**2014年职称英语考试理工类C级试题及参考答案**

**词汇选项：**

　　1. Take some spare clothes in case you get wet.

　　A. fine B. winter C. outdoor D. extra

　　2. Afterwards there was just a feeling of let-down.

　　A. disappointment B. excitement C. anger D. calm

　　3. The AIDS convention will be held in Glasgow.

　　A. party B. celebration C. union D. conference

　　4. The new service helped boost pre-tax profits by 10%.

　　A. return B. increase C. realize D. double

　　5. Some comments are just inviting trouble.

　　A. keeping out of B. getting into C. asking for D. suffering from

　　6. His knowledge of French is fair.

　　A. quite good B. very useful C. very limited D. rather special

　　7. The book raised a storm of controversy.

　　A. damage B. voice C. argument D. doubt

　　8. My principal concern is to get the job done fast.

　　A. serious B. deep C. main D. particular

　　9. Lack of space forbids further treatment of the topic here.

　　A. receives B. deserves C. prevents D. accepts

　　10. He made a number of rude remarks about the food.

　　A. comments B. signs C. manners D. noises

　　11. They are trying to identify what is wrong with the present system.

　　A. prove B. consider C. imagine D. discover

　　12. His heart gave a sudden leap when he saw her.

　　A. jump B. hope C. silence D. life

　　13. The worst agonies of the war were now beginning.

　　A. parts B. pains C. aspects D. results

　　14. I’m sure I’ll be able to amuse myself for a few hours.

　　A. treat B. hold C. entertain D. keep

　　15. Several windows had been smashed.

　　A. broken B. cleaned C. replaced D. fixed

参考答案：

　　1. D. extra　　2. A. disappointment　　3. D. conference

　　4. B. increase　　5. B. getting into　　6. C. very limited

　　7. C. argument　　8. C. main　　9. C. prevents

　　10. A. comments　　11. D. discover　　12. A. jump

　　13. B. pains　14. C. entertain　　15. A. broken

　**阅读判断：**

**So Many ‘Earths’**

　　The Milky Way (银河) contains billions of Earth-sized planets that could support life that’s the finding of a new study. It draws on data that came from NASA’s top planet-hunting telescope.

　　A mechanical failure recently put that Kepler space telescope out of service. Kepler had played a big role in creating a census of planets orbiting some 170,000 stars. Its data have been helping astronomers predict how common planets are in our galaxy. The telescope focused on hunting planets that might have conditions similar to those on Earth.

　　The authors of a study, published in The Proceedings of the National Academy of sciences, conclude that between 14 and 30 out of every 100 stars, with a mass and temperature similar to the Sun, may host a planet that could support life as we know it. Such a planet would have a diameter at least as large as Earth’s, but no more than twice that big. The planet also would have to orbit in a star’s habitable zone. That’s where the surface temperature would allow any water to exist as a liquid.

　　The new estimate of how many planets might fit these conditions comes from studying more than 42,000 stars and identifying suitable worlds orbiting them. The scientists used those numbers to extrapolate (推算) to the rest of the stars that the telescope could not see.

　　The estimate is rough, the authors admit. If applied to the solar system, it would define as habitable a zone starting as close to the Sun as Venus and running to as far away as Mars. Neither planet is Earthlike (although either might have been in the distant past). Using tighter limits, the researchers estimate that between 4 and 8 out of every 100 Sunlike stars could host an Earth-sized world. These are ones that would take 200 to 400 days to complete a yearly orbit.

　　Four out of every 100 sunlike stars doesn’t sound like a big number. It would mean, however, that the Milky Way could host more than a billion  Earth-sized planets with a change for life.

　　16. The Kepler space telescope has been in service for 15 years.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　17. The main task of the Kepler space telescope is to find out planets with similar conditions to Earth’s.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　18. The planet that could support life might be a little bit smaller than Earth.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　19. The Earth is planet orbiting in the Sun’s habitable zone.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　20. The new finding is based on a thorough study of 170,000 stars in the Milky Way.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　21. The estimate of the number of planets that could support life is not very accurate.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

　　22. This is the first research finding about the planets with a chance for life.

　　A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

参考答案：

　　16. C. Not mentioned17. A. Right 18. B. Wrong

　　19. A. Right 20. B. Wrong 21. A. Right

　　22. C. Not mentioned

　**概括大意与完成句子：**

**Pathways to Research: Problem-solving**

　　1 Pittsburgh’s many hills aren’t kind to bikers. Anyone hoping to pedal to work there has to contend with steep streets like Canton Avenue, which famously climbs at a nearly 40-degree angle. As a result, some residents avoid biking altogether.

