

# 英语

## 职称等级考试

# 考前全真模拟训练题集

卫生类

A级

what do you know about Hercules according to the first paragraph?

- ☒ A) He was a Greek hero.
- ☐ B) He was a king.
- ☐ C) He was the Mountain God.
- ☐ D) He was a man of adventures.

Hercules was given many difficult tasks because

- ☐ A) he was the strongest man.
- ☒ B) the king wanted to get rid of him.
- ☐ C) the king wanted to test his strength.
- ☐ D) those tasks had to be done anyway.

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列

# 英语

职称等级考试

## 考前全真模拟训练题集

卫生类 **A** 级

中国人事科学研究院 编

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集:卫生类/张卫平主编;中国人事科学研究院编. —  
北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,1999.1

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书配套系列:4

ISBN 7-5062-4113-7

I. 英… II. ①张… ②中… III. 英语-水平考试-习题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 00150 号

书 名:英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集(卫生类 A 级)

(全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列)

编 写:中国人事科学研究院

主 编:张卫平

出 版:世界图书出版公司北京公司

印 刷:香河新华印刷有限公司

发 行:世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝阳门内大街 137 号,100010)

销 售:各地新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:36 字数:780 千字

版 次:1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:0001-5000

书 号:ISBN 7-5062-4113-7/G·93-1

定 价:全三册(A 级、B 级、C 级) 66.00 元

策 划：张诚业（中国人事科学研究院 副院长）

主 编：张卫平（中国人民大学外语系 教 授）

副主编：田育英（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

郭庆民（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

李远征（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

撰写者：张卫平 高彦梅 刘红梅

## 前 言

国家人事部将于 1999 年 4 月起在全国组织和实施全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试，为此人事部组织编写和正式颁布了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》等适应于若干外语语种的考试大纲。

为了使应考人员能根据所选择的英语考试等级，有针对性地进行考前训练和复习，也为了使他们能够提高考试临场应变能力，熟悉题型、题量，我们受中国人事科学研究院委托，组织编写了这套《英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集》系列丛书。

本丛书有如下特点：

1. 根据英语等级考试大纲的样题，按大纲规定的 4 个类别和每个类别中的 3 个等级，共分 12 个分册：综合与人文类 C 级、B 级和 A 级；理工类 C 级、B 级和 A 级；卫生类 C 级、B 级和 A 级；财经类 C 级、B 级和 A 级。

2. 每个分册都严格按照大纲所规定的题型和难度编写，整体形式完全与大纲样题一致。

3. 各分册编辑体例完全一致，分为三个部分：第一部分为 13 套模拟试题及答案和题解；第二部分为 2 套考前自测试题及答案和题解；第三部分为考试大纲所给的与之相对应的样题和答案，并加了题解。

对于准备参加英语职称统一考试的应考人员来说，考前最主要的复习手段就是进行大量的习题训练。而在习题练习中，最有效的方法是用与大纲所给的样题的题型和难度一致的全真模拟试题进行自我测试。我们编写的这套丛书充分考虑到应考人员的需要，使他们能够根据所选择的考试类型和等级，进行大量的考前自我测试练习；并可以通过所给答案和题解，检验和提高自己应试答题水平。

此外，本丛书也可作为职称英语等级考试考前培训班的教材使用。

编 者

1999 年 1 月

# 目 次

## 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（卫生类 A 级）模拟试题、答案及题解

模拟试题（一）	(1)
模拟试题（二）	(12)
模拟试题（三）	(22)
模拟试题（四）	(33)
模拟试题（五）	(43)
模拟试题（六）	(54)
模拟试题（七）	(65)
模拟试题（八）	(75)
模拟试题（九）	(85)
模拟试题（十）	(95)
模拟试题（十一）	(106)
模拟试题（十二）	(117)
模拟试题（十三）	(128)
模拟试题（一）答案及题解	(138)
模拟试题（二）答案及题解	(140)
模拟试题（三）答案及题解	(142)
模拟试题（四）答案及题解	(143)
模拟试题（五）答案及题解	(145)
模拟试题（六）答案及题解	(147)
模拟试题（七）答案及题解	(149)
模拟试题（八）答案及题解	(151)
模拟试题（九）答案及题解	(153)
模拟试题（十）答案及题解	(155)
模拟试题（十一）答案及题解	(157)
模拟试题（十二）答案及题解	(159)
模拟试题（十三）答案及题解	(161)

## 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（卫生类 A 级）自测试题、答案及题解

自测试题（一）	(163)
自测试题（二）	(173)
自测试题（一）答案及题解	(183)
自测试题（二）答案及题解	(185)

## 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（卫生类 A 级）样题、答案及题解

样题	(187)
样题答案及题解	(197)

# 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (卫生类 A 级)

## 模拟试题(一)

### 第一部分:词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十小题,每个小题下面有四个选择。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最接近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. The English training course focuses almost \_\_\_\_\_ on speaking and listening ability.  
A) generally      B) exclusively      C) directly      D) instantly
2. The salaries of American judges are rather low \_\_\_\_\_ the compensation offered to judicial officers in Europe.  
A) by reason of      B) without regard to      C) on grounds of      D) in comparison with
3. I am sure they are in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ the charter and making the necessary amendments.  
A) restraining      B) revealing      C) reversing      D) reviewing
4. If you don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ the child, you'd better not give him any problems he can't possibly solve.  
A) frustrate      B) disappoint      C) defeat      D) damage
5. The main topic of discussion at the meeting was Mr. Johnson's \_\_\_\_\_ comments.  
A) relevant      B) purposeful      C) negligible      D) offensive
6. He had divided \_\_\_\_\_; he wanted to be loyal to his firm, but he also wanted to be loyal to his family.  
A) loyalties      B) allegiances      C) devotions      D) commitments
7. Corruption in the running of the city's largest bank was \_\_\_\_\_ in the local newspaper.  
A) exposed      B) discovered      C) commented      D) displayed
8. In the afternoon, all the new students must return to the gym to be photographed and to \_\_\_\_\_ their student ID card.  
A) pick at      B) pick with      C) pick up      D) pick out
9. After the election there was a \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere in the losing candidate's headquarters.

A) cheerful                      B) comfortable                      C) gloomy                      D) sympathetic

10. This fact does not deny, however, the \_\_\_\_\_ of grammatical research for the teaching of foreign languages.

A) usage                      B) utility                      C) benefit                      D) availability

11. The Fullbright Scholar-in-Residence Program gives colleges and universities in the United States the opportunity to host visiting scholars from other countries.

A) money                      B) chance                      C) desire                      D) ability

12. In the United States the judiciary decides whether or not congressional enactments are contrary to the principles of the Constitution.

A) connected to                      B) in favor of                      C) in conflict with                      D) cooperating with

13. Some adult dogs may weigh as much as 200 pounds, but most weigh between 20 to 50 pounds.

A) mature                      B) female                      C) special                      D) wild

14. Taking medication exactly as it is prescribed is crucial to its safety and effectiveness.

A) preferably                      B) gratefully                      C) precisely                      D) continuously

15. The St. Lawrence Seaway links fifty-six ports in Canada and the United States.

A) needs                      B) passes                      C) connects                      D) benefits

16. When carbon is added to iron in the proper proportions, the result is steel.

A) container                      B) sequence                      C) laboratories                      D) amounts

17. I picked her out in the crowd quite easily.

A) identified her                      B) lifted her up                      C) chose her                      D) removed her

18. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed incredible when it was first introduced.

A) unbelievable                      B) unaccountable                      C) impressive                      D) inconsistent

19. The osprey flies above the water and when it spots a fish it swoops down to catch it.

A) drops                      B) sees                      C) wants                      D) selects

20. Most of the islands of northern Canada lie beyond the temperate zone.

A) on                      B) beside                      C) toward                      D) outside

## 第二部分: 阅读理解(25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 50 分)

下面有五篇短文, 每篇短文后有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 请阅读短文并根



据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

### 第一篇

### A New Plan for Healthier Eating

Many popular stories concerning nourishment are exploded in a new official plan for healthier eating, aimed at cutting down high rate of heart disease, strokes and some cancer in Britain.

