**2015年职称英语考试理工类B级全真模拟题及答案解析**

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 个词或短语画有底横线，请为每处画线部分确定1个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The football team, for the most part, were confident of winning the match.

A. mostly B. partly C. only D. really

2. At first he did’t realize that he had succeeded.

A. k now B. find out C. recognize D. look into

3. To frame up his boss, Dick had to make up evidence.

A. collect B. disclose C. invent D. generate

4. The government launched a massive campaign against crimes in the big cities.

A. proposed B. decided C. began D. studied

5. It is very considerate of you to remember my birthday.

A. thoughtful B. considerable C. carefiil D. concerned

6. 1 was amazed at the beauty of the mountain when I reached to the top.

A. excited B. astonished C. happy D. unpleasant

7. The upper atmosphere is believed to consist of a number of roughly concentric layers, which include the troposphere (对流层) and stratosphere (平流层).

A. plainly B. repeatedly C. nearly D. changeably

8. The earth moves around the sun.

A. before B. round C. after D. over

9. He made great show of reluctance, but finally accepted my offer.

A. emotion B. unwillingness C. anger D. postpone

10. His success in work has tempted many to try this new method.

A. attracted B. called C. inspired D. implied

11. She could fix the machine without referring to the instructions.

A. understanding B. observing C. consulting D. obtaining

12. 1 didn’t have much confidence in my talent as a film actor.

A. wisdom B. gift C. performance D. show

13. Her death was a grief to him and I doubt if he ever recovered afterwards.

A. got by B. got through C. got on D. got over

14. The most prominent characteristic of handwriting is undoubtedly letter formation and slant.

A. presumably B. in many cases C. surely D. without bias

15. Fond industry relies mainly on agriculture for raw material.

A. depends on B. dependent on C. derives from D. derived 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 。

The Race into Space

American millionaire Dennis Tito will always be famous. He was the first tourist in space. “I spent sixty years on Earth and eight days in space and from my viewpoint, it was two separate lives,” Tito explained. He loved his time in space. “Being in space and looking back at earth is one of the most rewarding experiences a human being can have.”

This kind of experience isn’t cheap. It cost $ 20 million. However, Tito achieved his dream so he was happy. “For me it was a life dream. It was a dream that began when I didn’t have any money,” he told reporters.

On 30 April 2002, Mark Shuttleworth became the world’s second space tourist. Shuttleworth is a South African businessman. At the age of twenty-eight he also paid $ 20 million for the eight-day trip.

Both Tito and Shuttleworth bought their tickets from a company called Space Adventures. The company has around 100 people already on their waiting list for flights into space. The spaceship to take them doesn’t exist yet.

Many of the customers are people who like adventure. They are the kind of people who also want to climb Mount Qomolangma. Other customers are people who love space. However, these people are worried. Because it’s so expensive, only very rich people can go into space. They want space travel to be available to more people.

That day may soon be here. Inter Orbital Systems (IOS) plans to send up to four tourists a week into space. The tours will depart from an island in Tonga. The company promises a package that includes forty-five days of astronaut training in Russia and California, seven days in space, and a vacation in Tonga for $2 million.

However, space flight is still very dangerous. Bill Readdy is NA SA’s deputy assistant administrator for space flight. He says that the chances of dying are about 1 in 500. Because of this it may take time before space tourism really takes off. You might be able to go up, but will you come down?

16. Dennis Tito was the first tourist in space.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Mark Shuttleworth is an engineer from the United States.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Both Tito and Shuttleworth have climbed Mount Qomolangma.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Space Adventures has about 100 customers waiting for their travel into space.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Space Adventures already has a spaceship.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. IOS will send its tourists into space from Tonga.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Bill Readdy thinks space flight is very dangerous.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子（第 23-3 0 题，每题 1 分，共 8 分）

下面的短文后有2 项测试任务：（1 ) 第 2 3-2 6 题要求从所给的6 个选项中为第1、3 、4 、5 段每段选择 1个最佳标题；（2 ) 第 2 7-3 0 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。

Carbon dioxide

1 The molecules of carbon dioxide in the Earth’s atmosphere affect the heat balance of the Earth by acting as a one-way screen. Although these molecules allow radiation at visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb s ome of the longer-wavelength infrared emissions radiated from the Earth’s surface, radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space. For the Earth to maintain a constant average temperature, such emissions from the planet must balance incoming solar radiation. If there were no carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, heat would escape from the Earth m u c h more easily. The surface temperature would be so m u c h lower that the oceans might be a solid mass of ice.

