

2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试

理工类 (B 级) 试题

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 个词或短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

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

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做出判断: 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。

Lakes, Too, Feel Global Warming

There's no doubt: In the last few decades, the average temperature on Earth has been higher than it has been in hundreds of years. Around the world, people are starting to measure the effects of global warming — and trying to figure out what to do about it.

Scientists recently used satellites to study the temperatures of lakes around the world, and they found that lakes are heating up. Between 1985 and 2009, satellites recorded the nighttime temperatures of the surfaces of 167 lakes. During those 24 years, the lakes got warmer — by an average of about 0.045 degree Celsius per year.

In some places, lakes have been warming by as much as 0.10 degree Celsius per year. At that rate, a lake may warm by a full degree Celsius in just 10 years. That difference may seem small — you might not even notice it in your bath. But in a lake, slightly warmer temperatures could mean more algae (水藻), and algae can make the lake poisonous to fish.

The study shows that in some regions, lakes are warming faster than the air around them. This is important because scientists often use measurements of air temperature to study how Earth is warming. By using lake temperatures as well, scientists can get a better picture of global warming. The scientists say data on lakes give scientists a new way to measure the impact of climate change around the world.

That's going to be useful, since no country is too big or too small to ignore climate change. Scientists aren't the only ones concerned. Everyone who lives on Earth is going to be affected by the rapid warming of the planet. Many world leaders believe we might be able to do something about it, especially by reducing the amount of greenhouse (温室) gases we put into the air.

That's why the United Nations started the Framework Convention on Climate Change, or UNFCCC. Every year the convention meets, and representatives from countries around the world gather to talk about climate change and discuss global solutions to the challenges of a warming world.

16 Scientists have been keeping records of lake temperatures for over 30 years.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

17 The temperatures of lakes around the world have increased greatly between 1985 and 2009.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

18 Lakes seem to be warming faster in Asia.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

19 A slight temperature increase in a lake could be harmful to fish.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

20 Scientists generally focus on air temperatures when studying global warming.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

21 Global warming is less threatening to small countries.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

22 UNFCCC's annual meeting will be held in Mexico this year.

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。

The iPad

1 The iPad is a tablet computer (平板电脑) designed and developed by Apple. It is particularly marketed as a platform for audio and visual media such as books, periodicals (期刊), movies, music, and games, as well as web content. At about 1.5 pounds (680 grams), its size and weight are between those of most contemporary smartphones and laptop computers. Apple released the iPad in April 2010, and sold 3 million of the devices in 80 days.

2 The iPad runs the same operating system as iPod Touch and iPhone. It can run its own applications as well as ones developed for iPhone. Without modification, it will only run programs approved by Apple and distributed via its online store.

3 Like iPhone and iPod Touch, the iPad is controlled by a multitouch display — a break from most previous tablet computers, which uses a pressure-triggered stylus (触控笔). The iPad uses a Wi-Fi data connection to browse (浏览) the Internet, load and stream media, and install software. Some models also have a 3G wireless data connection which can connect to GSM 3G data networks. The device is managed and synchronized (同步) by iTunes on a personal computer via USB cable.

4 An iPad has different features and applications one can use to execute different and interesting things. There are lots of iPad applications that the owner can use to enhance the way they communicate. Some of these are how to use social networking sites and other online options. One of the most common uses is for e-mail services. iPad applications like Markdown Mail allow the adoption of specific and particular options. They enable the owner to personalize their email accounts.

5 While the iPad is mostly used by consumers it also has been taken up by business users. Some companies are adopting iPads in their business offices by distributing or making available iPads to employees. Examples of uses in the workplace include lawyers responding to clients, medical professionals accessing health records during patient exams, and managers approving employee requests. A survey by Frost & Sullivan shows that iPad usage in workplaces is linked to the goals of increased employee productivity, reduced paperwork, and increased revenue.

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

- A Online stores
 - B Differences from iPhone
 - C Display and data connection
 - D Business usage
 - E Features and applications
 - F Operating system

- 27 In April 2010 the iPad developed by Apple was _____.
- 28 The iPad will only run programs approved by Apple if not _____.
- 29 iPad applications enable the owner's email accounts to be _____.
- 30 iPad usage in offices enables employee productivity to be _____.

