

全国专业技术人员

职称英语模拟试题

2006

卫生类

丰硕郝成 主编

职称英语

(卫生类)



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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

模 拟 试 题

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前言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试从 1999 年起在全国统一组织实施至今已经 6 年有余。为了更好地帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语,提高英语水平,熟悉全国职称英语等级考试的题型,系统地学习和备考,我们根据广大考生的呼吁,并根据人事部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》,组织专家编写了与《考试大纲》相配套的《2006 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题》,以帮助广大专业技术人员提高职称英语等级考试的应试能力。《模拟试题》共分三个专业类别:综合类、理工类、卫生类。每个专业类别的考试各分 A、B、C 三个等级。每个级别的试卷内容,除综合类外,普通英语和专业英语题目各占 50%。三个等级考试的总分各为 100 分,考试时间均为 2 小时。下面就其考试的要求、考试内容与试卷结构做一个简单的介绍。

• 职称英语等级考试的要求

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是:申报 A 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3 000 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2 600 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容;申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2 200 词左右的阅读任务,并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为达到上述目标,考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下:

词汇量

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求掌握的词汇量不等:

- 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
- 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语;
- 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

语法知识

在以往的考试中，最常见的一个测试项目就是对语法知识的考查。全国职称英语等级考试中是否也考语法呢？大纲明确指出：考试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。所谓不直接考语法，就是不像其他类型的考试那样要求考生做与语法有关的多项选择题、语法改错题，分析主谓宾等题目。不直接考语法，并不等于说可以不懂语法，语法知识不重要，阅读理解必须运用语法知识辨认出正确的语法关系，不懂语法，不论词汇量有多大都是毫无意义的。职称英语等级考试要求应试者必须懂得英语基本语法知识，这些语法知识可概述如下：

- 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
- 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
- 动词的各种时、体及其意义；
- 各种从句的构成和意义；
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间意义的关系等。

阅读理解能力

前面我们已经提到，职称英语等级考试的测试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。它要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。具体来讲，阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
3. 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义；
4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的意义关系；
5. 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

• 考试内容与试卷结构

A、B、C三个等级的考试各由6个部分组成，每个级别的考试题型和题量均相同，但不同级别考试总的阅读量及难易程度不同。考试主要考查应试者理解书面英语的能力。以下是每个部分的测试点、题型、题量介绍。

第1部分：词汇选项（第1~15题，每题1分，共15分）

考查应试者理解在一定语境中单词或短语意义的能力。本部分为15个句子，每个句子中均有1个词或短语画有底横线，要求应试者从每个句子后

面所给的4个选项中选择1个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

第2部分：阅读判断（第16~22题，每题1分，共7分）

考查应试者识别和判断文章所提供的信息的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，根据短文列出7个句子，有的句子提供的是正确信息，有的句子提供的是错误信息，有的句子的信息在短文中并未直接或间接提及。要求应试者根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。

第3部分：概括大意与完成句子（第23~30题，每题1分，共8分）

考查应试者把握文章段落大意及细节的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，有两项测试任务：（1）短文后有6个段落小标题，要求应试者根据文章的内容为其中指定的4个段落各选择一个正确的小标题；（2）短文后有4个不完整的句子，要求应试者在所提供的6个选项中选择4个正确选项分别完成每个句子。

第4部分：阅读理解（第31~45题，每题3分，共45分）

考查应试者对文章主旨和细节信息的理解能力。本部分为3篇文章，每篇300~450词，每篇文章后有5道题。要求应试者根据文章的内容，从每题所给的4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

第5部分：补全短文（第46~50题，每题2分，共10分）

考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，文章中有5处空白，文章后面有6组文字，其中5组取自文章本身。要求应试者根据文章的内容选择5组文字，将其放回相应位置，以恢复文章原貌。

第6部分：完形填空（第51~65题，每题1分，共15分）

考查应试者正确把握文章内容，以及在一定语境中准确使用词语的能力。本部分为1篇300~450词的短文，文中有15处空白，每处空白给出4个选项，要求应试者根据短文的内容从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

最后，希望广大考生提出宝贵意见，对本书的不足之处不吝赐教。

作 者

2005年11月

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Model Test One

卫生类(C级)试题

第1部分:词汇选项(第1~15题,每题1分,共15分)

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

1. In a bullfight, it is the movement, not the color, of objects that arouses the bull.
A. confuses B. excites C. scares D. diverts
2. First editions of certain popular books cannot be obtained for love or money.
A. at any place B. at any price
C. in any language D. in any country
3. Have you talked to her lately?
A. lastly B. shortly C. recently D. immediately
4. Many residents of apartment complexes object to noisy neighbors.
A. managers B. occupants C. landlords D. caretakers
5. The most pressing problem any economic system faces is how to use its scarce resources.
A. puzzling B. difficult C. terrifying D. urgent
6. Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree to which they can be deliberately controlled and modified.
A. sufficiently B. noticeably C. intentionally D. absolutely
7. The chairman proposed that we should stop the meeting.
A. stated B. declared C. suggested D. announced
8. Can you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A. explain B. examine C. excuse D. expand
9. It is hard for the young people to imagine what severe conditions their parents once lived under?
A. sincere B. hard C. strict D. tight
10. In judging our work you should take into consideration the fact that we have been very busy recently.
A. thought B. mind C. account D. memory
11. While attempting to find a new route to India, Columbus discovered America by accident.

- A. sailing B. failing C. trying D. hoping
12. Colleges and universities usually give diplomas or certificates to students who complete course requirements satisfactorily.
A. responsibly B. acceptably C. patiently D. respectfully
13. We want to know his family background.
A. relationships B. members C. troubles D. income
14. We should be cautious in crossing a crowded street.
A. careful B. intelligent C. quiet D. weary
15. Sandre came across an important letter yesterday while cleaning the desk.
A. mentioned B. read C. discovered D. walked away with

第 2 部分：阅读判断 (第 16~22 题，每题 1 分，共 7 分)

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作出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息，请在答题卡上把 A 涂黑；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请在答题卡上把 B 涂黑；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

Dangers Await Babies with Altitude

Women who live in the world's highest communities tend to give birth to under-weight babies, a new study suggests. These babies may grow into adults with a high risk of heart disease and strokes.

Research has hinted that newborns in mountain communities are lighter than average. But it wasn't clear whether this is due to reduced oxygen levels at high altitude or because their mothers are under-nourished—many people who live at high altitudes are relatively poor compared with those living lower down.

To find out more, Dino Giussani and his team at Cambridge University studied the records of 400 births in Bolivia during 1997 and 1998. The babies were born in both rich and poor areas of two cities: La Paz and Santa Cruz. La Paz is the highest city in the world, at 3.65 kilometers above sea level, while Santa Cruz is much lower, at 0.44 kilometers.

Sure enough, Giussani found that the average birthweight of babies in La Paz was significantly lower than in Santa Cruz. This was true in both high and low-income families. Even babies born to poor families in Santa Cruz were heavier on average than babies born to wealthy families in lofty La Paz. "We were very surprised by this result," says Giussani.

The results suggest that babies born at high altitude are deprived of oxygen before birth. "This may trigger the release or suppression of hormones that regulate growth of the unborn child," says Giussani.

His team also found that high-altitude babies tended to have relatively larger heads

compared with their bodies. This is probably because a fetus starved of oxygen will send oxygenated blood to the brain in preference to the rest of the body.

Giussani wants to find out if such babies have a higher risk of disease in later life. People born in La Paz might be prone to heart trouble in adulthood, for example. Low birthweight is a risk factor for coronary heart disease. And newborns with a high ratio of head size to body weight are often predisposed to high blood pressure and strokes in later life.

16. According to the passage, one of the reasons why newborns in mountain communities are underweight is that their mothers are underweight.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Giussani's team members are all British researchers and professors from Cambridge University.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Giussani did not expect to find that the weight of a baby had little to do with the financial conditions of the family he was born into.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. The weight of a newborn has to do with the supply of oxygen even when he was still in his mother's womb.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. High-altitude babies have heads that are larger than their bodies.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. High-altitude babies have longer but thinner limbs than average.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Giussani has arrived at the conclusion that babies in high-altitude regions are more likely to have heart trouble when they grow up.
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)

阅读下面这篇短文,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 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。

Many Benefits from Cancer Organization

1. Do you know a child who survived leukemia? Do you have a mother, sister or aunt whose breast cancer was found early thanks to a mammogram? Do you have a friend or coworker who quit smoking to reduce their risk of lung cancer? Each of these individuals benefited from the American Cancer Society's research program.