2 Today, however, the potential problem is too m u c h carbon dioxide. The burning of fossil fuels and the clearing of the forests have increased atmospheric carbon dioxide by about 15 percent in the 1st hundred years, and w e continue to add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Could the increase in carbon dioxide cause a global rise in average temperature and could such a rise have serious consequences for h u m a n society? Mathematical models that allow us to calculate the rise in temperature as a f unction of the increase indicate that the answer is probably yes.

3 Under present conditions a temperature of-18 °C can be observed at an altitude of 5 to 6 kilometers above the Earth. Below this altitude (called the radiating level), the temperature increases by about 6 ° C per kilometer approaching the Earth’s surface, where the average temperature is about 15 ° C. A n increase in the amount of carbon dioxide means that there are more molecules of carbon dioxide to absorb infrared radiation. A s the capacity of the atmosphere to absorb infrared radiation increase, the radiating level arid the temperature of the surface must rise.

4 One mathematical model predicts that doubling the atmospheric carbon dioxide would raise the global m e a n surface temperature by 2.5 ° C. This model assumes that, the atmosphere’s relative humidity remains constant and the temperature decreases with altitude at a rate of 6.5 ° C per kilometer.

5 The assumption of constant relative humidity is important, because water vapor in the atmosphere is another efficient absorber of radiation at infrared wavelengths. Because w a r m air can hold more moisture than cool air, the relative humidity will be constant only if the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere increases as the temperature rises. Therefore, more infrared radiation would be absorbed and reradiated back to the Earth’s surface. The resultant warming at the surface could be expected to melt snow and ice, reducing the Earth’s reflectivity. More solar radiation would then be absorbed, leading to a further increase in temperature.

23.Paragraph1 \_\_\_\_\_

A The prediction of the model

B The influence on temperature

C The effect of carbon dioxide

D Impact on School Education

E The import of the assumption

F The serious consequences

24.paragraph3 \_\_\_\_\_

25.Paragraph4 \_\_\_\_\_

26.Paragraph5 \_\_\_\_\_

27. Nowadays, too m u c h carbon dioxide\_\_\_\_\_ .

28. The radiating level and the temperature of the surface must rise because of the\_\_\_\_\_ .

29. Only if the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere increases as the temperature rises, the atmosphere’s relative humidity\_\_\_\_\_ .

30. A n increase in the amount of carbon dioxide means that there are more molecules of carbon dioxide\_\_\_\_\_ .

A will be constant

B to absorb infrared radiation

C is becoming the potential problem

D prepare ourselves to be chemists, physicist

E increasing capacity of the atmosphere to absorb infrared radiation

F escape from the earth m u c h more easily

第 4 部分：阅读理 解 （第 3 1-4 5 题，每题3 分，共 4 5 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 1 篇 W alking to Exercise the B rain

Do you think sitting and studying all the time will improve your grades? Think again. Getting s ome exercise m a y help, too.

N e w research with older people suggests that taking regular walks helps them pay attention better than if they didn’t exercise.

Previous research had shown that mice learn, remember, and pay attention better after a few weeks of working out on a running wheel. Mice that exercise have greater blood flow to the brain than those who d o n ’t. Their brain cells also m a k e more connections.

Neuroscientists from the University at Urbana-Champaign wanted to find out if the same thing is true for people. First, they measured the physical fitness of 41 adults, ages 58 to 77，after each person walked 1 mile. Then,participants looked at arrows on a computer screen and had to use computer keys to sho w which w a y one particular arrow was pointing.

Adults w h o were physically fit were faster at the arrow task, and their answers were just as accurate as their less fit peers, the researchers found. The fitter participants also had more blood flow to a part of their brain responsible for paying attention and making decisions.

In a second study, 15 elderly people w h o completed a 6-month aerobic-training course were faster at attention tasks compared with 14 seniors w h o just did stretching and toning exercises for the same amount of time.

So, even going for a walk every 2 or 3 days for just 10 to 45 minutes can help. That should be good news for your grandparents.

