



全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

全国职称 英语考试 历年真题 **全析全解**

The National English Test
for Professional Title Promotion



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新东方在线试听课

李玉技 主 编

新东方教育在线职称英语名师团队 编

综合类

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前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来,以其独特的题型,较高的难度要求,使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因,有的只是自学过一些英语,有的学的是俄语或日语,有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少,许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实,我们组织工作在新东方教学第一线的教师,根据最新考试大纲,编写了这套“全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书”。本书具体特点如下:

①历年真题荟萃。每套真题后附有详细的答案和解析,考生可以此为范本进行学习成果测验,及时查漏补缺,有针对性的备考。

②题型剖析详尽。每篇文章都配有精美译文,除了分析正确选项之外,也对干扰项进行了透彻讲解。希望通过真题对应考点,引导考生把握考试特点及命题规律,启发考生见微知著,触类旁通。

③级别划分准确。根据职称考试的级别划分,对这项考试的各个级别都精选了最新真题以供学习。

④超强名师团队:

李玉技 新东方职称英语辅导名师,曾经编著了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试备考教程》等40多本图书。多年研究职称英语,颇有建树,有“职称英语中国第一人”称号,在研究职称英语解题技巧方面堪称一绝。他摸索和总结出一套适合中青年人记忆规律并能够迅速提高应试水平的独特学习方法,力求使广大职称英语考生在最短的时间内取得惊人的突破。他讲课生动、幽默、充满热情的特点,感染着许许多多为晋升职称而努力拼搏的学子。他深入研究考试动态、命题方向、出题特点,使学员有的放矢的准备考试,取得事半功倍的效果,从而顺利通过考试。

周洁 新东方职称英语辅导名师,首都师范大学学士、对外经贸大学硕士。在新东方在线主讲职称英语、考研英语、公共英语等课程。主编并参编了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试备考教程》“全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书”“全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导丛书”等图书。任教职称英语达8年之久,积累了丰富的教学经验,方法独特,应试技巧非常强,曾创下考前押18道题直接命中15题的纪录,通过率达到优秀。

付欣 新东方名师,毕业于大连外国语学院英语系,从教 15 年,教授职称考试、PETS 一级、二级。职称考试授课多年,积累了丰富的经验。讲解深入浅出,能把复杂的知识点简单化,深受各个层次学员的欢迎。参与编写各类辅导图书 20 多本。

楚蓉蓉 新东方职称英语辅导名师。主讲职称英语、公共英语、成人三级英语等课程,尤其对职称英语考试有深入研究,以独特的学习方法及解题技巧帮助无数基础薄弱的职称考生顺利通过考试。

陆野 新东方优秀教师。主讲职称英语,多年研究出题者的命题思路,总结出一套独特的应试技巧,通过启发教学思路和应试技巧帮助学员恢复考试信心,引领更多学员顺利通关,其诙谐幽默的授课方式,深受学员喜爱。

总之,这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册,更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。由于时间仓促,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者斧正。

编 者

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2010 年度全国职称英语等级考试综合类(A 级)试题

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. Her father was a quiet man with graceful manners.
A. bad B. polite C. similar D. usual
2. Patricia stared at the other girls with resentment.
A. love B. surprise C. doubt D. anger
3. Your dog needs at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise every day.
A. energetic B. physical C. regular D. free
4. Our arrangements were thrown into complete turmoil.
A. failure B. confusion C. doubt D. relief
5. Steep stairs can present a particular hazard to older people.
A. evidence B. danger C. case D. picture
6. I enjoyed the play—it had a clever plot and very funny dialogues.
A. long B. original C. humorous D. boring
7. He demolished my argument in minutes.
A. disproved B. disputed C. accepted D. supported
8. The two banks have announced plans to merge next year.
A. combine B. sell C. close D. break
9. Regular visits from a social worker can be of immense value to old people living alone.
A. immediate B. great C. equal D. moderate
10. I want to provide my boys with a decent education.
A. private B. general C. good D. special

11. Lower taxes would spur investment and help economic growth.
A. attract B. encourage C. require D. spend
12. He was kept in appalling conditions in prison.
A. critical B. terrible C. necessary D. normal
13. I can't put up with my neighbor's noise any longer, it's driving me mad.
A. measure B. generate C. tolerate D. reduce
14. The project required ten years of diligent research.
A. hardworking B. scientific C. basic D. social
15. He was rather vague about the reasons why he never finished school.
A. unclear B. bright C. bad D. general

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。

The Writing's on the Wall?

Is it art or is it just vandalism (野蛮行为)? Well, it's still a crime, but graffiti (涂鸦) has changed since the days of spraying your name on a wall to mark your territory. Street art has become much more sophisticated since a 17-year-old called Demetrius started spraying his "tag", TAKI 183, all over the New York underground in 1971, and hip-hop culture was born. Hip-hop is a mixture of art, music and dancing, poetry, language and fashion. It came from young inner-city people, who felt left out by their richer classmates and who were desperate to express themselves in any way they could.

An experiment to control the spread of graffiti in Rochdale, Greater Manchester, has been so successful that plans have been made by local street artists for an international convention in June. "We're planning to get people together from different countries like France and Germany for a week," says Liam, one of the organizers. The scheme started in

2000, and has attracted people of all age groups and both sexes. "We all share a common interest and get on really well with each other." The first site to be chosen was a subway. "Before we began, people were afraid to use the subway. We had it cleaned up and now, with all the artists hanging out down there, people are using it again. People can relate to graffiti much more now." By providing places to display their talents legally, there has been a fall in the amount of "tagging" on people's private property.

Street artist Temper developed his drawing skills at a young age. In art classes at school he was really frustrated because the Art teacher didn't spend time with him. They thought he was already very good at art and so spent more time with other students. So, at 12 years old, Temper started painting with all these guys he'd hooked up with who were about 22 years old. He looked up to them and loved what they were doing on the streets of Wolverhampton, England. "The whole hip-hop scene was built up of different things and I did a bit of everything: beat-boxing, body popping and DJ-ing. But it was always the graffiti I was best at," he says.

16. Demetrius was a teenager from New York.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. The graffiti scheme in Rochdale is for teenagers only.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. People did not like using the subway before an organized group of graffiti artists came.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Since the scheme started, no walls in the town were sprayed with graffiti.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Most of the other graffiti artists in England were about ten years older than Temper.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Temper, a street artist, is now head of a graffiti club in England.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Temper is involved in many different aspects of hip-hop culture.

- 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。

Waste Not, Want Not

1 Bob and Clara Darlington, who own and run a farm in the North of England, have always looked for new ways of making money out of the produce they grow. Their success began when they established a shop on their farm, so that people could come and buy fresh vegetables directly from them.

2 The business was an immediate success, and soon scored top marks in a competition set up by the Farm Retail Association to find the best farm shop in the country. The Association's inspectors found the Darlingtons' shop offered excellent service and value for money as well as quality fruit and vegetables.

3 Clara Darlington is a trained chef and, in addition to a range of home-grown foods and other local produce, she began offering a variety of prepared meals which she had made herself in the farmhouse kitchen. A small cafe alongside the farm shop was soon added, with everything that visitors could taste on the menu also being for sale in the shop.

4 Clara admits that starting the business was expensive, and she has worked very hard, but maintains that if the product is good, the public recognize this and buy it. "I aim to offer the highest quality to our customers, whether they come in for a loaf of bread, or take a whole dinner-party menu. I take it as a compliment (恭维) if people take home one of my dishes to serve to their family and friends and get away with pretending they made it themselves."

5 So it was that the couple realized that they had a surplus of misshapen or damaged vegetables grown on the farm which were unsuitable for selling in the shop. Clara, not wishing to see them get thrown away, decided to turn them into soup.

6 The soup met with the immediate approval of customers to the shop and Clara now produces ten different varieties. She spent much of the summer traveling up and down to London by rail, doing presentations of the soups. As a result, they are now served in first-class railway restaurant cars belonging to three companies as well as being stocked by a number of high-class London stores.

23. Paragraph 2 _____.
24. Paragraph 3 _____.
25. Paragraph 4 _____.
26. Paragraph 5 _____.
A. Professional recognition is obtained
B. Ensuring that nothing gets wasted
C. Time well spent is rewarded
D. A necessary alternative to farming
E. Continuing investment in high standards
F. Professional skills are exploited

27. Bob and Clara Darlington established a shop to _____.
28. Apart from quality fruit and vegetables, the couple _____.
29. Instead of throwing the damaged vegetables away, the couple _____.
30. Clara spent much of the summer going to London to _____.

- A. promote her soups
B. sell as much as possible
C. sell fresh vegetables
D. offer a variety of prepared meals
E. fill a gap in the market
F. turn them into soup

第 4 部分：阅读理解(第 31~45 题,每题 3 分,共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文,每篇短文后有 5 道题。请根据短文内容,为每题确定 1 个最佳选项。

第一篇

The Iceman

On a September day in 1991, two Germans were climbing the mountains between Austria and Italy. High up on a mountain pass, they found the body of a man lying on the ice. At that height (10,499 feet, or 3,200 meters), the ice is usually permanent, but 1991 had been an especially warm year. The mountain ice had melted more than just usual and so the body had come to the surface.

It was lying face downward. The skeleton (骨架) was in perfect condition, except for a wound in the head. There was still skin on the bones and the remains of some clothes. The

hands were still holding the wooden handle of an ax and on the feet there were very simple leather and cloth boots. Nearby was a pair of gloves made of tree bark (树皮) and a holder for arrows.

Who was this man? How and when had he died? Everybody had a different answer to these questions. Some people thought that it was from this century, perhaps the body of a soldier who died in World War I, since several soldiers had already been found in the area. A Swiss woman believed it might be her father, who had died in those mountains twenty years before and whose body had never been found. The scientists who rushed to look at the body thought it was probably much older, maybe even a thousand years old.

With modern dating techniques, the scientists soon learned that the Iceman was about 5,300 years old. Born in about 3300 B. C., he lived during the Bronze Age in Europe. At first scientists thought he was probably a hunter who had died from an accident in the high mountains. More recent evidence, however, tells a different story. A new kind of X-ray shows an arrowhead still stuck in his shoulder. It left only a tiny hole in his skin, but it caused internal damage and bleeding. He almost certainly died from this wound, and not from the wound on the back of his head. This means that he was probably in some kind of battle. It may have been part of a large war, or he may have been fighting **bandits**. He may even have been a bandit himself.

By studying his clothes and tools, scientists have already learned a great deal from the Iceman about the times he lived in. We may never know the full story of how he died, but he has given us important clues to the history of those distant times.

31. The body of the Iceman was found in the mountains mainly because _____.

- A. two Germans were climbing the mountains
- B. the melted ice made him visible
- C. he was lying on the ice
- D. he was just on a mountain pass

32. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. The Iceman could have died from the wound in the head.
- B. The Iceman was killed while working.
- C. The Iceman lived a poor life.
- D. The Iceman was struck dead from behind.

33. All the following are assumptions once made about the Iceman EXCEPT _____.
A. he was a soldier in World War I
B. he was a Swiss woman's long-lost father
C. he was born about a thousand years ago
D. he came from Italy
34. The scientists made the deduction that the Iceman _____.
A. was hit in the shoulder by an arrowhead
B. had got a wound on the back of his head
C. was probably in some kind of a battle
D. had a tiny hole in his skin causing his death
35. The word "bandits" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by _____.
A. soldiers B. robbers C. hunters D. shooters

第二篇

The Best Way to Reduce Your Weight

You hear this: "No wonder you are fat. All you ever do is eat." You feel sad: "I skip my breakfast and supper. I run every morning and evening. What else can I do?" Basically you can do nothing. Your genes, not your life habits, determine your weight and your body constantly tries to maintain it.

Albert Stunkard of the University of Pennsylvania found from experiments that, "80 percent of the children of two obese (肥胖的) parents become obese, as compared with no more than 14 percent of the offspring of two parents of normal weight."

How can obese people become normal or even thin through dieting? Well, dieting can be effective, but the health costs are tremendous. Jules Hirsch, a research physician at Rockefeller University, did a study of eight fat people. They were given a liquid formula providing 600 calories a day. After more than 10 weeks, the subjects lost 45kg on average. But after leaving the hospital, they all regained. The results were surprising: by metabolic (新陈代谢的) measurement, fat people who lost large amounts of weight seemed like they were starving. They had psychiatric problems. They dreamed of food or breaking their diet. They were anxious and depressed; some were suicidal. They hid food in their rooms. Researchers warn that it is possible that weight reduction doesn't result in normal weight, but in an abnormal state resembling that of starved non-obese people.

This did not mean that people are completely without hope in controlling their weight. It means that those who tend to be fat will have to constantly battle their genetic inheritance if they want to significantly lower their weight.

36. The first paragraph tells us that our weight is determined by _____.

37. In Jules Hirsch's study, the subjects _____.

38. After leaving the hospital, the eight fat people .

39. In Ethen Sim's study, the subjects were asked to _____.

40. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Each person has a weight range of 9 kg.
- B. Each person wants to control his weight.
- C. Each person has a natural weight range.
- D. Each person wants to eat to his heart's content.

第三篇

Food for Learning

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

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

To deal with these problems, the Eritrean government, together with the World Food Program, has a new program that offers food as a reward for learning. In primary schools, all the children receive food packages to take home to their families. However, with the new program, the girls receive 50 percent more food than the boys. This way, parents are encouraged to send their daughters to school rather than keeping them at home.

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

The Food for Training program helps the teenagers and women change their lives. If they agree to join the program, they receive a large package of food each month. In return, the women are required to attend free literacy classes for two hours every day. When Food for Training started with classes in two regions of Eritrea, 5,000 girls and women joined in the first two months. It is especially popular with teenage girls, aged fourteen to sixteen, who have never had a chance to go to school before.

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

41. According to the passage, traditional ideas about women _____.
A. hinder economy development
B. help improve the economy
C. have little impact on economic development
D. are rejected by the younger generation
42. The Eritrean government is offering extra food to girls in school in order to _____.
A. help girls feed their families
B. create more jobs for Eritrean teachers
C. change traditional attitudes towards women
D. encourage parents to help girls at home
43. With the Food for Training program, women get a large package of food as long as _____.
A. they bring up their families on their own
B. they live in refugee camps
C. they have no land of their own
D. they attend free literacy classes every day
44. The new literacy programs are an example of _____.
A. the Eritrean government working to keep its power
B. local and international organizations working together
C. the work of 5,000 women and teenage girls
D. the problems with international aid organizations
45. According to the passage, Food for Training will _____.
A. help women better their lives
B. teach women about international aid
C. allow women to spend more time at home
D. encourage women to leave their country

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。

I Know Just How You Feel

Do you feel sad? Happy? Angry? You may think that the way you show these emotions is unique. Well, think again. Even the expression of the most personal feelings can be classified, according to Mind Reading, a DVD displaying every possible human emotion. It demonstrates 412 distinct ways in which we feel: the first visual dictionary of the human heart.

Attempts to classify expressions began in the mid-1800s, when Darwin divided the emotions into six types—anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise and enjoyment. (46) Every other feeling was thought to derive from Darwin's small group. More complex expressions of emotion were probably learned and therefore more specific to each culture. But now it is believed that many more facial expressions are shared worldwide. (47) The Mind Reading DVD is a systematic visual record of these expressions.

The project was conceived by a Cambridge professor as an aid for people with autism (孤独症), who have difficulty both reading and expressing emotions. But it quickly became apparent that it had broader uses. Actors and teachers, for example, need to understand a wide range of expressions. The professor and his research team first had to define an “emotion”. (48) Using this definition, 1,512 emotion terms were identified and discussed. This list was eventually reduced to 412, from “afraid” to “wanting”.

Once these emotions were defined and classified, a DVD seemed the clearest and most efficient way to display them. In Mind Reading, each expression is acted out by six different actors in three seconds. (49) The explanation for this is simple: we may find it difficult to describe emotions using words, but we instantly recognise one when we see it on someone's face. “It was really clear when the actors had got it right,” says Cathy Collis, who directed the DVD. “Although they were given some direction,” says Ms Collis, “the actors were not told which facial muscles they should move. (50)” For example, when someone feels contempt, you can't say for certain that their eyebrows always go down.