

职称英语

历年真题

及仿真试卷 3+2+1

全国职称英语考试命题研究组 / 组编 梁莉娟 张秀峰 / 主编

卫生类



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及仿真试卷 3+2+1

全国职称英语考试命题研究组 / 组编 梁莉娟 张秀峰 / 主编

卫生类

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《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1 卫生类（适用于 ABC 级）》是英语周计划系列丛书的一个分册，由英语周计划的编写团队倾力打造。

本书可同时满足职称英语 A、B、C 三个级别的备考需求，为每个级别均提供最近三年（2009、2010、2011）的真题及精解，还有两套仿真模拟试卷及解析，合计全书共有 9 套真题、6 套仿真模拟题。此外，本书还在配套光盘中超值赠送一套最新真题视频解析。营造一个“实战+演练+真题视频讲评”的备考环境，充分满足考生的全方位需求，具有很强的创新性、实用性和针对性。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1. 卫生类/梁莉娟，张秀峰主编；
全国职称英语考试命题研究组组编. —北京：机械工业出版社，2011.12
（英语周计划系列丛书）

适用于 ABC 级

ISBN 978-7-111-36936-3

I. ①职… II. ①梁… ②张… ③全… III. ①英语—职称—
资格考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2011）第 274209 号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037）

责任编辑：孙铁军 版式设计：墨格文慧

责任印制：李 妍

北京振兴源印务有限公司印刷

2012 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm · 17 印张 · 400 千字

0001-6000 册

标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-36936-3

定价：29.80 元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

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前

言 *Preface*

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，即“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，顺利通过考试，环球卓越职称外语考试研究组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题，立足考试，开拓创新，组织编写了这套《2012 职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1》（综合类、理工类、卫生类），计 3 种。这 3 种书是《2012 年职称英语等级考试周计划系列用书》（综合类、理工类、卫生类）的一部分。每种书均由 2009、2010、2011 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级 9 套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级 6 套全真模拟题组成。

本套图书有以下特点

1 真题再现，有利于考生全面了解题型特点及高频考点

书中收纳了最近三年的考试真题，为考生全面展现出近年来职称英语考试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。

2 解析详尽，有利于考生深刻了解题型解题规律与技巧

9 套真题均配有详细的试题解析，具体到每个题型的每个小题的解题技巧，这样有利于考生更好地了解各种题型的解题规律和技巧；同时，解析中还配有试题题目和选项的翻译，有助于考生更好地理解考试内容和特点。通过对历年真题的透析，可以让考生真正把握试题规律，领悟解题技巧，掌握学习方法。

3 全真模拟，有利于考生熟练掌握命题规律和解题技巧

6 套全真试题紧扣大纲和考试重点，预测了 2012 年职称英语考试的方向，涵盖了近年考试的热点考点，犹如真题再现，旨在检验考生复习的针对性和有效性；同时，所有全真模拟题都附有详尽的解析，帮助考生答疑解惑，巩固知识和解题技巧，以最佳状态迎接考试。

4 复习点睛, 有利于考生抓住复习重点和提高复习效率

本书的最大亮点就在于专门开辟一章给考生讲解备考注意事项和复习指导, 例如职称英语的考试重点、题目难度和命题原则、2011 职称英语考试分析以及 2012 年职称英语考试趋势预测、2012 年职称英语备考注意事项、2012 年职称英语复习计划设计, 有利于考生从总体和全局上了解考试, 合理安排复习进程, 从而使复习达到最佳效果。

最后, 编者预祝各位考生在 2012 年的职称英语考试中顺利过关, 并希望本书的出版能使各位考生在考试中如虎添翼, 再创佳绩。

编 者

2011.9

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第一篇

真题解析

温馨提示

本篇为全书的核心部分，目的是希望应试者对即将要参加的考试有一个总体的认识，对其考试难度、考试要求、题型特点、解题技巧等有明确的了解，从而有针对性地安排自己的复习计划，抓住复习的重点。要特别关注真题解析部分对每类题型在解题思路和解题技巧方面的讲解，这样能有效提高解题的速度和效率。

Estimate one's strength as well as that of one's opponent.

知己知彼

0588484

Part I 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(卫生类 C 级)

2011 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, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有下划线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Marsha confessed that she know nothing of computer.
A. reported B. hoped C. answered D. admitted
2. Things have changed a lot since I was a child.
A. gradually B. greatly C. suddenly D. frequently
3. His shoes were shined to perfection.
A. cleared B. washed C. polished D. mended
4. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.
A. change B. prepare C. cook D. choose
5. The book took ten years thorough research.
A. basic B. social C. careful D. major
6. A number of theories have been proposed to explain the situation.
A. tested B. used C. suggested D. announced
7. His long-term goal is to set up his own business.
A. idea B. energy C. order D. aim
8. The high-speed trains can have major impact on our lives.
A. effort B. influence C. problem D. concern
9. She can be relied on in a crisis.
A. looked after B. depended on C. believed in D. turned on
10. The love of money is the root of all evil.
A. result B. end C. cause D. force
11. The test produced disappointing results.
A. unsatisfactory B. indirect C. similar D. positive
12. Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.
A. Certainly B. Finally C. Luckily D. Naturally
13. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.

- A. offered B. investigated C. included D. accepted
14. Greene spent a brief time at Cambridge.
A. short B. hard C. good D. long
15. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.
A. reduced B. turned C. moved D. reformed

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。

Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. He designed an experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project. With doctors watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep.

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words and pictures were too blurry (模糊). By the third day, he was having trouble doing things with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner was hallucinating (产生幻觉). For example, when he saw a feet sign, he thought it was a person. He also imagines he was a famous football player. After the next few days, Gardner's speech became so slurred (不清楚) that people couldn't understand him. He also had trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't pass a counting test. In the middle of the test he simply stopped. He couldn't remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second day he slept twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and one-half hours, and by the fourth night, he had returned to his normal sleep schedule.

Though Gardner recovered quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be dangerous. They say that people should not repeat Randy's experiment. Tests on Gardner have shown how serious sleeplessness can be. After a few weeks without sleep, the rats started losing their fur (皮毛). And even though the rats ate more food, they lost weight. Eventually the rats died.

During your lifetime, you will probably spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure. Some scientists think we sleep in order to replenish (补充) brain cells. Other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and to relieve stress. Whatever the reason, we know that it is important to get enough sleep.

16. Randy Gardner studied the effects of over-sleeping.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. During the experiment, Gardner slept for two hours every night.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. During the experiment, Gardner had trouble speaking clearly.



- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. It took four days for Gardner to recover from the experiment.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. Going without sleep is not dangerous for white rats.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Scientists are not sure why we need sleep.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. People sleep less than they used to.
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。

The Meaning of Dreams

1 Dreams play an important role in our lives. If they can be correctly explained, we can come to understand ourselves better. Here, we look at four common dreams and what they potentially symbolize.

2 *I can see their laughing faces...laughing at me. But they aren't as smart. If they were, they'd be up here flying with me!* This dream has both positive and negative connotations (涵义). On the positive side, the dream may express a strong desire to travel and get away from everyday routine. It can be interpreted as a powerful desire to achieve. On the other hand, this dream can mean the person has a problem or is afraid of something and they wish to escape. The dream could represent an inferiority complex (自卑情结), which the dreamer attempts to escape from by putting themselves up above others.

3 *I'm moving from fast now, but it's still behind me. Doesn't matter how fast I go, I still can't escape.* Although this is a traditional symbol of health and vitality (生命力) like the other one, it can also suggest the dreamer is trying to escape from danger. Usually, fear is prominent emotion. By running hard, the dreamer can possibly escape the threat. However, they can also stumble (蹒跚) or worse still stop moving altogether. This makes dream even more terrifying (恐怖的). One possible interpretation suggests that the dream is under pressure in their everyday life.

4 *I'm sweating and my heart is beating. I am trapped in my own bed.* In this dream, the person is often standing on a high, exposed place such as on the top of a tower, or on the edge of a cliff. The overwhelming (强烈的) feeling changes from anxiety to a loss of control. There is nothing to stop the person, and the feeling as they go over the edge can be horrifying real. Fortunately, just before hitting the ground, the dreamer awakens with a sense of enormous relief. This dream suggests that the dreamer is afraid of losing control and has a fear of failure or even death.

5 *The wind is pushing me and I slip. There is nothing I can do... nothing I can hold on to.* This symbol is associated with fear: suddenly the dreamer loses all power of movement. They try

hard to move their arms and legs, but they simply cannot. Frozen in a terrifying situation with no escape, they become more and more terrified as the seconds go by. Another frequent context for this dream is falling to do something in public, often something which you are normally very good at, such as your job. Not only is this extremely embarrassing, but it also shows a deep-seated phobia (恐惧) of losing a job and a livelihood.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
 24. Paragraph 3 _____
 25. Paragraph 4 _____
 26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Dream of falling down
 B. Dream of running hard
 C. Dream of diving into the water
 D. Dream of being pushed away
 E. Dream of flying into the air
 F. Dream of climbing trees

27. If a person puts himself up above others in the dream, he may _____.
 28. If a person dreams of being chased by others, he may _____.
 29. If a person dreams of going over the edge of a cliff, he may _____.
 30. If a person dreams of failing to do something in public, he may _____.

- A. feel lonely in everyday life
 B. be afraid of losing his job in real life
 C. feel tired in real life
 D. feel inferior in reality
 E. be afraid of losing control in real life
 F. be under pressure in everyday life

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

How to Be a Successful Businessperson

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubair kazi was born in Bhatkal, a small town in southwest India. His dream was to be an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old, he learned to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket, Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While Mr. Kazi was working at the car rental (租赁的) company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two months, he



worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it," Mr. Kazi says, "but I always did the best I could."

One day, Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant.

A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as the manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later, Mr. Kazi heard about a restaurant that was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. If someone had to wait more than ten minutes for their food, Mrs. Kazi gave them a free soda. Before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Before long these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today Mr. Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He's looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy. "I love it when I go to buy a restaurant and find it's a mess," Mr. Kazi says. "The only way it can go is up."

31. When Mr. Kazi was young, his dream was to
- A. be an airplane pilot. B. sell cars.
C. own a restaurant. D. become a good cook.
32. Mr. Kazi decided to work with KFC to
- A. learn how to cook. B. save money for a car.
C. save money on food. D. learn how to run a restaurant.
33. Mr. Kazi became the manager of a new restaurant because
- A. his co-workers praised him. B. he was a good cook.
C. he worked very hard. D. he knew how to run a restaurant.
34. To save a failing restaurant, Mr. Kazi did all the following things, EXCEPT to
- A. clean it up. B. improve the food.
C. retrain the employees. D. advertize for it.
35. In the last paragraph, "it's a mess" means
- A. it's small. B. it's dirty. C. it's profitable. D. it's cheap.

第二篇

Sprained (扭伤) Ankle

One of the most common injuries teenagers and adults experience is a sprained ankle. A sprain occurs when the ligaments (韧带) of a joint are twisted (扭伤) and possibly torn. Ligaments are bands of fibers that hold the bones of a joint in position. A sprain can occur from a sudden twisting at the joint, or a stretching or tearing of the fibers of the ligaments. The injured area usually swells (肿胀)

and becomes black-and-blue. Stepping off the sidewalk at the wrong angle or having one foot land in a hole while walking or running can leave you rolling on the ground in pain with an ankle on fire! If you cannot walk without experiencing intense pain, you must seek medical help. If the pain is man-ageable, and you can walk, here are three words to help you remember how to treat yourself:

■ Elevate (抬高)

■ Cool

■ Bandage (打绷带)

As soon as there is injury to that ligament, there will be a certain amount of bleeding under the skin. Once the blood pools around the damaged blood vessels, swelling occurs. The pressure from the swelling results in additional stress and tenderness to the region. In order to reduce the degree of swelling, lie down as soon as possible and keep the ankle elevated so that it is actually higher than your heart. Next, to reduce blood distribution and keep bleeding (流血) to a minimum, apply a cold pack. After 20 minutes, take the pack off, wait half an hour, and then reapply. This can be done several times a day for a total of three days.

Never leave a cold pack on for more than 20 minutes at a time. Reducing the temperature in that area for an extended period of time signals the body to increase blood flow to raise the body temperature! Therefore, one accidentally triggers (引起) more blood distribution to the affected area by leaving a cold pack on for too long! Finally, bandage the ankle. Be careful not to wind it too tightly; doing so can restrict blood flow and cause harm to the entire foot.

36. A sprain is caused by
 - A. blood vessels being hurt in the foot.
 - B. constantly changing body temperature.
 - C. elevating one's ankle.
 - D. ligament fibers of a joint being twisted.
37. The black-and-blue symptom of a sprain means
 - A. pressing one's ankle.
 - B. bleeding under the skin.
 - C. a tight bandage.
 - D. applying a cold pack.
38. The word "it" in Paragraph 2 (Line 15) refers to
 - A. injury.
 - B. pressure.
 - C. ankle.
 - D. swelling.
39. Once the initial cold pack is removed, what is to be done?
 - A. Wait 30 minutes and then reapply the pack for 20 minutes.
 - B. Begin bandaging the ankle.
 - C. Keep the ankle in a position lower than your heart.
 - D. Wait 20 minutes and then reapply the ice pack for 30 minutes.
40. The main idea of the passage is to explain
 - A. how a sprain occurs.
 - B. how to bandage an injured foot.
 - C. how to reduce the temperature of a wounded area.
 - D. how to treat a sprained ankle.



第三篇

Attitudes to AIDS Now

Most people say that the USA is making progress in fighting AIDS, but they don't know there's no cure and strongly disagree that "the AIDS epidemic is over", a new survey finds.

The findings, released Thursday by the Kaiser Family Foundation, reassure activists who have worried that public concern about AIDS might disappear in light of recent news about advances in treatment and declines in deaths.

"While people are very optimistic about the advances, they're still realistic about the fact that there is no cure," says Sophia Chang, director of HIV programs at the foundation.

The Kaiser survey, like a recent USA TODAY Gallup Poll, does find that the number of people ranking AIDS as the country's top health problem has fallen. In the Kaiser poll, 38% say it's the top concern, down from 44% in a 1996 poll, in the Gallup poll, 29% say AIDS is No. 1, down from 41% in 1992 and 67% in 1987.

Other findings from Kaiser, which polled more than 1, 200 adults in September and October and asked additional questions of another 1, 000 adults in November:

52% say the country is making progress against AIDS, up from 32% in 1995.

51% say the government spends too little on AIDS.

86% correctly say AIDS drugs can now lengthen lives; an equal number correctly say that the drugs are not cures.

67% incorrectly say that AIDS deaths increased or stayed the same in the past year, 24% know deaths fell.

Daniel Zingale, director of AIDS Action Council, says, "I'm encouraged that the American people are getting the message that the AIDS epidemic isn't over. I hope the decision-makers in Washington are getting the same message... We have seen signs of complacency (得意)."

41. Most people in the USA believe that

- A. AIDS is no longer an epidemic.
- B. advances have been made in treating AIDS.
- C. AIDS is killing more people than aids.
- D. there is still cure for aids.

42. Before the findings released by the Kaiser family foundation activists

- A. the government is too optimistic about the cure of aids.
- B. the deaths caused by aids may increase.
- C. the Americans may not concern about aids any more.
- D. scientists may not find cures for aids.

43. The results of the Kaiser survey and those of Gallup poll are

- A. similar.
- B. different.
- C. both wrong.
- D. both unrealistic.

44. More than 50% people in the Kaiser poll agree that

- A. advances in aids treatment are too slow.
- B. the country spends too little on aids.
- C. AIDS is their top concern.
- D. AIDS deaths fell sharply.

45. The word “message” in the last paragraph means

A. news.

B. report.

C. point.

D. result.

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。

Some Unusual Celebrations

Some holidays are well-known all around the world. Among them are New Year's Eve celebrations. Also common are days in honor of love and friendship, like Valentine's Day. Each country has its own special holidays, too, often to mark important events in its history. Schools, banks, and government offices all close on-days like these. _____ (46) A few of them are really very strange.

Of course, they are not strange to the people who celebrate them. Perhaps that is because the celebrations have long traditions. Consider April Fool's Day, for example. No one knows when or why it began. Today it is celebrated in many countries — France, England, and Australia, among others. On this day, people play practical jokes. _____ (47) The ones who laugh are the ones playing the jokes. The people they fool often get angry. Does celebrating this day make sense to you?

Dyngus in Poland seems strange, too. On this day, it is traditional for boys to pour water over the heads of girls. Here is the strangest part: They do it to girls they like.

Other unusual celebrations take place in a single city or town. A holiday called La Tomatina is celebrated in Bunol, Spain. Every year, in late August, big trucks carry more than 200,000 pounds of tomatoes into this little town. _____ (48) For two hours, people in the streets throw tomatoes at each other. Everyone ends up red from head to toe.

August 10 marks the start of the Puck Fair, an Irish festival with a very unusual tradition. People from the town of Killorglin go up into the mountains and catch a wild. _____ (49)

There are also some celebrations that are really strange. In the United States, sometimes one person gets an idea for a new holiday and tries to get others to accept it. Whose idea was Public Sleeping Day? That one is on February 28. It may seem strange, but it sounds like more fun than the one on February 9. _____ (50)

Do you like the idea of inventing a new holiday? If you do, then you will want to mark March 26 on your calendar. That is Make Up Your Own Holiday Day.

- A. They bring him back to town, put a crown on his head, and make him king for three days.
- B. Some of the days people celebrate, however, are less serious.
- C. That is supposed to be Toothache Day.
- D. Then begins the world's biggest food fight.
- E. Some people have fun imagining new holidays.
- F. Jokes are supposed to be funny, but these jokes do not make everyone laugh.