Such processed foods as baked beans and fish fingers, for example, can be less harmful-and, indeed, less fattening-than lamb chops or steak, says the controversial report.

Red meat, in fact, is no longer considered an essential part of the daily diet. Protein in the form of fish or poultry, both lower in fat and calories than meat, is preferable.

High fibre foods such as pulses, potatoes and wholemeal bread are also held to play an important part in healthy eating. And smaller helpings are recommended as a vital contribution in the stepped-up battle against extreme fatness.

The report, produced by the Government-appointed National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education, recommends that we eat more fibre, fruit and vegetables, and substantially less fat, sugar and salt.

Heart disease in Britain is currently among the highest in the western world and much of it is thought to be due to too much fat in our diet.

But healthier eating does not mean that we need to become a nation of health food enthusiasts. Rather it is a case of modifying our existing eating habits as shown here.

Publication of the NACNE report, now presented as a discussion paper, was delayed for two years by the Department of Health and the British Nutrition Foundation, which is largely funded by the food manufacturers.

The reason given was that some of their members felt the report did not give sufficient evidence to justify the recommendations.

But the report emphasises that there is more to good health than simply altering our diet. Revised eating habits should be part of an overall change in lifestyle containing more exercise, less alcohol and no smoking.

21. Who has produced the new, official report on healthy eating?

- A) The National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education.
- B) The Government.
- C) The Department of Health.
- D) The British Nutrition Foundation.

22. What does the National Committee on Nutrition Education aim to do?

- A) It aims at recommending that we eat more fibre, fruit and vegetables.
- B) It aims at cutting down the rate of heart disease, strokes and cancer.
- C) It aims at cutting down our alcohol and smoking.
- D) It aims at increasing our eating of high fibre foods.

23. Why is the report controversial?

- A) It requires people to fight against extreme fatness.
- B) It requires people to eat less fat, sugar, and salt.
- C) It says that processed food can often be better for you than red meat.
- D) It says that there is more to good health than simply altering our diet.

24. Why was the publication of the report delayed?

- A) Because the foundation is funded by the food manufacturers.
- B) Because it is a discussion paper.
- C) Because the report did not give sufficient reasons.
- D) Because it emphasises that there is more to health than simply altering our diet.

25. Does the report say that it is essential to eat health foods?

- A) Yes.
- B) Don't know.
- C) Maybe.
- D) No.

## 第二篇

## Multimedia

Television provides sound and moving pictures, but all the viewer can do with them is sit back and watch. Most computers may show only ranks of words or numbers against a monotone background, but at least the user can play around with those words and numbers at will. A new technology, known as multimedia, combines the drama of television with intelligence of computing. Consumer-electronics manufacturers hope it will become as commonplace as both.

Multimedia programs, stored on a CD-style disc, present information as a smorgasbord of text, still pictures, video clips, computer graphics and sound. By typing commands into a remote-control unit or keyboard the user charts his own way through the material.

Ground rules established, what will viewers want to use multimedia for? Currently, most programs look like glorified reference books. One is "Beethoven's 9th symphony", written for Apple's computers. It includes information on Beethoven's life, on the symphony's formal construction, on the ideas it symbolizes and on the instruments it uses, all tied in with relevant snatches of music. Other programs work much like computer games. "Escape from Cyber City" lets the viewer decide its cartoon hero's actions at various points. Get it right and he progresses to the next stage of his adventure. Get it wrong and he ends up as a grisly newspaper headline. CNN, an American television station, is thinking about publishing multimedia news reports.

Look into the future and technical improvements will make playing with multimedia machines easier. Give the user a portable machine with earphones attached and he can use it on the sofa as well as at the desk. Computer companies are putting a lot of work into "making the buttons disappear" by finding friendlier-to-use replacements for the keyboard and mouse. The first pen-based PCs are already on the market. Voice-controlled machines are not far away. When they arrive, computing-and multimedia-might really start to be fun.

26. Multimedia is a combination of
- A) the drama of television with the intelligence of computing.
  - B) numbers with moving pictures.
  - C) monotone with keyboards.
  - D) sound with words.
27. By multimedia, information is presented as a smorgasbord of
- A) sound and text.
  - B) computer graphics and still pictures.
  - C) video chips.
  - D) all of the above.
28. The multimedia program of Beethoven's 9th symphony does not give the viewers
- A) the information about Beethoven's life.
  - B) the information about the symphony's formal construction.
  - C) Beethoven's social activities in Berlin.
  - D) the instruments it uses.
29. CNN may be the leader in
- A) publishing the news on multimedia.
  - B) publishing multimedia news reports.
  - C) broadcasting the new adventure in multimedia.
  - D) advertizing "Escape from Cyber City".
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Multimedia programs will be stored on cassette tapes in the future.
  - B) Voice-controlled machines will be fun in the future.
  - C) Multimedia machine will be friendlier in the future.
  - D) Pen-based PCs will replace keyboard and mouse in the future.

### 第三篇

### Gout

Gout is the aristocrat of disease. Ancient philosophers and physicians attributed it to high living, and it has often afflicted man of exceptional talent. Michelangelo suffered from gout, as did

Galileo, Martin Luther, Samuel Johnson, Darwin, Sitting Bull, Theodore Roosevelt and, more recently, Cyrus Vance. Gout was called opprobrium medicorum-the physicians' shame-because so little could be done to treat it. Victims faced excruciating pain, severe crippling and often death from kidney failure. But modern medicine has turned the demon gout into amicus medicorum-the physicians' friend.

The typical gout patient is a middle-aged man. Hobbling into the doctor's office, he complains of a severe throbbing pain in a joint. The disease usually strikes the foot, but it can also afflict the knee, ankle, elbow and hand. The spot is so sore, he says that a bed sheet resting lightly on it, or even the wisp of a breeze, produces almost unbearable agony.

One look at the red and swollen toe, hot and full of fluid, tells the physician that he is probably

dealing with gout. To confirm the preliminary diagnosis, the doctor draws a sample of fluid from the inflamed spot. Using a microscope, he searches for thin crystals of uric acid, a natural by-product of metabolism that rises to abnormal level in gout sufferers.

Rheumatologists have learned just how the uric-acid crystals create the painful symptoms of gout. A tiny urate crystal, explains New York University's Dr. Gerald Weissman, lodges in a white blood cell near the joint. Eventually, the cell ruptures and dies, releasing toxic enzymes that cause inflammation and searing pain.

Relief: the first stage of treatment is to relieve the acute symptoms. Doctors used to prescribe colchicine, an extract of the autumn crocus whose medicinal value was first discovered by the ancient Greeks. But colchicine has unpleasant side effects, including diarrhea and vomiting. So today, most physicians favor indomethacin, a potent pain killer that also reduces swelling and inflammation. Relief from the pain begins almost immediately.

31. The purpose of the passage is to

- A) announce the complete success in treating gout.
- B) dispel the patients' fear for gout.
- C) urge doctors to search for more effective pain relief.
- D) provide the general knowledge about gout.

32. Gout is called "the aristocrat of disease" because

- A) it was found only among people with noble ranks.
- B) high living used to be taken as the cause.
- C) many remarkably talented persons have been afflicted by the disease.
- D) both B and C.

33. In what sense has gout become the physicians' friend?

- A) Remedy of the disease has been developed.
- B) Doctors favor gout patients.
- C) Doctors are able to make more money from rich gout patients.
- D) Gout is helpful in prevent kidney failure.

34. According to Dr. Gerald Weissman,

- A) uric acid crystallizes the white blood cell.
- B) the urate crystal eventually imbibes the white blood cell.
- C) the poisonous enzymes kill the white blood cell.
- D) the rupture of the white blood cell is painful.

