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# 医护英语 水平考试

## 护理类

### 分类题型练习及指导

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## 内 容 简 介

本书由 METS 一级分类题型、二级分类题型、三级分类题型和 METS 各级模拟题四个部分组成,均配有参考答案。使用本书有助于考生迅速有效地掌握 METS 各级考试的题型与侧重点,从而更自信地面对 METS 各级考试。本书针对性和实用性强,可作为 METS 考试的配套用书,也可作为护理英语这门课的教学辅导材料。

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## 前 言

为适应经济全球化和医护人才国际化的发展,满足国内外医护人才资源合理配置的需要,促进我国医护人员英语水平的提高,在卫生部、教育部和国家外国专家局等相关部门的支持下,教育部考试中心、中华护理学会、中国国际人才交流协会联合推出了一项专门用途类英语水平考试——“医护英语水平考试”(护理类),简称为 METS (Medical English Test System for Nurses)。该考试充分借鉴和吸收了国际上先进的语言测试理念,强调实用性和交际性,突出考查医护专业学生和从业人员实际运用英语的能力。它的推出不仅确立了我国医护专业的外语能力标准,对促进我国医护英语教学改革,推动各地护理专业的建设和发展,加快我国护理人才国际化建设产生了极大的促进作用。

为配合广大卫生院校医护专业的英语教学,提高学生参加 METS 考试的积极性,帮助学生顺利通过考试以提升学生的医护英语水平,我们编写了这本《医护英语水平考试(护理类)分类题型练习及指导》。本书可作为 METS 考试的配套用书,也可作为护理英语这门课的教学辅导材料。

该书一级题型中的信息匹配和信息判断部分由王兰静编写,多项选择部分由王宇编写,完形填空部分由覃世勇编写,写作部分由江晓东编写;二级题型中的信息判断由莫瑛编写,多项选择部分由刘航编写,补全短文部分由余可编写,完形填空部分由杨永刚编写,信息匹配和病历信息匹配部分由孙婕编写,短文写作部分由徐娟编写;三级题型中的信息匹配部分、多项选择部分、信息判断部分、补全短文部分、完形填空部分、短文写作部分、模拟题部分均由王炎峰编写。

该书由 METS 一级分类题型、二级分类题型、三级分类题型和 METS 各级模拟题四个部分组成,均配有听力文稿和参考答案。本书有助于考生迅速有效地掌握 METS 各级考试的题型与侧重点,从而更自信地面对 METS 各级考试。同时,它还可以用作广大医护人员和医护英语爱好者提高英语水平的自学辅助教材,针对性和实用性强。

欢迎各兄弟院校在使用本书后提出宝贵意见。

编 者  
2012 年 7 月

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# 第一部分 METS( 护理类) 第一级考试

## 一、METS (护理类)第一级考试语言能力描述

METS (护理类)第一级是 METS 考试三个级别中的初始级别。通过该级考试的考生,能基本理解与个人日常生活、学习和医护工作中密切相关的、简单的英语材料;能就常见的医护话题用简单的英语与他人交流,如指导就诊、询问病史、填写病历、撰写简单信函或便条等,其医护英语水平能基本满足初级医护岗位在涉外交往中对英语的基本需求。

## 二、METS (护理类)第一级考试试题结构

METS (护理类)第一级考试(笔试)由两大部分构成: I. 听力(Listening), II. 阅读与写作(Reading and Writing)。考试时间为 120 分钟,满分为 100 分。其中听力部分有 4 项任务,20 道试题,每题 1 分,共 20 分;阅读与写作部分有 7 项任务,46 道试题,1~45 题每题 1 分,共 45 分,第 46 题 15 分。整份试卷原始分数为 80 分。METS (护理类)第一级考试(笔试)采用了分数加权的办法,对各部分题目的原始分数分别给予不同的权重。其中听力部分(1~20 题)占满分 100 分权重的 30%,阅读部分(1~45 题)占 50%,写作部分(46 题)占 20%。

METS (护理类)第一级考试(笔试)试卷结构如下表所示:

