

ENGLISH

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题集(一)

冯承洛 主编

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上海医科大学出版社

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

卫生类模拟试题集(一)

(第二版)

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《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题集》是上海几所医科大学长期从事医学英语教学的部分教师根据国家人事部 1998 年颁布的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》编写成的一本应试辅导材料。

1998 年颁布的新大纲所规定的考试题型共有 6 种,其中词汇和阅读理解为 A、B、C3 个等级所共有,申报 A、B 级的人员除词汇和阅读理解题外还要考概括大意和完形填空题,而申报 C 级的人员则考完成句子和选择填空题。具体题型及计分标准详见下表:

题 型	A 级		B 级		C 级	
	题数	分数	题数	分数	题数	分数
词汇	20	20	20	20	20	20
阅读理解	25	50	25	50	15	45
完成句子					5	15
选择填空					20	20
概括大意	5	10	5	10		
完形填空	10	20	10	20		
合 计	60	100	60	100	60	100

考试时间为 2 小时。申报 A 级的人员应在规定时间内阅读约 3 000 个词的文字材料并完成试题,申报 B 级的人员为 2 500 个词,申报 C 级的人员为 1 800 个词。

考试共分 4 个类别,即综合与人文类、理工类、卫生类和财经类。每个等级的试卷内容,除综合与人文类外,普通英语和专业英语题目各占 50%。本书为适应卫生类专业人员的需要,除词汇题目外,均以卫生专业英语为主。

考试所涉及的单词和短语主要根据大纲所附的词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试人员要求认知的词汇量不等:申报 A 级的人员应认知 6 000 个左右的单词和短语,申报 B 级的人员应认知 5 000 个左右的单词和短语,申报 C 级的人员应认知 4 000 个左右的单词和短语。因此,试题词汇应控制在规定的单词和短语范围内,超过规定的有些注明汉语译文,但专业词汇一般不注。为了便于应试人员熟悉自学英语原文和查阅词典的方法,本书一般不控制词汇,并且尽量少注明汉语译文。此外,

试题虽有深浅不同,但无严格区别,应试人员可以同时学习。

为了帮助卫生类专业人员熟悉题材和题型,针对性地复习有关的词汇、语法和常用句型,从而提高阅读理解能力和应试能力,本书提供了6套模拟试题,每套包括A、B、C3个等级试题各一份(为了循序渐进,以C、B、A顺序排列)。另外,书后还补充了词汇题100道、12篇阅读理解题60道、6篇完成句子题30道、6篇概括大意题30道、8篇完形填空题80道,以供读者选择使用。

本书主编冯承洛为上海医科大学英语教授、中华医学会全国医学外语教学组顾问,副主编为上海铁道大学医学院张大纲副教授和上海第二医科大学郁正芬老师。上海第二医科大学华仲乐教授担任主审。此外,中华医学会全国医学外语教学组顾问、前任组长吴书楷教授,中华医学会全国医学外语教学组组长、西安医科大学白永权教授和上海医科大学张云扬教授对本书的编写给予了指导,提出了不少宝贵意见。在此,我们全体编写人员对他们的工作表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1999年2月



前言	
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题一 (C级)	/ 1
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题一 (B级)	/ 10
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题一 (A级)	/ 20
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题二 (C级)	/ 32
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题二 (B级)	/ 41
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题二 (A级)	/ 52
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题三 (C级)	/ 64
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题三 (B级)	/ 74
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题三 (A级)	/ 86
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题四 (C级)	/ 98
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题四 (B级)	/ 107
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题四 (A级)	/ 119

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题五	
(C 级).....	/ 130
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题五	
(B 级).....	/ 139
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题五	
(A 级).....	/ 151
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题六	
(C 级).....	/ 163
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题六	
(B 级).....	/ 172
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题六	
(A 级).....	/ 184
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试卫生类补充练习.....	/ 195
第一部分 词汇(共 100 题).....	/ 195
第二部分 阅读理解(共 12 篇)	/ 203
第三部分 完成句子(共 6 篇).....	/ 219
第四部分 概括大意(共 6 篇).....	/ 224
第五部分 完形填空(共 8 篇).....	/ 229
参考答案	/ 234

(C 级)

1

- C. introduce D. improve
8. After her illness, the old woman was advised to _____ gardening as a hobby.
A. take after B. take in
C. take over D. take up
9. I've got so fat that I'll have to _____ the waist band out several inches.
A. let B. make
C. take D. turn
10. He has had asthma _____ he was a child.
A. since B. when
C. while D. as
11. She gave up her job to look after her invalid mother.
A. quitted B. lost
C. paused D. retired
12. I'm sorry, but I am so tired that I am not really up to going to the hospital with you tonight.
A. occupied with B. as far as
C. required from D. capable of
13. Youth should always have respect for old age.
A. regard B. affection
C. admiration D. care
14. There are all kinds of things that I have to take care of.
A. see about B. see through
C. see into D. see over
15. All athletic teams must take into account the possibility of injuries.
A. allow for B. admit to
C. prepare for D. amount to
16. She went back to work while she was still sick, and finally she just fainted.
A. passed out B. passed away
C. fell down D. dropped dead
17. The tent covered the campers from the rain.
A. inflected B. protected
C. inspected D. suspected
18. The nurse is attending the patient now.
A. taking part in B. taking care of
C. taking after D. taking in
19. Don't make me lose my temper.
A. anger B. rage
C. calmness D. fury
20. For the sake of your family, don't take so many risks.
A. end B. purpose

C. good

D. object

第二部分：阅读理解 (15 小题，每小题 3 分，共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 个问题，每个问题都有 4 个备选答案，请仔细阅读短文并根据短文的内容从 4 个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Aspirin and Hearing Loss

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noises can cause hearing damage or loss. The noise can be the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home and at work. A person only needs to hear the noise for little more than one second to be affected.

An American scientist has found that using aspirin can increase the temporary hearing loss or damage from loud noise. He did an experiment, using a number of male students at a university, who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of time. He had them listen to loud noise for a short time, then he tested their hearing ability. He found that students who were given four grams of aspirin a day for two days suffered much greater temporary hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss was about two times as great.

The scientist said millions of persons in the United States use much larger amounts of aspirin than were used in the study. He said these persons face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noise.

21. Doctors have long known that _____.
A. one will become deaf when he hears a loud noise
B. hearing damage or loss can be caused by sounds of all kinds
C. one may lose his hearing when he hears a terribly loud noise
D. common sounds at home are not harmful to the ear
22. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
A. hearing loss for a brief moment is common
B. hearing loss can be affected by a loud noise of short duration
C. a person's hearing is affected only by noises lasting a short time
D. hearing loss only lasts a short time
23. One can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. no more than 4 grams of aspirin should be taken daily

- B. 4 grams of aspirin is usually considered a large dosage
 - C. aspirin makes hearing damage from loud noises worse
 - D. taking aspirin doubles the effect of hearing loss from loud noises
24. Which of the following would the American scientist probably advise in view of his findings?
- A. Taking no aspirin when one suffers hearing loss or damage.
 - B. Taking fewer trips by jet airplane.
 - C. Listening to gentle music rather than loud music.
 - D. Getting a noiseless job.
25. From the procedures followed by the American scientist, the experiment was obviously done to find _____.
- A. how much aspirin would affect a person's hearing
 - B. how much aspirin should be given in the treatment of patients with hearing damage from loud noises
 - C. whether the person who had hearing damage should use aspirin
 - D. whether aspirin would increase the temporary hearing damage from loud noises

第二篇

Stress

America is experiencing a major epidemic today. Unlike epidemics of the past, it is not a disease transmitted by bacteria or viruses. This epidemic is an increase in diseases and problems related to stress, and it touches all of our lives.

Events that provoke stress are known as stressors. In our daily lives, some sources of stress can be classified as environmental: weather changes, temperature, noise, air pollution, crowding, and uncomfortable living or work space can all have an influence on the stress level. A major source of stress in our modern world is change in many important aspects of our lives—changing values, family structure, sex roles, the decline of religious faith, the changing nature of work, interpersonal stressors emerging from the relationships with your boss, your fellow workers, your family and friends. And a significant source of stress in many of our lives today is work stressors—the structure of your employer's organization, your position within it, your interaction with other people, and your feeling about your job are all factors that can contribute to raising your overall stress level.

The stressors tend to persist over the long term, which can produce mentally and physically damaging results. The greater the frequency of stressors, or the longer they persist, the greater the risk that you will develop stress-related problems and diseases. Fortunately, some signs and symptoms such as headache, irritability and indigestion can indicate that the stress has reached an excessive level. It is unwise to ignore these warning signals and mask them with alcohol, aspirin, or other medicines. Although too much stress can clearly produce physical and psychological illness, it is important to remem-

ber that we all require a certain amount of stress in order to feel good. It is stress, in this positive sense, that makes for challenge and vitality, and adds to the vibrancy(活力) of life. What is needed to do is not to run from stress, but to learn methods and strategies for coping effectively with it and harnessing the energy and excitement it unleashes(释放) to our best advantage.

26. The first paragraph of the passage implies that _____.
A. epidemics of the past were diseases caused by bacteria or viruses
B. epidemics of the past were related to stress
C. epidemics of the past touched everyone
D. diseases related to stress did not occur in the past
27. Interpersonal stressors can result from _____.
A. changing values and nature of work
B. losing religious faith
C. dealing with family members and friends
D. being a boss in an organization
28. Which of the following can serve as a subtitle for the second paragraph?
A. The definition of stress.
B. The effects of stress.
C. The sources of stress.
D. The development of stress.
29. As to the effect of stress, which of the following is NOT true?
A. Stressors can produce physical and mental effect.
B. Stress can always produce negative effects on our lives.
C. If the stressors happen frequently and last long, it is likely that they will lead to stress-related problems and diseases.
D. Sometimes, stress can be advantageous in our lives.
30. The writer of the passage suggests that we can control the stress by means of _____.
A. taking alcohol, aspirin and some medicines
B. running from it
C. facing it and handling it positively
D. releasing energy and excitement

One of the nagging (让人烦恼的) ironies of modern medicine is that while it has enormously extended life span, it has also stretched out the dying process. In old days, for the great majority, death was a sleep and a forgetting. However, recent research has found that most of those who are conscious while dying feel distress. Considering this situation, it is hardly surprising that euthanasia is winning so many supporters. Therefore, great public concern is stirred about it, even among the health care community.

Nevertheless, this dispute masks a deep agreement among health care experts that much can and should be done to improve the care of the dying. Many solutions are being explored, including treating physical and psychological distress more aggressively, relaxing restrictions on the use of opioids(类鸦片), educating health care workers and the public about the need of the seriously ill, and expanding the use of hospices (姑息性), which emphasize comfort rather than cure.

Among these ways for end-of-life care, the most important is to combat pain. Clinical observations suggest that the seriously ill may become trapped in a vicious cycle of intensifying distress. Chronic pain often becomes more severe over time, leading to psychological distress that in turn makes the physical pain harder to endure. Fortunately, there have been enormous advances in the management of pain. However, too few health care professionals are putting these advances into practice — in large part because they have not been trained to view end-of-life care as an important part of medicine.

The problem raised by caring for those near death will surely become more urgent as society ages. More solutions need to be sought and more hands need to be devoted to the end-of-life care for those near death.

31. Euthanasia is winning many supporters because _____.
A. health care community has stirred up great concern
B. death should be a sleep and a forgetting
C. modern medicine has made distress more bearable
D. dying process can be unbearable for conscious patients
32. The health care professionals seem to agree that _____.
A. the care of the dying should be improved
B. more pain-killing drugs should be used
C. the needs of the dying should be emphasized
D. the distress of the dying should be aggressively treated
33. The purpose of end-of-life care is to _____.
A. take care of more old people

- B. find cures for those who are seriously ill
C. seek the way to relieve the pain of the seriously ill
D. give more comfort to those near death
34. The third paragraph suggests that _____.
A. psychological therapy is necessary in treating the patients
B. the health care professionals tend to ignore the importance of end-of-life care
C. advances of modern medicine can cure those near death, which was impossible in the old times
D. many new methods of relieving pain have been advanced and practised
35. According to the author, why is the end-of-life care becoming an urgent problem?
A. Because so many health care professionals have no idea of end-of-life care.
B. Because the society has no solution to the end-of-life care.
C. Because there will be more old people in the future.
D. Because there are more accidents happening in the society.

第三部分：完成句子 (5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文, 根据短文的内容, 完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个或前两个字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

Some Basic Facts about Cancer

One reason why the early-warning signs of possible serious illness listed on the next page should not be ignored is that most of them suggest the possibility of cancer. Since fear of the unknown can be more frightening than fear of the known, here are some basic facts about this dreaded disease for your information.

To begin with, cancer is not a single disease. It is the name of a group of diseases in which body cells multiply and spread uncontrollably. This can happen in virtually any part of the body. Except in blood cancers such as leukemia, the unchecked spread of cells develops into a malignant tumor, which generally keeps growing and is likely to invade neighboring tissues, with potentially fatal consequences. Non-cancerous tumors are known as benign. Although such tumors may grow, their cells do not multiply and spread. A cancer that occurs in bone or muscle tissue is technically called a sarcoma. One that occurs in the skin, a gland, or the lining of an organ such as the lung, liver, bladder or brain is called a carcinoma. But physicians also use many other words as labels for specific types of cancer. Of the approximately 550 physical disorders covered in this book, about 50 deal with some kind of malignant growth.

36. The real disaster is our una of the disease we are having.
 37. In a cancer the rapid spread of body cells cannot be c.
 38. A cancer a its neighboring tissues.
 39. The term "tumor" can either be used to r to a malignant or a benign growth.
 40. The cancer is dr partly because of our inability to conquer it.

第四部分:选择填空 (20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 20 处空白,每个空白处给出了 4 个选项。请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Avoid Catching a Cold

There are some steps you can 41 yourself to avoid catching a cold. 42 to popular belief, colds are not caused by exposure to severe weather. Colds are caused by viruses (病毒) 43 in the body, and you're better off out on the ski slopes or even 44 for the bus on a snowy day than you are in a toasty warm room, 45 by friends, co-workers, or fellow students, who just may be passing the virus 46. If you feel a chill when you're coming down with a cold, you're already sick. A chill is an early 47; It's the cold 48 caused the chill, not the other way around.

49 the virus can spread through droplets propelled into the air when a cold-sufferer coughs or sneezes, 50, this is not the most common route of 51. Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming 52 of colds are "caught" by hand contact. A cold-sufferer rubs her nose, 53 transferring the virus to her hand. Then a friend comes to visit. "Don't kiss me," she 54, so the friend steps back and presses her hand. The friend then 55 her own nose or eye—and several days later is stricken 56 a cold. Or parents pick up their child's discarded (丢弃了的) tissues and carefully throw them away, but 57 to wash their hands afterward.

Cold viruses also can be transferred to 58—telephones, towels, plates—and remain infectious for up to three hours. Frequent hand-washing—on the part of the cold-sufferer 59 other members of the household—will minimize the 60 of viruses in this way.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. ask | B. require | C. take | D. make |
| 42. A. Contrary | B. Due | C. Similar | D. Unlike |
| 43. A. harbored | B. invaded | C. attacked | D. remained |
| 44. A. looking | B. searching | C. waiting | D. riding |
| 45. A. accompanied | B. praised | C. entertained | D. surrounded |
| 46. A. up | B. around | C. forward | D. down |
| 47. A. warning | B. symptom | C. start | D. treatment |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 48. A. if it | B. when it | C. which | D. that |
| 49. A. While | B. Whether | C. Whenever | D. Because |
| 50. A. annoyingly | B. understandably | C. surprisingly | D. confusingly |
| 51. A. transaction | B. communication | C. transmission | D. contraction |
| 52. A. number | B. majority | C. occasions | D. outbreaks |
| 53. A. so | B. as a result | C. by | D. thereby |
| 54. A. advises | B. threatens | C. declines | D. cautions |
| 55. A. wipes | B. blows | C. picks | D. cleans |
| 56. A. from | B. at | C. for | D. with |
| 57. A. fail | B. try | C. refuse | D. proceed |
| 58. A. products | B. objects | C. subjects | D. utensils |
| 59. A. other than | B. as well as | C. beside | D. including |
| 60. A. growth | B. increase | C. spread | D. reproduction |

