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## 冲刺 职称英语 考试卷 理工类 (A/B/C级)

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# 职称英语冲刺考试卷

理工类 (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  
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

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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

# 职称英语理工类

(A 级)

第一套



## 英语理工类 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 个词或短语画有底横线，请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. These are their motives for doing it.  
A. reasons                      B. excuses                      C. answers                      D. reply
2. The river widens considerably as it begins to turn west.  
A. twists                      B. stretches                      C. broadens                      D. bends
3. Henry cannot resist the lure of drugs.  
A. abuse                      B. flavor                      C. temptation                      D. consumption
4. These programs are of immense value to old people.  
A. natural                      B. fatal                      C. tiny                      D. enormous
5. A great deal has been done to remedy the situation.  
A. maintain                      B. improve                      C. assess                      D. protect
6. John is collaborating with Mary in writing an article.  
A. cooperating                      B. competing                      C. combining                      D. arguing
7. He is determined to consolidate his power.  
A. strengthen                      B. control                      C. abandon                      D. exercise
8. Many scientists have been probing psychological problems.  
A. solving                      B. exploring                      C. settling                      D. handling
9. Hearing problems may be alleviated by changes in diet and exercise habits.  
A. removed                      B. cured                      C. worsened                      D. relieved
10. All the cars are tested for defects before leaving the factory.  
A. functions                      B. faults                      C. motions                      D. parts
11. The food is insufficient for three people.  
A. instant                      B. infinite                      C. inexpensive                      D. inadequate
12. Thousands of people perished in the storm.  
A. died                      B. suffered                      C. floated                      D. scattered
13. But in the end he approved of our proposal.  
A. undoubtedly                      B. certainly                      C. ultimately                      D. necessarily
14. For young children, getting dressed is a complicated business.  
A. strange                      B. complex                      C. personal                      D. funny
15. In Britain and many other countries appraisal is now a tool of management.  
A. evaluation                      B. production                      C. efficiency                      D. publicity

### 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。

### A New Start

After Christmas comes the anti-Christmas. If the festive season is all about filing up on the things you like that

are bad for you, then the new year is the “Detox season” when people across the western world adopt special diets to lose weight and get rid of the vague feeling that they have spent the last few weeks poisoning themselves.

But are Detox diets really necessary? After all, the body itself gets rid of unwanted substances. That’s what the liver and kidney are for.

“The Detox fad or fads, as there are many methods, is an example of the capacity of people to believe in and pay for magic despite the lack of any sound evidence,” says Martin Wiseman, professor of human nutrition at the University of Southampton in the UK.

Most of the pills, juices, teas and oils that are sold for their detoxifying effects on the body have no scientific foundation for their claims, according to the research. People would be better off having a glass of water and going to bed early.

Detox diets may be magic rather science, but they are the kind of magic which many people want to perform. That may have something to do with the western diet in general.

Scientists and dieticians argue that the benefits people feel are not due to their body getting rid of excessive toxins but are due to changing from what is likely to have been a “poor” diet.

Having fewer headaches, for example, is probably the result of being fully hydrated due to drinking so much water and better skin may be due to eating more fruit and vegetables.

Detox diets may also be dangerous, as they may deprive vulnerable groups—pregnant women, for instance, or growing teenagers of the kind of nutrients they need.

Yet their popularity continues to rise. This may be something to do with the way that food works within many western cultures. Generally, a country’s food develops along with its economy and society. Food becomes part of a person’s cultural identity.

In some countries, this link has been broken. In the UK, for example, rapid industrialization in the 18th and 19th centuries saw millions of people move from the countryside to the towns interrupting the development of a national cuisine. The United States, a country of immigrants from many different places, has found it hard to develop a national cuisine. In both places, comparatively few people cook for themselves and food supply is dominated by big processing and agribusiness companies.

Detox diets are more popular in these countries than in places like France and Italy, where strong links between food and national culture remain, and where far more people regularly cook for themselves instead of buying processed foods.

Perhaps Detox diets are successful because many westerners have lost mast in what they eat. On the other hand, they may help re-introduce people to the kind of food that is necessary for a healthy diet. And after learning that, they won’t poison themselves in the first place.