	测试任务类型*		为考生提供的信息	题目数量	原始分数	权重 (%)	时间 (分钟)
I. 听力	Part 1	信息匹配	短对话	5	5	30	20
	Part 2	信息判断	长对话	5	5		
	Part 3	多项选择	长对话	5	5		
	Part 4	填写表格	长对话	5	5		
II. 阅读与写作	Part 1	信息匹配	词语配伍	5	5	50	70
	Part 2	信息匹配	段落	5	5		
	Part 3	信息判断	短文	5	5		
	Part 4	补全对话	对话	5	5		
	Part 5	多项选择	短文	7	7		
	Part 6	信息判断	短文	8	8		
	Part 7	完形填空	短文	10	10		
	Part 8	短文写作	表格	1	15	20	30
总计				65 + 1	80	100	120

\* 实际考试中卷中可能会出现新任务类型

经加权处理,考试成绩 60 分以上为合格。合格者将获得《医护英语水平考试合格证书(一级)》。凡参加 METS(护理类)第一级考试者均能得到成绩通知书。

### 三、METS(护理类)第一级笔试各部分测试内容及答题要求

METS(护理类)第一级笔试各部分测试内容及答题要求如下:

#### I. 听力(Listening)

听力测试由 4 个小部分组成,考查考生理解口头信息的能力。

##### Part 1 信息匹配(5 题)

本部分要求考生根据听到的 5 个单句或简短对话,辨识重要的或特定的信息。听力文本来自日常医护交际活动,录音播放两遍。题目要求考生根据护患之间的简单对话,把患者的名字和其疼痛的身体部位进行匹配。每组对话持续约 10 秒,对话之间有 5 秒钟的间隔时间供考生答题。

##### Part 2 信息判断(5 题)

本部分要求考生根据听到的 1 组长对话,辨识重要的或特定的细节内容。听力文本来自日常医护交际活动,录音播放两遍。题目要求考生根据一段护患之间的对话或电话录音,对相关事实性信息做出正误判断。这段录音持续约 1 分钟。

##### Part 3 多项选择(5 题)

本部分要求考生根据听到的 1 段独白,辨识重要的或特定的细节内容。听力文本来自日常医护交际活动,录音播放两遍。题目要求考生根据一位护士对患者病情的描述,从相关事实性信息所提供的 3 个选项选择一个最佳答案。这段录音持续约一分半钟。

##### Part 4 填写表格(5 题)

本部分要求考生根据听到的 1 组长对话,辨识重要的或特定的细节内容。听力文本来自日常医护交际活动,录音播放两遍。题目要求考生根据护士对患者个人信息的询问,填写病患登记表格。这段录音持续约 2 分钟。

#### II. 阅读与写作(Reading and Writing)

阅读与写作测试由 8 个部分组成,考查考生理解书面信息及书面表达的能力。

##### Part 1 信息匹配(5 题)

本部分考查考生辨识常见医护词汇的能力。题目要求考生将 5 个词汇的定义与 8 个选项中的正确单词进行匹配。给出的定义类似供英语初学者使用的词典中的定义。

##### Part 2 信息匹配(5 题)

本部分考查考生理解常见医护环境中简短信息(如告示、标语、留言、广告、快讯等)的能力。题目要求考生将 5 句陈述与 8 条告示中的 5 条进行匹配。

##### Part 3 信息匹配(5 题)

本部分考查考生理解常见医护环境中图示信息(如曲线图、柱状图、心电图等)的能力。题



目要求考生从 8 幅曲线图中选择 5 幅与 5 句陈述进行匹配。

Part 4 补全对话(5 题)

这部分考查考生理解常见医护环境中会话文本的能力。题目要求考生在通读全文的基础上,根据上下文从 8 个选项中选出最佳答案。

Part 5 多项选择(7 题)

本部分考查考生理解常见医护操作流程的能力。题目要求考生通读描述人工呼吸,或肌肉注射,或静脉注射,或缝合包扎相关步骤的 7 个连续的句子后,从每句所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳答案。

Part 6 信息判断(8 题)

本部分考查考生通过理解常见医护短文获取重要信息的能力。题目要求考生在读懂全文的基础上,对给出的 8 个句子所表达的信息做出判断,有的信息是正确的,有的信息是错误的,有的信息文中没有提到。

Part 7 完形填空(10 题)

本部分考查考生综合理解与运用语言的能力。题目要求考生在通读一篇约 100 词短文(被删掉 10 个词)的基础上,根据上下文从每题的 3 个选项中选出最佳答案。

Part 8 短文写作(1 题)

这部分考查考生书面表达的能力,写作内容为撰写短文。比如给出的信息是一份患者入院登记表,要求考生根据登记表所提供的信息,对患者的情况用文字表述出来。考生应根据给定信息,判断写作的字数,一般为 60~80 字。

## 四、METS (护理类) 第一级考试分类试题(附答案)及答题技巧

### ❖1. 信息匹配

词语配伍:从右栏所给的选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项。

#### Test One

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. an additional medical problem which makes the treatment of the existing illness more difficult | A. medicine      |
| 2. the framework of bones   | B. complications |
| 3. the science of diagnosing, treating or preventing disease                                      | C. overweight    |
| 4. a surgical procedure for an injury   | D. operation     |
| 5. greater weight or importance   | E. skeleton      |

#### Test Two

- |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. amount of fat in the blood        | A. vein  |
| 2. a liquid, something that can flow | B. fluid |



- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 3. any of the tubes that carry blood from all parts of the body to the heart | C. cholesterol |
| 4. a hypersensitivity to something, for example a food or a drug             | D. asthma      |
| 5. a disease which makes it difficult to breathe in                          | E. allergy     |

### Test Three

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. high blood pressure  | A. complain     |
| 2. low blood glucose  | B. hypoglycemia |
| 3. the science or practice of treating injuries and disease by manual or instrumental operation | C. symptom      |
| 4. a sign or an indication of disorder or disease   | D. surgery      |
| 5. to express feeling of pain, dissatisfaction, etc.  | E. hypertension |

### Test Four

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. the process of growing old or maturing                   | A. sutures   |
| 2. works with people who have problems with nutrition       | B. bandage   |
| 3. a measured amount of medication                          | C. ageing    |
| 4. a long piece of soft cloth that you tie around an injury | D. dose      |
| 5. stitches used to sew up a cut                            | E. dietician |

### Test Five

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. substances that include sugars, starches, gums, etc. | A. discharge           |
| 2. weigh a patient                                      | B. drain               |
| 3. a tube for drawing off fluid                         | C. scales              |
| 4. drugs used to treat cancer                           | D. chemotherapy(chemo) |
| 5. liquid which comes out of a wound                    | E. carbohydrate        |

### ↪ Keys:

Test One: 1.—B 2.—E 3.—A 4.—D 5.—C

Test Two: 1.—C 2.—B 3.—A 4.—E 5.—D

Test Three: 1.—E 2.—B 3.—D 4.—C 5.—A

Test Four: 1.—C 2.—E 3.—D 4.—B 5.—A

Test Five: 1.—E 2.—C 3.—B 4.—D 5.—A

## ❖2. 信息判断

本部分考查考生通过阅读理解常见医护短文获取重要信息的能力,要求考生在读懂全文

的基础上,对给出的 10 个句子所表达的信息做出判断,有的信息是正确的,有的信息是错误的,有的信息文中没有提到,做题时,一定要注意后两者的区别。

### ◀ Passage One ▶

#### Colds

Colds have always been a nuisance, and people have tried many strange ways to cure them. None, however, have worked. One Roman historian even recommended kissing the nose of a hairy mouse! But even though the cold is the illness we most love to hate, we are only a little closer to finding a cure for it.

Scientists have discovered, through thousands of different tests and experiments, that a cold is not caused by a single virus, but by many. They have proved that people under stress are more likely to catch colds, although why this happens is still unknown. Experiments also showed that women suffer more colds than men. But again, scientists are unable to explain why this is so.

Another experiment proved that getting cold does not cause colds. For this experiment, one group of human volunteers were showed with water and then made to stand in a windy corridor. Another group remained dry and inside a heated room. While you might expect people in the first group to catch colds more easily, they didn't.

One other thing that we now know is that colds are spread by water vapor from breath. This would explain why colds are more common in the winter than at other times: people spend more time indoors closer to other people, and also away from fresh air.

1. Colds remain a trouble because there is no effective way to cure them.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
2. One Roman historian pointed out that kissing the nose of a mouse would cure the cold.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
3. Scientists understand the reason why women and people under stress are more likely to catch colds.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
4. Men are more likely to suffer from colds than women.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
5. One of the important reasons why people catch colds is getting cold.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
6. Another group who remained dry and inside a heated room easily catch colds.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
7. People should stay outdoors in the winter in order to avoid catching colds.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

8. One could avoid catching colds by taking a hot bath every day.

- A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

↪ Keys :

1.—A    2.—C    3.—B    4.—B    5.—B    6.—C    7.—B    8.—C

### ◀Passage Two▶

#### Why Do We Sweat?

Now that most of us live a healthy lifestyle which includes exercise, we all sweat. The main reason why our bodies produce sweat is to help us cool down. As you exercise or sit in the hot sun, your body temperature rises and your sweat glands get to work passing liquid through your skin. When our sticky sweat evaporates, it cools your skin and helps your body stay at a healthy temperature.

You may think that the sweatiest people at the gym are the ones who are out of shape. In fact the better shape you are in, the more you sweat! With lots of exercise heating your body regularly, your 3 million sweat glands will grow larger so they can cool you down faster. But it's not all about exercise: genes determine how likely you are to sweat, and there isn't much you can do to change it. On a very hot day, an average person will sweat 3 pints of liquid an hour, but someone used to heat will sweat 8.5 pints in an hour! No wonder it's important to drink lots of water when the sun beats down.

Staying comfortable in the heat will mean sweating, but there are other ways to keep cool. Stay in the shade and dress in light colors and natural fabrics like cotton. Wear a light hat that will shade your face but will still let heat escape from your head. Drink a lot of cool liquids to rehydrate (补水). If you are sweating a lot, you will be losing salt as well as water through your skin, so you may want a salty snack. Sweat is odorless, but the bacteria that live in it can smell bad. Keeping clean will help your friends stay friendly all summer long!

1. According to the text, to make our bodies cool down is the only reason we perspire.

- A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

2. This passage doesn't mention how many sweat glands a human body has.

- A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

3. Besides exercise, genes decide whether we sweat a lot or not.

- A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

4. When we are sweating a lot, we will be losing salt instead of water.

- A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

5. From the passage, we know that both sweat and the bacteria it contains smell terrible.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
6. The author points out that the stronger one is, the less one sweats.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
7. You will get sweat if you sweat much.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
8. You do not have to drink much water when the sun is mild.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

↪ Keys :

1.—B 2.—B 3.—A 4.—B 5.—B 6.—B 7.—C 8.—C

### ◀ Passage Three ▶

#### What Is Blood Pressure?

Blood is carried from the heart to all parts of our body in vessels called arteries. Blood pressure is the force of the blood pushing against the walls of the arteries. Each time the heart beats (about 60 ~70 times a minute at rest), it pumps out blood into the arteries. Your blood pressure is at its highest when the heart beats, pumping the blood. This is called systolic pressure. When the heart is at rest, between beats, your blood pressure falls. This is the diastolic pressure.

Blood pressure is always given as these two numbers, the systolic and diastolic pressures. Both are important. Usually they are written on above or before the other, such as 120/80 mmHg (measured in millimeters of mercury, a unit for measuring pressure). When the two measurements are written down, the systolic pressure is the first or top number, and the diastolic pressure is the second or bottom number (for example, 120/80). If your blood pressure is 120/80, you say that it is "120 over 80".

Blood pressure changes during the day. It is lowest as you sleep and rises when you get up. It can also rise when you are excited, nervous, or active.

Still, for most of your waking hours, your blood pressure stays pretty much the same when you are sitting or standing still. That level should be lower than 120/80 mmHg. When the level stays high, 140/90 mmHg or higher, you have high blood pressure. With high blood pressure, the heart works harder, and your chances of a stroke, heart attack and kidney problems are greater.

1. Blood pressure stays the same during the day.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

2. If your blood pressure is 100/70, you say that it is "70 over 100".  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
3. You are suffering from high blood pressure, if your blood pressure is 140/90.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
4. The overweight people are easier to have high blood pressure.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
5. If you have high blood pressure, you may suffer from other problems.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

➡ Keys :

1.—B 2.—B 3.—A 4.—C 5.—A

#### ◀ Passage Four ▶

### Value of Health

As the proverb says, "No one know the value of health until he loses it." It is clear that health is the foundation of one's future success. If you become sick, it is nearly impossible to pursue your career effectively, and much less to make your dreams come true. On the other hand, if you are strong, you go all out to overcome difficulties that lie ahead of you.

Now that we know that health is the source of our energy, what we should do to keep our health? First, we should exercise every day to strengthen our muscles. Secondly, we should get up early, and go to bed early, too. Thus, we have enough time to sleep and enjoy fresh air every morning. Thirdly, there is a proverb that says, "Prevention is better than cure." If you pay attention to your health, you can avoid getting sick, or at least cure yourself of a disease in its early stage.

Wealth is important, but health is more important than wealth. Those who are rich but lose their health are no more fortunate than those who are poor. If you want your wish to come true, health is the most important factor of your success.

1. According to the text, health is the foundation of one's future success.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
2. If you want your wish to come true, wealth is the most important factor of your success.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
3. To keep our health, we shouldn't exercise every day to strengthen our muscles.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

4. Prevention is better than cure.

A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

5. Drinking plenty of water can prevent colds.

A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

→ Keys :

1.—A 2.—B 3.—B 4.—A 5.—C

### ◀ Passage Five ▶

#### Doctors and Nurses

If a person is ill, he will go to a hospital to see a doctor. If a person wants to see whether he or she keeps healthy, he or she will go to a hospital. If a person is injured seriously, someone will telephone 120, and then he or she will be sent to a hospital by ambulance. Hospital is very important in every person's life. Doctors and nurses are the main staff in a hospital. Both of them are important for patients. They are in close contact with patients.

A nurse does not need to study as many years as a doctor. A doctor usually needs to study medical courses for five years or more than five years. A nurse usually needs to study nursing courses for three or four years. In school both doctors and nurses study not only medical courses but also general basic courses, such as mathematics, English, biology, and so on.

For doctors, they usually examine patients to see whether they are healthy, and then they make a diagnosis and treat sick people to restore them to health. Making a right diagnosis is important for the patient, because a patient might suffer from the wrong diagnosis. A doctor should have a large amount of medical knowledge and experience.

For nurses, they need to take patients' temperature, blood pressure, heart rate and so on. They have to give patients injections or help them take some medicines according to doctors' diagnosis. They should take care of patients wholeheartedly. For nurses, they have to own a great deal of nursing knowledge.

In a word, doctors and nurses need a great deal of patience and medical knowledge to treat and take care of patients.

1. If a person is ill seriously, he or she will be sent to a hospital by fire engine.

A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

2. Besides doctors and nurses, a hospital also contains other members.

A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

3. A doctor will give a patient an injection.

A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

4. A nurse should care for the patients wholeheartedly.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.
5. Not only doctors but also nurses should own a great deal of medical knowledge and patience.  
A. Right.                      B. Wrong.                      C. Doesn't Say.

➡ Keys :

1.—B 2.—C 3.—B 4.—A 5.—A

### ❖3. 多项选择

本部分考查考生的综合阅读理解能力。短文后有5个问题或不完整的句子,题目要求考生在仔细阅读短文以后,从每个问题或不完整的句子下面的选项中,选出可以用来回答问题或补全句子的一个最佳选项。考生应能通过阅读掌握短文的主旨大意、主要事实、有关细节以及上下文的逻辑关系等;既能看懂字面意思,又能推断出隐含意思;既能回答就文章局部细节提出的问题,又能回答有关文章总体内容的问题。

#### ◀Passage One▶

##### How to Fight High Blood Pressure

If you suffer from high blood pressure, commonly called hypertension, you must find some ways to relieve it. Unfortunately, there is no cure now for the potentially fatal condition. You can, however, manage high blood pressure if you take some preventive measures during your normal day. For different people, there are different ways to manage high blood pressure. It is all dependent on what your body composition is like and how you react to different bodily changes. You should find out the effective step to relieve the harmful side effects that high blood pressure can cause.

Some people are sadly predisposed to having high blood pressure. For those people, there are ways to fight against high blood pressure. One of the most common ways to fight against it is through having a healthy diet. This may seem simple, but it can be harder to achieve than most people realize. You may want to start by removing processed foods from your diet completely. Once you have done this, it is time to face the almost unbeatable challenge of removing foods that are high in fat, sodium, and cholesterol from your diet. By doing these things, you are taking huge steps in the healthy direction for your high blood pressure.

Another way to help limit your problems with high blood pressure is through constant exercise. By getting daily exercises, you can promote good health everywhere in your body. In addition, this will help your heart pump blood more quickly through the veins and arteries,



which will, in turn, lower high blood pressure to some extent. If you suffer from very high blood pressure, then consult a doctor and be careful when first starting your exercise. This is, however, a great way to begin a healthy lifestyle.

1. What symptoms can hypertension cause?  
A. Heart disease.                      B. Stomachache.                      C. Near-sightedness.
2. What do you do to prevent this disease?  
A. Have a healthy diet.                      B. Get constant exercise.                      C. Both A and B.
3. Which one is NOT true about fighting against hypertension?  
A. Do proper sports.  
B. Relax and have enough sleep.  
C. Keep your blood flowing quickly.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?  
A. Remove high cholesterol food.  
B. Keep a good mood.  
C. Consult a doctor.
5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. healthy diet and proper exercises  
B. body composition  
C. side effects that high blood pressure has

➡ Keys :

1.—A 2.—C 3.—C 4.—B 5.—A

## ◀ Passage Two ▶

### Why Become a Nurse?

A nurse is who I am, not what I do. In mid-life I changed careers. This time around I wanted my career to be who I was. I wanted to jump out of bed in the morning and not be able to wait until I got to work. I wanted to make a difference in life no matter how small.

Firstly, nursing is a job you will always be proud to have joined. Making a difference in someone else's life is a good gift. Helping patients is the nurse's duty. Nursing keeps you on your game at all times and it is hard work. The balance between hard work and rewards is not easy to keep. And the rewards depend on your own feeling. Nurses receive the largest reward from their patients' smile.

Secondly, there are many stories to keep your heart full every day. Nurses are people who hold the keys to a patient's recovery in a good way. Patience and love will take you all

the way in nursing. Patients who are unable to speak use their eyes to tell you their needs, and they hope you can be kind to them. Patients in pain may easily get angry, but they want you help them. Patients who are dying often need friends. But others are afraid to talk with them. As to nurses, they are happy to be there with them. I tell anyone who decides to become a nurse that your life will be interesting. Your life will be full in a way that can't be measured. At the beginning of the day as well as the end — you will be proud. As to a nurse, please remember that patients will usually be at their worst, but they always see you at your best.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the nurse's duty.  
A. Helping patients                      B. Only helping the old                      C. Only helping the disabled
2. Which one is NOT true about nurses?  
A. The balance between hard work and rewards is easy to keep.  
B. Nursing is a job you are proud to have joined.  
C. Nurses should help their patients.
3. According to the text, nurses receive the best reward from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their patients'smile                      B. their salary                      C. Both A and B.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ will take you all the way in nursing.  
A. Carefulness                      B. Patience                      C. Patience and love
5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the function of nurses  
B. the reasons for being a nurse  
C. the duty of nurses

➡ Keys :

1.—A 2.—A 3.—A 4.—C 5.—B

### ◀Passage Three▶

#### Eating Less Salt

Eating less salt can reduce blood pressure, but can it cut heart disease, too?

Some scientists say a campaign to cut Americans' use of salt is an experiment with the health of millions of people.

Last month we reported about a study that showed eating even a little less salt could greatly help the heart. The study was published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The scientists used a computer model to predict how just three grams less salt a day would affect heart disease in the United States.