

图书基本信息

书名：<<职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷>>

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内容概要

《2013年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书：职称英语等级考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷（综合类）》特点如下：

一、再现近3年真题，全面展现题型特点、热点

研习历年的试题是全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态，赢得高分的最佳捷径，因此对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。

本书收录了近3年的考试真题，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点。

使考生真正做到有针对性的复习，从容备考，轻取高分。

二、解析详尽透彻，全面分析重点、难点和疑点

本书解答详尽，每套真题均配有详细的试题解析，各题型配有试题题目的翻译，对干扰项进行了详细分析。

考生可以从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点和疑点，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考，轻取高分。

三、注重实际操作演练，全程预测，系统预测

本书提供了6套全真模拟试卷。

全面收录考试热点，预测了2013年考试的方向，涵盖了近年考试的热点。

每套试卷都有详细的答案和解析，考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

书籍目录

- 2012年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类C级）
参考答案与解析
- 2011年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类C级）
参考答案与解析
- 2010年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类C级）
参考答案与解析
- 2012年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类B级）
参考答案与解析
- 2011年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类B级）
参考答案与解析
- 2010年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类B级）
参考答案与解析
- 2012年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类A级）
参考答案与解析
- 2011年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类A级）
参考答案与解析
- 2010年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类A级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类C级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类C级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类B级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类B级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（综合类A级）
参考答案与解析
- 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（综合类A级）
参考答案与解析

章节摘录

Prediction would be less important if scientists could easily build structures to withstand tremors. While seismic engineering has improved dramatically in the past 10 to 15 years, every new quake reveals unexpected weakness in "quake-resistant" structures, says Terry Tullis, a geophysicist at Brown University. In Kobe, for example, a highway that opened only last year was damaged. In the Northridge earthquake, on the other hand, well-built structures generally did not collapse. A recent report in Science adds yet more anxiety about life on the faulty lines. Researchers ran computer simulations to see how quake-resistant buildings would fall in a moderate size temblor, taking into account that much of a quake's energy travels in a large "pulse" of focused shaking. The results: both steel-frame buildings and buildings that sit on insulating rubber pads suffered severe damage. More research will help experts design stronger structures and possibly find quake precursors. But it is still a certainty that the next earthquake will prove once again that every fault cannot be monitored and every highway cannot be completely quake-proofed.

41. From the first paragraph, it can be safely inferred that_____.

A. Scientists can never be able to predict the coming of earthquakes

B. The existing power on predicting earthquakes is somewhat exaggerated

C. Quite a lot of scientific assertions are groundless

D. Earthquake predictions are beyond the reach of scientists

42. One of the main difficulties in accurate earthquake forecasting is that_____.

A. Earthquakes may take place in anywhere possible

B. Earthquakes take place simultaneously and unexpectedly

C. Most earthquakes take place at any unexpected moment

D. The occurrence of earthquakes involves too many unforeseen factors

43. What does the word precursor in the context in the second paragraph mean?

A. A man that may come before the happening of an earthquake.

B. The leading factor that may cause a series of events to occur.

C. Any meaningful sign that indicates some would-be happenings.

D. An event that may have symbolic or significant nature.

44. What does the author mean when he mentions the damage caused by earthquakes?

A. It is hard to build structures strong enough to withstand serious temblor.

B. Not all structures can be made to withstand the tremor of the earthquakes.

C. The damage caused by earthquakes to buildings can hardly be predicted accurately.

D. No structures would be strong enough to endure violent earthquakes.

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