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卫生类

职称英语 | 历年真题 及 仿真试卷 3+2+1

全国职称英语考试命题研究组◎组编 梁莉娟 张秀峰◎主编

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第3版

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《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1 卫生类（适用于 ABC 级）》是英语周计划系列丛书的一个分册，由英语周计划的编写团队倾力打造。

本书可同时满足职称英语 A, B, C 三个级别的备考需求，为每个级别均提供最近三年（2011 年、2012 年、2013 年）的真题及精解，每个级别还有两套仿真模拟试卷及解析，合计全书共有 9 套真题、6 套仿真模拟题。此外，本书还超值赠送 8 学时，价值 350 元的高清网络视频课程。意在为读者营造一个“实战+演练+视频讲评”的备考环境，充分满足考生的全方位需求，具有很强的创新性、实用性和针对性。

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丛书序

繁忙中的你，抑或英语已搁下多年的你，想知道如何快速高效地通过职称英语考试这一关吗？跟我来！每天1小时，帮你搞定职称英语考试！

这是一套由专业培训机构环球卓越策划并联手职称英语资深辅导专家，为众职称英语考生量身定做的一套应试辅导用书！在立足考试大纲、深刻剖析历年真题的基础上，结合职称英语考生对英语的实际掌握程度及成人学习英语的特点，我们组织编写了“每天1小时攻克职称英语周计划丛书”，包括《每天1小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》、《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》（适用于ABC级）、《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》（适用于ABC级）和《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—综合类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—理工类》（适用于ABC级）、《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1—卫生类》（适用于ABC级）、《英语多功能速查词典》8个分册，从基础词汇到分类分级再到实战演练，让在职人员在有限的时间里，每天只需1小时，便能快速准确地把握每一个进度，为考试作好全面细致的准备；《英语多功能速查词典》可直接带入考场，内容完全针对考试设计，为考生最后一搏助一臂之力。

本套丛书的特点如下：

一、名牌机构策划，名师亲笔指导，真正权威实用

本套丛书由全国著名培训机构环球卓越策划，由环球卓越资深辅导专家亲笔伏案撰写，真实权威，实用性强。

二、紧扣新大纲，直击2014年考试真题

本套丛书立足最新考试大纲，各部分考点紧密结合2013年最新试题及历年真题，对命题思路分析透彻，重点突出，技巧详尽到位；各部分内容严格控制在大纲规定的范围之内，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、每天1小时，为考生量身定做复习规划

这是市面上第一套将职称英语考生的复习规划细致到每天1小时的备考丛书！无论你公务何其忙，无论你基础何等差，无论你考的什么级别，跟着我们的复习规划走，严格的周计划和每天的1小时，保你轻松备战、水到渠成！

四、精准讲解+仿真训练，真正做到讲练结合

依据对职称英语六大题型的命题特点和考试趋势的准确把握，本套丛书对每个考点都进行了详尽的讲解，并在每个考点之后附有精挑细选的【专题练习】（绝大多数是历年真题），真正做到讲练结合，让考生实实在在把握考试脉搏。

五、真题精解+仿真模拟，真正达到实战演练

本套丛书采取了独特新颖的操作模式，《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷3+2+1》系列3种书采取了绝妙的组合：3年真题+2年模拟+1年点睛，既让考生熟悉了近3年的真题，又通过2套标准仿真试卷，让考生如临考场，实战演练一把；而最后的1年点睛，更是轻巧点拨，让考生醍醐灌顶，攻克考试难关。

六、附赠 2012 和 2013 年真题视频解析

《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)、《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)和《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)3 个分册均附赠一张光盘,内容为 2012~2013 年真题视频解析,有助于考生迅速了解考试要求、形式和内容,掌握考试要点。

七、超值服务,更助考生一臂之力

本套丛书配有超值赠送服务,由北京环球卓越在线(www.geedu.com)提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为:

1.《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语核心词汇精讲班”(16 学时,价值 500 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

2.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试综合类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试理工类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

4.《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语考试卫生类精讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

5.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—综合类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语综合类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

6.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—理工类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语理工类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

7.《职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1—卫生类》(适用于 ABC 级)附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语卫生类模考串讲班”(8 学时,价值 350 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

8.《英语多功能速查词典》附赠内容为:“环球卓越 2014 职称英语核心词汇精讲班”(16 学时,价值 500 元)的高清网络视频课程,2014 年 1 月 1 日后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

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本套丛书脉络清晰,内容丰富,针对性强,通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本套丛书时,会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受;同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高广大考生的应试能力和实际水平,助您在考场上轻松驰骋,快乐过关!

编者
2013 年 9 月于北京

前

言 *Preface*

外语能力是衡量专业技术人员素质和专业水平的一个重要方面，特别是在经济全球化和我国对外开放不断发展的新形势下，测试专业技术人员对外文文献的阅读理解能力势在必行。全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由国家人事部组织实施的一项国家级外语考试。考试按职称的系列、级别分为 A, B, C 三个等级，按照专业不同分为综合、理工和卫生三个类别。总体来说，职称英语考试主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力，即“要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识（词汇、语法）和阅读技巧来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料”。

为帮助广大考生了解考试内容及题型设计，并顺利通过考试，环球卓越职称外语考试命题研究组深入研究了历年职称英语考试大纲和真题，立足考试，开拓创新，在职称英语周计划系列丛书已出版图书的基础上编写了这套“2014 职称英语历年真题及仿真试卷 3+2+1”系列，分综合类、理工类、卫生类，共计 3 种。每种书均由 2011 年、2012 年、2013 年的 C 级、B 级和 A 级 9 套真题以及 C 级、B 级和 A 级 6 套全真模拟题组成。同时附赠 8 学时、价值 350 元的高清网络视频课程。

本套书有以下特点



1 真题再现，有利于考生全面了解题型特点及高频考点

书中收纳了最近三年的考试真题，为考生全面展现出近年来职称英语考试的命题规律及高频考点、热点，使考生真正做到有的放矢，从容备考。

2 解析详尽，有利于考生深刻了解题型解题规律与技巧

9 套真题均配有详细的试题解析，具体讲解各题型的每个小题的解题技巧，有利于考生更好地掌握各种题型的解题规律；同时，解析中还配有试题题目和选项的翻译，有助于考生更好地理解考试内容和特点。通过对历年真题的透析，可以让考生真正把握试题规律，领悟解题技巧，掌握学习方法。

3 全真模拟，有利于考生熟练掌握命题规律和解题技巧

6 套模拟试卷完全仿效真题定制，紧扣大纲和考试重点，预测了 2014 年职称英语考试的方向，涵盖了近年考试的热点、考点，旨在检验考生复习的针对性和有效性；同时，所有全真模拟试卷都附有详尽的解析，帮助考生答疑解惑，巩固知识和解题技巧，以最佳状态迎接考试。

4 复习点睛，有利于考生抓住复习重点和提高复习效率

本书的另一大亮点是专门开辟一章给考生讲解备考注意事项并进行复习指导，例如职称英语的考试重点、题目难度和命题原则、2013 年职称英语考试分析、2014 年职称英语考试趋势预测、2014 年职称英语备考注意事项、2014 年职称英语复习计划设计，这样的设置有利于考生从总体和全局上了解考试，合理安排复习进程，从而使复习达到最佳效果。

最后，预祝各位考生在 2014 年的职称英语考试中顺利过关，并希望本书的出版能使各位考生如虎添翼，再创佳绩。

编 者

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第一篇

考前点睛

温馨提示

本篇的目的是希望应试者在考前对考试的重点和难点、解题的规律和技巧、备考注意事项等再作最后的了解和准备，做到心中有数，以最佳的状态赶赴考场。

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。

第一节 职称英语考试要求解析

职称英语考试分为三个专业，每个专业又分为三个类别，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 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 3000 词的阅读任务。A 级考试中，文章长度为 400 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 B 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 2600 词的阅读任务。B 级考试中，文章长度为 350 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

申报 C 级的应试者要求在考试规定时间内完成约 2200 词的阅读任务。C 级考试中，文章长度为 300 词左右，要求应试者能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为了达到上述的考试要求，考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读能力分别提出了以下要求：

1. 词汇量

考试要求

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据职称英语考试大纲所附的词汇表。考试对不同级别的应试者提出了不同的词汇量的要求：

申报 A 级的应试者要求应识别 6000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；

申报 B 级的应试者要求应识别 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；

申报 C 级的应试者要求应识别 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

复习点睛

特别指出的是，虽然各个级别要求的词汇量不同，但是有一部分基础词汇是各个级别的应试者都必须掌握的；同时，从历年真题分析来看，各个级别的考试中都有一部分相应级别的高频词汇，大致有 1500 个左右，我们将其称之为高频词汇。这部分基础词汇和高频词汇是应试者要重点掌握的，具体可参见本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册；至于考试中出现的超纲词，一般都会给出中文注释。

2. 语法知识

考试要求

考试虽然没有设置专门考查语法的考题，但是不直接考查语法并不代表语法知识不重要，因为语法知识是英语学习的基础。同时从历年真题分析来看，完形题目部分涉及语法的考查，而且词汇题目以及其他的阅读类题目都要求应试者掌握基本的和重要的语法知识来理解文章的结构和意义。因此，职称英语考试要求应试者应掌握以下的基本语法知识：

- ★ 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
- ★ 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
- ★ 各种时、体的形式及其意义；
- ★ 各种从句的构成及其意义；
- ★ 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间的意义关系等。

复习点睛

- ★ 英语句子的基本语序的复习要注意英语陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句以及强调

句、倒装句和虚拟条件句的基本语序及其意义。

★ 英语句子的结构复习要注意英语 5 种基本句子结构，注意英语句子结构的四种类型（简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句）的构成及其表现形式。

★ 动词的各种时态和语态及其意义的复习要注意了解和熟悉五个最常用的时态（一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在完成时）的构成及运用，同时还要掌握英语主被动语态的构成及运用。

★ 各种从句的构成和意义的复习要注意了解和掌握名词性从句（尤其是主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句），状语从句（尤其是时间状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句）和定语从句的构成形式，尤其是引导词的选用。

★ 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复以及句子之间的意义及关系等的复习要注意了解和掌握英语中代词、“定冠词+名词”结构的指代特点，了解英语常见省略结构的构成特点及其与上下文之间的关系。

3. 阅读理解能力

考试要求

如前所述，职称英语考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读英文专业文献的能力，因而考试对应试者所考查的阅读能力主要包括以下几个方面：

- ★ 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- ★ 了解文章所阐述的事实和细节；
- ★ 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义；
- ★ 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的意义及关系；
- ★ 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
- ★ 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

复习点睛

阅读部分的考查是职称英语考试的重点所在，因而对各种类型的阅读题目，应试者要掌握其出题特点以及解题规律。具体可参见《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划系列丛书》。

第二节 职称英语考试难度及命题原则解析

1. 题目难度解析

考试的六大题型中，每个题型都含有难、中、易三类题目，但是就整体难度而言，六大题型还是有难易之分。

从难度上来讲，词汇选项题目和完形题目相对简单。词汇题目阅读量小，而且部分是取自指定教材的练习题，同时重点词汇的考查在历年真题中有重复，所以要重视教材和历年真题中词汇选项部分的题目。完形填空题目也相对容易，因为它是从指定教材中出一篇，而指定教材全书中只有 15 篇左右的完形填空，所以这部分备考有针对性，因而得分相对容易。

从难度上来讲，阅读判断和阅读理解是相对较难的题目。阅读判断不但要看懂选项的 7 个句子，还要回溯到原文，跟原文进行对照和判断，解题比较耗时，而且分值也不高。阅读理解部分也相对较难，因为这部分的阅读量较大，词汇也相对较难，而且分值很高，每题 3 分，所以这部分是应试者要重点攻克的题目。

因此，应试者在考试时要结合自己的特点，适当安排六个题型的解题顺序，以便做到最

有利攻取分数。

2. 命题原则解析

职称英语考试考虑到各个级别考试的特点以及应试者能力的要求,在命题方面遵循了如下的原则:

★ 考试题目层次结构的合理安排

职称英语考试的重点是应试者的阅读理解能力,试卷的结构应充分考虑阅读理解能力的不同层次,测试不同层次能力的项目所占比重也不相同。

★ 考试题目难度结构的合理安排

职称英语考试题目的难易程度分为易、中、难三个等级,试卷中各种难易程度题目各占一定比例,其中中等难度的题目居多。在每个级别/能力层次的项目中,都包含难易程度不同的题目。应试者要重视那部分所占比例较大的中等难度的题目,因为其难度不高而且分值较大。

★ 考试内容与教材内容的合理安排

职称英语等级考试的题型设置和考查内容均有自身的特点,而且考试的部分命题素材取自《职称英语》(指定用书)、《考试大纲》,因而应试者还要关注教材的复习,特别是其中的词汇、阅读理解和完形填空。每年有约 40% 题目取自考试用书,其中包括一篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和部分的词汇题目,但是在具体题目的设置上会有所变化。

第三节 2014 年职称英语考试趋势分析

最近几年,职称英语考试已形成非常成熟的考试体系和模式,考试题型和题量基本不变,但是每年的考试都会有一些新的特点,因此,可以肯定地说,2014 年职称英语考试会完全按照 2013 年考试的类型、难易度等方向进行,但是可能会有一些新的变化。下面我们先分析一下 2013 职称英语考试的特点,这有助于我们更好地了解 2014 职称英语考试的趋势。

从 2012 年职称英语的考试来看,有如下的几个特点:

1. 考试题目的素材更加贴近生活

★ 2013 年考试分析:

从近几年来看,考试中阅读素材越来越贴近生活,主要是社会生活、文化、教育、科技以及医疗等方面的。从 2013 年来看,交通堵塞(traffic jam)、时尚(fashion)等虽然新颖,但都是比较生活化的话题。

★ 2014 年复习点睛:

我们对指定教材进行复习时,要多注意那些贴近我们生活的文章,不必过于追求太过专业的文章。专业词汇过多的文章不仅阅读难度较大,而且也不是考试的重点和趋势。职称英语考查英语的水平不是考查你的专业水平,这一点考生要牢记于心。

2. 考试难度维持不变

★ 2013 年考试分析:

从近几年来看,职称英语考试的难度基本保持稳定,但是随着应试者年龄层次的年轻化以及他们英语水平的提高,职称英语考试的难度又稳中有升。从 2013 年来看,考试难度没有太大的变化,尽管阅读的量相对增大,但相关词汇和句子结构都没有太大的难度提高。

★ 2014 年复习点睛:

考生要加强对词汇的复习,同时要注意基本句法结构的复习和掌握,还要注意通过加强练习来提高阅读的速度和理解能力。

3. 阅读技能的要求越来越高

★ 2013 年考试分析:

职称英语考试重点考查的是应试者的阅读能力。考试的各种题型从不同角度直接或间接考查应试者的阅读能力,其中的部分题目相对解题技巧性较强。但是从 2013 年来看,考试越来越侧重于对阅读理解能力和技能的考查,而非简单的技巧应用。

★ 2014 年复习点睛:

考生在复习备考中要更加重视阅读能力的培养,而不是仅仅依赖于技巧。可以通过词汇的复习、大量的阅读以及对教材的细致阅读等来提升自己阅读的能力,从而更好地适应考试的要求。

4. 考试题目与教材新增文章

★ 2013 年考试分析:

按照惯例,考试的部分命题素材取自《职称英语》(指定用书),特别是其中的词汇、阅读理解和完形填空。每年有约 40% 的题目取自考试用书,其中包括一篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和部分的词汇题目。但是从 2013 年来看,从教材原文直接选取材料的概率下降,大多是没有在教材中出现的文章。

★ 2014 年复习点睛:

考生要继续重视教材的复习,尤其是那些新增文章,毕竟原文出现的可能性还是有的,但是要把注意力放在更好地掌握原文之上,而不能再简单地关注那些原题了,因为出原题的可能性越来越小了。这一点很关键,切记!

第四节 2014 年职称英语备考注意事项

针对职称英语考试的特点以及 2014 年职称英语考试的趋势,考生在备考时要注意以下几点:

1. 考试教材要把握

教材是考试的要求,它既帮助考生复习和扎实基本功,例如词汇和语法;同时它也提供了部分考试的命题素材,毕竟考试中的部分命题素材取自教材原文,尤其是新增文章,尽管原文的原题出现的可能性比较小了。

职称英语考试教材一般都在每年的 1 月上旬出版,这样留给考生的复习时间就不多了。在新教材出来之前,建议考生先安排自己的复习,一方面可以更加合理地安排自己的基础巩固,同时也有利于在拿到新教材后很快地学习新增文章。

2. 阅读能力要增强

鉴于考试对考生阅读能力考查的增强,考生在掌握基本和核心词汇复习教材的基础上,还应该适当增加阅读量,但是切忌阅读那些专业性很强的文章。专业性过强的文章不是职称英语考试的趋势和重点,科普知识和人文类的文章比较合适。

3. 复习时间要安排

要提高复习的效率,既要保证复习时间也要制订复习计划,从而有效地开展复习,切忌



在复习过程中缺乏耐心不能坚持、缺乏计划而效率过低。第五节给考生提供了一个复习计划，仅供大家参考，可以结合自己的时间进行合理的调整。总之，一个合理的复习计划可以提高复习的针对性和复习效率，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

4. 使用词典要讲究

依据职称外语考试的考场规则，职称英语考试是可以带词典进入考场的，考生可以使用国家正式出版的普通外文词典，但不得带电子词典及有职称字样或者针对职称英语考试编写的词典，例如名称上打着“职称外语”等字眼的词典。

词典并非考生的“救命稻草”，因为翻词典会浪费大量的时间，从而极大地减低做题的速度以至于无法按时做完试卷，因而，建议考生：

首先，要带适合考试的词典，例如针对英语考试中的第一部分词汇题，建议考生带一本同义词词典或者多功能词典，这类词典的特点是用几个同义词注解某一英文单词，考生可以非常方便地在注解中找到答案；其次，为了节省时间，考生最好是带自己经常使用、习惯了其编排规律的词典，这样有利于提高使用词典的速度。本系列丛书最新出版的《英语多功能速查词典》便是可以带进考场的多功能型词典。

第五节 2014 年职称英语考试复习计划

鉴于广大的应试者都是在职人员，复习时间比较紧张，因而建议应试者一定要制订一个复习计划，从而更好地提高自己复习的针对性和复习效率。下面给大家设计了一个四步复习法，仅供大家参考。

第一步：扎实基础

职称英语考试的应试者一般年龄相对较大且搁置英语的时间较长，建议应先从基础知识开始复习，主要复习基础的语法和词汇，尤其是考试的高频词汇（具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册），帮助大家掌握考试的高频词汇，为最终通过考试打下坚实基础。

第二步：复习教材

掌握词汇和基础语法知识后，考生可通过阅读考试大纲明确课本上什么内容是考试大纲重点要求的，因为每一年的考试中都有 30 分左右到 40 分直接来源于课本。对教材内容的复习，可以进一步巩固和强化词汇和基础语法的复习，同时还要对教材中的练习题进行复习，特别是词汇和完形部分。熟练掌握六大题型的解题技巧（具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划——卫生类》分册），确保书上的重点内容熟练掌握。

第三步：实战演练

在这一阶段，应试者要认真地做一些历年真题或者仿真模拟题，模拟真实的考试场景。要求大家对考试的题型题量都有充分的了解和掌握，锻炼考场心理素质，确保能够在规定的时间内顺利地做完所有的题目并准确地填涂答题卡。同时，也进一步熟练各种题目的解题规律和技巧。特别注意解析中对有关解题技巧和语言知识点的讲解。

第四步：巩固强化

在考试前半个月应试者要归纳一些重点题目，并熟练掌握这些题目。同时，需要再适宜地做一些真题，以保持良好的考试状态。

第二篇

真题解析

温馨提示

本篇为全书的核心部分，目的是希望应试者对即将要参加的考试有一个总体的认识，对其考试难度、考试要求、题型特点、解题技巧等有明确的了解，从而有针对性地安排自己的复习计划，抓住复习的重点。要特别关注真题解析部分对每类题型在解题思路和解题技巧方面的讲解，这样能有效提高解题的速度和效率。

Estimate one's strength as well as that of one's opponent.

知己知彼

Part I 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(卫生类 C 级)

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 个词或者短语有括号，请为每处括号部分确定 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 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作出判断：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：概括大意和完成句子 (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 at ways 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 decaf. On average, subjects slept 336 minutes per night after drinking caffeinated coffee, compared with 415 minutes after decaf. 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 then 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
 - A. it helped prevent heart attacks.
 - B. other companies were making it.
 - C. it worked well in stopping pain.
 - D. the manager was a scientist.
44. Bayer aspirin was
 - A. the only drug with the name "aspirin".
 - B. the first aspirin sold in the United States.
 - C. not sold in drugstores in 1915.
 - D. not easy to find in drugstores.
45. What has happened to aspirin since new painkillers came on the market?
 - A. Companies have stopped selling it.
 - B. It has become the best-selling painkiller.
 - C. Its new use has been discovered.
 - D. Doctors have sold it to patients.



第 5 部分：补全短文（第 46～50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容讲其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章面貌。

A Doctor in the House

Brushing your teeth twice a day should keep the dentist away. But if a group of scientific researchers have their wish, it will make the rest of your body healthy too. _____(46) It is one of many gadgets（小装置）proposed by engineers and doctors at the Center for Future Health in New York — others include a pair of glasses that help to jog your memory, and a home camera designed to check for cancer.

The devices seem fanciful, but the basic principles are simple. The gadgets should make it easy for people to detect illness long before it strikes and so seek treatment far earlier than normal. _____(47) In the long run, the technology may even prevent illness by encouraging us to lead healthier lives.

Intelligent bandages（绷带）are a good example. Powerful sensors within the bandage could quickly identify tiny amounts of bacteria in a wound and determine which antibiotics（抗生素）would work best. _____(48).

Socks are long overdue for a makeover. In the future they will be able to automatically detect the amount of pressure in your foot and alert you when an ulcer（溃疡）is coming up.

All the projects should have far-reaching implications, but the biggest single development is a melanoma（黑瘤）monitor designed to give early warnings of cancer. _____(49). If a problem is found, the system would advise you to get a check-up at your doctor's surgery.

If all this sounds troublesome, then help is at hand. _____(50). A standard computer would be able to understand your voice and answer questions about your symptoms in plain English and in a way which would calm your nerves.

- A. The device could be used to take a picture of your body each week, then compare it with previous images
- B. That is going to be the difficult part
- C. The cut could then be treated instantly so avoiding possible complications
- D. Instead of relying on hi-tech hospitals, the emphasis is shifted to the home and easy-to-use gadgets
- E. Experts are also working on a “digital doctor”, complete is with a comforting bedside manner
- F. A toothbrush that checks blood sugar and bacteria while you brush is currently in development in USA.

第 6 部分：完形填空（第 51～65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Domestic Violence

Nearly three in 10 men have experienced violence at the hands of an intimate partner during

their lifetimes, according _____(51) one of the few studies to look at domestic violence and health among men.

“Many men actually do _____(52) domestic violence, although we don’t hear about it often,” Dr. Robert J. Reid of the University of Washington in Seattle, one of the study’s authors, told Reuters Health. “They often don’t _____(53) and we don’t ask. We want to get the message out to men who do experience domestic violence _____(54) they are not alone and there are resources available to them”

The researchers asked study _____(55) about physical abuse and non-physical abuse , such as _____(56) that made them fear for their safety, controlling behavior (for example, being told who they could associate with and where they could go), and constant name-calling.

Among men 18 to 54 years old, 14.2 percent said they had experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years, _____(57) 6.1 percent reported domestic violence in the previous year.

Rates were lower for men 55 and older, with 5.3 percent _____(58) violence in the past five years and 2.4 percent having experienced it in the past 12 months. _____(59), 30.5 percent of men younger than 55 and 26.5 percent of older men said they had been _____(60) of domestic violence at some point in their lives. About half of the _____(61) the men experienced was physical.

However, the physical violence men reported wasn’t as harsh as that _____(62) by women in a previous study; 20 percent to 40 percent of the men rated _____(63) as severe, compared to 61 percent of women

Men who reported experiencing domestic violence had more emotional and mental health _____(64) than those who had not, _____(65) older men, there searchers found.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 51. A. at | B. by | C. for | D. to |
| 52. A. threaten | B. fear | C. use | D. experience |
| 53. A. answer | B. speak | C. talk | D. tell |
| 54. A. who | B. when | C. that | D. what |
| 55. A. participants | B. observers | C. listeners | D. actors |
| 56. A. news | B. threats | C. voices | D. friends |
| 57. A. since | B. because | C. as | D. while |
| 58. A. giving | B. realizing | C. understanding | D. reporting |
| 59. A. Yet | B. Thus | C. Overall | D. Besides |
| 60. A. victims | B. makers | C. writers | D. factors |
| 61. A. form | B. way | C. violence | D. study |
| 62. A. performed | B. enjoyed | C. committed | D. suffered |
| 63. A. this | B. them | C. those | D. it |
| 64. A. problems | B. activities | C. results | D. arguments |
| 65. A. especially | B. specially | C. naturally | D. roughly |

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	A	C	B	C	A	D	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	D	D	B	A	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	C	E	B	D	E	D	A	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	D	C	B	B	C	A	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	B	C	B	C	F	D	C	A	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	D	C	A	B	D	D	C	B
61	62	63	64	65					
C	D	D	A	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：奇怪的是他并没有认出我。画线词 odd 意为“奇怪的，古怪的”。四个选项：strange 意为“奇怪的”，real 意为“真正的”，whole 意为“整个的”，same 意为“相同的”。故正确答案为 A。
2. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他被这个公司提供的高工资所吸引。画线词 tempt 意为“诱惑，引起”。四个选项：teach 意为“讲授，教授”，keep 意为“保持，保存”，change 意为“改变”，attract 意为“吸引，引起”。故正确答案为 D。
3. A。本题是对名词的考查。题干：框架需要足够结实以支撑发动机。画线词 frame 意为“建筑框架”。四个选项：structure 意为“框架，结构”，bottom 意为“底部”，surface 意为“表面”，top 意为“顶部”。故正确答案为 A。
4. C。本题是对名词的考查。题干：我们在树下避雨。画线词 shelter 意为“庇护，躲藏”。四个选项：defense 意为“防御”，standing 意为“站立”，protection 意为“保护，防卫”，room 意为“房间”。故正确答案为 C。
5. B。本题是对名词的考查。题干：我们必须改变公众那种以为钱就是一切的观念。画线词 perception 意为抽象意义“观念，看法”。四个选项：sight 意为客观看到的景象“景象，眼界”，belief 意为抽象意义“观念，看法”，interest 意为“兴趣”，pressure 意为“压力”。故正确答案为 B。

6. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：难以置信，她已经在那里待了一个星期了。画线词 **incredible** 意为“难以置信的，惊人的”。四个选项：**right** 意为“正确的”，**obvious** 意为“明显的”，**unbelievable** 意为“难以置信的，不可信的”，**unclear** 意为“不清楚的”。故正确答案为 C。
7. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这是一次特别残酷的袭击。画线词 **brutal** 意为“残酷的”。四个选项：**cruel** 意为“残酷的，残忍的”，**open** 意为“公开的”，**sudden** 意为“突然的”，**direct** 意为“直接的”。故正确答案为 A。
8. D。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：“没有其他选择”。她严厉地说。画线词 **harsh** 意为“严厉的，严酷的，刺耳的”。四个选项：**firm** 意为“坚定的”，**soft** 意为“柔软的”，**deep** 意为“深的”，**unkind** 意为“不友好的”。故正确答案为 D。
9. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：她喝醉时会变得爱寻衅滋事。画线词 **aggressive** 意为“侵略性的，好斗的”。四个选项：**offensive** 意为“攻击的，冒犯的”，**worried** 意为“担心的”，**sleepy** 意为“欲睡的，困乏的”，**anxious** 意为“焦虑的，担忧的”。故正确答案为 A。
10. B。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我抓住他的胳膊，让他转过身来看着我。画线词 **grab** 意为“抓住，抓取”。四个选项：**throw** 意为“投，抛”，**seize** 意为“抓住，夺取”，**break** 意为“打破，弄破”，**stretch** 意为“伸展，张开”。故正确答案为 B。
11. C。本题是对名词的考查。题干：上午 8、9 点钟之间是交通高峰期。画线词 **rush hour** 意为“交通拥挤时间”。四个选项：**border** 意为“边境，边界”，**goal** 意为“目标”，**peak** 意为“山峰，最高点”，**level** 意为“水平，标准”。故正确答案为 C。
12. C。本题是对副词的考查。题干：表演给人相当深刻的印象。画线词 **pretty** 意为“相当，非常”。四个选项：**completely** 意为“完全地”，**beautifully** 意为“漂亮地”，**very** 意为“非常”，**equally** 意为“同样地”。故正确答案为 C。
13. A。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干：我偶然发现睡在桥下的三个孩子。画线词 **come across** 意为“偶遇，无意中发现”。四个选项：**find by chance** 意为“偶然发现”，**pass by** 意为“路过”，**wake up** 意为“睡醒”，**take a notice of** 意为“注意到”。故正确答案为 A。
14. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我试着将自己从现实这些糟糕的事情中分离出来。画线词 **detach** 意为“分离，派遣”。四个选项：**bring** 意为“带来”，**put** 意为“放”，**set** 意为“树立，点燃”，**separate** 意为“分离”。故正确答案为 D。
15. D。本题是对介词的考查。题干：她是否适合这个职位，我不太清楚。画线词 **as regards** 意为“至于，关于”。四个选项：**at** 意为“在……上”，**with** 意为“随着，和……在一起”，**from** 意为“来自，从”，**about** 意为“关于”。故正确答案为 D。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. B。题干：该疫苗治愈了参加试验的所有患者。从第二段最后一句可知有些患者被治愈了，有些是病情得到缓解，因此题干内容有误，故选 B。
17. A。题干：超过 40 人参加了这个试验。从第二段第二句可知，参加实验 (trial) 的有 43 人。因此题干内容正确，故选 A。
18. B。题干：试验中，处于癌症早期的患者恢复得更快。从第二段最后两句可知癌症晚期



- 的患者注射疫苗后有很大变化,癌症早期的没有多大起色。因此题干内容有误,故选 B。
19. C。题干:所有患者都来自达拉斯。从第一段第二句可知,疫苗是达拉斯一所大学的医疗中心研究出来的,但并没有提到患者来自哪里。因此答案为 C,未提及。
20. B。题干:每个患者注射的都是一样的疫苗。从第三段前两句“This new vaccine uses the patient’s own immune system. It is made specifically for each patient and is injected into the arm or leg.”可知每支疫苗都是根据患者的免疫系统研究出来的,所以疫苗是不同的。因此题干内容有误,故选 B。
21. A。题干:疫苗激活了免疫系统。从第三段第三句可知,它能刺激(stimulate)人体的免疫系统,然后识别癌症细胞是有害的,继而攻击和破坏这些癌细胞。因此题干内容正确,故选 A。
22. A。题干:疫苗可能在治疗其他癌症上发挥作用。根据文章第一段“...cured lung cancer in some patients and slowed the progress of the disease in others.”和第四段最后一句“It offers great hope for the treatment of cancer in general, although further studies are needed before such treatment can be widely used.”可知,题干叙述正确,故选 A。

第 3 部分:概括大意与完成句子

23. C。第一段首句是主题句,音乐一直被用于治疗患有不同问题的病人,接着讲述了公元前 400 年古希腊就已经记载了音乐有治疗的功效,然后又提到了两次世界大战中,音乐被用来治疗伤员,所以 C(音乐治疗的历史)是正确答案。
24. E。第二段首句是主题句,越来越多的证据表明,音乐可以引起身体的生理变化,可以改善我们的健康。故 E(音乐引起的积极的物理变化)是正确答案。
25. B。第三段首句是主题句,可以直接判断本段是讲 general well-being,意为“良好的健康状况”,后面又提到心情好且生活积极向上,病人就会恢复得快,而音乐能让人的心情变好,所以能提高健康状况。故 B(提高身体的整体素质)是正确答案。
26. D。第四段第二句是主题句,音乐的好处并不只是增加了身体的整体素质,音乐还有其他的效果尚未被理解。故 D(音乐的其他神秘作用)是正确答案。
27. E。句意:研究人员已经发现当患者_____时他们的压力会降低。根据第二段最后一句可知,去看音乐表演的病人,压力会大幅度下降。故选 E。
28. D。句意:音乐能够治疗患者,部分是因为_____。根据第三段第一句可知,音乐给患者带来积极作用部分是因为 improves general well-being。故选 D。
29. A。句意:那些总能看到生活光明一面的人更有可能_____。根据第三段第二、三句可知患者生活态度积极乐观的话,恢复得就越快。故选 A。
30. B。句意:许多医生并不相信音乐能够治疗疾病的原因是_____。根据第五段第一、二句可知,科学需要事实和真凭实据。医学界还不承认音乐的疗效是因为目前的各种报告是建立在各种故事的基础上,并没有科学依据。故选 B。

第 4 部分:阅读理解

第一篇

31. B。细节题。题干:这篇文章主要讲述的是_____。根据文章的标题“The development of



ballet”可知,本文主要讲的就是芭蕾舞的发展,而其他选项都是文章的一部分。故 B 是正确答案。

32. **B**. 细节题。题干:第二段中的 pageant 的意思是_____。pageant 出现在第二段第二句,由该词后面的定语从句可知,pageant 包含“音乐,诗歌,舞蹈”之意,所以四个选项中只有 B 符合,意为“盛大的表演”。
33. **D**. 细节题。题干:专业芭蕾舞的首次演出是在_____。根据文中第三段第一、二句可知专业芭蕾舞的起源是在 17 世纪?法国国王路易十四自己就是一个专业的舞者,他建立了皇家舞蹈学院,所以法国是专业芭蕾舞的首次演出地。故 D 是正确答案。
34. **C**. 细节题。题干:_____对早期的芭蕾有重要的影响。由第三段第二句“King Louis XIV of France, himself a devoted dancer, founded the Royal Academy of Dance.”可知,法国国王路易十四建立了皇家舞蹈学院。故 C 是正确答案。
35. **B**. 推理题。题干:从这篇文章,我们可以总结出芭蕾_____。根据文中最后一段可知芭蕾将随着新的人物和新的想法而改变,因此 B 选项是正确的,其他选项文中并没有提及。

第二篇

36. **B**. 细节题。题干:作者提到“pick-me-up”是为了表明_____。pick-me-up 指提神饮料,也就是一种刺激物,在这篇文章里具体指咖啡。根据文中第一段第二句“As well as being a stimulant...”可知,作者认为咖啡是一种兴奋剂,故 B 项是正确答案。
37. **C**. 细节题。题干:下面哪个选项告诉我们咖啡是如何影响睡眠的?根据第二段最后一句“But researchers in Israel have found that caffeinated coffee halves the body’s levels of this sleep hormone.”可知,以色列的研究者发现含咖啡因的咖啡能使人体中这种控制睡眠的神经激素减半。故 C 是正确答案。
38. **A**. 细节题。题干:第三段主要讨论_____。第三段主要讲研究人员发现 6 个志愿者在喝了一杯含咖啡因的咖啡后平均每晚睡 336 分钟,而喝完脱咖啡因咖啡后平均每晚睡 415 分钟,他们用半个小时才能睡着,比平常长一倍。这个实验的目的是测试含咖啡因咖啡和脱咖啡因咖啡对睡眠的影响,所以该段主要谈论的是这个实验的结果。故 A 是正确答案。
39. **A**. 细节题。题干:文章第四段提到的实验发现饮用咖啡的人_____。根据文中第四段最后两句话“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.”可知,实验结果表明,饮用含咖啡因咖啡的人体内的褪黑激素的浓度是饮用脱咖啡因咖啡的人体内褪黑激素浓度的一半。在《睡眠药理学》上发表的一篇论文中,研究者表示咖啡因阻碍促使褪黑激素产生的酶的形成。故 A 是正确答案。
40. **B**. 细节题。题干:Ohayon 建议喜爱喝咖啡的人_____。根据文中第五段“Because it can take many hours to eliminate caffeine from the body, Ohayon recommends that coffee lovers switch to decaf after lunch.”可知 Ohayon 建议爱喝咖啡的人午饭后应该换喝脱咖啡因咖啡,因为排除体内的咖啡因要用好几个小时。故 B 是正确答案。



第三篇

41. B. 细节题。题干:为什么法国科学家不继续制作止痛药?根据第一段最后一句“However, his mixture was difficult to make, and he did not try to produce or sell it.”可知,这位科学家配制的药物很难制作,所以没有继续。故 B 是正确答案。
42. B. 细节题。题干:为什么 Felix Hoffmann 寻找止痛药?根据第二段第二句“He tried it himself first and then gave it to his father because his father was old and in a lot of pain.”可知, Felix Hoffmann 刚开始制作止痛药的目的是为了给他年迈的父亲止痛。故 B 是正确答案。
43. C. 细节题。题干: Bayer 开始生产阿司匹林是因为_____。根据文中第三段可知 Hoffmann 为 Bayer 工作,当他把他的止痛药展示给公司的经理,经理发现这个药很管用, Bayer 就决定生产这个药物,并把它命名为阿司匹林。故 C 是正确答案。
44. B. 细节题。题干: Bayer 的阿司匹林是_____。根据文中第五段前三句“At first, Bayer sold the drug through doctors, who then sold it to their patients. In 1915, the company started to sell aspirin in drugstores. In the United States, Bayer had a patent on the drug.”可知 Bayer 拥有阿司匹林在美国的专利权,所以 Bayer 的阿司匹林是第一批在美国销售的阿司匹林。故 B 是正确答案。
45. C. 细节题。题干:新的止痛药上市后,阿司匹林发生了什么?根据文中最后一段第四句“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.”可知,医生发现服用阿司匹林的患者比其他的心脏病发病率要低,而且一个叫约翰的英国研究人员发现了阿司匹林片有助于防止心脏病发作的原因。故 C 是正确答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. F. 空格前提到刷牙有益健康,但是如果科学研究人员说,他们希望刷牙能使你身体的其他部位也健康。空格后提到这是很多小装置中的一个。所以前后具有顺承关系,空格应填入一种新的牙刷,正好也符合后文“it”的指代。故 F(在美国,能够检查血糖和细菌的牙刷正在开发)是正确答案。
47. D. 空格前提到这些小装置要能够在人们发病之前就很容易将疾病监测出来,空格后提到从长远看这项技术能够鼓励我们生活得更健康,从而预防疾病的发生。而 D 选项说这项技术的研究重点要转向家用领域,并且容易操作,与上下文对应,故 D 是正确答案。
48. C. 空格前提到了智能绷带,在绷带里面放置强大的传感器,能够识别伤口中的细菌,从而决定使用什么样的抗生素最好,所有选项中只有 C 选项提到 the cut,意为“伤口”。故 C(伤口将可以立即得到治疗,以避免可能出现的并发症)是正确答案。
49. A. 空格前提到 melanoma monitor,即“黑瘤监视器”,这是一个设备, E 选项的 the device 正好与之吻合,而且空格后提到如果发现问题,这个系统会建议你去医生那里检查,与 E 选项里的 compare it with previous images 也吻合,故 A(这项设备每周给你身体照相,然后同之前的进行对比)是正确答案。
50. E. 空格后提到电脑能够听懂你的声音并且能够回答你生病症状的问题,其中 a standard computer 指的就是 digital doctor,故 E 选项(专家也在研究“数字医生”,它对待病人



的态度很好）前后内容相符，是正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **D**。本题考查固定搭配。题干：根据一些研究家庭暴力与男性健康的研究显示，有十分之三的男性都遭受过亲密伴侣的暴力虐待。according to 是固定搭配，意为“根据……”，故 D 为正确答案。
52. **D**。本题考查句意。题干：其实许多男性都经历过家庭暴力，只是我们不经常听说而已，本句中的 do 起强调作用，没有实际意义，根据句意应填入有家庭暴力“经历”含义的动词，所以只有 D 选项 experience 符合句意，是正确答案。
53. **D**。本题考查动词辨析。题干：我们不问他们也往往就不说。speak 的意思是“说话”，做不及物动词时，通常指说话的能力和方式，做及物动词时，其后的宾语为某种语言。speak to sb. 表示“同某人说话”；talk 的意思是“谈话，谈论”，指相互之间的谈话，一般做不及物动词，与介词 to 或 with 连用，表示“与……交谈”，而谈及关于某人或某事时，后接介词 of 或 about；tell 意为“讲述”“告诉”，做及物动词时，指把一件事或一个故事讲出来，有连续诉说之意。如：tell the truth 说实话，tell a story 讲故事。tell 也可接双宾语结构或复合宾语结构。如 tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事，故 D 是正确答案。
54. **C**。本题考查同位语从句。题干：我们必须让那些遭受家庭暴力的男性知道，他们并不孤单，而且他们有资源可利用。空格后的 they are not alone and there are resources available to them 是前面 message 的同位语，所以只有 that 正确，故选 C。
55. **A**。本题考查句意。题干：研究者向被调查对象询问了有关生理虐待和非生理虐待的问题……”，participant 意为“参与者”，observer 意为“观察者”，listener 意为“听众”，actor 意为“男演员，行动者”，只有 participant 符合句意，因此 A 为正确选项。
56. **B**。本题考查句意。题干：……如对其生命安全的恐吓、控制行为”。全文都是在谈论男性也可能是家庭暴力的受害者，所以此处应该填入是“恐吓，威胁”，其他选项都与本文内容无关，因此 B 为正确选项。
57. **D**。本题考查句意和连词。空格前提到年龄在 18~54 岁的男性中，有 14.2% 的人坦言，在过去五年间经历过亲密伴侣的暴力行为，空格后提到在过去一年有经历过的人占 6.1%。前后有对比关系，而 A、B、C 三个选项做连词时都表示因果关系，可知只有 D 选项 while 符合。
58. **D**。本题考查动词和句意。题干：在过去五年间经历过暴力行为男性的报道的比例是……”，所以填入此处的只能是 reporting。因此 D 为正确选项。
59. **C**。本题考查句意和上下文语义。前面提到了年龄在 18~54 岁的男性中，有 14.2% 的人坦言，在过去五年间经历过亲密伴侣的暴力行为。而在过去一年就经历过的人占 6.1%。而年龄在 55 岁及以上的男性，这一百分比有所下降。分别为 5.3% 和 2.4%。后面提到了 55 岁以下的男性中有 30.5% 遭受家庭暴力的情况，所以 overall 为正确选项，其他选项 yet “然而”表转折，thus “因此”表因果，besides “此外，而且”表递进，都不符合句际关系，故选 C。
60. **B**。本题考查名词。题干：男性是家庭暴力的受害者，只有 A 选项 victim（受害者）符合句意，是正确答案。



61. **C**。本题考查上下文语义。本文的主题就是男性也可能遭受家庭暴力，只有 **violence** 符合句意，而且本文多次使用此词。故 **C** 为正确选项。
62. **D**。本题考查固定用法上下文语义。题干：然而早前的研究表明，男性所受的生理虐待不如女性所受的严重……，**perform** 意为“执行，完成”，**enjoy** 意为“享受”，**commit** 意为“犯罪”，**suffer** 意为“遭受，承受”，只有 **suffer** 符合句意和上下文的意思。故 **D** 为正确选项。
63. **D**。本题考查代词。填入此处的代词要指代上文的 **the physical violence**，是单数，所以只能在 **A** 和 **D** 之间选。**this** 是“这”的意思，一般用于第一次提到时使用；**it** 指特定的前面提到过的事物，**it** 和它替换的是同一个事物，翻译成“它”，故 **D** 为正确选项。
64. **A**。本题考查句意。题干：研究人员发现，遭受过家庭暴力的男性……，有更多的情感 和精神方面的问题……，只有 **problem** 与 **emotional and mental health** 搭配符合上下文的意思，意为“情感和精神健康的问题”，故 **A** 为正确选项。
65. **A**。本题考查副词。**especially** 意为“特别，尤其，格外”，**specially** 意为“特别地，专门地”，**naturally** 意为“自然地”，**roughly** 意为“粗糙地，概略地”，根据句意，只能在 **A** 和 **B** 之间选择，其中 **especially** 通常用来对前面所述的事件进行进一步的说明或补充。**specially** 表示“不是为了别的，而只是为了……”，强调唯一目的。此处表示的是“进一步的说明”，故 **A** 为正确选项。

2012 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 个词或者短语有括号，请为每处括号部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. The storm caused severe damage.
A. physical B. accidental C. serious D. environmental
2. Many forms of cancer can be cured if detected early.
A. selected B. operated C. developed D. discovered
3. The story was published with the sole purpose of selling newspapers.
A. real B. main C. only D. practical
4. A large crowd assembled outside the American embassy.
A. gathered B. watched C. shouted D. walked
5. He kept in constant contact with his family while he was in Australia.
A. gradual B. regular C. direct D. occasional
6. On the table was a vase filled with artificial flowers.
A. wild B. fresh C. lovely D. false
7. We had trouble finding a pure water supply.
A. typical B. complete C. clean D. clear
8. "What do you mean by that?" Paul asked sharply.
A. critically B. helplessly C. politely D. quickly
9. She only needs a minute amount of money.
A. certain B. fair C. full D. small
10. Keep your passport in a secure place.
A. special B. good C. safe D. different
11. He inspired many young people to take up the sport.
A. encouraged B. allowed C. called D. advised
12. Did she accept his research proposal?
A. invitation B. plan C. offer D. view
13. The city centre was wiped out by the bomb.
A. covered B. destroyed C. reduced D. moved
14. I'd like to withdraw \$500 from my current account.
A. leave B. pay C. put D. draw
15. The contempt he felt for his fellow students was obvious.
A. hate B. need C. love D. pity



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作出判断: 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。

Tiny Invaders

The human body is truly amazing. It allows us to sense the world around us, to do work and have fun, and to move from place to place. In fact, the human body does its work so well that most people don't think about it very much — until they get sick.

The germs (致病菌) that make people sick are everywhere. You can't see them, but they're there. They're sitting on your desk. They're hiding on your computer's keyboard. They're even in the air that you are breathing. There are two types of germs: viruses and bacteria (细菌). Viruses are germs that can only live inside animals or plants. Viruses cause illnesses such as flu and measles (麻疹). Bacteria are tiny creatures. Some bacteria are good. They can help your stomach break down food. Other bacteria aren't so good. They can make you sick. Bacteria can cause sore throats (喉痛) and ear infections.

How can you stop these tiny invaders from making you sick? Your skin is the first defense against germs. You can prevent some illnesses simply by washing, with soap and water. But germs can still enter the body through small cuts in the skin or through the mouth, eyes, and nose.

Once germs are inside your body, your immune (免疫的) system tries to protect you. It looks for and destroys germs. How does it do that? Special cells patrol your body. Some of these cells actually eat germs! Other cells make antibodies. An antibody sticks to a germ. There is a different antibody for each kind of germ. Some antibodies keep germs from making you sick. Others help your body find and kill germs. After a germ is destroyed, the antibodies stay in your body. They protect you if the same kind of germ comes back. That way you will not get the same illness twice.

You can keep your body healthy by eating a nutritious (有营养的) diet to make your immune system strong. You can also help your immune system fight germs by getting vaccinated (接种). Vaccines are medicines. They contain germs that have been killed or weakened. The dead germs can't make you sick. Instead, they cause your body to make antibodies. If the same germ ever shows up again, then your antibodies attack it.

16. Viruses can only live inside people or animals.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. All bacteria cause illnesses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Washing your skin can prevent some illnesses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Germs can enter the body through the eyes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. The heart contains the body's strongest muscle.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. After they kill germs, antibodies stay in the body.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

22. Vaccines can make you sick.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第 3 部分：概括大意和完成句子（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。

Alcoholism

1 Yes, alcoholism can be treated. Alcoholism treatment programs use both counseling and medication（药物治疗）to help a person stop drinking. Most alcoholics need help to recover from their disease. With support and treatment, many people are able to stop drinking and rebuild their lives.

2 A range of medication is used to treat alcoholism. Benzodiazepines（苯二氮平类药物）are sometimes used during the first days after a person stops drinking to help him or her safely withdraw from alcohol. However, these medications are not used beyond the first few days because they may be highly addictive. Other medications help people remain sober（清醒）. One medication used for this purpose is naltrexone（环丙甲羟二羟吗啡酮）. When combined with counseling, naltrexone can reduce the strong desire for alcohol and help prevent a person from returning to heavy drinking. Another medication, disulfiram（戒酒硫）, discourages drinking by making the person feel sick if he or she drinks alcohol. Though several medications help treat alcoholism, there is no “magic bullet.” Developing new and more effective medications to treat alcoholism remains a high priority for researchers.

3 Alcoholism treatment works for many people. But just like any chronic disease, there are different levels of success in treatment. Some people stop drinking and remain sober. Others cannot stop drinking for any length of time. With treatment, one thing is clear, however, the longer a person stops drinking alcohol, the more likely he or she will be able to stay sober.

4 No, alcoholism cannot be cured at this time. Even if an alcoholic hasn't been drinking for a long time, he or she can still return to the drinking habit. To guard against it, an alcoholic must continue to avoid all alcoholic drinks.

23. paragraph 1 _____

24. paragraph 2 _____

25. paragraph 3 _____

26. paragraph 4 _____

A. What medications treat alcoholism?

B. What are drinking problems?

C. Can alcoholism be cured?

D. Does alcoholism treatment work?

E. what is alcoholism?

F. Can alcoholism be treated?



27. Medication can help some people _____.
28. Disulfiram can prevent drinking by making the alcoholic _____.
29. For alcoholism treatment, there is no single medication that works _____.
30. The key to cure alcoholism is to avoid all _____.

- A. stay confused
B. alcoholic drinks
C. medical treatment
D. feel sick
E. in every person
F. stop drinking

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

Genetic Engineering

Genetic engineering began when the DNA molecule (分子), the most basic unit of life, was first described in 1953 by James Watson and Francis Crick. An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction. Experiments with altering human cells began in 1970. In one of the first experiments, patients were injected with a virus that would produce a life-saving enzyme, but their bodies would not accept it. In 1980 patients with a rare but fatal blood disease were injected with a purified gene that was cloned through DNA technology. Another failure.

Genetic engineering got a legal boost (激励) in 1980. The U.S. Supreme Court said that a patent could be granted on a genetically engineered “oil-eating” bacterium (细菌). This bacterium would help clean up oil spills. The ruling encouraged companies to invent new life forms, and three important medical products were quickly developed.

Human interferon (干扰素) — a possible solution to some cancers and viral disease. A newly engineered bacterium produced human interferon as a by-product. This new product reduced the cost of interferon.

Human growth hormone — for children whose bodies do not grow to normal height. An expensive growth hormone (荷尔蒙) was previously produced from human cadavers, but by changing the genetic make-up of the single-cell bacterium *E. coli*, and affordable growth hormone could be produced.

Human insulin (胰岛素) — for the treatment of diabetes. People with diabetes used to rely on a beef- or pork-based product until 1982. Now insulin can be manufactured by genetically altered bacteria.

Advances in genetic engineering have continued, though they constantly must be weighed against the safety of procedures. There is clearly much more to discover.

31. This passage is mainly about
A. the effects of altering cells. B. the human growth hormone.
C. insulin resistance. D. U.S. Supreme Court rulings.
32. Genetic engineering may be defined as
A. the altering of normal cell reproduction. B. a branch of applied chemistry.
C. a procedure that holds little promise. D. a study on life-saving enzymes.
33. According to the passage, human interferon
A. is a hormone that causes disease. B. could be used to treat cancer.
C. is a viral disease. D. has been cured.
34. In this passage, the three genetically engineered medical products are presented
A. as a process. B. in a simple list.
C. from earliest to latest. D. as a story.
35. In the last paragraph, the word “weighed” has the closest meaning with
A. had great influence. B. became a burden.
C. considered carefully. D. measured accurately.

第二篇

Puerto Rican Cuisine (菜肴)

Puerto Rico, a Caribbean (加勒比海区) island rich in history and remarkable natural beauty, has a cuisine all its own. Immigration (移民) to the island has helped to shape its cuisine, with people from all over the world making various contributions to it. However, before the arrival of these immigrants, the Taino people lived on the island of Puerto Rico. Taino cuisine included such foods as rodents (啮齿动物), fresh shellfish and fish fried in corn oil.

Many aspects of Taino cuisine continue today in Puerto Rican cooking, but it has been heavily influenced by the Spanish, who invaded Puerto Rico in 1508, and Africans, who were initially brought to Puerto Rico to work as slaves. Taino cooking styles were mixed with ideas brought by the Spanish and Africans to create new dishes. The Spanish extended food choices by bringing cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep to the island. Africans also added to the island's food culture by introducing powerful, contrasting tastes in dishes. In fact, much of the food Puerto Rico is now famous for — coffee, coconuts, and oranges — was actually imported by foreigners to the island.

A common assumption many people make about Puerto Rican food is that it is very spicy (辛辣的). It's true that chili peppers are popular; ají caballero in particular is a very hot chili pepper that Puerto Ricans enjoy. However, milder (微辣的) tastes are popular too, such as sofrito. As the base of many Puerto Rican dishes, sofrito is a sauce made from chopped onions, green bell peppers, sweet chili peppers, and a handful of other spices. It is fried in oil and then added to other dishes.

36. Who lived in Puerto Rico first?
A. The Africans. B. The Spanish.
C. The Americans. D. The Taino people.
37. In the first paragraph the word “it” refers to



- A. immigration. B. Caribbean history.
C. the island's natural beauty. D. Puerto Rican cuisine.
38. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
A. Taino dishes are important in Puerto Rican cooking.
B. Food imported by foreigners isn't really Puerto Rican.
C. Puerto Rican cooking has many outside influences.
D. African foods have probably had the most influence.
39. How is sofrito used?
A. It is eaten before meals. B. It is added to other dishes.
C. It is used where foods are too spicy. D. It is eaten as a main dish.
40. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Softito is a type of extremely spicy food.
B. Many people think Puerto Rican food is spicy.
C. Puerto Rican cuisine uses a lot of chili peppers.
D. Aij caballero is a type of chile pepper.

第三篇

Eat healthy

"Clean your plate!" and "Be a member of the clean-plate club!" Just about every kid in the US has heard this from a parent or grandparent. Often, it's accompanied by an appeal: "Just think about those starving orphans in Africa!" Sure, we should be grateful for every bite of food. Unfortunately, many people in the US take too many bites. Instead of staying "clean the plate", perhaps we should save some food for tomorrow.

According to news reports, US restaurants are partly to blame for the growing bellies. A waiter puts a plate of food in front of each customer, with two to four times the amount recommended by the government, according to a USA Today story. Americans traditionally associate quantity with value and most restaurants try to give them that. They prefer to have customers complain about too much food rather than too little.

Barbara Rolls, a nutrition professor at Pennsylvania State University, told USA Today that restaurant portion sizes began to grow in the 1970s, the same time that the American waistline began to expand.

Health experts have tried to get many restaurants to serve smaller portions. Now, apparently, some customers are calling for this too. The restaurant industry trade magazine QSR reported last month that 57 percent of more than 4,000 people surveyed believe restaurants serve portions that are too large; 23 percent had no opinion; 20 percent disagreed. But a closer look at the survey indicates that many Americans who can't afford fine dining still prefer large portions. Seventy percent of those earning at least \$150,000 per year prefer smaller portions; but only 45 percent of those earning less than \$25,000 want smaller.

It's not that working class Americans don't want to eat healthy. It's just that, after long hours

at low-paying jobs, getting less on their plate hardly seems like a good deal. They live from paycheck to paycheck, happy to save a little money for next year's Christmas presents.

41. Parents in the United States tend to ask their children
- A. not to waste food at meals. B. to save food for tomorrow.
C. to wash the dishes clean. D. not to eat too much at meals.
42. American restaurants serve large portions because Americans
- A. have big bellies. B. value quantity.
C. want enough nutrition. D. are mostly rich.
43. What happened in America in the 1970s?
- A. The restaurants began to serve smaller portions.
B. Health experts advised people to eat less.
C. May American tried to get slim.
D. The America waistline started to expand.
44. What does the survey indicate?
- A. 20 percent Americans want smaller portions.
B. 57 percent Americans earn \$150.000 per year.
C. Low-income American prefer large portions.
D. 23 percent Americans earn less than \$25.000per year.
45. Which of the following is NOT true of working class Americans?
- A. They live from paycheck to paycheck.
B. They don't have the habit of saving money.
C. They work long hours.
D. The want to be healthy eaters.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Forests for Cities

You are standing in a beautiful forest in Japan. The air is clean and smells like plants and flowers. There are 175 different kinds of trees, and 60 kinds of birds live here. _____(46) You are downtown in the city of Nara, Japan, in Kasugayama Forest, the oldest urban forest in the world. It was started more than a thousand years ago, and today it's very popular with tourists and artists.

Cities around the world are working to protect their urban forests. Some urban forests are parks, and some are just streets with a lot of trees. But all urban forests have many good effects on the environment. _____(47) They also stop the noise from heavy traffic. They even make the weather better because they make the air 3-5 degrees cooler, and they stop strong winds.

Urban forests also have many good effects on people. They make the city more beautiful. In a crowded area, they give people a place to relax and spend time in nature. _____(48)

In some countries, people are starting new urban forests. In England, there are now 1.3 million trees in an urban forest called Thames Chase, east of London. It was started in 1990, and it has grown very fast. Walking and bicycle clubs use the forest, and there are programs for children and artists. _____(49)

Some older cities don't have space for a big urban forest, but planting trees on the streets makes the city better. Scientists found that commuters (通勤人员) feel more relaxed when they can see trees. Trees are even good for business. _____(50) In the future, urban forests will become even more important as our cities grow bigger. In the megacities (超大城市) of tomorrow, people will need more green space to live a comfortable life. Planting trees today will make our lives better in the future.

- A. People spend more time at shopping centers that have trees.
- B. In hot countries, urban forests are cool places for walking and other healthy exercises.
- C. But you are not in rural area.
- D. Trees take pollution out of the air.
- E. In 2033, it will have 5 million trees.
- F. It has many kinds of birds in the country.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定一个最佳选项。

Going on a Diet

A typical person needs about 1,800 calories per day to stay alive. These calories keep your heart _____(51) and your lungs breathing. They keep your organs operating _____(52) and, your brain running. They also keep your body warm. A person _____(53) weight because he or she consumes more calories per day than needed. The only way to lose fat is to _____(54) the number of calories that you consume per day. This is the basic _____(55) behind going on a diet.

Unfortunately, diets don't _____(56) for most people. They do lose weight but then go _____(57) the diet and put it back. Building a sensible diet and exercise plan is the key to _____(58) a consistent weight. You need to figure out how many calories you need in a day and how many you _____(59) take in. The next step is to add, exercise so that you can _____(60) the number of calories you can consume per day.

Exercise charts can show you how many calories different _____(61) of exercise can burn. Burning 250 or 500 calories per day can _____(62) a big difference. You can ride an exercise bike while you are watching TV or you can _____(63) the stairs instead of the elevator. Find an exercise _____(64). Exercise can be a lot easier if there is someone to talk to. It's a good idea to wear firm-fitting clothes if you are on a diet. _____(65) clothing acts as a reminder of what you are trying to accomplish.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 51. A. jumping | B. turning | C. beating | D. kicking |
| 52. A. quickly | B. easily | C. warmly | D. properly |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 53. A. gains | B. brings | C. takes | D. carries |
| 54. A. double | B. reduce | C. fix | D. remove |
| 55. A. principle | B. form | C. method | D. kind |
| 56. A. work | B. start | C. change | D. balance |
| 57. A. on | B. after | C. off | D. for |
| 58. A. getting | B. meeting | C. supporting | D. maintaining |
| 59. A. partly | B. hopefully | C. wisely | D. actually |
| 60. A. contain | B. cut | C. raise | D. grow |
| 61. A. ways | B. factors | C. functions | D. forms |
| 62. A. have | B. do | C. make | D. give |
| 63. A. set | B. climb | C. run | D. repair |
| 64. A. partner | B. colleague | C. associate | D. friend |
| 65. A. Tight | B. Loose | C. Casual | D. Formal |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	A	B	D	C	A	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	B	D	D	B	B	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	F	A	D	C	F	D	E	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	B	B	C	C	D	B	E	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	D	A	B	A	A	C	D	D	C
61	62	63	64	65					
D	C	B	A	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. C。本题测试形容词。题干：暴风雨造成了严重的损害。题干划线词 severe 意为“严重的”。四个选项：physical 意为“物理的，身体的”，accidental 意为“意外的”，serious 意为“严肃的”，environmental 意为“环境的”。故 C 为正确选项。
2. D。本题测试动词。题干：很多种癌症如果发现得早是可以治愈的。题干划线词 detect 意为“发现，探测”。四个选项：select 意为“选择”，operate 意为“动手术，操作”，develop 意为“发展，开发”，discover 意为“发现”。故 D 为正确选项。
3. C。本题测试形容词。题干：发表这个故事的唯一目的就是为销售报纸。题干划线词 sole 意为“唯一的”。四个选项：real 意为“真正的”，main 意为“主要的”，only 意为“唯一的”，practical 意为“实际的”。故 C 为正确选项。
4. A。本题测试动词。题干：一大群人聚集在美国大使馆外面。题干划线词 assemble 意为“聚集”。四个选项：gather 意为“集合，聚集”，watch 意为“观察，看到”，shout 意为“叫嚷”，walk 意为“走路”。故 A 为正确选项。
5. B。本题考查形容词。题干：当他在澳大利亚的时候，他与家人保持着非常密切的联系。题干划线词 constant 意为“经常的”。四个选项：gradual 意为“逐渐的”，regular 意为“定期的，常规的”，direct 意为“直接的”，occasional 意为“偶尔的”。故 B 为正确选项。
6. D。本题测试形容词。题干：桌上是个装满假花的花瓶。题干划线词 artificial 意为“人造的，人工的”。四个选项：wild 意为“野生的”，fresh 意为“新鲜的”，lovely 意为“可

- 爱的”，false 意为“假的”。故 D 为正确选项。
7. C。本题测试形容词。题干：我们很难找到纯净水源。题干划线词 pure 意为“纯净的”。四个选项：typical 意为“典型的”，complete 意为“完整的”，clean 意为“干净的”，clear 意为“清楚的”。C 是最佳选项。
8. A。本题测试副词。题干：“你那么说是什么意思？”Paul 严厉地问道。题干划线词 sharply 意为“严厉地”。四个选项：critically 意为“批判地，严厉地”，helplessly 意为“无助地”，politely 意为“礼貌地”，quickly 意为“迅速地”。故 A 为正确选项。
9. D。本题测试形容词。题干：她只需要少量的钱。题干划线词 minute 做形容词时意为“微小的，少量的”。四个选项：certain 意为“一定的，肯定的”，fair 意为“公平的”，full 意为“满的”，small 意为“小的”。故 D 为正确选项。
10. C。本题测试形容词。题干：把你的护照放在安全的地方。题干划线词 secure 意为“安全的”。四个选项：special 意为“特殊的”，good 意为“好的”，safe 意为“安全的”，different 意为“不同的”。故 C 为正确选项。
11. A。本题测试动词。题干：他鼓励很多年轻人参与运动。题干划线词 inspire 意为“鼓励”。四个选项：encourage 意为“鼓励”，allow 意为“允许”，call 意为“打电话，呼喊”，advise 意为“建议”。故 A 为正确选项。
12. B。本题测试名词。题干：她接受他的研究提案了吗？题干划线词 proposal 意为“提议，提案，计划”。四个选项：invitation 意为“邀请”，plan 意为“计划”，offer 意为“提供”，view 意为“景色”。故 B 为正确选项。
13. B。本题测试动词词组。题干：市中心被炸弹夷为了平地。题干划线词 wipe out 意为“扫除”。四个选项：cover 意为“覆盖”，destroy 意为“毁灭”，reduce 意为“减少”，move 意为“移动”。故 B 为正确选项。
14. D。本题测试动词。题干：我想从现金账户中支取 500 美元。题干划线词 withdraw 意为“支取”。四个选项：leave 意为“离开”，pay 意为“支付”，put 意为“放”，draw 意为“拿走，抽出”。故 D 为正确选项。
15. D。本题测试名词。题干：他对同学的蔑视很明显。题干划线词 contempt 意为“蔑视”。四个选项：hate 意为“仇恨”，need 意为“需求”，love 意为“爱”，pity 意为“遗憾，可怜”。故 D 为正确选项。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. B。题干：病毒只能在人或者动物体内存活。根据名词 viruses, people, animals 回到原文中可定位到第三段：Viruses are germs that can only live inside animals or plants, 大意是 virus 是只能存活在动物或者植物体内的 germs 中。题干内容与原文不一致，本题选 B。
17. B。题干：所有的细菌都能致病。题目信息词是 bacteria, illness。信息词回归原文，可以定位到第三段：Bacteria are tiny creatures. Some bacteria are good. They can help your stomach break down food. Other bacteria aren't so good. 原文中明确地说到了 some bacteria are good, 很明显和题干中的 all bacteria cause illnesses 完全相反，故本题选 B。
18. A。题干：冲洗皮肤可以防止某些疾病。题干信息词为：washing, skin, 原文中包含信息词的句子在第四段中：You can prevent some illnesses simply by washing, with soap and



- water. 题干只是将原文的被动句变成了主动句, 句子中间的单词都是基本上一样的, 题干句是对原句的同义改写, 判断本题为正确。
19. A. 题干: 病菌能通过眼睛进入体内。题目信息词是 Germs, body, eyes。信息词对应的句子在第四段中: But germs can still enter the body through small cuts in the skin or through the mouth, eyes, and nose. 题干将原文的信息简化了, 但是我们还是可以一目了然地看出原文和题干的句子是基本上一样的。
20. C. 题干: 心脏里有身体中最强劲的肉。题目信息词是 the heart, strongest muscle。原文中没有出现题干中的信息词。因此本题是属于典型的无中生有式的阅读判断题目。
21. A. 题干: 在病菌被杀死之后, 抗体仍会留在体内。题干中的信息词是 antibodies, body。根据信息词可以定位至最后一句: After a germ is destroyed, the antibodies stay in your body. 原文同样只是稍稍将句式作了一个转换, 内容都是完全一样的。
22. B. 题干: 疫苗可能会让你生病。题干中的信息词是 Vaccines。原文中提到信息词的句子是: Vaccines are medicines. They contain germs that have been killed or weakened. The dead germs can't make you sick. 根据句中的 can't make you sick, 我们可以看出原文的信息和题干正好是相反的。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与补全句子

23. F. 第一段的主题句为首句。本段开篇讲道: 是的, 酗酒是可以治疗的。因此, 本题 F 为本段主旨内容的最佳概括。
24. A. 第二段的主题句为首句: 很多药物能治疗酗酒。因此, A 是最佳答案。
25. D. 第三段的主题句仍为首句: 酗酒的治疗方式对很多人都起作用。故 D 为正确答案。
26. C. 第四段的中心思想也是首句: 目前, 酗酒是不能治好的。因此对应的题目为 C。
27. F. 题干: 药物能帮助一些人_____。从第二段第二句可知, 一些药物在酗酒者停止饮酒的前几天被使用, 使其安全地远离酒精。因此, 这些药物的最终作用是使酗酒者停止饮酒。
28. D. 题干: Disulfiram 会使酒精_____从而预防酗酒。通过 Disulfiram 定位到第二段: Disulfiram 会使得人一喝酒就 feel sick (觉得恶心) 从而远离酒精。因此本题选 D。
29. E. 题干: 酗酒治疗药物中, 没有任何一种药物_____起作用。本题需要综合判断, 从第三、四段可知, 任何药物治疗都不是对每个人都有效, 或是有同样的效果。因此, 本题选 E。
30. B. 题干: 治疗酗酒的关键在于_____。从最后一句 To guard against it, an alcoholic must continue to avoid all alcoholic drinks 可知, 关键点在于避免所有的酒精饮品。B 为正确的改写。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 主旨题。题干: 文章主要是关于_____。主旨题答案往往在文章标题和段首句, 文章标题这里没有直接和选项关联, 但是我们注意在文章第一段给出 genetic engineering 的解释之后, 随后对于定义的进一步解释很好地告诉了我们答案, 也就是 An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction. 所以本题的答案为 A。

32. **A**. 细节题。题干：基因工程可以被定义为_____。根据命题顺序，我们推测此题的答案在首段。我们上一题找到的 “An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction.” 正好就给了我们明确的答案，加上这个句子又和 A 选项完全一致，因此本题的答案为 A 选项。
33. **B**. 细节题。题干：根据原文，人类干扰素为_____。通过 human interferon 定位原文，原文中含有信息词的句子是：Human interferon (干扰素) — a possible solution to some cancers and viral disease, 与 B 选项意思一致，所以答案选 B。
34. **B**. 细节题。题干：三种基因药物产品作为_____呈现出来。用 three genetically engineered medical products 回到原文定位，原文中含有信息词的句子是第二段最后一句，原文在提到了有这三种 medical products 之后，简单地列出了这三种 medical products 有哪些，有什么作用。所以选项中的 in a simple list 是符合原文意思的。因此答案为 B 选项。
35. **C**. 词汇题。题干：最后一段中 weighed 与_____含义近似。原文的相关句表达的应该是基因工程的领先地位还将持续，虽然在操作时还需要仔细地思考过程中的安全问题。那么这里表达的是 “思考” 的意思，和 C 选项是一致的，因此本题的正确答案为 C。