- A modified
- B increased
- C personalized
- D browsed
- E distributed
- F released

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 useful.
- C they're convenient.
- D they're cheap.

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 couldn't remember simple tasks.
 - B he disliked using mobile phones.
 - 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 hold that the amount of radiation is too small to worry about.
 - B deny the existence of mobile phone radiation.
 - C develop new technology to reduce mobile phone radiation.
 - D try to prove that mobile phones are not harmful to health.
- 35 The writer's purpose of writing this article is to advise people
- A to buy mobile phones.
 - B to use mobile phones less often.
 - C to update regular phones.
 - D to stop using mobile phones.

第二篇

The Book of Life

So far, scientists have named about 1.8 million living species, and that's just a fraction of what probably exists on Earth. With so many plants, animals, and other creatures covering the planet, it can be tough to figure out what type of *spider* is moving up your leg or what kind of *bird* is flying by.

A soon-to-be-launched Web site might help. An international team of researchers has announced the creation of a Web-based Encyclopedia of Life (EoL). The project aims to catalog every species on Earth in a single, easy-to-use reference guide.

To get the encyclopedia started, the creators will use information from scientific databases that already exist. And eventually, in special sections of the site, nonscientists with specialized knowledge will get to join in. Bird-watchers, for example, will be able to input which birds they've seen and where. The technology for this kind of tool has only recently become available.

As the EoL develops, you might find it useful for school projects. The site will feature special pages for kids who are studying ecosystems (生态系统) in their neighborhoods. To make sure the encyclopedia is accurate, scientists will review much of the information added to it. People who visit the site will be able to choose to leave out pages that haven't been reviewed.

Another convenient feature of the EoL is that you'll be able to pick the level of detail you see to match your interests, age, and current knowledge. If you wanted to learn about bears for a science class report, for example, you could use the "*novice*" setting to get basic information about the animals. On the "expert" setting, on the other hand, you could get much more detailed information about the history, literature, and exploration of bears. It now takes years for scientists to collect all the data they need to describe and analyze species. The creators of the Encyclopedia of Life hope that their new tool will speed that process.

- 36 “Spider” and “bird” mentioned in paragraph 1 are examples to illustrate
- A there are numerous living species on Earth.
 - B animals are people’s friends.
 - C it is easy to see spiders and birds.
 - D there are many types of spiders and birds.
- 37 The goal of the creation of the EoL is to
- A collect enough data to analyze the living species on Earth.
 - B enlarge an existing Web site of the living species on Earth.
 - C add new information to the existing databases of the living species on Earth.
 - D work out an easy-to-use catalog of every living species on Earth.
- 38 At the starting stage the EoL will get information from
- A all the Web sites available.
 - B databases built up by its creators.
 - C the existing scientific databases.
 - D nonscientists with specialized knowledge.
- 39 The word “novice” in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by
- A scientist.
 - B creator.
 - C beginner.
 - D expert.
- 40 Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A Scientists will review every piece of the information added to the EoL.
 - B The EoL will be beneficial to school kids with its development.
 - C Scientists have cataloged only a small part of the living species on Earth.
 - D People with different interests and knowledge will in a way find the EoL useful.

第三篇

Longer Lives for Wild Elephants

Most people think of zoos as safe places for animals, where struggles such as having difficulty finding food and avoiding predators (猛兽) don't exist. Without such problems, animals in zoos should live to a ripe (成熟的) old age.

But that may not be true for the largest land animals on Earth. Scientists have known that elephants in zoos often suffer from poor health. Sometimes, they even become unable to have babies.

To learn more about how captivity (圈养) affects elephants, a team of international scientists compared the life spans of female elephants born in zoos with female elephants living outdoors in their native lands. Zoos keep detailed records of all the animals in their care, documenting factors such as birth dates, illnesses, weight and death. These records made it possible for the researchers to analyze 40 years of data on 800 African and Asian elephants in zoos across Europe. The scientists compared the life spans of the zoo-born female elephants with the life spans of thousands of wild female elephants in Africa and Asian elephants that work in logging camps (伐木场), over approximately the same time period.

