

图书基本信息

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前言

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

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

为帮助广大参加全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的考生了解考试内容及题型设计，并顺利通过考试，本套图书编写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，编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》（综合类、理工类、卫生类）。

该套试题为《2010年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》（综合类、理工类、卫生类）中的一部分。

各类别的试卷由2008、2009年的C级、B级和A级六套真题和C级、B级和A级六套全真模拟题组成。

该套试卷通过预测命题规律，研究分析考试发展趋势，使考生的复习更具目的性和系统性。

本套图书有以下特点：**真题分析详尽、透彻**：六套真题均配有详细的试题分析，各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译，而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解，重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。

历年真题的透析，让考生真正把握试题规律，更好地掌握学习方法。

模拟题集实用、适用：精选的六套模拟题预测了2010年考试的方向，涵盖了近年考试的热点考点，保证了考生学习的针对性和实用性，使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

该系列试题由天合教育职称外语考试研究中心负责编写，组织大连外国语学院等名校的著名专家、学者参与策划、编撰、核对和审定。

其中主要编写人员胡君对卫生类和理工类的真题部分做了试题分析，并对卫生类的模拟试题进行了遴选和编排；编写人员李辉对综合类的真题部分做了试题分析；编写人员关艳参与了理工类的六套全真模拟试题的编写；编写人员吕雪梅编排了综合类的六套全真模拟试题。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持，我们力争提供最完善的售后服务，读者可以随时登录www.thjy888.com，就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询，也可随时与我们在线沟通。

同时，希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站，获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其它学习资料。

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

内容概要

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。

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章节摘录

Thousands of people around the globe step outside to gaze at their night sky. On a clear night, with no clouds, moonlight, or artificial lights to block the view, people can see more than 14,000 stars in the sky, says Dennis Ward, an astronomer (天文学家) with the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) in Boulder, Colo. But when people are surrounded by city lights, he says, they're lucky to see 150 stars. If you've ever driven toward a big city at night and seen its glow from a great distance, you've witnessed light pollution. It occurs when light from streetlights, office buildings, signs, and other sources streams into space and illuminates (照亮) the night sky. This haze (朦胧) of light makes many stars invisible to people on Earth. Even at night, big cities like New York glow from light pollution, making stargazing difficult. Dust and particles of pollution from factories and industries worsen the effects of light pollution. "If one city has a lot more light pollution than another," Ward says, "that city will suffer the effects of light pollution on a much greater scale." Hazy skies also make it far more difficult for astronomers to do their jobs. Cities are getting larger. Suburbs are growing in once dark, rural areas. Light from all this new development is increasingly obscuring (使变模糊) the faint (微弱的) light given off by distant stars. And if scientists can't locate these objects, they can't learn more about them. Light pollution doesn't only affect star visibility. It can harm wild life too. It's clear that artificial light can attract animals, making them go off course. There's increasing evidence, for example, that migrating (迁徙) birds use sunsets and sunrises to help find their way, says Sydney Gauthreaux Jr., a scientist at Clemson University in South Carolina. "When light occurs at night," he says, "it has a very disruptive (破坏性的) influence. "Sometimes birds fly into lighted towers, highrises, and cables from radio and television towers. Experts estimate that millions of birds die this way every year.

31. On a clear night, people can see
A. 150 stars. B. hundreds of stars. C. one thousand stars. D. more than 14,000 stars.

32. Light pollution occurs when
A. artificial lights illuminate the night sky. B. the moon lights up the night sky. C. too many stars are visible in the night sky. D. streetlights are turned off.

33. Nowadays even suburbs are becoming unsuitable for scientists to do their jobs because
A. the night sky there is too dark. B. the once dark areas are also polluted by lights. C. these areas are not polluted by chemicals. D. these areas are less developed.

34. How does light pollution affect wildlife?
A. Animals may go off course. B. It helps migrating birds find their homes. C. Animals are afraid to go out after sunset. D. It helps birds fall asleep.

35. The title "Light Night, Dark Stars" means
A. the night sky is brightly lit up and stars are black. B. lights appear at night and stars are seen in the dark. C. city lights at night illuminate stars in the sky. D. city lights illuminate the night sky, making stars invisible.

第二篇 Shopping at Second-hand Clothing Stores

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just some thing he did — "like changing the tires on his car." He looked at his budget and decided he could save a lot of money by shopping for clothes at thrift shops.

"Even new clothes are fairly disposable (用后即丢掉的) and wear out after a couple of years," Barth said. "In thrift shops, you can find some great stuff whose quality is better than new clothes." Since then, Barth, who works at a Goodwill thrift shop in the US state of Florida, has found that there are all kinds of reasons for shopping for second-hand clothing. Some people, like him, shop to save money. Some shop for a crazy-looking shirt. And some shop as a means of conserving energy and helping the environment. Pat Akins, an accountant at a Florida Salvation Army (SA) (救世军) thrift shop, said that, for her, shopping at thrift shops is a way to help the environment. "When my daughter was little, we looked at it as recycling," Akins said. "Also, why pay 30 dollars for a new coat when you can get another one for a lot less?"

Akins said that the SA has shops all over the US — "some as big as department stores." All of the clothes are donated (捐赠), and when they have a surplus (盈余), they'll have "stuff a bag" specials, where customers can fill a grocery sack with clothes for only 5 or 10 dollars. Julia Slocum, 22, points out, however, that the huge amount of second-hand clothing in the US is the result of American wastefulness. "I'd say that second-hand stores are the result of our wasteful, materialistic culture," said Slocum, who works for a pro-conservation organization, the Center for a New American Dream. "Thrift shops prevent that waste from going to landfills (垃圾

圾填埋场) ;they give clothing a second life, provide cheaper

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