

2010 全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

English

职称英语等级考试

→ → →  
专项及综合训练

(卫生类)

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组 编

<http://www.oeoe.com>

辽宁人民出版社 辽宁电子出版社

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· 沈 阳 ·

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# 前 言

根据广大考生的要求，我们依据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），组织编写了《职称英语等级考试专项及综合训练》，分综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别，每个专业类别自成一册，每册包括一定数量的专项训练和两套全真模拟试题训练，各分 A、B、C 三个等级，供广大专业技术人员自学和自测使用。

本书的特点是：1. 完全地体现了《大纲》的要求，完全符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力提出的要求，既不超纲，亦不降低要求；2. 完整体现了《大纲》样题的特征，各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了大纲的要求；3. 题目设计科学合理，并经过了验证，具有极强的针对性；4. 文章选材讲究，既照顾到语言程度，又使专业内容宽泛；5. 附有答案，便于自学和自测。

本书最适合考生考前进行针对性训练之用。建议考生先根据考试题型完成前半部分的专项训练，然后再用全真模拟试题训练对自己的成绩进行检查。完成全真模拟试题训练时，应首先按照考试时间要求，认真完成每套模拟试题，最好把答案做在另一张纸上，然后对照答案给自己评个分，看看能否通过考试。每做一套题目，都要认真检查自己哪些题目做对了，哪些题目做错了，为什么错了，从而学到一些解题方法和应试技巧。

由于时间紧迫，书中会有不足之处，恳请广大考生多提宝贵意见以便修订。

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组

2009 年 11 月

## 特别提示

为维护考生和著作权益,2010 年版全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试用书(综合类、理工类、卫生类)随书赠送的 CD-ROM 学习光盘采用了防止拷贝的防盗加密技术,光盘运行时系统会自动检测,非正版光盘,将无法正常运行使用,请考生注意识别真伪,以免影响学习。任何人不得对此学习光盘进行复制,否则,责任自行承担。

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国家资格考试在线培训网同时开通了 2010 年度全国职称英语等级考试(综合类、理工类、卫生类)、职称日语等级考试、职称俄语等级考试的网上视频辅导课程及考前模拟测试,考生可以根据报考语种类别和级别选择相应科目进行学习。

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## 第一部分 职称英语等级考试卫生类（C 级）专项训练

### 一、词汇选项专项训练

#### 词汇选项专项训练一

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- 1 At midnight, we were aroused by a knock at the door.  
A irritated B awakened  
C arisen D annoyed
- 2 She was awarded a prize for the film.  
A given B rewarded  
C sent D reminded
- 3 Smoking will be banned in all public places here.  
A forbidden B allowed  
C permitted D promoted
- 4 That guy is intelligent but a bit dull.  
A strange B special  
C quiet D boring
- 5 She is a highly successful teacher.  
A fairly B rather  
C very D moderately
- 6 We should not sacrifice environmental protections to foster economic growth.  
A reduce B promote  
C realize D give
- 7 There is a growing gap between the rich and the poor.  
A conflict B tension  
C gulf D confrontation
- 8 I am very grateful to you for your assistance.  
A helpful B hopeful  
C pitiful D thankful
- 9 You will be meeting her presently.  
A shortly B currently  
C lately D probably
- 10 Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years.  
A displayed B shown  
C changed D demonstrated



- 11 I have been trying to quit smoking.  
A give up                      B pick up  
C build up                     D take up
- 12 Relief workers were shocked by what they saw.  
A moved                      B touched  
C surprised                   D worried
- 13 The weather is a constant subject of conversation in Britain.  
A question                    B problem  
C title                         D topic
- 14 This is not typical of English, but is a feature of the Chinese language.  
A particular                   B characteristic  
C remarkable                 D idiomatic
- 15 It is virtually impossible to persuade him to apply for the job.  
A simply                      B almost  
C totally                      D completely

### 词汇选项专项训练二

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- 1 Natalie prefers yellow, whereas I prefer green.  
A if                             B while  
C then                         D so
- 2 I am reluctant to get out of bed on cold mornings.  
A frightened                   B resistant  
C unwilling                    D persistent
- 3 I question whether his policy will be successful.  
A doubt                        B say  
C examine                      D study
- 4 Napoleon had a genius for war and politics.  
A an ability                    B a quality  
C a talent                      D a taste
- 5 Not having a good excuse for being late, Sally made up one.  
A borrowed                    B copied  
C exercised                    D invented
- 6 We'll support you even if you don't succeed.  
A since                         B even though  
C because                      D for

- 7 We were all there when the accident occurred.  
A appeared B dropped  
C happened D fell
- 8 The governor appointed a committee to find out what was wrong.  
A did up B set up  
C put up D took up
- 9 You can't get there other than by swimming.  
A only B besides  
C except D simply
- 10 That problem is secondary to the one now facing us.  
A later than B better than  
C less important than D more exciting than
- 11 It is difficult to assess the importance of the decision.  
A evaluate B comment  
C discuss D report
- 12 You must try to wipe out the memory of these horrible events.  
A strange B terrible  
C unusual D unfair
- 13 He spoke in such a pleasant manner that I felt at ease with him at once.  
A confident B relaxing  
C formal D comfortable
- 14 He worked so hard that eventually he fell ill.  
A then B surely  
C finally D recently
- 15 He thought it better to begin working immediately.  
A at once B recently  
C early D rapidly

### 词汇选项专项训练三

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- 1 We are sure that he will get over his illness.  
A certain B aware  
C happy D determined
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.  
A in despair B in danger  
C in misery D in pain
- 3 If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air is often the cause.

- A** start   **B** begin  
**C** happen    **D** visit
- 4 The ice is not thick enough to bear the weight of a tank.  
**A** suffer   **B** accept  
**C** receive    **D** support
- 5 A small number of firms have ceased trading.  
**A** completed                                       **B** finished  
**C** fulfilled   **D** stopped
- 6 She was sent a box of chocolates along with a letter saying she was fired.  
**A** killed   **B** shot  
**C** dismissed    **D** murdered
- 7 The mountains look glorious at sunrise.  
**A** inviting   **B** magnificent  
**C** appealing    **D** pleasing
- 8 It seems highly unlikely that she will pass the exam.  
**A** very    **B** completely  
**C** usually    **D** mostly
- 9 Their parents once lived under very severe conditions.  
**A** sound   **B** hard  
**C** strict   **D** tight
- 10 Michael is now merely a good friend.  
**A** largely   **B** barely  
**C** just    **D** rarely
- 11 Have you talked to her lately?  
**A** lastly   **B** finally  
**C** shortly   **D** recently
- 12 While we don't agree, we continue to be friends.  
**A** Because   **B** Where  
**C** Although    **D** Whatever
- 13 In judging our work you should take into consideration the fact that we have been very busy recently.  
**A** thought   **B** account  
**C** mind    **D** brain
- 14 You must shine your shoes.  
**A** polish    **B** clear  
**C** wash   **D** mend
- 15 The policeman wrote down all the particulars of the accident.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b> secrets  | <b>B</b> details |
| <b>C</b> benefits | <b>D</b> words   |

#### 词汇选项专项训练四

下面共有 15 个句子，每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- 1 I am not certain whether he will come.  

<b>A</b> determined	<b>B</b> sure
<b>C</b> sorry	<b>D</b> glad
- 2 She seemed to have detected some anger in his voice.  

<b>A</b> noticed	<b>B</b> heard
<b>C</b> realized	<b>D</b> got
- 3 Please do not hesitate to call me if I can be of further assistance.  

<b>A</b> contact	<b>B</b> see
<b>C</b> help	<b>D</b> touch
- 4 In short, I am going to live there myself.  

<b>A</b> In other words	<b>B</b> That is to say
<b>C</b> In a word	<b>D</b> To be frank
- 5 He has trouble understanding that other people judge him by his social skills and conduct.  

<b>A</b> style	<b>B</b> behavior
<b>C</b> mode	<b>D</b> attitude
- 6 I had some difficulty in carrying out the plan.  

<b>A</b> making	<b>B</b> keeping
<b>C</b> changing	<b>D</b> implementing
- 7 Mr. Johnson evidently regarded this as a great joke.  

