

2008

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

新编职称英语辅导训练

English

(卫生类)

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组 编写

<http://www.oaoe.net.cn>



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前 言

为了帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语，我们根据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），组织专家编写了《新编职称英语辅导训练》一书。本书分三个专业类别，每个分册含全真训练试题 12 套，A、B、C 三级各 4 套，供广大专业技术人员自学、自测和培训使用。

这 12 套全真训练试题的特点是：1. 较好地体现了《大纲》的要求，完全符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力提出的要求，既不超纲，亦不降低要求；2. 完整体现了《大纲》样题的特征，各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了《大纲》的要求；3. 题目设计科学合理，并经过了验证，具有极强的针对性；4. 文章选材讲究，既照顾到语言程度，又使专业内容宽泛；5. 附有答案，便于自学。

需要指出的是，全真训练试题不能代替教材。使用全真训练试题时，首先按照考试时间要求，完成每套试题，最好把答案做在另一张纸上，然后对照答案给自己评分，检查一下自己的水平距实际考试要求还有多远。如果相差很远，不要急于做另一套题，应根据教材学习一段时间再来检查。每做一套题目，都要认真检查自己哪些题目做对了，哪些题目做错了，为什么错了，从而学到一些解题和应试技巧。

值此《新编职称英语辅导训练》出版之际，我们向参加本书编写、审定的专家表示感谢。

国家资格考试在线培训网编写组

2007 年 11 月

特别提示

为维护应考人员和作者权益,打击盗版,我们已对 2008 年职称英语等级考试用书(综合类、理工类、卫生类)所附 CD-ROM 学习光盘中的重要信息和数据做了加密处理,任何盗版或者非法复制都会使光盘内容丢失,无法阅读其中与 2008 年考试相关的重要信息。

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<http://www.oaoe.net.cn> (国家资格考试在线培训网),该网站是唯一由国家人事部人事考试中心提供正版考试用书的订购网站。

国家资格考试在线培训网同时开通 2008 年全国专业技术人员职称英语、职称日语、职称俄语等级考试网上视频辅导课程及全真模拟训练,考生可以根据需要选择相应的辅导课程。

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卫生类 C 级 (一)

D idea

- 6 Jack was dismissed.
A fired B fined
C exhausted D criticized
- 7 John is crazy about pop music.
A sorry B mad
C concerned D worried
- 8 It is the movement, not the color, of objects that excites the bull.
A frightens B scares
C arouses D confuses
- 9 It is highly unlikely that she will arrive today.
A probably B very
C hardly D possibly
- 10 I am feeling a lot more healthy than I was.
A many B no
C much D some
- 11 Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.
A eat B cook
C freeze D keep
- 12 We packed up the things we had accumulated (积累) over the last three years and left.
A late B recent
C past D final

- 13 The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning.
- A** bottom of the mountain **B** foot of the mountain
C top of the mountain **D** starting point
- 14 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.
- A** beats **B** destroys
C maintains **D** defends
- 15 The president proposed that we should bring the meeting to a close.
- A** stated **B** said
C suggested **D** announced

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。

Health Care in the US

Health care in the US is well-known but very expensive. Paying the doctor's bill after a major illness or accident can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In the US, a person's company, not the government, pays for health insurance. Employers have contracts with insurance companies, which pay for all or part of employees' doctors' bills.

The amount that the insurance company will pay out to a patient differs wildly. It all depends on what insurance the employer pays. The less the boss pays to the insurance company, the more the employee has to pay the hospital each time he or she gets sick. In 2004, the average worker paid an extra US\$558 a year, according to a San Francisco report.

The system also means many Americans fall through the cracks (遭遗漏). In 2004, only 61 per cent of the population received health insurance through their employers, according to the report. The unemployed, self-employed, part-time workers and graduated students with no jobs were not included.

Most US university students have a gap between their last day of school and their first day on the job. Often, they are no longer protected by their parents' insurance because they are now considered independent adults. They also cannot buy university health insurance because they are no longer students.

Another group that falls through the gap of the US system is international students. All are required to have health insurance and cannot begin their classes without it. But exact policies (保险单) differ from school to school.

Most universities work with health insurance companies and sell their own standard plan for students. Often, buying the school plan is required, but luckily it's also cheaper than buying direct from the insurance company.

- 16 In the US, a person's company buys him or her health insurance.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 All employees in the US have the same kind of health insurance.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 In 2004, most of the unemployed in the US were women.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 In the US, graduated students with no jobs can buy university health insurance.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 All international students in the US have to buy health insurance.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 The international students in the US work harder than the American students.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 The health care system in the US takes care of everyone in the country.
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。

ZYBAN Tablets (药片)

1 ZYBAN is a prescription (处方) medicine to help people quit smoking. Studies have shown that more than one third of people quit smoking for at least one month while taking ZYBAN. For many patients, ZYBAN reduces withdrawal symptoms (脱瘾过程中产生的症状) and the strong wish to smoke.

2 ZYBAN should be taken as directed by your doctor. The usual recommended dosing (剂量) is to take one 150-mg tablet in the morning for the first 3 days. On the fourth day, begin taking one 150-mg tablet in the morning and one 150-mg tablet in the early evening. Doses should be taken at least 8 hours apart.

3 For most patients, treatment will last 7 to 12 weeks. Because results vary, it may take longer for some people, possibly up to 6 months depending on the individual. If you've been smoking for a long time, ZYBAN will help to reduce withdrawal symptoms. It's important to remain on ZYBAN for at least 7 to 12 weeks in order to quit for good. Your doctor should determine when to stop taking ZYBAN.

4 It takes about 1 week for ZYBAN to reach the right levels in your body to be effective. So, to increase your chance of quitting as much as possible, you should not stop smoking until you have been taking ZYBAN for 1 week. You should set a date to stop smoking during the second week you're taking ZYBAN.

5 The side effects (副作用) associated with ZYBAN are generally mild and often disappear after a few weeks. The most common side effects are dry mouth and difficulty in sleeping. If you have difficulty sleeping, avoid taking your medicine too close to bedtime.

23 Paragraph 2_____

24 Paragraph 3_____

25 Paragraph 4_____

26 Paragraph 5_____

A How should I take ZYBAN?

B What is ZYBAN?

C What are the side effects of taking ZYBAN?

D Who invented ZYBAN?

E How long should I take ZYBAN?

F How long does it take for ZYBAN to work?

27 For the first 3 days, ZYBAN should be taken _____.

28 To quit smoking for good, you should take ZYBAN for _____.

29 The time it takes for ZYBAN to be effective is _____.

30 The side effects of taking ZYBAN often go away _____.

A only once a day

B around 8 hours

C at least 7 to 12 weeks

D on the fourth day

E about 1 week

F after a few weeks

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

Sleepwalking (梦游)

Not all sleep is the same every night. We experience some deep, quiet sleep and some active sleep, which is when dreams happen. You might think sleepwalking would happen during active sleep, but a person isn't physically active during active sleep. Sleepwalking usually happens in the first few hours of sleep in the stage called slow-wave or deep sleep.

Not all sleepwalkers actually walk. Some simply sit up or stand in bed or act like they're awake when in fact, they're asleep! Most, however, do get up and move around for a few seconds or for as long as half an hour.

Sleepwalkers' eyes are open, but they don't see the same way they do when they're awake and often think they're in different rooms of the house or different places altogether. Sleepwalkers tend to go back to bed on their own and they won't remember it in the morning.

Researchers estimate that about 15% of kids sleepwalk regularly. Sleepwalking may run in families (在家族中世代相传) and sometimes occurs when a person is sick, has a fever, is not getting enough sleep, or is stressed (紧张的).

If sleepwalking occurs frequently, every night or so, it's a good idea for your mom or dad to take you to see your doctor. But occasional sleepwalking generally isn't something to worry about, although it may look funny or even scary (骇人的) for the people who see a sleepwalker in action.

Although occasional sleepwalking isn't a big deal, it's important, of course, that the person is kept safe. Precautions (预防措施) should be taken so the person is less likely to fall down, run into something, or walk out the front door while sleepwalking.

31 When does sleepwalking usually occur?

- A** During deep sleep.
- B** During active sleep.
- C** In the daytime.
- D** In the early morning.

32 What most sleepwalkers do is

- A** simply sit up.
- B** simply stand in bed.
- C** get up and walk for hours.
- D** get up and walk for some time.

33 Sleepwalkers usually go back to bed

- A** after waking up.
- B** after being woken up.
- C** by themselves.
- D** with the help of others.

34 You'd better go and see a doctor if you

- A** see a sleepwalker in action.
- B** never sleepwalk.
- C** sleepwalk occasionally.
- D** sleepwalk frequently.

35 Measures should be taken to

- A** prevent people from sleepwalking.
- B** keep sleepwalkers safe.
- C** avoid running into sleepwalkers.
- D** help people sleep well.

When I was a junior, I met a second-year student in my department. He wasn't tall or good-looking, but he was very nice, attractive and athletic. He had something that I admired very much. He was natural, warm, and sincere.

I disregarded (不顾) my parents' disapproval. We were very happy together. He picked me up from my dorm every morning, and after class we would sit alongside the stream that ran through campus, or sunbathe (晒太阳) on the lawn. At night he would walk me back to my dorm. He came from a poor family, but in order to make me happy, he borrowed money from his friend to buy presents and meals for me. Our fellow students looked up to him as a role model, and the girls envied (妒忌) me. He wasn't a local, but wanted to stay here after graduation. I thought we had a future together.

However, when I got a part-time job during the summer vacation, people began giving me a lot of pressure, saying that a pretty, intelligent girl like me should find a better guy to spend time with. This was also what my family thought. He spent the summer in his hometown, so I was all by myself. When he got back, I began finding fault with him. But his big heart and warmth soon drove all unpleasant thoughts away. However, I had no idea how badly I had hurt him and that things would get worse.

I had a good part-time job off campus that paid pretty well. With my good performance at school, I also got admission to graduate school at one of China's best universities. He, on the other hand, did not do so well at school or at work. I had to worry about his living expenses, job and scores.

Almost all my colleagues and friends advised me to break up with him. Then we had a quarrel last June. He was in great pain, and my cold words and bad moods started turning him away.

Graduation time was drawing near, and he said he wanted to go back to his hometown. He said that he couldn't put up with me anymore. I was shocked and looked at him in despair.

True love happens only once, but I found it out too late.

- 36 When did the author fall in love with the boy?
- A After she had a quarrel with him.
 - B When she was a junior.
 - C When she was a second-year student.
 - D After she found a part-time job.
- 37 What did he do to make her happy?
- A He studied much harder.
 - B He often took her for a ride.
 - C He always endured her insults.
 - D He often bought her presents and meals.
- 38 Who advised her to break up with him?
- A His parents.
 - B Her teachers.
 - C Her colleagues and friends.
 - D Their fellow students.
- 39 Why did he leave her?
- A Because he could no longer bear her.
 - B Because he hated her.
 - C Because his parents needed taking care of.
 - D Because he wasn't a local.
- 40 Upon learning that he would leave her, she was
- A very happy.
 - B extremely joyful.
 - C quite relieved.
 - D in great pain.