# 全国职称英语等级考试

模拟测试与阅读辅导

卫生类



- 词汇
- 注解
- 题解
- 译文

西安电子科技大学出版社

# 全国职称英语等级考试

# ——模拟测试与阅读辅导(卫生类)

周宗锡 李 明 陈冬梅 编

西安电子科技大学出版社

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#### 内容简介

《全国职称英语等级考试——模拟测试与阅读辅导》是按照人事部专业技术人员职称司组织制定的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》编写的。

本套书共分五册,分别针对职称英语等级考试中的五大类:综合、理工、卫生、人文、财经,每类一册。每册书中有六套完整的模拟测试题,每套题包括六部分共十篇文章,每篇文章后都配有模拟测试题、词汇、注解、题解和参考译文。模拟测试题分别选自《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》和《全国职称英语等级考试指南》。

在词汇部分,单词都加注音标,对单词中涉及的前缀、后缀和其它一些重要的构词法也加以说明并举例。在注解部分,主要对词组、固定搭配、重要的语法现象及一些比较难理解的句子进行说明并举例,对课文中涉及的一些重要的背景知识也在注解中加以说明。题解部分还对一些比较难以理解的问题和出题意图进行了解释。单词的注音、释义和举例及注解部分都力求简明、实用。每篇课文所有例句都附有汉语译文。参考译文力求准确、流畅。

本书既可作为广大专业技术人员提高英语水平或参加全国职称英语等级考试 的自学读物,也可作为全国职称英语等级考试各类辅导班的教学用书。

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### 前 言

在科技、文化、经济等诸多领域的国际交往日益频繁的现代信息社会里, 英语在国际交流中起着非常重要的媒介作用。各类专业的大量文献和信息都是 以英文作为载体的。因此,提高我国广大专业技术人员的英语水平对我国科技 和经济的发展及参与国际竞争都有着非常重要的意义。全国职称英语等级考试 就是由国家人事部组织的、旨在提高我国广大专业技术人员英语水平的一种 考试。

从考试大纲来看,全国职称英语等级考试主要考核考生的英文阅读理解能力。以A级为例,总共350分中,有275分是阅读理解,占总分的78.6%(这个比例在B级和C级中分别是77.5%和75%),其它三部分(完成句子、概括大意和完形填空)尽管不直接是阅读理解题,但能否做好这几部分考题也主要取决于考生的阅读理解水平。因此,要通过该项考试,必须在英文阅读理解能力上下功夫。

英文阅读理解能力的提高是一个日积月累、循序渐进的过程,需要大量的阅读和练习,不可能一蹴而就。这种阅读和练习不完全局限于课本和其它正规的英文读物,只要我们留意,从各种广告、标牌、影视节目及各类产品的英文说明或旅游景点的英文解说中都可以轻松地学到很多有用的英文知识。

如何看待做模拟考题的作用?我们认为,模拟考题对检测一个人的英文水平有一定的参考价值,但做模拟考题不能代替深入的阅读。即使一篇文章后面的模拟考题都做对了,也不能说明你就完全掌握了这篇文章的所有内容。阅读理解能力的全面提高单靠做模拟考题也是很难做到的。

基于这样的认识,我们在编书时,始终把阅读辅导放在很重要的位置。每篇文章后除模拟测试题外,还有词汇、注解、题解和参考译文。在词汇部分,我们除了认真做好单词的选择、注音、释义和举例外,还对单词中涉及的前缀、后缀和其它重要的构词法加以说明并举例,以期让读者初步领略到英语学习中的前、后缀及构词法在扩大词汇量方面所起的重要作用。在注解部分,主要对词组、固定搭配、重要的语法现象及一些比较难理解的句子进行说明并举例,对课文中涉及的一些重要的背景知识也在注解中加以说明。每篇文章后的模拟考题及其分析、解答能让读者熟悉考题类型,掌握应试技巧,同时也是对自己阅读理解能力的一种检验。最后给出了每篇文章的参考译文,供精读之用。参考译文力求准确、流畅。希望这样的内容安排能方便读者使用。

