

2014

职称英语 通关9套题

卫生类 B级

全国职称英语考试命题研究组 / 组编

郭英剑 / 丛书主编

Final 9
Test Papers
to Pass 2014 English Test for
Professional Title

名牌机构策划
大师主笔

最新5年真题，深度剖析
4套仿真预测，提前入场



附赠
优路教育2014年
职称英语真题冲刺
密训班
16学时，价值520元
高清视频网络课程



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

职 称 英 语 通 关 9 套 题 系 列 丛 书

2014

职称英语

通关9套题

卫生类 B级

丛书主编：郭英剑

组 编：全国职称英语考试命题研究组

参 编：张秀峰 梁莉娟 刘启升 孟宪华 李妙华 张 红
吴 俊 杜喜义 李立杰 包丽歌 郭 丹 董国栋
张瑞红 武瑞玲 吴碧宇 王 凯 苗 青



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 B 级）》为 5+4 的体例，一方面深度剖析 2009~2013 年五年的真题，体例按照【答案】、【题干】、【解析】、【考点延伸】四个部分来设计。【答案】明确标出正确选项；【题干】对题目和选项进行了完整的中文翻译，以便考生做真题时就能复习大量词汇，省去查词典之苦；【解析】对本题正确答案进行了全面完整的分析；【考点延伸】则对该题体现的考点进行了延展，以便达到举一反三的目的。另一方面设置 4 套高度仿真的预测模拟试题，解析部分极具深度和高度，使考生在历年真题的基础上有机会将自己所学所知进行强化训练，提前体验亲临考场的感觉。

本书目的在于“从历年真题学习考点，做历年真题以通过考试”，用目前市场其他图书没有使用的方式来剖析真题，将真题价值最大化，帮助考生用最少的时间和最小的投入，成功通过 2014 年职称英语卫生类 B 级考试，顺利晋升职称。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

2014 职称英语通关 9 套题. 卫生类 B 级/ 郭英剑主编.

—北京：机械工业出版社，2013. 10

ISBN 978-7-111-44399-5

I. ① 2… II. ① 郭… III. ① 英语-职称-资格考试-习题集

IV. ① H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2013）第 244359 号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037）

策划编辑：孟玉琴

责任编辑：于 雷

版式设计：张文贵

责任印制：杨 曦

保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2013 年 10 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·14.25 印张·348 千字

0001-4 000 册

标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-44399-5

定价：29.80 元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

电话服务

网络服务

社服务中心：(010) 88361066

教材网：<http://www.cmpedu.com>

销售一部：(010) 68326294

机工官网：<http://www.cmpbook.com>

销售二部：(010) 88379649

机工官博：<http://weibo.com/cmp1952>

读者购书热线：(010) 88379203

封面无防伪标均为盗版



但凡参加职称英语考试的考生，大都工作忙、时间紧、压力大，晋升职称的刚性需求很高。在职业生涯发展的道路上，广大考生平时工作接触英语不多，加之英语基础比较薄弱，职称评定时英语这一关总是如鲠在喉，但又决不能轻言放弃。是的，谁不想一次通过呢？

在这种情况下，考生如何能在有限的时间、精力、金钱投入下，成功通过 A、B、C 级的考试呢？经过为上万人次的成功培训后，我们发现，全面深入地掌握历年真题是成功的关键。目前市面上各种“历年真题及模拟题”如汗牛充栋，但一览其模式之后，却发现真题的价值在这种模式下根本无法发挥其指导性的作用。简单总结起来，真题有以下特点：（1）囊括了所有考点；（2）涉猎了全部题型；（3）有一定程度的重复。

因此，我们提出一个口号：从历年真题学习考点，做历年真题以通过考试！为了让历年真题充分发挥其应有的价值，让考生朋友们用最少的时间、最小的投入赢得最大的回报率，我们特意编写了这套《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题》，针对不同类别和级别，共 9 册：《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（综合类 C 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（理工类 C 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 A 级）》、《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 B 级）》、《2014 职称英语职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 C 级）》。

本丛书透彻分析了 2009～2013 年的真题，将每个考题体现的考点和隐藏的考点如数展现，在引导考生朋友们体验真题的同时，更好地把握 2014 年考试命题趋势和特点。同时为了让考生在通过真题学到考点和技巧后进行强化练习，本丛书组编了 4 套高度仿真的模拟题，并对模拟题进行了深度解析，让考生深刻把握命题命脉。

本丛书有以下特点：

1. 名牌机构策划，名师主笔

本丛书由职业资格考试考前培训领军机构优路教育策划，博士生导师、享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家郭英剑教授领衔，多位一线培训名师参与编写。他们深谙命题规律，熟知在职考生特点，强调方法技巧，侧重学习方式与效果的匹配。

2. 最新五年真题，深度剖析

本丛书对 2009～2013 年真题进行了深度剖析。【答案】明确标出正确选项；【题干】对题目和选项进行了完整的中文翻译，以便考生做真题时就能复习大量词汇，省去查词典之苦；【解析】对本题正确答案进行了深度分析；【考点延伸】则对该题体现的考点进行了延展，以便达到举一反三的目的。“从历年真题出发，找到 2014 考题”的目的在潜移默化

化中就能实现。

3. 四套仿真预测，提前入场

本丛书提供了四套高度仿真的模拟试题，解析部分具有深度和高度，使考生在历年真题的基础上，有机会将自己所学所知进行强化训练，提前体验亲临考场的感觉。

4. 多种附赠服务，强大助力

本丛书配有超值赠送服务，由优路教育（www.niceloo.com）提供专业答疑及在线技术支持。每本书均附赠“优路教育 2014 年职称英语真题冲刺密训班”（16 学时，价值 520 元）的高清视频网络课程。2013 年 11 月 1 日以后，可刮开封面的账号和密码，登录 www.niceloo.com，根据“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习，从而为考生营造“学真题 + 做真题 + 讲真题”的氛围。

优路教育图书专业答疑及技术支持：010-52391235。

本丛书体例设置脉络清晰，内容撰写针对性强，考点剖析深刻，技巧总结到位，加上附赠超值课程和服务，是广大职称英语考生必选的复习资料。真诚希望本丛书能助大家一臂之力，顺利通过考试！

编 者
2013 年 9 月

写在前面的话：关于职称英语考试的那些事

职称英语考试分为三个类别（综合、理工、卫生），每个类别又分为三个级别，而且考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读英文专业文献的能力，因而职称英语考试对不同级别的应试者提出了不同的要求：

申报 A 级的应试者要求应识别 6 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 3 000 词的阅读任务。A 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 400 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 B 级的应试者要求应识别 5 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 2 600 词的阅读任务。B 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 350 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 C 级的应试者要求应识别 4 000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语，并要求在考试规定的时间内完成约 2 200 词的阅读任务。C 级考试中，每篇文章的长度为 300 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

虽然对词汇量要求有所不同，但所有类别和级别的考试题型都是一样的，共分六大题型：词汇选项、阅读判断、概括大意与完成句子、阅读理解、补全短文、完形填空，分值具体分布如下：

题型	单位分值	题量	该部分总分
词汇选项	1 分	15	15 分
阅读判断	1 分	7	7 分
概括大意与补全短文	1 分	8	8 分
阅读理解	3 分	15	45 分
补全短文	2 分	5	10 分
完形填空	15 分	15	15 分
总分			100 分

由上表可见，职称英语考试题型丰富，考查全面。其中分值较大的有词汇选项、阅读理解和完形填空。阅读判断、概括大意与完成句子、补全短文尽管分值不高，但比起传统题型来，需要一定时间的认知和适应。然而，只要是考试，就一定有命题的规律和应对的技巧。下面，我们就分题型来讲解各个部分的答题技巧：

• 词汇选项：活用字典，快准狠巧

词汇选项题一共 15 题，每题要求在四个词汇中选出一个最接近给出句子中的划横线单词的选项（近义词或同义词）；因为可以带字典进入考场，这部分题目是“送分题”，

所以必须保证这部分拿到满分。做这一部分题最好做到“又准又快”，一般掌握在 20 分钟以内，在备考时如果花的时间太多，这就说明对这部分题目的做题思路 and 技巧还没有一个全面的了解和掌握。当然，做这 15 题，尽管“快而不准”是很笨的做法，如果稳拿 15 分，就是多花点时间也是很值得的。

职称英语考试的词汇选项题目基本是考查同义词或近义词替换，但是有时候划线词与正确选项并非同义词或者近义词，而是基本含义相同、同时能使句子通顺的单词替换，可参考历年真题。

同时，该部分在历年的考试中有重复考查的特征，建议考生要注意历年词汇选项真题的复习（详见本书附录部分——历年真题词汇选项考查）。

• 阅读判断：正误好辨，C 项是宝

职称英语的阅读判断题目的关键是定位到原文的相关句子，从而才能对题干进行正确（Right）、错误（Wrong）、未提及（Not Mentioned）的判断。定位原句子主要是利用题干的关键词，如大写字母的单词、数字、时间、名词、动词、形容词和短语等。

此外，根据历年真题分析，阅读判断题目每年有 1~2 道题目为 C（未提及），这一点要引起考生的注意。“正确”题干一般很好分辨，“错误”和“未提及”不太好分辨。“错误”的情况是题干的信息，原文有所提及，但两者内容是不吻合的。“未提及”则是题干的内容在原文中根本没出现。拿不准时多选 C。

同时，题目的顺序与原文的段落顺序一般保持一致，所以考生在定位原句时根据题目顺序依次往下找即可。

• 概括大意与完成句子：主题在首，定位为先

段落的大意可通过寻找段落的主题句来获得。段落的主题句一般是段落的首句或尾句，如 23 题和 24 题；有时候是中间的句子（特别是有表示转折意思的连接词，如 but、however、nevertheless、although、though 等）；很少的情况下需要根据段落意思总结其段落大意，这时候要注意段落的高频词汇，高频词汇一般与段落的大意有关。

完成句子的关键则是首先在原文中定位到相关的原句，定位的方法也是利用题干的关键词，诸如大写字母的单词、数字、时间、名词、动词、形容词和短语等。此外，如果题干不容易定位，可以定位选项，看哪个选项对应的原句与题干一致。

• 阅读理解：既快又准地“找”，精细细致地“比”

阅读理解题目常考的题型主要有细节题、词汇题、主旨题、态度题、例证题等。

做阅读理解的关键在于“找”，即用关键词定位到原文；“比”，即将选项与定位的信息进行比较。

细节题是考试中最常见的题型，占据总分值的 80% 左右。解细节题的关键点在于上一段中讲到的用关键词回到原文定位，将定位好的细节信息与选项进行一一比对，重合度高的选项即为正确答案。正确选项往往会对原文信息进行改写，常见方式为同义替换（词汇层面）和句式改写（句法层面）；错误选项也有明显的特征：带有绝对词（always、absolutely、

only 等)、偷换概念、文不对题(选项内容正确,但与该题题干没有关系)等。

主旨题分为段落主旨和篇章主旨,段落的主旨一般是看段落的首尾句,而篇章的主旨则是看所有段落的首尾句,并结合篇章的题目。词汇题可以通过查字典的方式解决。

推断题是阅读理解中比较难的题目类型,需要在读懂文章的基础上进行推断,但因为时间所限,通读全篇的可能性不大,所以可以利用每段的首尾句来确定每段的大意,然后把各段大意联系在一起就能掌握全文大意,可以据此进行推断;也可以结合其他四道题目的理解进行推断。态度题则需要利用所使用词汇的褒贬色彩进行判断。例证题则需要关注例子前后的表示论点或观点的句子。

• 补全短文:转承启合,线索为先

这类题要求根据给定短文(原文)的意思,在6个选项句子(陈述句)中分别选出5个符合语法知识、逻辑结构和前后内容意思衔接的选项,补充到原文划线的填充处,使原文成为一篇意思完整、前后连贯的短文,所以这类题实际上是段落填充题。这类题本意是要考查较高的阅读能力、基础知识(语法、词汇等)和综合逻辑思维推理能力,其难度较大,是最令人头痛的题型,各选项环环相扣,选错了一个至少错两个甚至更多,所以填错一个选项,就意味着至少丢掉了4分。

不过,容易丢分的题,也是最容易得分的题,每选对一个,也一样意味着其他选项选择的成功率大大提高,何况只有1个干扰项,排除起来更容易。所以,如果做得好,它比“阅读理解”更容易拿分。做题时要注意:如果基础较好,可以快速浏览一遍原文,但不必精读;千万要注意选项的中心词和句子第一个词、填充处前后句子的大概意思和第一个和最后一个词;做每个填充处要认真阅读其前后段或句子,但不必阅读其他段落;要注意代词的线索功能,比如空格后有 it 或是 this,那么空格处一定有一个单数物体或事件,同时还要关注上下文语义的起承转合等逻辑关系词,比如转折代表要寻找反义词,原因要寻找合理的解释等等;确定了所有答案后,划去干扰项,把各选项对号入座,进行检查和印证。做题时千万要把已确定的选项划去,以便利用排除法解决问题。

• 完型填空:上下求索,瞻前顾后

完型填空是传统题型,一篇文章中15个空白对应着15个选项,要求填入实词(动词、名词和形容词等)的约占70%,其他为虚词(介词、副词等)的约占30%。要填的词几乎涉及各个词类,动词含有不同的时态、语态和语气。

做题步骤可以分为以下三步。(1)通读全文。首先要阅读整篇文章,理解全文内容。同时对全文的语言表达方式,比如文章用的时态、语态、文章的措辞与口气等方面得出大致印象。(2)逻辑判断。在阅读全篇的基础上,开始从头判断每个空所缺的词的言形式,如词类、时态、语态;并判断该词应具有的符合文章上下文的词义。(3)理解选择。从给出的4个选项中,选出在语法与词义上均与原文相符合的一个。

做完形填空要特别注意固定搭配和习惯用语,比如看见空格前有 so,那么就应该下意识地到选项中找 that;看见空格前有 as well,就应该下意识地寻找 as。同时要注意寻找上

下文中的线索词，即“上下求索，瞻前顾后”。

以上的技巧和步骤，我们可以到真题中得到足够的训练和强化。换句话说讲，鉴于职称英语命题重复率大的特征，只要将真题研究透彻了，将延伸的考点也掌握了，那么通过考试也不是难题了。

编者
2013. 9



丛书序

写在前面的话：关于职称英语考试的那些事

▶▶▶ 2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）	1
2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	12
▶▶▶ 2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）	26
2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	36
▶▶▶ 2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）	49
2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	60
▶▶▶ 2010 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）	73
2010 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	84
▶▶▶ 2009 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）	97
2009 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	108
▶▶▶ 2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题一（卫生类 B 级）	120
2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题一（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	130
▶▶▶ 2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题二（卫生类 B 级）	140
2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题二（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	151
▶▶▶ 2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题三（卫生类 B 级）	162
2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题三（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	173
▶▶▶ 2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题四（卫生类 B 级）	185
2014 年职称英语等级考试仿真模拟题四（卫生类 B 级） 参考答案与解析	195
▶▶▶ 2006 ~ 2013 年历年真题职称英语（B 级） 词汇选项考查重点总结	206

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 B 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 个词或者短语有下划线, 请为每处下划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Come out, or I'll bust the door down.
A. shut B. set C. break D. beat
2. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
A. naked B. cautious C. blind D. private
3. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. general B. complex C. direct D. inflexible
4. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
A. right B. unbelievable C. obvious D. unclear
5. These animals migrate south annually in search of food.
A. explore B. travel C. inlaid D. prefer
6. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
A. spread B. send C. hear D. confirm
7. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.
A. passed by B. took a notice of C. woke up D. found by chance
8. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.
A. at B. with C. about D. from
9. As a politician, he knows how to manipulate public opinion.
A. influence B. express C. divide D. voice
10. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
A. taught B. attracted C. kept D. changed
11. He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.
A. understand B. withhold C. exchange D. contact
12. Make sure the table is securely anchored.
A. repaired B. cleared C. booked D. fixed

13. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
 A. worried B. sleepy C. offensive D. anxious
14. There was something peculiar in the way the smiles.
 A. strange B. different C. wrong D. funny
15. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.
 A. shorten B. start C. resume D. end

☒ **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。

Promising Results from Cancer Study

A new experimental vaccine (疫苗) has shown promising results in the fight against lung cancer. In a small Texas-based study, a vaccine developed by scientists at Baylor University Medical Centre in Dallas, USA, cured lung cancer in some patients and slowed the progress of the disease in others.

Researchers have reported encouraging findings from this small study. Forty-three patients suffering from lung cancer were involved in these trials. Ten of these patients were in the early stages and thirty-three in the advanced stages of the disease. They were injected with the vaccine every two weeks for three months, and were carefully monitored for three years. In three of the patients in the advanced stages of cancer, the disease disappeared and in the others, it did not spread for five to twenty-four months. However, no great difference was seen in the patients in the early stages of the illness.

This new vaccine uses the patients' own immune system. It is made specifically for each patient and is injected into the arm or leg. It stimulates the body's immune system, which then recognizes that the cancer cells are harmful, and attacks and destroys them.

The vaccine could be effective against other forms of cancer. It offers great hope for the treatment of cancer in general, although further studies are needed before such treatment can be widely used.

16. The vaccine cured all the participants in the trial.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Over forty people participated in the study.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Patients in the early stages of the disease recovered more quickly in the trial.
 A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. All the patients were from Dallas.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Every patient was injected with the same vaccine.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The vaccine activates the immune system.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The vaccine may be useful for treating other cancers.
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 个选项中为指定段落每段选择 1 个小标题；(2) 第 27 ~ 30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定一个最佳选项。

Organic Food: Why?

- Europe is now the biggest market for organic food in the world, expanding by 25 percent a year over the past 10 years. So what is the attraction of organic food for some people? The really important thing is that organic sounds more “natural” eating organic is a way of defining oneself as natural, good, caring, different from the junk-food-eating masses.
- Unlike conventional farming, the organic approach means farming with natural rather than man-made, fertilizers and pesticides. Techniques such as crop rotation (轮种) improve soil quality and help organic farmers compensate for the absence of man-made chemicals. As a method of food production organic is, however, inefficient in its use of labor and land; there are severe limits to how much food can be produced. Also, the environmental benefits of not using artificial fertilizers are tiny compared with the amount of carbon dioxide emitted (排放) by transporting food.
- Organic farming is often claimed to be safer than conventional farming. Yet studies into organic farming worldwide continue to reject this claim. An extensive review by the UK Food Standards Agency found that there was no statistically significant difference between organic and conventional crops. Even where results indicated there was evidence of a difference, the reviewers found no sign that these differences would have any noticeable effect on health.
- The simplistic claim that organic food is more nutritious than conventional food was always likely to be misleading. Food is a natural product, and the health value of different foods will vary for a number of reasons including freshness, the way the food is cooked, the type of soil it is grown in the amount of sunlight and rain crops have received, and so on. Likewise, the flavor of a carrot has less to do with whether it was fertilized with manure (粪便) or something out of a plastic sack than with the variety of carrot and how long ago it was dug up.

5. Then notion that organic food is safer than “normal” food is also contradicted by the fact that many of our most common foods are full of natural toxins (毒素). As one research expert says: “People think that the more natural something is, the better it is for them. That is simply not the case. In fact, it is the opposite that is true: the closer a plant is to its natural state, the more likely it is that it will poison you. Naturally, many plants do not want to be eaten, so we have spent 10,000 years developing agriculture and breeding out harmful traits from crops.”

23. Paragraph 1 _____

24. Paragraph 2 _____

25. Paragraph 3 _____

26. Paragraph 4 _____

- A. Main reason for the popularity of organic food
- B. Description of organic farming
- C. Factors that affect food health value
- D. Testing the taste of organic food
- E. Necessity to remove hidden dangers from food
- F. Research into whether organic food is better

27. Techniques of organic farming help _____.

28. There is no convincing evidence to _____.

29. The weather conditions during the growth of crops _____.

30. The closer a plant is to its natural state; the less suitable it is to _____.

- A. show that organic crops are safer than conventional ones
- B. be specially trained
- C. improve soil quality
- D. poison you
- E. be eaten
- F. affect their nutritional content



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。



On the Trial of the Honey Badger

On a recent field trip to the Kalahari Desert, a team of researchers learnt a lot more about honey badgers (獾). The team employed a local wildlife expert, Kitso Khama, to help them

locate and follow the badgers across the desert. Their main aim was to study the badgers' movements and behavior as discreetly (谨慎地) as possible frightening them away or causing them to change their natural behavior. They also planned to trap a few and study them close up before releasing them in view of the animal's reputation, this was something that even Khama was reluctant to do.

"The problem with honey badgers is they are naturally curious animals, especially when they see something new." He says. "That, combined with their unpredictable nature, can be a dangerous mixture. If they sense you have food, for example, they won't be shy about coming right up to you for something to eat. They're actually quite sociable creatures around humans, but as soon as they feel they might be in danger, they can become extremely vicious (凶恶的). Fortunately this is rare, but it does happen."

The research confirmed many things that were already known. As expected, honey badgers ate any creatures they could catch and kill. Even poisonous snakes, feared and avoided by most other animals, were not safe from them. The researchers were surprised, however, by the animal's fondness for local melons, probably because of their high water content. Previously researchers thought that the animal got all of its liquid requirements from its prey (猎物). The team also learnt that, contrary to previous research findings, the badgers occasionally formed loose family groups. They were also able to confirm certain results from previous research, including the fact that female badgers never socialized with each other.

Following some of the male badgers was a challenge, since they can cover large distances in a short space of time. Some hunting territories cover more than 500 square kilometers. Although they seem happy to share these territories with other males, there are occasional fights over an important food source, and male badgers can be as aggressive towards each other as they are towards other species.

As the badgers became accustomed to the presence of people, it gave the team the to get up close to them without being the subject of the animals' curiosity—or a sudden aggression. The badgers' eating patterns, which had been disrupted, to normal. It also allowed the team to observe more closely some of the other that form working associations with the honey badger, as these seemed to badgers' relaxed attitude when near humans.

31. Why did the wild life experts visit the Kalahari Desert?
 - A. To find where honey badgers live.
 - B. To observe how honey badgers behave.
 - C. To catch some honey badgers for food.
 - D. To find out why honey badgers have a bad reputation.
32. What does Kitso Khama say about honey badgers?
 - A. They show interest in things they are not familiar with.
 - B. They are always looking for food.

- C. They do not enjoy human company.
D. It is common for them to attack people.
33. What did the team find out about honey badgers?
A. There were some creatures they did not eat.
B. They were afraid of poisonous creatures.
C. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
D. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
34. Which of the following is a typical feature of male badgers?
A. They don't run very quickly.
B. They hunt over a very large area.
C. They defend their territory from other badgers.
D. They are more aggressive than females.
35. What happened when honey badgers got used to humans around them?
A. They became less aggressive towards other creatures.
B. They started eating more.
C. Other animals started working with them.
D. They lost interest in people.



“Don't Drink Alone” Gets New Meaning

In what may be bad news for bars and pubs, a European research group has found that people drinking alcohol outside of meals have a significantly higher risk of cancer in the mouth and neck than do those taking their libations with food. Luigino Dal Maso and his colleagues studied the drinking patterns of 1,500 patients from four cancer studies and another 3,500 adults who had never had cancer.

After the researchers accounted for the amount of alcohol consumed, they found that individuals who downed a significant share of their alcohol outside of meals faced at least a 50 to 80 percent risk of cancer in the oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus, when compared with people who drank only at meals. Consuming alcohol without food also increased by at least 20 percent the likelihood of laryngeal cancer. “Roughly 95 percent of cancers at these four sites traced to smoking or drinking by the study volunteers,” Dal Maso says. The discouraging news, his team reports, is that drinking with meals didn't eliminate cancer risk at any of the sites.

For their new analysis, the European scientists divided people in the study into four groups, based on how many drinks they reported having in an average week. The lowest-intake group included people who averaged up to 20 drinks a week. The highest group reported downing at least 56 servings of alcohol weekly for an average of eight or more per day. Cancer risks for the mouth and neck sites rose steadily with consumption even for people who reported drinking only with meals. For instance, compared with people in the lowest-consumption group, participants

who drank 21 to 34 alcohol servings a week at least doubled their cancer risk for all sites other than the larynx. If people in these consumption groups took some of those drinks outside meals, those in the higher consumption group at least quadrupled their risk for oral cavity and esophageal cancers.

People in the highest-consumption group who drank only with meals had 10 times the risk of oral cancer, 7 times the risk of pharyngeal cancer, and 16 times the risk of esophageal cancer compared with those who averaged 20 or fewer drinks a week with meals. In contrast, laryngeal cancer risk in the high-intake, with-meals-only group was only triple that in the low-intake consumers who drank with meals.

“Alcohol can inflame tissues. Over time, that inflammation can trigger cancer.” Dal Maso says. He suspects that food reduced cancer risk either by partially coating digestive-tract tissues or by scrubbing alcohol off those tissues. He speculates that the reason laryngeal risks were dramatically lower for all study participants traces to the tissue’s lower exposure to alcohol.

36. Who are more likely to develop cancer in the mouth and neck?
 - A. People who drink alcohol outside of meals.
 - B. People who drink alcohol at meals.
 - C. People who never drink alcohol.
 - D. People who drink alcohol only at bars and pubs.
37. Which of the following is NOT a research finding about “drinking with meals”?
 - A. It lowers cancer risk compared with drinking without food.
 - B. It increases by 20 percent the risk of cancer in all the four sites.
 - C. It may be a cause of cancer.
 - D. It does not eliminate cancer risk at any of the four sites.
38. How many drinks do the lowest-intake group average per week?
 - A. 21.
 - B. 20.
 - C. 34.
 - D. 56.
39. Which of the four cancers has the lowest risk?
 - A. Oral cancer.
 - B. Pharyngeal cancer.
 - C. Laryngeal cancer.
 - D. Esophageal cancer.
40. According to the last paragraph, tissues’ lower exposure to alcohol _____.
 - A. reduces the risk of laryngeal cancer
 - B. explains why inflammation triggers cancer
 - C. accounts for why food can cover digestive-tract tissues
 - D. is the reason why food can take alcohol off them



The World’s Best-Selling Medicine

Since ancient times, people all over the world have used willow to stop pain. The willow tree contains salicylic acid (水杨酸). This stops pain, but there is one problem. Salicylic acid