



2010年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书

职称英语考试

历年真题及全真模拟试卷

【卫生类】

天合教育职称外语考试研究中心 主编

(适用于A、B、C级)

同时适用于全军英语职称考试



外文出版社

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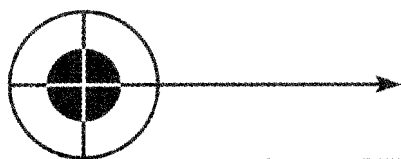
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前言

Foreword

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面,特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下,测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级,按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说,职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力,“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识(词汇、语法)和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。为帮助广大参加全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试的考生了解考试内容及题型设计,并顺利通过考试,本套图书编写组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题,立足考试,开拓创新,编写了这套《职称英语考试历年真题及全真模拟试卷》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)。该套试题为《2010 年全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试系列用书》(综合类、理工类、卫生类)中的一部分。各类别的试卷由 2008、2009 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套真题和 C 级、B 级和 A 级六套全真模拟题组成。该套试卷通过预测命题规律,研究分析考试发展趋势,使考生的复习更具目的性和系统性。

本套图书有以下特点:

★真题分析详尽、透彻:六套真题均配有详细的试题分析,各题型不仅配有试题题目的翻译,而且增加了对各选项之间的区分讲解,重点词汇辅以典型例句和译文。历年真题的透析,让考生真正把握试题规律,更好地掌握学习方法。

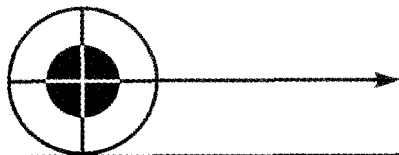
★模拟题集实用、适用:精选的六套模拟题预测了 2010 年考试的方向,涵盖了近年考试的热点考点,保证了考生学习的针对性和实用性,使考生在较短的时间内取得最大的学习收获。

该系列试题由天合教育职称外语考试研究中心负责编写,组织大连外国语学院等名校的著名专家、学者参与策划、编撰、核对和审定。其中主要编写人员胡君对卫生类和理工类的真题部分做了试题分析,并对卫生类的模拟试题进行了遴选和编排;编写人员李辉对综合类的真题部分做了试题分析;编写人员关艳参与了理工类的六套全真模拟试题的编写;编写人员吕雪梅编排了综合类的六套全真模拟试题。

为了回馈广大考生的信任与支持,我们力争提供最完善的售后服务,读者可以随时登录 www.thjy888.com,就学习中遇到的问题向研究专家进行咨询,也可随时与我们在线沟通。同时,希望广大读者随时关注我们的网站,获取职称英语等级考试的最新资讯、更多历年真题、更多考前模拟题及其它学习资料。

由于内容浩繁,时间仓促,本套试题在编写过程中难免有不足之处,敬请广大考生和读者斧正。

本书编写组



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2009 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 C 级)

第 1 部分: 词汇选项(第 1~15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线, 请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. I'd very much like to know what your aim in life is.
A. thought B. idea C. goal D. plan
2. The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A. in danger B. in difficulty C. in despair D. out of control
3. Practically all animals communicate either through sounds or through soundless codes.
A. Certainly B. Probably C. Almost D. Absolutely
4. Mary rarely speaks to Susan.
A. slowly B. seldom C. weakly D. constantly
5. I'm working with a guy from London.
A. teacher B. student C. friend D. man
6. You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A. dark B. secure C. guarded D. banned
7. The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A. extensive B. continuous C. instant D. quick
8. The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A. high-rise B. modern C. ancient D. splendid
9. The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A. surprised B. scared C. excited D. moved
10. Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A. future B. far C. past D. near
11. Would you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. visit B. phone C. consult D. invite
12. We had a long conversation about her parents.
A. speech B. question C. talk D. debate
13. The chairman proposed that we stop the meeting.
A. stated B. announced C. demanded D. suggested
14. Obviously these people can be relied on in a crisis.
A. lived on B. depended on C. believed in D. joined in
15. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a record.
A. beats B. maintains C. matches D. tries

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。

Importance of Children's Oral Health

February is National Children's Dental (牙齿的) Health Month, but in children good oral (口部的) care is critical every day. The first comprehensive study on the nation's oral health, released recently by the Office of the U. S. Surgeon General, calls dental and oral diseases a "silent epidemic (流行病)", even in children. The report states that more than 51 million school hours are lost each year to dental-related illness. In fact, a recent study pointed to dental care as the most common unmet health need among American children.

To help counter this, the American Academy of Periodontology (牙周病学) (AAP) is launching an effort to educate children and parents about the prevention of dental diseases in children.

"This is important because oral problems can impact self-esteem for children and lead to problems of eating, speaking and attending to learning," said Michael McGuire, president of the AAP.

Common dental problems seen in children are cavities (龋洞) and gingivitis (龈炎), which are found in the majority of U. S. children. "When these problems are not caught early and treated, they can develop into more severe problems and cause unnecessary suffering," said McGuire. "However, much of the time, oral problems are avoidable problems."

In the Rio Grande Valley in Texas, a group of more than 120 dentists (牙医) volunteers to deliver dental care to thousands of low-income children each year with its Mobile Dental Unit that travels from school to school.

"According to the Surgeon General's Report, about 37 percent of children have not had a dental visit before starting school," said McGuire. When children don't see dentists, they miss the opportunity to have problems caught early before they develop into larger, more expensive problems to treat, and parents miss the opportunity to learn how to promote good oral habits in their children."

16. Only in February should attention be paid to children's oral health.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Dental and oral diseases are common in both adults and children.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. Boys miss more school hours each year due to dental-related illness.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Oral problems in children can develop into more severe problems.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Oral problems can not be avoided in any way.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. The low-income children are very grateful to the dentists.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Some children have never seen a dentist before starting school.

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 1~4 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。

Understanding Autism

1. Autism(孤独症) is a life-long developmental disability that prevents individuals from properly understanding what they see, hear, and otherwise sense. This results in severe problems of social relationships, communication, and behavior. Individuals with autism have to painstakingly(费力地) learn normal patterns of speech and communication, and appropriate ways to relate to people, objects, and events, in a similar manner to those who have had a stroke.

2. The cause of autism is still unknown. Some research suggests a physical problem affecting those parts of the brain that process language and information coming in from the senses. There may be some imbalance of certain chemicals in the brain. Genetic(遗传的) factors may sometimes be involved. Autism may indeed result from a combination of several "causes".

3. Most people with mental retardation(智力迟钝) show relatively even skill development. Individuals with autism, however, typically show uneven skill development, with deficits(欠缺) in certain areas — most frequently in their ability to communicate and relate to others — and distinct skills in other areas. It is important to distinguish autism from mental retardation or other disorders, since diagnostic(诊断的) confusion may lead to inappropriate and ineffective treatment techniques.

4. In general, individuals with autism perform best at jobs which are structured and involve a degree of repetition. Some people who have autism are working as artists, piano tuners, painters, farm workers, office workers, computer operators, dishwashers, assembly line workers, or employees of sheltered workshops or other sheltered work settings.

23. Paragraph 1 _____
 24. Paragraph 2 _____
 25. Paragraph 3 _____
 26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. What causes autism?
 B. How common is autism?
 C. Does autism occur together with other disabilities?
 D. What is the difference between autism and mental retardation?
 E. What is autism?
 F. What kinds of jobs can individuals with autism do?

27. Individuals with autism are particularly weak at _____.
 28. It is possible that autism happens as a result of _____.
 29. Autism and mental retardation should be treated with _____.
 30. A typical feature of people with autism is their uneven _____.

- A. different techniques
- B. social relationships and communication
- C. language and information
- D. several causes working together
- E. a degree of repetition
- F. skill development

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 Calling for Safe Celebrations

Last Fourth of July, Pete, a 14-year-old boy, was enjoying the lit-up skies and loud booms from the fireworks(烟花) being set off in his neighborhood. Suddenly, the evening took a terrible turn. A bottle rocket shot into his eye, immediately causing him terrible pain. His family rushed him to the emergency room for treatment. As a result of the injury, Pete developed glaucoma(青光眼) and cataracts(白内障). Today, Pete has permanent vision loss in his injured eye because of his bottle rocket injury.

June is Fireworks Eye Safety Awareness Month, and through its EyeSmart campaign the American Academy of Ophthalmology(眼科学) wants to remind consumers to leave fireworks to professionals(专业人员). "There is nothing worse than a Fourth of July celebration ruined by someone being hit in the eye with a bottle rocket," said Dr. John C. Hagan, clinical correspondent for the Academy and an ophthalmologist at Discover Vision Centers in Kansas City. "A safe celebration means letting trained professionals handle fireworks while you enjoy the show."

According to the U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, more than 9,000 fireworks-related injuries happen each year. Of these, nearly half are head-related injuries, with nearly 30 percent of these injuries to the eye. One-fourth of fireworks eye injuries result in permanent vision loss or blindness. Children are the most common victims of firework abuse(伤害), with those fifteen years old or younger accounting for 50 percent of fireworks eye injuries in the United States. Dr. Hagan estimates that his practice sees more than 30 injuries each year from fireworks.

Even fireworks that many people consider safe represent a threat to the eyes. For children under the age of five, apparently harmless sparklers(花炮) account for one-third of all fireworks injuries. Sparklers can burn at nearly 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit(华氏).

31. What happened to Pete last Fourth of July?

- A. He was burned in a house fire.
- B. He was hurt in a fight.
- C. He was caught in a heavy rain.
- D. He was hit in the eye.

32. The American Academy of Ophthalmology calls on consumers to

- A. stop celebrating the Fourth of July.
- B. celebrate the Fourth of July with fireworks.
- C. set off fireworks together with trained professionals.
- D. leave fireworks to professionals in their celebrations.

33. How many fireworks eye injuries occur in the US each year?

- A. About 9,000. B. About 4,500. C. About 1,350. D. About 30.

34. Fireworks eye injuries can lead to all of the following EXCEPT

- A. blindness. B. hand-related injuries.
C. permanent vision loss. D. glaucoma and cataracts.

35. Which is NOT true of sparklers?

- A. They are harmless to very young children.
B. They are considered safe by many people.
C. They are a threat to the eyes.
D. They can burn at very high degrees Fahrenheit.

第二篇 Shopping at Second-hand Clothing Stores

When 33-year-old Pete Barth was in college, shopping at second-hand clothing stores was just something he did — “like changing the tires on his car.” He looked at his budget and decided he could save a lot of money by shopping for clothes at *thrift* shops.

“Even new clothes are fairly disposable(可丢掉的)and wear out after a couple of years,” Barth said. “In thrift shops, you can find some great stuff whose quality is better than new clothes”.

Since then, Barth, who works at a Goodwill thrift shop in the US state of Florida, has found that there are all kinds of reasons for shopping for second-hand clothing. Some people, like him, shop to save money. Some shop for a crazy-looking shirt. And some shop as a means of conserving energy and helping the environment.

Pat Akins, an accountant at a Florida Salvation Army(SA)(救世军)thrift shop, said that, for her, shopping at thrift shops is a way to help the environment.

“When my daughter was little, we looked at it as recycling,” Akins said. “Also, why pay 30 dollars for a new coat when you can get another one for a lot less?”

Akins said that the SA has shops all over the US — “some as big as department stores.” All of the clothes are donated(捐赠), and when they have a surplus(盈余), they’ll have “stuff a bag” specials, where customers can fill a grocery sack with clothes for only 5 or 10 dollars.

Julia Slocum, 22, points out, however, that the huge amount of second-hand clothing in the US is the result of American wastefulness.

“I’d say that second-hand stores are the result of our wasteful, materialistic culture,” said Slocum, who works for a pro-conservation organization, the Center for a New American Dream. “Thrift shops prevent that waste from going to landfills(垃圾填埋场); they give clothing a second life, provide cheaper clothing for those who can’t afford to buy new ones and generate(生成)income for charities. They also provide a way for the wealthy and middle classes to shed(摆脱)some of the guilt for their level of consumption.”

36. Which statement about Barth is NOT true?

- A. He is 33 years old now. B. He works at a Goodwill thrift shop.
C. He works at a Salvation Army thrift shop. D. He was a college student many years ago.

37. When Barth was a college student, he often shopped at thrift shops

- A. to save money. B. to save energy.
C. to help the environment. D. to make friends with poor people.

38. What does Akins do?

- A. She is a soldier. B. She is an accountant.
C. She is a saleswoman. D. She is a road sweeper.
39. Thrift shops can do everything EXCEPT
A. give clothing a second life. B. generate income for charities.
C. provide cheaper clothes for the poor. D. stop rich people from wasting money.
40. The word "*thrift*" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by
A. charity. B. one dollar. C. first class. D. two dollars.

第三篇 College Night Owls Have Lower Grades

College students who are morning people tend to get better grades than those who are night owls(晚睡的人), according to University of North Texas researchers.

They had 824 undergraduate(大学本科生的) students complete a health survey that included questions about sleep habits and daytime functioning, and found that students who are morning people had higher grade point averages(GPAs) than those who are night people.

"The finding that college students who are evening types have lower GPAs is a very important finding, sure to make its way into undergraduate psychology texts in the near future, along with the research showing that memory is improved by sleep," study co-author Daniel J. Taylor said in a prepared statement.

"Further, these results suggest that it might be possible to improve academic performance by using chronotherapy(时间疗法) to help students retrain their biological clock to become more morning types," Taylor said.

The research was expected to be presented Monday at SLEEP, the annual meeting of the Associated Professional(专业的) Sleep Societies, in Baltimore.

In other findings expected to be heard at the meeting, University of Colorado researchers found a significant association between insomnia(失眠) and a decline in college students' academic performance.

The study included 64 psychology, nursing and medical students, average age 27.4 years, who were divided into two groups — low GPAs and high GPAs.

Among those with low GPAs, 69.7 percent had trouble falling asleep, 53.1 percent experienced leg kicks or twitches(痉挛) at night, 65.6 percent reported waking at night and having trouble falling back to sleep, and 72.7 percent had difficulty concentrating during the day.

"In college students, the complaint of difficulty concentrating during the day continues to have a considerable impact on their ability to succeed in the classroom," study author Dr. James F. Pagel said in a prepared statement. "This study showed that disordered sleep has significant harmful effects on a student's academic performance, including GPAs."

41. In the first study, students who stay up late
A. had lower GPAs.
B. had higher GPAs.
C. performed equally well in their studies.
D. had little difficulty concentrating during the day.
42. Mr. Taylor believed that the finding of their study would soon
A. be criticized by psychology students.
B. be confirmed by psychological studies.

- C. be included in undergraduate psychology texts.
 D. become the most popular psychology text.
43. The passage indicates that chronotherapy can be used to help people to
 A. forget their troubles. B. improve their image.
 C. better their social relationships. D. readjust their biological clock.
44. In the second study, students with low GPAs did NOT complain of
 A. having trouble falling asleep.
 B. waking at night and having trouble falling back to sleep.
 C. having difficulty concentrating during the day.
 D. being kicked in the leg at night.
45. According to Dr. Pagel, the academic performance of a student will be affected
 A. if he or she is not motivated.
 B. if he or she is troubled by disordered sleep.
 C. if he or she is a morning type.
 D. if he or she is a lazy person.

第 5 部分: 补全短文(第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

A Bad Idea

Think you can walk, drive, take phone calls, e-mail and listen to music at the same time? Well, New York's new law says you can't _____ (46) The law went into force last month, following research and a shocking number of accidents that involved people using electronic gadgets(小巧机械) when crossing the street.

Who's to blame? _____ (47) "We are under the impression that our brain can do more than it often can," says Rene Marois, a neuroscientist(神经科学家) in Tennessee. "But a core limitation is the inability to concentrate on two things at once."

The young people are often considered the great multitaskers. _____ (48) A group of 18- to 21-year-olds and a group of 35- to 39-year-olds were given 90 seconds to translate images into numbers, using a simple code. _____ (49) But when both groups were interrupted by a phone call or an instant message, the older group matched the younger group in speed and accuracy.

It is difficult to measure the productivity lost by multitaskers. But it is probably a lot. Jonathan Spira, chief analyst at Basex, a business-research firm, estimates the cost of interruptions to the American economy at nearly \$ 650 billion a year. _____ (50) The surveys conclude that 28 percent of the workers' time was spent on interruptions and recovery time before they returned to their main tasks.

- A. Talking on a cell phone while driving brings you joy anyway.
 B. The estimate is based on surveys with office workers.
 C. The younger group did 10 percent better when not interrupted.
 D. However, an Oxford University research suggests this perception is open to question.
 E. Scientists say that our multitasking(多任务处理) abilities are limited.
 F. And you'll be fined \$ 100 if you do so on a New York city street.

第6部分:完形填空(第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

下面的短文有15处空白,请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1个最佳选项。

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 (登记簿) 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. Dunng | 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 |
| 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 |

2008 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 C 级)

第 1 部分:词汇选项(第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请为每处划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. We'll give every teacher room for development.
A. place B. employment C. space D. house
2. The policeman asked him to identify the thief.
A. name B. describe C. capture D. call
3. We were all there when the accident occurred.
A. happened B. broke C. spread D. appeared
4. It took me exactly a week to complete the work.
A. start B. achieve C. improve D. finish
5. The herb medicine eventually cured her disease.
A. nicely B. apparently C. finally D. naturally
6. This new policy has led to a dramatic increase in production.
A. minor B. striking C. fixed D. modest
7. Poor schooling was the root of the unemployment problem.
A. base B. result C. cause D. force
8. John survives on 100 pounds a month.
A. puts B. lives C. borrows D. spends
9. One's economic condition often affects his or her way of life.
A. determines B. shows C. influences D. confines
10. If you want to keep healthy, you should vary the foods you eat.
A. reject B. accept C. change D. choose
11. She found me very dull.
A. dirty B. sleepy C. lazy D. boring
12. The President made a brief visit to Beijing.
A. short B. working C. formal D. secret
13. He was persuaded to give up the idea.
A. mention B. accept C. consider D. drop
14. Jack consumes a pound of cheese a day.
A. eats B. drinks C. buys D. produces
15. Mary just told us a very fascinating story.
A. strange B. frightening C. difficult D. interesting

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。

Survey Finds Many Women Misinformed About Cancer

Sixty-three percent of American women think that if there's no family history of cancer, you're not likely to develop the disease, a new survey found.

In fact, most people who develop cancer have no family history of cancer, according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) (美国妇产科医师学会), which sponsored the survey.

"Too many women are dying from cancer," Dr. Douglas W. Laube, ACOG's immediate past president, said during a Friday teleconference. "An estimated 200,070 women will die in the U. S. this year, and over 600,078 women will be diagnosed with cancer. The results of this survey found a worrisome (令人担忧的) gap in women's knowledge about cancer."

Based on the findings, ACOG is increasing its efforts to educate women about cancer and the need for regular screening tests.

Although the survey found many misconceptions (错误观念) about cancer, 76 percent of women surveyed did say they feel knowledgeable about how they can reduce their risk of the disease.

However, only 52 percent said they were doing enough to reduce that risk. And 10 percent said they hadn't done anything in the past year to lower their risk. Seventeen percent said they wouldn't change their lifestyles, even if changes would lower their cancer risk.

Many women said they were afraid to undergo screening out of fear of finding cancer. Twenty percent said they didn't want to know if they had cancer.

In response to these findings, ACOG will launch on Oct. 29 a new website — Protect & Detect: *What Women Should Know about Cancer*. The guide is designed to help women to take charge of their health and improve their understanding of their risk of cancer — and the lifestyle steps they can take to cut that risk.

16. Many American women have a poor knowledge of cancer.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. People with no family history of cancer are unlikely to develop cancer.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

18. More women are dying from cancer than men in America.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

19. Most American women know too little about how to lower their cancer risk.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

20. Some American women are just unwilling to change their lifestyles.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Some American women are too afraid of finding cancer to undergo screening.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. ACOG's efforts to educate women about cancer will be greatly appreciated.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned