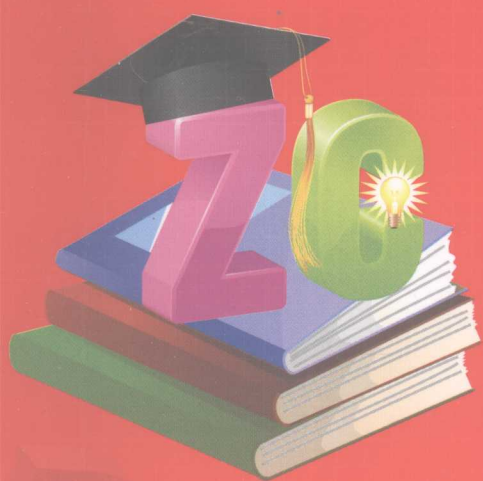


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职称英语考试

历年真题及全真模拟试卷



【卫生类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



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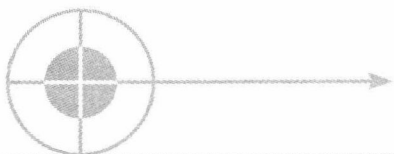
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前言 Foreword

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,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,天合教育职称外语考试研究中心深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,组织大连外国语学院等名校的专家、学者,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2012 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2009、2010、2011 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级九套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题再现,丰富、完整,全面展现题型特点及高频考点:该套试题收纳了近三年的考试真题,为考生全面展现出近年来的命题规律及高频考点、热点,使考生真正做到有的放矢,从容备考。

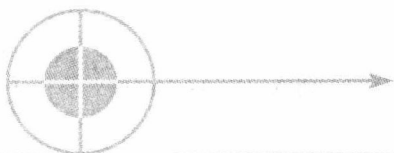
★答案解析详尽透彻,总结考点、分析重点、化解难点:九套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,领悟解题技巧,掌握学习方法。

★模拟试题精炼适用,收纳考试热点、预测命题趋势:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2012 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,犹如真题再现,保证了考生学习的针对性和高效性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其他学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



目 录

Contents

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 C 级)	1
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 C 级)	11
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 C 级)	19
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 B 级)	28
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 B 级)	38
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 B 级)	47
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 A 级)	56
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 A 级)	66
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题(卫生类 A 级)	76
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(卫生类 C 级)	86
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(卫生类 C 级)	95
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(卫生类 B 级)	104
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(卫生类 B 级)	113
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一(卫生类 A 级)	123

职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二(卫生类 A 级)	133
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 C 级)	143
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 C 级)	152
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 C 级)	158
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 B 级)	164
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 B 级)	173
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 B 级)	179
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 A 级)	186
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 A 级)	195
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题参考答案及解析(卫生类 A 级)	201
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(卫生类 C 级)	207
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案(卫生类 C 级)	213
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(卫生类 B 级)	214
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案(卫生类 B 级)	220
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一参考答案及解析(卫生类 A 级)	221
职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二参考答案(卫生类 A 级)	227

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 C 级)

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. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.

- A. offered B. investigated C. included D. accepted

2. His shoes were shined to perfection.

- A. cleared B. washed C. polished D. mended

3. A number of theories have been proposed to explain the situation.

- A. suggested B. tested C. used D. announced

4. The high-speed trains can have a major impact on our lives.

- A. effort B. problem C. concern D. influence

5. Greene spent a brief time at Cambridge.

- A. short B. hard C. good D. long

6. The book took ten years of thorough research.

- A. basic B. careful C. social D. major

7. The love of money is the root of all evil.

- A. result B. cause C. end D. force

8. The test produced disappointing results.

- A. unsatisfactory B. indirect C. similar D. positive

9. Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.

- A. Finally B. Certainly C. Luckily D. Naturally

10. Things have changed a lot since I was a child.

- A. greatly B. gradually C. suddenly D. frequently

11. Marsha confessed that she knew nothing of computer.

- A. reported B. hoped C. answered D. admitted

12. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.

- A. prepare B. cook C. choose D. change

13. She can be relied on in a crisis.

- A. looked after B. depended on C. believed in D. turned on

14. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.

