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综合类

职称英语 | 历年真题 及 仿真试卷 3+2+1

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综合类（适用于 ABC 级）

第 3 版

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《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1 综合类（适用于 ABC 级）》是英语周计划系列丛书的一个分册，由英语周计划的编写团队倾力打造。

本书可同时满足职称英语 A、B、C 三个级别的备考需求，为每个级别均提供最近三年（2011 年、2012 年、2013 年）的真题及精解，每个级别还有两套仿真模拟试卷及解析，合计全书共有 9 套真题、6 套仿真模拟题。此外，本书还超值赠送 8 学时、价值 350 元的高清网络视频课程，意在为读者营造一个“实战+演练+视频讲评”的备考环境，充分满足考生的全方位需求，具有很强的创新性、实用性和针对性。

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丛书序

繁忙中的你，抑或英语已搁下多年的你，想知道如何快速高效地通过职称英语考试这一关吗？跟我来！每天1小时，帮你搞定职称英语考试！

这是一套由专业培训机构环球卓越策划并联手职称英语资深辅导专家，为众职称英语考生量身定做的一套应试辅导用书！在立足考试大纲、深刻剖析历年真题的基础上，结合职称英语考生对英语的实际掌握程度及成人学习英语的特点，我们组织编写了“每天1小时攻克职称英语周计划丛书”，包括《每天1小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》、《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》（适用于ABC级）、《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》（适用于ABC级）和《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—综合类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—理工类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—卫生类》（适用于ABC级）、《英语多功能速查词典》8个分册，从基础词汇到分类分级再到实战演练，让在职人员在有限的时间里，每天只需1小时，便能快速准确地把握每一个进度，为考试作好全面细致的准备；《英语多功能速查词典》可直接带入考场，内容完全针对考试设计，在考生最后一搏时助上一臂之力。

本套丛书的特点如下：

一、名牌机构策划，名师亲笔指导，真正权威实用

本套丛书由全国著名培训机构环球卓越策划，由环球卓越资深辅导专家亲笔伏案指导，真实权威，实用性强。

二、紧扣新大纲，直击2014年考试真题

本套丛书立足最新考试大纲，各部分考点紧密结合2013年最新试题及历年真题，对命题思路分析透彻，重点突出，技巧详尽到位；各部分内容严格控制在大纲规定的范围之内，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、每天1小时，为考生量身定做复习规划

这是市面上第一套将职称英语考生的复习规划细致到每天1小时的备考丛书！无论你公务何其忙，无论你基础何等差，无论你考的什么级别，跟着我们的复习规划走，严格的周计划和每天的1小时，保你轻松备战、水到渠成！

四、精准讲解+仿真训练，真正做到讲练结合

依据对职称英语六大题型的命题特点和考试趋势的准确把握，本套丛书对每个考点都进行了详尽的讲解，并在每个考点之后附有精挑细选的【专题练习】（绝大多数是历年真题），真正做到讲练结合，让考生实实在在把握考试脉搏。

五、真题精解+仿真模拟，真正达到实战演练

本套丛书采取了独特新颖的操作模式，《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1》系列3本采取了绝妙的组合：3年真题+2年模拟+1年点睛，既让考生熟悉了近3年的真题，又通过2套标准仿真试卷，让考生如临考场，实战演练一把；而最后的1年点睛，更是轻巧点拨，让考生醍醐灌顶，

攻克考试难关。

六、附赠 2012 和 2013 年真题视频解析

《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)、《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)和《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)3 个分册均附赠一张光盘,内容为 2012~2013 年真题视频解析,有助于考生迅速了解考试要求、形式和内容,掌握考试要点。

七、超值服务,更助考生一臂之力

本套丛书配有超值赠送服务,由北京环球卓越在线(www.geedu.com)提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为:

1.《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语核心词汇精讲班”(16 学时,价值 500 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

2.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试综合类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试理工类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

4.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试卫生类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

5.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语综合类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

6.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语理工类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

7.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语卫生类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

8.《英语多功能速查词典》附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语核心词汇精讲班”(16 学时,价值 500 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

环球卓越技术支持及服务热线:010-51658769。

本套丛书脉络清晰,内容丰富,针对性强,通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本套丛书时,会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受;同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高广大考生的应试能力和实际水平,助您在考场上轻松驰骋,快乐过关!

编者

2013 年 9 月于北京

前

言 *Preface*

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，即“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，环球卓越职称外语考试命题研究组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题，立足考试，开拓创新，在职称英语周计划系列丛书已出版图书的基础上编写了这套“2014 职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1 系列”，分综合类、理工类、卫生类，共计 3 种。每种书均由 2011 年、2012 年、2013 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级 9 套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级 6 套全真模拟题组成。同时附赠 8 学时、价值 350 元的高清网络视频课程。

本套图书有以下特点



1 真题再现，有利于考生全面了解题型特点及高频考点

书中收纳了最近三年的考试真题，为考生全面展现出近年来职称英语考试的命题规律及高频考点和热点，使考生真正做到有的放矢，从容备考。

2 解析详尽，有利于考生深刻了解题型解题规律与技巧

9 套真题均配有详细的试题解析，具体讲解各题型的每个小题的解题技巧，有利于考生更好地掌握各种题型的解题规律；同时，解析中还配有试题题目和选项的翻译，有助于考生更好地理解考试内容和特点。通过对历年真题的透析，可以让考生真正把握试题规律，领悟解题技巧，掌握学习方法。

3 全真模拟，有利于考生熟练掌握命题规律和解题技巧

6 套模拟试卷完全仿效真题定制，紧扣大纲和考试重点，预测了 2014 年职称英语考试的方向，涵盖了近年考试的热点、考点，旨在检验考生复习的针对性和有效性；同时，所有全真模拟试卷都附有详尽的解析，帮助考生答疑解惑，巩固知识和解题技巧，以最佳状态迎接考试。

4 复习点睛, 有利于考生抓住复习重点和提高复习效率

本书的另一大亮点是专门开辟一章给考生讲解备考注意事项并进行复习指导, 例如职称英语的考试重点、题目难度和命题原则、2013 年职称英语考试分析、2014 年职称英语考试趋势预测、2014 年职称英语备考注意事项、2014 年职称英语复习计划设计, 这样的设置有利于考生从总体和全局上了解考试, 合理安排复习进程, 从而使复习达到最佳效果。

最后, 预祝各位考生在 2014 年的职称英语考试中顺利过关, 并希望本书的出版能使各位考生如虎添翼, 再创佳绩。

编 者

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第一篇

考前点睛

温馨提示

本篇的目的是希望应试者在考前能对考试的重点和难点、解题的规律和技巧、备考注意事项等再作最后的了解和准备，做到心中有数，以最佳的状态赶赴考场。

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。

第一节 职称英语考试要求解析

职称英语考试分为三个专业，每个专业又分为三个类别，而且考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读英文专业文献的能力，因而职称英语考试对不同级别的应试者提出了不同的要求：

申报 A 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 3000 个词的阅读任务。A 级考试中文章长度为 400 个词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 B 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 2600 个词的阅读任务。B 级考试中文章长度为 350 个词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 C 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 2200 个词的阅读任务。C 级考试中文章长度为 300 个词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为了达到上述的考试要求，考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读能力分别提出了以下的要求：

1. 词汇量

考试要求

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据职称英语考试大纲所附的词汇表。考试对不同级别的应试者提出了不同的词汇量的要求：

申报 A 级的应试者要求应识别 6000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；

申报 B 级的应试者要求应识别 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；

申报 C 级的应试者要求应识别 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

复习点睛

特别指出的是，虽然各个级别要求的词汇量不同，但是有一部分基础词汇是各个级别的应试者必须掌握的；同时，从历年真题分析来看，各个级别的考试中都有一部分相应级别的高频词汇，大致有 1500 个左右，我们将其称之为高频词汇，这部分基础词汇和高频词汇是应试者要重点掌握的，具体可参见本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册。至于考试中出现的超纲词，一般都会给出中文注释。

2. 语法知识

考试要求

考试虽然没有设置专门考查语法的考题，但是不直接考查语法并不代表语法知识不重要，因为语法知识是英语学习的基础，同时从历年真题分析来看，完形题目部分涉及语法的考查，而且词汇题目以及其他的阅读类题目都要求应试者掌握基本和重要的语法知识来理解文章的结构和意义。因此，职称英语考试要求应试者应掌握以下的基本语法知识：

- ★ 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；
- ★ 各种时、体的形式及其意义；
- ★ 各种从句的构成及其意义；
- ★ 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间的意义和关系等。

复习点睛

- ★ 英语句子的基本语序的复习要注意英语陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句以及强调

句、倒装句和虚拟条件句的基本语序及其意义。

★ 英语句子的结构复习要注意英语句子结构的四种类型（简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句）的构成及其表现形式。

★ 动词的各种时态和语态及其意义的复习要注意了解和熟悉五个最常用的时态（一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在完成时）的构成及运用，同时还要掌握英语主被动语态的构成及运用。

★ 各种从句的构成和意义的复习要注意了解和掌握名词性从句（尤其是主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句）、状语从句（尤其是时间状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句）和定语从句的构成形式，特别是引导词的选用。

★ 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复以及句子之间的意义和关系等的复习要注意了解和掌握英语中代词、“定冠词+名词”结构的指代特点，了解英语常见省略结构的构成特点及其与上下文之间的关系。

3. 阅读理解能力

考试要求

如前所述，职称英语考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读英文专业文献的能力，因而考试对应试者的考查主要包括以下几个方面：

- ★ 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- ★ 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
- ★ 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义；
- ★ 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的意义和关系；
- ★ 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
- ★ 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

复习点睛

阅读部分的考查是职称英语考试的重点所在，因而对各种类型的阅读题目，应试者要掌握其出题特点以及解题规律。具体可参见“每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划系列”。

第二节 职称英语考试难度及命题原则解析

1. 题目难度解析

考试的六大考试题型中，每个题型都含有难、中、易三类题目，但是就整体难度而言，六大题型还是有难易之分的。

从难度上来讲词汇选项题和完形题相对简单。词汇题阅读量小，而且部分是取自指定教材的练习题，同时重点词汇的考查在历年真题中有重复，所以要重视教材和历年真题中词汇题的复习。完形填空题也相对容易，因为它是从指定教材中选出一篇，而指定教材全书中只有15篇左右的完形填空，所以这部分备考有针对性，因而得分相对容易。

从难度上来讲，阅读判断和阅读理解是相对较难的题目。阅读判断不但要看懂选项的7个句子，还要回溯到原文跟原文进行对照和判断，解题比较耗时，而且分值也不高。阅读理解部分也相对较难，因为这部分的阅读量较大，词汇也相对较难，而且分值很高，每题3分，所以这部分是应试者要重点攻克的题目。

因此,应试者在考试时要结合自己的特点,适当安排六个题型的解题顺序,以便做到最有利攻取分数。

2. 命题原则解析

职称英语考试考虑到各个级别考试的特点以及应试者能力的要求,在命题方面遵循了如下的原则:

★ 考试题目层次结构的合理安排

职称英语考试的重点是应试者的阅读理解能力,试卷的结构充分考虑阅读理解能力的不同层次,测试不同层次能力的项目所占比重也不相同。

★ 考试题目难度结构的合理安排

职称英语考试题目的难易程度分为易、中、难三个等级,试卷中各种难易程度题目各占一定比例,其中中等难度的题目居多。在每个级别/能力层次的项目中,都包含难易程度不同的题目。应试者要重视那部分所占比例较大的中等难度的题目,因为其难度不高而且分值较大。

★ 考试内容与教材内容的合理安排

职称英语等级考试的题型设置和考查内容均有自身的特点,而且考试的部分命题素材取自《职称英语》(指定用书)、《考试大纲》,因而应试者还要关注教材的复习,特别是其中的词汇、阅读理解和完形填空。每年有约 40% 题目取自考试用书,其中包括一篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和部分的词汇题目,但是具体题目的设置会有所变化。

第三节 2014 年职称英语考试趋势分析

最近几年,职称英语考试已形成非常成熟的考试体系和模式,考试题型和题量基本不变,但是每年的考试都会有一些新的特点。因此,可以肯定地说,2014 年职称英语考试会完全按照 2014 年考试的类型、难易度等设置,但是可能会有一些新的变化。下面我们先分析下 2013 职称英语考试的特点,帮助我们更好地了解 2014 职称英语考试的趋势和特点。

2013 年职称英语的考试有如下的几个特点:

1. 考试题目的素材更加贴近生活

【2013 年考试分析】近几年,考试中阅读素材越来越贴近生活,主要是社会生活、文化、教育、科技以及医疗等方面的。但从 2013 年来看,交通堵塞 (traffic jam)、时尚 (fashion) 等虽然新颖,但都是比较生活化的话题。

【2014 年复习点睛】我们对指定教材进行复习时,除了要多注意那些贴近我们生活的文章,同时对比较陌生的新增话题文章也要关注。指定教材综合类 2013 版看似进行了翻天覆地地改变,但实则仍秉持一个原则:文章体裁与生活息息相关。我们要多关注新增文章。尽管通常情况下专业词汇过多的文章不仅阅读难度较大,而且也不是考试的重点和趋势,但考试要推陈出新,也是需要关注容易被人忽视的角落的。

2. 考试难度有所增加

【2013 年考试分析】近几年,职称英语考试的难度基本保持稳定,但是随着应试者年龄层次的年轻化以及他们英语水平的提高,职称英语考试的难度又稳中有升。从 2013 年来看,考试难度增加主要表现在对词汇的要求提高,阅读的量相对增大,而且阅读篇章中的句子结构也变得相对复杂起来。例如综合 A 级考试中有一篇阅读理解 “Making a Loss Is the

Height of Fashion”讲述的是“制作时尚”的问题，无论词汇还是句型结构都对考生提出了比较高的要求。

【2014 年复习点睛】考生要加强对词汇的复习，同时要注意基本句法结构的复习和掌握，还要注意通过加强练习来提高阅读的速度和理解能力。

3. 阅读技能的要求越来越高

【2013 年考试分析】职称英语考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读能力，考试的各种题型从不同角度直接或间接进行考查，其中的部分题目解题技巧性相对较强。但是从 2013 年来看，考试越来越侧重于对阅读理解能力和技能的考查，而非简单的技巧应用。

【2014 年复习点睛】考生在复习备考中要更加重视阅读能力的培养，而不是仅仅依赖于技巧。可以通过词汇的复习、大量的阅读以及对教材的细致阅读等来提升自己阅读的能力，从而更好地适应考试的要求。

4. 考试题目与教材新增文章

【2013 年考试分析】按照惯例，考试的部分命题素材取自《职称英语》（指定用书），特别是其中的词汇、阅读理解和完形填空。每年有约 30% 题目取自考试用书，其中包括一篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和部分的词汇题目。2013 年考试仍然秉持该原则，考试对新增文章进行了很大程度的体现。只是考试素材虽然是取自原文，但是出原题的可能性越来越小。例如 2013 年综合 A、B 级的完形填空，短文取自教材新增文章，但是后面的 15 个题目进行了不同程度的改动。

【2014 年复习点睛】考生要继续重视教材的复习，尤其是那些新增文章，尽管题目改变，但原文文章出现的可能性还是非常大。但是要把注意力放在更好地掌握原文之上，而不能再简单地关注原题，因为出原题的可能性越来越小。

第四节 2014 年职称英语备考注意事项

针对职称英语考试的特点以及 2014 年职称英语考试的趋势，考生在备考时要注意以下几点：

1. 考试教材要把握

教材是考试的要求，它既帮助考生复习和扎实基本功，如词汇和语法；也提供了部分考试的命题素材。考试中的部分命题素材取自教材原文，尤其是新增文章，但原文的原题重现可能性比较小。

职称英语考试教材一般都在每年的 1 月上旬出版，这样留给考生的复习时间就不多了。在新教材出来之前，建议考生安排自己的复习，因为职称英语的教材每年只更换其中的 15%，也就是 85% 的都是不变的。复习旧教材一方面可以更加合理的安排自己的复习，同时也有利于在拿到新教材后更快找到哪些是新增文章。

2. 阅读能力要增强

鉴于考试对考生阅读能力考查的增强，考生在掌握基本和核心词汇复习教材的基础上，还应该适当增加阅读量，但是切忌阅读那些专业性很强的文章。专业性过强的文章不是职称英语考试的趋势和重点，科普知识和人文类的文章比较合适。

3. 复习时间要安排

要提高复习的效率，既要保证复习时间也要制订复习计划，从而有效地开展复习。切忌



在复习过程中缺乏耐心不能坚持、缺乏计划而效率过低。第五节给考生提供了一个复习计划,仅供大家参考,可以结合自己的时间进行合理的调整。总之,一个合理的复习计划可以提高复习的针对性和复习效率,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

4. 使用字典要讲究

依据职称外语考试的考场规则,职称英语考试是可以带词典进入考场的,考生可以使用国家正式出版的普通外文词典,但不得带电子词典及有职称字样或者针对职称英语考试编写的词典,例如名称上打着“职称外语”等字眼的词典。

词典并非考生的“救命稻草”,因为翻词典会浪费大量的时间,从而极大地减低做题的速度以至于无法按时做完试卷。因而,建议考生:

首先,要带适合考试的词典,例如针对英语考试中的第一部分词汇题,建议考生带一本同义词词典或多功能词典,这类词典的特点是用几个同义词注解某一英文单词,考生可以非常方便地在注解中找到答案;其次,为了节省时间,考生最好是带自己经常使用、习惯了其编排规律的词典,这样有利于提高使用词典的速度。本系列丛书最近出版的《英语多功能速查词典》便是可以带进考场的多功能词典。

第五节 2014 年职称英语考试复习计划

鉴于广大的应试者都是在职人员,复习时间比较紧张,因而建议应试者一定要制定一个复习计划,从而更好地提高自己复习的针对性和复习效率。下面给大家设计了一个四步复习法,仅供大家参考:

第一步: 扎实基础

职称英语考试的应试者一般年龄相对较大且搁置英语的时间较长,建议应先从基础知识开始复习,主要复习基础的语法和词汇尤其是考试的高频词汇(具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册),为最终通过考试打下坚实基础。

第二步: 复习教材

掌握词汇和基础语法知识后,考生可通过阅读考试大纲明确课本上什么内容是考试大纲重点要求的,因为每一年的考试中都有 30 分到 40 分左右直接来源于课本。对教材内容的复习可以进一步巩固和强化词汇和基础语法。同时还要对教材中的练习题进行复习,特别是词汇和完形部分,熟练掌握六大题型的解题技巧(具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》分册),确保书上的重点内容熟练掌握。

第三步: 实战演练

在这一阶段,应试者要认真地做一些历年真题或者仿真模拟题,模拟真实的考试场景。要求大家对考试的题型题量都有充分的了解和掌握,锻炼考场心理素质,确保能够在规定的时间内顺利做完所有的题目并准确填涂答题卡。同时,也进一步熟练各种题目的解题规律和技巧。特别要注意解析中对有关解题技巧和语言知识点的讲解。

第四步: 巩固强化

在考试前半个月应试者要归纳一些重点题目,并熟练掌握这些题目。同时,需要再适宜地做一些真题,以保持良好的考试状态。

第二篇

真题解析

温馨提示

本篇为全书的核心部分，目的是希望应试者对即将参加的考试有一个总体的认识，对其考试难度、考试要求、题型特点、解题技巧等有明确的了解，从而有针对性地安排自己的复习计划，抓住复习的重点。要特别关注真题解析部分对每类题型在解题思路和解题技巧方面的讲解，这样能有效提高解题的速度和效率。

Estimate one's strength as well as that of one's opponent.

知己知彼

Part I 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(综合类 C 级)

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 个词或者短语有下划线，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。

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 habits 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 program, 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 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.
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 what to get rid of.
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

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. how ballet has developed.
 - C. Russian ballet.
 - D. why ballet is no longer popular.
32. The word “pageants” in paragraph 2 means
 - A. dances.
 - B. big shows.
 - C. instruction.
 - D. royal courts.
33. Professional ballet was first performed in
 - A. Italy.
 - B. Russia.
 - C. America.
 - D. France.
34. Who had an important influence on early ballet?
 - A. Balanchine.
 - B. Antoinette.
 - C. Louis XIV.
 - D. Diaghilev.
35. We can conclude from this passage that ballet
 - A. is a dying art.
 - B. will continue to change.
 - 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 on 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 the 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 years. 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 identified 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.
- C. get human help.

- B. raise baby whooping cranes.
- D. lay eggs.

42. Whooping cranes are native to

- A. Mexico.
- C. North America.

- B. South America.
- D. The Persian Gulf.

43. Operation Migration aims to

- A. teach adult cranes how to fly.



- B. lead young cranes on their first trip south.
C. Breed cranes in special parks.
D. Transport cranes to the North.
44. The distance covered by the young whooping cranes on their trips south is
A. 120 miles. B. 1,200 miles. C. 1,931 miles. D. 2,000 miles.
45. If Operation Migration is successful, whooping cranes will
A. follow airplanes south every year. B. live in Canada all year round.
C. learn to migrate on their own. 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. Instead of relying on hi-tech hospitals, the emphasis is shifted to the home and easy-to-use gadgets.
- E. Experts are also working on a “digital doctor”, complete with a comforting bedside manner.
- 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. favor | 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 |

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	D	B	D	D	A	C	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	B	A	D	E	E	D	C	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	D	C	B	A	B	B	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	B	B	C	F	D	C	A	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	D	D	D	B	C	C	D	B	B
61	62	63	64	65					
A	B	D	B	B					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- C**。本题考查形容词。题干：这次残酷的攻击出乎意料。划线词 brutal 意为“残酷的，野蛮的”。选项 open 意为“公开的”，sudden 意为“突然的”，cruel 意为“残酷的，残忍的”，direct 意为“直接的”。brutal 与 cruel 同义，故正确答案为 C。
- D**。本题考查名词。题干：该结构要足够结实以支撑发动机。划线词 frame 意为“框架，结构”。选项 bottom 意为“底部”，surface 意为“表面”，top 意为“顶端”，structure 意为“结构”。frame 和 structure 在语义上比较接近，故正确答案为 D。
- D**。本题考查名词。题干：交通在上午 8、9 点钟达到高峰。划线词 rush hour 意为“交通拥挤时间”。选项 border 意为“边境，边界”，goal 意为“目标”，level 意为“水平，标准”，peak 意为“山峰，高峰”。rush hour 与 peak 在语义上比较接近，故正确答案为 D。
- B**。本题考查词组。题干：我偶然发现睡在桥下的三个孩子。划线词 come across 意为“偶遇，无意中发现”。选项 pass by 意为“路过，经过”，find by chance 意为“偶然发现”，take a notice of 意为“注意到”，woke up 原形为 wake up 意为“睡醒”。come across 与



- find by chance 同义, 故正确答案为 B。
5. D。本题考查形容词。题干: 她喝醉时会变得很好斗。划线词 aggressive 意为“侵略的, 好斗的, 进取的”。选项 worried 意为“担心的”, sleepy 意为“欲睡的, 困乏的”, anxious 意为“焦虑的, 担忧的”, offensive 意为“攻击的, 冒犯的”。aggressive 与 offensive 同义, 故正确答案为 D。
6. D。本题考查动词。题干: 我抓住他的胳膊, 让他转过身来看我。划线词 grab 意为“抓住, 抓取”。选项 throw 意为“投, 抛”, break 意为“打破, 打碎”, stretch 意为“伸展, 张开”, seize 意为“抓住, 夺取”。grab 与 seize 同义, 所以正确答案为 D。
7. A。本题考查动词。题干: 我试着将自己从现实这些糟糕的事情中脱离出来。划线词 detach 意为“分离, 派遣”。选项 separate 意为“分离, 隔离”, bring 意为“带来”, put 意为“放”, set 意为“树立, 设定”。detach 与 separate 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 A。
8. C。本题考查形容词。题干: 令人难以置信的是她已经在那里待了一个星期。划线词 incredible 意为“难以置信的, 惊人的”。选项 right 意为“正确的”, obvious 意为“明显的”, unbelievable 意为“难以置信的, 不可信的”, unclear 意为“不清楚的”。incredible 与 unbelievable 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
9. A。本题考查形容词。题干: 她用很严厉的声音说: “没有其他选择。”划线词 harsh 意为“严厉的, 严酷的, 刺耳的”。选项 unkind 意为“不友好的”, firm 意为“坚定的”, soft 意为“柔软的”, deep 意为“深的”。harsh 与 unkind 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 A。
10. D。本题考查名词。题干: 我们在树下找到避雨的地方。划线词 shelter 意为“庇护, 躲藏”。选项 defense 意为“防御”, standing 意为“站立, 防卫”, room 意为“房间”, protection 意为“保护”。shelter 与 protection 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 D。
11. A。本题考查形容词。题干: 奇怪的是他并没有认出我。划线词 odd 意为“奇怪的, 古怪的”。选项 strange 意为“奇怪的”, real 意为“真正的”, whole 意为“整个的”, same 意为“相同的”。odd 与 strange 同义, 故正确答案为 A。
12. C。本题考查副词。题干: 表演给人留下了非常深刻的印象。划线词 pretty 做形容词意为“漂亮的”, 做副词时意为“相当, 非常”。选项 completely 意为“完全地”, beautifully 意为“漂亮地”, very 意为“非常”, equally 意为“同样地”。pretty 与 very 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
13. C。本题考查名词。题干: 我们必须改变公众那种以为钱就是一切的观念。划线词 perception 意为“观念, 看法”。选项 sight 意为“景象, 眼界”, interest 意为“兴趣”, belief 意为“观念, 看法”, pressure 意为“压力”。perception 与 belief 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
14. A。本题考查动词。题干: 他被这个公司的高薪所诱惑。划线词 tempt 意为“诱惑, 引起”。选项 attract 意为“吸引, 引起”, teach 意为“教, 教授”, keep 意为“教授, 教导”, change 意为“改变”。tempt 与 attract 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 A。
15. B。本题考查介词。题干: 关于她是否适合这个职位, 我知之甚少。划线词 as regards 意



为“至于,关于”。选项 at 意为“在”, about 意为“关于”, with 意为“随着,和”, from 意为“来自,从”。as regards 与 about 同义,故正确答案为 B。

第2部分:阅读判断

16. C. 题干:男孩通常在年纪非常小的时候养成坏习惯。利用 boys 和 bad habit 进行定位,通篇都没有提到这个话题,因此答案为 C 未提及。
17. B. 题干:只有别人告诉我们,我们才能改掉不良习惯。利用题干关键词 break bad habits 可以定位到第二段第二句,即“我们或者被父母告知要停止这个习惯,或者有意或无意地观察到其他人没有同样的习惯,然后就逐渐改掉了坏习惯”。由此可知,改掉坏习惯有两个途径。因此题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 B。
18. A. 题干:当我们有压力时,坏习惯可能会恢复。利用题干关键词 return 和 pressure 可以定位到第三段第一句,可知无论我们如何努力改变习惯,它总是会赢了我们,特别是我们很着急、有压力或者过度工作的时候。题干信息与原文信息一致,故选 A。
19. B. 题干:研究人员对志愿者在第一个测试中给出的答案感到吃惊。利用题干关键词 surprise 可以定位到第四段第三句,可知研究人员对志愿者在第一个测验中得出的结果一点都不感到惊讶。题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 B。
20. C. 题干:志愿者们发现第二次测试更加困难。利用题干关键词 more difficult 和 second 进行定位,文章没有提及志愿者是否发现更难。因此答案为 C 未提及。
21. B. 题干:研究表明,回应要去除的东西更难。利用题干关键词 difficult 和 get rid of 可以定位到第五段第二句,可知我们尝试改变方式,但首先到我们脑海中的经常是我们最开始学的,即要摆脱最先认知的内容是更困难的。题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 B。
22. A. 题干:如果我们在早期养成了很多坏习惯,就很难将其摆脱。利用题干关键词 early 和 harder 可以定位到最后一段,可知坏习惯慢慢就变成了自动的行为,一旦早期养成了坏习惯,在后期要改变或将其打破都很难。题干信息与原文信息一致,故选 A。

第3部分:概括大意和完成句子

23. B. 第一段没有明显的主题句。该段分别回顾了很久以前、中世纪以及 2000 年前三个时期的没有交通工具的购物区的情况,因而 B(一个古代历史的想法)是正确答案。
24. A. 第二段没有主题句。本段主要描述了随着城市人口和汽车数量的增加,空气污染和穿过马路的危险都使得购物很不愉快而且危险,因而有许多人认为应该尝试无车的街道,故 A(需要改变)为最佳答案。
25. D. 第三段首句是主题句,没有交通的街道和购物区运动遭到了商店店主的抵制,故 D(面临店主的抵制)是正确答案。
26. E. 第四段首句是主题句,随后在欧洲几个城市开展的研究得出了出人意料的统计结果,诸如购物者增加了 50%,销售额增加了 25%~40%,故 E(销售和顾客增加了)是正确答案。
27. E. 题干:没有交通工具的购物街首先出现在____。利用题干关键词 traffic-free shopping streets 可以定位到第一段第二句,由此可知没有交通工具的购物街最早出现在 Middle



Eastern countries, 因而答案为 E。

28. **D**。题干: 在 20 世纪 60 年代, 来自于汽车的废气使购物_____。利用题干关键词 1960s 和 dirty gas 可以定位到根据第二段第三句, 由此可知汽车废气使购物成为 “an unpleasant and dangerous experience”, 因而正确答案为 D。
29. **C**。题干: 店主们错误地认为没有交通工具的街道会让_____远离。利用题干关键词 shopkeeper 和 car-free 可以定位到第三段最后一句, 可知许多店主预测他们将失去 customers (顾客), 因而正确答案为 C (顾客)。
30. **F**。题干: 购物街的出现使许多_____失去了生意。利用题干关键词 lose business 可以定位到第五段, 可知购物街的出现使家具店和大电器商店的销量下降, 他们被迫搬到远离市中心的地方, 因而正确答案为 F (家具销售商)。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B**。主旨题。题干: 这篇文章主要讲述的是_____。主旨题可以利用题目和段落的主题句进行解答。根据文章的标题 “The development of ballet” 可知本文主要讲的就是芭蕾舞的发展, 故 B (芭蕾舞是如何发展的) 是正确答案。
32. **B**。词汇题。题干: 第二段中 pageant 的意思是_____。pageant 出现在第二段第二句, 由此句后面的描述提到的 these entertainments 可知 these 指代上文的 pageant, 所以四个选项中只有 B 符合, 意为 “盛大的表演”。
33. **D**。细节题。题干: 专业芭蕾舞的首次演出是在_____。利用题干关键词 professional ballet 可以定位到第三段的前两句, 即 “在 17 世纪, 专业的芭蕾舞开始出现。法国国王路易十四自己就是一个专门的舞者, 建立了皇家舞蹈学院”。由此可知, 法国是专业芭蕾舞的首次演出地, 故 D 是正确答案。
34. **C**。细节题。题干: _____对早期的芭蕾有重要的影响。本文利用题干不好定位, 可以改为定位选项。通过选项可以定位到第三段第二句, 即 “法国国王路易十四自己就是一个专门的舞者, 建立了皇家舞蹈学院”, 可知答案为 C。
35. **B**。推断题。题干: 从这篇文章, 我们可以得出结论, 芭蕾_____。根据文中最后一段可知, 芭蕾将随着新的人物和新的想法而改变, 因此 B 选项 (将会继续发生改变) 是正确的, 其他选项文中并没有提及。

第二篇

36. **A**。细节题。题干: 美国宇航局制造火星气象人造卫星轨道是为了获取关于_____信息。利用题干关键词 Mars Climate Orbiter 和 information 可以定位到第一段 “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 Orbite”, 由此可知就是为了获得这些问题的答案的信息, 即前面提到的: “火星上有水吗? 现在有生命吗? 过去有生命吗?” 故 A 项是正确答案。
37. **B**。细节题。题干: 人造卫星花了多长时间靠近火星? 四个选项都带有数字, 所以定位选项比较容易。通过关键词可以定位到第二段第二句: “The trip took nine and a half



- months.”由此可知这段旅程花了九个半月,也就是不到一年,故 B 是正确答案。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干:人造卫星什么时候开始出现问题?该题利用题干无法定位到有效信息,需要定位选项。通过关键词可以定位到第二段第四句:“However, when the Orbiter got near Mars, something terrible happened.”由此可知,当探测器接近火星的时候,可怕的事情发生了,即 B 是正确答案。
39. **D**. 细节题。题干:人造卫星出现的问题是_____原因导致的。该题四个选项中包含有相同成分 scientist use,所以定位选项比较容易。利用选项关键词可以定位到第三段最后两句话,可知问题出现的原因是两组科学家采用了不同的测量体系。故 D 是正确答案。
40. **D**. 细节题。题干:为什么美国航天局的科学家在人造卫星前往火星之前没有发现这个问题?利用关键词 problem 可以定位到第五段:“Many things contributed to the problem... This was a challenge, and they were very tired from working long hours.”可知美国科学家们当时因长时间工作而劳累过度,所以没有发现问题,故 D 是正确答案。

第三篇

41. **A**. 细节题。题干:美洲鹤冬天迁徙是为了_____。利用 migrate 和 winter 可以定位到第一段第二句:“These birds are flying south to places where they can find food and warmth for the winter.”可知这些美洲鹤往南飞是为了在那里找到食物和温暖来过冬,故正确答案为 A。
42. **C**. 细节题。题干:美洲鹤的原产地是在_____。利用题干关键词 native 可以定位到第二段第一句:“The whooping crane is the largest bird that is native to North America.”可知美洲鹤原产于北美。故 C 是正确答案。
43. **B**. 细节题。题干:“迁徙行动”组织的目的是_____。利用题干关键词 Operation Migration 可以定位到第四段第二句和第三句:“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.”可知这个小组决定用很轻的飞机引导小美洲鹤的向南之旅,因而正确答案为 B (领着小美洲鹤的首次向南之旅)。
44. **B**. 细节题。题干:小美洲鹤的南方之旅所涵盖的距离是_____。该题四个选项都带有数字,因而可以利用定位选项进行解答。利用选项中的数字可以定位到第五段首句,可知因为这个距离是 1200 英里,因而 B 是正确答案。
45. **C**. 细节题。题干:如果“迁徙行动”成功,美洲鹤将_____。利用题关键词 successful 可以定位到第五段的第三句,可知如果这次行动成功的话,这些鸟儿以后就可以独立地迁徙了,因而正确答案为 C。

第 5 部分:补全短文

46. **F**. 空格前提到如果科学研究人员有愿望,那么刷牙也能使你身体的其他部位健康。空格后提到这是一个很多小装置中的一个。空白处填入的应该是用于刷牙的小装置,故 F (美国正在研究一种在刷牙时检查血糖和细菌的牙刷)是正确答案。
47. **D**. 空格前提到这些小装置要能够在人们发病和寻求治疗之前就很容易地监测出疾病,空格后提到这项技术从长远看能够鼓励我们生活得更健康来进行预防。因而空格谈论的



还是这种装置的事情, 所以答案为 D (这种装置不依赖于高技术的医院, 重点将转向家庭和好用的设备), 其中 **gadgets** 正好与空白处之前的 **the gadgets** 相一致。

48. **C**。空格前提到了在绷带里面放置强大的传感器能够识别伤口中的细菌, 从而决定使用什么样的抗生素最好, 因而空格处应继续说的是伤口的事情, 所有选项中只有 **C** 选项提到 **the cut**, 意为“伤口”, 故 **C** (这种伤口会被立即治疗从而避免伤势复杂) 是正确答案。
49. **A**。空白处之前谈论的是黑瘤监视器可以对癌症进行预警, 空白处之后说的是如果发现这个问题, 这个系统就会建议你进行检查, 由此可知空白处谈论的还是黑瘤监视器的事情, 所以答案为 **A** (这种设备可以每周拍摄你身体的照片并将其与之前拍的照片作比较)。
50. **E**。空白处之后提到电脑能够听懂你的声音并且能够回答你生病症状的问题, 其中 **a standard computer** 指的就是 **digital doctor**, 故 **E** (专家也正在研究“数字医生”, 并一种非常舒服的方式) 为正确答案。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **C**。本题考查固定搭配。题干: 许多科学家把自然灾害_____全球气温上升……**put the blame for** 为固定搭配, 意为“把……归咎于”, 故 **C** 为正确答案。
52. **C**。本题考查介词。题干: 许多科学家把自然灾害归咎于全球气温上升……四个选项中, **the increase in...** (……方面的上升) 为正确答案。
53. **D**。本题考查宾语从句。题干: ……相信地球现在比以往任何时候都更受到风、雨和太阳这些力量的_____。该句 **convinced** 后面跟了一个宾语从句, 而且该宾语从句不缺任何句子成分, 所以 **that** 符合要求。故 **D** 是正确答案。相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关宾语从句的【备考助手】。
54. **D**。本题考查固定搭配。题干: 地球现在比以往任何时候都更受到风、雨和太阳这些力量的_____。” **at risk** 是固定搭配意为“濒临危险, 处境危险”, 而 **in danger** 的介词为 **in**, 故 **D** 是正确答案。
55. **B**。本题考查代词。题干: 根据_____, 全球变暖导致了极端天气事件……”。此空要填入代词, 指代前面的 **many scientists**, 四个选项中只有 **them** 可以指代人, 故选 **B**。
56. **C**。本题考查固定搭配。题干: 根据这些科学家所述, 全球变暖导致了极端天气事件, 例如飓风和干旱。 **such as** (例如) 为固定搭配, 因此 **C** 为正确选项。
57. **C**。本题考查词汇。题干: 根据这些科学家所述, 全球变暖导致了极端天气事件, 例如飓风和干旱, 甚至是更_____。举例子是按照递进的顺序, 从飓风、干旱到排在后面的是更加严重的问题。选项中 **severe** 意为“严峻的, 严重的”, 符合上下文语义, 所以答案为 **C**。
58. **D**。本题考查词汇。题干: ……引起世界各地的海平面_____。根据上下文语境, 全球变暖肯定会导致海平面上升, 所以答案为 **rise**, 而 **raise** 意为“举起, 抬起, 唤起”, 是及物动词, 后面要加宾语。因此 **D** 为正确选项。
59. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。题干: 环保组织给政府_____来采取行动减少二氧化碳的_____。 **put pressure on** 是固定搭配, 意为“施加压力”, 符合上下文语境, 故选 **B**。
60. **B**。本题考查名词。题干: 环保组织给政府_____来采取行动减少二氧化碳的_____。



根据句意,减少二氧化碳的排放量,二氧化碳是不可数名词,因此 B 选项 amount 是正确答案。

61. **A**。本题考查上下文逻辑关系。题干:环保组织给政府施压来采取行动减少二氧化碳的排放量,_____攻击导致气候变暖的根源。前后分句之间为因果关系,只有 thus 符合句意,故 A 为正确选项。
62. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。题干:他们都_____把更多的资金用到研发太阳能、风能和波浪能装置上……” in favor of 表示“支持……,赞成……”,故 B 为正确选项。
63. **D**。本题考查词汇。题干:……_____现有的发电站。选项 replace 意为“取代”,符合语境,其他选项 change 意为“改变”,build 意为“建造”,fill 意为“填充”,均讲不通,故 D 为正确选项。
64. **B**。本题考查状语从句。一些科学家,_____认为即便我们停止排放二氧化碳和其他废气到大气中,我们仍将不得不等待上百年来_____全球变暖的结果。前后分句之间有转折之意,因此选择 however,故 B 为正确选项。相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关状语从句的【备考助手】。
65. **B**。本题考查句意。题干:……我们仍将不得不等待上百年来_____全球变暖的结果。选项 notice 意为“注意到,留心”,符合句意,其他选项 hear 意为“听说”,guess 意为“猜测”,apply 意为“应用”,明显都不符合句意,故 B 为正确选项。

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 个词或者短语有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

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



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。

Brotherly Love

Adidas and Puma have been two of the biggest names in sports shoe manufacturing for over half a century.

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, World Cup-winning football heroes, Muhammad Ali, hip hop stars and rock musicians famous all over the world. But the story of these two companies begins in one house in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adolph and Rudolph Dassler were the sons of a shoemaker. They loved sport but complained that they could never find comfortable shoes to play in. Rudolph always said, "You cannot play sports wearing shoes that you'd walk around town with." So they started making their own. In 1920 Adolph made the first pair of athletics shoes with spikes (钉), produced on the Dasslers' kitchen table.

On 1st July 1924 they formed a shoe company, Dassler Brothers Ltd and they worked together for many years. The company became successful and it provided the shoes for Germany's athletes at the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games.

But in 1948 the brothers argued. No one knows exactly what happened, but family members have suggested that the argument was about money or women. The result was that Adolph left the company. His nickname was Adi, and using this and the first three letters of the family name, Dassler, he founded Adidas.

Rudolph relocated across the River Aurach and founded his own company too. At first he wanted to call it Ruda, but eventually he called it Puma, after the wild cat. The famous Puma logo of the jumping cat has hardly changed since.

After the big split of 1948 Adolph and Rudolph never spoke to each other again and their companies have now been in competition for over sixty years. Both companies were for many years the market leaders, though Adidas has always been more successful than Puma. A hip hop group, Run DMC, has even written a song called "My Adidas" and in 2005 Adidas bought Reebok, another big sports shoe company.

The terrible family argument should really be forgotten, but ever since it happened, over sixty years ago, the town has been split into two. Even now, some Adidas employees and Puma employees don't talk to each other.

16. Adidas and puma began to make shoes at the end of 19th century.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

17. The brothers' father was a ball maker.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

18. The brothers make shoes at home.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

19. The brothers argued about the shoes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
20. The brothers decided to start their separate companies after argument.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
21. Nike makes more shoes than Adidas.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
22. People in town have forgotten their argument.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

第 3 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。

Who Built Giza's Pyramids (金字塔) ?

1 For centuries, the pyramids of Giza have been timeless symbols of Egyptian culture. But who actually built them? For years, we did not know for sure. But archeologists (考古学家) recently discovered an ancient village near the pyramids. Close by, there was also a cemetery (墓地) where pyramid builders were buried. From studying these places, archeologists can now confirm that the pyramids were not built by slaves or foreigners. Ordinary Egyptians built them.

2 It took about eighty years to build the pyramids. According to archeologists, about 20,000-30,000 people were involved in completing the task. The workers had different roles. Some dug up the rock, some moved it, and some shaped it into blocks. People also worked on different teams, each with its own name. On a wall in Khufu's Great Pyramid, for example, a group of workers wrote: "Friends of Khufu." Teams often competed to do a job faster.

3 Life for these workers was hard. "We can see that in their skeletons (骨架)," says Azza Mohamed Sarry El-Din, a scientist studying bodies found in the cemetery. The bones show signs of arthritis (关节炎), which developed from carrying heavy things for a long time. Archeologists have also found many female skeletons in the village and cemetery. The damage to their bones is similar to the men's. Their lives may have been even tougher: male workers lived to age 40-45, but women to only 30-35. However, workers usually had enough food, and they also had medical care if they got sick or hurt.

4 The work was challenging, but laborers were proud of their work. "It's because they were not just building the tomb of their king," says Egyptian archeologist Zahi Hawass. "They were building Egypt. It was a national project, and everyone was a participant."

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Builders of the Pyramids
B. Egyptian Slaves
C. Pyramid Builders' Jobs
D. Pyramid Builders' Tough Lives
E. An Important National Project
F. Female Pyramid Builders: the Challenges



27. The pyramids of Giza were built _____.
28. To build the pyramids, the workers had different roles and worked _____.
29. Both men and women workers suffered from arthritis which developed _____.
30. The pyramid builders were proud _____.

- A. of their king
B. from taking heavy things
C. on different teams
D. by foreigners
E. of their work
F. by ordinary Egyptians

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

From Ponzi to Madoff

The year was 1920. The country was the United States of America. The man's name was Charles Ponzi. Ponzi told people to stop depositing money in a savings account. Instead, they should give it to him to save for them. Ponzi promised to pay them more than the bank. For example, a savings account might pay you \$5 a year for every \$100 you deposit. Ponzi, however, would pay you \$40 a year for every \$100 you gave him to hold. Many people thought this was a good plan. They began to give their money to Ponzi.

How could Ponzi make so much money for people? This is what he did with the money people gave him: He used some of that money to pay other people who gave him money. However, he also kept a lot of the money for himself. Soon he had \$250 million. This was a kind of theft, and it was against the law. The people who gave him their money didn't think anything was wrong. Ponzi paid them every month, just like a bank. Ponzi continued this way of working for two years. Then one day, he didn't have enough money to pay all the people. They discovered his crime, and he went to prison for fraud.

Ninety years later, people began to hear about a businessman in New York named Bernard Madoff. People said he gave good advice about money. They said when they gave him their money, he paid them a lot more than the bank. Madoff helped hospitals, schools, and individuals earn money. Over a period of 40 years, people gave him \$170 billion. However, no one investigated what he did with the money. The people who gave Madoff their money also didn't think anything was wrong because he paid them every month.

One day, Madoff didn't have enough money to pay all the people he needed to pay. That's when people discovered how Madoff worked: He was taking money from some people to pay other

people, just the way Charles Ponzi did. However, this time, instead of losing millions of dollars, people lost billions.

Madoff was accused of fraud, and United States government officials arrested him. He didn't have to go on trial because he said he was guilty. In 2009, a judge sentenced him to 150 years in prison. Bernard Madoff's crime was even bigger than Ponzi's. It was the biggest fraud in history. The lesson of this story is clear: When something seems too good to be true, it probably is!

31. For every \$100, Ponzi promised to pay people
A. \$5 a year. B. \$20 a year. C. \$40 a year. D. \$100 a year.
32. What did Ponzi do with the money people gave him?
A. He spent it all on things for himself. B. He used some of it to pay other people.
C. He deposited it all in a bank. D. He kept it all to save for a good plan.
33. What was Ponzi's crime?
A. He robbed the banks of millions of dollars.
B. He gave people more than the bank did.
C. He kept a lot of other people's money for himself.
D. He did not pay people their interests.
34. How long did Madoff's tricks last?
A. Forty years. B. Four years. C. Nine years. D. Ninety years.
35. Why didn't Madoff have to go on trial?
A. The officials couldn't find any evidence against him.
B. He had friends in the government who helped him.
C. He admitted he was guilty.
D. He returned all the illegal money.

第二篇

Puerto Rican Cuisine (菜肴)

Puerto Rico, a Caribbean (加勒比海区) island rich in history and remarkable natural beauty, has a cuisine all its own. Immigration (移民) to the island has helped to shape its cuisine, with people from all over the world making various contributions to it. However, before the arrival of these immigrants, the Taino people lived on the island of Puerto Rico. Taino cuisine included such foods as rodents (啮齿动物), fresh shellfish and fish fried in corn oil.

Many aspects of Taino cuisine continue today in Puerto Rican cooking, but it has been heavily influenced by the Spanish, who invaded Puerto Rico in 1508, and Africans, who were initially brought to Puerto Rico to work as slaves. Taino cooking styles were mixed with ideas brought by the Spanish and Africans to create new dishes. The Spanish extended food choices by bringing cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep to the island. Africans also added to the island's food culture by introducing powerful, contrasting tastes in dishes. In fact, much of the food Puerto Rico is now famous for—coffee, coconuts, and oranges — was actually imported by foreigners to



the island.

A common assumption many people make about Puerto Rican food is that it is very spicy (辛辣的). It's true that chili peppers are popular; ají caballero in particular is a very hot chili pepper that Puerto Ricans enjoy. However, milder (微辣的) tastes are popular too, such as sofrito. As the base of many Puerto Rican dishes, sofrito is a sauce made from chopped onions, green bell peppers, sweet chili peppers, and a handful of other spices. It is fried in oil and then added to other dishes.

36. Who lived in Puerto Rico first?
- A. the Africans. B. the Spanish.
C. the Americans. D. the Taino people.
37. In the first paragraph the word "it" refers to
- A. immigration. B. Caribbean history.
C. the island's natural beauty. D. Puerto Rican cuisine.
38. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. Taino dishes are important in Puerto Rican cooking.
B. Food imported by foreigners isn't really Puerto Rican.
C. Puerto Rican cooking has many outside influences.
D. African foods have probably had the most influence.
39. How is sofrito used?
- A. It is eaten before meals. B. It is added to other dishes.
C. It is used where foods are too spicy. D. It is eaten as a main dish.
40. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Softito is a type of extremely spicy food.
B. Many people think Puerto Rican food is spicy.
C. Puerto Rican cuisine uses a lot of chili peppers.
D. Ají caballero is a type of chili pepper.

第三篇

The Changing Middle Class

The United States perceives itself to be a middle-class nation. However, middle class is not a real designation, nor does it carry privileges (特权). It is more of a perception, which probably was as true as it ever could be right after World War II. The economy was growing, more and more people owned their own homes, workers had solid contracts with the companies that employed them, and nearly everyone who wanted a higher education could have one. Successful people enjoyed upward social mobility. They may have started out poor, but they could become rich. Successful people also found that they had greater geographic mobility. In other words, they found themselves moving to and living in a variety of places.

The middle class collectively holds several values and principles. One strong value is the need to earn enough money to feel that one can determine one's own economic fate. In addition,

middle-class morality (道德观) embraces principles of individual responsibility, importance of family, obligations to others, and believing in something outside oneself.

But in the 1990s those in the middle class found that there was a price for success. A *U. S. News & World Report* survey in 1994 indicated that 75 percent of Americans believed that middle class families could no longer make ends meet. Both spouses now worked, as did some of the children; long commutes became routine; the need for child care put strains on the family; and public schools were not as good as they once were. Members of the middle class were no longer financing their lifestyles through earnings but were using credit to stay afloat. The understanding of just what middle class meant was changing.

41. This passage gives information about
A. a social and economic group. B. an individual.
C. a political organization. D. a government department.
42. In the years after World War II, the middle class were
A. overburdened and in debt. B. hard working and doubtful.
C. happy and full of hope. D. young and upset.
43. One important middle-class value is that
A. people should always have fun.
B. children should believe in themselves.
C. debt is nothing to worry about.
D. they should earn enough to finance their lifestyles.
44. In the second paragraph, the word “collectively” means
A. hesitatingly. B. unknowingly.
C. weakly. D. commonly.
45. The 1994 survey showed most Americans thought the middle class
A. took pleasure in raising children.
B. had a regular journey to work.
C. could not earn enough money to maintain their lifestyles.
D. could easily maintain their lifestyles.

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。

Forests for Cities

You are standing in a beautiful forest in Japan. The air is clean and smells like plants and flowers. There are 175 different kinds of trees, and 60 kinds of birds live here. _____(46) You are downtown in the city of Nara, Japan, in Kasugayama Forest, the oldest urban forest in the world. It was started more than a thousand years ago, and today it's very popular with tourists and artists.



Cities around the world are working to protect their urban forests. Some urban forests are parks, and some are just streets with a lot of trees. But all urban forests have many good effects on the environment. _____(47) They also stop the noise from heavy traffic. They even make the weather better because they make the air 3-5 degrees cooler, and they stop strong winds.

Urban forests also have many good effects on people. They make the city more beautiful. In a crowded area, they give people a place to relax and spend time in nature. _____(48)

In some countries, people are starting new urban forests. In England, there are now 1.3 million trees in an urban forest called Thames Chase, east of London. It was started in 1990, and it has grown very fast. Walking and bicycle clubs use the forest, and there are programs for children and artists. _____(49)

Some older cities don't have space for a big urban forest, but planting trees on the streets makes the city better. Scientists found that commuters (通勤人员) feel more relaxed when they can see trees. Trees are even good for business. _____(50) In the future, urban forests will become even more important as our cities grow bigger. In the megacities (超大城市) of tomorrow, people will need more green space to live a comfortable life. Planting trees today will make our lives better in the future.

- A. People spend more time at shopping centers that have trees.
- B. In hot countries, urban forests are cool places for walking and other healthy exercises.
- C. But you are not in rural area.
- D. Trees take pollution out of the air.
- E. In 2033, it will have 5 million trees.
- F. It has many kinds of birds in the country.

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。

Traffic in Our Cities

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk _____(51) accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to persuade people to _____(52) their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible _____(53) is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by _____(54) charges for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who _____(55) the law. In addition, drivers could be _____(56) to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, _____(57) as "road pricing", is already being introduced in a _____(58) of cities, using a special electronic card _____(59) to the windscreen of the car.

Another way of _____(60) with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the _____(61) of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus _____(62) for the final stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important _____(63) is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give _____(64) the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares _____(65) at an acceptable level.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. of | B. for | C. about | D. by |
| 52. A. acquire | B. form | C. support | D. change |
| 53. A. manner | B. approach | C. custom | D. style |
| 54. A. enlarging | B. increasing | C. growing | D. developing |
| 55. A. destroys | B. breaks | C. refuses | D. rejects |
| 56. A. allowed | B. advised | C. required | D. controlled |
| 57. A. designed | B. known | C. seen | D. called |
| 58. A. quantity | B. total | C. sum | D. number |
| 59. A. fixed | B. joined | C. built | D. placed |
| 60. A. doing | B. handling | C. solving | D. dealing |
| 61. A. border | B. outside | C. limit | D. outskirts |
| 62. A. service | B. station | C. route | D. fare |
| 63. A. thought | B. case | C. event | D. thing |
| 64. A. in | B. up | C. off | D. out |
| 65. A. taken | B. blocked | C. kept | D. given |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	A	B	D	C	A	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	B	D	D	B	B	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	A	C	D	E	F	C	B	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	D	A	C	D	D	C	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	E	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	D	B	B	B	C	B	D	A	D
61	62	63	64	65					
D	A	D	B	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. C。本题测试形容词。题干：暴风雨造成了严重的损害。题干划线词 **severe** 意为“严重的”。四个选项：**physical** 意为“物理的，身体的”，**accidental** 意为“意外的”，**serious** 意为“严肃的，严重的”，**environmental** 意为“环境的”。故 C 为正确选项。
2. D。本题测试动词。题干：很多种癌症如果发现得早是可以治愈的。题干划线词 **detect** 意为“发现，探测”。四个选项：**select** 意为“选择”，**operate** 意为“动手术，操作”，**develop** 意为“发展，开发”，**discover** 意为“发现”。故 D 为正确选项。
3. C。本题测试形容词。题干：这个故事发表的唯一目的就是为销售报纸。题干划线词 **sole** 意为“唯一的”。四个选项：**real** 意为“真正的”，**main** 意为“主要的”，**only** 意为“唯一的”，**practical** 意为“实际的”。故 C 为正确选项。



4. **A**。本题测试动词。题干:一大群人聚集在美国大使馆外面。题干划线词 **assemble** 意为“聚集”。四个选项: **gather** 意为“集合,聚集”, **watch** 意为“观察,看到”, **shout** 意为“叫嚷”, **walk** 意为“走路”。故 **A** 为正确选项。
5. **B**。本题考查形容词。题干:当他在澳大利亚的时候,他与家人保持着非常密切的联系。题干划线词 **constant** 意为“经常的”。四个选项: **gradual** 意为“逐渐的”, **regular** 意为“定期的,常规的”, **direct** 意为“直接的”, **occasional** 意为“偶尔的”。故 **B** 为正确选项。
6. **D**。本题测试形容词。题干:桌上是个装满假花的花瓶。题干划线词 **artificial** 意为“人造的,人工的”。四个选项: **wild** 意为“野生的”, **fresh** 意为“新鲜的”, **lovely** 意为“可爱的”, **false** 意为“假的”。故 **D** 为正确选项。
7. **C**。本题测试形容词。题干:我们很难找到纯净水源。题干划线词 **pure** 意为“纯净的”。四个选项: **typical** 意为“典型的”, **complete** 意为“完整的”, **clean** 意为“干净的”, **clear** 意为“清楚的”。故 **C** 是最佳选项。
8. **A**。本题测试副词。题干:“你那么说是什么意思?” **Paul** 严厉地问到。题干划线词 **sharply** 意为“严厉地”。四个选项: **critically** 意为“批判地,严厉地”, **helplessly** 意为“无助地”, **politely** 意为“礼貌地”, **quickly** 意为“迅速地”。故 **A** 为正确选项。
9. **D**。本题测试形容词。题干:她只需要少量的钱。题干划线词 **minute** 做形容词时意为“微小的,少量的”。四个选项: **certain** 意为“一定的,肯定的”, **fair** 意为“公平的”, **full** 意为“满的”, **small** 意为“小的”。故 **D** 为正确选项。
10. **C**。本题测试形容词。题干:把你的护照放到安全的地方。题干划线词 **secure** 意为“安全的”。四个选项: **special** 意为“特殊的”, **good** 意为“好的”, **safe** 意为“安全的”, **different** 意为“不同的”。故 **C** 为正确选项。
11. **A**。本题测试动词。题干:他鼓励很多年轻人参与运动。题干划线词 **inspire** 意为“鼓励”。四个选项: **encourage** 意为“鼓励”, **allow** 意为“允许”, **call** 意为“打电话,呼喊”, **advise** 意为“建议”。故 **A** 为正确选项。
12. **B**。本题测试名词。题干:她接受他的研究提案了吗? 题干划线词 **proposal** 意为“提议,提案,计划”。四个选项: **invitation** 意为“邀请”, **plan** 意为“计划”, **offer** 意为“提供”, **view** 意为“景色”。故 **B** 为正确选项。
13. **B**。本题测试动词词组。题干:市中心被炸弹夷为平地。题干划线词 **wipe out** 意为“扫除”。四个选项: **cover** 意为“覆盖”, **destroy** 意为“毁灭”, **reduce** 意为“减少”, **move** 意为“移动”。故 **B** 为正确选项。
14. **D**。本题测试动词。题干:我想从现金账户中支取 500 美元。题干划线词 **withdraw** 意为“支取”。四个选项: **leave** 意为“离开”, **pay** 意为“支付”, **put** 意为“放”, **draw** 意为“拿走,抽出”。故 **D** 为正确选项。
15. **D**。本题测试名词。题干:他对同学的蔑视很明显。题干划线词 **contempt** 意为“蔑视”。四个选项: **hate** 意为“仇恨”, **need** 意为“需求”, **love** 意为“爱”, **pity** 意为“同情,可怜”。故 **D** 为正确选项。



第2部分: 阅读判断

16. **B.** 题干: Adidas 和 Puma 于 19 世纪末开始做鞋。文章首段就讲到, 他们造鞋的时间超过半个多世纪, 即应该是 20 世纪初或者上半叶, 题干内容有误。故选 B。
17. **B.** 题干: 兄弟俩的父亲是个球类制造商。第三段首句可知, 兄弟俩是一个鞋商的儿子。题干内容有误, 故选 B。
18. **A.** 题干: 兄弟俩在家里做鞋。从第三段最后一句可知, 兄弟俩的第一双鞋是在家里的厨房餐桌上做出来的 (kitchen table)。故题干内容正确, A 是正确答案。
19. **B.** 题干: 兄弟俩的争吵与鞋有关。根据第五段的内容可知: 兄弟俩发生了争吵, 但其家人暗示他们的争吵与金钱或者女人有关, 即不是因为鞋引起的。故题干内容有误, B 是正确答案。
20. **A.** 题干: 争吵之后, 兄弟俩决定各自独立开设公司。根据第五段的内容可知, 争吵的结果就是 Adolph 离开了公司, 并用自己的昵称创建了 Adidas, Rudolph 则将公司搬家后改名为 Puma。因此题干内容是正确的, 故选 A。
21. **C.** 题干: Nike 鞋的产量比 Adidas 要多。全文没有将两者鞋的产量来进行比较, 故选择“未提及”。
22. **B.** 题干: 该地的人已经忘却了他们之间的争吵。根据最后一段内容可知, 这场争吵应该被忘记, 但是自从争吵发生后的六十年来, 这个城市分成了两派, 证明他们的争吵没有被遗忘。故 B 为正确选项。

第3部分: 概括大意与补全句子

23. **A.** 第一段的主题句是: But who actually built them? (谁是真正的修建者?) 段落的主题句往往在段首或者段末, 但如果段首有转折词时, 往往转折词后的句子才是真正的主句。因此, 正确答案为 A。
24. **C.** 第二段讲到修建金字塔花了八十年, 有两万到三万人参与。这些人的分工角色各自不同。因此 C 为正确答案。
25. **D.** 第三段的主题句为首句: 建筑工人的生活太艰难了。D 选项 tough 等于原文中的 hard, 是原文的同义改写。故 D 为正确答案。
26. **E.** 第四段说到工人们对自己的工作引以为豪, 因为他们认为这是一个国家的项目。故 E 是正确答案。
27. **F.** 题干: Giza 的金字塔被_____修建。从第一段的最后一句 Ordinary Egyptians built them 可知, 此题 F 为正确答案, 只是发生了从主动句到被动句的转换。故选 F。
28. **C.** 题干: 为了修金字塔, 工人们有不同的角色, 并在不同_____工作。根据第二段中 People also worked on different teams 可知, 此题应该选 C。
29. **B.** 题干: 男性与女性工人都由于_____深受关节炎的痛苦。根据 arthritis (关节炎) 回到原文定位, 可知这些工人会患上此病的原因是 carrying heavy things for a long time (长时间搬运重物)。故本题选 B。
30. **E.** 题干: 金字塔修建工人为_____感到自豪。从最后一段可知这些工人以他们自己的工作感到自豪, 因此本题选 E。



第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **C**。细节题。题干：Ponzi 承诺每（存）100 美元支付给人们_____。根据首段的数字定位，答案很明确：40 美元为答案。
32. **B**。细节题。题干：Ponzi 用人们给他的钱_____。根据第二段第二句可知：Ponzi 拿着这些钱中的一部分给别人。故本题选 B。
33. **D**。细节题。题干：Ponzi 的罪过在于_____。从第二段最后可知，Ponzi 因为诈骗入狱是因为他没有钱支付给人们利息。因此 D 为正确选项。
34. **A**。细节题。题干：Madoff 的把戏持续了_____。从第三段可知，Madoff 的诡计持续了四十多年。因此 A 是正确的。
35. **C**。细节题。题干：Madoff 为什么不用参加审判？从最后一段可知，他不用参加审判的原因是因为他认罪了。故选 C。

第二篇

36. **D**。细节题。题干：谁是波多黎各的原住民？从首段可知，Taino 人在移民未到来之前，一直居住在波多黎各，因此 D 为正确答案。
37. **D**。指代题。题干：首段中的“it”指代的是_____。根据代词回指的原则，it 指代该句中的单数名词，同时根据语义“对 it 有贡献”，it 应该指代的是 cuisine（菜肴）。故 D 为正确答案。
38. **C**。主旨题。题干：第二段的主要内容是什么？第二段的主题句是首句，大意是：Taino 菜肴的很多方面在波多黎各得到了延续，但西班牙、非洲等地的菜肴也对其有很大的影响。因此 C 为正确答案。
39. **B**。细节题。题干：sofrito 是如何使用的？从文章最后一段最后一句可知，它是加到其他菜上的（作为调料）。故 B 为正确答案。
40. **A**。细节题。题干：下列哪一个不是对的？根据最后一段可知，sofrito 是微辣（milder）的食物，而不是极其辛辣（extremely spicy）。故 A 与文章内容不符合，选 A。

第三篇

41. **A**。主旨题。题干：本文的信息是关于_____。根据题目和全文内容，通篇讲述美国的中产阶级，从首段可知，这个阶层是从社会和经济角度来描述的群体。因此 B 为正确选项。
42. **C**。细节题。题干：二战后，中产阶级_____。根据时间状语回到原文定位，可知第一段有相关答案：当时美国经济不断增长并且人们生活水平有了提高，因此 C 为正确选项（繁荣并且乐观）。
43. **D**。细节题。题干：一个重要的中产阶级价值观是_____。从第二段第二句可知，一个重要的中产价值价值观是他们可以挣足够的钱来决定自己的经济命运。因此 D 为正确答案。
44. **D**。词汇题。题干：第二段 collectively 的意思是_____。该词由 collective（集体的）而来，与 common 含义类似，因此其副词形式与 D 含义相近。故选 D。



45. C. 细节题。题干: 1994 年的研究证明大多数美国人认为中产阶级_____。由时间 1994 回到原文定位, 可知最后一段有答案: 75% 的美国人认为中产阶级不能 make ends meet (收支相抵, 维持生活), C 选项为这个含义的同义改写。故 C 为正确答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. C. 空格前描述的是一种如置身于乡间的场景。空格后的内容说这是闹市。中间需要一个表示转折的过渡句。因此 C 选项“但是, 你不是在郊区”是符合上下文语义的。
47. D. 空格后的 they 指代的上文提到的 forest。根据上下文语义一致的原则, 此处应填入与森林或是树木的句子。D “树木除去空气中的污染”是正确答案。
48. B. 空格前讲到城市森林(urban forest)的好处, B 选项“在热带国家, 城市森林能为散步和其他健康活动提供阴凉的场所”是符合上下文语义的。故选 B。
49. E. 空格前讲到伦敦自从 1990 年开始在其城市的东部植树。空格处应该填入这种做法的结果。因此 E 选项“到 2033 年, 伦敦将有五百万棵树”是最佳答案。
50. A. 空格前讲到树木对商业都是有好处的。紧随其后的应该是对这一观点的延伸和解释。空格后又提到了“超大超市”, 因此回指上文, 空格处填入 A “人们愿意在有树木的购物中心”是符合上下文语义的。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. A. 本题考查词汇。the risk of accidents (事故的危险)。因此本题选 A。
52. D. 本题考查词汇。该句的意思是: 很难说服人们_____他们的习惯, 将车留在家里。上文提到交通量持续增长, 因此要把车留下家里不开, 应该是改变习惯才符合逻辑。因此 D 为正确答案。
53. B. 本题考查词汇。联系上下文, 可知这里提出的是一个解决问题的方法, approach 表示“方法, 途径”, 符合句意。manner 意为“方式”, custom 意为“风俗”, style 意为“风格”。因此本题选 B。
54. B. 本题测试词汇。该句的意思是要“增加停车费”。increase 表示“增加”, 符合句意。enlarge 意为“扩大”, grow 意为“发展, 成长”, develop 意为“发展, 开发”。因此 B 为正确选项。
55. B. 本题测试词汇。该句的意思是: 违规的人将会被加大惩罚力度, break the law 是固定用法, 其他都不对。故选 B。
56. C. 本题测试词汇。该句的意思是: 驾驶者会被_____在不同时段使用某条道路特殊付费。被收费应该是“要求”更合适, 因此 C 为正确选项。
57. B. 本题考查固定搭配。known as 意为“以……为人们所知”。故选 B。
58. D. 本题测试固定词组的意思。根据句意: “道路收费”已经被一些城市所使用。a number of 表示“一些”。其他搭配都不对。
59. A. 本题测试词汇。fix to... 表示“固定在……上”, 文中的意思是“固定在汽车挡风玻璃上”, 故 A 为正确选项。
60. D. 本题测试固定搭配。deal with problem 表示“处理问题”。故选 D。
61. D. 本题测试上下文语义。联系上下文, 作者后边提到“城市中心”, 再根据句意, 可得

出前面是要说“郊区”，只有 outskirt 是正确答案。

62. **A**。本题测试句意。该句的意思是：驾驶者和乘客能在旅程的最后一段享受特殊的巴士_____。根据句意，只能是“服务”。故 A 为正确答案。
63. **D**。本题测试简单词的用法。“the most important thing”为惯用语，表示“最重要的事是……”，根据句意，作者要表达的是“最重要的还是提供良好的公共交通”，因此 D 为正确选项。
64. **B**。本题测试词组。根据句意，“舍弃汽车的舒适”用 give up 最合适。故选 B。
65. **C**。本题测试固定搭配。keep at an acceptable level 表示保持在一个可接受的水平。故选 C。

2011 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. His shoes were shined to perfection.
A. cleared B. polished C. washed D. mended
2. She can be relied on in a crisis.
A. looked after B. believed in C. turned on D. depended on
3. Marsha confessed that she knew nothing of computer.
A. admitted B. reported C. hoped D. answered
4. The test produced disappointing results.
A. unsatisfactory B. indirect C. similar D. positive
5. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.
A. change B. prepare C. cook D. choose
6. Greene spent a brief time at Cambridge.
A. hard B. good C. short D. long
7. The book took ten years of thorough research.
A. basic B. careful C. social D. major
8. The high-speed trains can have a major impact on our lives.
A. effort B. problem C. influence D. concern
9. Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.
A. Certainly B. Luckily C. Naturally D. Finally
10. The love of money is the root of all evil.
A. result B. end C. cause D. force
11. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.
A. offered B. investigated C. included D. accepted
12. His long-term goal is to set up his own business.
A. idea B. energy C. aim D. order
13. A number of theories have been proposed to explain the situation.
A. suggested B. tested C. used D. announced
14. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.
A. reduced B. turned C. moved D. reformed
15. Things have changed a lot since I was a child.
A. gradually B. suddenly C. frequently D. greatly

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。

Travel Across Africa

For six hours we shot through the barren (荒芜的) landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa. Just rocks and sand and baking sun. Knowing our journey was ending, Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera and I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth, a beautiful leather notebook I'd bought in a market in Mozambique.