The team found that female African elephants born in zoos lived an average of 16.9 years. Their wild counterparts who died of natural causes lived an average of 56 years — more than three times as long. Female Asian elephants followed a similar pattern. In zoos, they lived 18.9 years, while those in the logging camps lived 41.7 years.

Scientists don't know yet why wild elephants seem to get on so much better than their zoo-raised counterparts. Georgia Mason, a biologist at the University of Guelph in Canada who led the study, thinks stress and obesity (肥胖症) may be to blame. Zoo elephants don't get the same kind of exercise they would in the wild, and most are very fat. Social lives of elephants are also much different in zoos than in the wild, where they live in large herds and family groups.

The study raises some questions about acquiring more elephants to keep in zoos. While some threatened and endangered species living in zoos reproduce (生殖) successfully and maintain healthy populations, that doesn't appear to be the case with elephants.

- 41 Unlike other animals in zoos, zoo-raised elephants
- A live a long life.
 - B give birth to many babies.
 - C develop poor health.
 - D have difficulty getting food.
- 42 Which of the following about the scientists' study is NOT true?
- A They compared zoo-born elephants with wild elephants.
 - B They analyzed the records of 800 elephants kept in zoos.
 - C The zoo-born elephants they studied were kept in European zoos.
 - D They kept detailed records of all the elephants in their care.
- 43 It was found that, compared with female wild elephants, female zoo-born elephants
- A lived longer.
 - B grew up faster.
 - C died much earlier.
 - D enjoyed the same life spans.
- 44 One of the possible reasons for the zoo-raised elephants' problems is that
- A they do not get proper food.
 - B they do too much exercise.
 - C they live in large herds.
 - D they do not live in family groups.
- 45 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
- A zoo-born elephants should be looked after more carefully.
 - B zoos should keep more animals except elephants.
 - C it may not be wise to keep elephants in zoos.
 - D elephants are no longer an endangered species.

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. _____ (50) A very popular dance was even named for Charles Lindbergh the Lindy Hop. Today, The Spirit of St. Louis is kept at the Smithsonian Institute's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D. C.

- A Eighty years ago, radio and movies were just beginning to have that kind of effect on Americans.
- B 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.
- C He also received a Medal of Honor, the highest United States military decoration.
- D He quit school and moved to Nebraska where he learned to be a pilot.
- E His childhood was not full of fond memories.
- F Lindbergh used this additional training to get a job as an airmail pilot, flying out of St. Louis, Missouri.

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。

Smoking Can Increase Depressive Symptoms in Teens

While some teenagers may use cigarettes to "self-medicate" (自我治疗) against the blues (忧郁), scientists at the University of Toronto and the University of Montreal have found that smoking may actually _____ (51) depressive symptoms in some teens.

"This observational study is one of the few to examine the perceived _____ (52) benefits of smoking among teens," says lead researcher Michael Chaiton, a research associate at the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit of the University of Toronto. "_____ (53) cigarettes may appear to have self-medicating effects or to improve mood, in the long _____ (54) we found that teens who started to smoke reported higher depressive symptoms."

As part of the study, some 662 high school teenagers completed up to 20 questionnaires about their use of cigarettes to _____ (55) mood. Secondary schools

were selected to provide a mix of French and English participants, urban and rural schools, and schools _____ (56) in high, moderate and low socioeconomic neighbourhoods.

Participants were divided into three _____ (57): never smokers; smokers who did not use cigarettes to self-medicate, improve mood or physical _____ (58); smokers who used cigarettes to self-medicate. Depressive symptoms were measured using a scale that asked how often participants felt too tired to do things; had _____ (59) going to sleep or staying asleep; felt unhappy, sad, or depressed; felt hopeless about the future; felt anxious or tense; and worried too much about things.

"Smokers who used cigarettes as mood _____ (60) had higher risks of elevated (提升) depressive symptoms _____ (61) teens who had never smoked," says co-researcher Jennifer O'Loughlin, a professor at the University of Montreal Department of Social and Preventive Medicine. "Our study found that teen smokers who reported emotional benefits from smoking are _____ (62) higher risk of developing depressive symptoms."

The _____ (63) between depression and smoking exists _____ (64) among teens that use cigarettes to feel better. "It's _____ (65) to emphasize that depressive symptom scores were higher among teenagers who reported emotional benefits from smoking after they began to smoke," says Dr. Chaiton.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 51 A diagnose | B increase | C examine | D treat |
| 52 A financial | B material | C emotional | D political |
| 53 A Whatever | B Although | C Since | D If |
| 54 A road | B term | C journey | D distance |
| 55 A affect | B judge | C lead | D study |
| 56 A located | B moved | C exposed | D mixed |
| 57 A groups | B sets | C species | D versions |
| 58 A beauty | B state | C world | D activity |
| 59 A time | B courage | C trouble | D energy |
| 60 A tellers | B improvers | C creators | D designers |
| 61 A not | B than | C but | D that |
| 62 A at | B in | C about | D without |
| 63 A association | B cooperation | C difference | D agreement |
| 64 A probably | B principally | C occasionally | D scarcely |
| 65 A important | B meaningless | C illogical | D friendly |

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理工类 (B 级) 试题参考答案

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

其中:

第一部分: 第 1 ~ 15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分;

第二部分: 第 16 ~ 22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分;

第三部分: 第 23 ~ 30 题, 每题 1 分, 共 8 分;

第四部分: 第 31 ~ 45 题, 每题 3 分, 共 45 分;

第五部分: 第 46 ~ 50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分;

第六部分: 第 51 ~ 65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分。

试卷满分: 100 分。

2011 年度全国职称英语等级考试

理工类 (B 级) 试题题解

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

- 1 A confess 这个动词是“坦白、交代、承认”的意思, admit 也是“承认”的意思, 两个词后面都可以跟用 that 引导的宾语从句, 在这个句子里可以换用。
- 2 D extract 作动词用是“获得、获取”的意思, 如: extract help, extract satisfaction, extract information 等。在四个选项中只有 obtain 具有这样的意义,
- 3 B accelerate 这个动词原意是“加速”, 如: The trains have been accelerated. 火车提速了; The steps to implement the plan are being accelerated. 执行该计划的步伐正在加速。在本句中 accelerate his sale of shares (加速出售他的股票), 无疑就是增加出售他的股票的意思, 故选 increased。
- 4 D motive 是“动机”的意思, the motive for (doing) something 即为“做某事的动机”, reason 是“理由”, the motive for the murder 和 the reason for the murder 是同一意思。
- 5 C impact 和 influence 是近义词, 都解释为“影响”, 又如: the impact of modern technology on interpersonal relationships 现代技术对人际关系带来的影响。
- 6 D shine 这个动词通常用于表示“发亮、发光”的意思, 如: The sun is shining. 但是如果和皮鞋一起用, 那就是“擦皮鞋、把皮鞋擦亮”的意思了。本句的意思是: 他的皮鞋擦得一尘不染。Polish 具有“把……擦亮、磨光”的意思, clear 和 shoes 一起用的话便是“把鞋子移开”的意思了, wash 则是“用水洗”, mend 是“修补”的意思。
- 7 C explore 是“探索、探险、摸索”的意思, investigate 除了常用的“调查”这层意思外, 也具有“探索”的意义, 本句的意思是: 在会议上我们探索了扩充的可能性。
- 8 A steady 是“稳定的”意思, a steady decline 则是“稳步下降”, 在上下文中可以用 continuous 来代替它, 即“不断下降”。Sharp decline 则是“急剧下降”。
- 9 A remark 这个动词就是“说”的意思, 所以这里就用 saying 来代替它。
- 10 B framework 就是我们常说的“框架”, within the existing legal framework 指在现有的法律框架内。所谓法律框架实际上就是指法律体系, 所以选 system。Limit 是限制, procedure 是程序, status 是地位。
- 11 D find fault with something/someone 是个固定的表达式, 意为“找茬、吹毛求疵”, 所以和 criticize (批评) 基本同义。
- 12 A spectacular 这个形容词常用来描述场面、景观等, 意思是“壮观的、壮丽的、华丽的”, 在四个选项中只有 magnificent 具有这样的意思。
- 13 B grasp 这个动词是“抓住”的意思, 可用于具体的事物, 如: grasp the rope/my hand 抓住绳索/抓住我的手, 也可以用于抽象的概念, 如: grasp the main idea/ his meaning 抓住要点/理解他的意思。在本句中 grasp the significance of what had happened 就相当于 understand the significance of what had happened。
- 14 C convert 的意思是“改变、转化”。Turn 则是具有同样意义的一个更为常用的单词, 两者后面都跟 into 来表示“变为……”。又如: Solar energy has been successfully converted/turned into mechanical energy. 太阳能被成功地转化成机械能。The priest converted/turned him from a Buddhist into a Christian. 那神父把他从一个佛教徒变成了基督徒。Reduce 是减少, reform 是改造。
- 15 D tolerate 是“忍受”的意思, 如: tolerate the heat 忍受酷热, tolerate the loneliness 忍受孤独, tolerate the humiliation 忍受屈辱。和它同义的词常用的有 bear, endure 和 stand, 因

此本题选 D。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

- 16 B 文中第二段提到科学家在 1985 到 2009 年的 24 年间不断地测量湖泊的夜间温度。然而，题干认为科学家对湖泊温度的测量超过 30 年，与文章本意不符。
- 17 B 文中第二段最后两句话提到科学家连续 24 年测量了世界上 167 个湖泊的夜间温度。测量的结果是这些湖泊的温度每年增长 0.045 度。题干中“世界的湖泊温度大幅增长”的表达不符合文章本意。
- 18 C 文章第三段第一句话只提到了有些地方湖泊的温度增长可以每年达到 0.1 摄氏度，但并没有说是亚洲湖泊，因此本题的答案应是选项 C，“没有提及”。
- 19 A 文章第三段最后一句话提到“一个湖泊水温的轻微升高都会导致水藻增多，并且水藻使得湖泊有毒而不适合鱼类生存”，因此本文题干表达的意思符合文章本意，选择答案 A。
- 20 A 文章第四段第二句话提到“科学家经常使用对空气温度的测量值来研究地球变暖的情况”，因此题干表达的意思与文章本意相符。答案为 A。
- 21 B 文章第五段第一句话提到“世界上没有哪个国家会很大或很小以至于不用关注气候的变化”，因此，题干中提到的“一些小国家受到气候变暖的威胁比较小”与文章本意不符。答案为 B。
- 22 C 文章最后一段提到了“联合国气候变化框架公约”的年会，但是没有提到今年的会议在墨西哥举行，所以题干中提到的信息在文中没有显示。答案为 C。

第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子

- 23 F 本段的主题句为“The iPad runs the same operating system as iPod Touch and iPhone”，意为“iPad 使用与 iPod Touch 和 iPhone 一样的操作系统”。本段也主要讲述的是 iPad 的操作系统。答案应为 F。
- 24 C 本段第一句话“Like iPhone and iPod Touch, the iPad is controlled by a multitouch display”，说明“与 iPhone 和 iPod Touch 一样，iPad 也是多点触控显示屏”。本段其他的句子是对数据链接的介绍。本句的大意应该为显示屏和链接，所以答案为 C。
- 25 E 本段的主题句是“An iPad has different features and applications one can use to execute different and interesting things”，可以看出本段要说明“iPad 有不同的特征和应用程序来使人们完成不同的有趣事情”。答案为 E。
- 26 D 本段的主题句是“While the iPad is mostly used by consumers it also has been taken up by business users”，所以可以得知本段主要讲述的是 iPad 不仅用于娱乐，而且也用于办公。答案为 D。
- 27 F 第一段中最后一句话是“Apple released the iPad in April 2010, and sold 3 million of the devices in 80 days”，表达的意思是“苹果公司在 2010 年 4 月推出了 iPad，并在 80 天内卖出了 3 百万台”。答案为 F。
- 28 A 第二段最后一句话“Without modification, it will only run programs approved by Apple and distributed via its online store”，说明“如果没有改装，iPad 只能运行由苹果公司提供的并经由其网上商店推出的程序”。答案应为 A。
- 29 C 第四段最后一句话“They enable the owner to personalize their email accounts”显示“iPad 可以使他们的邮件账户个性化”。答案为 C。
- 30 B 第五段最后一句话“A survey by Frost & Sullivan shows that iPad usage in workplaces is linked to the goals of increased employee productivity, reduced paperwork, and increased revenue”，显示“工作场所使用 iPad 使得员工的工作效率提高，减少了文书工作，并且

增加了收益”。答案为 B。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

- 31 D 第一段里讲到了人们拥有手机的几种理由，其中不包括手机便宜 (cheap) 这一条。
- 32 C detect 意为“觉察、发现”，故可用 discover 来代替。
- 33 A 第三段里把这名推销员年纪轻轻就要退休的原因讲得十分明白：a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks.
- 34 A 请见第四段里的这句话：Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. 它们并不否认手机有辐射，但声称辐射量很小无需担心。
- 35 B 作者建议大家少用手机，这一点在最后一段里可以清楚地看到。
- 36 B 文章第一段主要讲述的是科学家只是将地球少数的生物物种命名了，还有很多物种没有命名。接着作者使用蜘蛛和鸟的例子说明此观点，以显示地球上生物种类的繁多。答案为 B。
- 37 D 文章第二段最后一句“The project aims to catalog every species on Earth in a single, easy-to-use reference guide”，说明“这个项目的目的是提供一个单一的，易于使用的生物分类参考指南”。答案为 D。
- 38 C 文章第三段第一句话“To get the encyclopedia started, the creators will use information from scientific databases (数据库) that already exist”，说明“为了建立这个百科全书，创建者要使用现有的科学数据库”。答案为 C。
- 39 C novice 的原意是“新手”，并且文中的意思也是“使用新手设置”来得到有关动物的基本信息。答案为 A。选项 B 意为“科学家”；选项 B 意为“创建者”；选项 D 意为“专家”。
- 40 A 文章第四段第三句话“To make sure the encyclopedia is accurate, scientists will review much of the information added to it”，说明“为了保证百科全书的准确性，科学家会阅读其中大部分的信息”，而没有说是“全部的信息”。本题答案为 A。文章在不同的段落提到了其余各选项。
- 41 C 第二段第二句话“Scientists have known that elephants in zoos often suffer from poor health”，说明“生活在动物园的大象经常会有不良的健康状态”。答案为 C。
- 42 D 第三段第二句话“Zoos keep detailed records of all the animals in their care, documenting factors such as birth dates, illnesses, weight and death”，说明是动物园记录了有关大象生活的各个方面，而不是科学家做的，所以选项 D 不符合文章本意。其余选项的内容在文中都有体现。
- 43 C 第四段中作者向读者讲述了野生雌大象存活的时间是生活在动物园的雌大象存活时间的三倍，所以答案为 C。
- 44 D 第五段最后一句话“Social lives of elephants are also much different in zoos than in the wild, where they live in large herds and family groups”，说明“生活在动物园里的雌大象与野生雌大象不同之处是后者是群居并以家族的方式生活”。答案为 D。
- 45 C 文章最后一段主要讲述大象不适宜动物园的生活，尤其是最后一句话“that doesn't appear to be the case with elephants”，说明“那不适宜大象的情况”。答案为 C。

第 5 部分：补全短文

- 46 A 第一段是文章的引言，说的是当今有了电视和杂志这样的媒体，名人到处可见，但是情况并非一向如此，80 年前收音机和电影才刚开始对美国人产生这样的效应，也就是

才能向美国的公众介绍宣传 Lindberg, 使他成为名人。

- 47 D 这个选项的前一句说的是 Lindberg 在大学读工程学位, 但是飞行吸引了他; 其后的一句则讲他自己买了飞机在各地表演空中特技, 所以在中间自然应该填入他辍学并移居到 Nebraska 去学习飞行这句话。
- 48 F 前一句说到 Lindberg 参军, 在飞行员班里第一个毕业, 这样正好接上 Lindbergh used this additional training to get a job as an airmail pilot, flying out of St. Louis, Missouri. 这句话。
- 49 B 前面一句讲了 Lindberg 觉得要完成这次飞行, 自己的技术没有问题, 但并非任何一架飞机都能飞那么远。所以下面就接他找到了 San Diego 的一家飞行器公司, 定做了一架能完成此次飞行的飞机。
- 50 C 六个选项中只有这个选项是和他回到美国后得到的荣誉有关的。

第6部分: 完形填空

- 51 B 本题考察单词意思。选项 A 为“诊断”; 选项 B 为“增加”; 选项 C 为“检查”; 选项 D 为“对待、治疗”。从题意来看, 本句要表达的意思是研究者发现吸烟会加重青少年的抑郁症状。答案为 B。
- 52 C 四个选项的意思分别为: A 为“金融的, 财政的”; B 为“物质的, 材料的”; C 为“感情的, 情感的”; D 为“政治的”。从句意来看, 本句表达了“这是为数不多的质疑青少年情感受益于吸烟的观点的研究”。答案选择 C。
- 53 B 全句的意思是“尽管香烟可能看起来能有自我治疗的作用, 或者可以改善情绪, 但从长远来看, 我们发现那些从青少年就开始吸烟的人的抑郁症状更明显”。本题应该选择让步状语的连接词 although。选项 A 为“无论什么”; 选项 C 为“自从”; 选项 D 为“如果”。
- 54 B 参考上题句意解释。in the long term 意为“从长远来看”。其他选项与 long 搭配, 意思不符合题意。答案为 D。
- 55 A 本句话的意思是“作为研究的一部分, 662 名十几岁的高中生完成了有关他们利用香烟来影响其情绪的 20 个问卷调查”。选项 A 为“影响”; 选项 B 为“判断”; 选项 C 为“引导”; 选项 D 为“学习、研究”。从句意判断本题答案为 A。
- 56 A 本句要表达的意思是“一些英、法学生混合的中学被选为研究对象, 其中包括城市和乡村的学校, 同时这些学校坐落在经济水平高、中、低不同的地区”, 所以本题答案为 A “坐落于”。选项 B 为“移动、迁移”; 选项 C 为“展示、暴露”; 选项 D 为“混合”。
- 57 A 本句话的意思是“参与者被分成了三个不同的组”。选项 A 为“组、组群”; 选项 B 为“套”; 选项 C 为“种类”选项 D 为“版本”。答案为 A。
- 58 B 从句意“不用香烟来进行自我治疗、改善情绪或者身体状态的吸烟者”来看, 本题答案应为 B “状态”。选项 A 为“美丽”; 选项 C 为“世界”; 选项 D 为“活动”, 都不符合文章本意。
- 59 C 本句是要表述“研究者通过对受试者失眠情况的调查检测他们的抑郁状况”。选项 A 为“时间”; 选项 B 为“勇气”; 选项 C 为“麻烦”; 选项 D 为“能量”。从句意判断, 本题答案为 C。
- 60 B 本句意为“那些使用香烟作为情绪改善者的吸烟者比那些从不吸烟的青少年更容易有抑郁症状”。选项 A 为“告知者”; 选项 B 为“改善者”; 选项 C 为“创造者”; 选项 D 为“设计者”。答案为 B。
- 61 B 参考上题句意解释。本句中有比较的成分, 选项 B 符合题意。
- 62 A 本句中 at the risk of 为一个词组, 意为“有……风险”。答案为 A。其余各选项不符合词组意思。
- 63 A 选项 A 为“联合”; 选项 B 为“合作”; 选项 C 为“不同”; 选项 D 为“一致”。从

句意来看, 本句意为“既抑郁又吸烟的人主要是那些用香烟来使自己感觉好点的青少年”。只有 A 符合题意。

64 B 参考上题句意解释。选项 B “主要地” 符合题意。选项 A 为“很可能”; 选项 C 为“偶然地”; 选项 D 为“几乎不、刚刚”, 都不符合题意。

65 A 从句意来看, 本句要表达的意思是“强调那些青少年认为自己的情绪因吸烟而好转, 但实际上其抑郁症状得分却较高这一事实是重要的”。选项 A 为“重要的”; 选项 B 为“无意义的”; 选项 C 为“不合法的”; 选项 D 为“友好的”。只有 A 符合题意。其他选项偏离本文的主题。