第二篇

36. **D**. 细节题。题干：谁第一个居住在波多黎各？从首段可知，Taino 人在移民未到来之前一直居住在波多黎各，因此 D 为正确答案。
37. **D**. 指代题。题干：首段中的 “it” 指代的是_____。根据代词回指的原则，it 指代该句中的单数名词，同时根据语义 “对 it 有贡献”，it 应该指代的是 cuisine (菜肴)。故 D 为正确答案。
38. **C**. 主旨题。题干：第二段的主要内容是什么？第二段的主题句是首句，大意是：Taino 菜肴的很多方面在波多黎各得到了延续，但西班牙、非洲等地的菜肴也对其有很大的影响。因此 C 为正确答案。
39. **B**. 细节题。题干：sofrito 是如何使用的？从文章最后一段最后一句可知，它是加到其他菜上的 (作为调料)。故 B 为正确答案。
40. **A**. 细节题。题干：下列哪一个不是对的？根据最后一段可知，sofrito 是微辣 (milder) 的食物，而不是极其辛辣 (extremely spicy)。故 A 与文章内容不符合，选 A。

第三篇

41. **A**. 推理题。题干：美国的父母总是叫孩子们_____。以信息词 parent 回到原文定位，可知首段有相关信息。每个美国孩子都能听到父母或者祖父母们说 “吃光盘子里的食物”，“做清盘俱乐部的成员”，这些话的意思是让他们不要浪费粮食。因此本题正确答案为 A。
42. **B**. 细节题。题干：美国餐馆给饭菜给得多，因为_____。由信息词 American restaurant 回到原文定位，第二段有相关答案：美国人经常将价值与分量联系起来。因此，本题选择 B (美国人觉得量大就有价值)。
43. **D**. 细节题。题干：在 20 世纪 70 年代，美国发生了什么？根据信息词 1970s 定位到第三段：宾州大学的一位营养学教授告诉《今日美国》，20 世纪 70 年代饭馆给的饭菜的量开始增加，与此同时，美国人的腰围开始增大。故 D 为正确的答案。



44. C. 推理题。题干：这个调查暗示了什么？根据 survey 和选项中的数字定位到原文第四段：A、B、D 中的数字均不符合原文。只有 C 选项与原文信息相符：许多吃不起精美正餐的美国人仍然选择量大的食物。
45. B. 细节题。题干：下列哪一个说法不符合美国工人的实际情况？原文最后一段说道：美国工人不是不想做吃得健康的人，因此与 C 选项（他们不想做吃得健康的人）是有出入的。故本题选 C。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. C. 空格前描述的是一种置身于乡间的场景。空格后的内容说这是闹市。中间需要一个表示转折的过渡句。因此 C 选项（但是，你不是在郊区）是符合上下文语义的。
47. D. 空格后的 they 指代上文提到的 forest。根据上下文语义一致的原则，此处应填入与森林或是树木有关的句子，故 D（树木除去空气中的污染）是正确答案。
48. B. 空格前讲到城市森林（urban forest）的好处，B 选项（在热带国家，城市森林能为散步和其他健康活动提供阴凉的场所）是符合上下文语义的。故选 B。
49. E. 空格前讲到伦敦从 1990 年开始在其城市的东部植树。空格处应该填入这种做法的结果。因此 E 选项（到 2033 年，伦敦将有 500 万棵树）是最佳答案。
50. A. 空格前讲到树木对商业都是有好处的。紧随其后的应该是对这一观点的延伸和解释。空格后又提到了“超大超市”，因此回指上文，空格处填入 A（人们愿意待在有树木的购物中心）是符合上下文语义的。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. C. 本题考查句意和词汇。该句的意思是“体内的热量可以使人的心脏跳动”，表示心脏跳动只能用 beat。故本题选 C。
52. D. 本题考查句意和副词。该句的意思是“体内的热量可以使身体的器官正常运转”。properly 表示“合适地，正常地”，符合题意，为正确选项。
53. A. 本题考查固定搭配。gain weight 表示“增重”，其他选项均无法表示该含义。
54. B. 本题考查词汇。该句的意思是“唯一的减肥办法就是减少每天的卡路里的摄入量”。double 意为“加倍”，reduce 意为“减少”，fix 意为“修理”，remove 意为“移动，移除”。因此本题选 B。
55. A. 本题考查词汇。该句是说节食的基本原则是“减少每天卡路里的摄入量”，只有 principle 表示“原则”。
56. A. 本题考查句意和动词。该句的意思是：节食并非对所有人都有用。work 表示“起作用”，符合原文的含义，故本题正确答案为 A。
57. C. 本题考查词组。该句的意思是：他们体重下降了，就放弃节食，结果体重又上升了。go off 表示“下降”，go after 表示“追逐，追求”，go on 表示“继续”，go for 表示“支持”。因此 C 是正确的。
58. D. 本题考查动词。该句的意思是：建立一个切实可行的节食和锻炼计划是保持体重的关键。只有 maintain 表示“保持，维持”，故正确选项。
59. D. 本题考查句意与副词。该句的意思是：你需要计算出你身体需要的和实际摄入的卡路

里。partly 指“部分地”，hopefully 指“有希望地”，wisely 指“明智地”，actually 指“实际上地”。因此本题选 D。

60. **C**。本题考查动词。该句的意思是：你可以加强运动以增加每天消耗的热量。raise 指“增加”，cut 指“减少”，contain 指“包含”，grow 指“生长”，本题选 C。
61. **D**。本题考查名词。该句的意思是：运动图表可以向你展示不同形式的运动所要消耗的热量。ways 指“方式”，factors 指“因素”，functions 指“功能”，forms 指“形式”。因此 D 为正确答案。
62. **C**。本题考查动词固定搭配。该句的意思是“每天消耗 200 或者 500 卡路里就能产生很大的效果”。make a difference 是固定搭配，表示“起作用”。因此 C 为正确答案。
63. **B**。本题考查动词。该句的意思是“你可以选择爬楼梯而不是乘电梯”。climb stairs 表示“爬楼梯”，其他搭配均不合适。
64. **A**。本题考查名词。该句的意思是“找一个锻炼的伙伴”。partner 指“伙伴”，colleague 指“同事”，associate 指“联系”，friend 指“朋友”。故本题答案为 A。
65. **A**。本题考查形容词。该句承接上文提到的 firm-fitting，意思是“紧身衣可以提醒你要尽力达到目标”。tight 指“紧身的，紧贴的”，loose 指“松的”，casual 指“随意的”，formal 指“正式的”。因此本题选 A。

2011 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，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. Marsha confessed that she know nothing of computer.
A. reported B. hoped C. answered D. admitted
2. Things have changed a lot since I was a child.
A. gradually B. greatly C. suddenly D. frequently
3. His shoes were shined to perfection.
A. cleared B. washed C. polished D. mended
4. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.
A. change B. prepare C. cook D. choose
5. The book took ten years thorough research.
A. basic B. social C. careful D. major
6. A number of theories have been proposed to explain the situation.
A. tested B. used C. suggested D. announced
7. His long-term goal is to set up his own business.
A. idea B. energy C. order D. aim
8. The high-speed trains can have major impact on our lives.
A. effort B. influence C. problem D. concern
9. She can be relied on in a crisis.
A. looked after B. depended on C. believed in D. turned on
10. The love of money is the root of all evil.
A. result B. end C. cause D. force
11. The test produced disappointing results.
A. unsatisfactory B. indirect C. similar D. positive
12. Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.
A. Certainly B. Finally C. Luckily D. Naturally
13. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.
A. offered B. investigated C. included D. accepted
14. Greene spent a brief time at Cambridge.
A. short B. hard C. good D. long
15. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.
A. reduced B. turned C. moved D. reformed

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作出判断：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。

Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. He designed an experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project. With doctors watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep.

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words and pictures were too blurry (模糊). By the third day, he was having trouble doing things with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner was hallucinating (产生幻觉). For example, when he saw a feet sign, he thought it was a person. He also imagines he was a famous football player. After the next few days, Gardner's speech became so slurred (不清楚) that people couldn't understand him. He also had trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't pass a counting test. In the middle of the test he simply stopped. He couldn't remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second day he slept twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and one-half hours, and by the fourth night, he had returned to his normal sleep schedule.

Though Gardner recovered quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be dangerous. They say that people should not repeat Randy's experiment. Tests on Gardner have shown how serious sleeplessness can be. After a few weeks without sleep, the rats started losing their fur (皮毛). And even though the rats ate more food, they lost weight. Eventually the rats died.

During your lifetime, you will probably spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure. Some scientists think we sleep in order to replenish (补充) brain cells. Other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and to relieve stress. Whatever the reason, we know that it is important to get enough sleep.

16. Randy Gardner studied the effects of over-sleeping.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. During the experiment, Gardner slept for two hours every night.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. During the experiment, Gardner had trouble speaking clearly.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. It took four days for Gardner to recover from the experiment.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Going without sleep is not dangerous for white rats.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



21. Scientists are not sure why we need sleep.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. People sleep less than they used to.
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个选项中为第2~5段每段选择1个最佳标题;(2)第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。

The Meaning of Dreams

1 Dreams play an important role in our lives. If they can be correctly explained, we can come to understand ourselves better. Here, we look at four common dreams and what they potentially symbolize.

2 *I can see their laughing faces...laughing at me. But they aren't as smart. If they were, they'd be up here flying with me!* This dream has both positive and negative connotations (涵义). On the positive side, the dream may express a strong desire to travel and get away from everyday routine. It can be interpreted as a powerful desire to achieve. On the other hand, this dream can mean the person has a problem or is afraid of something and they wish to escape. The dream could represent an inferiority complex(自卑情结), which the dreamer attempts to escape from by putting themselves up above others.

3 *I'm moving fast now, but it's still behind me. Doesn't matter how fast I go, I still can't escape.* Although this is a traditional symbol of health and vitality (生命力) like the other one, it can also suggest the dreamer is trying to escape from danger. Usually, fear is prominent emotion. By running hard, the dreamer can possibly escape the threat. However, they can also stumble (蹒跚) or worse still stop moving altogether. This makes dream even more terrifying (恐怖的). One possible interpretation suggests that the dream is under pressure in their everyday life.

4 *I'm sweating and my heart is beating. I am trapped in my own bed.* In this dream, the person is often standing on a high, exposed place such as on the top of a tower, or on the edge of a cliff. The overwhelming (强烈的) feeling changes from anxiety to a loss of control. There is nothing to stop the person, and the feeling as they go over the edge can be horrifying real. Fortunately, just before hitting the ground, the dreamer awakens with a sense of enormous relief. This dream suggests that the dreamer is afraid of losing control and has a fear of failure or even death.

5 *The wind is pushing me and I slip. There is nothing I can do... nothing I can hold on to.* This symbol is associated with fear: suddenly the dreamer loses all power of movement. They try hard to move their arms and legs, but they simply cannot. Frozen in a terrifying situation with no escape, they become more and more terrified as the seconds go by. Another frequent context for this dream is falling to do something in public, often something which you are normally very good at, such as your job. Not only is this extremely embarrassing, but it also shows a deep-seated phobia (恐惧) of losing a job and a livelihood.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 3 _____
25. Paragraph 4 _____
26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Dream of falling down
B. Dream of running hard
C. Dream of diving into the water
D. Dream of being pushed away
E. Dream of flying into the air
F. Dream of climbing trees

27. If a person puts himself up above others in the dream, he may _____.
28. If a person dreams of being chased by others, he may _____.
29. If a person dreams of going over the edge of a cliff, he may _____.
30. If a person dreams of failing to do something in public, he may _____.

- A. feel lonely in everyday life
B. be afraid of losing his job in real life
C. feel tired in real life
D. feel inferior in reality
E. be afraid of losing control in real life
F. be under pressure in everyday life

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

How to Be a Successful Businessperson

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubair kazi was born in Bhatkal, a small town in southwest India. His dream was to be an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old, he learned to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket, Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While Mr. Kazi was working at the car rental (租赁的) company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two months, he worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it," Mr. Kazi says, "but I always did the best I could."

One day, Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant.

A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to

Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as the manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later, Mr. Kazi heard about a restaurant that was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first six months, Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned up the restaurant, remodeled the front of the building, and improved the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. If someone had to wait more than ten minutes for their food, Mrs. Kazi gave them a free soda. Before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Before long these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today Mr. Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He's looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy. "I love it when I go to buy a restaurant and find it's a mess," Mr. Kazi says. "The only way it can go is up."

31. When Mr. Kazi was young, his dream was to
A. be an airplane pilot. B. sell cars.
C. own a restaurant. D. become a good cook.
32. Mr. Kazi decided to work with KFC to
A. learn how to cook. B. save money for a car.
C. save money on food. D. learn how to run a restaurant.
33. Mr. Kazi became the manager of a new restaurant because
A. his co-workers praised him. B. he was a good cook.
C. he worked very hard. D. he knew how to run a restaurant.
34. To save a failing restaurant, Mr. Kazi did all the following things, EXCEPT to
A. clean it up. B. improve the food.
C. retrain the employees. D. advertize for it.
35. In the last paragraph, "it's a mess" means
A. it's small. B. it's dirty. C. it's profitable. D. it's cheap.

第二篇

Sprained (扭伤) Ankle

One of the most common injuries teenagers and adults experience is a sprained ankle. A sprain occurs when the ligaments (韧带) of a joint are twisted (扭伤) and possibly torn. Ligaments are bands of fibers that hold the bones of a joint in position. A sprain can occur from a sudden twisting at the joint, or a stretching or tearing of the fibers of the ligaments. The injured area usually swells (肿胀) and becomes black-and-blue. Stepping off the sidewalk at the wrong angle or having one foot land in a hole while walking or running can leave you rolling on the ground in pain with an ankle on fire! If you cannot walk without experiencing intense pain, you must seek medical help. If the pain is man-ageable, and you can walk, here are three words to help you remember how to treat yourself:

- Elevate (抬高)
- Cool
- Bandage (打绷带)

As soon as there is injury to that ligament, there will be a certain amount of bleeding under the skin. Once the blood pools around the damaged blood vessels, swelling occurs. The pressure from the swelling results in additional stress and tenderness to the region. In order to reduce the degree of swelling, lie down as soon as possible and keep the ankle elevated so that it is actually higher than your heart. Next, to reduce blood distribution and keep bleeding (流血) to a minimum, apply a cold pack. After 20 minutes, take the pack off, wait half an hour, and then reapply. This can be done several times a day for a total of three days.

Never leave a cold pack on for more than 20 minutes at a time. Reducing the temperature in that area for an extended period of time signals the body to increase blood flow to raise the body temperature! Therefore, one accidentally triggers (引起) more blood distribution to the affected area by leaving a cold pack on for too long! Finally, bandage the ankle. Be careful not to wind it too tightly; doing so can restrict blood flow and cause harm to the entire foot.

36. A sprain is caused by
- A. blood vessels being hurt in the foot. B. constantly changing body temperature.
C. elevating one's ankle. D. ligament fibers of a joint being twisted.
37. The black-and-blue symptom of a sprain means
- A. pressing one's ankle. B. bleeding under the skin.
C. a tight bandage. D. applying a cold pack.
38. The word "it" in Paragraph 2 (Line 7) refers to
- A. injury. B. pressure. C. ankle. D. swelling.
39. Once the initial cold pack is removed, what is to be done?
- A. Wait 30 minutes and then reapply the pack for 20 minutes.
B. Begin bandaging the ankle.
C. Keep the ankle in a position lower than your heart.
D. Wait 20 minutes and then reapply the ice pack for 30 minutes.
40. The main idea of the passage is to explain
- A. how a sprain occurs.
B. how to bandage an injured foot.
C. how to reduce the temperature of a wounded area.
D. how to treat a sprained ankle.

第三篇

Attitudes to AIDS Now

Most people say that the USA is making progress in fighting AIDS, but they don't know there's no cure and strongly disagree that "the AIDS epidemic is over", a new survey finds.



The findings, released Thursday by the Kaiser Family Foundation, reassure activists who have worried that public concern about AIDS might disappear in light of recent news about advances in treatment and declines in deaths.

“While people are very optimistic about the advances, they’re still realistic about the fact that there is no cure,” says Sophia Chang, director of HIV programs at the foundation.

The Kaiser survey, like a recent USA TODAY Gallup Poll, does find that the number of people ranking AIDS as the country’s top health problem has fallen. In the Kaiser poll, 38% say it’s the top concern, down from 44% in a 1996 poll, in the Gallup poll, 29% say AIDS is No. 1, down from 41% in 1992 and 67% in 1987.

Other findings from Kaiser, which polled more than 1, 200 adults in September and October and asked additional questions of another 1, 000 adults in November:

52% say the country is making progress against AIDS, up from 32% in 1995.

51% say the government spends too little on AIDS.

86% correctly say AIDS drugs can now lengthen lives; an equal number correctly say that the drugs are not cures.

67% incorrectly say that AIDS deaths increased or stayed the same in the past year, 24% know deaths fell.

Daniel Zingale, director of AIDS Action Council, says, “I’m encouraged that the American people are getting the message that the AIDS epidemic isn’t over. I hope the decision-makers in Washington are getting the same message... We have seen signs of complacency (得意).”

41. Most people in the USA believe that
- A. AIDS is no longer an epidemic.
 - B. advances have been made in treating AIDS.
 - C. AIDS is killing more people than aids.
 - D. there is still cure for aids.
42. Before the findings released by the Kaiser family foundation activists
- A. the government is too optimistic about the cure of aids.
 - B. the deaths caused by aids may increase.
 - C. the Americans may not concern about aids any more.
 - D. scientists may not find cures for aids.
43. The results of the Kaiser survey and those of Gallup poll are
- A. similar.
 - B. different.
 - C. both wrong.
 - D. both unrealistic.
44. More than 50% people in the Kaiser poll agree that
- A. advances in aids treatment are too slow.
 - B. the country spends too little on aids.
 - C. AIDS is their top concern.
 - D. AIDS deaths fell sharply.
45. The word “message” in the last paragraph means
- A. news.
 - B. report.
 - C. point.
 - D. result.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Some Unusual Celebrations

Some holidays are well-known all around the world. Among them are New Year's Eve celebrations. Also common are days in honor of love and friendship, like Valentine's Day. Each country has its own special holidays, too, often to mark important events in its history. Schools, banks, and government offices all close on-days like these. _____(46) A few of them are really very strange.

Of course, they are not strange to the people who celebrate them. Perhaps that is because the celebrations have long traditions. Consider April Fool's Day, for example. No one knows when or why it began. Today it is celebrated in many countries—France, England, and Australia, among others. On this day, people play practical jokes. _____(47) The ones who laugh are the ones playing the jokes. The people they fool often get angry. Does celebrating this day make sense to you?

Dyngus in Poland seems strange, too. On this day, it is traditional for boys to pour water over the heads of girls. Here is the strangest part: They do it to girls they like.

Other unusual celebrations take place in a single city or town. A holiday called La Tomatina is celebrated in Bunol, Spain. Every year, in late August, big trucks carry more than 200,000 pounds of tomatoes into this little town. _____(48) For two hours, people in the streets throw tomatoes at each other. Everyone ends up red from head to toe.

August 10 marks the start of the Puck Fair, an Irish festival with a very unusual tradition. People from the town of Killorglin go up into the mountains and catch a wild. _____(49)

There are also some celebrations that are really strange. In the United States, sometimes one person gets an idea for a new holiday and tries to get others to accept it. Whose idea was Public Sleeping Day? That one is on February 28. It may seem strange, but it sounds like more fun than the one on February 9. _____(50)

Do you like the idea of inventing a new holiday? If you do, then you will want to mark March 26 on your calendar. That is Make Up Your Own Holiday Day.

- A. They bring him back to town, put a crown on his head, and make him king for three days.
- B. Some of the days people celebrate, however, are less serious.
- C. That is supposed to be Toothache Day.
- D. Then begins the world's biggest food fight.
- E. Some people have fun imagining new holidays.
- F. Jokes are supposed to be funny, but these jokes do not make everyone laugh.



第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Influenza (流感)

Influenza has been with us a long time. According to some Greek writers _____(51) medical history, the outbreak of 412 B.C. was of influenza. The same has been suggested of the sickness _____(52) swept through the Greek army attacking Syracuse in 395 B.C. Flu is a disease that moves most quickly among people living in _____(53) conditions, hence, it is likely to attack armies.

_____ (54) the nineteenth century there were five widespread outbreaks of influenza. The last of the five _____(55) in 1889 and marked the beginning of the story of influenza in our time. _____(56) the recent outbreak, it started in Asia.

For more than forty years before that outbreak, influenza had steadily _____(57) and was believed to be dying out. A new group of outbreaks was _____(58) by the great outbreak of 1889-1890 and for the next quarter of a century influenza remains a constant threat.

In April 1918 flu broke among American troops stationed in France. It quickly spread through all the _____(59) but caused relatively few deaths. Four months later, however, a second outbreak started which _____(60) to be a killer. It killed not only the old and already sick but also healthy young adults. It _____(61) through every country in the world, only a few distant islands in the South Atlantic and the Pacific remaining _____(62). It brought the life of whole countries to stop, food _____(63) stopped and work loss was very great. Before the great outbreak ended, it had killed at _____(64) 15 million people. Thereafter, there have been several great outbreaks throughout the world. It is thus _____(65) that influenza is a terrible infection that we have to pay more attention to.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. on | B. by | C. to | D. with |
| 52. A. make | B. take | C. bring | D. have |
| 53. A. local | B. good | C. rich | D. crowded |
| 54. A. Since | B. Among | C. During | D. For |
| 55. A. changed | B. stopped | C. suffered | D. happened |
| 56. A. As | B. Like | C. Along | D. Before |
| 57. A. increased | B. decreased | C. interrupted | D. kept |
| 58. A. controlled | B. prevented | C. reported | D. introduced |
| 59. A. villagers | B. farmers | C. enemies | D. armies |
| 60. A. ceased | B. proved | C. wanted | D. failed |
| 61. A. went | B. got | C. put | D. looked |
| 62. A. uncounted | B. untouched | C. unused | D. unchanged |
| 63. A. sources | B. supplies | C. shortages | D. purchases |
| 64. A. last | B. most | C. least | D. all |
| 65. A. strange | B. impossible | C. clear | D. wise |

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	C	A	C	C	D	B	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	E	B	A	D	D	F	E	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	C	D	B	D	B	C	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	A	B	A	B	F	D	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	D	C	D	B	B	D	D	B
61	62	63	64	65					
A	B	B	C	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：玛莎承认她对电脑一无所知。题干划线词 **confess** 意为“承认”。四个选项：**report** 意为“报道”，**hope** 意为“希望”，**answer** 意为“回答”，**admit** 意为“承认；允许进入”，故本题正确答案为 D。
- B**。本题是对短语的考查。题干：自从我孩提时候起，事情就发生了很多变化。题干划线词 **a lot** 意为“许多，很多”。四个选项：**gradually** 意为“逐渐地”，**greatly** 意为“很，非常，大大地”，**suddenly** 意为“突然地”，**frequently** 意为“自然地”，很明显，正确答案为 B。
- C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他的鞋子擦得非常光亮。题干划线词 **shine** 意为“闪亮，发光”。四个选项：**clear** 意为“清空；放晴”，**wash** 意为“洗，洗涤”，**polish** 意为“擦亮，磨光”，**mend** 意为“修理，修补，改进”，所以正确答案为 C。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我的医生告诉我应该更多地更换食谱。题干划线词 **vary** 意为“变化，改变”。四个选项：**change** 意为“变化”，**prepare** 意为“准备”，**cook** 意为“做饭”，**choose** 意为“选择”，故本题正确答案为 A。



5. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 详细研究这本书需要 10 年时间。题干划线词 **thorough** 意为“完全的; 详细的”。四个选项: **basic** 意为“基本的, 基础的”, **social** 意为“社会的”, **careful** 意为“细心的, 认真的”, **major** 意为“较多的; 主要的”, 所以正确答案为 C。
6. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 一系列的理论被提出来解释现状。题干划线词 **propose** 意为“计划, 向……提议, 提出”。四个选项: **test** 意为“实验, 测试”, **use** 意为“利用, 使用”, **suggest** 意为“建议, 暗示”, **announce** 意为“宣布, 预示”, 因而 C 为正确答案。
7. D. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 他的长期目标是开办自己的公司。题干划线词 **goal** 意为“目标; 得分”。四个选项: **idea** 意为“主意, 观念”, **energy** 意为“精力, 活力”, **order** 意为“顺序; 订单; 命令”, **aim** 意为“目标, 对准”, 可知正确答案为 D。
8. B. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 高速的火车给我们的生活带来了深刻的影响。题干划线词 **impact** 意为“影响, 冲击力”。四个选项: **effort** 意为“努力, 努力的结果”, **influence** 意为“影响, 势力”, **problem** 意为“问题, 难题”, **concern** 意为“关心, 忧虑”, 可知正确答案为 B。
9. B. 本题是对短语的考查。题干: 在危难中她是可以信赖的。题干划线词 **rely on** 意为“依靠, 信赖”。四个选项: **look after** 意为“照料, 看管”, **depend on** 意为“依靠, 依赖”, **believe in** 意为“相信”, **turn on** 意为“打开”, 很明显, 正确答案为 B。
10. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 贪恋钱财是万恶的根源。题干划线词 **root** 意为“根, 根源”。四个选项: **result** 意为“结果, 答案”, **end** 意为“结束, 末端”, **cause** 意为“原因, 理由”, **force** 意为“武力, 军队, 力量”, 可知正确答案为 C。
11. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 考试出现了令人失望的结果。题干划线词 **disappointing** 意为“令人失望的”。四个选项: **unsatisfactory** 意为“不令人满意的”, **indirect** 意为“间接的”, **similar** 意为“相似的”, **positive** 意为“积极的”, 因而 A 为正确答案。
12. B. 本题是对副词的考查。题干: 最终, 她找到了工作, 搬到伦敦去住了。题干划线词 **eventually** 意为“最终, 终于”。四个选项: **certainly** 意为“当然, 一定”, **finally** 意为“最后, 最终”, **luckily** 意为“幸运地”, **naturally** 意为“自然地”, 很明显, 正确答案为 B。
13. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们在会议上探讨了扩展的可能性。题干划线词 **explore** 意为“考察, 探究”。四个选项: **offer** 意为“提出, 提供”, **investigate** 意为“调查, 研究”, **include** 意为“包含, 包括”, **accept** 意为“接受, 同意”, 所以正确答案为 B。
14. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 格林在剑桥待了一小段时间。题干划线词 **brief** 意为“短暂的, 简短的”。四个选项: **short** 意为“短的”, **hard** 意为“困难的, 棘手的”, **good** 意为“好的”, **long** 意为“长的”, 可知正确答案为 A。
15. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他们把一个闲置的房间改为了办公室。题干划线词 **convert** 意为“转变, 转化”。四个选项: **reduce** 意为“减小, 缩小”, **turn** 意为“改变, 转动”, **move** 意为“移动, 推动”, **reform** 意为“改革, 改造”, 所以正确答案为 B。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. B. 题干: Randy Gardner 研究了过度睡眠的影响。通过题干中专有名词 Randy Gardner 回到原文定位, 在第一段第三句有相关信息: “他为学校科学研究计划设计了一个实验, 测验



睡眠不足的影响。”因此, 题干与文章信息不相符, 故选择 B。

17. **B.** 题干: 在实验期间, Gardner 每天睡 2 小时。通过题干中的专有名词 Gardner 回到原文定位, 在第一段最后一句有相关信息: “那是 11 天的白天和晚上都没有睡觉”。因此, 题干与文章信息不相符, 所以选择 B。
18. **A.** 题干: 在实验期间 Gardner 说话不清晰。通过题干中的专有名词 Gardner 回到原文定位, 在第二段第七句话有相关信息: “在接下来的几天里, Gardner 开始表达不清, 以至于大家都不明白他在讲什么。” 题干与原文相符, 因此 A 为正确选项。
19. **A.** 题干: Gardner 花费了四天的时间从实验中恢复。通过题干中的关键词 four 定位到第三段第二句: “在第四天晚上, 他恢复了原先正常的睡眠。” 由此可见, 题干内容与文章内容相符, 所以正确答案是 A。
20. **B.** 题干: 持续不睡觉对白鼠是不具危险性的。利用题干关键词 going without sleep 可以定位到第四段最后几句, “白鼠的试验已经表明不睡觉是多么严重。连续几周不睡觉, 白鼠就脱毛, 即便它们吃很多, 但体重还下降, 最终会死亡。” 由此可知题干信息与原文信息不符, 因此选择 B。
21. **A.** 题干: 科学家们也不能确定人为什么需要睡眠。通过题干中的名词 scientists 回到原文定位, 在第五段第四句有相关信息: “令人惊讶的是, 科学家们也不知道睡眠的目的是什么。” 题干与文章信息相符, 因此 A 为正确选项。
22. **C.** 题干: 人们现在睡眠时间比以前短了。文中并没有提及现在和过去睡眠时间的对比问题, 故本题选 C。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **E.** 第二段的第一句为该段的主题句, 讲的是“我看见他们嘲笑的脸……嘲笑我。但是他们并不聪明。如果他们聪明的话, 他们就会在这里跟我一起飞”。选项 E 的意思是“飞到天上的梦”, 正好概括了这段的意思, 故选 E。
24. **B.** 第三段的第一句为该段的主题句, 讲的是“我现在跑得很快, 但是它仍跟在我后面。我跑得再快也逃脱不了”。选项 B 的意思是“使劲跑的梦”, 正好概括了这段的意思, 所以选 B。
25. **A.** 第四段的第一句为该段的主题句, 讲的是“我在流汗, 我的心跳加快。我在我的床上无法动弹”。在这个梦中, 人往往站在高的地方……幸运的是, 在掉到地上之前, 做梦者就醒来, 如释重负。选项 A 的意思是“坠落而下的梦”, 正好概括了这段的意思, 因此正确答案为 A。
26. **D.** 第五段的第一句为该段的主题句, 讲的是“风正在推着我, 而我向前滑动着。我什么都做不了, 什么也抓不住”。选项 D 的意思是“被推开的梦”, 正好概括了这段的意思, 故选 D。
27. **D.** 题干: 如果一个人梦中把自己置于其他人之上, 他可能_____。根据关键词 put up 可以定位到第二段, 最后一句提到“这个梦展示了自卑情结, 做梦者通过将自己置于他人之上而试图逃离”, 故选 D “在现实中感到不如人”。
28. **F.** 题干: 如果一个人做梦被其他人追赶, 他可能_____。根据关键词 chase 可以定位到第三段, 第三段最后一句说“一个可能的解释就是这个人日常生活中处于压力之下”,



故选 F “在日常生活中处于压力之下”。

29. E。题干：如果一个人做梦越过悬崖的边，他可能_____。根据关键词 cliff 定位到原文第四段，最后一句解析了这个梦的含义，即担心失去控制，害怕失败甚至死亡，因此选 E “现实生活中担心失去控制”。
30. B。题干：如果一个人做梦在公众场合做什么事情失败了，他可能_____。利用关键词 in public 可以定位到第五段，最后一句说到“这不仅非常尴尬，而且也表明内心的恐惧，担心失去工作和生活”，故 B “担心现实生活中会失业”为答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. A。细节题。题干：当 Mr. Kazi 年轻的时候，他的梦想是_____。根据专有名词 Mr. Kazi 和 dream 回到原文定位，答案在第二段第二句 “His dream was to be an airplane pilot”，意为“他的梦想是当一名飞行员”，因此答案是 A 选项。
32. C。细节题。题干：Mr. Kazi 去肯德基工作的原因是_____。根据专有名词 KFC 回到原文定位，文章第四段有相关信息 “To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC”，意为“为了省下吃饭钱，他决定去肯德基工作”。因此 C 为正确选项。
33. C。细节题。题干：Mr. Kazi 成为了一个新餐厅经理的原因是_____。根据 manager 和 new restaurant 可以定位到第五段和第六段：“One day, Mr. Kazi’s two co-workers failed to come to... They gave the job to Mr. Kazi.” 意为“有一天，Kazi 的两个同事没来上班，但是 Kazi 那天在厨房做了三个人的活，这给老板留下了深刻印象。几个月后，老板的新店需要一名经理，他们把这个职位给了 Kazi”，由此可推理得出 C 选项（他工作努力）是正确选项。
34. D。细节题。题干：为了挽救一个快要破产的餐厅，下列哪项事情 Mr. Kazi 没有做。由关键词 failing 回到原文定位到第七段 “Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank... the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers.” 意为 “Mr. Kazi 从银行贷款买了这家店。在随后的六个月，他每天从早上 8 点工作到晚上 10 点。他和妻子打扫了餐厅，重新装饰了大楼的前部，并且提高了厨艺，他们还非常努力地让顾客满意”，因此只有 D 选项 “打广告” 没有做，故选 D。
35. B。词汇题。题干：“It’s a mess” 的意思是_____。该短语的意思是 “这里一片杂乱”，与 B 选项 “这里很脏乱” 意思相同，故选 B。

第二篇

36. D。细节题。题干：扭伤是由_____引起的。利用关键词 sprain 回到原文定位，答案在一段第二句，“关节的韧带扭伤或者撕裂就发生了扭伤事故”，很显然，D 为正确选项。
37. B。细节题。题干：扭伤时，青一块紫一块的症状意味着_____。利用关键词 black-and-blue 回到原文定位，文章第一段有相关信息，受伤的地方往往会肿胀并且青一块紫一块，可以判断出原因是充血肿胀，因此 B 为正确选项。
38. C。细节题。题干：第二段（第 7 行）“it” 一词所指代的是_____。回到原文，原句意为 “为了减少肿胀的程度，要尽快躺下来并保持脚踝抬高，高于心脏”，由此可知 “it” 一词所代指的是 “脚踝”，所以正确选项是 C。



39. **A**. 细节题。题干：拿开了一开始的冷毛巾后接下来应该做什么？根据关键词 cold pack 回到原文定位，在第二段末出现相关信息：“20 分钟后，把毛巾拿下来，等上半小时，再重复以上操作。”因此，A 为正确答案。
40. **D**. 主旨题。题干：这篇文章是为了解释_____。本文的题目是“踝关节扭伤”，主要讲述了该如何处理踝关节扭伤，因此本题选择 D。

第三篇

41. **B**. 细节题。题干：大部分的美人认为_____。由专有名词 AIDS 定位到文中第一段，本段意为：多数人都说美国在抗艾滋方面取得了进步，但是他们不知道没有治愈的方法，而且不同意“艾滋病流行已经结束”。因此 B 选项“治疗艾滋病取得进展”为正确答案。
42. **C**. 细节题。题干：在调查结果被 Kaiser 家庭基金会发布之前，那些活动家担心_____。利用关键词 Kaiser family foundation 和 findings 可以定位到第二段，该段提到，“周二由 Kaiser 家庭基金会发布的结果让那些活动家松了一口气，这些活动家曾经担心公众会因为最近有关艾滋病治疗的进步以及死亡率的下降而放松对艾滋的关注”。根据语境，答案为“美国人不再担心艾滋病”为正确答案。
43. **A**. 细节题。题干：Kaiser 研究的结果和 Gallup 投票的结果是_____。由专有名词 Gallup 定位到第四段“Kaiser 研究正如 Gallup 的投票一样”，故 A（相似的）为正确选项。
44. **B**. 细节题。题干：一半以上的人在 Kaiser 投票时赞同_____。由数字“50%以上”定位到文中 51% 那句，“51% 的人认为政府在艾滋病救助方面花费太少”，很显然，B 选项为正确答案。
45. **A**. 词汇题。题干：最后一段中，“message”一词的意思是_____。message 的意思是“信息”，因此 A（消息，信息）为正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **B**. 从原文来看，第一段主要讲每个国家都有自己的特别的节日，有的节日也是大家公认的，而空白处后面一句又说有些节日是很奇怪的，很显然，空白处是转折的部分，与以上讲的内容相反。所以，这个空格内应该填入的很可能是也有些节日是大家知道的，但却不是那么的严肃，正确答案为 B。
47. **F**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句话讲的是在这一天大家都互相开玩笑，后面一句讲的是那些笑的人往往是那些开别人玩笑的人，空白处应该是和开玩笑有关的话。选项 F（玩笑本来是逗趣用的，但也不能把所有的人都逗笑）比较符合该要求。
48. **D**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句话讲的是，每年 8 月末，大卡车拉着 200 000 多磅的西红柿来到这个小镇。空白处的后面一句说人们在两小时的时间里互相仍西红柿。因此空白处还是讲有关这个节日的，选项 D（世界上最大的食物大战开始了）比较符合语境。
49. **A**. 从原文来看，空白处前面一句说的是，在 Puck Fair 这个节日的时候，人们会去山上抓野生动物，所以空白处填入的应该与人们如何利用野生动物过节有关，所以选项 A（人们把抓的野生动物带回来，然后给其戴上王冠，让其做三天国王）比较符合语境。
50. **C**. 从原文来看，空白处前面的句子讲看起来很奇怪，但这听起来比 2 月 9 日的节日要有趣得多。所以选项 C（那是牙疼日）比较符合语境，故为正确选项。



第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **A**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 根据一些_____病史的希腊作家, 公元前 412 年爆发了流行性感冒。“关于……方面”用 on, 因此选 A。
52. **B**。这里考查的是逻辑关系。句意: 人们也是这样猜想公元前 395 年袭击希腊军队的疾病。四个选项: make (做), take (拿, 认为), bring (带来), have (有) 分别代入, take 比较贴合语境, 所以答案为 B。
53. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 流行性感冒最容易在_____环境下生活的人那里快速传播, 因此, 它很有可能袭击军队。四个选项: local (地方性的), good (上等的, 优秀的), rich (富裕的), crowded (拥挤的) 分别代入, 显然, D 为正确选项。
54. **C**。这里考查的是介词。句意: _____19 世纪, 一共爆发了五次流行性感冒的普遍传播。四个选项: since (自从), among (在……中间), during (在……期间), for (因为), 根据句意, during 最贴合语境, 故答案为 C。
55. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 最近的五次流感_____于 1889 年, 标志着我们时代流感的开始。四个选项: change (改变), stop (停止), suffer (遭受), happen (发生), 显然 happen 最贴合语境, 所以正确答案为 D。
56. **B**。这里考查的是介词。句意: _____最近的流感爆发开始于亚洲。四个选项: as (自从), like (像……, 例如), along (在……期间), before (因为), 根据句意, like 最贴合语境, 故答案为 B。
57. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 在这个疾病爆发 40 多年以前, 流行病已经大大_____并且一度被认为被消灭了。四个选项: increase (增加), decrease (减少), interrupt (中断), keep (保存, 保持), 分别代入原文, 可知正确答案为 B。
58. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 在 1889 至 1990 年的大爆发之后, 又_____了另一轮新的爆发, 此后 25 年间人们经常会受到流行性感冒的威胁。四个选项: control (控制), prevent (阻止), report (报告), introduce (介绍, 引进, 引导), 显然 introduce 最贴合语境, 所以正确答案为 D。
59. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 它迅速席卷整个_____, 但是仅仅引发了相对较少的死亡。四个选项: villager (村民), farmer (农民), enemy (敌人), army (军队), 由上句话可以看出, 这次是在法国驻扎的美国军队爆发的, 因此正确答案为 D。
60. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 然而, 4 个月后的第二次爆发_____是极具杀伤力的。四个选项: cease (停止), prove (证明), want (需要), fail (失败), 此句为转折句, 因此是“被证明”, 正确答案为 B。
61. **A**。这里考查的是短语。句意: 它_____世界上的每个国家, 除了少数的在大西洋以南的岛屿和太平洋的国家保持着_____。四个选项: go through (穿过; 经历, 检查), get through (通过, 到达), put through (接通电话; 顺利完成), look through (浏览, 审核), 原句表达它几乎到过各个国家, 因此 A 为正确答案。
62. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 它在世界上的每个国家都发生过, 除了少数的在大西洋以南的岛屿和太平洋的国家保持着_____。四个选项: uncounted (无数的), untouched (未被触及的, 未受影响的), unused (没有用过的), unchanged (没有改变的) 分别代入原

文, untouched 比较贴合语境, 因而答案为 B。

63. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 它引发了整个国家生命的完结, 食物_____停止, 失业率变得非常高。四个选项: source (来源, 原始资料), supply (供应, 补给), shortage (短缺), purchase (购买), 分别代入原文, 可知正确答案为 B。
64. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 在疾病大爆发以前, 它_____夺取了 1 500 万人的生命。四个选项: at last (最后地, 最终地), at most (至多), at least (至少), at all (根本, 一点也不) 分别代入原文, 可知答案为 C。
65. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 因此很_____, 流行性感是一种可怕的传染病, 我们要倍加小心。四个选项: strange (奇怪的), impossible (不可能的), clear (明确的, 清楚的), wise (聪明的), 故答案为 C。

Part II 职称英语等级考试历年真题 (卫生类 B 级)

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 个词或者短语有括号，请为每处括号部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

1. It seemed incredible that he had been there a week already.
A. right B. obvious C. unbelievable D. unclear
2. Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
A. send B. hear C. confirm D. spread
3. He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.
A. withhold B. exchange C. understand D. contact
4. There was something peculiar in the way the smiles.
A. strange B. different C. wrong D. funny
5. Make sure the table is securely anchored.
A. repaired B. fixed C. cleared D. booked
6. Come out, or I'll bust the door down.
A. shut B. set C. break D. beat
7. The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. inflexible B. general C. complex D. direct
8. These animals migrate south annually in search of food.
A. travel B. explore C. inlaid D. prefer
9. He was tempted by the high salary offered by the company.
A. taught B. kept C. changed D. attracted
10. As a politician, he knows how to manipulate public opinion.
A. express B. divide C. influence D. voice
11. I have little information as regards her fitness for the post.
A. at B. with C. about D. from
12. The contract between the two companies will expire soon.
A. shorten B. start C. end D. resume

13. The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
A. naked B. cautious C. blind D. private
14. She gets aggressive when she is drunk.
A. worried B. sleepy C. anxious D. offensive
15. She came across three children sleeping under a bridge.
A. found by chance B. passed by C. took a notice of D. woke up

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作出判断：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 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 patient's 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个最佳标题；(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. fertilisers 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 labour and land; there are severe limits to how much food can be produced. Also, the environmental benefits of not using artificial fertilisers 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 is 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 fertilised 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。

第一篇

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 socialised 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 observe how honey badgers behave.
 - B. To find where honey badgers live.
 - 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. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
 - D. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
34. Which of the following is a typical feature of male badgers?
 - A. They don't run very quickly.
 - B. They defend their territory from other badgers.
 - C. They hunt over a very large area.
 - 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. They lost interest in people.
 - D. Other animals started working with them.

第二篇

“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.

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 then 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 hurt the stomach.
- C. It was hard to make.
- D. It was not cost-effective.

42. Why was Felix Hoffmann looking for a painkiller?

- A. His company told him to do that.
- B. He wanted to make a lot of money.
- C. His father was in pain.
- D. He suffered from headache.

43. Bayer started making aspirin because

- A. it helped prevent heart attacks.
- B. other companies were making it.
- C. the manager was a scientist.
- D. it worked well in stopping pain.

44. Bayer aspirin was

- A. the only drug with the name "aspirin".
- B. the first aspirin sold in the United States.
- C. not sold in drugstores in 1915.
- D. not easy to find in drugstores.

45. What has happened to aspirin since new painkillers came on the market?

- A. Companies have stopped selling it.
- B. It has become the best-selling painkiller.
- C. Its new use has been discovered.
- D. Doctors have sold it to patients.

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容讲其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章面貌。

The Tough Grass that Sweetens Our Lives

Sugar cane was once a wild grass that grew in New Guinea and was used by local people for roofing their houses and fencing their gardens. Gradually a different variety evolved which contained sucrose (蔗糖) and was chewed on for its sweet taste. Over time, sugar cane became a highly valuable commercial plant, grown throughout the world. _____(46)

Sugar became a vital ingredient in all kinds of things, from confectionery (糖果点心) to medicine, and, as the demand for sugar grew, the industry became larger and more profitable.



_____(47) Many crops withered (枯萎) and died, despite growers' attempts to save them, and there were fears that the health of the plant would continue to deteriorate.

In the 1960s, scientists working in Barbados looked for ways to make the commercial species stronger and more able to resist disease. They experimented with breeding programmers, mixing genes from the more delicate, commercial type. _____(48) This sugar cane is not yet ready to be sold commercially, but when this happens, it is expected to be incredible profitable for the industry.

_____(49) Brazil, which produces one quarter of the world's sugar, has coordinated an international project under Professor Paulo Arrudo of the Universidad Estadual de Campinas in Sao Paulo. Teams of experts have worked with him to discover more about which parts of the genetic structure of the plant are important for the production of sugar and its overall health.

Despite all the research, however, we still do not fully understand how the genes in sugar cane. _____(50) This gene is particularly exciting because it makes the plant resistant to rust, a disease which probably originated in India, but is now capable of infecting sugar cane across the world. Scientist believes they will eventually be able to grow a plant which cannot be destroyed by rust.

- A. One major gene has been identified by Dr Angelique D'Hont and her team in Montpellier, France.
- B. Since the 1960s, scientists have been analyzing the mysteries of the sugar cane's genetic code.
- C. Eventually, a commercial plant was developed which was 5 percent sweeter than before, but also much stronger and less likely to die from disease.
- D. Sugar cane is now much more vigorous and the supply of sugar is therefore more guaranteed.
- E. Unfortunately, however, the plant started to become weaker and more prone to disease.
- F. The majority of the world's sugar now comes from this particular commercial species.

第6部分：完形填空（第51~65题，每题1分，共15分）

下面的短文有15处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1个最佳选项。

Exercise

Whether or not exercise adds to the length of life, it is common experience that a certain amount of regular exercise _____(51) health and contributes a feeling of well-being. Furthermore, exercise _____(52) involves play and recreation (娱乐), and relieves nervous tension and mental fatigue in so _____(53), is not only pleasant but beneficial.

How much and what kind of exercise one should _____(54) merits careful consideration. The growing child and the normal young man and young woman thrill (兴奋) with the exhilaration of strenuous sports. They fatigue to the _____(55) of exhaustion but recover promptly with a period of rest. But not so with those of middle age and beyond. For them moderation is _____(56) vital importance.

Just how much exercise a person of a given age can safely take is a question hard to _____(57). Individual variability is too great to permit generalization. A game of tennis may be perfectly safe for one person of forty but folly (愚蠢) for another. The safe _____(58) for exercise depends on the condition of the heart, the condition of the muscles, the _____(59) of exercise, and the regularity with which it is taken. Two general suggestions, however, will _____(60) as sound advice for anyone. The

first is that the _____(61) of the heart and general health should be determined periodically by careful, thorough physical examinations. The other is that exercise should be kept _____(62) the point of physical exhaustion.

What type of exercise one should _____(63) depends upon one's physical condition. Young people can safely enjoy competitive sports, but most older persons do better to limit themselves to less strenuous _____(64). Walking, swimming and skating are among the sports that one can enjoy and safely _____(65) in throughout life. Regularity is important if one is to get the most enjoyment and benefit out of exercise.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 51. A. improves | B. damages | C. enjoys | D. provides |
| 52. A. where | B. which | C. when | D. why |
| 53. A. playing | B. doing | C. making | D. treating |
| 54. A. develop | B. take | C. go | D. use |
| 55. A. place | B. position | C. part | D. point |
| 56. A. to | B. of | C. below | D. on |
| 57. A. raise | B. beg | C. answer | D. discuss |
| 58. A. approach | B. limit | C. distance | D. period |
| 59. A. type | B. variation | C. method | D. process |
| 60. A. serve | B. refer | C. regard | D. treat |
| 61. A. size | B. shape | C. attack | D. condition |
| 62. A. above | B. against | C. beside | D. below |
| 63. A. endure | B. study | C. choose | D. produce |
| 64. A. efforts | B. jobs | C. lives | D. activities |
| 65. A. compete | B. get | C. give | D. participate |



2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	A	B	C	A	A	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	A	B	F	C	C	A	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	D	C	C	A	B	B	C	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	D	B	C	F	E	C	B	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	B	B	D	B	C	B	A	A
61	62	63	64	65					
D	D	C	D	D					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：真让人难以置信，她已经在那里待了一个星期了。画线词 **incredible** 意为“难以置信的，惊人的”。四个选项：**right** 意为“正确的”，**obvious** 意为“明显的”，**unbelievable** 意为“难以置信的，不可信的”，**unclear** 意为“不清楚的”。故正确答案为 C。
2. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：关于他经济问题的谣言开始传播。画线词 **circulate** 意为“传播，流传”。四个选项：**send** 意为“发送，寄”，**hear** 意为“听到”，**confirm** 意为“确认，确定”，**spread** 意为“传播，流传”。故正确答案为 D。
3. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他停了一会儿，等她慢慢领会这一信息。画线词 **digest** 意为“理解，领会”。四个选项：**withhold** 意为“保留，不给”，**exchange** 意为“交换”，**understand** 意为“理解”，**contact** 意为“联系，接触”。故正确答案为 C。
4. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他笑起来有点怪。画线词 **peculiar** 意为“奇怪的”。四个选项：**strange** 意为“奇怪的”，**different** 意为“不同的”，**wrong** 意为“错误的”，**funny**



意为“有趣的，滑稽的”。故正确答案为 A。

5. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：务必要把桌子固定好。画线词 anchor 意为“使固定”。四个选项：repair 意为“修理”，fix 意为“固定”，clear 意为“清除”，book 意为“预订，登记”。故正确答案为 B。
6. **C**。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干：快出来，不然我就破门而入。画线词 bust down 意为“毁坏”。四个选项：shut down 意为“停工，关闭”，set down 意为“放下，记下”，break down 意为“毁坏”，beat down 意为“打倒，杀价”。故正确答案为 C。
7. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这些规定太死板，不允许人犯错误。画线词 rigid 意为“严格的，死板的”。四个选项：inflexible 意为“顽固的，不知变通的”，general 意为“一般的，普通的”，complex 意为“复杂的”，direct 意为“直接的”。故正确答案为 A。
8. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：这些动物每年向南迁徙以寻找食物。画线词 migrate 意为“迁徙”。四个选项：travel 意为“旅行，行进”，explore 意为“开发”，inhabit 意为“栖息，居住于”，prefer 意为“喜欢”。故正确答案为 A。
9. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他是被这个公司提供的高薪所吸引。画线词 tempt 意为“诱惑，引起”。四个选项：teach 意为“教授，教导”，keep 意为“保持”，change 意为“改变”，attract 意为“吸引，引起”。故正确答案为 D。
10. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：作为政客，他知道如何操纵公众舆论。画线词 manipulate 意为“操纵，操作”。四个选项：express 意为“表达”，divide 意为“分开”，influence 意为“影响，改变”，voice 意为“表达，吐露”。故正确答案为 C。
11. **C**。本题是对介词的考查。题干：至于说她是否适合这个职位，我无可奉告。画线词 as regards 意为“至于，关于”。四个选项：at 意为“在……上”，with 意为“随着，和……在一起”，about 意为“关于”，from 意为“来自，从”。故正确答案为 C。
12. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：两公司之间的合同很快就终止了。画线词 expire 意为“终止，期满”。四个选项：shorten 意为“缩短，减少”，start 意为“开始”，end 意为“终结，结束”，resume 意为“重新开始，继续”。故正确答案为 C。
13. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：警察得谨慎看管城镇这一地区。wary 画线词意为“谨慎的，机警的”。四个选项：naked 意为“裸露的，不掩饰的”，cautious 意为“谨慎的，十分小心的”，blind 意为“盲目的，瞎的”，private 意为“私人的，私有的”。故正确答案为 B。
14. **D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：她喝醉时变得爱寻衅滋事。画线词 aggressive 意为“好斗的，侵略性的”。四个选项：worried 意为“担心的”，sleepy 意为“欲睡的，困乏的”，anxious 意为“焦虑的，担忧的”，offensive 意为“攻击的，冒犯的”。故正确答案为 D。
15. **A**。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干：我偶然发现睡在桥下的三个孩子。画线词 come across 意为“偶遇，无意中发现”。四个选项：find by chance 意为“偶然发现”，pass by 意为“路过”，take a notice of 意为“注意到”，wake up 意为“睡醒”。故正确答案为 A。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. **B**。题干：该疫苗治愈了参加试验的所有患者。从第二段最后一句可知有些患者被治愈了，有些是病情得到缓解，因此题干内容有误，故选 B。
17. **A**。题干：超过四十人参加了这个试验。从第二段第二句可知，参加实验的有 43 人。因此



题干内容正确, 故选 A。

18. B. 题干: 试验中, 处于癌症早期的患者恢复得更快。从第二段最后两句可知, 癌症晚期的患者注射疫苗后有很大变化, 癌症早期的没有多大起色。因此题干内容有误, 故选 B。
19. C. 题干: 所有患者都来自达拉斯。从第一段第二句可知, 疫苗是达拉斯一所大学的医疗中心研究出来的, 但并没有提到患者来自哪里。因此答案为 C, 未提及。
20. B. 题干: 每个患者注射的都是一样的疫苗。从第三段前两句可知每支疫苗都是根据患者的免疫系统 (immune system) 研究出来的, 所以疫苗是不同的。因此题干内容有误, 故选 B。
21. A. 题干: 疫苗激活了免疫系统。从第三段第三句可知, 它能刺激 (stimulate) 人体的免疫系统, 然后识别癌症细胞是有害的, 继而攻击和破坏这些癌细胞。因此题干内容正确, 故选 A。
22. A. 题干: 疫苗可能在治疗其他癌症上发挥作用。根据文章第一段 "...cured lung cancer in some patients and slowed the progress of the disease in others." 和第四段最后一句 "It offers great hope for the treatment of cancer in general, although further studies are needed before such treatment can be widely used." 可知, 题干叙述正确, 故选 A。

第3部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. A. 第一段没有主题句, 文中第一段讲了在欧洲有机食品很受欢迎, 接着提到了受欢迎的原因是有有机食品听起来更“天然”。故 A (有机食品受欢迎的主要原因) 是正确答案。
24. B. 第二段首句是主题句, 与传统农业相比, 有机农业的方法意味着自然, 而不是人为的干预、化肥和杀虫剂, 故 B (有机农业的描述) 是正确答案。
25. F. 第三段没有主题句, 根据第三段的前两句可以得出, 虽然有机农业声称比传统农业安全, 但是世界范围内相关的研究并不支持这一观点, 故 F (关于有机食品是否更好的研究) 是正确答案。
26. C. 第四段没有主题句, 本段主要讲食品是自然的, 但健康的价值是不同的, 受食物新鲜程度、烹饪方式、成长的土壤等因素影响, 故 C (影响食物健康的因素) 是正确答案。
27. C. 句意: 有机农业技术帮助_____。根据第二段第二句可知, 有机农业技术 "improve soil quality"。故选 C。
28. A. 句意: 没有确定的证据证明_____。根据第三段最后一句可知, 虽然研究结果证明有差别, 但是总结者发现没有证据证明 "these differences would have any noticeable effect on health"。故选 A (有机作物比传统的更安全)。
29. F. 句意: 农作物生长时的天气状况会影响_____。根据第四段第三句可知农作物生长时的阳光和雨水都会影响健康价值。故选 F。
30. E. 句意: 一种植物越接近自然状态, 它就越不适合_____。根据第五段倒数第二句可知, 植物越接近自然状态, 它就越有可能使人中毒。故选 E。选择时要注意, 有的考生选成了 D 选项, 但要看清题干前面是 the less suitable, 是否定的含义。

第4部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 细节题。题干: 为什么野生物学家去了非洲卡拉哈里沙漠? 根据第一段第三句可知,

他们的主要目的是研究獾的行为习性 (movement and behavior)。故 A 是正确答案。

32. **A**. 细节题。题干: 关于蜜獾, Kitso Khama 说_____。根据第二段第一句可知, 蜜獾对于新事物天生就有好奇心 (curious)。故 A 是正确答案。
33. **D**. 细节题。题干: 关于蜜獾, 这个小组发现_____。根据文中第三段第三句和第四句可知, 研究者之前认为獾通过猎物满足所有的水分需求 (liquid requirements), 而现在研究者惊奇地发现獾很喜欢当地的瓜类 (melon), 这可能是因为瓜类含有很多的水分 (water content)。故 D 是正确答案。
34. **C**. 细节题。题干: 下面_____是雄性蜜獾的典型特征。根据文中第四段第一句 “Following some of the male badgers was a challenge, since they can cover large distances in a short space of time.” 可知, 跟踪拍摄雄性蜜獾具有挑战性 (challenge), 因为它们在很短的时间内就可以跑很远的距离 (cover large distances)。故 C 是正确答案。
35. **C**. 细节题。句意: 当蜜獾周围有人的时候会怎么样? 根据文中最后一段第一句可知当蜜獾周围有人的时候, 它们就对人不再好奇或突然进攻 (aggression) 了, 人就可以直接接近它们。故 C 是正确答案。

第二篇

36. **A**. 细节题。题干: _____更有可能患上口腔和颈部的癌症。根据第一段第一句 “...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.” 可知, 欧洲的一个研究小组发现人们在就餐时间以外饮酒会使患口腔和颈部癌症的概率比就餐时饮酒更高。故 A 是正确答案。
37. **B**. 细节题。题干: 下列_____不是关于 “就餐饮酒” 的研究发现。根据文中第二段第二句可知, 在就餐时间外饮酒也会使患喉癌的可能性 (likelihood) 增加至少 20%, 而不是 “就餐饮酒” 的情况, 其他三项均在文中直接或间接提到。故 B 是正确答案。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干: 酒精摄入量最低的组每周的平均摄入量是_____杯。根据文中第三段第二句可知, 饮酒量 (intake) 最少的一组是每周平均饮酒量达 20 杯。故 B 是正确答案。
39. **C**. 细节题。题干: 下面四种癌症哪种具有最低的患病风险? 根据文中第四段可知, 与每周只在就餐时平均饮酒至多 20 杯的人相比, 高饮酒量组的人在就餐时间饮酒患口腔癌的危险是低饮酒量组的 10 倍, 咽癌是其 7 倍, 食道癌是 16 倍。相反, 酒精高摄入且仅在就餐时饮酒的人患喉癌的危险是酒精低摄入且仅在就餐时饮酒的人的 3 倍。故 C 是正确答案。
40. **A**. 推断题。题干: 根据最后一段, 组织较少暴露于酒精中会_____。根据文中最后一句 “He speculates that the reason laryngeal risks were dramatically lower for all study participants traces to the tissue’s lower exposure to alcohol.” 可知, 所有被研究者患喉癌的概率比其他癌症低很多的原因是, 喉部组织被酒精侵害到的部分少得多。故 A 是正确答案。

第三篇

41. **C**. 细节题。题干: 为什么法国科学家不继续制作止痛药? 根据第一段最后一句可知, 这位科学家配制的药物很难制作, 所以没有继续。故 C 是正确答案。
42. **C**. 细节题。题干: 为什么 Felix Hoffmann 寻找止痛药? 根据第二段第二句, 刚开始制作止痛药的目的是为了给他年迈的父亲止痛。故 C 是正确答案。



43. **D**. 细节题。题干：Bayer 开始生产阿司匹林是因为_____。根据文中第三段可知 Hoffmann 为 Bayer 工作，当他把他的止痛药展示给公司的经理，经理发现这个药很管用，Bayer 就决定生产这个药物，并把它命名为阿司匹林。故 D 是正确答案。
44. **B**. 细节题。题干：Bayer 的阿司匹林是_____。根据文中第五段前三句可知 Bayer 拥有阿司匹林在美国的专利权，所以 Bayer 的阿司匹林是第一批在美国销售的阿司匹林。故 B 是正确答案。
45. **C**. 细节题。题干：新的止痛药上市后，阿司匹林发生了什么？根据文中最后一段第四句 “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.” 可知，医生发现服用阿司匹林的患者比其他的心脏病发病率要低，而且一个叫约翰的英国研究人员发现了阿司匹林片有助于防止心脏病发作的原因。故 C 是正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **F**. 空格前一句说甘蔗成了一种极具价值的商业作物，在全世界种植。根据因果关系和关键词 “commercial plant”, “grown throughout the world”, 可知 E 选项（现在世界上大部分糖都是产自这个特殊的商业作物）符合文意，故 F 为最佳选项。
47. **E**. 空格前提到对糖的需求增加，空格后提到植物枯萎并死掉。前后具有转折关系，所有选项中只有 E 选项含有转折词 “however”，故 E（然而不幸的是这种植物开始变弱，容易得病）是正确答案。
48. **C**. 空格前提到了科学家在 20 世纪 60 年代开始寻找方法让甘蔗这个植物更壮，抗病能力更强，并进行不同植物基因混合实验。空格后提到现在这种甘蔗植物还不准备用做商业用途。空格前后具有时间顺序，先是开始研究新的甘蔗品种，后是新的甘蔗品种还不打算商用，所以中间应该是新的甘蔗品种已经研究出来了。故 C 选项（最终，一种新的商业甘蔗被培养出来，比之前的甜度增加了 5%，而且比之前的作物要壮，发病的可能性更小）是正确答案。
49. **B**. 这个空格位于段首，应该是这个段落的主题句。空格后列举了例子来说明 “Teams of experts have worked with him to discover more about which parts of the genetic structure of the plant are important for the production of sugar and its overall health.” 可知，科学家是为了发现更多的基因结构，提到 “基因结构” 的选项只有 B，故 B（自 20 世纪 60 年代起，科学家就一直在研究甘蔗基因代码的奥秘）是正确答案。
50. **A**. 空格前提到研究者们仍然无法完全了解甘蔗基因。空格后提到这个基因尤其令人兴奋，句意具有明显的转折意味，空格后的 “this gene” 应该指代空格所在句子的某个基因，故 A 选项（一个主要的基因已经由 Angellique D’Hont 博士及其团队鉴别出来了）前后内容相符，是正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **A**. 本题考查句意。题干：不论体育运动是否能延长人的寿命，人们普遍认为，适量而有规律的体育运动可以增强体质，并使人愉悦。” improve 意为 “改善，提高”，符合句意，体育锻炼不能是 damage “破坏” 或 enjoy “享受” 或 provide “提供” 身体，故 A 是正确答案。



52. **B**。本题考查定语从句。四个选型中只有 **which** 可以在句中做主语。故 **B** 是正确答案。
53. **B**。本题考查句意和固定搭配。题干：另外，体育运动集玩乐和消遣于一体，可以使人放松紧张情绪，缓解精神疲劳。因此，做运动一举两得：既能放松，又有益于身心健康。四个选项中与 **exercise** 搭配且表示“做运动，锻炼”的动词为 **do**，故 **B** 是正确答案。
54. **B**。本题考查句意和固定搭配。题干：一个人适合做什么样的体育运动，运动强度如何？这些问题值得人们注意。” **take consideration** 为固定用法，意为“考虑，斟酌”，没有其他选项的搭配。故 **B** 是正确答案。
55. **D**。本题考查固定搭配。**point** 这个词，既可表达时间的时刻或空间的地点，也可表达“程度”之意，**to the point of** 正是“达到……的地步/程度”的意思，符合上下文要求。因此，**D** 选项正确答案。
56. **B**。本题考查介词。本句中 **is** 后面应该是表语部分，**of+名词=形容词**，**of vital importance** 意为“至关重要的”。因此，**B** 为正确选项。
57. **C**。本题考查句意。题干：不同年龄的人从事多少运动合适是一个难以回答的问题。句子的前面部分“不同年龄的人从事多少运动”，这是问题，后面填入的不可能是“很难”**raise**（提高）、**beg**（乞求）或 **discuss**（讨论）的问题，因此，只有 **C** 选项 **answer**（很难回答的问题）正确。
58. **B**。本题考查句意。题干：运动的安全范围取决于人的心脏状况、肌肉状况……所有四个选项中只有 **limit**（范围，限制）符合句意，其他选项 **approach** 意为“方法”，**distance** 意为“距离”，**period** 意为“时期”，均不符。因此 **B** 为正确选项。
59. **A**。本题考查句意。**the type of exercise** 意为“运动类型”，填入此处最佳，而且后文也提到了“**type of exercise**”，因此 **A** 为正确选项。
60. **A**。本题考查句意和固定用法。题干：下面两个一般性建议适合所有人。**serve as** 意为“担任，充当，起……的作用”，**refer as** 意为“称呼”，**regard as** 意为“把……认做”，**treat as** 意为“对待，把……看做”，可知只有 **serve as** 符合句意。所以 **A** 选项为正确答案。
61. **D**。本题考查名词词义辨析和句意。题干：第一个建议是应该定期进行细致的体检，查看心脏情况和总体体质。所以只有 **condition**“情况，状况”符合句意，意为“”心脏情况，其他选项 **the size/shape/attack of the heart**“心脏大小/形状/病”均讲不通。故 **D** 为正确选项。
62. **D**。本题考查介词辨析和句意。题干：另一个建议是运动强度要适度，不应使人筋疲力尽。根据句意，锻炼身体要保证在“筋疲力尽以下”，所以选项 **D** 为正确答案。
63. **C**。本题考查句意。题干：一个人选择哪种类型的运动取决于体质。**A、C、D** 三个选项的意思与上下文相去甚远，只有 **B** 项合适。**one should choose** 是前面主语的定语从句，在定语从句中省略了宾语 **that/which**。故 **C** 为正确选项。
64. **D**。本题考查句意。句子前面提到年轻人可以放心地参加有力度的竞技性运动，**but** 一词转折，大多数老年人最好还是把自己的……限制在不太剧烈的程度之内。根据上下文的意思，此处应该填入与 **sports** 相关的词，四个选项中只有 **activity** 符合“活动”意思。故 **D** 为正确选项。
65. **D**。本题考查固定搭配。四个选项中只有 **in** 可与 **participate** 连用，意为“参加”，**in** 的宾语是引导定语从句的关系代词 **that**。故 **D** 为正确选项。

2012 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. Joe came to the window as the crowd chanted, “Joe, Joe, Joe!”
A. jumped B. repeated C. maintained D. approached
2. What puzzles me is why his books are so popular.
A. confuses B. shocks C. influences D. concerns
3. The storm caused severe damage.
A. physical B. accidental C. environmental D. serious
4. Our aim was to update the health service, and we succeeded.
A. offer B. modernize C. provide D. fund
5. Her comments about men are utterly ridiculous.
A. slightly B. partly C. faintly D. completely
6. A large crowd assembled outside the American embassy.
A. watched B. gathered C. shouted D. walked
7. The contempt he felt for his fellow students was obvious.
A. need B. hate C. love D. pity
8. All the flats in the building had the same layout.
A. color B. arrangement C. size D. function
9. The weather was crisp and clear and you could see the mountains fifty miles away.
A. hot B. heavy C. fresh D. windy
10. He inspired many young people to take up the sport.
A. allowed B. called C. advised D. encouraged
11. I think £ 7 for a drink is a bit steep, don't you?
A. tight B. high C. low D. cheap
12. Most babies can take in a wide range of food easily.
A. bring B. keep C. serve D. digest
13. The city centre was wiped out by the bomb.
A. destroyed B. covered C. reduced D. moved
14. The walls are made of hollow concrete blocks.
A. empty B. big C. long D. new
15. Do we have to wear these name tags?
A. lists B. labels C. forms D. codes

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作出判断: 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。

Tiny Invaders

The human body is truly amazing. It allows us to sense the world around us, to do work and have fun, and to move from place to place. In fact, the human body does its work so well that most people don't think about it very much — until they get sick.

The germs (致病菌) that make people sick are everywhere. You can't see them, but they're there. They're sitting on your desk. They're hiding on your computer's keyboard. They're even in the air that you are breathing. There are two types of germs: viruses and bacteria (细菌). Viruses are germs that can only live inside animals or plants. Viruses cause illnesses such as flu and measles (麻疹). Bacteria are tiny creatures. Some bacteria are good. They can help your stomach break down food. Other bacteria aren't so good. They can make you sick. Bacteria can cause sore throats (喉痛) and ear infections.

How can you stop these tiny invaders from making you sick? Your skin is the first defense against germs. You can prevent some illnesses simply by washing, with soap and water. But germs can still enter the body through small cuts in the skin or through the mouth, eyes, and nose.

Once germs are inside your body, your immune (免疫的) system tries to protect you. It looks for and destroys germs. How does it do that? Special cells patrol your body. Some of these cells actually eat germs! Other cells make antibodies. An antibody sticks to a germ. There is a different antibody for each kind of germ. Some antibodies keep germs from making you sick. Others help your body find and kill germs. After a germ is destroyed, the antibodies stay in your body. They protect you if the same kind of germ comes back. That way you will not get the same illness twice.

You can keep your body healthy by eating a nutritious (有营养的) diet to make your immune system strong. You can also help your immune system fight germs by getting vaccinated (接种). Vaccines are medicines. They contain germs that have been killed or weakened. The dead germs can't make you sick. Instead, they cause your body to make antibodies. If the same germ ever shows up again, then your antibodies attack it.

16. Viruses can only live inside people or animals.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. All bacteria cause illnesses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Washing your skin can prevent some illnesses.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



19. Germs can enter the body through the eyes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. The heart contains the body's strongest muscle.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. After they kill germs, antibodies stay in the body.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Vaccines can make you sick.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第3部分:概括大意和完成句子(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。

Multiple Sclerosis (多发性硬化症)

- 1** Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a disease in which the patient's immune (免疫的) system attacks the central nervous system. This can lead to numerous physical and mental symptoms, as the disease affects the transmission of electrical signals between the body and the brain. However, the human body, being a flexible, adaptable system, can compensate for some level of damage, so a person with MS can look and feel fine even though the disease is present.
- 2** MS patients can have one of two main varieties of the disease: the relapsing form (复发型) and the primary progressive form. In the relapsing form, the disease progresses in a series of jumps; at times it is in remission (减轻) which means that a person's normal functions return for a period of time before the system goes into relapse and the disease again becomes more active. This is the most common form of MS; 80-90% of people have this form of the disease when they are first diagnosed. The relapse-remission cycle can continue for many years. Eventually, however, Loss of physical and cognitive functions starts to take place and the remissions become less frequent.
- 3** In the primary progressive form of MS, there are no remissions and a continual but steady loss of physical and cognitive functions takes place. This condition affects about 10-15% of sufferers at diagnosis.
- 4** The expected course of the disease, or prognosis (预后), depends on many variables: the subtype of the disease, the patient's individual characteristics and the initial symptoms. Life expectancy of patients, however, is often nearly the same as that of an unaffected person — provided that a reasonable standard of care is received. In some cases a near-normal life span is possible.
- 5** The cause of the disease is unclear; it seems that some people have a genetic susceptibility (易感性), which is triggered by some unknown environmental factor. Onset (发作) of the disease usually occurs in young adults between the ages of 20 and 40. It is more common in women than men; however, it has also been diagnosed in young children and in elderly people.

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

- A. The cause of MS
B. The relapsing form of MS
C. The treatment for MS
D. The primary progressive form of MS
E. The definition of MS
F. The development of MS

27. MS affects the communication of nerve cells between the body and _____.
28. An MS patient can feel fine for years without being affected much by _____.
29. 10-15% of MS patients are diagnosed as having _____.
30. Young adults might have a higher chance of developing the disease than _____.

- A. relatives of MS patients
B. the elderly people
C. the disease
D. the progressive form
E. the brain
F. life expectancy

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

Gross National Happiness

In the last century, new technology improved the lives of many people in many countries. However, one country resisted these changes. High in the Himalayan mountains of Asia, the kingdom of Bhutan remained separate. Its people and Buddhist(佛教) culture had not been affected for almost a thousand years. Bhutan, however, was a poor country. People died at a young age. Most of its people could not read, and they did not know much about the outside world. Then, in 1972, a new ruler named King Jigme Singye Wangchuck decided to help Bhutan to become modern, but without losing its traditions.

King Wangchuck looked at other countries for ideas. He saw that most countries measured their progress by their Gross National Product (GNP). The GNP measures products and money. When the number of products sold increases, people say the country is making progress. King Wangchuck had a different idea for Bhutan. He wanted to measure his country's progress by people's happiness. If the people's happiness increased, the king could say that Bhutan was making progress. To decide if people were happier, he created a measure called Gross National Happiness (GNH).

GNH is based on certain principles that create happiness. People are happier if they have

health care, education, and jobs. They are happier when they live in a healthy, protected environment. They are happier when they can keep their traditional culture and customs. Finally, people are happier when they have a good, stable government.

Now there is some evidence of increased GNH in Bhutan. People are healthier and are living longer. More people are educated and employed. Twenty-five percent of the land has become national parks, and the country has almost no pollution. The Bhutanese continue to wear their traditional clothing and follow their ancient Buddhist customs. Bhutan has also become a democracy. In 2008, King Wangchuck gave his power to his son. Although the country still had a king, it held its first democratic elections that year. Bhutan had political parties and political candidates for the first time. Finally, Bhutan has connected to the rest of the world through television and internet.

Bhutan is a symbol for social progress. Many countries are now interested in Bhutan's GNH. These countries are investigating their own ways to measure happiness. They want to create new policies that take care of their people, cultures, and land.

Brazil may be the next country to use the principles of GNH. Brazilian leaders see the principles of GNH as a source of inspiration. Brazil is a large country with a diverse population. If happiness works as a measure of progress in Brazil, perhaps the rest of the world will follow.

31. Who was Jigme Singye Wangchuck?
A. A president. B. A Buddhist priest.
C. A general. D. A king.
32. Apart from modernizing Bhutan, what else did Wangchuck want to do for Bhutan?
A. To make its population grow. B. To keep it separate from the world.
C. To encourage its people to get rich. D. To keep its tradition and customs.
33. A country shows its progress with GNP by
A. selling more products. B. spending more money.
C. spending less money. D. providing more jobs.
34. According to GNH, people are happier if they
A. have new technology. B. can change their religion.
C. have a good, stable government. D. have more money.
35. Today, many countries are
A. using the principles of GNH to measure their progress.
B. working together to develop a common scale to measure GNH.
C. taking both Bhutan and Brazil as symbols for social progress.
D. trying to find their own ways to measure happiness.

第二篇

Genetic Engineering

Genetic engineering began when the DNA molecule (分子), the most basic unit of life,

was first described in 1953 by James Watson and Francis Crick. An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction. Experiments with altering human cells began in 1970. In one of the first experiments, patients were injected with a virus that would produce a life-saving enzyme, but their bodies would not accept it. In 1980 patients with a rare but fatal blood disease were injected with a purified gene that was cloned through DNA technology. Another failure.

Genetic engineering got a legal boost（激励）in 1980. The U.S. Supreme Court said that a patent could be granted on a genetically engineered “oil-eating” bacterium（细菌）. This bacterium would help clean up oil spills. The ruling encouraged companies to invent new life forms, and three important medical products were quickly developed.

Human interferon（干扰素）— a possible solution to some cancers and viral disease. A newly engineered bacterium produced human interferon as a by-product. This new product reduced the cost of interferon.

Human growth hormone — for children whose bodies do not grow to normal height. An expensive growth hormone（荷尔蒙）was previously produced from human cadavers, but by changing the genetic make-up of the single-cell bacterium E. coli, and affordable growth hormone could be produced.

Human insulin（胰岛素）— for the treatment of diabetes. People with diabetes used to rely on a beef- or pork-based product until 1982. Now insulin can be manufactured by genetically altered bacteria.

Advances in genetic engineering have continued, though they constantly must be weighed against the safety of procedures. There is clearly much more to discover.

36. This passage is mainly about
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. the effects of altering cells. | B. the human growth hormone. |
| C. insulin resistance. | D. U.S. Supreme Court rulings. |
37. Genetic engineering may be defined as
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. the altering of normal cell reproduction. | B. a branch of applied chemistry. |
| C. a procedure that holds little promise. | D. a study on life-saving enzymes. |
38. According to the passage, human interferon
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. is a hormone that causes disease. | B. could be used to treat cancer. |
| C. is a viral disease. | D. has been cured. |
39. In this passage, the three genetically engineered medical products are presented
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. as a process. | B. in a simple list. |
| C. from earliest to latest. | D. as a story. |
40. In the last paragraph, the word “weighed” has the closest meaning with
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. had great influence. | B. became a burden. |
| C. considered carefully. | D. measured accurately. |



第三篇

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,” He says. He 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 21/2 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.

41. According to the passage, the attempt to eradicate the AIDS virus
 - A. hasn't been made seriously.
 - B. is appreciated by California University.
 - C. continues to show promise.
 - D. will be successful in two and a half years.
42. Which is NOT true about Ho's study?
 - A. 20 patients were involved in the study.
 - B. The patients have used several anti-HIV drugs.
 - C. 16 patients withdrew from the experiment.
 - D. The patients have been treated for up to 18months.
43. By saying "Bear in mind undetectable does not equal absent". Ho means
 - A. AIDS virus can be undetectable in the blood.
 - B. No AIDS virus can be detected in the blood.
 - C. No virus found in the blood means no AIDS.
 - D. AIDS virus may exist in the blood without being detected

44. How do we prove that the drugs have wiped out the remaining viruses?
A. By using up all the drugs at once.
B. By waiting for the virus to die slowly.
C. By analyzing the treatment record thoroughly.
D. By stopping the drugs and see if the virus comes back.
45. Other scientists are looking at experiments that are similar in that they are
A. the ways the patients are treated. B. the size of the experiment.
C. the cost of the experiment. D. the time the experiment takes.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章面貌。

Voice Your Opinion: Change Is Needed in Youth Sports

Everywhere you look, you see kids bouncing a basketball or waving a tennis racquet (网球拍). And these kids are getting younger and younger. In some countries, children can compete on basketball, baseball, and volleyball teams starting at age nine. _____(46) And swimming and gymnastics classes begin at age four, to prepare children for competition.

It's true that a few of these kids will develop into highly skilled athletes and may even become members of the national Olympic teams. _____(47) This emphasis on competition in sports is having serious negative effects.

Children who get involved in competitive sports at a young age often grow tired of their sport. Many parents pressure their kids to choose one sport and devote all their time to it. _____(48) But 66 percent of the young athletes wanted to play more than one sport-for fun.

Another problem is the pressure imposed by over-competitive parents and coaches. Children are not naturally competitive. In fact, a recent study by Paulo David found that most children don't even understand the idea of competition until they are seven years old. _____(49)

The third, and biggest, problem for young athletes is the lack of time to do their homework, have fun, be with friends — in short, time to be kids. When they are forced to spend every afternoon at sports practice, they often start to hate their chosen sport. A searchers found that 70 percent of kids who take part in competitive sports before the of twelve quit before they turn eighteen. _____(50) Excessive competitive away all the enjoyment.

Need to remember the purpose of youth sports—to give kids a chance to have developing strong, healthy bodies.

- A. But what about the others, the average kids?
B. The youth soccer organization has teams for children as young as five.
C. A survey found that 79 percent of parents of young athletes wanted their children concentrate on one sport.
D. Very young kids don't know why their parents are pushing them so hard.



- E. Sports for children have two important purposes.
F. Many of them completely lose interest in sports.

第6部分: 完形填空(第51~65题, 每题1分, 共15分)

下面的短文有15处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1个最佳选项。

Old and Active

It is well-known that life expectancy is longer in Japan than in most other countries. A _____(51) report also shows that Japan has the longest health expectancy in the world. A healthy long life is the result of the _____(52) in social environment¹.

Scientists are trying to work _____(53) exactly what keeps elderly Japanese people so healthy, and whether there is a lesson to be _____(54) from their lifestyles for the rest of us. Should we _____(55) any changes to our eating habits, for instance, or go jogging each day before breakfast? Is there some secret ingredient in the Japanese diet _____(56) is particularly beneficial _____(57) the human body?

Another factor contributing to the rapid population aging in Japan is a _____(58) in birthrate. Although longer _____(59) should be celebrated, it is actually considered a social problem. The _____(60) of older people had doubled in the last half century and that has increased pension and medical costs. The country could soon be _____(61) an economic problem, if there are so many old people to be looked _____(62), and relatively few younger people working and paying taxes to support them.

_____ (63) the retirement age from 65 to 70 could be one solution to the problem². Work can give the elderly a _____(64) of responsibility and mission in life. It's important that the elderly play active _____(65) in the society and live in harmony with all generations.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 51. A. recent | B. late | C. modern | D. last |
| 52. A. increase | B. progress | C. improvement | D. growth |
| 53. A. out | B. with | C. in | D. off |
| 54. A. gathered | B. understood | C. learnt | D. gained |
| 55. A. do | B. set | C. give | D. make |
| 56. A. why | B. that | C. what | D. where |
| 57. A. on | B. to | C. about | D. above |
| 58. A. sign | B. mystery | C. decline | D. wonder |
| 59. A. term | B. way | C. life | D. time |
| 60. A. distribution | B. number | C. size | D. figure |
| 61. A. adopting | B. meeting | C. solving | D. facing |
| 62. A. After | B. at | C. into | D. for |
| 63. A. Putting | B. Moving | C. lifting | D. Raising |
| 64. A. sentiment | B. sense | C. feeling | D. belief |
| 65. A. posts | B. roles | C. positions | D. rates |

2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	D	B	D	B	D	B	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	E	B	D	F	E	C	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	A	C	C	A	A	B	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	D	C	D	B	E	A	F	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	D	D	C	B	A	C	B	B
61	62	63	64	65					
C	A	C	A	B					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 chant 意为“欢呼，反复吟诵”。四个选项：repeat 意为“重复”，jump 意为“跳”，maintain 意为“保持，维护”，approach 意为“接近，靠近”。故 B 为正确选项。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 puzzle 意为“使……迷惑”。四个选项：shock 意为“使……惊讶”，influence 意为“影响”，confuse 意为“使……迷惑”，concern 意为“关心，关注”。故 A 为正确选项。
- D**。本题测试形容词。题干：暴风雨造成了严重的损害。题干划线词 severe 意为“严重的”。四个选项：physical 意为“物理的，身体的”，accidental 意为“意外的”，serious 意为“严肃的”，environmental 意为“环境的”。故 D 为正确选项。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 update 意为“更新”。四个选项：offer 意为“提供”，provide 意为“提供”，modernize 意为“使……现代化”，fund 意为“基金，提供资助”。故 B 为正确答案。
- D**。本题是对副词的考查。划线单词 utterly 意为“完全地，全部地”。四个选项：slightly



- 意为“轻微地”，party 意为“部分地”，faintly 意为“轻微地”，completely 意为“全部地”。故 D 为正确答案。
6. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 assemble 意为“集中”。四个选项：watch 意为“观看”，shout 意为“喊叫”，gather 意为“集合”，walk 意为“走路”。因此，B 为正确选项。
7. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。划线单词 contempt 意为“轻视、蔑视”。四个选项：need 意为“需求”，hate 意为“仇恨”，love 意为“喜爱”，pity 意为“遗憾”。只有 pity 最合适，故选 D。
8. **B**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：这栋楼里的所有公寓户型都一样。题干划线词 layout 意为“布局，安排”。四个选项：color 意为“颜色”，size 意为“尺寸”，function 意为“功能”，arrangement 意为“安排，布局”。故正确答案为 B。
9. **C**。本题是对形容词的考查。划线单词 crisp 意为“脆，新鲜”，hot 意为“热得”，heavy 意为“重的”，windy 意为“刮风的”。因此 C 为正确选项。
10. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 inspire 意为“启发，鼓励”。四个选项：encourage 意为“鼓舞，鼓励”，allow 意为“允许”，call 意为“呼叫，打电话”，advise 意为“建议”。因此，D 是正确选项。
11. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。划线单词 steep 意为“陡峭的，高的”。四个选项：tight 意为“紧张的”，low 意为“低的”，cheap 意为“便宜的”，high 意为“高的”。故 B 为正确选项。
12. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。划线单词 take in 意为“吸收，消化”。四个选项：bring 意为“带来”，digest 意为“消化”，keep 意为“保留，保持”，serve 意为“服务”。故 D 为正确选项。
13. **A**。本题是对动词词组的考查。划线单词 wipe out 意为“扫除，清楚”。四个选项：cover 意为“涵盖，包括”，reduce 意为“减少，缩减”，destroy 意为“毁灭”，move 意为“移动，移除”。因此 A 为正确选项。
14. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：墙是由空心的混凝土砖块砌成的。划线单词 hollow 意为“空心的”。四个选项：empty 意为“空的”，big 意为“大的”，long 意为“长的”，new 意为“新的”。故 A 是正确答案。
15. **B**。本题是对名词的考查。划线单词 tag 意为“商标，标签”。四个选项：list 意为“名单”，form 意为“形式”，label 意为“标签”，code 意为“符号，密码”。故 B 为正确答案。

第2部分：阅读判断

16. **B**。题干：病毒只能在人或者动物体内存活。根据名词 viruses, people, animals 回到原文中可定位到第三段：Viruses are germs that can only live inside animals or plants, 大意是 virus 是只能存活在动物或者植物体内的 germs 中。
17. **B**。题干：所有的细菌都能致病。题目信息词是 bacteria, illness。信息词回归原文，可以定位到第三段：Bacteria are tiny creatures. Some bacteria are good. They can help your stomach break down food. Other bacteria aren't so good. 原文中明确地说到了 some bacteria are good, 很明显和题干中的 all bacteria cause illnesses 完全相反。
18. **A**。题干：冲洗皮肤可以防止某些疾病。题干信息词为：washing, skin, 原文中包含信息



词的句子第四段中: You can prevent some illnesses simply by washing, with soap and water. 题干只是将原文的被动句变成了主动句, 句子中间的单词都是基本上一样的, 题干句是对原句的同义改写, 判断本题为正确。

19. **A**。题干: 病菌能通过眼睛进入体内。题目信息词是 Germs, body, eyes。信息词对应的句子在第四段中: But germs can still enter the body through small cuts in the skin or through the mouth, eyes, and nose. 题干将原文的信息简化了, 但是我们还是可以一目了然地看出原文和题干的句子是基本上一样的。
20. **C**。题干: 心脏里有身体中最强劲的肌肉。题目信息词是 the heart, strongest muscle。原文中没有出现题干中的信息词。因此本题是属于典型的无中生有式的阅读判断题目。
21. **A**。题干: 在病菌被杀死之后, 抗体仍会留在体内。题干中的信息词是 antibodies, body。根据信息词可以定位至最后一句: After a germ is destroyed, the antibodies stay in your body. 原文同样只是稍稍将句式作了一个转换, 内容都是完全一样的。
22. **B**。题干: 疫苗可能会让你生病。题干中的信息词是 Vaccines。原文中提到信息词的句子是: Vaccines are medicines. They contain germs that have been killed or weakened. The dead germs can't make you sick. 根据句中的 can't make you sick, 我们可以看出原文的信息和题干正好是相反的。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与补全句子

23. **E**。第一段的主题句是首句: 讲多发性硬化症是病人免疫系统攻击中央神经的一种病症。故 E 是本段正确的概括: MS 的定义。
24. **B**。第二段的主题句为首句: MS 的两种形式, 主要讲的第一种, 复发型。故本题选 B。
25. **D**。第三段主要讲的是: MS 的第二种形式“慢性发展型”。因此 D 为正确选项。
26. **F**。第四段讲道: MS 的发展或预后取决于很多可变因素, 因此本题选 F (MS 的发展情况)。
27. **E**。题干: MS 影响身体与_____中间的神经细胞的交流。由首段 MS 的定义可知: the disease affects the transmission of electrical signals between the body and the brain. 因此, 本题选择 E。
28. **C**。题干: MS 病人可能多年感觉无异, 不会受到患 MS 的亲戚所影响。从首段最后一句可知: a person with MS can look and feel fine even though the disease is present. 因此该题干与原文进行了句式改写, 故本题选 C。
29. **D**。题干: 10%~15% 的 MS 病人被诊断为患有_____。根据数字回到原文定位, 第三段有相关答案: This condition affects about 10-15% of sufferers at diagnosis. 其中 this condition 回指的是上文中的 the progressive form 中的症状: 逐渐丧失身体和认知的功能。因此, 本题选 D。
30. **B**。题干: 年轻人患此病的几率比_____高。本题是个归纳总结题。从最后一段可知, MS 很容易在 20~40 岁的年轻人中发作。因此本题选 B 最合适。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **D**。细节题。题干: Jigme Singye Wangchuck 是谁? 根据该人名回原文定位, 可知第一段最后一句有答案: 他是 1972 年的一个新 ruler (统治者), 即新国王。故 D 是正确答案。



32. **D**. 细节题。题干:除了使不丹现代化, Wangchuck 还想做什么? 通过首段最后一句可知, Wangchuck 想使不丹在不丢失其传统的前提下实现现代化。因此 D 选项是正确的。
33. **A**. 细节题。题干:一个国家通过_____来展示 GNP 的进步。根据第二段前三句可知, 很多国家都用产品和金钱来衡量 GNP 的进步, 即用更多的产品出售来标志进步, 因此 A 是正确答案。
34. **C**. 细节题。题干:根据 GNH 的标准, 如果_____, 人们就会更有幸福感。根据第三段对 GNH 的描述, 人们如果在更健康、更安全的环境中生活, 更好地保留自己的传统和习俗, 有一个更稳定的政府, 他们就会更幸福。因此 C 选项是正确的标准之一。
35. **D**. 细节题。题干:如今很多国家_____。从文章最后两段可知, 不丹的 GNH 方式让很多国家都感兴趣。他们都在试图用自己的方式来衡量国民的幸福指数。因此 D 是正确答案。

第二篇

36. **A**. 主旨题。题干:文章主要是关于_____。主旨题答案往往在文章标题和段首句, 文章标题这里没有直接和选项关联, 但是我们注意在文章第一段给出 genetic engineering 的解释之后, 随后对于定义的进一步解释很好地告诉了我们答案, 也就是 An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction。所以本题的答案为 A。
37. **A**. 细节题。题干:基因工程可以被定义为_____。根据命题顺序, 我们推测此题的答案在首段。我们上一题找到的“An understanding of DNA led to the altering of normal cell reproduction.”正好就给了我们明确的答案, 加上这个句子又和 A 选项完全一致, 因此本题的答案为 A 选项。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干:根据原文, 人类干扰素为_____。通过 human interferon 定位原文, 原文中含有信息词的句子是: Human interferon (干扰素)— a possible solution to some cancers and viral disease, 与 B 选项意思一致, 所以答案选 B。
39. **B**. 细节题。题干:三种基因药物产品作为_____呈现出来。用 three genetically engineered medical products 回到原文定位, 原文中含有信息词的句子是第二段最后一句, 原文在提到了有这三种 medical products 之后, 简单地列出了这三种 medical products 有哪些, 有什么作用。所以选项中的 in a simple list 是符合原文意思的。因此答案为 B 选项。
40. **C**. 词汇题。题干:最后一段中 weighed 与_____含义近似。原文的相关句表达的应该是基因工程的领先地位还将持续, 虽然在操作时还需要仔细地思考过程中的安全问题。那么这里表达的是思考的意思, 和 C 选项是一致的, 因此本题的正确答案为 C。

第三篇

41. **C**. 细节题。题干:根据文章所述, 根除艾滋病病毒的尝试_____。通过阅读第一段和第二段可知: 该尝试仍然有希望成功, 因此只有 C 是正确的。
42. **C**. 细节题。题干:下列关于胡教授的描述, 哪一个是不对的? 从第四段的信息可知, D 选项与原文中“4 个病人由于副作用中途停止实验”的内容不吻合。故 C 为正确选项。
43. **D**. 细节题。题干:胡教授说“牢记, 不能检测到并不意味着不存在”的意思是_____。从第五段可知, 有的药能将艾滋病病毒消解到检测不出的层次, 但这并不意味着它就不存在, 因此 D 为正确选项。



44. **D**. 细节题。题干：我们如何证明药物根除了剩下的病毒？根据第六段首句可知：唯一能证明（药物是否根治了艾滋病病毒）的方式是停止服用药物，看看病毒是否还会出现。因此 D 是正确选项。
45. **A**. 细节题。题干：其他科学家也在关注其他_____相似的实验。通过最后一段可知，这些实验也是通过服用药物来抑制病毒，然后停止服某些药来检测病毒是否可只用一两种药来抑制。因此 A 是正确选项。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **B**. 空格前讲到一些国家在孩子很小的时候就开始体育竞技的比赛，空格后提到有专门供 4 岁孩子学习的游泳和体操班，空格处填入 B 选项（少年足球班的孩子最小只有 5 岁）符合上下文语义，故选 B。
47. **E**. 空格前讲到确实有少量儿童会由此发展成技能高超的运动员，甚至成为国家奥运会备选选手，空格后讲到这种对竞赛的强调却有负面因素。因此空格处需要填入转折含义的过渡句。因此 A（但是，其他普通孩子又怎么样呢？）符合上下文语义。故选 E。
48. **A**. 空格前讲到很多家长会逼迫孩子选择一项运动，并为之全力付出。空格处则应该填入对此现象进一步说明的内容，因此 A 选项（调查表明，79% 的年轻运动员的父母想让孩子专注于一项运动上面）是正确的。
49. **F**. 上文讲到孩子们在七岁之前，都不太能理解什么叫竞争，因此他们更不能理解为什么父母会如此强烈地逼迫他们。故 F 是最佳选项。
50. **C**. 空格前讲到 12 岁之前参与竞赛型体育活动的往往在 18 岁之前就会停止。空格后句子的意思是“过多的练习将快乐一卷而空”，因此空格处填入“孩子们对体育活动完全丧失了兴趣”最合适。故 C 为正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **A**. 本题考查词汇。根据上下文，此处应该填入“近期的”。要注意：late 表示“新的，晚的”，latest 表示“最新的”，只有 recent 是最佳答案。
52. **C**. 本题考查词汇。根据上下文，此处应填入一个名词来补充说明 social environment，用来表示社会环境的某种变化，因此只能用 improvement 最合适。故选 C。
53. **A**. 本题考查介词。此处需要填入“解决问题，找出答案”的词组，work out 有这个含义，故 A 是正确答案。
54. **C**. 本题考查上下文语义。从搭配层次来看，understand 和 gain 通常都不与 from 搭配。再结合上下文的语义，应该表达从日本人生活习惯中学到什么，因此选择 C。
55. **D**. 本题考查固定搭配。make change 表示“作出改变”，因此 D 为正确选项。
56. **B**. 本题考查定语从句的关系代词。此处的先行词是 Japanese diet，能指代该词的关系代词只能是 that，故选 B。
57. **B**. 本题考查介词。“对身体有益”的介词只能用 to。故选 B。
58. **C**. 本题考查句意。该句的意思是“日本人口老龄化的另一个原因是出生率的下降”，只有 decline 表示“下降”的意思，故选 C。
59. **C**. 本题考查句意。根据上下文的意思，文章讲的是寿命，life 是最合适的，故选 C。



60. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。The number of 加上可数名词的复数形式表示数量，故选 B。
61. **D**。本题考查固定搭配。“面临经济危机”用 face 来表示，这是固定搭配，故选 D。
62. **A**。本题考查介词。根据上下文，此处需要填入表示“照料、照顾”的词组，look after 有这个含义，因此 A 为正确选项。
63. **D**。本题考查上下文语义。这里表达的是退休年龄从 65 岁到 70 岁这样的调整，所以应该是上调，只有 rise 和 raise 能表达“上升”的意思，而能做及物动词的只有 raise，故选 D。
64. **B**。本题考查词汇。此处指工作可以带给老人的一些体验，characteristic（特征）可以排除掉，sentiment 和 feeling 表示“情感”和“情绪”，而 sense 表示“感觉”，是最佳答案。
65. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。老年人在社会中扮演的角色，通常用 play roles 这一固定搭配。因此 B 是正确答案。

2011 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. Jane said that she could't tolerate the long hours.
A. spend B. take C. last D. stand
2. At that times, we did not fully grasp the significance of what had happened.
A. give B. attach C. understand D. lose
3. His shoes were shined to perfection.
A. cleared B. washed C. mended D. polished
4. Marsha confessed that she knew nothing of computer.
A. reported B. hoped C. answered D. admitted
5. We have to act within the existing legal framework.
A. system B. limit C. procedure D. status
6. The high-speed trains can have a major impact on our lives.
A. effort B. problem C. influence D. concern
7. The study also notes a steady decline in the number of college students taking science courses.
A. relative B. general C. continuous D. sharp
8. They converted the spare bedroom into an office.
A. reduced B. turned C. moved D. reformed
9. Mr. Henry has accelerated his sale of shares over the past year.
A. held B. increased C. expected D. offered
10. We need to extract the relevant financial data.
A. obtain B. store C. save D. review
11. The police believe the motive for the murder was jealousy.
A. choice B. idea C. decision D. reason
12. We explored the possibility of expansion at the conference.
A. investigated B. offered C. included D. accepted
13. Anderson left the table, remarking that he had some work to do.
A. saying B. doubting C. thinking D. knowing
14. She always finds fault with everything.
A. simplifies B. criticizes C. evaluates D. examines
15. The view from my bedroom window was absolutely spectacular.
A. general B. traditional C. magnificent D. strong



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作出判断。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。

Relieving the Pain

“Exercise may be the best treatment of chronic pain,” say doctors at a new clinic for dealing with pain. “People with chronic pain need to stop lying around, go out more, and start exercising.” The instinctive reaction to acute pain is to stop moving and to try to protect the source of pain. But it seems that this is often not productive, especially in the case of back pain. Back pain, after headaches and tiredness, has become the third most common reason for people to visit their doctors. Painful backs now account for millions of days off work.

Lumbar（腰部的）pains are partly the price humans pay for taking their forelimbs off the ground, but they are made worse by a sedentary（久坐不动的）lifestyle. Lack of exercise slowly decreases the flexibility and strength of muscles, so that it is more difficult to take pressure off the site of pain. Exercise is essential. It releases endorphins（内啡肽），the body’s “feel-good” chemicals, which are natural painkillers. In fact, these are so important that researchers are now looking for drugs that can maintain a comfortable level of endorphins in the body.

Most people who go to a family doctor complaining of pain are prescribed pain-killing drugs rather than exercise. Since finding the cause of backache is not so easy, doctors frequently do not know the precise cause of the discomfort, and as the pain continues, sufferers end up taking stronger doses or a series of different drugs. “It’s crazy,” says Dr. Brasseur, a therapist at the International Association for the Study of Pain. “Some of them are taking different drugs prescribed by different doctors. I’ve just seen a patient who was taking two drugs which turned out to be the same thing under different names.”

A generation of new pain clinics now operates on the basis that drugs are best avoided. Once patients have undergone the initial physical and psychological check up, their medication is cut down as much as possible. Taking patients off drugs also prepares them for physical activity.

In some pain-relief clinics, patients begin the day with muscle contraction and relaxation exercises, followed by an hour on exercise bikes. Later in the day, they practice t’ai chi（太极），self-defense, and deep thought. This compares with an average of two-and-a-half hours’ physiotherapy（理疗）a week in a traditional hospital program. “The idea is to strengthen and to increase long-lasting energy, flexibility, and confidence,” explains Bill Wiles, a consultant pain doctor in Liverpool. “Patients undergoing this therapy get back to work and resume healthy active lifestyles much sooner than those subjected to more conservative treatment.”

16. To treat pain, patients should stop moving around.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

17. Headaches are partly caused by lack of exercise.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Exercise helps to take the pressure off the site of pain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Doctors often use drugs such as endorphins to treat patients.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Backache sufferers often end up taking more than one drug to kill pain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Exercise helps pain sufferers to recover more quickly than traditional treatment.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. New pain clinics ask patients to give up drugs completely.
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 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题; (2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

The Meaning of Dreams

1 Dreams play an important role in our lives. If they can be correctly explained, we can come to understand ourselves better. Here, we look at four common dreams and what they potentially symbolize.

2 ***I can see their laughing faces... laughing at me. But they aren't as smart. If they were, they'd be up here flying with me!*** This dream has both positive and negative connotations (涵义). On the positive side, the dream may express a strong desire to travel and get away from everyday routine. It can be interpreted as a powerful desire to achieve. On the other hand, this dream can mean the person has a problem or is afraid of something and they wish to escape. The dream could represent an inferiority complex (自卑情结), which the dreamer attempts to escape from by putting themselves up above others.

3 ***I'm moving fast now, but it's still behind me. Doesn't matter how fast I go, I still can't escape.*** Although this is a traditional symbol of health and vitality (生命力) like the other one, it can also suggest the dreamer is trying to escape from danger. Usually, fear is prominent emotion. By running hard, the dreamer can possibly escape the threat. However, they can also stumble (蹒跚) or worse still stop moving altogether. This makes dream even more terrifying (恐怖的). One possible interpretation suggests that the dream is under pressure in their everyday life.

4 ***I'm sweating and my heart is beating. I am trapped in my own bed.*** In this dream, the person is often standing on a high, exposed place such as on the top of a tower, or on the edge of a cliff. The overwhelming (强烈的) feeling changes from anxiety to a loss of control. There



is nothing to stop the person, and the feeling as they go over the edge can be horrifying real. Fortunately, just before hitting the ground, the dreamer awakens with a sense of enormous relief. This dream suggests that the dream is afraid of losing control and has a fear of failure or even death.

5 The wind is pushing me and I slip. There is nothing I can do... nothing I can hold on to.

This symbol is associated with fear: suddenly the dreamer loses all power of movement. They try hard to move their arms and legs, but they simply cannot. Frozen in a terrifying situation with no escape, they become more and more terrified as the seconds go by. Another frequent context for this dream is falling to do something in public, often something which you are normally very good at, such as your job. Not only is this extremely embarrassing, but it also shows a deep-seated phobia (恐惧) of losing a job and a livelihood.

- 23. Paragraph 2 _____
- 24. Paragraph 3 _____
- 25. Paragraph 4 _____
- 26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Dream of falling down
- B. Dream of running hard
- C. Dream of diving into the water
- D. Dream of being pushed away
- E. Dream of flying into the air
- F. Dream of climbing trees

- 27. If a person puts himself up above others in the dream, he may _____.
- 28. If a person dreams of being chased by others, he may _____.
- 29. If a person dreams of going over the edge of a cliff, he may _____.
- 30. If a person dreams of failing to do something in public, he may _____.

- A. feel lonely in everyday life
- B. be afraid of losing his job in real life
- C. feel tired in real life
- D. feel inferior in reality
- E. be afraid of losing control in real life
- F. be under pressure in everyday life

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

Cell Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking?

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They

find that the phones are more than a means of communication—having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosions around the world in mobile phone use make some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, why do some medical studies show changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones? Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning (扫描) equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

31. People buy cell phones for the following reasons EXCEPT that
- A. they're popular. B. they're cheap.
C. they're useful. D. they're convenient.
32. The word "detected" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by
- A. cured. B. removed.
C. discovered. D. caused.
33. The salesman retired young because
- A. he disliked using mobile phones.
B. he couldn't remember simple tasks.
C. he was tired of talking on his mobile phone.
D. his employer's doctor persuaded him to.
34. On the safety issue of mobile phones, the manufacturing companies
- A. deny the existence of mobile phone radiation.
B. develop new technology to reduce mobile phone radiation.
C. try to prove that mobile phones are not harmful to health.
D. hold that the amount of radiation is too small to worry about.
35. The writer's purpose of writing this article is to advise people



- A. to use mobile phones less often.
- B. to buy mobile phones.
- C. to update regular phones.
- D. to stop using mobile phones.

第二篇

Preventing Child Maltreatment

Child maltreatment is a global problem with serious life-long consequences. There are no reliable global estimates for the prevalence of child maltreatment. Data for many countries, especially low and middle income countries, are lacking.

Child maltreatment is complex and difficult to study. Current estimates vary widely depending on the country and the method of research used. Nonetheless, international studies reveal that approximately 20% of women and 5-10% of men report being sexually abused as children, while 25-50% of all children report being physically abused. Additionally, many children are subject to emotional abuse (sometimes referred to as psychological abuse).

Every year, there are an estimated 31,000 homicide deaths in children under 15. This number underestimates the true extent of the problem, as a significant proportion of deaths due to child maltreatment are incorrectly attributed to falls, burns and drowning.

Child maltreatment causes suffering to children and families and can have long-term consequences. Maltreatment causes stress that is associated with disrupting in early brain development. Extreme stress can impair the development of the nervous and immune systems. Consequently, as adults, maltreated children are at increased risk for behavioral physical and mental health problems. Via the behavioural and mental health consequences, maltreatment can contribute to heart disease, cancer, suicide and sexually transmitted infections.

Beyond the health consequences of child maltreatment, there is an economic impact, including costs of hospitalization, mental health treatment, child welfare, and longer-term health costs.

A number of risk factors for child maltreatment have been identified. These risk factors are not present in all social and cultural contexts, but provide an overview when attempting to understand the causes of child maltreatment.

It is important to emphasize that children are victims and are never to blame for maltreatment. A number of characteristics of an individual child may increase the likelihood of being maltreated, such as being either under four years old or an adolescent, being unwanted, or failing to fulfill the expectations of parents and having special needs, crying persistently or having abnormal physical features.

36. International studies reveal that
- A. many children have been neglected.
 - B. child maltreatment is most serious in developed countries.
 - C. 20% of children have been sexually abused.
 - D. 25-50% of girls have been physically abused.
37. The word “underestimates” in paragraph 3 means
- A. exaggerates.
 - B. points out.

- C. assumes. D. miscalculates.
38. Child maltreatment can bring all the following consequences EXCEPT
A. stress. B. suicide.
C. heart disease. D. poor memory.
39. Children are more likely to be maltreated if they
A. cry a lot. B. are not good-looking.
C. are over 4 years old. D. are quiet.
40. We can infer from the passage that
A. researchers have collected enough data on child maltreatment.
B. more than 31,000 children under 15 are killed every year.
C. many countries have set up special institutions for maltreated children.
D. some children are also to blame for maltreatment.

第三篇

Sprained (扭伤) Ankle

One of the most common injuries teenagers and adults experience is a sprained ankle. A sprain occurs when the ligaments (韧带) of a joint are twisted (扭伤) and possibly torn. Ligaments are bands of fibers that hold the bones of a joint in position. A sprain can occur from a sudden twisting at the joint, or a stretching or tearing of the fibers of the ligaments. The injured area usually swells (肿胀) and becomes black-and-blue. Stepping off the sidewalk at the wrong angle or having one foot land in a hole while walking or running can leave you rolling on the ground in pain with an ankle on fire! If you cannot walk without experiencing intense pain, you must seek medical help. If the pain is manageable, and you can walk, here are three words to help you remember how to treat yourself:

- Elevate (抬高)
- Cool
- Bandage (打绷带)

As soon as there is injury to that ligament, there will be a certain amount of bleeding under the skin. Once the blood pools around the damaged blood vessels, swelling occurs. The pressure from the swelling results in additional stress and tenderness to the region. In order to reduce the degree of swelling, lie down as soon as possible and keep the ankle elevated so that it is actually higher than your heart. Next, to reduce blood distribution and keep bleeding (流血) to a minimum, apply a cold pack. After 20 minutes, take the pack off, wait half an hour, and then reapply. This can be done several times a day for a total of three days.

Never leave a cold pack on for more than 20 minutes at a time. Reducing the temperature in that area for an extended period of time signals the body to increase blood flow to raise the body temperature! Therefore, one accidentally triggers (引起) more blood distribution to the affected area by leaving a cold pack on for too long! Finally, bandage the ankle. Be careful not to wind it too tightly; doing so can restrict blood flow and cause harm to the entire foot.



41. A sprain is caused by
A. blood vessels being hurt in the foot.
B. constantly changing body temperature.
C. elevating one's ankle.
D. ligament fibers of a joint being twisted.
42. The black-and-blue symptom of a sprain means
A. pressing one's ankle.
B. bleeding under the skin.
C. a tight bandage.
D. applying a cold pack.
43. The word "it" in paragraph 2 (line 16) refers to
A. injury. B. pressure. C. ankle. D. swelling.
44. Once the initial cold pack is removed, what is to be done?
A. Wait 30 minutes and then reapply the pack for 20 minutes.
B. Begin bandaging the ankle.
C. Keep the ankle in a position lower than your heart.
D. Wait 20 minutes and then reapply the ice pack for 30 minutes.
45. The main idea of the passage is to explain
A. how a sprain occurs.
B. how to bandage an injured foot.
C. how to reduce the temperature of a wounded area.
D. how to treat a sprained ankle.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Flying into History

When you turn on the television or read a magazine, celebrities (名人) are everywhere. Although fame and the media play such major roles in our lives today, it has not always been that way. _____(46) Many historians agree that Charles Lindbergh was one of the first major celebrities, or superstars.

Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902, but he grew up in Little Falls, Minnesota. As a child, he was very interested in how things worked, so when he reached college, he pursued a degree in engineering. At the age of 20, however, the allure (诱惑) of flying captured Lindbergh's imagination. _____(47) Soon after, Lindbergh bought his own plane and traveled across the nation performing aerial stunts (空中特技).

In 1924, Lindbergh became more serious about flying. He joined the United States military and graduated first in his pilot class. _____(48)

During the same time, a wealthy hotel owner named Raymond Orteig was offering a generous award to the first pilot who could fly nonstop from New York City to Paris, France. The Orteig Prize was worth \$25,000 — a large amount even by today's standards.

Lindbergh knew he had the skills to complete the flight, but not just any plane was capable of flying that far for that long. _____(49)

On May 20, 1927, Charles Lindbergh took off from Roosevelt Field in New York City and arrived the next day at an airstrip (简易机场) outside Paris. Named in honor of the sponsor, The Spirit of St. Louis carried Lindbergh across the Atlantic Ocean and into the record books. He became a national hero and a huge celebrity.

When he returned to the United States, Lindbergh rode in a ticker-tape (热烈的) parade held to celebrate his accomplishment and was even named for Charles Lindbergh — they kept at the Smithsonian Institute's National Air. _____(50) A very popular dance Lindy Hop Today, the Spirit of St. Louis is and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

- A. He also received a Medal of Honor, the highest United States military decoration.
- B. Lindbergh used this additional training to get a job as an airmail pilot, flying out of St. Louis, Missouri.
- C. His childhood was not full of fond memories.
- D. Working with an aviation company from San Diego, California, and with financial help from the city of St. Louis, Lindbergh got a customized (定制的) airplane that could make the journey.
- E. Eighty years ago, radio and movies were just beginning to have that kind of effect on Americans.
- F. He quit school and moved to Nebraska where he learned to be a pilot.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Food Safety and Foodborne Illness

Food safety is an increasingly important public health issue. Governments all over world are intensifying their efforts to _____(51) food safety. These efforts are in response to an increasing number of food safety problems and _____(52) consumer concerns.

Foodborne illnesses are defined as diseases, usually either infectious or toxic (有毒的) in nature, caused by agents that _____(53) the body through the ingestion (摄取) of food. Every person is _____(54) risk of foodborne illness.

Foodborne diseases are a widespread and growing public health _____(55), both in developed and developing countries. The global incidence of foodborne disease is difficult to _____(56), but it has been reported that in 2005 alone 8 million people died from diarrhoeal (腹泻) diseases. A great proportion of these _____(57) can be attributed contamination (污染) of food and drinking water. Additionally, diarrhoea is a _____(58) cause of malnutrition (营养不良) in infants and young children.

In industrialized countries, the percentage of the population suffering from foodborne diseases each year has been _____(59) to be 10 up to 30%. In the United States of America (USA), for example, around 76 million cases of foodborne diseases, resulting _____(60) 325,000 hospitalizations and 5,000 deaths, are estimated to occur each year.



_____(61) less well documented, developing countries bear the brunt of the problem due to the presence of a wide _____(62) of foodborne diseases, including those caused by parasites (寄生虫). The high prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases in many developing countries suggests major _____(63) food safety problems.

In partnership with other stakeholders, WHO is developing _____(64) that will further promote the safety of food. These policies _____(65) the entire food chain from production to consumption and will make use of different types of expertise (专长).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. A. meet | B. improve | C. provide | D. reach |
| 52. A. following | B. careful | C. rising | D. immediate |
| 53. A. find | B. govern | C. enter | D. push |
| 54. A. with | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 55. A. interest | B. problem | C. service | D. benefit |
| 56. A. compare | B. estimate | C. explain | D. reduce |
| 57. A. factors | B. products | C. cases | D. countries |
| 58. A. natural | B. major | C. similar | D. just |
| 59. A. imagined | B. acknowledged | C. considered | D. reported |
| 60. A. to | B. in | C. from | D. of |
| 61. A. As | B. Since | C. Hence | D. While |
| 62. A. range | B. distance | C. order | D. arrangement |
| 63. A. prevailing | B. spreading | C. troubling | D. underlying |
| 64. A. policies | B. methods | C. programs | D. systems |
| 65. A. form | B. set | C. cover | D. break |

2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	D	A	C	C	B	B	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	A	B	C	B	C	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	E	B	A	D	D	F	E	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	D	A	A	D	D	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	C	A	D	E	F	B	D	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	D	B
61	62	63	64	65					
D	A	D	A	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：简说她无法容忍那么长的时间。题干划线词 *tolerate* 意为“忍受，容忍”。四个选项：*spend* 意为“花费”，*take* 意为“拿；花费”，*last* 意为“持续”，*stand* 意为“容忍”，可知正确答案为 D。
- C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：那时候，我们还无法完全了解那件事的重要性。题干划线词 *grasp* 意为“抓紧；领会”。四个选项：*give* 意为“给，给予”，*attach* 意为“附上，系上”，*understand* 意为“明白”，*lose* 意为“失败”，很显然，正确答案为 C。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他的鞋子擦得非常光亮。题干划线词 *shine* 意为“闪亮，发光”。四个选项：*clear* 意为“清空；放晴”，*wash* 意为“洗，洗涤”，*mend* 意为“修理，修补，改进”，*polish* 意为“擦亮，磨光”，所以正确答案为 D。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：玛莎承认她对电脑一无所知。题干划线词 *confess* 意为“承认”。四个选项：*report* 意为“报道”，*hope* 意为“希望”，*answer* 意为“回答”，*admit* 意为“承认，允许进入”，故本题正确答案为 D。
- A**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：我们必须在现存的法律体系下行动。题干划线词 *framework* 意为“框架，体系，结构”。四个选项：*system* 意为“系统”，*limit* 意为“限制”，*procedure* 意为“步骤，过程”，*status* 意为“地位”，很明显，正确答案为 A。



6. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 高速的火车给我们的生活带来了深刻的影响。题干划线词 impact 意为“影响, 冲击力”。四个选项: effort 意为“努力, 努力的成果”, problem 意为“问题, 难题”, influence 意为“影响, 势力”, concern 意为“关心, 忧虑”, 所以 C 为正确答案。
7. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个研究也告诉我们, 大学生选择理科的人数在稳定地下降。题干划线词 steady 意为“稳定的, 坚定的”。四个选项: relative 意为“相关的”, general 意为“大概的, 普遍的”, continuous 意为“连续的, 继续的”, sharp 意为“锋利的; 突然的”, 故本题正确答案为 C。
8. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他们把一个闲置的房间改为了办公室。题干划线词 convert 意为“转变, 转化”。四个选项: reduce 意为“减小, 缩小”, turn 意为“改变, 转动”, move 意为“移动, 推动”, reform 意为“改革, 改造”, 所以正确答案为 B。
9. B. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 亨利先生在去年增加了对所持股份的抛售。题干划线词 accelerate 意为“加速”。四个选项: hold 意为“持有, 控制”, increase 意为“增加”, expect 意为“期望”, offer 意为“提供”, 因此 B 为正确选项。
10. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我们需要得到相关的金融数据。题干划线词 extract 意为“摘录, 选取”。四个选项: obtain 意为“获得, 得到”, store 意为“存储, 保存”, save 意为“节省, 保存”, review 意为“检阅, 评论”, 因此正确答案为 A。
11. D. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 警方认为这起谋杀案的动机是出于嫉妒。题干划线词 motive 意为“目的, 动机”。四个选项: choice 意为“选择”, idea 意为“主意, 观念”, decision 意为“决心”, reason 意为“理由”, 因此 D 为正确答案。
12. A. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 我们在会议期间探讨了扩展的可能性。题干划线词 explore 意为“考察, 探究”。四个选项: investigate 意为“调查, 研究”, offer 意为“提出, 提供”, include 意为“包含, 包括”, accept 意为“接受, 同意”, 所以正确答案为 A。
13. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 安德森离开桌子, 说他还有一些工作要做。题干划线词 remark 意为“评论; 注意”。四个选项: say 意为“讲, 说, 表明”, doubt 意为“怀疑, 不信任”, think 意为“考虑, 认为”, know 意为“知道”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
14. B. 本题是对短语的考查。题干: 她总是对所有的东西都很挑剔。划线词 find fault with 意为“挑剔”。四个选项: simplify 意为“简化, 使简单”, criticize 意为“批评”, evaluate 意为“评价, 评估”, examine 意为“检查, 调查”, 可知正确答案为 B。
15. C. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 从我房间的窗子向外望去, 风景堪称壮观。题干划线词 spectacular 意为“壮观的, 令人惊叹的”。四个选项: general 意为“普遍的”, traditional 意为“传统的”, magnificent 意为“壮丽的, 宏伟的”, strong 意为“强壮的”, 因此 C 为正确答案。

第2部分: 阅读判断

16. B. 题干: 对待疼痛, 病人应该停止到处走动。文章第一段就讲了该如何对待不同的疼痛, 对待慢性疼痛, 人们应该多锻炼, 对待急性疼痛, 不走动也不是很有效, 因此, 题干与文章信息不相符, 故选择 B。
17. C. 题干: 引起头痛的部分原因是缺乏锻炼。文中并没有提及头疼是如何引起的, 所以题干与文章信息不相符, 因此选择 C。
18. A. 题干: 锻炼能有效减轻疼痛的负担。通过题干中的关键词 exercise 定位到第二段第三、

四句:“锻炼是有必要的,它能分泌内啡肽,这是一种使身体感觉良好的化学物质,而且还是天然的止痛物质”,所以 A 为正确选项。

19. **B**. 题干:医生通常会用诸如内啡肽的药物来给病人治病。利用关键词 **endorphin** 可以定位到文章中第二段,可知 **endorphin** 是人体分泌的一种化学物质而非药物,由此可见,题干与原文信息不相符,因此选择 B。
20. **A**. 题干:背痛患者经常服用多种药物来进行治疗。通过题干中的关键词 **backache** 回到原文定位,在第三段第二句有相关信息:“找到背痛的原因是不容易的,医生经常不能准确地说出是什么引起的。随着病情的加重,患者最终吃更多剂量的药,或者是几种不同的药”,由此可见,题干与原文信息相符,因此选择 A。
21. **A**. 题干:运动比传统的治疗能更快地帮助疼痛患者恢复身体状况。通过题干中的关键词 **treatment** 定位到最后一段 “In some pain-relief clinics, patients begin the day with muscle contraction and relaxation exercises, followed by an hour on exercise bikes...Patients undergoing this therapy get back to work and resume healthy active lifestyles much sooner than those subjected to more conservative treatment.”,而且最后一句话“患者接受这样的理疗比接受传统理疗能够更早地回到工作岗位,恢复积极健康的生活状态”。题干与文章信息相符合,因此 A 为正确选项。
22. **B**. 题干:新的疼痛治疗专科要求患者完全放弃药物治疗。通过题干中形容词 **new** 回到原文定位到第四段第一句,“新开的疼痛治疗专科在治疗的过程中是有尽量避免使用药物的原则的”,但并没有说完全放弃,故本题选 B。

第 3 部分:概括大意与完成句子

23. **E**. 第二段的第一句为该段的主题句,讲的是“我看见他们嘲笑的脸……嘲笑我。但是他们并不聪明。如果他们聪明的话,他们就会在这里跟我一起飞”。选项 E 的意思是“飞到天上的梦”,正好概括了这段的意思,故选 E。
24. **B**. 第三段的第一句为该段的主题句,讲的是“我现在跑得很快,但是它仍跟在我后面。我跑得再快也逃脱不了”。选项 B 的意思是“使劲跑的梦”,正好概括了这段的意思,所以选 B。
25. **A**. 第四段的第一句为该段的主题句,讲的是“我在流汗,我的心跳加快。我在我的床上无法动弹。”在这个梦中,人往往站在高的地方……幸运的是,在掉到地上之前,做梦者就醒来,如释重负。选项 A 的意思是“坠落而下的梦”,正好概括了这段的意思,可知正确答案为 A。
26. **D**. 第五段的第一句为该段的主题句,讲的是“风正在推着我,而我向前滑动着。我什么都做不了,什么也抓不住”。选项 D 的意思是“被推开的梦”,正好概括了这段的意思,故选 D。
27. **D**. 题干:如果一个人梦中把自己置于其他人之上,他可能_____。根据关键词 **put up** 可以定位到第二段,最后一句提到“这个梦展示了自卑情结,做梦者通过将自己置于他人之上而试图逃离”,故选 D “在现实中感到不如人”。
28. **F**. 题干:如果一个人做梦被其他人追赶,他可能_____。根据关键词 **chase** 可以定位到第三段,第三段最后一句说到“一个可能的解释就是这个人日常生活中处于压力之下”,故选 F “在日常生活中处于压力之下”。
29. **E**. 题干:如果一个人做梦越过悬崖的边,他可能_____。根据关键词 “**cliff**” 定位到原文第四段,最后一句解析了这个梦的含义,即担心失去控制,害怕失败甚至死亡,因此选 E “现实生活中担心失去控制”。
30. **B**. 题干:如果一个人做梦在公众场合做什么事情失败了,他可能_____。利用关键词 **in**



public 可以定位到第五段,最后一句说到“这不仅非常尴尬,而且也表明内心的恐惧,害怕失去工作和生活”,故B“担心现实生活中会失业”为答案。

第4部分:阅读理解

第一篇

31. B. 词汇题。题干:下列哪项不是人们买手机的原因。文章第一段提到,在年轻人中,手机很流行,在最后一段文中提到手机用处很大并且非常方便,所以B为正确选项。
32. C. 词汇题。题干:第三段中的“detected”可被下列哪个词代替? detect 意为“发觉,察觉”,discover 意为“发觉,发现”,所以C为正确选项。
33. B. 细节题。题干:那个销售员很早就退休的原因是_____。由关键词 young 定位到第三段第三句“一个销售员不得不在很年轻的时候退休是因为记忆力严重下降”,故B(他记不住简单的任务)为正确选项。
34. D. 细节题。题干:关于手机的安全问题,生产商_____。由关键词 safety 定位到第四段第三句“手机生产商承认手机有辐射,但是数量极少,可以忽略”,很显然,D选项为正确答案。
35. A. 主旨题。题干:作者写这篇文章的目的是建议人们_____。在文章最后一句作者提到“目前来看,不要过多地使用手机是明智的选择”,因此本题选择A。

第二篇

36. A. 细节题。题干:国际调查显示_____。文中第二段讲述国际调查的结果,调查显示20%~25%的儿童遭受身体的虐待。选项C,D中文字和数字的表述不对应,因此排除,而B选项文中没有提到,因此选项A(许多儿童被忽视了)为正确选项。
37. D. 词汇题。题干:第三段中 underestimate 的意思是_____。underestimate 的意思是“低估”,四个选项:exaggerate 意为“夸大,夸张”,point out 意为“指出”,assume 意为“假定,设想”,miscaculate 意为“误算”,因此D为正确选项。
38. D. 细节题。题干:虐待儿童可能出现以下严重后果,除了_____。根据关键词 consequence 定位到第四段,文中提到了虐待儿童会导致压力大、心脏病、自杀行为等,所以D选项(记忆力下降)是正确选项。
39. A. 细节题。题干:如果儿童_____,他们就更容易遭遇虐待。文中最后一段列举了一些更容易遭遇虐待的儿童的特点,包括低于四岁的,处于青春期的,不满足的,让父母失望的,经常哭的,或者表现反常的,因此A(经常哭)选项为正确答案。
40. B. 推断题。题干:通过文章,我们可以推断_____。选项A本身叙述错误,在第一段有相关信息,“来自许多国家的信息,尤其是来自低收入和中等收入国家的数据,非常有限”。选项C在文中没有提到,也无法推断。选项D是错误的表述,在最后一段有相关信息,“认识这一点是很重要的,那就是孩子是受害者,我们不能把虐待这件事归咎于他们”。选项B(每年有超过31000的15岁以下儿童被杀害),在原文第三段有提示,“这些数字低估了事实的真相”,故B为正确答案。

第三篇

41. D. 细节题。题干:扭伤是由_____引起的。用关键词 sprain 回到原文定位,答案在第一段第二句,“关节的韧带扭伤或者撕裂就发生了扭伤事故”,很显然,D为正确选项。



42. **B**. 细节题。题干: 扭伤时, 青一块紫一块的症状意味着_____。用关键词 **black-and-blue** 回到原文定位, 文章第一段有相关信息, 受伤的地方往往会肿胀并且青一块紫一块, 可以判断出原因是充血肿胀, 因此 **B** 为正确选项。
43. **C**. 细节题。题干: 第二段 (第 16 行) “it” 一词所指代的是_____。回到原文, 原句意为 “为了减少肿胀的程度, 要尽快躺下来并保持脚踝抬高, 以便它高于心脏”, 由此可知 “it” 一词所代指的是 “脚踝”, 所以正确选项是 **C**。
44. **A**. 细节题。题干: 拿开了一开始的冷毛巾后, 接下来应该做什么? 根据关键词 **cold pack** 回到原文定位, 在第二段末出现相关信息: “20 分钟后, 把毛巾拿下来, 等上半小时, 再重复以上操作。” 因此, **A** 为正确答案。
45. **D**. 主旨题。题干: 这篇文章是为了解释_____。本文的题目是 “踝关节扭伤”, 主要讲述了该如何处理踝关节扭伤, 因此本题选择 **D**。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **E**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前一句话是说, 虽然媒体在今天的生活中起了很大的作用, 但事实并不总是这样, 而空白处后面一句又说很多历史学家认为 **Charles Lindbergh** 是首批名人之一, 显然空白处是连接的部分, 不是承接上文就是引起下文, 在选项中只有 **E** (80 年以前, 录音机和电影开始对美国产生影响) 承接上文, 因此正确答案为 **E**。
47. **F**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句话讲在 20 岁那年 **Charles Lindbergh** 被飞行所吸引, 而空白处后一句讲不久以后, **Charles Lindbergh** 就自己买了飞机, 游遍全国并展示飞行技巧。空白处应该还是在讲 **Charles Lindbergh** 和飞机的事情。选项 **F** (他辍学了, 搬到 **Nebraska** 学习当一名飞行员) 比较符合要求。
48. **B**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面的句子讲的是 **Lindbergh** 对飞行更加认真, 他参加了美国的军队, 并且是飞行员班第一个毕业的学员。空白处填入的内容应该与其飞行员学习班毕业有关, 所以 **B** 项 (**Lindbergh** 利用这次的培训找到了一份航空邮件飞行员的工作) 为正确答案。
49. **D**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句讲到, **Charles Lindbergh** 知道自己有能力完成这次飞行, 但并不是所有的飞机都能飞行那么长的时间, 而空白处后面讲的是主人公完成了这个比赛, 因此空白处应该是讲这个问题是如何解决的, 所以选项 **D** (**Charles Lindbergh** 通过与加利福尼亚州圣迭戈一个航空公司的合作和来自圣路易斯的经济援助, 定制了一个可以完成比赛的飞机) 为正确选项。
50. **A**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句讲到他完成任务后成了国家英雄, 在回国时受到热烈欢迎, 所以空白处填入的内容与其受到的礼遇有关, 因而选项 **A** (他得到了一枚荣誉奖章——美国军事最高奖章) 比较符合语境。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **B**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 全世界的政府都集中力量来_____食品安全。四个选项中, **meet** 意为 “满足”, **improve** 意为 “提高, 改善”, **provide** 意为 “提供”, **reach** 意为 “达到”。根据语境, 应该为改善食品安全, 所以答案为 **B**。
52. **C**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 他们的努力是为了回应越来越多的食品安全问题的出现和_____来自于顾客的担心。四个选项中, **following** 意为 “接下来的”, **careful** 意为 “小心的, 仔细的”, **rising** 意为 “增长的”, **immediate** 意为 “立即的, 马上”。根据句意, 显



- 然是日益增长的顾客对食品安全的担忧, 所以选择 C。
53. C。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 食物传播的疾病指的是那些本质上有传染性的或有毒的疾病, 通过食物的摄取而_____身体。根据语境, 很显然是进入身体, 因此 C 为正确选项。
54. C。这里考查的是固定搭配 at risk of “冒着……的风险”。句意: 每个人都有得食物传播疾病的危险。
55. B。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 食物传播疾病是一种分布广泛的并且日益增长的影响大众安全的_____。四个选项中, 显然 problem 比较符合语境。
56. B。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 全球传播性疾病的发生率很难_____, 但是据报道, 仅在 2005 年就有 8 000 000 人死于腹泻疾病。四个选项中, compare 意为“比较”, estimate 意为“估计, 估测”, explain 意为“解释”, reduce 意为“减少”。根据下文提到的数字, 可知答案为 B。
57. C。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 但是据报道, 仅在 2005 年就有 8 000 000 人死于腹泻疾病。这些_____的大部分都可以归因于食物和饮水的污染。四个选项中, factor 意为“因素, 要素”, products 意为“产品”, case 意为“情况”, country 意为“国家”。根据上下文, 可知正确答案为 cases。
58. B。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 腹泻是婴幼儿和小孩子营养不良的_____原因。四个选项中, natural 意为“自然的”, major 意为“主要的”, similar 意为“相似的”, just 意为“公平的, 公正的”, 根据语境, “主要的原因”比较恰当。
59. D。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 在工业发达国家, 遭遇食物传播疾病的人的比例每年_____10%到 30%。四个选项中, imagine 意为“想象”, acknowledge 意为“承认”, consider 意为“考虑”, report 意为“报告”, 四个选项分别带入, report 比较符合语境。
60. B。这里考查的是固定搭配 result in (导致)。句意: 举例来说, 在美国每年大约有 76 000 000 例食物传播性疾病, 导致约 325 000 例需要住院治疗, 5 000 例死亡。result from 意为“起因于”。
61. D。这里考查的是逻辑关系。句意: _____较少的记载, 发展中国家承担了问题的主要压力, 是因为发展中国家出现_____食物传播性疾病, 其中也包括那些由寄生虫引起的。四个选项: as 意为“因为, 当……时候, 随着”, since 意为“既然, 因为”, hence 意为“因此”, while 意为“虽然, 当……时候”。四个选项分别带入, while “虽然”比较符合语境。
62. A。这里考查的是固定搭配 a wide range of “一系列”。句意: 由于没有什么记载, 发展中国家承担了问题的主要压力, 是因为发展中国家出现一系列的食物传播性疾病, 其中也包括那些由寄生虫引起的。
63. D。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 许多发展中国家频繁地出现腹泻疾病表明主要的_____的食品安全问题。四个选项, prevailing 意为“流行的, 遍及的”, spreading 意为“流传的, 传播的”, troubling 意为“麻烦的”, underlying 意为“潜在的, 根本的”。四个选项分别带入, underlying 比较符合语境。
64. A。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 与其他有限责任股东一起, 世界卫生组织制定_____来提升食物的安全。下一句一开头为“these policies”, 由此可知是制定政策, 所以选项 policies (政策) 为正确答案。
65. C。这里考查的是词汇。句意: 这些政策_____从生产到消费的整个食物链, 并且将用到不同类型的专业知识。四个选项中, form 意为“形成”, set 意为“设置”, cover 意为“遮盖, 涵盖”, break 意为“打碎, 打破”。显然正确答案为 cover, 即涵盖了整个食物链。

Part III 职称英语等级考试历年真题

(卫生类 A 级)

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, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或者短语有括号, 请为每处括号部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- The drinking water has become contaminated with lead.
A. treated B. tested C. corrupted D. polluted
- Respect for life is a cardinal principle of the law.
A. moral B. regular C. fundamental D. hard
- The rules are too rigid to allow for human error.
A. inflexible B. general C. complex D. direct
- She shed a few tears at her daughter's wedding.
A. wiped B. injected C. removed D. produced
- They didn't seem to appreciate the magnitude of the problem.
A. existence B. importance C. cause D. situation
- The contract between the two companies will expire soon.
A. end B. shorten C. start D. resume
- The proposal was endorsed the majority of members.
A. approved B. submitted C. rejected D. considered
- The police will need to keep a wary eye on this area of town.
A. naked B. cautious C. blind D. private
- Many experts remain skeptical about his claims.
A. untouched B. certain C. doubtful D. silent
- Rumors began to circulate about his financial problems.
A. send B. hear C. confirm D. spread
- Three world-class tennis players came to contend for this title.
A. argue B. compete C. claim D. wish
- The tower remains intact ever after two hundred years.



- A. unknown B. unusual C. undamaged D. unstable
13. The methods of communication used during the war were primitive.
A. reliable B. effective C. simple D. alternative
14. Come out, or I'll bust the door down.
A. shut B. set C. beat D. break
15. This species has nearly died out because its habitat is being destroyed.
A. turned dead B. passed by C. become extinct D. carried away

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作出判断：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.

- A. Right 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.
A. Right 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

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 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 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, fertilisers 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 labour and land; there are severe limits to how much food can be produced. Also, the environmental benefits of not using artificial fertilisers 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 is 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 fertilised 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。

第一篇

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 20, 000 internationally adopted children enter the U. S. 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.

第二篇

DNA Fingerprinting

DNA is the genetic material found within the cell nuclei 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 DNA 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 identical twins, their complete DNAs are
A. the same. B. unique. C. different. D. similar.
37. DNA fingerprinting is a technique of
A. grouping DNA strands into structures. B. segmenting DNA with probes.
C. constructing body tissues by enzymes. D. identifying a person by comparing DNAs.
38. DNA fingerprinting was first used in
A. criminal investigation. B. animal reproduction.
C. private laboratories. D. genetic disease detection.
39. People question the reliability of DNA fingerprinting for
A. the subjective interpretation of test results. B. its complex procedure.
C. its large scale research. D. its uniform testing standards.
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that DNA fingerprinting
A. is costly to the police. B. could be a social issue.
C. is the only way to prove innocence. D. has been a profitable business.

第三篇

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 socialised 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.

41. 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.
42. 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.
43. What did the team find out about honey badgers?
 - A. There were some creatures they did not eat.
 - B. They may get some of the water they needed from fruit.
 - C. They were afraid of poisonous creatures.
 - D. Female badgers did not mix with male badgers.
44. 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.
45. What happened when honey badgers got used to humans around them?
 - A. They became less aggressive towards other creatures.
 - B. They lost interest in people.
 - C. They started eating more.
 - D. Other animals started working with them.

第 5 部分：补全短文（第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容讲其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章面貌。



Toads are Arthritis and in Pain

Arthritis is an illness that can cause pain and swelling in your bones. Toads, a big problem in the north of Australia, are suffering from painful arthritis in their legs and backbone, a new study has shown. The toads that jump the fastest are more likely to be larger and to have longer legs. _____(46).

The large yellow toads, native to South and Central America, were introduced into the north-eastern Australian state of Queensland in 1935 in an attempt to stop beetles and other insects from destroying sugarcane crops. Now up to 200 million of the poisonous toads exist in the country, and they are rapidly spreading through the state of Northern Territory at a rate of up to 60 km a year. The toads can now be found across more than one million square kilometers. _____(47) A Venezuelan poison virus was tried in the 1990s but had to be abandoned after it was found to also kill native frog species.

The toads have severely affected ecosystems in Australia. Animals, and sometimes pets, that eat the toads die immediately from their poison, and the toads themselves eat anything they can fit inside their mouth. _____(48)

A co-author of the new study, Rick Shine, a professor at the University of Sydney, says that little attention has been given to the problems that toads face. Rick and his colleagues studied nearly 500 toads from Queensland and the Northern Territory and found that those in the latter state were very different. They were active, sprinting down roads and breeding quickly.

According to the results of the study, the fastest toads travel nearly one kilometer a night. _____(49) But speed and strength come at a price — arthritis of the legs and backbone due to constant pressure placed on them.

In laboratory tests, the researchers found that after about 15 minutes of hopping, arthritic toads would travel less distance with each hop (跳跃). _____(50) These toads are so programmed to move, apparently, that even when in pain the toads travelled as fast and as far as the healthy ones, continuing their relentless march across the landscape.

- A. The task now facing the country is how to remove the toads.
- B. Toads are not built to be road runners — they are built to sit around ponds and wet areas.
- C. But this advantage also has a big drawback — up to 10% of the biggest toads suffer from arthritis.
- D. Toads with longer legs move faster and travel longer distances while the others are being left behind.
- E. But arthritis didn't slow down toads outside the laboratory the research found.
- F. Furthermore, they soon take over the natural habitats of Australia's native species.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Scientists Develop Ways of Detecting Heart Attack

German researchers have come up with a new generation of defibrillators and early-warning



software aimed at offering heart patients greater _____(51) from sudden death from cardiac arrest.

In Germany alone around 100, 000 people die annually _____(52) a result of cardiac arrest and many of these cases are caused by disruption to the heart's rhythm. Those most at _____(53) are patients who have already suffered a heart attack, and for years the use of defibrillators has proved useful in _____(54) life-threatening disruption to heart rhythms and correcting them automatically by intervening within seconds. These devices _____(55) on a range of functions, such as that of pacemaker (起搏器) .

Heart specialists at Freiburg's University Clinic have now achieved a breakthrough with an implanted defibrillator _____(56) of generating a six-channel electrocardiogram (ECG) within the body. This integrated system allows _____(57) diagnosis of acute blood-flow problems and a pending heart attack. It will be implanted in _____(58) for the first time this year. Meanwhile, researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Mathematics in Kaiserslautern have developed new computer software that _____(59) the evaluation of ECG data more precise.

The overwhelming majority of patients at risk will not have an implanted defibrillator and must for this _____(60) undergo regular ECGs. "Many of the current programs only get into _____(61) a linear correlation of the data. We are, however, making use in a non-linear process _____(62) reveals the chaotic patterns of heart beats as an open and complex system," Hagen Knaf says, "In this way changes in the heart _____(63) over time can be monitored and individual variations in patients taken into account." An old study of ECG data, based upon 600 patients who had _____(64) a subsequent heart attack, enabled the researchers to compare risks and to show that the new software evaluates the _____(65) considerably better.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. service | B. discount | C. protection | D. advice |
| 52. A. for | B. as | C. with | D. in |
| 53. A. last | B. all | C. once | D. risk |
| 54. A. leading | B. causing | C. diagnosing | D. repeating |
| 55. A. put | B. go | C. take | D. keep |
| 56. A. worthy | B. full | C. proud | D. capable |
| 57. A. final | B. differential | C. usual | D. early |
| 58. A. doctors | B. researchers | C. patients | D. nurses |
| 59. A. carries | B. has | C. requires | D. makes |
| 60. A. reason | B. purpose | C. treatment | D. chance |
| 61. A. account | B. trouble | C. confusion | D. effort |
| 62. A. what | B. that | C. since | D. it |
| 63. A. beats | B. failures | C. attacks | D. shapes |
| 64. A. suffered | B. launched | C. avoided | D. started |
| 65. A. option | B. method | C. proposal | D. data |

2013 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	A	D	B	A	A	B	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	C	C	A	B	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	A	B	F	C	C	A	F	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	B	C	A	D	D	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	A	B	B	B	C	A	F	D	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	D	C	C	D	D	D	A	A
61	62	63	64	65					
A	B	A	A	D					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：饮用水铅污染。画线词 **contaminated** 意为“污染的”。四个选项：**treat** 意为“治疗，对待”，**test** 意为“试验，测试”，**corrupt** 意为“堕落，腐化”，**pollute** 意为“污染”。故正确答案为 D。
- C.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：尊重生命是法律的基本原则。画线词 **cardinal** 意为“主要的，基本的”。四个选项：**moral** 意为“道德的，品性端正的”，**regular** 意为“定期的，有规律的”，**fundamental** 意为“主要的，基本的”，**hard** 意为“努力的，困难的”。故正确答案为 C。
- A.** 本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这些规定太死板，不允许人犯错误。画线词 **rigid** 意为“严格的，死板的”。四个选项：**inflexible** 意为“顽固的，不知变通的”，**general** 意为“一般的，普通的”，**complex** 意为“复杂的”，**direct** 意为“直接的”。故正确答案为 A。
- D.** 本题是对动词的考查。题干：她在女儿的婚礼上落下了泪水。画线词 **shed tears** 意为“落泪”。四个选项：**wipe tears** 意为“抹去泪水”，**inject** 意为“注入，注射”，**remove** 意为“移动”，**produce tears** 是固定用法，意为“落泪”。故正确答案 D。
- B.** 本题是对名词的考查。题干：他们似乎没有意识到这个问题的重要性。画线词



- magnitude 意为“重要”。四个选项: existence 意为“存在, 实在”, importance 意为“重要”, cause 意为“原因”, situation 意为“情况, 形势”。故正确答案为 B。
6. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 两公司之间的合同很快就终止了。画线词 expire 意为“终止, 期满”。四个选项: end 意为“终结, 结束”, shorten 意为“缩短, 减少”, start 意为“开始”, resume 意为“重新开始, 继续”。故正确答案为 A。
7. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 大多数成员通过了这个提案。画线词 endorse 意为“签署, 赞同”。四个选项: approve 意为“支持, 赞同”, submit 意为“使服从, 主张”, reject 意为“拒绝, 排斥”, consider 意为“考虑, 认为”。故正确答案为 A。
8. B。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 警察得谨慎地看管这一带城镇。画线词 wary 意为“谨慎的, 机警的”。四个选项: naked 意为“裸露的, 无遮盖的, 无保护的”, cautious 意为“谨慎的, 十分小心的”, blind 意为“盲目的, 瞎的”, private 意为“私人的, 私有的”。故正确答案为 B。
9. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 许多专家对他的言论表示怀疑。画线词 skeptical 意为“怀疑的”。四个选项: untouched 意为“未受影响的, 未改变的”, certain 意为“必然的, 无疑的”, doubtful 意为“怀疑的”, silent 意为“沉默的, 寂静的”。故正确答案为 C。
10. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 关于他经济问题的谣言开始传播。画线词 circulate 意为“传播, 流传”。四个选项: send 意为“发送, 寄”, hear 意为“听到”, confirm 意为“确认, 确定”, spread 意为“传播, 流传”。故正确答案为 D。
11. B。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 三名世界级网球选手来争夺这个冠军头衔。画线词 contend 意为“竞争, 争夺”。四个选项: argue 意为“辩论, 争论”, compete 意为“竞争, 争夺”, claim 意为“要求”, wish 意为“希望”。故正确答案为 B。
12. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 这座塔即使两百年后依然保持完好。画线词 intact 意为“完整的, 原封不动的”。四个选项: unknown 意为“不知道的”, unusual 意为“不寻常的”, undamaged 意为“未受损坏的”, unstable 意为“不稳定的”。故正确答案为 C。
13. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 战争时期所用的交流方法都很简单。画线词 primitive 意为“简单的, 粗糙的”。四个选项: reliable 意为“可靠的, 可信赖的”, effective 意为“有效的”, simple 意为“简单的”, alternative 意为“可替代的”。故正确答案为 C。
14. D。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干: 快出来, 不然我就破门而入。画线词 bust down 意为“毁坏”。四个选项: shut down 意为“停工, 关闭”, set down 意为“放下, 记下”, beat down 意为“打倒, 杀价”, break down 意为“毁坏”。故正确答案为 D。
15. C。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干: 这个物种几乎快灭绝了, 因为它的栖息地正在受到破坏。画线词 die out 意为“灭绝”。四个选项: turn dead 意为“……死亡”, pass by 意为“经过, 逝去”, become extinct 意为“灭绝, 绝种”, carry away 意为“运走”。故正确答案为 C。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. A。题干: Paul Ekman 研究不同文化中人们的面部表情。从第二段第一句和第三段的最



后一句可知 Paul Ekman 做的实验就是研究不同文化的表情是否相同,研究涉及美国、日本、巴西以及阿根廷等国家。因此题干内容正确,故选 A。

17. B。题干: Ekman 在不同的国家做实验,得到的结果也不同。由第三段的最后一句可知实验的结果是相同的,因此题干内容有误,故选 B。
18. C。题干: 美国人比来自新几内亚 Fore 部落的人更容易生气。从第三段第四句可知 Ekman 通过对比发现,美国人和新几内亚的 Fore 部落的人的面部表情都是一样的,但并没有提及美国人是否更容易生气。因此答案为 C,未提及。
19. A。题干: Ekman 认为在世界各地一些基本的情感都是一样的。从第三段第四句和文中最后一段可知题干内容正确,故选 A。
20. A。题干: 两个人可能对同一事物有不同的感觉。根据文中第四段倒数两句可知人的经历不同,可能对同一事物的感情就不同,所具有的心情就不一样。因此题干内容正确,故选 A。
21. C。题干: 恐惧是最难改变的情感。文中并没有提及恐惧难以改变,因此答案为 C,未提及。
22. C。题干: 不同文化的人相互了解时他们会以微笑表达。根据文中最后一段 “There are many differences between cultures, in their languages and customs. But a smile is exactly the same everywhere.” 可知全世界的微笑都是一样的,但并没有提及人们相互理解时会微笑,因此答案为 C 未提及。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. A。第一段没有主题句,文中第一段讲了在欧洲有机食品很受欢迎,接着提到了受欢迎的原因是有有机食品听起来更“天然”。故 A (有机食品受欢迎的主要原因) 是正确答案。
24. B。第二段首句是主题句,与传统农业相比,有机农业的方法意味着自然,而不是人为的干预、化肥和杀虫剂,故 B (有机农业的描述) 是正确答案。
25. F。第三段没有主题句,根据第三段的前两句可以得出,虽然有机农业声称比传统农业安全,但是世界范围内相关的研究并不支持这一观点,故 F (关于有机食品是否比其他食品更好的研究) 是正确答案。
26. C。第四段没有主题句,本段主要讲食品是天然的,但健康的价值是不同的,受食物新鲜程度、烹饪方式、成长的土壤等因素影响,故 C (影响食物健康的因素) 是正确答案。
27. C。句意: 有机农业技术帮助_____。根据第二段第二句可知,有机农业技术 “improve soil quality”。故选 C。
28. A。句意: 没有确定的证据证明_____。根据第三段最后一句可知,虽然研究结果证明有差别,但是总结者发现没有证据证明 “these differences would have any noticeable effect on health”。故选 A (有机作物比传统的更安全)。
29. F。句意: 农作物生长时的天气状况会影响_____。根据第四段第三句可知农作物生长时的阳光和雨水都会影响健康价值。故选 F。
30. E。句意: 一种植物越接近自然状态,它就越不适合_____。根据第五段倒数第二句可知,植物越接近自然状态,它就越有可能使人中毒。故选 E。选择时要注意,有的考



生选成了 D 选项,但要看清题干前面是 the less suitable, 是否定的含义。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. C. 推理题。题干: 文章第二段, 作者的主要目的是_____。根据第二段最后一句可知这些因素让他们成为关于如何学习语言的竞争假设实验的理想人群, 而这句的前面提到了领养的国际儿童的特殊性, 也就是他们适合这个实验的原因。故 C 是正确答案。
32. B. 细节题。题干: Snedeker, Geren 和 Shafto 将他们的研究建立在_____孩子的基础之上。根据关键词“Snedeker, Geren, Shafto”定位到第三段第二句, 可知这些孩子开始学习英语的时间比美国当地儿童要晚, 但他们有更成熟的大脑处理任务。故 B 是正确答案。
33. A. 细节题。题干: 领养孩子的语言发展跟美国出生的小孩在_____方面不同。根据第三段第四句可知, 他们都经历相同的阶段, 只不过领养的小孩掌握的速度要快一些。故 A 是正确答案。
34. B. 细节题。题干: 哈佛大学的研究表明, _____。根据最第四段最后一句“Learning how to chat like an adult is a gradual process.”可知学习像大人如何聊天一样是一个循序渐进的过程。故 B 是正确答案。
35. C. 细节题。题干: 作者提到“关键时期”, 这个时期是指_____。根据第五段最后两句可知, 有一些成年人学习第二外语的效果不好, 所以研究人员一直怀疑学习语言是不是有一个“关键时期”, 过了这个时期, 学习语言就没有那么顺利了。故 C 是正确答案。

第二篇

36. A. 细节题。题干: 如果两个姐妹是同卵双生的双胞胎, 她们的 DNA 是_____。根据第一段最后一句可知, 生物姊妹体(如完全相同的双胞胎)除外, 每一个体的整条 DNA 是独一无二的, 也就是说同卵双生的双胞胎的 DNA 是一样的。故 A 是正确答案。
37. D. 细节题。题干: DNA 指纹是一项_____技术。根据文中第二段第二句“It is a method of identification that compares bits of DNA.”可知, 这是一种通过比较少量 DNA 的鉴别方法。故 D 是正确答案。
38. D. 细节题。题干: DNA 指纹技术首次使用于_____。根据文中第三段第三句中间“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.”可知, DNA 指纹首次作为鉴别技术进行开发是在 1985 年。开始是用来探测遗传疾病的, 很快便被应用于刑事调查与法律事务。故 D 是正确答案。
39. A. 细节题。题干: 人们质疑 DNA 指纹技术是因为_____。文中第四段提到了五个 DNA 指纹技术受到质疑的理由: 首先, 由于是 DNA 切片而并非完整的 DNA 被作为指纹进行研究; DNA 指纹可能并非独一无二的; 尚未进行过大规模研究以证实 DNA 指纹测试结果是独一无二的。此外, DNA 指纹常常是在私人实验室做的, 可能并不遵循统



一的测试标准与质量控制。再有,既然必须由人来解释测试,人为的错误可能导致错误结果。所以四个选项中只有 A 涉及其中的一点,故 A 是正确答案。

40. **A**。推断题。题干:从文章的第五段可以推断出 DNA 指纹技术_____。第五段首句就提到 DNA 指纹颇为昂贵,接着又举例论证这种昂贵情况带来的某种后果。故 A 是正确答案。

第三篇

41. **B**。细节题。题干:为什么野生物学家去了非洲卡拉哈里沙漠?根据第一段第三句可知,他们的主要目的是研究獾的行为习性。故 B 是正确答案。
42. **A**。细节题。题干:关于蜜獾,Kitso Khama 说_____。根据第二段第一句可知,蜜獾对于新事物天生就有好奇心。故 A 是正确答案。
43. **B**。细节题。题干:关于蜜獾,这个小组发现_____。根据文中第三段第三句和第四句“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.”可知,研究者之前认为獾通过猎物获取所有的水分需求,而现在则惊奇地发现獾很喜欢当地的瓜类,这可能是因为瓜类含有很多的水分。故 B 是正确答案。
44. **B**。细节题。题干:下面_____是雄性蜜獾的典型特征。根据文中第四段第一句可知,跟踪拍摄雄性蜜獾具有挑战性,因为它们在很短的时间内就可以跑很远的距离。故 B 是正确答案。
45. **B**。细节题。题干:当蜜獾周围有人的时候会怎么样?根据文中最后一段第一句可知,当蜜獾周围有人的时候,它们就对人不好奇或突然发起进攻,人就可以直接接近它们。故 B 是正确答案。

第 5 部分:补全短文

46. **C**。空格前一句讲到那种腿长的大蟾蜍跳得快,根据文章的标题“Toads are Arthritis and in Pain”可知,此处应填入具有转折关系的语句,并与跳得快优势有关。因此 C (但是这个优势也是有一个大的缺点——大蟾蜍中多达 10%都有关节炎)为最佳选项。
47. **A**。空格前提到澳大利亚的昆士兰引进蟾蜍后,现在蟾蜍泛滥的情况。空格后提到一种委内瑞拉病毒在 90 年代开始消灭蟾蜍,但之后发现也杀本地的青蛙物种就不得不放弃了,所以空格应填入如何除掉日益增多的蟾蜍才符合上下文语义。故 A (现在这个国家面临的任务是如何除掉这些蟾蜍)是正确答案。
48. **F**。空格前提到了蟾蜍严重影响了澳大利亚的生态环境,毒死了吃蟾蜍的动物和一些宠物,而且蟾蜍已经吃掉了能吃的一切,所以空格应填入与蟾蜍对澳大利亚当地生物圈的影响有关的语句符合上下文语义。故 F (而且,蟾蜍很快就占领了澳大利亚当地物种的自然栖息地)是正确答案。
49. **D**。空格前提到研究结果表明最快的蟾蜍一个晚上能跑近 1000 米的距离。空格处应该进一步说明这种情况。因此, D 选项(腿长的蟾蜍移动的更快,跑的距离更远,把其他的蟾蜍抛在后面)正是对这种情况的进一步说明。因此, D 是正确答案。



50. E. 空格前讲到实验室试验发现约 15 分钟后，有关节炎的蟾蜍每一次跳跃的距离都比上一次的少。空格后提到即使是有关节炎的蟾蜍也与健康的蟾蜍跳得一样快，一样高。前后有转折关系，所以 E 选项（但是研究发现不在实验室的时候，有关节炎的蟾蜍不会减慢速度）是正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. C. 本题考查句意和固定搭配。题干：德国研究者们发明了新一代的除颤器和预警软件，旨在为心脏病病人提供更多保护，使他们免遭心脏停止导致的突然死亡的风险，“使……免受”的固定用法为 **protection from**，其他选项无此用法。故 C 选项为正确答案。
52. B. 本题考查固定搭配。题干：仅在德国每年就有 10 万人死于心脏停止。其中大部分是由于心律中断导致的。**as a result of** 为固定搭配，意为“由……导致的”。故 B 是正确答案。
53. D. 本题考查上下语义。题干：危险最大的是那些已经犯过一次心脏病的病人。**at last** 意为“最后”，**at all** 意为“根本；究竟”，常用于否定句，**at once** 意为“立刻，马上”，**at risk** 意为“处于危险中”，可知只有 D 选项 **at risk** 符合句意。
54. C. 本题考查句意。题干：……几年来除颤器被证实在诊断心律中止和几秒中内实施自动干涉调整心律中是有用的。四个选项中能与“**life-threatening disruption to heart rhythms**”搭配的只有 C 选项的 **diagnosing**，意为“诊断”，其他选项填入此处都说不通。故 C 是正确答案。
55. C. 本题考查动词固定搭配。“承担，呈现”的固定用法为 **take on**。故 C 是正确答案。
56. D. 本题考查句意。题干：这种除颤器可以在体内产生六个频道的心电图。**worthy of** 意为“值得”，**full of** 意为“装满，全神贯注于……的”，**proud of** 意为“为……而感到骄傲”，**capable of** 意为“有……能力的，可以……的”，只有 **capable of** 放入此处符合句意，因此 D 为正确选项。
57. D. 本题考查句意。本文一直在讲心脏病的早期诊断，所以只有 D 选项符合句意。
58. C. 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在的句中“**it**”指代上文的“**an implanted defibrillator**”，而这个仪器就是为病人开发的，所以 C 选项 **patients** 符合上下文语义。
59. D. 本题考查句意。题干：同时，凯瑟劳特的弗劳胡佛实用数学学院的研究者开发了一种新计算机软件。这种软件使心电图数据更加准确。**carry** 意为“携带，支持”，**have** 意为“有”，**require** 意为“需要”，**make** 意为“使得”中。只有 **make** 具有“使得”的意思，符合句意，因此 D 为正确选项。
60. A. 本题考查上下文语义。前边提到大部分有风险的患者不能用内置除颤器，这是因。后边提到必须接受常规的心电图检查，这是果。所以 A 选项 **reasons** “原因，理由”为正确答案。
61. A. 本题考查固定搭配。题干：目前的许多计划只把数据的线形关系考虑在内。“把……考虑在内”的固定用法为 **get into** 与 **account** 搭配，而且后文也提到了“**taken into account**”一词。故 A 为正确选项。
62. B. 本题考查定语从句。空格后的“**reveals the chaotic patterns of heart beats as an open and**

complex system” 整个句子做前面名词 process 的定语，这个定语从句缺少主语，因此 that 正确。

63. **A**。本题考查固定搭配。“心脏跳动”的英语表达为 heart beats。故 A 为正确选项。
64. **A**。本题考查句意。题干：……一个基于 600 位犯心脏病患者的以前的心电图数据……”。Suffer 意为“遭受”，launch 意为“发射”，avoid 意为“避免”，start 意为“开始”，只有 suffer 符合整个句子的意思。故 A 为正确选项。
65. **D**。本题考查上下文语义和句意。题干：……结果显示新软件明显能更好地处理心电图数据。option 意为“选择”，method 意为“方法”，proposal 意为“建议”，data 意为“数据”，只有 data 符合上下文的意思，而且 data 一词多次出现在本段中，故 D 为正确选项。

2012 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，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. We almost ran into a Rolls-Royce that pulled out in front of us without signaling.
A. overtook B. hit C. passed D. found
2. He shifted his position a little, in order to alleviate the pain in his leg.
A. control B. ease C. experience D. suffer
3. Our aim was to update the health service, and we succeeded.
A. offer B. provide C. fund D. modernize
4. Every week the magazine presents the profile of a well-known sports personality.
A. description B. success C. evidence D. plan
5. All the flats in the building had the same layout.
A. color B. size C. function D. arrangement
6. Newborn babies can discriminate between a man's and a woman's voice.
A. treat B. express C. distinguish D. analyze
7. The weather was crisp and clear and you could see the mountains fifty miles away.
A. hot B. heavy C. fresh D. windy
8. Nothing would induce me to vote for him again.
A. teach B. help C. attract D. discourage
9. When I heard the noise in the next room, I couldn't resist having a peep.
A. chance B. look C. visit D. try
10. Her comments about men are utterly ridiculous.
A. slightly B. partly C. faintly D. completely
11. He was weary of the constant battle between them.
A. fond B. proud C. tired D. afraid
12. She moves from one exotic location to another.
A. unusual B. familiar C. similar D. proper
13. He has been granted asylum in France.
A. protection B. power C. relief D. license
14. The photographs evoked our memories.
A. stored B. blocked C. erased D. refreshed
15. The walls are made of hollow concrete blocks.
A. empty B. big C. long D. new

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作出判断：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。

The Mind-Body Connections

Norman Cousins was a famous American magazine editor. In 1964, he returned from an overseas trip and then became very ill. In the hospital, he had terrible pain and couldn't move his body. Doctors told him he had a serious disease called ankylosing spondylitis (强直性脊柱炎) and said he had only 1 chance in 500 of surviving. They gave him powerful drugs, but his condition only got worse.

Cousins had read about a theory that negative emotions can harm your health. He believed that positive emotions were good for one's health, and he decided to try an experiment. He would fill his days with good feelings and laughter and see if that might improve his condition.

He left the hospital and moved into a hotel room. There, he got a large supply of funny TV programs and copies of old Marx Brothers movies and cartoons. He also hired a nurse to read funny stories to him. His plan was to spend the whole day laughing and thinking about happy things. On his first night in the hotel, Cousins found that laughing at the movies helped his body produce chemicals that reduced pain. For the first time in weeks, he could sleep comfortably for a few hours. Every time the pain came back, he watched another funny movie and laughed until he felt better.

Over time, Cousins was able to measure changes in his body with blood tests. He found that the harmful chemicals in his body decreased at least 5 percent every time he watched a funny movie. After a short time, he was able to stop taking all of his medications. Finally his condition improved so much that he could go back to work.

Cousins later wrote a book about how laughter and happiness helped him to survive a deadly illness. Many people didn't believe his story and said that his doctors were wrong about his disease. But since then, research has found that emotions do have a strong effect on physical health, and experiments found that laughter can help to reduce pain. Scientists today are working to understand the ways that our minds affect our bodies.

16. Norman Cousins became ill while he was traveling in another country.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Doctors told Cousins that he would probably die from his disease.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Drugs helped to stop the pain of Cousins's disease.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Cousins started watching movies because he was bored.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



20. Cousins spent a lot of time laughing every day.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Movies were better than funny stories for stopping pain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. When Cousins wrote his book, everyone agreed with him.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第3部分: 概括大意和完成句子(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。

Multiple Sclerosis (多发性硬化症)

- 1** Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a disease in which the patient's immune (免疫的) system attacks the central nervous system. This can lead to numerous physical and mental symptoms, as the disease affects the transmission of electrical signals between the body and the brain. However, the human body, being a flexible, adaptable system, can compensate for some level of damage, so a person with MS can look and feel fine even though the disease is present.
- 2** MS patients can have one of two main varieties of the disease: the relapsing form (复发型) and the primary progressive form. In the relapsing form, the disease progresses in a series of jumps; at times it is in remission (减轻) which means that a person's normal functions return for a period of time before the system goes into relapse and the disease again becomes more active. This is the most common form of MS; 80-90% of people have this form of the disease when they are first diagnosed. The relapse-remission cycle can continue for many years. Eventually, however, Loss of physical and cognitive functions starts to take place and the remissions become less frequent.
- 3** In the primary progressive form of MS, there are no remissions and a continual but steady loss of physical and cognitive functions takes place. This condition affects about 10-15% of sufferers at diagnosis.
- 4** The expected course of the disease, or prognosis (预后), depends on many variables: the subtype of the disease, the patient's individual characteristics and the initial symptoms. Life expectancy of patients, however, is often nearly the same as that of an unaffected person — provided that a reasonable standard of care is received. In some cases a near-normal life span is possible.
- 5** The cause of the disease is unclear; it seems that some people have a genetic Susceptibility (易感性), which is triggered by some unknown environmental factor. Onset (发作) of the disease usually occurs in young adults between the ages of 20 and 40. It is more common in women than men; however, it has also been diagnosed in young children and in elderly people.

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

- A. The cause of MS
B. The relapsing form of MS
C. The treatment for MS
D. The primary progressive form of MS
E. The definition of MS
F. The development of MS

27. MS affects the communication of nerve cells between the body and _____.
28. An MS patient can feel fine for years without being affected much by _____.
29. 10-15% of MS patients are diagnosed as having _____.
30. Young adults might have a higher chance of developing the disease than _____.

- A. relatives of MS patients
B. the elderly people
C. the disease
D. the progressive form
E. the brain
F. life expectancy

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

Gross National Happiness

In the last century, new technology improved the lives of many people in many countries. However, one country resisted these changes. High in the Himalayan mountains of Asia, the kingdom of Bhutan remained separate. Its people and Buddhist(佛教) culture had not been affected for almost a thousand years. Bhutan, however, was a poor country. People died at a young age. Most of its people could not read, and they did not know much about the outside world. Then, in 1972, a new ruler named King Jigme Singye Wang chuck decided to help Bhutan to become modern, but without losing its traditions.

King Wang chuck looked at other countries for ideas. He saw that most countries measured their progress by their Gross National Product (GNP). The GNP measures products and money. When the number of products sold increases, people say the country is making progress. King Wang chuck had a different idea for Bhutan. He wanted to measure his country's progress by people's happiness. If the people's happiness increased, the king could say that Bhutan was making progress. To decide if people were happier, he created a measure called Gross National Happiness (GNH).

GNH is based on certain principles that create happiness. People are happier if they have



health care, education, and jobs. They are happier when they live in a healthy, protected environment. They are happier when they can keep their traditional culture and customs. Finally, people are happier when they have a good, stable government.

Now there is some evidence of increased GNH in Bhutan. People are healthier and are living longer. More people are educated and employed. Twenty-five percent of the land has become national parks, and the country has almost no pollution. The Bhutanese continue to wear their traditional clothing and follow their ancient Buddhist customs. Bhutan has also become a democracy. In 2008, King Wangchuck gave his power to his son. Although the country still had a king, it held its first democratic elections that year. Bhutan had political parties and political candidates for the first time. Finally, Bhutan has connected to the rest of the world through television and internet.

Bhutan is a symbol for social progress. Many countries are now interested in Bhutan's GNH. These countries are investigating their own ways to measure happiness. They want to create new policies that take care of their people, cultures, and land.

Brazil may be the next country to use the principles of GNH. Brazilian leaders see the principles of GNH as a source of inspiration. Brazil is a large country with a diverse population. If happiness works as a measure of progress in Brazil, perhaps the rest of the world will follow.

31. Who was Jigme Singye Wangchuck?
A. A president. B. A Buddhist priest. C. A general. D. A king.
32. Apart from modernizing Bhutan, what else did Wangchuck want to do for Bhutan?
A. To make its population grow. B. To keep it separate from the world.
C. To encourage its people to get rich. D. To keep its tradition and customs.
33. A country shows its progress with GNP by
A. selling more products. B. spending more money.
C. spending less money. D. providing more jobs.
34. According to GNH, people are happier if they
A. have new technology. B. can change their religion.
C. have a good, stable government. D. have more money.
35. Today, many countries are
A. using the principles of GNH to measure their progress.
B. working together to develop a common scale to measure GNH.
C. taking both Bhutan and Brazil as symbols for social progress.
D. trying to find their own ways to measure happiness.

第二篇

Caffeine

Caffeine is probably the most widely used drug in the world. Humans have been consuming caffeine for hundreds of years, primarily in the form of coffee, tea, and cocoa. Habitual coffee and tea drinkers had long been observed to have a lower incidence of non-melanoma (黑色素瘤) skin

cancers, although no one knew why. A recent study found that caffeine affects skin cells damaged by ultraviolet radiation, a main cause of skin cancer. Caffeine interferes with a protein that cancerous cells need to survive, leaving the damaged cells to die before they become cancerous. Drinking caffeinated coffee has also been associated with a decreased incidence of endometrial (子宫内膜的) cancer — that is, cancer of the cells lining the uterus - The strongest effect appears to be in overweight women, who are at greatest risk for the disease. Researchers believe blood sugar, fat cells, and estrogen (雌性激素) may play a role. Although the mechanism remains unknown, people who drink more than two cups of coffee or tea a day reportedly have about half the risk of developing chronic liver disease as those who drink less than one cup of coffee daily; caffeinated coffee has also been associated with lowered risk of cirrhosis (肝硬化) and liver cancer.

While many of caffeine's undesirable effects, such as elevated heart rate and blood pressure, are brief, some short-term benefits, including pain relief, increased alertness, and increased physical endurance, have also been attributed to caffeine. As a component of numerous over-the-counter diet pills and pain relievers, caffeine increases their effectiveness and helps the body absorb them more quickly. By constricting (收缩) blood vessels in the brain, it can alleviate headaches — even migraines (偏头痛) — and can help counter the drowsiness (眩晕) caused by antihistamines (抗组胺药).

Caffeine does not alter the need for sleep, but it does offer a temporary solution to fatigue for people who need to stay alert. Research has shown that sleep-deprived individuals who consumed caffeine had improved memory and reasoning abilities, at least in the short term. Studies of runners and cyclists have shown that caffeine can improve their stamina-hence its addition to energy-boosting sports drinks.

People who consume a lot of caffeine regularly may develop temporary withdrawal symptoms, headache being the most common, if they quit or cut back on it abruptly. Fortunately, these symptoms last only a day or two in most cases. Individuals who are more sensitive to the stimulatory side effects of caffeine may want to avoid it, but most doctors agree that the equivalent of three cups of coffee a day does not harm healthy people. There is no medical basis to give up daily caffeine and many reasons to include a moderate amount in one's diet.

36. Drinking coffee or tea may help

- A. lower the incidence of being overweight.
- B. lower the incidence of non-melanoma skin cancer.
- C. increase the incidence of endometrial cancer.
- D. increase the incidence of liver cancer.

37. Caffeine is used to

- A. reduce high blood pressure.
- B. relieve headaches.
- C. cure liver cancer.
- D. treat skin cancer.

38. Some athletes use caffeine to

- A. improve their speed.
- B. increase their endurance.



- C. maintain their alertness. D. relax their muscles.
39. Caffeine withdrawal symptoms
A. can become an ongoing problem. B. may last as long as a week.
C. are weight loss and mental disorder. D. are usually short-lived.
40. Drinking three cups of coffee a day
A. may not be recommended by most doctors. B. is harmful to healthy people.
C. will probably not cause problems. D. may benefit sensitive people.

第三篇

Some People Do Not Taste Salt like Others

Low-salt foods may be harder for some people to like than others, according to a study by a Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences food scientist. The research indicates that genetic factors influence some of the difference in the levels of salt we like to eat.

Those conclusions are important because recent, well-publicized efforts to reduce the salt content in food have left many people struggling to accept fare that simply does not taste as good to them as it does to others, pointed out John Hayes, assistant professor of food science, who was lead investigator on the study.

Diets high in salt can increase the risk of high blood pressure and stroke. That is why public health experts and food companies are working together on ways to help consumers lower salt intake through foods that are enjoyable to eat. This study increases understanding of salt preference and consumption.

The research involved 87 carefully screened participants who sampled salty foods such as soup and chips, on multiple occasions, spread out over weeks. Test subjects were 45 men and 42 women, reportedly healthy, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years. The sample was composed of individuals who were not actively modifying their dietary intake and did not smoke cigarettes. They rated the intensity of taste on a commonly used scientific scale, ranging from barely detectable to strongest sensation of any kind.

“Most of us like the taste of salt. However, some individuals eat more salt, both because they like the taste of saltiness more, and also because it is needed to block other unpleasant tastes in food,” said Hayes. “Supertasters, people who experience tastes more intensely, consume more salt than do nontasters. Snack foods have saltiness as their primary flavor, and at least for these foods, more is better, so the supertasters seem to like them more.”

However, supertasters also need higher levels of salt to block unpleasant bitter tastes in foods such as cheese, Hayes noted. “For example, cheese is a wonderful blend of dairy flavors from fermented milk, but also bitter tastes from ripening that are blocked by salt,” he said. “A supertaster finds low-salt cheese unpleasant because the bitterness is too **pronounced**.”

Hayes cited research done more than 75 years ago by a chemist named Fox and a geneticist named Blakeslee, showing that individuals differ in their ability to taste certain chemicals. As a result, Hayes explained, we know that a wide range in taste acuity exists, and this variation is as

normal as variations in eye and hair color.

“Some people, called supertasters, describe bitter compounds as being extremely bitter, while others, called nontasters, find these same bitter compounds to be tasteless or only weakly bitter.” he said. “Response to bitter compounds is one of many ways to identify biological differences in food preference because supertasting is not limited to bitterness.”

41. John Hayes points out in a recent study that
- A. it is healthy to eat food without salt.
 - B. many people reject low-salt food completely.
 - C. food with less salt tastes better.
 - D. many people accept low-salt tasteless food reluctantly.
42. The fourth paragraph describes briefly
- A. the purpose of the study.
 - B. the analysis of the research results.
 - C. the research methodology.
 - D. the conclusion of the study.
43. The article argues that supertasters
- A. like snack foods as saltiness is their primary flavor.
 - B. like the taste of saltiness to block sweet tastes in food.
 - C. consume less salt because they don't like intensive tastes.
 - D. like to share salty cheese with nontasters.
44. In paragraph 6, the word “pronounced” is closest in meaning to
- A. weary.
 - B. strong.
 - C. weak.
 - D. strange.
45. The last two paragraphs illustrate that taste acuity is
- A. developed over time after birth.
 - B. related to one's eye and hair color.
 - C. still unknown to scientists.
 - D. genetically determined.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

The Mysteries of Nazca

In the desert of Peru, 300 kilometers from Lima, one of the most unusual artworks in the world has mystified (迷惑) people for decades. _____(46) But from high above, these marks are huge images of birds, fish, seashells, all beautifully carved into the earth.

The Nazca lines are so difficult to see from the ground that they weren't discovered until the 1930s, when pilots spotted them while flying over the area. In all, there are about 70 different human and animal figures on the plain, along with 900 triangles, circles, and lines.

Researchers have figured out that the lines are at least 1,500 years old, but their purpose is still a mystery. _____(47) However, it would probably be very tricky to land a spaceship in the middle of pictures of dogs and monkeys.

In the 1940s, an American explorer named Paul Kosok suggested that the drawings are a



chronicle (记录) of the movement of the stars and planets. _____(48) later, an astronomer tested his theory with a computer, but he couldn't find any relation between the lines and movements in space.

Another explanation is that the lines may have been made for religious reasons. British researcher Tony Morrison investigated the customs of people in the Andes Mountain and learned that they sometimes pray by the side of the road. It's possible that in the past, the lines of Nazca were created for a similar purpose. _____(49) But the local people have never constructed anything this big.

Recently, two other scientists, David Johnson and Steve Mabee, have speculated that lines could have been related to water. Nazca is one of the driest places in the world and receives only 2cm of rain every year. While Johnson was searching for ancient water sources in the area, he noticed that some waterways built by ancient people were connected with the lines. Johnson believes that the Nazca lines are a giant map of the underground water in the area. _____(50)

- A. Scholars differ in interpreting the purpose of the designs.
- B. The largest picture may have been the sites for special ceremonies.
- C. He called Nazca "the largest astronomy book in the world".
- D. A Swiss writer named Erich von Daniken wrote that the Nazca lines were designed as a landing place for UFOs.
- E. Other scientists are now searching for evidence to prove this.
- F. Seen from the ground, it looks like lines scratched into the earth.

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Dreams

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those who _____(51) that they never dream at all actually dream _____(52) as frequently as the rest of us, _____(53) they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly _____(54) of dreaming night after night very seldom remember those dreams in _____(55) detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated _____(56). Dreams are not simply visual -we dream with all our _____(57), so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell, and taste.

One of the world's oldest _____(58) written documents is the Egyptian Book of Dreams. This volume is about five thousand years old, so you can see _____(59) dreams were believed to have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilizations believed that you _____(60) never wake a sleeping person as, during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to return _____(61) time if the sleeper were suddenly awoken.