本书由周宗锡任主编,李明和陈冬梅参加了本书的编写。书中模拟题(1)、(2)、(3)部分的内容由周宗锡执笔编写;模拟题(4)、(5)部分的内容由李明执笔编写;模拟题(6)部分的内容及模拟题(2)、(3)的部分参考译文由陈冬梅执笔编写。全书的内容由周宗锡统稿。在本书的编写过程中,一些疑难问题得到了 Miss Susan Moore 的帮助,在此谨致谢意。

由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,书中错误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者 1998年6月

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## 全国职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟题(1)

# 第一部分 阅读理解(75分)

下面有三篇短文,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读 短文,并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相 应的位置上。

#### 第一篇 Dentists

<sup>1</sup>It used to be that when a person had a toothache, he didn't go to a dentist, he went to a barber. Barbers not only gave shaves and haircuts but also pulled teeth.

There have been doctors for thousands of years, <sup>2</sup> but dentists have not been around for nearly that long. Until about a hundred years ago, there weren't even any schools for dentists. If someone wanted to be a dentist, he learned by just watching and helping a dentist.

The first fillings were invented about 600 years ago. <sup>3</sup> They were made of soft materials, such as gum from pine trees or wax(蜡). Later, lead(铅) and iron and gold were used. But it was hard to make fillings that <sup>4</sup> fit and would not come out. Pulling bad teeth and replacing them with false teeth was much easier than trying to <sup>5</sup> fill the old teeth.

False teeth were made from animal teeth and human teeth and sometimes from wood. <sup>6</sup> George Washington had wooden false teeth.

Finally porcelain(瓷) false teeth were made <sup>7</sup> but in only few sizes and shapes. <sup>8</sup> It was a long time before the makers of false teeth started making many different kinds <sup>9</sup> and still longer before they began to make <sup>10</sup>natural-looking teeth that fit a person's mouth exactly. Today most false teeth are still made of porcelain, but some are made of plastic.

About 50 years ago, better ways of making fillings were discovered. A new kind of dentistry began at about the same time, orthodontics, or the straightening(使变直) of teeth. By improving their teeth, "las well as the shapes of their faces, an orthodontist helps people look better and chew(咀嚼) better and sometimes even talk more clearly. Perhaps you know some children who wear braces on their teeth "to help straighten them.

- 1. Why would a person go to a barber when he had a toothache in the old days?
  - A) Because there were no doctors.
  - B) Because the dentists were not skillful enough.
  - C) Because he wanted to have his hair cut.
  - D) Because he wanted to get his bad teeth pulled out.
- 2. When did false teeth makers begin to make natural-looking teeth?
  - A) Before they made teeth of different sizes.
  - B) After they made teeth of different kinds.
  - C) About 600 years ago.
  - D) When porcelain false teeth came into being.
- 3. What were the false teeth that came into being last made of?
  - A) Animal teeth.
  - B) Human teeth.
  - C) Wood.
  - D) Porcelain.
- 4. How would you explain orthodontics?
  - A) It is about making false teeth.
  - B) It is about replacing bad teeth with false teeth.
  - C) It is about making fillings.
  - D) It is about making teeth straight.
- 5. The original title of the passage can be best replaced by
  - A) The History of Doctors.
  - B) The Development of Dentistry.
  - C) The Treatment of Bad Teeth.
  - D) How to Choose False Teeth.

#### 汇 词

dentist['dentist]

n. 牙科医生

dentistry n. 牙科学

dental a. 牙齿的,牙科的

toothache['tu:θeik]

n. 牙痛

ache n. (连续固定的)疼痛 -ache 可以作构词成分,加在某些名词 后构成复合词,如:headache n. 头痛; backache n. 背痛; stomachache n. 胃痛 barber['ba:bə]

n. 理发师: barber's shop [英]理发店

— 2 —

barbershop n. [美]理发店

shave[[seiv]]

n. 修面, 刮脸, 刮刀

vt. 剃,刮(胡须等),修剪(草坪等)

haircut['heəkat]

n. 理发: have a shave and a haircut 修 面理发

pull[pul]

vt. 拔,拉,抽出: pull a tooth 拔一颗 牙

watch[wot]]

vt. 观看,注视: Watch how I do it. 看 着我怎么做。

n. 注意,监视,看守: keep watch by sb.'s bed 在床边护理某人

filling[filin]

n. 填补物(尤指牙科医生用来补牙的材料)

fill vt. 填补,填充,装满

gum[g<sub>A</sub>m]

n. 树胶,胶浆,橡胶

**pine**[pain]

n. 松树, 松木: pine needle 松叶wax[wæks]

n. 蜡,蜡状物

waxwork n. 蜡制品, 蜡像

lead [led]

n. 铅,铅制品: lead pencil 铅笔 lead[li:d] n. & v. 领导,带领

replace[riː'pleis]

vt. 取代,用……代替,替换: replace coal with gas 用煤气代替煤作燃料

replacement n. 替换,取代

false fo:ls

a. 假的,不真实的,人造的: false teeth 假牙

wooden['wudn]

a. 木制的, 呆板的: a wooden face 呆

板的脸

wood n. 木头,木材

-en 作后缀加在物质名词后构成形容词,如: leaden(铅制的); earth(泥,土) → earthen(泥土做的); wool(羊毛) → woolen(羊毛制的)

finally[fainli]

ad. 最后,最终

final a. 最后的,最终的 porcelain['po:slin]

> n. 瓷, [总称]瓷器: a piece of porcelain 一件瓷器

exactly[ig'zæktli]

ad. 精确地,精密地 exact a. 精确的,正确的

plastic['pla:stik]

n. 塑料,塑料制品

a. 塑料的,可塑的,整形的: a plastic operation 整形(或成形)手术

discover diskaya

vt. 发现,看出

discovery n. 发现,被发现的事物

 $[shotoblese] \label{eq:continuous} orthodontics [shotoblese]$ 

n. 畸齿校整术,正牙学

orthodontist n. 正牙医生

straighten['streitn]

vt. 把······弄直,使挺直,使改正 straight a. 直的,笔直的,端正的

-en 作后缀加在形容词或名词后构成动词,表示"使","使有","变得","变得",如: sharp(尖的)→sharpen(削尖); length(长度)→lengthen(使延长); wide (宽的)→widen(使变宽)

improve[im'pru:v]

vt. 使更好,改善

improvement n. 改进,改良chew[tʃuː]

vt. & vi. 咀嚼,深思,细想: chewing gum 橡皮糖,口香糖

**—** 3 **—** 

wear[weə](wore[wo:], worn[wo:n])

. vt. 戴,穿: wear glasses **brace**[breis]

- n. 畸齿矫正钢丝架, 托架, 支架
- vt. 安装矫正架, 支撑, 加固

#### 注 解

1. It used to be that ...

过去(的情况)常常是 ……

(1) It 在这里作先行代词代替由 that 引起的从句,在句子中作形式主语。如:

It's true that he stole the jewels.

这些珠宝确实是他偷走了。

It 作先行代词,还可以代替后面的短语作形式主语或宾语。如:

It was fun being a singer.

作一名歌手是一件很有趣的事。

I regard it as important to finish this job on time.

我认为按时完成这项工作是很重要的。

(2) used to +动词原形 过去常常(做) ......

We used to swim every day when we were children.

我们小时候常常每天游泳。

used to 的否定式既可以用 usedn't to (或 usen't to),也可以用 didn't use to(多用于 口语)。其疑问句也可借助于助动词 did(多用于口语),或不用 did。如:

He usedn't to come. (或[口] He didn't use to come.)

他过去不常来。

Used he(或[口] Did he use) to come by bus?

他过去常乘公共汽车来吗?

2. but dentists have not been around for nearly that long.

但牙科医生的出现却没有那么久。

(1) around 在这里作形容词, 意思为"存在着的", "活着的", 常以 be around 的形式出 现。如:

Diesels have been around since 1890s.

内燃机从19世纪90年代起就有了。

She is very healthy, and is going to be around for a long time yet.

她很健康,还可活很久。

have been around 还可以表示"阅历多","世故深"等意思。如:

Listen, my boy, I've been around and know one or two things about life.

小子, 听着, 我见过一些世面, 对生活我也略知一二。

(2) that 在这里作副词,其意思为"那样","那么"。如:

I know only that much.

我只知道那么多。

Can you walk that far?

你能走得了那么远吗?

3. They were made of soft materials.

它们是用软质材料做成的。

- (1) They 指的是前一句话中的 The first fillings.
- (2) make of 用……制造

The table is made of wood.

