

2014 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

职称英语考试

历年真题详解及全真模拟试卷

【卫生类】

全国职称英语考试命题研究中心 编著

(适用于 A、B、C 级)
同时适用于全军英语职称考试

■权威专家，联袂打造

一线专家教授倾力合作，作者阵容强大，内容权威

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家，以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成。

■详解真题，总结规律

再现近 4 年真题，全面展现题型特点、热点

本书收录了近 4 年的考试真题，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点、难点，帮助考生有针对性地复习，从而提升应试能力。

■全面实战，科学预测

注重实际操作演练，全程预测，系统预测

本书提供了 6 套全真模拟试题，全面收录考试热点，预测了 2014 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，考生可以利用本书中的模拟试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的复习成果，及时进行查缺补漏。

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职称英语考试历年真题详解及全真模拟试卷 (卫生类)

全国职称英语考试命题研究中心 编著

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内 容 提 要

职称英语考试历年考试真题是具有代表性的经典复习题目，因此，研习历年考试真题是考生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。本书收录了近4年的考试真题，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点、难点，帮助考生有针对性地复习。

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家，以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成，内容涵盖职称英语考试（综合类）2010年、2011年、2012年和2013年的A级、B级和C级考试真题12套及其答案详解，以及A级、B级和C级全真模拟试卷6套及其答案详解。答案详解部分，每套真题和模拟试题均配有详细的试题解析和题目的翻译，同时对干扰项进行了详细分析，帮助考生加强印象，加深理解。

本书所提供的6套全真模拟试卷，预测了2014年考试的方向。考生可以利用本书中的模拟试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，从容备考，轻取高分。

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前言

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试遵循“严格要求、实事求是、公平公正、平等对待、逐步提高”的原则，根据外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使用外语的实际情况，对申报不同级别专业技术职务的人员的外语水平提出了不同的要求。

职称外语统一考试由人力资源和社会保障部统筹规划、指导并确定合格标准。考试的考务工作的组织与实施由人力资源和社会保障部人事考试中心负责。考试每年举行一次，考试时间一般安排在每年3月中旬。考试设英语、日语、俄语、德语、法语和西班牙语6个语种，每个语种分为A、B、C三个等级。其中，英语划分为综合类、理工类、卫生类3个专业类别。其他语种不分专业类别。考试主要测试专业技术人员阅读理解外文专业基础文献的能力。报考人员可根据自己所从事的专业工作，任选一个语种及有关类别参加考试。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，赢取高分，我们分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题思路，倾力推出《职称英语考试历年真题详解及全真模拟试卷（卫生类）》。本书由2010年、2011年、2012年和2013年的A级、B级和C级12套考试真题试卷以及A级、B级和C级6套全真模拟试卷组成。

本套丛书特点如下：

一、一线专家教授倾力合作，作者阵容强大，内容权威

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家，以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成。其中涉及的每一道试题，既反映了考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求，又涵盖着命题的指导思想、命题基本原则和命题趋势。因此，对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解职称英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点，精通常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而轻松应考，轻取高分。

二、再现近 4 年真题，全面展现题型特点、热点

职称英语考试历年考试真题是具有代表性的经典复习题目，因此，研习历年考试真题是考生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。本书收录了近 4 年的考试真题，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点、难点，帮助考生有针对性地复习，从而提升应试能力。

三、注重实际操作演练，全程预测，系统预测

本书提供了 6 套全真模拟试题，全面涵盖大纲考点，预测了 2014 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，考生可以利用本书中的模拟试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的复习成果，及时进行查缺补漏。

由于时间有限，疏漏之处在所难免，还望广大考生和读者批评指正。

编者

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2013 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 个词或者短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The odd thing was that he didn't recognize me.
A. strange B. real C. whole D. same
2. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
A. taught B. kept C. changed D. attracted
3. The frame needs to be strong enough to support the engine.
A. structure B. bottom C. surface D. top
4. We found shelter from the rain under the trees.
A. defense B. standing C. protection D. room
5. We have to change the public's perception that money is everything.
A. sight B. belief C. interest D. pressure
6. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
A. right B. obvious C. unbelievable D. unclear
7. This was an unexceptionally brutal attack.
A. cruel B. open C. sudden D. direct
8. "There is no other choice," she said in a harsh voice.
A. firm B. soft C. deep D. unkind
9. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
A. offensive B. worried C. sleepy D. anxious
10. I grabbed his arm and made him turn to look at me.
A. threw B. seized C. broke D. stretched
11. Traffic reaches its rush hour between 8:00 and 9:00 in the morning.
A. border B. goal C. peak D. level
12. That performance was pretty impressive.
A. completely B. beautifully C. very D. equally
13. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.
A. found by chance B. passed by C. took a notice of D. woke up
14. I tried to detach myself from the reality of these terrible events.
A. bring B. put C. set D. separate
15. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.
A. at B. with C. from D. about

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；如果该句的信息在文中没有提及，请选择C。

Promising Results from Cancer Study

A new experimental vaccine（疫苗）has shown promising results in the fight against lung cancer. In a small Texas-based study, a vaccine developed by scientists at Baylor University Medical Centre in Dallas, USA, cured lung cancer in some patients and slowed the progress of disease in others.

Researchers have reported encouraging findings from this small study. Forty three patients suffering from lung cancer were involved in these trials. Ten of these patients were in the early stages and thirty three in the advanced stages of the disease. They were injected with the vaccine every two weeks for three months, and were carefully monitored for three years. In three of the patients in the advanced stages of cancer, the disease disappeared and in the others, it did not spread for five to twenty four months. However, no great difference was seen in the patients in the early stages of the illness.

This new vaccine uses the patient's own immune system. It is made specifically for each patient and is injected into the arm or leg. It stimulates the body's immune system, which then recognizes that the cancer cells are harmful, and attacks and destroys them.

The vaccine could be effective against other forms of cancer. It offers great hope for the treatment of cancer in general, although further studies are needed before such treatment can be widely used.

16. The vaccine cured all the participants in the trial.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Over forty people participated in the study.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Patients in the early stages of the disease recovered more quickly in the trial.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. All the patients were from Dallas.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Every patient was injected with the same vaccine.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. The vaccine activates the immune system.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. The vaccine may be useful for treating other cancers.

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1~4段每段选择1个最佳小标题；（2）第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定一个最佳选项。

Music Used As a Healing Therapy

1. Music has long been used to treat patients suffering from different problems. In 400 BC, its healing

properties were documented by the ancient Greeks. More recently, in both world wars in the last century, medical workers used music therapy (疗法) with people suffering from trauma (外伤). Currently, it is used as a treatment for many diseases, such as cancer, and it has also been used with patients with long-term pain and learning disabilities.

2. There is growing evidence that music can cause physical changes to the body which can improve our health. In the Welcome Trust study, which took place over three years at the Chelsea and Westminster hospital in London, patients were asked to listen to musical performances. As a result, it was found that stress levels were significantly reduced, recovery times were improved, and fewer drugs were needed.

3. These very positive results are partly due to general well-being (良好的健康状况). It is already accepted that when people feel happy and have a positive approach to life, they are more likely to feel better and recover from disease quickly. Music increases this feeling of joy and adds to the recovery process.

4. However, not all these benefits can be attributed to an increase in general well-being. Music has other effects which have not yet been understood. According to Professor Robertson, a scientist and musician, some effects of music are mysterious and are, therefore, being investigated further. It has been suggested that the sounds and rhythms of music help stimulate the brain and send electrical messages to the muscles.

5. Science, however, demands facts and hard evidence. Many in the medical profession have not yet recognized the healing benefits of music, since reports have been based mainly on various stories of evidence. These new studies could provide proof to doctors that music is a suitable treatment for many conditions. One day doctors may even "prescribe (开处方)" music, but that could be a long time in the future.

23. Paragraph 1 _____.

24. Paragraph 2 _____.

25. Paragraph 3 _____.

26. Paragraph 4 _____.

A. Potential dangers of music therapy

B. Increase in general well-being

C. History of music therapy

D. Other mysterious effects of music

E. Positive physical changes caused by music

F. Music and your body

27. Researchers have found that patients' stress levels decrease when they _____.

28. Music can treat patients partly because _____.

29. Those who always look on the bright side of life are more likely to _____.

30. Many doctors don't believe that music can treat diseases because _____.

A. recover from disease quickly

B. there is not enough hard evidence

C. use their minds actively

D. it improves general well-being

E. listen to musical performances

F. it brings many other benefits

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 1 篇 The Development of Ballet

Ballet is a dance form that has a long history. The fact that it survives to this day shows that it has adjusted as times have changed.

Ballet began in the royal courts during the Renaissance. At that time it became common for kings and

queens, as well as other nobility, to participate in pageants that included music, poetry and dance. As these entertainments moved from the Italian courts to the French ones, court ladies began participating in them. Though their long dresses prevented much movement, they were able to perform elaborate walking patterns. It was not until the 1600s that women dancers shortened their skirts, changed to flat shoes, and began doing some of the leaps and turns performed by men.

It was also in the 1600s that professional ballet began. King Louis XIV of France, himself a devoted dancer, founded the Royal Academy of Dance. The five basic feet positions from which all ballet steps begin were finalized. In the late 1700s another important change occurred. Ballet began to tell a story on its own. It was no longer simply dance to be performed between acts of plays. Elaborate wigs and costumes were eliminated. By the early 1800s dancers learned to rise on their toes to make it appear that they were floating.

Classical ballet as we know it today was influenced primarily by Russian dancing. The Russians remained interested in ballet when it declined in other European countries in the mid-1800s. One of the most influential figures of the early 20th century was Sergei Diaghilev. His dance company, the Ballets Russes, brought a new energy and excitement to ballet. One of his chief assistants, George Balanchine, went on to found the New York City Ballet in 1948 and to influence new generations of dancers.

31. This passage deals mainly with

A. famous names in ballet

B. Russian ballet

C. how ballet has developed

D. why ballet is no longer popular

32. The word "pageants" in Paragraph 2 means:

A. dances

B. instruction

C. royal courts

D. big shows

33. Professional ballet was first performed in

A. France

B. Italy

C. Russia

D. America

34. Who had an important influence on early ballet

A. Balanchine

B. Louis XIV

C. Antoinette

D. Diaghilev

35. We can conclude from this passage that ballet

A. will continue to change

B. is a dying art

C. is currently performed only in Russia

D. is often performed by dancers with little training

第2篇 Late-night drinking

Coffee lovers, be careful! Having a quick "pick-me-up" cup of coffee late in the day will interrupt your sleep. As well as being a stimulant (兴奋剂), caffeine interrupts the flow of melatonin (褪黑激素), the hormone that sends people into a sleep.

Melatonin levels normally start to rise about two hours before bedtime. Levels then peak between 2 am and 4 am, before falling again. "It's the neurohormone (神经激素) that controls our sleep and tells our body when to sleep and when to wake," says Maurice Ohayon of the Stanford Sleep Epidemiology Research Center at Stanford University in California. But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body's levels of this sleep hormone.

Lotan Shilo and a team at the Sapir Medical Center in Tel Aviv University found that six volunteers slept less well after a cup of caffeinated coffee than after drinking the same amount of decaf (脱咖啡因咖啡). On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decaf. They also took half an hour to drop off, twice as long as usual.

In the second phase of the experiment, the researchers woke the volunteers every three hours and asked them to give a urine (尿) sample. Shilo measured concentrations of a breakdown product of melatonin. The results suggest that melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers were half of those in decaf drinkers. In a paper accepted for publication in Sleep Medicine, the researchers suggest that caffeine blocks production of the enzyme (酶) that drives melatonin production.

Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.

