

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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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

Girls as young as 10 years old are dieting and in danger of developing unhealthy attitudes to weight , body image and food , a group of Toronto researchers reported Tuesday. " Their study of 2 , 279 girls aged 10 to 14 showed that while the vast majority had healthy weights , nearly a third felt they were overweight (超重的) and were trying to lose pounds. Even at the tender (幼稚的) age of 10 , nearly 32 percent of the girls felt "too fat"and 31 percent said they were trying to diet. McVey , a researcher at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto , and her colleagues analyzed data collected in a number of surveys of southern Ontario schoolgirls between 1993 and 2003 , reporting their findings in Tuesdays issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal.

Nearly 80 percent of the girls had a healthy body weight and only 7.2 percent were considered over weight using standard weight to height ratios. Most researchers suggest the rate of overweight children in this country is several times higher than that figure. Nearly 30 percent of the girls reported they were currently trying to lose weight , though few admitted to dangerous behavior such as self-induced vomiting (自导的呕吐) . Still , a test that measured attitudes towards eating showed 10.5 percent of survey participants were already at risk of developing an eating disorder. "Were not talking about kids whove been prescribed (嘱咐) a diet because theyre above average weight or overweight. Were talking about children who are within a healthy weight range. And they have taken it upon themselves to diet to lose weight , " MeVey said , acknowledging she found the rates disturbing. She said striking a balance between healthy weights and healthy attitudes towards food and body im age is a complex task , with no easy solutions. 31. The study showed that most of the 2 , 279 girls A. had unhealthy attitudes to weight. B. were overweight. C. were on a diet. D. had healthy weights. 32. Which of the following statements is probably NOT true ?

A. The surveys were conducted in a period of 10 years. B. The girls ranged in age from 10 to 14. C. Only 7.2 percent of children in the country are overweight. D. Over 30 percent of the girls considered themselves overweight. 33. What kind of institution did the lead researcher work for? A. A medical association. B. A primary school. C. A hospital. D. A charity. 34. Unhealthy attitudes to weight , body image and food may A. arise from dangerous behavior. B. lead to an eating disorder. C. result in an increase in height. D. keep the balance between height and weight. 35. Many of the normal-weight girls were trying to lose pounds A. of their own free will. B. out of sheer necessity. C. through self-induced vomiting. D. under the orders of their doctors. 第二篇 Stop Eating Too Much

"Clean your plate !

" and"Be a member of the clean-plate club !

" Just about every kid in the US has heard this from a parent or grandparent. Often , its accompanied by an appeal: "Just think about those starving orphans (孤儿) in Africa !

" Sure , we should be grateful for every bite of food. Unfortunately;many people in the US take too many bites. Instead of staying"clean the plate" , perhaps we should save some food for tomorrow. According to news reports , US restaurants are partly to blame for the growing bellies (肚子) . A wai-ter puts a plate of food in front of each customer , with two to four times the amount recommended by the government , according to a USA Today story. Americans traditionally associate quantity with value and most restaurants try to give them that , They prefer to have customers complain about too much food rath-er than too little. Barbara Rolls , a nutrition (营养) professor at Pennsylvania State University , told USA Today that restaurant portion sizes began to grow in the 1970s , the same time that the American waistline (腰围) hegan to expand. Health experts have tried to get many restaurants to serve smaller portions. Now , apparently , some customers , are ealling for this too , The restaurant industry trade magazine QSR reported last month that 57 percent of more than 4 , 000 people surveyed believed restaurants served portions that were too , large; 23 percent had no opinion; 20 percent disagreed. But a closer look at the survey indicates that many A mericans who cant afford fine dining still prefer large portions; Seventy percent of those earning at least \$150 , 000 per year prefer smaller portions; but only 45 percent of those earning less than \$ 25000 want smaller. Its not that working class Amerieans dont want to

eat healthy. Its just that , after , long , hours at low- paying jobs , getting less on their plate hardly seems like a good deal. They live from paycheck (薪金支票) to paycheck , happy to save a little money for next years Christmas presents.

编辑推荐

2010年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书，同时适用于全军英语职称考试

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