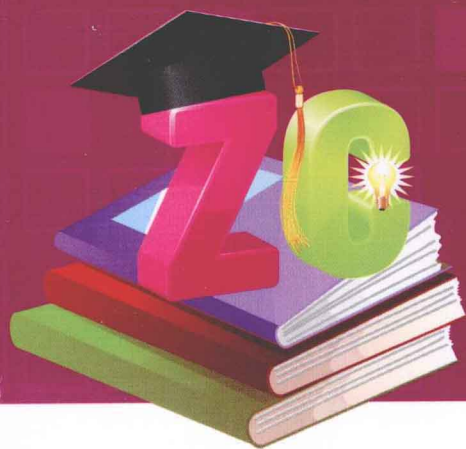


2014年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书



【综合类】

职称英语考试

历年真题及全真模拟试卷

天合教育职称英语考试研究中心 主编

【适用于A、B、C级】

同时适用于全军职称英语考试



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

2014 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

职称英语考试 历年真题及全真模拟试卷 (综合类)

天合教育职称英语考试研究中心 主编

 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷: 2014 版. 综合类 / 天合教育职称英语
考试研究中心主编.

北京: 外文出版社, 2013

ISBN 978-7-119-08498-5

I. ①职… II. ①天… 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 203042 号

策 划: 刘承忠

责任编辑: 刘承忠

装帧设计: 天合视觉艺术中心

职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷(综合类)2014 版

主 编: 天合教育职称英语考试研究中心

出版发行: 外文出版社有限责任公司

地 址: 北京市西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码: 100037

网 址: <http://www.flp.com.cn> 电子邮箱: flp@cipg.org.cn

电 话: 008610-68320579(总编室) 008610-68996182(编辑部)
008610-68995852(发行部) 008610-68996183(投稿电话)

印 刷: 北京市通县华龙印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本: 850mm×1168mm 1/16

印 张: 15.25

字 数: 440 千字

版 次: 2013 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-119-08498-5

定 价: 26.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究



编 委 会

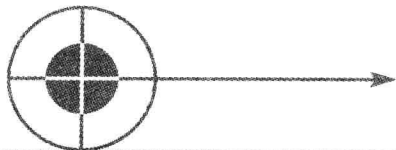
主 编：天合教育职称英语考试研究中心

编 委(排名不分先后)：

王建昌 顾 凡 刘 刚

赵 赛 杨学霄 张伟康

李俊颖 金惠云 刘小波



前言 Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,天合教育职称英语考试研究中心深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,组织大连外国语学院等名校的专家、学者,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2014 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2011、2012、2013 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级九套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题再现,丰富、完整,全面展现题型特点及高频考点:该套试题收纳了近三年的考试真题,为考生全面展现出近年来的命题规律及高频考点、热点,使考生真正做到有的放矢,从容备考。

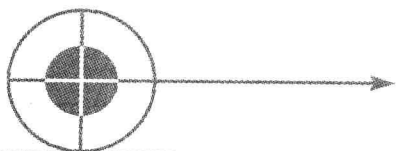
★答案解析详尽透彻,总结考点、分析重点、化解难点:九套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,领悟解题技巧,掌握学习方法。

★模拟试题精炼适用,收纳考试热点、预测命题趋势:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2014 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,犹如真题再现,保证了考生学习的针对性和高效性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最优质、最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其他学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



目 录

Contents

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 C 级)	1
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 C 级)	10
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 C 级)	18
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 B 级)	27
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 B 级)	36
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 B 级)	45
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 A 级)	54
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 A 级)	64
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 A 级)	74
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(综合类 C 级)	84
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(综合类 C 级)	92
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(综合类 B 级)	101
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(综合类 B 级)	110
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(综合类 A 级)	119

职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(综合类 A 级)	128
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 C 级)	137
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 C 级)	145
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 C 级)	153
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 B 级)	161
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 B 级)	169
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 B 级)	178
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 A 级)	187
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 A 级)	195
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(综合类 A 级)	203
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(综合类 C 级)	211
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案及解析(综合类 C 级)	218
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(综合类 B 级)	219
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案及解析(综合类 B 级)	227
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(综合类 A 级)	228
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案及解析(综合类 A 级)	236

