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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

全国职称英语等级考试

The National English Test
For Professional Technicians

真题试卷

李玉技 主编

卫生类

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

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前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来，以其独特的题型，较高的难度要求，使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因，有的只是自学过一些英语，有的学的是俄语或日语，有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少，这使得许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实，我们组织工作在教学第一线的教师编写了这套《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书》。本套丛书根据最新考试大纲编写，具体特点如下：

- ①详尽列举了常考的词汇和语法考点；
- ②剖析了各种题型的解题技巧；
- ③荟萃了历年优秀真题；
- ④列举了大量的专项练习题；
- ⑤由于初级、中级和高级考试内容没有太严格的区分，因此本套丛书适用于各个级别。

总之，这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册，更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。

本套丛书包括：

- ①《全国职称英语等级考试词汇 30 天突破》
- ②《全国职称英语等级考试考点速记手册》
- ③《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·综合类》
- ④《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·理工类》
- ⑤《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·卫生类》
- ⑥《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·综合类》
- ⑦《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·理工类》
- ⑧《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·卫生类》

由于时间仓促，书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免，诚请读者斧正。

李玉枝

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全国职称英语等级考试

全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分: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 个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- 1 We saw a lot of commercial buildings in Chicago.
A condemned B razed C business. D vacant
- 2 Salt has been a respected commodity for much of recorded time.
A flavoring B preservative
C remedy for illness D article of trade
- 3 Pure feldspar is a colorless, transparent mineral, but impurities commonly make it opaque and colorful.
A truly B rapidly C periodically D frequently
- 4 In 1925 Clarence Darrow competently opposed William Jennings Bryan at the renowned Scopes' "Monkey Trial".
A adeptly B maliciously C privately D rashly
- 5 The Olympic Games attempt to transcend national interests and bring together the best international athletes in a spirit of friendly competition and peace.
A debate B celebration
C instruction D rivalry
- 6 He is going to compile the data requested by the tax collector.
A sprout B evade C redeem D gather
- 7 After 1850, various states in the United States began to pass compulsory school attendance laws.
A harsh B diversified C mandatory D complicated
- 8 In statistics the most frequently used computations are the mean, the median, and the mode because all are indicators of central tendency.
A graphs B variables C calculations D words
- 9 The Empire State Building was conceived on a grander scale than previous skyscrapers.
A executed B designed C financed D applauded

- 第二部分：阅读判断**（第 16~22 题，每题 1 分，共 7 分）

Step Back in Time

One of the main reasons for people living longer is that we know how to look after ourselves better. We know which foods are good for us and what we have to eat to make sure our bodies get all the healthy things they need. We know why we sometimes get ill and what to do to get better again. And we know how important it is to do lots of exercise to keep our hearts

beating healthily.

But in order that we don't slip back into bad habits, let's have a look at what life was like 100 years ago.

Families had between 15 and 20 children, although many babies didn't live long. Children suffered from lots of diseases, especially rickets (佝偻病) and scurvy (坏血病), which are both caused by bad diets. This is because many families were very poor and not able to feed their children well.

Really poor families who lived in crowded cities like London and Manchester often slept standing up, bending over a piece of string, because there was no room for them to lie down.

People didn't have fridges until the 1920s. They kept fresh food cold by storing it on windowsills (窗台板), blocks of ice, or even burying it in the garden.

Some children had to start work at the age of seven or eight to earn money for their parents. If you had lived 100 years ago, you might well be selling matchsticks (火柴杆) (a job done by many children) or working with your dad by now.

- 16 On average women lived longer than men 100 years ago.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 People now enjoy longer lives for unknown reasons.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 A hundred years ago many kids died at an early age.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 Poor diets can lead to such diseases as rickets and scurvy.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 People in the past preferred standing up to lying down when sleeping.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 An Englishman invented the fridge in the 1920s.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Life was not easy for many children living 100 years ago.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

第三部分: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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Transport and Trade

1 Transport is one of the aids to trade. By moving goods from places where they are plentiful to places where they are scarce, transport adds to their value. The more easily goods can be brought over the distance that separates producer and consumer, the better for trade. When there were no railways, no good roads, no canals, and only small sailing ships, trade was on a small scale.

2 The great advances made in transport during the last two hundred years were accompanied by a big increase in trade. Bigger and faster ships enabled a trade in meat to develop between Britain and New Zealand, for instance. Quicker transport makes possible mass-production and big business, drawing supplies from, and selling goods to, all parts of the globe. Big factories could not exist without transport to carry the large number of workers they need to and from their homes. Big city stores could not have developed unless customers could travel easily from the suburbs and goods delivered to their homes. Big cities could not survive unless food could be brought from a distance.

3 Transport also prevents waste. Much of the fish landed at the ports would be wasted if it could not be taken quickly to inland towns. Transport has given us a much greater variety of foods and goods since we no longer have to live on what is produced locally. Foods which at one time could be obtained only during a part of the year can now be obtained all through the year. Transport has raised the standard of living.

4 By moving fuel, raw materials, and even power, as, for example, through electric cables, transport has led to the establishment of industries and trade in areas where they would have been impossible before. Districts and countries can concentrate on making things which they can do better and more cheaply than others and can then exchange them with one another. The cheaper and quicker transport becomes, the longer the distance over which goods can profitably be carried. Countries with poor transport have a lower standard of living.

5 Commerce requires not only the moving of goods and people but also the carrying of messages and information. Means of communication, like telephones, cables and radio, send information about prices, supplies, and changing conditions in different parts of the world. In this way, advanced communication systems also help to develop trade.

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Higher living standard
- B Importance of transport in trade
- C Various means of transport
- D Birth of transport-related industries and trade
- E Role of information in trade
- F Public transportation

27 The development of modern means of transport _____.

28 Only when goods can be carried to all parts of the world quickly _____.

29 Transport has made it possible for people to eat whatever food they want _____.

30 In the trade of modern society the transmission of information plays as important a role as _____.

- A to send goods to various parts of the world
- B at any time during the year
- C has greatly promoted trade
- D is it possible to produce on a large scale
- E the transport of goods
- F it is possible to produce on a large scale

第四部分: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,每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Harmless Revenge

Revenge is one of those things that everyone enjoys. People don't like to talk about it, though. Just the same, there is nothing more satisfying or more rewarding than revenge. The purpose is not to harm your victims but to let them know that you are upset about something that they are doing to you. Careful plotting can provide you with relief from bothersome co-workers, gossiping friends, or nagging family members.

Coworkers who make comments about the fact that you are always fifteen minutes late for work can be taken care of very simply. All you have to do is get up extra early one day. Before the sun comes up, drive to each coworker's house. Reach under the hood of your coworker's car and disconnect the center wire that leads to the distributor cap, the car will be unharmed, but it will not start, and your friends at work will all be late for work on the same day. If you're lucky, your boss might notice that you are the only one there and will give you a raise.

Gossiping friends at school are also perfect targets for a simple act of revenge. A way to trap either male or female friends is to leave phony messages on their lockers. If the friend that you want to get is male, leave a message that a certain girl would like him to stop by her house later that day. With any luck, her boyfriend will be there. The girl won't know what's going on, and the victim will be so embarrassed that he probably won't leave his home for a month.

When Mom and Dad and your sisters and brothers really begin to annoy you, harmless revenge may be just the way to make them quiet down for a while. The dinner table is a likely place. Just before the meal begins, throw a handful of raisins into the food. Wait about five minutes and, after everyone has begun to eat, cover your mouth with your hand and begin to make odd noises. When they ask you what the matter is, point to a raisin and yell, "Bugs!" They dump their food in the disposal, jump into the car, and head for McDonald's. That night, you'll have your first quiet, peaceful meal in a long time.

A well-planned revenge does not have to hurt anyone. The object is simply to let other people know that they are beginning to bother you.

- 31 According to the passage, a harmless revenge is _____.
A to amuse the victim
B to react to those who bother you
C to prevent one from disturbing others
D to hurt nobody emotionally
- 32 As a harmless revenge, you might come first and get a raise by _____.
A making your colleagues come late
B getting up earlier than your colleagues
C destroying your colleagues' cars
D pleasing your boss
- 33 Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the second example? _____.
A The girl received a phony message.
B The victim was invited by the girl.
C The girl managed to revenge the victim harmlessly.

- D The girl wasn't expecting the victim.
- 34 The family members dumped their food in the disposal because _____.
A they thought their food had been spoiled
B they wanted to eat out
C they wanted to have a peaceful meal
D they didn't like the food with raisins
- 35 The main topic of the passage is how to _____.
A avoid nagging family members
B silence gossiping friends
C make a harmless revenge
D deal with bothersome coworkers

第二篇

The Visually Impaired Person

Visual impairment (损害) carries with it a reduced or restricted ability to travel through one's physical and social environment until adequate orientation and mobility skills have been established. Because observational skills are more limited, self-control within the immediate surroundings is limited. The visual impaired person is less able to anticipate hazardous situations or obstacles to avoid.

