

全国职称英语 等级考试模拟 试题集注 (卫生)

霍庆文 何沂 主编

外语教学与研究出版社

职称英语等级考试辅导教材系列

全国职称英语等级考试 模拟试题集注

(卫 生)

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外语教学与研究出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题集注: 卫生类/霍庆文, 何沂主编. -北京: 外语教学与研究出版社 1997.6

ISBN 7-5600-1267-1

I. 全… II. ①霍… ②何… III. 英语-试题-职称考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 11249 号

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京国防印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 850×1168 1/16 11.5 印张 283 千字

1997 年 6 月第 1 版 1997 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—31000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-1267-1

G·531

定价: 11.80 元

序

据了解,自 1995 年起,国家人事部在全国就开始了专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的试点工作,其目的是使我国的职称考试做到标准化和规范化,这对提高我国广大专业技术人员的素质必将起到积极的作用。这是一件可喜可贺的事。

职称考试虽然在我国已经推行了一段时间,但基本上是“各自为政”,每个单位自搞一套。在全国进行试点考试并逐步推广开来还是一件新鲜的事。由于大纲刚刚颁布发行,社会上很难找到如何指导专业技术人员应试的辅导材料。霍庆文等同志根据《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(试行)精心编写了这套丛书。共五册,每册有十套模拟题,不仅提供了答案,而且选文配有详细的注释,相信对考生检查复习效果及提高应试能力一定会有很大的帮助。

本丛书每册选文有 100 篇之多,不仅题材广泛,而且趣味性强。如果能把每篇文章当作课文仔细阅读,相信也会获益匪浅。

薄 冰

1997 年春

于北京外国语大学

前 言

应广大专业技术人员的需要,根据国家人事部最新制定的《1997 年全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(《大纲》)的精神和要求,我们编写了《全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题集注》这套丛书,旨在帮助考生在全面复习之后进行自测,检查复习的效果并提高应试的能力。

鉴于新大纲把今后的考试分为五大类:综合类、人文类、理工类、财经类和卫生类,我们根据这一分类编写了五册书,每类各成一册。每册共汇集了十套模拟试题,并配有答案和注释。本套丛书严格按照《大纲》的要求精心设计、编写,力求做到紧扣大纲、选材广泛、考察全面。题型、题量、难易度也都力求与《大纲》一致。

本套丛书可供准备参加职称英语等级考试的专业技术人员自学、自测和培训之用,也可供大学生和社会自学者提高阅读能力之用。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了我国著名英语专家薄冰教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者水平,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不少缺点或错误,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年春于北京

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前言

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全国职称英语等级考试模拟试题(1)

第一部分 阅读理解(75分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Passage 1

An American researcher has developed a simple device to help people stop snoring (打鼾). The device restricts the movements of the tissue (组织) that causes the disliked sound. Snoring is a common problem. It may prevent a person from getting enough sleep. It may also prevent enough oxygen from reaching the heart and lungs during the sleep. But for most people, snoring affects relations with another person who must sleep in the same room.

Snoring happens when the sleeping person breathes with the mouth open. In the back of the mouth the tissues surrounding the entrance of the throat is soft. As the person breathes, the movement of the air around the soft tissues causes them to move or vibrate. This tissue movement causes the sound we call snoring. A number of possible solutions have been proposed. Some devices keep the mouth shut. They forced the patient to breathe only through the nose. A medical operation is also possible. Other devices listen for the sound of snoring and then wake the patient. The new anti-snoring device was developed by a dentist, George Wagner of the Indian University School of Dentistry. He developed a piece of plastic that fits up against the inside of the mouth. The device keeps the soft tissues from vibrating and making the snoring noise. It was worn only at night. Doctor Wagner said several patients report that the simple device has ended their snoring problem.

1. What's the meaning of "snoring"?

- A. Noises made while one sleeps.
- B. Dreaming while one sleeps.
- C. Speaking while one sleeps.
- D. Sighs given while one sleeps.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Snoring may prevent one from sound sleep.
 - B. Snoring may cause one's lack of oxygen.
 - C. Snoring may result in one's heart attack.
 - D. Snoring may affect one's roommates.
3. When does snoring happen?
- A. When having an improper sleeping posture(姿势).
 - B. When breathing with the mouth open.
 - C. When dreaming at night, even during the day.
 - D. When being poor in health.
4. From the passage we know that the simplest and most efficient way to prevent a person from snoring is _____.
- A. to give the patient a medical operation
 - B. to keep the soft tissue from vibrating
 - C. to wake him up as soon as he or she snores
 - D. to listen to the sound of snoring
5. How many possible solutions to snoring have been proposed in the passage?
- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

Passage 2

Clara Louise Maass was a nurse who contributed to the research on yellow fever at the turn of the century. She was working as a nurse in Cuba, where William Gorgas and Walter Reed were conducting experiments to find out the cause of the disease. Tests could not avoid dirt and sanitation(卫生) as causes of yellow fever, and a mosquito was the suspected carrier(带菌者). Clara was among the group who volunteered(自愿) to be bitten by the insect. She contracted(患) the disease and died on August 24, 1901. She was the only woman to take part in the experiment and among the few volunteers to die from it. With her death, the study ended; the results of the experiment provided conclusive evidence that mosquitoes were the source of the disease.

6. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Life of Clara Maass.
 - B. Yellow Fever Patients.
 - C. A Heroic Nurse Aids Research.
 - D. Life in Cuba in the 1900's.

7. According to the passage, Maass was working in Cuba in order to _____.
A. do nursing work
B. continue her education
C. do research on yellow fever
D. teach people about sanitation
8. According to the passage, Gorgas and Reed had previously looked for the cause of yellow fever by studying _____.
A. mosquitoes
B. related diseases
C. sanitary(卫生的) conditions
D. victims of the disease
9. According to the passage, people can contract yellow fever when they _____.
A. eat bad food
B. suffer a mosquito bite
C. touch dirty areas
D. drink polluted water
10. It can be inferred from the passage that many of the volunteers _____.
A. were not bitten by the insect
B. did not take part in the experiment
C. were not men
D. did not die

Passage 3

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(阿斯匹林) can increase the temporary(暂时的) hearing loss or damage from loud noise. He did an experiment using a number of students at a university who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of 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 his experiment. He said these persons face a se-

rious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noise.

11. Doctors have long known that _____.
A. one may become deaf when he hears a loud noise
B. loud noises can cause damage to the hearing of young people only
C. one may lose his hearing when he hears a terribly loud noise
D. common sounds at home are not harmful to the ear
12. This passage suggests that one's hearing _____.
A. will be damaged even if he has heard a loud noise for less than one second
B. will be damaged even if he has heard a loud noise for only little more than one second
C. will not be damaged if he has heard a loud noise for only little more than one second
D. will not be damaged if he has little more than one second to get ready
13. One conclusion you can draw from this passage is that aspirin _____.
A. should never be taken more than four grams
B. can damage one's hearing when it is given more than four grams daily
C. makes hearing damage from loud noise worse
D. always increases hearing loss by two times
14. Millions of Americans are in danger of suffering hearing loss because they _____.
A. often take air trips
B. like listening to loud music
C. have too much loud noises at home and at work
D. take too much aspirin
15. The American scientist did his experiment in order to find _____.
A. how much aspirin would affect a person's hearing
B. how much aspirin should be given in the treatment of the patients with hearing damage from loud noise
C. whether aspirin would increase the temporary hearing damage from loud noise
D. whether the person who had hearing damage should use aspirin

第二部分 完成句子(25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,每个单词的第一个(或头几个)字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

When Mrs. Joseph Groeger died recently in Vienna, Austria, people asked the obvious question, "Why did she live to be 107?" Tentative(推测性的) answers were provided by a survey conducted among 148 Viennese men and women who had reached the age of 100. Somewhat surprising was the fact that the majority had lived most of their lives in cities. In spite of the city's image as an unhealthy place, city living often provides benefits that country living can lack. One factor seems to be important to the longevity(长寿) of those interviewed.

This factor is exercise. In the cities it is often faster and less frustrating to walk short distances than to wait for a bus. Even taking public transportation often requires some walking. Smaller apartment houses have no elevators, and so tenants must climb stairs. City dwellers(居民) can usually walk to local supermarkets. Since parking spaces are hard to find, there is often no alternative(两中选一) to walking.

On the other hand, those who live in the country and suburbs do not have to walk every day. In fact, the opposite is often true. To go to school, work, or almost anywhere else, they must ride in cars.

16. The Vienna survey may help to explain the l _____ of people like Mrs. Groeger.
17. People to be interviewed were selected on the basis of a _____.
18. The second paragraph gives a list of o _____ for walking in city life.
19. Suburban people probably d _____ rather than walk because they don't live near business areas.
20. A conclusion we can draw from this article is that walking is a h _____ exercise.

第三部分 阅读理解(80分)

下面有二篇文章, 每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文回答其后面的问题, 从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Passage 1

In 1957 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza-like cases. Influenza is sometimes called 'flu' or a 'bad cold'. He took samples from the throats of patients and in his hospital was able to find the virus of this influenza.

There are three main types of the influenza virus. The most important of these are type A and B, each of them having several subgroups. With the instruments at the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was due to a virus in group A, but he

did not know the subgroup. Then he reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. W. H. O. published the important news alongside reports of a similar outbreak in Hong Kong, where about 15—20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors received the package of throat samples, doctors began the standard tests. They found that by reproducing itself with very high speed, the virus had grown more than a million times within two days. Continuing their careful tests, the doctors checked the effect of drugs against all the known subgroups of virus type A. None of them gave any protection. This, then, was something new, a new influenza virus, against which the people of the world had no help whatever.

Having found the virus they were working with, the two doctors now dropped it into the noses of some specially selected animals, which get influenza much as human beings do. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments proved that the new virus was easy to catch, but that it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, call it simply Asian flu.

The first discovery of the virus, however, was made in China before the disease had appeared in other countries. Various reports showed that the influenza outbreak started in China, probably in February of 1957. By the middle of March it had spread all over China. The virus was found by Chinese doctors early in March. But China is not a member of the World Health Organization and therefore does not report outbreaks of disease to it. Not until two months later, when travellers carried the virus into Hong Kong, from where it spread to Singapore, did the news of the outbreak reach the rest of the world. By this time it was well started on its way around the world.

Thereafter, W. H. O. 's Weekly Reports described the steady spread of this great virus outbreak, which within four months swept through every continent.

21. The doctor in Singapore performed a valuable service by _____.

- A. finding the subgroup of the virus
- B. developing a cure
- C. keeping his patients apart from others
- D. reporting the outbreak to Geneva

22. One interesting thing about the virus in the story was that it _____.

- A. was especially weak
- B. was similar to other viruses

- C. could reproduce with great speed
D. had samples frozen and packed in dry ice
23. The type of influenza discussed in this story _____.
A. had been classified years before
B. could not be cured by any known drug
C. could be prevented from spreading
D. could not affect adults
24. The experiments in giving the virus to animals proved that this type of influenza was easy to catch _____.
A. and could possibly cause death
B. and had rather mild effects
C. but was not deadly
D. and did not have the usual signs
25. One reason why the outbreak of the disease was not discovered sooner was that _____.
A. China did not belong to W. H. O.
B. doctors in Asia did not recognize the disease
C. reporting procedures were not good enough
D. the people who caught it were travellers

Passage 2

A third of Britons are overweight, states a report published in January by the Royal College of Physicians, the result of an 18-month-long study. About five percent of children weigh too much, and are likely to stay that way for life; in the mid-twenties age group the proportion of fat people rises to a third, and of the middle-aged population half are overweight.

Fat people risk severe health problems, says the report, including high blood pressure, breathlessness, and various forms of heart diseases. Smoking is particularly risky for overweight people.

The safest way to lose weight is to eat cereals(谷类食物), bread, fruit and vegetables, and cut down on fatty meats, butter and sweet foods. Fad(目前时行的) diets do far more harm than good; slimming machines that vibrate muscles have not been proved useful; saunas(蒸气浴) merely remove a little body water, and health farms, says the report, serve as expensive holidays.

Exercise is most important to health, the report emphasizes; though it doesn't necessarily reduce weight; it maintains the correct proportion of body fat to body

muscle. And it isn't only for the young; from middle age a minimum of 20 minutes of gentle physical jerks should be practised three times a week.

The report advocates several public health measures to combat the high prevalence(流行)of overweight in this country. They include an increase of tax on alcohol to reduce its increasing, and dangerously fattening consumption; and the provision of more sports facilities by local authorities. Britain's doctors, the report concludes, must learn to be more sympathetic and specific in their advice to the overweight, encouraging a change in eating habits on a long-term basis, and taking into account the many—often complex—reasons why fat people are fat.

26. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the cause of Britons' overweight
B. how to avoid getting overweight
C. Britons' overweight problem
D. the relations between overweight and health problems
27. According to the report, a person is most likely to stay fat for the whole of his life if he _____.
A. gets fat in the twenties
B. gets fat in his middle age
C. is born fat
D. gets fat when he is a child
28. The report thinks that exercise _____.
A. is a way to reduce weight
B. sometimes increases weight
C. is a sure way to keep one healthy
D. can convert fat to muscle
29. The report points out that drinking too much alcohol _____.
A. will also cause one to get fat
B. will cause one to do less sports
C. will make one forget the fact that he is fat
D. will lead one to bad eating habits
30. Britain's doctors, when treating the overweight, should _____.
A. encourage a long-term diet for everyone
B. be more considerate and give detailed advice
C. first consider why so many people are fat
D. do all of the above

第四部分 概括大意(20分)

下面的一篇文章共分五段,每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来。该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字

母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全,使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

31. G _____ Things About Aspirin

Americans this year will swallow 15,000 tons of aspirin, one of the safest and most effective drugs invented by man. The most popular medicine in the world today, it is an effective pain reliever. Its bad effects are relatively mild, and it is cheap.

32. B _____ Things About Aspirin

For millions of people suffering from arthritis (关节炎), it is the only thing that works. Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th-century wonder drug. It is also the second largest suicide drug and is the leading cause of poisoning among children. It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecognized among users.

33. H _____ of Aspirin

Although aspirin was first sold by a German company in 1899, it has been around much longer than that. Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, understood the medical value of the leaves and tree bark which today are known to contain salicylates (水杨酸盐), the chemical in aspirin. During the 19th century, there was a great deal of experimentation in Europe with this chemical, and it led to the introduction of aspirin. By 1915, aspirin tablets were available in the United States.

34. How Aspirin W _____ in the Body

A small quantity of aspirin (two five-grain tablets) relieves pain and inflammation (炎症). It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body's reactions. Specifically, aspirin seems to slow down the formation of the acids involved in pain and the complex chemical reactions that cause fever. The chemistry of these acids is not fully understood, but the slowing effect of aspirin is well known.

35. H _____ to Take Aspirin

Aspirin is very irritating to the stomach lining and many aspirin takers complain about upset stomach. There is a right way and a wrong way to take aspirin. The best way is to chew the tablets before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste. Some people suggest crushing the tablets in milk or orange juice and drinking that.

第五部分 阅读理解 (120 分)

下面有二篇文章，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Passage 1

In the Bribri Indian settlement of Coroma, Costa Rica, miles from the nearest road, Don Francisco Garcia is known as an *awa*—a hereditary medicine man who speaks with spirits, knows the plants of the forest and cures fevers and snakebites. So great is his reputation as one of the last of the great Bribri healers that outsiders with cancer have begun landing in helicopters to ask his help. “God left the plants with the Indians,” says Garcia, 76. “Now white people want them too.”

Healers like Garcia are in demand along with their plants. Pharmaceutical (制药的) firms want to learn their secrets before they—and perhaps the forests that provide their pharmacopoeia (药物)—disappear forever. This sudden recognition of traditional medicine, along with new technologies that ease the study of plants, has started a research boom, pointing the way to potential drugs for everything from flu to cancer. More than 200 firms are pursuing plant-derived pharmaceuticals; most are from the rich north, raising tensions with poor, tropical nations that want the benefits of drugs developed from their resources.

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine. In the Amazon Basin alone, healers use some 6,000 species. Markets in Costa Rica overflow with twigs, tubers and seeds used for ulcers (溃疡), diabetes—even leaves advertised “to calm the nerves provoked by earthquakes.” Most remedies remain local: only 1 percent of the world's 250,000 known plant species have been investigated by Western medicine. Many prescription drugs originate with plants, but most were developed decades ago; research halted in the '60s, after the most obvious cures were found. One reason: plants are such prolific (多产的) chemical factories that scientists found them too complex to analyze. Some make as many as 600 different compounds.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The Indian medicine man Garcia.
- B. The differences between Western medicine and traditional medicine.
- C. The medical condition of poor nations.

- D. The new interest and research in traditional medicine.
37. Why does the author mention Garcia?
- A. To show his reputation as a great Bribri healer.
 - B. To introduce the development of Indian medicine.
 - C. To give an example as the interest of Western medicine towards traditional medicine.
 - D. To tell people with cancer to ask him for help.
38. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A. traditional medicine has many potential effects for human diseases
 - B. traditional medicine is superior to Western medicine
 - C. Western medicine should be replaced by traditional medicine
 - D. Western medicine can not cure such human diseases as snakebites and cancer
39. The sentence 'Most remedies remain local' in Paragraph 3 implies all of the following EXCEPT that _____.
- A. not much is known by Western medicine about traditional medicine
 - B. most traditional medicines can only be used in local areas
 - C. most medicinal plants have still been restricted to local use
 - D. much investigation has to be done about traditional medicine for its wider application
40. The research on medicinal plants stopped in '60s because _____.
- A. all the obvious cures were found
 - B. the chemical compounds produced by plants are too complicated
 - C. there are too many plant species
 - D. it was too difficult to get the plants

Passage 2

Of all the diseases that beset (困扰) the human race, leprosy (麻风病) is by far the hardest to bear. It is usually disfiguring, often crippling, and not uncommonly fatal. What distinguishes leprosy from all other ailments (疾病) is not the physiological dissolution that its victims must frequently endure, but the fear, horror, and violent loathing (厌恶) it excites in others.

The belief that leprosy makes its victims unfit for either the sympathy or the society of other men is supported by more than simple aversion (厌恶). Both the Bible and the writings of Mohammed endorse (赞同) the view that the leper (麻风病患者) is unclean, a creature to be shunned by all men.

As a plague, leprosy reached its zenith (顶点) in thirteenth and fourteenth centu-