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 C 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 个词或者短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. This was an unexceptionally brutal attack.
A. open B. sudden C. cruel D. direct
2. The frame needs to be strong enough to support the engine.
A. bottom B. surface C. top D. structure
3. Traffic reaches its rush hour between 8:00 and 9:00 in the morning.
A. border B. goal C. level D. peak
4. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.
A. passed by B. found by chance C. took a notice of D. woke up
5. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
A. worried B. sleepy C. anxious D. offensive
6. I grabbed his arm and made him turn to look at me.
A. threw B. broke C. stretched D. seized
7. I tried to detach myself the reality of these terrible events.
A. separate B. bring C. put D. set
8. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
A. right B. obvious C. unbelievable D. unclear
9. "There is no other choice", she said in a harsh voice.
A. unkind B. firm C. soft D. deep
10. We found shelter from the rain under the trees.
A. defense B. standing C. room D. protection
11. The odd thing was that he didn't recognize me.
A. strange B. real C. whole D. same
12. That performance was pretty impressive.
A. completely B. beautifully C. very D. equally
13. We have to change the public's perception that money is everything.
A. sight B. interest C. belief D. pressure
14. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
A. attracted B. taught C. kept D. changed



15. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.

A. at

B. about

C. with

D. from

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。

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 habit are part of what makes us human.

Many early habits, like sucking our 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 our habits, it is the old ways that tend to win, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or over-worked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study programme, 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 the 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 our 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 previously 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 so.

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 to what we learn first.
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 1~4 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选项。

Pedestrians Only

1. The concept of traffic-free shopping areas goes back a long time. During the Middle Ages, traffic-free shopping areas were built in Middle Eastern countries to allow people to shop in comfort and, more importantly, safety. As far back as 2,000 years ago, road traffic was banned from central Rome during the day to allow for the free movement of pedestrians(行人), and was only allowed in at night when shops and markets had closed for the day. In most other cities, however, pedestrians were forced to share the streets with horses, coaches and, later, with cars and other motorized vehicles.

2. The modern, traffic-free shopping street was born in Europe in the 1960s when both city populations and car ownership increased rapidly. Dirty gases from cars and the risks involved in crossing the road were beginning to make shopping an unpleasant and dangerous experience. Many believed the time was right for experimenting with car-free streets, and shopping areas seemed the best place to start.

3. At first, there was resistance from shopkeepers. They believed that such a move would be bad for business. They argued that people would avoid streets if they were unable to get to them in their cars. When the first streets in Europe were closed to traffic, there were even noisy demonstrations, as many shopkeepers predicted they would lose customers.

4. However, research carried out afterwards in several European cities revealed some unexpected statistics. In Munich, Cologne and Hamburg, visitors to shopping areas increased by 50 percent. On Copenhagen's main shopping street, shopkeepers reported sales increases of 25-40 percent. Shopkeepers in Minneapolis, the USA, were so impressed when they learnt this that they even offered to pay for the construction and maintenance costs of their own traffic-free streets.

5. With the arrival of the traffic-free shopping street, many shops, especially those selling things like clothes, food and smaller luxury items, prospered. Unfortunately, it wasn't good news for everyone, as shops selling furniture and larger electrical appliances(电器) actually saw their sales drop. Many of these were forced to move elsewhere, away from the city centre.



23. Paragraph 1 _____

24. Paragraph 2 _____

25. Paragraph 3 _____

26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. A need for change
- B. An idea from ancient history
- C. Popularity of online shopping
- D. Facing protest from shop owners
- E. Increase in sales and customers
- F. An experiment that went wrong

27. Traffic-free shopping streets first developed in _____.

28. In the 1960s, dirty gases from cars made shopping _____.

29. Shopkeepers mistakenly believed that car-free streets would keep away _____.

30. The arrival of the traffic-free shopping street made many _____ lose their business.

- A. pedestrians
- B. North America
- C. customers
- D. a bad experience
- E. Middle Eastern countries
- F. furniture sellers

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 Development of Ballet

Ballet is a dance form that has a long history. The fact that it survives to this day shows that it has adjusted as times have changed.

Ballet began in the royal courts during the Renaissance. At that time it became common for kings and queens, as well as other nobility, to participate in pageants that included music, poetry, and dance. As these entertainments moved from the Italian courts to the French ones, court ladies began participating in them. Though their long dresses prevented much movement, they were able to perform elaborate walking patterns. It was not until the 1600s that women dancers shortened their skirts, changed to flat shoes, and began doing some of the leaps and turns performed by men.

It was also in the 1600s that professional ballet began. King Louis XIV of France, himself a devoted dancer, founded the Royal Academy of Dance. The five basic feet positions from which all ballet steps begin were finalized. In the late 1700s another important change occurred. Ballet began to tell a story on its own. It was no longer simply dance to be performed between acts of plays. Elaborate wigs and costumes were eliminated. By the early 1800s dancers learned to rise on their toes to make it appear that they were floating.

Classical ballet as we know it today was influenced primarily by Russian dancing. The Russians remained interested in ballet when it declined in other European countries in the mid-1800s. One of the most influential figures of the early 20th century was Sergei Diaghilev. His dance company, the Ballets Russes, brought a new energy and excitement to ballet. One of his chief assistants, George Balanchine, went on to found the New



York City Ballet in 1948 and to influence new generations of dancers.

31. This passage deals mainly with _____.
 A. famous names in ballet
 B. Russian ballet
 C. how ballet has developed
 D. why ballet is no longer popular
32. The word "pageants" in Paragraph 2 means _____.
 A. dances
 B. instruction
 C. royal courts
 D. big shows
33. Professional ballet was first performed in _____.
 A. France
 B. Italy
 C. Russia
 D. America
34. Who had an important influence on early ballet _____.
 A. Balanchine
 B. Louis XIV
 C. Antoinette
 D. Diaghilev
35. we can conclude from this passage that ballet _____.
 A. will continue to change
 B. is a dying art
 C. is currently performed only in Russia
 D. is often performed by dancers with little training

第二篇 An Expensive Mistake

Is there water on the planet Mars? Is there life in Mars? Was there ever life on Mars? Scientists from NASA wanted to know the answers to these questions. They built a spacecraft to travel around Mars and get information. The spacecraft was called the Mars Climate Orbiter.

The Mars Climate Orbiter left for Mars in December 1998. The trip took nine and a half months. At first, everything was fine. However, when the Orbiter got near Mars, something terrible happened. The spacecraft didn't go to the right place. It went too close to Mars. It was too hot for the Orbiter there. The spacecraft couldn't function correctly. Suddenly, it stopped sending messages to NASA. The Orbiter was lost.

How could this terrible thing happen? How did the Orbiter get closer to Mars than the scientists planned? Finally, they found the answer. Two teams of scientists worked together on the Orbiter. One team was in England, and one team was in United States. There were many similarities in the way they worked, but there was one important difference: The teams used different guidelines for measuring things. The United States team used the metric system(公制). The other team used the English system.

Because they used different systems, the scientists made a mathematical mistake. The Orbiter's orbit(the shape and pattern of its path) around Mars was not correct. The scientists put the Orbiter on the wrong path. The Orbiter got too close and too hot. And it stopped functioning.

Why didn't anybody see the mistake before it was too late? Many things contributed to the problem. One thing was that NASA scientists and mathematicians were working on two other spacecrafts at the same time. This was a challenge, and they were very tired from working long hours.



The Mars Climate Orbiter cost \$ 94 million to build. It also cost a lot of money to try to find the lost Orbiter in space. In addition, NASA's research on the cause of the problem was very expensive. This wasn't the first time that two different measurement systems caused mistakes in scientific projects. However, the Mars Climate Orbiter was definitely the most expensive mistake of all!

36. NASA built the Mars Climate Orbiter to get information about

- A. possible life on Mars.
- B. the size of Mars.
- C. the shape of Mars.
- D. the atmosphere of Mars.

37. How long did it take the Orbiter to get close to Mars?

- A. One year.
- B. Less than one year.
- C. About two and a half year.
- D. More than three years.

38. When did the Orbiter's problem begin?

- A. Right after it left for Mars.
- B. When it got near Mars.
- C. Right after it landed on Mars.
- D. When it returned to Earth.

39. What caused the Orbiter's problem.

- A. Scientists used wrong guidelines of mathematics
- B. Scientists used wrong building materials.
- C. Scientists used different operating systems.
- D. Scientists used different measurement systems.

40. Why didn't NASA scientists identify the problem before the Orbiter left for Mars

- A. they didn't know the English system.
- B. they were sure of the success of the trip.
- C. they didn't get enough research funding.
- D. they were tired from working long hours.

第三篇 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 indentified 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.

41. Whooping cranes migrate in winter to _____.
A. find warmth and food
B. raise baby whooping cranes
C. get human help
D. lay eggs
42. Whooping cranes are native to _____.
A. North America
B. Mexico
C. South America
D. the Persian Gulf
43. Operation Migration aims to _____.
A. teach adult cranes how to fly
B. breed cranes in special parks
C. lead young cranes on their first trip south
D. transport cranes to the North
44. The distance covered by the young whooping cranes on their trip south is _____.
A. 120 miles
B. 1,931 miles
C. 1,200 miles
D. 2,000 miles
45. If operation Migration is successful, whooping cranes will _____.
A. learn to migrate on their own
B. follow airplanes south every year
C. live in Canada all year round
D. be unable to fly back

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,以恢复文章面貌。

A Doctor in the House

Brushing your teeth twice a day should keep the dentist away. But if a group of scientific researchers have their wish, it will make the rest of your body healthy too. _____ (46) It is one of many gadgets (小装置) proposed by engineers and doctors at the Center for Future Health in New York—others include a pair of glasses that help to jog your memory, and a home camera designed to check for cancer.



The devices seem fanciful, but the basic principles are simple. The gadgets should make it easy for people to detect illness long before it strikes and so seek treatment far earlier than normal. _____ (47) In the long run, the technology may even prevent illness by encouraging us to lead healthier lives.

Intelligent bandages (绷带) are a good example. Powerful sensors within the bandage could quickly identify tiny amounts of bacteria in a wound and determine which antibiotics (抗生素) would work best. _____ (48)

Socks are long overdue for a makeover. In the future they will be able to automatically detect the amount of pressure in your foot and alert you when an ulcer (溃疡) is coming up.

All the projects should have far-reaching implications, but the biggest single development is a melanoma (黑瘤) monitor designed to give early warnings of cancer. _____ (49) If a problem is found, the system would advise you to get a check-up at your doctor's surgery.

If all this sounds troublesome, then help is at hand. _____ (50) A standard computer would be able to understand your voice and answer questions about your symptoms in plain English and in a way which would calm your nerves.

A. The device could be used to take a picture of your body each week, then compare it with previous images.

B. That is going to be the difficult part.

C. The cut could then be treated instantly so avoiding possible complications.

D. Experts are also working on a "digital doctor", complete is with a comforting bedside manner.

E. Instead of relying on hi-tech hospitals, the emphasis is shifted to the home and easy-to-use gadgets.

F. A toothbrush that checks blood sugar and bacteria while you brush is currently in development in USA.

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。

Global Warming

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists put the _____ (51) for recent natural disasters on the increase _____ (52) the world's temperatures and are convinced _____ (53), more than ever before, the Earth is at _____ (54) from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. According to _____ (55), global warming is making extreme weather events, _____ (56) as hurricanes and droughts, even more _____ (57) and causing sea levels all around the world to _____ (58).

Environmental groups are _____ (59) pressure on governments to take action to reduce the _____ (60) of carbon dioxide which is given off by factories and power plants, _____ (61) attacking the problem at its source. They are in _____ (62) of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then _____ (63) existing power stations.

Some scientists, _____ (64), believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other



gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait several hundred years to _____ (65)
the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. position | B. practice | C. blame | D. question |
| 52. A. at | B. by | C. in | D. about |
| 53. A. when | B. where | C. what | D. that |
| 54. A. threat | B. danger | C. harm | D. risk |
| 55. A. it | B. them | C. these | D. those |
| 56. A. just | B. even | C. such | D. well |
| 57. A. strict | B. stable | C. severe | D. silent |
| 58. A. raise | B. fall | C. lift | D. rise |
| 59. A. facing | B. putting | C. keeping | D. reducing |
| 60. A. deal | B. amount | C. number | D. count |
| 61. A. thus | B. yet | C. but | D. and |
| 62. A. belief | B. favour | C. request | D. suggestion |
| 63. A. change | B. build | C. fill | D. replace |
| 64. A. therefore | B. however | C. although | D. despite |
| 65. A. hear | B. notice | C. guess | D. apply |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 C 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 个词或者短语划有短横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. "What do you mean by that?" Paul asked sharply.
A. critically B. helplessly C. politely D. quickly
2. He inspired many young people to take up the sport.
A. encouraged B. allowed C. called D. advised
3. On the table was a vase filled with artificial flowers.
A. wild B. fresh C. lovely D. false
4. The storm caused severe damage.
A. physical B. accidental C. environmental D. serious
5. He kept in constant contact with his family while he was in Australia.
A. gradual B. regular C. direct D. occasional
6. A large crowd assembled outside the American embassy.
A. watched B. shouted C. gathered D. walked
7. She only needs a minute amount of money.
A. certain B. small C. fair D. full
8. The story was published with the sole purpose of selling newspapers.
A. real B. main C. practical D. only
9. We had trouble finding a pure water supply.
A. clean B. typical C. complete D. clear
10. The city centre was wiped out by the bomb.
A. destroyed B. covered C. reduced D. moved
11. Many forms of cancer can be cured if detected early.
A. discovered B. selected C. operated D. developed
12. Did she accept his research proposal?
A. invitation B. offer C. plan D. view
13. The contempt he felt for his fellow students was obvious.
A. need B. hate C. love D. pity
14. I'd like to withdraw £500 from my current account.
A. leave B. pay C. put D. draw