

图书基本信息

书名：<<职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷>>

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## 内容概要

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。

书籍目录

2009年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类C级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类C级）2009年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类B级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类B级）2009年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类A级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类A级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类C级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类C级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类B级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类B级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类A级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类A级）2009年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类C级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类C级）2009年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类B级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类B级）2009年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类A级）2008年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析（综合类A级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析（综合类c级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案（综合类C级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析（综合类B级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案（综合类B级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析（综合类A级）职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案（综合类A级）

章节摘录

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just something 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 (垃圾填埋场); they give clothing a second life and provide cheaper clothing for those who can't afford to buy new ones and generate (生成) income for charities. They also provide a way for the wealthy and middle classes to shed (摆脱) some of the guilt for their level of consumption."

36. Which statement about Barth is NOT true?  
 A. He is 33 years old now. B. He works at a Goodwill thrift shop. C. He works at a Salvation Army thrift shop. D. He was a college student many years ago.  
 37. When Barth was a college student, he often shopped at thrift shops  
 A. to save money. B. to save energy. C. to help the environment. D. to make friends with poor people.  
 38. What does Akins do?  
 A. She is a soldier. B. She is an accountant. C. She is a saleswoman. D. She is a road sweeper.  
 39. Thrift shops can do everything EXCEPT  
 A. give clothing a second life. B. generate income for charities. C. provide cheaper clothes for the poor. D. stop rich people from wasting money.

40. The word "thrift" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by  
 A. charity. B. one dollar. C. first class. D. two dollars.

第三篇 March Madness For the rest of the month, an epidemic (流行病) will sweep across the US. It will keep kids home from school. College students will ignore piles of homework. Employees will suddenly lose their abilities to concentrate. The discise, known as "March Madness", refers to the yearly 65-team US mens college basketball tournament, it begins on March 15 and lasts through the beginning of April. Teams compete against each other in a single elimination tournament that eventually crowns a national champion. Nearly 20 million Americans will find themselves, prisoners of basketball festival madness. The fun comes partly from guessing the winners for every game. Friends compete against friends, husbands against wives, and colleagues against bosses. Big-name schools are usually favored to advance into the tournament. But each year there are dark horses from little-known universities.

This adds to the madness. Watching a team from a school with 3,000 students beat a team from a school with 30,000, for many Americans, is an exciting experience. Last year, the little-known George Mason University was one of the final four teams. Many people had never even heard of the university before the tournament.

College basketball players are not paid, so the game is more about making a name for their university and themselves. But that doesn't mean money isn't involved. About \$ 4 billion will be spent gambling on the event. According to Media Life magazine, the event will draw over \$ 500 million in advertising revenue this year, topping the post-season revenue, including that of the NBA (全国协会).  
 41. What will happen in the remaining part of the month?

编辑推荐

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