

■ 新大纲

■ 新题型

■ 附译文和详解



卫生

新编

全国职称英语

等级考试

指南

主编 霍庆文

中国人民大学出版社

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# 新编全国职称英语等级考试指南

(卫 生)

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## 前 言

1998年夏天,国家人事部组织有关人员对1997年《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(试行)进行了修订。这次修订变化很大,增加了新题型,重新划分了考试类别。根据1998年新大纲的精神和要求,我们编写了《新编全国职称英语等级考试指南》这套丛书,旨在帮助应试者在全面复习之后进行自测,检查复习的效果并提高应试的能力。

根据新大纲,全国职称英语等级考试按等级依然划分为C、B、A三级,但每级都增加了词汇考项,C级还增加了选择填空,B级增加了完形填空;按类别将原来的五大类划分为现在的四大类:综合人文、理工、卫生和财经。根据新大纲的这一分类,我们编写了综合人文、理工、卫生、财经四册书。每册书由三大部分组成,即模拟试题、答案、参考译文及答案详解。笔者认为,考前进行一定的模拟训练是非常必要的,可以使应试者检验自己的水平,认识不足,找到差距并有针对性地提高自己。为了方便应试者,我们附加了参考译文和答案详解。

本套丛书严格按照新大纲的要求精心设计、编写,力求做到紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、考查全面。题型、题量、难易度也都力求与新大纲一致。译文力求做到通畅、准确;详解力求做到精确、明了。

本套丛书可供准备参加职称英语等级考试的广大专业技术人员自学、自测和培训之用,也可供有志于提高阅读理解能力和语言运用能力的大学生和社会自学者使用。

限于编者水平,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不少缺点或错误,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年11月于北京

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# 全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (1)

## 第一部分 词汇 (20 分)

下面有 20 小题, 每小题后面有四个选项。其中 1—10 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子的空白处; 11—20 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相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。

1. He always studies the \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper as he wants to find a good second-hand car.  
A) advertisements  
B) news  
C) publication  
D) review
2. He was mentally \_\_\_\_\_ enough to keep going long after his body has given up.  
A) rough  
B) tough  
C) stiff  
D) hard
3. I was called into the manager's office and told that my \_\_\_\_\_ period was over.  
A) basic  
B) term  
C) try  
D) trial
4. The press went too far, and suffered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) accordingly  
B) nevertheless  
C) however  
D) moreover
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ for the new city hall has been chosen.  
A) sight  
B) sigh  
C) site  
D) seat
6. I suffered only slight \_\_\_\_\_ to my leg in the accident.  
A) wound  
B) damage  
C) ruin  
D) injury
7. We saw a huge vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ water on the road.  
A) scattering  
B) spreading  
C) spraying  
D) spilling
8. In his bright shirt, Robert was \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance.  
A) visible  
B) transparent  
C) view  
D) exposed
9. She accused the government of not doing enough to \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth.

- A) move  
C) promote
- B) profit  
D) develop
10. The dog is generally \_\_\_\_\_ if it is left undisturbed.  
A) serious  
C) sociable  
B) peaceful  
D) calm
11. John likes to have raw vegetables.  
A) soft  
C) rotten  
B) cheap  
D) unripe
12. He pledged to marry her when he returned from England.  
A) devised  
C) vowed  
B) denied  
D) flattered
13. Our soldiers displayed no fear under the enemy's fire.  
A) revealed  
C) discharged  
B) vanquished  
D) informed
14. This year's wheat harvest was very small because of bad weather.  
A) peasant  
C) deposit  
B) crop  
D) bunch
15. We will notify you when the books arrive.  
A) inform  
C) request  
B) reveal  
D) guess
16. When I asked him a question, the old man peered at me over his glasses.  
A) pecked  
C) screamed  
B) stared  
D) scratched
17. Our public transportation is not sufficient for the need of the people in our major cities.  
A) excessive  
C) efficient  
B) additional  
D) adequate
18. There was no trace of poison in the coffee the chemist analysed.  
A) indication  
C) color  
B) taste  
D) smell
19. The student revised his paper carefully, following the professor's suggestions.  
A) copied  
C) retyped  
B) corrected  
D) outlined
20. I could easily identify him among the crowd because he was wearing long hair.  
A) prove  
C) claim  
B) define  
D) recognize

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (45 分)

下面有三篇文章，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。

## 第一篇

## Snoring

An American researcher has developed a simple device to help people stop snoring (打鼾). The device restricts the movements of the tissue (组织) that causes the disliked sound. Snoring is a common problem. It may prevent a person from getting enough sleep. It may also prevent enough oxygen from reaching the heart and lungs during the sleep. But for most people, snoring affects relations with another person who must sleep in the same room.

Snoring happens when the sleeping person breathes with the mouth open. In the back of the mouth the tissues surrounding the entrance of the throat is soft. As the person breathes, the movement of the air around the soft tissues causes them to move or vibrate. This tissue movement causes the sound we call snoring. A number of possible solutions have been proposed. Some devices keep the mouth shut. They forced the patient to breathe only through the nose. A medical operation is also possible. Other devices listen for the sound of snoring and then wake the patient. The new anti-snoring device was developed by a dentist, George Wagner of the Indian University, School of Dentistry. He developed a piece of plastic that fits up against the inside of the mouth. The device keeps the soft tissues from vibrating and making the snoring noise. It was worn only at night. Doctor Wagner said several patients report that the simple device has ended their snoring problem.

21. What's the meaning of "snoring"?
- A) Noises made while one sleeps.
  - B) Dreaming while one sleeps.
  - C) Speaking while one sleeps.
  - D) Sighs given while one sleeps.
22. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A) Snoring may prevent one from sound sleep.
  - B) Snoring may cause one's lack of oxygen.
  - C) Snoring may result in one's heart attack.
  - D) Snoring may affect one's roommates.
23. When does snoring happen?
- A) When having an improper sleeping posture.
  - B) When breathing with the mouth open.
  - C) When dreaming at night, even during the day.



- D) When being poor in health.
24. From the passage we know that the simplest and most efficient way to prevent a person from snoring is
- A) to give the patient a medical operation.
  - B) to keep the soft tissue from vibrating .
  - C) to wake him up as soon as he or she snores.
  - D) to listen to the sound of snoring.
25. How many possible solutions to snoring have been proposed in the passage?
- A) One.
  - B) Two.
  - C) Three.
  - D) Four.

## 第二篇

### Hearing Damage

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noises can cause hearing damage or loss. The noise can be the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home and at work. A person only needs to hear the noise for little more than one second to be affected.

An American scientist has found that using aspirin can increase the temporary (暂时的) hearing loss or damage from loud noise. He did an experiment using a number of students at a university who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of time, then he tested their hearing ability. He found that students who were given four grams of aspirin a day for two days suffered much greater temporary hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss was about two times as great.

The scientist said millions of persons in the United States use much larger amounts of aspirin than were used in his experiment. He said these persons face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noise.

26. Doctors have long known that
- A) one may become deaf when he hears a loud noise.
  - B) loud noises can cause damage to the hearing of young people only.
  - C) one may lose his hearing when he hears a terribly loud noise.
  - D) common sounds at home are not harmful to the ear.
27. This passage suggests that one's hearing

- A) will be damaged even if he has heard a loud noise for less than one second.
  - B) will be damaged even if he has heard a loud noise for only little more than one second.
  - C) will not be damaged if he has heard a loud noise for only little more than one second.
  - D) will not be damaged if he has little more than one second to get ready.
28. One conclusion you can draw from this passage is that aspirin
- A) should never be taken more than four grams.
  - B) can damage one's hearing when it is given more than four grams daily.
  - C) makes hearing damage from loud noise worse.
  - D) always increases hearing loss by two times.
29. Millions of Americans are in danger of suffering hearing loss because they
- A) often take air trips.
  - B) like listening to loud music.
  - C) have too much loud noises at home and at work.
  - D) take too much aspirin.
30. The American scientist did his experiment in order to find
- A) how much aspirin would affect a person's hearing.
  - B) how much aspirin should be given in the treatment of the patients with hearing damage from loud noise.
  - C) whether aspirin would increase the temporary hearing damage from loud noise.
  - D) whether the person who had hearing damage should use aspirin.

### 第三篇

### Influenza

In 1957 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza-like cases. Influenza is sometimes called "flu" or a "bad cold". He took samples from the throats of patients and posted them to London doctors.

