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2014

职称英语 通关9套题
卫生类 **C** 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

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4套仿真预测，提前入场

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职称英语通关9套题系列丛书

2014

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职称英语

通关9套题

卫生类 C级

《2014 职称英语通关 9 套题（卫生类 C 级）》为 5 + 4 的体例，一方面深度剖析 2009 ~ 2013 年 5 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】对该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 C 级考试，顺利晋升职称。

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，加上英语基础比较薄弱，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 套高度仿真模拟题，并对模拟题进行深度解析，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。

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！

<div style="text-align: right">

编　者
2013 年 9 月

</div>

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 级的应试者要求能识别 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 个词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 B 级的应试者要求能识别 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 个词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 C 级的应试者要求能识别 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 个词左右，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）；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，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，"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，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，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，那么通过考试也就不是难题了。

编　者
2013 年 9 月

目　录

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 C 级）

第 1 部分：词汇选项（第 1～15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或者短语有下划线，请为每处下划线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The odd thing was that he didn't recognize me.
   A. strange   B. real   C. whole   D. same

2. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
   A. taught   B. kept   C. changed   D. attracted

3. The frame needs to be strong enough to support the engine.
   A. structure   B. bottom   C. surface   D. top

4. We found shelter from the rain under the trees.
   A. defense   B. standing   C. protection   D. room

5. We have to change the public's perception that money is everything.
   A. sight   B. belief   C. interest   D. pressure

6. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
   A. right   B. obvious   C. unbelievable   D. unclear

7. This was an unexceptionally brutal attack.
   A. cruel   B. open   C. sudden   D. direct

8. "There is no other choice," she said in a harsh voice.
   A. firm   B. soft   C. deep   D. unkind

9. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
   A. offensive   B. worried   C. sleepy   D. anxious

10. I grabbed his arm and made him turn to look at me.
    A. threw   B. seized   C. broke   D. stretched

11. Traffic reaches its rush hour between 8:00 and 9:00 in the morning.
    A. border   B. goal   C. peak   D. level

12. That performance was pretty impressive.
    A. completely   B. beautifully   C. very   D. equally

13. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.

    A. found by chance   B. passed by

    C. took a notice of   D. woke up

14. I tried to detach myself from the reality of these terrible events.

    A. bring   B. put   C. set   D. separate

15. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.

    A. at   B. with   C. from   D. about

☑ 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。

Music Used As a Healing Therapy

1. Music has long been used to treat patients suffering from different problems. In 400BC, its healing properties were documented by the ancient Greeks. More recently, in both world wars in the last century, medical workers used music therapy（疗法）with people suffering from trauma（外伤）. Currently, it is used as a treatment for many diseases, such as cancer, and it has also been used by patients with long-term pain and learning disabilities.

2. There is growing evidence that music can cause physical changes to the body which can improve our health. In the Welcome Trust Study, which took place over three years at the Chelsea and Westminster hospital in London, patients were asked to listen to musical performances. As a result, it was found that stress levels were significantly reduced, recovery times were improved, and fewer drugs were needed.

3. These very positive results are partly due to general well-being（良好的健康状况）. It is already accepted that when people feel happy and have a positive approach to life, they are more likely to feel better and recover from disease quickly. Music increases this feeling of joy and adds to the recovery process.

4. However, not all these benefits can be attributed to an increase in general well-being. Music has other effects which have not yet been understood. According to Professor Robertson, a scientist and musician, some effects of music are mysterious and are, therefore, being investigated further. It has been suggested that the sounds and rhythms of music help stimulate the brain and send electrical messages to the muscles.

5. Science, however, demands facts and hard evidence. Many in the medical profession have not yet recognized the healing benefits of music, since reports have been based mainly on various stories of evidence. These new studies could provide proof to doctors that music is a suitable treatment for many conditions. One day doctors may even "prescribe"（开处方）

music, but that could be a long time in the future.

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

> A. Potential dangers of music therapy
>
> B. Increase in general well-being
>
> C. History of music therapy
>
> D. Other mysterious effects of music
>
> E. Positive physical changes caused by music
>
> F. Music and your body

27. Researchers have found that patients' stress levels decrease when they _____.

28. Music can treat patients partly because _____.

29. Those who always look on the bright side of life are more likely to _____.

30. Many doctors don't believe that music can treat diseases because _____.

> A. recover from disease quickly
>
> B. there is not enough hard evidence
>
> C. use their minds actively
>
> D. it improves general well-being
>
> E. listen to musical performances
>
> F. it brings many other benefits

第 4 部分：阅读理解 （第 31 ~ 45 题，每题 3 分，共 45 分）

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 道题。请根据短文内容，为每题确定 1 个最佳选项。

第一篇

The Development of Ballet

Ballet is a dance form that has a long history. The fact that it survives to this day shows that it has adjusted as times have changed.

Ballet began in the royal courts during the Renaissance. At that time it became common for kings and queens, as well as other nobility, to participate in pageants that included music, poetry, and dance. As these entertainments moved from the Italian courts to the French ones, court ladies began participating in them. Though their long dresses prevented much movement, they were able to perform elaborate walking patterns. It was not until the 1600s that women

dancers shortened their skirts, changed to flat shoes, and began doing some of the leaps and turns performed by men.

It was also in the 1600s that professional ballet began. King Louis XIV of France, himself a devoted dancer, founded the Royal Academy of Dance. The five basic feet positions from which all ballet steps begin were finalized. In the late 1700s another important change occurred. Ballet began to tell a story on its own. It was no longer simply dance to be performed between acts of plays. Elaborate wigs and costumes were eliminated. By the early 1800s dancers learned to rise on their toes to make it appear that they were floating.

Classical ballet as we know it today was influenced primarily by Russian dancing. The Russians remained interested in ballet when it declined in other European countries in the mid-1800s. One of the most influential figures of the early 20th century was Sergei Diaghilev. His dance company, the Ballets Russes, brought a new energy and excitement to ballet. One of his chief assistants, George Balanchine, went on to found the New York City Ballet in 1948 and to influence new generations of dancers.

31. This passage deals mainly with _____.
    A. famous names in ballet   B. how ballet has developed
    C. Russian ballet   D. why ballet is no longer popular
32. The word "pageants" in paragraph 2 means _____.
    A. dances   B. big shows   C. instruction   D. royal courts
33. Professional ballet was first performed in _____.
    A. Italy   B. Russia   C. America   D. France
34. Who had an important influence on early ballet?
    A. Balanchine   B. Antoinette   C. Louis XIV   D. Diaghilev
35. We can conclude from this passage that ballet _____.
    A. is a dying art
    B. will continue to change
    C. is currently performed only in Russia
    D. is often performed by dancers with little training

第二篇

Late-Night Drinking

Coffee lovers beware. Having a quick "pick-me-up" cup of coffee late in the day will interrupt your sleep. As well as being a stimulant, caffeine interrupts the flow of melatonin, the brain hormone that sends people into a sleep.

Melatonin levels normally start to rise about two hours before bedtime. Levels then peak between 2 am and 4 am, before falling again. "It's the neurohormone that controls our sleep and tells our body when to sleep and when to wake," says Maurice Ohayon of the Stanford Sleep

Epidemiology Research Center at Stanford University in California. But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body's levels of this sleep hormone.

Lotan Shilo and a team at the Sapir Medical Center in Tel Aviv University found that six volunteers slept less well after a cup of caffeinated coffee than after drinking the same amount of decal. On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decal. They also took half an hour to drop off, twice as long as usual.

In the second phase of the experiment, the researchers woke the volunteers every three hours and asked them to give a urine sample. Shilo measured concentrations of a breakdown product of melatonin. The results suggest that melatonin concentrations in caffeine drinkers were half those in decaf drinkers. In a paper accepted for publication in *Sleep Medicine*, the researchers suggest that caffeine blocks production of the enzyme that drives melatonin production.

Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.

36. The author mentions "pick-me-up" to indicate that _____.
    A. melatonin levels need to be raised   B. coffee is a stimulant
    C. neurohormone can wake us up   D. caffeine can balance our brain hormone

37. Which of the following tells us how caffeine affects sleep?
    A. It blocks production of the enzyme that stops melatonin production.
    B. It interrupts the flow of the hormone that prevents people from sleeping.
    C. It halves the body's levels of sleep hormone.
    D. It stays in the body for many hours.

38. What does Paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
    A. Different effects of caffeinated coffee and decaf on sleep.
    B. Lotan Shilo's research design on sleep.
    C. What the subjects did after drinking decaf at night.
    D. Why some subjects took half an hour to fall asleep.

39. The experiment mentioned in Paragraph 4 finds that caffeine drinkers _____.
    A. produce less melatonin   B. sleep longer than decaf drinkers
    C. produce more urine at night   D. wake up every three hours

40. Ohayon advises coffee lovers _____.
    A. to drink less coffee during the day
    B. to take decaf after lunch
    C. not to go to bed after taking coffee
    D. not to drink coffee after supper

第三篇

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 also hurts the stomach. In 1853, a French scientist made a mixture from willow that did not hurt the stomach. However, his mixture was difficult to make, and he did not try to produce or sell it.

In 1897, in Germany, Felix Hoffmann also made a mixture with salicylic acid. He tried it himself first and then gave it to his father because his father was old and in a lot of pain. His father's pain went away, and the mixture did not hurt his stomach.

Hoffmann worked for Bayer, a German company. He showed his new drug to his manager, who tested the drug and found that it worked well. Bayer decided to make the drug. They called it aspirin and put the Bayer name on every pill.

Aspirin was an immediate success. Almost everyone has pain of some kind, so aspirin answered a true need. Aspirin was cheap, easy to take, and effective. It also lowered fevers. Aspirin was a wonder drug.

At first, Bayer sold the drug through doctors, who the sold it to their patients. In 1915, the company started to sell aspirin in drugstores. In the United States, Bayer had a patent（专利权）on the drug. Other companies could make similar products and sell them in other countries, but only Bayer could make and sell aspirin in the United States. In time, Bayer could no longer own the name aspirin in the United States. Other companies could make it there, too. However, Bayer aspirin was the most well-known, and for many years, it was the market leader.

By the 1950s, new painkillers were on the market. Aspirin was no longer the only way to treat pain and reduce fever. Bayer and other companies looked for other drugs to make. However, in the 1970s they got a surprise. Doctors noticed that patients who were taking aspirin had fewer heart attacks than other people. A British researcher named John Vane found the reason aspirin helped to prevent heart attacks. In 1982, he won the Nobel prize for his research. Doctors started to tell some of their patients to take aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks. It has made life better for the many people who take it. It has also made a lot of money for companies like Bayer that produce and sell it!

41. Why didn't the French scientist continue to make the medicine that stopped pain?
    A. It didn't work well.   B. It was hard to make.
    C. It hurt the stomach.   D. It was not cost-effective.

42. Why was Felix Hoffmann looking for a painkiller?
    A. His company told him to do that.   B. His father was in pain.
    C. He wanted to make a lot of money.   D. He suffered from headache.

43. Bayer started making aspirin because _____.