Southern Africa was full of stories and visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring (咆哮) of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana.

And then the other things: dogs in the streets, whole families in Soweto living in one room, a kilometer from clean water.

As we drove towards the setting sun, quietness fell over us. The road was empty — we hadn't seen another car for hours. And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath. I didn't know how long they had been there next to us.

I shouted to Dan: "Look!" But he was in a deep sleep, his camera lying useless by his feet. They raced the car for a few seconds, and then disappeared far behind us, a memory of heroic forms in the red landscape. When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened.

"Wild horses?" he said, "Why didn't you wake me up, Sophia?"

"I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds."

"Are you sure you didn't dream it?"

"You were the one who was sleeping!"

"Typical," He said. The best photos are the ones we never take.

We checked into a dusty hotel and slept the sleep of the dead.

16. Daniel and Sophia drove slowly through the busy desert.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Sophia wrote about her experiences in notebooks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Daniel took photos of the Nile River.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Daniel and Sophia saw a lot of wonderful things.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. While driving Daniel and Sophia saw wild horses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The horses didn't come near the car.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



22. Sophia woke Daniel up so that he could take photos of the horses
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1~4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。

Operatunity

1 Operatunity is a TV talent show for amateur opera singers. The winners get the chance to sing with the English National Opera. When two housewives, Denise Leigh and Jane Gilchrist won in 2002, their lives changed forever. As they sang Verdi's *Rigoletto* at the coliseum(音乐厅) in Rome, they were transformed from working mothers into opera celebrities(名人).

2 "I live in the village I was born in," says Denise, who is blind. "Lots of my neighbors are family, and my life is all about my three children." Jane, who worked as a cleaner and a shop assistant, was in a similar situation. She says, "all I had to look forward to was seeing my four children grow up, and I love that, but... you think 'there must be more to life'. Winning Operatunity has opened up avenues I never knew existed."

3 "This last year has been amazing," Denise continues. "Last month was Paris, before that we were recording at Abbey Road, in London, and recently we had our album launch at the Royal Opera House." "We've been treated like princesses," laughs Jane, "... champagne, chocolates, five-star hotels..."

4 But it wasn't all so easy. For Denise, the worst part was waiting at the beginning. "After I'd sent in my application form, I worried for a month. Then I had to wait ten days after my first audition(试唱). That was awful." Even when they won the competition they were allowed to tell their close family but they weren't allowed to tell anyone else until later. Denise and Jane also found the travelling difficult. They couldn't take their children with them while they were away singing, so they had to organize childcare. However, there's been no problem with the physical side of singing: "we didn't have to worry about that as we've had lots of help and wonderful voice training," says Jane. They also had to learn to deal with the media. "The kids loved the fact that they could stay up and watch us on TV, but just couldn't understand why some newspapers were more interested in the fact I divorced at 21, rather than the fact I had just sung at the Coliseum," says Denise.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Advice
B. Living the New Life
C. The Competition
D. Becoming Famous
E. Their Lives Before
F. The Difficult Parts

27. Operatunity may help ordinary people to _____.

28. Before becoming famous, Denise and Jarie worked in order to _____.
29. While traveling, Denise and Jane had to ask someone to _____.
30. Being celebrities, Denise and Jane had to learn to _____.

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| A. help others out |
| B. take care of their children |
| C. deal with the media |
| D. raise their children |
| E. realize their dreams |
| F. see the world |

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

How to Be a Successful Businessperson

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubair Kazi was born in Bhatkal, a small town in southwest India. His dream was to be an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old, he learned to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket, Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While Mr. Kazi was working at the car rental (租赁的) company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two months, he worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it," Mr. Kazi says, "but I always did the best I could."

One day, Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant.

A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as the manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later, Mr. Kazi heard about a restaurant that was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. If someone had to wait more than ten minutes for their food, Mrs. Kazi gave them a free soda. Before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought

three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Before long these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today Mr. Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He's looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy. "I love it when I go to buy a restaurant and find it's a mess," Mr. Kazi says. "The only way it can go is up."

31. When Mr. Kazi was young, his dream was to
A. be an airplane pilot. B. sell cars.
C. own a restaurant. C. become a good cook.
32. Mr. Kazi decided to work with KFC to
A. learn how to cook. B. save money for a car.
C. save money on food. D. learn how to run a restaurant.
33. Mr. Kazi became the manager of a new restaurant because
A. his co-workers praised him. B. he was a good cook.
C. he worked very hard. D. he knew how to run a restaurant.
34. To save a failing restaurant, Mr. Kazi did all the following things, EXCEPT to
A. clean it up. B. improve the food.
C. retrain the employees. D. advertize for it.
35. In the last paragraph, "it's a mess" means
A. it's small. B. it's dirty. C. it's profitable. D. it's cheap.

第二篇

Three Ways to Become More Creative

Most people believe they don't have much imagination. They are wrong. Everyone has imagination, but most of us once, when we become adults, forgets how to access it. Creativity isn't always connected with great works of art or ideas. People at work and in their free time routinely think of creative ways to solve problems. Maybe you have a goal to achieve, a tricky question to answer or you just want to expand your mind! Here are three techniques to help you.

This technique involves taking unrelated ideas and trying to find links between them. First, think about the problem you have to solve or the job you need to do. Then find an image, word, idea or object, for example, a candle. Write down all the ideas / words associated with candles: light, fire, matches, wax, night, silence, etc. Think as many as you can. The next stage is to relate the ideas to the job you have to do. So imagine you want to buy a friend an original present; you could buy him tickets to a match or take him out for the night. Imagine that normal limitations don't exist. You have as much time / space / money, etc. as you want. Think about your goal and the new possibilities. If, for example, your goal is to learn to ski (滑雪), you can now practice skiing every day of your life (because you have the time and the money). Now adapt this to reality. Maybe you can practice skiing every day in December, or every Monday in January.

Look at the situation from a different point of view. Good negotiators (谈判者) use this technique in business, and so do writers. Fiction writers often imagine they are the characters in

their books. They ask questions: what does this character want? Why can't she get it? What changes must she make to get what she wants? What does she dream about? If your goal involves other people, **put yourself in their shoes**. The best fishermen think like fish!

36. According to the passage, when we become adults,
- A. most of us are no longer creative. B. we are not as imaginative as children.
C. we can still learn to be more creative. D. we are unwilling to be creative.
37. According to the first technique, if you need to solve a problem,
- A. you should link it with candles.
B. you have to think of buying a present for a friend.
C. you should link it with as many words as possible.
D. you could find an image and try to link it with the problem.
38. The second technique suggests that you just imagine
- A. setting a goal is as simple as skiing.
B. you have every resource to achieve your goal.
C. new possibilities will soon appear.
D. December and January are the best months for skiing.
39. The phrase "put yourself in their shoes" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- A. dress yourself like them. B. do as they ask you to.
C. put on their shoes. D. think as they would.
40. We learn from the third technique that a good salesman should ask himself
- A. what are my customers' needs? B. what do I usually do?
C. what did my boss tell me to do? D. how should sell my products?

第三篇

The State of Marriage Today

Is there something seriously wrong with marriage today? During the past 50 years, the rate of divorce in the United States has exploded: almost 50% of marriages end in divorce now, and the evidence suggests it is going to get worse. If this trend continues, it will lead to the breakup of the family, according to a spokesperson for the National Family Association. Some futurists predict that in 100 years, the average American will marry at least four times, and extramarital (婚外的) affairs will be even more common than they are now.

But what are the reasons for this, and is the picture really so gloomy (昏暗的)? The answer to the first question is really quite simple: marriage is no longer the necessity it once was. The institution of marriage has been based for years partly on economic need. Women used to be economically dependent on their husbands, as they usually didn't have jobs outside the home. But with the rising number of women in well-paying jobs, **this is no longer the case**, so they don't feel that they need to stay in a failing marriage.

In answer to the second question, the outlook may not be as pessimistic (悲观的) as it seems. While the rate of divorce has risen, the rate of couples marrying has never actually fallen very



much, so marriage is still quite popular. In addition to this, many couples now simply live together and don't bother to marry. These couples are effectively married, but they do not appear in either the marriage or divorce statistics. In fact, more than 50% of first marriages survive.

So is marriage really an outdated institution? The fact that most people still get married indicates that it isn't. And it is also true that married couples have a healthier life than single people: they suffer less from stress and its consequences, such as heart problems, and married men generally consider themselves more dependent than their single counterparts. Perhaps the key is to find out what makes a successful marriage and apply it to all of our relationships!

41. Which of the following is true about the marriage in the United States today?
 - A. Divorce leads to the breakup of the family.
 - B. More than half of the married couples get divorced.
 - C. American people marry more than four times.
 - D. More and more people are getting divorced.
42. What does "this is no longer the case" in paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. Women are not economically dependent any more.
 - B. It is not necessary to get married any more.
 - C. Women do not need a husband any longer.
 - D. Many wives do well-paying jobs outside home now.
43. Why is the outlook of marriage riot as hopeless as it appears?
 - A. Many people still like to get married.
 - B. The rate of divorce has actually decreased.
 - C. Over 60% of the marriages continue to exist.
 - D. The statistics of divorce is reliable.
44. How do most men feel their marriage life?
 - A. They feel much stronger than before.
 - B. They don't feel as lonely as before.
 - C. They suffer more than before.
 - D. They feel more satisfied than being single.
45. Which of the following about marriage is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It is important to discover what makes a marriage successful.
 - B. Marriage has long been partly an economic need.
 - C. It is a fact that most people choose to get married
 - D. Many people went abroad after divorce.

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。

Some Unusual Celebrations

Some holidays are well-known all around the world. Among them are New Year's Eve celebrations. Also common are days in honor of love and friendship, like Valentine's Day. Each

country has its own special holidays, too, often to mark important events in its history. Schools, banks, and government offices all close on days like these. _____(46) A few of them are really very strange.

Of course, they are not strange to the people who celebrate them. Perhaps that is because the celebrations have long traditions. Consider April Fool's Day, for example. No one knows when or why it began. Today it is celebrated in many countries—France, England, and Australia, among others. On this day, people play practical jokes. _____(47) The ones who laugh are the ones playing the jokes. The people they fool often get angry. Does celebrating this day make sense to you?

Day in Poland seems strange, too. On this day, it is traditional for boys to pour water over the heads of girls. Here is the strangest part: they do it to girls they like. Other unusual celebrations take place in a single city or town. A holiday called La Tomatina is celebrated in Bunol, Spain. Every year, in late August, big trucks carry more than 200,000 pounds of tomatoes into this little town. _____(48) For two hours, people in the streets throw tomatoes at each other. Everyone ends up red from head to toe. August 10 marks the start of the Puck Fair, an Irish festival with a very unusual tradition. People from the town of Killorglin go up into the mountains and catch a wild. _____(49)

There are also some celebrations that are really strange. In the United States, sometimes one person gets an idea for a new holiday and tries to get others to accept it. Whose idea was Public Sleeping Day? That one is on February 28. It may seem strange, but it sounds like more fun than the one on February 9. _____(50) Do you like the idea of inventing a new holiday? If you do, then you will want to mark March 26 on your calendar. That is Make Up Your Own Holiday Day.

- A. They bring him back to town, put a crown on his head, and make him king for three days.
- B. Some of the days people celebrate, however, are less serious.
- C. That is supposed to be Toothache Day.
- D. Then begins the world's biggest food fight.
- E. Some people have fun imagining new holidays.
- F. Jokes are supposed to be funny, but these jokes do not make everyone laugh.

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。

Why People Use Pseudonyms (假名字)

You can't choose the name you are given at birth. but in many countries you can change it legally when you reach adulthood. Of course, most people never change their names _____(51) they feel unhappy about them. However, some people do _____(52) this course of action—particularly artists! What makes an artist want to change their name? Sometimes it's for purely _____(53) reasons, such as the Nobel Prize winning poet from Chile, Neflali Reyes. He didn't want his father to _____(54) he was writing poetry, so he changed his name to Pablo Neruda when he was a young man. _____(55) other times the reason may appear strange` take the case of the Portuguese poet Fernando Pessoa, _____(56) wrote under 75 different names. The reason? "When I use a different name, I always write in a different way," he explained. In most cases, _____(57), people change their names, for



social, historical, political, or cultural reasons. Here are some of the most _____(58).

The person's real name is just _____(59) long and difficult to remember. Let's be honest, Madonna Louise Ciccone is not as _____(60) to remember as just plain "Madonna". And short names are much easier to remember: William Bradley became Brad Pitt and Edson Arantes do Nascimento became Pele.

Sometimes names are changed for marketing _____(61). For example, if a name sounds too "foreign", it may be changed to something that is more recognizable in a _____(62). So in the film world, Ramon Estevez adopted the name Martin Sheen. Or maybe the artist's real name doesn't sound very attractive — Chad Everett does _____(63) a lot better than Raymond Cramton.

Artists sometimes _____(64) the name of someone they admire. Robert Zimmerman changed his name to Bob Dylan because of his admiration for the Welsh poet, Dylan Thomas.

Another reason may be practicality: in the past, women found it very difficult to get published. To _____(65) this situation they sometimes gave themselves men's names, so the English author Mary Ann Evans became George Eliot, and she did get her books published!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 51. A. as if | B. as | C. even if | D. even |
| 52. A. take | B. make | C. bring | D. have |
| 53. A. obvious | B. economic | C. own | D. personal |
| 54. A. understand | B. know | C. recognize | D. observe |
| 55. A. At | B. On | C. In | D. During |
| 56. A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. that |
| 57. A. but | B. although | C. and | D. however |
| 58. A. scientific | B. common | C. technical | D. average |
| 59. A. so | B. too | C. very | D. much |
| 60. A. easy | B. simple | C. brief | D. pretty |
| 61. A. thoughts | B. ends | C. goals | D. purposes |
| 62. A. market | B. film | C. book | D. city |
| 63. A. look | B. sound | C. seem | D. hear |
| 64. A. choose | B. change | C. give | D. mention |
| 65. A. admit | B. assure | C. avoid | D. affect |

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	A	A	A	C	B	C	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	D	E	B	F	E	D	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	C	D	B	C	D	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	A	A	D	D	B	F	D	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	D	B	A	B	D	B	B	A
61	62	63	64	65					
D	A	B	A	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他的鞋子非常闪亮。题干划线词 shine 意为“闪亮，发光”。四个选项：clear 意为“打扫，清空，放晴”，polish 意为“擦亮，磨光”，wash 意为“洗，洗涤”，mend 意为“修理，修补，改进”，所以正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题是对短语的考查。题干：在危难中她是可以信赖的。题干划线词 rely on 意为“依靠，信赖”。四个选项：look after 意为“照料，看管”，believe in 意为“相信”，turn on 意为“打开”，depend on 意为“依靠，依赖”，很明显，正确答案为 D。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：玛莎承认她对电脑一无所知。题干划线词 confess 意为“承认”。四个选项：admit 意为“承认，允许进入”，report 意为“报道”，hope 意为“希望”，answer 意为“回答”，故本题正确答案为 A。
- A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：考试出现了令人失望的结果。题干划线词 disappointing 意为“令人失望的”。四个选项：unsatisfactory 意为“不令人满意的”，indirect 意为“间接的”，similar 意为“相似的”，positive 意为“积极的”，因而 A 为正确答案。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我的医生告诉我应不断变换食谱。题干划线词 vary 意



- 为“变化, 改变”。四个选项: change 意为“变化”, prepare 意为“准备”, cook 意为“做饭”, choose 意为“选择”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
6. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 格林在剑桥待了很短的时间。题干划线词 brief 意为“短暂的, 简短的”。四个选项: hard 意为“困难的, 棘手的”, good 意为“好的”, short 意为“短的”, long 意为“长的”, 可知正确答案为 C。
7. B. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 这本书花费了十年的时间来做详细的研究。题干划线词 thorough 意为“完全的, 详细的”。四个选项: basic 意为“基本的, 基础的”, careful 意为“细心的, 认真的”, social 意为“社会的”, major 意为“较多的, 主要的”, 所以正确答案为 B。
8. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 高速的火车给我们的生活带来了深刻的影响。题干划线词 impact 意为“影响, 冲击力”。四个选项: effort 意为“努力, 努力的成果”, problem 意为“问题, 难题”, influence 意为“影响, 势力”, concern 意为“关心, 忧虑”, 可知正确答案为 C。
9. D. 本题是对副词的考查。题干: 最终她找到了工作, 搬到伦敦去住了。题干划线词 eventually 意为“最终, 终于”。四个选项: certainly 意为“当然, 一定”, luckily 意为“幸运地”, naturally 意为“自然地”, finally 意为“最后, 最终”, 很明显, 正确答案为 D。
10. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 贪恋钱财是万恶的根源。题干划线词 root 意为“根, 根源”。四个选项: result 意为“结果, 答案”, end 意为“结束, 末端”, cause 意为“原因, 理由”, force 意为“武力, 军队, 力量”, 可知正确答案为 C。
11. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们在会议的时候研究扩展的可能性。题干划线词 explore 意为“考察, 探究”。四个选项: offer 意为“提出, 提供”, investigate 意为“调查, 研究”, include 意为“包含, 包括”, accept 意为“接受, 同意”, 所以正确答案为 B。
12. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 他的长期目标是开办自己的公司。题干划线词 goal 意为“目标, 得分”。四个选项: idea 意为“主意, 观念”, energy 意为“精力, 活力”, aim 意为“目标, 对准”, order 意为“顺序, 订单, 命令”, 可知正确答案为 C。
13. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 一系列的理論被提出来解释现状。题干划线词 propose 意为“计划, 向……提议, 提出”。四个选项: suggest 意为“建议, 暗示”, test 意为“实验, 测试”, use 意为“利用, 使用”, announce 意为“宣布, 预示”, 因而 A 为正确答案。
14. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他们把一个闲置的房间变成了办公室。题干划线词 convert 意为“转变, 转化”。四个选项: reduce 意为“减小, 缩小”, turn 意为“改变, 转动”, move 意为“移动, 推动”, reform 意为“改革, 改造”, 所以正确答案为 B。
15. D. 本题是对短语的考查。题干: 从我孩提起, 事情变化了很多。题干划线词 a lot 意为“许多, 很多”。四个选项: gradually 意为“逐渐地”, suddenly 意为“突然地”, frequently 意为“自然地”, greatly 意为“很, 非常, 大大地”, 很明显, 正确答案为 D。

第2部分: 阅读判断

16. B. 题干: 丹尼尔和索菲亚慢慢地开车穿越繁忙的沙漠。通过题干中的名词 desert 可以定位到第一段第一句话“we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert”, 意为“我们急速穿过荒芜的卡鲁沙漠”。因此, 题干与文章信息不符合, 故选择 B。



17. **A.** 题干: 索菲亚在笔记本上写了她的经历。根据题干中的关键词 **notebook** 可以定位到第一段 “Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera and I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth”, 意为 “我们想要记住我们所看到的和所做的。他使用相机, 而我用文字。我已经写满了三个笔记本, 即将起用第四个笔记本”。该句提供的信息与题干内容一致, 因此选择 **A**。
18. **C.** 题干: 丹尼尔给尼罗河拍照了。此题用专有名词 **Nile River** 回到原文定位, 但原文并未提及尼罗河, 属于无中生有, 故本题选 **C**。
19. **A.** 题干: 丹尼尔和索菲亚看到了很多美好的东西。用关键词 **wonderful** 回到原文定位, 文第二段有相关信息 “Southern Africa was full of stories and visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana”, 意为 “南非是一个充满故事和美景的地方。我们几乎就要陶醉在这美景中了, 不论是维多利亚瀑布的咆哮声还是博茨瓦那的奥科万戈河三角洲不可思议的静谧”。该句提供的信息与题干内容一致, 所以正确答案为 **A**。
20. **B.** 题干: 在开车的过程中丹尼尔和索菲亚看到了野马。通过题干中的关键词 **wild horses** 回到原文定位, 在第六段话有相关信息: “When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened. ‘Wild horses?’ ‘he said,’ ‘Why didn’t you wake me up, Sophia?’”, 意为 “当丹尼尔醒来时, 我告诉他发生的事情。‘有野马? 为什么你不叫醒我, 索菲亚?’ 他说道。” 通过上下文可知, 丹尼尔没有看到野马, 故选择 **B**。
21. **B.** 题干: 马并没有靠近车辆。通过题干中的 **near** 一词回到原文定位, 在第四段第三句话有相关信息: “And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath.” 意为: “当我开车时, 有些东西映入我眼帘, 它们离我相当近, 我都感觉能摸到它们, 闻到它们的气息。” 由下文可知, 这里的 “它们” 指的就是马, 因此, 题干与文章信息不符合, 因此选择 **B**。
22. **B.** 题干: 索菲亚把丹尼尔叫醒是为了给野马拍照。通过题干中的动词 **woke up** 回到原文定位, 在第六段有相关信息: “Wild horses?” he said, “Why didn’t you wake me up, Sophia?” “I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds.” 意为: “有野马? 为什么你不叫醒我, 索菲亚?” “我叫你了, 但是他们很快就走了。” 可以看出原文没有说索菲亚叫醒了丹尼尔, 故本题选 **B**。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **D.** 本文的标题是 **Operatunity**, 主题是主人公在参加 **Operatunity** 节目成名前后的各种变化。第一段主要介绍 **Denise Leigh** 和 **Jane Gilchrist** 这两个主人公在赢得 **Operatunity** 这个风采大赛后, 一下子从家庭主妇变成了名人。选项 **D** 的意思是 “变得有名了”, 正好概括了这段的意思。
24. **E.** 第二段主要讲 **Denise Leigh** 和 **Jane Gilchrist** 在成名之前的工作生活情况。选项 **E** 的意思是 “她们以前的生活”, 与原文的意思相符。
25. **B.** 第三段主要讲 **Denise Leigh** 和 **Jane Gilchrist** 成名后去年一年的生活状况, 过着公主一般的生活。选项 **B** 的意思是 “过着崭新的生活”, 与原文的意思相符。
26. **F.** 第四段第一句话就说事情并不是都那么顺利的, 即这段主要讲述了成名后所遇到的



各种各样的问题。选项 F 的意思是“生活中困难的方面”，与本段主题一致。

27. E. 题干: Operatunity 能帮助普通人_____。根据专有名词 Operatunity 定位到第一段, 结合这一段的意思, 我们知道这个节目能让普通人成名, 即实现他们的梦想。故选 E。
28. D. 题干: 在 Denise Leigh 和 Jane Gilchrist 成名之前, 她们工作是为了_____。第二段谈到她们之前工作就是期望孩子长大成人, 故选 D。
29. B. 题干: 在 Denise Leigh 和 Jane Gilchrist 旅行期间, 她们需要要求一些人。根据动词 travel 定位到原文第四段, 她们发现旅行还是有困难的, 因为她们无法照看孩子, 只有找别人照看孩子, 因此选 B。
30. C. 题干: 作为名人, Denise Leigh 和 Jane Gilchrist 必须学会_____。第四段后半部分提到她们必须也要学会如何与媒体打交道, 故 C 为答案。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 细节题。题干: 当 Mr. Kazi 年轻的时候, 他的梦想是_____。用专有名词 Mr. Kazi 和 dream 回到原文定位, 答案在第二段第二句“his dream was to be an airplane pilot”, 意为“他的梦想是当一名飞行员”, 因此答案是 A 选项。
32. C. 细节题。题干: Mr. Kazi 去肯德基工作的原因是_____。用专有名词 KFC 回到原文定位, 文章第四段有相关信息“to save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC”, 意为“为了省下吃饭钱, 他决定去肯德基工作”。因此 C 为正确选项。
33. C. 细节题。题干: Mr. Kazi 成为了一个新餐厅经理的原因是_____。根据 manager 和 new restaurant 可以定位到第五段和第六段“One day, Mr. Kazi’s two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant. A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi.”, 意为“有一天 Kazi 的两个同事没来上班, 所以 Kazi 那天做了三个人的活, 这给老板留下了深刻印象。几个月后, 老板的新店需要一名经理, 他们把这个职位给了 Kazi。”由此句可推理得出 C 选项“他工作努力。”是正确选项。
34. D. 细节题。题干: 为了挽救一个快要破产的餐厅, 下列哪些事情 Mr. Kazi 没有做。由关键词 failing 定位到原文第七段“Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers.”, 意为“他们从银行贷款买了这家店。在随后的六个月, 他每天从早上 8 点工作到晚上 10 点, 一周七天, 天天如此。他和妻子打扫了餐厅, 重新装饰了大楼的前部, 并且提升了菜的口味。他们还努力使客人满意。”只有 D 选项“打广告”没有做, 故选 D。
35. B. 词汇题。题干: “It’s a mess”的意思是_____。该短语的意思是“杂乱无章”, 与 B 选项“这里很脏乱”意思相同, 故选 B。

第二篇

36. C. 细节题。题干: 根据文章, 当我们成了成年人后, _____。用名词 adults 回到原文



定位, 答案在第一段第五句, “人们在工作和闲暇时刻都会想到用创造性的方法来解决”问题”, 并在段末提出以下是几个技巧。因此可知 C 选项“人们还可以学习如何变得更富有创造性”为正确选项。

37. **D**。细节题。题干: 根据第一个技巧, 如果你需要解决一个问题, _____。用关键词 **first** 回到原文定位, 文章第二段前六句话有相关信息, 大意为“找到一个事物或形象, 写下所有关于它的联想, 然后把这些主意与你所做的工作结合起来”。因此 D 选项“可以找一个形象并把它与所要解决的问题联系起来”为正确选项。
38. **B**。细节题。题干: 第二个技巧建议你去想象_____。根据 **imagine** 一词定位到第二段后半部分, “想象那些常规的限制不存在, 你拥有你需要的大把的时间、空间和财力”。所以 B 选项“你拥有达成目标所需要的所有资源”是正确选项。
39. **D**。词汇题。题干: 最后一段 **put yourself in their shoes** 与下列哪个短语的意思最为接近? 文中 **put yourself in their shoes** 意为“站在别人的立场去考虑问题”, 很显然, D 选项“想别人所想”意思最为接近, 故为正确答案。
40. **A**。推断题。题干: 我们通过第三个技巧可以推断出一个好的销售员要问自己_____。文章最后一句“最好的打鱼者是和鱼想的一样的人”, 由此可以推断出, 一个好的销售员是要考虑顾客的需求的, 因此 A 为正确选项。

第三篇

41. **D**。细节题。题干: 下列关于现今美国社会婚姻状况的说法哪些是正确的? 由关键词 **marriage** 一词定位到文中第一段第二句“在过去的 50 年里, 美国的离婚率暴增, 约 50% 的家庭都以离婚收场。”因此 D 选项“越来越多的人离婚了”意思最为接近, 故为正确答案。
42. **A**。词汇题。题干: **this is no longer the case** 的意思是_____? 定位到文章第二段, 以前的结婚基础是对经济的需求, 而现在越来越多的女性拥有薪资较高的工作, 也就没有必要维持一个失败的婚姻。所以 A 选项“女性在经济方面不再依赖别人了”为正确选项。
43. **A**。细节题。题干: 为什么婚姻暴乱这种观点是不切实际的呢? 由 **outlook** 和 **hopeless** 定位到第三段第二句“虽然离婚率增高了, 但是结婚率没怎么下降, 因此结婚还是很流行的”, 故 A 选项“许多人希望结婚”为正确选项。
44. **D**。细节题。题干: 大部分男人感觉婚姻生活怎么样? 第四段第二句有相关信息“已婚男人普遍认为比起单身生活他们更满足”很显然, D 选项为正确答案。
45. **D**。细节题。题干: 下列关于婚姻的陈述哪些没有在文章中出现? A 选项“发现使婚姻成功的秘诀很重要”出现在文章最后一句, B 选项“婚姻长时间以来在一定程度上是一种经济需求”在第二段第三句有相应表述, C 选项“事实是很多人选择结婚”在第三段第二句有相应表述, D 选项内容文中没有出现, 故为正确答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **B**。从原文来看, 第一段主要讲了每个国家都有自己的特别的节日, 有的节日是大家公认的, 而空白处后面一句说“有些节日是很奇怪的”。很显然, 空白处是转折的部分, 与以上讲的内容相反。所以, 这个空格内应该填入的很可能是“也有些节日是大家不怎么知道, 不重要的”, 正确答案为 B。



47. **F**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面一句讲的是“在这一天大家都互相开玩笑”, 后面一句讲的是“那些笑的人往往是那些开别人玩笑的人”。空白处应该是和开玩笑有关的话。选项 F “玩笑本来是逗趣用的, 但也不能把所有的人都逗笑”, 比较符合该要求。
48. **D**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面一句讲的是“每年 8 月末, 大卡车拉着 20 多万磅的西红柿来到这个小镇”。空白处的后面一句说“人们在两个小时的时间里互相扔西红柿”。因此空白处还是讲有关这个节日的, 选项 D “世界上最大的食物大战开始了”比较符合语境。
49. **A**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面一句说的是“在 Puck Fair 这个节日的时候, 人们会去山上抓野生动物”, 所以空白处填入的应该与人们如何利用野生动物过节有关。选项 A “人们把抓的野生动物带回来, 然后给其戴上王冠, 让其做三天国王”比较符合语境。
50. **C**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面一句讲的是“看起来很奇怪, 但这听起来比 2 月 9 日要有趣得多”。空白处后面一句开始问“你是否喜欢创造一个新的节日?” 所以选项 C “那是牙疼日”比较符合语境, 故为正确选项。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **C**. 本题考查逻辑关系。句意: 大多数人不会改名字, _____ 他们对自己的名字不满意。由此可以判断前后分句是让步转折意义的, 所以答案为 even if “即便, 即使”, 其他的选项都没有转折意思, 尤其要注意 even 是副词, 不可以用于句首引出从句。
52. **A**. 本题考查固定搭配 take action “采取行动, 采取措施”。句意: 有些人, 尤其是艺术家们, 会付诸这种行动。
53. **D**. 本题考查词汇。句意: 什么使得艺术家们想要改名呢? 有时候, 这完全是 _____ 原因。根据后面 such as 后所举的例子知道, 某些人改名字完全出于个人原因, 故选择 personal。obvious 意为“明显的”, economic 意为“经济上的”, own 意为“自己的”。
54. **B**. 本题考查词汇。句意: 他改名字是为了不让父亲 _____ 他在写诗这件事。四个选项, know 意为“知道, 了解”, understand 意为“理解”, recognize 意为“认出”, observe 意为“察觉, 观察”。分别代入后, 选项 B 比较符合语境。
55. **A**. 本题考查固定词组 at other times “在其他的情况”。句意: 在其他情况下改名的原因可能是奇怪的。
56. **B**. 本题考查定语从句。句意: 以葡萄牙诗人 Fernando Pessoa 为例, 此人用过 75 个不同的名字写作。分析本句结构, 应该是非限定性定语从句对“此诗人”做出补充解释, 故用 who。that 不能用于非限定性定语从句; which 不能表示人, 只能表示物; whom 是宾格形式, 只能作宾语不能作主语。(相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关定语从句的【备考助手】。)
57. **D**. 本题考查逻辑关系。此空前后都有逗号, 需要填一个副词表示转折, 四个选项中只有 however 放在句子中间时前后要加逗号。
58. **B**. 本题考查词汇。句意: 大家改名字有社会、历史、政治和文化等方面的原因, 下面是几种最 _____ 原因。四个选项, scientific 意为“科学的”, common 意为“常见的, 普遍的, 共同的”, technical 意为“技术的”, average 意为“平均的, 普通的”。四个选项分别带入后, 选项 B 比较符合语境。
59. **B**. 这里考查固定结构 too...to... “太……而不能……”。句意: 某些人的名字太长、太



难不好记。

60. **A**。本题考查词汇。句意：Madonna Louise Ciccone 不像 Madonna 那样_____记。根据上下文知道，本句是想说简单明了更容易记住。因此选用 easy 一词，与前句的 difficult 来对应，而后一句话中的 easier to remember 也可以帮助我们选择 easy。
61. **D**。本题考查词汇。句意：有时候改名是为了营销_____。此题后三个选项都能表示“目的”，但各有不同，end 往往表示最终目的，而且常常用于指与手段相对应的目的；goal 则更多的是指个人或者某群体决心要达到的目标，通常指一般的趋势或方向而没有最终的具体目标；而 purpose 则主要是指所向往的结果，是行为、行动的理由。
62. **A**。本题考查词汇。根据前一句中的 marketing purposes 一词可以判断此句是想说“把名字改成在市场上更好识记的”，因此选 market，而不是在某部电影、某本书或者是某个城市中更容易辨识。
63. **B**。本题考查词汇。句意：或者，可能艺术家的名字听起来不够吸引人 — Chad Everett 比 Raymond Cramto_____好很多。根据前半句里的 doesn't sound 可以判断此处应该选用 sound 来表示“听上去怎样”，其他三个选项的词意都不恰当。
64. **A**。本题考查词汇。句意：艺术家有时候_____自己所欣赏的人的名字。四个选项，choose 意为“选择，选用”，give 意为“给”，change 意为“改变”，mention 意为“提到，提及”。分别代入后，选项 A 比较符合语境。
65. **C**。本题考查词汇。句意：为了_____情况，她们有时候会取个男人的名字。根据前一句“在过去女性很难出版自己的作品”可知 avoid“避免”比较符合语境。其他选项 admit 意为“承认”，assure 意为“确认”，affect 意为“影响”，都不符合语境。

Part II 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(综合类 B 级)

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

1. Come out, or I'll burst the door down.
A. shut B. set C. break D. beat
2. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
A. naked B. cautious C. blind D. private
3. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. general B. complex C. direct D. inflexible
4. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
A. right B. unbelievable C. obvious D. unclear
5. These animals migrate south annually in search of food.
A. explore B. travel C. inlaid D. prefer
6. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
A. spread B. send C. hear D. confirm
7. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.
A. passed by B. took a notice of
C. woke up D. found by chance
8. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.
A. at B. with C. about D. from
9. As a politician, he knows how to manipulate public opinion.
A. influence B. express C. divide D. voice
10. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
A. taught B. attracted C. kept D. changed
11. He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.

- A. understand B. withhold C. exchange D. contact
12. Make sure the table is securely anchored.
A. repaired B. cleared C. booked D. fixed
13. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
A. worried B. sleepy C. offensive D. anxious
14. There was something peculiar in the way the smiles.
A. strange B. different C. wrong D. funny
15. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.
A. shorten B. start C. resume D. end

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，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 habits 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 program, 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 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.
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 what to get rid of.
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, 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 1 个最佳选项。

Traffic Jams — No End in Sight

1 Traffic congestion (拥堵) affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the U. S., commuters (通勤人员) spend an average of a full working week each year sitting in traffic jams, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.

2 The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centres thanks to congestion pricing.

3 Another way to reduce rush-hour traffic is for employers to implement flextime, which lets employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have

to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.

4 Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.

5 Other, more forward-thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is SO much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some \$7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public-transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared with the \$50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Paying to get in
 B. Changing work practice
 C. Not doing enough
 D. A solution which is no solution
 E. Closing city centres to traffic
 F. A global problem

27. Most American drivers think it convenient to _____.
 28. If charged high enough, some drivers may _____ to enter certain parts of town.
 29. Building more roads is not an effective way to _____.
 30. The U. S. government has planned to _____ updating public-transport systems.

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

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

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 identified 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.

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. Mexico.
 - B. South America.
 - C. North America.
 - D. The Persian Gulf.
33. Operation Migration aims to
 - A. teach adult cranes how to fly.
 - B. lead young cranes on their first trip south.
 - C. Breed cranes in special parks.
 - D. Transport cranes to the North.
34. The distance covered by the young whooping cranes on their trips south is
 - A. 120 miles.
 - B. 1,200 miles.
 - C. 1,931 miles.
 - D. 2,000 miles.
35. If Operation Migration is successful, whooping cranes will
 - A. follow airplanes south every year.
 - B. live in Canada all year round.

C. learn to migrate on their own.

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 learnt 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 socialised 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 animals' curiosity—or a sudden aggression. The badgers' eating patterns, which had been disrupted, to normal. It also allowed the team to observe more closely some of the other that form working associations with the honey badger, as these seemed to badgers' relaxed attitude when near humans.

36. Why did the wild life experts visit the Kalahari Desert?

A. To find where honey badgers live.

B. To catch some honey badgers for food.

C. To find out why honey badgers have a bad reputation.



- D. To observe how honey badgers behave.
37. What does Kitso Khama say about honey badgers?
- A. They are always looking for food.
B. They do not enjoy human company.
C. It is common for them to attack people.
D. They show interest in things they are not familiar with.
38. What did the team find out about honey badgers?
- A. There were some creatures they did not eat.
B. They were afraid of poisonous creatures.
C. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
D. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
39. Which of the following is a typical feature of male badgers?
- A. They don't run very quickly.
B. They defend their territory from other badgers.
C. They hunt over a very large area.
D. They are more aggressive than females.
40. What happened when honey badgers got used to humans around them?
- A. They lost interest in people.
B. They became less aggressive towards other creatures.
C. They started eating more.
D. Other animals started working with them.

第三篇

“Lucky” Lord Lucan—Alive or Dead?

On 8th November 1974 Lord Lucan, a British aristocrat (贵族), vanished. The day before, his children's nanny had been brutally murdered and his wife had been attacked too. To this day the British public are still interested in the murder case because Lucan has never been found. Now, over 30 years later, the police have reopened the case, hoping that new DNA techniques will help solve this murder mystery.

People suspected that “lucky”, as he was called by friends, wanted to kill his wife he no longer lived with. They say that Lucan entered his old house and in the dark, killed the nanny by mistake. His estranged (分居的) wife heard noises, came downstairs and was also attacked, but managed to escape. Seven months after the murder, a jury concluded that Lucan had killed the nanny.

What happened next is unclear, but there are several theories which fall into one of three categories: he may have killed himself, he could have escaped or he might have been killed. It appears that the night after the murder, “lucky” borrowed a car and drove it. Lucan's friend Aspinall said in an interview that he thought Lucan had committed suicide by sinking his boat in the English Channel.

Another version of events says that “lucky” left the blood-soaked car on the coast and took a

ferry to France. He was met there by someone who drove him to safety in another country. However, after a time, his rescuers became worried that they would become involved in the murder too and so Lucan was killed.

A further fascinating theory was made in the book *Dead Lucky* by Duncan Maclaughlin, a former detective. He believes that Lucan travelled to Goa, India, where he assumed the identity of a Mr. Barry Haplin. Lucan then lived in Goa till his death in 1996. In the end the claim turned out to be a case of mistaken identity. The man who died in 1996 was really Haplin, an ex-schoolteacher turned hippy. So what is the truth about “lucky”? DNA testing has solved many murder cases, but who knows if it can close the book on this one.

41. The British public are still interested in the murder case because
A. the murder was a aristocrat. B. the murder's DNA has been found.
C. the murder was a famous man. D. the murder has not been caught.
42. It was suspected that Lucan killed the nanny because
A. she was cruel to his children. B. she attacked his car.
C. she stole his car. D. she was mistaken for his wife.
43. Aspinall thought lucan killed himself
A. by sinking his boat. B. in a car accident.
C. on the night 30 years after murder. D. by jumping into the English Channel.
44. According to the version in Paragraph 4, Lucan
A. has escaped but was killed later.
B. was involved in a murder in France.
C. was caught in another country.
D. met his partners on a ferry.
45. The word “assumed” in last paragraph means
A. disclosed. B. set up. C. took on. D. changed.

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。

The Tough Grass that Sweetens Our Lives

Sugar cane was once a wild grass that grew in New Guinea and was used by local people for roofing their houses and fencing their gardens. Gradually a different variety evolved which contained sucrose（蔗糖）and was chewed on for its sweet taste. Over time, sugar cane became a highly valuable commercial plant, grown throughout the world. _____ (46)

Sugar became a vital ingredient in all kinds of things, from confectionery（糖果点心）to medicine, and, as the demand for sugar grew, the industry became larger and more profitable. _____ (47) Many crops withered（枯萎）and died, despite growers' attempts to save them, and there were fears that the health of the plant would continue to deteriorate.

In the 1960s, scientists working in Barbodos looked for ways to make the commercial



species stronger and more able to resist disease. They experimented with breeding programmes, mixing genes from the more delicate, commercial type. _____ (48) This sugar cane is not yet ready to be sold commercially, but when this happens, it is expected to be incredible profitable for the industry.

_____ (49) Brazil, which produces one quarter of the world's sugar, has coordinated an international project under Professor Paulo Arrudo of the Universidade Estadual de Campinas in Sao Paulo. Teams of experts have worked with him to discover more about which parts of the genetic structure of the plant are important for the production of sugar and its overall health.

Despite all the research, however, we still do not fully understand how the genes in sugar cane. _____ (50) This gene is particularly exciting because it makes the plant resistant to rust, a disease which probably originated in India, but is now capable of infecting sugar cane across the world. Scientist believes they will eventually be able to grow a plant which cannot be destroyed by rust.

- A. Eventually, a commercial plant was developed which was 5 percent sweeter than before, but also much stronger and less likely to die from disease.
- B. One major gene has been identified by Dr Angelique D'Hont and her team in Montpellier, France.
- C. Sugar cane is now much more vigorous and the supply of sugar is therefore more guaranteed.
- D. Since the 1960s, scientists have been analyzing the mysteries of the sugar cane's genetic code.
- E. The majority of the world's sugar now comes from this particular commercial species.
- F. Unfortunately, however, the plant started to become weaker and more prone to disease.

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。

Teaching and Learning

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be _____ (51) with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or _____ (52) an examination. The ideal student is _____ (53) to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high _____ (54). Sometimes homework is returned with brief written _____ (55) but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is _____ (56) for learning the material assigned. When research is _____ (57), the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with minimum _____ (58). It is the student's responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to _____ (59) how a university library works; they expect students particularly graduate students to exhaust the _____ (60) sources in the library. Professors will help students who need it, _____ (61) prefer that their students should not be too _____ (62) on them. In the united states professors have many other _____ (63) besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend _____ (64) a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work,

the student should either _____ (65) a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. careful | B. happy | C. familiar | D. pleased |
| 52. A. need | B. take | C. develop | D. finish |
| 53. A. tested | B. recognized | C. considered | D. assessed |
| 54. A. levels | B. degrees | C. grades | D. hopes |
| 55. A. tasks | B. comments | C. declarations | D. questions |
| 56. A. anxious | B. concerned | C. eager | D. responsible |
| 57. A. completed | B. designed | C. assigned | D. learned |
| 58. A. requirement | B. guidance | C. effort | D. evidence |
| 59. A. wonder | B. inquire | C. speculate | D. explain |
| 60. A. inner | B. personal | C. reference | D. natural |
| 61. A. but | B. even | C. thus | D. and |
| 62. A. keen | B. dependent | C. energetic | D. active |
| 63. A. opportunities | B. duties | C. preferences | D. points |
| 64. A. with | B. for | C. over | D. along |
| 65. A. approach | B. trouble | C. select | D. catch |

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	D	B	B	A	D	C	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	C	A	D	C	B	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	F	A	B	D	B	C	A	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	B	C	D	D	D	C	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	A	A	D	E	F	A	D	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	C	C	B	D	C	B	D	C
61	62	63	64	65					
A	B	B	A	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- C**。本题考查动词词组。题干：快出来，否则我就破门而入了。划线词 burst down 意为“爆裂”。选项 shut down 意为“停工，关闭”，set down 意为“放下，记下”，break down 意为“毁坏”，beat down 意为“打倒，杀价”。burst down 与 break down 同义，故正确答案为 C。
- B**。本题考查形容词。题干：警察要对这一带城镇保持警觉。划线词 wary 意为“谨慎的，机警的”。选项 naked 意为“裸体的，无证据的，直率的”，cautious 意为“谨慎的，小心的”，blind 意为“盲目的，瞎的”，private 意为“私人的，私有的”。wary 与 cautious 在语义上接近，故正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题考查形容词。题干：这些规定太死板而没有考虑到人为的错误。划线词 rigid 意为“严格的，死板的”。选项 general 意为“一般的，普通的”，complex 意为“复杂的”，direct 意为“直接的”，inflexible 意为“不灵活的，顽固的”。rigid 与 inflexible 在语义上比较接近，故正确答案为 D。



4. B. 本题考查形容词。题干: 令人难以置信的是她已经在那里待了一周。划线词 incredible 意为“难以置信的, 惊人的”。选项 right 意为“正确的”, unbelievable 意为“难以置信的, 不可信的”, obvious 意为“明显的”, unclear 意为“不清楚的”。incredible 与 unbelievable 同义, 故正确答案为 B。
5. B. 本题考查动词。题干: 这些动物为寻找食物每年向南迁徙。划线词 migrate 为“迁徙, 移居”。选项 explore 意为“探索, 探究”, travel 意为“旅行, 行进”, inhabit 意为“栖息, 居住于”, prefer 意为“喜欢”。migrate 与 travel 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 B。
6. A. 本题考查动词。题干: 有关他财务问题的谣言开始传播。划线词 circulate 意为“传播, 流传”。选项 spread 意为“传播, 流传”, send 意为“发送, 寄”, hear 意为“听到”, confirm 意为“确认, 确定”。circulate 与 spread 同义, 故正确答案为 A。
7. D. 本题考查动词词组。题干: 我偶然碰到睡在桥下的三个孩子。划线词 come across 意为“偶遇, 无意中发现”。选项 pass by 意为“路过”, take a notice of 意为“注意到”, weak up 意为“睡醒”, find by chance 意为“偶然发现”。come across 与 find by chance 同义, 故正确答案为 D。
8. C. 本题考查介词短语。题干: 关于她是否适合这个职位, 我知之甚少。划线词 as regards 意为“至于, 关于”。选项 at 意为“在”, with 意为“随着, 和”, about 意为“关于”, from 意为“来自, 从”。as regards 与 about 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
9. A. 本题考查动词的考查。题干: 作为政客, 他知道如何操纵公众舆论。划线词 manipulate 意为“操纵, 操作”。选项 influence 意为“影响, 改变”, express 意为“表达”, divide 意为“分开”, voice 意为“表达, 吐露”。manipulate 与 influence 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 A。
10. B. 本题考查动词。题干: 他为这个公司提供的高薪所诱惑。划线词 tempt 意为“诱惑, 引起”。选项 teach 意为“教, 教授”, attract 意为“吸引, 引起”, keep 意为“教授, 教导”, change 意为“改变”。tempt 与 attract 语义比较接近, 故正确答案为 B。
11. A. 本题考查动词。题干: 他停了下来, 等她慢慢消化这一信息。划线词 digest 意为“消化, 吸收, 理解”。选项 understand 意为“理解”, withhold 意为“保留, 不给”, exchange 意为“交换”, contact 意为“联系, 接触”。digest 与 understand 在语义上比较接近, 故正确答案为 A。
12. D. 本题考查动词。题干: 务必要把桌子安全地固定。划线词 anchor 意为“使固定”。选项 repair 意为“修理”, clear 意为“清除”, book 意为“预订, 登记”, fix 意为“固定”。anchor 与 fix 同义, 故正确答案为 D。
13. C. 本题考查形容词。题干: 她喝醉的时候会变得很好斗。划线词 aggressive 意为“侵略性的, 好斗的, 进取的”。选项 worried 意为“担心的”, sleepy 意为“欲睡的, 困乏的”, offensive 意为“攻击的, 冒犯的”, anxious 意为“焦虑的, 担忧的”。aggressive 与 offensive 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
14. A. 本题考查形容词。题干: 他笑起来有点古怪。划线词 peculiar 意为“奇怪的, 古怪的”。选项 strange 意为“奇怪的”, different 意为“不同的”, wrong 意为“错误的”, funny 意为“有趣的, 滑稽的”。peculiar 与 strange 同义, 故正确答案为 A。



15. **D**。本题考查动词。题干:两公司之间的合同很快就将期满了。划线词意为 **expire** “终止,期满”。选项 **shorten** 意为“缩短,减少”,**start** 意为“开始”,**resume** 意为“重新开始,继续”,**end** 意为“终结,结束”。**expire** 与 **end** 在语义上接近,故正确答案为 **D**。

第2部分:阅读判断

16. **C**。题干:男孩通常在年纪非常小的时候养成坏习惯。利用 **boys** 和 **bad habit** 进行定位,通篇都没有提到这个话题,因此答案为 **C** 未提及。
17. **B**。题干:只有别人告诉我们,我们才能改掉不良习惯。利用题干关键词 **break bad habits** 可以定位到第二段第二句,即“我们或者被父母告知要停止这个习惯,或者有意或无意地观察到其他人没有同样的习惯,然后就逐渐改掉了坏习惯”。由此可知,改掉坏习惯有两个途径。因此题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 **B**。
18. **A**。题干:当我们有压力时,坏习惯可能会恢复。利用题干关键词 **return** 和 **pressure** 可以定位到第三段第一句,可知无论我们如何努力改变习惯,它总是会赢了我们,特别是我们很着急、有压力或者过度工作的时候。题干信息与原文信息一致,故选 **A**。
19. **B**。题干:研究人员对志愿者在第一个测试中给出的答案感到吃惊。利用题干关键词 **surprise** 可以定位到第四段第三句,可知知道研究人员对志愿者在第一个测验中得出的结果一点都不感到惊讶。题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 **B**。
20. **C**。题干:志愿者们发现第二次测试更加困难。利用题干关键词 **more difficult** 和 **second** 进行定位,文章没有提及志愿者是否发现更难。因此答案为 **C** 未提及。
21. **B**。题干:研究表明,回应要去除的东西更难。利用题干关键词 **difficult** 和 **get rid of** 可以定位到第五段第二句,可知我们尝试改变方式,但首先到我们脑海中的经常是我们最开始学的,即要摆脱最先认知的内容是更困难的。题干信息与原文信息不一致,故选 **B**。
22. **A**。题干:如果我们在早期养成了很多坏习惯,就很难将其摆脱。利用题干关键词 **early** 和 **harder** 可以定位到最后一段,可知坏习惯慢慢就变成了自动的行为,一旦早期养成了坏习惯,在后期要改变或将其打破都很难。题干信息与原文信息一致,故选 **A**。

第3部分:概括大意与完成句子

23. **F**。第一段首句是主题句,交通拥挤影响到了全世界的人,故 **F** (全球问题) 是正确答案。
24. **A**。第二段首句是主题句,最有希望减少城市拥挤的技术被称为拥堵收费,即车辆在一天的特定时段进入城里的特定区域是要收费的。故 **A** (付费进入) 是正确答案。
25. **B**。第三段首句是主题句,另一种缓解交通高峰期的方法是雇主实行弹性工作时间,这可以让员工在非高峰期往返工作,以避开上下班的高峰,因而 **B** (改变上下班惯例) 是正确答案。
26. **D**。第四段没有主题句,通过本段可知很多人认为缓解交通压力最好的办法是多修路,但作者认为这种办法并不能真正解决问题。故 **D** (一个不能解决问题的解决方案) 是正确答案。
27. **B**。句意:大部分美国人认为_____很方便。利用关键词 **convenient** 可以定位,根据第



一段最后一句 “most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy” 可知，很多人选择开车是为了舒适、方便和隐私。因而答案为 B。

28. C. 题干：如果收费足够高，许多司机可能_____进入城镇的特定区域。利用题干关键词 charge 可以定位，根据第二段 “In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train.” 可知，“理论上，如果收费足够高，有些司机将会取消行程或者乘坐公交或火车”，所以 C（坐公交）为正确答案。
29. A. 题干：建设更多的路不是_____的有效方法。利用题干关键词 building roads 等可以定位，根据第四段可知，有些城市规划者认为缓解交通拥挤的最好办法是建更多的路，但是并不能真的让车远离道路，而只会容纳更多的车。因而修路并不是缓解拥堵的好办法，所以 A（缓解交通拥挤）为正确答案。
30. D. 题干：美国政府计划通过_____来升级公共交通系统。利用题干关键词 government 和 public-transport system 等可以定位，根据第五段倒数第二句可知，美国政府决定花费 70 亿美元来提高公用交通系统的通行量，并使用更有效的技术对其进行升级，所以 D（花费更多钱）为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 细节题。题干：美洲鹤冬天迁徙是为了_____。利用 migrate 和 winter 可以定位到第一段第二句：“These birds are flying south to places where they can find food and warmth for the winter.” 可知这些美洲鹤往南飞是为了在那里找到食物和温暖来过冬，故正确答案为 A。
32. C. 细节题。题干：美洲鹤的原产地是在_____。利用题干关键词 native 可以定位到第二段第一句：“The whooping crane is the largest bird that is native to North America.”，可知美洲鹤原产于北美。故 C 是正确答案。
33. B. 细节题。题干：“迁徙行动”组织的目的是_____。利用题干关键词 Operation Migration 可以定位到第四段第二句和第三句：“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.” 可知这个小组决定用很轻的飞机引导小美洲鹤的向南之旅，故正确答案为 B（领着小美洲鹤的首次向南之旅）。
34. B. 细节题。题干：小美洲鹤的南方之旅所涵盖的距离是_____。该题四个选项都带有数字，因而可以利用定位选项进行解答。利用选项中的数字可以定位到第五段首句，可知因为这个距离是 1200 英里，故 B 是正确答案。
35. C. 细节题。题干：如果“迁徙行动”成功，美洲鹤将_____。利用题关键词 successful 可以定位到第五段的第三句，可知如果这次行动成功的话，这些鸟儿以后就可以独立地迁徙了，故正确答案为 C。

第二篇

36. D. 细节题。题干：为什么野生动物专家要去非洲卡拉哈里沙漠？利用题干关键词 wildlife



expert 和 Kalahari Desert 可以定位到第一段的第三句 “Their main aim was to study the badgers’ movements and behavior”, 可知其主要目的是研究蜜獾的行动和行为, 所以 D (蜜獾是如何行动的) 为正确答案。

37. **D**. 细节题。题干: 关于蜜獾, Kitso Khama 说了些什么? 利用题干关键词 Kitso Khama 等可以定位到第二段, 即 “蜜獾的问题在于它们天生就是富有好奇心的动物, 尤其在看见新东西的时候。这种好奇心加上其难以预测的天性就成了危险因素。如果它们觉得你有食物, 它们直接跑到你面前要东西吃, 一点也不会害羞。它们实际上是人类周围环境中非常友善的动物, 但它们一旦感到有危险就会变得非常凶恶”。由此可知, A 没有提到, B 和 C 与原文都不一致, 所以正确答案为 D (它们对不熟悉的东西感兴趣)。
38. **D**. 细节题。题干: 这个研究小组发现了有关蜜獾的什么? 题干无明显关键词, 可以利用选项的关键词定位到第三段, 由第二句可知 “蜜獾吃任何它们能抓住和杀死的动物”, 由第三句可知 “甚至像多数动物害怕和躲避的毒蛇, 碰到它们时也不安全”, 由第四句可知 “蜜獾喜欢吃当地的西瓜, 可能因为西瓜中的较多的水分含量” 由最后一句可知 “他们确认了之前研究的结果, 包括雌性蜜獾彼此之间从不交往的事实”。由此 A, B, C 都是错误的, 所以正确答案为 D (他们从水果中得到部分所需的水分)。
39. **C**. 细节题。题干: 下列哪一个是雄性蜜獾的典型特征? 利用题干关键词可以定位到第四段第一句, 即 “跟踪雄性蜜獾是个挑战, 因为它们能在很短时间内在很大的区域内活动”。由此可知, C (它们可以在很大区域内狩猎) 为正确答案。
40. **A**. 细节题。题干: 当蜜獾习惯了周围有人后会怎么样? 利用题干关键词 be used to 可以定位到最后一段, 即 “当蜜獾习惯于周围有人存在的时候, 人就可以接近它们, 而它们也对人不再好奇或突然进攻”。be used to 与 be accustomed to 同义, 意为 “习惯于……”, 故 A (它们对人失去兴趣) 是正确答案。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。题干: 公众对这件谋杀的调查依旧很感兴趣, 原因是_____。利用题干关键词 British public 可以定位到第一段第三句, 可知直到今天, 英国民众对这个谋杀案仍然很感兴趣, 因为一直没有找到 Lucan, 故 D 项是正确答案。
42. **D**. 细节题。题干: Lucan 被怀疑杀死了保姆是因为_____。利用题干关键词 Lucan 可以定位到文中第二段第二句, 可知有人说 Lucan 进入了他家的老房子, 在一片漆黑中误杀了保姆, 故 D 是正确答案。
43. **A**. 细节题。题干: Aspinall 认为 Lucan 是_____自杀的。根据文中第三段的最后一句, 可知 Lucan 的朋友 Aspinall 觉得 Lucan 伯爵是在英吉利海峡沉船自杀的, 故 A 是正确答案。
44. **A**. 细节题。题干: 根据文章第四段的说法, Lucan_____。根据文中第四段可知某些人在那发现了他, 把他送往另一个国家, 但后来, 救他的人开始担心会被卷入到谋杀案件中, 所以他们杀了 Lucan。故 A 是正确答案。
45. **D**. 细节题。题干: 最后一段的 “assumed” 一词是什么意思? assumed 一词出现在: “He believes that Lucan travelled to Goa, India, where he assumed the identity of a Mr. Barry Haplin.” 根据语境, 应该是他换了个身份, 假装成 Barry Haplin。另外, 本题也可以通过查字典得知 assumed 是 “假装, 假扮” 的意思, 四个选项中只有 changed 与其意思最



接近,意为“换了身份”。故 D 是正确答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. E。空格前一句甘蔗成了一种极具价值的商业作物,在全世界种植。空白处应继续谈论其价值,故 E 选项(现在世界上大部分糖都是产自这个特殊的商业作物)符合文意。
47. F。空格前提到对糖的需求增加,这个行业开始获利,而空格后提到植物枯萎并死掉。前后具有转折关系,所有选项中只有 F 含有转折词 **however**,故 F(然而不幸的是这种植物开始变弱,容易得病)是正确答案。
48. A。空格前提到了科学家进行不同植物基因混合的实验来培育新品种,空格后提到现在这种甘蔗植物还不准备用于商业用途。由此可知,空白处讲的应该是关于新的甘蔗品种,故 A(最终,一种新的商业甘蔗被培养出来,比之前的甜度增加 5%,而且比之前的作物要更强壮,发病的可能性更小)是正确答案。
49. D。空格后列举了巴西的例子,指出科学家试图发现更多的影响含糖量和产量的基因结构,故 D 项(自 20 世纪 60 年代起,科学家一直在研究甘蔗基因代码的秘密)是正确答案。
50. B。空格前提到研究者们仍然无法完全了解甘蔗的基因,空格后提到这个基因尤其令人兴奋,其中的 **this gene** 应该指代空白处提到的某个基因,故 B 选项(一个主要的基因已经由 Angellique D'Hont 博士及其团队鉴别出来了)符合文意。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. C。本题考查固定搭配。题干:如果教师布置了一篇长篇阅读的任务,他们期望学生_____篇读物里的信息”。**be familiar with** 是固定搭配,意为“熟悉……”,符合上下文的意思,故 C 为正确答案。
52. B。本题考查固定搭配。题干:……即使他们不在上课时讨论也不_____。四个选项中只有 **take** 与 **examination** 搭配意为“参加考试”,故 B 为正确答案。
53. C。本题考查词汇。题干:理想的学生_____那种为了求知去学习的学生。选项 **be considered to** 意为“被认为……”,比较符合根据上下文语境,故 C 为正确答案。
54. C。本题考查词汇。题干:理想的学生_____那种为了求知去学习的学生,而不是暗中只对得到高_____感兴趣的学生。四个选项,**high grade**(高分)比较符合语境,故 C 是正确答案。
55. B。本题考查词汇。题干:有时发回来的作业上只有简短的_____,并无分数。老师批改作业给的应该是 **comment**,即“评语”,不可能是 **task**“任务”,**declaration**“声明”,**question**“问题”。故 B 是正确答案。
56. D。本题考查固定搭配。题干:即使不给分数,学生_____学习布置的作业。**be responsible for** 是固定搭配,意为“对……负责任”,比较符合语境,因此 D 为正确选项。
57. C。本题考查词汇。题干:当一项研究_____时,教授们期望学生积极去做并且用最少的_____。选项 **complete** 意为“完成”,**design** 意为“设计”,**assign** 意为“分配,指派”,**learn** 意为“学习”,只有 **assign** 填入此处符合,与后面提到的教授的期望在语义上保持一致。因此 C 为正确选项。



58. **B**. 本题考查词汇。题干: 当分配研究任务时, 教授们期望学生积极去做并且用最少的_____”。只有 B 选项 guidance 意为“指导”, 为正确答案。
59. **D**. 本题考查词汇。题干: 教授们没有时间去_____大学的图书馆是如何运行的。四个选项中只有 explain “解释”符合文意, 其他选项 wonder 意为“怀疑”, inquire 意为“询问”, speculate 意为“推测”, 均说不通。因此 D 为正确选项。
60. **C**. 本题考查词汇。题干: 他们希望学生特别是研究生去穷尽图书馆的_____资源。四个选项中只有 reference sources (文献) 比较符合语境, 所以 C 选项为正确答案。
61. **A**. 本题上下文逻辑。题干: 教授们愿意帮助需要帮助的学生, _____, 更希望学生不要太_____他们。从上下文语义判断前后具有转折关系, 四个选项中只有 but 符合, 故 A 为正确选项。
62. **B**. 本题考查固定搭配。题干: ……但是更希望学生不要太过_____他们。be dependent on 是固定搭配, 表示“依赖, 依靠”, 其他选项放在此处都不合上下文含意。故 B 为正确选项。
63. **B**. 本题考查词汇。题干: 美国, 教授除了教学还有其他_____, 例如管理或研究工作。四个选项中, 只有 duty 意为“职责”比较符合语境, 其他选项 opportunity 意为“机会”, preference 意为“偏爱”, point 意为“要点”均不符合。故 B 为正确选项。
64. **A**. 本题考查介词。题干: 因此教授课外能花在学生身上的时间是有限的”。spend with sb. 是固定搭配, 意为“时间花在……”, 故 A 为正确选项。
65. **A**. 本题考查词汇。题干: 如果学生有课业问题, 那么应该在答疑时间或者预约来_____教授。approach 意为“接近, 靠近”, trouble 为“麻烦”, select 为“选择”, catch 为“抓住”, 可知 approach sb 比较符合语境, 故答案为 A。

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

1. Joe came to the window as the crowd chanted, "Joe, Joe, Joe!"
A. jumped B. repeated C. maintained D. approached
2. What puzzles me is why his books are so popular.
A. confuses B. shocks C. influences D. concerns
3. The storm caused severe damage.
A. physical B. accidental C. environmental D. serious
4. Our aim was to update the health service, and we succeeded.
A. offer B. modernize C. provide D. fund
5. Her comments about men are utterly ridiculous.
A. slightly B. partly C. faintly D. completely
6. A large crowd assembled outside the American embassy.
A. watched B. gathered C. shouted D. walked
7. The contempt he felt for his fellow students was obvious.
A. need B. hate C. love D. pity
8. All the flats in the building had the same layout.
A. color B. arrangement C. size D. function
9. The weather was crisp and clear and you could see the mountains fifty miles away.
A. hot B. heavy C. fresh D. windy
10. He inspired many young people to take up the sport.
A. allowed B. called C. advised D. encouraged
11. I think £7 for a drink is a bit steep, don't you?
A. tight B. high C. low D. cheap
12. Most babies can take in a wide range of food easily.
A. bring B. keep C. serve D. digest
13. The city centre was wiped out by the bomb.
A. destroyed B. covered C. reduced D. moved
14. The walls are made of hollow concrete blocks.
A. empty B. big C. long D. new
15. Do we have to wear these name tags?
A. lists B. labels C. forms D. codes

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。

Brotherly Love

Adidas and Puma have been two of the biggest names in sports shoe manufacturing for over half a century.

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, World Cup-winning football heroes, Muhammad Ali, hip hop stars and rock musicians famous all over the world. But the story of these two companies begins in one house in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adolph and Rudolph Dassler were the sons of a shoemaker. They loved sport but complained that they could never find comfortable shoes to play in. Rudolph always said, 'You cannot play sports wearing shoes that you'd walk around town with.' So they started making their own. In 1920 Adolph made the first pair of athletics shoes with spikes (钉), produced on the Dasslers' kitchen table.

On 1st July 1924 they formed a shoe company, Dassler Brothers Ltd and they worked together for many years. The company became successful and it provided the shoes for Germany's athletes at the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games.

But in 1948 the brothers argued. No one knows exactly what happened, but family members have suggested that the argument was about money or women. The result was that Adolph left the company. His nickname was Adi, and using this and the first three letters of the family name, Dassler, he founded Adidas.

Rudolph relocated across the River Aurach and founded his own company too. At first he wanted to call it Ruda, but eventually he called it Puma, after the wild cat. The famous Puma logo of the jumping cat has hardly changed since.

After the big split of 1948 Adolph and Rudolph never spoke to each other again and their companies have now been in competition for over sixty years. Both companies were for many years the market leaders, though Adidas has always been more successful than Puma. A hip hop group, Run DMC, has even written a song called "My Adidas" and in 2005 Adidas bought Reebok, another big sports shoe company.

The terrible family argument should really be forgotten, but ever since it happened, over sixty years ago, the town has been split into two. Even now, some Adidas employees and Puma employees don't talk to each other.

16. Adidas and puma began to make shoes at the end of 19th century.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

17. The brothers' father was a ball maker.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

18. The brothers make shoes at home.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
19. The brothers argued about the shoes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
20. The brothers decided to start their separate companies after argument.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
21. Nike makes more shoes than Adidas.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention
22. People in town have forgotten their argument.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mention

第 3 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。

How Technology Pushes Down Price

- 1 Prices have fallen in the food business because of advances in food production and distribution technology. Consumers have benefited greatly from those advances. People who predicted that the world would run out of food were wrong. We are producing more and more food with less and less capital. Good is therefore more plentiful and cheaper than it has ever been. Spending on food compared with other goods has fallen for many years, and continues to drop.
- 2 Supermarkets have helped push down prices mainly because of their scale. Like any big business, they can invest in IT systems that make them efficient. And their size allows them to buy in bulk. As supermarkets get bigger, the prices get lower.
- 3 Huge retail companies such as Wal-Mart have tremendous power and they can put pressure on producers to cut their margins. As a result, some producers have had to make cuts. In recent years, Unilever has cut its workforce by 33,000 to 245,000 and dropped lots of its minor brands as part of its “path to growth” strategy. Cadbury has shut nearly 20 per cent of its 133 factories and cut 10 per cent of its 55,000 global workforce. These cuts help keep costs down, and the price of food stays low.
- 4 Does cheap food make people unhealthy? Cheap food may encourage people to eat more. Good companies certainly think that giving people more food for their money makes them buy more. Giving people bigger portions is an easy way of making them feel they have got a better deal. That is why portions have got larger and larger. In America, soft drinks came in 8oz (225g) cans in the past, then 12oz (350g), and now come in 20oz (550g) cans. If a company can sell you an 8oz portion for \$7, they can sell you a 12oz portion for \$8. The only extra cost to the company is the food, which probably costs 25 cents.
- 5 Now companies are under pressure to stop selling bigger portions for less money. But it is



hard to change the trend.

- 23. Paragraph 1 _____
- 24. Paragraph 2 _____
- 25. Paragraph 3 _____
- 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Huge Retailers Force Producers to Cut Costs
- B. Consumers like Supermarkets
- C. Technology Helps Reduce Food Prices
- D. Food Comes Cheaper in Larger Portions
- E. Chain Stores Provide Better Service
- F. Bigger Supermarkets Offer Lower Prices

- 27. Big supermarkets can offer food at lower prices because they can buy in _____.
- 28. Some food producers have reduced _____.
- 29. Besides cutting its workforce, Unilever also abandoned its _____.
- 30. Buyers like bigger portion because they think they have got _____.

- A. their workforce
- B. huge portions
- C. large quantities
- D. their money
- E. a good bargaining
- F. minor brands

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

Oseola McCarty

LATE ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON in September 1999, Oseola McCarty, an elderly cleaning lady passed away in the little wooden frame house where she had lived and worked most of her life. It may seem like an ordinary end to a humble life, but there was something quite exceptional about this woman.

In the summer of 1995, McCarty gave \$150,000, most of the money she had saved throughout her life, to the University of Southern Mississippi in her hometown. The money was to help other African Americans through university. She had started her savings habit as a young child who would return from school to clean and iron for money which she would then save.

She led a simple, frugal existence, never spending on anything but her most basic needs. Her bank also advised her on investing her hard-earned savings.

When she retired, she decided that she wanted to use the money to give children of limited means the opportunity to go to university. She had wanted to become a nurse, but had to leave school to look after ill relatives and work. When asked why she had given her life savings away, she replied, "I'm giving it away so that children won't have to work so hard, like I did." "After

news of her donation hit the media, over 600 donations were made to the scholarship fund. One was given by media executive, Ted Turner, who reputedly gave a billion dollars.

She didn't want any fuss made over her gift, but the news got out and she was invited all over the United States to talk to people. Wherever she went, people would come up to her to say a few words or to just touch her. She met the ordinary and the famous, President Clinton included. In the last few years of her life, before she died of cancer, McCarty was given over 300 awards: she was honoured by the United Nations and received the Presidential Citizen's Medal. Despite having no real education, she found herself with two honorary doctorates: one from the University of Southern Mississippi and the other from Harvard University. Her generosity was clearly an inspiration to many and proof that true selflessness does exist.

31. This woman shocked and inspired the world because
 - A. she had managed to save so much money.
 - B. she gave her money to African Americans.
 - C. she gave her life savings to help others through university.
 - D. she only spent money on cheap things.
32. She managed to save so much money because
 - A. she had ironed and washed clothes all her life.
 - B. she had worked hard, saved hard and invested carefully.
 - C. she had opened a good bank account.
 - D. she knew how to make money.
33. She gave her money away because
 - A. she wanted to help the university.
 - B. she wanted others to have the chance to become nurses.
 - C. she wanted others to have the opportunity to escape a hard life.
 - D. she want to be remembered after her death.
34. When her generosity was made
 - A. people donated billions.
 - B. hundreds of students got scholarships.
 - C. she wanted others to have the opportunity to escape a hard life.
 - D. she want to be remembered after her death.
35. Marcarty's generosity indicates clearly that
 - A. scholarship funds are popular in US.
 - B. Kind-hearted people deserves doctorates.
 - C. Selflessness exists in human society.
 - D. Poor people can donate as much as rich people.

第二篇

From Ponzi to Madoff

The year was 1920. The country was the United States of America. The man's name was

Charles Ponzi. Ponzi told people to stop depositing money in a savings account. Instead, they should give it to him to save for them. Ponzi promised to pay them more than the bank. For example, a savings account might pay you \$5 a year for every \$100 you deposit. Ponzi, however, would pay you \$40 a year for every \$100 you gave him to hold. Many people thought this was a good plan. They began to give their money to Ponzi.

How could Ponzi make so much money for people? This is what he did with the money people gave him: He used some of that money to pay other people who gave him money. However, he also kept a lot of the money for himself. Soon he had \$250 million. This was a kind of theft, and it was against the law. The people who gave him their money didn't think anything was wrong. Ponzi paid them every month, just like a bank. Ponzi continued this way of working for two years. Then one day, he didn't have enough money to pay all the people. They discovered his crime, and he went to prison for fraud.

Ninety years later, people began to hear about a businessman in New York named Bernard Madoff. People said he gave good advice about money. They said when they gave him their money, he paid them a lot more than the bank. Madoff helped hospitals, schools, and individuals earn money. Over a period of 40 years, people gave him \$170 billion. However, no one investigated what he did with the money. The people who gave Madoff their money also didn't think anything was wrong because he paid them every month.

One day, Madoff didn't have enough money to pay all the people he needed to pay. That's when people discovered how Madoff worked: He was taking money from some people to pay other people, just the way Charles Ponzi did. However, this time, instead of losing millions of dollars, people lost billions.

Madoff was accused of fraud, and United States government officials arrested him. He didn't have to go on trial because he said he was guilty. In 2009, a judge sentenced him to 150 years in prison. Bernard Madoff's crime was even bigger than Ponzi's. It was the biggest fraud in history. The lesson of this story is clear: When something seems too good to be true, it probably is!

36. For every \$100, Ponzi promised to pay people
A. \$5 a year. B. \$20 a year.
C. \$40 a year. D. \$100 a year.
37. What did Ponzi do with the money people gave him?
A. He spent it all on things for himself. B. He used some of it to pay other people.
C. He deposited it all in a bank. D. He kept it all to save for a good plan.
38. What was Ponzi's crime?
A. He robbed the banks of millions of dollars.
B. He gave people more than the bank did.
C. He kept a lot of other people's money for himself.
D. He did not pay people their interests.

39. How long did Madoffs tricks last?
A. Forty years. B. Four year. C. Nine years. D. Ninety years.
40. Why didn't Madoff have to go on trial?
A. The officiais couldn't find any evidence against him.
B. He had friends in the government who helped him.
C. He admitted he was guilty.
D. He returned all the illegal money.

第三篇

Gross National Happiness

In the last century, new technology improved the lives of many people in many countries. However, one country resisted these changes. High in the Himalayan mountains of Asia, the kingdom of Bhutan remained separate. Its people and Buddhist(佛教) culture had not been affected for almost a thousand years. Bhutan, however, was a poor country. People died at a young age. Most of its people could not read, and they did not know much about the outside world. Then, in 1972, a new ruler named King Jigme Singye Wangchuck decided to help Bhutan to become modern, but without losing its traditions.

King Wangchuck looked at other countries for ideas. He saw that most countries measured their progress by their Gross Natonal Product (GNP). The GNP measures products and money. When the number of products sold increases, people say the country is making progress. King Wangchuck had a different idea for Bhutan. He wanted to measure his country's progress by people's happiness. If the people's happiness increased, the king could say that Bhutan was making progress. To decide if people were happier, he created a measure called Gross National Happiness (GNH) .

GNH is based on certain principles that create happiness. People are happier if they have health care, education, and jobs. They are happier when they live in a healthy, protected environment. They are happier when they can keep their traditional culture and customs. Finally, people are happier when they have a good, stable government.

Now these is some evidence of increased GNH in Bhutan. People are healthier and are living longer. More people are educated and employed. Twenty-five percent of the land has become national parks, and the country has almost no pollution. The Bhutanese continue to wear their traditional clothing and follow their ancient Buddhist customs. Bhutan has also become a democracy. In 2008, King Wangchuck gave his power to his son. Although the country still had a king, it held its first democratic elections that year. Bhutan had political parties and political candidates for the first time. Finally, Bhutan has connected to the rest of the world through television and internet.

Bhutan is a symbol for social progress. Many countries are now interested in Bhutan's GNH. These countries are investigating their own ways to measure happiness. They want to create new



policies that take care of their people, cultures, and land.

Brazil may be the next country to use the principles of GNH. Brazilian leaders see the principles of GNH as a source of inspiration. Brazil is a large country with a diverse population. If happiness works as a measure of progress in Brazil, perhaps the rest of the world will follow.

41. Who was Jigme Singye Wangchuck?
A. A president. B. A Buddhist priest.
C. A general. D. A king.
42. Apart from modernizing Bhutan, what else did Wangchuck want to do for Bhutan?
A. To make its population grow.
B. To keep it separate from the world.
C. To encourage its people to get rich.
D. To keep its tradition and customs.
43. A country shows its progress with GNP by
A. selling more products. B. spending more money.
C. spending less money. D. providing more jobs.
44. According to GNH, people are happier if they
A. have new technology. B. can change their religion.
C. have a good, stable government. D. have more money.
45. Today, many countries are
A. using the principles of GNH to measure their progress.
B. working together to develop a common scale to measure GNH.
C. taking both Bhutan and Brazil as symbols for social progress.
D. trying to find their own ways to measure happiness.

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。

Voice Your Opinion — Change is Needed in Youth Sports

Everywhere you look, you see kids bouncing a basketball or waving a tennis racquet(网球拍). And these kids are getting younger and younger. In some countries, children can compete on basketball, baseball, and volleyball teams starting at age nine. _____(46) And swimming and gymnastics classes begin at age four, to prepare children for competition.

It's true that a few of these kids will develop into highly skilled athletes and may even become members of the national Olympic teams. _____(47) This emphasis on competition in sports is having serious negative effects.

Children who get involved in competitive sports at a young age often grow tired of their sport. Many parents pressure their kids to choose one sport and devote all their time to it. _____(48)

But 66 percent of the young athletes wanted to play more than one sport — for fun.

Another problem is the pressure imposed by over-competitive parents and coaches. Children are not naturally competitive. In fact, a recent study by Paulo David found that most children don't even understand the idea of competition until they are seven years old. _____(49)

The third, and biggest, problem for young athletes is the lack of time to do their homework, have fun, be with friends — in short, time to be kids. When they are forced to spend every afternoon at sports practice, they often start to hate their chosen sport. A searchers found that 70 percent of kids who take part in competitive sports before the age of twelve quit before they turn eighteen. _____(50) Excessive competitive away all the enjoyment.

Need to remember the purpose of youth sports — to give kids a chance to have developing strong, healthy bodies.

- A. Survey found that 79 percent of parents of young athletes wanted their children to concentrate on one sports.
- B. The young soccer organization has teams for children as young as five.
- C. Many of them completely lose interest in sports.
- D. Sports for children have two important purposes.
- E. But what about the others, the average kids?
- F. Very young kids don't know why their parents are pushing them so hard?

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。

Look on the Bright Side

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always _____(51) to be successful? Having someone around who always _____(52) the worst isn't really a lot of _____(53). We all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks _____(54) rain." But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something _____(55) it.

You can change your view of life, _____(56) to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a _____(57). Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to _____(58). Optimists are more _____(59) to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your _____(60) to the world. Some people are brought up to _____(61) too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything _____(62) wrong. Most optimists, on the _____(63) hand, have been brought up not to _____(64) failure as the end of the world — they just _____(65) with their lives.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 51. A. counted | B. expected | C. felt | D. waited |
| 52. A. worries | B. cares | C. fears | D. doubts |
| 53. A. amusement | B. play | C. enjoyment | D. fun |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 54. A. so | B. to | C. for | D. like |
| 55. A. with | B. against | C. about | D. over |
| 56. A. judging | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 57. A. result | B. reason | C. purpose | D. product |
| 58. A. supply | B. suggest | C. offer | D. propose |
| 59. A. possible | B. likely | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 60. A. opinion | B. attitude | C. view | D. position |
| 61. A. trust | B. believe | C. depend | D. hope |
| 62. A. goes | B. falls | C. comes | D. turns |
| 63. A. opposite | B. next | C. other | D. far |
| 64. A. regard | B. respect | C. suppose | D. think |
| 65. A. get up | B. get on | C. get out | D. get over |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 B 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	D	B	D	B	D	B	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	C	F	A	D	C	A	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	C	C	C	C	B	D	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	A	C	D	B	E	A	F	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	D	D	C	B	A	C	B	B
61	62	63	64	65					
C	A	C	A	B					

真题解析

第一部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 chant 意为“欢呼，反复吟诵”。四个选项：repeat 意为“重复”，jump 意为“跳”，maintain 意为“保持，维护”，approach 意为“接近，靠近”。故 B 为正确选项。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 puzzle 意为“使……迷惑”。四个选项：shock 意为“使……惊讶”，influence 意为“影响”，confuse 意为“使……迷惑”，concern 意为“关心，关注”。故 A 为正确选项。
- D**。本题测试形容词。题干：暴风雨造成了严重的损害。题干划线词 severe 意为“严重的”。四个选项：physical 意为“物理的，身体的”，accidental 意为“意外的”，serious 意为“严肃的，严重的”，ironmental 意为“环境的”。故 D 为正确选项。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 update 意为“更新”。四个选项：offer 意为“提供”，provide 意为“提供”，modernize 意为“使……现代化”，fund 意为“基金，提供资助”。故 B 为正确答案。



5. **D**。本题是对副词的考查。划线单词 **utterly** 意为“完全地, 全部地”。四个选项: **slightly** 意为“轻微地”, **partly** 意为“部分地”, **faintly** 意为“轻微地”, **completely** 意为“全部地”。故 **D** 为正确答案。
6. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 **assemble** 意为“集中”。四个选项: **watch** 意为“观看”, **shout** 意为“喊叫”, **gather** 意为“集合”, **walk** 意为“走路”。因此, **B** 为正确选项。
7. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。划线单词 **contempt** 意为“轻视, 蔑视”。四个选项: **need** 意为“需求”, **hate** 意为“仇恨”, **love** 意为“喜爱”, **pity** 意为“同情, 可怜”。只有 **pity** 最合适, 故选 **D**。
8. **B**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 这栋楼里的所有公寓户型都一样。题干划线词 **layout** 意为“布局, 安排”。四个选项: **color** 意为“颜色”, **size** 意为“尺寸”, **function** 意为“功能”, **arrangement** 意为“安排, 布局”。故正确答案为 **B**。
9. **C**。本题是对形容词的考查。划线单词 **crisp** 意为“脆, 新鲜”, **hot** 意为“热的”, **heavy** 意为“重的”, **windy** 意为“刮风的”, **fresh** 意为“新鲜的”。因此 **C** 为正确选项。
10. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 **inspire** 意为“启发, 鼓励”。四个选项: **encourage** 意为“鼓舞, 鼓励”, **allow** 意为“允许”, **call** 意为“呼叫, 打电话”, **advise** 意为“建议”。因此, **D** 是正确选项。
11. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。划线单词 **steep** 意为“陡峭的, 高的”。四个选项: **tight** 意为“紧张的”, **low** 意为“低的”, **cheap** 意为“便宜的”, **high** 意为“高的”。故 **B** 为正确选项。
12. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 **take in** 意为“吸收, 消化”。四个选项: **bring** 意为“带来”, **digest** 意为“消化”, **keep** 意为“保留, 保持”, **serve** 意为“服务”。故 **D** 为正确选项。
13. **A**。本题是对动词词组的考查。划线单词 **wipe out** 意为“扫除, 清楚”。四个选项: **cover** 意为“涵盖, 包括”, **reduce** 意为“减少, 缩减”, **destroy** 意为“毁灭”, **move** 意为“移动, 移除”。因此 **A** 为正确选项。
14. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 墙是由空心的混凝土砖块砌成的。划线单词 **hollow** 意为“空心的”。四个选项: **empty** 意为“空的”, **big** 意为“大的”, **long** 意为“长的”, **new** 意为“新的”。故 **A** 是正确答案。
15. **B**。本题是对名词的考查。划线单词 **tag** 意为“商标, 标签”。四个选项: **list** 意为“名单”, **form** 意为“形式”, **label** 意为“标签”, **code** 意为“符号, 密码”。故 **B** 为正确答案。

第2部分: 阅读判断

16. **B**。题干: Adidas 和 Puma 于 19 世纪末开始造鞋。文章首段就讲到, 他们造鞋的时间超过半个多世纪, 即应该是 20 世纪初或者上半叶, 题干内容有误。故选 **B**。
17. **B**。题干: 兄弟俩的父亲是个球类制造商。第三段首句可知, 兄弟俩是一个鞋商的儿子。题干内容有误, 故选 **B**。



18. **A**。题干：兄弟俩在家里造鞋。从第三段最后一句可知，兄弟俩的第一双鞋是在家里的厨房餐桌上做出来的 (kitchen table)。故题干内容正确，A 是正确答案。
19. **B**。题干：兄弟俩的争吵与鞋有关。根据第五段的内容可知：兄弟俩发生了争吵，但其家人暗示他们的争吵与金钱或者女人有关，即不是因为鞋引起的。故题干内容有误，B 是正确答案。
20. **A**。题干：争吵之后，兄弟俩决定各自独立开设公司。根据第五段的内容可知，争吵的结果就是 Adolph 离开了公司，并用自己的昵称创建了 Adidas, Rudolph 则将公司搬家后改名为 Puma。因此题干内容是正确的，故选 A。
21. **C**。题干：Nike 鞋的产量比 Adidas 要多。全文没有将两者鞋的产量来进行比较，故选择“未提及”。
22. **B**。题干：该地的人已经忘却了他们之间的争吵。根据最后一段内容可知，这场争吵应该被忘记，但是自从争吵发生后的六十年来，这个城市分成了两派，证明他们的争吵没有被遗忘。故 B 为正确选项。

第 3 部分：概括大意与补全句子

23. **C**。该段的主题句是第一句：食品价格由于食品生产和分销技术的前进而下降了。因此 C 为本段主题的最佳概括。
24. **F**。第二段的主题句为第一句：大超市也在降低食物价格上起了作用。因此 F 为最佳答案。
25. **A**。第三段的主题句为最后一句：这些削减使得成本降低，食品的价格也就低了。
26. **D**。第四段的主题句为问题后的答句：便宜的食物能让人们吃得更多。根据后面的细节可知，D 为最佳选项。
27. **C**。题干：大超市商品价格低因为他们能_____购买。根据第二段倒数第二句可知，大超市规模大，可以 buy in bulk, 即 buy in large quantities。故 C 为正确答案。
28. **A**。题干：一些食品加工商缩减了_____。从第三段第三句可知，他们 cut its workforce (劳动力) 并 drop lots of their minor brands (下架了很多小品牌商品)。因此本题选 A。
29. **F**。题干：除了缩减劳动力，Unilever 还放弃了_____。根据上一题的解析，本题选 F。
30. **E**。购买者喜欢大份因为他们认为自己_____。从最后一段可知，他们这么做是因为觉得自己 have got a better deal (做了一笔不错的买卖)，故 E 为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **C**。细节题。句意：这个女人震撼和鼓舞世界的原因是什么？从文章的第一段最后一句看出个女人有不同于寻常人的地方，第二段第 1 句直接给出了她不同寻常有着卓越意义的原因，即捐款 15 万美元。A, B 项不切题。D 选项未提及。故此题答案为 C。
32. **B**。细节题。句意：她能够攒下如此多的钱的原因是什么？从文中第二段最后一句话与第三段第一句话可以得出结论，她从年轻的时候便开始有积蓄的习惯并且除了生活必需品外几乎没有开销，A 项不切题，C, D 项未提及。故本题答案为 B。



33. C. 细节题。句意:她把钱捐出来的原因是什么?由第四段中间她的回答可知,她是想让孩子们摆脱苦难的生活,不用生活得像她那样艰辛。故此题答案为C。
34. C. 细节题。句意:她的慷慨行为公之于世后有什么样的影响?由第四段最后两句可得出答案,原文只提及一个名为 Ted Turner 的人捐款 10 亿美元,所以 A 选项不正确, B 选项不切题, D 选项未提及,故本题正确答案为 C。
35. C. 推理题。题干: McCarty 的慷慨暗示了_____?从最后一段最后一句可知:真正的无私在人间是存在的。故 C 为正确答案。

第二篇

36. C. 细节题。题干: Ponzi 承诺每(存) 100 美元支付给人们_____。根据首段的数字定位,答案很明确: 40 美元为答案。
37. B. 细节题。题干: Ponzi 用人们给他的钱_____。根据第二段第二句可知: Ponzi 拿着这些钱中的一部分给别人。故本题选 B。
38. D. 细节题。题干: Ponzi 的罪过在于_____。从第二段最后可知, Ponzi 因为诈骗入狱是因为他没有钱支付给人们利息。因此 D 为正确选项。
39. A. 细节题。题干: Madoff 的把戏持续了_____。从第三段可知, Madoff 的诡计持续了四十多年。因此 A 是正确的。
40. C. 细节题。题干: Madoff 为什么不用参加审判?从最后一段可知,他不用参加审判的原因是因为他认罪了。故选 C。

第三篇

41. D. 细节题。题干: Jigme Singye Wangchuck 是谁?根据该人名回原文定位,可知第一段最后一句有答案:他是 1972 年的一个新 ruler (统治者),即新国王。故 D 是正确答案。
42. D. 细节题。题干:除了使不丹现代化, Wangchuck 还想做什么?通过首段最后一句可知, Wangchuck 想使不丹在不丢失其传统的前提下实现现代化。因此 D 选项是正确的。
43. A. 细节题。题干:一个国家通过_____来展示 GNP 的进步。根据第二段前三句可知,很多国家都用产品和金钱来衡量 GNP 的进步,即用更多的产品出售来标志进步,因此 A 是正确答案。
44. C. 细节题。题干:根据 GNH 的标准,人们更有幸福感,如果_____。根据第三段对 GNH 的描述,人们如果在更健康、更安全的环境中生活,更好地保留自己的传统和习俗,有一个更稳定的政府,他们就会更幸福。因此 C 选项是正确的标准之一。故选 C。
45. D. 细节题。题干:如果,很多国家_____。从文章最后两段可知,不丹的 GNH 方式让很多国家都感兴趣。他们都在寻找自己的方式来衡量国民的幸福指数。因此 D 是正确答案。



第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **B**。空格前讲到一些国家在孩子很小的时候开始体育竞技的比赛，空格后提到有专门为 4 岁孩子学习的游泳和体操班，可知空格处填入 B 选项“少年足球班的孩子最小只有 5 岁”符合上下文语义。
47. **E**。空格前讲到确实有少量儿童会由此发展成技能高超的运动员，甚至成为国家奥运会备选选手，空格后讲到这种对竞赛的强调却有负面因素。可知空格处需要填入转折含义的过渡句。因此 E “但是，其他普通孩子又怎么样呢？”符合上下文语义。
48. **A**。空格前讲到很多家长会逼迫孩子选择一项运动，并为之全力付出。空格处则应该填入对此现象进一步说明的内容，因此 A 选项“调查表明，79% 的年轻运动员的父母想让孩子关注于一项运动上面”是正确的。
49. **F**。上文讲到孩子们在 7 岁之前，都不太能理解什么叫竞争，因此他们更不能理解为什么父母会如此强烈地逼迫他们。故 F 是最佳选项。
50. **C**。空格前讲到 12 岁之前参与竞赛型体育活动的往往在 18 岁之前就会停止。空格后句子的意思是“过多的练习将快乐一卷而空”，因此空格处填入“孩子们对体育活动完全丧失了兴趣”最合适。故 C 为正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **B**。本题考查词汇。后面的不定式给了提示：expect...to 意思是“期望做某事”，是常见搭配，放在此处也符合句意。故选 B。
52. **C**。本题考查词汇。该句大意是：若是周围有个总是往事情最坏处考虑的人，我们一定没有什么乐趣，此处符合逻辑的只有 worry 和 fear，但 worry 要和 about 搭配，故本题选 C。
53. **D**。本题考查词汇。能和 a lot of 搭配的只有 fun，其他选项尽管都有“乐趣”的意思，但不是最佳选项。故本题选 D。
54. **D**。本题考查介词。look like 意思是“看上去像”，是固定搭配。
55. **C**。本题测试介词。此句意思为“对此采取一些措施是重要的。”with 和 over 搭配不对，against 表示“对抗”。我们目前要针对这种情况来采取措施，并非一定要对抗，因此 about 更合适，C 为正确答案。
56. **B**。本题测试固定搭配。according to 固定搭配，意为“根据……”。故 B 正确。
57. **A**。本题测试惯用短语。该句的意思是：只需一点努力，你将发现生活会回报你更多。as a result 是个固定用法，表示结果，意为“最终，结果”。故 A 为正确答案。
58. **C**。本题测试词汇。该句的意思是：乐观主义也是对待生活的和它所给予的一种积极态度。只有 supply 和 offer 与句意相符，但 supply 常与 with 搭配，因此 C 是正确答案。
59. **B**。本题测试形容词。分析上下文，此处乐观主义者更容易开始新项目，be likely to 经常用来表示“有可能”。possible 的主语常常 it。因此此处 likely 是最佳答案。
60. **B**。本题测试词汇。想要表达“对……的看法”，可以用 opinion about 或 attitude to。因此 B 为最佳答案。

61. **C**。本题测试动词与介词的固定搭配。只有 **depend** 能与 **on** 搭配，表示“依赖于”，其他三个选项均为及物动词，无需加介词 **on**。因此本题选 **C**。
62. **A**。本题测试习惯说法。**something goes wrong** 是习惯用法，意思是“出毛病，有问题”，故本题选 **A**。
63. **C**。本题测试固定搭配。“**on the one hand..., on the other hand...**”是惯用法，意思是“一方面……，另一方面……”。因此 **C** 为正确答案。
64. **A**。本题测试词汇。**regard...as** 是固定搭配，意为“把……看做……”，因此 **A** 为正确答案。
65. **B**。本题测试动词词组。**get up** 意为“起床，起来”，**get on with** 意为“继续……”，**get out** 意为“出去”，**get over with** 意为“完成，结束”。根据题意，**B** 为正确选项。

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 B 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. We need to extract the relevant financial data.
A. store B. obtain C. save D. review
2. His shoes were shined to perfection.
A. cleared B. polished C. washed D. mended
3. She always finds fault with everything.
A. simplifies B. evaluates C. criticizes D. examines
4. Anderson left the table, remarking that he had some work to do.
A. doubting B. thinking C. saying D. knowing
5. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.
A. reduced B. moved C. reformed D. turned
6. Mr. Henley has accelerated his sale of shares over the past year.
A. held B. increased C. expected D. offered
7. We have to act within the existing legal framework.
A. limit B. procedure C. status D. system
8. Jane said that she couldn't tolerate the long hours.
A. spend B. take C. stand D. last
9. At that time, we did not fully grasp the significance of what had happened.
A. give B. attach C. understand D. lose
10. The view from my bedroom window was absolutely spectacular.
A. general B. traditional C. strong D. magnificent
11. Marsha confessed that she knew nothing of computer.
A. admitted B. reported C. hoped D. answered
12. The police believe the motive for the murder was jealousy.
A. choice B. idea C. decision D. reason
13. The high speed trains can have a major impact on our lives.
A. effort B. problem C. concern D. influence
14. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.
A. offered B. included C. accepted D. investigated
15. The study also notes a steady decline in the number of college students taking science courses.
A. continuous B. relative C. general D. sharp



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。

Travel Across Africa

For six hours we shot through the barren (荒芜的) landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa. Just rocks and sand and baking sun. Knowing our journey was ending, Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera. I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth, a beautiful leather notebook I'd bought in a market in Mozambique.

Southern Africa was full of stories and visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana.

And then the other things: dogs in the streets, whole families in Soweto living in one room, a kilometer from clean water.

As we drove towards the setting sun, a quietness fell over us. The road was empty — we hadn't seen another car for hours. And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath. I didn't know how long they had been there next to us.

I shouted to Dan: "Look! but he was in a deep sleep, his camera lying useless by his feet." They raced the car for a few seconds, then disappeared far behind us, a memory of heroic forms in the red landscape. When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened.

"Wild horses?" he said. "Why didn't you wake me up, Sophia?"

"I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds."

"Are you sure you didn't dream it?"

"You were the one who was sleeping!"

"Typical." He said. "The best photos are the ones we never take."

We checked into a dusty hotel and slept the sleep of the dead.

16. Daniel and Sophia drove slowly through the busy desert.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Sophia wrote about her experiences in notebooks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Daniel took photos of the Nile River.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Daniel and Sophia saw a lot of wonderful things.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. While driving Daniel and Sophia saw wild horses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The horses didn't come near the car.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Sophia woke Daniel up so that he could take photos of the horses.
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 1~4 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。

Are You a Successful Leader?

1 Almost nothing we do in this world is done in isolation. At work or at play, you'll find yourself in groups, working with other people: your team at work, a meeting with colleagues, your family, a holiday with friends, a group of students working together, a day out walking in the mountains, a group of neighbors wanting to make changes. It is now recognized that being able to work successfully with other people is one of the major keys to success, partly because we need to do it so often.

2 In almost every situation where you're in a group, you will need a skilled leader. All groups need leaders and all successful groups have good leaders. Groups without leaders or with weak leaders almost always break down. Members of a leaderless group often begin to feel dissatisfied and frustrated. Time is wasted and the tasks are not achieved. There are often arguments and tensions between people as there is nobody to keep the goals clear. Some personalities dominate and others disappear. Often group members begin not to come to meetings in order to avoid more disharmonies.

3 Some people are natural leaders. The celebrity chef, Antonio Carluccio says, "true leaders are born and you can spot them in kitchens." They're people who combine toughness, fairness and humor. Although a lot of people agree that there are some natural-born leaders, most people now recognize that leadership can also be taught. Our professional and experienced staff can train almost anyone how to be a successful leader. Good leaders don't make people do things in a bossy, controlling way. You can learn how to involve everyone, encouraging the whole group to work towards a common goal.

4 Our training courses use activities and techniques to develop a range of qualities which are necessary to be a good leader. Self-confidence is vital for you to overcome your own fears about being a leader. Successful leaders also need to be calm and intelligent. They need to be able to work out good strategies and make sound judgments under pressure. Lastly, and probably most importantly, good leaders need to be sensitive, sociable and be able to get on with a wide range of people. Good leadership is essentially the ability to influence others and good leaders allow all members of the group to contribute.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Most of good leaders are natural-born.
B. It's important to have a good leader.
C. People are in groups.
D. These techniques are used to train leaders.
E. Training can make good leaders.
F. A good leader needs a variety of qualities.



27. One of the major keys to success is _____.
28. Groups often break down because of _____.
29. Good leaders always avoid _____.
30. Self-confidence is the key to _____.

- A. the ability to work with others
B. encouraging group members
C. lack of good leaders
D. overcoming fears about being a leader
E. bossing people around
F. working out good strategies

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

Cell Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking?

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication — having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosions around the world in mobile phone use make some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, why do some medical studies show changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones? Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be **detected** with modern scanning (扫描) equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your

health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

31. People buy cell phones for the following reasons EXCEPT that
A. they're popular. B. they're cheap.
C. they're useful. D. they're convenient.
32. The word "detected" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by
A. cured. B. removed. C. discovered. D. caused.
33. The salesman retired young because
A. he disliked using mobile phones. B. he couldn't remember simple tasks.
C. he was tired of talking on his mobile phone. D. his employer's doctor persuaded him to.
34. On the safety issue of mobile phones, the manufacturing companies
A. deny the existence of mobile phone radiation.
B. develop new technology to reduce mobile phone radiation.
C. try to prove that mobile phones are not harmful to health.
D. hold that the amount of radiation is too small to worry about.
35. The writer's purpose of writing this article is to advise people
A. to use mobile phones less often. B. to buy mobile phones.
C. to update regular phones. D. to stop using mobile phones.

第二篇

Excessive Demands on Young People

Being able to multitask is hailed by most people as a welcome skill, but not according to a recent study which claims that young people between the ages of eight and eighteen of the so-called Generation M are spending a considerable amount of their time in fruitless efforts as they multitask. It argues that, in fact, these young people are frittering (浪费) away as much as half of their time as they would if they performed the very same tasks one after the other.

Some young people are using an ever larger number of electronic devices as they study. At the same time they are working, young adults are also surfing on the Internet, or sending out emails to their friends, and / or answering the telephone and listening to music on their iPods or on another computer. As some new device comes along, it is also added to the list rather than replacing one of the existing devices. Other research has indicated that this multitasking is even affecting the way families themselves function as young people are too wrapped up in (沉湎于) their own isolated worlds to interact with the other people around them. They can no longer greet family members when they enter the house nor can they eat at the family table.

All this electronic wizardry (魔力) is supposedly also seriously affecting young people's performance at university and in the workplace. When asked about their opinions of the impact of modern gadgets (小装置) on their performance of tasks, the great majority of young people gave a favorable response.

The response from the academic and business worlds was not quite as positive. The former feel that multitasking with electronic gadgets by children affects later development of study skills, resulting in a decline in the quality of writing, for example, because of the lack of concentration on

task completion. They feel that many undergraduates now urgently need remedial (补救的) help with study skills. Similarly, employers feel that young people entering the workforce need to be taught all over again, as they have become deskilled.

While all this may be true, it must be borne in mind that more and more is expected of young people nowadays; in fact, too much. Praise rather than criticism is due in respect of the way today's youth are able to cope despite what the older generation throw at them.

36. What is probably true about the multitasking Generation M?
- A. They feel they are more efficient than others.
B. They waste more time than they should spend.
C. They put more energy on important tasks.
D. They need to improve their analytical skills.
37. With the introduction of new gadgets, what happens to the Generation M's present e-devices?
- A. They give way to the latest. B. They are quickly put aside.
C. They are sold to their friends. D. They become part of their collection.
38. Multitasking makes the Generation M
- A. feel lonely and pitiful. B. selfish and aggressive.
C. distant to their family. D. silent and sad.
39. The academics feel that many undergraduates badly need to
- A. adjust their social attitudes. B. seek psychological assistance.
C. improve their study skills. D. take more business courses.
40. What attitude should the older generation adopt towards the multitasking youth?
- A. Critical. B. Thankful. C. Negative. D. Supportive.

第三篇

Three Ways to Become More Creative

Most people believe they don't have much imagination. They are wrong. Everyone has imagination, but most of us, once we become adults, forget how to access it. Creativity isn't always connected with great works of art or ideas. People at work and in their free time routinely think of creative ways to solve problems. Maybe you have a goal to achieve, a tricky question to answer or you just want to expand your mind! Here are three techniques to help you.

This technique involves taking unrelated ideas and trying to find links between them. First, think about the problem you have to solve or the job you need to do. Then find an image, word, idea or object, for example, a candle. Write down all the ideas / words associated with candles: light, fire, matches, wax, night, silence, etc. Think as many as you can. The next stage is to relate the ideas to the job you have to do. So imagine you want to buy a friend an original present; you could buy him tickets to a match or take him out for the night.

Imagine that normal limitations don't exist. You have as much time / space / money, etc. as you want. Think about your goal and the new possibilities. If, for example, your goal is to learn to ski, you can now practice skiing every day of your life (because you have the time and the money). Now adapt this to reality. Maybe you can practice skiing every day in December, or every Monday in January.

Look at the situation from a different point of view. Good negotiators (谈判者) use this technique in business, and so do writers. Fiction writers often imagine they are the characters in their books. They ask questions: what does this character want? Why can't she get it? What changes must she make to get what she wants? What does she dream about? If your goal involves other people, put yourself in their shoes. The best fishermen think like fish!

41. According to the passage, when we become adults,
- A. we can still learn to be more creative. B. most of us are no longer creative.
C. we are not as imaginative as children. D. we are unwilling to be creative.
42. According to the first technique, if you need to solve a problem,
- A. you could find an image and try to link it with the problem.
B. you should link it with candles.
C. you have to think of buying a present for a friend.
D. you should link it with as many words as possible.
43. The second technique suggests that you just imagine
- A. setting a goal is as simple as skiing.
B. you have every resource to achieve your goal.
C. new possibilities will soon appear.
D. December and January are the best months for skiing.
44. The phrase "put yourself in their shoes" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- A. dress yourself like them. B. do as they ask you to.
C. think as they would. D. put on their shoes.
45. We learn from the third technique that a good salesman should ask himself
- A. what do I usually do? B. what did my boss tell me to do?
C. what are my customers' needs? D. how should I sell my products?

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。

Flying into History

When you turn on the television or read a magazine, celebrities (名人) are everywhere. Although fame and the media play such major roles in our lives today, it has not always been that way. _____(46) Many historians agree that Charles Lindbergh was one of the first major celebrities, or superstars.

Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902, but he grew up in Little Falls, Minnesota. As a child, he was very interested in how things worked, so when he reached college, he pursued a degree in engineering. At the age of 20, however, the allure (诱惑) of flying captured Lindbergh's imagination. _____(47) Soon after, Lindbergh bought his own plane and traveled across the nation performing aerial stunts (空中特技).

In 1924, Lindbergh became more serious about flying. He joined the United States military



and graduated first in his pilot class. _____(48)

During the same time, a wealthy hotel owner named Raymond Orteig was offering a generous award to the first pilot who could fly nonstop from New York City to Paris, France. The Orteig Prize was worth \$25,000 — a large amount even by today's standards.

Lindbergh knew he had the skills to complete the flight, but not just any plane was capable of flying that far for that long. _____(49)

On May 20, 1927, Charles Lindbergh took off from Roosevelt Field in New York City and arrived the next day at an airstrip (简易机场) outside Paris. Named in honor of the sponsor, the Spirit of St. Louis carried Lindbergh across the Atlantic Ocean and into the record books. He became a national hero and a huge celebrity.

When he returned to the United States, Lindbergh rode in a ticker-tape (热烈的) parade held to celebrate his accomplishment and was even named for Charles Lindbergh — they kept at the Smithsonian Institute's National Air. _____(50). A very popular dance Lindy Hop Today, The Spirit of St. Louis is and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

- A. He also received a Medal of Honor, the highest United States military decoration.
- B. Lindbergh used this additional training to get a job as an airmail pilot, flying out of St. Louis, Missouri.
- C. His childhood was not full of fond memories.
- D. Working with an aviation company from San Diego, California, and with financial help from the city of St. Louis, Lindbergh got a customized (定制的) airplane that could make the journey.
- E. Eighty years ago, radio and movies were just beginning to have that kind of effect on Americans.
- F. He quit school and moved to Nebraska where he learned to be a pilot.

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。

Sport or Spectacle?

Muhammad Ali is probably the most famous sports figure on earth: he is recognized on every continent and by all generations. The _____(51) of his illness as Parkinson's disease after his retirement fuelled the debate about the dangers of boxing and criticism _____(52) the sport. That, plus his outspoken opposition _____(53) women's boxing, made people wonder how he would react when one of his daughters decided to _____(54) up the sport. His presence at Laila's first professional fight, however, seemed to broadcast a father's support. Of course Muhammad Ali wanted to _____(55) his daughter fight. The ring announcer introduced him as "the greatest" and as he sat down at the ringside as the crowd chanted.

Twenty-one-year-old Laila's debut fight (首次亮相) was a huge success and there was as much publicity for the _____(56) as her father's fights once attracted. _____(57), Laila's opponent was much weaker than she was and the fight lasted just 31 seconds. Since then, Laila has won most of her fights by knocking out her opponent. "She knows _____(58) she's doing," said one referee about her. "She knows about moving well. You can see some of her dad's moves."

Laila Ali would rather not _____(59) herself to her father. She prefers to make her own _____(60). Her father supports her decision to enter the sport but he has not spared her the details of what can happen. Laila _____(61) that her father wants her to understand the worst possible scenario (局面) to see _____(62) she still wants to go forward with it. She knows she's going to get hit hard at times, that she may get a broken nose or a swollen (肿胀的) face, but at least she is prepared for it.

Laila's decision to start boxing despite her father's _____(63) with the symptoms of Parkinson's disease has of course sparked a mixture of debate and _____(64). But Laila is a determined individual and it is her famous last name that has made her a magnet for worldwide media attention. Of course, the _____(65) on the boxing scene of a woman with her family history attracts even more questions about whether women's boxing is sport or spectacle.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. discovery | B. recovery | C. prevention | D. diagnosis |
| 52. A. of | B. on | C. for | D. at |
| 53. A. in | B. on | C. to | D. by |
| 54. A. set | B. cheer | C. look | D. take |
| 55. A. help | B. watch | C. have | D. make |
| 56. A. stage | B. summit | C. fight | D. sight |
| 57. A. Unfortunately | B. Obviously | C. Similarly | D. Suddenly |
| 58. A. that | B. what | C. how | D. why |
| 59. A. compare | B. keep | C. turn | D. want |
| 60. A. appearance | B. name | C. show | D. sport |
| 61. A. realizes | B. suggests | C. proposes | D. hopes |
| 62. A. if | B. since | C. because | D. when |
| 63. A. feeling | B. struggle | C. sense | D. anger |
| 64. A. argument | B. quarrel | C. criticism | D. decision |
| 65. A. arrival | B. birth | C. departure | D. attention |

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	C	C	D	B	D	C	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	D	D	A	B	A	C	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	C	B	E	F	A	C	E	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	D	A	B	D	C	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	B	C	C	E	F	B	D	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	C	D	B	C	A	B	A	B
61	62	63	64	65					
A	A	B	C	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我们需要选取相关的经济数字。题干划线词 **extract** 意为“摘录，选取”。四个选项：**store** 意为“存储，保存”，**obtain** 意为“获得，得到”，**save** 意为“节省，保存”，**review** 意为“检阅，评论”，因此正确答案为 B。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他的鞋子非常闪亮。题干划线词 **shine** 意为“闪亮，发光”。四个选项：**clear** 意为“清空，放晴”，**polish** 意为“擦亮，磨光”，**wash** 意为“洗，洗涤”，**mend** 意为“修理，修补，改进”，所以正确答案为 B。
- C**。本题是对短语的考查。题干：她总是对所有的东西都很挑剔。划线词 **find fault with** 意为“挑剔”。四个选项：**simplify** 意为“简化，使简单”，**evaluate** 意为“评价，评估”，**criticize** 意为“批评”，**examine** 意为“检查，调查”，可知正确答案为 C。
- C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：安德森离开桌子，说他有些工作要做。划线词 **remark** 意为“评论，说”。四个选项：**doubt** 意为“怀疑”，**think** 意为“思考，认为”，**say** 意为“说”，**know** 意为“知道”，很显然 C 为正确答案。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他们把一个闲置的房间变成办公室。题干划线词 **convert**



意为“转变,转化”。四个选项: reduce 意为“减小,缩小”, move 意为“移动,推动”, reform 意为“改革,改造”, turn 意为“改变,转动”, 所以正确答案为 D。

6. B。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 亨利先生在去年加速了对所持股份的抛售。题干划线词 accelerate 意为“加速”。四个选项: hold 意为“持有,控制”, increase 意为“增加”, expect 意为“期望”, offer 意为“提供”, 因此 B 为正确选项。
7. D。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 我们必须在现存的法律体系下行动。题干划线词 framework 意为“框架,体系,结构”。四个选项: limit 意为“限制”, procedure 意为“步骤,过程”, status 意为“地位”, system 意为“系统”, 很明显, 正确答案为 D。
8. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 简说她无法容忍那么长的时间。题干划线词 tolerate 意为“忍受,容忍”。四个选项: spend 意为“花费”, take 意为“拿,花费”, stand 意为“容忍,站立”, last 意为“持续”, 可知正确答案为 C。
9. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 那时候, 我们还无法领会那件事的重要性。题干划线词 grasp 意为“抓紧,领会”。四个选项: give 意为“给,给予”, attach 意为“附上,系上”, understand 意为“明白”, lose 意为“失败”, 很显然, 正确答案为 C。
10. D。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 从我房间的窗户向外望去, 风景堪称壮观。题干划线词 spectacular 意为“壮观的,令人惊叹的”。四个选项: general 意为“普遍的”, traditional 意为“传统的”, strong 意为“强壮的”, magnificent 意为“壮丽的,宏伟的”, 因此 D 为正确答案。
11. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 玛莎承认她对电脑一无所知。题干划线词 confess 意为“承认”。四个选项: admit 意为“承认,允许进入”, report 意为“报道”, hope 意为“希望”, answer 意为“回答”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
12. D。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 警方认为这起谋杀案的动机是出于嫉妒。题干划线词 motive 意为“目的,动机”。四个选项: choice 意为“选择”, idea 意为“主意,观念”, decision 意为“决心”, reason 意为“理由”, 因此 D 为正确答案。
13. D。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 高速的火车给我们的生活带来了深刻的影响。题干划线词 impact 意为“影响,冲击力”。四个选项: effort 意为“努力,努力的成果”, problem 意为“问题,难题”, concern 意为“关心,忧虑”, influence 意为“影响,势力”, 所以 D 为正确答案。
14. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们在会议的时候研究扩展的可能性。题干划线词 explore 意为“考察,探究”。四个选项: offer 意为“提出,提供”, include 意为“包含,包括”, accept 意为“接受,同意”, investigate 意为“调查,研究”, 所以正确答案为 D。
15. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个研究也告诉我们, 大学生选择理科的人数有一个平稳的下降。题干划线词 steady 意为“稳定的,坚定的”。四个选项: continuous 意为“连续的,继续的”, relative 意为“相关的”, general 意为“大概的,普遍的”, sharp 意为“锋利的,突然的”, 故本题正确答案为 A。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. B。题干: 丹尼尔和索菲亚慢慢地开车穿越沙漠。通过题干中的名词 desert 可以定位到



第一段第一句话“we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert”,意为“我们急速穿过荒芜的卡鲁沙漠”。因此,题干与文章信息不符合,故选择B。

17. **A.** 题干:索菲亚在笔记本上写了她的经历。根据题干中的关键词 notebook 可以定位到第一段“Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera and I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth”,意为“我们想要记住我们所看到的和所做的。他使用相机,而我用文字。我已经写满了三个笔记本,即将起用第四个笔记本来记录”。该句提供的信息与题干内容一致,因此选择A。
18. **C.** 题干:丹尼尔给尼罗河拍照了。此题用专有名词 Nile River 回到原文定位,但原文并未提及尼罗河,属于无中生有,故本题选C。
19. **A.** 题干:丹尼尔和索菲亚看到了很多美好的东西。用关键词 wonderful 回到原文定位,文第二段有相关信息“Southern Africa was full of stories and visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana.”,意为“南非是一个充满故事和美景的地方。我们几乎就要陶醉在这美景中了,不论是维多利亚瀑布的咆哮声声还是博茨瓦那的奥科万戈河三角洲不可思议的静谧。”该句提供的信息与题干内容一致,所以正确答案为A。
20. **B.** 题干:在开车过程中丹尼尔和索菲亚看到了野马。通过题干中的关键词 wild horses 回到原文定位,在第六段话有相关信息“When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened. ‘Wild horses?’ he said, ‘Why didn’t you wake me up, Sophia?’”意为“当丹尼尔醒来时,我告诉他发生的事情。‘有野马?为什么你不叫醒我,索菲亚?’”他说道。”通过上下文可知,丹尼尔没有看到野马,故选择B。
21. **B.** 题干:马并没有靠近车辆。通过题干中的 near 一词回到原文定位,在第四段第二句话有相关信息“And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath.”意为“当我开车的时候,有些东西映入我眼帘,它们离我是那么的近,以至于我感觉能摸到它们,闻到它们的气息。”由下文可知,这里的“它们”指的就是马,因此,题干与文章信息不符合,选择B。
22. **B.** 题干:索菲亚把丹尼尔叫醒是为了给野马拍照。通过题干中的动词 woke up 回到原文定位,在第六段有相关信息“‘Wild horses?’ he said, ‘Why didn’t you wake me up, Sophia?’ ‘I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds.’”,意为“有野马?为什么你不叫醒我,索菲亚?”“我叫你了,但是他们很快就走了”,因此可以看出原文没有说索菲亚叫醒丹尼尔,故本题选B。

第3部分:概括大意与完成句子

23. **C.** 本文的标题是“你是一个成功的领导吗”,第一段主要介绍人是不可能独立生活的,不管是在工作还是生活中,我们是在集体中生存的,选项C“人们处在集体之中”概括了这段的意思,故选择C。
24. **B.** 第二段主要讲不管人们身处哪个集体中,有一个能力强、经验足的领导是很重要的。因此B选项“有一个好领导是很重要的”符合要求,故B为正确答案。
25. **E.** 第三段主要讲有些人是天生的领导,而我们专业的有经验的团队可以教几乎任何人如何成为一名成功的领导。选项E的意思是“经过训练可以培养出杰出的领导者”,与



原文的意思相符, 可知正确答案为 E。

26. **F**。第四段第一句话就说“我们这些训练的课程通过活动和小技巧来培养人们做一个好的领导所必备的品质”, 而接下来就讲这些品质的内容包括自信、冷静、聪明等等。选项 F 的意思是“一个好的领导需要很多好的品质”, 与本段主题一致, 故选 F。
27. **A**。题干: 通向成功的关键要领之一是_____。第一段主要讲人是生活在集体中的。这段结尾处又说“现在大家普遍认为能够很好地和他人合作是通向成功的关键要领之一”, 所以 A 为正确答案。
28. **C**。题干: 集体常常会垮掉是因为_____。第二段谈到“在一个集体中有一个好的领导是必需的, 如果一个集体缺乏领导或者遇到不优秀的领导, 集体就很有可能垮掉”, 故选 C。
29. **E**。题干: 好的领导者通常会避免_____。根据 good leaders 定位到原文第三段倒数第二句, “好的领导不会把大家指挥得团团转”, 因此 E 为正确选项。
30. **D**。题干: 自信是通往_____的钥匙, 根据关键词 self-confidence 定位到第四段第二句, “自信是至关重要的, 它能够克服你作为一个领导的胆怯心”, 故 D 为正确答案。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B**。词汇题。题干: 下列哪项不是人们买手机的原因。文章第一段提到在年轻人中手机很流行, 在最后一段文中提到手机用处很大并且非常方便, 所以 B 为正确选项。
32. **C**。词汇题。题干: 第三段中“detected”可被下列哪个词代替? detect 意为“发觉, 察觉”。四个选项: cure 意为“治愈”, remove 意为“移开”, discover 意为“发觉, 发现”, cause 意为“造成”, 所以 C 为正确选项。
33. **B**。细节题。题干: 那个销售员很早就退休的原因是_____。由关键词 young 定位到第三段第三句“因为记忆力严重下降一个旅行社销售员不得不在很年轻的时候退休”, 故 B “他记不住简单的任务”为正确选项。
34. **D**。细节题。题干: 关于手机的安全问题, 生产商_____。由关键词 safety 定位到第四段第四句“手机生产商承认手机有辐射, 但是数量极少可以忽略”, 很显然, D 选项为正确答案。
35. **A**。主旨题。题干: 作者写这篇文章的目的是建议人们_____。在文章最后一句作者提到“目前来看, 不要过多地使用手机是明智的选择”, 因此本题选择 A。

第二篇

36. **B**。细节题。题干: 下列关于多任务的 M 一代的说法哪个可能是正确的? 用关键词 Generation M 回到原文定位, 答案在第一段第一句, 所谓的 M 一代在做多任务的同时花费了大量的时间做无用功, 因此可知 B 为正确选项。
37. **D**。细节题。题干: 伴随着新装置的产生, M 一代现在的电子设施有什么变化? 用关键词 gadgets 回到原文定位, 文章第三段第二句话有相关信息, “如果要问这些新装置对他们完成任务的影响, 大多数的年轻人还是很赞许它们的”。因此 D “他们选择了这些



新装置”为正确选项。

38. **C**. 细节题。题干:多任务造成了 M 一代_____。根据关键词 multitasking 定位到第二段,“其他的研究结果表明,多任务使得年轻人沉湎于自己的孤立小世界,影响了家庭之间的关系,以至于他们不怎么和家人沟通”,所以 C 选项“远离家庭”是正确选项。
39. **C**. 词汇题。题干:学者们认为许多大学生急需_____。根据关键词 academic 定位到第四段:“他们认为现在的大学生急需学习技巧的补充”,很显然,C 选项为正确答案。
40. **D**. 态度题。题干:上一代人对这多任务的新一代应该采取什么样的态度?在最后一句:“事实上对待现在的年轻人我们应该多一点夸奖少一点批评”,故选 D。

第三篇

41. **A**. 细节题。题干:根据文章,当我们成了成年人后,_____。用名词 adults 回到原文定位,答案在第二段第五句,“人们在工作 and 闲暇时刻都会想到用创造性的方法来解决这个问题”,并在段末提出以下是几个技巧。因此可知 A 选项“人们还可以学习如何变得更富有创造性”为正确选项。
42. **A**. 细节题。题干:根据第一个技巧,如果你需要解决一个问题,_____。用关键词 first 回到原文定位,文章第二段前六句话有相关信息,大意为找到一个事物或形象,写下所有关于它的联想,然后把这些主意与你所做的工作结合起来。因此 A “可以找一个形象并把它与所要解决的问题联系起来”为正确选项。
43. **B**. 细节题。题干:第二个技巧建议你去想象_____。根据 imagine 一词定位到第二段后半部分,“想象那些常规的限制不存在,你拥有你需要的大把的时间、空间、和财力”。所以 B 选项“你拥有达成目标所需要的所有资源”是正确选项。
44. **C**. 词汇题。题干:最后一段 put yourself in their shoes 与下列哪个短语的意思最为接近。文中 put yourself in their shoes 意为“站在别人的立场去考虑问题”,很显然,C 选项“想别人所想”意思最为接近,故为正确答案。
45. **C**. 推断题。题干:我们通过第三个技巧可以推断出一个好的销售员要问自己_____。文章最后一句“最好的打鱼者是和鱼想的一样的人”,由此可以推断出,一个好的销售员是要考虑顾客的需求的,因此 C 为正确选项。

第 5 部分:补全短文

46. **E**. 从原文来看,空白处的前一句话是说“虽然媒体在今天的生活中起了很大的作用,但事实并不总是这样”,而空白处后面一句又说“很多历史学家认为 Charles Lindbergh 是首批名人之一”,很显然,空白处是连接的部分,不是承接上文就是引起下文,在选项中只有 E “80 年以前,录音机和电影开始对美国产生影响”承接上文,因此正确答案为 E。
47. **F**. 从原文来看,空白处的前面一句话讲“在 20 岁那年 Charles Lindbergh 被飞行吸引了”,而空白处后一句讲“不久以后,Charles Lindbergh 就自己买了飞机,游遍全国并展示飞行技巧”。空白处应该还是在讲 Charles Lindbergh 和飞机的事情。选项 F “他辍学了,搬到了 Nebraska 学习当一名飞行员”比较符合上下文。
48. **B**. 从原文来看,空白处前面的句子讲的是“Lindbergh 对飞行更加认真,他参加了美国军队并且是飞行员班第一个毕业的学员”。空白处填入的内容应该与其飞行员学习班毕



业有关, 所以 B 项 “Lindbergh 利用这次的培训找到了一份航空邮件飞行员的工作, 航线飞出密苏里的圣路易斯为正确答案。

49. D. 从原文来看, 空白处的前一句讲 “Charles Lindbergh 知道自己有能力完成这次飞行, 但并不是所有的飞机都能飞行那么长的时间”, 而空白处后面讲的是主人公完成了这个比赛, 因此空白处应该是飞机的问题是如何解决的, 所以选项 D “Charles Lindbergh 通过与加利福尼亚州圣地亚哥一家航空公司的合作和来自圣路易斯的经济援助, 定制了一个可以完成比赛的飞机” 为正确选项。
50. A. 从原文来看, 空白处的前一句讲他完成任务后成了国家英雄, 在回国时受到热烈的欢迎, 所以空白处填入的内容与其受到的礼遇有关, 因而选项 A “他得到了一枚荣誉奖章——美国军事最高奖章” 比较符合语境。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. D. 这里考查词汇。句意: 在他退休之后被_____患有帕金森病, 这刺激了大家对拳击危险性的考虑和对运动的批评。四个选项: discovery “发现”, recovery “恢复”, prevention “阻止, 妨碍”, diagnose “诊断” 分别带入, diagnose 比较贴合语境, 所以答案为 D。
52. A. 这里考查介词。句意: 在他退休之后被诊断患有帕金森病, 这刺激了大家对拳击危险性的考虑和对运动的批评, criticism of “对……的批评”, 所以选择 A。
53. C. 这里考查介词。句意: 加上他对女性拳击的公开反对。opposition 后面的介词固定搭配 to, 因此 C 为正确选项。
54. D. 这里考查短语。句意: 许多人会猜想当他的一个女儿想要_____拳击这个职业的时候他会有何反应。四个选项: set up “建立”, cheer up “高兴, 振奋”, look up “查阅, 看望”, take up “开始, 从事”, 很显然, take up 最贴合语境, 故答案为 D。
55. B. 这里考查动词。句意: 穆罕默德·阿里当然想_____自己女儿的比赛。四个选项: help “帮助”, watch “观看”, have “使……”, make “做” 分别带入, watch 比较贴合语境, 所以答案为 B。
56. C. 这里考查名词。句意: 21 岁的莱拉·阿里首次亮相就获得了巨大成功, 这次_____也获得了如同她爸爸比赛一样的关注度。四个选项: stage “舞台”, summit “定点”, fight “争斗”, sight “景物, 视线”, 根据上下文可知答案为 C。
57. A. 这里考查副词。句意: _____, 莱拉的对手比她弱很多, 因此比赛只持续了 31 秒。四个选项: unfortunately “不幸的是”, obviously “明显地”, similarly “相似地”, suddenly “突然地” 代入原文, unfortunately 符合语境, 故答案为 A。
58. B. 这里考查宾语从句。句意: 她知道她在做_____。此处引导这个宾语从句的关联词在从句中要做宾语, 只能选 what, 所以正确答案为 B。“相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关宾语从句的【备考助手】。”
59. A. 这里考查动词。句意: 莱拉不会选择将自己与父亲_____。四个选项: compare “比较”, keep “保持”, turn “转向”, want “需要”, compare 最贴合语境, 所以答案为 A。
60. B. 这里考查名词搭配。句意: 莱拉喜欢打出自己的_____。四个选项: appearance “外貌,



- 外表”, name “名义, 名字”, show “表演”, sport “运动”。make one's own name “成功, 成名”, 所以正确答案为 B。
61. A。这里考查动词。句意: 她_____到父亲想让她了解最惨的局面是怎么样的, 通过这样来看看她_____还是愿意继续走下去。四个选项: realize “意识”, suggest “建议”, propose “提出”, hope “希望”, 通过上下文可知 A 为正确答案。
62. A。这里考查逻辑关系。句意: 她意识到父亲想让她了解最惨的局面是怎么样的, 通过这样来看看她_____还是愿意继续走下去。这里应该填 “是否”, 因而答案为 A。
63. B。这里考查词汇。句意: 考虑到她父亲跟帕金森的病症在_____, 莱拉要打拳击的决定当然引起了广泛的赞许和_____。四个选项, feeling “感受”, struggle “斗争”, sense “感觉”, anger “愤怒”。很显然, 父亲是同疾病做斗争, 因此答案为 B。
64. C。本题考查名词。句意: 尽管她父亲挣扎于帕金森的疾病但是莱拉仍然决定开始拳击职业必然引起了争论和_____。四个选项, argument 意为 “争论”, quarrel 意为 “争吵, 吵架”, criticism 意为 “批评, 批判”, decision 意为 “决定”。四个选项分别代入, criticism 比较符合语境。
65. A。本题是对名词的考查。句意: 当然, 一个女性, 还是有拳击家族背景的女性, 在拳击台上的_____引起了有关女性拳击是比赛还是好看的场景的讨论。四个选项, arrival 意为 “到来, 到达”, birth 意为 “出生”, departure 意为 “离开”, attention 意为 “注意”, 分别代入, A 项比较符合语境。从搭配来看, 一般是 the birth of, the departure from, the attention from / to。

Part III 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(综合类 A 级)

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

1. Respect for life is a cardinal principle of the law.
A. fundamental B. moral C. regular D. hard
2. The proposal was endorsed by the majority of members.
A. rejected B. approved C. submitted D. considered
3. Many experts remain skeptical about his claims.
A. untouched B. certain C. silent D. doubtful
4. This species has nearly died out because its habitat is being destroyed.
A. turned dead B. passed by
C. carried away D. become extinct
5. The methods of communication used during the war were primitive.
A. reliable B. effective C. simple D. alternative
6. Three world-class tennis players came to contend for this title.
A. argue B. claim C. wish D. compete
7. Come out, or I'll burst the door down.
A. shut B. beat C. set D. break
8. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. general B. complex C. inflexible D. direct
9. The tower remains intact ever after two hundred years.
A. unknown B. undamaged C. unusual D. unstable
10. They didn't seem to appreciate the magnitude of the problem.
A. existence B. cause C. importance D. situation
11. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.



- A. shorten B. start C. end D. resume
12. The drinking water has become contaminated with lead.
A. polluted B. treated C. tested D. corrupted
13. She shed a few tears at her daughter's wedding.
A. produced B. wiped C. injected D. removed
14. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
A. send B. hear C. confirm D. spread
15. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
A. cautious B. naked C. blind D. private

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。

Mau Pailug, Ocean Navigator

Mau sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti using traditional methods. In early 1976, Mau Pailug, a freshman, led an expedition in which he sailed a traditional Polynesian boat across 2,500 miles of ocean from Hawaii to Tahiti. The Polynesian Voyaging Society had organized the expedition. Its purpose was to find out if seafarers (海员) in the distant past could have found their way from one island to the other without navigational instruments, or whether the islands had been populated by accident. At the time, Mau was the only man alive who know how to navigate just by observing the stars, the wind and the sea.

He had never before sailed to Tahiti, which was a long way to the south. However, he understood how the wind and the sea behave around islands, so he was confident he could find his way. The voyage took him and his crew a month to complete and he did it without a compass or charts.

His grandfather began the task of teaching him how to navigate when he was still a baby. He showed him pools of water on the beach to teach him how the behavior of the waves and wind changed in different places. Later, Mau used a circle of stones to memorize the positions of the stars. Each stone was laid out in the sand to represent a star.

The voyage proved that Hawaii's first inhabitants came in a small boats and navigated by reading the sea and the stars. Mau himself became a keen teacher, passing on his traditional secrets to people of other cultures so that his knowledge would not be lost. He explained the positions of the stars to his students, but he allowed them to write things down because he knew they would never be able to remember everything as he had done.

16. At the time of his voyage, Mau had unique navigational skills.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Mau was familiar with the sea around Tahiti.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Mau could not afford a compass or charts.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Mau learnt navigation skills from his grandfather.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Mau used stones to memories where the stars were situated in the sky.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The first inhabitants of Hawaii could read and write.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Mau expected his students to remember the positions of the stars immediately.
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 1 个最佳选项。

Traffic Jams — No End in Sight

- 1** Traffic congestion (拥堵) affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the U. S., commuters (通勤人员) spend an average of a full working week each year sitting in traffic jams, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.
- 2** The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centres thanks to congestion pricing.
- 3** Another way to reduce rush - hour traffic is for employers to implement flextime, which lets employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.
- 4** Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.
- 5** Other, more forward - thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is SO much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some \$7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public-transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared with the \$50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.



23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Paying to get in
B. Changing work practice
C. Not doing enough
D. A solution which is no solution
E. Closing city centres to traffic
F. A global problem

27. Most American drivers think it convenient to _____.
28. If charged high enough, some drivers may _____ to enter certain parts of town.
29. Building more roads is not an effective way to _____.
30. The U. S. government has planned to _____ updating public-transport systems.

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

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

Why So Many Children

In many of the developing countries in Africa and Asia, the population is growing fast. The reason for this is simple: Women in these countries have a high birth rate — from 3.0 to 7.0 children per woman. The majority of these women are poor, without the food or resources to care for their families. Why do they have so many children? Why don't they limit the size of their families? The answer may be that they often have no choice. There are several reasons for this.

One reason is economic. In a traditional agricultural economy, large families are helpful. Having more children means having more workers in the fields and someone to take care of the parents in old age. In an industrial economy, the situation is different. Many children do not help a family; instead, they are an expense. Thus, industrialization has generally brought down the birth rate. This was the case in Italy, which was industrialized quite recently and rapidly. In the early part of the twentieth century, Italy was a poor, largely agricultural country with a high birth rate. After World War II, Italy's economy was rapidly modernized and industrialized. By the end of the century, the birth rate had dropped to 1.3 children per woman, the world's lowest.

However, the economy is not the only important factor that influences birth rate. Saudi Arabia,

for example, does not have an agriculture-based economy, and it has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. Nevertheless, it also has a very high birth rate (7.0). Mexico and Indonesia, on the other hand, are poor countries, with largely agricultural economies, but they have recently reduced their population growth.

Clearly, other factors are involved. The most important of these is the condition of women. A high birth rate almost always goes together with lack of education and low status for women. This would explain the high birth rate of Saudi Arabia. There, the traditional culture gives women little education or independence and few possibilities outside the home. On the other hand, the improved condition of women in Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia explains the decline in birth rates in these countries. Their governments have taken measures to provide more education and opportunities for women.

Another key factor in the birth rate is birth control. Women may want to limit their families but have no way to do so. In countries where governments have made birth control easily available and inexpensive, birth rates have gone down. This is the case in Singapore, Sri Lanka, and India, as well as in Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico, and Brazil. In these countries, women have also been provided with health care and help in planning their families.

These trends show that an effective program to reduce population growth does not have to depend on better economic conditions. It can be effective if it aims to help women and meet their needs. Only then, in fact, does it have any real chance of success.

31. In a traditional agricultural economy, a large family
 - A. may limit income.
 - B. can be an advantage.
 - C. isn't necessary.
 - D. is expensive.
32. When countries become industrialized,
 - A. the birth rate generally goes down.
 - B. families often become larger.
 - C. women usually decide not have a family.
 - D. the population generally grows rapidly.
33. Italy today is an example of an
 - A. agricultural country with a high birth rate.
 - B. agricultural country with a low birth rate.
 - C. industrialized country with a low birth rate.
 - D. industrialized country with a high birth rate.
34. Saudi Arabia is mentioned in the passage because it shows that
 - A. the most important factor influencing birth rate is the economy.
 - B. women who have a high income usually have few children.
 - C. the birth rate depends on per capita income.
 - D. factors other than the economy influence birth rate.
35. In Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia, the government
 - A. is not concerned about the status of women.
 - B. has tried to improve the condition of women.
 - C. has tried to industrialize the country rapidly.
 - D. does not allow women to work outside the home.



第二篇

Making a Loss Is the Height of Fashion

Given that a good year in the haute couture（高级定制女装）business is one where you lose even more money than usual, the prevailing mood in Paris last week was sensational. The big-name designers were falling over themselves to boast of how many outfits they had sold at below cost price, and how this proved that the fashion business was healthier than ever. Jean - Paul Gaultier reported record sales. “but we don’t make any money out of it,” the designer assured journalists backstage. “No matter how successful you are, you can’t make a profit from couture,” explained Jean-Jacques Picart, a veteran fashion PR man, and co - founder of the now - bankrupt Lacroix house.

Almost 20 years have passed since the unusual economics of the couture business were first exposed. Outraged that he was losing money on evening dresses costing tens of thousands of pounds, the couturier Jean-Louis Scherrer published of his costs. One outfit he described costed over half a mile of gold thread, 18,000 sequins（亮片）, and had required hundreds of hours of hand-stitching in an atelier（制作室）. A fair price would have been £50, 000, but the couturier could only get £35,000 for it. Rather than riding high on the foolishness of the super-rich, he and his team could barely feed their hungry families.

The result was an outcry and the first of a series of government-and industry-sponsored inquiries into the surreal（超现实的）world of ultimate fashion. The trade continues to insist that couture offers you more than you pay for, but it’s not as simple as that. When such a temple of old wealth starts talking about value for money, it isn’t to convince anyone that dresses costing as much as houses are a bargain. Rather, it is to preserve the peculiar mystique（神秘）, lucrative（利润丰厚的）associations and threatened interests that couture represents.

Essentially, the arguments couldn’t be simpler. On one side are those who say that the business will die if it doesn’t change. On the other are those who say it will die if it does. Huge in its costs, tiny in its clientele and questionable in its influence, it still remains one of the great themes of Parisian life. In his book, *The Fashion Conspiracy*, Nicholas Coleridge estimates that the entire couture industry rests on the whims（一时兴起）of less than 30 immensely wealthy women, and although the number may have grown in recent years with the new prosperity of Asia, the number of couture customers worldwide is no more than 4,000.

To qualify as couture, a garment must be entirely handmade by one of the 11 Paris couture houses registered to the *Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture*. Each house must employ at least 20 people, and show a minimum of 75 new designs a year. So far, so traditional. But the Big Four operators — Chanel, Dior, Givenchy and Gaultier — increasingly use couture as a marketing device for their far more profitable ready-to-wear, fragrance and accessory lines.

36. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. The haute couture designers claim losses in their sales.
- B. The haute couture business is expanding quickly.
- C. The haute couture designers make much profit in their sales.

- D. The haute couture businessmen are happy with their profit.
37. According to the second paragraph, Jean-Louis Scherrer
- A. was in a worse financial position than other couturiers.
 - B. was very angry as he was losing money.
 - C. was one of the best-know couturiers.
 - D. stopped producing haute couture dresses.
38. The writer says that the outfit Jean-Louis Scherrer described
- A. was worth the price that was paid for it.
 - B. should have cost the customer than it did.
 - C. cost more to make than it should have.
 - D. was never sold to anyone.
39. The writer says in Paragraph 4 that there is disagreement over
- A. the future of haute couture.
 - B. the history of haute couture.
 - C. the real costs of haute couture.
 - D. the changes that need to be made in haute couture.
40. What is the writer's tone toward haute couture business?
- A. Somewhat ironical.
 - B. Quite supportive.
 - C. Fairly friendly.
 - D. Rather indifferent.

第三篇

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. 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. Preciously 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, to normal. It also allowed the team to observe more closely some of the other creatures that form working associations with the honey badger, as these seemed to badgers' relaxed attitude when near humans.

41. Why did the wild life experts visit the Kalahari Desert?
 - A. To find where honey badgers live.
 - B. To catch some honey badgers for food.
 - C. To find out why honey badgers have a bad reputation.
 - D. To observe how honey badgers behave.
42. What does Kitso Khama say about honey badgers?
 - A. They are always looking for food.
 - B. They do not enjoy human company.
 - C. It is common for them to attack people.
 - D. They show interest in things they are not familiar with.
43. What did the team find out about honey badgers?
 - A. There were some creatures they did not eat.
 - B. They were afraid of poisonous creatures.
 - C. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
 - D. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
44. Which of the following is a typical feature of male badgers?
 - A. They don't run very quickly.
 - B. They defend their territory from other badgers.
 - C. They hunt over a very large area.
 - D. They are more aggressive than females.
45. What happened when honey badgers got used to humans around them?
 - A. They lost interest in people.
 - B. They became less aggressive towards other creatures.
 - C. They started eating more.

D. Other animals started working with them.

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。

Toads are Arthritis and in Pain

Arthritis is an illness that can cause pain and swelling in your bones. Toads, a big problem in the north of Australia, are suffering from painful arthritis in their legs and backbone, a new study has shown. The toads that jump the fastest are more likely to be larger and to have longer legs. _____ (46).

The large yellow toads, native to South and Central America, were introduced into the north-eastern Australian state of Queensland in 1935 in an attempt to stop beetles and other insects from destroying sugarcane crops. Now up to 200 million of the poisonous toads exist in the country, and they are rapidly spreading through the state of Northern Territory at a rate of up to 60 km a year. The toads can now be found across more than one million square kilometers. _____ (47) A Venezuelan poison virus was tried in the 1990s but had to be abandoned after it was found to also kill native frog species.

The toads have severely affected ecosystems in Australia. Animals, and sometimes pets, that eat the toads die immediately from their poison, and the toads themselves eat anything they can fit inside their mouth. _____ (48)

A co-author of the new study, Rick Shine, a professor at the University of Sydney, says that little attention has been given to the problems that toads face. Rick and his colleagues studied nearly 500 toads from Queensland and the Northern Territory and found that those in the latter state were very different. They were active, sprinting down roads and breeding quickly.

According to the results of the study, the fastest toads travel nearly one kilometer a night. _____ (49) But speed and strength come at a price — arthritis of the legs and backbone due to constant pressure placed on them.

In laboratory tests, the researchers found that after about 15 minutes of hopping, arthritic toads would travel less distance with each hop (跳跃). _____ (50) These toads are so programmed to move, apparently, that even when in pain the toads travelled as fast and as far as the healthy ones, continuing their relentless march across the landscape.

- A. But this advantage also has a big drawback — up to 10% of the biggest toads suffer from arthritis.
- B. The task now facing the country is how to remove the toads.
- C. But arthritis didn't slow down toads outside the laboratory.
- D. Toads with longer legs move faster and travel longer distances while the others are being left behind.
- E. Toads are not built to be road runners — they are built to sit around ponds and wet areas.



F. Furthermore, they soon take over the natural habitats of Australia's native species.

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。

Family History

In an age when technology is developing faster than ever before, many people are being attracted to the _____(51) of looking back into the past. One way they can do this is by _____(52) their own family history. They can try to _____(53) out more about where their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries _____(54) a fairly short history, like Australia and the United States.

It is one thing to spend some time _____(55) through a book on family history and to _____(56) the decision to investigate your own family's past. It is quite another to _____(57) out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganised _____(58) and cause yourself many problems which could have been _____(59) with a little forward planning.

If your own family stories tell you _____(60) you are connected with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this idea take _____(61) your research. Just treat it as an interesting _____(62). A simple system with collecting and storing your information will be adequate to _____(63) with; a more complex one may only get in your _____(64). The most important thing, though, is to get started. Who _____(65) what you might find?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 51. A. chain | B. attention | C. idea | D. interest |
| 52. A. recording | B. creating | C. investigating | D. rewriting |
| 53. A. put | B. find | C. set | D. get |
| 54. A. of | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 55. A. seeing | B. going | C. following | D. coming |
| 56. A. accept | B. reach | C. leave | D. make |
| 57. A. work | B. figure | C. carry | D. turn |
| 58. A. body | B. way | C. system | D. event |
| 59. A. avoided | B. missed | C. lost | D. escaped |
| 60. A. when | B. why | C. that | D. what |
| 61. A. up | B. away | C. off | D. over |
| 62. A. possibility | B. reason | C. question | D. example |
| 63. A. play | B. start | C. live | D. break |
| 64. A. side | B. road | C. way | D. track |
| 65. A. worries | B. knows | C. believes | D. realizes |

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 A 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	D	D	C	D	D	C	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	D	A	A	B	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	D	F	A	E	A	B	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	C	D	B	A	B	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	D	C	A	A	B	F	D	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	C	B	D	B	D	C	B	A	C
61	62	63	64	65					
D	A	B	C	B					

真题解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

- A.** 考查形容词。题干: 尊重生命是法律的一个基本的原则。划线词 **cardinal** 意为“基本的, 主要的”。选项 **fundamental** 意为“主要的, 基本的”, **moral** 意为“道德的, 精神的”, **regular** 意为“定期的, 有规律的”, **hard** 意为“硬的, 艰难的”。**cardinal** 与 **fundamental** 同义, 故正确答案为 A。
- B.** 考查动词。题干: 提案得到了多数成员的认可。划线词 **endorse** 意为“签署, 赞同, 认可”。选项 **reject** 意为“拒绝, 排斥”, **approve** 意为“批准, 赞成”, **submit** 意为“使服从, 提交”, **consider** 意为“考虑, 认为”。**endorse** 与 **approve** 在语义上接近, 所以正确答案为 B。
- D.** 考查形容词。题干: 许多专家对他的说法仍表示怀疑。划线词 **skeptical** 意为“怀疑的”。选项 **untouched** 意为“未受影响的, 未改变的”, **certain** 意为“必然的, 无疑的, 确定的”, **silent** 意为“沉默的, 寂静的”, **doubtful** 意为“怀疑的, 不确定的”。**skeptical** 与 **doubtful** 同义, 故正确答案为 D。
- D.** 考查短语。题干: 这个物种几乎快灭绝了, 因为它的栖息地正在被破坏。划线词 **die out** 意为“灭绝, 消失”。选项 **turn dead** 意为“死的, 变成死的”, **pass by** 意为“经过, 逝去”, **carry away** 意为“运走, 带走”, **become extinct** 意为“灭绝, 绝种”。**die out**



与 become extinct 同义, 故答案为 D。

5. C. 考查形容词。题干: 战争期间所用的通信方法都是很简单的。划线词 primitive 意为“原始的, 简单的, 粗糙的”。选项 reliable 意为“可靠的, 可信赖的”, effective 意为“有效的, 起作用的”, simple 意为“简单的”, alternative 意为“选择性的, 交替的”。primitive 与 simple 同义, 故正确答案为 C。
6. D. 考查动词。题干: 三名世界级网球选手来争夺这个冠军。划线词 contend 意为“竞争, 斗争”。选项 argue 意为“争论, 辩论”, claim 意为“要求, 声称”, wish 意为“希望”, compete 意为“竞争, 比赛, 对抗”。contend 与 compete 为近义词, 所以答案为 D。
7. D. 考查短语。题干: 快出来, 否则我就破门而入了。题干划线词 burst down 意为“损毁, 破裂”。选项 shut down 意为“停工, 关闭”, beat down 意为“打倒, 杀价”, set down 意为“放下, 记下”, break down 意为“分解, 发生故障, 毁掉”。burst down 在语义上与 break down 比较接近, 故正确答案为 D。
8. C. 考查形容词。题干: 这些规则太死板, 没有考虑到人为的错误。划线词 rigid 意为“严格的, 死板的”。选项 general 意为“一般的, 普通的”, complex 意为“复杂的”, inflexible 意为“不灵活的, 顽固的”, direct 意为“直接的”。rigid 在语义上与 inflexible 比较接近, 故正确答案为 C。
9. B. 考查形容词。题干: 这座塔在两百年后依然保持完好无损。划线词 intact 意为“完整的, 原封不动的, 未受损害的”。选项 unknown 意为“未知的, 陌生的”, undamaged 意为“未受损坏的”, unusual 意为“不寻常的”, unstable 意为“不稳定的”。intact 与 undamaged 在语义上一致, 故正确答案为 B。
10. C. 考查名词。题干: 他们好像没意识到该问题的重要性。划线词 magnitude 意为“重要, 大小, 强度”。选项 existence 意为“存在”, cause 意为“原因, 起因”, importance 意为“重要, 重大”, situation 意为“情况, 形式”。magnitude 与 importance 在语义上接近, 故答案为 C。
11. C. 考查动词。题干: 两公司之间的合同将很快期满。划线词 expire 意为“终止, 期满”。选项 shorten 意为“缩短, 减少”, start 意为“开始, 发动”, end 意为“终结, 结束, 终止”, resume 意为“恢复, 重新开始, 继续”。expire 与 end 在语义上一致, 故 C 为正确答案。
12. A. 考查动词。题干: 饮用水已经受到铅的污染了。划线词 contaminated 意为“污染的”。选项 polluted 意为“受污染的”, treated 意为“治疗的, 处理的”, tested 意为“被检测的, 经过检验的”, corrupted 意为“腐败的, 毁坏的”。contaminated 与 polluted 为同义词, 所以正确答案为 A。
13. A. 考查动词。题干: 她在女儿的婚礼上流泪了。划线词“shed”意为“流出, 脱落”。选项 produce 意为“产生, 生产”, wipe 意为“抹去, 擦除”, inject 意为“注射, 注入”, remove 意为“消除, 移动, 消除”。shed tears 为“流泪”, 与 produce 在语义上比较接近, 所以答案为 A。
14. D. 考查动词。题干: 关于他财务问题的谣言开始传播。划线词 circulate 意为“传播, 流传”。选项 send 意为“发送, 寄”, hear 意为“听到, 听说”, confirm 意为“确



认, 确定”, spread 意为“传播, 流传, 散步”。circulate 与 spread 为同义词, 所以答案为 D。

15. **A**。考查形容词。题干: 警察对城镇的这一带要保持警觉。划线词 wary 意为“谨慎的, 机警的”。选项 cautious 意为“谨慎的, 小心的”, naked 意为“裸体的, 无装饰的, 无证据的”, blind 意为“盲目的, 瞎的”, private 意为“私人的, 私有的”。wary 与 cautious 在语义上比较接近, 故答案为 A。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **A**。题干: 在航行时, Mau 有其独特的航海技术。利用题干关键词 Mau 和 navigation 等可以定位第一段最后一句, 可知 Mau 是在当时唯一知道如何通过观察星星、风与海的情况来航海的人。题干信息与原句信息一致, 故答案为 A。
17. **B**。题干: Mau 对 Tahiti 周围的海域很熟悉。利用题干关键词 familiar 和 Tahiti 等可以定位到第二段第一句, 从中可知因为距离很遥远, 所以他从未航行到过 Tahiti。由此可知, 题干信息与原句信息不一致, 故答案为 B。
18. **C**。题干: Mau 买不起指南针和地图。利用题干关键词 compass 和 charts 进行定位, 发现原文没有提及他是不是买不起, 所以答案为 C。
19. **A**。题干: Mau 从其爷爷那里学到航海技术。利用题干关键词 learn 和 grandfather 等可以定位到第三段首句, 从中可知当他还是孩子的时候, 他爷爷就开始教他如何航海, 由此可知答案为 A。
20. **A**。题干: Mau 用石头来记忆星星在天空中所处的位置。利用题干关键词 stone 和 position of stars 等可以定位到第三段的倒数第二句, 从中可知 Mau 用一圈石头来记忆星星的位置, 由此可知答案为 A。
21. **C**。题干: 夏威夷的第一批居民会读也会写。利用题干关键词 first inhabits, write 和 read 等可以定位到最后一段的首句, 从中可知夏威夷的第一批居民坐小船而来, 他们通过观察 (阅读) 海洋和星星来航行, 但没有提及他们是否有读写能力, 故答案为 C。
22. **B**。题干: Mau 希望他的学生能马上记住星星的位置。利用题干关键词 Hill、Barton、color、sport 等可以定位到最后一段最后一句, 从中可知 Mau 让他的学生写下来, 因为他知道他们不可能像他一样记住所有的东西。题干信息与原句信息不一致, 故答案为 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **F**。第一段首句是主题句, 交通拥挤影响到了全世界的人, 故 F (全球问题) 是正确答案。
24. **A**。第二段首句是主题句, 最有希望减少城市拥挤的技术被称为拥堵收费, 即车辆在一天的特定时段进入城里的特定区域是要收费的。故 A (付费进入) 是正确答案。
25. **B**。第三段首句是主题句, 另一种缓解交通高峰期的方法是雇主实行弹性工作时间, 这可以让员工在非高峰期往返工作, 以避开上下班的高峰, 因而 B (改变上下班惯例) 是正确答案。
26. **D**。第四段没有主题句, 通过本段可知很多人认为缓解交通压力最好的办法是多修路, 但作者认为这种办法并不能真正解决问题。故 D (一个不能解决问题的解决方案) 是正确答案。



27. **B.** 句意：大部分美国人认为_____很方便。利用关键词 **convenient** 可以定位，根据第一段最后一句“most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy”可知，很多人选择开车是为了舒适、方便和隐私。因而答案为 B。
28. **C.** 题干：如果收费足够高，许多司机可能_____进入城镇的特定区域。利用题干关键词 **charge** 可以定位，根据第二段“In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train.”可知，“理论上，如果收费足够高，有些司机将会取消他们的行程或者乘坐公交或火车”，所以为 C（坐公交）正确答案。
29. **A.** 题干：建设更多的路不是_____的有效方法。利用题干关键词 **building roads** 等可以定位，根据第四段可知，有些城市规划者认为缓解交通拥挤的最好办法是建更多的路，但是并不能真的让车远离道路，而只会容纳更多的车。因而修路并不是缓解拥堵的好办法，所以 A（缓解交通拥挤）为正确答案。
30. **D.** 题干：美国政府计划通过_____来升级公共交通系统。利用题干关键词 **government** 和 **public-transport system** 等可以定位，根据第五段倒数第二句可知，美国政府决定花费 70 亿美元来提高公用交通系统的通行量，并使用更有效的技术对其进行升级，所以 D（花费更多钱）为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B.** 细节题。题干：在传统农业经济中，一个人口多的大家庭_____。利用题干关键词 **traditional agriculture economy** 和 **a large family** 等可以定位到第二段第二句，从中可知在传统农业经济中，人口多的大家庭是有帮助的，所以 B（可能是个优势）为正确答案。
32. **A.** 细节题。题干：当国家进入工业化时，_____。利用题干关键词 **industrialize** 等可以定位到第二段的第五句和第六句，从中可知在工业经济中，许多孩子不能帮助家庭，反而还增加家庭的花费，即工业化通常会降低出生率，所以 A（出生率一般会下降）为正确答案。
33. **C.** 细节题。题干：今天的意大利是一个_____的例子。利用题干关键词 **Italy** 和选项关键词 **birth rate** 等可以定位到第二段的最后两句，从中可知意大利在二战后快速现代化和工业化，但是到 20 世纪末，其出生率却是世界上最低的，由此可知意大利是个工业化国家且出生率很低，所以 C 为正确答案。
34. **D.** 例证题。题干：沙特阿拉伯在文中被提到是因为它说明_____。举例的目的不是为了说明例子本身，而是为了证明论点。利用题干关键词 **Saudi Arabia** 定位到第三段第二句，从中可知，沙特阿拉伯没有基于农业的经济基础，但其人均收入却是全世界最高的，同时它也有很高的出生率。由此说明前面的论点：“However, the economy is not the only important factor that influences birth rate”，即“经济不是影响出生率的唯一重要因素”，所以 D 为正确答案。
35. **B.** 细节题。题干：在墨西哥、泰国和印度尼西亚，政府_____。利用题干关键词 **Mexico, Thailand, Indonesia** 等可以定位到第四段最后一句，可知墨西哥、泰国和印度尼西亚等国的政府都采取措施给女性提供更多的教育和机会，所以 B（努力改善女性的状况）为正



确答案。

第二篇

36. **A**。主旨题。题干：第一段的中心大意为_____。段落的主题句一般是段落的首尾句。第一段的主题句是首句，即“如果说高级定制女装的黄金时期是你花费了比平时更多的钱的时期，那么上周笼罩巴黎的气氛就是耸人听闻的”，由此可知，高级定制女装的生意不好，再从段落其他句子可知，很多衣服都是低于成本价出售的，所以 A（高级定制女装设计师声称他们的销量在下降）为正确答案。
37. **B**。细节题。题干：根据第二段，Jean-Louis Scherrer_____。利用题干关键词 Jean-Louis Scherrer 等可以定位到第二段第二句，从中可知“让 Jean-Louis Scherrer 非常愤怒的是制作成本达上万英镑的晚礼服正在赔钱”，所以 B（他很生气他在赔本）为正确答案。
38. **B**。细节题。题干：作者认为 Jean-Louis Scherrer 所描述的高级女装_____。利用题干关键词 outfit, Jean-Louis Scherrer 和 describe 等可以定位到第二段“One outfit he described... A fair price would have been £50, 000, but the couturier could only get £35,000 for it.”，可知“Jean-Louis 所描述的一件服装……公平的价格本应为 5 万英镑，但实际只能卖到 3.5 万英镑。因而，B（顾客本应支付比实际支付更多的钱）为正确答案。
39. **D**。细节题。题干：作者在第四段中提到关于_____ 存在不同意见。根据文中第四段第二句可知，关于高级定制女装的行业是否要改革存在两种观点，一种观点认为如果不改革那么这个行业就是消亡，另一种观点认为如果改革就会消亡，故 D（高级定制女装需要变革）是正确答案。
40. **A**。态度题。题干：作者对高级定制女装的态度是什么？作者在文章提到高级女装时，认为“Huge in its costs, tiny in its clientele and questionable in its influence（成本高，客户少而且影响力也有问题）”“So far, so traditional（太传统）”可见作者的态度是负面的，所以 A（有点讽刺）是正确答案。

第三篇

41. **D**。细节题。题干：为什么野生动物专家要去非洲卡拉哈里沙漠？利用题干关键词 wildlife expert 和 Kalahari Desert 可以定位到第一段的第三句“Their main aim was to study the badgers’ movements and behavior”，可知其主要目的是研究蜜獾的行动和行为，所以 D（蜜獾是如何行动的）为正确答案。
42. **D**。细节题。题干：关于蜜獾，Kitso Khama 说了些什么？利用题干关键词 Kitso Khama 等可以定位到第二段，即“蜜獾的问题在于它们天生就是富有好奇心的动物，尤其在看见新东西的时候。这种好奇心加上其难以预测的天性就成了危险因素。如果它们觉得你有食物，它们直接跑到你面前要东西吃，一点也不会害羞。它们实际上是人类周围环境中非常友善的动物，但它们一旦感到有危险就会变得非常凶恶”。由此可知，A 没有提到，B 和 C 与原文都不一致，所以正确答案为 D（它们对不熟悉的东西感兴趣）。
43. **D**。细节题。题干：这个研究小组发现了有关蜜獾的什么？ 题干无明显关键词，可以利用选项的关键词定位到第三段，由第二句可知“蜜獾吃任何它们能抓住和杀死的动物”，由第三句可知“甚至像多数动物害怕和躲避的毒蛇，碰到它们时也不安全”，由第四句



可知“蜜獾喜欢吃当地的西瓜,可能因为西瓜中的较多的水分含量”由最后一句可知“他们确认了之前研究的结果,包括雌性蜜獾彼此之间从不交往的事实”。由此 A, B, C 都是错误的,所以正确答案为 D(他们从水果中得到部分所需的水分)。

44. C. 细节题。题干:下列哪一个是雄性蜜獾的典型特征?利用题干关键词和 a large family 等可以定位到第四段第一句,即“跟踪雄性蜜獾是个挑战,因为它们能在很短时间内在很大的区域内活动”。由此可知,C(它们可以在很大区域内狩猎)为正确答案。
45. A. 细节题。题干:当蜜獾习惯了周围有人后会怎么样?利用题干关键词 be used to 可以定位到最后一段,即“当蜜獾习惯于周围有人存在的时候,人就可以接近它们,而它们也对人不再好奇或突然进攻”。be used to 与 be accustomed to 同义,意为“习惯于……”,故 A(它们对人失去兴趣)是正确答案。

第5部分:补全短文

46. A. 从原文来看,第一段的首句要说关节疾病(Arthritis)的危害。空格前面一句讲到那种腿长的大蟾蜍跳得快,空格后应该接着谈蟾蜍的这种腿长优势,所以 A(但是这个优势也有一个大的缺陷,即近 10%的蟾蜍会得关节疾病)比较合适,不仅接着谈长腿的优势,同时也点出了关节病的主题词。
47. B. 从原文来看,空格前面一句讲的是蟾蜍现在已经蔓延到超过 100 万平方公里的区域,说明蟾蜍开始泛滥,而空格后一句说的是一种委内瑞拉病毒在 90 年代开始用来消灭蟾蜍,但之后发现也杀本地的青蛙物种就不得不放弃了,所以空格处应填入与消除蟾蜍有关的选项,故 B(现在这个国家面临的任务就是如何消除蟾蜍)符合原文。
48. F. 从原文来看,第三段的首句说蟾蜍严重影响了澳大利亚的生态环境。空格前面一句讲到吃蟾蜍的动物和宠物都被毒死了,而且蟾蜍吃掉了能吃的一切。空格处填入与生态环境受到蟾蜍影响有关的语句,故 F(并且,它们很快就占据了澳大利亚本地物种的自然栖息地)是正确答案。
49. D. 从原文来看,空格前面一句讲到研究结果表明最快的蟾蜍一个晚上能跑近 1 公里。空格后一句讲的是这种速度和力量却是要付出代价的。因此,空格谈论的还是有关速度的话题,所以 D(长腿的蟾蜍移动较快并能移动较长的距离,而其他蟾蜍则落在后面)比较符合原文语义。
50. C. 从原文来看,空格前面一句讲到研究者发现跳跃约 15 分钟后,有关节炎的蟾蜍每一次跳跃的距离会递减。空格后一句提到蟾蜍是程序化的移动,即使有关节病的蟾蜍,跟健康的蟾蜍跳得一样快,一样高远。前后有转折关系,所以 C 选项(但是关节疾病不会降低蟾蜍的速度)是正确答案。

第6部分:完形填空

51. C. 考查名词。题干:在技术比任何时候发展得都要快的时代,许多人被回顾过去的_____所吸引。四个选项分别代入,发现 idea 比较原文的语境,所以答案为 C。
52. C. 考查动词。题干:他们做这件事情的方式之一就是_____他们的家族史。四个选项分别代入,从回顾过去的角度来看,只有 investigate 比较符合原文的语境,故答案为 C。
53. B. 考查固定短语。题干:他们努力_____更多关于家族来自于哪里以及家族做什么的



信息。四个选项分别代入,发现 find out 比较符合原文的语境,所以答案为 B。

54. **D.** 考查介词。题干:这是现在快速发展的一种爱好,特别是在_____较短历史的国家,如澳大利亚和美国。四个选项分别代入,发现 with (表示伴随) 比较符合原文的语境,所以答案为 D。
55. **B.** 考查固定短语。题干:花时间_____一本有关家族史的书和_____决定去调查家族的过去是一方面。四个选项分别代入,go through a book 意为“仔细通读一本书”比较符合逻辑,所以答案为 B。
56. **D.** 考查固定短语。题干:花时间仔细通读一本有关家族史的书和_____决定去调查家族的过去是一方面。make decision 是固定搭配,意为“做决定”,所以答案为 D。
57. **C.** 考查固定短语。题干:成功地_____研究则是另一方面。四个选项分别代入,carry out the research (开展研究) 比较符合语境,所以答案为 C。
58. **B.** 考查名词。题干:以无条理的_____开始并引起很多问题是很容易的。四个选项分别代入,“以无条理的方式”比较符合原文的语境,所以答案为 B。
59. **A.** 考查动词。题干:……引起许多问题,如果前期稍有计划,这些问题就可以_____。四个选项分别代入,发现 avoid 比较符合原文语境,所以答案为 A。
60. **C.** 考查宾语从句。题干:如果你的家族故事告诉你_____你与某个著名的人有关,无论是英雄还是罪犯。you are connected with a famous character 是做 tell 的宾语从句,而且从句本身为陈述句,所以用 that 引导。
61. **D.** 考查固定短语。题干:……不要让这种想法_____你的研究。根据原文的上下文语境,这里说的是不要让名人的事情替代你对家族史的研究,所以答案为 D。
62. **A.** 考查名词。题干:仅仅把它当做_____。四个选项分别代入,an interesting possibility 意为“一个有趣的可能事件”,符合句意,而 an interesting reason/question/example 意为“一个有趣的理由/问题/例子”,均不符合句意。故 A 为正确选项。
63. **B.** 考查动词。题干:一个简单的用来搜集和存储信息的系统就足以_____。四个选项分别代入,start with “以……开始”比较符合原文的语境,所以正确答案为 B。
64. **C.** 考查固定短语。题干:一个简单的用来搜集和存储信息的系统就足以开始,而一个复杂的系统则可能只会让你_____。get in the way 意为“妨碍,阻碍”,比较符合原文的语境,所以答案为 C。
65. **B.** 考查动词。题干:尽管开头是最重要的事情,但谁_____你会发现什么呢?四个选项分别代入,knows 比较符合原文的逻辑,所以答案为 B。

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 A 级）

第 1 部分：词汇选项（第 1～15，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. We almost ran into a Rolls-Royce that pulled out in front of us without signaling.
A. overtook B. hit C. passed D. found
2. He shifted his position a little, in order to alleviate the pain in his leg.
A. control B. ease C. experience D. suffer
3. Our aim was to update the health service, and we succeeded.
A. offer B. provide C. fund D. modernize
4. Every week the magazine presents the profile of a well-known sports personality.
A. description B. success C. evidence D. plan
5. All the flats in the building had the same layout.
A. color B. size C. function D. arrangement
6. Newborn babies can discriminate between a man's and a woman's voice.
A. treat B. express C. distinguish D. analyze
7. The weather was crisp and clear and you could see the mountains fifty miles away.
A. hot B. heavy C. fresh D. windy
8. Nothing would induce me to vote for him again.
A. teach B. help C. attract D. discourage
9. When I heard the noise in the next room, I couldn't resist having a peep.
A. chance B. look C. visit D. try
10. Her comments about men are utterly ridiculous.
A. slightly B. partly C. faintly D. completely
11. He was weary of the constant battle between them.
A. fond B. proud C. tired D. afraid
12. She moves from one exotic location to another.
A. unusual B. familiar C. similar D. proper
13. He has been granted asylum in France.
A. protection B. power C. relief D. license
14. The photographs evoked our memories.
A. stored B. blocked C. erased D. refreshed
15. The walls are made of hollow concrete blocks.
A. empty B. big C. long D. new

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。

In Sports, Red Is the Winning Color

When opponents of a game are equally matched, the team dressed in red is more likely to win, according to a new study.

British anthropologists Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the University of Durham reached that conclusion by studying the outcomes of one-on-one boxing, tae kwon do, Greco-Roman-wrestling, and freestyle-wrestling matches at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece.

In each event Olympic staff randomly assigned red or blue clothing or body protection to competitors. When otherwise equally matched with their opponent in fitness and skill, athletes wearing red were more likely to win the bout.

“Where there was a large point difference — presumably because one contestant was far superior to the other — color had no effect on the outcome,” Barton said. “Where there was a small point difference, the effect of color was sufficient to tip the balance.”

In equally matched bouts, the preponderance of red wins was great enough that it could not be attributed to chance, the anthropologists say. Hill and Barton found similar results in a review of the colors worn at the Euro 2004 international soccer tournament. Their report will be published in tomorrow’s issue of the journal *Nature*.

Joanna Setchell, a primate researcher at the University of Cambridge in England, has found similar results in nature. Her work with the large African monkeys known as mandrills shows that red coloration gives males an advantage when it comes to mating.

The finding that red also has an advantage in human sporting events does not surprise her, adding that “the idea of the study is very clever”.

Hill and Barton got the idea for their study out of a mutual interest in the evolution of sexual signals in primates — “red seems to be the color, across species, that signals male dominance and testosterone levels,” Barton said.

For example, studies by Setchell, the Cambridge primate researcher, show that dominant male mandrills have increased red coloration in their faces and rumps. Another study by other scientists shows that red plastic rings experimentally placed on the legs of male zebra finches increase the birds’ dominance.

Barton said he and Hill speculated that “there might be a similar effect in humans. And if so, it could be apparent in sporting contests.”

The pair say their results indicate that sexual selection may have influenced the evolution of humans’ response to color.

Setchell, the primatologist, agrees. “As Hill and Barton say, humans redden when we are angry and pale when we’re scared. These are very important signals to other individuals,” she said.



The advantage of red may be intuitively known, judging from the prevalence of red uniforms in sports—“though it is clearly not very widely appreciated, on a conscious level at least,” Barton said.

He adds that the finding of red’s advantage might have implications for regulations that govern sporting attire. In the Olympic matches he surveyed for the new study, for example, it is possible some medal winners may have reached the pedestal with an unintended advantage.

“That is the implication, though we cannot say that it made the difference in any one specific case,” Barton said.

Meanwhile, Setchell noted—tongue-in-cheek—that a red advantage may not be limited to sports. “Going by the recent [U.S.] election results, red is indeed quite successful,” she said.

16. Both Hill and Barton wanted to find out if color affects the outcome of sports matched.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Hill and Barton are both interested in primates.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Male mandrills use yellow coloration to attract a mate.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Red is not an advantage for zebra finches.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. The red plastic rings were left on the finches permanently.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Hill and Barton believe athletes in red are more likely to win.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Many athletes oppose the new regulations on sports uniforms.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第 3 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 1 个最佳选项。

How Technology Pushes Down Price

1 Prices have fallen in the food business because of advances in food production and distribution technology. Consumers have benefited greatly from those advances. People who predicted that the world would run out of food were wrong. We are producing more and more food with less and less capital. Good is therefore more plentiful and cheaper than it has ever been. Spending on food compared with other goods has fallen for many years, and continues to drop.

2 Supermarkets have helped push down prices mainly because of their scale. Like any big business, they can invest in IT systems that make them efficient. And their size allows them to buy in bulk. As supermarkets get bigger, the prices get lower.

3 Huge retail companies such as Wal-Mart have tremendous power and they can put pressure on producers to cut their margins. As a result, some producers have had to make cuts. In recent years,

Unilever has cut its workforce by 33,000 to 245,000 and dropped lots of its minor brands as part of its “path to growth” strategy. Cadbury has shut nearly 20 per cent of its 133 factories and cut 10 per cent of its 55,000 global workforce. These cuts help keep costs down, and the price of food stays low.

4 Does cheap food make people unhealthy? Cheap food may encourage people to eat more. Good companies certainly think that giving people more food for their money makes them buy more. Giving people bigger portions is an easy way of making them feel they have got a better deal. That is why portions have got larger and larger. In America, soft drinks came in 8oz (225g) cans in the past, then 12oz (350g), and now come in 20oz (550g) cans. If a company can sell you an 8oz portion for \$7, they can sell you a 12oz portion for \$8. The only extra cost to the company is the food, which probably costs 25 cents.

5 Now companies are under pressure to stop selling bigger portions for less money. But it is hard to change the trend.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Huge retailers force producers to cut costs.
 B. Consumers like supermarkets.
 C. Technology helps reduce food prices.
 D. Food comes cheaper in larger portions.
 E. Chain stores provide better service.
 F. Bigger supermarkets offer lower prices.

27. Big supermarkets can offer food at lower prices because they can buy in _____.
 28. Some food producers have reduced _____.
 29. Besides cutting its workforce, Unilever also abandoned its _____.
 30. Buyers like bigger portion because they think they have got _____.

- A. their workforce
 B. huge portions
 C. large quantities
 D. their money
 E. a good bargaining
 F. minor brands

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

Going Her Own Way

When she was twelve, Maria made her first important decision about the course of her life. She decided that she wanted to continue her education. Most girls from middle-class families chose to stay home after primary school, though some attended private Catholic “finishing” schools.



There they learned a little about music, art, needlework, and how to make polite conversation. This was not the sort of education that interested Maria—or her mother. By this time, she had begun to take her studies more seriously. She read constantly and brought her books everywhere. One time she even brought her math book to the theater and tried to study in the dark.

Maria knew that she wanted to go on learning in a serious way. That meant attending the public high school, something that very few girls did. In Italy at the time, there were two types of high schools: the “classical” schools and the “technical” schools. In the classical schools, the students followed a very traditional program of studies, with courses in Latin and Greek language and literature, and Italian literature and history. The few girls who continued studying after primary school usually chose these schools.

Maria, however, wanted to attend a technical school. The technical schools were more modern than the classical schools and they offered courses in modern languages, mathematics, science, and accounting. Most people—including Maria’s father—believed that girls would never be able to understand these subjects. Furthermore, they did not think it was proper for girls to study them.

Maria did not care if it was proper or not. Math and science were the subjects that interested her most. But before she could sign up for the technical school, she had to win her father’s approval. She finally did, with her mother’s help, though for many years after, there was tension in the family. Maria’s father continued to oppose her plans, while her mother helped her.

In 1883, at age thirteen, Maria entered the “Regia Scuola Tecnica Michelangelo Buonarroti” in Rome. Her experience at this school is difficult for us to imagine. Though the courses included modern subjects, the teaching methods were very traditional. Learning consisted of memorizing long lists of facts and repeating them back to the teacher. Students were not supposed to ask questions or think for themselves in any way. Teachers were very demanding, discipline in the classroom was strict, and punishment was severe for those who failed to achieve or were disobedient.

31. Maria wanted to attend
 - A. private “finishing” school.
 - B. school with Latin and Greek.
 - C. technical high school.
 - D. school for art and music.
32. In those days, most Italian girls
 - A. went to classical schools.
 - B. went to “finishing” schools.
 - C. did not go to high school.
 - D. went to technical schools.
33. Maria’s father probably
 - A. had very modern views about women.
 - B. had very traditional views about women.
 - C. had no opinion about women.
 - D. thought women could not learn Latin.
34. High school teachers in Italy in those days were
 - A. very modern.
 - B. very intelligent.
 - C. quite scientific.
 - D. quite strict.
35. We can infer from this passage that
 - A. girls usually attended private primary schools.
 - B. only girls attended classical schools.
 - C. girls did not like going to school.
 - D. Maria was a girl of strong will.

第二篇

DNA Testing

DNA testing reveals the genes of each individual person. Since the early twentieth century scientists have known that all human characteristics are contained in a person's genes and are passed from parents to children. Genes work as a chemical instruction manual for each part and each function of the body. Their basic chemical element is called DNA, a copy of which can be found in every cell. The existence of genes and the chemical structure of DNA were understood by the mid-1900s, but scientists have only recently been able to identify a person from just a drop of blood or a single hair.

One of the most important uses of DNA testing is in criminal investigation. The very first use of DNA testing in a criminal case was in 1985 in Great Britain, when a man confessed to killing a young woman in the English countryside. Because police had found samples of the killer's DNA at the scene of the crime, a biologist suggested that it might be possible to compare that DNA to some from the confessor's blood. To everyone's surprise, the tests showed that he was not the killer. Nor was he guilty of a similar murder that had happened some time earlier. At that point he admitted that he had confessed to the crimes out of fear and police pressure. The police then asked 5,000 local men for samples of their blood, and DNA testing revealed that one of them was the real murderer, so the first man was set free.

In 1992, two law professors, Peter Neufeld and Barry Scheck, decided to use DNA evidence to help set free such mistakenly convicted prisoners. With the help of their students, they created a not-for-profit organization called the Innocence Project. Most of their clients are poor men, many from racial and ethnic minorities. In fact, studies have shown that U.S. judges and juries are often influenced by racial and ethnic background, and that people from minority groups are more likely to be convicted. Some of these men had been sentenced to death, a form of punishment used in thirty eight states out of fifty. For most of these prisoners, their only hope was another trial in which DNA testing could be used to prove their innocence.

Between 1992 and 2006, the Innocence Project helped free 100 men. Some of these prisoners had been in jail for ten, twenty years or more for crimes they did not commit. However, the goal of the Innocence Project is not simply to set free those who are wrongfully in jail. They also hope to bring about real changes in the criminal justice system.

Illinois in the late 1990s, a group of journalism students at Northwestern University were able to bring about such a change in that state. They began investigating some Illinois prisoners who claimed to be innocent. Through DNA testing, the students were able to prove that in fact the prisoners were not guilty of the crimes they had been accused of. Thirteen of these men were set free, and in 2000, Governor Ryan of Illinois decided to stop carrying out death sentences until further study could be made of the prisoners' cases.

The use of DNA in criminal cases is still being debated around the world. Some fear that governments will one day keep records of everyone's DNA, which could put limits on the



privacy and freedom of citizens. Other people mistrust the science of DNA testing and think that lawyers use it to get their clients free whether or not they are guilty. But for those whose innocence has been proven and who are now free men, DNA testing has meant nothing less than a return to life. And with the careful use of DNA testing, no innocent person should ever be convicted again.

36. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. DNA testing has changed the American legal system.
 - B. DNA testing has helped innocent men go free in Illinois.
 - C. DNA testing uses genetics to identify a person.
 - D. DNA testing has played a key role in criminal investigation.
37. DNA testing was first used in a criminal case by
 - A. a lawyer in New York.
 - B. students in Illinois.
 - C. doctors in the United States.
 - D. police in Great Britain.
38. The innocence project uses DNA testing to
 - A. set free innocent prisoner.
 - B. help the police put people in prison.
 - C. find out which lawyer are incompetent.
 - D. prove that suspects are guilty.
39. Some students in Northwestern University
 - A. proved some prisoners were not guilty.
 - B. believed some suspects were from ethnic groups.
 - C. told the governors of Illinois not to free the prisoners.
 - D. showed DNA testing was not always reliable.
40. What is the author's attitude toward DNA testing?
 - A. Negative.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Suspicious.
 - D. Indifferent.

第三篇

Gross National Happiness

In the last century, new technology improved the lives of many people in many countries. However, one country resisted these changes. High in the Himalayan mountains of Asia, the kingdom of Bhutan remained separate. Its people and Buddhist(佛教)culture had not been affected for almost a thousand years. Bhutan, however, was a poor country. People died at a young age. Most of its people could not read, and they did not know much about the outside world. Then, in 1972, a new ruler named King Jigme Singye Wang chuck decided to help Bhutan to become modern, but without losing its traditions.

King Wang chuck looked at other countries for ideas. He saw that most countries measured their progress by their Gross National Product (GNP). The GNP measures products and money. When the number of products sold increases, people say the country is making progress. King Wang chuck had a different idea for Bhutan. He wanted to measure his country's progress by people's happiness. If the people's happiness increased, the king could say that Bhutan was making progress. To decide if

people were happier, he created a measure called Gross National Happiness (GNH).

GNH is based on certain principles that create happiness. People are happier if they have health care, education, and jobs. They are happier when they live in a healthy, protected environment. They are happier when they can keep their traditional culture and customs. Finally, people are happier when they have a good, stable government.

Now there is some evidence of increased GNH in Bhutan. People are healthier and are living longer. More people are educated and employed. Twenty-five percent of the land has become national parks, and the country has almost no pollution. The Bhutanese continue to wear their traditional clothing and follow their ancient Buddhist customs. Bhutan has also become a democracy. In 2008, King Wangchuck gave his power to his son. Although the country still had a king, it held its first democratic elections that year. Bhutan had political parties and political candidates for the first time. Finally, Bhutan has connected to the rest of the world through television and internet.

Bhutan is a symbol for social progress. Many countries are now interested in Bhutan's GNH. These countries are investigating their own ways to measure happiness. They want to create new policies that take care of their people, cultures, and land.

Brazil may be the next country to use the principles of GNH. Brazilian leaders see the principles of GNH as a source of inspiration. Brazil is a large country with a diverse population. If happiness works as a measure of progress in Brazil, perhaps the rest of the world will follow.

41. Who was Jigme Singye Wangchuck?
A. A president. B. A Buddhist priest. C. A general. D. A king.
42. Apart from modernizing Bhutan, what else did Wangchuck want to do for Bhutan?
A. To make its population grow. B. To keep it separate from the world.
C. To encourage its people to get rich. D. To keep its tradition and customs.
43. A country shows its progress with GNP by
A. selling more products. B. spending more money.
C. spending less money. D. providing more jobs.
44. According to GNH, people are happier if they
A. have new technology. B. can change their religion.
C. have a good, stable government. D. have more money.
45. Today, many countries are
A. using the principles of GNH to measure their progress.
B. working together to develop a common scale to measure GNH.
C. taking both Bhutan and Brazil as symbols for social progress.
D. trying to find their own ways to measure happiness.

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。



The Mysteries of Nazca

In the desert of Peru, 300 kilometers from Lima, one of the most unusual artworks in the world has mystified (迷惑) people for decades. _____(46) But from high above, these marks are huge images of birds, fish, seashells, all beautifully carved into the earth.

The Nazca lines are so difficult to see from the ground that they weren't discovered until the 1930s, when pilots spotted them while flying over the area. In all, there are about 70 different human and animal figures on the plain, along with 900 triangles, circles, and lines.

Researchers have figured out that the lines are at least 1,500 years old, but their purpose is still a mystery. _____(47) However, it would probably be very tricky to land a spaceship in the middle of pictures of dogs and monkeys.

In the 1940s, an American explorer named Paul Kosok suggested that the drawings are a chronicle (记录) of the movement of the stars and planets. _____(48) Later, an astronomer tested his theory with a computer, but he couldn't find any relation between the lines and movements in space.

Another explanation is that the lines may have been made for religious reasons. British researcher Tony Morrison investigated the customs of people in the Andes Mountain and learned that they sometimes pray by the side of the road. It's possible that in the past, the lines of Nazca were created for a similar purpose. _____(49) But the local people have never constructed anything this big.

Recently, two other scientists, David Johnson and Steve Mabee, have speculated that lines could have been related to water. Nazca is one of the driest places in the world and receives only 2cm of rain every year. While Johnson was searching for ancient water sources in the area, he noticed that some waterways built by ancient people were connected with the lines. Johnson believes that the Nazca lines are a giant map of underground water in the area. _____(50)

- A. Scholars differ in interpreting the purpose of the designs.
- B. The largest picture may have been the sites for special ceremonies.
- C. He called Nazca "the largest astronomy book in the world".
- D. A Swiss writer named Erich von Daniken wrote that the Nazca lines were designed as a landing place for UFOs.
- E. Other scientists are now searching for evidence to prove this.
- F. Seen from the ground, it looks like lines scratched into the earth.

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。

The Old Gate

In the Middle Ages the vast majority of European cities had walls around them. This was partly for _____(51) reasons but another factor was the need to keep out anyone regarded as undesirable, like people with contagious _____(52). The Old City of London gates were all _____(53) by the end of the 18th century. The last of London's gates was removed a century ago,

_____ (54) by a stroke of luck, it was never destroyed.

This gate is, in _____ (55) actual fact, not called a gate at all; its name is Temple Bar, and it marked the _____ (56) between the Old City of London and Westminster. In 1878 the Council of London took the Bar _____ (57), numbered the stones and put the gate in storage _____ (58) its design was unfashionable it was expensive to _____ (59) and it was blocking the traffic.

The Temple Bar Trust was set up in the 1970's with the _____ (60) of returning the gate home. The aim of the trust is the _____ (61) of the nation's architectural heritage.

Transporting the gate will _____ (62) pulling it down, stone by stone, removing and rebuilding it near St Paul's Cathedral. Most of the facade of the gate will probably be _____ (63), though there is a good _____ (64) that the basic structure will be sound. The hardest _____ (65) of all, however, will be to recreate the statues of the monarchs that once stood on top of the gate.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. sensitive | B. defensive | C. offensive | D. primitive |
| 52. A. diseases | B. injuries | C. symptoms | D. colds |
| 53. A. devoted | B. declared | C. decreased | D. demolished |
| 54. A. for | B. or | C. but | D. none |
| 55. A. real | B. actual | C. usual | D. current |
| 56. A. part | B. limit | C. lines | D. borders |
| 57. A. along | B. down | C. up | D. away |
| 58. A. while | B. where | C. that | D. because |
| 59. A. discover | B. repair | C. fix | D. maintain |
| 60. A. opinion | B. project | C. intention | D. design |
| 61. A. conversion | B. preservation | C. reservation | D. registration |
| 62. A. mean | B. stop | C. keep | D. continue |
| 63. A. stored | B. exchange | C. replaced | D. recognized |
| 64. A. chance | B. fate | C. lesson | D. idea |
| 65. A. case | B. voice | C. job | D. type |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题(综合类 A 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	D	A	D	C	C	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	D	A	A	A	B	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	C	F	A	D	C	A	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	D	D	D	D	A	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	A	C	D	F	D	C	B	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	A	D	C	B	D	B	D	D	C
61	62	63	64	65					
B	A	C	A	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干: 一辆劳斯莱斯没有任何信号指示从我们前面驶出, 我们差点撞上。题干划线词 run into 意为“撞上”。四个选项: overtake 意为“超过”, hit 意为“撞上”, pass 意为“经过”, find 意为“找到”。故正确答案为 B。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他稍稍变化了下姿势, 想减轻腿上的疼痛。题干划线词 alleviate 意为“减轻, 减缓”。四个选项: control 意为“控制”, ease “减轻”, experience 意为“经历”, suffer 意为“遭受……的痛苦”。故正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们的目标是更新保健服务, 我们达到了。题干划线词 update 意为“更新”。四个选项: offer 意为“提供”, provide 意为“提供”, fund 意为“资金, 基金”, modernize 意为“使……现代化”。因此 D 为正确选项。
- A**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 每个星期, 这个杂志都会展示一个体育名人的简介。题干划线词: profile 意为“轮廓”。四个选项: description 意为“描写, 描述”, success 意为“成功”, evidence 意为“证据”, plan 意为“计划”。故 A 是最佳答案。
- D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 这栋楼里的所有公寓户型都一样。题干划线词 layout 意为“布局, 安排”。四个选项: color 意为“颜色”, size 意为“尺寸”, function 意为“功能”, arrangement 意为“安排, 布局”。故正确答案为 D。



6. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：新生儿能区别男女的声音。题干划线词 discriminate 意为“区别，区分，歧视”。四个选项：treat 意为“对待”，express 意为“表达”，distinguish 意为“区分，辨别”，analyze 意为“分析”。故答案为 C。
7. C。本题考查形容词。题干：天气清爽晴朗，你可以看到 50 英里外的山峰。划线单词 crisp 意为“脆，新鲜”，hot 意为“热的”，heavy 意为“重的”，fresh 意为“新鲜的”，windy 意为“刮风的”。因此 C 为正确选项。
8. C。本题考查动词。题干：任何事情都不能引诱我再次为他投票。划线单词 induce 意为“引诱，诱导”。四个选项：teach 意为“教”，help 意为“帮助”，attract 意为“吸引”，discourage 意为“使……沮丧”。故 C 为正确答案。
9. B。本题考查名词。题干：当我听到隔壁房间的声音，忍不住去看了一样。划线单词 peep 意为“看，瞥”。四个选项：chance 意为“机会”，look 意为“看”，visit 意为“参观”，try 意为“尝试”。故 B 为正确答案。
10. D。本题是对副词的考查。题干：她对男人的评价彻头彻尾是荒谬的。划线单词 utterly 意为“完全地，全部地”。四个选项：slightly 意为“轻微地”，partly 意为“部分地”，faintly 意为“轻微地”，completely 意为“全部地”。故 D 为正确答案。
11. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他厌倦了两人无休止的战争。划线单词 weary 意为“厌烦”。四个选项：fond 意为“感兴趣的”，proud 意为“骄傲的”，tired 意为“疲倦的，厌烦的”，afraid 意为“害怕的”。故 C 为正确选项。
12. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：她从一个不熟悉的地方搬到另一个地方。划线词 exotic 意为“不寻常的”。四个选项：unusual 意为“非同一般的”，familiar 意为“熟悉的”，similar 意为“相似的”，proper 意为“合适的，正确的”。故正确答案为 A。
13. A。本题是对名词的考查。题干：他在法国受到庇护。划线词 asylum 意为“避难所”。四个选项：protection 意为“保护”，power 意为“力量”，relief 意为“放松”，license 意为“执照”。只有 A 最合适。
14. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：照片激发了我们的记忆。划线词 evoke 意为“激发”。store 意为“储存”，block 意为“阻碍”，erase 意为“擦除”，refresh 意为“使……记起”。只有 D 最合适。
15. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：墙是由空心的混凝土砖块砌成的。划线单词 hollow 意为“空心的”。四个选项：empty 意为“空的”，big 意为“大的”，long 意为“长的”，new 意为“新的”。故 A 是正确答案。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. A。题干：Hill 和 Barton 都想发现颜色是否能影响体育比赛的结果。根据人名和颜色回到原文回到原文定位，可知全文通篇都在讲，红色更能让比赛的一方胜利。故本题选 A。
17. A。题干：Hill 和 Barton 都对灵长目动物感兴趣。根据“灵长目”回到原文定位的第八段“Hill and Barton got the idea for the study from a mutual interest in primates”，大意为“Hill 和 Barton”从灵长目动物中相互之间兴趣的研究中获得灵感。故本题干符合文章含义。
18. B。题干：雄性山魈（mandrill）使用黄色来吸引异性。很明显，第九段中讲到红色才是它们吸引配偶的颜色。故题干与原文含义不相符。（注意：本题中的专有名词不用关注



它们的含义,根据上下文含义得知这是一种动物即可。)

19. B. 题干:红色对于斑胸草雀不是优先的颜色。根据专有名词定位到第九段“Scientists put red plastic rings on the legs of male Zebra finches, which increased the bird's success in finding a mate.”,大意是“科学家将红色的塑料圈系在雄性斑胸草雀的腿上,这就增加了鸟类成功找到配偶的几率”。故题干与原文内容不吻合。
20. C. 题干:红色的塑料圈永远留在斑胸草雀的腿上。原文并未提及这个信息,故选C。
21. A. Hill 和 Barton 相信,穿红衣服的运动员更有可能赢。第三段最后一句告诉我们:穿红衣服的队伍更有可能取胜。题干与文章意义吻合。故选A。
22. C. 题干:很多运动员反对运动员制服的新规定。文章中没有提及这方面的信息,故选C。

第3部分:概括大意与补全句子

23. C. 该段的主题句是第一句:食品价格由于食品生产和分销技术的前进而下降了。因此C为本段主题的最佳概括。
24. F. 第二段的主题句为第一句:大超市也在降低食物价格上起了作用。因此F为最佳答案。
25. A. 第三段的主题句为最后一句:这些削减使得成本降低,食品的价格也就低了。
26. D. 第四段的主题句为第一行问题后的答句:便宜的食物能让人们吃得更多。根据后面的细节可知,D为最佳选项。
27. C. 题干:大超市商品价格低因为他们能_____购买。根据第二段倒数第二句可知,大超市规模大,可以 buy in bulk, 即 buy in large quantities。故C为正确答案。
28. A. 题干:一些食品加工商缩减了_____。从第三段第三句可知,他们 cut its workforce (劳动力)并 drop lots of their minor brands (下架了很多小品牌商品)。因此本题选A。
29. F. 题干:除了缩减劳动力,Unilever 还放弃了_____。根据上一题的解析,本题选F。
30. E. 购买者喜欢大份因为他们认为自己_____。从最后一段可知,他们这么做是因为觉得自己 have got a better deal (做了一笔不错的买卖),故E为正确答案。

第4部分:阅读理解

第一篇

31. C. 细节题。题干: Maria 想上_____。由第三段首句给出明确结论: Maria, however, wanted to attend a technical school. (但是 Maria 想上技术学校)。故C为正确选项。
32. C. 细节题。题干:在那些年代,大多数意大利女孩_____。由文中第一段第三句可知:大多数中产阶级家庭的女孩在小学毕业后都会选择待在家里。因此C为正确答案。
33. B. 推理题。题干: Maria 的父亲或许_____。由文中第三段倒数第二句可知,父亲和大多数人一样都持传统观念。因此B为正确答案。
34. D. 细节题。题干:当时的意大利高中教师_____。从文中最后一段可以得出结论:老师要求苛刻,教室规范很严格,对成绩不合格或是不顺从的学生惩罚很严厉。故本题答案为D。
35. D. 推理题。题干:从本文可推理得知_____。从全文可知,那个年代的意大利,只有男孩会上高中,而女孩则会选择待在家里。Maria 的父亲又是一个极为传统的人。Maria 仍坚持自己的选择,证明她是一个意志坚强的人。故本题选D。

第二篇

36. **D**. 主旨题。题干：本文的主要内容是_____。阅读每一段的首尾部分，重点是文章的第一段和最后一段，文章最后两句说：But for those whose innocence has been proven and who are now free man, DNA testing has meant nothing less than a return to life. And with the careful use of DNA testing, no innocent person should ever be convicted again.这说明，本文主要在讲解 DNA 测试法在当今犯罪侦查中扮演着重要的作用。故本题答案为 D 选项。
37. **D**. 细节题。题干：DNA 测试首先是被_____用于犯罪案例上的。原文明确给出了第一次被英国的警察使用。Great Britain 和 police 为关键信息词，D 选项表达的意思和原文一致，所以本题的答案选择 D 选项。
38. **A**. 细节题。题干：无罪计划使用 DNA 测试来_____。用 innocent project 作为关键词回到原文第三段首句：set free such mistakenly convicted prisoner (释放被误判的罪犯)。原文当中的 mistakenly convicted 和 A 选项中的 innocent 为同义改写，既然是误判的，那么说这个人就是清白的，是 innocent 的。由此可以确定本题答案为 A 选项。
39. **A**. 细节题。题干：西北大学的一些学生_____。用 Northwestern University 回到原文，很容易找到倒数第二段有相关答案：The students (at Northwestern University) proved that in fact the prisoners were not guilty of the crime they had been accused of.原文明确说明了 proved that in fact the prisoners were not guilty of the crime，这和 A 选项一致，故选 A。
40. **B**. 态度题。题干：作者对 DNA 测试的态度是_____。从整篇文章来看，本文主要讲了 DNA 测试在犯罪侦查当中的积极作用，同时列举了例子，比如 Northwestern University 的一些学生用 DNA 测试来证明了一个人的清白。既然是有效的、积极的东西，当然是应该要支持的，选项中表示支持、赞成的词为 Positive。故答案为 B 选项。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。题干：Jigme Singye Wangchuck 是谁？根据该人名回原文定位，可知第一段最后一句有答案：他是 1972 年的一个新 ruler (统治者)，即新国王。故 D 是正确答案。
42. **D**. 细节题。题干：除了使不丹现代化，Wangchuck 还想做什么？通过首段最后一句可知，Wangchuck 想使不丹在不丢失其传统的前提下实现现代化。因此 D 选项是正确的。
43. **A**. 细节题。题干：一个国家通过_____来展示 GNP 的进步。根据第二段前三句可知，很多国家都用产品和金钱来衡量 GNP 的进步，即用更多的产品出售来标志进步，因此 A 是正确答案。
44. **C**. 细节题。题干：根据 GNH 的标准，人们更有幸福感，如果_____。根据第三段对 GNH 的描述，人们如果在更健康、更安全的环境中生活，更好地保留自己的传统和习俗，有一个更稳定的政府，他们就会更幸福。因此 C 选项是正确的标准之一。故选 C。
45. **D**. 细节题。题干：如果，很多国家_____。从文章最后两段可知，不丹的 GNH 方式让很多国家都感兴趣。他们都在寻找自己的方式来衡量国民的幸福指数。因此 D 是正确答案。



第5部分: 补全短文

46. **F**. 空格后句子讲到从高处看, 这些艺术品的外观。通过句首的转折词 **but** 可知, 空格处应该填入“与地面上”观察的反义词, 因此 **F** “从地面上看……”是符合上下文语义的选项。
47. **D**. 空格前讲到研究者得知这些线条已有 1500 年的历史, 但其存在的目的还不得而知。空格处应该进一步说明这种情况。因此, **D** 选项“一个瑞士作家写到 Nazca lines 被设计成一个 UFO 的着陆场所”正是对目的的一种猜测。空格后的转折词 (**however**) 表示对这种猜测的否定。因此 **D** 为最佳选项。
48. **C**. 空格前讲的是“一个美国人认为这是星球和行星的运动记录”, 符合上下文语义走向的是(因为他认为这是一份记录)他把 Nazca 叫做“世界上最大的太空书籍”。因此 **C** 是最佳答案。
49. **B**. 本段大意是这些线条可能是因为宗教目的而设置的。**B** 是最符合上下文语义走向的: 最大的图片是在特殊仪式上才用的。故 **B** 为正确选项。
50. **E**. 最后一段讲到某些科学家对 Nazca 的推测。空格前讲到某些科学家的研究, 空格处填入其他科学家的做法是比较符合上下文含义的。故 **E** 是正确答案。

第6部分: 完形填空

51. **B**. 本题测试形容词和句意。该句的意思是“(这些城门)是为了防御的目的”。**sensitive** 意为“敏感的”, **defensive** 意为“防御的”, **offensive** 意为“进攻性的”, **primitive** 意为“原始的”。因此 **B** 是最合适的答案。
52. **A**. 本题考查固定搭配。**injure** 意为“伤害”, **symptom** 意为“症状”, **cold** 意为“感冒”, **contagious disease** 意为“传染病”。根据句意, **A** 为正确选项。
53. **D**. 本题测试词汇。该句的意思是“伦敦古城的城门, 均在 18 世纪末被拆毁。”**devote** 意为“贡献”, **demolish** 意为“拆毁, 破坏”, **declare** 意为“宣布”, **decreased** 意为“减少”。根据句意, **D** 为正确选项。
54. **C**. 本题考查逻辑关系。空格前讲到伦敦的最后一座城门被移走, 空格后讲到幸运的是它未被损坏, 因此前后是转折的对比关系, 此处填入 **but** 是最合理的。
55. **B**. 本题考查词汇。**in actual fact** 为固定搭配, 意思是“事实上”。因此 **B** 为正确选项。
56. **D**. 本题考查词汇。该句的意思是“它的名字叫圣诞酒吧区, 是伦敦古城与威斯敏斯特的分界线。”**part** 意为“部分”, **limit** 意为“局限”, **line** 意为“线条”, **border** 意为“边界线”。故本题正确答案为 **D**。
57. **B**. 本题考查副词。该句的意思是: “1878 年伦敦市政会将栏杆推到, 给石头编了号, 并将它们储藏。”因此此题选择 **down**。
58. **D**. 本题考查逻辑关系。“该门设计很是昂贵”与“石头被编了号, 门被储存起来”之间是因果关系, 故本题选择 **D**。
59. **D**. 本题考查句意和动词。该句大意是“要……很昂贵, 并且堵塞交通”, 只有 **maintain** 符合题意, 表示“维护, 维修”, 因此 **D** 为正确答案。
60. **C**. 本题考查句意与名词。该句意思是“在 20 世纪 70 年代, 最初为了恢复城门, 建立了圣殿酒吧区信托基金, 目的是保存国家的建筑遗产”。**opinion** 意为“观点”, **project**

意为“项目”，intention 意为“目的，打算”，design 意为“设计”，故 C 最符合句意。

61. **B**。本题考查近义词。该句的意思是“目的是保存国家的建筑遗产”。conversion 意为“改变”，preservation 意为“保护，保存”，reservation 意为“预约，保留”，registration 意为“登记”。故 B 是正确选项。
62. **A**。本题测试句意和动词。pull down 表示“拉倒，摧毁”，是个具体的动作，因此此处填入“mean”表示“运送门意味着需要将其推到”，故 A 为正确答案。
63. **C**。本题考查句意和动词。根据上下文，此处需要填入“替换，代替”的含义，只有 replace（替换）可用。故选 C。
64. **A**。本题考查固定搭配。there is a good chance 意思是“很有可能发生某事，有……的机会”。故 A 为正确答案。
65. **C**。本题考查名词。The hardest job of all 意思是“最艰难的工作”。故 C 为正确答案。

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 A 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. For some obscure reason, the simple game is becoming very popular.
A. unclear B. obvious C. major D. minor
2. The sea turtle's natural habit at has been considerably reduced.
A. greatly B. suddenly C. generally D. slightly
3. I got a note from Moira urging me to get in touch.
A. instructing B. notifying C. pushing D. inviting
4. It is possible to approach the problem in a different way.
A. raise B. pose C. experience D. handle
5. The decision to invade provoked storms of protest.
A. ignored B. organized C. caused D. received
6. Jane said that she couldn't tolerate the long hours.
A. spend B. take C. lasts D. stand
7. At 80, Peck was still vigorous and living in Paris.
A. energetic B. happy C. alone D. busy
8. Forester stared at his car, trembling with rage.
A. shaking B. turning C. jumping D. shouting
9. A young man is being hailed a hero tonight after rescuing two children.
A. reported B. proved C. praised D. caught
10. I wanted to ask her out but was scared that she might refuse.
A. anxious B. sure C. sad D. afraid
11. At that time, we did not fully grasp the significance of what had happened.
A. give B. attach C. lose D. understand
12. Anderson left the table, remarking that he had some work to do.
A. doubting B. saying C. thinking D. knowing
13. He asserted that nuclear power was a safe and non-polluting energy source.
A. maintained B. recommended C. considered D. acknowledged
14. The study also notes a steady decline in the number of college students taking science courses.
A. relative B. general C. continuous D. sharp
15. She always finds fault with everything,
A. criticizes B. simplifies C. evaluates D. examines

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。

The Forbidden Apple

New York used to be the city that never sleeps. These days, it's the city that never smokes, drinks or does anything naughty (at least, not in public). The Big Apple is quickly turning into the Forbidden Apple.

If you wanted a glass of wine with your picnic in Central Park, could you have one? No chance. Drinking alcohol in public isn't allowed. If you decided to feed the birds with the last crumbs (碎屑) of your sandwich, you could be arrested. It's illegal. If you went to a bar for a drink and a cigarette, that would be OK, wouldn't it? Er... No. You can't smoke in public in New York City.

What's going on? Why is the city that used to be so open-minded becoming like this? The mayor of New York is behind it all. He has brought in a whole lot of new laws to stop citizens from doing what they want, when they want.

The press are shocked. Even the New York police have joined the argument. They recently spent \$100,000 on a "Don't Blame the Cop" campaign. One New York police officer said, "we raise money for the city by giving people fines for breaking some very stupid laws. It's all about money."

The result is a lot of fines for minor offences. Yoav Kashida, an Israel tourist, fell asleep on the subway. When he woke up, two police officers fined him because he had fallen asleep on two seats (you mustn't use two seats in the subway). Elle and Serge Schroitman were fined for blocking a driveway with their car. It was their own driveway.

The angry editor of *Vanity Fair* magazine, Graydon Carter, says, "under New York City law it is acceptable to keep a gun in your place of work, but not an empty ashtray." He should know. The police came to his office and took away his ashtray (烟灰缸)。

But not all of the New York's inhabitants are complaining. Marcia Dugatty, 72, said, "The city has changed for the better. If more cities had these laws, America would be a better place to live," Nixon Patricks, 38, a barman, said, "I like the new laws. If people smoked in here, we'd go home smelling of cigarettes."

Recent figures show that New York now has fewer crimes per 100,000 people than 193 other US cities. And it's true—it's safe, cleaner and more healthy than before. But let's be honest—who goes to New York for its clean streets?

16. Some activities have recently become illegal in New York.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. It is now illegal to smoke or drink alcohol anywhere in New York.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Eating apples in the park is illegal.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



19. The businessmen like the new laws.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Elle and Serge Schoronitman parked their car on the public driveway.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The editor of *Vanity Fair* magazine thinks some of the new laws are stupid.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. New York is cleaner and safer than before.
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1~4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。

Are You a Successful Leader?

1 Almost nothing we do in this world is done in isolation. At work or at play, you'll find yourself in groups, working with other people: your team at work, a meeting with colleagues, your family, a holiday with friends, a group of students working together, a day out walking in the mountains, a group of neighbors wanting to make changes. It is now recognized that being able to work successfully with other people is one of the major keys to success. Partly because we need to do it so often.

2 In almost every situation where you're in a group, you will need a skilled leader. All groups need leaders and all successful groups have good leaders. Groups without leaders or with weak leaders almost always break down. Members of a leaderless group often begin to feel dissatisfied and frustrated. Time is wasted and the tasks are not achieved. There are often arguments and tensions between people as there is nobody to keep the goals clear. Some personalities dominate and other disappears. Often group members begin not to come to meetings in order to avoid more disharmony.

3 Some people are natural leaders. The celebrity chef, Antonio Carlucci says, "true leaders are born and you can spot them in kitchens." They're people who combine toughness, fairness and humour. Although a lot of people agree that there are some natural-born leaders, most people now recognize that leadership can also be taught. Our professional and experienced staff can train almost anyone how to be a successful leader. Good leaders don't make people do things in a bossy, controlling way. You can learn how to involve everyone, encouraging the whole group to work towards a common goal.

4 Our training courses use activities and techniques to develop a range of qualities which are necessary to be a good leader. Self-confidence is vital for you to overcome your own fears about being a leader. Successful leaders also need to be calm and intelligent. They need to be able to work out good strategies and make sound judgments under pressure. Lastly, and probably most importantly, good leaders need to be sensitive, sociable and be able to get on with a wide range of people. Good leadership is essentially the ability to influence others and good leaders allow all members of the group to contribute.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. A good leader needs a variety of qualities.
B. These techniques are used to train leaders.
C. Training can make good leaders.
D. Most of good leader are natural-born.
E. It's important to have a good leader.
F. People are in groups.

27. One of the major keys to success is _____.
28. Groups often break down because of _____.
29. Good leaders always avoid _____.
30. Self-confidence is the key to _____.

- A. the ability to work with others
B. encouraging group members
C. lack of good leaders
D. bossing people around
E. working out good strategies
F. overcoming fears about being a leader

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 Smell of Money

For many years large supermarkets have been encouraging us to spend money by pumping the smell of freshly-baked bread into their stories. Now Dale Air, a leading firm of aroma (香气) consultants, has been approached by Barclay's Bank to develop suitable artificial smells for their banks. Researchers have suggested that surrounding customers with the "smell of money" will encourage them to feel relaxed and optimistic and give them added confidence in the bank's security and professionalism.

But before a smell can be manufactured and introduced into banks' air conditioning systems. It must be identified and chemically analyzed, and this has proved to be difficult. The problem is that banknotes and coins tend to pick up the smell of their surroundings. So cash that has been sitting in a cash register at a fishmonger's (鱼贩) will smell of fish, and banknotes used to pay for meals in restaurants will tend to smell of food.

It may be a challenge, but aroma experts have little doubt that the use of artificial smells can be an effective form of subconscious advertising. Lunn Poly, a British travel company, introduced the smell of coconuts (椰子) into its travel agencies and saw a big increase in spending by holiday makers. Many cafes now have electric dispensers (自动售货机) that release the smell of freshly roasted coffee near their entrances, subtly encouraging customers to come in and have a drink or snack. Even prestigious car maker Rolls-Royce has been spraying the inside of its cars to enhance the smell of the leather seats.

"The sense of smell is probably the most basic and primitive of all human senses," explains researcher Jim O'Rordan. "There is a direct pathway from the olfactory (嗅觉的) organs in the nose to the brain." It is certainly true that most people find certain smells incredibly strong,



stringing memories and feelings in a way that few other stimulants (刺激物) can rival. It is a phenomenon that marketing consultants have long recognized, but until recently have been unable to **harness**. “We’ve made great progress but the technology of our production is still in its infancy,” says O’Riordan, “who knows where it will take us.”

31. Artificial smells have NOT been used in
A. cafes. B. banks. C. travel agencies. D. supermarkets.
32. Researchers believe that introducing the “smell of money” into banks will encourage people
A. to spend money. B. to feel confident about banks.
C. to earn more money. D. to withdraw money from banks.
33. The difficulty of producing the “smell of money” lies in that
A. people’s attitudes toward money are different. B. it’s hard to identify and analyze it.
C. no technology can do it. D. experts have no motive.
34. The word “**harness**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
A. see. B. study. C. control. D. understand.
35. Researchers think
A. artificial smells help to improve people’s memory.
B. the technology to produce artificial smells is in the early stage.
C. artificial smells are harmful.
D. the production of artificial smells is profitably.

第二篇

Spoilt for Choice

Choice, we are given to believe, is a right. In daily life, people have come to expect endless situations about which they are required to make decisions one way or another. In the main, these are just irksome moments at work which demand some extra energy or brainpower, or during lunch breaks like choosing which type of coffee to order or indeed which coffee shop to go to. But sometimes selecting one option as opposed to another can have serious or lifelong repercussions. More complex decision making is then either avoided, postponed, or put into the hands of the army of professionals, lifestyle coaches, lawyers, advisors, and the like, waiting to lighten the emotional burden for a fee. But for a good many people in the world, in rich and poor countries, choice is a luxury, not a right. And for those who think they are exercising their right to make choices, the whole system is merely an illusion, created by companies and advertisers wanting to sell their wares.

The main impact of endless choice in people’s lives is anxiety. Buying something as basic as a coffee pot is not exactly simple. Easy access to a wide range of consumer goods induces a sense of powerlessness, even paralysis, in many people, ending in the shopper giving up and walking away, or just buying an unsuitable item that is not really wanted in order to solve the problem and reduce the unease. Recent surveys in the United Kingdom have shown that a sizeable proportion of electrical goods bought per household are not really needed. The advertisers and the shareholders of the manufacturers are, nonetheless, satisfied.

It is not just their availability that is the problem, but the speed with which new versions of products come on the market. Advances in design and production mean that new items are almost

ready by the time that goods hit the shelves. Products also need to have a short lifespan so that the public can be persuaded to replace them within a short time. The classic example is computers which are almost obsolete once they are bought. At first, there were only one or two available from a limited number of manufacturers, but now there are many companies all with not only their own products but different versions of the same machine. This makes selection a problem. Gone are the days when one could just walk with ease into a shop and buy one thing; no choice, no anxiety.

The plethora of choice is not limited to consumer items. With the greater mobility of people around the world, people have more choice about where they want to live and work — a fairly recent phenomenon. In the past, nations migrated across huge swathes of the earth in search of food, adventure, and more hospitable environments. Whole nations crossed continents and changed the face of history. So the mobility of people is nothing new. The creation of nation states and borders effectively slowed this process down.

36. Sometimes people ask professionals to help them make decisions because
- A. the decisions may have serious impact on their lives.
 - B. only professionals have the right to do that.
 - C. they have sufficient money to pay.
 - D. they have emotional problems.
37. When people cannot easily decide what to buy, which of the following is the least possible choice?
- A. Giving up.
 - B. Walking away.
 - C. Buying an unsuitable item.
 - D. Seeking advice.
38. Why do products have a short lifespan nowadays?
- A. They are of poor quality.
 - B. They are quickly replaced with new ones.
 - C. They have too many versions.
 - D. They are not designed by computers.
39. How does migration today differ from that of the past?
- A. People now migrate to find better jobs.
 - B. People now migrate for better life.
 - C. People now migrate for better environments.
 - D. People now have more choice about where to migrate.
40. Which of the following best expresses the writer's view on choice?
- A. Better more choice than no choice.
 - B. Better no choice than more choice.
 - C. All choice is easy.
 - D. More choice, more anxiety.

第三篇

Cell Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication — having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosions around the world in mobile phone use make some health professional worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the



use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, why do some medical studies show changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones? Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be **detected** with modern scanning (扫描) equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

41. People buy cell phones for the following reasons EXCEPT that
A. they're popular. B. they're cheap.
C. they're useful. D. they're convenient.
42. The word "detected" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by
A. cured. B. removed. C. discovered. D. caused.
43. The salesman retired young because
A. he disliked using mobile phones. B. he was tired of talking on his mobile phone.
C. he couldn't remember simple tasks. D. his employer's doctor persuaded him to.
44. On the safety issue of mobile phones, the manufacturing companies
A. deny the existence of mobile phone radiation.
B. develop new technology to reduce mobile phone radiation.
C. try to prove that mobile phones are not harmful to health.
D. hold that the amount of radiation is too small to worry about.
45. The writer's purpose of writing this article is to advise people
A. to buy mobile phones. B. to update regular phones.
C. to use mobile phones less often. D. to stop using mobile phones.

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。

Mt. Desert Island

The coast of the State of Maine is one of the most irregular in the world. A straight line running



from the southernmost coastal city to the northernmost coastal city would measure about 225 miles. If you followed the coastline between these points, you would travel more than ten times as far. This irregularity is the result of what is called a drowned coastline. _____(46) At that time, the whole area that is now Maine was part of a mountain range that towered above the sea. As the glacier (冰川) descended, however, it expended enormous force on those mountains, and they sank into the sea.

As the mountains sank, ocean water charged over the lowest parts of the remaining land, forming a series of twisting inlets and lagoons (咸水湖). The highest parts of the former mountain range, nearest the shore, remained as islands. _____(47) Marine fossils found here were 225 feet above sea level, indicating the level of the shoreline prior to the glacier.

The 2,500-mile-long rocky coastline of Maine keeps watch over nearly two thousand islands. Many of these islands are tiny and uninhabited, but many are home to thriving communities. Mt. Desert Island is one of the largest, most beautiful of the Maine coast islands. Measuring 16 miles by 12 miles, Mt. Desert was essentially formed as two distinct islands. _____(48)

For years, Mt. Desert Island, particularly its major settlement, Bar Harbor, afforded summer home for the wealthy. Recently though, Bar Harbor has become a rapidly growing arts community as well. But, the best part of the island is the unspoiled forest land known as Acadia National Park. Because the island sits on the boundary line between the temperate (温带) and sub-Arctic zones, the island supports the plants and animals of both zones as well as beach, inland, and alpine (高山的) plants. _____(49) The establishment of Acadia National Park in 1916 means that this natural reserve will be perpetually available to all people, not just the wealthy. Visitors to Acadia may receive nature instruction from the park naturalists as well as enjoy camping, cycling, and boating. Or they may choose to spend time at the archeological museum, learning about the Stone Age inhabitants of the island.

The best view on Mt. Desert Island is from the top of Cadillac Mountain. _____(50) From the summit, you can gaze back toward the mainland or out over the Atlantic Ocean and contemplate the beauty created by a retreating glacier.

- A. It also lies in a major bird migration lane and is a resting spot for many birds.
- B. Mt. Desert Island is one of the most famous of all the islands left behind by the glacier.
- C. The wealthy residents of Mt. Desert Island selfishly kept it to themselves.
- D. The term comes from the activity of the ice age.
- E. This mountain rises 1,532 feet, making it the highest mountain on the Atlantic seaboard.
- F. It is split almost in half by Sones Soud, a deep and narrow stretch of water, seven miles long.

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。

Sex Change Surgery Guidelines Drafted

China is set to issue its first clinical guideline on sex-change surgery, according to a notice put on the website of the Ministry of Health yesterday.

The ministry is now soliciting public and professional _____(51) on the draft guideline. The coming guideline aims to regulate and standardize sex reassignment surgery, part of a treatment for



gender identity disorder in transsexuals.

Experts _____(52) nearly 2,000 Chinese have undergone sex-change surgery while 100,000 to 400,000 are still considering it. However, no official number is available. In the draft, the MOH sets minimum _____(53) for both surgical candidates and medical institutions.

Candidates for the surgery must be older than 20 and single, the draft guideline said. They are also required to prove a persistent _____(54) for a sex change, to live for at least five consecutive years full-time in the new gender role, and to engage in mental therapy for at least one year.

Before surgery can take place, a candidate must receive a recommendation for the operation from a _____(55) after an appropriate series of therapy sessions.

Also, several legal requirements must be met _____(56) the procedure. The candidate must provide proof from police that he or she does not have any criminal _____(57) in the past.

Police must also agree to change the sex status on the identity card of the prospective receiver before the _____(58) can take place.

The advent of such a guideline is believed to show that the government is concerned _____(59) the needs of a relatively small number of people who want to change sex.

But doctors also warn _____(60) all stakeholders, including the hospital and prospective receivers, should be highly cautious about this surgery.

The operation is more than a medical _____(61) due to its huge social and legal consequences. Doctors should make it clear to those _____(62) sex-change surgeries that the option always remains to continue to live in the original role. The guideline _____(63) surgeons to tell patients about other options such as hormone therapy. They are also required to explain the _____(64) involved, and underlying social barriers including discrimination, and administrative recognition and approval.

For the candidates, the surgery itself is not the _____(65) issue in the long run. The real issue is the kind of life he or she will have to lead afterward.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. A. policies | B. places | C. opinions | D. services |
| 52. A. acknowledge | B. estimate | C. suggest | D. advocate |
| 53. A. pattern | B. record | C. criteria | D. example |
| 54. A. problem | B. desire | C. effort | D. feedback |
| 55. A. psychologist | B. physicist | C. chemist | D. geologist |
| 56. A. before | B. after | C. under | D. during |
| 57. A. courts | B. offences | C. tendencies | D. damages |
| 58. A. accident | B. debate | C. conference | D. operation |
| 59. A. about | B. with | C. to | D. of |
| 60. A. if | B. while | C. what | D. that |
| 61. A. procedure | B. care | C. condition | D. examination |
| 62. A. following | B. helping | C. studying | D. seeking |
| 63. A. recommends | B. puts | C. requires | D. warns |
| 64. A. risks | B. differences | C. reasons | D. facts |
| 65. A. social | B. big | C. economic | D. current |

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题 (综合类 A 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	C	D	C	D	A	A	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	C	A	A	B	C	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	F	E	C	A	A	C	D	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	D	B	A	D	B	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	C	D	C	D	B	F	A	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	C	B	A	A	B	D	A	D
61	62	63	64	65					
A	D	C	A	B					

真题解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

1. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 由于一些不明的原因, 这个简单的游戏变得非常受欢迎。题干划线词 **obscure** 意为“难解的”。四个选项: **unclear** 意为“不明确的”, **obvious** 意为“明显的”, **major** 意为“主要的”, **minor** 意为“轻微的, 次要的”, 很显然 A 为正确答案。
2. A。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 海龟的自然栖息地大大减少了。题干划线词 **considerably** 意为“非常地, 相当地”。四个选项: **greatly** 意为“很, 非常, 大大地”, **suddenly** 意为“突然地”, **generally** 意为“一般地, 普遍地”, **slightly** 意为“稍微的, 瘦小的”, 可知正确答案为 A。
3. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 莫伊拉给我留了个纸条催促我联系她。题干划线词 **urge** 意为“鼓励, 催促”。四个选项: **instruct** 意为“命令, 指导”, **notify** 意为“通知, 报告”, **push** 意为“推, 挤”, **invite** 意为“邀请, 请求”, 因此正确答案为 C。
4. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 用另一种方法来处理这个问题是可能的。题干划线词 **approach** 意为“动手处理, 达到”。四个选项: **raise** 意为“提出, 升起”, **pose** 意为“提



- 出, 假装, 摆姿势”, experience 意为“体验, 经历”, handle 意为“处理, 操作”, 故本题正确答案为 D。
5. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 侵略的决定激起了狂风暴雨般的反抗。题干划线词 provoke 意为“激起, 惹怒”。四个选项: ignore 意为“忽略”, organize 意为“组织”, cause 意为“引起, 使发生”, receive 意为“接受, 收到”, 所以正确答案是 C。
 6. D. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 简说她无法忍受那么长的时间。题干划线词 tolerate 意为“忍受, 容忍”。四个选项: spend 意为“花费”, take 意为“拿, 花费”, last 意为“持续”, stand 意为“容忍”, 可知正确答案为 D。
 7. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 派克 80 岁的时候依然精力充沛, 居住在巴黎。题干划线词 vigorous 意为“精力充沛的”。四个选项: energetic 意为“有活力的”, happy 意为“高兴的”, alone 意为“单独的, 孤单的”, busy 意为“繁忙的, 热闹的”, 所以正确答案为 A。
 8. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 弗雷斯特盯着自己的车, 愤怒地发抖。题干划线词 tremble 意为“发抖, 忧虑”。四个选项: shake 意为“摇动, 抖动”, turn 意为“反转, 转动”, jump 意为“跳跃, 暴涨”, shout 意为“呼喊, 高声大喊”, 很显然 A 为正确答案。
 9. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 在成功营救两个孩子后, 这个年轻人被赞为英雄。题干划线词 hail 意为“喝彩, 宣称, 表扬”。四个选项: report 意为“报道”, prove 意为“证明, 证实”, praise 意为“赞扬, 称赞”, catch 意为“抓住, 赶上”, 所以正确答案为 C。
 10. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 我想约她出来, 但又害怕被拒绝。题干划线词 scare 意为“受惊吓, 恐吓”。四个选项: anxious 意为“渴望的, 忧虑的”, sure 意为“肯定的, 确信的”, sad 意为“悲伤的, 伤心的”, afraid 意为“担心的, 害怕的”, 故本题正确答案为 D。
 11. D. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 那时候, 我们还无法领会那件事的重要性。题干划线词 grasp 意为“抓紧, 领会”。四个选项: give 意为“给, 给予”, attach 意为“附上, 系上”, lose 意为“失败”, understand 意为“明白”, 很显然, 正确答案为 D。
 12. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 安德森离开桌子, 说他还有一些工作要做。题干划线词 remark 意为“评论, 说”。四个选项: doubt 意为“怀疑, 不信任”, say 意为“讲, 说, 表明”, think 意为“考虑, 认为”, know 意为“知道”, 故本题正确答案为 B。
 13. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他断言核能量是一种安全无污染的能源。题干划线词 assert 意为“断言, 主张”。四个选项: maintain 意为“维修, 维持, 断言”, recommend 意为“推荐, 建议”, consider 意为“考虑, 认为”, acknowledge 意为“承认, 公认”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
 14. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个研究也告诉我们, 大学生选择理科的人数有一个平稳的下降。题干划线词 steady 意为“稳定的, 坚定的”。四个选项: relative 意为“相关的”, general 意为“大概的, 普遍的”, continuous 意为“连续的, 继续的”, sharp 意为“锋利的, 突然的”, 故本题正确答案为 C。
 15. A. 本题是对短语的考查。题干: 她总是对所有的东西都很挑剔。划线词 find fault with 意为“挑剔”。四个选项: criticize 意为“批评”, simplify 意为“简化, 使简单”, evaluate 意为“评价, 评估”, examine 意为“检查, 调查”, 可知正确答案为 A。



第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **A**。题干: 近来, 在纽约一些活动变成了非法的。通过题干中专有名词 **New York** 定位到第一段第二句话: “近来, 纽约成为了一个不再允许吸烟、喝酒或者任何不妥的行为 (至少是在公共场合) 的城市”。因此, 题干与文章信息相符, 故选择 **A**。
17. **B**。题干: 现在在纽约的任何地方吸烟都是违法的。通过题干中专有名词 **New York** 定位到第一段第二句话: “近来, 纽约成为了一个不再允许吸烟, 喝酒或者任何不妥的行为 (至少是在公共场合) 的城市”。并不是纽约所有的地方都不许吸烟, 题干与文章信息不相符, 因此选择 **B**。
18. **C**。题干: 在公园里吃苹果是违法的。吃苹果的问题在文中并没有提及, 因此 **C** 为正确选项。
19. **C**。题干: 商人喜欢这些新的法律。文章中根本没有提到商人的情况, 所以正确答案为 **C**。
20. **B**。题干: **Elle** 和 **Serge Schroitman** 把车停在了公共车道上。通过题干中的专有名词 **Elle** 和 **Serge Schroitman** 回到原文定位, 第五段最后一句 “在他们自己的车道上”, 题干与原文不符, 因此选择 **B**。
21. **A**。题干: **Vanity Fair** 杂志社的编辑认为部分新法律是荒谬的。通过题干中的专有名词 **Vanity Fair** 回到原文定位, 第六段第二句话 “在纽约法律下, 你可以在工作的时候带着枪, 而不能有空的烟灰缸”。题干与文章信息相符, 因此选择 **A**。
22. **A**。题干: 纽约比以前更干净, 也更安全了。通过题干中 **clean** 和 **safe** 回到原文定位, 在第八段有相关信息: “这是真的, 纽约比以前更干净, 也更安全了”, 题干与文章信息符合, 故本题选 **A**。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **F**。本文的标题是 “你是一个成功的领导吗”, 第一段主要介绍人是不可能独立生活的, 不管是在工作还是生活中, 我们是在集体中生存的, 选项 **F** “人们处在集体之中” 概括了这段的意思, 故选择 **F**。
24. **E**。第二段主要讲不管人们身处哪个集体中, 有一个能力强、经验足的领导是很重要的。因此 **E** 选项 “有一个好领导是很重要的” 符合要求, 故 **E** 为正确答案。
25. **C**。第三段主要讲有些人是天生的领导, 而我们专业的有经验的团队可以教几乎任何人如何成为一名成功的领导。选项 **C** 的意思是 “经过训练可以培养出杰出的领导者”, 与原文的意思相符, 可知正确答案为 **C**。
26. **A**。第四段第一句话就说 “我们这些训练的课程通过活动和小技巧来培养人们做一个好的领导所必备的品质”, 而接下来就讲这些品质的内容包括自信、冷静、聪明等。选项 **A** 的意思是 “一个好的领导需要很多好的品质”, 与本段主题一致, 故选 **A**。
27. **A**。题干: 通向成功的关键要领之一是_____。第一段主要讲人是生活在集体中的。这段结尾处又说 “现在大家普遍认为能够很好地和他人合作是通向成功的关键要领之一”, 所以 **A** “与他人一起工作的能力” 为正确答案。
28. **C**。题干: 集体常常会垮掉是因为_____, 第二段谈到 “在一个集体中有一个好的领导是必需的, 如果一个集体缺乏领导或者遇到不优秀的领导, 集体就很有可能垮掉”, 故选 **C** “缺少好的领导”。



29. **D**. 题干: 好的领导者通常会避免____。根据 **good leaders** 定位到原文第三段倒数第二句, 意为“好的领导不会把大家指挥得团团转”, 因此 **D** “到处指挥人”为正确选项。
30. **F**. 题干: 自信是通往____的钥匙。根据关键词 **self-confidence** 定位到第四段第二句, 意为“自信是至关重要的, 它能够克服你作为一个领导的胆怯心”, 故 **F** “克服做领导的担忧”为正确答案。

第4部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B**. 细节题。题干: 人工气味没有被应用于____。在文章第一段第二句, 意为“现在, **Dale Air**, 一个领军的香气顾问公司, 已经开始为 **Barclay** 银行开发适合的人工气味”, 因此答案是 **B**。
32. **B**. 细节题。题干: 研究者们发现, 把钱的气味用于银行将会鼓励人们____。用关键词 **smell of money** 回到原文定位, 文章第一段最后一句, 意为“钱的气味将使顾客感觉放松、乐观, 增强对银行安全性和专业性的信任”。因此 **B** “对银行更有信心”为正确选项。
33. **B**. 细节题。题干: 开发钱的气味所遇到的困难是____。根据关键词 **difficulty** 定位到第二段第二句, 意为“它必须经过鉴定, 并且分析化学成分, 但事实证明这是很苦难的”, 由此句可推理得出 **B** 选项“鉴定和分析它是很难的”是正确选项。
34. **D**. 词汇题。题干: 下列词与最后一段 **harness** 意思最为接近的是____。利用题干定位, **harness** 所在句子意为“营销顾问早已认识到这种现象, 但是直到近来还不能利用”。四个选项, **see** 意为“看见”, **study** 意为“学习, 研究”, **control** 意为“控制”, **understand** 意为“理解”。根据语境, 选 **D** 比较符合语境。
35. **B**. 细节题。题干: 研究者们认为____。文章最后一句话是研究者的想法, 意为“我们已经取得进步, 但是香气制造技术仍处在初级阶段”, 故此题选 **B**。

第二篇

36. **A**. 细节题。题干: 有些时候, 人们会需要专业人士帮他们做决定是因为____。用关键词 **professionals** 回到原文定位, 答案在第一段第四句, 意为“但有些时候, 这些选择是事关重大或关乎一生的后果的”, 因此可知 **A** “决定可能对其生活有很大的影响”为正确选项。
37. **D**. 细节题。题干: 当人们无法轻易选择买什么东西的时候, 下列哪个选项是最不可能选择的? 用动词 **buy** 回到原文定位, 文章第二段第三句话有相关信息, 可知为了减少不安, 购物者可能放弃、走掉或者买一个不是特别需要的物品。因此 **D** “寻求建议”为正确选项。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干: 为什么现在的产品需要一个短的生命期? 根据关键词 **short** 定位到第三段第三句, 意为“先进的设计和和生产意味着当一种商品上架的时候, 另一种新的商品也在准备上市”, 所以 **B** 选项“它们很快就会被新的产品所代替”是正确选项。
39. **D**. 词汇题。题干: 现在的移民和过去的相比有什么不同? 根据关键词 **migration** 定位到第四段第二句, 意为“随着世界上更多的人口流动, 现在的人们对于想去生活和工



作的地方有更多的选择”，很显然，D 选项“人们现在对移民何处有更多的选择”为正确答案。

40. **D**。主旨题。题干：下列哪个说法更符合作者对选择的看法？根据关键词 **choice** 定位到第三段最后一句话“no choice, no anxiety”，意为“没有选择也就没有烦恼”，故选 D。

第三篇

41. **B**。词汇题。题干：下列哪项不是人们买手机的原因。文章第一段提到在年轻人中手机很流行，而在最后一段文中提到手机用处很大并且非常方便，所以 B 为正确选项。
42. **C**。词汇题。题干：第三段中“detected”可被下列哪个词代替？**detect** 意为“发觉，察觉”。四个选项 **cure** 意为“治愈”，**remove** 意为“移开”，**discover** 意为“发觉，发现”，**cause** 意为“造成”，所以 C 为正确选项。
43. **C**。细节题。题干：那个销售员很早就退休的原因是_____。由关键词 **young** 定位到第三段第三句“因为记忆力严重下降一个旅行社销售员不得不在很年轻的时候退休”，故 C “他记不住简单的任务”为正确选项。
44. **D**。细节题。题干：关于手机的安全问题，生产商_____。由关键词 **safety** 定位到第四段第四句，意为“手机生产商承认手机有辐射，但是数量极少可以忽略”，很显然，D 选项为正确答案。
45. **C**。主旨题。题干：作者写这篇文章的目的是建议人们_____。在文章最后一句作者提到“目前来看，不要过多地使用手机是明智的选择”，因此本题选择 C。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **D**。从原文来看，空白处前面一句讲的是“(Maine 海岸线的)不规则性是一个所谓‘被淹没的海岸线’所引起的”。选项 D “这个术语来自于冰河世纪的活动”中“这个术语”承接上句，指代的是“the drowned coastline”，所以正确答案为 D。
47. **B**。从原文来看，空白处的前面一句讲的是“最靠近海岸的绵延山脉的最高处还是保持着岛屿的样子”，空白处后面一句讲“从这里发现的海底化石是在海平面 225 英尺以上找到的，这表明海岸线层比冰层更早存在”。由此可知，空白处填入的应该还与岛屿历史有关，所以选项 B “Mt. Desert 是冰河世纪留下的最有名的岛屿”为正确答案。
48. **F**。从原文来看，空白处的前面一句讲“Mt. Desert 本质上是由两个独立的岛屿形成的”。选项 F “这个岛屿被一条又深又狭长的水域几乎分成两半”正好解释了前一句中为什么是两个独立的岛屿，所以比较符合语境。
49. **A**。从原文来看，空白处的前面一句讲到“因为岛屿处在温带和亚寒带分界线上，因此两个地区的植物和动物，以及沙滩、内陆、高山植物都能在这有一席之地”，空白处后一句话讲“阿卡迪亚国际公园在 1916 年建成，这意味着这个自然保护区永远对人类开放”。因此空白处讲的还应该与这个岛屿上的动植物有关，所以 A “它也坐落在鸟类迁徙的一条主要干道上，因此也是鸟类歇脚的地方”符合语境，为正确答案。
50. **E**。从原文来看，空白处前面的句子讲“观看 Mt. Desert 岛屿景观最好的地方是凯迪拉克山脉的山顶”，空白处后面主要讲在山顶能看到怎么样的精致。因此空白处填入的内容应该与这座山有关系，所以选项 E “这座山高 1532 英尺，是大西洋海岸最高的山脉”比



较符合语境, 故为正确选项。

第6部分: 完形填空

51. **C.** 这里是对名词的考查。句意: 有关部门正在征求公众和专业的_____。四个选项, policy 意为“政策, 原则”, place 意为“地方”, opinion 意为“观点”, service 意为“服务”。四个选项代入原文, “征求大众和专业的观点看法”比较符合题意, 故选 C。
52. **B.** 这里是对动词的考查。句意: 专家_____大约 2 000 名中国人已经做了变性手术, 同时还有 10 万到 40 万人正考虑做这个手术。四个选项, acknowledge 意为“承认”, estimate 意为“估测”, suggest 意为“建议”, advocate 意为“拥护, 提倡”。四个选项代入原文, 最佳答案是 estimate, 因为对于无法准确测量的数字专家只能做出“估测”。
53. **C.** 这里是对名词的考查。句意: 在指导方针草稿中, 卫生部给手术者和医疗机构设定了最低_____。四个选项, pattern 意为“模式, 样式”, record 意为“记录”, criteria 意为“标准”, example 意为“例子”。根据上下文的意义, 卫生部提出的应该是最低标准。
54. **B.** 这里考查的是名词。句意: 参加手术者要证明坚持要变性的_____, 以及已连续五年以新性别生活以及已(参加)至少一年的心理治疗。四个选项, problem 意为“问题”, desire 意为“渴望, 意愿”, effort 意为“努力”, feedback 意为“反馈”。四个选项代入原文, “坚定的意愿”比较符合题意。
55. **A.** 这里是对名词的考查。句意: 参加手术者必须得到_____的手术推荐书。四个选项, psychologist 意为“心理学家”, physicist 意为“物理学家”, chemist 意为“化学家”, geologist 意为“地质学家”, 根据上下文, 只有“得到心理学家的许可”是最合理的。
56. **A.** 这里是对介词的考查。句意: 在手术_____必须满足几项要求。根据原文, 显然应该是在手术前满足几项要求才能接受变性手术。
57. **B.** 这里是对名词的考查。句意: 接受手术者必须从警察局那里获得证明, 证明其之前没有任何的犯罪_____。四个选项, court 意为“法庭, 宫廷”, offence 意为“犯罪, 侵犯”, tendency 意为“倾向, 趋势”, damage 意为“破坏”。根据原文, 应该要求证明不是因为犯罪而变性, 所以 B 项比较符合语境。
58. **D.** 这里是对名词的考查。句意: 在_____发生前, 警察必须同意更改其身份证上的性别。四个选项, accident 意为“事故”, debate 意为“争论”, conference 意为“会议”, operation 意为“手术”。显然是“手术开始前”。
59. **A.** 这里考查的是固定词组 be concerned about “忧虑、担心”, 而 concerned with 是指“关心、感兴趣”。句意: 这个指导方针的出现确实体现了政府对一小部分人想要变性的需求的关注。
60. **D.** 这里考查的是宾语从句。这里 “all stakeholders, including the hospital and prospective receivers, should be highly cautious about this surgery” 做的是 warn 的宾语, 而从句本身为陈述句, 所以用 that 引导。句意: 但是医生警告所有的相关方, 包括医院和接受手术的人, 要谨慎对待手术。
61. **A.** 这里对名词的考查。句意: 因为它的社会和法律影响, 变性手术不仅仅是医疗_____。

四个选项, procedure 意为“程序, 手续”, care 意为“照料”, condition 意为“条件”, examination 意为“检测, 考试”。变性手术是一个医疗过程, 所以答案为 A。

62. **D**。这里是对分词的考查。句意: 医生需要给那些寻求变性的手术者说清楚一点, 那就是他们也可以选择继续保持原有的性别。在本句中, 用 seek 的现在分词形式充当名词的定语, 意为“寻求变性手术的那些人”。其他三个选项都是动词的限定形式, 都是充当谓语的, 因此不符合要求。(相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关分词的【备考助手】。)
63. **C**。这里是对动词的考查。句意: 指导方针_____医生告诉手术者其他诸如荷尔蒙治疗等的选择。因为指导方针属于比较正式的东西, 所以用 require “要求”比 recommend “推荐”更符合语境, 而且下一句的“they are also required...”也确认应该选 require。
64. **A**。这里是对名词的考查。句意: 指导方针要求医生解释手术_____以及潜在的社会障碍, 包括歧视、管理部门的认可和同意。四个选项中, 与 social barrier 比较对应的应该是 risk “风险”, 所以答案为 A。
65. **B**。这里考查的是形容词。句意: 从长远来看, 手术本身对手术者并不是个_____问题。四个选项中, 只有 big issue 比较符合语境。

第三篇

全真模拟

温馨提示

本篇是实战演练部分，目的是希望应试者通过全真模拟题来演练考试的解题技巧，使应试者对考试的题型和题量都有充分的了解，强化解题技巧，提高考试适应能力，同时培养良好的考场心理素质，以良好的考试状态自信地迎接即将到来的考试。

Excellence in work is possible only with diligence.

业精于勤

全真模拟一

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. You can phone my husband if you have any trouble.
A. contact B. consult C. call D. visit
2. The parents give their son free space to develop his interest.
A. chance B. employment C. room D. opportunity
3. I have to go at once because I have no time left.
A. quickly B. late C. slowly D. early
4. The accident occurred just because of his mistake in driving.
A. happened B. broke C. spread D. appeared
5. You should give up smoking because it is bad for you.
A. try B. agree C. quit D. decide
6. It is obvious that he has made the right decision.
A. likely B. possible C. clear D. probable
7. He was asked to present his ID card by the policeman.
A. spread B. open C. show D. examine
8. It is difficult for him to make such a decision.
A. happy B. hard C. easy D. simple
9. His goal is to get the first prize in this match.
A. purpose B. hobby C. dream D. aim
10. He found out the proper answer after thinking carefully.
A. bad B. good C. wrong D. right
11. He finally agreed to my plan.
A. at first B. at last C. at most D. at least
12. It is pleased for me to have met you here.
A. surprised B. glad C. sad D. willing
13. Your educational background often has effects on your future job.
A. affect B. focuses C. benefits D. admits

14. At this moment, we can do nothing but wait.
A. nearly B. quickly C. generally D. only
15. He was a very smart boy but he made a foolish decision this time.
A. clever B. boring C. brave D. dull

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。

Study Helps Predict Big Mediterranean Quake

Scientists have found evidence that an overlooked fault (断层) in the eastern Mediterranean is likely to produce an earthquake every 800 years as powerful as the one that destroyed Alandria in A.D. 365.

Using radiocarbon techniques, simulations and computer models, the researchers recreated the ancient disaster in order to identify the responsible fault. “We are saying there is probably a repeat time of 800 years for this kind of earthquake,” said Ms Beth Shaw, an earthquake scientist at the University of Cambridge, who led the study. Scientists study past earthquakes in order to determine the future possibility of similar large shocks.

Identifying the fault for the A.D. 365 earthquake and tsunami is important for the tens of millions of people in the region, Ms. Shaw said. The fault close to the southwest coast of Crete last produced a big enough quake to generate a tsunami about 1300, which means the powerful one could come in the 100 years, she added in a telephone interview.

Ms. Shaw and her colleagues calculate the likely intervals by measuring the motion of either side of the fault to find how often such large earthquakes would have to occur to account for that level of motion, she said. Their computer model suggested an 8 magnitude quake on the fault would produce a tsunami that floods the coastal regions of Alandria and North Africa, the southern coast of Greece and Sicily all the way up the Adriati to Dubrovnik. This would be similar to the ancient quake in A.D. 365 that caused widespread destruction in much of Greece and unleashed a tsunami that flooded Alandria and the Nile Delta, likely killing tens of thousands of people, she said.

16. The fault, which was overlooked before, has been closely studied by scientists.
A. Right. B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. It is fun to identify the fault for the A.D. 365 earthquake and tsunami.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Radiocarbon techniques can be used to identify the age of the earth.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Scientists predict that the powerful earthquake in the eastern Mediterranean may take place some time before 2100.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Ms. Shaw has her colleagues help her in the study of earthquake prediction.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Ms. Shaw measured the movement of either side of the fault to identify the magnitude of the earthquake taking place in A.D. 365.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. The earthquake prediction devices developed by Ms. Shaw are being widely used in the world.

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 2~5 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。

How We Form First Impression

1 We all have first impression of someone we just met. But why? Why do we form an opinion about someone without really knowing anything about him or her — aside perhaps from a few remarks or readily observable traits.

2 The answer is related to how your brain allows you to be aware of the world. Your brain is so sensitive in picking up facial traits, even very minor difference in how a person's eyes, ears, nose, or mouth are placed in relation to each other makes you see him or her as different. In fact, your brain continuously process incoming sensory information — the sights and sounds of your world. These incoming "signals" are compared against a host of "memories" stored in the brain areas called the cortex system to determine what these new signals "mean".

3 If you see someone you know and like at school, your brain says "familiar and safe". If you see someone new, it says, "new-potentially, threatening". Then your brain starts to match features of this stranger with other "known" memories. The height, weight, dress, ethnicity, gestures, and tone of voice are all matched up. The more unfamiliar the characteristics, the more your brain may say, "This is new. I don't like this person." Or else, "I'm intrigued." Or your brain may perceive a new face but familiar clothes, ethnicity, gestures — like your other friends; so your brain says: "I like this person." But these preliminary "impressions" can be dead wrong.

4 When we stereotype people, we use a less mature form of thinking (not unlike the immature thinking of a very young child) that makes simplistic and categorical impressions of others. Rather than learn about the depth and breadth of people — their history, interest, values, strengths, and true character — we categorize them as jocks, geeks, or freaks.

5 However, if we resist initial stereotypical impressions, we have a chance to be aware of what a person is truly like. If we spend time with a person, hear about his or her life, hopes, dreams, and become aware of the person's character, we use a different, more mature style of thinking — and the most complex areas of our cortex, which allow us to be humane.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 3 _____
25. Paragraph 4 _____
26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Ways of Departure from Immature and Simplistic Impressions
B. Comment on First Impression
C. Illustration of First Impression
D. Comparing Incoming Sensory Information against Memories
E. Threatening Aspect of First Impressions
F. Differences among Jocks, Geeks and Freaks

27. Sensory information is one that is perceived through _____.
28. You interpret _____ by comparing it against the memories already stored in your brain.
29. The way we stereotype people is a less mature form of thinking, which is similar to _____.
30. We can use our more mature style of thinking thanks to _____.

- A. a stranger's less mature type of thinking
B. the most complex areas of our cortex
C. the immature form of thinking of a very young child
D. the meaning of incoming sensory information
E. the sights and sounds of the world
F. an opportunity to analyze different forms of thinking

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

Telling Tales about People

One of the most common types of nonfiction, and one that many people enjoy reading, is stories about people's lives. These stories fall into three general categories: autobiography, memoir, and biography.

An autobiography is the story of a person's life written by himself or herself. Often it begins with the person's earliest recollections and ends in the present. Autobiography writers may not be entirely objective in the way they present themselves. However, they offer the reader a good look at the way they are and what makes them that way. People as diverse as Benjamin Franklin and Helen Keller have written autobiographies. Other writers, such as James Joyce, have written thinly fictionalized accounts of their lives. These are not autobiographies, but they are very close to it.

Memoirs, strictly speaking, are autobiographical accounts that focus as much on the events of the times as on the life of the author. Memoir writers typically use these events as backdrops for their lives. They describe them in detail and discuss their importance. Recently, though, the term memoir seems to be becoming interchangeable with autobiography. A memoir nowadays may or

may not deal with the outside world.

Biographies are factual accounts of someone else's life. In many senses, these may be the hardest of the three types to write. Autobiography writers know the events they write about because they lived them. But biography writers have to gather information from as many different sources as possible. Then they have to decide which facts to include. Their goal is to present a balanced picture of a person, not one that is overly positive or too critical. A fair, well-presented biography may take years to research and write.

31. This passage is mostly about
- A. the characteristics of autobiographies, memoirs, and biographies.
 - B. famous autobiographies.
 - C. why biography can be difficult to write.
 - D. differences between autobiographies and memoirs.
32. Helen Keller wrote
- A. a memoir.
 - B. an autobiography.
 - C. a work of fiction.
 - D. a biography.
33. Autobiography writers are not always objective because they
- A. feel they have to make up details to make their books sell.
 - B. constantly compete with biography writers.
 - C. want to present themselves in a good light.
 - D. have trouble remembering the good times.
34. The writer introduces each category in the passage by
- A. defining it.
 - B. giving an example.
 - C. explaining why it is hard to write.
 - D. telling when people first began writing it.
35. Diverse means
- A. able to swim in deep water.
 - B. similar or alike.
 - C. varied or different.
 - D. enjoying poetry.

第二篇

A Unique Educational Center

It may look like just another playgroup, but a unique educational center in Manhattan is really giving babies something to talk about. "It's a school to teach languages to babies and young children with games, songs — some of the classes also have arts and crafts," said Francois Thibaut, the founder of the Langrage Workshop for Children, a place where babies become **bilingual**.

Children as young as few months are exposed to French and Spanish before many of them can even speak English. Educators use special songs and visual (视觉的) aids to ensure that when a

child is ready to talk, the languages will not be so foreign. “Children have a unique capacity to learn many languages at the same time,” said Thibaut. “Already at nine months, a child can tell the differences between the sounds he or she has heard since birth and the sounds he or she has never heard yet.” Thibaut says the best time to expose children to language is from birth to 3 years old. For the last 30 years, the school has been using what it calls the Thibaut Technique, a system that combines language lessons with child’s play.

“I always wanted to learn Spanish, but by the time I got to high school it was too late to pick it up and speak fluently,” said Marc Lazare, who enrolled his son at the school. “I figured at this age, two, it’s a perfect time for him to learn.”

Aside from learning a language, the kids also gain a tremendous sense of confidence. One young student boasted that aside from French, she can speak five languages (though that included “monkey” and “lion”). The school gives children the tools to communicate, and sometimes that gives them an advantage over their parents. “I think they sometimes speak French when they think I won’t understand them,” said parent Foster Gibbons.

Depending on the age group, classes run from 45 minutes up to 2 hours. Even when students are not in class, the program is designed to make sure the learning continues at home. Tapes and books are included so kids can practice on their own.

36. The word “bilingual” in the first paragraph probably means
 - A. capable of using two languages.
 - B. both clever and confident.
 - C. aware of their own limitations and strengths.
 - D. independent of their parents.
37. The passage tells us that the best time for a child to learn languages is
 - A. before seven years old.
 - B. from birth to three years old.
 - C. in his childhood.
 - D. in his teens.
38. The school teaches language by
 - A. exposing children to the new environment.
 - B. using modern facilities and equipment.
 - C. combining language lessons with games.
 - D. giving children confidence.
39. According to Thibaut, it is possible
 - A. for children to take advantage of their parents by using a foreign language.
 - B. to expose children to a foreign language after they can speak English.
 - C. to combine language lessons with sports games.
 - D. for children to learn several languages at the same time.
40. The best title for this text is
 - A. A Unique Language School for Children.
 - B. The Foreign Language for Children to Learn.

- C. Special Songs and Visual Aids in Learning.
- D. The Best Way to Learn a Foreign Language.

第三篇

Gender Gap

The girls in this sixth grade class in East Palo Alto, California, all have the same access to computers as boys. But researchers say, by the time they get to high school, they are victims of what the researchers call a major new gender (性别) gap in technology. Janice Weinman of the American Association of University Women says, “Girls tend to be less comfortable than boys with the computer. They use it more for word processing rather than for problem solving, rather than to discover new ways in which to understand information.”

After re-examining a thousand studies, the American Association of University Women researchers found that girls make up only a small percentage of students in computer science classes. Girls consistently rate themselves significantly lower than boys in their ability and confidence in using computers. And they use computers less often than boys outside the classroom.

An instructor of a computer lab says he’s already noticed some differences. Charles Cheadle of Cesar Chavez School says, “Boys are not so afraid they might do something that will harm the computer, whereas girls are afraid they might break it somehow.”

Six years ago, the software company Purple Moon noticed that girls’ computer usage was falling behind boys. Karen Gould says, “The number one reason girls told us they don’t like computer games is not that they’re too violent, or too competitive. Girls just said they’re incredibly boring.”

Purple Moon says it found what girls want — characters they can relate to and story lines relative to what’s going on in their own lives. Karen Gould of Purple Moon Software says, “What we definitely found from girls is that there is no intrinsic (固有的) reason why they wouldn’t want to play on a computer; it was just a content thing.”

The sponsor of the study says it all boils down to this: the technology gender gap that separates the girls from the boys must be closed if women are to compete effectively with men in the 21st century.

- 41. According to the passage, girls are victims of the gender gap in technology because
 - A. they can not discover new ways to use computers.
 - B. they have the same access to computers as boys.
 - C. they are likely to be less comfortable with computers.
 - D. they can only use computers for word processing.
- 42. The research on girls and computers is
 - A. based on a few recent articles.
 - B. presented by one person.
 - C. based on thousands of studies.
 - D. not considered well grounded.

43. Girls often feel
A. bored with computer games.
B. comfortable using computers.
C. it hard to use computers in word processing.
D. worried about using computers.
44. The software company seems to think girls would be more interested if
A. girls had an equal chance of playing games.
B. the software was more violent.
C. the software content was changed.
D. the character were funny.
45. The gender gap needs to be closed because
A. it isn't fair that boys are allowed to use computers all the time.
B. there isn't enough money for upgrading computers.
C. most of the causes may boil down to a question of money.
D. the ability to use computers is important in today's world.

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。

Heat Is Killer

Extremely hot weather is common in many parts of the world. Although hot weather just makes most people feel hot, it can cause serious medical problems — even death. Floods, storms, volcano eruptions and other natural disasters kill thousands of people every year. _____ (46) Experts say heat may be nature's deadliest killer. Recently, extreme heat was blamed for killing more than one hundred people in India. It is reported that the total heat of a hot day or several days can affect health. _____ (47). Experts say heat waves often become dangerous when the nighttime temperature does not drop much from the highest daytime temperature. This causes great stress on the human body.

_____ (48). Stay out of the sun, if possible. Drink lots of cool water. Wear light colored clothing made of natural materials; avoid wearing synthetic clothing. Make sure the clothing is loose, permitting freedom of movement. And learn the danger signs of the medical problems, such as headache and vomiting, that are linked to heat. _____ (49). The pain is a warning that the body is becoming too hot. Doctors say those suffering headache or muscle pain should stop all activity and rest in a cool place and drink cool liquids. Do not return to physical activity for a few hours because more serious conditions could develop.

Doctors say some people face an increased danger from heat stress. _____ (50).

Hot weather also increases dangers for people who must take medicine for high blood pressure, poor blood flow, nervousness or depression.

- A. Such persons have a weak or damaged heart, high blood pressure, or other problems of the blood system.
- B. Several of these conditions are present at the same time.
- C. Most people suffer only muscle pain as a result of heat stress.
- D. Several hot days are considered a heat wave.
- E. So does extreme heat.
- F. Doctors say people can do many things to protect themselves from the dangers of extreme heat.

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。

Sleep-Smart

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called Sleep-Smart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits _____ (51) you to be in your lightest phase of sleep before arousing you. Its makers say that should _____ (52) you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass through a sequence of sleep states — light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — that _____ (53) approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can _____ (54) how you feel later, and may even have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being aroused during a light phase _____ (55) you are more likely to wake up energetic.

Sleep-Smart _____ (56) the distinct pattern of brain waves produced during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped _____ (57) electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the _____ (58) way as some machines used for medical and research _____ (59), and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You _____ (60) the clock with the latest time at _____ (61) you want to be wakened, and it then duly (适时地) wakes you during the sleep phase before that.