35. What is implied but not stated in the passage?

- A) Colchicine and indomethacin are both pain killers.
- B) Colchicine was first used by ancient Greeks.

- C) Indomethacin has a quicker relieving effect than Colchicine.
- D) Colchicine can't cure the patient of gout while indomethacin can.

#### 第四篇

#### Volcanic Pollution and the Decline of Air Temperature

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove the theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes effect weather changes that are similar to air pollution.

One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies, in April 1815, the largest recorded volcanic eruption. Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5oF. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmer's records from April 1815 to December indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had been worsened, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a twofold threat. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mt. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring up increasing colder weather.

36. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A) The earth gets colder when volcanoes erupt.
- B) The earth gets colder when the air is polluted by modern man.
- C) The earth gets colder when the rays of the sun are turned into space.
- D) The earth gets colder when there is frost.

37. The effects of Tambora's eruption were

- A) felt mainly in the Dutch East Indies.
- B) of several day's duration worldwide.
- C) evidence of pollution's cooling the earth.
- D) immediately evident to the world's scientists.

38. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was

- A) decreased crop and livestock production.
- B) volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
- C) pollution cause by the Industrial Revolution.
- D) its being near to the North Sea.

39. No one realized the cause of the worsening of the world agricultural commodity market because

- A) there was a long delay between cause and effect.

- B) the weather is beyond our comprehension.
- C) weather forecasts were inaccurate.
- D) ecologists didn't exist until modern times.

40. If, as some scientists predict the world ends in ice, what might be the cause?

- A) Volcanic eruption.
- B) Modern man's pollution of the air.
- C) Destroy of solar radiation.
- D) All of the above.

## 第五篇

## Heart Attacks

Heart attacks are the greatest single cause of death in the United States. Every day they kill about 1,600 persons and leave thousands of others crippled to some extent for the rest of their lives.

What Happens to the Heart? Almost all heart attacks are caused by a clot of blood blocking a coronary artery that has become hard and narrow because of arteriosclerosis. The clot cuts off the blood supply to part of the heart, and a portion of the heart muscle dies. If the clot blocks a major coronary artery, cutting off the blood supply to a large area of the heart, the attack is usually fatal. About 40 percent of the persons who suffer a heart attack die shortly afterwards.

However, in the majority of cases, the patient recovers. The blood clot may not block a major artery, and only a small portion of his heart may be involved. The patient's body eventually replaces the dead heart muscle with scar tissue, and smaller arteries take over the job of supplying the scar tissue with blood.

What Causes a Heart Attack? A heart attack occurs suddenly, but the build-up of fatty deposits and calcium in the coronary arteries is a slow process. It may take years before an artery is narrow enough to be sealed off by a blood clot. There is probably no single cause of arteriosclerosis or heart attacks. Several factors are involved, including diet, smoking, and hereditary traits.

Diet. The fatty deposits that coat the inside of arteries contain large amounts of a substance called cholesterol. High levels of cholesterol form in the bodies of persons whose diets are rich in animal fats. Foods rich in animal fats include meat, butter, cheese, cream, and whole milk. Persons who eat a lot of such foods are more likely to suffer a heart attack through arteriosclerosis than those whose diets are low in animal fats.

Smoking. Persons who smoke cigarettes are two to three times more likely to have a heart attack than nonsmokers, former smokers, or persons who smoke pipes or cigars.

Hereditary Traits may play a part in heart attacks by making a person more susceptible to arteriosclerosis. Many experts believe a person's habits and his environment are far more important factors in heart attacks than any traits he may have inherited from his parents.

41. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) No American can survive a heart attack.
- B) No medical problem can cause more deaths than heart attacks in the United States.
- C) In the United States the only cause of death is heart attacks.
- D) Heart attacks cripple about 1,600 Americans every day.

42. A heart attack is usually fatal when
- A) a clot cuts off the blood supply to a large portion of the heart.
  - B) a large area of the heart is supplied with blood.
  - C) a small portion of the heart muscle dies.
  - D) a clot cuts off the blood supply to part of the heart.
43. As to what causes a heart attack, the author believes that
- A) a single factor is probable.
  - B) it is a blood clot that makes a coronary artery narrow.
  - C) there are several causative factors.
  - D) the build-up of fatty deposits and calcium in the coronary arteries is hereditary.
44. It can be inferred from the passage that cigarette smokers, if they stop smoking,
- A) will be two to three times more likely to have a heart attack.
  - B) will be more likely to have a heart attack than those who smoke pipe.
  - C) will be less likely to have a heart attack than before.
  - D) will no longer have a heart attack.
45. The most important thing for one to do in the prevention of heart attacks is
- A) to be aware of a family history of arteriosclerosis.
  - B) to know whether one has inherited any traits from his/her patients.
  - C) to avoid inheriting any traits from his/her patients.
  - D) to develop good health habits and have a healthy environment.

**第三部分:概括大意(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)**

下面的一篇短文共分为五段,每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全,使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

**The Study of Biology**

46. Two A \_\_\_\_\_ of Learning Biology

Biology as well as other sciences has two phases. First, there is the passive collection of organized knowledge that can be learned from a textbook. Second, but equally important, is the process of finding out new points of knowledge through experimentation.

47. The I \_\_\_\_\_ of Combining Theories with Experiments

Obviously, we have to learn from the theories derived from experiments performed by others before us. It would be very discouraging indeed if we had to start with the discovery of the basic facts on our own without any help from the work of others. But we can obtain a better and deeper understanding of the sub-

ject by performing for ourselves as many experiments as possible. One cannot hope to learn biology by simply reading a textbook or just listening in class. It is important also to always ask WHY and HOW in learning any science subject.

#### 48. An Important Learning M\_\_\_\_\_

Making adequate notes on what you are studying is very important, especially in relation to the experiments that you perform. Always start with a clear, concise statement of the aims of the experiment. Expressing methods, results etc. in the form of a diagram or table is very effective because it gives a general view of the situation at a glance.

#### 49. H\_\_\_\_\_ to Prepare for Examinations

The best way to prepare for examinations is to make certain that you thoroughly understand each fact and each experiment at the time that is first presented to you. Many aspects of biology cannot simply be memorized. They must be understood thoroughly, and then remembering becomes easy.

#### 50. The B\_\_\_\_\_ of Biology

Biology as we know it today is a science based on experimentation. This was not always true in the past. In the Middle Ages, for instance, professors at universities put together elaborate theories on how the human body functioned. They based most of their ideas on the books written by the Greeks many years before. But none of these ideas and theories were ever tested through experiments. Today experimental proof of every theory has become a basic feature of biology as well as other sciences.

### 第四部分:完形填空(10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,其中有十处空白,根据短文的内容在文中的空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

#### Essential Nutrients

In order to carry on normal body functions, we must receive a constant supply of nutrients. "Nutrients" is a t 51 used to relate to certain substances in food which provide the body with energy and building materials, or simply the useful parts of food.

Sugars and starches are nutrients, for example. They are k 52 chemically as carbohydrates. As its name indicates, carbohydrates are composed of three elements: carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fats and proteins are also nutrients essential t 53 life.

In addition to the nutrients mentioned a 54, another two groups of nutrients, vitamins and inorganic, or mineral, salts are also required by the body. Their function is to regulate life functions. For this r 55, they are often referred to technically as the body regulators.

In addition, water is also e 56 for the proper functioning of the body. It ranks only next to oxygen in importance. The body can survive for several weeks without food but for only a few days without water. The digestion of food, the circulation, the elimination of waste products, the regulation of body temperature, and many o 57 vital functions depend upon an adequate supply of water.



According to their composition, all foods can be c 58 under two general groups: organic and inorganic. The former consists of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and vitamins, while the l 59 of water and minerals.

To be well-nourished each day, you need to eat foods that contain these nutrients in the right amounts. M 60 food contain more than one nutrient, but no single food contains all the nutrients in the amounts you need.