这张桌子是木制的。

在本文第四段中还出现了 make from 这种用法。make from 和 make of 的区别在于: make from 表示"以……为原料制造",制造出来的东西与原来的材料已经很不相同;而用 make of 时,则表示制造出来的东西与原来的材料并没有本质的改变。如:

Wine is made from grapes.

酒是葡萄酿成的。

The bridge is made of steel.

这座桥是用钢材造的。

4. fit 在这里作不及物动词,意思为"合适","配合得好"等。如:

The door fits well.

这门好关。(指门和门框非常合适。)

- 5. fill the old teeth (填)补旧牙
- 6. George Washington 乔治·华盛顿(美国第一任总统)
- 7. but in only few sizes and shapes.

但只有很少几种尺寸和形状(的假牙)。

size 在这里的意思为"尺寸", "大小"; shape 表示"外形", "形状"。表示"有(何种尺寸的)服装等"用介词 in,表示"穿(多大尺寸的)鞋等"用动词 take。如:

dresses in women's and children's sizes 各种(尺寸适合于)妇女和儿童穿的服装 I take a size 8 shoe.

我穿8号鞋。

8. It was a long time before … 过了很长时间(才……)

当 long 和 before(连接词)用在一起时,要注意中、英文表达上的细微差别。再如:

They had not known each other long before they got married.

他俩认识不久就结婚了。(原意为:他们结婚之前彼此认识时间不长。)

9. and still longer before ··· = and it was a still longer time before ··· 过了更长的时间(才·····)

10. natural-looking 看上去自然的

这是由"形容词+现在分词"构成的一个合成形容词(这是一种常见的构词法),再如: good-looking 好看的; easy-going 好说话的

11. as well(as) 也,又,此外(还)

The child is lively as well as healthy.

这孩子既健康又活泼。 He knows German as well. 他也懂德文。

- 12. to help straighten them 帮助拉直它们
  - (1) them 指的是 their teeth。
  - (2) help 后可以跟动词不定式作宾语,这个定式可以带 to,也可以不带 to。如: Leading a regular life helps (to) keep fit. 过有规律的生活有助于保持健康。

#### 题 解

- 1. D. 由第一、二两段的内容很容易排除答案 A、B、C。第一段第二句话支持答案 D。
- 2. B. 由第五段第二句话可知制造假牙的人开始制造看上去很自然的牙齿(natural-looking teeth)是在他们已经造出了许多种不同的假牙以后发生的(参看注解 8、9),故本题的正确答案为 B。
- 3. D. 这个问题的意思是:"最后出现的假牙是用什么材料做的?"由第四段的两句话和第五段的第一句话可知,在所给出的四个答案中,瓷制的假牙是最后出现的,故本题的正确答案为 D。

come into being 出现

- 4. D. 最后一段第二句话中 or the straightening of teeth 作 orthodontics 的同位语,起解释 orthodontics 的作用。由此很容易知道本题的正确答案为 D。 读者在考试中一旦碰到这一类的题目时,即使问题中的关键词不认识也不要慌乱,有时 是可以从上下文的联系中找到正确答案的。
- 5. B. 这篇课文主要谈的是牙科学的发展过程。由所给出的四个答案不难发现,只有答案 B 最能概括本文的内容,因而也最合适用来代替原来的题目。

#### 参考译文

#### 牙科医生

过去,当一个人牙痛时,他不去找牙科医生而是去理发店。理发师不仅给人**修面**理发,而且还拔牙。

数千年来一直有医生,但牙科医生的出现可没有那么久。约 100 年以前还没有培养牙科医生的学校。如果某个人想当牙科医生,他只能在观察和帮助一个牙科医生中学习。

最早的牙齿填料是大约 600 年前发明的。它们是用软质材料做成的,如松树或蜡中的胶。后来,使用了铅、铁和金。但仍然很难制造出合适而不会掉出来的填料。把坏牙拔掉再换上假牙要比尽量补好旧牙容易得多。

假牙是用动物牙齿和人的牙齿为原料制做的,有时也用木材为原料来做假牙。乔治· 华盛顿就戴过木制的假牙。

最后造出了用瓷做的假牙,但只有很少几种尺寸和形状。过了很长时间制造假牙的人才开始制造各种各样的假牙,过了更长时间他们才开始制造看上去很自然、与一个人的嘴配合得也很好的牙齿。今天,大多数假牙仍然是用瓷制造出来的,但有些是用塑料做的。

约 50 年前,发现了制造填料的更好的方法。大约同一时间,出现了一种新的牙科医术:畸齿校整术(即使牙齿变直的医术)。通过改进牙齿和面部形状,正牙医生能够使人们看上去更漂亮、咀嚼东西更得力,甚至谈话更清晰。或许你见过一些孩子牙齿上带着矫正架,那就是为了帮助拉直牙齿用的。

#### 第二篇 The Patient's Rights

Patients are <sup>1</sup> no longer willing to <sup>2</sup> be viewed as helpless and unknowing people who accept the doctor's advice <sup>3</sup> without question. In 1973 <sup>4</sup> the American Hospital Association(协会) (AHA) developed and issued <sup>5</sup> A Patient's Bill of Rights.

<sup>6</sup>The bill of rights states that the patient has the right to expect "considerate(周到的) and respectful care". The patient should be treated as a person and be given kind and thoughtful care. <sup>7</sup>The values, beliefs, cultural practices, and personality of the patient should be considered when planning and providing care.

The patient has the right to get information from the doctor about the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. <sup>8</sup> The information should be given in terms the patient can understand. Medical terms <sup>9</sup> unfamiliar to the patient should be avoided. <sup>10</sup>The bill suggests that an appropriate (合适的) person be informed of the patient's diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis, if it is considered unwise to tell the patient. The appropriate person is usually the nearest relative or legal guardian(监护人).

The patient has the right to refuse treatment. The patient does not have to "agree to each step of treatment recommended by the doctor. If treatment is refused, "the patient must be informed of the risks to life and health involved in refusing the treatment. The doctor is responsible for informing the patient of these risks and consequences.

13The right to privacy(隐私) includes having the patient's body, record, care, and personal affairs kept private. The right to privacy must still be protected after death. ¹⁴The patient also has the right to expect "reasonable continuity of care". This means the patient should be informed of the care that will be required after he leaves the hospital. The patient should also be told of the times and location of appointments with doctors. This information should be written out for the patient by the doctor or nurse.

- 6. Concerning patients, we can infer from the first paragraph that
  - A) they did not make a claim on their rights as patients.
  - B) they were once considered ignorant(无知的) of medical knowledge.
  - C) they had much disagreement with the doctors and nurses.
  - D) they were not satisfied with the services provided by hospitals.

- 7. According to the passage, "considerate and respectful care" means doctors and nurses should
  - A) take patients' consideration and respect into account.
  - B) group the patients according to their values, beliefs, culture and personality.
  - C) be careful while they are providing services to patients.
  - D) treat the patients thoughtfully and respectfully.
- 8. What should a doctor do while giving patients information about diagnosis, treatment and prognosis?
  - A) He should make himself understood by patients.
  - B) He should not use any technical terms whatever.
  - C) He should use technical terms to avoid misunderstanding.
  - D) He should write down what they are to say.
- 9. What should the doctor do if a patient refuses to be treated?
  - A) He should discuss with the patient about the treatment.
  - B) He should tell him about the danger of not being treated.
  - C) He is responsible to persuade him to accept the treatment.
  - D) He should give up the original treating plan.
- 10. When a patient is about to leave hospital, he has the right to
  - A) be told about the care needed afterwards by doctors or nurses.
  - B) go back to hospital regularly to get himself examined.
  - C) get the written information about the details of the care afterwards.
  - D) ask doctors or nurses whether he needs further treatment.

#### 词 汇

#### patient[¹pei∫ənt]

- n. 病人,(美容院等的)顾客
- a. 忍耐的,容忍的: be patient of pains 能忍受疼痛

#### view [viu:]

- vt. 看,考虑,认为
- n. 看,观点,风景

#### unknowing['An'nouin]

a. 无知的,不知道的

#### advice[əd'vais]

**bill**[bil]

issue 'isju:

vt. 发布,发行

n. 发行,流出

#### n. 议案, 法案, 账单

n. 劝告, 忠告, 通知

advise vt. 劝告,建议

#### considerate [kən'sidərit]

a. 考虑周到的,体谅的: be considerate. of others 能体谅别人

**—** 8 **—**