The _____ (62) was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island _____ (63) a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. “_____ (64) sleep-deprived (剥夺) people, we started thinking of _____ (65) to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 51. A. beside | B. near | C. for | D. around |
| 52. A. ensure | B. assure | C. require | D. request |
| 53. A. reveals | B. repays | C. replys | D. repeats |
| 54. A. effect | B. affect | C. reflect | D. perfect |
| 55. A. means | B. marks | C. says | D. indicates |
| 56. A. removes | B. relieves | C. records | D. recalls |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 57. A. by | B. of | C. with | D. over |
| 58. A. familiar | B. similar | C. identical | D. same |
| 59. A. findings | B. prospects | C. proposals | D. purposes |
| 60. A. prompt | B. program | C. plug | D. plan |
| 61. A. where | B. this | C. which | D. that |
| 62. A. claim | B. conclusion | C. concept | D. explanation |
| 63. A. once | B. after | C. since | D. while |
| 64. A. Besides | B. Despite | C. On | D. As |
| 65. A. what | B. how | C. whether | D. when |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一 (综合类 C 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	A	A	C	C	C	B	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	A	D	A	A	B	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	C	D	C	B	A	E	D	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	C	A	C	A	B	C	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	A	C	D	E	D	F	C	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	D	B	A	C	C	D	D	B
61	62	63	64	65					
C	C	B	D	A					

答案解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

1. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 如果你有麻烦可以给我丈夫打电话。题干划线词 phone 意为“打电话”。四个选项: contact 意为“接触, 联系”, consult 意为“咨询, 商议”, call 意为“打电话, 呼叫”, visit 意为“参观”, 所以正确答案为 C。
2. C。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 父母给他们的儿子自由的空间来发展自己的兴趣。题干划线词 space 意为“空间”。四个选项: chance 意为“机会”, employment 意为“职业, 就业”, room 意为“空间”, opportunity 意为“机会”, 故正确答案为 C。
3. A。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干: 我必须马上走, 因为我没时间了。题干划线词 at once 意为“立即, 马上”。四个选项: quickly 意为“很快地”, late 意为“迟到地”, slowly 意为“慢地”, early 意为“早地, 提早地”, 所以 A 为正确答案。
4. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 事故是因为他驾驶的失误而发生的。题干划线词 occur 意为“发生”。四个选项: happen 意为“发生”, broke 原形为 break, 意为“打破, 打碎”, spread 意为“传播”, appear 意为“出现”, 可知正确答案为 A。
5. C。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干: 你应该放弃抽烟, 因为吸烟对你有害。题干划线词 give up 意为“放弃”。四个选项: try 意为“尝试, 尽力”, agree 意为“同意”, quit 意为“放弃, 停止”, decide 意为“决定”, 所以正确答案为 C。



6. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：很显然，他做出了正确的选择。题干划线词 obvious 意为“明显的”。四个选项：likely 意为“可能的”，possible 意为“可能的”，clear 意为“清楚的”，probable 意为“可能的”，可知正确答案为 C。
7. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干：他被警察要求出示他的身份证。题干划线词 present 意为“呈现，赠送”。四个选项：spread 意为“传播”，open 意为“打开”，show 意为“显示，展示”，examine 意为“检查，考试”，所以正确答案为 C。
8. B. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：让他做出这样的决定很困难。题干划线词 difficult 意为“困难的”。四个选项：happy 意为“幸福的，高兴的”，hard 意为“硬的，困难的”，easy 意为“容易的”，simple 意为“简单的”，故正确答案为 B。
9. D. 本题是对名词的考查。题干：他的目标就是要在比赛中获得一等奖。题干划线词 goal 意为“目标”。四个选项：purpose 意为“目的”，hobby 意为“兴趣，爱好”，dream 意为“梦，梦想”，aim 意为“目标”，因此正确答案为 D。
10. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：在经过认真思考后他找到了正确的答案。题干划线词 proper 意为“正确的”。四个选项：bad 意为“坏的，不好的”，good 意为“好的”，wrong 意为“错误的”，right 意为“正确的”，因而正确答案为 D。
11. B. 本题是对副词的考查。题干：他最终同意了我的计划。题干划线词 finally 意为“最后地，最近地”。四个选项：at first 意为“首先，起初”，at last 意为“最后，最终”，at most 意为“最多，至多”，at least 意为“最少，至少”，所以正确答案为 B。
12. B. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：我很高兴在这里遇到你。题干划线词 pleased 意为“高兴的”。四个选项：surprised 意为“惊奇的”，glad 意为“高兴的”，sad 意为“悲哀的”，willing 意为“愿意的，乐意的”，所以 B 为正确答案。
13. A. 本题是对短语的考查。题干：你的教育背景对你将来的职业有影响。题干划线词 have effects on 意为“对……有影响”。四个选项：affect 意为“影响”，focus 意为“聚焦，关注”，benefit 意为“对……有益”，admit 意为“承认”，可知正确答案为 A。
14. D. 本题是对短语的考查。题干：在这个时候，我们只能等待。题干划线词 nothing but 意为“仅仅，只有”。四个选项：nearly 意为“几乎，差不多”，quickly 意为“很快地”，generally 意为“总地，通常地”，only 意为“仅仅”，故正确答案为 D。
15. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他是非常聪明的小孩，但是这次却作了愚蠢的决定。题干划线词 smart 意为“聪明的”。四个选项：clever 意为“聪明的”，boring 意为“枯燥的，无聊的”，brave 意为“勇敢的”，dull 意为“单调的，无聊的”，所以正确答案为 A。

第2部分：阅读判断

16. A. 题干：这个一直被忽略的断层，已经得到科学家的仔细研究。文章的主题是，以往科学家忽视了地中海断层的存在。现在地震学家对地中海断层进行研究，并认定断层的运动造成了公元 365 年的地震，以及推算出地震和海啸发生的周期。所以，本句表达的意思是对的。
17. B. 题干：确定公元 365 年地震和海啸的错误，是很有意思的事情。文章第三段说到，“认定断层造成了公元 365 年的地震，这一认定对该地区的几千万人来说是重要的”。把这



项研究说成是有趣的与原文“重要”的意思不同,所以是错误的。

18. C。题干:碳放射技术被用来确定地球的年龄。全文没有一处提到 radiocarbon techniques 可用来确定地球的年龄。因此选择 C。
19. A。题干:科学家预测地中海东部强震可能会发生在 2100 年。Shaw 女士和她的研究组认定,地中海东部断层的移动每 800 年左右会引发一次超强地震。前两次发生的时间分别是 365 年和 1300 年左右。根据这一推断,在未来 100 年中,会发生一次超强地震。第三段对此有说明。因此选 A。
20. A。题干: Ms. Shaw 让她的同事帮助她作地震预测研究。这句表达的意思与原文相符。原句第四段第一句:“Ms. Shaw and her colleagues calculate the likely intervals by measuring the motion of either side of the fault to gauge how often such large earthquakes would have to occur to account for that level of motion”。因此 A 为正确选项。
21. B。题干: Ms. Shaw 测量断层两面来确定发生在公元 365 年的地震强度。Shaw 女士和她的研究组测量过 the motion of either side of the fault, 但目的不是为了 identify the magnitude of the earthquake taking place in A.D. 365, 而是为了 find how often such large earthquakes would have to occur to account for that level of motion (发现如此强烈的地震造成该运动的频率), 因此答案为 B。
22. C。题干: Ms. Shaw 开发的地震预测设备在全世界被广泛使用。纵观全文, 文章中没有一句提到 Shaw 女士发明过地震预测装置, 更没有谈及这种装置在全世界得到广泛应用这一点。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. D。第二段主要叙述的是人脑解读感官信息的过程, 因此 D 为正确答案。
24. C。第三段举例说明第一印象解读的过程, 将第二段叙述的内容具体化, 故选 C。
25. B。第四段对第一印象进行了评论, 说第一印象不成熟, 简单且绝对 (“simplistic and categorical”), 故 B 为正确答案。
26. A。第五段说如果我们与某个人多接触, 了解他的生活、希望、梦想和性格特征, 我们对该人的认识就不会停留在第一印象的阶段, 而是进入一个更深的层次。因此 A 是正确的。
27. E。题干: 感官信息是通过_____获得的。根据第二段的第三句: 你的大脑在不断地加工声音和影像等感官信息。因此 E 是正确答案。
28. D。题干: 你通过将其与记忆中的已有印象进行对比来阐释_____。选 D 的依据在第二段的最后两句。sensory information 的意思就是 information perceived through sensory organs (视觉、听觉、味觉、触觉、嗅觉等)。因此 D 是正确的。
29. C。题干: 我们对人的成见是一种不太成熟的思维方式, 与_____类似。选 C 的依据在第四段的第一句: When we stereotype people, we use a less mature form of thinking (not unlike the immature thinking of a very young child) that makes simplistic and categorical impressions of others. 意为“当我们对人形成成见时, 我们使用了不太成熟的思维方式(与小孩儿的思维方式类似), 对人形成简单而又绝对的印象。”因此 C 是正确答案。
30. B。题干: 因为_____, 我们可以利用更为成熟的思维方式。从第五段第二句可知: 如果我们花些时间与人相处, 倾听他们的故事、希望和梦想, 了解他人的性格, 就会使用



不同的、更成熟的方式去思考——用我们最复杂的、使我们人性化的脑皮层 (cortex)。
故 B 为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **A.** 主旨题。题干：这篇文章主要是关于_____。文章第一句话说到最普遍的非小说类文学作品类型之一就是一些来描述人们生活的故事，这些故事大致分为三类：自传、回忆录和传记。然后通篇对这三种类型进行了介绍，因此 A 是正确答案。
32. **B.** 细节题。题干：海伦·凯勒写了什么？第二段第 5 句话写道：就像本杰明·富兰克林和海伦·凯勒一样，各种各样的人们已经写了自传。因此 B 是正确答案。
33. **C.** 细节题。题干：自传作者通常不太客观，因为他们_____。第二段提到：他们给读者提供了一个途径，使读者了解自己比较好的行事风格……，因此答案是 C，他们想展示自己好的一面。
34. **A.** 细节题。题干：本文的作者通过何种方式介绍每种类型的非小说文学作品？通过全文可知，作者通过给每个类型进行定义来介绍各种非小说文学形式，故选 A。
35. **C.** 词汇题。题干：diverse 的意思是_____。其汉语意思为“多种多样的”，因此 C 正确。

第二篇

36. **A.** 词汇题。题干：“bilingual”一词的意思是_____。如果对 bilingual 这一单词熟悉，就可直接选出答案。如不熟悉，第一可根据前缀 bi-“二的，双的”和 lingual“语言的”推出其含义；另外可根据上下文猜出其含义。首先前后都提到 language，可知一定跟语言有关，其次根据第二段第一句，意为“孩子们在几个月大甚至还没学英语时就开始接触法语和西班牙语”，所以 A 选项“能使用两种语言”是正确答案。
37. **B.** 细节题。题干：这篇短文告诉我们孩子学习语言的最佳时期为_____。利用题干关键词“the best time”可以定位到第二段“Thibaut says the best time to expose children to language is from birth to 3 years old.”，意为“Thibaut 说孩子学习语言的最佳时期为出生到 3 岁之间”，所以选项 B 为正确答案。
38. **C.** 细节题。题干：学校通过_____来教授语言课。利用关键词可以定位到第二段最后一句“‘For the last 30 years, the school has been using what it calls the Thibaut Technique, a system that combines language lessons with child’s play’”，意为“学校使用一种叫 Thibaut 的技巧，它把语言课与孩子的玩耍相结合”。所以 C 选项“将课程与游戏相结合”是正确答案。
39. **D.** 细节题。题干：根据短文，_____是可能的。该题的题干没有太好的关键词，所以改为分别定位四个选项。文章中没有提到 take advantage of parents，只提到了 use special songs and visual aids，故排除 A 选项；根据第二段第一句可推知 B 选项“在学会英语之后学习外语”是错的；根据第二段最后一句可知“把语言课和孩子的玩耍结合在一起”，而选项 C 中是说和体育比赛结合，故排除 C 选项。根据第三句“‘Children have a unique capacity to learn many languages at the same time,’ said Thibaut.”，意为“孩子们有同时学习多种语言的能力”，所以 D 选项“孩子们可以同时学习好几门语言”是正确答案。
40. **A.** 主旨题。题干：本短文的最佳题目是_____。文章第一句话就提到 a unique educational



center “一个特殊的教育中心”, 接下来详细论述该教育中心如何采用特殊的方法教授孩子语言。所以 A 选项是正确答案。

第三篇

41. C. 细节题。题干: 根据短文, 女孩是技术方面的性别差异的受害者, 因为_____。利用关键词 victim 和 technology 可以定位到第一段第二句, 意为“上高中后, 他们成为研究者所谓的在技术方面的性别差距的受害者”。所以 C 选项是正确答案。A 和 D 选项为具体细节, 是针对这一原因的进一步说明。而“在六年级的时候女孩和男孩在计算机方面机会相同, 而到高中以后就不是这样了”, 故 B 选项也可排除。
42. C. 细节题。题干: 有关女孩和电脑的研究是_____。利用关键词 girl、research 和 computer 可以定位到第二段第一句, 意为“在审视数千个调查之后, 美国大学联合会女性研究会发现女孩在电脑课程班级中只占了很少的比例”。所以 C 选项“基于上千次研究”是正确答案。
43. A. 细节题。题干: 女孩经常感觉_____。这个题也需要分别定位四个选项。A 项可以定位到第四段最后两句, 意为“女孩不喜欢电脑游戏的首要原因不是因为觉得太暴力, 而是她们觉得电脑游戏太无聊”, 所以 A 选项是正确答案。B 选项可根据上题分析排除掉。C 选项可以定位到第一段最后一句, 意为“女孩们使用计算机更多的是进行文字处理”, C 选项“很难用电脑来进行文字处理”可排除。而 D 选项可以定位到文章第三段最后一句“whereas girls are afraid they might break it somehow”, 意为“女孩在使用计算机时老是担心会把它弄坏”, 而 D 选项“女孩担心使用计算机”与原文信息不符。
44. C. 细节题。题干: 软件公司好像认为女孩将会更感兴趣, 如果_____。利用 software company 可以定位到第五段最后一句, 意为“通过对女孩的了解发现, 女孩不喜欢玩电脑游戏并不是因为它们太暴力、竞争性太强, 而是内容问题”。故可推知软件公司似乎认为: 如果他们改变了游戏软件的内容的话, 女孩可能会对其更感兴趣的。所以 C 选项“如果改变软件内容”是正确答案。
45. D. 细节题。题干: 性别差异需要被消除是因为_____。利用关键词 close 可以定位到最后一段最后一句, 意为“如果女性想要在 21 世纪的竞争中取得优势的话, 这种由于性别不同而产生的技术鸿沟必须得到消除”, 言外之意就是在 21 世纪应用计算机的能力非常重要。所以 D 选项“运用电脑的能力在现代的世界很重要”是正确答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. E. 本文的标题是 Heat Is Killer, 通篇文章说的是 heat 的危害性及预防方法。空前的句子是“Floods, storms, volcano eruptions and other natural events kill thousands of people every year.”后面的句子是“...heat may be nature's deadliest killer.”所以这里应将最致命的杀手对应为 heat (deadliest)。故 E 为正确答案。
47. D. 空后面的句子说到 heat waves, 而选项 D 的句子中也出现 heat wave, 说明这两个句子意思上有联系。空后面的句子是对 heat wave 下定义, 为下一句的展开作了铺垫。故 D 是答案。
48. F. 第一段末尾说, 白天的热浪, 如果到夜晚没有降温, 会给身体带来巨大的压力, 这是很危险的。第二段就列举了许多保护自己免受高温伤害的方法。空后面的句子应该是



位于段首的概括句。选项 F 说人们有多种办法保护自己, 完全符合要求, 因此 F 是答案。

49. C. 该空后面句子中有特指的 the pain, 说明前文一定出现过 pain 这个词。选项 C 的句子中有 pain, 且 C 的句子填入后, 上下文意思连贯, 所以是答案。故选 C。
50. A. 该空前面的句子意思为: 某些人在热浪期间特别危险。读者或许会问, 是哪些人呢? 选项 A 回答了这个问题, 所以是答案。故选 A。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. C. 本题考查固定搭配 wait for “等待”。句意: 这个闹钟计算你的睡眠周期, 等待你在睡眠比较浅的时候才会唤醒你。可知 C 是正确答案。
52. A. 本题考查动词。句意: 这个闹钟的制造者说这个闹钟能_____你在每天起床后精神十足。四个选项, ensure 意为“确保, 保证”, assure 意为“使放心, 使确信”, require 意为“要求”, request 意为“要求”, 分别代入原文可知 A 是正确答案。
53. D. 本题考查动词。句意: 你睡觉会经历一系列的睡眠状态, 这大约每 90 分钟_____一次。四个选项, reveal 意为“揭露, 揭示”, repay 意为“回报”, reply 意为“回答, 回复”, repeat 意为“重复”, 分别代入原文可知 D 是正确答案。
54. B. 本题考查动词。句意: 你在哪个睡眠周期醒过来的点_____你稍后的感觉如何。四个选项, effect 意为“影响, 效果”, 但是名词放在这里语法不合, affect 意为“影响”, reflect 意为“反思, 反映”, perfect 意为“使完美”, 分别代入原文可知 B 是正确答案。
55. A. 本题考查动词。句意: 在睡眠的浅期被唤醒_____你醒过来会更加精力充沛。四个选项, mean 意为“意味着”, mark 意为“做标记”, say 意为“说”, indicate 意为“暗示, 暗示”, 分别代入依据原文可知 A 是最佳答案。
56. C. 本题考查动词。句意: Sleep-Smart_____睡眠每个阶段产生的脑电波。四个选项, remove 意为“清除, 移走”, relieve 意为“减轻, 缓解”, record 意为“记录”, recall 意为“召回, 回忆”, 分别代入原文可知 C 最符合语境。
57. C. 本题考查固定搭配 be equipped with “装备, 配备”。句意: 通过一个配备了电极和微处理器的头带来记录睡眠每个阶段产生的脑电波。
58. D. 本题考查固定搭配 the same as... “像……一样, 同样”。句意: 它对脑电波的测量与那些用于医疗和科研_____的机器的测量是一样的。
59. D. 本题考查名词。句意: 它对脑电波的测量与那些用于医疗和科研_____的机器的测量是一样的。四个选项, finding 意为“发现”, prospect 意为“前景, 展望”, proposal 意为“提议, 建议”, purpose 意为“目的”, 分别代入原文可知 D 是最符合语境的。
60. B. 本题考查动词。句意: 你用最迟的时间_____闹钟。四个选项, prompt 意为“激发, 促进”, program 意为“编程, 设定, 设计程序”, plug 意为“插入, 塞进”, plan 意为“计划”, 分别代入原文可知 B 比较符合语境。
61. C. 本题考查定语从句。句意: 你把闹钟的时间设定在你想要醒来的最迟的点。you want to be wakened at 来修饰 time, 做的是 time 的定语从句, 利用还原法可知 C 是正确答案。
(相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关定语从句的章节。)
62. C. 本题考查名词。句意: 这个_____是由布朗大学的一群学生发明的。四个选项, claim

意为“声称, 要求”, conclusion 意为“结论”, concept 意为“概念”, explanation 意为“解释”, 分别代入原文可知 C 是正确答案, 因为制作这个闹钟的想法是一种设计理念。

63. **B**。本题考查状语从句。句意: 这个概念是由布朗大学的一群学生发明的_____一个朋友抱怨说起床后很累所以考试发挥得不好。四个选项分别代入后, after 在前后的逻辑上比较符合语境, 所以可知 B 是正确答案。
64. **D**。本题考查介词。句意: _____被剥夺了睡眠的人们, 我们开始考虑_____。四个选项, besides 意为“除了”, despite 意为“尽管”, on 意为“有关, 在……之上”, as 意为“作为”, 分别代入原文可知 D 符合语境。
65. **A**。本题考查宾语从句。句意: 作为被剥夺了睡眠的人们, 我们开始考虑_____。这里四个选项都是引导词而且放在介词的后面(介词后做宾语), 所以是引导宾语从句的, 而这个从句中 do 后面少个宾语, 所以选择引导宾语的 what。(相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划综合类》中有关宾语从句的章节。)

全真模拟二

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. It is likely for them to find the rules by themselves.
A. hardly B. rare C. friendly D. possible
2. The manager demanded that this job should be finished before next Monday.
A. required B. cried C. ordered D. suggested
3. He decided to give his son everything he owned after his death.
A. gained B. had C. got D. caught
4. In fact, all of these devices are designed by him in his spare time.
A. finally B. really C. actually D. usually
5. They all jumped with joy after hearing the exciting news.
A. luck B. sorrow C. pain D. happiness
6. The fish doesn't taste as good as it looks, so he is disappointed.
A. painful B. boring C. excited D. sad
7. He ever earned a living by selling newspapers when he was a child.
A. played B. enjoyed C. shared D. made
8. He tried every way to find out the answer to that question.
A. key B. cause C. effect D. work
9. He discovered that his hometown has changed a lot in the past five years.
A. realized B. found C. dreamed D. heard
10. He finally agreed to my plan.
A. at first B. at last C. at most D. at least
11. He said this result was the best that he had expected.
A. meaningful B. interesting C. meaningless D. perfect
12. There are a limited number of books on this subject in the library.
A. large B. total C. small D. similar
13. He likes reading short stories in his spare time.

- A. short B. free C. busy D. long

14. Have you met Tom recently?

- A. shortly B. currently
C. lately D. probably

15. I wonder what your aim in life is.

- A. want to ask B. want to doubt
C. want to agree D. want to know

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。

The Need to Remember

Some people say they have no memory at all: “I just can’t remember a thing!” But of course we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are. Our memory helps us to make use in the present of what we have learnt in the past.

In fact we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall facts and places. Some people have such a strong visual memory, they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture.

Our verbal (言语的) memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen or written: items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates, or a recipe.

With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories: our short-term memory stores items for up to thirty seconds — enough to remember a telephone number while we dial. Our long-term memory, on the other hand, may store items for a lifetime. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term. They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance (记忆) of when they were very young.

Psychologists tell us that we only remember a few facts about our past, and that we invent the rest. It is as though we remember only the outline of a story. We then make up the details. We often do this in the way we want to remember them, usually so that we appear as the heroes of our own past — or maybe victims needing sympathy (同情).

16. Visual memory helps us recall a place we have been to.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Visual memory may be used when we read a story.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Verbal memory helps us read words we have never heard.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Emotional memory is used when we perform physical movements.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Animals do not have a long-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Long-term memory is more important than short-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Generally we remember only a few facts about the past.
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2~5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。

Washoe Learned American Sign Language

1 An animal that influenced scientific thought has died. A chimpanzee named Washoe and born in Africa died of natural causes late last month at the age of 42 at a research center in the American state of Washington. Washoe had become known in the scientific community and around the world for her ability to use American Sign Language. She was said to be the first non-human to learn a human language. Her skills also led to debate about primates and their ability to understand language.

2 Research scientists Allen and Beatrix Gardner began teaching Washoe sign language in 1966. In 1969, the Gardners described Washoe's progress in a scientific report. The people who experimented with Washoe said she grew to understand about 250 words. For example, Washoe made signs to communicate when it was time to eat. She could request foods like apples and bananas. She also asked questions like, "Who is coming to play?" Once the news about Washoe spread, many language scientists began studies of their own into this new and exciting area of research. The whole direction of primate research changed.

3 However, critics argued Washoe only learned to repeat sign language movements from watching her teachers. They said she had never developed true language skills. Even now there are some researchers who suggest that primates learn sign language only by memory, and perform the signs only for prizes. Yet Washoe's keepers disagree. Roger Fouts is a former student of the Gardners. He took Washoe to a research center in Ellensburg, Washington. There, Washoe taught sign language to three younger chimpanzees, which are still alive.

4 Scientists like private researcher Jane Goodall believe Washoe provided new information about the mental workings of chimpanzees. Today, there are not as many scientists studying language skills with chimps. Part of the reason is that this kind of research takes a very long time.

5 Debate continues about chimps' understanding of human communication. Yet, one thing is

sure — Washoe changed popular ideas about the possibilities of animal intelligence.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Reason Why Not Many Scientists
Carry Out This Research Nowadays
B. Report about Washoe's Progress in
Learning Sign Language
C. General Information about Washoe
D. The Gardeners' Contributions
Recognized
E. Debate on Chimps' Intelligence
F. Washoe's Love for Three Young
Chimps

27. Washoe could make signs to communicate _____.
28. Some scientists doubted _____.
29. Washoe taught three younger chimps sign language _____.
30. The experimenters thought Washoe was intelligent _____.

- A. if the Gardeners' argument was sound
B. because she was cleverer than other chimps
C. when she wanted to eat
D. while she was at a research center in Ellensburg
E. because she could use sign language to ask for fruits
F. while Washoe was learning sign language

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

Balancing a Job with Schoolwork

Each semester, Andrew Tom receives a term bill outlining his expenses: tuition, dorm fee, student center fee, recreation fee, resident activity fee, health insurance. **If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.**

"It's like you start out the semester with plenty of money and then \$20 for dinner out here and \$100 at the department store there, it's gone," said Tom, a Northeastern University third-year student. "And there are so many things you need like toothpaste or laundry detergent (洗涤剂) that you don't think about until you get here and need it."

From the books lining their shelves to the fashionable clothes filling their closets, college students say the expenses of a college education go well beyond tuition and a dining hall meal plan. Many say they arrive on campus only to be overwhelmed by unexpected costs from sports fees to

the actual price of a slice of pizza.

Balancing a job with schoolwork, especially at colleges known for their heavy workloads like Harvard and MIT, can be tough. So can the pressure students often feel to financially keep pace with their friends.

“When you get dragged along shopping, you’re going to spend money; if you get dragged to a party and everyone wants to take a cab but you’re **cheap** and want to take a bus, chances are you’ll end up sharing the fee for the cab,” said Tom. “I guess you could say no, but no one wants to be the only one eating in the snack bar while your friends are out to dinner.”

Max Cohen, a biology major at MIT, said he is accustomed to watching fellow students spend \$40 a night to have dinner delivered or \$50 during a night out at a bar. During the school’s recent spring break, friends on trips for the week posted away messages that read like a world map — Paris, Rome, Tokyo. “Meanwhile I stay home and work,” said Cohen. “I didn’t realize when I came here how much money I would spend or how hard I would have to work to get by.”

It is a lesson some younger students learn quickly. Others, surrounded by credit card offers, go into debt, or worse, are forced to leave school.

“A lot of people don’t think twice about how much they spend,” said a first-year student at MIT, “and you feel the pressure sometimes to go along with them.”

31. All the following expenses are included in the term bill EXCEPT
A. health insurance. B. sports fees. C. recreation fees. D. dorm fees.
32. The sentence “If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.” (Lines 2–3, Paragraph 1) implies that
A. there are many other unexpected expenses.
B. it is easy to calculate how much more to spend.
C. the tuition is too high to be calculated.
D. he has to pay only a few other expenses.
33. According to the passage, many college students
A. have to work hard in their studies.
B. suspend their studies in order to work.
C. depend on their families for all the expenses.
D. are under great financial pressure.
34. The word “cheap” (Line 2, Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to
A. inferior in quality. B. inexpensive. C. unwilling to spend. D. valueless.
35. From the last paragraph, one may learn that an important reason for the high hidden costs for college students is
A. the extremely high prices of daily necessities.
B. the school’s overcharging for campus activities.
C. the too many expenses the students have to pay.
D. the pressure of keeping pace with their peers.

第二篇

The Changing Middle Class

The United States perceives itself to be a middle-class nation. However, middle class is not a real designation, nor does it carry privileges. It is more of a perception, which probably was as true as it ever could be right after World War II. The economy was growing, more and more people owned their own homes, workers had solid contracts with the companies that employed them, and nearly everyone who wanted a higher education could have one. Successful people enjoyed upward social mobility. They may have started out poor, but they could become rich. Successful people also found that they had greater geographic mobility. **In other words**, they found themselves moving to and living in a variety of places.

The middle class **collectively** holds several values and principles. One strong value is the need to earn enough money to feel that one can determine one's own economic fate. In addition, middle-class morality embraces principles of individual responsibility, importance of family, obligations to others, and believing in something outside oneself.

But in the 1990s those in the middle class found that there was a price for success. A *U. S. News & World Report* survey in 1994 indicated that 75 percent of Americans believed that middle-class families could no longer make ends meet. Both spouses now worked, as did some of the children; long commutes became routine; the need for child care put strains on the family; and public schools were not as good as they once were. Members of the middle class were no longer financing their lifestyles through earnings but were using credit to stay afloat. The understanding of just what middle class meant was changing.

36. The information in this passage deals with
- A. an individual. B. a social and economic group.
C. a political organization. D. government.
37. A common middle class value is that
- A. people should always have fun. B. children should be seen and not heard.
C. debt is nothing to worry about. D. the family is very important.
38. In the years after World War II, the middle class could be defined as
- A. overburdened and in debt. B. hard working and suspicious.
C. prosperous and optimistic. D. young and foolish.
39. The phrase "In other words" in the first paragraph means that the following statement is
- A. an exception to the previous idea. B. a denial of the previous idea.
C. a restatement of the previous idea. D. a contrasting idea.
40. The word "collectively" means
- A. as a group. B. hesitatingly.
C. unknowingly. D. weakly.

第三篇

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 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.

41. This passage deals mainly with
 - A. famous names in ballet.
 - B. French versus Russian ballet.
 - C. the way ballet developed.
 - D. why ballet is no longer popular.
42. An important influence in early ballet was
 - A. Balanchine.
 - B. Marie Antoinette.
 - C. Diaghilev.
 - D. Louis XIV.
43. You can conclude from this passage that ballet
 - A. is a dying art.
 - B. will continue to change as new people and ideas influence it.
 - C. is only currently performed in Russia and the United State.
 - D. is often performed by dancers with little training.
44. The information in this passage is presented
 - A. through the story of one dancer.
 - B. by describing various positions and steps.
 - C. by listing reasons why ballet has succeeded.
 - D. in chronological order.

45. The word pageants means

- A. dances. B. instructors.
C. kings. D. elaborate shows.

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。

A Thirsty World

The world is not only hungry, it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of this huge amount is sea-water, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3%—the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground, and other sources. _____(46), because some of it is in the form of icebergs and glaciers. Even worse, some of it has been polluted.

At the moment, this small amount of fresh water is still enough for us. However, our need for water is increasing rapidly. Only if we take steps to deal with this problem now, can we avoid a severe worldwide water shortage later on. One of the useful steps we can take is to stop unlimited use of water. _____(47), however, would have a bad effect on agriculture and industry.

In addition to stopping wasting our precious water, one more useful step we should take is to develop ways of reusing it. _____(48), but only on a small scale.

Today, in most large cities, water is used only once and it eventually returns to the sea or runs into underground storage tanks. But it is possible to pipe water that has been used to a purifying plant. There it can be filtered and treated with chemicals _____(49).

_____ (50), we still would not have enough. Where could we turn next? To the oceans! All we'd have to do to make use of the vast amount of sea-water is to remove the salt. This salt-removing process is already in use in many parts of the world. So if we take all these steps, we'll be in no danger of drying up!

- A. A limited water supply
B. so that it can be used again just as if it were fresh from a spring
C. It is possible to purify large amounts of sea water
D. But even if every large city purified and reused its water
E. And we cannot even use all of that
F. Experiments have already been done in this field

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。

About Words

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; _____ (51), the origin of language is a

mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain _____ (52) to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, _____ (53) they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed _____ (54) certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be _____ (55). Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their _____ (56) — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; _____ (57) the longer we live, the more certain words _____ (58) to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us _____ (59).

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal _____ (60) to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call _____ (61) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of _____ (62). He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which _____ (63) their position and association can _____ (64) men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will _____ (65) our speech or writing silly and vulgar.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. in addition | B. in other words | C. in a word | D. in summary |
| 52. A. sounds | B. gestures | C. signs | D. movements |
| 53. A. such that | B. as that | C. so that | D. in that |
| 54. A. in | B. with | C. of | D. upon |
| 55. A. written down | B. handed down | C. remembered | D. observed |
| 56. A. functions | B. associations | C. roles | D. links |
| 57. A. but | B. or | C. yet | D. and |
| 58. A. reappear | B. recall | C. remember | D. recollect |
| 59. A. raises | B. increases | C. improves | D. emerges |
| 60. A. intensively | B. extensively | C. broadly | D. powerfully |
| 61. A. written | B. spoken | C. literary | D. dramatic |
| 62. A. signs | B. words | C. style | D. sound |
| 63. A. in | B. on | C. over | D. by |
| 64. A. move | B. engage | C. make | D. force |
| 65. A. transform | B. change | C. make | D. convert |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	B	C	D	D	D	A	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	B	C	D	A	A	B	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	C	B	E	A	C	A	D	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	D	C	D	B	D	C	C	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	D	B	D	D	E	A	F	B	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	A	C	D	A	B	D	B	B	D
61	62	63	64	65					
C	B	D	A	C					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：对他们来说自己找到规则是可能的。题干划线词 likely 意为“可能的”。四个选项：hardly 意为“几乎不”，rare 意为“稀有的，稀少的”，friendly 意为“友好的”，possible 意为“可能的”，所以正确答案为 D。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：这个经理要求工作在下周一前完成。题干划线词 demand 意为“要求”。四个选项：require 意为“要求”，cried 原形为 cry，意为“大哭，大喊”，order 意为“命令”，suggest 为“建议”，故正确答案为 A。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他决定死后把他拥有的一切都给他儿子。题干划线词 own 意为“拥有，占有”。四个选项：gain 意为“获得，赢得”，had 原形为 have，意为“有”，got 原形为 get，意为“得到”，caught 原形为 catch，意为“抓住”，所以



- B 为正确答案。
4. C. 本题是对介词短语的考查。题干：事实上，所有的装置都是他业余时间设计的。题干划线词 **in fact** 意为“事实上”。四个选项：**finally** 意为“最后地，最终地”，**really** 意为“真正地”，**actually** 意为“实际上，事实上”，**usually** 意为“通常”，因此正确答案为 C。
5. D. 本题是对名词的考查。题干：听到这个令人振奋的消息后，他们所有人都高兴地蹦起来了。题干划线词 **joy** 意为“高兴，欢乐”。四个选项：**luck** 意为“运气”，**sorrow** 意为“悲伤，懊悔”，**pain** 意为“痛苦”，**happiness** 意为“高兴，幸福”，可知正确答案为 D。
6. D. 本题是对动词的考查。题干：这鱼吃起来并不像看起来那么好，因而他有点失望。题干划线词 **disappointed** 意为“失望的”。四个选项：**painful** 意为“痛苦的”，**boring** 意为“无聊的，枯燥的”，**excited** 意为“兴奋的”，**sad** 意为“难过的，悲伤的”，所以正确答案为 D。
7. D. 本题是对动词的考查。题干：当还是个孩子的时候他通过卖报纸来谋生。题干划线词 **earn** 意为“赚得”，**earn a living** 意为“谋生”。四个选项：**play** 意为“游戏，玩耍”，**enjoy** 意为“享受，喜欢”，**share** 意为“分享，分担”，**make a living** 意为“谋生”，因而正确答案为 D。
8. A. 本题是对名词的考查。题干：他想尽各种方法寻找问题的答案。题干划线词 **answer** 意为“答案”。四个选项：**key** 意为“钥匙，答案”，**cause** 意为“原因，事业”，**effect** 意为“影响，效果”，**work** 意为“工作”，可知正确答案为 A。
9. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干：他发现他的家乡在过去五年发生了很大变化。题干划线词 **discover** 意为“发现”。四个选项：**realize** 意为“实现”，**found** 的原形为 **find**，意为“发现”，**dream** 意为“做梦，梦想”，**hear** 意为“听见”，故正确答案为 B。
10. B. 本题是对副词的考查。题干：他最终同意了我的计划。题干划线词 **finally** 意为“最后地，最终地”。四个选项：**at first** 意为“首先，起初”，**at last** 意为“最后，最终”，**at most** 意为“最多，至多”，**at least** 意为“最少，至少”，可知正确答案为 B。
11. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他说这个结果是他期望的最好的结果。题干划线词 **best** 意为“最好的”。四个选项：**meaningful** 意为“有意义的”，**interesting** 意为“有趣的”，**meaningless** 意为“无意义的”，**perfect** 意为“完美的，最好的”，所以正确答案为 D。
12. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：图书馆里有关这个主题的书数量不多。题干划线词 **limited** 意为“有限的”。四个选项：**large** 意为“巨大的”，**total** 意为“总的，全部的”，**small** 意为“小的，少量的”，**similar** 意为“相似的”，因此正确答案为 C。
13. B. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他喜欢在空闲时间读小故事。题干划线词 **spare** 意为“多余的，空闲的”。四个选项：**short** 意为“短的”，**free** 意为“自由的，空闲的”，**busy** 意为“忙的”，**long** 意为“长的，长期的”，故正确答案为 B。
14. C. 本题是对副词的考查。题干：你近来看到汤姆了吗？。题干划线词 **recently** 意为“近来”。四个选项：**shortly** 意为“简短地，立即地”，**currently** 意为“当前地”，**lately** 意为



“近来，最近”，probably 意为“可能地”，因而正确答案为 C。

15. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我想知道你生活的目标是什么。题干划线词 wonder 意为“想知道”。四个选项：ask 意为“询问”，doubt 意为“怀疑”，agree 意为“同意”，know 意为“知道”，所以 D 为正确答案。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. A。题干：视觉记忆能帮助我们回忆起我们曾经去过的地方。通过题干中的关键词 visual memory 可以定位到第二段“our visual memory helps us recall facts and places”，意为“我们的视觉记忆有助于我们回忆一些地方和事件”。因此，题干与文章信息符合，故选择 A。
17. A。题干：当我们读故事的时候，我们会使用视觉记忆。通过题干中的 visual memory 和 read 可以定位到第二段第三句，意为“有些人有很强的视觉记忆，他们可以将他们看过的东西记忆为一整个图片，如一整本书等”。因此，题干与文章信息符合，故选择 A。
18. B。题干：语言记忆有助于我们读出从未听过的文字。通过题干中的名词 verbal memory 可以定位到第三段“Our verbal(言语的)memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard”，意为“我们的语言记忆有助于我们记住我们听到的文字和数字”。因此题干与文章信息不符合，故选择 B 选项。
19. B。题干：做身体活动的时候我们使用的是情感记忆。通过题干中的 emotional memory 可以定位到第四段，意为“使用我们的情感记忆，我们可以回忆起我们有过强烈感情的情景和地方。我们也有嗅觉、味觉、触觉、听觉以及身体运动的特殊记忆”。由此可知，身体运动有其特殊的记忆，而不是使用情绪记忆，题干与文章信息不符合，故选择 B。
20. C。题干：动物没有长时记忆。用 animal 和 long-term memory 回到原文定位，文中并未提到与动物相关的事情，因此选择 C。
21. C。题干：长时记忆比短时记忆更重要。由 long-term memory 和 short-term memory 定位到原文第五段，但是本段没有比较长时记忆与短时记忆的重要性。因此选择 C。
22. A。题干：总的来说，我们只能记住有关过去的一些事实。利用 about the past 回到原文定位到最后一段“Psychologists tell us that we only remember a few facts about our past”，意为“心理学家告诉我们，我们只能记住有关我们过去的一些事实”，由此得知本题应选择 A。

第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子

23. C。第一段主要介绍黑猩猩 Washoe 的出生地、死亡年龄、被带到美国学习美式手语等一般情况。用 General Information about Washoe 来概括是很准确的。
24. B。第二段的关键句是：In 1969, the Gardners described Washoe's progress in a scientific report. 随后的句子简略介绍了 Washoe 的学习情况和结果，如已学会 250 个单词，并能用手语表达“该吃饭了”等概念。所以 B 是正确答案。



25. **E**。第三段介绍了对 Gardener 夫妇发表的报告的两种不同的解读。一派认为 Washoe 的手语能力只是机械重复、死记硬背、物质激励的结果，不是智能的表现。另一派认为这是智能的表现，其证据是 Washoe 还能教三个小猩猩学习手语。争论的焦点是黑猩猩有没有智能。选项 E 用 debate 来概括上述争论，所以是答案。
26. **A**。第四段解释了为什么现在从事这项研究的科学家人数不多。部分原因是研究周期太长。故 A 为正确选项。
27. **C**。选 C 的依据是第二段第四句：Washoe made signs to communicate when it was time to eat. 故 C 为正确选项。
28. **A**。第三段的上半段说了一些科学家对 Gardener 夫妇对实验的解读持怀疑态度。题干中出现的 doubted 引导我们选 A。
29. **D**。根据第三段的最后一句，即 “He took Washoe to a research center in Ellensburg, Washington. There, Washoe taught sign language to three younger chimpanzees, which are still alive.” 故选 D。
30. **E**。本文第二段谈到实验的成果时有这一个句子：“She could request foods like apples and bananas.” 根据全段意思和上述句子，选择 E 是正确的。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B**。细节题。题干下列除了_____都包含在学期费用中。利用题干关键词 term 和 expense 可以定位到第一段第一句，进行对比可得出 B 选项“运动费用”不包含在内。
32. **A**。细节题。题干：“If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.” 暗示了_____。本题实际是考查学生的语法知识和难句分析能力，If only 的意思是“要是……就好了”，后面分句的内容都是不可能实现的，所以这句话的意思是“剩下的消费要是容易计算就好了”，隐含的意思是“除了以上的种种消费以外，学生们还有很多意想不到的消费，是难于算出的”。因而，选项 A 为正确答案。
33. **D**。细节题。题干：根据短文，许多大学生_____。这个题定位题干不太容易，可以分别定位四个选项。选项 D 利用关键词 financial pressure 可以定位到第四段“So can the pressure students often feel to financially keep pace with their friends”，意为“因此学生在与朋友保持一致方面感受到了经济压力”，所以 D 项“处于巨大的经济压力之下”为正确答案。
34. **C**。猜词题。题干：“cheap”一词的意思是_____。词汇所在句意为“每个人都想打车，但是你_____，你想选择便宜的交通方式——公共汽车”，选项 C “不愿意花钱”代入后比较符合语境。
35. **D**。推断题。题干：从最后一段，我们可以得知大学生潜在高额花费的重要原因之一是_____。最后一段意为“许多人不考虑他们花多少，并且你有时候跟他们保持一致会感受到压力”，由此可知选项 D “与他们的同学保持一致的压力”为正确答案。

第二篇

36. **B**。细节题。题干：本文的信息是关于_____。本文通篇讲述美国的中产阶级，指的是



一个社会和经济群体, 因此选择 B。

37. **D**。细节题。题干: 一个普遍的中产阶级价值观是_____。本篇第二段最后一句话讲道, “中产阶级的道德观包括个人的责任感、家庭的重要性、对他人的使命感以及相信自我以外的事物”。A、B、C 三个选项不包括在内, 因此正确答案是 D。
38. **C**。细节题。题干: 在二战之后的几年, 中产阶级可以被定义为_____。本篇第一段提到了当时美国经济不断增长并且人们生活水平有了提高, 因此选择 C 选项 (繁荣并且乐观)。
39. **C**。细节题。题干: 第一段中的 “In other words” 这个短语与下列说法一致的是_____。 “in other words” 汉语意思是 “换句话说”, 因此正确答案是 C。
40. **A**。词汇题。题干: 单词 “collectively” 的汉语意思是 “集体地”, 故选择 A。

第三篇

41. **C**。主旨题。题干: 这篇文章主要讲述的是_____。A、B、D 选项都是文章的细节, 而本文主要讲的就是芭蕾舞的发展, 因此 C 是正确答案。
42. **D**。细节题。题干: 对于早期芭蕾舞最重要的影响是_____。本文第三段提到 “在 17 世纪, 专业的芭蕾舞团应运而生”, “法国国王路易十四建立了皇家舞蹈学院”, 因此 D 是正确答案。
43. **B**。推理题。题干: 从这篇文章你可以总结出芭蕾舞_____。A、C、D 选项在文中没有提到, 结合本文最后一段可以看出 B 选项是正确的, 芭蕾舞将随着新的人物和新的想法而改变。故 B 为正确答案。
44. **D**。细节题。题干: 本文的信息是通过何种方式介绍的。本文从芭蕾舞的起源开始一直介绍到芭蕾舞的现状, 因此选择 D (按照时间前后的顺序)。
45. **D**。词汇题。题干: 单词 pageant 的汉语意思是_____。正确答案是 D (盛大的表演)。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **E**。从原文来看, 空白处前一句说的是 “人们只能用占水资源 3% 的来自河流、湖泊、地下以及其他来源的淡水”, 空白处后面说的是 “因为它的一些是以冰川和冰河的形式存在。更糟糕的是, 它的一些还被污染了。” 这里的 it 显然指的是 fresh water “淡水”, 所以这个空格内应该填入与淡水有关的内容, 只有选项 E “我们不能使用它们全部” 在语义上与原文一致, 所以正确答案为 E。
47. **A**。从原文来看, 空白处前一句说的是 “有用的一步就是停止无限量地使用水”, 空白处后面的句子说的是 “但是, 将会对农业和工业有不良影响”, 由此空白处填入的应该是与水的供给相关的内容。所以选项 A “有限的水供给” 为正确答案。
48. **F**。从原文来看, 空白处前一句说的是 “除了停止浪费我们珍贵的水资源, 我们要采取的重要的一步就是发明重复利用水的方法”, 空白处后面的句子说的是 “但是只是小规模的”, 所以这个空格内填入的应该与发明重复利用水源的方法有关, 故选项 F “在这个领域内开展了很多实验” 为正确答案。
49. **B**。从原文来看, 空白处前一句说的是 “在那里, 它被过滤并用化学成分处理”, 所以



空格内填入的应该与水的处理有关，因此选项 B “以便它可以被再次使用，就像它是新鲜泉水” 为正确答案。

50. **D.** 从原文来看，空白处后一句说的是“我们仍旧不够。我们接下来去哪里求助啊？那就是大海”，说明水资源不够用，所以空白处填入的应该与水资源不够用相关，因此选项 D “但是即便是每个大城市都净化和重复利用水资源” 为正确答案。

第 6 部分 完形填空

51. **B.** 本题考查词组。mystery 与 unknown 同义，后一句话只是前一句的另一种表述，选 in other words (换句话说)。A 项 in addition (并且，而且)，表示递进关系；C 项和 D 项都表示“总之”，说明概括和总结关系。故答案为 B。
52. **A.** 本题考查上下文语义。根据句意及常识，人会发出某种特定的声音来表示相应的思想感情，因此应选表示“声音”的 A 项 sounds。此外在后文中有 to represent those sounds，也可推出此处用 sounds。gestures 表示“手势，姿态”；signs 表示“标记，符号，记号”；movements 表示“运动，移动”。故答案为 A。
53. **C.** 本题考查逻辑关系。根据句意，人会发出某种特定的声音来表示相应的思想感情、行为动作和其他事情，目的是为了交流，应选 C 项 so that。A 项 such that 表示结果，在这个语境中不合适，这个短语的含义是“如此……以致”；B 项 as that 搭配不当；D 项 in that 表示原因。故答案为 C。
54. **D.** 本题考查词组。agree upon 表示“一致同意”，符合句意。agree in 表示“想法一致”；agree with 表示“持相同意见，与……符合”；C 项 agree of 搭配不当。故答案为 D。
55. **A.** 本题考查上下文语义。written down 表示“被写下来”，符合语境，且和下句话中的“written”呼应。handed down 表示“被传下来”；remembered 表示“被记忆”；observed 表示“被观察”，都不符合文意。故答案为 A。
56. **B.** 本题考查近义词辨析。根据破折号后的解释“它们在我们的头脑里所提示的事物”，可推断这是词的“联想”功能，associations 表示“联想，联系”，符合语境。functions 表示“功能，职能”；roles 表示“作用，角色”；links 表示“(链的)一环；连接物”，这些都不能体现破折号之后的内容。故答案为 B。
57. **D.** 本题考查逻辑关系。根据语境，前后两句内容是并列关系，因此选择 and。but 和 yet 都是表示转折关系的连词；or 是表示选择关系的连词，都不符合语境。故答案为 D。
58. **B.** 本题考查词语辨析。某些词能够“唤起”我们的记忆，recall sth. to sb. 表示“使某人回忆起某事”，符合语境。reappear 表示“再次出现”，过去的事情只是回忆，该词用在此处不妥；remember 表示“牢记，铭记”；recollect 表示“回忆，想起”，主语是人，用法为：recollect sth., recollect doing sth., recollect how to do sth.。故答案为 B。
59. **B.** 本题考查近义词辨析。我们阅读和学习的内容越多，我们能使用的单词量也“越多”。increases 表示“数量的增加”，符合语境。raises 表示“提高，增加”，是及物动词，后接宾语，例如：raise one's voice；improves 表示“改进，改善”；emerges 表示“显现，浮现”。故答案为 B。
60. **D.** 本题考查搭配。根据句意，appeal powerfully to 表示文字“强烈吸引”读者的思想和



情感,符合语境。intensively 表示“精深地,透彻地”;extensively 表示“广阔地”;broadly 表示“宽广地”,这三个词不和 appeal to 搭配。故答案为 D。

61. C。本题考查搭配。“文学风格”的正确表达是 literary style。written 表示“书面的”;spoken 表示“口头的”;dramatic 表示“戏剧的”,这三个词都不符合语境,因为这里讲的是作家对文字的驾驭,应属文学风格。故答案为 C。
62. B。本题考查上下文语义。根据句意,真正的诗人尤其是驾驭“文字”的大师。本文就讲述 words 的使用,此处抓住文章中心词即可解题。signs 表示“标记,符号,记号”;style 表示“风格”;sound 表示“声音”,这三个词都不符合语境。做此题尤其应考虑到和下文的呼应。故答案为 B。
63. D。本题考查介词。填入的内容与其后的名词形成介宾短语,by 表示“凭借”,by their position and association 表示“凭借文字的位置和联想意义”,符合语境。in, on, over 都不能同时与 position 和 association 搭配。故答案为 D。
64. A。本题考查固定搭配。“让人们感动落泪”的正确表达为 move sb. to tears, to 是介词。engage 表示“从事,忙于”;make 表示“制造”,后接宾语再接省略 to 的动词不定式;force 表示“强迫”,用法为 force sb. to do sth.。故答案为 A。
65. C。make 后可以跟宾语和宾语补足语。此处为“make sth. +形容词”的结构,该句句意为“使我们的言辞无聊而又粗俗难听”。选 C。transform/change/convert/sth. into sth.表示“把某物变换为其他事物”,这三个词都不用于本句句型。故答案为 C。

全真模拟三

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷三（综合类 B 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. I rarely visit my parents after I obtained a decent job in this company.
A. seldom B. frequently C. normally D. eventually
2. He went to attend the party with decent clothes.
A. honest B. rich C. good-looking D. high-ranking
3. You must shine your shoes since you attend such an important party.
A. lighten B. clean C. wash D. polish
4. The workers finally called off the strike after the government made the promise.
A. put off B. ended
C. cancelled D. demanded for
5. You should not touch it if you are not sure it is secure enough.
A. clean B. pretty C. distant D. safe
6. He finally achieved success after a lot of failures.
A. reached B. existed C. attained D. took
7. He is so happy to find a girl with a shared interest with him.
A. normal B. strange C. common D. different
8. He doesn't know which one is the best in all of these options.
A. questions B. problems C. interests D. choices
9. They didn't realize how serious the problem was.
A. know B. forget C. doubt D. remember
10. Many students today display a disturbing willingness to choose their careers.
A. offensive B. depressive C. troublesome D. tiresome
11. His idea is always utterly different from his classmates.
A. hardly B. rarely C. simply D. totally
12. The magnificent church towers always attract people's attention at first.
A. ancient B. old C. modern D. splendid
13. People should work together to deal with environmental problems.
A. list B. forbid C. handle D. allow
14. This factory had a far better yield after introducing the new machine.

- A. goods B. production C. brand D. friend

15. The frightening news is spread across the whole country.

- A. surprising B. boring C. happy D. horrible

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。

Highways

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. At that time, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or weight of trucks. During the World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, he noted: “the old convoy (车队) had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany’s Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land.”

The interstate highway system was finally started in 1956. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Considering the many geographic features of the country such as mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains, innovative designs of roadways began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U.S., and the U.S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians, or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural program, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation’s economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation’s freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

16. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways had better quality than the highways of America.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. In the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. With safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
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1~4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。

The Drink Your Body Needs Most

- 1** Our bodies are estimated to be about 60% to 70% water. Blood is mostly water, and our muscles, lungs, and brain all contain a lot of water. Water is needed to regulate body temperature and to provide the means for nutrients (滋养物) to travel to all our organs. Water also transports oxygen to our cells, removes waste, and protects our joints and organs.
- 2** We lose water through urination (排尿), respiration (呼吸), and by sweating. If you are very active, you lose more water than if you do not take much exercise. Symptoms of mild dehydration (脱水) include chronic pains in joints and muscles, lower back pain, headaches, and constipation (便秘). A strong smell to your urine, along with a yellow color indicates that you are not getting enough water. Thirst is all obvious sign of dehydration and in fact, you need water long before you feel thirsty.
- 3** A good rule of thumb (好的做法) is to take your body weight in pounds and divide that number in half. That gives you the number of ounces (盎司) of water per day that you need. For example, if you weigh 160 pounds, you should drink at least 80 ounces of water per day. If you exercise you should drink another 8-ounce glass of water for every 20 minutes you are active. If you drink coffee or alcohol, you should add at least an equal amount of water. When you are traveling on an airplane, it is good to have 8 ounces of water for every hour you are on board the plane.
- 4** It may be difficult to drink enough water on a busy day. Be sure you have water handy at all times by keeping a bottle for water with you when you are working, traveling, or exercising. If you get bored with plain water, add a bit of lemon for a touch of flavor. There are some brands of flavored water available, but some of them have sugar or artificial sweeteners that you don't need.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Ounces of Water Needed Per Day
B. Importance of Water
C. Composition of Water
D. Signs of Dehydration
E. Supply of Water
F. Necessity for Bringing a Bottle for Water

27. One cannot live _____.
28. Dehydration may occur if there is a shortage of water _____.
29. The amount of water your body needs per day is related _____.
30. Don't forget to drink enough water even _____.

- A. in your body
B. without water
C. before long
D. for a change
E. on a busy day
F. to your weight

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

Career with a Uniform

Want to be the next Xu Sanduo? The TV drama Soldiers' Sortie (突击) (Shibing Tuji) might have caused millions of young people to dream of putting on an army uniform and going to camp.

In fact, a large number of students graduating might consider doing just that. Last month, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) announced that there will be 120,000 job openings this year for college graduates. So, one out of every 50 graduates has a chance if he or she would like to march down to the local recruiting office. Anyone enlisting will get preferential treatment in tuition compensation and in job opportunities.

This decision comes against a backdrop of bad employment news and a cooling economy. This year's recruitment quota outnumbers last year's 39,000 by about three-fold.

"It's important to pull in fresh, talented people who can deal with the new equipment and a high-tech military to modernize the nation's defense," said Bai Zixing, a senior officer in the PLA.

The age limit for college recruits has been raised to 24, and there's one more important policy change: graduates who have already volunteered to sign up can quit if they change their minds after finding another job before November, the deadline for enlistment. This gives graduates an extra choice in starting a career.

The following is a list of preferential things that college graduates qualify for if they join the army:

A one-time recruitment payment of up to 24,000 yuan, to cover four years of college tuition and loans (this has to be returned if the person is forced to leave the army before completing the service contract).

Priority in promotions and in getting admitted to military academies.

Anyone with a bachelor's degree or above and a good performance record can be promoted to the rank of officer directly, if they meet certain other criteria. An ordinary soldier may need a couple of years longer to get there.

There are no restrictions on things like going abroad after the service period, unless one deals with **confidential** work in the army.

31. According to the passage, all of the following reasons make many college graduates choose to join the army EXCEPT
 - A. the Story of Xu Sanduo causes young people to dream to put on a uniform.
 - B. the grads are facing a grim employment situation.
 - C. the pay from the PLA is relatively higher than the grads can earn in other jobs.
 - D. the PLA offers a series of preferential treatments for college grads who join the army.
32. It can be inferred that graduating students who consider join the army are about
 - A. 120,000.
 - B. 6,000,000.
 - C. 39,000.
 - D. 2,000,000.
33. Besides the bad employment news and a cooling economy, which causes the PLA to raise this year's recruitment quota?
 - A. The TV drama Soldiers' Sortie is high in the ratings.
 - B. The PLA wants to attract high-quality personnel to meet the need of hi-tech sector in defense.
 - C. The PLA is increasing the size of the army.
 - D. Some students who have already volunteered to sign up may change their minds.
34. Why does the author think that the grads are given an extra chance in starting a career?
 - A. The one-time recruitment payment offered by the PLA may ease the grads' economic burden.
 - B. The grads who join the army have more chances to further their study after completing their service.
 - C. Graduates who have signed up can give up before finishing enlistment if finding more suitable job.
 - D. No restrictions are made on things like going abroad after the service period.
35. The word "**confidential**" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by
 - A. concise.
 - B. professional.
 - C. creative.
 - D. secret.

第二篇

Generation M (多媒体的一代)

Being able to multitask is considered by most people as a welcome skill, but not according to a recent study which claims that young people between the ages of eight and eighteen of the so-called Generation M are spending a considerable amount of their time in fruitless efforts as they multitask. It argues that, in fact, these young people are wasting away as much as half of their time again as they would if they performed the very same tasks one after the other.

Some young people are juggling an ever larger number of electronic devices as they study. At the same time that they are working, young adults are also surfing on the Internet, or sending out emails to their friends, and / or answering the telephone and listening to music on their iPods or on another computer. As some new device comes along, it too is added to the list rather than replacing one of the existing devices.

Other research has indicated that this multitasking is even affecting the way families themselves function as young people are too wrapped up in their own isolated (孤立的, 隔绝的) worlds to interact with the other people around them. They can no longer greet family members when they enter the house nor can they eat at the family table.

All this electronic wizardry (魔力, 法术) is also seriously affecting young people's performance at university and in the workplace. When asked about their perception (看法, 见解) of the impact of modern gadgets (小巧的机械装置) on their performance of tasks, the overwhelming majority of young people gave a favourable response.

The response from the academic and business worlds was not quite as positive. The former feel that multitasking with electronic gadgets by children affects later development of study skills, resulting in a decline in the quality of writing, for example, because of the lack of concentration on task completion. They feel that many undergraduates now urgently need remedial (补救的) help with study skills. Similarly, employers feel that young people entering the workforce need to be taught all over again, as they have become deskilled (失去技能).

While all this may be true, it must be borne in mind that more and more is expected of young people nowadays; in fact, too much. Praise rather than criticism is due in respect of the way today's youth are able to cope despite what the older generation throw at them.

36. According to a recent study, what is probably true about the multitasking Generation M?
- A. They are highly commended for being so effective and efficient.
 - B. They waste more time than they should save, contrary to common assumptions.
 - C. They should prioritize and focus on the most important tasks on hand.
 - D. They need to improve their organizational skills so as to complete all their tasks.
37. With the advent of new gadgets, what will happen to Generation M's present e-devices?
- A. They make way for the latest and greatest and are retired by the young people.
 - B. They are put away temporarily but stay in rotation for their owners to choose from.
 - C. They become part of the ever increasing collection of novelties.
 - D. They are either sold or traded so that their owners can update their toys and hobbies.
38. How will multitasking affect Generation M adversely?
- A. It makes them feel lonely and pitiful.
 - B. It makes them aloof and elusive to family and friends.
 - C. It makes them selfish and possessive.
 - D. It makes them impolite and ungrateful.
39. What is the biggest problem for multitasking undergraduates in universities?
- A. They should adjust their academic attitudes seriously.

- B. They should seek psychological professionals for assistance.
 - C. They should take some crash courses to catch up with their classmates.
 - D. They should try harder to focus on one task before moving on to the next.
40. In dealing with today's youth, what approach should parents take?
- A. Be supportive and understanding.
 - B. Be realistic and lower their expectations.
 - C. Be encouraging and let their children stick to their old habits.
 - D. Be patient and hope everything will work out just fine eventually.

第三篇

The Family

The structure of a family takes different forms around the world and even in the same society. The family's form changes as it adapts to changing social and economic influences. Until recently, the most common form in North America was the nuclear family, consisting of a married couple with their minor children. The nuclear family is an independent unit. It must be prepared to fend for itself. Individual family members strongly depend on one another. There is little help from outside the family in emergencies. Elderly relatives of a nuclear family are cared for only if it is possible for the family to do so. In North America, the elderly often do not live with the family; they live in retirement communities and nursing homes.

There are many parallels between the nuclear family in industrial societies, such as North America, and of families in societies such as that of the Inuits, who live in harsh environments. The nuclear family structure is well adapted to a life of mobility. In harsh conditions, mobility allows the family to hunt for food. For North Americans, the hunt for jobs and improved social status also requires mobility.

The nuclear family was not always the North American standard. In a more agrarian time, the small nuclear family was usually part of a larger extended family. This might have included grandparents, mother and father, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins. In North America today, there is a dramatic rise in the number of single-parent households. Twice as many households in the United States are headed by divorced, separated, or never-married individuals as are comprised of nuclear families. The structure of the family, not just in North America, but throughout the world, continues to change as it adapts to changing conditions.

41. Another good title for this passage would be
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. What Makes a Family? | B. The Life of the Inuits. |
| C. Living with Hardship. | D. The Failure of the Nuclear Family. |
42. A nuclear family is defined as
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. a married couple with their minor children. | B. a single father with minor children. |
| C. parents, grandparents, and children. | D. parents, children, and aunts and uncles. |
43. The information in this passage would most likely be found in
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. an anthropology textbook. | B. a biology textbook. |
| C. a mathematics textbook. | D. a geography textbook. |

44. The information in the first paragraph is presented mainly through
A. listing statistics. B. telling a story.
C. pointing out similarities. D. pointing out differences.
45. The word “*mobility*” means
A. money. B. readiness to move. C. organization. D. skill.

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。

Virtual Driver

Driving involves sharp eyes and keen ears, analyzing with a brain, and coordination between hands, feet and brain. A man has sharp eyes and keen ears, analyzes through his brain, and maintains coordination between his hands and brains. He can control a fast-moving car with different parts of his body. _____(46) Apparently there isn't anyone in the driver's cab, but there is in fact a virtual driver. This virtual driver has eyes, brains, hands and feet too. The minicameras on each side of the car are its eyes and are responsible for observing the road conditions ahead of it as well as the traffic to its left and right. If you open the boot, you can see the most important part of the automatic driving system: a built-in computer. _____(47) The brain of the car is responsible for calculating the speeds objects surrounding the car are moving at, analyzing their position on the road, choosing the right path, and giving orders to the wheel and the control system.

In comparison with the human brain, the virtual driver's best advantage is that it reacts quickly. _____(48) However, it takes the world's best racecar driver at least one second to react, and this doesn't include the time he needs to take action.

With its rapid reaction and accurate control, the virtual driver can reduce the accident rate on expressways considerably. In this case, is it possible for us to let it have the wheel at any time and in any place? _____(49). With its limited ability to recognize things, the car can now only travel on expressways.

The intelligent car determines its direction by the clear lines that mark the lanes clearly and recognizes vehicles according to their regular shapes. _____(50). This being the case, people still have high hopes about driverless cars, and think highly intelligent cars are what the cars of the future should be like.

- A. Experts say that we cannot do that just yet.
B. In the near future, intelligent cars will be put into commercial operation.
C. This is the brain of the car.
D. But how does an intelligent car control itself?
E. It completes the processing of the images sent by the cameras within 100 milliseconds.
F. However, it cannot recognize moving people and bicycles on ordinary roads that have no clear markings on them.

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。

Taking a Nap during the Day

Medical experts say most Americans do not get enough sleep. They say more Americans need to _____(51) for a short period in the middle of the day. They are advising people to sleep lightly _____(52) continuing with other activities.

One study earlier this year found that persons who sleep for a few minutes during the day were less likely to die of _____(53) disease. The study followed more than 2,300 Greek adults _____(54) about six years. Adults who rested for half an hour at least three times a week had a 37 percent lower _____(55) of dying from heart disease than those who did not nap.

Study organizers said the strongest _____(56) was in working men. They said naps might improve health by mitigating (减低) tension _____(57) by work.

Some European and Latin American businesses have supported the idea of _____(58) for many years. They urge (催促) people to _____(59) work, go home and have a nap before returning. In the United States, some companies let workers rest briefly in their offices. They believe this reduces mistakes and accidents, and also _____(60) the amount of work a person can do.

Sleep experts say it is likely that people _____(61) more mistakes at work than at other times. They say people should not carry out important duties _____(62) they feel sleepy. And they say the best thing to do is to take a nap.

About twenty minutes of rest is all you _____(63). Experts say this provides extra energy and can increase your _____(64) until the end of the day. But experts _____(65) that a nap should last no more than twenty to thirty minutes. A longer nap will put the body into deep sleep and waking up will be difficult.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 51. A. work | B. wait | C. rest | D. live |
| 52. A. before | B. between | C. besides | D. during |
| 53. A. brain | B. heart | C. mind | D. liver |
| 54. A. on | B. at | C. with | D. for |
| 55. A. end | B. risk | C. order | D. part |
| 56. A. view | B. argument | C. evidence | D. protest |
| 57. A. reduced | B. broken | C. sensed | D. caused |
| 58. A. walking | B. napping | C. working | D. learning |
| 59. A. repeat | B. improve | C. leave | D. change |
| 60. A. corrects | B. increases | C. repeats | D. realizes |
| 61. A. make | B. take | C. do | D. bring |
| 62. A. when | B. until | C. although | D. and |
| 63. A. forget | B. hope | C. admire | D. need |
| 64. A. position | B. pressure | C. effectiveness | D. demand |
| 65. A. see | B. warn | C. doubt | D. promise |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷三 (综合类 B 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	D	C	D	C	C	D	A	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	C	B	D	B	A	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	B	D	A	F	B	A	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	B	C	D	B	C	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	A	C	B	D	C	E	A	F
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	B	D	B	C	D	B	C	B
61	62	63	64	65					
A	A	D	C	B					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. A。本题是对副词的考查。题干：在这家公司获得一份体面的工作后我就很少去看望我的父母了。题干划线词 rarely 意为“很少地”。四个选项：seldom 意为“很少”，frequently 意为“经常地”，normally 意为“正常地，通常地”，eventually 意为“最后地，最终地”，所以正确答案为 A。
2. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他穿着漂亮的衣服去参加聚会。题干划线词 decent 意为“体面的，得体的”。四个选项：honest 意为“诚实的”，rich 意为“丰富的，富裕的”，good-looking 意为“好看的”，high-ranking 意为“高级别的，高职位的”，故而正确答案为 C。
3. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：既然你参加这么重要的聚会，你应该把你的鞋子擦亮。题干划线词 shine 意为“擦亮，闪耀”。四个选项：lighten 意为“减轻，发亮”，clean 意为“清洁，打扫”，wash 意为“洗”，polish 意为“擦亮，使光亮”，所以 D 为正确答案。
4. C。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：在政府作出承诺后，工人们最终取消了罢工。题干划线词 call off 意为“取消”。四个选项：put off 意为“延期”，end 意为“结束”，



- cancel 意为“取消”，demand 意为“要求”，可知正确答案为 C。
5. **D.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：如果你不确定它足够安全，就不要碰它。题干划线词 secure 意为“安全的”。四个选项：clean 意为“干净的”，pretty 意为“美好的，漂亮的”，distant 意为“遥远的”，safe 意为“安全的”，所以正确答案为 D。
6. **C.** 本题是对动词的考查。题干：在很多次失败后他最终获得了成功。题干划线词 achieve 意为“取得，实现”。四个选项：reach 意为“达到”，exist 意为“存在”，attain 意为“取得，获得”，took 原形为 take 意为“拿”，可知正确答案为 C。
7. **C.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他很高兴找到了一个与他有共同兴趣的女孩。题干划线词 shared 意为“共享的，共同的”。四个选项：normal 意为“正常的”，strange 意为“奇怪的”，common 意为“共同的”，different 意为“不同的”，所以正确答案为 C。
8. **D.** 本题是对名词的考查。题干：他不知道这些选择中哪一个是最好的。题干划线词 option 意为“选择”。四个选项：question 意为“问题”，problem 意为“问题”，interest 意为“兴趣”，choice 意为“选择”，故而正确答案为 D。
9. **A.** 本题是对动词的考查。题干：他们没有意识到这个问题有多严重。题干划线词 realize 意为“意识到，实现”。四个选项：know 意为“知道”，forget 意为“忘记”，doubt 意为“怀疑”，remember 意为“记住”，因此正确答案为 A。
10. **C.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：现在的许多大学生对选择职业表现出烦恼。题干划线词 disturbing 意为“烦扰的，不安的”。四个选项：offensive 意为“攻击的，无礼的”，depressive 意为“抑郁的”，troublesome 意为“麻烦的，困难的”，tiresome 意为“疲倦的，无聊的”，因而正确答案为 C。
11. **D.** 本题是对副词的考查。题干：他的想法总是与他的同学完全不同。题干划线词 utterly 意为“完全地”。四个选项：hardly 意为“几乎不”，rarely 意为“很少地”，simply 意为“简单地”，totally 意为“总地，全部地”，所以正确答案为 D。
12. **D.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这座宏伟的教堂总是首先吸引人们的注意。题干划线词 magnificent 意为“宏伟的，壮丽的”。四个选项：ancient 意为“古代的”，old 意为“老的”，modern 意为“现代的”，splendid 意为“壮观的，灿烂的”，所以 D 为正确答案。
13. **C.** 本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：人们应该一起合作来处理环境问题。题干划线词 deal with 意为“处理”。四个选项：list 意为“列举，列出”，forbid 意为“禁止”，handle 意为“处理”，allow 意为“允许”，可知正确答案为 C。
14. **B.** 本题是对名词的考查。题干：在引进新的机器后，这个工厂的产量更好了。题干划线词 yield 意为“产量”。四个选项：goods 意为“商品，货物”，production 意为“生产，产量”，brand 意为“品牌”，friend 意为“朋友”，故而正确答案为 B。
15. **D.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这个恐怖的消息在全国传播开来。题干划线词 frightening 意为“令人恐怖的”。四个选项：surprising 意为“惊奇的”，boring 意为“枯燥的，无聊的”，happy 意为“幸福的”，horrible 意为“可怕的，恐怖的”，所以正确答案为 D。



第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **B**。题干: 铺设道路的国家标准于 1921 年获得通过。利用关键词 1921 可以定位到文章第一段 “by 1921 there were 387 000 miles of paved roads. At that time, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or weight of trucks.”, 意为 “美国在 1921 年有 38.7 万英里铺设好的公路, 但对于道路的大小、载重量及商业标志都没有全国统一标准”。题干信息与原文信息不符合, 故答案为 B。
17. **A**。题干: Eisenhower 认为德国的公路比美国的公路好。利用题干关键词 Eisenhower 可以定位文章第一段最后一句, 意为 “老式车队让我开始设想好的双车道公路, 但德国的公路让我见识到了土地上宽大缎带的智慧”, 可知 Eisenhower 觉得德国公路很好, 故选 A。
18. **A**。题干: 在 20 世纪 50 年代, 美国政府开始建立州际高速公路系统。利用关键词 1950s 可以定位到文章第二段 “The interstate highway system was finally started in 1956.”, 意为 “美国于 1956 年开始修建全国高速公路系统”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。
19. **A**。题干: 许多地理地貌形成的问题通过创新设计找到了解决方法。利用题干关键词 geographic features 可以定位到第二段最后一句, 意为 “鉴于这个国家的许多地理特征, 如高山、陡坡、湿地、河流、沙漠和平原等, 对公路的创新设计开始在全国编制它们的公路系统”。题干信息与原文一致, 所以答案为 A。
20. **B**。题干: 虽有了安全的考虑, 州际高速公路上的死亡率仍比其他路上要高。利用题干关键词 death rate 定位到第三段 “The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S roads”, 意为 “发生在美国高速公路上的死亡率比其他道路上的死亡率要低一半”。题干信息与原文不一致, 所以答案为 B。
21. **C**。题干: 美国高速公路提供连通军事设施的途径。利用关键词文章 military installations 进行定位, 发现没有这一信息, 所以答案为 C。
22. **B**。题干: 服务站、汽车旅馆和饭店等促进了州际高速公路的发展。利用题干关键词 service stations、motels 和 restaurants 可以定位到文章第五段 “it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers.”, 意为 “州际高速公路的建设推动了服务站、汽车旅馆和饭店等发展”。题干信息将因果关系倒置, 所以答案为 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **B**。文章第一段主要讲的是水对人体的重要性。人体约有百分之六七十是由水组成的, 体温的调节离不开水, 营养物运行到各器官离不开水, 排除废物等亦都离不开水。选项 B “水的重要性” 概括了本段的大意所以为正确答案。
24. **D**。文章第二段主要讲脱水的征兆, 其中包括关节与肌肉的慢性疼痛、腰痛、头痛、便秘、口渴等。选项 D “脱水的征兆” 概括了本段的大意所以为正确答案。
25. **A**。文章第三段主要讲人体每天所需的基本饮水量以及一些特殊情况下所需的饮水量。选项 A “每天需要的用水量” 概括了本段的大意所以为正确答案。
26. **F**。文章第四段主要讲随身携带水瓶及时饮水的必要性。选项 F “随身带水的重要性” 概



括了本段的大意所以为正确答案。

27. **B**。题干：人不能活_____。利用题干关键词定位到第一段“we cannot live without it”，意思为“我们没有它就活不了”，这里的“它”指的是水，所以选项 B “没有水”为正确答案。
28. **A**。题干：脱水就会发生如果缺水_____。利用题干关键词可以定位到文章的第二段，可以得知人体缺水便可产生脱水现象，所以选项 A “在体内”为正确答案。
29. **F**。题干：身体每天需要的水量与_____有关。利用题干关键词 water your body needs per day 可以定位到文章第三段前两句，意为“一个比较好的做法就是用英镑来测量你的体重然后取其一半，这个数字就是你身体每天需要的水量，以盎司为单位。”，由此可知人体每天需饮水量与人的体重有密切关系，所以选项 F “体重”为正确答案。
30. **E**。题干：不要忘了喝足够的水，即使是_____。利用题干关键词 drink enough water 可以定位文章第四段第一句，意为“可能在忙碌的时候保证喝足够的水是困难的”，由此可知选项 E “忙的时候”为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **C**。细节题。题干：根据短文，下列哪项不是许多大学生选择参军的原因？这类题需要分别定位四个选项。利用关键词 A、B、D 三个因素均可在文章中找到，但是文章并未提及大学生参军的工资待遇比其他工作高，所以选项 C “大学生参军的工资待遇比其他工作高”不是大学生参军的原因。
32. **B**。细节题。题干：可以推断大学生考虑参军的人大约为_____。利用题干关键词 graduating students 和 consider 可以定位到文章第二段，意为“事实上，有很多大学生考虑参军。军队今年给大学毕业生提供了 12 万个工作岗位，而每 50 个打算参军的大学毕业生中就有 1 个人有机会去部队工作”，因此可以推知今年约有 600 万名大学毕业生考虑从军。
33. **B**。细节题。题干：除了就业不好和遇冷的经济外，下列哪一项是导致今年军队招聘数增加的原因？利用题干关键词 raise this year's recruitment quota 可以定位到第四段，意为“一位高级将领说到‘吸收新鲜血液和有天赋的年轻人来掌握新设备和高科技对国防现代化是很重要的’。由此可知选项 B “吸引高素质的人员来满足国防高科技的需要”为正确答案。
34. **C**。细节题。题干：为什么作者认为大学生在就业选择被给予了额外的机会？利用题干关键词 extra chance 可以定位到文章第五段，意为“招聘大学生的年龄限制放宽到 24 岁，而且有个重要的政策转变，那就是如果大学毕业生在 11 月征兵工作结束前找到其他更理想的工作，仍然可以改变主意，重新选择职业。这就给他们提供了多一次选择的机会。”，由此可知选项 C “大学生可以改变主意，如果他们在征兵工作结束前找到其他更合适的工作”为正确答案。
35. **D**。词汇题。最后一段中“confidential”一词的意思为_____。该词所在句意为“结束服役后在诸如出国等事情上没有任何限制，除非是其在部队从事_____工作”。由此可



以推测出 confidential 的意思是“保密性的”，与“secret”最为接近。

第二篇

36. **B**. 判断题。题干：根据最近的调查，下列关于多任务的多媒体的一代的说法哪个是真实的？利用关键词 multitasking Generation M 可以定位到第一段第一句话中的“according to a recent study which claims that young people between the ages of eight and eighteen of the so-called Generation M are spending a considerable amount of their time in fruitless efforts as their multi-task”，意为“这项调查声称 8 岁到 18 岁的年轻人被称之为多媒体的一代，在一些没有结果的事情上花费了大量时间”，由此可知选项 B “与普遍的猜测相反，他们浪费了他们本该节约的时间”为正确答案。
37. **C**. 细节题。题干：随着新装置的出现，Generation M 现在的电子设备将会发生什么？利用题干关键词 e-device 可以定位到第二段最后一句，意为“随着新装置的出现，这些新装置会被添加到清单中而不是被替换”。可以判断出，这些年轻人的电子设备是越来越多，而不是 A “被取而代之”、B “被轮流使用”、D “被出售或交换以买更新的产品”，所以 C “变成他们收集的电子设配的一部分”为正确答案。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干：多任务将会如何影响 Generation M？利用题干关键词 multitasking 和 affect 可以定位第三段，意为“其他的研究表明这种多任务甚至影响到家庭作用的方式，因为年轻人太多地陷入其孤立的世界中以致无法与其周围的其他人互动”。选项 A “使他们感觉到孤单”，但是原文中“isolated worlds”应该理解为孤立的世界，即 exclusive “独自”，而不是 lonely “孤独”，所以选项 B “使他们孤立于家人和朋友”是正确的。
39. **D**. 细节题。题干：大学中那些多任务的大学生遇到的最大问题是什么？利用题干关键词 undergraduate 可以定位到第五段倒数第二句，意为“他们感觉许多大学生急需提高其学习技能”。四个选项中，A “调整其学习态度”，B “向心理学家寻求帮助”，C “参加加速成课程尽快赶上同学”，D “集中关注一件任务再做下一件”，这四个选项与学习技能相关的只有 D。
40. **A**. 细节题。题干：与现在的年轻人打交道，父母应该采取什么样的方式？利用题干关键词 today's youth 和 parents 可以定位到最后一段第二句，意为“鉴于现在无论家长们怎么做，年轻人都有他们应对的方式，所以应该多一些赞扬少一些批评”，选项 A “支持和理解”，B “现实点，降低他们的期望”，C “多鼓励，让孩子遵循一些旧的习惯”，D “耐心点，希望一切都会变好”，显然，这四个选项中 A 与原文意思最接近，所以正确答案为 A。

第三篇

41. **A**. 主旨题。题干：这篇文章的题目还可以是什么？A 的意思是“是什么构成了一个家”。B 的意思是“因纽特人的生活”。C 的意思是“生活得很艰难”。D 的意思是“核心家庭的失败之处”。根据文意，本文主要介绍了与家庭相关的信息。B 不是主要内容，C 未提到，D 未提到，因此 A 是正确答案。
42. **A**. 细节题。题干：核心家庭的定义是什么？根据第一段的第三句话：Until recently, the most common form in North America was the nuclear family, consisting of a married couple with eir minor children. 可知 A 是正确答案。



43. **A**. 细节题。题干：这篇文章最有可能出自哪里？A 的意思是“人类学课本”。B 的意思是“生物课本”。C 的意思是“数学课本”。D 的意思是“地理课本”。本文主要介绍了家庭，因此最有可能是人类学课本。所以 A 是正确答案。
44. **C**. 细节题。题干：第一段的信息主要是以何种方式陈述的？第一段并没有列出数据或者讲故事，而是通过描述共性而阐述出核心家庭的概念。因此 C 是正确答案。
45. **B**. 词汇题。题干：mobility 的词意是什么？mobility 是 mobile 的名词形式。根据文中第二段，核心家庭能够生存下去的最重要原因是它具有流动性，而钱、组织或是技能都不是能够使一个家庭吃饱饭的必要条件。因此 B 是正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **D**. 空格前面三个句子讲的是真人驾驶员驾驶汽车时脑、眼、耳、手、脚并用，而且要协调配合。空格之后话题转入虚拟驾驶员。空格之后的第一句“Apparently there isn't anyone in the driver's cab...”与前面句子接得很生硬，中间应该有个过渡句。选项 C 就是连接上下文的过渡句。
47. **C**. 该空前面一句说，如果你打开车身后部的行李箱，你就能看到自动驾驶系统的最重要的部件——嵌入式电脑。空格后面的句子中“the brain of the car”自然是指前句的 built-in computer，但接得太突然。选项 C 的“This is the brain of the car”就把前后句子联系起来了。this 指代上一句的 built-in computer。后面句子的 The brain of the car 是重复选项 C 中的 The brain of the car，显得很自然。所以，C 是答案。
48. **E**. 该空前面一句说，虚拟驾驶员最大的优点是反应快。空格后面一句说，最好的赛车手至少要 1 秒钟才能作出反应。“至少要 1 秒钟”已经暗示，虚拟驾驶员反应速度要比真人驾驶员快。一找，选项 E 果然说，虚拟驾驶员只需 100 毫秒就能作出反应。选项 E 使上下文的意思完整，因此是答案。
49. **A**. 空格前面是一个问句，即“在这种情况下，是不是可以不分时间、不分地点都让虚拟驾驶员驾驶汽车？”空格后面的句子应该回答这个问题：“让还是不让？”选项 A 回答了这个问题，因此是答案。
50. **F**. 空格前面一句的意思是，智能汽车按清晰标出的车道线决定自己的行车方向，靠车辆的常规形状识别其他车辆。选项 F 的内容正好相反。上一句说“recognizes”，还有“mark the lanes clearly”，而 F 说“cannot recognize”，又说“no clear markings”。从意思表达和词汇重复上都能判断出，F 是正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **C**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意：他们说更多的美国人需要在一天之中_____一小段时间。上一句讲美国人睡眠不足，因此此处应为“休息”，故选 C。
52. **A**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意：他们建议人们稍微休息一下_____继续他们的活动。空白处后面用的是动词-ing 形式，结合句意，只能选择 before（在……之前），因此答案为 A。
53. **B**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意：一个先前的研究发现白天能休息几分钟的人更不容易因_____而死。在下文中出现相关信息，本段末提到心脏病，故 B 为正确答案。
54. **D**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意：这个研究追踪了 2300 名希腊成年人_____6 年。此处表



达“长达六年”的意思,故 D 为正确答案。

55. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:那些一周至少有三天休息半小时的成年人比不睡午觉的人死于心脏病的_____要少 37%。此处表达“得心脏病的风险,概率”,故选 B。
56. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:调查研究者称最明显的_____是体现在上班的男人身上。四个选项中, **evidence** (例证) 最符合语境,故选择 C。
57. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:他们说小憩通过降低工作_____的压力来提高身体抵抗力。很显然,压力是来自工作,即在工作中产生的压力,因此选择 D (引起)。
58. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:一些欧洲和拉丁美洲的商人赞同_____这一观点。此处一直在论述小憩的事情,因此 B “小憩”为正确答案。
59. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:他们催促人们_____工作,回家,在回来前好好休息。空白处动词和 **go, have** 是并列关系,根据句意可知,此处应是 **leave** (离开),故 C 为正确答案。
60. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:他们相信这减少了错误和事故的发生,并且_____人们能做的工作量。此句是在叙述小憩的好处,因此空格处应为 **increase** (增加),所以选择 B。
61. **A**。这里考查的是搭配 **make mistakes** “犯错误”。句意:专家声称人们在工作的时候比平时_____更多的错误。此处表达的意思是“犯错误”,动词应用 **make**,因此选择 A。
62. **A**。这里考查的是状语从句。句意:他们说人们在感觉瞌睡的时候不应该承担重要的工作任务。很显然,此处缺少的是时间状语,故选择 A。(状语从句的相关知识具体见本系列丛书之《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 理工类》中有关状语从句的【备考助手】)
63. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:20 分钟的睡眠就是你_____的全部。此处指“20 分钟已经足够”,因此选择 D “需要”。
64. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:专家称小憩 20 分钟提供了额外的能量,增加你的_____直到这一天结束。此句是说小憩的作用,空白处应为积极词汇,因此选择 **effectiveness** (效率),故 C 为正确答案。
65. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意:但是专家_____小憩不应该超过半个小时。后面一句接着讲要是超过半个小时人就会进入深度睡眠,不容易清醒,因此选择 B “警告”。

全真模拟四

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷四（综合类 B 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The parents are worried about the abnormal behavior of their baby.
A. bad B. frightening C. repeated D. unusual
2. In fact, all of these devices are designed by him in his spare time.
A. finally B. really C. actually D. usually
3. We have diverse ways to solve the problem and shouldn't give up the hope.
A. colorful B. attractive C. flexible D. various
4. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older.
A. notice B. watch C. follow D. celebrate
5. The voters told the politician that he could depend on their support in the next general elections.
A. expect B. decide C. count D. doubt
6. They set this standard to test the people's capabilities four years ago.
A. powers B. strengths C. possibilities D. abilities
7. Our discussion should be related to the topic on environmental protection.
A. be relied on B. be afraid of C. be connected with D. be excited at
8. The number of potential users is enormous and we should pay more attention to it.
A. immense B. normal C. strange D. little
9. He discovered that his hometown has changed a lot in the past five years.
A. realized B. found C. recognized D. heard
10. John removed his overcoat because it was so hot here.
A. took away B. left aside C. took off D. washed off
11. Not everyone was in favor of this bill.
A. supporting B. liking C. talking D. caring
12. We consume a lot of energy more than we can produce.
A. waste B. buy C. use D. sell
13. His answer is always totally wrong.
A. hardly B. rarely C. simply D. utterly

14. How do you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A. explain B. examine C. choose D. expand
15. The small town has been virtually unchanged in the last ten years.
A. totally B. absolutely C. almost D. gently

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。

Computer Mouse

The basic computer mouse is an amazingly clever invention with a relatively simple design that allows us to point at things on the computer and it is very productive. Think of all the things you can do with a mouse like selecting text for copying and pasting, drawing, and even scrolling on the page with the newer mice with the wheel. Most of us use the computer mouse daily without stopping to think how it works until it gets dirty and we have to learn how to clean it. We learn to point at things before we learn to speak, so the mouse is a very natural pointing device. Other computer pointing devices include light pens, graphics tablets and touch screens, but the mouse is still our workhorse.

The computer mouse was invented in 1964 by Douglas Englehart of Stanford University. As computer screens became more popular and arrow keys were used to move around a body of text, it became clear that a pointing device that allowed easier motion through the text and even selection of text would be very useful. The introduction of the mouse, with the Apple Lisa computer in 1983, really started the computer public on the road to relying on the mouse for routine computer tasks.

How does the mouse work? We have to start at the bottom, so think upside down for now. It all starts with the mouse ball. As the mouse ball in the bottom of the mouse rolls over the mouse pad, it presses against and turns two shafts. The shafts are connected to wheels with several small holes in them. The wheels have a pair of small electronic light-emitting devices called light-emitting diodes (LED) mounted on either side. One LED sends a light beam to the LED on the other side. As the wheels spin and a hole rotates by, the light beam gets through to the LED on the other side. But a moment later the light beam is blocked until the next hole is in place. The LED detects a changing pattern of light, converts the pattern into an electronic signal, and sends the signal to the computer through wires in a cable that goes out of the mouse body. This cable is the tail that helps give the mouse its name. The computer interprets the signal to tell it where to position the cursor on the computer screen.

So far we have only discussed the basic computer mouse that most of you probably have or have used. One problem with this design is that the mouse gets dirty as the ball rolls over the surface and picks up dirt. Eventually you have to clean your mouse. The newer optical mice avoid this problem by having no moving parts.

16. Most computer users want to know how the computer mouse works.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. According to the author, general computer users need not to know how the computer mouse was invented.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The computer mouse derives its name from the cable that goes out its body, which looks like the tail of a mouse.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. The key components of a computer mouse are the two LEDs.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. When an ordinary computer mouse gets dirty, it has to be replaced with a new one.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The most durable computer mice on sale are the IBM ones.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The optical mouse is superior to the basic one in that the former has no moving parts.
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1~4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。

Chimpanzees

1 Chimpanzees（黑猩猩）will soon be extinct（灭绝）. If the present rate of hunting and habitat（栖息地）destruction continues, then within 20 years, there will be no chimpanzees living in the wild. But this is more than an environmental or moral tragedy（悲剧）. Chimpanzee extinction may also have profound implications（含意）for the survival of their distant relatives — human beings.

2 In 1975 the biologist Marie-Claire King and Allan Wilson discovered that the human and chimpanzee genomes（基因组）match by over 98%. Compare this to the mouse, used as model for human disease in lab tests, which shares only 60% of its DNA with us. In fact, chimpanzees are far more similar to humans than they are to any other species of monkey. As well as resembling us genetically, chimps are highly intelligent and able to use tools. These facts alone should be enough to make protection of chimps an urgent priority（优先）. But there is another, more selfish reason to preserve the chimp.

3 The chimpanzees' trump card（王牌）comes in the field of medical research. Chimpanzees are so similar to humans that veterinarians（兽医）often refer to human medical textbooks when treating them. Yet chimpanzees do show differences in several key areas. In particular, chimps are much more resistant to a number of major diseases. It is this ability that is so interesting.

4 For example, chimps seem to show a much higher resistance than humans to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Indeed, their use as experimental animals in AIDS research has declined because they are so resistant.

5 By sequencing the chimp genome and pinpointing (找到) the place where the chimpanzee DNA sequence differs from that of humans, scientists hope to be able to discover which part of the genetic code gives chimps their increased resistance to some diseases. This, they hope, will allow them to develop new and more effective treatments for the human forms of these diseases. Such treatments could include the production of new drugs or even the alteration (改变) of the human genetic sequence. The recently completed human genome sequencing project has shown that such an effort is now well within our reach.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Reasons for HIV Resistance
 B. Implications of Chimpanzee Extinction for Humans
 C. Effective AIDS Treatment
 D. Genetic Similarities between Chimps and Humans
 E. Chimps' Resistance to HIV
 F. Genetic Differences between Chimps and Humans

27. Chimpanzee extinction may affect _____.
 28. There is a difference of less than 2% between the chimp and _____.
 29. Scientists suspect that genes play a significant role in protecting chimps from getting _____.
 30. The discovery of the genetic code of chimps will be helpful to _____.

- A. some human disease treatments
 B. some diseases
 C. human survival
 D. human genomes
 E. key areas
 F. healthier lifestyle

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

Dorm Food More Comfortable

Once upon a time, eating in an American college dorm meant soup in a hotpot or getting pizza delivered. The most interesting thing about the campus dining hall was often the salad bar. No more. These days, US college students have refined tastes and a growing interest in preparing their own food. Mini-refrigerators and microwaves in dorm rooms are as essential as computers, which are



basic equipments.

“The cooking awareness of college students is increasing,” said Tom Post, president of campus dining for Sodexo, a major food service company. “Students today grew up watching celebrity chefs on TV, eating organic food and valuing good nutrition.”

In response, cafeteria (自助食堂) menus have changed. Sodexo’s top campus foods for 2009 include Vietnamese noodle soup, goat cheese salad, and Mexican chicken. But colleges are also catering to student demands for more flexible and personalized dining options.

Chartwells, the company that prepares food for dining halls at Ohio Wesleyan University in the state of Ohio, offers microwaveable meals that “students can take away, as well as a program where students can have food individually prepared. Or they can even do their own cooking.

This fall, Sarah Lawrence College in New York will offer students on its meal plan a chance to pick up groceries in the cafeteria as an alternative to a cooked meal.

“Students want things that are easy to make, things that don’t take long and will still taste good,” said Rachel Holcomb, a University of Massachusetts-Amherst student who updated recipes for the new edition of *The Healthy College Cookbook*.

Angelo Berti, a chef at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts, teaches cooking in dorm kitchens. But Berti says he’s not just teaching recipes. He’s encouraging students to use dining together as a way to socialize and as a means of self-expression; “The meal is your canvas (油画, 画布),” Berti said. “You paint what you want.”

31. Which of the following is not mentioned as the basic equipment in today’s student dorms?
 - A. Fridges.
 - B. Microwaves.
 - C. Notebook computer.
 - D. TV sets.
32. Which of the following statements is true according to the author?
 - A. The salad bar is still the most interesting food to them up to now,
 - B. Today Pizza remains the most popular food to US college students.
 - C. US college students want their dining options to be more flexible and personalized.
 - D. Colleges have made no changes to meet students’ needs.
33. The following food is among Sodexo’s top campus foods for 2009 EXCEPT
 - A. Italian Pizza.
 - B. Vietnamese noodle soup.
 - C. goat cheese salad.
 - D. Mexican chicken.
34. Which of the following statements about Angelo Berti is NOT true?
 - A. He is a chef at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts.
 - B. He teaches cooking in a cooking school.
 - C. He believes that cooking means more than preparing food following the recipes,
 - D. He regards dining together as a good way to expand the circle of friends.
35. What does Angelo Berti mean by saying “The meal is your canvas”?
 - A. Cooking is so boring that it is not worthy for students to have a try.
 - B. College students should make their meal as simple as possible.

- C. Cooking is a good way to express oneself freely.
- D. If one wants to become a successful cook, he'd better learn painting first.

第二篇

Road Politeness

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick peace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. **You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule.** Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign; otherwise, it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but **good sense**, too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behaviors. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance, so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, improper politeness can also be dangerous. A typical example is the driver who waves a child across a crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learn to filter correctly into traffic streams without causing the total blockages (堵塞) that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can't even learn to drive, let alone be well-mannered on the road. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

36. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by
- A. the traffic jams.
 - B. the quick peace of modern life.
 - C. the cost of petrol.
 - D. the behavior of the driver.
37. The sentence "You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule" implies that
- A. our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists.
 - B. rude drivers can be met only occasionally.
 - C. nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists.
 - D. the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the rude driver.
38. By "good sense" (Paragraph 2), the writer means
- A. the driver's prompt response to difficult conditions.
 - B. the driver's ability to understand and react reasonably.
 - C. the driver's tolerance of bad road conditions.
 - D. the driver's acknowledgement of politeness and regulations.

39. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion,
- A. drivers should be ready to yield to one another.
 - B. road users should make more sacrifices.
 - C. drivers should have more communication among themselves.
 - D. drivers will suffer a great loss if they pay no respect to others.
40. What's the main idea for this passage?
- A. Drivers should apply road politeness properly.
 - B. Strict traffic regulations are badly needed.
 - C. Rude and inconsiderate drivers should be punished.
 - D. Drivers should try their best to avoid traffic jams.

第三篇

Wikipedia Imposes New Curbs (约束) on Editing Articles

Wikipedia, the famous online encyclopedia, is looking to impose more discipline with new restrictions on the editing of articles.

The latest changes come as Wikipedia tries to balance a need for credibility and a desire for openness. While anyone can still edit entries, the site is testing pages that won't register changes until they are approved by an experienced Wikipedia editor. If the site's users respond well to the test run, the new restrictions will apply to all entries for living people in the next few weeks.

The idea is to block the kind of vandalism (故意破坏) that has damaged some pages. In one of the most recent embarrassments, US Democratic Senators Robert Byrd was prematurely declared dead by the editors. Still, Wikipedia risks discouraging legitimate editing if restrictions on changes or additions become too burdensome, keeping articles from getting better or keeping up with events. That may be especially true on more obscure pages with fewer active volunteers to approve edits timely.

Aware of the risks, Wikipedia has set the criteria for "experienced editor" status relatively low. Users who are registered for a few days can give changes, said Jay Walsh, a spokesman for the nonprofit Wikimedia Foundation, which runs the site.

A more uniform system for filtering changes on Wikipedia represents a step back from the site's original philosophy, which called for creating the collective knowledge of volunteer editors without any major restrictions.

Some observers believe Wikipedia must continue tightening editing policies if it wants to gain credibility. "I'm just waiting for the other shoe to drop," said Erie Goldman, director of the High Tech Law Institute at the Santa Clara University School of Law. "My hope is that Wikipedia still exists and is still considered a useful site," Goldman said. "But it will be at that point a very tightly controlled site. It won't have that veneer (外表) of a site that anyone can contribute to. They haven't closed the drawbridge (吊桥). People can still get in. But it keeps going up and up and up."

Separately, the Omidyar Network, a philanthropic (博爱的, 慈善的) investment group started by eBay founder Pierre Omidyar, said on Tuesday it is committing \$2 million over two years to the Wikimedia Foundation. Omidyar Network's grant will support Wikimedia's goals of bringing free

educational content to people around the world and supporting more people to help create that content.

41. What is the latest change of Wikipedia?
- A. Now not everybody can edit entries in Wikipedia.
 - B. Fewer restrictions will be posed on the edition of entries.
 - C. Some of the pages will not register changes without the approval of an experienced editor.
 - D. All entries for living people will not be edited from now on.
42. Which statement about Robert Byrd is false?
- A. He is a member of American Democratic Party.
 - B. He is a member of the Senate.
 - C. He was wrongly declared dead by Wikipedia.
 - D. He used to edits entries in Wikipedia.
43. Why has Wikipedia set the criteria for “experienced editor” status relatively low?
- A. Because experienced editors are rare.
 - B. Because a lot of people are interested in the editing of entries.
 - C. Because stricter criteria may discourage legitimate editing.
 - D. Because people receive no pay for their editing.
44. Which of the following statements about Wikipedia is true?
- A. This is the first time that Wikipedia imposes restrictions on the editing of entries.
 - B. People can still edit all the entries on the English site freely.
 - C. The current discipline imposed on the editing of articles is not strict so that caused embarrassments.
 - D. Wikipedia is now firmly sticking to its original philosophy.
45. Pierre Omidyar is
- A. a senator.
 - B. a spokesman of Wikipedia.
 - C. a university professor.
 - D. an enterpriser.

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。

The First Four Minutes

When do people decide whether or not they want to become friends? During their first four minutes together, according to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin. In his book, *Contact: The first four minutes*, he offers this advice to anyone _____(46): “Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him your undivided attention for four minutes. A lot of people’s whole lives would change if they did just that.”

You may have noticed that the average person does not give his undivided attention to someone he has just met. He keeps looking over the other person’s shoulder, as if _____(47). If anyone has ever done this to you, you probably did not like him very much.

When we are introduced to new people, the author suggests, we should try to appear friendly

and self-confident. In general, he says, “People like people who like themselves.”

On the other hand, we should not make the other person think we are too sure of ourselves. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic, realizing that the other person has his own needs, fears, and hopes.

Hearing such advice, one might say, “But I’m not a friendly, self-confident person. That’s not my nature. It would be dishonest for me to act that way”.

In reply, Dr. Zunin would claim that a little practice can help us _____.(48). We can become accustomed to any changes we choose to make in our personality. “It is like getting used to a new car. It may be unfamiliar at first, but it goes much better than the old one.”

But isn’t it dishonest to give the appearance of friendly self-confidence when we don’t actually feel that way? Perhaps, but according to Dr. Zunin, “total honesty” is not always good for social relationships, especially during the first few minutes of contact. There is a time for everything, and a certain amount of play-acting may be best for the first few minutes of contact with a stranger. That is not the time to complain about one’s health or to mention faults one finds in other people. It is not the time to tell the whole truth about one’s opinions and impressions.

Much of _____(49) also applies to relationships with family members and friends. For a husband and wife or a parent and child, problems often arise during their first four minutes together after they have been apart. Dr. Zunin suggests that these first few minutes together be treated with care. If there are unpleasant matters to be discussed, they should be dealt with later.

The author says that interpersonal relations should be taught as a required course in every school, along with reading, writing, and mathematics. In his opinion, success in life depends mainly on _____(50). That is at least as important as how much we know.

- A. feel comfortable about changing our social habits
- B. what has been said about strangers
- C. how we get along with other people
- D. interested in starting new friendships
- E. hoping to find someone more interesting in another part of the room
- F. who has made friends with everyone

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。

Climate Change Poses Major Risks for Unprepared Cities

A new examination of urban policies has been _____(51) recently by Patricia Romero Lankao. She is a sociologist specializing in climate change and _____(52) development. She warns that many of the world’s fast-growing urban areas, especially in developing countries, will likely suffer from the impacts of changing climate. Her work also concludes that most cities are failing to _____(53) emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse _____(54). These gases are known to affect the atmosphere. “Climate change is a deeply local issue and poses profound

threats to the growing cities of the world,” says Romero Lankao. “But too few cities are developing effective strategies to _____(55) their residents.”

Cities are _____(56) sources of greenhouse gases. And urban populations are likely to be among those most severely affected by future climate change. Lankao’s findings highlight ways in which city-residents are particularly vulnerable, and suggest policy interventions that could offer immediate and longer-term _____(57).

The locations and dense construction patterns of cities often place their populations at greater risk for natural disasters. Potential _____(58) associated with climate include storm surges and prolonged hot weather. Storm surges can flood coastal areas and prolonged hot weather can heat _____(59) paved cities more than surrounding areas. The impacts of such natural events can be more serious in an urban environment. For example, a prolonged heat wave can increase existing levels of air pollution, causing widespread health problems. Poorer neighborhoods that may _____(60) basic facilities such as drinking water or a dependable network of roads, are especially vulnerable to natural disasters. Many residents in poorer countries live in substandard housing _____(61) access to reliable drinking water, roads and basic services.

Local governments, _____(62), should take measures to protect their residents.”Unfortunately, they tend to move towards rhetoric _____(63) meaningful responses, Romero Lankao writes,” They don’t impose construction standards that could reduce heating and air conditioning needs. They don’t emphasize mass transit and reduce _____(64) use. In fact, many local governments are taking a hands—off approach.” Thus, she urges them to change their _____(65) policies and to take strong steps to prevent the harmful effects of climate change on cities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. carry along | B. carried away | C. carried out | D. carried back |
| 52. A. economic | B. industrial | C. rural | D. urban |
| 53. A. reduce | B. increase | C. study | D. measure |
| 54. A. crops | B. gases | C. fruits | D. Plant5 |
| 55. A. educate | B. evaluate | C. protect | D. identify |
| 56. A. doubtful | B. possible | C. repeatable | D. major |
| 57. A. uses | B. chances | C. cures | D. benefits |
| 58. A. threats | B. interests | C. functions | D. differences |
| 59. A. locally | B. heavily | C. suddenly | D. mildly |
| 60. A. provide | B. improve | C. lack | D. update |
| 61. A. without | B. with | C. in | D. on |
| 62. A. moreover | B. therefore | C. however | D. though |
| 63. A. other than | B. more than | C. less than | D. rather than |
| 64. A. train | B. automobile | C. bus | D. bike |
| 65. A. idle | B. smart | C. busy | D. secure |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷四（综合类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	C	C	D	C	A	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	A	C	B	C	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	B	D	F	E	C	D	B	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	A	B	C	D	C	B	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	C	C	D	D	E	A	B	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	D	A	B	C	D	D	A	B	C
61	62	63	64	65					
A	B	D	B	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：父母对他们孩子的不正常行为很担忧。题干划线词 abnormal 意为“不正常的”。四个选项：bad 意为“坏的”，frightening 意为“可怕的”，repeated 意为“重复的”，unusual 意为“不平常的，不正常的”，所以正确答案为 D。
- C**。本题是介词短语的考查。题干：事实上，所有的设备都是他业余时间设计的。题干划线词 in fact 意为“事实上”。四个选项：finally 意为“最后地，最终地”，really 意为“真正地”，actually 意为“实际上，事实上”，usually 意为“通常地”，故而正确答案为 C。
- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：我们有多种方式来解决问题，所以我们不应该放弃。题干划线词 diverse 意为“多样的”。四个选项：colorful 意为“多彩的”，attractive 意为“吸引人的”，flexible 意为“灵活的”，various 意为“不同的，多样的”，所以 D 为正确答案。
- C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：对家庭来讲，遵守传统是非常重要的，即便是孩子长大后。题干划线词 observe 意为“观察，遵守”。四个选项：notice 意为“注意”，watch 意为“观察”，follow 意为“跟随，追随”，celebrate 意为“庆祝”，可知正确答案为 C。
- C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：选举者们告诉这位政治家，下一次的普选中他可以依靠



- 他们的支持。题干划线词 **depend** 意为“依靠, 依赖”。四个选项: **expect** 意为“期望”, **decide** 意为“决定”, **count (on)** 意为“依靠”, **doubt** 意为“怀疑”, 所以正确答案为 C。
6. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 四年前, 他们设定了这个标准来检测人们的能力。题干划线词 **capability** 意为“能力”。四个选项: **power** 意为“权力, 势力”, **strength** 意为“力量, 力气”, **possibility** 意为“可能性”, **ability** 意为“能力”, 可知正确答案为 D。
7. **C**。本题是对形容词短语的考查。题干: 我们的讨论要与环境保护的主题相关。题干划线词 **be related to** 意为“与……有关”。四个选项: **be relied on** 意为“被信赖”, **be afraid of** 意为“害怕, 担心”, **be connected with** 意为“与……有联系”, **be excited at** 意为“对……感到兴奋”, 所以正确答案为 C。
8. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 潜在客户的数量是巨大的, 我们要关注它。题干划线词 **enormous** 意为“巨大的”。四个选项: **immense** 意为“巨大的, 广大的”, **normal** 意为“正常的”, **strange** 意为“奇怪的”, **little** 意为“少量的”, 故而正确答案为 A。
9. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他发现他的家乡在过去五年发生了很大变化。题干划线词 **discover** 意为“发现”。四个选项: **realize** 意为“实现, 意识到”, **found** 原形为 **find** 意为“找到, 发现”, **recognize** 意为“认出, 识别”, **hear** 意为“听到”, 因此正确答案为 B。
10. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 约翰脱掉了外套, 因为这里很热。题干划线词 **remove** 意为“移走, 移除”。四个选项: **take away** 意为“拿走”, **leave aside** 意为“搁置, 不考虑”, **take off** 意为“脱掉, 起飞”, **wash off** 意为“洗掉”, 因而正确答案为 C。
11. **A**。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干: 没有人支持这个法案。题干划线词 **in favor of** 意为“支持”。四个选项: **support** 意为“支持”, **like** 意为“喜欢”, **talk** 意为“谈论”, **care** 意为“关心, 喜爱”, 所以正确答案为 A。
12. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们消耗的能源大于我们所能生产的。题干划线词 **consume** 意为“消耗”。四个选项: **waste** 意为“浪费”, **buy** 意为“买”, **use** 意为“使用”, **sell** 意为“卖”, 所以 C 为正确答案。
13. **D**。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 他的答案总是完全错误的。题干划线词 **totally** 意为“完全地”。四个选项: **hardly** 意为“几乎不”, **rarely** 意为“很少地”, **simply** 意为“简单地”, **utterly** 意为“完全地”, 可知正确答案为 D。
14. **A**。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干: 你怎么解释你上周二缺课的事? 题干划线词 **account for** 意为“解释”。四个选项: **explain** 意为“解释”, **examine** 意为“考试, 检查”, **choose** 意为“选择”, **expand** 意为“膨胀, 扩张”, 故而正确答案为 A。
15. **C**。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 这个小镇在过去十年几乎没什么变化。题干划线词 **virtually** 意为“几乎”。四个选项: **totally** 意为“完全地”, **absolutely** 意为“绝对地”, **almost** 意为“几乎”, **gently** 意为“轻轻地”, 所以正确答案为 C。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **B**。题干: 大多数计算机使用者都想了解鼠标的工作原理。这与短文的介绍不符。短文第一段第三句说, 大多数计算机使用者天天用计算机, 却没有想到要了解一下鼠标的工作原理。故答案为 B。
17. **C**。题干: 短文作者认为一般计算机使用者无须了解鼠标是如何发明的。题干表达的内



容短文中找不到, 故答案为 C。

18. **A**。题干: 鼠标的名称源自鼠标主体拖出的一根看上去像鼠尾巴的电线, 这与短文第三段倒数第二句、第三句所介绍的信息相符, 所以, 本题选项 **A** 是正确答案。
19. **A**。题干: 鼠标最关键的两个组成部分是两个二极管。短文的第三段说道, 鼠标的部件有滚动部件如滚球, 还有光电装置如二极管等。二极管将光信号转换为电信号, 传送到计算机, 计算机根据收到的电信号作出相应的反应, 因此, 二极管是鼠标的主要部件, 而滚轮等只是辅助性的机械部件。题干对短文信息的推断是正确的, 故答案为 **A**。
20. **B**。题干: 鼠标脏了, 就得更换新的。这一说法与短文包含的信息不符。第一段第三句和末段倒数第二句都提到, 鼠标脏了, 可以擦干净再用。题干的信息是错误的, 故答案为 **B**。
21. **C**。题干: 当前市场上出售的最耐用的鼠标是 IBM 生产的鼠标。这一说法短文中找不到, 故答案为 **C**。
22. **A**。题干: 光电鼠标优于普通鼠标, 原因是后者没有滚珠。末段说到光电鼠标因为没有普通鼠标使用的滚动部件, 所以不会吸附灰尘, 用不着擦拭, 这是一种新型的鼠标。题干是对短文信息的一种合理推断, 所以选项 **A** 是正确的。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **B**。第一段主题句是最后一句: “黑猩猩的灭绝将会影响到人类的生存。” **B** 选项 (黑猩猩灭绝后对人类的含意) 比较准确, 故 **C** 为正确选项。
24. **D**。第二段的主题句是首句, 主要讲黑猩猩和人类基因的相似性, 故选择 **D** “黑猩猩和人类基因的相似性”。
25. **F**。第三段谈论的是黑猩猩与人类的不同之处, 所以答案为 **F** “黑猩猩和人类基因的不同之处”。
26. **E**。第四段主要讲黑猩猩对 HIV 病毒有极强的抵抗性, 故 **E** “黑猩猩对 HIV 的抵抗性” 为正确选项。
27. **C**。题干: 黑猩猩的灭绝将影响_____。文章第一段最后一句讲黑猩猩的灭绝将会影响到人类的生存, 因此 **C** 为正确选项。
28. **D**。题干: 在黑猩猩和_____之间差异性少于 2%。文章第二段第一句讲黑猩猩和人类基因的相似性达 98%, 因此此处填 “人类基因”, 故 **D** 为正确选项。
29. **B**。题干: 专家预计基因在保护黑猩猩_____方面起很重要的作用。文章第三段倒数第二句讲黑猩猩对很多重要的疾病都有很好的抵抗性, 因此 **B** “一些疾病” 为正确选项。
30. **A**。题干: 黑猩猩基因密码的发现对_____有用。文章第五段探索黑猩猩的基因, 通过这个来为治疗人类疾病提供更新更有效的方法。故 **A** 为正确选项。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **D**。细节题。题干: 下列哪项不是现在大学生宿舍基本的设备? 利用题干关键词 **basic equipment** 可以定位到第一段末尾 “Mini-refrigerators and microwaves in dorm rooms are as essential as computers, which are basic equipments”, 意为 “现在美国的大学宿舍里, 小冰箱和微波炉和笔记本电脑一样成为了必需品”, 没有提及电视。
32. **C**。判断题。题干: 下列哪项是真实的? 这类题题干不好定位, 所以改为利用关键词分



别定位四个选项。第四段最后一句 “But colleges are also catering to student demands for more flexible and personalized dining options.”, 意为 “美国的大学在尽量满足学生对于饮食更加灵活和个性化的要求”, 所以选项 C 信息与原文一致。

33. **A.** 细节题。题干: 下列哪项不是 2009 年 Sodexo 最受欢迎的校园食品。利用关键词 Sodexo 和 2009 可以定位到第三段 “Sodexo’s top campus foods for 2009 include Vietnamese noodle soup, goat cheese salad, and Mexican chicken.”, 所以选项 A “Italian Pizza” 没有提及。
34. **B.** 判断题。题干: 下列关于 Angelo Berti 的说法哪项是不真实的? 利用 Angelo Berti 可以定位到最后一段第一句 “Angelo Berti, a chef at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts, teaches cooking in dorm kitchens” 可知 Angelo Berti 教授厨艺的地点并非烹饪学校, 而是大学学生寝室的厨房, 所以 B 项与原文信息不符合。
35. **C.** 推断题。题干: “The meal is your canvas” 的含义是什么? 利用题干定位到最后一段 “He’s encouraging students to use dining together as a way to socialize and as a means of self-expression; ‘The meal is your canvas (油画, 画布),’ Berti said.”, 意为 “他鼓励学生将一起做饭作为社交和表达自我的一个途径或方式; Berti 说 ‘你的饭就是你的画’”。根据上下文, 选项 C 为这句话的含义。

第二篇

36. **D.** 细节题。题干: 根据短文, 道路上的麻烦通常是由 _____ 引起的。首先利用题干关键词进行定位, 发现定位不到相关信息, 所以改为定位四个选项。定位到第一段 “It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible”, 意为 “抱怨交通堵塞、汽油成本以及现代生活的快节奏都可以, 但是路上的礼貌却是越来越可怕”。通过 but 表示转折可以推导出 D 项 “司机的行为” 是符合题目要求的。
37. **C.** 推断题。行为规范的司机已经成为例外了, 也就是说 impolite drivers 越来越多了, 故答案为 C “没有礼貌的司机占多数”。
38. **B.** 猜词题。该词所在句意为 “行车路上的行为礼貌不仅指良好的举止, 还指良好的意识”。通过下文的例证可以判断出这里的 good sense 和 B 项的内容是一致的, 故答案为 B “司机理解和做出反应的能力”。
39. **A.** 细节题。利用题干关键词 car-ownership explosion 可以定位到文章最后一段 “Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users”, 意为 “专家警告我们, 拥有汽车的人越来越多, 这就要求所有的司机更应该相互谦让”。这和 A 项 “司机之间要互相让步” 意思是一致的, 故答案为 A。
40. **A.** 主旨题。作者通篇都在讲行车路上司机行为礼节的重要性。行车路上没有礼节是可怕的, 礼节不恰当是危险的, 只有大家都遵守交通规则才能营造出和善宽容的氛围。故答案为 A “司机应该正确实践道路文明 (礼貌)”。

第三篇

41. **C.** 细节题。题干: 下列哪项是 Wikipedia 最新的变化? 利用题干关键词 latest change 可以定位到第二段前两句, 意为 “最新的变化就是 Wikipedia 试图平衡可靠性和开放性”。



虽然现在每个人仍然都能编辑维基百科中的词条，但其中的一些页面在得到一个“经验丰富”的编辑批准前不会变化。”由此可知，选项 C “一些页面在得到一个‘经验丰富’的编辑批准前不会变化”为正确答案。

42. C. 细节题。题干：下列有关 Robert Byrd 的说法哪项是虚假的？利用 Robert Byrd 可以定位到第三段第二句，意为“最近的尴尬事件之一就是美国民主党的参议员 Robert Byrd 在维基百科中的词条被人篡改，错误地宣布他已经死亡”。由此可知，选项 C “他错误地被 Wikipedia 宣布已经死亡”为正确答案。
43. C. 细节题。题干：为什么 Wikipedia 将“经验丰富的编辑”标准设定得很低？利用题干关键词 experienced editor 可以定位到第四段第一句，意为“意识到这一风险，维基百科把所谓的“经验丰富的编辑”标准设定得很低”。“这一风险”还得到第三段第三句找，意为“出台的限制条件会降低网民合法编辑词条的积极性”，由此可知，选项 C “因为严格的标准会打击合法编辑的积极性”为正确答案。
44. C. 判断题。题干：下列有关 Wikipedia 的说法哪项是真实的？这类题需要分别定位四个选项。从文中第一段“Wikipedia, the famous online encyclopedia, is looking to impose more discipline with new restrictions on the editing of articles.”可知“Wikipedia 正在寻求更多的规则来限定文章的编辑”，所以 A “这是第一次建立这样的限制”和 B “人们仍旧可以自由地在英语的网站编辑词条”都与原文信息不符合。利用选项 C 关键词 embarrassment 定位可以定位到第三段可知“当前的规则不够严格以至于造成了很多尴尬”与原文信息相符，因此选 C。

维基百科现在的对编辑词条的限制条件过于宽松，以致造成了许多尴尬情况发生。

45. D. 细节题。题干：Pierre Omidyar 是_____。利用关键词 Pierre Omidyar 可以定位到最后一段“eBay founder Pierre Omidyar”可知 Pierre Omidyar 是 eBay 的创始人，因此 D “企业家”为正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. D. 空白处前面的句子说的是“什么时候人们决定他们是否想要成为朋友呢？根据 Leonard Zunin 的书，是最初的四分钟。在他的《接触：最初的四分钟》一书中，Leonard Zunin 给那些_____提供了建议”，这本书显然是关于交友的书，所以空白处填入的内容与交朋友相关，所以选项 D “对开始一段新的友谊感兴趣”为正确答案。
47. E. 空白处的句子说的是“他一直不停地看着另外一个人的肩膀，好像_____”，所以空白处填入的内容与他这样做的目的相关，因此选项 E “希望找到房间中更有趣的人”为正确答案。
48. A. 空白处的句子说的是“作为回应，Zunin 声称一点点的练习有利于_____”，空白处后一句说的是“我们能变得习惯于我们选择要做出的任何改变”所以空白处填入的内容与 change 相关，同时根据语法结构“help sb. (to) do”可知空白处跟的是动词不定式的形式，四个选项中只有选项 A 为动词不定式，因此选项 A “对改变我们的社会习惯感到很舒服”无论从语法还是语义都符合语境。
49. B. 空白处的句子说的是“许多的_____也适用于我们同家人和朋友的关系”，从“also”可以判断是承前说的，因而得看上一段说了什么，分析之后我们知道上一段讲的与



stranger 有关, 所以空白处填入的内容承前与 stranger 相关, 所以选项 B “有关陌生人的
一些说法” 为正确答案。

50. C. 空白处前面的句子说的是“作者说人际关系应该与读、写和算术一起被作为学校的
必修课程。从他的观点看, 成功主要取决于_____”, 空白处后的句子说的是“那(人
际关系)与我们所知道的东西一样重要”, 所以空白处填入的内容与人际关系的重要性
相关, 因此选项 C “我们如何与人相处” 为正确答案。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. C. 本题考查词组。“A new examination of urban policies has been carried out” 意思上配
得上。carried along (携带)、carried away (运走) 和 carried back (运回) 与下文的意思
搭配不上。故选 C。
52. D. 本题考查语义。通篇文章讨论的是气候变化对城市的影响及其应对措施, 并没有涉
及 economic (经济的)、industrial (工业的) 和 rural (农村的) 的话题。所以, 这三个
选项不可能是答案, urban 才是答案。故选 D。
53. A. 本题考查语义。前面一句谈到, 发展中国家的飞速发展的城市备受气候变化的折磨。
本句紧接上一句的意思, 大多数城市没有做到减少二氧化碳的排放量。四个选项中, 要
选 reduce (减少)。故选 A。
54. B. 本题考查语义。减少的不仅是二氧化碳, 还有 greenhouse gases (温室气体)。因此
gases 是正确的。
55. C. 本题考查语义。城市应该采取有效的措施应对气候变化。采取措施的目的当然是为了保
护城市居民。可是 Lankao 发现这样做的城市太少了。本题选 protect 最合适。故选 C。
56. D. 本题考查词义辨析。前面说大多数城市没有做到减少或控制二氧化碳的排放量。这
说明 “Cities are major sources of greenhouse gases” (城市是温室气体的主要来源), 不会
是 doubtful sources (不能确定的来源), possible sources (可能的来源), 更不会是 repeatable
sources (不断重复的来源)。因此 D 为正确选项。
57. D. 本题考查语义。城市居民最易受气候变化的伤害, 所以 Lankao 建议地方政府要进行
政策介入, 以降低居民因气候变化受到的伤害, 而这会带来立即的和长期的益处。因此,
uses、chances 和 cures 可以排除。benefits (益处) 才是答案。故选 D。
58. A. 本题考查语义。由 climate change 引发的 storm surges 和 prolonged hot weather 给城市
居民造成伤害。interests、functions 和 differences 这三个词与 storm surges 和 prolonged hot
weather 造成的伤害衔接不上, 不会是答案。storm surges 和 prolonged hot weather 对城市
居民会构成威胁。因此 A 是正确的。
59. B. 本题考查副词。为什么 prolonged hot weather 对城市居民造成的伤害超过对其周边地
区居民造成的伤害? 因为城市道路是大量铺设沥青的道路。heavily 是答案。其他三个选
项不符合上述意思。故选 B。
60. C. 本题考查语义。贫穷社区更易受到伤害, 句子给出有关基础设施的各个方面。贫穷
社区的基础设施一定是不尽如人意的。故 C 是正确的。
61. A. 本题考查介词。贫穷国家许多人住在不符合标准的房子里。下面提到 reliable thinking



- water、roads 和 basic services 这些基础设施，从上下文判断，贫穷居民不会享有这些基础设施。所以选 A 选项 “without” 比较合理。
62. **B**。本题考查逻辑关系。本题的答案是 **therefore**。上文说的是气候变化给城镇居民带来的种种问题。下文说的是地方政府应该采取相应的对策以保护城镇居民。两部分的叙述是一种因果关系，所以要选 **therefore**。故 B 正确。
63. **D**。本题考查语义。**rhetoric responses**（言辞反应，即用言语予以搪塞的反应）和 **meaningful responses**（有意义的反应）是两种截然不同的反应。地方政府的反应是前者还是后者？随后的句子，特别是 **a hands-off approach**，说明地方政府作出的是 **rhetoric responses**，而不是 **meaningful responses**。所以本题要选 **rather than**（而不是）。
64. **B**。本题考查词义辨析。句中的 “...emphasize mass transit” 提示，要减少的运输工具不会是大众交通工具，因此选项中的 **train** 和 **bus** 便可排除。**bike** 是人力驱动，不会释放二氧化碳，也可排除。答案是 **automobile**。私人汽车排放大量的二氧化碳，是城市主要的污染源之一。因此 B 是正确答案。
65. **A**。本题考查词义辨析。“...many local governments are taking a hands-off approach” 中的 **a hands-off approach** 提示，**Lankao** 敦促地方政府改变的一定是他们无所作为（**idle**）的政策。故 A 是正确的选择。

全真模拟五

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷五（综合类 A 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. None of us can put up with her behavior because she is so impolite.
A. tolerate B. accept C. swallow D. take
2. I rarely visit my parents after I obtained a job in this company.
A. seldom B. frequently C. normally D. eventually
3. The importance of education has spurred this current scientific research.
A. endangered B. encouraged C. endorsed D. enlarged
4. It seemed inevitable for him to make such mistake because of his carelessness.
A. strange B. certain C. consistent D. unavoidable
5. Those scientists are studying on how to harness the energy of the wind.
A. create B. store C. utilize D. produce
6. The new medicine is reported to be effective to remedy the lung cancer.
A. interrupt B. diagnose C. evaluate D. cure
7. They set this standard to test the people's capabilities four years ago.
A. powers B. strengths C. possibilities D. abilities
8. Practically all species of animals communicate either through sounds or soundless codes.
A. Simultaneously B. Almost C. Absolutely D. Hardly
9. We have diverse ways to solve the problem and shouldn't give up the hope.
A. colorful B. attractive C. flexible D. various
10. The invisible hand usually leads markets to allocate resources efficiently.
A. assign B. persuade C. ask D. order
11. The developing countries are abundant in the supply of cheap labor force.
A. steady B. plentiful C. extra D. stable
12. She felt that her friends had ignored her purposefully at the party.
A. desperately B. definitely C. deliberately D. decisively
13. Everything you have ever felt is merely your brain's interpretation of incoming stimuli.

- A. explanation B. evaluation C. recognition D. interruption
14. In my opinion, these suggestions are not useful even ridiculous.
A. beautiful B. practical C. funny D. horrible
15. If you continue to indulge in computer games like this, your future will be at stake.
A. in danger B. without question C. on guard D. at large

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。

Mad Scientist Stereotype Outdated

Do people still imagine a physicist as a bearded man in glasses or has the image of the mad scientist changed? The Institute of Physics set out to find out whether the stereotype of a physics ‘boffin’ (科学家) still exists by conducting a survey on shoppers in London. The people were asked to identify the physicist from a photograph of a line-up of possible suspects. 98 percent of those asked got it wrong. Most people picked a white male of around 60, wearing glasses and with a white beard.

While this stereotype may have been the image of all average physicist fifty years ago, the reality is now very different. Since 1960 the number of young women entering physics has doubled and the average age of a physicist is now 31.

The stereotype of the absent-minded scientist has lasted a long time because the media and Hollywood help promote the image of men in white lab coats with glasses sitting by blackboards full of equations (等式) or working with fizzing (嘶嘶响) test tubes. These stereotypes are really damaging to society. Very good school children are put off studying science because they don't see people like themselves on television or in magazines doing science. They simply don't relate to the media's image of the mad scientist.

This is one reason why fewer young people are choosing to do science at university. If we want to encourage more young people to study science subjects, we need to change this image of the scientist and make science careers more attractive. But we must also develop children's interest in science.

In an attempt to change this negative image, an increasing number of science festivals are being organized. Thousands of people from secondary schools are also encouraged to take part in the international science competitions of which the most popular are the national science Olympiads. Winning national teams then get the opportunity to take part in the International Science Olympiads which are held in a different country every year. These events are all interesting for the young people who take part but they only involve a small proportion of students who are already interested in science. It seems that there is a long way to go before science becomes attractive as subjects like computer studies or fashion and design.

16. Most people have similar ideas of what a physicist looks like.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. The majority of physicists in Britain today are Cambridge graduates.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The media and the cinema have played a role in promoting the image of the mad scientist.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. There will be more women scientists than men scientists in the future.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. More children will study science if it becomes more attractive.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The image of the mad scientist is really encouraging to society.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The International Science Olympiads are held once every two years.
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 2~5 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。

Science Fiction

- 1 Amongst the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films of recent years have been based on science fiction stories.
- 2 It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but its ancestors can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.
- 3 Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H.G Wells, to mention just two well-known authors have been translated into many languages.
- 4 Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars (火星) or space adventure stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future worlds which are a reflection of the world which we live in now. Because of this, their writing has obvious political undertones (含义).
- 5 In an age where science fact frequently overtakes (超过) science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. Those who are sufficiently clear-sighted to see the way we are going, however, may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems which society will inevitably face as it tries to master its new technology.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 3 _____
25. Paragraph 4 _____
26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. A Fairly New Development
B. Classics of Science Fiction
C. Difficulty in Keeping Ahead of Scientific Advances
D. Origins of Science Fiction
E. Themes of Modern Science Fiction

27. Some form of ideal society is _____.
28. Books written by J.Verne are _____.
29. Modern science fiction have political _____.
30. The writers find it difficult _____.

- A. concerned with the problems to solve in the future
B. to keep ahead of scientific advances
C. implication
D. a current theme
E. read worldwide
F. a recurrent theme

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 Robot Man

According to Hans Moravec, universal robots will take over all the physical activities that we engage in, leaving us with little housework to do. Moravec sees four generations on the road to true universal robots. The first generation will be here by 2010 and will consist of free-ranging robots that can navigate by building an internal mental map of their surroundings. In new situations they'll be able to adapt, unlike today's mobile industrial robots. These robots will have the computing power, to cope with simple speech and text recognition, and will be used for tasks such as domestic cleaning.

The second generation will arrive around 2020 and will be distinguished by the ability to learn. Second generation robots are programmed with sets of primitive tasks and with feedback that provide "pleasure" and "pain" stimuli. For example, a collision provokes a negative response, a completed task would be positive.

Move forward another ten years to 2030 and you get to generation three. This robot can build internal simulations of the world around it. Before beginning a task, it can imagine what will happen in order to predict problems. If it has a free moment, it can replay past experiences and try variations in order to find a better way of doing things next time. It could even observe a person or another robot performing a task and learn by imitation. For the first time, we have here a robot that can think.

By the time we get to generation four in 2040, Moravec predicts that robots will be able to: match human reasoning and behaviour; generalise abstract ideas from specific experience; and, conversely, compile detailed plans of action from general commands such as “earn a living” or “make more robots”.

The Moravec manifesto (宣告) runs something like this. As robots start to become useful in generation one, they’ll begin to take on many tasks in industry. Driven by the availability of this cheap and tireless labour force, the economy will boom and the demand for robots will grow so rapidly that they will soon become low-cost commodity items, that they’ll move into the home, where the domestic robot will relieve us of lots of housework.

With increasing automation in generations two and three, the length of the average working day will **plummet**, eventually to near zero. Most people will be unemployed as robots take over not just primary industry, but the service economy too. Moravec sees the fourth generation as an opportunity to surpass (超越) our human limitations.

These future machines will be our “mind children”. Like biological children of previous generations, they will embody humanity’s best hope for a long-term future.

31. What will be the distinctive feature of the second generation robots?
- A. They will be able to learn by themselves.
B. They will be able to recognize speeches and texts.
C. They will be able to predict problems.
D. They will be able to match human reasoning and behavior.
32. Robots of generation four are predicted to do the following things EXCEPT
- A. taking over the information industry. B. reasoning and behaving like humans.
C. generalising abstract ideas. D. compiling detailed plans of action.
33. The word “plummet” in paragraph 6 means
- A. expand. B. decrease. C. extend. D. grow.
34. What does Moravec think of these future robots?
- A. They will be humans’ mind-children.
B. They will look like previous biological children.
C. They will create a dangerous world.
D. They will rule the world.
35. The author’s main purpose is to
- A. support the view that robots will play a major role in our life.
B. describe the life of Hans Moravec.
C. make fun of the views of Hans Moravec.
D. get people prepared for the threat of future robots.

第二篇

Narrow Escape

We had left the hut too late that morning. When we stepped outside, the sky beyond the

mountains to our east was already livid with colour. It meant the day would be a hot one, and the warmth would loosen rocks that were gripped by ice.

As soon as we stepped out on to the face, it became obvious this was going to be an awkward route. The main problem was talus, the debris that collects on mountainsides. Talus is despised by mountaineers for two reasons. First, because it can easily be pushed off on to you by people climbing above. And second, because it makes every step you take insecure.

For about 30 minutes we moved steadily up the face. The rock was in poor condition. When I tried to haul myself up on a block of it, it would pull towards me, like a drawer opening. My hands became progressively wetter and colder. Then came a shout. “*Cailloux! Cailloux!*” I heard, yelled from above, in a female voice. The words echoed down towards us. I looked up to see where they had come from.

There were just two rocks at first, leaping and bounding down the face towards us, once cannoning off each other in mid-air. And then the air above suddenly seemed alive with falling rocks, humming through the air and filling it with noise. Crack, went each one as it leapt off the rock face, then hum-humhum as it moved through the air, then crack again. The pause between the cracks lengthened each time, as the rocks jumped further and further. I continued to gaze up at the rocks as they fell and skipped towards me. A boy who had been a few years above me at school had taught me never to look up during a rock fall. “Why? Because a rock in your face is far less pleasant than a rock on your helmet”, he told us. “Face in, always face in.”

I heard Toby, my partner on the mountain that day, shouting at me. I looked across, he was safe beneath an overhanging canopy of rock. I could not understand him. Then I felt a thump, and was tugged backwards and round, as though somebody had clamped a heavy hand on my shoulder and turned me to face them. A rock had hit the lid of my rucksack.

I looked up again. A rock was heading down straight towards me. Instinctively, I leant backwards and arched my back out from the rock to try to protect my chest. What about my fingers, though, I thought: they’ll be crushed flat if it hits them, and never get down. Then I heard a crack directly in front of me, and a tug at my trousers; and a yell from Toby. “Are you all right? That went straight through you. “The rock had passed through the hoop of my body, between my legs, missing me but snatching at my clothing as it went.

Toby and I spent the evening talking through the events of the morning: what if the big final stone hadn’t leapt sideways, what if I’d been knocked off, would I have held me, would I have pulled you off? A more experienced mountaineer would probably have thought nothing of it. I knew I would not forget it.

36. Why was it “too late” by the time they left the hut in the morning?
 - A. It would be uncomfortable climbing in hot weather.
 - B. The livid colour of the sky would hurt their eyes.
 - C. Rocks loosened by melting ice could be dangerous.
 - D. They wouldn’t be able to walk on the melting ice.
37. The first reason given to explain why mountaineers hate talus is

- A. that climbers above you might cause it to fall on you.
B. that it allows people climbing above you to push off.
C. that it makes people climbing above you feel insecure.
D. that it can cause other people to push you off the mountain.
38. What is likely to be the meaning of “Cailloux”?
A. Rocks are flying through the air. B. Rocks are falling.
C. Here are loose rocks on the ground ahead. D. There are rocks everywhere.
39. What is sarcastic in the words of the boy in paragraph four?
A. He didn’t keep his “face in”.
B. Not every climber wears a helmet.
C. It is very difficult not to look up during a rock fall.
D. Being hit by a rock isn’t “pleasant” at all.
40. In what sense was Toby “safe”?
A. The overhanging rock would protect him from falling rocks.
B. He felt a hand on his shoulder.
C. His rucksack was protected.
D. He had hidden under a canopy.

第三篇

Population Explosion

A very important world problem is the increasing number of people who actually inhabit this planet. The limited amount of land and land resources will soon be unable to support the huge population if it continues to grow at its present rate.

So why is this huge increase in population taking place? It is really due to the spread of the knowledge and practice of what is becoming known as “Death Control”. You have no doubt heard of the term “Birth Control”. “Death Control” is something rather different. It recognizes the work of the doctors and scientists who now keep alive people who, not very long ago, would have died of a variety of then **incurable** diseases. Through a wide variety of technological innovations that include farming methods and the control of deadly diseases, we have found ways to reduce the rate at which we die. However, this success is the very cause of the greatest threat to mankind.

If we examine the amount of land available for this ever-increasing population, we begin to see the problem. If everyone on the planet had an equal share of land, we would each have about 50,000 square meters. This figure seems to be quite encouraging until we examine the amount of usable land we actually have. More than three-fifths of the world’s land cannot produce food.

Obviously, with so little land to support us, we should be taking great care not to reduce it further. But we are not! Instead, we are consuming its “capital” — its nonrenewable fossil fuels and other mineral deposits that took millions of years to form but which are now being destroyed in decades. We are also doing the same with other vital resources not usually thought of as being nonrenewable such as fertile soils, groundwater and the millions of other species that share the earth with us.

It is a very common belief that the problems of the population explosion are caused mainly by poor people living in poor countries who do not know enough **to limit their reproduction**. This is not true. The actual number of people in an area is not as important as the effect they have on nature. Developing countries do have an effect on their environment, but it is the populations of richer countries that have a far greater impact on the earth as a whole.

41. According to the article, what contributes to the population increase?
A. Birth explosion. B. Birth Control.
C. Technological innovations. D. Death Control.
42. The word “incurable” in Paragraph 2 means
A. common. B. epidemic. C. unknown. D. untreatable.
43. There isn’t enough land to support human being because
A. most of the world’s land is unusable. B. there are more seas than land in the world.
C. the world’s land has already been taken up. D. the world’s land is not distributed equally.
44. What does “to limit their reproduction” in the last paragraph mean?
A. To control death. B. To produce less goods.
C. To practice birth control. D. To increase.
45. What do you think the writer is really concerned about?
A. Long life spans. B. Population increase.
C. The success of “Death Control”. D. Birth control.

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。

Every Dog Has Its Say

Kimiko Fukuda, a Japanese girl, always wondered what her dog was trying to say. Whenever she put on makeup, it would pull at her sleeve. _____(46) When the dog barks, she glances at a small electronic gadget (装置). The following “human” translation appears on its screen: “Please take me with you.” “I realized that’s how he was feeling,” said Fukuda.

The gadget is called Bowlingual, and it translates dog barks into feelings. People laughed when the Japanese toymaker Takara Company made the world’s first dog-human translation machine in 2002. But 300,000 Japanese dog owners bought it. _____(47)

“Nobody else had thought about it,” said Masahiko Kajita, who works for Takara. “We spend so much time training dogs to understand our orders; what would it be like if we could understand dogs?” Bowlingual has two parts. _____(48) The translation is done in the gadget using a database (资料库) containing every kind of bark.

Based on animal behavior research, these noises are divided into six categories: happiness, sadness, frustration, anger, declaration and desire. _____(49) In this way, the database scientifically matches a bark to an emotion, which is then translated into one of 200 phrases.

When a visitor went to Fukuda’s house recently, the dog barked a loud “bow wow”. This



translated as “Don’t come this way”. _____(50) The product will be available in US pet stores this summer for about US\$120. It can store up to 100 barks, even recording the dog’s emotions when the owner is away.

- A. A wireless microphone is attached to the dog’s collar, which sends information to the gadget held by the owner.
- B. Nobody really knows how a dog feels.
- C. It was followed by “I’m stronger than you” as the dog growled (嗥叫) and sniffed (嗅) at the visitor.
- D. More customers are expected when the English version is launched this summer.
- E. Now, the Japanese girl thinks she knows.
- F. Each one of these emotions is then linked to a phrase like “Let’s play”, “Look at me”, or “Spend more time with me”.

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。

“Liquefaction” Key to Much of Japanese Earthquake Damage

The massive subduction zone (俯冲带) earthquake in Japan caused a significant level of soil “liquefaction” (液化设施) that has surprised researchers with its _____(51) severity, a new analysis shows.

“We’ve seen localized examples of soil liquefaction as extreme as this before, but the distance and _____(52) of damage in Japan were unusually severe,” said Scott Ashford, a professor of geotechnical engineering at Oregon State University. “Entire structures were tilted and sinking into the sediments (沉淀物),” Ashford said. “The shifts in soil destroyed water, drain and gas pipelines, crippling the utilities and infrastructure these communities need to _____(53). We saw some places that sank as much as four feet.”

Some degree of soil liquefaction is common in almost any major earthquake. It’s a phenomenon in which soils soaked with water, particularly recent sediments or sand, can lose much of their _____(54) and flow during an earthquake. This can allow structures to shift or sink or _____(55).

But most earthquakes are much _____(56) than the recent event in Japan, Ashford said. The length of the Japanese earthquake, as much as five minutes, may force researchers to reconsider the extent of liquefaction damage possibly occurring in situations such as this.

“With such a long-lasting earthquake, we saw _____(57) structures that might have been okay after 30 seconds just continued to sink and tilt as the shaking continued for several more minutes,” he said.” And it was clear that younger sediments, and especially areas built on _____(58) filled ground, are much more vulnerable.”

The data provided by analyzing the Japanese earthquake, researchers said, should make it possible to improve the understanding of this soil _____(59) and better prepare for it in the future. Ashford said it was critical for the team to collect the information quickly, _____(60) damage

was removed in the recovery efforts.

“There’s no doubt that we’ll learn things from what happened in Japan10 that11 will help us to reduce risks in other similar _____(61),” Ashford said. “Future construction in some places may make more use of techniques known to reduce liquefaction, such as better compaction to make soils dense, or use of reinforcing stone columns.”

Ashford pointed out that northern California have younger soils vulnerable to liquefaction — on the coast, near river deposits or in areas with filled ground. The “young” sediments, in geologic terms, may be those _____(62) within the past 10,000 years or more. In Oregon, for instance, that describes much of downtown Portland, the Portland International Airport and other cities.

Anything _____(63) a river and old flood plains is a suspect, and the Oregon Department of Transportation has already concluded that 1,100 bridges in the state are at risk from an earthquake. Fewer than 15 percent of them have been reinforced to _____(64) collapse. Japan has suffered tremendous losses in the March 11 earthquake, but Japanese construction _____(65) helped prevent many buildings from collapse — even as they tilted and sank into the ground.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 51. A. internal | B. different | C. difficult | D. widespread |
| 52. A. volume | B. length | C. extent | D. width |
| 53. A. function | B. repair | C. build | D. remove |
| 54. A. durability | B. strength | C. ability | D. property |
| 55. A. ascend | B. compact | C. collapse | D. recover |
| 56. A. shorter | B. longer | C. simpler | D. stranger |
| 57. A. when | B. what | C. how | D. which |
| 58. A. occasionally | B. frequently | C. specially | D. recently |
| 59. A. development | B. phenomenon | C. formation | D. composition |
| 60. A. unless | B. until | C. after | D. before |
| 61. A. findings | B. locations | C. events | D. sources |
| 62. A. delivered | B. deposited | C. destroyed | D. detached |
| 63. A. near | B. from | C. inside | D. over |
| 64. A. prevent | B. accelerate | C. predict | D. detect |
| 65. A. styles | B. sites | C. costs | D. standards |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷五 (综合类 A 级)

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	B	D	C	D	D	B	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	D	B	E	C	F	E	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	A	C	B	E	D	A	F	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	C	A	B	C	A	C	D	B	D
61	62	63	64	65					
C	B	A	A	D					

答案解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

1. A. 本题是对动词短语的考查。题干: 我们中没有人可以忍受她的行为, 因为她太不礼貌了。题干划线词 put up with 意为“忍受”。四个选项: tolerate 意为“忍受”, accept 意为“接受”, swallow 意为“吞, 咽”, take 意为“拿”, 所以正确答案为 A。
2. A. 本题是对副词的考查。题干: 在这家公司上班后我就很少回去看我的父母了。题干划线词 rarely 意为“很少的”。四个选项: seldom 意为“很少地”, frequently 意为“经常地”, normally 意为“正常地”, eventually 意为“最后地, 最终地”, 故而正确答案为 A。
3. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 教育的重要性激发了当前的科学研究。题干划线词 spur 意为“激励, 鼓舞”。四个选项: endanger 意为“使危险, 危及”, encourage 意为“鼓励”, endorse 意为“默认, 同意”, enlarge 意为“变大, 加大”, 所以 B 为正确答案。
4. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 对他来说, 因为他粗心, 所以犯这样的错误是不可避免的。题干划线词 inevitable 意为“不可避免的”。四个选项: strange 意为“奇怪的”, certain 意为“确定的, 当然的”, consistent 意为“一直的, 一贯的”, unavoidable 意为“不可避免的”, 可知正确答案为 D。
5. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这些科学家正在研究如何利用风能。题干划线词 harness 意为“利用”, 所以 C 为正确答案。



- 意为“利用，使用”。四个选项，create 意为“创造”，store 意为“储存”，utilize 意为“使用”，produce 意为“生产”，所以正确答案为 C。
6. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：据报道，这种新药对治疗肺癌很有效果。题干划线词 remedy 意为“治疗，补救”。四个选项：interrupt 意为“打断”，diagnose 意为“诊断”，evaluate 意为“评估”，cure 意为“治疗，治愈”，可知正确答案为 D。
7. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：四年前他们设定了这个检测人们能力的标准。题干划线词 capability 意为“能力”。四个选项：power 意为“权力，势力”，strength 意为“力量，体力”，possibility 意为“可能性”，ability 意为“能力”，所以正确答案为 D。
8. **B**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：几乎所有的物种都是通过声音代码或者无声的代码来交流的。题干划线词 practically 意为“实际上，几乎”。四个选项：simultaneously 意为“同时的”，almost 意为“几乎，差不多”，absolutely 意为“绝对的”，hardly 意为“几乎不”，故而正确答案为 B。
9. **D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：我们有多种方式来解决问题，所以我们不应该放弃。题干划线词 diverse 意为“多样的”。四个选项：colorful 意为“多彩的”，attractive 意为“吸引人的”，flexible 意为“灵活的”，various 意为“不同的，多样的”，所以 D 为正确答案。
10. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：这只看不见的手引领着市场来有效分配资源。题干划线词 allocate 意为“分配”。四个选项：assign 意为“分配，指派”，persuade 意为“劝服”，ask 意为“询问，要求”，order 意为“命令，订购”，因而正确答案为 A。
11. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：发展中国家有丰富的廉价劳动力。题干划线词 abundant 意为“丰富的”。四个选项：steady 意为“稳定的”，plentiful 意为“丰富的，许多”，extra 意为“额外的”，stable 意为“稳定的，牢固的”，所以正确答案为 B。
12. **C**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：她感觉她的朋友故意在聚会上忽视她。题干划线词 purposefully 意为“故意地，有目的地”。四个选项：desperately 意为“绝望地”，definitely 意为“清楚地，明确地”，deliberately 意为“谨慎地，故意地”，decisively 意为“决定地”，所以 C 为正确答案。
13. **A**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：你所感觉到的一切仅仅是你的大脑对刺激的解释。题干划线词 interpretation 意为“口译，解释”。四个选项：explanation 意为“解释”，evaluation 意为“评估”，recognition 意为“认出”，interruption 意为“打断”，可知正确答案为 A。
14. **C**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：以我的观点来看，这些建议不仅没用，而且简直是可笑。题干划线词 ridiculous 意为“可笑的，荒谬的”。四个选项：beautiful 意为“美丽的，漂亮的”，practical 意为“实际的，实用的”，funny 意为“滑稽的，可笑的”，horrible 意为“可怕的”，故而正确答案为 C。
15. **A**。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干：如果你继续沉迷于电脑游戏，你的未来就危险了。题干划线词 at stake 意为“处于危险中”。四个选项：in danger 意为“处于危险中”，without question 意为“没问题”，on guard 意为“站岗，警惕”，at large 意为“大多数，详尽地”，所以正确答案为 A。

第2部分：阅读判断

16. **A**。题干：物理学家长相是什么样子的，多数人持有相同的看法。利用题干关键词可以



定位到第一段最后一句 “Most people picked a white male of around 60, wearing glasses and with a white beard”, 意为 “多数人都会挑选一个大约 60 岁的白头发的老人, 戴眼镜, 留着白色胡子”, 由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合。

17. C。题干: 英国的多数物理学家都是剑桥大学毕业的。由题干中专有名词 Cambridge 回到原文定位, 文中没有提到此信息, 故选 C。
18. A。题干: 媒体和电影在推动科学家的疯狂形象方面发挥了重要作用。该题的信息在第三段第一句, 意为 “科学家的刻板形象已经持续了很长时间, 因为媒体和好莱坞的电影推动了这个穿白色实验服、戴眼镜、坐在写满公式的黑板旁边的形象”。由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合, 故选 A。
19. C。题干: 未来女科学家的数量会大于男性科学家的数量。利用题干关键词 women scientists 和 men scientists 进行定位, 文中未提到此信息, 故选 C。
20. A。题干: 如果科学吸引人的话, 会有更多孩子学习科学。利用题干关键词可以定位到第四段第二句, 意为 “如果我们想鼓励更多年轻人学习科学, 我们就需要改变科学家的形象并且让科学工作更吸引人”。由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合, 故选 A。
21. B。题干: 疯疯癫癫的科学家的形象对社会是有益的, 根据 20 小题定位的句子 “如果我们想鼓励更多年轻人学习科学, 我们就需要改变科学家的形象并且让科学工作更吸引人” 可知题干信息与原文信息显然不相符合, 故选 B。
22. B。题干: 国际科学奥林匹克比赛每两年举行一次。利用专有名词 International Science Olympiads 可以定位到文章最后一段, 可知 “国际科学奥林匹克比赛每年在不同国家举行一次”。题干信息与原文信息不相符合, 故选 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. D。文章第二段主要讲的是科幻书是文学中的新形式, 但追根溯源, 它几百年前就出现了。所以选项 D “科幻小说的起源” 概括了本段大意, 为正确答案。
24. B。文章第三段主要讲多数科幻小说写于过去 100 年里, 其中 Jules Verne 和 H.G Wells 的科幻小说都是经典之作。所以选项 B “经典科幻小说” 概括了本段大意, 为正确答案。
25. E。文章第四段主要讲的是现代科幻小说作家对预测技术发展对社会和人类的影响等感兴趣, 或者对想象未来的世界感兴趣, 所以选项 E “现代科幻小说的主题” 概括了本段大意, 为正确答案。
26. C。文章第五段主要讲科幻小说作家发现自己的作品很难跟上技术发展的步伐, 所以选项 C “超越科学发展的困难” 概括了本段大意, 为正确答案。
27. F。题干: 理想社会的形式是_____。利用题干关键词 ideal society 可以定位到第二段最后一句, 说明这些书总是理想社会的不同展现。由此可知选项 F “一个反复的主题” 为正确答案。
28. E。题干: Jules Verne 写的书_____。利用题干关键词 J.Verne 可以定位到第三段, 可知 Jules Verne 写的书很多人都在读, 所以选项 E “全世界广泛阅读” 为正确答案。
29. C。题干: 现代科幻小说都有政治的_____。利用题干关键词 political 可以定位到第四段 “Because of this, their writing has obvious political undertones”, 意为 “因为这样, 他们的作品有明显的政治涵义”。由此可知选项 C “涵义” 为正确答案。



30. B. 题干：作者发现很难_____。利用题干关键词 difficult 可以定位到第五段 “the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances”，意为“作者们发现很难跟上科学发展的步伐”。由此可知选项 B “跟上科学发展的步伐”为正确答案。

第4部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 细节题。题干：第二代机器人的主要特征是什么？由关键词 second generation 定位到第二段第一句 “The second generation will arrive around 2020 and will be distinguished by the ability to learn.”，意为“第二代机器人大概在 2020 年出现，并因为其学习的能力而区别于第一代机器人。”因此 A（他们能自己学习）为正确选项。
32. A. 细节题。题干：第四代机器人据预测可以做下列事情，除了_____。利用题干关键词 generation four 可以定位到第四段，意为“在 2040 年发明第四代机器人时，Moravec 预测机器人可以做：类似于人类的推理和行为，从具体经验中总结抽象的观点，而且反过来，从总的命令中编译出详细的行动计划”。由此可知，选项 A “接管信息产业”未被提及。
33. B. 词汇题。题干：第六段中 “plummet” 的意思是_____。该词所在句意为“随着第二代机器人和第三代机器人的自动化的增强，平均工作的时间就会_____，最终接近于零”。由此可知，plummet 的意思是“下降，减少”，因此 B “减少”为正确答案。
34. A. 细节题。题干：Moravec 怎么看未来的机器人？整篇文章都介绍 Moravec 的观点，最后一段第一句“这些未来的机器会成为我们的思想上的孩子”。因此选 A。
35. A. 主旨题。题干：作者的主要目的是_____。本文主要分析了四代机器人所具有的功能以及在人们生活中的作用，所以选项 A “支持机器人将在我们生活中发挥重大作用这一观点”为正确选项。

第二篇

36. C. 细节题。题干：为什么说他们早晨离开小屋的时间晚了？由第一段可以知道答案 “It meant the day would be a hot one, and the warmth would loosen rocks that were gripped by ice.” 可知岩石的状况已经不是很好了，故此题的正确答案为 C。
37. A. 细节题。题干：登山者讨厌斜坡的第一个原因是什么？由原文第二段 “First, because it can easily be pushed off on to you by people climbing above.” 可以直接得出答案，大意是“首先，因为碎石很容易被在上面攀爬的人推到你身上”，故 A 为正确选项。
38. B. 词汇题。题干：“Cailloux” 这个词的意思是什么？由第三段后半部分与第四段开头可知这个单词是石头滑落的意思。故选 B。
39. D. 细节题。题干：在第四段男孩话语中讽刺的是什么？由第四段 “‘Why? Because a rock in your face is far less pleasant than a rock on your helmet,’ he told us. ‘Face in, always face in.’” 男孩告诫作者在攀岩的时候永远不要把脸冲上，因为“脸上挨石子远比帽子里有石子难受”，所以应“一直把脸埋着”，可知正确答案为 D。
40. A. 细节题。题干：从哪方面来说 Toby 安全了？由文中第五段 “I looked across, he was safe beneath an overhanging canopy of rock.” 可以得出答案。故选 A。



第三篇

41. **D.** 细节题。题干: 根据本文, 什么导致了人口增长? 利用题干关键词 **population increase** 可以定位到第二段 “So why is this huge increase in population taking place? It is really due to the spread of the knowledge and practice of what is becoming known as ‘Death Control’.”, 意为 “人口增长为什么会这么快呢? 这都是由于所谓 ‘死亡控制’ 的知识和做法的广泛传播”。由此可知, **D** 为正确答案。
42. **D.** 词汇题。题干: 第二段中 **incurable** 的含义是_____。利用题干可以定位到第二段 “...would have died of a variety of then incurable diseases” 从 “die of” 二字我们可以猜出这些疾病是无法治愈的。故答案为 **D**。
43. **A.** 细节题。题干: 没有足够的土地来支撑人类的生存, 因为_____。由题干关键词 **land** 可以定位到第三段最后一句 “约五分之三的土地是不能生产食物的”。由此可知, 大部分的土地资源是无法利用的。故答案为 **A**。
44. **C.** 词汇题。题干: 最后一段 **to limit their reproduction** 是什么意思? 该短语所在句意为 “一个非常普遍的观点是人口爆炸主要是由贫穷国家的贫困人口引起的, 因为他们不知道要_____”。结合上下文 **to limit their reproduction** 是 “控制人口数量” 的意思, 故答案为 **C** “实施人口出生控制”。
45. **B.** 细节题。题干: 作者真正关注的是什么? 文章的题目是 “人口增长”, 而且通篇在讲人口爆炸与资源过度利用的问题。故答案为 **B**。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **E.** 空白处前面的句子讲的是 “Fukuda 不知道她的狗想要表达什么。每次她化妆的时候, 她的狗就是拽她的袖子。” 空白处后的句子讲的是 “当狗叫的时候, 她就回去看一个小的电子装置”。因此空白处还是在说 Fukuda 这个日本女孩, 所以选项 **E** “现在, 这个日本女孩认为她知道了” 比较符合语境。
47. **D.** 空白处上一句说的是 “30 万日本养狗人已经买了人狗翻译机”, 所以空白处应该填入的内容与这个人狗翻译机有关。因此, 选项 **D** “当英文版在夏天问世的时候期望许多顾客都会买这个翻译机” 是合理的选项。
48. **A.** 空白处前面的句子讲的是 “Bowlingual 这个装置有两个部分”, 空白处后的句子说的是 “翻译是在装置内通过有关狗叫的资料库来完成的”。由此可知, 空白处说的应该与这个装置有关, 所以选项 **A** “一个无线话筒装在狗的项圈上, 这个无线话筒会把信息传递给主人” 是对装置的具体说明, 比较符合语境。
49. **F.** 空白处前面的句子说的是 “根据动物行为研究, 这些杂音可以分成六类: 幸福、悲痛、受挫、气愤、声称、欲望”, 空白处后面的句子说的是 “以这种方式, 数据库就把狗的叫声跟情感对应起来”。空白处填入的应该与 “狗的叫声与其情感的对应” 有关, 所以选项 **F** “每一个这样的表情都与类似于 ‘让我们一起玩把’、‘看着我’、‘跟我多待一会儿’ 这样的短语连联系在一起” 比较符合语境。
50. **C.** 空白处前面的句子说的是 “当一个客人最近来到 Fukuda 的屋时, 狗大声地叫着。翻译机将其翻译为 ‘别过来’。” 而选项 **C** “紧接着它会对来人嗥叫和嗅来嗅去, 意思是 ‘我比你强壮’” 中 “it is followed by...” 是表示狗接下来的叫声, 与原文衔接紧密。



第6部分：完形填空

51. **D**. 本题考查语义。前文说日本的俯冲带地震是 massive (巨大的), 而且砂土液化到达一个 significant level。根据上述描述, 选 widespread (分布广泛的) 修饰 severity 是正确的。其他三个选项与 severity 搭配后, 意思接不上。故选 D。
52. **C**. 本题考查近义词辨析。本句由 but 连接的两个分句组成。第一个分句说以前也发生过地震引发的砂土液化现象, 但涉及范围较小。第二个分句通过 but 语气一转, 说这次地震造成的破坏是罕见的。很显然, 选 extent (程度) 与 distance (距离, 范围) 合用说明破坏的程度和范围是符合上下文的意思的。故选 C。
53. **A**. 本题考查语义。在 “The shifts in soil destroyed water, sewer and gas pipelines, crippling the utilities and infrastructure these communities need to...” 中, “these communities need to...” 是定语从句, 指代 utilities 和 infrastructure 的关系代词 which 在定语从句中起宾语作用, 被省略了。need 后面的动词不定式的逻辑主语是 which, 也就是 utilities and infrastructure。从意思上看, 这些社区需要这些公用事业设备和基础设施起功能作用 (function)。故选 A。
54. **B**. 本题考查近义词辨析。浸了水的砂土, 特别是新近的沉积土、沙土等失去的不会是 durability (耐用性) 和 ability (能力), 也不会是泛泛的 property (性质), 而是 strength (强度)。因此 B 是正确选项。
55. **C**. 本题考查语义。浸了水的砂土强度降低或消失。砂土随水流动, 就会引发建筑物移位 (shift) 或下沉 (sink)。再发展下去, 建筑物就会倒塌 (collapse)。故选 C。
56. **A**. 本题考查语义。地震持续的时间一般为数十秒。这次日本地震的时间长达 5 分钟。所以本题要填入的词应该是 shorter, 说明大多数地震的持续时间比它短。故选 A。
57. **C**. 本题考查疑问副词的用法。从意思上看, 选 how 是正确的。when structures, what structures 或 which structures 意思明显不通。因此 C 是正确答案。
58. **D**. 本题考查语义。第三段第二句出现 “particularly recent sediment...”。recent sediment 浸水后就失去了强度。这提示了本题要选 recently, 因为建立在新近填就的土壤上的建筑物是最易被破坏的。因此 D 是正确选项。
59. **B**. 本题考查语义。分析日本大地震得出的数据不会令科学家获得有关 soil development (土壤发展)、soil formation (土壤形成) 及 soil composition (土壤构成) 这些方面的知识。若选 phenomenon, 意思就是科学家的研究分析有助于他们了解到土壤浸水后的这类现象, 以便作好防备, 对付未来可能发生的同类现象。上下文意思很连贯。故选 B。
60. **D**. 本题考查逻辑关系。选 unless, until 或 after 都不合逻辑。本题句子的意思是: 重建工作首先要清理废墟, 这样地震现场就被破坏了。所以科学家要赶在重建工作开始之前收集好地震资料。故选 D。
61. **C**. 本题考查语义。本句的意思是: 科学家无疑会从日本大地震中学到不少东西, 从而有助于降低今后发生类似的地震时的风险。四个选项中只有 events 合适。similar events 指的是 “类似的地震事件”。若选 findings (调查结果)、locations (地点) 或 sources (来源), 句子的意思就不对。因此 C 是正确选项。
62. **B**. 本题考查形近词辨析。解释 “young” 这个词在地质学中的含义。句中的 those 指代

sediments。“young” sediments 指那些年代少于或略超过一万年的 sediments。deposit 是“沉积”，与句子意思匹配，是答案。故选 B。

63. **A**。本题考查介词。上一段说，younger soils 是非常脆弱的。本句的 anything 指的是 soils。哪些地方的 soils 疑似高危对象呢？如果指 soils from/inside/over river and old flood plains 是不合常理的。正确的选择应该是 near，靠近河流和原洪泛区的土壤才是危险地区。因此 A 是答案。
64. **A**。本题考查语义。加固危桥的目的是为了防止坍塌。因此选项 prevent 是答案。
65. **D**。本题考查语义。在 3 月 11 日的日本大地震中，震区的建筑物倾斜、下沉，但没有倒塌。建筑上的什么因素起到了防塌的作用呢？当然不会是 construction styles (建筑风格)、construction sites (建筑工地) 或 construction facilities (建筑设备)。日本的 construction standards (建筑标准) 才是防塌的关键因素。故选 D。

全真模拟六

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷六（综合类 A 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 个词或短语划有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Why can't you stop your eternal complaining?
A. everlasting B. long C. temporary D. boring
2. Hundreds of buildings were wrecked by the earthquake.
A. shaken B. damaged C. fallen D. jumped
3. These paintings are considered by many to be authentic.
A. faithful B. royal C. genuine D. sincere
4. Many economists have given in to the fatal lure of mathematics.
A. attraction B. simplicity C. power D. rigor
5. Ten years after the event, her death still remains a puzzle.
A. mist B. fog C. mystery D. secret
6. John was irritated by the necessity for polite conversation.
A. annoyed B. troubled C. threatened D. aroused
7. Academic records cannot be duplicated.
A. borrowed B. purchased C. rewritten D. copied
8. The emphasis on the importance of education has spurred scientific research.
A. fastened B. encouraged C. raised D. initiated
9. We have ample money for the journey.
A. some B. little C. extra D. enough
10. The doctor's pills worked marvels for me.
A. patients B. miracles C. illness D. recovery
11. These games are deliberately designed to test people's courage when facing the danger.
A. sufficiently B. noticeably C. intentionally D. absolutely
12. From my standpoint, these plans are not practical even ridiculous.
A. position B. perspective C. knowledge D. experience
13. Many of their ideas are being incorporated into traditional medical treatment.
A. acceptable B. conservative C. western D. conventional

14. They have been living under the most dreadful conditions for two years.
A. appalling B. surprising C. unpleasant D. wonderful
15. The failure is not horrible because it helps to accumulate useful experiences.
A. increase B. spread C. collect D. grow

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。

Protect Your Privacy When Job-Hunting Online

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. Identity theft is “an absolute epidemic”, states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. “It’s certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It’s worldwide. It affects everybody, and there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late.”

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims’ names. In many cases, a victim’s losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors (推销员). When reviewing the site’s privacy policy, you’ll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won’t necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you had a job.

2. Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver’s license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don’t provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book — don’t fall for it.

3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指的) identifier, such as “Internet developer candidate,” or “experienced marketing representative”.

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as “major auto manufacturer,” or “international packaged goods supplier”.

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

16. Robert believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. You can ask the government for compensation if you suffer an identity theft.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. The CareerBuilder.com will send a letter about privacy policy to those applicants.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. According to the first suggestion, your resume should not stay online longer than is necessary.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. All employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
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2~5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。

Chimpanzees

1 Chimpanzees (黑猩猩) will soon be extinct (灭绝). If the present rate of hunting and habitat (栖息地) destruction continues, then within 20 years, there will be no chimpanzees living in the wild. But this is more than an environmental or moral tragedy (悲剧). Chimpanzee extinction may also have profound implications (含意) for the survival of their distant relatives — human beings.

2 In 1975 the biologist Marie-Claire King and Allan Wilson discovered that the human and chimpanzee genomes (基因组) match by over 98%. Compare this to the mouse, used as model for human disease in lab tests, which shares only 60% of its DNA with us. In fact, chimpanzees are far

more similar to humans than they are to any other species of monkey. As well as resembling us genetically, chimps are highly intelligent and able to use tools. These facts alone should be enough to make protection of chimps an urgent priority (优先). But there is another, more selfish reason to preserve the chimp.

3 The chimpanzees' trump card (王牌) comes in the field of medical research. Chimpanzees are so similar to humans that veterinarians (兽医) often refer to human medical textbooks when treating them. Yet chimpanzees do show differences in several key areas. In particular, chimps are much more resistant to a number of major diseases. It is this ability that is so interesting.

4 For example, chimps seem to show a much higher resistance than humans to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Indeed, their use as experimental animals in AIDS research has declined because they are so resistant.

5 By sequencing the chimp genome and pinpointing (找到) the place where the chimpanzee DNA sequence differs from that of humans, scientists hope to be able to discover which part of the genetic code gives chimps their increased resistance to some diseases. This, they hope, will allow them to develop new and more effective treatments for the human forms of these diseases. Such treatments could include the production of new drugs or even the alteration (改变) of the human genetic sequence. The recently completed human genome sequencing project has shown that such an effort is now well within our reach.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
24. Paragraph 2 _____
25. Paragraph 3 _____
26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Reasons for HIV resistance
- B. Implications of chimpanzee extinction for humans
- C. Effective AIDS treatment
- D. Genetic similarities between chimps and humans
- E. Chimps' resistance to HIV
- F. Genetic differences between chimps and humans

27. Chimpanzee extinction may affect _____.
28. There is a difference of less than 2% between the chimp and _____.
29. Scientists suspect that genes play a significant role in protecting chimps from getting _____.
30. The discovery of the genetic code of chimps will be helpful to _____.

- A. some human disease treatments
- B. some diseases
- C. human survival
- D. human genomes
- E. key areas
- F. healthier lifestyle

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

Women Staying in Mini-Skirts for Longer

British women are happy nowadays to wear mini-skirts up until the age of 40, according to research by Debenhams.

Just 20 years ago, few women would dare to wear a mini-skirt after the age of 33, the store said. “It shows that women now have an increasing confidence in their bodies and are happy to dress accordingly,” it added in a statement. “If this trend continues, there’s no doubt that, within the next decade, women in their mid 40s and early 50s will rightly regard a mini-skirt as an essential part of their everyday wardrobe.”

The figures emerged when the store examined the latest age profile of women buying short, 36-cm skirts over the past six months. Their results show that it has jumped from an average age of 36-year-old at the start of millennium (千禧年) to 40 today. Figures from 1980 showed that on average women stopped buying minis when they reached 33 years old — a figure unchanged from the mid-1960s.

The store noted that experts believe that the popularity of intensive gym (健身房) culture, providing women with well toned bodies for longer may be the reason. The increasing number of British women living on their own may also be a factor.

The Debenhams’ study showed that a modern woman’s love affair with a mini-skirt begins at the age of 14 but that she doesn’t buy her first one until the age of 16. Instead, she flouts school rules by rolling up the waistband of the school uniform to give the impression of wearing a mini skirt.

Skirts get shorter between the ages of 16 and 19, reducing in size from 46 to 36cm before reaching their shortest, a mere 32 cm, at the age of 23. Skirt length increases slightly between the ages of 23 and 27, rising to 37 cm, possibly due to girls being in their first stable relationship, with no desire to attract attention, the store said.

However, it found short skirts suddenly zoom in popularity between the ages of 27 and 34, as those early relationships break down, and new relationships are formed. The move into longer skirts begins irreversibly at 40 years old, when 46-cm skirts, still slightly above the knee are the norm. From then on, skirt length increases dramatically, falling below the knee for the very first time since school days at the age of 42.

31. Debenhams could most possibly be

- A. a fashion magazine.
- B. a lifestyle association.
- C. an expert on trends.
- D. a department store.

32. British women like to wear mini-skirts up until an old age because of the following reasons except

- A. women are more and more confident in their bodies.
- B. women’s attention to body building makes them have well toned bodies to wear mini-skirts.
- C. the climate of Britain getting warmer recently makes women wear minis for a longer time.
- D. more and more women are now living on their own.

33. We can infer from the second and third paragraph that in 1970s
- A. a lot of women dared to wear mini-skirts at the age of 40.
 - B. most women between 33 and 36 were still happy to wear mini-skirts.
 - C. women in their early 50s still regarded a mini-skirt as an essential part of everyday wardrobe.
 - D. most women no longer wore mini-skirts when they reach the age of 33.
34. Which of the following statements about the length of the mini-skirts is true?
- A. At the age of 14, girls often wear mini-skirts which are about 46cm in size.
 - B. Girls at the age of 19 wear the shortest mini-skirts.
 - C. At the age of 23, most girls wear mini-skirts which are 37cm long.
 - D. From the age of 23, skirt length increases because girls are in their first stable relationship.
35. The word “zoom” in the first sentence of the last paragraph can be best replaced by
- A. soar.
 - B. decrease.
 - C. hold steady.
 - D. drop.

第二篇

Listening to Birdsong

A male zebra finch (雀科鸣鸟) chirps (鸣) away to himself. Suddenly he notices a female bird nearby. He realizes he has an audience and immediately changes his song. Can the female tell the difference in his performance? According to a new study, the female zebra finch knows. And she prefers the special trills he creates when he sings to her. A male zebra finch changes his song when singing to a female in ways that people can barely detect. But the female finch can tell the difference.

Scientists had noticed slight variations in the songs of male zebra finches based on whether they were singing alone or whether there was a female and potential mate nearby. With an audience, the males sped up the pace of their songs and controlled the notes they used.

For this study, researchers Sarah C. Woolley and Allison Doupe at the University of California, San Francisco decided to focus attention on the listening females, which have not been well studied in the past.

In the study, Woolley and Doupe set up a long cage with a sound speaker at each end. One broadcast the sound of a male zebra finch singing to himself, like someone singing in the shower. The other speaker broadcast a male performing for a female audience, as if he was giving a concert.

Female birds were placed between the two speakers. Some of the birds had mates, others didn't. The females shifted around a bit, and then most of them hopped over to sit beside just one speaker. All the birds that made a clear choice liked songs meant for a female audience, even if they'd never met the male.

Mated females also had a chance to listen to two different performance songs, one from an unknown male, and one from their mate. They spent more time listening to the concert version of their mates' songs, this suggests that after a while, females learn to recognize — and prefer — the

songs of their mates.

Scientists then studied the brains of the females. They found certain areas of the brain perked up (活跃起来) when the birds listened to the **concert songs**. These brain areas may be involved in recognizing and evaluating the songs, and storing the memories of them.

This research deals with what's called **directed communication**, when the communicator, or sender, focuses the message for a specific audience. One example is the way moms speak to their babies. Mothers around the world use the same sort of high-pitched sing-song chatter (喋喋不休), and the babies respond best to those sounds. Songbirds are one of the only other species known to learn their communication, in this case their songs.

36. Which of the following is true about birdsongs?
 - A. Female zebra finches are too shy to sing before males.
 - B. Male zebra finches sing louder than females.
 - C. Male zebra finches change their songs to attract females.
 - D. Female zebra finches like to listen to unknown males sing.
37. What did the researchers find in their study of female zebra finches?
 - A. Female finches liked songs male finches sang for them.
 - B. Female finches only liked songs male finches sang for their mates.
 - C. Female finches liked to listen to songs from both speakers.
 - D. Female finches chose the best male singers as their mates.
38. What is meant by "**concert songs**" in paragraph 7?
 - A. Songs sung by zebra finches at a concert.
 - B. Songs sung by female finches for male finches.
 - C. Songs sung by male finches to other finches.
 - D. Songs sung by male finches for female finches.
39. The expression "**directed communication**" in the last paragraph means communication in which
 - A. the communicator sends messages to himself.
 - B. the message sender has a specific audience.
 - C. two communicators send messages to each other.
 - D. mothers talk to their babies in their mother tongue.
40. Which of the following can best reflect the theme of the passage?
 - A. Chirping away.
 - B. Zebra finches and their life.
 - C. Frequencies of birdsongs.
 - D. Birdsongs as communication.

第三篇

Graphene's Superstrength

Big technology comes in tiny packages. New cell phones and personal computers get smaller every year, which means these electronics require even smaller components on the inside. Engineers are looking for creative ways to build these components, and they've turned their eyes to grapheme, a superthin material, made of carbon, that could change the future of electronics.

This year's Nobel Prize for Physics has been awarded to Andre Geim and Kostya Novoselov from the University of Manchester, UK. for the discovery of graphene. Graphene isn't just small, it's "the thinnest possible material in this world," says Novoselov. He calls it a "wonder material." It's so thin that you would need to stack about 25,000 sheets just to make a pile as thick as a piece of ordinary white paper. If you were to hold a sheet of graphene in your fingers, you'd have no idea because you wouldn't be able to see it.

Carbon is one of the most abundant elements in the universe. Every known kind of life contains carbon. Graphene is a sheet of carbon, but only one atom thick. You don't have to look far to find grapheme — it's all around you.

If you want this high-tech wonderstuff (神奇物), all you need is a pencil, paper and a little adhesive tape. Use the pencil to shade a small area on the paper, and then **apply** a small piece of adhesive tape over the area. When you pull up the tape, you'll see that it pulls up a thin layer of some of the shading from your pencil. That layer is called graphite, one of the softest minerals in the world.

Now stick the same piece of tape on another sheet of paper and pull the tape up — there should be an even thinner layer, this time left on the paper. Now imagine that you do this over and over, until you get the thinnest possible layer of material on the paper. This layer would be only one atom thick, and you wouldn't be able to see it. Graphite is made of layers of grapheme, so when you get to the thinnest possible layer, you've found graphene.

41. What would change the future of electronics according to engineers?
- A. Big technology. B. Creative ways.
C. Graphene. D. Both A and B.
42. According to the second and third paragraphs, what is true of graphene?
- A. It can be used to make paper.
B. It is possible to see it with our naked eye.
C. It is easy to find graphene.
D. It is possibly the thickest material in the world.
43. Which of the following can be used to replace the word "**apply**" in paragraph 4?
- A. request. B. polish. C. use. D. put.
44. Which of the following is NOT meant in the last two paragraphs?
- A. Graphene is made of graphite, one of the softest materials in the world.
B. Graphite is made of layers of grapheme, the thinnest material in the world.
C. When we get to the thinnest possible layer of graphite, we find graphene.
D. With a pencil, a sheet of paper and a piece of adhesive tape, we can find graphene.
45. Graphene's superstrength lies in the fact that
- A. It is the thinnest material in the world.
B. It is made of the most abundant elements in the world.
C. It can help to make electronic components smaller.
D. It helps engineers to produce more sensitive electronic products.

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。

Home Schooling

All children in the United States have to receive an education, but the law does not say they have to be educated at school. A number of parents prefer not to send their children to school. _____(46) There are about 300,000 home-schoolers in the United States today. Some parents prefer teaching their children at home because they do not believe that public schools teach the correct religious values; others believe they can provide a better educational experience for their children by teaching them at home. _____(47)

David Guterson and his wife teach their three children at home. Guterson says that his children learn very differently from children in school. _____(48) For example, when there is heavy snowfall on a winter day, it may start a discussion or reading about climate, snow removal equipment, Alaska polar bears（北极熊）and winter tourism. A spring evening when the family is out watching the stars is a good time to ask questions about satellites and the space program. _____(49)

Home schooling is often more interesting than regular schools, but critics think home-schoolers are outsiders who might be uncomfortable mixing with other people in adult life. _____(50) However most parents don't have the time or the desire to teach their children at home, so schools will continue to be where most children get their formal education.

- A. Critics also say that most parents are not well qualified to teach their children.
- B. Learning starts with the children's interests and questions.
- C. Children who are educated at home are known as "home-schoolers".
- D. In some countries, however, children are educated by their parents.
- E. If the Brazilian rain forests are on the TV news, it could be a perfect time to talk about how rain forests influence the climate, and how deserts are formed.
- F. Interestingly, results show that home-schooled children quite often do better than average on national tests in reading and math.

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。

Issue of Women Boxing

Muhammad Ali is probably the most famous sports figure on earth: he is recognized on every continent and by all generations. The diagnosis of his _____(51) as Parlonson's disease（帕金森综合征）after his retirement caused the debate about the dangers of boxing and criticism of the sport. That, plus his direct opposition _____(52) women's boxing, made people wonder how he would react when one of his daughters decided to take _____(53) the sport. His

presence at Laila's first professional fight, _____(54), seemed to broadcast a father's support. Of course Muhammad Ali wanted to watch his daughter fight. The ring (拳击台) announcer introduced him _____(55) "the greatest" and he sat down at the ringside.

Twenty-one-year-old Laila's first fight was a huge success and there was as much attention for the fight as her father's fights once _____(56). Unfortunately, Laila's opponent was much _____(57) and she won the fight after just 31 seconds. Since then, Laila has won most of her fights by knocking out her opponent. "She knows _____(58) she's doing, all fight," said one referee about her. "She knows about moving well. You can see some of her dad's moves."

Laila Ali would rather not compare herself _____(59) her father. She prefers to make her own _____(60). Her father supports her decision to enter the sport but he has not told her the details of what can happen. Laila realizes that her father wants her to understand the _____(61) possible scenario (事态, 局面) to see _____(62) she still wants to go forward with it. She knows she's going to get hit hard at times, that she may get a broken nose or a injured face, but at least she is prepared for it.

Laila's decision to start boxing _____(63) her father's struggle with the symptoms of Parkinson's disease has of course caused a mixture of debate and _____(64). But Laila is a firm and determined individual and it is that as much as her famous last name that has made her attract worldwide media attention. Of course, the _____(65) on the boxing scene of a woman with her family history attracts even more questions about whether women's boxing is sport or spectacle.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. tension | B. concern | C. illness | D. prize |
| 52. A. on | B. to | C. with | D. at |
| 53. A. after | B. over | C. along | D. up |
| 54. A. therefore | B. however | C. accordingly | D. whereas |
| 55. A. of | B. as | C. for | D. at |
| 56. A. distracted | B. constructed | C. attracted | D. destructed |
| 57. A. braver | B. faster | C. stronger | D. weaker |
| 58. A. that | B. what | C. how | D. why |
| 59. A. as | B. like | C. to | D. against |
| 60. A. fight | B. name | C. success | D. image |
| 61. A. better | B. best | C. worse | D. worst |
| 62. A. if | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 63. A. in spite | B. spite | C. despite | D. despite of |
| 64. A. argument | B. criticism | C. quarrel | D. shouting |
| 65. A. arrival | B. birth | C. departure | D. attention |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷六（综合类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	A	C	A	D	B	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	D	A	C	A	A	C	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	F	C	E	D	F	A	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	D	D	A	C	A	D	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	D	A	C	C	F	B	E	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	D	B	B	C	D	B	C	B
61	62	63	64	65					
D	A	C	B	A					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：为什么不能停下你那_____的争吵？题干划线词 eternal 意为“永久的，永恒的”。四个选项：everlasting 意为“永恒的，持久的”，long 意为“长的”，temporary 意为“暂时的”，boring 意为“无聊的”，故本题正确选项为 A。
2. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干：几百座高楼大厦被地震_____。划线词 wreck 意为“使遇难，破坏”。四个选项：shake 意为“摇动，震动”，damage 意为“损坏，毁坏”，fall 意为“落下，倒下”，jump 意为“跳跃，上涨”，可知正确选项为 B。
3. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：许多人说这些绘画作品是_____。题干划线词 authentic 意为“真实的”。四个选项：faithful 为“忠诚的，忠实的”，royal 意为“盛大的，皇家的”，genuine 意为“真实的”，sincere 意为“真诚的”，很显然，正确选项为 C。
4. A. 本题是对名词的考查。题干：许多经济学家没有经受住数学的_____。题干划线词 lure 意为“诱惑”。四个选项：attraction 意为“吸引”，simplicity 意为“简单，纯朴”，power 意为“力量”，rigor 意为“严格，严厉”，因此正确选项为 A。



5. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 这事已过去 10 年多了, 但她的死仍旧是个谜。题干划线词 puzzle 意为“困惑, 谜”。四个选项: mist 意为“雾, 迷蒙”, fog 意为“雾”, mystery 意为“神秘, 奥秘”, secret 意为“秘密”, 可知正确选项为 C。
6. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 约翰被那必要的礼貌谈话_____。题干划线词 irritate 意为“激怒”。四个选项: annoy 意为“恼怒”, trouble 意为“麻烦, 困难”, threaten 意为“威胁, 恐吓”, arouse 意为“唤醒, 激起”, 可知正确选项为 A。
7. D. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 学术记录可以_____。题干划线词 duplicate 意为“复制”。四个选项: borrow 意为“买”, purchase 意为“购买”, rewrite 意为“重写, 改写”, copy 意为“复制”, 故本题正确选项为 D。
8. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 着重强调教育的重要性_____科学研究。题干划线词 spur 意为“刺激, 鞭策”。四个选项: fasten 意为“拴紧, 使固定”, encourage 意为“鼓励”, raise 意为“提出, 升起”, initiate 意为“开始, 创始”, 所以正确选项为 B。
9. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 我们有_____钱来旅游。题干划线词 ample 意为“充足的, 大量的”。四个选项: some 意为“一些, 若干”, little 意为“小的, 微不足道的”, extra 意为“额外的”, enough 意为“足够的”, 所以正确选项为 D。
10. B. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 医生的药对我产生了_____。题干划线词 marvel 意为“奇迹”。四个选项: patient 意为“病人”, miracle 意为“奇迹, 特效药”, illness 意为“病情”, recovery 意为“恢复”, 故本题正确选项为 B。
11. C. 本题是对副词的考查。题干: 这些游戏是人为设计的, 用以测量人们面对危险时的勇气。题干划线词 deliberately 意为“故意地, 谨慎地”。四个选项: sufficiently 意为“足够地”, noticeably 意为“显著的, 明显”, intentionally 意为“故意地, 有意地”, absolutely 意为“绝对地”, 所以正确答案为 C。
12. B. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 从我的观点来看, 这些计划不仅不实际而且还很可笑。题干划线词 standpoint 意为“立场, 观点”。四个选项: position 意为“位置, 职位”, perspective 意为“观点, 远景”, knowledge 意为“知识”, experience 意为“经历, 经验”, 所以 B 为正确答案。
13. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 他们的许多想法被融入进传统医疗之中。题干划线词 traditional 意为“传统的”。四个选项: acceptable 意为“可接受的”, conservative 意为“保守的”, western 意为“西方的”, conventional 意为“传统的”, 可知正确答案为 D。
14. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 他们已经在这种可怕的条件生活了两年了。题干划线词 dreadful 意为“可怕的, 糟糕的”。四个选项: appalling 意为“可怕的, 令人惊愕的”, surprising 意为“令人吃惊的”, unpleasant 意为“讨厌的, 令人不愉快的”, wonderful 意为“精彩的, 极好的”, 故正确答案为 A。
15. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 失败并不可怕, 因为它能积累有益的经验。题干划线词 accumulate 意为“积累, 堆积”。四个选项: increase 意为“增加”, spread 意为“传播”, collect 意为“收集”, grow 意为“成长, 生长”, 所以正确答案为 C。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. A. 题干: Robert Ellis Smith 认为身份盗窃很难侦查而且无法防止。利用题干关键词 Robert



- 可以定位到文章第一段 “there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late”, 意为 “你几乎没办法阻止身份盗窃, 更糟糕的是, 等你发现身份失窃时早就为时已晚了”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。
17. A. 题干: 许多情况下, 身份盗窃不仅会导致受害者的金钱损失, 而且还会使受害者花费很多才能恢复其信誉。利用题干关键词 **financial losses** 和 **reputation** 可以定位到文章第二段, 该段指出, “在许多情况下, 身份失窃者不仅遭受直接经济损失, 还要花不少额外费用来恢复其在社区的信誉”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。
18. C. 题干: 在遭遇身份盗窃后, 你可以向政府要求补偿。利用题干关键词 **compensation** 进行定位, 发现原文没有相关信息, 所以答案为 C。
19. C. 题干: CareerBuilder.com 网站会给网络求职者发送个人隐私保密协议。利用题干关键词 **CareerBuilder.com** 可以定位到第 1 小标题下, 但是原文中没有涉及给求职者发送个人隐私保密协议的相关信息, 所以答案为 C。
20. A. 题干: 根据第一个建议, 你的简历不应该在网上停留超过必要的时间。文章第 1 小标题讲 “一旦找到工作, 你就不再需要在网上保留你的简历”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。
21. B. 题干: 所有雇主在进行背景审查的时候都要求申请人提供非常私密的信息。利用题干关键词 **background checks** 可以定位到第 2 小标题下第 2 句, 意为 “诚实的雇主不需要这样 (私密) 的信息” 题干信息与原文信息不一致, 所以答案为 B。
22. A. 题干: 在网络求职时, 申请人被建议使用泛指的名字来指代自己以及现在的任职单位。利用题干关键词 **generic name** 可以定位到第 3 小标题下, 意为 “将你简历上的真名换做泛指的指代, 例如 ‘网络开发职位应聘者’ 或者 ‘有经验的营销代表’ 等。同时考虑删除你现在单位的名称和地址……可以用一些宽泛的语言描述你现在的公司, 例如大型汽车制造企业……”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. B. 第一段主题句是最后一句: “黑猩猩的灭绝将会影响到人类的生存。” B 选项 (黑猩猩的灭绝对人类的影响) 比较准确, 故 C 为正确选项。
24. D. 第二段的主题句是首句, 主要讲黑猩猩和人类基因的相似性, 故选择 D “黑猩猩和人类的基因相似性”。
25. F. 第三段谈论的是黑猩猩与人类的不同之处, 所以答案为 F “黑猩猩和人类基因的不同”。
26. E. 第四段主要讲黑猩猩对 HIV 病毒有极强的抵抗性, 故 E “黑猩猩对 HIV 的抵抗性” 为正确选项。
27. C. 题干: 黑猩猩的灭绝将影响_____。文章第一段最后一句讲黑猩猩的灭绝将会影响到人类的生存, 因此 C 为正确选项。
28. D. 题干: 在黑猩猩和_____之间差异性少于 2%。文章第二段第一句讲黑猩猩和人类基因的相似性达 98%, 因此此处填 “人类基因”, 故 D 为正确选项。
29. B. 题干: 专家预计基因在保护黑猩猩_____方面起很重要的作用。文章第三段倒数第二句讲黑猩猩对很多重要的疾病都有很好的抵抗性, 因此 B (一些疾病) 为正确选项。



30. **A**。题干: 黑猩猩基因密码的发现对_____有用。文章第五段讲探索黑猩猩的基因, 通过这个来为治疗人类疾病提供更新、更有效的方法。故 **A** 为正确选项。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **D**。细节题。句意: Debenhams 可能是_____。利用题干关键词 Debenhams 可以定位到第二段第一句 “Just 20 years ago, few women would dare to wear a mini-skirt after the age of 33, the store said...”, 意为 “20 年前, 几乎没有女性在 33 后还敢穿迷你裙, 这家店说……” 可知 Debenhams 是一个商店的名称, 所以答案为 **D** “一家百货店”。
32. **C**。细节题。句意: 英国的女性一直到很大年纪还穿迷你裙是因为下列原因, 除了_____。这个题题干不好定位, 可以改为定位选项。A 项利用关键词 **confident** 可以定位到第二段第二句 “表明女性对她们的身材很自信, 乐于适时而穿衣”; B 项利用关键词 **body building** 和 **toned bodies** 可以定位到第四段, 意为 “健身的流行使女性保持很好的体形也是一个原因。越来越多的英国女性独立生活也是一个因素”, 由此可知 B 项和 D 项都是原因; C 项利用关键词 **climate** 进行定位, 原文无相关信息, 所以不是女性爱穿迷你裙的原因。
33. **D**。细节题。句意: 从第二和第三段我们可以推导出在 20 世纪 70 年代_____。利用时间可以定位到第三段最后一句, 意为 “从 20 世纪 60 年代开始一直到 80 年代, 调查都显示女性到 33 岁之后普遍不再购买超短裙。” 所以答案为 **D** “多数女性在 33 岁后就不再穿迷你裙了”。
34. **D**。细节题。句意: 下面关于迷你裙的长度的描述哪一项是真实的? 这个题利用定位选项的方法更容易得出答案。例数第二段讲迷你裙的长度问题, 利用四个选项中的数字分别定位, 可知正确答案为 **D**。
35. **A**。词汇题。句意: 最后一段第一个句子中 “zoom” 意思为_____。该词所在句意为 “但是, 研究发现迷你裙的流行在 27 岁到 34 岁之间突然_____, 因为那时那些人结束了一段关系而开始新关系”。从 “但是” 可知与前面的句子是转折关系, 前面说的是 27 岁之间, 女性所穿着的超短裙长度从 32cm 渐增至 37cm, 主要是因为这个阶段她们普遍有了稳定的恋爱关系”, 所以可知 27 岁到 34 岁时, 迷你裙又开始流行了, 因此 zoom 意为 “迅速增长”, 故 **A** 是最佳答案。

第二篇

36. **C**。细节题。题干: 下列关于鸟鸣声的叙述哪项是正确的? 该类题目因为题干不好定位, 一般变为定位四个选项。原文没有提到选项 A, B, D 的内容, 本题选择 **C** (雄性雀科鸣鸟会改变自己的歌声来吸引异性), 文章第二段有相关内容。
37. **A**。细节题。题干: 研究者在调查雌性雀科鸣鸟时发现了什么? 文章第五段有相关信息: “所有的鸟都喜欢专门为雌性观众唱的歌声, 虽然也许还没有见到雄性鸟的样子。” 因此正确选项为 **A**。
38. **D**。细节题。题干: 第七段中 “concert songs” 是什么意思? 根据上下文, 第六段第二句中 concert version 与第四段末句 “as if he was giving a concert” 中的 concert 呼应, 这些地方都是指雌鸟为伴侣唱的歌, 因此 **D** 为正确选项。



39. **B**. 细节题。题干：最后一段中“direct communication”意味着什么样的交流？第八段第一句就是直接交流的概念，即：“谈话者（传播者）针对具体听众发出的信息。”因此 B 为正确选项。
40. **D**. 主旨题。题干：下列哪项可以很好地表达本文的意思？本文主要讲鸟类以鸣叫的方式来吸引异性，并且鸟类喜欢伴侣的歌声，因此选择 D。

第三篇

41. **C**. 细节题。句意：据工程师们的说法，什么会改变电子产品的将来？第一段最后一句提供了答案：工程师将眼光投向石墨烯，一种由碳原子组成的超薄材料，这种材料能够改变电子产品的未来。故选 C。
42. **C**. 细节题。句意：根据第二、三段所述，关于石墨烯的描述哪一句是真的？第二段倒数第二句告诉我们，25 000 层石墨烯才能堆砌成一张普通白纸的厚度，这是为了说明石墨烯是多么的薄，而不是说它可以用来造纸，所以 A 不是正确答案。第三段最后一句说明石墨烯就在我们周围，因此 C 是答案。B 和 D 的表述内容都与该两段内容不符合。故选 C。
43. **D**. 词汇题。句意：下列哪个单词能替换“apply”？apply... over 意为“将……涂（敷）在……上”。因此 D 为正确选项。
44. **A**. 细节题。句意：下列哪一个不是最后两段暗含的意思？最后两段告诉我们，用一张纸、一支铅笔和一片胶带就能找到石墨烯；无数层石墨烯构成石墨，当铅笔留在纸上的石墨被胶带剥离到最薄一层时，我们就得到了石墨烯。因此只有 A 不是最后两段的表述内容。故选 A。
45. **C**. 细节题。句意：石墨烯的超能在于_____。第一段提供了答案。随着电子产品越来越小，我们需要更小的电子组件（components），而石墨烯作为碳原子组成的超薄材料，满足这个要求。故选 C。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **C**. 空白处前面的句子说的是“有很多家长不喜欢将孩子送到学校”，空白处后面的句子说的是“美国大约有 30 万这样在家上学的孩子”，所以空白处填入的内容应该与“在家上学的孩子”有关，所以选项 C “在家里接受教育的孩子被称之为 home-schooler”为正确答案。
47. **F**. 空白处前面的句子说的是“有些家长喜欢在家教孩子是因为他们认为公立学校不能教授孩子正确的宗教价值观；其他人认为在家教孩子能给他们提供更好的教育经历”，所以空白处填入的内容应该与这种家庭教育模式有关，因此选项 F “有趣的是，结果显示在家接受教育的孩子在阅读和数学方面的全国考试中比一般的小孩更好”为正确答案。
48. **B**. 空白处前面的句子说的是“Guterson 说他的孩子与在学校的孩子学习方法不同”，所以空白处填入的内容应该与家庭教育和学校教育的差异有关，所以选项 B “学习开始于孩子的兴趣和问题”为正确答案。
49. **E**. 空白处前面的句子举例说明“学习开始于孩子的兴趣和问题”，所以空白处填入的内容应该还是举例，所以选项 E “如果巴西的雨林出现在电视新闻中，就可以讨论雨林是如何影响气候的以及沙漠是如何形成的”为正确答案。



50. **A.** 空白处前面的句子说的是“家庭教育比学校教育更有趣，但是批评家认为接受家庭教育的人像是个局外人，融入成人社会会有困难”，所以空白处填入的内容应该与批评家（critics）有关，所以选项 A “批评家也说多数的家长教育孩子不合格”为正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **C.** 本题考查名词。句意：在他退休后，他的_____诊断是帕金森症。四个选项，tension 意为“紧张”，concern 意为“关注，焦虑”，illness 意为“疾病”，prize 意为“奖品，奖金”，帕金森症为疾病所以答案为 C。
52. **B.** 考查固定短语 be opposed to “反对……”和 opposition to “对……的反对”。句意：他对女性拳击的反对使人们想知道他将如何回应他女儿决定_____这项运动。
53. **D.** 本题考查词组。句意：他对女性拳击的反对使人们想知道他将如何回应他女儿决定_____这项运动。四个选项，take after “与某人长得相像”，take over “接手，接管”，take along “随身携带”，take up “从事（某种职业）”。根据语境可知，选 D 比较恰当。
54. **B.** 本题考查逻辑关系。前面讲拳王阿里反对女子从事拳击运动，随后又讲他亲自出席女儿的首场比赛，明显是对比，故应选 however。考生要记住，在选择逻辑关系词时，如果转折词后有逗号，那么答案为 however 的可能性非常大。句意：但是他出现在 Laila 的首次职业比赛中就好像宣布了他父亲的支持。
55. **B.** 本题考查介词。句意：拳击台的主持员介绍他_____“最伟大的拳击手”，然后他坐在拳击台边上。四个选项中 as “作为”比较符合语境，其他介词放在这里都不合适。
56. **C.** 本题考查动词。句意：21 岁的 Laila 的第一场比赛获得巨大成功，对这次比赛的关注像她父亲曾经_____的一样多。四个选项，distract 意为“分散注意力”，construct 意为“建设，构造”，attract 意为“吸引”，destruct 意为“破坏”，四个选项中 attract 比较符合语境。
57. **D.** 本题考查形容词。句意：不幸的是，Laila 的对手太_____，她仅仅用 31 秒钟就获胜了。根据语境可知，Laila 的对手太弱了，所以答案为 D。
58. **B.** 本题是对宾语从句的考查。“she’s doing”是做 know 的宾语，所以为宾语从句，这个宾语从句中显然缺了宾语，所以用 what 引导。句意：她明白她正在做什么。（相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》中有关宾语从句的【备考助手】）
59. **C.** 本题考查固定短语 compare A to B “将 A 和 B 做比较”。句意：Laila 并不想将自己跟父亲做比较。
60. **B.** 本题考查固定短语 make one’s own name “成功、成名”。其他表示成功的短语还有 make it，口语中更常见。句意：她想取得属于自己的成功。
61. **D.** 本题考查逻辑。句意：Laila 意识到她的父亲想让她明白_____可能的局面来看她_____想要继续这项职业。考查上下文，下文中“a broken nose or a swollen face”暗示拳击运动员受伤困扰的苦恼，更不要说拳王本身正受帕金森综合征的折磨，所以应选“不好的”形容词。另外，possible 一词之前常出现形容词最高级。综合以上，worst 是最佳答案。
62. **A.** 本题考查逻辑关系。根据上一句，拳王表明拳击运动可能会造成严重的后果，意欲让女儿自己决定“是否”继续从事这项危险的运动，所以 if 比较符合语境。



63. **C.** 本题考查固定短语 *in spite of* “尽管” 和介词 *despite* “尽管”，多一个 *of* 或少一个 *of*，都不对。句意：尽管她父亲身患帕金森病，但是 Laila 仍然决定开始拳击职业必然引起了争论和_____。
64. **B.** 本题考查名词。句意：尽管她父亲身患帕金森病，但是 Laila 仍然决定开始拳击职业必然引起了争论和_____。四个选项，*argument* 意为“争论”，*criticism* 意为“批评，批判”，*quarrel* 意为“争吵，吵架”，*shouting* 意为“大喊，大叫”。四个选项分别代入，*criticism* 比较符合语境。
65. **A.** 本题是对名词的考查。句意：当然，一个女性，还是有拳击家族背景的女性，在拳击台上的_____引起了有关女性拳击是比赛还是好看的场景的讨论。四个选项，*arrival* 意为“到来，到达”，*birth* 意为“出生”，*departure* 意为“离开”，*attention* “注意”。分别代入可知，A 项比较符合语境。从搭配来看，一般是 *the birth of*，*the departure from*，*the attention from / to*。

附录 职称英语六大考试题型解题规律小结

(详解可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划 综合类》分册)

1. 词汇

大纲词汇的复习要按词汇在考试中出现频率的高低进行分类记忆,这样可以提高词汇记忆的针对性。(具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天1小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册,该书根据词汇的考试频率将每个级别的大纲词汇分为基础、核心和一般词汇三类,同时将所有词汇以“天”和“周”为单位进行合理安排,有利于考生清晰、合理、有效地安排词汇的复习。)

除了词汇的复习和积累之外,考生还需要在最后阶段练习查词典,建议一天练习查50对,这样可以提高考试时查阅词典的速度,节省时间。因为词汇题一般借助词典都能做对,因此考生对自己不认识、不熟悉或没有绝对把握的题可以通过词典来确认,从而确保拿到词汇题目的全部分数,为考试成功奠定良好开端。

2. 阅读判断

- ★ 选A的情况:如果某题干与原文信息完全一致或基本一致;
- ★ 选B的情况:如果某题干与原文信息完全相反;
- ★ 选C的情况:如果某题干部分或局部信息在原文中未提到。

3. 概括大意和完成句子

概括大意要先看选项,寻找关键词,确定所考段落。完成句子则要根据所给的短句进行选择,比较好的方法是找同类动词。要学会抓住段落的主题句和核心词汇,正确答案常常是主题句的改写。

4. 阅读理解

新教材出版之前,可夯实基础,强化做题技巧,这是顺利通过考试很关键的一步。在做题时要注意搞清主旨题、细节题、推理题、逻辑关系题、观点态度题等的题目形式以及解题规律。否则等到新教材出版再开始复习阅读,时间就来不及了。

5. 补全短文

解每道题时只需要阅读该题所在段落,不需要阅读其他段落。往往通过阅读该题目的前后句就能够确定答案。在考试时,应该注意利用前后句子存在的关系来做题:转折关系、归纳总结关系、总分关系、并列关系等。

6. 完形填空

在新教材出版之前,仍然可以以夯实基础为主。然后在考前一个月内,争取把教材新增文章背到“滚瓜烂熟”,这样,就算考试时考试题目发生变化都可以应付自如。

判断每个空所缺的词的语言形式,如词类、时态、语态,并判断该词应具有符合文章上下文的词义,最后从给出的四个选项中,选出在语法与词义上均与原文相符合的一个。