2. Each day scientists supported by the American Cancer Society work to find breakthroughs that will take us one step closer to a cure. The American Cancer Society has long recognized that research holds the ultimate answers to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.
3. As the largest source of nonprofit cancer research funds in the United States, the American Cancer Society devotes over \$100 million each year to research. Since 1946, they've invested more than \$2.4 billion in research. The investment has paid rich dividends; In 1946, only one in four cancer patients was alive five years after diagnosis; today 60 percent live longer than five years.
4. Investigators and health professionals in universities, research institutes and hospitals throughout the country receive grants from the American Cancer Society. Of the more than 1,300 new applications received each year, only 11 percent can be funded. If the American Cancer Society had more money available for research funding, nearly 200 more applications considered outstanding could be funded each year.
5. You can help fund more of these applications by participating in the American Cancer Society Relay for Life, a team event to fight cancer. More funding means more cancer breakthroughs and more lives being saved. To learn more, call Donna Hood, chair with the Neosho Relay for Life of the American Cancer Society at 451-4880.

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

- | |
|---|
| A. What Could Be Done with More Money
B. Establishment of the American Cancer Society
C. Significance of Funded Research
D. Other Sources of Funding for Cancer Research
E. Benefits Achieved Through Investment
F. How You Can Offer Help |
|---|

27. The American Cancer Society's research program has benefited _____.
28. The survival period for 60% of cancer patients today is _____.
29. Many outstanding applications are turned down each year for _____.
30. More cancer breakthroughs can be made with _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. lack of funding
B. many cancer patients
C. more lives being saved
D. more than five years
E. the ultimate answers
F. more funding |
|---|

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, 每道题后面有 4 个选项。请根据文章的内容, 从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案, 涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第 1 篇**Late-night Drinking**

Coffee lovers beware. Having a quick “pick-me-up” cup of coffee late in the day will play havoc with your sleep. As well as being a stimulant, caffeine interrupts the flow of melatonin, the brain hormone that sends people into a sleep.

Melatonin levels normally start to rise about two hours before bedtime. Levels then peak between 2 a. m. and 4 a. m. , before falling again. “It’s the neurohormone that controls our sleep and tells our body when to sleep and when to wake,” says Maurice Ohayon of the Stanford Sleep Epidemiology Research Center at Stanford University in California. But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body’s levels of this sleep hormone.

Lotan Shilo and a team at the Sapir Medical Center in Tel Aviv University found that six volunteers slept less well after a cup of caffeinated coffee than after drinking the same amount of decaf. On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decaf. They also took half an hour to drop off—twice as long as usual—and jiggled around in bed twice as much.

In the second phase of the experiment, the researchers woke the volunteers every three hours and asked them to give a urine sample. Shilo measured concentrations of a breakdown product of melatonin. The results suggest that melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers were half those in decaf drinkers. In a paper accepted for publication in Sleep Medicine, the researchers suggest that caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that drives melatonin production.

Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.

31. The author mentions “pick-me-up” to indicate that
- A. melatonin levels need to be raised.
 - B. neurohormone can wake us up.
 - C. coffee is a stimulant.
 - D. decaf is a caffeinated coffee.
32. Which of the following tells us how caffeine affects sleep?
- A. Caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that stops melatonin production.
 - B. Caffeine interrupts the flow of the hormone that prevents people from sleeping.

- C. Caffeine halves the body's levels of sleep hormone.
D. Caffeine stays in the body for many hours.
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
A. Different effects of caffeinated coffee and decaf on sleep.
B. Different findings of Lotan Shilo and a team about caffeine.
C. The fact that the subjects slept 415 minutes per night after drinking decaf.
D. The evidence that the subjects took half an hour to fall asleep.
34. What does the experiment mentioned in paragraph 4 prove?
A. There are more enzymes in decaf drinkers' urine sample.
B. There are more melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers' urine sample.
C. Decaf drinkers produce less melatonin.
D. Caffeine drinkers produce less sleep hormone.
35. The author of this passage probably agrees that
A. coffee lovers sleep less than those who do not drink coffee.
B. we should not drink coffee after supper.
C. people sleep more soundly at midnight than at 3 a. m.
D. if we feel sleepy at night, we should go to bed immediately.