The effects of exercising on the brains of younger people haven’t been studied yet. Still, it can’t hurt to take occasional study breaks and go for a walk or run around with your friends. Y o u might even do better in school.

Whatever you do, though, d o n ’t try to read and walk at the same time. Y o u could end up hurting yourself!

31. Walking regularly helps elderly people\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. lose weight

B. b ecome happier

C. concentrate better .

D. look younger

32. After taking exercise for a few weeks, the mice were found to h a v e\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. higher blood pressure

B. faster heartbeat

C. more blood flow to the brain

D. better appearance

33. T he first study on 41 elderly people found\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the less-fit participants did arrow tasks faster

B. the fitter participants did arrow tasks faster

C. the less-fit participants gave more accurate answers

D. the fitter participants gave more accurate answers

34. It can be good for health w h e n one takes a walk every 2 or 3 days for at least \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. 3 minutes

B. 45 minutes

C. 30 minutes

D. 10 minutes

35. It is suggested in the last paragraph that people should

A.run around once a wee k

B.not read and walk at the same time

C.go for a walk every day

D.not hurt their friends while exercising

第 2 篇 Night o f the L iving Ants

W h e n an ant dies, other ants m o v e the dead insect out of the nest. This behavior is interesting to scientists,w h o wonder h o w ants k n o w for sure and so soon that another ant is dead.

Dong - H w a n Choe, a scientist at the University of California found that Argentine ants have a chemical on the outside of their bodies that signals to other ants. “I’m dead. Take m e away.”

But there’s a twist to C h o e ’s discovery. These ants are a little bit like zombies ( 僵尸）. Choe says that the living ants, not just the dead ones, have this death chemicals. In other words, while an ant crawls around, perhaps in a picnic or home, it’s telling other ants that it's dead.

W h a t keeps ants from hauling a way the living dead? Choe found that Argentine ants have two additional chemicals on their bodies, and these tell nearby ants something like, “Wait-I’m not dead yet.” So C h o e ’s research turned up two sets of chemical signals in ants ： one says, “I，m dead,” the other set says, “I’m not dead yet.”

Other scientists have tried to figure out h o w ants k n o w w h e n another ant is dead. If an ant is knocked unconscious, other ants leave it alone until it wakes up. That means ants k n o w that unmoving ants can still be alive.

Choe suspects that w h e n an Argentine ant dies, the chemical that says “Wait-I’m not dead yet” quickly goes away. O n c e that chemical is gone, only the one that says “I’m dead” is left. “It’s because the dead ant no longer smells like a living ant that it gets carried to the graveyard, not because its body releases n e w unique chemicals after death,” said Choe. W h e n other ants detect the “dead” chemical without the “not dead yet” chemical, they

haul awa y the body. This was C h o e ’s hypothesis ( 假设).

To test his hypothesis, Choe and his team put different chemicals on Argentine ant pupae (蛹）. W h e n the scientists used the “I’m dead” chemical, other ants quickly hauled the treated pupae away. W h e n the scientists used the “Wait-I，m not dead yet” chemicals, other ants left the treated pupae alone. C hoe believes this behavior shows that the “not dead yet” chemicals override ( 优先于） the “dead” chemical w h e n picked up by adult ants.A n d that w h e n an ant dies, the “not dead yet” chemicals fade away. Other nearby ants then detect the remaining“dead” chemical and remove the body from the nest.

36. W h a t is meant by “death chemical” mentioned in paragraph 3?

A. A chemical that contains poison.

B. A chemical that causes death.

C. A chemical that announces death.

D. A chemical that prevents death.

37. Wh i c h of the following statements is N O T true of ants?

A. Ants k n o w very soon that another ant is dead.

B. W h e n an ant is dead, others m o v e its body out of the nest.

C. If an ant is unconscious, it is m o v e d out of the nest.

D. L iving ants have the “I’m dead” chemical on their bodies.

38. According to C h o e ，s hypothesis, \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. an ant still smells like a living w h e n it dies

B. the “I a m dead” chemical leaves the ant’s body w h e n it dies

C. the “I a m not dead yet” chemical is left w h e n an ant dies

D. the “I a m not dead yet” chemical leaves the ant’s body w h e n it dies

39. According to paragraph 7, what is the result of the test on Choe ’s hypothesis?

A. It shows that his hypothesis is wrong.

B. It proves that his hypothesis is convincing.

C. It suggests that his hypothesis needs revising.

D. Not enough evidence has been found to support his hypothesis.

40. The passage “Night of the L iving Ants” tells us about\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. h o w an ant is m o v e d out of the nest at night

B. what an ant does at night

C. h o w an ant finds its w a y in darkness

D. what happens w h e n an ant dies

第 3 篇 Silence Please

If there is one group of workers across the Western world w h o will be glad that Christmas is over, that group is shop workers.

It is not that they like to complain. They realize that they are going to be rushed off their feet at Christmas.They k n o w that their employers need happy customers to m a k e their profits that pay their wages. But there is one thing about working in a shop over Christmas that is too bad to tolerate.

That thing is music. These days, all shops and m a n y offices have what is k n o w n as “Piped music” or“m u z a k ” playing for all the hours that they are open. M u z a k has an odd history. During the 1940s, music was played to cows as part of a scientific experiment. It was found that cows which listened to simple, happy music produced more milk. Perhaps workers and customers w h o listened to simple, happy music would be more productive and spend more money.

In fact, nobody k n o w s what effect playing m u z a k in shops has on profits. It is simply something that everybody does. But w e are learning more about the effect of constantly repeated hearings of songs on the peoplew h o have to hear them all the time.

Research shows that repeated hearings of complex pieces of music bring greater enjoyment before becoming tiresome. A n d that point c o m e m u c h sooner with simple songs.

“That’s especially the case with tunes that are already familiar. O nc e that tipping point is reached, repeated listening b eco m e unpleasant,” says Professor John Sloboda of U K ，s Keele University ' s music psychology group.“A n d the less control you have over what you hear, the less you like it.”

That’s w h y police forces in the U S often try and resolve hostage situations by playing pop songs over and over again at high volume. Eventually, it becomes too m u c h for the criminals to stand and they give up.

The problem gets particularly bad at Christmas, w h e n the m u z a k consists entirely of the same few festive tunes played over and over again. W h a t makes it worse for the shop workers is that they already k n o w these tunes.They get bored veiy quickly. Then they get irritated. Then they get angry.

Shop workers in Austria recently threatened to go on strike for the right to silence. “Shop workers can't escape the Christmas muzak. They feel as if they are terrorized all day, especially ‘Jingle Bells' It arouses aggressive feelings,” said Gottfried Rieser, of the Austrian shop worker’s union.

It is not just shop workers w h o complain. A survey this year by U K recruitment website Retailchoice.com found that Christmas is not only the most testing time for shop workers, but that almost half had complaints from customers about muzak. A n d the British Royal National Institute for the Deaf estimates that some stores play jingle Bells 300 times each year.

“That’s acoustic torture,” says Nigel Rodgers of Pipedown, a group against muzak. “It，s not loud but the repetitive nature causes psychological stress.”

The group wants the government to legislate against unwanted music in stores, hospitals, airports, s wimming pools and other public places, claiming it raises the blood pressure and depresses the i m m u n e system.

Perhaps groups like Pipedown d o n ’t really have m u c h to complain about. After all, surely the real point is that people have m o n e y to spend w h y complain about a bit of music?

41. The shop workers in the Western world are glad w h e n Christmas is over because they d o n ，t have

to\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. rush their feet off all day

B. listen to the music playing all the time in the shop

C. work overtime to m a k e more profits for the boss

D. try to please the customers

42. It has been proved that listening to simple, happy has a good effect o n \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. cows

B. workers

C. customers

D. bosses

43. W h i c h of the following statements is true, according to the research findings reported in paragraph 6?

A. Repeated hearings of complex pieces of music are enjoyable and not tiresome.

B. Repeated hearings of complex pieces of music are tiresome at first and then become enjoyable.

C. Repeated hearings of simple songs are more enjoyable than those of complex pieces of music

D. Repeated hearings of simple songs become tiresome sooner than those of complex pieces of music

44. In hostage situations the U S police forces repeatedly play pop songs at high volume in order to\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. put pressure on the criminals

B. distract the attention of the criminals

C. keep the criminals awake

D. please the criminals

45. According to the article, which of the following most appropriately indicates the nature of the effect

repeated hearing of the same tune produces on the hearer?

A. Social.

B. Physical.

C. Psychological.

D. Both physical and psychological.

第 5 部分：补 全 短文 （第 4 6-5 0 题，每题2 分，共 1 0 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。

False Fear o f Big Fish

M a n y people believe sharks are dangerous and will always try to hurt or even kill humans. \_ 4 6 \_ .

A shark exhibition at the National Aquarium ( 水族馆）in Baltimore, U.S., proves this. Visitors can touch young sharks see their eggs develop and watch a dozen different species s w i m smoothly around a huge tank.

Most people fail to realize that shark attacks d o n ’t happen very often. H u m a n s are mote likely to be killed by lightning than by a shark. 47 . There, kids Call learn, from an early age, not to fear sharks.

“People fear what they d o n ’t know,” said N a n c y Hotchkiss an organizer of the exhibition. “Sharks have been around for 400 million years and play an important role in the ocean’s food chain. W e want people to discover that sharks are amazing animals that need our respect and protection.”

48 . A study, published in January in the U S magazine, Science, found that almost all recorded shark species have fallen by half in the past eight to 15 years.

Thousands of sharks are hunted in Asia for special foods, such as shark fin soup. A n d m a n y others get caught in nets, while fishermen are hunting other fish. 49 .

“S o m e fishing methods are actually cleaning out the ocean for sharks,” said Dave Schofield, the manager of the aquarium’s ocean health program me. 50 .

A. They call watch them develop inside their eggs and feel the skin of the older swimmers.

B. A shocking 100 million sharks are killed every year around the world by humans.

C. In fact, 94 per cent of the world’s 400 species are harmless to humans.

D. It is a worrying situation and some areas have put measures in place to protect these special fish.

E. And to m a k e this point clear, the m u s e u m has set up a special touching pool for children.

F. More than half of the sharks caught are smaller than 1 meter long.

第 6 部分：完 形 填 空 （第 5 1-6 5 题，每题 1 分，共 1 5 分）

下面的短文有1 5 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1 个最佳选项。

Car Thieves Could Be Stopped Remotely

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in a nasty surprise. The car is fitted with a remote immobilizer (使车辆不能调动的装置),and a radio signal from a control center miles a w a y will ensure that once the thief switches the engine 51 ，he will not be able to start it again.

For now, such devices 52 only available for fleets of trucks and specialist vehicles used on construction sites. But remote immobilization technology could soon start to trickle d o w n to ordinary cars and 53\_ be available to ordinary cars in the U K 54 two months.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car incorporates 55 miniature cellphone, a microprocessor and memory, and a G P S satellite positioning receiver. 56 the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the unit to block the vehicle，s engine management system and prevent the engine 57 restarted.

There are even plans for immobilizers 58 shut down vehicles on the move, though there are fears over the safety implications of such a system.

In the UK an array of technical fixes is already making 59 harder for car thieves. “The pattern of vehicles crime has changed,” says Martyn Randall of Thatcham a security research organization based in Berkshire that is funded in part 60 the motor insurance industry.

He says it would only take him a few minutes to 61 a novice h o w to steal a car, using a bare m i n i m u m of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modem cars are a far tougher proposition, as their engine management computer will not 62 them to start unless they receive a unique ID code b eamed out by the ignition key. In the UK , technologies like this 63 achieve a 31 percent drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals ore still managing to find other ways to steal cars. Often by getting hold of the o w n e r ’s keys in a burglary. In 2000, 12 percent of vehicles stolen in the U K were taken using the o w n e r ’s keys double the previous year’s figure.

Remote-controlled immobilization system would 64 a major n e w obstacle in the criminal’s w a y by making such thefts pointless. A group that includes Thatcham, the police, insurance companies and security technology firms have developed standards for a system that could go on the market sooner than the 65 expects.

51. A. off B. on C. at D. of

52. A. is B. was C. were D. are

53. A. can B. have to C. need to D. should

54. A. after B. for C. in D. at

55. A. the B. / C . a D. an

56. A. With B. If C. But D. A n d

57. A. helping B. being C. get D. be

58. A. whose B. w h o C. that D. w h e n

59. A. life B. cars C. warning D. problem

60. A. about B. to C . b y D. on

61. A. use B. inform C. ask D. teach

62. A. let B. allow C. m a k e D. give

63. A. have helped B. helped C. had helped D. was helped

64. A. speak B. have C. link D. put

65. A. lawyer B. doctor C. customer D. specialist

**2015年职称英语考试理工类B级全真模拟题答案与题解**

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. A for the most part和 mostly同义，大多数、多半； partly:部分地、在一定程度上； o n l y :仅仅；really ：真正地、确实地。

2. A realize 和 k n o w 都可以表示“ 知道、了解”；find out： 发 现 （ 事实、原因等）； recognize ： 认出、识别；look into:调查、观察。

3. C m a k e u p ：编 造 ，和 invent ( 发 明 、创 造 、虚 构 、捏造）意思相近；collect:收 藏 、收 集 ；disclose ： 透露、 泄露； generate ： 产生。

4. C launch和 begin都表示 “ 开始” ； propose：提议、 建议； decide： 决定、 决心； study ： 研究、 学习。

5. A considerate 和 thoughtfUl 同义， 体贴的、 周到的； considerable : 相 当 （ 大、多）的； carefUl : 小心的、 仔细的； concerned:担心的。

6. B a m a z e d 和 astonished同 义 ，令 人 吃 惊 的 ；excited:激 动 的 ；h a p p y : 快 乐 的 、幸 福 的 ；unpleasant：不高兴的。

7. C roughly： 大概地、 粗略地，和 nearly ( 几乎、差不多）意思相近； plainly:明白地； repeatedly:反复地、 再三地； changeably:易变地、常变地。

8. B around和 r o u n d同义， 周围； before: 在... 以則； after : 在... 以后： over: 在... 上面。

9. B reluctance 和 unwillingness 都 可 以 表 示 “ 不 情 愿 ” ；emotion：情 感 ；a n g e r :生 气 、气 愤 ；postpone ： 延迟、 延期。

10. A tempt和 attract 都可以表 示 “ 吸引” ；call ：叫喊、 号召；inspire:鼓励、鼓 舞 、 激发、激起；imply：暗7TC 、含有... 的意义。

11. C refer to： 参考，和 consult ( 查阅）意思相近； understand:理解、领会；observe:注意到、观测；obtain:获得。

12. B talent 和 gift 同义，天赋、 才能； w i s d o m : 智慧； performance:演出、表演； s h o w : 演出、展览。

13. D recover和 get over都可以表7K “ 恢复”；get b y ： 通过、 应付；get through:完成、到达、通过( 考试）、打通电话；get o n : 进展、 进步。

14. C undoubtedly：毫无疑问地，和 surely ( 肯定地、确信地）意思相近；presum a b l y :大概 ；in m a n y cases：在许多情况下；without b i a s :毫无偏见的。

15. A rely o n 和 depend o n 同义， 依赖、 依靠； dependent ( 依赖的、依靠的）是形容词，后面不跟介词；derive from ：从... 获得。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. A 文章第1段介绍了美国富翁丹尼斯• 蒂托作为第一位太空游客的经历， 本题的答案为A 。

17. B 文章第3 段指出马克• 沙特尔沃思是一位南非商人， 本题与文章内容不符。

18. C 文章第4 段 第 1 句指出： “ 蒂托和沙特尔沃思都是在一家被称为太空探险的公司购买的太空旅行票 ” ， 而没有涉及攀登珠穆朗玛峰的信息。因此答案为C 。

19. A 文章第4 段第2 句提到： “ 这家公司巳有1 0 0多人在等待飞往太空的名单上登记”，与文章内容相符，答案为A 。

20. B 文章第4 段最后指出： “ 他们的宇宙飞船目前并不存在” ，因此答案为B 。

21. A 文章第6 段谈到了太空轨道传送公司的计划并指出太空旅行将从汤加群岛的一个岛屿出发，因此答案为A 。

22. A 文章最后一段提到贝尔• 瑞迪指出太空旅行的死亡几率是五百分之一。本题与文章内容相符，答案为A 。

第 3 部分： 概括大意与完成句子

23. C 第 1 段说的是地球大气层中二氧化碳对地球热量平衡的影响。

24. B 第 3 段主要讲的是二氧化碳增加会导致地球表面温度上升。

25. A 根据第4 段第2 句可知选A 。

26. E 根据第1 句前半句可知选E ，该句是全段的主题句。

27. C 根据第2 段 第 1 句可知题干是这句话变换语序后的说法。

28. E 答案的根据是第3 段最后一句。

29. A 答案的根据是最后一段第2 句 ：只有当大气中水蒸气含量随着温度的升高而增加时，相对湿度才是恒定的。

30. B 答案的依据是第3 段倒数第2 句 ：二氧化碳数量的增加意味着有更多二氧化碳分子吸收红外线的辐射。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第 1 篇

31. C 原文是第2 段 “ 对老年人的新研究显示经常运动能让他们更集中精力” 。A ：减肥；B : 更愉快 ； C : 精力更集中； D : 显得年轻。因此只能选C 。

32. C 原文是第3 段 “ 以前的研究证明老鼠在轮子上奔跑数周后，它们的学习、记忆和集中程度都有所提高。运动的老鼠大脑中的血液流量大于不运动的，而它们脑细胞的联系也更频繁。” A ： 更高的血压； B : 更快的心跳； C ：有更多血液流经大脑； D : 更好的外表。因此只能选C 。

33. B 原文是第5 段 “ 研究员发现身体健康的成年人完成箭头测试的速度更快， 他们的答案和身体状况不佳的参加者一样准确。” A ：身体状况不佳的参赛者完成箭头测试更快； B : 身体健康的参赛者完成箭头测试的速度更快； C : 身体状况不佳的参赛者在箭头测试中答案更准确； D : 身体健康的参赛者在箭头测试中答案更准确。因此只能选B 。

34. D 原文是第7 段 “ 因此每两到三天仅仅出去散步1 0 到 4 5 分钟都会对健康有益。 ”因此只能选D 。

35. B 原文是最后一段“ 不管你怎么做都不要一边走路一边读书， 你有可能伤到自己的” 。A ： 一周跑一次步； B : 不要同时走路和读书； C : 每天散步； D : 运动时不要伤着朋友。因此答案选B 。

第 2 篇

36. C 原文在第2 段 “ 加州大学科学家周东环发现阿根廷蚂蚁的身体能向外释放一种化学物质告诉同伴： 我死了，把我挪走吧。” A ： 含有毒物质的化学品； B : 导致死亡的化学物质； C : 宣布死亡 的化学物质； D : 阻止死亡的化学物质。因此只能选C 。

37. C A ： 蚂蚁们很快知道有同伴死了； B : 当有蚂蚁死了，其他同伴把它的尸体挪出蚁穴； C : 有蚂蚁昏迷了，它会被拖出蚁穴； D : 活蚂蚁身上有‘ 我死了’ 化学物质。因此只能选C 。

38. D A ： 蚂蚁死后气味依然和活着时一样； B: “ 我已死”化学物质在蚂蚁死后会消失；C : 蚂蚁死后， “ 我没死”化学物质留在尸体上；D: “ 我没死”化学物质在蚂蚁死后会消失。因此只能选 D.

39. B 周的假设是当其他蚂蚁监测到“ 我没死”化学物质消失了，而 只 有 “ 我死了”物质，它们就将尸体拖走。而实验结果是当科学家用“ 我死了”化学物质时，蚂蚁们立刻将处理过的蛹拉走。当科学家使用“ 我没死”这一化学物质时，其他蚂蚁并不碰这个蛹。结果证明了周的假设的正确性。A : 他的假设是错误的； B : 他的假设有说服力；C : 他的假设需要修改； D : 他没有发现有力的证据证明这一假设。所以只能选B 。

40. D A ： 一只蚂蚁怎样被移出蚁穴； B : 蚂蚁在晚上做什么； C : 蚂蚁如何在黑暗中找到路； D : 蚂蚁死后会发生什么。因此只能选D 。

第 3 篇

41. B 答案在文章的开头就可以找到。第 2 段最后一句和第3 段 第 1 句讲得很清楚。

42. A 奶牛听了音乐会多产奶， 这是早在2 0 世纪4 0 年代就被实验证明了的。但听音乐对工人、 顾客和利润有没有正面的效应， 并没有得到科学的验证。作者在第3 段里用了 Perhaps这个词， 说明对下面的话持不肯定态度。第 4 段 第 1 句则讲得更加明确。

43. D 答案在第5 段里可以找到。先觉得好听，然后觉得厌烦， 这一情形，听简单的歌曲比听复杂的音乐出现得更快。

44. A 根据文章所述，在劫持人质的情况下， 美国警察常常对罪犯用大音量播放流行歌曲，目的是让罪犯最终难以承受而放弃劫持。

45. D 从全文来看， 反复听同一个曲调对听者产生的影响有心理方面的， 也有生理方面的。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. C 选项C 的意思是：实际上， 世界上的4 0 0 多种鲨鱼中9 4 % 的对人类是无害的。此句的意思和第 1 句联系起来语意通顺，合乎逻辑， 故 选 C 。

47. E 第 2 段主要讲鲨鱼并不经常攻击人类，为了证明这一点，博物馆……，选项 E 放入空白处很连贯，与原文意思相符，为正确答案。

48. B 该段的第1 句被删除了，要求补全。空白后面举例说明了过去8 至 1 5 年内鲨鱼种群消亡了多少，选项 B (A shocking 100 million sharks are killed every year around the world by hum a n s. ) 显然是本段的主题句， 概括了本段的意思，为正确答案。

49. F 空白前面讲的是渔民们捕杀鲨鱼的事情，选项 F 具体谈到被捕杀的鲨鱼有多大，与前面叙述的内容形成一种逻辑上的连贯关系，为正确答案。

50. D 文章最后一段谈到现在的一些捕鲨方式快把鲨鱼捕尽了，选项 D 的意思是： 这种情况令人担忧 ， 有些地区已经采取措施来保护这些特殊的盤鱼（It is a worrying situation and some areas have put measures in place to protect these special fish.) ， 可见 D 是正确的。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. A 能与switch搭配的只有A 和 B ， 而空白后面说“ 不能再启动它（ 引擎) ” ，因此判断A ( 关掉）合适。

52. D 空白前面是复数名词，而且句子中出现了表示“ 现在”的时间 状语（ F o l l o w) , 因此判断选项D 是答案。

53. D 空白处所在的结构与前面的谓语（could soon start)并列，s o o n的出现暗示could是一种委婉的用法，而备选项中能表示委婉说法的只有D ， 而且前面的谓语部分说“可能很快开始逐渐在普通车辆上使用” ，空白后的结构说“ ……两个月……能在英国的普通车辆上使用”，因此确定空白处还是进行委婉的推断，因此判断D 是答案。

54. C 根据前面问题的分析，空白处应该需要表示将来时间的介词， C 合适。

55. C 后面与空白处并列的结构有表示数量的不定冠词，因此判断C 是 答 案 （一个微小的移动电话)。

56. B 因为空白后出现了句子结构，所以排除A ; 空格后句子的大意是“ ……汽车被偷，经过编码处理的移动电话信号将告诉……” ，因此判断B ( 如果）合适。

57. B 根据前面看到的结构“ 经过编码处理的移动电话信号将告诉……”推测空白处很可能表达了“ 防止汽车被启动” ，因此判断B 正确。prevent sb. / sth. (from) doing.:防止某人/某物。

58. C 空白前 是 名 词（使车辆不能调动的装置），因此判断空白后是定语从句，因为空白前的词语是“ 非人” ，而且在从句中做主语，所以答案是C 。

59. A 根据空白所在的结构的含义“ 已经使……对盗窃汽车的人来说更难” ，判 断 A ( 生活）是答案。

60. C 空白前面出现了被动语态的结构（ 被提供资金）， 而且空白后出现了一个组织（ 汽车保险工业），因此判断空格处应该出现介词by。

61. D 空白后面说“ ……新手怎样盗窃汽车” ，因此判断D 合适。

62. B 空白后面出现带t o的不定式结构，因此排除A 、 C 和 D 。

63. A 备选项表示考点是时态，因此注意句子中的时间状语（since 1997) ，该时间状语表明应该用现在完成时态，因此答案是A 。

64. D 空白后面的结构含义是“ 在罪犯的盗窃过程中一个新的大障碍” ，因此判断D 合适。

65. C 空白所在的从句结构说“ 系统上市会比……的期望快” ，比较备选项，判断C 最合适。