<b>A</b> readily	<b>B</b> casually
<b>C</b> obviously	<b>D</b> simply
- 8 We all think that Mary's husband is a very boring person.  

<b>A</b> shy	<b>B</b> stupid
<b>C</b> dull	<b>D</b> selfish
- 9 The workers in that factory manufacture furniture.  

<b>A</b> promote	<b>B</b> paint
<b>C</b> produce	<b>D</b> polish
- 10 They only have a limited amount of time to get their points across.  

<b>A</b> large	<b>B</b> total
<b>C</b> small	<b>D</b> similar

- 11 The high-speed trains can have a major impact on travel preferences.  
A force B influence  
C surprise D power
- 12 Can you follow the plot so far?  
A change B investigate  
C write D understand
- 13 Even in a highly modernized country, manual work is still needed.  
A physical B mental  
C natural D hard
- 14 In the latter case the outcome can be serious indeed.  
A result B judgment  
C decision D event
- 15 Norman Blamey is an artist of deep convictions.  
A statements B beliefs  
C suggestions D claims

## 二、阅读判断专项训练

### 阅读判断专项训练一

阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选 C。

#### Want to Be 100? Listen to These 5 Centenarians (百岁老人)

Five neighbors at a central Missouri retirement community who are all centenarians get asked all the time: "How did you live to be 100?"

If you want to live to 100 or more, this rare group of five golden girls says the key to longevity (长寿) is working hard at a job you love and taking care of your body while you're at it.

Even though an estimated 70,000 people in the country are currently at the century mark or beyond in age, it is unusual to find five 100-year-olds living in one place.

The average life-span (寿命) of Americans is about two or three years short of an 80<sup>th</sup> birthday party. And most people don't want to cut out coffee, soda, alcohol, cigarettes, and eat healthy food.

"People tell me all the time, 'I don't want to live to be 100,'" said Mildred Leaver, who turned 100 in June.

"I think that's just sad. Aging is attitude and I don't feel old," said Leaver, a former educator who still drives her Buick around town.

It doesn't take long to see that Leaver and her neighbors Mildred Harris, Grace Wolfson, Gladys Stuart and Viola Semas, have a lot more in common than their longevity and lifelong healthy habits. All are 100 except Stuart, who is 101.

Even though their sight and hearing aren't what they used to be, they've all avoided illnesses that many elderly people are stricken with. It's been 50 years since Leaver beat cancer for the first and only time.

The common thread that connects these women is the decades of service to jobs each loved as a farmer, designer, school principal, bookkeeper and secretary. In the early years of their lives, gainfully employed women like them were just as rare as 100-year-olds are today.

1 Currently about 70,000 people are aged 100 or above in America.

A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

2 It is not hard to find five 100-year-olds living in one place in America.

A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

3 None of the five centenarians have any children.

A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

4 The average life-span of Americans is 80 years.

A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

5 Leaver feels sad about her old age.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

**6** Leaver was stricken with cancer 50 years ago.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

**7** The five centenarians live in a very friendly community.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

## 阅读判断专项训练二

阅读下面这篇短文，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 **A**；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 **B**；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选 **C**。

## AIDS

The World Health Organization (WHO) says as many as 10 million persons worldwide may have the virus that causes AIDS (艾滋病). Experts believe about 350,000 persons have the disease. And one million more may get it in the next five years. In the United States, about 50,000 persons have died with AIDS. The country's top medical official says more than 90 percent of all Americans who had the AIDS virus five years ago are dead.

There is no cure for AIDS and no vaccine (疫苗) or medicine to prevent it. However, researchers know much more about AIDS than they did just a few years ago. We now know that AIDS is caused by a virus. The virus invades healthy cells, including white blood cells that are part of our defense system against disease. It takes control of the healthy cell's genetic (基因的) material and forces the cell to make a copy of the virus. The cell then dies. And the virus-caused particles move on to invade and kill more healthy cells.

The AIDS virus is carried in a person's body fluids (液体). The virus can be passed sexually or by sharing instruments used to take intravenous (进入静脉的) drugs. It also can be passed in blood products or from a pregnant woman with AIDS to her developing baby.

Many stories about the spread of AIDS are false. You cannot get AIDS by working or attending school with someone who has the disease. You cannot get it by touching drinking glasses or other objects used by such persons. Experts say no one has gotten AIDS by living with, caring for or touching an AIDS patient.

**1** According to the WHO, there are now 10 million AIDS patients in the world.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

**2** America has the largest number of AIDS patients in the world.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

**3** The cause of AIDS remains a mystery to researchers.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

**4** AIDS patients today cannot be cured yet.

**A** Right                      **B** Wrong                      **C** Not mentioned

- 5 A pregnant woman with AIDS cannot pass the virus to her developing baby.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 6 It is unlikely that the AIDS virus will be passed through handshaking.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 7 Men are more easily infected with AIDS than women.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned

### 阅读判断专项训练三

阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选 C。

#### Step Back in Time

Do you know that we live a lot longer now than the people who were born before us? One hundred years ago the average woman lived to be 45. But now, she can live until at least 80.

One of the main reasons for people living longer is that we know how to look after ourselves better. We know which foods are good for us and what we have to eat to make sure our bodies get all the healthy things they need. We know why we sometimes get ill and what to do to get better again. And we know how important it is to do lots of exercise to keep our hearts beating healthily.

But in order that we don't slip back into bad habits, let's have a look at what life was like 100 years ago.

Families had between 15 and 20 children, although many babies didn't live long. Children suffered from lots of diseases, especially rickets (佝偻病) and scurvy (坏血病), which are both caused by bad diets. This is because many families were very poor and not able to feed their children well.

Really poor families who lived in crowded cities like London and Manchester often slept standing up, bending over a piece of string, because there was no room for them to lie down.

People didn't have fridges until the 1920s. They kept fresh food cold by storing it on windowsills (窗台板), blocks of ice, or even burying it in the garden.

Some children had to start work at the age of seven or eight to earn money for their parents. If you had lived 100 years ago, you might well be selling matchsticks (火柴杆) (a job done by many children) or working with your dad by now.

- 1 On average women lived longer than men 100 years ago.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 2 People now enjoy longer lives for unknown reasons.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 3 A hundred years ago many kids died at an early age.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned
- 4 Poor diets can lead to such diseases as rickets and scurvy.  
A Right      B Wrong      C Not mentioned



- 5 People in the past preferred standing up to lying down when sleeping.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 6 An Englishman invented the fridge in the 1920s.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 7 Life was not easy for many children living 100 years ago.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

#### 阅读判断专项训练四

阅读下面这篇短文，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 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请选 B；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请选 C。

#### A Pay Rise or Not?

"Unless I get a rise, I'll have a talk with the boss, Henry Manley," George Strong said to himself. George liked his job and he liked the town he lived in, but his wife kept telling him that his pay was not enough to meet the needs of the family. That was why he was thinking of taking a job in Birmingham, a nearby city about 50 miles away. He had been offered a job in a factory there, and the pay was far better.

George lived in Wyeford, a medium-sized town. He really liked the place and didn't like the idea of moving somewhere else, but if he took the job in Birmingham, he would have to move his family there.

Henry Manley was the manager of a small company manufacturing electric motors. The company was in deep trouble because, among other reasons, the Japanese were selling such things at very low prices. As a result, Manley had to cut his own prices and profits as well. Otherwise he would not get any orders at all. Even then, orders were still not coming in fast enough, so that there was no money for raises (加工资) for his workers. Somehow, he had to struggle along and keep his best workers as well. He sighed. Just then the phone rang.

His secretary told him that George Strong wanted to see him as soon as possible. Manley sighed again. He could guess what it was about. George Strong was a very young engineer. The company had no future unless it could attract and keep men like him. Manley rubbed his forehead (前额); his problems seemed endless.

- 1 Henry Manley was already deeply in debt.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 2 The job that had been offered to George in Birmingham paid better.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 3 If George took the job in Birmingham, he would have to leave his family at Wyeford.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 4 Henry Manley's company was in deep trouble.  
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned