

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

2014版

职称英语通关宝典

备考计划 中英文对照
解题技巧 必考点突破

综合类

王霞 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

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前言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试。该考试共分为三个专业类别:综合类,理工类和卫生类,每个专业类别的考试各分为 A、B、C 三个等级。

职称英语等级考试重点考查考生的阅读理解能力:职称英语试卷一共涉及六种题型,除了试卷上的第一部分题型“词汇选项”以外,其他五种题型均涉及英语短文阅读。阅读理解能力是集词汇、语法知识和语篇阅读技巧为一体的综合能力,但是参加职称英语考试的考生普遍存在词汇量少、语法知识薄弱,阅读技巧匮乏的问题。虽然在职称英语考试中使用词典,但因为考试时间只有两个小时,因此考生不可能完全依靠词典来理解试卷中的问题和短文。职称英语考试大纲虽然对参加各个级别的考生都提出了较高的词汇要求,但实际上在历年职称英语试卷中,70%左右的词汇都属于职称英语阅读基本词(本套丛书把这类单词统称为职称英语核心词,并依据职称英语历年试题归纳出了在职称英语阅读材料中出现频率极高的大约 500 个核心词汇),考生在复习过程中有必要掌握职称英语核心词以提高自己对英语的理解能力和理解速度。

英语语法虽然在英语短文阅读中也很重要,但是职称英语的考生却很难在较短的复习时间里(考生的复习时间通常只有 3—4 个月)系统而全面地掌握英语语法。如果考生具备了一定的英语词汇量,就可以借助对英语单词的掌握来弥补英语语法知识的不足,这是因为英语和中文的基本语序都为 SVO,这两种语言在语法上具有很高的相似性,考生在阅读英语短文的过程中如果能对中英文句子进行词语和结构的对比,就能在通过阅读增加词汇量的同时获得对英语语法的感性认识,从而提高英语语法知识。本套丛书从历年职称英语试题中选取了一些在语言难度上具有一定代表性的英语短文进行逐词翻译注释,以帮助考生在阅读中增加词汇量和英语语法知识。

针对职称英语考试的考生普遍存在阅读技巧匮乏的问题,本套丛书针对职称英语六大题型的出题特点和常见考点,归纳小结出了相应的答题技巧和方法,以弥补考生在词汇和语法知识上的欠缺和不足。

本套职称英语辅导用书(综合版,理工版,卫生版)是在《职称英语核心词汇》、《职称英语等级考试模拟题》、《职称英语零词汇阅读法》等职称英语辅导用书的基础上编写而成。该套丛书的编写目的是针对职称英语考试特点和考生在复习中存在的问题,帮助广大职称英语考试的考生进行系统而全面的复习。

本套丛书的主要特点归纳如下:

分类别编写职称英语辅导用书。依据历年职称英语考试用书(综合类,理工类,卫生类)不同的编写内容和编写特点,依据历年职称英语试卷(综合类,理工类,卫生类)不同的出题难度和出题特点,分类别编写出适合综合类,理工类和卫生类考试复习用书。

细化考生群体,提供职称英语多样化复习参考计划。参加职称英语考试的考生均为在职人员,在工作之余能抽出的复习时间有限,而且因人而异。本套丛书根据笔者多年对职称英语

的教学和培训经验,设计出多样化的复习参考计划,以帮助考生能在有限的复习时间里取得较好的复习效果。

以历年职称英语试卷为依据归纳职称英语阅读核心词汇。依据历年职称英语试题中单词的出现频率和使用特点,对职称英语考试大纲词汇(涵盖 6000 词)进行了筛选,归纳出考生在复习中必须掌握的最基本单词及其最常用词义,以帮助考生对英语单词进行更有效的复习。

分类别提供逐词阅读练习。本套丛书从历年职称英语(综合类,理工类,卫生类)试卷中分类别选编出语言难度上具有一定代表性的英语短文进行逐词注释,以帮助考生在阅读中学习英语单词的同时增强对英语语法知识的感性认识。

依据历年职称英语试卷出题难度和出题特点,分类别归纳总结职称英语六大题型的答题技巧和方法,以弥补考生在词汇和语法知识上的不足。

分类别编写难度接近试题难度的练习题并进行答题思路和技巧的详细解析,以帮助考生在练习的过程中熟悉职称英语六大题型出题特点及相应的答题技巧和方法。

我们相信,广大考生借助本套职称英语辅导用书进行复习后,英语阅读能力和职称英语应试能力一定会有较大提高。由于时间仓促,本套丛书的编写难免存在缺点和不足之处,欢迎专家、学者及广大考生批评指正。

王霞

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第一章 综合类职称英语六大题型介绍与备考计划安排

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试,它根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。该考试根据专业技术人员使用英语的实际情况,把考试的重点放在了阅读理解上。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试分为三个专业类别:综合类,理工类和卫生类。每个专业类别的考试各分为 A, B, C 三个等级,其中 A 级考试的语言难度最高, C 级考试语言难度最低, B 级考试的语言难度介于 A 级和 C 级之间。三个等级考试的总分各为 100 分,考试时间均为 2 个小时。

第一节 综合类职称英语考试介绍

综合类职称英语试卷中不涉及专业性的文章及专业词汇,考题中所出现的文章大多通俗易懂,主题涉及社会与文化,教育等方面。参加考试的考生允许带一本普通的英语词典进入考场。普通英语词典指针对日常英语学习和使用而编写的词典,如:《英汉大词典》、《牛津英汉双解词典》等。专门针对职称英语考试编写的各类英语词典(尤其是封面上带有职称英语字样的词典),及各种电子词典均不允许在考场中使用。

职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是:申报 A 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务(A 级考题中每篇文章长度为 350—450 词左右),并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2600 词左右的阅读任务(B 级考题中每篇文章长度为 300—450 词左右),并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2200 词左右的阅读任务(C 级考题中每篇文章长度为 250—400 词左右),并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

职称英语考试中不直接考语法(考题中没有与语法相关的选择题或语法改错题),而是把对基本语法的考查融入到职称英语的六大题型中进行间接考查。以 2013 年综合类 B 级和综合类 A 级试题中概括大意与完成句子题(Traffic Jams—No End in Sight)中间接涉及到的“代词指代内容的识别和确定”(代词指代内容的识别和确认是职称英语阅读题中高频考点)这个语法考点为例:

29. Building more roads is not an effective way to _____.

A. drive around



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

F【解析】题干意为“建造更多的道路并不是减少交通堵塞的有效途径。”

文章第四段最后一句指出,这种技术(建造更多道路)并不能使车辆远离道路,仅仅是增大了道路的容量。也就是说这种方法并不能解决交通拥堵的问题。F项 reduce traffic jams(减少交通拥堵)与该句意思相符,故选 F。

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

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

E【解析】题干意为“美国政府已经计划投入更多的资金升级公共交通体系。”

文章第五段第二句指出,因为这个原因,美国政府已经决定花 70 亿美金帮助提升公共交通系统的容量,并利用更多的有效技术升级公共交通体系。E项 spend more money(投入更多的资金)与原句意思相符,故选 E。

职称英语语法知识要求:

职称英语等级考试要求应试者必须掌握的英语基本语法知识包括:

- 英语句子的基本语序及其意义
- 英语句子的结构和常用句型
- 动词的各种时态及其意义
- 各种从句的构成和意义
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复以及句子之间意义的关系等

第二节 综合类职称英语六大题型介绍

综合类 A、B、C 3 个等级考试的试卷中均包括六个部分,依次涉及以下六种题型:

第一部分:词汇选项(第 1—15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

第二部分:阅读判断(第 16—22 题,每题 1 分,共 7 分)

第三部分:概括大意与完成句子(第 23—30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

第四部分:阅读理解(第 31—45 题,每题 3 分,共 45 分)

第五部分:补全短文(第 46—50 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分)

第六部分：完形填空(第 51—65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

从整套试卷分值的分布情况来看,职称英语重点考查的题型是阅读理解。阅读理解是整套试卷中对考生的阅读能力进行最全面考查的题型,其考点既涉及阅读材料的主旨和大意,也涉及阅读材料中相关的事实和细节,该题型还考查考生依据阅读材料进行分析、判断、推断、概括和总结的能力。阅读理解是整套试卷中难度最大的题型(因此分值也最高),但也是送分题。在每年各个级别的职称英语试卷中,阅读理解部分通常都会出现一篇选自教材中的阅读理解,但通常不是教材中的原题,阅读材料通常不变,但阅读材料后附带的 5 个问题及选项会出现变化,例如去掉一些原有的问题,重新设置新问题等。完形填空也是送分题,通常选自教材中的完形填空练习题,但也不一定是教材中的原题,阅读材料通常不变,但会出现重新设置空格的情况。

一、词汇选项的出题形式,出题特点及常见考点

本部分题型为 15 个完整的句子,每个句子中均有一个词或短语画有下划线,要求考生从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择一個与画线部分意义最接近的词或短语作为答案。该题型主要考查考生理解在一定语境中的某个单词/短语意义的能力。该部分考题的出题形式举例如下:

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(C 级)词汇选项试题)

This was an unexceptionally brutal attack.

A. open B. sudden C. cruel D. direct

C【解析】题干意为“这无疑是一次残忍的攻击。”

句中划线词为形容词,意思是“残忍的,野蛮的”。A 项意为“公开的,敞开的”。B 项意为“突然的意外的”。C 项 cruel 意为“残酷的,残忍的”,如: The cruel woman abandoned her child. 那个狠心的女人遗弃了自己的孩子。D 项意为“直接的”。故选 C 项。

该题考点:常见近义词的识别

出题特点:直接送分

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(B 级)词汇选项试题)

He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.

A. understand B. withhold C. exchange D. contact

A【解析】题干意为“他停下来,等她理解这条信息。”

句中划线词是动词,意思是“理解,消化”。A 项 understand(理解)意思相近,如: He didn't understand the importance of this question. 他不理解这个问题的重要性。B 项意为“扣留”。C 项意为“交换”。D 项意为“联系”。故选 A 项。

该题考点:常见近义词的识别

出题特点:直接送分

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(A 级)试题)

Respect for life is a cardinal principle of the law.

A. fundamental B. moral C. regular D. hard

A【解析】题干意为“尊重生命是法律的基本原则。”



句中划线词是形容词,意思是“主要的,基本的”。A项 fundamental 意为“基本的,根本的”,如:This decision represents the fundamental interests of the people. 这个决定反映了广大人民的根本利益。B项意为“道德的”。C项意为“定期的,有规律的”。D项意为“困难的”。故选 A 项。

该题考点:常见近义词的识别

出题特点:直接送分

表 1 词汇选项对各词类及短语的考查比例

	动词	形容词	副词	名词	介词短语
2013 年综合 C 级词汇选项题	4 小题	5 小题	1 小题	4 小题	1 小题
2013 年综合 B 级词汇选项题	9 小题	5 小题	0 小题	0 小题	1 小题
2013 年综合 A 级词汇选项题	8 小题	6 小题	0 小题	1 小题	0 小题

词汇选项主要考查的词类为动词和形容词,对名词和副词的考查比例较小。短语题主要涉及对常见动词短语的考查。综合类 C 级词汇选项题中所出现的带下划线的单词/短语及选项均为职称英语考试大纲中标注的 C 级难度词汇;B 级的词汇选项题中所出现的带下划线的单词/短语为职称英语考试大纲中标注的 C 级及 B 级难度词汇,选项通常为职称英语考试大纲中标注的 C 级难度词汇;A 级词汇选项题中所出现的带下划线的单词/短语为职称英语考试大纲中标注的 C 级、B 级及 A 级难度词汇,选项通常为职称英语考试大纲中标注的 C 级难度词汇。

二、阅读判断的出题形式、出题特点及常见考点

本部分题型为 1 篇长度为 300—450 词的短文,短文后有 7 个完整的句子,有的句子提供正确信息(选择答案时的基本判断依据:该句内容与文章相关内容一致),有的句子所提供的信息为错误信息(选择答案时的基本判断依据:该句内容与文章中的相关信息不一致),有的句子所提供的信息在短文中并没有被提到(选择答案时的基本判断依据:文章中并未直接或间接地提及该内容)。该题型主要考察考生识别和判断文章提供信息的能力。该部分考题的出题形式举例如下:

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(B 级/C 级)阅读判断试题)

第二部分: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 out thumb, are broken when we are very young. We are

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

A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change out habits, it is the old ways that tend to win, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or overworked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study 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 out ways, but after a while, the response that comes to mind first is usually the first one we learned. The more that response is used, the more automatic it becomes and the harder it becomes to respond in any other way.

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

16. Boys usually develop bad habits when they are very young.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. We can only break bad habits if others tell us to do 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



该题要求考生根据自己的理解对材料后附带的 7 个句子逐一进行判断。阅读判断主要考查考生对所给阅读材料中细节信息的识别和判断能力,因此在解题过程中考生要注意重点对 7 个句子中涉及的细节信息的真实与否进行判断,以 17 小题、20 小题和 21 小题为例分析:

17. B 【解析】题干意为“只有当别人告诉我们的时候,我们才能改掉坏习惯。”关键词是 only。依据此关键词,可在文中第二段第二句找到相关叙述:“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.”(要么父母告诉我们改掉坏习惯,要么我们有意无意地发现别人没有同样的习惯而逐渐改掉它。)由此可见除了别人告诉我们改掉习惯之外,我们还可以主动改掉自己的习惯,故此题说法为“错误”的。

20. C 【解析】题干意为“第二次测试时,志愿者们觉得比上次测试更难。”关键词是 the second time。依据此关键词,可在文中第四段后半部分找到相关叙述:“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.”(两周之后,他们进行了同样的测试。而这次,大部分人只用第一组单词作答。他们似乎已将第二组词全部忘掉。)由此可见前后两次测试的结果差别很大,但文中并没有提到志愿者觉得第二次测试比较难,故此说法为“未提及”的。

21. B 【解析】题干意为“此研究表明,对我们最初学到的东西做出反应是更加困难的。”关键词是 respond 和 learn first。依据此关键词,可在文中第五段第一句找到相关叙述:“The study confirms that the responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time.”(这项研究证实,随着时间的推移,我们最初学到的反应有着最强的影响力。)由此可见既然最初学到的东西影响力是最强的,那么回想起来应该还是比较容易的而不是更加困难的,故此题说法为“错误”的。

小结:

1. 阅读判断主要针对阅读材料中的细节信息设问,题干中的陷阱点通常也设置在题干句中的细节信息上。

2. 阅读判断所考查的阅读能力主要涉及:根据所给材料进行判断、推断、概括和总结的能力;根据上下文理解阅读材料中个别句子意思的能力。

三、概括大意与完成句子的出题形式,出题特点及常见考点

本部分题型为一篇长度在 300—450 词的短文,该题型包括两种不同的小题型:“概括大意”和“完成句子”。概括大意题的测试形式为:考试要求考生从文章后面所给的 6 个选项中,为文章中指定的 4 个段落各选出一个合适的小标题;完成句子题的测试形式为:考试要求考生根据文章中的相关内容,补全文章后所给的 4 个不完整的句子(提示:需要补全的 4 个句子通常不是文章中的原句,而可能是文章中某个句子的“另一种表述形式”,或文章中某几个句子的概括总结句)。概括大意题主要考察考生识别段落主题的能力,完成句子题主要考察考生查找和确认文章中重要观点及重要细节信息的能力。该部分考题的出题形式举例如下:

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(C 级)试题)

第三部分:概括大意和完成句子(第 23—30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23—26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为指定段落每

段选择 1 个小标题;(2)第 27—30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定一个最佳选项。

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

小结:

1. 阅读材料通常为议论文,也可能出现说明文或记叙文。

2. 1—3 个指定段落的主题通常较容易识别(段落中常有较明显的段落主题句或段落主题词),其他指定段落的主题需要考生在理解段落意义的基础上进行归纳总结。

3. 考题中所给出的 6 个小标题选项通常语法结构相似:或都是短语(通常为名词性的短语结构或动词性的短语结构)或都是句子(通常为陈述句或疑问句)或都是介词短语或都是从句。

以第 23 题和 24 题为例分析概括大意题的基本出题特点和答题思路:

23. Paragraph 1 _____.

- 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

B【解析】文章第一段第一句是主题句,意为:步行购物区的概念由来已久。B 项 An idea from ancient history(来自古代的想法)与主题句意思相符,故选 B。

24. Paragraph 2 _____.

- 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

A【解析】文章第二段主要讲,随着人口和车辆的增加,车辆排放的尾气及对人身安全的威胁使购物变成一种不愉快且危险的体验。很多人认为是时候试行无车辆街道了,而步行购物区便是最好的开始。A 项 A need for change(需要改变)符合本段主题,故选 A。

该阅读材料后的完成句子题要求考生根据文章中的相关信息,将阅读材料后给出的 4 个不完整的句子补全。

提示:

1. 完成句子题所给出的句子通常不是文章中的原句。

2. 4 个完成句子题对应 6 个选项,通常每个选项的语法结构特点一致:同为名词性结构,或同为动词性结构,或同为介词短语结构,或同为从句结构。

3. 一些完成句子题可以直接借助空格处的搭配结构特点(动宾搭配, 动词介词搭配, 名词介词搭配, 形容词介词搭配等)直接判断答案选项或至少缩小答案选择范围。

4. 完成句子题主要考察考生查找和确认文章中重要细节信息及重要观点的能力。

以第 27 题和 28 题为例分析完成句子题的基本出题特点和答题思路:

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

E【解析】题干意为“步行购物街首先在中东国家发展起来。”

文章第一段前两句指出, 步行购物区的概念由来已久, 在中世纪, 中东一些国家建成步行购物区, 让人们在舒适, 更重要的是安全的环境下购物。E 项 Middle Eastern countries(中东国家)与原句意思相符, 故选 E。

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

D【解析】题干意为“在 20 世纪 60 年代, 汽车排放的肮脏的尾气使购物变成了不好的体验。”

文章第二段第二句指出, 车辆排放的尾气及对人身安全的威胁使购物变成一种不愉快且危险的体验。D 项 a bad experience(一种不好的体验)与原句意思相符, 故选 D。

小结:

1. 概括大意题主要考查考生对所读段落的主旨和大意的概括能力。在实际出题上要求考生能意识到段落中用词(尤其是段落主题词)及段落中的语句(尤其是段落主题句)与段落主题之间的关系。

2. 完成句子题主要考查考生对阅读材料中的事实和细节的识别能力。完成句子题常间接涉及到对英语基本语法和词汇的考查, 如: 主、被动语态之间的转换、非谓语动词、从句、近义词之间的替换等。

四、阅读理解的出题形式, 出题特点及常见考点

本部分题型包括三篇短文, 每篇 300—450 词, 每篇短文后有 5 个小题。考题要求考生根据文章中的相关内容, 从每题所给的四个选项选择一个最佳答案。该题型主要考查考生对文章主题及细节信息的理解能力。

该部分考题的出题形式举例如下:

(2013 年职称英语考试综合类(B 级)试题)

第一篇 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 increase. Hopefully, they won't need human help any more.

31. Whooping cranes migrate in winter to _____ .

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

32. Whooping cranes are native to _____ .

- A. North America
- B. Mexico
- C. South America
- D. the Persian Gulf

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

第二篇 On the Trial of the Honey Badger

On a recent field trip to the Kalahari Desert, a team of researchers learn a lot more about honey badgers (獾). The team employed a local wildlife expert, Kitso Khama, to help them locate and follow the badgers across the desert. Their main aim was to study the badgers' movements and behavior as discreetly (谨慎地) as possible, without frightening them away or causing them to change their natural behavior. They also planned to trap a few and study them close up before releasing them. In view of the animal's reputation, this was something that even Khama was reluctant to do. "The problem with honey badgers is they are naturally curious animals, especially when they see something new," he says. "That, combined with their unpredictable nature, can be a dangerous mixture. If they sense you have food, for example, they won't be shy about coming right up to you for something to eat. They're actually quite sociable creatures around humans, but as soon as they feel they might be in danger, they can become extremely vicious (凶恶的). Fortunately this is rare, but it does happen."

The research confirmed many things that were already known. As expected, honey badgers ate any creatures they could catch and kill. Even poisonous snakes, feared and avoided by most other animals, were not safe from them. The researchers were surprised, however, by the animal's fondness for local melons, probably because of their high water content. Previously researchers thought that the animal got all of its liquid requirements from its prey (猎物). The team also learnt that, contrary to previous research findings, the badgers occasionally formed loose family groups. They were also able to confirm certain results from previous research, including the fact that female badgers never socialized with each other.

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

As the badgers became accustomed to the presence of people, it gave the team the chance to get up close to them without being the subject of the animal's curiosity—or sudden aggression. The badgers' eating patterns, which had been disrupted returned, to normal. It also al-