

### 职称英语通关9套题系列从书

# 即称英语 通关9套题 卫生类 不级

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



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# 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 A 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 A 级考试, 顺利晋升职称。

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### 丛书序

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,谁不想一次性通 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 C 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(理工类 C 级)》、《2014 职称英语通关9套题(卫生类 B 级)》、《2014 职称英语通关 9套题(卫生类 B 级)》、《2014 职称英语通关 9套题(卫生类 B 级)》、《2014 职称英语通关 9套题

本丛书透彻分析了 2009—2013 年真题,将每个考题体现的考点和隐藏的考点如数展现,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 套高度仿真模拟题,并对模拟题进行了深度解析,让考生深刻把握命题重点。

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,刮开封面的账号和密码,登陆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。

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本套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,加之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。真诚希望本套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,而且重点考查的是应试者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
概括大意与完成句子	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	1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:活用词典,快准狠巧

词汇选项题—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);由于可以带词典进入考场,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和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:正误好辩,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",精心细致地"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——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。词汇题可以通过查词典的方式解决。

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,可以利用每段的首尾句来确定每段的大意,然后各段大意联系在一起就掌握全文大意,可以据此进行推断;或者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,就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;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。

### 🤍 完形填空:上下求索,瞻前顾后

完形填空是传统题型,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语言形式,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意; (3) 理解选择。从给出的4个选项中,选出在语法与词意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,那么通过也 就不是难题了。

> 编 者 2013年9月



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写在前面的话:关于职利	称英语考试的那此:	車
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			2009	年职	称英	语等统	级考	试真是	页 (	(卫生	类	A 级	()	参考	答案	与角	解析	••••	• • • • • • •	••• ]	113
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### 2013 年职称英语等级考试真题 (卫生类 A 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个词或短语划有下划线,请为每处划线部分确定1个意义最为接近的选项。

1. Respect for life is a cardinal principle of the law.
A. fundamental B. moral C. regular D. hard
2. The proposal was endorsed by the majority of members.
A. rejected B. approved C. submitted D. considered
3. Many experts remain skeptical about his claims.
A. untouched B. certain C. silent D. doubtful
4. This species has nearly died out because its habitat is being destroyed.
A. turned dead B. passed by C. carried away D. become extinct
5. The methods of communication used during the war were primitive.
A. reliable B. effective C. simple D. alternative
6. Three world-class tennis players came to <u>contend</u> for this title.
A. argue B. claim C. wish D. compete
7. Come out, or I'll <u>bust</u> the door down.
A. shut B. beat C. set D. break
8. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. general B. complex C. inflexible D. direct
9. The tower remains intact ever after two hundred years.
A. unknown B. undamaged C. unusual D. unstable
10. They didn't seem to appreciate the magnitude of the problem.
A. existence B. cause C. importance D. situation
11. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.
A. shorten B. start C. end D. resume
12. The drinking water has become contaminated with lead.
A polluted B treated C tested D, corrupted

- 13. She shed a few tears at her daughter's wedding.
  - A. produced
- B. wiped
- C. injected
- D. removed
- 14. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
  - A. send
- B. hear
- C. confirm
- D. spread
- 15. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
  - A. cautious
- B. naked
- C. blind
- D. private

### √ 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。

### In Your Face

Why is this man so angry? We don't know the reason, but we can see the emotion in his face. Whatever culture you come from, you can understand the feeling that he is expressing.

Forty years ago, psychologist Paul Ekman of the University of California, San Francisco, became interested in how people's faces show their feelings. He took photographs of Americans expressing various emotions. Then he showed them to the Fore people, who live in the jungle in New Guinea. Most of the Fore had never seen foreign faces, but they easily understood Americans' expressions of anger, happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, and surprise.

Then Ekman did the same experiment in reverse. He showed pictures of Fore faces to Americans, and the results were similar. Americans had no problems reading the emotions on the Fore people's faces. Ekman's research gave powerful support to the theory that facial expressions for basic emotions are the same everywhere. He did more research in Japan, Brazil, and Argentina, and got the same results.

According to Ekman, these six emotions are universal because they are built into our brains. They developed to help us deal with things quickly that might hurt us. Some emotional triggers are universal as well. When something suddenly comes into sight, people feel fear, because it might be dangerous. But most emotional triggers are learned. For example, two people might smell newly cut grass. One person spent wonderful summers in the country as a child, so the smell makes him happy. The other person remembers working very hard on a farm and being hungry, so he feels sad.

Once we make an emotional association in our brain, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to change it. "Emotion is the least changeable part of the brain." says Ekman. But we can "learn to manage our emotions better. For instance, we can be more aware of things that make us angry, and we can think before we react.

There are many differences between cultures, in their languages and customs. But a smile is exactly the same everywhere.

- 16. Paul Ekman studies people's faces in different cultures.
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 17. Ekman did research in several countries and got different results.
  - A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 18. Americans get angry more often than the Fore people from New Guinea.
  - A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 19. Ekman thinks that some basic emotions are the same everywhere.
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 20. Two people might feel different emotions about the same thing.
  - A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 21. Fear is the most difficult emotion to change.
  - A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned
- 22. People of different cultures smile when they understand each other.
  - A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Not mentioned

### **鄭 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?

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.

- 4. 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 10000 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.	3. 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

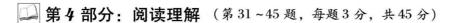
B. be specially trained

C. improve soil quality

D. poison you

E. be eaten

F. affect their nutritional content



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。



### Why Don't Babies Talk Like Adults?

Over the past half-century, scientists have settled on two reasonable theories related to babytalk. One states that a young child's brain needs time to master language, in the same way that it does to master other abilities such as physical movement. The second theory states that a child's vocabulary level is the key factor. According to this theory, some key steps have to occur in a logical sequence before sentence formation occurs. Children's mathematical knowledge develops in the same way.

In 2007, researchers at Harvard University, who were studying the two theories, found a clever way to test them. More than 20000 internationally adopted children enter the US each year. Many of them no longer hear their birth language after they arrive, and they must learn English more or less the same way infants do — that is, by listening and by trial and error. International adoptees don't take classes or use a dictionary when they are learning their new tongue and most of them don't have a well-developed first language. All of these factors make them an ideal population in which to test these competing hypotheses about how language is learned.

Neuroscientists Jesse Snedeker, Joy Geren and Carissa Shafto studied the language development of 27 children adopted from China between the ages of two and five years. These children began learning English at an older age than US natives and had more mature brains with which to tackle the task. Even so, just as with American-born infants, their first English sentences consisted of single words and were largely bereft (缺乏的) of function words, word endings and verbs. The adoptees then went through the same stages as typical American-born children, though at a faster clip. The adoptees and native children started combining words in sentences when their vocabulary reached the same sizes, further suggesting that what matters is not how old you are or how mature your brain is, but the number of words you know.

This finding — that having more mature brains did not help the adoptees avoid the toddler-talk stage — suggests that babies speak in babytalk not because they have baby brains, but because they have only just started learning and need time to gain enough vocabulary to be able to expand their conversations. Before long, the one-word stage will give way to the two-word stage and so on. Learning how to chat like an adult is a gradual process.

But this potential answer also raises an even older and more difficult question. Adult immigrants, who learn a second language rarely, achieve the same proficiency in a foreign language as the average child raised as a native speaker. Researchers have long suspected there

is a "critical period" for language development, after which it cannot proceed with full success to fluency. Yet we still do not understand this critical period or know why it ends.

- 31. What is the writer's main purpose in Paragraph 2?
  - A. To reject the view that adopted children need two languages.
  - B. To argue that culture affects the way children learn a language.
  - C. To give reasons why adopted children were used in the study.
  - D. To justify a particular approach to language learning.
- 32. Snedeker, Geren and Shafto based their study on children who
  - A. were finding it difficult to learn English
  - B. were learning English at a later age than US children
  - C. had come from a number of language backgrounds
  - D. had taken English lessons in China
- 33. What aspect of the adopted children's language development differed from that of US-born children?
  - A. The rate at which they acquired language.
  - B. Their first words.
  - C. The way they learnt English.
  - D. The point at which they started producing sentences.
- 34. What does the Harvard finding show?
  - A. Not all toddlers use babytalk.
  - B. Some children need more conversation than others.
  - B. Language learning takes place in ordered steps.
  - D. Not all brains work in the same way.
- 35. When the writer says "critical period", he means a period when ...
  - A. studies produce useful results
  - B. adults need to be taught like children
  - C. language learning takes place effectively
  - D. immigrants want to learn another language



### **DNA Fingerprinting**

DNA is the genetic material found within the cell nucleus of all living things. In mammals the strands of DNA are grouped into structures called chromosomes. With the exception of identical siblings (as in identical twins), the complete DNA of each individual is unique.

DNA fingerprinting is sometimes called DNA typing. It is a method of identification that compares bits of DNA. A DAN fingerprint is constructed by first drawing out a DNA sample from body tissue or fluid such as hair, blood, or saliva. The sample is then segmented using

enzymes, and the segments are arranged by size. The segments are marked with probes and exposed on X-ray film, where they form a pattern of black bars — the DNA fingerprint. If the DNA fingerprints produced from two different samples match, the two samples probably came from the same person.

DNA fingerprinting was first developed as an identification technique in 1985. Originally used to detect the presence of genetic diseases, it soon came to be used in criminal investigations and legal affairs. The first criminal conviction based on DNA evidence in the United States occurred in 1988. In criminal investigations, DNA fingerprints derived from evidence collected at the crime scene are compared to the DNA fingerprints of suspects. Generally, courts have accepted the reliability of DNA testing and admitted DNA test results into evidence. However, DNA fingerprinting is controversial in a number of areas: the accuracy of the results, the cost of testing, and the possible misuse of the technique.

The accuracy of DNA fingerprinting has been challenged for several reasons. First, because DNA segments rather than complete DNA strands are "fingerprinted"; a DNA fingerprint may not be unique; large-scale research to confirm the uniqueness of DNA fingerprinting test results has not been conducted. In addition, DNA fingerprinting is often done in private laboratories that may not follow uniform testing standards and quality controls. Also, since human beings must interpret the test, human error could lead to false results.

DNA fingerprinting is expensive. Suspects who are unable to provide their own DNA to experts may not be able to successfully defend themselves against charges based on DNA evidence.

Widespread use of DNA testing for identification purposes may lead to the establishment of a DNA fingerprint database.

36.	If two sisters are ide	entical twins, their c	omplete DNAs are
	A. the same	B. unique	C. different D. similar
37.	DNA fingerprinting i	s a technique of	
	A. grouping DNA s	trands into structure	es
	B. segmenting DNA	with probes	
	C. constructing boo	dy tissues by enzym	nes
	D. identifying a per	son by comparing [	DNAs
38.	DNA fingerprinting v	was first used in	
	A. criminal investiga	ation	B. animal reproduction
	C. private laborator	ies	D. genetic disease detection
39.	People question the	reliability of DNA fi	ngerprinting for
	A. the subjective in	terpretation of test r	esults
	B. its complex prod	edure	
	C its large scale re	search	