- A. reduced B. moved C. turned D. reformed

15. His long-term goal is to set up his own business.

- A. idea B. energy C. order D. aim



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。

Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. He designed an experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project. With doctors watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep!

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words and pictures were too blurry(模糊). By the third day, he was having trouble doing things with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner was hallucinating(产生幻觉). For example, when he saw a street sign, he thought it was a person. He also imagined he was a famous football player. Over the next few days, Gardner's speech became so slurred(不清楚) that people couldn't understand him. He also had trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't pass a counting test. In the middle of the test he simply stopped counting. He couldn't remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second night he slept for twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and one-half hours, and by the fourth night, he had returned to his normal sleep schedule.

Even though Gardner recovered quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be dangerous. They say that people should not repeat Randy's experiment. Tests on white rats have shown how serious sleeplessness can be. After a few weeks without sleep, the rats started losing their fur(皮毛). And even though the rats ate more food than usual, they lost weight. Eventually the rats died.

During your lifetime, you will probably spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure. Some scientists think we sleep in order to replenish(补充) brain cells. Other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and to relieve stress. Whatever the reason, we know that it is important to get enough sleep.

16. Randy Gardner studied the effects of over-sleeping.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. During the experiment, Gardner slept for two hours every night.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. During the experiment, Gardner had trouble speaking clearly.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. It took four days for Gardner to recover from the effects of the experiment.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Going without sleep is not dangerous for white rats.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Scientists are not sure why we need sleep.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



22. People sleep less than they used to.

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 Meaning of Dreams

1. Dreams play an important role in our lives. If they can be correctly interpreted, we can come to understand ourselves better. Here, we look at four common dreams and what they potentially symbolize.

2. *I can see their laughing faces ... laughing at me. But they aren't as smart. If they were, they'd be up here flying with me!* This dream has both positive and negative connotations(涵义). On the positive side, the dream may express a strong desire to travel and get away from everyday routine. It can also be interpreted as a powerful desire to achieve. On the other hand, this dream can mean the person has a problem or is afraid of something and they wish to escape. The dream could represent an inferiority complex(自卑情结), which the dreamer attempts to escape from by putting themselves up above others.

3. *I'm moving fast now, but it's still behind me. Doesn't matter how fast I go, I still can't escape.* Although this is a traditional symbol of health and vitality(生命力) like the first one, it can also suggest the dreamer is trying to escape from danger. Usually, fear is the dominant emotion. By running hard, the dreamer can possibly escape the threat. However, they can also stumble(蹒跚) or worse still stop moving altogether. This makes the fear even more terrifying(恐怖的). One possible interpretation suggests that the person is under pressure in their everyday life.

4. *I'm sweating and my heart is beating. I'm trapped in my own bed.* In this dream, the person is often standing on a high, exposed place such as on the top of a tower, or on the edge of a cliff. The overwhelming(强烈的) feeling changes from anxiety to a loss of control. There is nothing to stop the person, and the feeling as they go over the edge can be horrifyingly(恐怖地) real. Fortunately, just before hitting the ground, the dreamer awakens with a sense of enormous relief. This dream suggests that the dreamer is afraid of losing control and has a fear of failure or even death.

5. *The wind is pushing me and I slip. There's nothing I can do ... nothing I can hold on to.* This symbol is associated with fear; suddenly the dreamer loses all power of movement. They try hard to move their arms and legs, but they simply cannot. Frozen in a terrifying situation with no escape, they become more and more terrified as the seconds go by. Another frequent context for this dream is failing to do something in public, often something which you are normally very good at, such as your job. Not only is this extremely embarrassing, but it also shows a deep-seated phobia(恐惧) of losing a job and a livelihood.



23. Paragraph 2 _____

24. Paragraph 3 _____

25. Paragraph 4 _____

26. Paragraph 5 _____

A. Dream of running hard

B. Dream of falling down

C. Dream of being pushed away

D. Dream of flying into the air

E. Dream of climbing trees

F. Dream of diving into the water

27. If a person puts himself up above others in the dream, he may _____.

28. If a person dreams of being chased by others, he may _____.

29. If a person dreams of going over the edge of a cliff, he may _____.

30. If a person dreams of failing to do something in public, he may _____.

A. be under pressure in everyday life

B. be afraid of losing control in real life

C. feel inferior in reality

D. feel lonely in everyday life

E. feel tired in real life

F. be afraid of losing his job in real life

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 Sprained(扭伤) Ankle

One of the most common injuries teenagers and adults experience is a sprained ankle. A sprain occurs when the ligaments(韧带) of a joint are twisted(扭伤) and possibly torn. Ligaments are bands of fibers that hold the bones of a joint in position. A sprain can occur from a sudden twisting at the joint, or a stretching or tearing of the fibers of the ligaments. The injured area usually swells(肿胀) and becomes black and blue. Stepping off the sidewalk at the wrong angle or having one foot land in a hole while walking or running can leave you rolling on the ground in pain with an ankle on fire! If you cannot walk without experiencing intense pain, you must seek medical help. If the pain is manageable, and you can walk, here are three words to help you remember how to treat yourself:

■ Elevate(抬高)

■ Cool

■ Bandage(打绷带)

As soon as there is injury to that ligament, there will be a certain amount of bleeding under the skin. Once the blood pools around the damaged blood vessels, swelling occurs. The pressure from the swelling results in additional stress and tenderness to the region. In order to reduce the degree of swelling, lie down as soon as possible and keep the ankle elevated so that it is actually higher than your heart. Next, to reduce blood distribution and keep bleeding to a minimum, apply a cold pack. After 20 minutes, take the pack off, wait half an hour and then reapply. This can be done several times a day for a total of three days.



Never leave a cold pack on for more than 20 minutes at a time. Reducing the temperature in that area for an extended period of time signals the body to increase blood flow to raise the body temperature! Therefore, one accidentally triggers more blood distribution to the affected area by leaving a cold pack on for too long! Finally, bandage the ankle. Be careful not to wind it too tightly; doing so can restrict blood flow and cause harm to the entire foot.

31. A sprain is caused by

- A. blood vessels being hurt in the foot.
- B. constantly changing body temperature.
- C. ligament fibers of a joint being twisted.
- D. elevating one's ankle.

32. The black-and-blue symptom of a sprain is due to

- A. pressing one's ankle.
- B. a tight bandage.
- C. applying a cold pack.
- D. bleeding under the skin.

33. The word "it" in paragraph 2 (line 5) refers to

- A. injury.
- B. pressure.
- C. ankle.
- D. swelling.

34. Once the initial cold pack is removed, what is to be done?

- A. Wait 30 minutes and then reapply the ice pack for 20 minutes.
- B. Begin bandaging the ankle.
- C. Keep the ankle in a position lower than your heart.
- D. Wait 20 minutes and then reapply the ice pack for 30 minutes.

35. The main idea of the passage is to explain

- A. how a sprain occurs.
- B. how to treat a sprained ankle.
- C. how to bandage an injured foot.
- D. how to reduce the temperature of a wounded area.

第二篇 Attitudes to AIDS Now

Most people say that the USA is making progress in fighting AIDS, but they don't know there's no cure and strongly disagree that "the AIDS epidemic(流行) is over," a new survey finds.

The findings, released Thursday by the Kaiser Family Foundation, reassure activists who have worried that public concern about AIDS might disappear in light of recent news about advances in treatment and declines in deaths.

"While people are very optimistic about the advances, they're still realistic about the fact that there is no cure", says Sophia Chang, director of HIV programs at the foundation.

The Kaiser survey, like a recent USA TODAY Gallup Poll(民意测验), does find that the number of people ranking AIDS as the country's top health problem has fallen. In the Kaiser poll, 38% say it's



the top concern, down from 44% in a 1996 poll; in the Gallup Poll, 29% say AIDS is No. 1, down from 41% in 1992 and 67% in 1987.

Other findings from Kaiser, which polled more than 1,200 adults in September and October and asked additional questions of another 1,000 adults in November:

52% say the country is making progress against AIDS, up from 32% in 1995.

51% say the government spends too little on AIDS.

86% correctly say AIDS drugs can now lengthen lives; an equal number correctly say that the drugs are not cures.

67% incorrectly say that AIDS deaths increased or stayed the same in the past year; 24% know deaths fell.

Daniel Zingale, director of AIDS Action Council, says, "I'm encouraged that the American people are getting the message that the AIDS epidemic isn't over. I hope the decision-makers in Washington are getting the same **message**. . . We have seen signs of complacency (得意)."

36. Most people in the USA believe that

- A. advances have been made in treating AIDS.
- B. AIDS is no longer an epidemic.
- C. AIDS is killing more people than before.
- D. there is still no cure for AIDS.

37. Before the findings released by the Kaiser Family Foundation, activists worried that

- A. the Americans might not concern about AIDS any more.
- B. the government is too optimistic about the cure of AIDS.
- C. the deaths caused by AIDS may increase.
- D. scientists may not find cures for AIDS.

38. The results of the Kaiser survey and those of Gallup Poll are

- A. similar.
- B. different.
- C. both wrong.
- D. both unrealistic.

39. More than 50% people in the Kaiser poll agree that

- A. advances in AIDS treatment are too slow.
- B. AIDS is their top concern.
- C. the country spends too little on AIDS.
- D. AIDS deaths fell sharply.

40. The word "message" in the last paragraph means

- A. news.
- B. report.
- C. point.
- D. result.

第三篇 How to Be a Successful Businessperson

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a



story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubair Kazi was born in Bhatkal, a small town in southwest India. His dream was to be an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old, he learned to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket, Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While Mr. Kazi was working at the car rental(租赁的)company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two months, he worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it," Mr. Kazi says, "but I always did the best I could."

One day, Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant. A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as the manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later, Mr. Kazi heard about a restaurant that was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. If someone had to wait more than ten minutes for their food, Mrs. Kazi gave them a free soda. Before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Before long these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today Mr. Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He's looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy. "I love it when I go to buy a restaurant and find it's a mess," Mr. Kazi says. "The only way it can go is up."

41. When Mr. Kazi was young, his dream was to

A. sell cars.

B. own a restaurant.

C. become a good cook.

D. be an airplane pilot.

42. Mr. Kazi decided to work with KFC to

A. learn how to cook.

B. save money for a car.

C. learn how to run a restaurant.

D. save money on food.

43. Mr. Kazi became the manager of a new restaurant because

A. his co-workers praised him.

B. he was a good cook.

C. he worked very hard.



D. he knew how to run a restaurant.

44. To save a failing restaurant, Mr. Kazi did all the following things, EXCEPT to

A. clean it up.

B. improve the food.

C. advertize for it.

D. retrain the employees.

45. In the last paragraph, "it's a mess" means

A. it's small.

B. it's dirty.

C. it's profitable.

D. it's cheap.

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。

Some Unusual Celebrations

Some holidays are well-known all around the world. Among them are New Year's Eve celebrations. Also common are days in honor of love and friendship, like Valentine's Day. Each country has its own special holidays, too, often to mark important events in its history. Schools, banks, and government offices all close on days like these. _____ (46) A few of them are really very strange.

Of course, they are not strange to the people who celebrate them. Perhaps that is because the celebrations have long traditions. Consider April Fool's Day, for example. No one knows when or why it began. Today it is celebrated in many countries—France, England, and Australia, among others. On this day, people play practical jokes. _____ (47) The ones who laugh are the ones playing the jokes. The people they fool often get angry. Does celebrating this day make sense to you?

Dyngus Day in Poland seems strange, too. On this day, it is traditional for boys to pour water over the heads of girls. Here is the strangest part: They do it to girls they like.

Other unusual celebrations take place in a single city or town. A holiday called La Tomatina is celebrated in Buñol, Spain. Every year, in late August, big trucks carry more than 200,000 pounds of tomatoes into this little town. _____ (48) For two hours, people in the streets throw tomatoes at each other. Everyone ends up red from head to toe.

August 10 marks the start of the Puck Fair, an Irish festival with a very unusual tradition. People from the town of Killorglin go up into the mountains and catch a wild goat. _____ (49)

There are also some celebrations that are really strange. In the United States, sometimes one person gets an idea for a new holiday and tries to get others to accept it. Whose idea was Public Sleeping Day? That one is on February 28. It may seem strange, but it sounds like more fun than the one on February 9. _____ (50)

Do you like the idea of inventing a new holiday? If you do, then you will want to mark March 26 on your calendar. That is Make Up Your Own Holiday Day.

A. Some of the days people celebrate, however, are less serious.



- B. That is supposed to be Toothache Day.
 C. Some people have fun imagining new holidays.
 D. Then begins the world's biggest food fight.
 E. Jokes are supposed to be funny, but these jokes do not make everyone laugh.
 F. They bring him back to town, put a crown on his head, and make him king for three days.

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。

Influenza(流感)

Influenza has been with us a long time. According to some Greek writers _____ (51) medical history, the outbreak of 412 B. C. was of influenza. The same has been suggested of the sickness _____ (52) swept through the Greek army attacking Syracuse in 395 B. C. Influenza is a disease that moves most quickly among people living in _____ (53) conditions, hence, it is likely to attack armies. _____ (54) the nineteenth century there were five widespread outbreaks of influenza. The last of the five _____ (55) in 1889 and marked the beginning of the story of influenza in our time. _____ (56) the recent outbreak, it started in Asia.

For more than forty years before that outbreak, influenza had steadily _____ (57) and was believed to be dying out. A new group of outbreaks was _____ (58) by the great outbreak of 1889—1890 and for the next quarter of a century influenza remained a constant threat.

In April 1918 influenza broke out among American troops stationed in France. It quickly spread through all the _____ (59) but caused relatively few deaths. Four months later, however, a second outbreak started which _____ (60) to be a killer. It killed not only the old and already sick but also healthy young adults. It _____ (61) through every country in the world, only a few distant islands in the South Atlantic and the Pacific remaining _____ (62). It brought the life of whole countries to stop, food _____ (63) stopped and work loss was very great. Before the great outbreak ended, it had killed at _____ (64) 15 million people. Thereafter, there have been several great outbreaks throughout the world. It is thus _____ (65) that influenza is a terrible infection that we have to pay more attention to.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. on | B. by | C. to | D. with |
| 52. A. where | B. why | C. who | D. that |
| 53. A. local | B. good | C. rich | D. crowded |
| 54. A. Since | B. Among | C. During | D. For |
| 55. A. changed | B. stopped | C. suffered | D. happened |
| 56. A. As | B. Like | C. Along | D. Before |
| 57. A. increased | B. decreased | C. interrupted | D. kept |
| 58. A. controlled | B. prevented | C. reported | D. introduced |
| 59. A. villagers | B. farmers | C. enemies | D. armies |
| 60. A. ceased | B. proved | C. wanted | D. failed |
| 61. A. went | B. got | C. put | D. looked |
| 62. A. uncoun-
ted | B. untouched | C. unused | D. unchanged |



63. A. sources B. supplies C. shortages D. purchases
64. A. last B. most C. least D. all
65. A. strange B. impossible C. clear D. wise

2010 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 C 级)

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. We've been through some rough times together.
A. long B. happy C. difficult D. short
2. She gave up her job and started writing poetry.
A. abandoned B. lost C. took D. created
3. In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy.
A. reduces B. changes C. leaves D. drops
4. Can you give a concrete example to support your idea?
A. specific B. real C. special D. good
5. The police took fingerprints and identified the body.
A. recognized B. missed C. discovered D. touched
6. If we leave now, we should miss the traffic.
A. direct B. stop C. mix D. avoid
7. It was a fascinating painting, with clever use of color and light.
A. large B. wonderful C. new D. familiar
8. I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.
A. suggest B. demand C. order D. request
9. The company has the right to end his employment at any time.
A. provide B. stop C. offer D. continue
10. I was shocked when I saw the size of the telephone bill.
A. excited B. angry C. lost D. surprised
11. What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
A. retirement B. advertisement C. advancement D. replacement
12. We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A. risky B. successful C. failing D. open
13. We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues.
A. clear B. regular C. quick D. great
14. The thief was finally captured two miles away from the village.
A. caught B. killed C. found D. jailed
15. Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
A. solve B. avoid C. mark D. involve