

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试用书

全国专业技术人员职称外语 等级考试模拟试题

职称英语

卫生类

本丛书编委会 编著



北方妇女儿童出版社

全国专业技术人员 职称外语等级考试模拟试题

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前 言

为了帮助广大专业技术人员更好地复习迎考,我们组织了首都高校的英语专家、教授严格依据《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(人事部统一编写,以下简称“新大纲”)编写了指定辅导用书——《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试辅导》(以下简称“辅导”)以及与其配套复习使用的《全国专业技术人员职称英语考试模拟试题》(以下简称“模拟试题”)。

“模拟试题”用书共分为“综合类、理工类、卫生类”(每类1册),每类包括A、B、C三个等级,卫生类、理工类每个等级均编有7套与正式考试题型、题量一样、难易程度相当的模拟试题及其译文、答案详解(每个类别 $3 \times 7 = 21$ 套);综合类每个等级均编有8套与正式考试题型、题量一样、难易程度相当的模拟试题及其译文、答案详解(共 $3 \times 8 = 24$ 套)

当然,“新大纲”是学习的根本,任何种类的辅导用书都将不能代替“新大纲”的作用。

参加本书编写的作者均来自北京著名高校,具有丰富的英语教学和应试辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为各地组织职称英语等级考试考前培训和个人复习最为理想的考试用书。但是,能否达到这一点,唯一的评判只有广大读者。由于编写时间较短,又加之编写人员水平有限,本书肯定还存在着许多不足之处,因此,我们恳切希望英语专家以及广大读者给我们提出宝贵意见,以便使本书经过来年的修订后更加完善,更加适合读者的需要。

编 者

2004年12月

目 录

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(1)	(1)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(2)	(7)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(3)	(13)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(4)	(19)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(5)	(25)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(6)	(31)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(7)	(37)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(1) 参考译文及答案详解	(43)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(2) 参考译文及答案详解	(48)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(3) 参考译文及答案详解	(53)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(4) 参考译文及答案详解	(58)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(5) 参考译文及答案详解	(63)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(6) 参考译文及答案详解	(68)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 C 级(7) 参考译文及答案详解	(72)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(1)	(77)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(2)	(84)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(3)	(91)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(4)	(97)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(5)	(103)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(6)	(109)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(7)	(116)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(1) 参考译文及答案详解	(122)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(2) 参考译文及答案详解	(127)
全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题	卫生类 B 级(3) 参考译文及答案详解	(132)

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题

卫生类 C 级(1)

第 1 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, 每个句子均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线, 请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. About a quarter of the workers in the United States are employed in factories.

- A) third B) fourth
C) tenth D) fifteenth

2. First editions of certain popular books cannot be obtained for love or money.

- A) at any place B) at any price
C) in any language D) in any country

3. People don't realize how serious this recession has actually been.

- A) know B) think
C) doubt D) remember

4. What were the effects of the decision she made?

- A) reasons B) results
C) causes D) bases

5. We should not complain about taxes.

- A) feel unhappy B) say bad things
C) care D) praise

6. The steadily rising cost of labor on the waterfront has greatly increased the cost of shipping cargo by water.

- A) continuously B) quickly
C) excessively D) exceptionally

7. Practically all species of animals communicate either through sounds or through a large repertory of soundless codes.

- A) Simultaneously B) Almost
C) Absolutely D) Basically

8. People from many countries were drawn to the United States by the growing cities and industries.

- A) drafted B) transported
C) attracted D) ordered

9. The Victorian speaker was noted for his manual gestures.

- A) expressive B) physical
C) exaggerated D) dubious

10. The old concerns lose importance and some of them vanish altogether.

- A) develop B) disappear
C) linger D) renew

11. Cement was seldom used in building during the Middle

Ages.

- A) crudely B) rarely
C) originally D) symbolically

12. The most pressing problem any economic system faces is how to use its scarce resources.

- A) puzzling B) difficult
C) terrifying D) urgent

13. When doves are about two weeks old, they are covered with grey feathers and are ready to try their wings.

- A) grow B) wrap
C) hide D) test

14. They have a far better yield than any other farm for miles around.

- A) expectation B) soil
C) climate D) harvest

15. Techniques to harness the energy of the sun are being developed.

- A) convert B) store
C) utilize D) receive

第 2 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, 请选 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选 B; 如果该句的信息文章中未提及, 请选 C。

Food and Cancer

Medical experts have suspected for many years that there is a strong link between what a person eats and cancer. They say a new study provides the first evidence that vitamins could reduce a person's chance of developing cancer. A team of Chinese and American scientists did the study. They are from American National Cancer Institute and the Cancer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in Beijing. The Journal of the National Cancer Institute published the results of the study. About thirty thousand people between the ages of 40 to 69 took part in the study. They were from the northern central Chinese area of Linxian. Most of them took vitamins and minerals every day for five years.

Linxian was chosen because the people there have an extremely high rate of cancer of stomach and esophagus. Researchers believe that fungus and molds in local foods may be partly responsible for the high cancer rate. Researchers divided those into eight groups. Seven of the groups received

different mixtures of vitamins and minerals daily. The amounts of the vitamins and minerals were 1 to 2 times greater than what American health officials say is needed. The eighth group received sugar pills that had no effect. Those who seemed to gain the most received a mixture of a form of vitamin A called β -carotene, vitamin E and the mineral selenium. The vitamin and mineral are believed to prevent damage to cells caused by cancer-causing substances. Researchers reported a 13 percent drop in cancer rates in those who took β -carotene, vitamin E and selenium. They also found a 10 percent drop in the number of deaths caused by strokes from bursting blood vessels.

Scientists warn that it is too soon to know if the effect would be the same among people in other countries. They note that the people in Linxian eat foods that lack necessary vitamins and minerals. Chinese officials will continue to record the health records of the people in Linxian for many years. For now officials reportedly are considering using the results of the study. They want to find a way to improve the health of people in Linxian and other small towns in China.

16. It has been proved that there is a strong link between food and cancer.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. A team of Chinese and American Scientist are from colleges and universities.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The study lasted for over ten years.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. According to report the rate of cancer of stomach and esophagus in Linxian is the highest in China.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Fungus and molds in local foods may be partly responsible for the high cancer rate in Linxian.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. All those people in the study got vitamins and minerals for free.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The results of the study are of great significance to people everywhere.
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)

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2~5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。请将答案填在横线上。

A Bit Good News for Fat People

1. Certainly there are millions who need to lose weight. But there are also millions who only imagine they need to. Compulsive and continuous dieting, not to mention eating disorders, shows that some of us will do anything to reduce our bodies down to the currently desirable shape. But is being underweight really desirable?

2. Scientists have long been looking into the effects of under-nutrition. These studies—rats and mice have been the subjects, not humans—indicate that carefully controlled food restriction with adequate vitamins and minerals slows the aging process. In experiment after experiment, thin animals consistently outlive their all-you-can-eat cousins, sometimes doubling their average life span. They seem to age more slowly too. The level of cholesterol in their blood stays lower longer. Their bodies stay responsive to certain hormones longer. Their immune systems stay healthier longer. Underfed rats and mice are also less likely to suffer from age-related diseases like cancer, kidney and heart disease.

3. But we still know little about the effect of scientifically controlled under-nutrition on people. Researchers have kept studying large numbers of people, linking their weight with their health over long periods of time. In direct contrast to the laboratory experiments, these population studies suggest that being underweight can actually be dangerous to your health.

4. In a major National Institutes of Health study that followed more than 5,000 men and women for 24 years, scientists discovered that the thinnest people ran the highest rate of dying. The thinnest group of men had the highest death rates from cancer and all other diseases except those of the cardiovascular system. It is also found that thinness does not mean wellness. Men 15 percent below average weight die more often from pneumonia, influenza, heart disease and suicide than their weightier counterparts. Women 15 percent less than average are easy to get pneumonia, influenza and digestive system diseases. An American Cancer Society study found that those 20 percent underweight died more often from strokes and digestive disease than their average weight counterparts. In a California study of 7,000 men and women, the highest death rates were among those 10 percent underweight.

5. Conversely, these and other studies are finding that being slightly or moderately overweight, even as much as 35 percent above standard weight, is good for your health.

23. Paragraph 2

24. Paragraph 3

25. Paragraph 4

C
D
D
D

26. Paragraph 5

- A. Good things about being a little overweight
- B. National Institutes of Health
- C. Experiments on animals regarding under-nutrition
- D. Some negative effects of being underweight
- E. Contrast between experiments on animals and on people
- F. High death rates

27. Many people want to lose weight because they want to

28. Those all-you-can-eat animals often have

29. People 15 percent underweight suffer more from

30. In a study, scientists found that the thinnest people

- A. ran the highest rate of dying
- B. have a body shape that all people will admire
- C. cardiovascular diseases
- D. eating disorders
- E. a shorter life span
- F. pneumonia and influenza

第4部分: 阅读理解(第31~45题, 每题3分, 共45分)

阅读下面三篇短文。每篇短文后面有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案。应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

Passage 1

Old Mothers' Children Have Higher Diabetes Risk

Children of older mothers run a higher risk of developing insulin - dependent diabetes, the British Medical Journal said. "A strong association was found between increasing maternal age at delivery and risk of (insulin - dependent) diabetes in the child. Risk was highest in firstborn children and decreased progressively with higher birth order". Professor Edwin Gale and colleagues at Southmead Hospital in Bristol said. Diabetes is a serious, incurable, lifelong disease characterized by an inability to control the amount of sugar in the blood. Insulin - dependent diabetes, which mainly affects children, is treated by administering the hormone insulin. Gale looked into 1,375 families in the Oxford area where one or more children had diabetes and found that the risk of a child developing insulin - dependent diabetes increased by 25 percent for each five - year band of the mother's age.

The risk of developing diabetes was also linked to the age of the father. For every five - year band of the father's age the risk of the child developing diabetes increased by nine percent. The risk of diabetes was highest among the firstborn children of mothers who started their families late and the risk decreased by about 15 percent for each subsequent child, the BMJ said. The older the mother the earlier the onset of insulin - dependent diabetes in the child. Other studies have already shown that children born to older mothers, over the age of 35, have an increased risk of diabetes but this study is the first to establish that risk increases continuously in relation to increasing maternal age, Dr. Polly Bingley of Southmead Hospital told Reuters. The new study is the first to show that risk was related to birth order.

The study also partly explains increasing diabetes. Between 1970 and 1996 the proportion of children born to mothers aged between 30 and 34 increased to 28 percent from 15 percent and this could account for rising numbers of childhood diabetics, the scientists said in the BMJ. "The increase in maternal age at delivery in the UK over the past two decades could partly account for the increase in incidence of childhood diabetes over this period."

The diabetes charity Diabetes UK agreed that the study may have uncovered a reason for the "alarming increase in the rate of (insulin - dependent) diabetes among children in recent years". "This study may well provide a clue to the understanding of this problem. It is most likely that there are a number of factors to explain the increase," Diabetes UK said. There are some 1.4 million diagnosed diabetes sufferers in Britain, the charity Diabetes UK said. Of these 1.4 million sufferers there are 20,000 people under age 20 who suffer from insulin - dependent diabetes.

31. For every five - year band of the father's age the risk of the child developing diabetes increased by

- A. 25%
- B. 19%
- C. 9%
- D. 15%

32. Gale looked into 1,375 families in the are -

- A. Cambridge
- B. Oxford
- C. Liverpool
- D. London

33. The new study is the first to show that diabetes risk was related to

- A. the age of the father
- B. the amount of sugar a child consumes
- C. the maternal age at delivery

- D. birth order
34. According to the passage, Which of the following is true?
- A. There are about 1.4 million people in UK diagnosed as diabetes patients.
- B. There are about 20 thousand people in UK diagnosed as diabetes patients.
- C. There are about 20020 people in UK diagnosed as diabetes patients.
- D. There are about 1.42 million people in UK diagnosed as diabetes patients.
35. Why is childhood diabetes over the past 20 years in UK increased?
- A. Because the maternal age at delivery is increased.
- B. Because the number of children is increased greatly.
- C. Because it is an alarm to symbol the seriousness of childhood diabetes.
- D. Because the diabetes incidence has increased from 15% to 28%.

Passage 2

New Attempts to Eradicate AIDS Virus

A high - profile attempt to eradicate the AIDS virus in a few patients continues to show promise.

But researchers won't know for a year or more whether it will work, scientist David Ho told journalists here Wednesday for the Fourth conference in Viruses and Infections.

"This is a study that's in progress," says Ho, head of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center, New York.

The study involves 20 people who started combinations of anti - HIV drugs very early in the course of the disease, within 90 days of their infections. They've been treated for up to 18 months. Four others have dropped out because of side effects or problems complying with the exacting drug system.

The drugs have knocked the AIDS virus down to undetectable levels in the blood of all remaining patients. And, in the latest development, scientists have now tested lymph nodes and semen from a few patients and found no virus reproducing there, Ho says. "Bear in mind that undetectable does not equal absent." Ho says.

Ho has calculated that the drugs should be able to wipe out remaining viruses — at least from known reservoirs throughout the body — in two to three years. But the only way to prove eradication would be to stop the drugs and see if the virus comes back. On Wednesday, Ho said he wouldn't ask any patient to consider that step before two and a half years of treatment.

And he emphasized that he is not urging widespread adoption of such early, aggressive treatment outside of trials. No one knows the long - term risks.

But other scientists are looking at similar experiments. A federally funded study will put 300 patients on triple - drug treatments and then see if some responding well after six months can continue to suppress the virus on just one or two drugs, says researcher Douglas Richman of the University of California, San Diego. Some patients in that study also may be offered the chance to stop therapy after 18 months or more, he says.

36. According to the first paragraph, what is the opposite of "high - profile"?
- A. low-profile
- B. high-profitable
- C. low-profitable
- D. low-profuse
37. 20 people who are involved in the study have been treated for _____.
- A. up to twenty months
- B. up to eighteen months
- C. up to eighty months
- D. up to eight months
38. What do Ho's words "Bear in mind undetectable does not equal absent" mean?
- A. AIDS virus can be undetectable in the blood.
- B. AIDS virus is undetectable in the blood.
- C. No AIDS virus can be detected in the blood.
- D. No virus found in the blood means no AIDS.
39. How do we prove that the drugs have wiped out the remaining viruses?
- A. To use up all the drugs at once.
- B. To wait for the virus to die slowly.
- C. To ask the patients' feeling about the disease.
- D. To stop the drugs to see if the virus comes back.
40. Other scientists are looking at experiments that are similar in that they are _____.
- A. costly.
- B. economical.
- C. traditional.
- D. bold.

Passage 3

Diabetes

Most of the food we eat is turned into glucose for our bodies to use for energy. The pancreas, an organ near the stomach, makes a hormone called insulin to help glucose get into your body cells. When you have diabetes, your body either doesn't make enough insulin or can't use its own insulin well. This problem causes glucose to build up

in your blood.

You may recall having some of these signs before you found out you had diabetes:

- * Being very thirsty.
- * Urinating a lot — often at night.
- * Having unclear vision from time to time.
- * Feeling very tired much of the time.
- * Losing weight without trying.
- * Having very dry skin.
- * Having sores that are slow to heal.
- * Getting more infections than usual.
- * Vomiting.

Two main types of diabetes are Type 1 and Type 2. Another type of diabetes appears during pregnancy in some women. It's called gestational diabetes.

One out of ten people with diabetes has Type 1 diabetes. These people usually find out they have diabetes when they are children or young adults. The pancreas of a person with Type 1 makes little or no insulin. People with Type 1 diabetes must inject insulin every day to live.

Most people with diabetes have Type 2 diabetes. The pancreas of people with such diabetes keeps making insulin for some time, but the body can't use it well. Most people with Type 2 find out about their diabetes after age 30 or 40.

Some risk factors which make people more likely to get Type 2 diabetes are:

- * A family history of diabetes.
- * Lack of exercise.
- * Weighing too much.

Diabetes can hurt your eyes, your kidneys, and your nerves. It can lead to problems with the blood circulation in your body. Even your teeth and gums can be harmed. And diabetes in pregnancy can cause special problems.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. The writer told us what to pay attention to when people had diabetes.
- B. The writer told us what diabetes was.
- C. The writer told us about the latest development in curing diabetes.
- D. The writer told us how to avoid getting diabetes.

42. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A. A person with diabetes may have become thinner and thinner.
- B. A person with diabetes may have become fatter and fatter.
- C. A person with diabetes may have felt like to drink a lot of water very often.
- D. A person with diabetes may have had to get out of bed at night and urinate.

43. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Most persons with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes are women in pregnancy.
- B. Most women in pregnancy may have the danger of getting diabetes.
- C. We find more persons with Type 2 diabetes among children than older persons.
- D. We find more persons with Type 2 diabetes among older persons than children.

44. When you have Type 2 diabetes, it is sometimes possible to find that _____

- A. your husband has diabetes too.
- B. your father has diabetes too.
- C. your father-in-law is too fat.
- D. your brother does not like sports.

45. People get diabetes because _____

- A. their stomachs are not able to produce enough insulin.
- B. their pancreas are not able to produce enough glucose.
- C. there is too much glucose in their blood.
- D. there is too much insulin in their blood.

第5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。请将答案填在横线上。

Teamwork in Tourism

Growing cooperation among branches of tourism has proved valuable to all concerned. Government bureaux, trade and travel associations, carriers and properties are all working together _____ (46).

Travel operators, _____ (47), sponsor extensive research programs. They have knowledge of all areas and all carrier services, and they are experts in organizing different types of tours and in preparing effective advertising campaign. They distribute materials to agencies, such as journals, brochures and advertising projects. They offer familiarization and workshop tours so that in a short time agents can obtain first-hand knowledge of the tours they are selling.

_____ (48) to acquaint agents with new programs and techniques in selling. In this way agents learn to explain destinations and _____ (49) — planes, ships, trains, motorcoaches, car-rentals, and even car purchases.

Properties and agencies work closely together to make the most suitable contracts, considering both the comfort of the clients and their own profitable financial arrange-

ment. Agencies rely upon the good services of hotels, and, conversely, hotels rely upon agencies, to fulfill their contracts and to send them clients.

The same confidence exists between agencies and carriers, including car-rental and sight-seeing services. A (50), and agencies are dependent upon carriers to present them with marketable tours. All services must work together for greater efficiency, fair pricing and contented customers.

- A. Carriers are dependent upon agencies to supply passengers
- B. Tourist counselors give valuable seminars
- C. specialists in the field of planning
- D. to suggest different modes and combinations of travel
- E. as a result tourism is flourishing in all countries
- F. to bring about optimum conditions for travelers

第6部分:完形填空(第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

阅读一篇短文,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。

Hospital Mistreatment

According to a study, most medical interns report experiencing mistreatment, including humiliation by senior doctors, 51 D threatened, or physical abuse in their first year out of medical school.

The findings come from analysis of the B 52 a 13 - page survey mailed in January 1991 to 1,733 second - year residents. The survey and analysis appear in the April 15th 53 D of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Overall, 54 A the 1,277 residents who completed surveys, 1,185 said that they had experienced at least one incident of mistreatment in their intern year. 55 D reporting incidents where they were abused, more than 45% of the residents said they had witnessed at least one incident where other persons 56 A false medical records. Moreover, nearly three quarters of the residents said they had witnessed mistreatment of patients by other residents, attending physicians or nurses. Almost 40% said patient mistreatment was a frequent 57 C.

More than 10% of the residents said they were not allowed to have 58 D sleep, and the average number of hours 59 D sleep was 37.6. The average on

- call hours during a B 60 week was 56.9 hours, but about 25% of the residents said their on - call assignments were more than 80 hours some weeks.

C 61 30% of the residents said they experienced some type of sexual harassment or discrimination, verbal abuse was the most common problem B 62. When abusive incidents were limited to events occurring three or more times, 53% of the respondents reported that they were belittled or humiliated by more senior residents, 63 D just over 21% reported someone taking credit for their work. Being "given tasks for punishment," "being pushed, kicked or hit," and 64 D someone "threatening your reputation or career," 65 D as a more frequent occurrence by over 10% of the responding residents.

- 51. A) by B) been C) were D) being
- 52. A) responsive B) responses to C) respond to D) responding
- 53. A) piece B) issue C) volume D) chapter
- 54. A) out of B) of C) from D) in
- 55. A) In spite of B) In addition to C) Because D) Although
- 56. A) had made B) have made C) has made D) make
- 57. A) incident B) happening C) event D) accident
- 58. A) long B) sound C) much D) enough
- 59. A) without B) on C) with D) because of
- 60. A) unusual B) typical C) easy D) difficult
- 61. A) In spite of B) Therefore C) Although D) So
- 62. A) citing B) cited C) cite D) be cited
- 63. A) when B) as C) but D) while
- 64. A) had B) have C) having D) has
- 65. A) reported B) had reported C) was reported D) were reported

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试模拟试题

卫生类 C 级(2)

第 1 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,每个句子均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- Helen will leave immediately.
A) far away B) right away
C) right here D) soon
- Susan is looking for the dictionary, which she lost yesterday.
A) finding B) looking up
C) looking at D) trying to find
- John talked over the new job offer with his wife.
A) discussed B) mentioned
C) accepted D) rejected
- While I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help.
A) when B) but
C) although D) where
- A beautiful woman attended to me in that store yesterday.
A) waited on B) talked to
C) spoke to D) stayed with
- Of the planets in the solar system, Mercury is the nearest to the sun.
A) most like B) dimmer than
C) closest to D) as hot as
- I have nothing but disdain for such a person.
A) respect B) hatred
C) contempt D) dislike
- We acknowledged the truth of your statement.
A) admitted B) received
C) wanted D) reached
- Many residents of the apartment complexes object to the noisy neighbors.
A) managers B) occupants
C) landlords D) caretakers
- Since the Great Depression, the United States government has protected farmers from damaging drops in grain prices.
A) slight B) surprising
C) sudden D) harmful
- It's impolite to cut in when two persons are holding a conversation.
A) to stand in between B) to talk loudly

- C) to sit in between D) to interrupt
- The Firm of Bonnin and Morris in Philadelphia was probably the first American company to manufacture porcelain.
A) silverware B) crystal
C) china D) linen
- Nerve signals may travel through nerve or muscle fibers at speeds as high as two hundred miles per hour.
A) velocities B) impulses
C) ratios D) atrocities
- The immense change of the city astonished every member of the conference.
A) surprised B) interested
C) bored D) excited
- All living organisms, regardless of their unique identity, have certain biological, chemical and physical characteristics in common.
A) as a result of B) considering
C) on purpose D) whatever

第 2 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,请选 A;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请选 B;如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及,请选 C。

Homosexuals

Many homosexuals (同性恋者) prefer to be called gay or, for women, lesbian. Most of them live quiet lives just like anyone else. Some gay people have always raised children, alone or with partners, and the use of artificial insemination (授精) is increasing among lesbians.

Gay persons are in every kind of job. Some are very open about their homosexuality, and some are more private. Some view their sexual orientation (倾向; 方向) as a biological given and others as a choice. For those women who see it as a choice, one reason often given is the inequality in most heterosexual (异性恋的) relationships.

Homosexuality has been common in most cultures throughout history and generally condemned. As a result, homosexual activity became a crime, for which the penalty in early courts was death. Homosexual behavior is still illegal in many countries and the United States.

Homosexuality later came to be viewed widely as less a sin than a sickness, but now mental - health profession

doesn't any longer consider homosexuality as an illness. More recent theories to account for homosexuality have included those based on biological and sociological factors. To date, however, there is no conclusive general theory that can explain the cause of homosexuality.

Attitudes toward homosexuality began to change in the second half of the 20th century. Gays attribute this, in part, to their own struggle for their rights and pride in their orientation. Some large companies now extend health-care benefits to the life partners of their gay employees. Many cities also have officially appointed lesbian and gay advisory (咨询的) committees. While some attitudes have changed, however, prejudice still exists, and in the late 1980s and early 1990s there were considerable shouts against homosexuals, with attempts to pass laws forbidding the granting of basic civil rights to gays.

The AIDS epidemic, which started in the 1980s, has devastated the gay community and brought it together as never before. The organized gay response to the lack of government financial support for fighting AIDS and to the needs of the thousands of AIDS victims, whether gay or not, has been a model of community action. AIDS, however, has also provided people with another reason for their prejudice.

16. Female homosexuals are called "lesbian".
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Some homosexuals don't care that others look down upon them.
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The sexual orientation of human beings is given biologically.
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
19. In ancient Germany, homosexuality was common and condemned.
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Homosexual behavior is still illegal in many countries now.
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Now homosexuality is not considered as sickness in the fields of mental-health profession.
A. Right B. wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Compared with homosexuals, the ordinary people have less possibility to have AIDS.
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)

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3~6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。请将答案填在横线上。

The Fridge

1. The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

2. In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

3. The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast variety of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

4. What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

5. Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

6. The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself. Invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

23. Paragraph 3 _____.
24. Paragraph 4 _____.
25. Paragraph 5 _____.
26. Paragraph 6 _____.

- | |
|---|
| A The Invention of the Fridge |
| B The Pollution Caused by Fridges |
| C The Widespread Need for Fridges |
| D The fridge has little contribution to food preservation |
| E The Waste of Energy Caused by Fridges |
| F The Fridge's Contribution to Commerce |

27. It was still possible for people to have fresh foods be-

- cause _____, before the use of fridges.
28. The invention of the fridge has not provided _____.
29. An important contribution made by the invention of the fridge is that _____.
30. If you stop using the fridge, at least you won't be troubled by the noise _____.

- A. milk, meat, vegetables, etc. were delivered
- B. it has promoted the sales of many kinds of commodities
- C. a new, economical way to preserve food
- D. most kids like iced soft drinks
- E. something every housewife needs
- F. produced by the working fridge

第4部分: 阅读理解 (第31~45题, 每题3分, 共45分)

阅读下面三篇短文。每篇短文后面有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案。应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

Passage 1

Modern Sun Worshippers

People travel for a lot of reasons. Some tourists go to see battlefields or religious shrines. Others are looking for culture, or simply want to have their pictures taken in front of famous places. But most European tourists are looking for a sunny beach to lie on.

Northern Europeans are willing to pay a lot of money and put up with a lot of inconveniences for the sun because they have so little of it. Residents of cities like London, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam spend a lot of their winter in the dark because the days are so short, and much of the rest of the year in the rain. This is the reason the Mediterranean has always attracted them. Every summer, more than 25 million people travel to Mediterranean resorts and beaches for their vacation. They all come for the same reason: sun!

The huge crowds mean lots of money for the economies of Mediterranean countries. Italy's 30,000 hotels are booked solid every summer. And 13 million people camp out on French beaches, parks, and roadsides. Spain's long sandy coastline attracts more people than anywhere else. 37 million tourists visit yearly, or one tourist for every person living in Spain.

But there are signs that the area is getting more tourism than it can handle. The Mediterranean is already one of the most polluted seas on earth. And with increased tourism, it's getting worse. The French can't figure out what to do with all the garbage left by campers around St.

Tropez. And in many places, swimming is dangerous because of pollution.

None of this, however, is spoiling anyone's fun. The Mediterranean gets more popular every year with tourists. Obviously, they don't go there for clean water and solitude. They tolerate traffic jams and seem to like crowded beaches. They don't even mind the pollution. No matter how dirty the water is, the coastline still looks beautiful. And as long as the sun shines, it's still better than sitting in the cold rain in Berlin, London, or Oslo.

31. The writer seems to show that Europeans travel mostly because _____.
- A) they like battlefields or religious shrines.
- B) they take delight in different cultural traditions and social customs.
- C) they would like to take pictures in front of famous sites.
- D) they want to get sunshine.
32. In paragraph 2, cities like London, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam are mentioned _____.
- A) to show that they are not good cities in terms of geography and climate.
- B) to explain how intelligent their residents are.
- C) to suggest that these cities lack places of famous battlefields.
- D) to show that they are more tourism than anywhere else.
33. According to the passage, which of the following countries attracts more tourists than others?
- A) German.
- B) Greece.
- C) England.
- D) Spain.
34. The latter half of the last sentence in paragraph 3, i. e., "or one tourist for every person living in Spain" means _____.
- A) all the resident of Spain are tourists.
- B) every person living in Spain has to take care of a tourist.
- C) every year almost as many tourists visit Spain as there are people living in that country.
- D) every Spanish is visited by a tourist every year.
35. According to the passage, which of the following factors might spoil the tourists' fun at Mediterranean resorts and beaches?
- A) rainy weather.
- B) dirty environment.
- C) bad service.
- D) polluted water.

Passage 2

"Lemons" in Used Car Market

Suppose that you, a college student of somewhat limited means, are in the market for a used pickup truck. The following ad in a local used car publication catches your eye.

1993 Ford Ranger, bilk, 4WD, a/c.

AM/FM/cass., showroom condition.

Call 555 - 1234 after 5 p. m.

This is exactly the kind of vehicle you want, so you call to inquire about the price. The price you are quoted over the phone is \$2,000 lower than the price for this model with this equipment listed in a used car guidebook. Instead of being ecstatic, however, you are suspicious.

For many products, when you must pay less than the going rate, you believe you are getting a great deal. This is not necessarily the case for used cars or other durable goods (washing machines and television sets, for example) because with expensive products—or, what is essentially the same thing, products with high replacement costs—you must be particularly careful about getting a "lemon" or a product of substandard quality.

In addition to asking the price, the age of a car—or any other consumer durable—is a factor when you are trying to determine whether a seller is attempting to unload a lemon. While people have all sorts of reasons for wanting to sell their cars—even relatively new cars—most people hold off until they have put many thousands of miles on a car or until the used car is several years old. You would probably be as suspicious of a car that is "too new" as you would a car that is "too good" a deal. In fact, you are probably willing to pay a high price for a high-quality used car. While this price would certainly be acceptable to the seller, the competitive market might not facilitate such trades.

36. At first, the author think the college students ____.

- A) are poor.
- B) are not rich.
- C) have limited material resources.
- D) are very workhard but not very diligent.

37. The article shows that, sometimes when you found a product of an unexpectedly low price ____.

- A) you will be surprised.
- B) you feel uneasy.
- C) you are very exciting.
- D) you are rather suspicious.

38. "Lemon" in this passage refers to ____.

- A) a kind of costly and high-quality car.
- B) a product of inferior quality.
- C) a kind of food.
- D) a kind of new car.

39. If you want to know if the seller is trying to unload a lemon, you ____.

- A) take the price of the lemon into consideration.
- B) take the age of the car into consideration.
- C) consider the age as well as the price of the car.
- D) consider how many miles the car has run.

40. It can be concluded from the passage that in the used car market, ____.

- A) car buyers are not willing to pay a high price for a used car.
- B) used cars are actually brand old.
- C) used cars are generally bad.
- D) used cars are generally cheap.

Passage 3

One - room Schools

One - room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the mention of them makes people feel a vague longing for "the way things were". One - room schools are an endangered species, however. For more than a hundred years, one - room schools have been systematically shut down and their students sent away to centralized schools. As recently as 1930 there were 149,000 one - room schools in the United States. By 1970 there were 1,800. Today, of the nearly 800 remaining one - room schools, more than 350 are in Nebraska. The rest are scattered through a few other states that have on their road maps wide - open spaces between towns.

Now that there are hardly any left, educators are beginning to think that maybe there is something yet to be learned from one - room schools, something that served the pioneers that might serve as well today. Progressive educators have come up with progressive - sounding names like "peer - group teaching" and "multi - age grouping" for educational procedures that occur naturally in the one - room schools. In a one - room school the children teach each other because the teacher is busy part of the time teaching someone else. A fourth grader can work at a fifth - grade level in math and a third - grade level in English without the stigma associated with being left back or the pressures of being skipped ahead. A youngster with a learning disability can find his or her own level without being separated from the other pupils. In larger urban and suburban schools today, this is called "mainstreaming." A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom and it becomes clear why so many parents feel that one of the advantages of living in Nebraska is that their children have to go to a one - room school.

41. It is implied in the passage that many educators and

- parents today feel that one - room schools _____.
- A) are a good example of the good old days.
B) provide good education.
C) need to be closed.
D) are the worst in Nebraska.
42. Why are one - room schools in danger of disappearance?
- A) Because there is no fourth - grade level in any of them.
B) Because parents teach their children.
C) Because there is a trend toward centralization.
D) Because they exist only in several countries.
43. What is mentioned as a central characteristic of the one - room school system in the second paragraph?
- A) Pupils have more initiative.
B) Learning is not limited to one grade level at a time.
C) Some children have to be left back.
D) Teachers are always free.
44. Which of the following can best describe the author's attitude toward one - room schools?
- A) Humorous. B) surprised.
C) negative. D) Praising.
45. It can be inferred from the last sentence that parents living in Nebraska _____.
- A) must be educated in one - room schools.
B) don't like centralized schools.
C) benefit from centralized schools.
D) have more money.

第5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。请将答案填在横线上。

Tuberculosis Kills

1,000 People a Day in Asia

World Health Organization (WHO) officials recently urged Asia - Pacific governments to shake off complacency and intensify the fight against tuberculosis (TB), which kills 1,000 people a day in the region. Shigeru Omi, regional director of WHO for the Western Pacific, said deaths caused by tuberculosis continue to rise in the region _____ (46).

"Every year, an additional two million tuberculosis cases are diagnosed in the region," Omi said at a news conference during the opening of a two - day meeting of Asian parliamentarians _____ (47). Omi pointed out that the main factor for the rise of TB cases in developing countries is the rapid increase of people who migrate into

the big cities and live in unsanitary conditions. "When it comes to developed countries, the reason for the increase of TB is related to the aging society," he said. "If you become elderly, your immune system is becoming weaker and weaker." "One common fact among developing countries and developed countries is complacency", Omi added, "They thought we have already conquered tuberculosis, so they become a little bit complacent".

WHO said among the "high burden, high risk" countries in the region are Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Vietnam. WHO records showed that in China, _____ (48). It noted that more than 40 million people are infected with the disease and "10 per cent of them will develop TB in their lifetime". In Cambodia, more than 7 million people, or 60 per cent of the population, are infected with the disease _____ (49). "In several developed and newly industrialized countries in the Western Pacific region, TB prevalence has not decreased markedly during the last decade although economic growth should make more resources available to deal with the problem," WHO said. In Japan, the number of diagnosed cases rose to 48,264 in 1999 from 42,472 cases in 1996.

Omi expressed confidence that with renewed vigilance among health officials in the region, _____ (50).

- A. as more and people are infected with the dreadful disease every year
B. While in Vietnam more than 145,000 people are infected each year
C. tuberculosis is one of the most common causes of death
D. tuberculosis has been preventable and curable everywhere in the world
E. to discuss strategies to control the disease
F. TB prevalence could be reduced by half by 2010

第6部分: 完形填空(第51~65题, 每题1分, 共15分)

阅读一篇短文, 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。

Canned Foods: Convenience and Nutrition

To _____ 51 _____ your family's nutritional needs may seem difficult considering today's busy lifestyles. But it doesn't have to be. Even a new emphasis _____ 52 _____ more fruits and vegetables doesn't necessarily mean more preparation time if you take advantage _____ 53 _____ the convenience of canned foods.

When you open a _____ 54 _____ of fruit or vegetables at home you have at hand fresh - packed nutritional produce, with no man - made ingredients, no preservatives.