



2011年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

English

职称英语考试

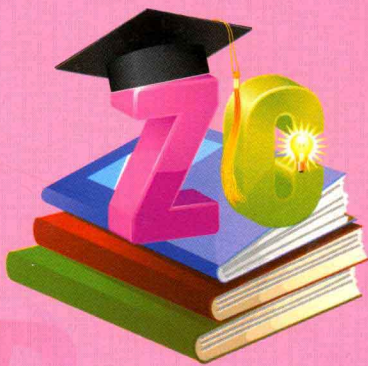
历年真题及全真模拟试卷

【卫生类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



外文出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

2011 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 历年真题及全真模拟试卷 (卫生类)

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷:2011 版.

卫生类 / 天合教育职称外语考试研究中心主编.

北京: 外文出版社, 2010

ISBN 978-7-119-06701-8

I. ①职… II. ①天… III. ①英语—职称—资格考核—习题

IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 194172 号

责任编辑: 刘承忠 李 黎

装帧设计: 天合视觉艺术中心

印刷监制: 张国祥

职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷(卫生类)2011 版

主 编: 天合教育职称外语考试研究中心

© 2011 外文出版社

出版发行: 外文出版社

地 址: 北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码: 100037

网 址: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

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(010)68995844 / 68995852(发行部)

(010)68327750 / 68996164(版权部)

印 制: 北京市通县华龙印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本: 880×1230mm 1/16

印 张: 13.50

字 数: 386 千字

装 别: 平

版 次: 2011 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-119-06701-8

定 价: 26.00 元

建议上架: 职称英语考试

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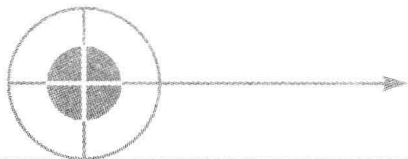
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前言

Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,天合教育职称外语考试研究中心深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,组织大连外国语学院等名校的专家、学者,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2011 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2008、2009、2010 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级九套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题再现,丰富、完整,全面展现题型特点及高频考点:该套试题收纳了近三年的考试真题,为考生全面展现出近年来的命题规律及高频考点、热点,使考生真正做到有的放矢,从容备考。

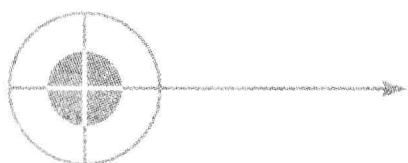
★答案解析详尽透彻,总结考点、分析重点、化解难点:九套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,领悟解题技巧,掌握学习方法。

★模拟试题精炼适用,收纳考试热点、预测命题趋势:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2011 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,犹如真题再现,保证了考生学习的针对性和高效性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其他学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



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2010 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. We've been through some rough times together.
☒ A. long B. happy ☒ C. difficult D. short
2. She gave up her job and started writing poetry.
☒ A. abandoned ☒ B. lost C. took D. created
3. In the process, the light energy converts to heat energy.
A. reduces ☒ B. changes C. leaves D. drops
4. Can you give a concrete example to support your idea?
☒ A. specific B. real C. special ☒ D. good
5. The police took fingerprints and identified the body.
☒ A. recognized B. missed C. discovered D. touched
6. If we leave now, we should miss the traffic.
A. direct B. stop C. mix ☒ D. avoid
7. It was a fascinating painting, with clever use of color and light.
A. large ☒ B. wonderful C. new D. familiar
8. I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.
☒ A. suggest B. demand C. order D. request
9. The company has the right to end his employment at any time.
A. provide ☒ B. stop C. offer D. continue
10. I was shocked when I saw the size of the telephone bill.
A. excited B. angry C. lost ☒ D. surprised
11. What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
☒ A. retirement B. advertisement ☒ C. advancement D. replacement
12. We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A. risky ☒ B. successful C. failing D. open
13. We've seen a marked shift in our approach to the social issues.
☒ A. clear ☒ B. regular C. quick D. great
14. The thief was finally captured two miles away from the village.
☒ A. caught ☒ B. killed C. found D. jailed
15. Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
☒ A. solve B. avoid C. mark D. involve



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：如果该句提的是正确信息，请选择 A；如果该句提的是错误信息，请选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，请选择 C。

Breast Cancer Deaths Record Low

The number of women dying from breast (乳房) cancer has fallen to a record low by dropping under 12,000 a year for the first time since records began.

The Cancer Research UK data showed that 11,990 women died in the UK in 2007.

The previous lowest figure had been recorded in 1971 — the year records began — after which it rose steadily year by year until the late 1980s.

Professor Peter Johnson, Cancer Research UK's chief clinician, said: "It's incredibly encouraging to see fewer women dying from breast cancer now than at any time in the last 40 years, despite breast cancer being diagnosed more often."

"Research has played a crucial role in this progress leading to improved treatments and better management for women with the disease."

"The introduction of the NHS (国民保健制度) breast screening program has also contributed as women are more likely to survive the earlier cancer is diagnosed."

Breast cancer is now the most common cancer in the UK with 45,500 women every year diagnosed with the disease — a 50% rise in 25 years.

The number of deaths peaked in 1989, when 15,625 women died. It then fell by between 200 and 400 deaths each year until 2004.

There was a slight rise in 2005 and then two years of falls.

Dr. Sarah Cant, policy manager at Breakthrough Breast Cancer, said: "It is great news that fewer women are dying from breast cancer and highlights the impact of improved treatments, breast screening and awareness of the disease."

"However, this is still too many women and incidence (发生率) of the disease is increasing year by year."

The rising rate of breast cancer diagnosis has been put down to a variety of factors including obesity (肥胖) and alcohol consumption.

16. 11,990 women died from breast cancer in the UK in 2007.

☒ A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Breast cancer deaths began to be recorded in the UK in 1971.

☒ A. Right B. Wrong ☒ C. Not mentioned

18. The rate of breast cancer diagnosis in the UK has been dropping.

A. Right ☒ B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Breast cancer can come back 10 years after you were first diagnosed.

A. Right ☒ B. Wrong ☒ C. Not mentioned

20. Breast cancer is more common in the UK than in many other countries.

☒ A. Right B. Wrong ☒ C. Not mentioned

21. Fewer women died from breast cancer in the UK in 2005 than in 2004.

☒ A. Right ☒ B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



22. Obesity and alcohol consumption may also lead to some other diseases.

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 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Organ Donation and Transplantation

1. Organ donation (捐献) and transplantation (移植) refers to the process by which organs or tissues from one person are put into another person's body.

2. The number of people needing a transplant continues to rise faster than the number of donors. About 3,700 transplant candidates are added to the national waiting list each month. Each day, about 77 people receive organ transplants. However, 18 people die each day waiting for transplants that can't take place because of the shortage of donated organs.

3. There are no age limits on who can donate. Newborns as well as senior citizens have been organ donors. If you are under age 18, you must have a parent's or guardian's consent (同意). If you are 18 years or older, you can show you want to be an organ and tissue donor by signing a donor card.

4. Many people think that if they agree to donate their organs, the doctor or the emergency room staff won't work as hard to save their life. This is not true. The transplant team is completely separate from the medical staff working to save your life. The transplant team does not become involved with you until doctors have determined that all possible efforts to save your life have failed.

5. If you need an organ transplant, your doctor will help you get on the national waiting list. Your name will be added to a pool of names. When an organ donor becomes available, all the patients in the pool are compared to that donor. Factors such as blood and tissue type, size of the organ, medical urgency (紧急) of the patient's illness, time already spent on the waiting list, and distance between donor and recipient (授受者) are considered.

23. Paragraph 2

F

24. Paragraph 3

E

25. Paragraph 4

C

26. Paragraph 5

D

A. Quality of donated organs

B. Benefits of organ donation

C. Distribution of donated organs

D. Quality of donor medical care

E. Age limits for organ donation

F. Status of organ donation and transplantation

27. There is a great demand for A.

28. Organ donors range in age from newborns to B.

29. Doctors will try their best to save your life even if you've signed E.

30. Various factors are considered when deciding on C.



- A. donated organs
- B. the national waiting list
- C. a donor card
- D. senior citizens
- E. all possible efforts
- F. the most suitable candidate

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。

第一篇 U. S. Eats Too Much Salt

People in the United States consume more than twice the recommended amount of salt, raising their risk for high blood pressure, heart attacks and strokes, government health experts said on Thursday.

They found nearly 70 percent of U. S. adults are in high-risk groups that would benefit from a lower-salt diet of no more than 1,500 mg per day, yet most consume closer to 3,500 mg per day.

"It's important for people to eat less salt. People who adopt a heart-healthy eating pattern that includes a diet low in sodium (钠) and rich in potassium (钾) and calcium (钙) can improve their blood pressure," Dr. Darwin Labarthe of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said in a statement.

"People need to know their recommended daily sodium limit and take action to reduce sodium intake (摄入量)," Labarthe said.

The study in the CDC's weekly report on death and disease used national survey data to show that two out of three adults should be consuming no more than 1,500 mg of sodium per day because they are black or over the age of 40 — which are considered high-risk groups.

Yet studies show most people in the United States eat 3,436 mg of sodium per day, according to a 2005-2006 CDC estimate.

Most of the sodium eaten comes from packaged, processed and restaurant foods. The CDC said it will join other agencies in the Health and Human Services Department in working with major food manufacturers and chain restaurants to reduce sodium levels in the food supply.

Nationwide, 16 million men and women have heart disease and 5.8 million are estimated to have had a stroke. Cutting salt consumption can reduce these risks, the CDC said.

31. Eating too much salt raises a person's risk for

- A. strokes.
- B. heart attacks.
- C. high blood pressure.
- ☒ D. all of the above.

32. The recommended sodium intake for most U. S. adults is

- ☒ A. closer to 3,500 mg per day.
- B. as much as 3,436 mg per day.
- ☒ C. no more than 1,500 mg per day.
- D. less than 3,500 mg per day.

33. A heart-healthy diet is one that contains

- A. a low level of sodium.
- B. a lot of potassium and calcium.
- C. no salt at all.
- ☒ D. both A and B.

34. Nearly 70 percent of U. S. adults are in high-risk groups,

- A. for they are inactive.
- ☒ B. for they consume sodium every day.



C. for they frequently eat out.

~~D~~ for they are black or over the age of 40.

35. Packaged, processed and restaurant foods tend to be

~~A~~ good in taste.

B. low in price.

C. poor in nutrition.

~~D~~ high in salt.

第二篇 Sharing Silence

Deaf teenagers Orlando Chavez and German Resendiz have been friends since kindergarten (幼儿园). Together the two boys, who go to Escondido High School in California, have had the difficult job of learning in schools where the majority of the students can speak and hear.

Orlando lost his hearing at the age of one. German was born deaf, and his parents moved from Mexico to find a school where he could learn sign language. He met Orlando on their first day of kindergarten.

"We were in a special class with about 25 other deaf kids," German remembers. "Before then, I didn't know I was deaf and that I was different."

"Being young and deaf in regular classes was very hard," signs Orlando. "The other kids didn't understand us and we didn't understand them. But we've all grown up together, and today, I'm popular because I'm deaf. Kids try hard to communicate with me."

Some things are very difficult for the two boys. "We can't talk on the phone, so if we need help, we can't call an emergency service," German signs. "And we can't order food in a drive-thru."

Despite their difficulties, the two boys have found work putting food in bags at a local supermarket. They got their jobs through a "workability" program, designed for teenagers from local schools with different types of learning disabilities.

German has worked in the supermarket since August, and Orlando started in November.

"The other people who work here have been very nice to us," Orlando signs. "They even sign sometimes. At first, we were nervous, but we've learned a lot and we're getting better."

The opportunity to earn money has been exciting, both boys said. After high school, they hope to attend the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in New York.

36. Orlando and German have been

~~A~~ to Mexico together.

~~B~~ deaf since they were born.

C. to different high schools.

~~D~~ friends since they were very young.

37. According to the passage, the difficulty for Orlando and German is that

~~A~~ they can't communicate with their classmates.

~~B~~ they are not allowed to talk on the phone.

~~C~~ they can't order food in a drive-thru.

D. they are not supposed to use emergency services.

38. Both Orlando and German have found their jobs at

A. a fast-food restaurant.

~~B~~ a supermarket.

C. a technical institute.

D. a local school.

39. The word "emergency" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

A. food.

~~B~~ alarm.

~~C~~ crisis.

D. quick.

40. Both boys are happy to

A. design programs for the deaf.

B. work at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.



C. help students with learning disabilities.

☒ D. have the opportunity to earn money.

第三篇 Acceptance of Chronic Illness

For chronically ill patients, giving up the hope that they will get better may actually lead to more happiness, U. S. researchers suggest.

“Hope is an important part of happiness, but there’s a dark side of hope. Sometimes, if hope makes people put off getting on with their life, it can get in the way of happiness,” Dr. Peter A. Ubel from the University of Michigan Health System said in a university news release.

He and his colleagues studied patients who’d just had a colostomy (结肠造口术), which means their colons (结肠) were removed and they had to have bowel (肠) movements in a pouch (小袋) outside the body. At the time of the surgery, some patients were told the procedure was reversible and they’d have a second operation in a few months to reconnect their bowels. Other patients were told the colostomy was permanent.

The patients were followed for six months, and the researchers found that those without hope of regaining normal bowel function were happier than those with reversible colostomies.

“We think they were happier because they got on with their lives. They realized the cards they were dealt, and recognized that they had no choice but to play with those cards,” Ubel said. “The other group was waiting for their colostomy to be reversed. They contrasted their current life with the life they hoped to lead, and didn’t make the best of their current situation.”

The study, published in the November edition of *Health Psychology*, also may explain why people whose spouse (配偶) dies often recover better emotionally over time than those who get divorced, the researchers said.

That’s because people whose husband or wife dies have closure (结束), while those who get divorced may still have hope for some chance of making up, they explained.

41. Chronically ill patients may be happier

A. if they keep thinking of their past.

B. if they believe they’ll recover.

☒ C. if they put off moving on.

☒ D. if they manage to get on with their life.

42. What had happened to the patients under study?

A. They had just survived an accident.

☒ B. They had just had an operation.

C. They had just injured their colons.

☒ D. They had just made some pouches.

43. One group of the patients was happier because

☒ A. they made the best of their current situation.

☒ B. they were good at playing cards.

C. they regained normal bowel function.

☒ D. they were promised another operation.

44. The other group was not as happy because

☒ A. they accepted their current situation.



- ~~B.~~ they were anxious to get better.
 C. they missed their previous life.
 D. they refused to play cards.
45. What could be the message of the passage?
~~A.~~ Giving up hope means giving up happiness.
~~B.~~ Letting go of hope is at times a better choice.
 C. Hope is what makes people move on.
 D. Hope frequently gets in the way of happiness.

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。

Houses of the Future

What will houses be like in thirty years' time? No one really knows, but architects are trying to predict. D (46)

Future houses will have to be flexible. In thirty years' time even more of us will be working from home. So we will have to be able to use areas of the house for work for part of the day and for living for the rest. Families grow and change with children arriving, growing up and leaving home. E (47) Nothing will be as fixed as it is now. The house will always be changing to meet changing needs.

Everyone agrees that in thirty years' time we will be living in "intelligent" houses. We will be able to talk to our kitchen machines and discuss with them what to do. Like this: "We'll be having a party this weekend. What food shall we cook?" C (48) We will be able to leave most of the cooking to the machines, just tasting things from time to time to check.

The house of the future will be personal — each house will be different. AAB (49) You won't have to paint them — you'll be able to tell the wall to change the color! And if you don't like the color the next day, you will be able to have a new one. AB (50)

- A. You will be able to change the color of the wall easily. 易变色
 B. The only thing you won't be able to do is move the house somewhere else!
~~C.~~ And the machine will tell us what food we will have to buy and how to cook it.
~~D.~~ What will our home be like then?
 E. The house of the future will have to grow and change with the family.
 F. The kids might take their bedrooms with them as they leave.

第 6 部分: 完形填空(第 51~65 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。

Swine Flu in New York

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has confirmed cases of swine (猪) _____ (51) in eight students at a New York preparatory (预科的) school, Mayor Michael Bloomberg said Sunday. The students have had only _____ (52) symptoms and none have been hospitalized, he said. Some of the students have already recovered.



More than 100 students were absent from _____ (53) due to flu-like symptoms last week. New York health officials tested samples for eight students Saturday and determined the students were probably _____ (54) from swine flu, and the CDC confirmed the _____ (55) on Sunday, Bloomberg said.

The announcement brings the _____ (56) of confirmed swine flu cases in the United States to 20. Bloomberg said there is no _____ (57) of a citywide outbreak (爆发) of the flu, and no sign of a potential outbreak of swine flu at _____ (58) schools.

Some students at the school _____ (59) spring break in Mexico, Bloomberg said, but authorities have not determined _____ (60) any of the students with a confirmed case of swine flu was in Mexico. Someone who traveled to Mexico may not have had any flu symptoms but _____ (61) on the flu to someone else, he noted.

Bloomberg called on students who are home sick to _____ (62) home for 48 hours after their symptoms go away.

If symptoms are normal for a regular kind of flu, there is _____ (63) need to go to a hospital, said Bloomberg. If symptoms become severe, as _____ (64) any illness, people should go to the hospital, he said.

St. Francis, which has 2,700 students, announced it will remain closed for two days. _____ (65) whether the students' illnesses have been minor because they're young and healthy or because it is a minor strain (菌株) of the virus, Bloomberg responded, "We don't know."

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 51. A. fever | B. cold | C. sickness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. flu |
| 52. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. severe | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. mild | C. physical | D. typical |
| 53. A. hospital | B. home | C. work | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. school |
| 54. A. recovering | B. learning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. escaping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. suffering |
| 55. A. choice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. treatment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. diagnosis | D. doubt |
| 56. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. spread | C. size | D. amount |
| 57. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. chance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. sign | C. news | D. hope |
| 58. A. much | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. other | C. another | D. few |
| 59. A. traveled | B. closed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. spent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. lasted |
| 60. A. why | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. whether | C. how | D. when |
| 61. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. passed | B. kept | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. rolled | D. swept |
| 62. A. return | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. stay | C. leave | D. go |
| 63. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. no | B. some | C. any | D. great |
| 64. A. upon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. with | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. along | D. down |
| 65. A. Told | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Tested | C. Greeted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Asked |

2009 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. I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
A. thought B. idea C. goal D. plan
2. The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A. in danger B. in difficulty C. in despair D. out of control
3. Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
A. Certainly B. Probably C. Almost D. Absolutely
4. Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
A. slowly B. seldom C. weakly D. constantly
5. I'm working with a guy from London.
A. teacher B. student C. friend D. man
6. You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A. dark B. secure C. guarded D. banned
7. The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A. extensive B. continuous C. instant D. quick
8. The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A. high-rise B. modern C. ancient D. splendid
9. The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A. surprised B. scared C. excited D. moved
10. Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A. future B. far C. past D. near
11. Would you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. visit B. phone C. consult D. invite
12. We had a long conversation about her parents.
A. speech B. question C. talk D. debate
13. The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A. stated B. announced C. demanded D. suggested
14. Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A. lived on B. depended on C. believed in D. joined in
15. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A. beats B. maintains C. matches D. tries



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; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 请选择C。

Importance of Children's Oral Health

February is National Children's Dental (牙齿的) Health Month, but in children good oral (口部的) care is critical every day. The first comprehensive study on the nation's oral health, released recently by the Office of the U. S. Surgeon General, calls dental and oral diseases a "silent epidemic (流行病)", even in children. The report states that more than 51 million school hours are lost each year to dental-related illness. In fact, a recent study pointed to dental care as the most common unmet health need among American children.

To help counter this, the American Academy of Periodontology (牙周病学) (AAP) is launching an effort to educate children and parents about the prevention of dental diseases in children.

"This is important because oral problems can impact self-esteem for children and lead to problems of eating, speaking and attending to learning," said Michael McGuire, president of the AAP.

Common dental problems seen in children are cavities (龋洞) and gingivitis (龈炎), which are found in the majority of U. S. children. "When these problems are not caught early and treated, they can develop into more severe problems and cause unnecessary suffering," said McGuire. "However, much of the time, oral problems are avoidable problems."

In the Rio Grande Valley in Texas, a group of more than 120 dentists (牙医) volunteers to deliver dental care to thousands of low-income children each year with its Mobile Dental Unit that travels from school to school.

"According to the Surgeon General's Report, about 37 percent of children have not had a dental visit before starting school," said McGuire. When children don't see dentists, they miss the opportunity to have problems caught early before they develop into larger, more expensive problems to treat, and parents miss the opportunity to learn how to promote good oral habits in their children."

16. Only in February should attention be paid to children's oral health.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Dental and oral diseases are common in both adults and children.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Boys miss more school hours each year due to dental-related illness.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Oral problems in children can develop into more severe problems.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Oral problems can not be avoided in any way.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. The low-income children are very grateful to the dentists.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Some children have never seen a dentist before starting school.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned