



全国职称英语等级考试 全真模拟试题

(卫生类)

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编著

QuanGuo ZhiCheng YingYu DengJi KaoShi QuanZhen MoNi ShiTi



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前 言

全国职称英语等级考试的题型较为独特,再加之职称英语考生往往身受工作和生活的双重压力,所以对职称英语等级考试往往一时难以适应,鉴于此,作为战斗在培训一线的职称英语等级考试教师,我们有义务为全国百万专业技术人员指明备考的方向,与考生一起吹响冲锋的号角,高奏胜利的凯歌。我们郑重向大家推荐《全国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题》一书,与大家一起决战考试之巅!本书特色如下:

第一,一线教师担纲主笔,呕心贡献授课精华

编写本书的老师都是辛勤工作在职称英语等级考试培训第一线的骨干教师,他们在长期的教学实践中摸索出了一套适合中青年记忆规律的短期内进阶突破的科学的方法,对单词、语法的把握、教材内知识与教材外知识之间的关系,对阅读理解的记忆等方面都提出了自己独到的见解。因此本书不仅是骨干教师教学思想及方法的一次总结,同时也是有助于职称英语考生在短期内实现高效复习、最终突破过关的一本难得的实用型辅导用书。

第二,谨遵考试大纲,精研历年真题

本书完全以《全国职称英语等级考试英语大纲》和历年真题为依据,充分把握了考试重点。在本书的编写过程中,我们以历年真题为圆心,以真题中的难点重点为半径画圆。本书内容夯实,包括九套全真模拟试题及答案详解。

第三,潜心的深入钻研,实用的解题技巧

该书荟萃和研磨了最优秀职称英语培训机构以及各类相关书籍所总结的超级解题技巧,取长补短,在此基础上提出了独到的见解,真正做到了“人无我有,人有我优”。

第四,道破了考官意图,崭新的备考视角

该书通过历年真题,深刻剖析了出题者的命题思路,以崭新的视角为考生的备考指明了方向。

由于时间仓促,错误疏漏在所难免,恳请广大考生斧正,待再版时修订。

编 者

2012年1月

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全国职称英语等级考试

C 级全真模拟试题(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。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- 1 Mary Mapes Dodge exercised considerable influence on children's literature in the late nineteenth century.
A stylistic B great C personal D exclusive
- 2 Many classical music lovers feel disoriented when they listen to modern atonal music.
A disgusted B disappointed C lost D enchanted
- 3 Cattle graze on the dry uplands of the island of Hawaii.
A wander B breed C feed D exercise
- 4 American journalists often overstate a situation to make the news more stimulating.
A exaggerate B inspire C animate D misinterpret
- 5 Wet clays can be easily molded into a form that they retain.
A compressed B combined C placed D shaped
- 6 After years of research, Charles Drew devised a procedure for preserving plasma.
A transporting B saving C reusing D labeling
- 7 He's going to set off on a journey to New York.
A begin B beset C flaunt D braid
- 8 These scissors are blunt and can not cut paper.
A weak B broken C dull D rough
- 9 Most cloud formations occur when air masses of different temperatures collide.
A touch B smash C bump D clash
- 10 Pure feldspar is a colorless, transparent mineral, but impurities commonly make it opaque and colorful.
A truly B rapidly C periodically D frequently
- 11 Margaret Mead's reputation was established with the publication of her first book in 1982 and was enhanced by her many subsequent contributions to anthropology.
A obscured B entranced C heightened D restored

- 12 There are numerous manuals available with instructions on how to fix a bicycle.
A control B ride C repair D steer
- 13 The hub of commerce is located near the capital.
A station B example C nucleus D remnant
- 14 His friend unexpectedly dropped in.
A visited B stepped in C dropped off D met
- 15 Bats are extremely shy creatures and avoid humans if at all possible.
A timid B clean C private D noisy

第二部分: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 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;如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及,请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

Japanese Language Today

If you want proof that the Japanese language is in decline, just watch a few parliamentary debates and press conferences on Japanese TV. You won't see politicians talking about what can be done to improve language skills among the country's youth. Rather, you'll see government officials misusing their own language.

Recently Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi (小泉纯一郎) called himself a person lacking vocabulary. It seems he's governing a nation of such people. Last May a group of university deans announced the results of a survey showing that a majority of Japanese college students have difficulty expressing themselves fully and clearly in their own language. Throughout Japan, linguistic skills have been in a downward spiral for at least a decade. Young people who read less and watch more TV than ever before regularly stumble over old proverbs, miss the subtleties of polite expressions and even mistake one written character for another.

Japanese is considered one of the world's most difficult languages. Grammar is complicated, and the meanings of words are multifarious (多种多样的). There are also different kinds of written characters—ancient Chinese characters known as kanji (日文中的汉字), Japanese letters called hiragana and the characters used for foreign words. Many young people struggle with kanji, which are often used to express more ideas. Young people also lack familiarity with Western classics well known to their educated elders.

Many teachers blame video games and television for language problems. Others say that word processors are at fault. To use them, Japanese have to type in Roman letters, then select from a menu of written Japanese and Chinese characters. Since users aren't actually writing the words themselves, experts say it's easy to forget them. But technology is only part of the problem. Some say the real issue is an isolated generation. Young people nowadays don't seem to have conversation with elders who understand the language better.

While Japanese educators haven't yet come up with a solution to the language problem, the public does seem ready to take action.

- 16 The Japanese government officials are taking measures to stop the decline of Japanese language.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 17 Japanese youth are familiar with Western classics well known to their educated elders.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 18 Japanese are at a loss for words.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 19 Japanese language's grammar is complicated.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 20 Japanese students have no time to read and write.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 The Japanese government officials don't have a good mastery of their own language.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Japanese language has too many loan words, which add to the complexity of the language.
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 4,5,6,8 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。

The Mir Space Station

- 1 The Russian Mir Space Station, which came down in 2001 at last after 15 years of pioneering the concept of long-term human space flight, is remembered for its accomplishments in the

human space flight history. It can be credited with many firsts in space.

2 During Mir's lifetime, Russia spent about US \$ 4. 2 billion to build and maintain the station.

3 The Soviet Union launched Mir, which was designed to last from three to five years, on February 20, 1986, and housed 104 astronauts over 12 years and seven months, most of whom were not Russian. In fact, it became the first international space station by playing host to 62 people from 11 countries. From 1955 through 1998, seven astronauts from the United States took turns living on Mir for up to six months each. They were among the 37 Americans who visited the station during nine stopovers by space shuttles.

4 The more than 400 million the United States provided Russian for the visits not only kept Mir operating, but also gave the Americans and their partners in the international station project valuable experience in long-term flight and multinational operations.

5 A debate continues over Mir's contributions to science. During its existence, Mir was the laboratory for 23,000 experiments and carried scientific equipment, estimated to be worth \$ 80 million, from many nations. Experiments on Mir are credited with a range of findings, from the first solid measurement of the ration of heavy helium atoms in space to how to grow wheat in space. But for those favouring human space exploration, Mir showed that people could live and work in space long enough for a trip to Mars. The longest single stay in space is the 437. 7 days that Russian astronaut Valery Polyakov spent on Mir from 1994 to 1995. And Sergie Avdeyev accumulated 747. 6 days in space in three trips to the space station. The longest American stay was that of Shannon Lucid, who spent 188 days aboard Mir in 1996.

6 Despite the many firsts Mir accomplished, 1997 was a bad year out of 15 for Mir. In 1997, an oxygen generator caught fire. Later, the main computer system broke down, causing the station to drift several times and there were power failures.

7 Most of these problems were repaired, with American help and suppliers, but Mir's reputation as a space station was ruined.

8 Mir's setbacks are nothing, though, when we compare them with its accomplishments. Mir was a tremendous success, which will be remembered as a milestone in space exploration and the space station that showed long-term human habitation in space was possible. But it's time to move on to the next generation. The International Space Station being built will be better, but it owes a great debt to Mir.

23 Paragraph 4 _____

24 Paragraph 5 _____

25 Paragraph 6 _____

26 Paragraph 8 _____

- A Undeniable Mir's achievements
- B Rewards following the U. S. financial injection
- C Mir's problem year
- D Mir regarded as a complete failure
- E Mir's firsts in scientific experiments and space exploration
- F A great debt owed to the International Space Station

- 27 Mir enhanced the confidence in the scientists that humans living in space for a long time was _____.
- 28 In Mir, the U. S. astronauts created _____.
- 29 When we think of Mir in terms of its achievements, its setbacks are _____.
- 30 The writer tends to think that Mir was _____.

- A everything
- B a great success
- C a tremendous failure
- D nothing
- E many firsts
- F quite possible

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

Advertisement

Advertisement can be thought of "as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services". Advertisement aims to increase people's awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message. The press offers a fairly cheap method, and magazines are used to reach special sections of the market.

The cinema and commercial radio are useful for local market. Television, although more expensive, can be very effective. Public notices are fairly cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction. Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertisement.

There can be no doubt that the growth in advertisement is one of the most striking features of the western world in this century. Many businesses such as those handling frozen foods, liquor, tobacco and medicines have been built up largely by advertisement.

We might ask whether the cost of advertisement is paid for by the producer or by the customer. Since advertisement forms part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertisement. However, if large scale advertisement leads to increased demand, production costs are reduced, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure exactly the influence of advertisement on sales. When the market is growing, advertisement helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertisement may prevent a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertisement if they were not convinced of its value to them.

- 31 Advertisement is often used to _____.
A deceive customers B increase production
C arouse suspicion D push the sale
- 32 The word "media"(in the first paragraph) includes _____.
A the press B television
C radio D all of the above
- 33 Advertisement is mainly paid for by _____.
A the customer B the producer
C increased sales D reduced prices
- 34 Advertisement can increase demand _____.
A all the time B in any circumstances
C in a growing market D in a shrinking market
- 35 From the last sentence of this passage we conclude that _____.
A businesses usually do not pay much for advertisement
B businessmen know well that advertisement could bring them more profits
C advertisement could hardly convince people of the value of the goods
D advertisement usually cost businesses large amounts of money

第二篇

Eat Healthy

“Clean your plate!” and “Be a member of the clean-plate club!” Just about every kid in the US has heard this from a parent or grandparent. Often, it's accompanied by an appeal: “Just think about those starving orphans in Africa!” Sure, we should be grateful for every bite of food. Unfortunately, many people in the US take too many bites. Instead of staying “clean the plate”, perhaps we should save some food for tomorrow.

According to news reports, US restaurants are partly to blame for the growing bellies. A waiter puts a plate of food in front of each customer, with two to four times the amount recommended by the government, according to a USA Today story. Americans traditionally associate quantity with value and most restaurants try to give them that. They prefer to have customers complain about too much food rather than too little.

Barbara Rolls, a nutrition professor at Pennsylvania State University, told USA Today that restaurant portion sizes began to grow in the 1970s, the same time that the American waistline began to expand.

Health experts have tried to get many restaurants to serve smaller portions. Now, apparently, some customers are calling for this too. The restaurant industry trade magazine QSR reported last month that 57 percent of more than 4,000 people surveyed believe restaurants serve portions that are too large; 23 percent had no opinion; 20 percent disagreed. But a closer look at the survey indicates that many Americans who can't afford fine dining still prefer large portions. Seventy percent of those earning at least \$150,000 per year prefer smaller portions; but only 45 percent of those earning less than \$25,000 want smaller.

It's not that working class Americans don't want to eat healthy. It's just that, after long hours at low-paying jobs, getting less on their plate hardly seems like a good deal. They live from paycheck to paycheck, happy to save a little money for next year's Christmas presents.

36 Parents in the United States tend to ask their children _____.

- A to wash the dishes
- B to save food
- C not to eat too much
- D not to waste food

37 Why do American restaurants serve large portions? _____

- A Because Americans have big bellies.
- B Because Americans associate quantity with value.
- C Because Americans are greedy.

- D Because Americans are good eaters.
- 38 What happened in the 1970s? _____
- A Health experts persuaded restaurants to serve smaller portions.
- B The US government recommended the amount of food a restaurant gave to a customer.
- C The American waistline started to expand.
- D The United States produced more grain than needed.
- 39 What does the survey indicate? _____
- A Twenty percent Americans want smaller portions.
- B Many poor Americans want large portions.
- C Twenty three percent Americas earn less than \$ 25,000 per year.
- D Fifty seven percent Americans earn \$ 150,000 per year.
- 40 Which of the following is NOT true of working class Americans? _____
- A They live from paycheck to paycheck.
- B They work long hours.
- C They want to save money for their children.
- D They don't want to be healthy eaters.

第三篇

Common Problems, Common Solutions

The chances are that you made up your mind about smoking a long time ago—and decided it's not for you.

The chances are equally good that you know a lot of smokers—there are, after all about 60 million of them, work with them, play with them, and get along with them very well.

And finally it's a pretty safe bet that you're open-minded and interested in all the various issues about smokers and nonsmokers—or you wouldn't be reading this.

And those three things make you incredibly important today.

Because they mean that yours is the voice—not the smoker's and not the anti-smoker's — that will determine how much of society's efforts should go into building walls that separate us and how much into the search for solutions that bring us together.

For one tragic result of the emphasis on building walls is the diversion of millions of dollars from scientific research on the causes and cures of diseases which, when all is said and done, still strike the nonsmoker as well as the smoker. One prominent health organization, to cite but a single instance, now spends 28 cents of every publicly-contributed dollar on “education” (much of it in anti-smoking propaganda) and only 2 cents on research.

There will always be some who want to build walls, who want to separate people from people, and up to a point, even these may serve society. The anti-smoking wall-builders have, to give them their due, helped to make us all more keenly aware of choice.

But our guess, and certainly our hope, is that you are among the far greater number who know that walls are only temporary at best, and that over the long run, we can serve society's interests better by working together in mutual accommodation.

Whatever virtue walls may have, they can never move our society toward fundamental solutions. People who work together on common problems, common solutions, can.

- 41 What does the word "wall" used in the passage mean? _____
- A Anti-smoking propaganda.
 - B Diseases striking nonsmokers as well as smokers.
 - C Rules and regulations that prohibit smoking.
 - D Separation of smokers from nonsmokers.
- 42 In paragraph 4 "you" refers to _____.
 A smokers
 B nonsmokers
 C anti-smokers
 D smokers who have quitted smoking
- 43 It is evident that the author is not in favor of _____.
 A building a wall between smokers and nonsmokers
 B doing scientific research at the expense of one's health
 C bringing smokers and nonsmokers together
 D providing accommodation for smokers
- 44 As is suggested, the common solution to the common problem is _____.
 A to separate people from people
 B to work together in mutual accommodation
 C to make us more keenly aware of choice
 D to serve society's interests better
- 45 According to the passage, the writer looks upon the anti-smoking wall-builders' actions _____.
 A optimistically
 B pessimistically
 C unconcernedly
 D skeptically

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。

Pain

All of us have felt pain. We have cut ourselves. We have been burned. Or we have had headaches. Some of us suffer pain rarely. 46

Pain can take complete control of our body and mind, making it impossible to move and even to think. Yet we need pain. Without it, we would not know if we have hurt ourselves. It is our body's warning system. 47

Pain is the most common reason we go to a doctor. It is the most common reason we take medicines. Until recently, however, most doctors knew of only a few drugs that stopped some pains. 48 But new knowledge about the process of pain is helping them to control pain better.

Scientists have learned that the sense of pain is made up of both chemical and electrical signals. 49 Scientists also have learned that the nervous system sends two different kinds of pain messages to the brain: one very fast, the other slow.

The first message is the warning signal. It moves at a speed of 30 meters a second. In less than a second, the brain understands that part of the body is hurt and how badly it is injured.

50 It tells us not to use the injured part until it heals.

- A And others have painful attacks all the time.
- B These signals travel from nerve cells in the injured area, up the spinal cord (脊髓) to the brain, and back down again.
- C It tells us that we are injured and should do something about it.
- D They knew little about the process of pain itself.
- E The other message moves at a speed of only one meter a second.
- F And they send the second, slower message of pain to the brain.

第六部分: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。

Exercise Cuts Cancer Deaths in Men

Men who exercise often are less likely to die from cancer than those who 51, new research published in the British Journal of Cancer revealed yesterday.

A team of scientists from the Karolinska Institute in Sweden looked 52 the effect of physical activity and cancer risk in 40,708 men 53 between 45 and 79.

The seven-year study found that men 54 walked or cycled for at least 30 minutes a day had a 34 percent lower risk of 55 from cancer than the men who did less exercise or nothing at all. 56 the period studied, 3,714 men developed cancer and 1,153 died from the disease. The researchers suggest that half an hour's walking 57 cycling a day increased survival among these men by 33 percent.

The researchers surveyed men from two counties in central Sweden about their lifestyle and the amount of 58 activity they were usually doing. They then scored these responses and compared the results 59 data on cancer diagnosis and death officially recorded in a central cancer registry over a seven-year period.

Lead author, Professor Alicja Wolk, said: "These results clearly show for the first time the effect that very simple and basic daily 60 such as walking or cycling has in reducing cancer death risk in middle-aged and elderly 61".

Dr Lesley Walker, director of cancer information at Cancer Research UK, said: "This study gives us a clear indication that men who exercise are less 62 to die from cancer, and that they are more likely to 63 the disease if they get it. It's not entirely clear from this study what role exercise plays in preventing 64 in men, but we do know that a healthy lifestyle can prevent up to half of all cancers- and 65 exercise forms a key part of this."

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 51 | A don't | B didn't | C won't | D can't |
| 52 | A on | B for | C at | D by |
| 53 | A ranged | B aged | C ranked | D listed |
| 54 | A which | B who | C whom | D what |
| 55 | A recovering | B turning | C dying | D surviving |
| 56 | A During | B Since | C Despite | D Between |
| 57 | A and | B but | C or | D with |
| 58 | A mental | B physical | C psychological | D artistic |
| 59 | A upon | B towards | C into | D with |
| 60 | A exercise | B life | C work | D style |
| 61 | A people | B men | C adults | D couples |

全 国职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题（卫生类）

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 62 | A possible | B able | C likely | D apparent |
| 63 | A lose | B miss | C treat | D survive |
| 64 | A disaster | B cancer | C mistakes | D accidents |
| 65 | A random | B rare | C regular | D rough |