Orientation refers to the mental map one has of one's surroundings and to the relationship between self and that environment. The mental map is the best generated by moving through the environment and piecing together relationships, object by object, in an organized approach. With little or no visual feedback to reinforce this mental map, a visually impaired person must rely on memory for key landmarks and other clues. Landmarks and clues enable visually impaired person to affirm their position in space.

Mobility, on the other hand, is the ability to travel safely and efficiently from one point to another within one's physical and social environment. Good orientation skills are necessary to good mobility skills. Once visually impaired students learn to travel safely as pedestrians (行人) they also need to learn to use public transportation to become as independent as possible.

To meet the expanding needs and demands of the visually impaired person, there is a sequence of instruction that begins during the preschool years and may continue after high school. Many visually impaired children lack adequate concepts regarding time and space or objects and events in their environment. During the early years much attention is focused on the development of some fundamental concepts, such as inside or outside, in front of or behind, fast or slow, movement of traffic, the variety of intersections, elevators or escalators,

and so forth. These concepts are essential to safe, efficient travel through familiar and unfamiliar settings, first within buildings, then in residential neighborhoods, and finally in business communities.

- 36 What is the author mainly talking about in the passage? _____.
A Visual impairment and memory.
B The visually impaired person's physical and social environment.
C Mental development of the visually impaired person.
D Orientation and mobility of the visually impaired person.
- 37 The visually impaired person's position in space _____.
A is not determined by memory but by physical landmarks and clues
B is located in relation to other items in his mental map
C enables him to construct the mental map
D reinforces the mental map of his surroundings
- 38 Mobility skills which the visually impaired person is learning refer to the ability _____.
A to travel as a dependent tourist
B to travel as a pedestrian with a company
C to travel as a pedestrian and a passenger
D to travel within the safe physical and social environment
- 39 In the passage, the author insists that _____.
A visually impaired children go to school for survival
B the needs and demands of visually impaired children expand
C visually impaired children acquire the fundamental concepts for safe mobility
D preschool children receive the instruction in the concepts of time and space or objects and events
- 40 How can we increase the visually impaired person's ability to travel through his physical and social environment? _____.
A By helping him develop adequate orientation and mobility skills.
B By teaching him to learn observational skills.
C By warning him of hazardous situations or obstacles.
D By improving his visual ability.

第三篇

Need for Emphasis on Treatment

AIDS programs in developing put too little emphasis on treatment, the World Health

Organization said Tuesday, asking for more small community-based clinics to be opened to treat HIV-infected people.

An estimated 36 million to 46 million people are living with AIDS, two-thirds of them in Africa, but only 440,000 people in developing countries were receiving treatment by the end of 2003, the UN health agency said in its annual report.

“Without treatment, all of them will die a premature and in most cases painful death,” the WHO said in the 169-page World Health Report.

WHO Director General Lee Jong-wook said community-based treatment should be added to disease prevention and care for sufferers in AIDS programs.

“Future generations will judge our time in large part by our response to the AIDS disease,” Lee said.

“By tackling it decisively we will also be building health systems that can meet the health needs of today and tomorrow. This is a historic opportunity we cannot afford to miss,” he added.

Antiretroviral drugs enable people hit by AIDS to live longer. The annual cost of treatment, which was about \$10,000 when the drugs were first developed, has dropped to about \$150.

Treatment programs also help AIDS prevention efforts, the report said, citing great demands for testing and counseling where treatment has been made available.

Good counseling in turn leads to more effective prevention in those who are uninfected, and significantly reduces the potential for HIV carriers to pass on the infection, the report said.

Since its discovery in the 1980s, more than 20 million have died of AIDS, mostly in poor countries.

- 41 Which is true of many AIDS sufferers in developin countries? _____
- A They put too little emphasis on treatment.
 - B They are not receiving any treatment.
 - C They refuse to be treated.
 - D They live longer than those in developed countries.
- 42 The WHO publishes its World Health Report _____.
- A once every two years
 - B once a decade
 - C once a year
 - D twice a year

- 43 According to Lee, our response to the AIDS disease is _____.
A a matter of great significance
B a matter of little significance
C overemphasized
D timely
- 44 AIDS treatment programs may also result in _____.
A better drugs
B lower yearly cost
C more effective prevention
D greater emphasis on treatment
- 45 How many people have died of AIDS so far? _____.
A 36 million.
B 46 million.
C Around 440,000.
D More than 20 million.

第五部分: 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。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

False Fear of Big Fish

Many people believe sharks (鲨鱼) are dangerous and will always try to hurt or even kill humans. 46

A shark exhibition at the National Aquarium (水族馆) in Baltimore, US, proves this. Visitors can touch young sharks, see their eggs develop and watch a dozen different species swim smoothly around a huge tank.

Most people fail to realize that shark attacks don't happen very often. Humans are more likely to be killed by lightning than by a shark. 47 There, kids can learn, from an early age, not to fear sharks.

"People fear what they don't know," said Nancy Hotchkiss, an organizer of the exhibition. "Sharks have been around for 400 million years and play an important role in the ocean's food chain. We want people to discover that sharks are amazing animals that need our respect and protection."

48 A study, published in January in the US magazine, Science, found that almost all recorded shark species have fallen by half in the past 8 to 15 years.

Thousands of sharks are hunted in Asia for special foods, such as shark fin (鱼翅) soup. And many others get caught in nets, while fishermen are hunting other fish. 49

“Some fishing methods are actually cleaning out the ocean for sharks,” said Dave Schofield, the manager of the aquarium’s ocean health programme. 50

A They can watch them develop inside their eggs and feel the skin of the older swimmers.

B A shocking 100 million sharks are killed every year around the world by humans.

C In fact, 94 percent of the world’s 400 species are harmless to humans.

D It is a worrying situation and some areas have put measures in place to protect these special fish.

E And to make this point clear, the museum has set up a special touching pool for children.

F More than half of the sharks caught are smaller than 1 metre long.

第六部分:完型填空 (第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 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,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Better Control of TB Seen If a Faster Cure Is Found

The World Health Organization estimates that about one-third of all people are infected with bacteria that cause tuberculosis. Most times, the infection remains inactive. But each year about eight million people develop active cases of TB, usually in their 51. Two million people die 52 it. The disease has 53 with the spread of AIDS and drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis.

Current treatments take at least six months. People have to 54 a combination of several antibiotic drugs daily. But many people stop 55 they feel better. Doing that can 56 to an infection that resists treatment. Public health experts agree that a faster-acting cure for tuberculosis would be more effective. Now a study estimates just how 57 it might be. A professor of international health at Harvard University led the study. Joshua Salomon says a shorter treatment program would likely mean not just more patients 58. It would also mean 59 infectious patients who can pass on their infection to others.

The researchers developed a mathematical model to examine the effects of a two-month

treatment plan. They 60 the model with current TB conditions in Southeast Asia. The scientists found that a two-month treatment could prevent about twenty percent of new cases. And it might 61 about twenty-five percent of TB deaths. The model shows that these 62 would take place between two thousand twelve and two thousand thirty. That is, if a faster cure is developed and in wide use by two thousand twelve.

The World Health Organization 63 the DOTS program in nineteen ninety. DOTS is Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course. Health workers watch tuberculosis patients take their daily pills to make 64 they continue treatment.

Earlier this year, an international partnership of organizations announced a plan to expand the DOTS program. The ten-year plan also aims to finance research 65 new TB drugs. The four most common drugs used now are more than forty years old. The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development says its long-term goal is a treatment that could work in as few as ten doses.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 51 A kidneys | B lungs | C bones | D livers |
| 52 A with | B without | C of | D out of |
| 53 A increased | B decreased | C changed | D disappeared |
| 54 A make | B take | C try | D test |
| 55 A as if | B as though | C as far as | D as soon as |
| 56 A refer | B apply | C lead | D amount |
| 57 A effective | B ineffective | C expensive | D inexpensive |
| 58 A cured | B to cure | C being cured | D having been cured |
| 59 A many | B more | C few | D fewer |
| 60 A provided | B introduced | C tested | D tempted |
| 61 A bring about | B contributed to | C promote | D prevent |
| 62 A increases | B reductions | C creations | D collections |
| 63 A developed | B invented | C delayed | D refused |
| 64 A easy | B uneasy | C sure | D unsure |
| 65 A with | B to | C onto | D into |