

本丛书对 2009—2013 年真题进行了深度剖析，【答案】明确标出正确选项；【题干】对题目和选项进行了完整的中文翻译，以便考生做真题时就能复习大量词汇，省去查词典之苦；【解析】对本题正确答案进行了深度分析；【考点延伸】则对该题体现的考点进行了延展，以便达到举一反三的目的。“从历年真题出发，找到 2014 考题”的目的在潜移默化

化中就能实现。

### 3. 四套仿真预测，提前入场

本丛书提供了四套高度仿真的模拟试题，解析部分具深度和高度，使考生在历年真题的基础上，有机会将自己所学所知进行强化训练，提前体验亲临考场的感觉。

### 4. 多种附赠服务，强大助力

本丛书配有超值赠送服务，由优路教育（[www.niceloo.com](http://www.niceloo.com)）提供专业答疑及在线技术支持。每本书均附赠“优路教育2014年职称英语真题冲刺密训班”（16学时，价值520元）的高清视频网络课程。2013年11月1日以后，刮开封面的账号和密码，登陆[www.niceloo.com](http://www.niceloo.com)，根据“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习，从而为考生营造“学真题+做真题+讲真题”的氛围。

优路教育图书专业答疑及技术支持：010-52391235。

本套丛书体例设置脉络清晰，内容撰写针对性强，考点剖析深刻，技巧总结到位，加之附赠超值课程和服务，是广大职称英语考生必选的复习资料。真诚希望本套丛书能助大家一臂之力，顺利通过考试！

编 者

2013年9月



## 写在前面的话：关于职称英语考试的那些事

职称英语考试分为三个类别（综合、理工、卫生），每个类别又分为三个级别，而且重点考查的是应试者阅读英文专业文献的能力，因而，职称英语考试对不同级别的应试者提出了不同的要求：

申报 A 级的应试者要求应识别 6 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 3 000 词的阅读任务。A 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 400 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 B 级的应试者要求应识别 5 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 2 600 词的阅读任务。B 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 350 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 C 级的应试者要求应识别 4 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 2 200 词的阅读任务。C 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 300 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

虽然对词汇量要求有所不同，但所有类别和级别的考试题型都是一样的，共分六大题型：词汇选项、阅读判断、概括大意与完成句子、阅读理解、补全短文、完形填空，分值具体分布如下：

题型	单位分值	题量	该部分总分
词汇选项	1 分	15	15 分
阅读判断	1 分	7	7 分
概括大意与完成句子	1 分	8	8 分
阅读理解	3 分	15	45 分
补全短文	2 分	5	10 分
完形填空	1 分	15	15 分
总分			100 分

由上表可见，职称英语考试题型丰富，考查全面。其中分值较大的有词汇选项、阅读理解和完形填空。阅读判断、概括大意与完成句子、补全短文尽管分值不高，但比起传统题型来，需要一定时间的认知和适应。然而，只要是考试，就一定有命题的规律和应对的技巧。下面，我们就分题型来讲解各个部分的答题技巧。

### 词汇选项：活用词典，快准狠巧

词汇选项题一共 15 题，每题要求在四个词汇中选出一个最接近给出句子中的划横线单词的选项（近义词或同义词）；由于可以带词典进入考场，这部分题目是“送分题”，

所以，必须保证这部分拿到满分。做这一部分题最好做到“又准又快”，一般掌握在20分钟以内，在备考时如果花的时间太多，这就说明对这部分题目的做题思路 and 技巧还没有一个全面的了解和掌握。当然，做这15题，尽管“快而不准”是很笨的做法，如果稳拿15分，就是多花点时间也是很值得的。

职称英语考试的词汇选项题目基本是考查同义词或近义词替换，但是有时候划线词与正确选项并非同义词或者近义词，而是基本含义相同、同时能使句子通顺的单词替换，可参考历年真题。

同时，该部分在历年的考试中有重复考查的特征，建议考生要注意历年词汇选项真题的复习（详见本书附录部分——历年真题词汇选项考查）。

### 阅读判断：正误好辩，C项是宝

职称英语的阅读判断题目的关键是定位到原文的相关句子，从而才能对题干进行正确（Right）、错误（Wrong）、未提及（Not Mentioned）的判断。定位原句子主要是利用题干的关键词，如大写字母的单词、数字、时间、名词、动词、形容词和短语等。

此外，根据历年真题分析，阅读判断题目每年有1~2道题目为C（未提及），这一点要引起考生的注意。“正确”题干一般很好分辨，“错误”和“未提及”不太好分辨。“错误”的情况是题干的信息，原文有所提及，但两者内容是不吻合的。“未提及”则是题干的内容在原文根本没出现。拿不准时多选C。

同时，题目的顺序与原文的段落顺序一般保持一致，所以考生在定位原句时根据题目顺序依次往下找即可。

### 概括大意与完成句子：主题在首，定位为先

段落的大意可通过寻找段落的主题句来获得。段落的主题句一般是段落的首句或尾句，如23题和24题；有时候是中间的句子（特别是有表示转折意思的连接词，如but、however、nevertheless、although、though等）；很少的情况下需要根据段落意思总结其段落大意，这时候要注意段落的高频词汇，高频词汇一般与段落的大意有关。

完成句子的关键则是首先在原文中定位到相关的原句，定位的方法也是利用题干的关键词，诸如大写字母的单词、数字、时间、名词、动词、形容词和短语等。此外，如果题干不容易定位，可以定位选项，看哪个选项对应的原句与题干一致。

### 阅读理解：既快又准地“找”，精心细致地“比”

阅读理解题目常考的题型主要有细节题、词汇题、主旨题、态度题、例证题等。

做阅读理解的关键在于“找”，即用关键词定位到原文；“比”，即将选项与定位的信息进行比较。

细节题是考试中最常见的题型，占据总分值的80%左右。解细节题的关键点在于上一段中讲到的用关键词回到原文定位，将定位好的细节信息与选项进行一一比对，重合度高的选项即为正确答案。正确选项往往会对原文信息进行改写，常见方式为同义替换（词汇层面）和句式改写（句法层面）；错误选项也有明显的特征：带有绝对词（always、absolutely、

only 等)、偷换概念、文不对题(选项内容正确,但与该题题干没有关系)等。

主旨题分为段落主旨和篇章主旨,段落的主旨一般是看段落的首尾句,而篇章的主旨则是看所有段落的首尾句,并结合篇章的题目。词汇题可以通过查词典的方式解决。

推断题是阅读理解中比较难的题目类型,需要在读懂文章的基础上进行推断,但因为时间所限,通读全篇的可能性不大,可以利用每段的首尾句来确定每段的大意,然后各段大意联系在一起就掌握全文大意,可以据此进行推断;或者也可以结合其他四道题目的理解进行推断。态度题则需要利用所使用词汇的褒贬色彩进行判断。例证题则需要关注例子前后的表示论点或观点的句子。

### 补全短文: 转承启合, 线索为先

这类题要求根据给定短文(原文)的意思,在6个选项句子(陈述句)中分别选出5个符合语法知识、逻辑结构和前后内容意思衔接的选项,补充到原文划线的填充处,使原文成为一篇意思完整、前后连贯的短文,所以这类题实际上是段落填充题。这类题本意是要考查较高的阅读能力、基础知识(语法、词汇等)和综合逻辑思维推理能力,其难度较大,是最令人头痛的题型,各选项环环相扣,选错了一个至少错两个甚至更多,所以填错一个选项,就意味着至少丢掉了4分。