This would mean radical changes in the way that people eat across the west. And that would be an unwelcome development for the food industry. From the business point of view, it is much better to sell people the problem and then sell them the solution.

16. Detox begins after Christmas when people think that they have been overeating during the Christmas season and have taken in many substances that are bad for their health.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
17. Many pregnant women and growing teenagers are suffering from malnutrition because of the Detox diets they take.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
18. Both the UK and the USA lack a national cuisine as a result of similar historical development.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned
19. The French and the Italians cook for themselves more often than the British and the Americans, which



helps them to keep the link between food and their culture.

A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

20. On the whole the eastern people like the Chinese and the Japanese have a stronger link between their food and their culture than the western people.

A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

21. A positive effect of Detox diets is that it helps people to see what foods are good for their health.

A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

22. Food industry would make even greater profits if people should all start to eat healthy foods and stop poisoning themselves.

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。

## Air Transportation

1 Airplanes are used to carry passengers, cargo and mail. Air transport companies operate scheduled airlines and non-scheduled services over local, regional, national, and international routes. The aircrafts operated by these companies range from small single-engine planes to large multiengine jet transports.

2 The first air passenger services began in 1910, when dirigibles began operation between several German cities. The first scheduled airplane service to carry passengers began in the US in 1914. Several experimental airmail flights took place in India, Europe, and the United States before World War I, but air transport service did not become a true business until after the war.

3 During World War II, intercontinental air transport became firmly established. After the war the new long-distance transports with advanced facilities were increasingly able to avoid storms and strong wind and make flights more economical and consistent. A new generation of “jumbo-jet” transports began operations in 1970, and the supersonic transport entered passenger service in 1976.

4 During the 1970s the number of domestic passengers on US airlines increased about 78%, and during the 1980s the figure was up about 58%. In 1990 there were 41.8 million international passengers, the figure was a 75% increase over 1980. The total cargo flown by US airlines almost doubled during the 1980s, from 5.7 billion to 10.6 billion ton-miles in 1990.

5 Major airports provide a wide range of facilities for the convenience of millions of travelers. These range from such basic services as ticket-sales counters and restaurants to luxury hotels, shopping centers and play areas for children. International airports must also have customs areas and currency-exchange counters and so on.

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

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

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

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

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| A Airport service        |
| B Training of pilots     |
| C Beginning period       |
| D Rapid growth in the US |
| E Development            |
| F Competition            |

27. Air transport companies use different plans \_\_\_\_\_.

28. The United States was the country where \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The forty years from the 1930s to the 1970s was an important periods \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Nowadays airports provide all kinds of services \_\_\_\_\_.

- A in the development of air transportation
- B the earliest passenger flights were successfully operated
- C to make travel easy and pleasant for the passengers
- D to provide different services
- E the shortage of qualified pilots
- F traveling by air was very cheap

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 1 篇

**Ford Abandons Electric Vehicles**

The Ford motor company's abandonment of electric cars effectively signals the end of the road for the technology, analysts say.

General Motors and Honda ceased production of battery-powered cars in 1999, to focus on fuel cell and hybrid electric gasoline engines, which are more attractive to the consumer. Ford has now announced it will do the same.

Three years ago, the company introduced the Think City two-seater car and a golf cart called the THINK, or Think Neighbor. It hoped to sell 5,000 cars each year and 10,000 carts. But a lack of demand means only about 1,000 of the cars have been produced, and less than 1,700 carts have been sold so far in 2002.

"The bottom line is we don't believe that this is the future of environment transport for the mass market," Tim Holmes of Ford Europe said on Friday. "We feel we have given electric our best shot."

The Think City has a range of only about 53 miles and up to a six-hour battery recharge time. General Motors' EVI electric vehicle also had a limited range, of about 100 miles.

The very expensive batteries also mean electric cars cost much more than petrol-powered alternatives. An electric Toyota RAV4 EV vehicle costs over \$42,000 in the US, compared with just \$17,000 for the petrol version. Toyota and Nissan are now the only major auto manufacturers to produce electric vehicles.

"There is a feeling that battery electric has been given its chance. Ford now has to move on with its hybrid program, and that is what we will be judging them on," Roger Higman, a senior transport campaigner at UK Friends of the Earth, told the Environment News Service.

Hybrid cars introduced by Toyota and Honda in the past few years have sold well. Hybrid engines offer greater mileage than petrol-only engines, and the batteries recharge themselves. Ford says it thinks such vehicles will help it meet planned new guidelines on vehicle emissions in the US.

However, it is not yet clear exactly what those guidelines will permit. In June, General Motors and Daimler Chrysler won a court injunction, delaying by two years Californian legislation requiring car-makers to offer 100,000 zero-emission and other low-emission vehicles in the state by 2003. Car manufacturers hope the legislation will be rewritten to allow for more low-emission, rather than zero-emission, vehicles.

31. What have the Ford motor company, General Motor's and Honda done concerning electric cars?
- A. They have started to produce electric cars.
  - B. They have done extensive research on electric cars.
  - C. They have given up producing electric cars.
  - D. They have produced thousands of electric cars.
32. According to Tim Holmes of Ford Europe, battery-powered cars \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will be the main transportation vehicles in the future.
  - B. will not be the main transportation vehicles in the future.
  - C. will be good to the environment in the future.
  - D. will replace petrol-powered vehicles in the future.
33. Which auto manufacturers are still producing electric vehicles?
- A. Toyota and Nissan.
  - B. General Motor's and Honda.
  - C. Ford and Toyota.
  - D. Honda and Toyota.
34. According to the eighth paragraph, hybrid cars \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. offer fewer mileage than petrol driven cars.
  - B. run faster than petrol driven cars.
  - C. run more miles than petrol driven cars.
  - D. offer more batteries than petrol driven cars.
35. Which of the following is true about the hope of car manufacturers according to the last paragraph?
- A. Low-emission cars should be banned.
  - B. Only zero-emission cars are allowed to run on motorways.
  - C. The legislation will encourage car makers to produce more electric cars.
  - D. The legislation will allow more low-emission to be produced.

## 第 2 篇

### Young Female Chimps Outlearn Their Brothers

Young female chimps are faster and better learners than young male chimps, suggests a new study, echoing learning differences seen in human girls and boys.

While young male chimps pass their time playing, young female chimps carefully study their mothers. As a result, they learn how to fish for tasty termite snacks over two years before the boys.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf, now at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, US, and colleagues at the University of Minnesota, Saint Paul, spent four years watching how young chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania learned "cultural behavior".

The sex differences in learning behavior were "consistent and strikingly apparent", says the team. The researchers point out that similar differences are seen in human children with regard to skills such as writing. "A sex-based learning differences may therefore date back at least to the last common ancestor of chimpanzees and humans," they write in the *Nature*.

Chimps make flexible tools from vegetation and then insert them into termite mounds, extract them and then munch the termites clinging onto the tool. The researchers used video cameras to record this feeding behavior and found that each chimp mother had her own technique, such as how she used tools of different lengths.

Analysis of the six infants whose ages were known showed that girl chimps were an average of 31 months old when they succeeded in fishing out their termites, where the boy chimps were aged 58 months on average. Females were also more skillful at getting out more termites with every dip and used techniques similar to their mothers

while males did not.

Instead of studying their mothers, the boy chimps spent a significantly greater amount of time frolicking around the termite mound. Behaviors such as playing or swinging might help the male infants later in life when typically male activities like hunting or fighting for dominance become important, suggest the researchers.

Lonsdorf adds that there are just two main sources of animal protein for chimps—the termites or colobus monkeys. “Mature males often hunt monkeys up trees, but females are almost always either pregnant or burdened with a clinging infant. This makes hunting difficult,” she says. “Adult females spend more time fishing for termites than males.” So becoming proficient at termite fishing could mean adult females eat better. “They can watch their offspring at the same time. The young of both sexes seem to pursue activities related to their adult sex roles at a very young age.”

36. Why do young female chimps learn faster than young male chimps at fishing for termites?
- A. Because young female chimps don't play with their brothers.
  - B. Because young female chimps begin to study their mothers earlier.
  - C. Because young male chimps never learn to fish for termites.
  - D. Because young male chimps are not interested in termites.
37. What are the tools with which chimps fish for termites?
- A. Tree branches.
  - B. Vegetation.
  - C. Fruits.
  - D. Grass.
38. Which of the following is true about chimps fishing for termites according to paragraph 6?
- A. Males often compete with females in fishing for termites.
  - B. Males could get out more termites with every dip.
  - C. Females could get out more termites with every dip.
  - D. Males are good at mastering technique for fishing for termites.
39. How did the researchers explain the fact that boy chimps spent more time on playing?
- A. They like hunting.
  - B. They enjoy fighting.
  - C. It helps them to stay fit.
  - D. It will make them good fighters and hunters in the future.
40. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Adult chimps hunt monkeys while young chimps fish for termites.
  - B. The main source of animal protein for male chimps is colobus monkeys.
  - C. The main source of animal protein for female chimps is termites.
  - D. Female chimps fish for termites while watching their children.

### 第 3 篇 Experts Call for Local and Regional Control of Sites for Radioactive Waste

The withdrawal of Nevada's Yucca Mountain as a potential nuclear waste repository has reopened the debate over how and where to dispose of spent nuclear fuel and high-level nuclear waste. In an article in the July 10 issue of Science, University of Michigan geologist Rodney Ewing and Princeton University nuclear physicist Frank von Hippel argue that, although federal agencies should set standards and issue licenses for the approval of nuclear facilities, local communities and states should have the final approval on the siting of these facilities. The authors propose the development of multiple sites that would service the regions where nuclear reactors are located.

“The main goal..., should be to provide the United States with multiple process that requires acceptance by host communities and states,” the authors write.

Ewing and von Hippel also analyze the reasons why Yucca Mountain, selected by Congress in 1987 as the

only site to be investigated for long-term nuclear waste disposal, finally was shelved after more than three decades of often controversial debate. The reasons include the site's geological problems, management problems, important changes in the Environmental Protection Agency's standard, unreliable funding and the failure to involve local communities in the decision-making process.

Going forward, efforts should be directed at locating storage facilities in the nation's northeastern, southeastern, mid-western and western regions, and states within a given region should be responsible for developing solutions that suit their particular circumstances. Transportation of nuclear waste over long distances, which was a concern with the Yucca Mountain site, would be less of a problem because temporary storage or geological disposal sites could be located closer to reactors.

"This regional approach would be similar to the current approach in Europe, where spent nuclear fuel and high-level nuclear waste from about 150 reactors and reprocessing plants is to be moved to a number of geological repositories in a variety of rock types," said Rodney Ewing, who has written extensively about the impact of nuclear waste management on the environment and who has analyzed safety assessment criteria for the controversial Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository.

41. Which of the following words can best substitute the word "withdrawal" in the first paragraph?
- A. Retirement.                      B. Canceling.                      C. Replaced.                      D. Disposal.
42. According to Rodney Ewing and Frank von Hippel, where to locate nuclear facilities
- A. should be approved by the federal government.
- B. should be approved by local people and states.
- C. should be approved by Congress.
- D. is not an important issue.
43. What is NOT true about the 1987 decision by Congress concerning siting of nuclear waste disposal?
- A. Yucca Mountain was selected as the only site for a nuclear waste repository.
- B. The selection of Yucca Mountain for nuclear waste disposal caused much controversy.
- C. The decision by Congress was put aside due to a number of problems.
- D. The decision by Congress was accepted by local communities.
44. What does the author of the essay in the fourth paragraph want to say?
- A. Efforts should be made to solve the problems of transportation of nuclear waste over long distance.
- B. Efforts should be made to develop as many nuclear disposal sites in the US as possible.
- C. Efforts should be made to develop nuclear disposal sites to suit the circumstances of the region.
- D. Efforts should be made to build up temporary nuclear disposal sites as possible.
45. What is meant by "regional approach" as mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. Waste disposal sites are located close to reactors and in places suitable for the regional circumstances.
- B. Geological repositories are located in a variety of rock types.
- C. Spent nuclear fuel and high-level nuclear waste is moved to developing countries.
- D. Waste disposal sites are located far away from reactors.

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。

**Poll: Family ties key to youth happiness**

So you're between the ages of 13 and 24. What makes you happy?

Spending time with family was the top answer to that open-ended question, according to an extensive survey—more than 100 questions asked of 1,280 people ages 13-24—conducted by The Associated Press on the nature of happiness among America's young people.

46 . And good news for parents: Nearly three-quarters of young people say their relationship with their parents makes them happy.

"They're my foundation," says Kristiana St. John, 17, a high-school student from Queens in New York. "My mom tells me that even if I do something stupid, she's still going to love me no matter what. Just knowing that makes me feel very happy and blessed."

47 . While most young people are happy overall with the way their lives are going, there are racial differences: 48 . A lot of young people feel stress, particularly those from the middle class, and females more than males.

You might think money would be clearly tied to a general sense of happiness. But almost no one said "money" when asked what makes them happy, though people with the highest family incomes are generally happier with life. 49 .

And sex? Yes, we were getting to that. Being sexually active actually leads to less happiness among 13-17 year olds, according to the survey. If you're 18 to 24, sex might lead to more happiness in the moment, but not in general.

Overwhelmingly, young people think marriage would make them happy and want to be married some day. Most also want to have kids.

Finally, when asked to name their heroes, nearly half of respondents mentioned one or both of their parents. 50 .

- A. Others may make us much happier.
- B. However, having highly educated parents is a stronger predictor of happiness than income.
- C. the poll shows whites to be happier than blacks and Hispanics.
- D. The winner, by a nose: Mom.
- E. Other results are more disconcerting.
- F. Next was spending time with friends, followed by time with a significant other.

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。

**Think as a Hacker Does**

At the brand-new Hacker Academy in Chicago, US, students learn about phishing schemes, firewall breaches, and advanced tricks for breaking into confidential documents and revealing passwords.

But it's not nearly as illegal as it sounds. The academy doesn't teach people to be 51 , but to "think like hackers" and hopefully to stay one step ahead of 52 .

The students are 53 computer security professionals. They attend a course that teaches them the tools and techniques that hackers could use to get 54 systems they're trying to protect. They 55 a certificate in "ethical hacking" if they graduate.

The academy is one of the growing number of organizations that teach IT security experts to think like their enemies and to find holes in their systems 56 the hackers do. "If you can think like a hacker, you're able to 57 some of the attacks that are happening," said Aaron Cohen, the academy's founder.

Those attacks can range from indiscriminate viruses to corporate spying and efforts to gain sensitive data 58 banks, credit card companies, or individuals.

Computer Economics, a US IT research firm, estimates the 59 caused by viruses and other attacks in 2006 to be somewhere around US\$14 billion.

"While the massive viruses seem to be 60 in number, there are more targeted attacks," said Mark McManus of Computer Economics.

With ransom attacks, for instance, hackers will break into a company's network, and threaten to destroy it or give information to a competitor 61 they're not paid.

Given all the threats, many companies are sending IT professionals to courses like those Cohen offers. So the "ethical hacker" certification, offered by the New York-based International Council of Electronic Commerce Consultants (the EC-Council), 62 about.

The EC-Council says it has trained about 20,000 people in 60 countries over the past three years, with 8,000 of them passing a 63 and earning the "ethical hacker" certification.

Cohen's list of interested people includes an FBI agent, NASA employees, independent consultants, and company IT security directors. Some want the five-day on-site certification course. Others want a quick overview, like the US\$ 695 "midnight hacking" course, given online and late at 64 .

Cohen doesn't 65 much about students using their courses for evil purposes. "Hackers don't need our help," says Cohen.

- |                   |            |               |                  |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 51. A. professors | B. hackers | C. scientists | D. technicians   |
| 52. A. her        | B. him     | C. us         | D. them          |
| 53. A. actually   | B. hardly  | C. scarcely   | D. rarely        |
| 54. A. over       | B. onto    | C. for        | D. into          |
| 55. A. give       | B. award   | C. get        | D. take          |
| 56. A. before     | B. after   | C. when       | D. while         |
| 57. A. protect    | B. defend  | C. safeguard  | D. prevent       |
| 58. A. at         | B. in      | C. from       | D. on            |
| 59. A. money      | B. damage  | C. cash       | D. interest      |
| 60. A. rising     | B. soaring | C. reducing   | D. flying        |
| 61. A. if         | B. unless  | C. since      | D. because       |
| 62. A. went       | B. came    | C. appeared   | D. happened      |
| 63. A. exam       | B. check   | C. test       | D. investigation |
| 64. A. noon       | B. dusk    | C. dawn       | D. night         |
| 65. A. think      | B. worry   | C. doubt      | D. consider      |

全国职称外语等级考试  
英语理工类 A 级冲刺考试卷（一）  
答案与题解

第 1 部分 词汇选项

1. A motive: 动机; reason: 理由, 这两个词意思比较接近; excuse: 借口; answer 和 reply 都有“回答”的意思。
2. C widen 和 broaden 都有“拓宽”的意思; twist: 弯曲; stretch: 延伸; bend: 弯曲。
3. C lure 和 temptation 都有“吸引”的意思; abuse: 滥用; flavor: 滋味; consumption: 消费。
4. D immense 和 enormous 都有“巨大的”的意思; natural: 自然的; tiny: 微小的; fatal: 致命的。
5. B remedy: 补救; improve: 改进, 这两个词意思相近; maintain: 保持; protect: 保护; assess: 评估。
6. A collaborate 和 cooperate 都有“合作”的意思; compete: 比赛; combine: 合并; argue: 争论。
7. A consolidate 和 strengthen 都可以表示“巩固、加强”; control: 控制; abandon: 放弃; exercise: 练习。
8. B probe 和 explore 都表示“探索”; solve: 解决; settle: 解决; handle: 处理。
9. D alleviate 和 relieve 都可以表示“减轻”; remove: 去掉、切除; cure: 治疗; worsen: 严重。
10. B defect 和 fault 同义: 缺陷; function: 功能; motion: 意向; part: 部分。
11. D insufficient 和 inadequate 都可以表示“不充分的”; instant: 即刻的、紧急的; infinite: 无限的; inexpensive: 不贵的。
12. A perish 和 die 同义: 死亡; suffer: 蒙受; float: 漂浮; scatter: 散乱。
13. C in the end 和 ultimately 都表示“最后”; undoubtedly: 毫无疑问地; certainly: 当然; necessarily: 必定地。
14. B complicated 和 complex 同义: 复杂的; strange: 奇怪的; personal: 个人的; funny: 有趣的。
15. A appraisal 和 evaluation 都表示“评价”; production: 生产; efficiency: 效率; publicity: 推广、广告。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. A 这句话是文章第 1 段的意思。圣诞节大吃大喝, 新年一开始人们就开始设法减肥, 并消除在过去几周里吃下了不利健康的有毒物质的疑虑。
17. B 文章里讲到解毒饮食甚至有危险, 有可能使孕妇和正在长身体的青少年营养不足, 不过这个情况并没有真正发生。
18. B 这句话的前半句是对的, 英美两国都缺乏典型的饮食; 但后半句话不对, 造成这种情况的原因两国不同, 英国是工业化的结果, 美国则是移民国家的结果。
19. A 在文章的倒数第 3 段里讲得很清楚。
20. C 文章中没有提及东方文化的情况。
21. A 答题依据在倒数第 2 段, 解毒饮食容易受到西方人的追捧, 因为他们对自己吃的东西已经失去信心。但反过来说, 解毒饮食可能有助于重新向人们介绍那些对一种健康的饮食来说必要的食物。
22. B 答题依据在最后一句里, 食品工业并不希望人们都吃健康食品, 因为先把有问题的不健康的食品卖给大家吃, 然后再把解决问题的饮食方式推销给大家, 食品工业可以两边都赢利。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. 本段的头两个句子都是以 the first 开头的, 表示记录开端, 但最后一句指出“直到战后, 空运才真正成为—个行业”, 说明本段只是介绍空运的 beginning period, 即选项 C。



24. 本段 3 句话，每句话中都有表示变化的词，如 became、increasingly、began、entered 等，所以选项 E（航空运输的发展）就是本题大意。
25. 本段每句话中都含有表示年代的时间状语和表示发展的百分数，并且第 1 句中的 domestic passengers on US airlines 提示我们，这一段都是在讲美国航空业的迅猛发展，即选项 D。
26. 本段第 1 句为主题句（大机场为旅客们提供多种设施），后面的两句为具体说明，所以选项 A（机场服务）就是答案。
27. 题干的意思是各航空公司通过不同的策划来……，根据语法规则，空格中应该是不定式，表示目的，因此关注 C 和 D 两个选项。根据第 1 段的意思，选项 D（以便提供不同的服务）能够概括该段中提到的各种业务。
28. 观察题干，根据语法规则可知，空格前面是个 where，应该引导地点状语从句，选项 B 和 F 符合语法要求；从题干中的专有名称 The United States 可以快速定位到第 2 段，按照段落大意进行选择，选项 B（最早运送乘客的地方）就是正确答案。
29. 根据题干中的特殊时间段 from the 1930s to the 1970s，可快速定位到第 4 段，根据段落大意，可以判定选项 A（在航空运输的发展方面）就是正确答案。
30. 根据题干的时间状语（nowadays）可以定位到最后一段，其中一句中的 for the convenience 就是本题的答题点，与选项 C（使得旅行简便、轻松）一致，所以 C 就是正确答案。

#### 第 4 部分：阅读理解

##### 第 1 篇

31. C 第 1 段第 1 句告诉我们福特汽车公司放弃了电动汽车，第 2 段说通用汽车公司和本田汽车公司停止了电动汽车的生产。
32. B 第 4 段第 1 句是 Tim Holmes 对电动汽车未来的评价，他认为未来交通运输的大众市场不可能是电动汽车。
33. A 答案的依据是第 6 段最后一句。
34. C 答案的依据是倒数第 2 段第 2 句。
35. D 答案的依据是文章的最后一句：the legislation will be rewritten to allow for more low-emission, rather than zero-emission, vehicles.

##### 第 2 篇

36. B 根据第 2 段的内容，雄性小猩猩将时间用来玩耍，而雌性小猩猩则是研究其母亲的行为，因此她们比雄性小猩猩早两年学会捕食白蚁。选项 A、D 文中没有提到，选项 C 与问题没有关系。
37. B 第 5 段第 1 句告诉我们，猩猩用植物做成方便的工具，用来捕食白蚁。A、C 和 D 均是错误的。
38. C 该段告诉我们，对 6 只小猩猩的分析表明，雌性小猩猩不但较早学会捕食白蚁，而且能比雄性小猩猩更为熟练地捕食到更多的白蚁。所以，B 和 D 都不是正确选项。选项 A 中的内容文中没有提到。
39. D 选项 A、B 和 C 是错误的，因为文中没有提到雄性小猩猩喜欢猎食和打斗，也没有提及玩耍能使他们更健康。D 是正确答案。第 7 段最后一句说，他们喜欢玩耍的行为有助于其长大后的生活，因为到那时，他们要猎食和争权夺位。
40. A 根据最后一段的内容，成年雄猩猩主要猎食生活在树上的一种叫做 colobus（疣猴）的猴子，而雌性猩猩捕食白蚁。所以 A 是正确选项。选项 B、C 和 D 的内容均可在该段中找到。

##### 第 3 篇

41. B withdrawal 是个多义词，在句中的意思是“撤销”或“中止”。
42. B 第 2 段中提到的两个科学家认为，联邦政府可以设定核设备的标准，以及颁发许可证，但是州政府或地方政府在选址问题上应该有最终决定权。
43. D 第 3 段第 1 句包含了选项 A、B 和 C 所述内容。
44. C 尽管第 4 段提到了尤卡山的确存在长距离运送核废料的问题，但不是这段的主要内容，所以 A 不是正确选项。作者说，要在全美东、西、南、北各地区建造核废料处置库，但没有说要尽量多地建造，所以 B 也不是正确选项。作者想表达的意思是，要在全美各地区建造核废料处置库，但州政府