第 2 篇

Medical Journals

Medical journals are publications that report medical information to physicians and other health professionals.

In the past, these journals were available only in print. With the development of electronic publishing, many medical journals now have Web sites on the Internet, and some journals publish only online. A few medical journals, like the Journal of the American Medical Association, are considered general medical journals because they cover many fields of medicine. Most medical journals are specialty journals that focus on a particular area of medicine.

Medical journals publish many types of articles. Research articles report the results of research studies on a range of topics varying from the basic mechanisms of diseases to clinical trials that compare outcomes of different treatments. Review articles summarize and analyze the information available on a specific topic based on a careful search of the medical literature. Because the results of individual research studies can be affected by many factors, combining results from different studies on the same topic can be helpful in reaching conclusions about the scientific evidence for preventing, diagnosing or treating a particular disease. Case conferences and case reports may be published in medical journals to educate physicians about particular illnesses and how to treat them. Editorials in medical journals are short essays that express the views of the authors,

often regarding a research or review article published in the same issue. Editorials provide perspective on how the current article fits with other information on the same topic. Letters to the editor provide a way for readers of the medical journal to express comments, questions or criticisms about articles published in that journal.

36. The main readers of medical journals are
 - A. the general public.
 - B. health professionals.
 - C. medical critics.
 - D. news reporters.
37. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Many medical journals also publish online.
 - B. A few medical journals are general medical journals.
 - C. Most medical journals publish only online.
 - D. Most medical journals are specialty journals.
38. How many major types of articles are mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Five.
 - B. Seven.
 - C. Four.
 - D. Six.
39. An article dealing with results from different studies on the same topic is called
 - A. a research article.
 - B. a review article.
 - C. a case report.
 - D. an editorial.
40. Letters to the editor enable readers of a medical journal to express comments on
 - A. any medical event.
 - B. articles published in the same issue.
 - C. articles published in that journal.
 - D. medical development.

第 3 篇

Dreams

Studies show that in dreams things are seen and heard rather than thought. In terms of the senses, visual experience is present in almost all dreams; auditory experience in 40 to 50 percent; and touch, taste, smell, and pain in a relatively small percentage. A considerable amount of emotion is commonly present, usually a pure and single emotion such as fear, anger, or joy.

Two clearly distinguishable states of sleep exist. The first state, called NREM-sleep (non-rapid-eye-movement sleep), occupies most of the sleep period and is associated with a relatively low pulse and blood pressure, and few or no reports of dreaming. The second type of sleep, known as REM-sleep (rapid-eye-movement sleep) occurs cyclically during the sleep period with rapid eye movements and frequent dream reports. Typically, a person has four or five periods of REM-sleep during the night, whether the dreams are remembered often, rarely, or not at all; they occur at intervals of about 90 minutes and altogether make up about 25 percent of the night's sleep (as much as 50 percent in a newborn child). Evidence indicates that a dream period usually lasts from 5 to 20 minutes. Sounds and touches working on a dreamer can go into a

dream if they occur during a REM-period. Although mental activity may be reported during NREM-sleep, these are usually short pieces of thoughtlike experiences.

Modern dream research has focused on two general interpretations of dream content. In one view, dreams have no meaning of their own but are simply a process by which the brain integrates new information into memories. In the other view, dreams contain real meaning symbolized in a picture language distinct from conscious logical thought. If dreams express important wishes, fears, concerns, and worries of the dreamer, the study and analysis of dreams can help reveal previously unknown aspects of a person's mental functioning.

41. There are in general two opinions about what we experience in a dream:
 - A. one, we "see"our dreams, and two, we "think"our dreams.
 - B. one, we are happy, and two, we are angry.
 - C. one, dreams put new information into our memories, and two, dreams have real meanings in pictures different from our logical thinking.
 - D. we have pictures in dreams because one, we have slow eye movements, and two, we have rapid eye movements.
42. According to this article, we
 - A. often think seriously when we are dreaming.
 - B. hardly ever hear music when we are dreaming.
 - C. very often feel something tastes good when we are dreaming.
 - D. almost always see different"pictures" when we are dreaming.
43. In your dreams, you
 - A. very often feel happy and unhappy at the same time.
 - B. always feel that you are afraid of somebody.
 - C. seldom feel fear now and joy later.
 - D. only feel anger.
44. This essay tells us that
 - A. people usually dream in a NREM sleep.
 - B. people usually dream in an REM sleep.
 - C. people always remember what they have dreamed in an REM sleep.
 - D. people may have an REM sleep all night through.
45. Based on what is discussed in this writing, an adult may have at most about _____ of the time of his or her sleep dreaming.
 - A. 90%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 20%

第5部分:补全短文(第46~50题,每题2分,共10分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有5处空白,文章后面有6组文字,请根据文章的内容选择5组文字,将其分别放回文章原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

Death Control

A very important world problem—in fact, I am inclined to say it is the most important of all the great world problems which face us at the present time—is the rapidly increasing pressure of population on land and on land resources.

46 By 2000 A. D., unless something desperate happens, there will be as many as 7,000,000,000 people on the surface of the earth! So this is a problem which you are going to see in your lifetime.

Why is this enormous increase in population taking place? 47 You have heard of Birth Control? 48 Death Control recognizes the work of the doctors and the nurses and the hospitals and the health services in keeping alive people who, a few years ago, would have died of some of the incredibly serious killing diseases, as they used to do. Squalid conditions, which we can remedy by an improved standard of living, caused a lot of disease and dirt. Medical examinations at school catch diseases early and ensure healthier school children. Scientists are at work stamping out malaria and other more deadly diseases. If you are seriously ill there is an ambulance to take you to a modern hospital. 49 We used to think seventy was a good age; now eighty, ninety, it may be, are coming to be recognized as a normal age for human beings. 50

- A. People are living longer because of this Death Control, and fewer children are dying, so the population of the world is shooting up.
- B. Death Control is something rather different.
- C. It is really due to the spread of the knowledge and the practice of what is coming to be called Death Control.
- D. This enormous increase of population will create immense problems.
- E. The standard of living may be improved through death control.
- F. Medical care helps to keep people alive longer.

第6部分:完形填空(第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有15处空白,每处空白给出了4个选项,请根据短文的内容从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

Passive Smoking Is Workplace Killer

Pressure mounted on Britain on Monday to take action on 51 smoking with new

research showing second-hand smoke 52 about one worker each week in the hospitality industry.

Professor Konrad Jamrozik, of Imperial College in London, told a conference on environmental tobacco that second-hand 53 kills 49 employees in pubs, bars, restaurants and hotels each year and contributes to 700 deaths from lung cancer, heart 54 and stroke across the total national work force.

"Exposure in the hospitality 55 at work outweighs the consequences of exposure of living 56 a smoker for those staff," Jamrozik said in an interview.

Other 57 have measured the levels of exposure to passive smoking but Jamrozik calculated how it would translate into avoidable deaths.

His findings are 58 on the number of people working in the hospitality industry in Britain, their exposure to second-hand smoke and their 59 of dying from it.

Jamrozik said the findings would apply to 60 countries in Europe because, to a greater or 61 extent, levels of smoking in the community are similar.

Professor Carol Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, which sponsored the meeting, said the research is proof of the need for a ban on smoking in 62 places.

"Environmental tobacco smoke in pubs, bars, restaurants and other public places is 63 damaging to the health of employees as well as the general public," she said in a statement.

"Making these places smoke-free not only protects vulnerable staff and the public, it will 64 help over 300,000 people in Britain to stop smoking completely," she added.

Ireland recently became the first country to introduce a national ban on smoking in public 65. New York and parts of Australia have taken similar measures.

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|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. passive | B. natural | C. extensive | D. whole |
| 52. A. kills | B. hurts | C. wounds | D. injures |
| 53. A. dealing | B. working | C. smoking | D. shopping |
| 54. A. rate | B. motion | C. system | D. disease |
| 55. A. level | B. industry | C. location | D. nature |
| 56. A. close | B. with | C. for | D. next |
| 57. A. researchers | B. patients | C. members | D. smokers |
| 58. A. applied | B. based | C. called | D. relied |
| 59. A. learning | B. turning | C. dying | D. suffering |
| 60. A. no | B. most | C. few | D. some |
| 61. A. small | B. larger | C. lesser | D. more |
| 62. A. private | B. secret | C. open | D. public |
| 63. A. seriously | B. strangely | C. nervously | D. personally |
| 64. A. yet | B. still | C. also | D. just |
| 65. A. sports | B. places | C. moves | D. actions |