不过,容易丢分的题,也是最容易得分的题,每选对一个,就意味着其他选项选择的成功率大大提高,何况只有1个干扰项,排除起来更容易。所以,如果做得好,它比“阅读理解”更容易拿分。做题时要注意:如果基础较好,可以快速浏览一遍原文,但不必精读;千万要注意选项的中心词和句子第一个词、填充处前后句子的大概意思和第一个和最后一个词;做每个填充处要认真阅读其前后段或句子,但不必阅读其他段落;要注意代词的线索功能,比如空格后有 it 或是 this,那么空格处一定有一个单数物体或事件,同时还要关注上下文语义的起承转合等逻辑关系词,比如转折代表要寻找反义词,原因要寻找合理的解释等等;确定了所有答案后,划去干扰项,把各选项对号入座,进行检查和印证。做题时千万要把已确定的选项划去,以便利用排除法解决问题。

### 完形填空: 上下求索, 瞻前顾后

完形填空是传统题型,一篇文章中15个空白对应着15个选项,要求填入实词(动词、名词和形容词等)的约占70%,其他为虚词(介词、副词等)的约占30%。要填的词几乎涉及各个词类,动词含有不同的时态、语态和语气。

做题步骤可以分为以下三步:(1)通读全文。首先要阅读整篇文章,理解全文内容。同时对全文的语言表达方式,比如文章用的时态、语态、文章的措辞与口气等方面得出大致印象;(2)逻辑判断。在阅读全篇的基础上,开始从头判断每个空所缺的词的言形式,如词类、时态、语态;并判断该词应具有的符合文章上下文的词意;(3)理解选择。从给出的4个选项中,选出在语法与词意上均与原文相符合的一个。

做完形填空要特别注意固定搭配和习惯用语,比如看见空格前有 so,那么就应该下意识地到选项中找 that;看见空格前有 as well,就应该下意识地寻找 as。同时要注意寻找上



下文中的线索词，即“上下求索，瞻前顾后”。

以上的技巧和步骤，我们可以到真题中得到足够的训练和强化。换句话讲，鉴于职称英语命题重复率大的特征，只要将真题研究透彻了，将延伸的考点也掌握了，那么通过也就不是难题了。

编 者

2013 年 9 月

# 目 录



丛书序

写在前面的话：关于职称英语考试的那些事

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## 2013 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 B 级)



### 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 个词或者短语有下划线, 请为每处下划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Come out, or I'll bust the door down.  
A. shut                      B. set                      C. break                      D. beat
2. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.  
A. naked                      B. cautious                      C. blind                      D. private
3. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.  
A. general                      B. complex                      C. direct                      D. inflexible
4. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.  
A. right                      B. unbelievable                      C. obvious                      D. unclear
5. These animals migrate south annually in search of food.  
A. explore                      B. travel                      C. inlaid                      D. prefer
6. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.  
A. spread                      B. send                      C. hear                      D. confirm
7. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.  
A. passed by                      B. took a notice of                      C. woke up                      D. found by chance
8. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.  
A. at                      B. with                      C. about                      D. from
9. As a politician, he knows how to manipulate public opinion.  
A. influence                      B. express                      C. divide                      D. voice
10. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.  
A. taught                      B. attracted                      C. kept                      D. changed
11. He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.  
A. understand                      B. withhold                      C. exchange                      D. contact
12. Make sure the table is securely anchored.  
A. repaired                      B. cleared                      C. booked                      D. fixed

13. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.  
A. worried                      B. sleepy                      C. offensive                      D. anxious
14. There was something peculiar in the way the smiles.  
A. strange                      B. different                      C. wrong                      D. funny
15. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.  
A. shorten                      B. start                      C. resume                      D. end

☒ **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作出判断；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。

### Kicking the Habit

What is a bad habit? The most definition is that it is something that we do regularly, almost without thinking about it, and which has some sort of negative consequence. This consequence could affect those around us, or it could affect us personally. Those who deny having bad habits are probably lying. Bad habits are part of what makes us human.

Many early habits, like sucking out thumb, are broken when we are very young. We are either told to stop doing it by our parents, or we consciously or subconsciously observe that others do not have the same habit, and we gradually grow out of it. It is when we intentionally or unintentionally pick up new habits in our later childhood or early adulthood that it becomes a problem. Unless we can break that habit early on, it becomes a part of our life, and becomes “programmed” into our brain.

A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change out habits, it is the old ways that tend to win, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or overworked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study program, the researchers showed a group of volunteers several pictures, and gave them words to associate with them. They then showed the volunteers the same picture again, and gave them new words to associate with them.

A few days later, the volunteers were given a test. The researchers showed them the pictures, and told them to respond with one of the words they had been given for each one. It came as no surprise that their answers were split between the first set of words and second. Two weeks later, they were given the same test again. This time, most of them only gave the first set of words. They appeared to have completely forgotten the second set.

The study confirms that the responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time. We may try to change out ways, but after a while, the response that comes to mind first is usually the first one we learned. The more that response is used, the more automatic it becomes and the harder it becomes to respond in any other way.

The study therefore suggests that over time, our bad habits also become automatic, learned behavior. This is not good news for people who pick up bad habits early in life and now want to change or break them. Even when we try to put new, good intentions into practice, those previous learned habits remain stronger in more automatic, unconscious forms of memory.

16. Boys usually develop bad habits when they are very young.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
17. We can only break bad habits if others tell us to do.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
18. Bad habits may return when we are under pressure.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
19. Researchers were surprised by the answer that the volunteers gave in the first test.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
20. The volunteers found the test more difficult when they did it the second time.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
21. The study suggests that it is more difficult to respond what to get rid of.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
22. If we develop bad habits early in life, they are harder to get rid of.  
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 个小标题; (2) 第 27 ~ 30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定一个最佳选项。

#### Traffic Jams — No End in Sight

1. Traffic congestion (拥堵) affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the U. S., commuters (通勤人员) spend an average of a full working week each year sitting in traffic jams, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.
2. The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centres thanks to congestion pricing.
3. Another way to reduce rush-hour traffic is for employers to implement flextime, which lets



employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.

4. Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.
5. Other, more forward-thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is so much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some \$ 7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public-transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared with the \$ 50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.

23. Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_

24. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_

25. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

26. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Paying to get in
- B. Changing work practice
- C. Not doing enough
- D. A solution which is no solution
- E. Closing city centres to traffic
- F. A global problem

27. Most American drivers think it convenient to \_\_\_\_\_.

28. If charged high enough, some drivers may \_\_\_\_\_ to enter certain parts of town.

29. Building more roads is not an effective way to \_\_\_\_\_.

30. The U. S. government has planned to \_\_\_\_\_ updating public-transport systems.

- A. reduce traffic jams
- B. drive around
- C. go by bus
- D. spend more money
- E. travel regularly
- F. encourage more private cars



## 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。



### Operation Migration

If you look up at the sky in the early fall in the northern part of North America, you may see groups of birds. These birds are flying south to places where they can find food and warmth for the winter. They are migrating (迁徙). The young birds usually learn to migrate from their parents. They follow their parents south, in one unusual case, however, the young birds are following something very different. These birds are young whooping cranes, and they are following an airplane!

The whooping crane is the largest bird that is native to North America. These birds almost disappeared in the 1800s. By 1941, there were only about 20 cranes alive. In the 1970s, people were worried that these creatures were in danger of disappearing completely. As a result, the United States identified whooping cranes as an endangered species that they needed to protect.

Some researchers tried to help. They began to breed whooping cranes in special parks to increase the number of birds. This plan was successful. There were a lot of new baby birds. As the birds became older, the researchers wanted to return them to nature. However, there was a problem: These young birds did not know how to migrate. They needed human help.

In 2001, some people had a creative idea. They formed an organization called Operation Migration. This group decided to use very light airplanes, instead of birds, to lead the young whooping cranes on their first trip south. They painted each airplane to look like a whooping crane. Even the pilots wore special clothing to make them look like cranes. The cranes began to trust the airplanes, and the plan worked.

Today, planes still lead birds across approximately 1,200 miles (1,931 kilometers), from the United States-Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. They leave the birds at different sites. If a trip is successful, the birds can travel on their own in the future. Then, when these birds become parents, they will teach their young to migrate. The people of Operation Migration think this is the only way to maintain the whooping crane population.

Operation Migration works with several other organizations and government institutes. Together, they assist hundreds of cranes each year. However, some experts predict that soon, this won't be necessary. Thanks to Operation Migration and its partners, the crane population will continue to migrate. Hopefully, they won't need human help any more.

31. Whooping cranes migrate in winter to \_\_\_\_\_

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. find warmth and food. | B. raise baby whooping cranes. |
| C. get human help.       | D. lay eggs.                   |

32. Whooping cranes are native to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mexico. B. South America.  
 C. North America. D. The Persian Gulf.
33. Operation Migration aims to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. teach adult cranes how to fly.  
 B. lead young cranes on their first trip south.  
 C. breed cranes in special parks.  
 D. transport cranes to the North.
34. The distance covered by the young whooping cranes on their trips south is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 120 miles. B. 1, 200 miles.  
 C. 1, 931 miles. D. 2, 000 miles.
35. If Operation Migration is successful, whooping cranes will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. follow airplanes south every year. B. live in Canada all year round.  
 C. learn to migrate on their own. D. be unable to fly back.



### On the Trial of the Honey Badger

On a recent field trip to the Kalahari Desert, a team of researchers learnt a lot more about honey badgers (獾). The team employed a local wildlife expert, Kitso Khama, to help them locate and follow the badgers across the desert. Their main aim was to study the badgers' movements and behavior as discreetly (谨慎地) as possible frightening them away or causing them to change their natural behavior. They also planned to trap a few and study them close up before releasing them in view of the animal's reputation, this was something that even Khama was reluctant to do.

"The problem with honey badgers is they are naturally curious animals, especially when they see something new." He says. "That, combined with their unpredictable nature, can be a dangerous mixture. If they sense you have food, for example, they won't be shy about coming right up to you for something to eat. They're actually quite sociable creatures around humans, but as soon as they feel they might be in danger, they can become extremely vicious (凶恶的). Fortunately this is rare, but it does happen."

The research confirmed many things that were already known. As expected, honey badgers ate any creatures they could catch and kill. Even poisonous snakes, feared and avoided by most other animals, were not safe from them. The researchers were surprised, however, by the animal's fondness for local melons, probably because of their high water content. Previously researchers thought that the animal got all of its liquid requirements from its prey (猎物). The team also learnt that, contrary to previous research findings, the badgers occasionally formed loose family groups. They were also able to confirm certain results from previous research,

including the fact that female badgers never socialized with each other.

Following some of the male badgers was a challenge, since they can cover large distances in a short space of time. Some hunting territories cover more than 500 square kilometers. Although they seem happy to share these territories with other males, there are occasional fights over an important food source, and male badgers can be as aggressive towards each other as they are towards other species.

As the badgers became accustomed to the presence of people, it gave the team to get up close to them without being the subject of the animals' curiosity — or a sudden aggression. The badgers' eating patterns, which had been disrupted, to normal. It also allowed the team to observe more closely some of the other that form working associations with the honey badger, as these seemed to badgers' relaxed attitude when near humans.

36. Why did the wild life experts visit the Kalahari Desert?
  - A. To find where honey badgers live.
  - B. To observe how honey badgers behave.
  - C. To catch some honey badgers for food.
  - D. To find out why honey badgers have a bad reputation.
37. What does Kitso Khama say about honey badgers?
  - A. They show interest in things they are not familiar with.
  - B. They are always looking for food.
  - C. They do not enjoy human company.
  - D. It is common for them to attack people.
38. What did the team find out about honey badgers?
  - A. There were some creatures they did not eat.
  - B. They were afraid of poisonous creatures.
  - C. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
  - D. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
39. Which of the following is a typical feature of male badgers?
  - A. They don't run very quickly.
  - B. They hunt over a very large area.
  - C. They defend their territory from other badgers.
  - D. They are more aggressive than females.
40. What happened when honey badgers got used to humans around them?
  - A. They became less aggressive towards other creatures.
  - B. They started eating more.
  - C. Other animals started working with them.
  - D. They lost interest in people.