36. The author mentions "pick-me-up" to indicate that
- A. melatonin levels need to be raised. B. coffee is a stimulant.
C. neurohormone can wake us up. D. caffeine can balance our brain hormone.
37. Which of the following tells us how caffeine affects sleep?
- A. It blocks production of the enzyme that stops melatonin production.
B. It interrupts the flow of the hormone that prevents people from sleeping.
C. It halves the body's levels of sleep hormone.
D. It stays in the body for many hours.
38. What does Paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
- A. Different effects of caffeinated coffee and decaf on sleep.
B. Lotan Shilo's research design on sleep.
C. What the subjects did after drinking decaf at night.
D. Why some subjects took half an hour to fall asleep.
39. The experiment mentioned in Paragraph 4 finds that caffeine drinkers
- A. produce less melatonin. B. sleep longer than decaf drinkers.
C. produce more urine at night. D. wake up every three hours.
40. Ohayon advises coffee lovers
- A. to drink less coffee during the day. B. to take decaf after lunch.
C. not to go to bed after taking coffee. D. not to drink coffee after supper.

第 3 篇 The World's Best-Selling Medicine

Since ancient times, people all over the world have used willow to stop pain. The willow tree contains salicylic acid (水杨酸). This stops pain, but there is one problem. Salicylic acid also hurts the stomach. In 1853, a French scientist made a mixture from willow that did not hurt the stomach. However, his mixture was difficult to make, and he did not try to produce or sell it.

In 1897, in Germany, Felix Hoffmann also made a mixture with salicylic acid. He tried it himself first and then gave it to his father because his father was old and in a lot of pain. His father's pain went away, and the mixture did not hurt his stomach.

Hoffmann worked for Bayer, a German company. He showed his new drug to his manager who tested the drug and found that it worked well. Bayer decided to make the drug. They called it aspirin and put the Bayer name on every pill.

Aspirin was an immediate success. Almost everyone has pain of some kind, so aspirin answered a true need. Aspirin was cheap, easy to take, and effective. It also lowered fevers. Aspirin was a wonder drug.

At first, Bayer sold the drug through doctors, who then sold it to their patients. In 1915, the company

started to sell aspirin in drugstores, in the United States, Bayer had a patent (专利权) on the drug. Other companies could make similar products and sell them in other countries, but only Bayer could make and sell aspirin in the United States. In time, Bayer could no longer own the name aspirin in the United States. Other companies could make it there, too. However, Bayer aspirin was the most well known, and for many years, it was the market leader.

By the 1950s, new painkillers were on the market. Aspirin was no longer the only way to treat pain and reduce fever. Bayer and other companies looked for other drugs to make. However, in the 1970s they got a surprise. Doctors noticed that patients who were taking aspirin had fewer heart attacks than other people. A British researcher named John Vane found the reason aspirin helped to prevent heart attacks. In 1982, he won the Nobel Prize for his research. Doctors started to tell some of their patients to take aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks. It has made life better for the many people who take it. It has also made a lot of money for companies like Bayer that produce and sell it!

41. Why didn't the French scientist continue to make the medicine that stopped pain?

- A. It didn't work well.
- B. It was hard to make.
- C. It hurt the stomach.
- D. It was not cost-effective.

42. Why was Felix Hoffmann looking for a painkiller?

- A. His company told him to do that.
- B. His father was in pain.
- C. He wanted to make a lot of money.
- D. He suffered from headache.

43. Bayer started making aspirin because

- A. it helped prevent heart attacks.
- B. other companies were making it.
- C. it worked well in stopping pain.
- D. the manager was a scientist.

44. Bayer aspirin was

- A. the only drug with the name "aspirin".
- B. the first aspirin sold in the United States.
- C. not sold in drugstores in 1915.
- D. not easy to find in drugstores.

45. What has happened to aspirin since new painkillers came on the market?

- A. Companies have stopped selling it.
- B. It has become the best-selling painkiller.
- C. Its new use has been discovered.
- D. Doctors have sold it to patients.

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。

A Doctor in the House

Brushing your teeth twice a day should keep the dentist away. But if a group of scientific researchers have their wish, it will make the rest of your body healthy too. 46 It is one of many gadgets (小装置) proposed by engineers and doctors at the Center for Future Health in New York—others include a pair of glasses that help to jog your memory, and a home camera designed to check for cancer.

The devices seem fanciful, but the basic principles are simple. The gadgets should make it easy for people to detect illness long before it strikes and so seek treatment far earlier than normal. 47 In the long run, the technology may even prevent illness by encouraging us to lead healthier lives.