　　2 But University of Pittsburgh graduate Micah Toll, 23, and a few friends recently launched an invention that they hope will increase the city’s pedal power. An electric bike called a Pulse PEVO. A super-strong battery powers daunting (令人却步的) hills. Toll hopes it will persuade people in Pittsburgh and elsewhere to get out of their cars and onto bikes.

　　3 If it sound like Toll has a knack (窍门) for fixing problems, that’s because he does. In high school, he designed a new type of construction beam. It weighs no more than a feather pillow but can be used to build sturdy (坚固的) homes for refugees fleeing war or natural disaster. For his work, Toll was invited to attend the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) —twice, in 2006 and 2007. The annual competition for young researchers is a program of Society for Science & the Public (that’s the parent organization of Science News for Kids). Toll says that when it comes to science, he keeps it simple: “You see a problem and say, ‘How could I solve that?’”

　　4 He’s not the only one to take that approach. Many young researchers get their start by trying to solve a problem or fulfill a need in their own communities. When students dedicate themselves to finding a solution that may benefit their community, “a passion is ignited (点燃) ,” says Wendy Hawkins, executive director of the Intel Foundation, which sponsors Intel ISEF. “Finding that passion and fostering it can be the key to many students’ future success.” She says.

　　23. Paragraph 1 \_\_\_E\_\_\_\_

　　24. Paragraph 2 \_\_\_D\_\_\_\_

　　25. Paragraph 3 \_\_\_B\_\_\_\_

　　26. Paragraph 4 \_\_\_C\_\_\_\_

　　A. Intel International Science and Engineering Fair

　　B. The enthusiasm for solving problems

　　C. The young researchers’ passion

　　D. An invention increasing pedal power

　　E. Why people avoid biking in Pittsburgh

　　F. The cause of national disaster

　　27.A Pulse PEVO is powered with \_\_\_E\_\_\_\_

　　28.Toll hopes his Pulse PEVO will encourage people to \_\_\_B\_\_\_\_

　　29.A new construction beam invented by Toll weighs like \_\_\_C\_\_\_\_

　　30.Many young researchers are finding solutions to problems that may \_\_\_F\_\_\_\_

　　A. a nearly 40-degree angle

　　B. get on bikes

　　C. a feather pillow

　　D. fix more problems

　　E. a super-strong battery

　　F. benefit their community

　　**阅读理解：**

**第一篇：**

**Approaches to Understanding Intelligences**

　　It pays to be smart, but we are not all smart in the same way. You may be a talented musician, but you might not be a good reader. Each of us is different.

　　Psychologists disagree about what is intelligence and what are talents or personal abilities. Psychologists have two different views on intelligence. Some believe there is one general intelligence. Others believe there are many different intelligences.

　　Some psychologists say there is one type of intelligence that can be measured with IQ tests. These psychologists support their view with research that concludes that people who do well on one kind of test for mental ability do well on other tests. They do well on tests using words, numbers or pictures. They do well on individual or group tests, and written or oral tests. Those who do poorly on one test, do the same on all tests.

　　Studies of the brain show that there is a biological basis for general intelligence. The brains of intelligent people use less energy during problem solving. The brain waves of people with high intelligence show a quicker reaction. Some researchers conclude that differences in intelligence result from differences in the speed and effectiveness of information processing by the brain.

　　Howard Gardner, a psychologist at the Harvard School of Education, has four children. He believes that all children are different and shouldn’t be tested by one intelligence test. Although Gardner believes general intelligence exists, he thinks that the human mind has different intelligences. These intelligences allow us to solve the kinds of problems we are presented with in life. Each of us has different abilities within these intelligences. Gardner believes that the purpose of school should be to encourage development of all of our intelligences.

　　Gardner says that his theory is based on biology. For example, when one part of the brain is injured, other parts of the brain still work. People who cannot talk because of brain damage can still sing. So, there is not just one intelligence to lose. Gardner has identified 8 different kinds of intelligence: linguistic, mathematical, spatial, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, body-kinesthetic (身体动觉的), and naturalistic.

　　36. What is the main idea of this passage?

　　A. How to understand intelligence.

　　B. The importance of intelligence.

　　C. The development of intelligence tests.

　　D. How to become intelligent.

　　37. Which of the following statements is true concerning general intelligence?

　　A. Most intelligent people do well on some intelligence tests.

　　B. People doing well on one type of intelligence test do well on other tests.

　　C. Intelligent people do not do well on group tests.

　　D. Intelligent people do better on written tests than on oral tests.

　　38. Gardner believes that

　　A. children have different intelligences

　　B. all children are alike.

　　C. children should take one intelligence test.

　　D. there is no general intelligence.

　　39. According to Gardner, schools should

　　A. promote development of all intelligences.

　　B. test students’ IQs.

　　C. train students who do poorly on tests.

　　D. focus on finding the most intelligent students.

　　40. Gardner thinks that his theory has a

　　A. musical foundation.

　　B. intrapersonal foundation.

　　C. linguistic foundation.

　　D. biological foundation.

参考答案：

　　36. A. How to understand intelligence.

　　37. B. People doing well on one type of intelligence test do well on other tests.

　　38.A. children have different intelligences

　　39. A. promote development of all intelligences.

　　40. D. biological foundation.

　　**第二篇：**

**The Magic of Sound**

　　Music is one of the most beautiful forms of artistic expressions ever  invented. In movies and plays, music has an added function1: it not only moves people but also can shock people. Is it true that an ordinary musical instrument can be so powerful?

　　Our eardrums can withstand sound within 20 t0 80 decibels. Once sound  exceeds this limit2, even beautiful music will become ear-splitting noise3 and harm health. A strong blast of high sound can twist and break a solid iron sheet. High sound of 150 decibels can kill a healthy rat.

　　The noise from a plane’s engine is over 140 decibels.However,the sound of a flute is at most a few decibels. Therefore, the sound of ordinary musical instruments cannot harm your health. It has been proven that people who have worked in an environment with a high sound intensity for a long time suffer varying degrees of heart disease or altered brain waves.

　　In movies, sometimes the hero can produce a sound that ordinary people can't hear and only those who have the same ability can feel. In nature, there is actually sound that is beyond our hearing. In physics, the sound that exceeds 20,000 Hz is called ultrasonic. Dolphins, whales and bats can make such high—frequency sound. It does no harm to health.

　　Sound less than 20Hz is called infrasonic waves. When we move, the air will vibrate. The vibration of air can produce infrasonic waves. As the frequency of infrasonic waves is close to that of people's internal organs4, infrasonic wave may cause resonance in human bodies. As a result, people's vision may weaken and internal organs may rupture. However, whether an infrasonic wave can be used as a weapon depends on its intensity5.If its intensity is very low,it won't damage intemal organs or a person's Health. If the intensity of infrasonic wave exceeds l60 decibels, it is extremely harmful. When wind blows at a force of 3 or 4 over the sea6,it will produce infrasonic waves of several decibels. Only typhoons can produce infrasonic waves of over l00 decibels. At present, scientists can only produce infrasonic weapons in the lab with the help of advanced scientific tools and powerful electric power.

　　36. What would be the best title of the passage?

　　A. The power of music.

　　B. The harms of noises.

　　C. The magic of sound.

　　D. The discovery of infrasonic waves.

　　37. What does the author say about music?

　　A. It may be harmful to people’s health.

　　B. It always cheers people up.

　　C. It is very often difficult to understand.

　　D. It sounds better when it is loud enough.

　　38. It is true that the sound

　　A. of nature is the most beautiful.

　　B. over 80 decibels is harmful to people.

　　C. of high intensity benefits animals.

　　D. in movies is pleasing to the ear.

　　39. An ultrasonic sound

　　A. is very loud.

　　B. does harm to people’s health.

　　C. cannot be heard by people.

　　D. is produced by the hero in movies.

　　40. It can be found from the last paragraph that infrasonic waves

　　A. are harmless to people’s health.

　　B. exist in people’ internal organs.

　　C. can be used as deadly weapons.

　　D. can improve eyesight.

参考答案：

　　36.C. The magic of sound.

　　37. A. It may be harmful to people’s health.

　　38.B. over 80 decibels is harmful to people.

　　39. C. cannot be heard by people.

　　40. C. can be used as deadly weapons.

　　**第三篇：**

**Compact Disks**

　　If someone says to you your music CDs don't really hold any music on them, and they only have numbers recorded on them, you may not believe it. In fact, he is right in that sound is actually recorded onto the CDs as special numbers — a digital code. The code is pressed onto the CD as bumps on a long spiral track almost five kilometers long. These bumps are an average of 0.5 microns wide.

　　A small laser beam shines onto the bumps as the CD turns. The light is reflected back to a receiver that records how the laser light bounces back. This lets the CD player turn the reflected light back into the original code. This means you can hear the original code as music.

　　Digital codes are used with many technologies. E-mail needs these kinds of code numbers. Space probes communicate with their ground station on earth using digital codes. Bar codes are read as digital codes in computer systems. Digital communications with cell phones need digital codes. Weather radios also tune in to specific signals using these codes.

　　There are many types of compact disks. One format is called CD-RWs. They can be recorded on and re-recorded on (rewritten on) as you would do with a floppy disk. Another format is the CD-ROM. The technology for recording on these disks is different from other CDs. These CDs have a dye layer that the CD writer can darken or leave clear. The clear and dark spots are the digital code. CD-ROM stands for Compact Disc -- Read only Memory. This disk is like a "super" floppy disk that can hold lots of information. One CD-ROM can hold the same amount of data as 500 floppy disks. Information is permanently recorded onto it. Computer games and other programs are considered to be CD-ROMs.

　　CDs were first sold to the public in 1982. These CDs still play well and sound fine. Current CDs are expected to last between 70 to 200 years. Of course, you can make sure your CDs last a long time by taking care of them.

　　Science keeps on developing. It may not be many more years before a completely new technology is invented and introduced to the public for music recording. In the meantime, there is no doubt you will continue to enjoy listening to your favorite music on CDs and playing your favorite computer games on CD-ROMs.

　　41. Music is recorded onto CDs as

　　A. laser beams.

　　B. digital codes.

　　C. musical notes.

　　D. special sounds.

　　42. E-mail is mentioned in the third paragraph to show

　　A. the variety of digital communications.

　　B. the development of new technologies.

　　C. the useless of digital codes.

　　D. the relationship between communication and technology.

　　43. One of the differences between CD-RWs and CD-ROMs is

　　A. CD-ROMs can be used for a longer time.

　　B. CD-ROMs cannot be rewritten on.

　　C. CD-RWs hold more information.

　　D. CD-RWs are merely used for music recording.

　　44. CDs can last a long time if

　　A. they are seldom used.

　　B. they play well and sound fine.

　　C. their users take good care of them.

　　D. they are developed with new technology.

　　45. It can be inferred from the passage that

　　A. CD-ROMs are more expensive than other CDs.

　　B. new technology for music recording is being developed.

　　C. the author likes listening to music.

　　D. floppy dislike are no longer in use.

参考答案：

　　41. B. digital codes.

　　42. C. the useless of digital codes.

　　43. B. CD-ROMs cannot be rewritten on.

　　44. C. their users take good care of them.

　　45. C. the author likes listening to music.

　**补全短文：**

**Do You Have a Sense of Humor?**

　　Humor and laughter are good for us. There is increasing evidence that they can heal us physically, mentally, emononally, and spirtualy. In fact every system of the body responds to laughter in some positive. Healing way, so how can we get more laughter into our lives?\_\_46\_\_.Psychologist and author. Steve Wilson ,has some answers.

　　Many people believe that we are born with a sense humor. They think” either you’ve got it or you don’t Dr. Wilson points out that this is false\_\_47\_\_”

　　The parts of the brain and central nervous system that control laughing and smiling are mature at birth \_\_48\_\_.(After all when a baby laughs we don’t rush over and say that kid has a great sense of humor) A sense of humor is something that you can develop over a latetime.

