

图书基本信息

书名：<<华图2013最新版全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试教材配套试卷>>

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内容概要

职称英语考试是全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试的一种，是全国统一标准的职称外语考试，采取统一大纲、闭卷笔试的形式进行。

2013年职称英语根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点，结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况，对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同要求。

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，特别是经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势，对专业技术人员的外语能力提出了更高的要求。

中央批准的各项专业技术职务试行条例对不同系列、不同职务层次专业技术人员的外语能力都作出了规定。

凡依据相应专业技术职务条例受聘担任相应专业技术职务的人员，均应按照《关于专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试的通知》(人发[1998]54号)规定的范围，报名参加相应语种、级别的外语水平测试。其中，英语划分为综合类、理工类、卫生类3个专业类别。

根据近年来职称英语考试考情，职称英语最新考试大纲增删了部分篇幅，对词汇作了部分调整，华图教育邀请职称英语培训领域知名命题专家编写了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试教材配套试卷》。

这些专家均在职称英语考试领域参与教学培训多年，对近年来职称英语考试有深入的研究，这也使本系列丛书能够紧跟职称英语考试的最新变化，帮助应试者快速提升英语成绩。

本试卷分为两部分。

第一部分收录了2008--2012年的职称英语考试真题，并辅以详细的参考译文和解析，帮助应试者快速熟悉历年考试题型、内容和难度；第二部分精编了6套专家预测试卷，其中阅读理解部分均以考试大纲指定的教材文章为材料，并辅以详细的参考译文和解析。

此外，本试卷还随书附赠备考指南，方便考生掌握系统的学习方法。

作者简介

崔守军，博士，毕业于外交学院，现为中国人民大学“当代中国研究”（Program of Contemporary China Studies）全英文硕士项目主任，中国人民大学国际关系学院硕士研究生导师，美国东西方研究中心（Eastand West Center）、英国伦敦国王学院（King's College of London）芬兰赫尔辛基大学（University of Helsinki）等院校和研究机构访问学者。
崔博士对英文教学和应试颇有研究，经验丰富，能够帮助考生最大限度提高应试技巧和能力，从竞争中脱颖而出。

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章节摘录

Compare this to the mouse used as model for human disease in lab tests, which shares only 60% of its DNA with us. In fact chimpanzees are far more similar to humans than they are to any other species of monkey. As well as resembling us genetically, chimps are highly intelligent and able to use tools. These facts alone should be enough to make protection of chimps an urgent priority (优先). But there is another more selfish reason to pre-serve the chimps. 3. The chimpanzees' trump card (王牌) comes in the field of medical research. Chimpanzees are so similar to humans that veterinarians (兽医) often refer to human medical textbooks when treating them. Chimpanzees do show differences in several key areas. In particular, chimps are much more resistant to a number of major diseases. It is this ability that is so interesting. 4. For example, chimps seem to show a much higher resistance than humans to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Indeed, their use as experimental animals in AIDS research has declined because they are so resistant. 5. By sequencing the chimp's genome and pinpointing (找到) place where the chimpanzee DNA sequence differs from that of humans, scientists hope to be able to discover which part of the genetic code gives chimps their increased resistance to some diseases. This, they hope, will allow them to develop new and more effective treatments for the human forms of these diseases. Such treatments could include the production of new drugs or even the alteration (改变) of the human genetic sequence. The recently completed human genome sequencing project has shown that such an effort is now well within our reach.

23. Paragraph 1 _____ 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____ 26. Paragraph 4 _____
- A. Genetic differences between chimps and humans.
 B. Reasons for HIV resistance. C. Implications of chimpanzee extinction for humans. D. Effective AIDS treatment.
 E. Genetic similarities between chimps and humans. F. Chimps' resistance to HIV.
27. Chimpanzee extinction may affect _____ 28. There is a difference of less than 2% between the chimp and _____
 29. Scientists suspect that genes play a significant role in protecting chimps from getting _____
 30. The discovery of the genetic code of chimps will be helpful to _____. A. healthier lifestyle B. some human disease treatments
 C. some diseases D. human survival
- Carbon-14 is produced in the earth's atmosphere when nitrogen (氮) -14, or N-14, interacts with cosmic rays (宇宙射线). Scientists believe since the earth was formed the amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere has remained constant. Consequently C-14 formation is thought to occur at a constant rate. Now the ratio of C-14 to other carbon atoms in the atmosphere is known. Most scientists agree that this ratio is useful for dating items back to at least 50,000 years.
- All life on earth is made of organic molecules (分子) that contain carbon atoms coming from the atmosphere. So all living things have about the same ratio of C-14 atoms to other carbon atoms in their tissues (组织). Once an organism (有机体) dies it stops taking in carbon in any form, and the C-14 already present begins to decay. Over time the amount of C-14 in the material decreases, and the ratio of C-14 to other carbon atoms goes down. In terms of radio carbon dating, the fewer C-14 atoms in a sample the older that sample is.

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