Intelligent bandages (绷带) are a good example. Powerful sensors within the bandage could quickly identify

tiny amounts of bacteria in a wound and determine which antibiotics (抗生素) would work best. 48 Socks are long overdue for a makeover. In the future they will be able to automatically detect the amount of pressure in your foot and alert you when an ulcer (溃疡) is coming up.

All the projects should have far-reaching implications, but the biggest single development is a melanoma (黑瘤) monitor designed to give early warnings of cancer. 49 If a problem is found, the system would advise you to get a check-up at your doctor's surgery.

If all this sound troublesome, then help is at hand. 50 A standard computer would be able to understand your voice and answer questions about your symptoms in plain English and in a way which would calm your nerves.

A. The device could be used to take a picture of your body each week, then compare it with previous images.

B. That is going to be the difficult part.

C. The cut could then be treated instantly so avoiding possible complications.

D. Experts are also working on a "digital doctor", complete is with a comforting bedside manner.

E. Instead of relying on hi-tech hospitals, the emphasis is shifted to the home and easy-to-use gadgets.

F. A toothbrush that checks blood sugar and bacteria while you brush is currently in development in USA.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 52~65 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。

Domestic Violence

Nearly three in ten men experienced violence at the hands of an intimate partner during their lifetime, according 51 one of the few studies to look at domestic violence and health among men.

"Many men actually do 52 domestic violence, although we don't hear about it often." Dr. Robert J. Reid of the University of Washington in Seattle, one of the study's authors, told Reuters Health, "They often don't 53 and we don't ask. We want to get the message out to men who do experience domestic violence 54 they are not alone and there are resources available to them."

The researchers asked study 55 about physical abuse (人身伤害) and non-physical abuse, such as 56 that made them fear for their safety, controlling behavior, and constant name-calling.

Among men 18 to 54 years old, 14.2 percent said they had experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years, 57 6.1 percent reported domestic violence in the previous year.

Rates were lower for men 55 and older, with 5.3 percent 58 violence in the past five years and 2.4 percent having experienced it in the past 12 months. 59, 30.5 percent of men younger than 55 and 26.5 percent of older men said they had been 60 of domestic violence at some point in their lives. About half of the 61 the men experienced was physical.

However, the physical violence men reported wasn't as harsh as that 62 by women in a previous study; 20 percent to 40 percent of men rated 63 as severe, compared with 61 percent of women.

Men who reported experiencing domestic violence had more emotional and mental health 64 than those who had not, 65 older men, the researchers found.

51. A. at

B. by

C. for

D. to

52. A. threaten

B. fear

C. use

D. experience

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 53. A. answer | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 54. A. who | B. when | C. that | D. what |
| 55. A. participants | B. observers | C. listeners | D. actors |
| 56. A. news | B. threats | C. voices | D. friends |
| 57. A. since | B. because | C. as | D. while |
| 58. A. giving | B. realizing | C. understanding | D. reporting |
| 59. A. Yet | B. Thus | C. Overall | D. Besides |
| 60. A. victims | B. makers | C. writers | D. factors |
| 61. A. form | B. way | C. violence | D. study |
| 62. A. performed | B. enjoyed | C. committed | D. suffered |
| 63. A. this | B. them | C. those | D. it |
| 64. A. problems | B. activities | C. results | D. arguments |
| 65. A. especially | B. specially | C. naturally | D. roughly |

参考答案与解析

第 1 部分: 词汇选项

1. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为: 奇怪的是他不认得我。odd “奇怪的, 古怪的”, 四个选项: strange “奇怪的”; real “真的”; whole “所有的, 完全的”; same “同样的”。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为: 他对公司给出的高薪心动了。tempt “吸引, 使……心动”, 四个选项: teach “教授”; keep “保持, 遵守”; change “改变”; attract “吸引”。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为: 构造需要强大到足够支持引擎。frame “结构, 构造”, 四个选项: structure “结构”; bottom “底部”; surface “表面”; top “顶端”。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为: 我们躲在树下避雨。shelter “遮盖物”, 四个选项: defense “防御”; standing “站立, 地位”; protection “保护的东西”; room “房间”。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】句意为: 我们必须改变大众认为金钱就是一切的观点。perception “认识, 感觉”, 四个选项: sight “眼界, 视力”; belief “信仰, 看法”; interest “兴趣, 利益”; pressure “压力”。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为: 他去那儿已经一个礼拜了, 这似乎太难以置信了。incredible “难以置信”, 四个选项: right “正确的”; obvious “明显的, 明白的”; unbelievable “难以置信的”; unclear “不清楚的, 含混的”。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为: 这是一次无一例外的残忍攻击。brutal “残忍的, 野蛮的”, 四个选项: cruel “残忍的, 残酷的”; open “放开的, 公开的”; sudden “突然的”; direct “直接的”。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为: “没有其他选择。”她厉声说道。harsh “严厉的”, 四个选项: firm “坚定的”; soft “轻柔的”; deep “深的”; unkind “无情的, 不亲切的”。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为: 当她喝醉之后, 就变得具有攻击性。aggressive “侵略的, 好斗的”, 四个选项: offensive “攻击性的”; worried “担心的, 闷闷不乐的”; sleepy “昏昏欲睡的”; anxious “忧虑的, 渴望的”。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】句意为: 我抓着他的胳膊, 迫使他转过来看着我。grab “抓住”, 四个选项: throw “扔, 掷”; seize “抓住”; break “打破”; stretch “伸直, 延展”。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为: 交通在早上 8 点到 9 点期间达到高峰期。rush hour “高峰时段”, 四个选项: border “边缘, 国界”; goal “目标”; peak “高峰, 最高点”; level “水平, 标准”。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】句意为: 那种性能令人印象非常深刻。pretty “十分, 非常”, 四个选项: completely “完全

地”；beautifully “美丽地”；very “非常”；equally “平等地”。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】句意为：她偶然发现三个孩子睡在桥下。come across “偶然发现，偶然碰到”，四个选项：find by chance “偶然发现”；pass by “经过，走过”；take a notice of “注意到”；wake up “醒来”。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为：我努力使自己从这些可怕事件的现状中脱离出来。detach “分开，分离”，四个选项：bring “带来”；put “放，安置”；set “放，使接触”；separate “分开，分离”。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】句意为：关于她是否适合这个职位，我所知不多。as regards “关于，至于”，四个选项：at “在……，于……”；with “与……一起”；from “由……，从……”；about “关于，对于”。

第2部分：阅读判断

16. 【答案】B

【解析】根据文章第一段第二句话可知，疫苗治愈了部分病人，缓解了其他病人的病情发展，题目说疫苗治愈了实验中所有病人。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第二段第二句话可知，43名患有肺癌的病人参与了此实验。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】根据文章第三段最后一句话可知，肺癌早期的病人身上并没有出现明显变化，题目说实验中肺癌早期病人康复得更快一些。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】根据文章第一段第二句话可知，疫苗是由达拉斯的贝勒大学医学中心开发的，但文中并未提及这43名病人均来自达拉斯。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】根据文章第三段第二句话可知，疫苗是为每名病人特制的，题目说病人都注射同样的疫苗。

21. 【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第三段第三句话可知，疫苗刺激人类的免疫系统。

22. 【答案】A

【解析】根据文章最后一段第一句话可知，疫苗可能对其他癌症也有效。

第3部分：概括大意与完成句子

23. 【答案】C

【解析】第一段讲到音乐一直以来就用于治疗疾病。从公元前400年起，古希腊人就记录了音乐治疗的案例，然后两次世界大战中均采用音乐疗法。现在用于治疗癌症等多种疾病。所以第一段主要讲了音乐治疗发展的历史。

24. 【答案】E

【解析】第二段讲到“迎接信任”研究中，伦敦两家医院的病人被要求听音乐，发现他们的压力水平得到明显改善，恢复得更快，使用的药物也更少，由此可以得出第一句话的结论，即音乐能带来身体变化，改善身体状况，所以第二段主要讲音乐带来的积极的身体变化。

25. 【答案】B

【解析】第三段第一句话讲到良好的健康状况能产生积极的结果。后面提到人们感到高兴时，就会对生