　　Sometimes people think that they don’t have a good sense of humor because they are not good joke tellers. Dr. Wilson remark us that telling jokes is only one of many ways to express humor \_\_49\_\_.Then we will make others laugh, too.

　　A person who has a true sense of humor is willing and to see the funny side of everyday life. One of the best definitions of a sense of humor is the ability to see the nonserious element in a situation . Consider this sign from a store winoow. Any tautly merchandise will be cheerfully replaced with merchandise of a equal quality. The store manager probably placed the sign in the window to impress customers with the store’s excellent service \_\_50\_\_.As Dr. Wilson says “good sense of humor means that you don’t’ have to be funny, you just to see what’s funny”

　　A. What is true, however, is that we are born with the capacity to laugh and smile

　　B. However that does not mean that infants have a sense of humor

　　C. He advises us to lose our inhibitiors and try to laugh at ourselves

　　D. Is it possible to develop a sense of humor?

　　E. Everyone experience this emotion

　　F. He had a serious purpose but if you have a sense of humor ,you will probably find the sign funny

　　参考答案：46-50：DABCF

　　**完形填空：**

**Citizen Scientists**

　　Understanding how nature responds to climate change will require monitoring key life cycle event—flowering, the appearance of leaves, the first frog calls of the spring—all around the world. But ecologists can’t be \_\_51\_\_ so they’re turning to non-scientists, sometimes called citizen scientists, for help.

　　Climate scientists are not present everywhere. \_\_52\_\_ there are so many places in the world and not enough scientists to observe all of them, they’re asking for your help in \_\_53\_\_ signs of climate change across the world. The citizen scientist movement encourages \_\_54\_\_ people to observe a very specific research interest — birds, trees, flowers budding, etc. — and send their observations \_\_55\_\_ a giant database to be observed by professional scientists. This helps a small number of scientists track a \_\_56\_\_ amount of data that they would never be able to gather on their own. \_\_57\_\_ like citizen journalists helping large publications cover a hyper-local beat, citizen scientists are ready for the conditions where they live. \_\_58\_\_ that’s needed to become one is a few minutes each day or each week to gather data and \_\_59\_\_ it in.

　　A group of scientists and educators launched an organization last year \_\_60\_\_ the National Phenology Network. “Phenology” is what scientists call the study of the timing of events in nature.

　　One of the group’s first efforts relies on scientists and non-scientists \_\_61\_\_ to collect data about plant flowering and leafing every year. The program, called Project BudBurst, collects life cycle \_\_62\_\_ on a variety of common plants from across the United States. People participating in the project—which is \_\_63\_\_ to everyone—record their observations on the Project BudBurst website.

　　“People don’t \_\_64\_\_ to be plant experts -they just have to look around and see what’s in their neighborhood,” says Jennifer Schwartz, an education consultant with the project. “ As we collect this data, we’ll be able to make an estimate of \_\_65\_\_ plants and communities of plants and animals will respond as the climate changes. ”

　　51. A. everywhere B. anywhere C. somewhere D. nowhere

　　52. A. If B. Although C. When D. Because

　　53. A. giving B. showing C. developing D. observing

　　54. A. special B. professional C. skillful D. ordinary

　　55. A. on B. at C. to D. with

　　56. A. small B. limited C. simple D. large

　　57. A. Very B. Much C.As D. Many

　　58. A. All B. Any C. Some D. Most

　　59.A.send B. print C. answer D. keep

　　60.A.known B. featured C. belonged D. called

　　61.A.alike B. like C. unlike D. likely

　　62.A.points B. wonders C. data D. interests

　　63.A.common B. suitable C. open D. strange

　　64.A.want B. forget C. mind D. have

　　65.A.who B. how C. before D. since

参考答案：

　　51. A. everywhere　　52.D. Because　　53. D. observing

　　54. D. ordinary　　55.C. to　　56. D. large

　　57. B. Much　　58. A. All　　59.A.send

　　60.D. called　　61.A.alike　　62.C. data

　　63.C. open　　64.D. have　　65.B. how