There are three main types of the influenza virus. The most important of these are type A and B, each of them having several subgroups. With the instruments at the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was due to a virus in group A, but he did not know the subgroup. Then he reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. W. H. O. published the important news alongside reports of a similar outbreak in Hong Kong, where about 15-20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors received the package of throat samples, doctors began

the standard tests. They found that by reproducing itself with very high speed, the virus had grown more than a million times within two days. Continuing their careful tests, the doctors checked the effect of drugs against all the known subgroups of virus type A. None of them gave any protection. This, then, was something new, a new influenza virus, against which the people of the world had no help whatever.

Having found the virus they were working with, the two doctors now dropped it into the noses of some specially selected animals, which get influenza much as human beings do. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments proved that the new virus was easy to catch, but that it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, call it simply Asian flu.

The first discovery of the virus, however, was made in China before the disease had appeared in other countries. Various reports showed that the influenza outbreak started in China, probably in February of 1957. By the middle of March it had spread all over China. The virus was found by Chinese doctors early in March. But China is not a member of the World Health Organization and therefore does not report outbreaks of disease to it. Not until two months later, when travellers carried the virus into Hong Kong, from where it spread to Singapore, did the news of the outbreak reach the rest of the world. By this time it was well started on its way around the world.

Thereafter, W. H. O. 's *Weekly Reports* described the steady spread of this great virus outbreak, which within four months swept through every continent.

31. The doctor in Singapore performed a valuable service by
  - A) finding the subgroup of the virus.
  - B) developing a cure.
  - C) keeping his patients apart from others.
  - D) reporting the outbreak to Geneva.
32. One interesting thing about the virus in the story was that it
  - A) was especially weak.
  - B) was similar to other viruses.
  - C) could reproduce with great speed.
  - D) had samples frozen and packed in dry ice.
33. The type of influenza discussed in this story
  - A) had been classified years before.
  - B) could not be cured by any known drug.
  - C) could be prevented from spreading.
  - D) could not affect adults.

34. The experiments in giving the virus to animals proved that this type of influenza was easy to catch
- A) and could possibly cause death.
  - B) and had rather mild effects.
  - C) but was not deadly.
  - D) and did not have the usual signs.
35. One reason why the outbreak of the disease was not discovered sooner was that
- A) China did not belong to W. H. O.
  - B) doctors in Asia did not recognize the disease.
  - C) reporting procedures were not good enough.
  - D) the people who caught it were travellers.

### 第三部分 完成句子 (15 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文的内容, 完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。

#### Secret of Longevity

When Mrs. Joseph Groeger died recently in Vienna, Austria, people asked the obvious question, "Why did she live to be 107?" Tentative (推测性的) answers were provided by a survey conducted among 148 Viennese men and women who had reached the age of 100. Somewhat surprising was the fact that the majority had lived most of their lives in cities. In spite of the city's image as an unhealthy place, city living often provides benefits that country living can lack. One factor seems to be important to the longevity (长寿) of those interviewed.

This factor is exercise. In the cities it is often faster and less frustrating to walk short distances than to wait for a bus. Even taking public transportation often requires some walking. Smaller apartment houses have no elevators, and so tenants must climb stairs. City dwellers (居民) can usually walk to local supermarkets. Since parking spaces are hard to find, there is often no alternative (选择) to walking.

On the other hand, those who live in the country and suburbs do not have to walk every day. In fact, the opposite is often true. To go to school, work, or almost anywhere else, they must ride in cars.

36. The Vienna survey may help to explain the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ people like Mrs. Groeger.
37. People to be interviewed were selected on the basis of a \_\_\_\_\_.
38. The second paragraph gives a list of o \_\_\_\_\_ for walking in city life.

39. Suburban people probably d \_\_\_\_\_ rather than walk because they don't live near business areas.
40. A conclusion we can draw from this article is that walking is a h \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

#### 第四部分 选择填空 (20 分)

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容，从每题的四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

##### How to Control Your Emotions

How many different kinds of emotions do you feel? You may be 41 to find that it is very hard to specify all of them. Not only 42 hard to describe in words, they are difficult to 43. As a result, two people rarely 44 all of them. However, there are a number of 45 emotions that most people experience.

When we receive something that we want, or something happens 46 we like, we usually feel joy or happiness. Joy is a positive and powerful emotion, 47 for which we all strive. It is natural to want to be happy, and all of us 48 happiness. As a general 49, joy occurs when we reach a 50 goal or obtain a desired object.

51 people often desire different goals and objects, it is 52 that one person may find joy in repairing an automobile, 53 another may find joy in solving a math problem. Of course, we often share common goals or interests, and 54 we can experience joy together. This may be in sports, in the arts, in learning, in raising a family, or in 55 being together.

When we have difficulty 56 desired objects or reaching desired goals we experience 57 emotions such as anger and grief. When little things get in our way, we experience 58 frustrations or tensions. For example, if you are dressing to go out 59 a date. You may feel frustration when a zipper breaks or a button falls off. The more difficulty you have in reaching a goal. The more frustrated you may feel and the more angry you may become. If you really want something to happen, and you feel it 60 happen. But someone or something stops it, you may become quite angry.

- |                               |              |                             |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 41. A) shocked                | B) astounded | C) surprised                | D) bewildered |
| 42. A) emotional feelings are |              | B) are emotional feelings   |               |
| C) the emotional feeling is   |              | D) is the emotional feeling |               |
| 43. A) list                   | B) recognize | C) arrange                  | D) understand |
| 44. A) agree                  | B) agree on  | C) agree with               | D) agree to   |
| 45. A) necessary              | B) vital     | C) essential                | D) basic      |
| 46. A) if                     | B) what      | C) that                     | D) when       |
| 47. A) one                    | B) the one   | C) very one                 | D) only one   |

- |                      |                        |                         |                   |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 48. A) search to     | B) search of           | C) search               | D) search for     |
| 49. A) practice      | B) rule                | C) law                  | D) sense          |
| 50. A) desired       | B) desirous            | C) prospective          | D) fascinated     |
| 51. A) For           | B) When                | C) <u>Since</u>         | D) Being          |
| 52. A) understanding | B) understood          | C) <u>to understand</u> | D) understandable |
| 53. A) however       | B) if                  | C) <u>while</u>         | D) even though    |
| 54. A) however       | B) therefore           | C) nevertheless         | D) furthermore    |
| 55. A) just          | B) only                | C) right                | D) even           |
| 56. A) of obtaining  | B) <u>in obtaining</u> | C) with obtaining       | D) for obtaining  |
| 57. A) bad           | B) unpleasant          | C) uneasy               | D) negative       |
| 58. A) small         | B) insignificant       | C) little               | D) minor          |
| 59. A) on            | B) in                  | C) for                  | D) to             |
| 60. A) will          | B) shall               | C) should               | D) would          |

## 全国职称英语等级考试 C 级模拟试题 (2)

### 第一部分 词汇 (20 分)

下面有 20 小题，每小题后面有四个选项。其中 1—10 题的每个句子中有一处空白，请从四个选项中选择一个正确答案填入句子的空白处；11—20 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相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。

1. The loss of her son in the war caused her much \_\_\_\_\_ suffering.  
A) hard  
B) physical  
C) mental  
D) serious
2. They don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ to express all that in written form.  
A) technology  
B) technique  
C) way  
D) channel
3. Science has contributed much to modern \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) technology  
B) technique  
C) temptation  
D) tendency
4. She has made up her mind to work day and night for the \_\_\_\_\_ of her company.  
A) seek  
B) sense  
C) share  
D) sake
5. The lady who had invited us heard me telling my wife that the dinner was terrible, so I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) confused  
B) nervous  
C) shameful  
D) embarrassed
6. I try to make sense of what's actually happening from my particular \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sense  
B) sight  
C) viewpoint  
D) imagination
7. They have got everything ready to make a \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic.  
A) trip  
B) journey  
C) travel  
D) voyage
8. The banker is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who can give information about the robbery.





## 第二部分 阅读理解 (45 分)

下面有三篇文章，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。

### 第一篇

### The Red Cross

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris hospital who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who is injured in an earthquake, and a family in India that loses their home in a storm may all be aided by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in almost every country around the globe. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun and the Red Lion. All of these agencies share a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started with Jean Henri Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people regardless of which side they were fighting for. The most important result of his work was an international treaty called the Geneva Convention. It protects prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other citizens during a war.

The American Red Cross was set up by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of services for the public, such as helping people in need, teaching first aid and providing blood.

21. A title for this selection can be best replaced by
- A) People in Need of Help.
  - B) Safety and Protection.
  - C) The International Red Cross.
  - D) Forming an Organization to Help People.
22. The word "aided" in the first paragraph means
- A) needed.
  - B) helped.
  - C) caught.
  - D) protected.
23. The author really tries to make the reader see that this organization
- A) costs very little money.