

山西省人事厅专业技术人员职称处

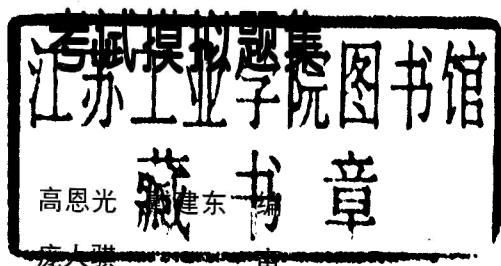
英语

全国专业技术资格 英语等级考试 模拟题集

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山西高校联合出版社

全 国
专业技术资格英语等级



山西高校联合出版社

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试模拟题集

山西省人事厅专业技术人员职称处 编

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前 言

本试题集是根据国家人事部专业技术人员职称司制订的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》编写的。

全书共选编了 15 套模拟试题。每套题的题型、题材、篇幅均与《大纲》中的样题相仿。试题的题干、选项、干扰项的设计与样题一致。选材尽力做到广泛、多样。C、B、A 各级词汇量全都按照《大纲》要求,严格控制在《大纲》词汇表 3000,4500 和 6000 范围之内。各篇文章中凡超出《大纲》词汇表的单词均用汉字注明。

编写本书的目的是为参加全国专业技术资格英语等级考试的人员提供复习资料,以使应试者经过一段不长时间的实际做题练习、巩固学过的语法、词汇、句型等英语知识,提高阅读理解水平,并在此基础上总结出一套做题方法和技巧,从而增强应试能力,取得良好成绩。因此,书中部分材料的内容比样题略有难度。这样做有利于应试人员在考前从难从严要求自己,正式考试时居高临下,考出水平。

本试题集由山西省人事厅职称处组织编写,并经专家进行了审定。山西大学师范学院外语系戴建东副教授编写了各套题的一、三、五部分客观试题,高恩光副教授编写了二、四、六部分的主观试题。山西大学外语系庞人骐教授通读全部书稿,并对全书作了认真细致的审定。

本书不仅是晋升专业技术职称人员的必备参考书,也是参加 TOEFL、EPT,以及英语专业四、八级,大学英语四、六级等各级各类考生的良师益友。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,倘有不当之处恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1995 年 12 月 18 日

目 录

前言

全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试大纲(试行).....	(1)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(一).....	(5)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(二)	(26)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(三)	(47)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(四)	(68)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(五)	(90)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(六).....	(111)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(七).....	(132)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(八).....	(153)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(九).....	(174)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十).....	(196)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十一).....	(218)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十二).....	(240)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十三).....	(262)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十四).....	(284)
全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试模拟题(十五).....	(305)
模拟题答案	(327)

全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试大纲

(试行)

一、等级的划分

全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试共分 A、B、C 三个等级。申报 A 级的人员在两个小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 B 级的人员在两个小时内应完成 2000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 C 级的人员在两个小时内应完成 1200 词左右的阅读任务,并正确理解所读材料的内容。

二、评价目标

考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。考试对应试者的英语词汇、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下:

(一)词汇

考试所涉及的词、短语主要限于本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等。

1. 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6000 个左右的单词和短语;
2. 申报 B 级的人员应认知 4500 个左右的单词和短语;
3. 申报 C 级的人员应认知 3000 个左右的单词和短语;

(二)语法知识

虽然不直接考查语法知识,但应试者必须懂得英语基本语法结构和常用句型,能正确理解用这些结构和句型写成的句子。

1. 英语句子的基本语序及其意义;

2. 英语句子的结构和常用句型;
3. 各种时体的变化及其意义;
4. 各种从句的构成和意义;
5. 句际之间的所指、省略、替代、重复、逻辑关系等。

(三) 阅读理解能力

考试不分学科和专业。应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解一般的英语书面材料。阅读能力包括下列几个方面。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引伸;
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

三、题型、题量和计分

级 别			部 分	题 号	题量	计 分	总 分			
A 级	B 级	C 级	第一部分	阅读理解	15	75	100	200	350	
			第二部分	完成句子	5	25				
			第三部分	阅读理解	10	80				
			第四部分	概括大意	5	20				
			第五部分	阅读理解	10	120				
			第六部分	完形填空	10	30				

题型分客观题型和主观题型。第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。申报 C 级的人员必答第一、二部分,客观题占总分的 75%,主观题占总分的 25%;申报 B 级的人员必答

第一、二、三和四部分,客观题占总分的 77.5%,主观题占总分的 22.5%;申报 A 能的人员必答第一至第六部分,客观题占总分的 78.6%,主观题占总分的 21.4%。答题时间均为 120 分钟。

第一部分、阅读理解。15 小题,每小题 5 分,共 75 分。

阅读三篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第二部分、完成句子。5 小题,每小题 5 分,共 25 分。

阅读一篇短文,短文后有五个不完整的句子,应试者根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出。

第三部分、阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 8 分,共 80 分。

阅读二篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第四部分、概括大意。5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。

阅读五段文字,每段文字说明一个主题,其主题可用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,要求应试者将其余的字母补全,使之构成一个完整的单词。

第五部分、阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 12 分,共 120 分。

阅读二篇短文,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第六部分、完形填空。10 小题,每小题 3 分,共 30 分。

阅读一篇短文,其中有十处空白,每个空白为一个小题。应试者在全面理解短文内容的基础上,在每个空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试

答 题 卡

考生姓名: _____

填涂要求
所有答案一律用 2B 铅笔填涂或写在答题卡相应的位置上。
正确填涂: Have
错误填涂:

本栏由监考老师填涂	
缺考 <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	违纪 <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>

考 号											
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

第一部分	1	[A][B][C][D]	9	[A][B][C][D]	第二部分	16		[R]	[W]	
	2	[A][B][C][D]	10	[A][B][C][D]		17	b	[R]	[W]	
	3	[A][B][C][D]	11	[A][B][C][D]		18		[R]	[W]	
	4	[A][B][C][D]	12	[A][B][C][D]		19		[R]	[W]	
	5	[A][B][C][D]	13	[A][B][C][D]		20	m	[R]	[W]	
	6	[A][B][C][D]	14	[A][B][C][D]		31	T	[R]	[W]	
	7	[A][B][C][D]	15	[A][B][C][D]		32	C	[R]	[W]	
	8	[A][B][C][D]				第四部分	33	R	[R]	[W]
第三部分	21	[A][B][C][D]	26	[A][B][C][D]	34		To	[R]	[W]	
	22	[A][B][C][D]	27	[A][B][C][D]	35		C	[R]	[W]	
	23	[A][B][C][D]	28	[A][B][C][D]	第六部分		46	a	[R]	[W]
	24	[A][B][C][D]	29	[A][B][C][D]			47	i	[R]	[W]
	25	[A][B][C][D]	30	[A][B][C][D]			48	w	[R]	[W]
第五部分	36	[A][B][C][D]	41	[A][B][C][D]			49	c	[R]	[W]
	37	[A][B][C][D]	42	[A][B][C][D]			50	o	[R]	[W]
	38	[A][B][C][D]	43	[A][B][C][D]	51	f	[R]	[W]		
	39	[A][B][C][D]	44	[A][B][C][D]	52	w	[R]	[W]		
	40	[A][B][C][D]	45	[A][B][C][D]	53	b	[R]	[W]		
				54	e	[R]	[W]			
				55	t	[R]	[W]			

* [R]和[W]两栏是供阅卷人使用的,应试者不得填涂,否则计作零分。

全国专业技术资格英语等级考试模拟题(一)

第一部分 阅读理解(75 分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

What Artists do?

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the public. Not only does he want to say it well, but he wants it to be something which has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand—he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him.

What painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translate their experience into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain selection (选择) of shapes and colors, out of the countless billions (十亿) possible, is exceptionally (特别地) interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, or have felt the delight which they brought to the artist.

Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and at rest; their choices indicate that these aspects of the world are worth looking at, that

they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary (当代的) artists might say that they merely choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern, that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference (参考) to the character of their subjects.

If one painter chooses to paint a decaying leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, showing us something, emphasizing something—all of which means that, consciously or unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

1. An artist hopes that the public will _____.
 - A. understand him and learn from him
 - B. notice only shapes and colors in his work
 - C. teach him something
 - D. believe what he says in his work
2. It is hard to explain what a painter is saying, because _____.
 - A. most painters do not express themselves well
 - B. a painter uses unusual words and phrases
 - C. a painter uses shapes and colors instead of words
 - D. many painters do not say anything
3. The writer says that contemporary artists might say their choice of subject _____.
 - A. carries a message to the public
 - B. only provides interesting patterns
 - C. has no pattern or form
 - D. teaches the public important truths

4. The writer says that contemporary art contains _____.
A. nothing but meaningless patterns
B. uninteresting aspects of the world
C. subjects chosen partly for their meaning
D. completely meaningless subjects
5. Implies but not stated: _____.
A. A painting is more easily understood than a symphony.
B. Art is merely the arranging of shape and color.
C. Every artist tries to say something to the public.
D. One must look beyond shape and color to find what the artist is saying.

第二篇

Easy Work or More Trouble?

My friend Alice decided to be a nurse when she was four years old. She always wanted to play at "doctors and nurse" with her playmates (游戏的伙伴). When she left school last year she still wanted to be a real nurse. One day she saw an advertisement (广告) in the newspaper:

DO YOU WANT TO HELP PEOPLE?

STUDY NURSING.

SEND THIS FORM TO US FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Alice filled in the form with her name and address. She cut it out and posted it at once.

Last September she started her studies in a big hospital in Newcastle. She had to work very hard. She went to classes every day and studied late at night. Then a really important day came: her first day in a ward (病房). At last she was really helping sick

people, not just sitting in classes or learning from books.

At first, student nurses do lots of odd jobs in the ward. They help to serve meals, or wash the patients. They also keep the ward tidy and make the beds. They can not give injections or help the doctors.

One of Alice's first jobs was in a ward of old people. She was told to clean all the patients' false teeth. She collected all the teeth and took them to the bathroom. Instead of cleaning each set of teeth one by one, she put them all into one big bowl.

"It'll be quicker this way," She said to herself. "Then I can give back everyone's teeth in a few minutes."

Give back everyone's teeth! Alice stood in the middle of the ward with her big bowl of teeth. She had no idea which teeth belonged to which old man! You can imagine the confusion (混乱) of the next half-hour when each patient had to find his own teeth!

6. Alice _____.

- A. is still at school
- B. will finish school soon
- C. recently left school
- D. studies hard at school

7. She posted her answer _____.

- A. right away
- B. the next day
- C. after a few days
- D. in September

8. At the hospital Alice worked in a ward _____.

- A. from the first day

- B. every day
C. as a student nurse
D. late at night
9. _____ to clean the patients' false teeth.
A. Alice decided
B. Alice wanted
C. A nurse asked Alice
D. A patient asked Alice
10. It took half an hour _____.
A. to clean all the teeth
B. to collect the teeth
C. to find the teeth
D. to return the teeth to their owners

第三篇

The High Cost of Living

Many families in the United States have a larger income now than ever before, but people are finding it difficult to make ends meet anyway. Almost everyone is wondering, "What happens to all my money? I never seem to have anything left to put away."

Why isn't a dollar worth as much as it used to be? One dollar is always worth the same amount, that is, 100 cents. But the value of a dollar is how much it can buy. The value of money depends on the cost of living. Economists (经济学家) say that the cost of living is the money that a family must pay for the necessities (生活必需品) of life such as food, housing or rent, clothes, and medical expenses. For many years now, the cost of living has increased greatly, so the value of the dollar has decreased. When

a dollar has a low value,you cannot buy as many things with it.

No one fully understands why the cost of living keeps increasing,but economists believe that workers and producers can make prices go up. As workers earn more money,they have more money to spend,so they demand more goods. If there is a great demand for certain goods,the prices of these goods go up. At the same time,if there's a shortage(缺乏) of goods,the prices also go up. For example,if everyone wants to buy more and more gas, the price of gas goes up. When companies withhold(抑制) gas from buyers,they can also make the price of gas go up.

Families need to know what happens to their money. They need to make their income meet the cost of living,so many people plan a family budget. A budget is a list of monthly expenses. If your expenses add up to more than your income,you must find ways to save money. Maybe you're spending too much on entertainment(娱乐). Or if you're spending too much on clothes,you may want to sew your own clothes. Budgeting(预算) helps you spend your money wisely as the cost of living increases.

11. What has troubled many families in the United States?

- A. A not-large-enough income.
- B. Nothing is left over to put away.
- C. The increasing cost of living.
- D. A shortage of certain goods.

12. _____ determines the value of the dollar.

- A. The government
- B. The cost of living
- C. The economist
- D. The bank

13. Why does the cost of living keep increasing?
- A. There are always shortages of goods.
 - B. The workers are getting lower and lower pay.
 - C. The government makes no interference.
 - D. People demand more and better goods.
14. According to the passage, when people find it hard to make ends meet, they _____.
A. find ways to save money
B. do extra work to earn more money
C. try some other means of making money
D. lodge a protest against the high cost of living
15. Budgeting helps _____.
A. one to make his income meet the cost of living
B. the government to battle the rising cost of living
C. merchants to produce more goods
D. the workers to earn more money

第二部分 完成句子(25 分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文的内容,完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Money

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2,000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be, 'durable, distinct, divisible and portable'. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of

metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveller might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Among isolated peoples, who are not often reached by traders from outside, commerce usually means 'to exchange goods for goods'. There is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food in exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to give food a taste, shells for things to make people beautiful, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels (器皿). These things — salt, shells or metals — are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange material to use as money, but in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an absolute necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their value, were used as money in Tibet until recent times, and cakes of salt will still buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

16. Aristotle said money should be c _____.

17. Nowadays we think of money as made of either m _____ or paper.

18. In some parts of the world a traveller might starve even if he had plenty of c _____ and notes.

19. The exchange of goods for other goods usually takes the place of money businesses where the people's trading is something for something _____.