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全国职称英语等级考试 卫生类模拟试题集(一)

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《全国职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题》是上海市几所医科大学长期从事医学英语教学的部分教师根据国家人事部颁布的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》编写成的一本应试辅导材料。

1995年首次颁布的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》,已在上海等地区试用了4年,考了4次。其考试的题型以阅读理解为主,占总分的78.6%(A级)、77.5%(B级)和75.0%(C级),其他为完成句子、概括大意和完形填空题。每份试题共有10段篇章结构,每段篇章约有300个词。申报A级的人员考第一至第六部分,共约有3000个词;申报B级的人员考第一至第四部分,共约有2100个词;申报C级的人员考第一、第二部分,共约有1200个词。整个考试时间为2小时。具体题型及计分标准详见模拟试题。

近期修订的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲(试行)》规定其考试分为综合类、卫生类等不同专业,专业技术人员可根据自己所从事的专业任选一类应试。卫生类考试题材是和卫生专业有关材料。

为了帮助卫生类专业人员熟悉题材和题型,有针对性地复习和卫生专业有关的词汇、语法和常用句型,从而提高阅读理解能力和应试能力,本书为卫生类应试人员提供了12份模拟试题。为了循序渐进逐步熟悉题型,本书前几份试题中有些段落较短些。

考试所涉及的单词和短语主要根据大纲所附的词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试人员要求认知的词汇量不等:申报A级的人员应认知6000个左右的单词和短语;申报B级的人员应认知4500个左右的单词和短语;申报C级的人员应认知3000个左右的单词和短语。因此,试题第一、第二部分词汇应控制在规定的3000个单词和短语范围内,第三、第四部分词汇应控制在规定的4500个单词和短语范围内,第五、第六部分词汇应控制在规定的6000个单词和短语范围内,超过规定的

有些注明汉语译文。为了便于应试人员熟悉自学英语原文和查阅词典的方法,本书一般不控制词汇,并且尽量少注明汉语译文。

本书主编冯承洛为上海医科大学英语教授、中华医学会全国医学外语教学组顾问,副主编为上海铁道大学医学院张大纲副教授和上海第二医科大学郁正芬老师。上海第二医科大学华仲乐教授对本书进行了审校。此外,中华医学会全国医学外语教学组顾问、前任组长、华西医科大学吴书楷教授,中华医学会全国医学外语教学组组长、西安医科大学白永权教授对本书的编写给予了指导,提出了不少宝贵意见。在此,我们全体编写人员对他们的工作表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1998年11月

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全国职称英语等级考试卫生类模拟试题(1)

第一部分：阅读理解 (1~15 题, 共 75 分)

下面有 3 篇短文, 每篇短文后面有 5 个问题, 每个问题都有 4 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 4 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。

第一篇

Diaper Rash

Many babies have this redness around the thighs, buttocks and genitals at some time. The rash varies in severity from slight redness to severe, bright-red inflammation. Urine, wetness and bowel movements irritate the skin. The skin also becomes sore and moist. For mild diaper rash (尿布疹), frequent changing of diapers is often sufficient treatment. Wash the baby's buttocks gently without scrubbing. Also, exposing the baby's buttocks to warm air for a few hours each day, and applying a zinc oxide cream that also contains talcum and vaseline may be helpful.

1. The rash is found in _____.

- A. any baby
- B. many babies
- C. certain babies
- D. several babies

2. The cause of the rash may be _____.
A. wet air
B. wet skin
C. dry air
D. dry skin
3. Which of the words is nearest in meaning to "irritate"?
A. Anger.
B. Provoke.
C. Make red.
D. Make uncomfortable.
4. Scrubbing of the baby's buttocks with rash may _____.
A. clean the skin
B. worsen the condition
C. cure the rash
D. cause the rash
5. Exposing the baby's buttocks to warm air relieves the rash because _____.
A. it keeps the skin clean
B. it keeps the skin dry
C. it warms the skin
D. it improves the baby's breathing

第二篇

Failure to Eat Sensibly

Failure to eat sensibly does not stem from eating the "wrong" foods, but from eating too much of one particular ingredient or not enough of another. If you consume a variety of foods, and most people do so automatically, you are probably getting the essential nutrients. On the other hand, if you subsist on only a few foods, your health may suffer.

Surplus energy from too much fatty or sugary food is stored in the body as fat and can become a serious health problem. A balanced diet should give you all the nutrients and energy you need, but no more.

6. "To eat sensibly" means _____.
A. "to eat with a good sense"
B. "to be sensitive to what one eats"
C. "to eat properly"
D. "to be conscious of what is being eaten"
7. Which of the words is nearest in meaning to the word "stem"?
A. Trunk.
B. Branch.
C. Prevent.
D. Result.
8. To subsist is to _____.
A. insist
B. persist
C. keep alive
D. stay healthy
9. "Surplus" means _____.
A. "too much"
B. "too little"
C. "monotonous"
D. "unvaried"
10. In this passage the writer recommends to the reader _____.
A. proper amount of food
B. a balanced diet
C. a rich diet
D. a proper eating habit

第三篇

Dynamic and Static Exercise

Up to a reasonable point, the more you work your muscles and the larger number of

muscles and joints you use, the greater the physical gain. The most beneficial kind of exercise is known as "dynamic". Dynamic exercise such as swimming or jogging strengthens the heart, lungs and body muscles when it makes you breathless and sweaty. It also keeps joints supple, and your mind and body active. The alternative, "static" exercise such as weight lifting, can build specific muscles to excessive degrees, does less to improve your heart and lungs and may not raise your general level of fitness.

11. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. putting a limit to exercise, both dynamic and static, is inadvisable
B. breathlessness is beneficial to health
C. as a fitness exercise, swimming is better than weight lifting
D. physical gain increases with the increase of work on muscles and joints
12. Dynamic exercise keeps joints _____.
A. ample
B. large
C. flexible
D. swollen
13. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Exercise is beneficial to health.
B. Physical factors affect a person's mental capacity.
C. Weight lifting often harms a person's health.
D. Swimming and jogging are among the best exercises.
14. One difference between dynamic and static exercises is that _____.
A. the former always involves speed but the latter does not
B. the latter always involves weight but the former does not
C. the former improves your heart and lungs more than the latter
D. the former moves the individual ahead faster than the latter
15. The title of the passage can be best replaced by _____.
A. Effects of Physical Exercise
B. Different Exercise Brings Different Effects
C. Exercise and Health
D. About Exercise

第二部分：完成句子 (16~20 题, 共 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。有的单词的第一个或前两个字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷的空格处。

Some Basic Facts about Cancer

One reason why the early-warning signs of possible serious illness listed on the next page should not be ignored is that most of them suggest the possibility of cancer. Since fear of the unknown can be more frightening than fear of the known, here are some basic facts about this dreaded disease for your information.

To begin with, cancer is not a single disease. It is the name of a group of diseases in which body cells multiply and spread uncontrollably. This can happen in virtually any part of the body. Except in blood cancers such as leukemia, the unchecked spread of cells develops into a malignant tumor, which generally keeps growing and is likely to invade neighboring tissues, with potentially fatal consequences. Non-cancerous tumors are known as benign. Although such tumors may grow, their cells do not multiply and spread. A cancer that occurs in bone or muscle tissue is technically called a sarcoma. One that occurs in the skin, a gland, or the lining of an organ such as the lung, liver, bladder or brain is called a carcinoma. But physicians also use many other words as labels for specific types of cancer. Of the approximately 550 physical disorders covered in this book, about 50 deal with some kind of malignant growth.

16. The real disaster is our una_____ of the disease we are having.
17. In a cancer the rapid spread of body cells cannot be c_____.
18. A cancer a_____ its neighboring tissues.
19. The term "tumor" can either be used to r_____ to a malignant or a benign growth.
20. The cancer is dr_____ partly because of our inability to conquer it.

第三部分：阅读理解 (21~30 题, 共 80 分)

下面有 2 篇短文, 每篇短文后面有 5 个问题, 每个问题都有 4 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 4 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。

第一篇

A Simple Test for Your Health

Choose a bottom stair or any fixed platform about 20cm(8 in.) high. Step onto it with one foot, bring up the other, and then step back down onto the floor. Repeat the up-and-down process at a rate of 24 times a minute for 3 minutes. A test run will help you get the rhythm right.

Do not continue the exercise if you begin to feel unpleasantly out of breath, dizzy, nauseated, or in any way uncomfortable.

Stop after 3 minutes and wait for exactly 1 minute. Then count your heartbeats by counting your pulse over the next 15 seconds, and read off your fitness rating on the table below.

Pulses (heartbeats) counted in 15 seconds				Fitness rating
MEN		WOMEN		
Under 45 years	Over 45 years	Under 45 years	Over 45 years	
Below 18	Below 19	Below 20	Below 21	Excellent
18 – 20	19 – 21	20 – 22	21 – 23	Good
21 – 25	22 – 26	23 – 28	24 – 29	Average
Above 25	Above 26	Above 28	Above 29	Poor

21. The sentence "A test run will help you get the rhythm right" implies that at the beginning one may find the test _____.

- A. pleasant
- B. awkward
- C. straight
- D. easy

22. The length of time (3 minutes) and the rhythm (24 times/min) might be selected based on _____.

- A. an average person's capacity
- B. the requirement of the exercise

- C. an average person's heartbeat rate
D. the speed of an average person's blood flow
23. The waiting duration between the exercise and the counting of pulses (1 min) must be exact probably because _____.
A. 1 minute is the period when an average person's heartbeat counts 70
B. 1 minute is the period when an average person can recover from panting after exercise
C. any slight change of the length of the period can harm the individual's health
D. any slight change of the length of the period can affect the result significantly
24. It seems that the capacity difference between men and women is _____.
A. wider than that between those under and over 45 years of age
B. narrower than that between those under and over 45 years of age
C. just as wide as that between those under and over 45 years of age
D. can't be compared with that between those under and over 45 years of age
25. A 42-year-old man's heartbeat counts 21 within 15 seconds at the beginning of the test can be said to have _____ health according to the passage.
A. excellent
B. good
C. poor
D. unknown

第二篇

The Physician

At the heart of the health care system is the physician. Each physician participates in long and difficult training, which never really ends. In addition to attending college, the aspiring physician must go to medical school for three or four years. The medical degree (M. D.) is awarded on graduation from medical school, but residency training, which is preparation for entry into a specialty area of medicine, may require from three to nine additional years.

To practice medicine legally, a physician must pass standardized examinations. Suc-

successful completion of these examinations allows the physician to become licensed by the state in which he or she wishes to practice. But even after a doctor is licensed, his or her study and training goes on, for continuing education is part of the physician's professional obligation.

Most physicians are associated with hospitals, and hospitals also have a mechanism for reviewing physicians' competence. The hospital's credentials committee reviews the training and fitness to practice of everyone on the medical staff. Similar requirements and reviews exist for the hospitals themselves and also for nurses, physical therapists, social workers, physician's assistants, and the more than 200 other types of health workers. All of these health workers have had special training ranging in length from several weeks or months to up to six years.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. such long and difficult practice is unnecessary
B. some medical students never enter a specialty area in their career
C. residency training requires a lot of preparation
D. "medical degree" refers to "medical doctor"
27. Continuing education is required _____.
A. after the standardized examinations
B. after the license is issued
C. before the entry into a specialty area
D. as the doctor's duty
28. The word "credentials" in paragraph 3 means _____.
A. documents concerning academic competence
B. academic performance
C. academic experiences
D. educational background
29. Which of the following statements is true?
A. All physicians work in hospitals.
B. All health workers have received special training.
C. Physicians' competence is reviewed by the administrator.
D. Hospitals review their own performances regularly.

30. The title of the passage can be best replaced by _____.

- A. To Be a Doctor
- B. Medical Training System
- C. The Training Doctors Receive
- D. Medical Education

第四部分：概括大意 (31 ~ 35 题, 共 20 分)

下面的一篇短文共分为 5 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, 但其第一个或前两个字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在试卷的空格处。

The Brain

31. General C _____ of Brain

Lying well protected within the rigid, bony box formed by the skull bones is the brain. The main components of the brain are the two cerebral hemispheres, the cerebellum and the brain stem.

32. The Cerebral H _____

The cerebral hemispheres comprise nearly 90 per cent of brain tissue. Each hemisphere is about 15cm(6 in.) from the front to back, and together they are about 11cm(4.5in.) across. They are made up of intricate folds of nerve tissue whose total surface area is approximately the same as the area of a large sheet of newspaper.

33. The C _____

The cerebellum, which is concerned with muscular coordination, lies beneath the rear part of the cerebral hemispheres. The cerebellum also consists of nerve cells and is divided into two hemispheres.

34. The Brain S _____

The brain stem, which is about 75 mm (3 in.) long, connects the rest of the brain to the spinal cord and contains the nerve centers that control "automatic" functions.

35. The Brain's Inner St _____

The brain is a hollow organ. Within it are four interconnected cavities, called ventri-

cles, filled with a fluid called cerebrospinal fluid. The ventricles are connected to the long, thin cavity that runs down the middle of the spinal cord. The cavity is also filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

第五部分：阅读理解 (36~45 题, 共 120 分)

下面有 2 篇短文, 每篇短文后面有 5 个问题, 每个问题都有 4 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 4 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。

第一篇

Medicine

Medicine as we know it in this and other Western nations is based on the theory that identifiable physical factors are responsible for disease, and that drugs or other specific treatments can help provide a cure. This “mechanistic” view differs from the “vitalist” view of health and disease, in which spirits or gods are the cause of illness, and magic or faith is the only important force for cure.

The discovery of bacteria and viruses, and their association with diseases in the nineteenth century played a crucial role in bringing people in industrialized nations to believe that these organisms and other physical forces cause disease. Some people in non-industrialized nations in Asia, Africa and South America still view illness as related to their religious and cultural beliefs.

Although at one time Westerners tended to think of our view of medicine as clearly superior, this is no longer true. Currently, physicians in Western cultures are expressing an interest in many aspects of Eastern philosophies of health and illness.

Orthodox medical practice in the Western world is also called “allopathic” medicine, which prescribes treatment to counteract the symptoms of a disease. A primary treatment is with the use of drugs.

The success of “modern medicine” with its powerful drugs, advanced surgery, new vaccines and public health measures (clean water and sewage management, for example) was, and remains, remarkable. It has made inroads against infectious diseases that once caused an incredible amount of death and human misery. Smallpox, yellow fever, came totally or largely under control. And all this strengthened our belief in traditional Western

medical ideas.

Soon, however, we discovered that non-infectious diseases such as cancer, heart and blood vessel disorders, congenital problems, and environmentally triggered diseases were quickly replacing infectious diseases as a major source of human suffering.

These non-infectious diseases do not respond to "standard treatment". This tends to lead our thinking toward the vitalist view of health and illness. "What are we doing to deserve this?" is a question that the Ancients asked themselves. Modern science is looking at this question again, this time in terms of limitations of the human body rather than the anger of the gods. As everyone agrees, we still have a good deal to learn about both health and illness.

36. The Western "mechanistic" view of medicine differs from the "vitalist" view in that _____.
- A. the former is concrete while the latter abstract
 - B. the former studies diseases while the latter health
 - C. the former is scientific while the latter superstitious
 - D. the former is well established while the latter not
37. The most powerful force that made the Westerners think of their medical view as superior to other views occurred _____.
- A. when the association of bacteria and viruses with diseases was established
 - B. when "allopathic" medicine was adopted
 - C. when Westerners began to think their medical view was superior
 - D. when Westerners began to use the most powerful drugs, advanced surgery, etc
38. According to the passage, why have some Westerners changed their attitudes towards other views of medicine?
- A. Because they have taken interest in the Eastern medicine.
 - B. Because they have made inroads against infectious diseases.
 - C. Because they have seen new health problems that are beyond their capacity to understand and manage.
 - D. Because they have failed to bring some diseases under control.
39. The reason why non-infectious diseases are hard to tackle is that _____.
- A. they can only be cured with the "vitalist" view of medicine
 - B. they are not responsive to "standard treatment"

- C. they were environmentally triggered
 - D. infectious diseases quickly gave place to them
40. The title of the passage can be replaced by _____.
- A. Development of Western Medicine
 - B. Attitudes Towards Western Medicine
 - C. Philosophies of Medicine
 - D. Changes of Attitudes Towards Medicine

第二篇

The Various Types of Health Care

There are many ways to categorize the various types of health care. One approach is to look at the ultimate goal. This creates four categories: preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative.

Preventive medicine refers to health practices and medical care that prevent disease, disability and suffering. Public health measures that ensure clean water, adequate sewage disposal and sanitary food handling are a part of preventive medicine.

Immunizations are a more recognized part of preventive medicine, as are periodic checkups, screening for important and treatable illness, and early treatment of serious illnesses such as cancer. Stopping smoking and using seat belts are just a few examples of preventive medicine that everyone can and should practice.

Curative medicine is a term for medical care that leads to cure. A complete recovery is the goal of most health care in America today, and billions of dollars are invested in research as well as the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Rehabilitative medicine is directed at those who are disabled by disease or injury. Its goal is to restore the person physically and mentally to as full a life as possible. Many factors influence the choice of treatment.

A variation of this approach for a person who has been ill or disabled from birth is called rehabilitative medicine. Again the goal is the optimum physical, intellectual and emotional development of the individual.

Palliative medicine or palliation is used when neither a cure nor a return to full function is possible. It includes measures that seek to keep a patient comfortable. One important time for palliation is in the treatment of painful, terminal or end-stage disease; pain-