From ancient times to the present _____(62), people have been making attempts to interpret dreams and to _____(63) their significance. There are many books available on the _____(64) of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream _____(65) there are books.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. demand | B. promise | C. agree | D. claim |
| 52. A. also | B. just | C. only | D. quite |
| 53. A. though | B. besides | C. however | D. despite |
| 54. A. familiar | B. aware | C. accustomed | D. used |
| 55. A. efforts | B. senses | C. tastes | D. words |
| 58. A. known | B. considered | C. regarded | D. estimated |
| 59. A. why | B. if | C. that | D. when |
| 60. A. would | B. should | C. ought | D. need |
| 61. A. in | B. by | C. with | D. for |
| 62. A. minute | B. hour | C. moment | D. day |
| 63. A. study | B. attach | C. reach | D. explain |
| 64. A. subject | B. fact | C. major | D. impact |
| 65. A. like | B. so | C. as | D. such |



2012 年职称英语等级考试真题（综合类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	D	A	D	C	C	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	D	A	B	A	B	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	E	B	D	F	E	C	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	A	C	D	B	B	B	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	A	B	D	F	D	C	B	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	B
61	62	63	64	65					
A	D	D	A	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词词组的考查。题干：我们差点撞上没有任何信号指示就从我们前面驶出的劳斯莱斯。题干划线词 run into 意为“撞上”。四个选项：overtake 意为“超过”，hit 意为“撞上”，pass 意为“经过”，find 意为“找到”。故正确答案为 B。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他稍稍变化了下姿势，想减轻腿上的疼痛。题干划线词 alleviate 意为“减轻，减缓”。四个选项：control 意为“控制”，ease “减轻”，experience 意为“经历”，suffer 意为“遭受……的痛苦”。故正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我们的目标是更新保健服务，我们达到了。题干划线词 update 意为“更新”。四个选项：offer 意为“提供”，provide 意为“提供”，fund 意为“资金，基金”，modernize 意为“是……现代化”。因此 D 为正确选项。
- A**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：每个星期，这个杂志都会展示一个体育名人的简介。题干划线词：profile 意为“轮廓”。四个选项：description 意为“描写，描述”，success 意为“成功”，evidence 意为“证据”，plan 意为“计划”。故 A 是最佳答案。
- D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：这栋楼里的所有公寓户型都一样。题干划线词 layout 意为“布局，安排”。四个选项：color 意为“颜色”，size 意为“尺寸”，function 意为“功能”，arrangement 意为“安排，布局”。故正确答案为 D。



6. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：新生儿能区别男女的声音。题干划线词 discriminate 意为“区别，区分，歧视”。四个选项：treat 意为“对待”，express 意为“表达”，distinguish 意为“区分，辨别”，analyze 意为“分析”。故答案为 C。
7. C。本题考查形容词。题干：天气清爽晴朗，你可以看到 50 英里外的山峰。划线单词 crisp 意为“脆，新鲜”，hot 意为“热的”，heavy 意为“重的”，fresh 意为“新鲜的”，windy 意为“刮风的”。因此 C 为正确选项。
8. C。本题考查动词。题干：任何事情都不能引诱我再次为他投票。划线单词 induce 意为“引诱，诱导”。四个选项：teach 意为“教”，help 意为“帮助”，attract 意为“吸引”，discourage 意为“使……沮丧”。故 C 为正确答案。
9. B。本题考查名词。题干：当我听到隔壁房间的声音时就忍不住去看了一样。划线单词 peep 意为“看，瞥”。四个选项：chance 意为“机会”，look 意为“看”，visit 意为“参观”，try 意为“尝试”。故 B 为正确答案。
10. D。本题是对副词的考查。题干：她对男人的评价是完全荒谬的。划线单词 utterly 意为“完全地，全部地”。四个选项：slightly 意为“轻微地”，partly 意为“部分地”，faintly 意为“轻微地”，completely 意为“全部地”。故 D 为正确答案。
11. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他厌倦了两人无休止的战争。划线单词 weary 意为“厌烦”。四个选项：fond 意为“感兴趣的”，proud 意为“骄傲的”，tired 意为“疲倦的，厌烦的”，afraid 意为“害怕的”。故 C 为正确选项。
12. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：她从一个不熟悉的地方搬到了另一个地方。划线词 exotic 意为“不寻常的”。四个选项：unusual 意为“非同一般的”，familiar 意为“熟悉的”，similar 意为“相似的”，proper 意为“合适的，正确的”。故正确答案为 A。
13. A。本题是对名词的考查。题干：他在法国受到庇护。划线词 asylum 意为“避难所”。四个选项：protection 意为“保护”，power 意为“力量”，relief 意为“放松”，license 意为“执照”。只有 A 最合适。
14. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：照片唤起了我们的记忆。划线词 evoke 意为“激发”。store 意为“储存”，block 意为“阻碍”，erase 意为“擦除”，refresh 意为“使……记起”。只有 D 最合适。
15. A。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：墙是由空心的混凝土砖块砌成的。划线单词 hollow 意为“空心的”。四个选项：empty 意为“空的”，big 意为“大的”，long 意为“长的”，new 意为“新的”。故 A 是正确答案。

第 2 部分：阅读判断

16. B。题干：Norman Cousins 在另一个国家旅行的时候生病了。通过出题顺序和人名定位，第一段第二句有答案：Norman Cousins 是在一次海外旅行归来后生的病。因此题干含义与原文不符，故选 B。
17. A。题干：医生告知 Cousins 他很可能死于这个疾病。从首段第二句后面的内容可知，医生告知 Cousin 他患了强直性脊柱炎，存活几率只有 1/500 (1 chance in 500)，即死亡率极高。因此题干含义与原文相吻合，故选 A。



18. B. 题干: 药物帮助 Cousins 止疼。首段最后一句告知: 医生使用了药性很强的药物, 但 Cousins 情况更为糟糕。因此本题选 B。
19. B. 题干: Cousins 因为很无聊, 所以开始看电影。从第二段可知, Cousin 读过一个理论, 知道好的情绪或许可以帮助治病, 于是他开始试验。第三段就讲到如何让自己保持良好的情绪, 其中包括看电影。因此他开始看电影并非是感到无聊, 而是要治病。故本题选 B。
20. A. 题干: Cousins 每天很多时间都在笑。从文中第三段可知, Cousins 每天都在笑, 故本题选 A。
21. C. 题干: 电影比有趣的故事止疼效果好。文中并未提及哪种方式止疼效果更好, 故选 C “未提及”。
22. B. 题干: 当 Cousins 写他的书的时候, 所有人都同意他的观点。从最后一段可知, 很多人都不相信, 都认为是医生诊断失误。因此题干内容与原文不符, 故选 B。

第3部分: 概括大意与补全句子

23. E. 第一段的主题句是首句: 讲多发性硬化症是病人免疫系统攻击中央神经的一种病症。故 E 是本段正确的概括: MS 的定义。
24. B. 第二段的主题句为首句: MS 的两种形式, 主要讲的第一种, 复发型。故本题选 B。
25. D. 第三段主要讲的是: MS 的第二种形式“慢性发展型”。因此 D 为正确选项。
26. F. 第四段讲道: MS 的发展或预后取决于很多可变因素, 因此本题选 F (MS 的发展情况)。
27. E. 题干: MS 影响身体与_____中间的神经细胞的交流。由首段 MS 的定义可知: the disease affects the transmission of electrical signals between the body and the brain. 因此, 本题选择 E。
28. C. 题干: MS 病人可能多年感觉无异, 不会受到患 MS 的亲戚所影响。从首段最后一句可知: a person with MS can look and feel fine even though the disease is present. 因此该题干与原文进行了句式改写, 故本题选 C。
29. D. 题干: 10%~15% 的 MS 病人被诊断为患有_____。根据数字回到原文定位, 第三段有相关答案: This condition affects about 10-15% of sufferers at diagnosis. 其中 this condition 回指的是上文中的 the progressive form 中的症状: 逐渐丧失身体和认知的功能。因此, 本题选 D。
30. B. 题干: 年轻人患此病的几率比_____高。本题是个归纳总结题。从最后一段可知, MS 很容易在 20~40 岁的年轻人中发作。因此本题选 B 最合适。

第4部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. D. 细节题。题干: Jigme Singye Wangchuck 是谁? 根据该人名回原文定位, 可知第一段最后一句有答案: 他是 1972 年的一个新 ruler (统治者), 即新国王。故 D 是正确答案。
32. D. 细节题。题干: 除了使不丹现代化, Wangchuck 还想做什么? 通过首段最后一句可知, Wangchuck 想使不丹在不丢失其传统的前提下实现现代化。因此 D 选项是正确的。



33. **A**. 细节题。题干：一个国家通过_____来展示 GNP 的进步。根据第二段前三句可知，很多国家都用产品和金钱来衡量 GNP 的进步，即用更多的产品出售来标志进步，因此 A 是正确答案。
34. **C**. 细节题。题干：根据 GNH 的标准，如果_____，人们就会更有幸福感。根据第三段对 GNH 的描述，人们如果在更健康、更安全的环境中生活，更好地保留自己的传统和习俗，有一个更稳定的政府，他们就会更幸福。因此 C 选项是正确的标准之一。
35. **D**. 细节题。题干：如今很多国家_____。从文章最后两段可知，不丹的 GNH 方式让很多国家都感兴趣。他们都在试图用自己的方式来衡量国民的幸福指数。因此 D 是正确答案。

第二篇

36. **B**. 题干：喝咖啡或茶可能会帮助_____。根据专有名词回到原文定位，首段第三句可知，规律的咖啡或茶的饮用者会降低患 non-melanoma skin cancer 的几率。故本题选 B。
37. **B**. 题干：咖啡因被使用来_____。从第二段可知最后几句话可知，咖啡因可以帮助减缓（alleviate）头疼，因此 B 为正确选项。
38. **B**. 题干：一些运动员使用咖啡因来_____。文中第三段讲到运动员（runners and cyclists）使用咖啡因来增加 stamina（体力，耐力），因此本题选择 B。
39. **D**. 题干：咖啡因减少症_____。根据最后一段可知，习惯性的咖啡饮用者突然减少咖啡用量会出现头痛的症状，但这些症状大多数只会持续一两天。因此本题的正确答案为 D。
40. **D**. 题干：每天喝三杯咖啡_____。根据数字回到原文定位，最后一段讲道：每天喝三杯咖啡的量不会对健康的人有损伤。因此本题的正确答案为 C。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。句意：第二段中 John Hayes 指出_____。根据短文的第二段内容，很多人因为食物中的含盐量降低而必须做出很大努力（struggling）去适应，而低盐食物对于他们来说，口味很不好。选项 D 中 accept reluctantly（勉强接受）表达了这层意思，所以是正确的选择。
42. **C**. 主旨题。句意：第四段主要描述了_____。第四段介绍了科学家是如何设计这项研究的，它包含了研究对象的人数、性别、人选条件、咸度味觉分级表等。选项 A 概括了这方面的内容，所以是正确的。
43. **A**. 细节题。句意：文章认为口味重的人_____。短文的第五段提供了答案。Supertaster 在这里的意思是“口味重的人”在本文中，nontaster 是其反义词，即口味清淡的人。该段告诉我们，口味重的人消耗更多的盐；因为快餐食品的主要味道就是咸味，而且咸度越高，口味越好，所以口味重的人对快餐较为偏爱，故选 A。
44. **B**. 词汇题。题干：第六段中的“pronounced”与_____意思最相近？通过上下文可知，pronounced 在这里是形容词，用来形容味道。该句说口味超重的人不喜欢低盐食物是因为其苦涩（bitterness）味道太重了，因此 pronounced 与 strong 的含义相近。故本题选 D。
45. **D**. 主旨题。句意：最后两段讲述了_____。文章第七段中，Hayes 引用了 75 年前一



位遗传学专家的实验。从这项实验中 Haye 得出的结论是，taste acuity（味觉敏度）上的差异与他们头发和眼睛的颜色上的差异是同一类现象，也就是说，都是与生俱来的。第八段又说，这是一种 biological difference（生物差异），所以 A 是正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **F**。空格后句子讲到从高处时这些艺术品的外观。通过句首的转折词 but 可知，空格处应填入“与地面上”观察的反义词，因此 F（从地面上看……）是符合上下文语义的选项。
47. **D**。空格前讲到研究者得知这些线条已有 1500 年的历史，但其存在的目的还不得而知。空格处应该进一步说明这种情况。因此，D 选项（一个瑞士作家写到 Nazca lines 被设计成一个 UFO 的着陆场所）正是对目的的一种猜测。空格后的转折词（however）表示对这种猜测的否定。因此 D 为最佳选项。
48. **C**。空格前讲的是“一个美国人认为这是星球和行星的运动记录”，符合上下文语义走向的是（因为他认为这是一份记录）他把 Nazca 叫做“世界上最大的太空书籍”。因此 C 是最佳答案。
49. **B**。本段大意是这些线条可能是因为宗教目的而设置的。B 是最符合上下文语义走向的：最大的图片是在特殊仪式上才用的。故 B 为正确选项。
50. **E**。最后一段讲到某些科学家对 Nazca 的推测。空格前讲到某些科学家的研究，空格处填入其他科学家的做法是比较符合上下文含义的。故 E 是正确答案。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **D**。本题考查动词。该句是一个从句，缺的是带宾语从句的谓语动词。根据句子含义，此处选择 claim（宣称）是最佳答案。故本题选 D。
52. **B**。本题考查副词。as frequently as 表达了“同样”的意思，因此 also 不符合这一空。quite 不能用来修饰 as...as 这样的词组。根据上下文的语境，这里应该是“刚好，恰恰”，所以最佳答案为 B。
53. **A**。本题考查逻辑关系。根据上下文的语境，可以判断出这一空格所衔接的两个句子有转折关系，且后一句为条件，且要连接一个句子，只能选项 A。
54. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。只有 aware 能与 of 搭配，表示“意识到”，familiar with “熟悉”，accustomed to “习惯于”，be used to doing “习惯于”。从语义层面来看，也只有 aware 最合适。故选 B。
55. **A**。本题考查常用用法。该句要求在 in detail 中间加入一个形容词，来表示细致的程度。high 表示高度，strong 表示强度，deep 表示深度，只能用 great，表示细致的程度。in great detail 表示“细致入微”，故本题选 A。
56. **A**。本题考查名词。对梦境所留下的只能是印象（impression）。condition 指“条件”，vision 指“视线”，collection 指“收集，集合”，因此本题选 A。
57. **B**。本题考查句意。从上文的 visual，以及下文的 sound, touch, smell, taste 等都可以看出，这里指的是人所有的各种感官的感觉，因此 sense 是最佳选项。
58. **A**。本题测试句意。根据上下文的语境，可以判断此处是在描述一个事实。这是一本早被认定过的最古老的书籍，因此最佳答案为 known，故选 A。

59. **C**。此处考查句子结构。此处是 see 后面的一个宾语从句，宾语从句的语义和句子成分完整的，因此只需填入一个不带有任何语义的引导词即可，that 为正确答案。
60. **B**。本题测试情态动词。根据上下文的语境，可以判断出此处表达的是不应叫醒梦中人，能表达强烈的“不应该”含义的，should 最为合适。
61. **A**。本题考查固定搭配。in time 意为“及时”。A 为正确答案。
62. **D**。本题测试惯用语。此处表达“从古到今”的含义，通常都用笼统一些的概念，day 是最合适的，其他的时间表示方式都过于具体，故选 D。
63. **D**。本题测试 and 并列结构。interpret dreams and _____ their significance 中需要填入一个与 interpret 意思相近的动词，因此此处填入 explain 最合适，故 D 为正确选项。
64. **A**。本题考查名词。该句的意思是：有很多书是关于梦的阐释这一主题的，因此 subject 最合适。
65. **C**。本题考查固定结构。as...as 句式是同级比较，此处表达书的数目与对某个梦的阐释数量几乎一样多，即梦的阐释多种多样。故 C 是正确答案。

2011 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. I wanted to ask her out but was scared that she might refuse.
A. afraid B. anxious C. sure D. sad
2. She always finds fault with everything.
A. simplifies B. criticizes C. evaluates D. examines
3. At that time, we did not fully grasp the significance of what had happened.
A. give B. attach C. lose D. understand
4. I got a note from Moira urging me to get in touch.
A. instructing B. pushing C. notifying D. inviting
5. Jane said that she couldn't tolerate the long hours.
A. stand B. spend C. take D. last
6. The sea turtle's natural habitat has been considerably reduced.
A. suddenly B. greatly C. generally D. slightly
7. Anderson left the table, remarking that he had some work to do.
A. saying B. doubting C. thinking D. knowing
8. At 80, Peck was still vigorous and living in Paris.
A. happy B. energetic C. alone D. busy
9. A young man is being hailed a hero tonight after rescuing two children.
A. reported B. proved C. caught D. praised
10. He asserted that nuclear power was a safe and non-polluting energy source.
A. maintained B. recommended C. considered D. acknowledged
11. It is possible to approach the problem in a different way.
A. handle B. raise C. pose D. experience
12. The study also notes a steady decline in the number of college students taking science courses.
A. relative B. general C. continuous D. sharp
13. For some obscure reason, the simple game is becoming very popular.
A. obvious B. major C. unclear D. minor
14. The decision to invade provoked storms of protest.
A. ignored B. organized C. caused D. received
15. Forester stared at his car, trembling with rage.
A. turning B. jumping C. shouting D. shaking

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作出判断：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。

Relieving the Pain

“Exercise may be the best treatment of chronic pain,” say doctors at a new clinic for dealing with pain. “People with chronic pain need to stop lying around, go out more, and start exercising.” The instinctive reaction to acute pain is to stop moving and to try to protect the source of pain. But it seems that this is often not productive, especially in the case of back pain. Back pain, after headaches and tiredness, has become the third most common reason for people to visit their doctors. Painful backs now account for millions of days off work.

Lumbar (腰部的) pains are partly the price humans pay for taking their forelimbs off the ground, but they are made worse by a sedentary (久坐不动的) lifestyle. Lack of exercise slowly decreases the flexibility and strength of muscles, so that it is more difficult to take pressure off the site of pain. Exercise is essential. It releases endorphins (内啡肽), the body’s “feel-good” chemicals, which are natural painkillers. In fact, these are so important that researchers are now looking for drugs that can maintain a comfortable level of endorphins in the body.

Most people who go to a family doctor complaining of pain are prescribed pain-killing drugs rather than exercise. Since finding the cause of backache is not so easy, doctors frequently do not know the precise cause of the discomfort, and as the pain continues, sufferers end up taking stronger doses or a series of different drugs. “It’s crazy,” says Dr. Brasseur, a therapist at the International Association for the Study of Pain. “Some of them are taking different drugs prescribed by different doctors. I’ve just seen a patient who was taking two drugs which turned out to be the same thing under different names.”

A generation of new pain clinics now operates on the basis that drugs are best avoided. Once patients have undergone the initial physical and psychological check up, their medication is cut down as much as possible. Taking patients off drugs also prepares them for physical activity.

In some pain-relief clinics, patients begin the day with muscle contraction and relaxation exercises, followed by an hour on exercise bikes. Later in the day, they practice t’ai chi (太极), self-defense, and deep thought. This compares with an average of two-and-a-half hours’ physiotherapy (理疗) a week in a traditional hospital program. “The idea is to strengthen and to increase long-lasting energy, flexibility, and confidence,” explains Bill Wiles, a consultant pain doctor in Liverpool. “Patients undergoing this therapy get back to work and resume healthy active lifestyles much sooner than those subjected to more conservative treatment.”

16. To treat pain, patients should stop moving around.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

17. Headaches are partly caused by lack of exercise.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned



18. Exercise helps to take the pressure off the site of pain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Doctors often use drugs such as endorphins to treat patients.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Backache sufferers often end up taking more than one drug to kill pain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Exercise helps pain sufferers to recover more quickly than traditional treatment.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. New pain clinics ask patients to give up drugs completely.
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个选项中为第1~4段每段选择1个最佳标题；(2)第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。

Owls and Larks (猫头鹰与云雀)

1 In this article, we look at the importance of sleep for learning. Most healthy adults need eight or more hours of sleep. But why do we need sleep in the first place? We need sleep for the brain to get a chance to rebuild memories stored during the day and associate these with previously learned things. If this process is interrupted by, say, the sound of an alarm clock, it may not be as effective. So if your sleep is cut short by the alarm clock, how damaging is it? The truth is that it's difficult to predict, as so much depends on how much sleep your body actually needs on that particular occasion.

2 The popular belief that people are naturally either larks (early risers) or owls is false. The reason why people tend to be one or the other has more to do with lifestyle, age, and personality. Many people who appear to be early birds may have just become so through habit, for example, parents with very young children. Teenagers can have difficulty falling asleep until late at night and then they naturally have problems getting up the following morning.

3 The main reason why owls are owls is that they tend to spend their time over a book, movie, or computer game till the early hours of the morning. They enjoy the quiet of the night when they can pursue their passion. On the other hand, larks can make better use of early morning hours where they can study in quiet at the time when their brains are most refreshed. So which is better for learning—an owl's or a lark's lifestyle? The simple truth is that it is more complex than simply being one or the other. Leading a well-balanced life in terms of work and play and sleeping enough to bring maximum refreshment is probably the secret.

4 As for naps, experts on insomnia (失眠) argue against taking naps, as these may keep people up at night. If your nap lasts only five minutes to half an hour and does not affect your ability to fall asleep in the night, it will probably help you be more alert in evening hours. However, if you are having problems getting to sleep at night, it's not only naps that you

should avoid. Try not to drink a lot of alcohol, take nicotine (尼古丁), do mentally intense activities like preparing for exams or doing exercise in the evening. Some people swear that drinking coffee never stops them from sleeping like a log, whereas others will never go near the stuff for fear of being awake all night. However, the best advice for most is to avoid it in the evening, and if you drink coffee before a nap, remember you are likely to awaken as soon as the caffeine starts kicking in.

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

- A. Which is better, being an owl or a lark?
B. What should we avoid?
C. What helps us fall asleep?
D. What makes people owls or larks?
E. Why do we need sleep?
F. How much sleep do we need?

27. Sleep helps brain to _____.
28. Parents with very young children tend to _____.
29. A good lifestyle means one can _____.
30. It is good advice for most people to _____.

- A. stay up till the early hours of the morning
B. sleep enough to bring most refreshment
C. rebuild memories stored during the day
D. store memories in the brain
E. get up quite early
F. keep away from coffee in the evening

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

Immune Functions

The immune system is equal in complexity to the combined intricacies of the brain and nervous system. The success of the immune system in defending the body relies on a dynamic regulatory communication network consisting of millions and millions of cells. Organized into sets and subsets, these cells pass information back and forth like clouds of bees flying around a hive (蜂巢). The result is a sensitive system of checks and balances that produces an immune response that is prompt, appropriate, effective, and self-limiting.

At the heart of the immune system is the ability to distinguish between self and non-self. When immune defenders encounter cells or organisms carrying foreign or non-self molecules, the immune troops move quickly to eliminate the intruders (入侵者). Virtually every body cell carries distinctive molecules that identify it as self. The body's immune defenses do not normally attack



tissues that carry a self-marker. Rather, immune cells and other body cells coexist peaceably in a state known as self-tolerance. When a normally functioning immune system attacks a non-self molecule, the system has the ability to “remember” the specifics of the foreign body. Upon subsequent encounters with the same species of molecules, the immune system reacts accordingly. With the possible exception of antibodies (抗体) passed during lactation (授乳期), this so called immune system memory is not inherited. Despite the occurrence of a virus in your family, your immune system must “learn” from experience with the many millions of distinctive non-self molecules in the sea of microbes (微生物) in which we live. Learning entails producing the appropriate molecules and cells to match up with and counteract each non-self invader.

Any substance capable of triggering an immune response is called an antigen (抗原). Antigens are not to be confused with allergens (过敏原), which are most often harmless substances that provoke the immune system to set off the inappropriate and harmful response known as allergy. An antigen can be a virus, a bacterium, or even a portion or product of one of these organisms. Tissues or cells from another individual also act as antigens; because the immune system recognizes transplanted tissues as foreign, it rejects them. The body will even reject nourishing proteins unless they are first broken down by the digestive system into their primary, non-antigenic building blocks. An antigen announces its foreignness by means of intricate and characteristic shapes called epitopes (抗原表位), which protrude (突出) from its surface. Most antigens, even the simplest microbes, carry several different kinds of epitopes on their surface; some may even carry several hundreds. Some epitopes will be more effective than others at stimulating an immune response. Only in abnormal situations does the immune system wrongly identify self as non-self and execute a misdirected immune attack.

31. What is used to describe the communication network consisting of cells in the immune system?
 - A. The immune system's memory.
 - B. Immune troops eliminating intruders.
 - C. Bees flying around a hive.
 - D. A sea of microbes.
32. The immune cells and other cells in the body coexist peaceably in a state known as
 - A. self-tolerance.
 - B. balance.
 - C. harmony.
 - D. tolerance.
33. How do the immune cells recognize an antigen as “foreign” or “non-self”?
 - A. Through an allergic response.
 - B. Through blood type.
 - C. Through characteristic shapes on the antigen surface.
 - D. Through fine hairs protruding from the antigen surface.
34. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Allergens are usually harmful substances.
 - B. Antigens can trigger an immune response.
 - C. People with antigens do not suffer from obvious responses.
 - D. There is no difference between an antigen and an allergen.
35. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 - A. An antigen is any substance that triggers an immune response.

- B. One of the immune system's primary functions is the allergic response.
- C. The human body is an appropriate habitat for microbes.
- D. The basic function of the immune system is to distinguish between self and non-self.

第二篇

Cell Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking?

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication—having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosions around the world in mobile phone use make some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, why do some medical studies show changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones? Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning (扫描) equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at a young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

36. People buy cell phones for the following reasons EXCEPT that
- A. they're popular.
 - B. they're cheap.
 - C. they're useful.
 - D. they're convenient.
37. The word "detected" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by
- A. cured.
 - B. removed.
 - C. discovered.
 - D. caused.
38. The salesman retired young because
- A. he disliked using mobile phones.
 - B. he couldn't remember simple tasks.
 - C. he was tired of talking on his mobile phone.



- D. his employer's doctor persuaded him to.
39. On the safety issue of mobile phones, the manufacturing companies
- A. deny the existence of mobile phone radiation.
 - B. develop new technology to reduce mobile phone radiation.
 - C. try to prove that mobile phones are not harmful to health.
 - D. hold that the amount of radiation is too small to worry about.
40. The writer's purpose of writing this article is to advise people
- A. to use mobile phones less often.
 - B. to buy mobile phones.
 - C. to update regular phones.
 - D. to stop using mobile phones.

第三篇

Be Alert to Antimicrobial（抗微生物的）Resistance

The ability of micro-organisms to find ways to avoid the action of the drugs used to cure the infections they cause is increasingly recognized as a global public health issue. Some bacteria have developed mechanisms which make them resistant to many of the antibiotics（抗生素）normally used for their treatment. They are known as multi-drug resistant bacteria, posing particular difficulties, as there may be few or no alternative options for therapy. They constitute a growing and global public health problem. WHO suggests that countries should be prepared to implement hospital infection control measures to limit the spread of multi-drug resistant strains(菌株)and to reinforce national policy on prudent use of antibiotics, reducing the generation of antibiotic resistant bacteria.

An article published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* on 11 August 2010 identified a new gene that enables some types of bacteria to be highly resistant to almost all antibiotics. The article has drawn attention to the issue of antimicrobial resistance, and, in particular, has raised awareness of infections caused by multi-drug resistant bacteria.

While multi-drug resistant bacteria are not new and will continue to appear, this development requires monitoring and further study to understand the extent and modes of transmission, and to define the most effective measures for control.

Those called upon to be alert to the problem of antimicrobial resistance and take appropriate action include consumers, managers of hospitals, patients, as well as national governments, the pharmaceutical（制药的）industry, and international agencies.

WHO strongly recommends that governments focus control and prevention efforts in the following areas like surveillance for antimicrobial resistance; rational antibiotic use, including education of healthcare workers and the public in the appropriate use of antibiotics; introducing or enforcing legislation related to stopping the selling of antibiotics without prescription; and strict adherence to infection prevention and control measures, including the use of hand-washing measures, particularly in healthcare facilities.

Successful control of multi-drug resistant microorganisms has been documented in many countries, and the existing and well-known infection prevention and control measures can

effectively reduce transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms if systematically implemented.

WHO will continue to support countries to develop relevant policies, and to coordinate international efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobial resistance will be the theme of WHO's World Health Day 2011.

41. Antimicrobial resistance has become a global public health issue because
- A. new antibiotics are too expensive for poor countries.
 - B. infections caused by multi-drug resistant bacteria have killed a lot of people.
 - C. scientists know nothing about multi-drug resistant bacteria.
 - D. there may be few or no treatment to infections caused by multi-drug resistant bacteria.
42. The word "prudent" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- A. unwise.
 - B. careful.
 - C. wasteful.
 - D. widespread.
43. The article published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* found that
- A. a new multi-drug resistant bacterium has appeared.
 - B. some bacteria have developed a new gene to resist almost all antibiotics.
 - C. some infections are caused by antibiotics.
 - D. some countries are successful in controlling multi-drug resistant microorganisms.
44. WHO recommends governments to focus on the following areas EXCEPT
- A. education on the use of antibiotics.
 - B. keeping hospitals from storing more antibiotics than they can use.
 - C. control of antibiotic use.
 - D. introduction of new regulations on the sale of antibiotics.
45. We learn from the passage that
- A. antimicrobial resistance was not noticed until 2010.
 - B. without WHO, no country will be safe in the war against antimicrobial resistance.
 - C. WHO will focus its prevention and control efforts in poor countries.
 - D. further study is needed to deal with the transmission of multi-drug resistant bacteria.

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

Mt. Desert Island

The coast of the State of Maine is one of the most irregular in the world. A straight line running from the southernmost coastal city to the northernmost coastal city would measure about 225 miles. If you followed the coastline between these points, you would travel more than ten times as far. This irregularity is the result of what is called a drowned coastline ____ (46). At that time, the whole area that is now Maine was part of a mountain range that towered above the sea. As the glacier (冰川) descended, however, it expended enormous force on those mountains, and they sank into the sea.

As the mountains sank, ocean water charged over the lowest parts of the remaining land, forming a series of twisting inlets and lagoons (咸水湖). The highest parts of the former mountain



range, nearest the shore, remained as islands. _____(47) Marine fossils found here were 225 feet above sea level, indicating the level of the shoreline prior to the glacier.

The 2,500-mile-long rocky coastline of Maine keeps watch over nearly two thousand islands. Many of these islands are tiny and uninhabited, but many are home to thriving communities. Mt. Desert Island is one of the largest, most beautiful of the Maine coast islands. Measuring 16 miles by 12 miles. Mt. Desert was essentially formed as two distinct islands. _____(48).

For years, Mt. Desert Island, particularly its major settlement, Bar Harbor, afforded summer home for the wealthy. Recently though, Bar Harbor has become a rapidly growing arts community as well. But, the best part of the island is the unspoiled forest land known as Acadia National Park. Because the island sits on the boundary line between the temperate(温带)and sub-Arctic zones, the islands supports the plants and animals of both zones as well as beach, inland, and alpine(高山的) plants. _____(49) The establishment of Acadia National Park in 1916 means that this natural reserve will be perpetually available to all people, not just the wealthy. Visitors to Acadia may receive nature instruction from the park naturalists as well as enjoy camping, cycling, and boating. Or they may choose to spend time at the archeological museum, learning about the Stone Age inhabitants of the island.

The best view on Mt. Desert Island is from the top of Cadillac Mountain. _____(50) From the summit, you can gaze back toward the mainland or out over the Atlantic Ocean and contemplate the beauty created by a retreating glacier.

- A. It also lies in a major bird migration lane and is a resting spot for many birds.
- B. Mt. Desert Island is one of the most famous of all the islands left behind by the glacier.
- C. The wealthy residents of Mt. Desert Island selfishly kept it to themselves.
- D. The term comes from the activity of the ice age.
- E. This mountain rises 1,532 feet, making it the highest mountain on the Atlantic seaboard.
- F. It is split almost in half by Sones Soud, a deep and narrow stretch of water, seven miles long.

第6部分:完形填空(第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

下面的短文有15处空白,请根据短文内容为每处空白确定1个最佳选项。

Pandemic(大面积流行的)H1N1 2009

The most active areas of pandemic influenza transmission currently are in central and eastern Europe. Focal(集中的) increases in rates during recent weeks were _____(51) in at least two eastern European countries. A high intensity of respiratory(呼吸的) disease activity with concurrent(同时存在的) circulation of pandemic influenza still _____(52) in parts of southern and eastern Europe, _____(53) in Greece, Poland, and Ukraine.

In Western Europe, influenza transmission remains _____(54) and widespread, but overall disease activity has peaked. All influenza viruses in Western Europe were pandemic H1N1 2009, _____(55), very small numbers of seasonal influenza viruses, covering less than 1% of all influenza viruses found, were reported in Russia. In _____(56), limited available data indicate that active, high intensity transmission is occurring in Northern African countries

_____(57) the Mediterranean coast.

In Central Asia, limited data _____(58) that influenza virus circulation remains active, but transmission may have recently peaked in some places. In West Asia, Israel, Iran, and Iraq also appear to have passed their _____(59) period of transmission within the past month, though both areas continue to have some active transmission and levels of respiratory disease activity have not yet _____(60) to baseline levels. In East Asia, influenza transmission remains active but appears to be _____(61) overall. Slight increases in ILI were reported in Mongolia after weeks of declining activity following a large peak of activity _____(62) one month ago.

In North America, influenza transmission _____(63) widespread but has declined quickly in all countries. In the tropical regions of Central and South America and the Caribbean, influenza transmission remains geographically widespread but overall disease _____(64) has been declining or remains unchanged in most parts, _____(65) for focal increases in respiratory disease activity in a few countries.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. reported | B. expected | C. marked | D. caused |
| 52. A. plays | B. exists | C. keeps | D. maintains |
| 53. A. usually | B. exactly | C. completely | D. particularly |
| 54. A. active | B. inactive | C. faithful | D. unaffected |
| 55. A. yet | B. still | C. however | D. until |
| 56. A. fact | B. addition | C. general | D. total |
| 57. A. along | B. beside | C. at | D. around |
| 58. A. advise | B. propose | C. suggest | D. recommend |
| 59. A. brief | B. late | C. peak | D. long |
| 60. A. led | B. brought | C. returned | D. turned |
| 61. A. rising | B. balancing | C. jumping | D. declining |
| 62. A. above | B. from | C. since | D. over |
| 63. A. remains | B. seems | C. expands | D. becomes |
| 64. A. activity | B. picture | C. performance | D. quality |
| 65. A. as | B. all | C. and | D. except |



2011 年职称英语等级考试真题（卫生类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	D	B	A	B	A	B	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	C	D	B	C	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	E	D	A	B	C	E	B	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	C	B	D	B	C	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	B	B	D	D	B	F	A	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	D	A	C	B	A	C	C	C
61	62	63	64	65					
D	D	A	A	D					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：我想约她出来，但又害怕被拒绝。题干划线词 **scared** 意为“受惊吓的，恐吓的”。四个选项：**afraid** 意为“担心的，害怕的”，**anxious** 意为“渴望的，忧虑的”，**sure** 意为“肯定的，确信的”，**sad** 意为“悲伤的，伤心的”，故本题正确答案为 A。
- B**。本题是对短语的考查，考查形式为划线部分是短语，而选项是单个词。题干：她总是对所有的东西都很挑剔。划线词 **find fault with** 意为“挑剔”。四个选项：**simplify** 意为“简化，使简单”，**criticize** 意为“批评”，**evaluate** 意为“评价，评估”，**examine** 意为“检查，调查”，可知正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：那时候，我们还无法完全了解那件事的重要性。题干划线词 **grasp** 意为“抓紧，领会”。四个选项：**give** 意为“给，给予”，**attach** 意为“附上，系上”，**lose** 意为“失败”，**understand** 意为“明白”，很显然，正确答案为 D。
- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：莫伊拉给我留了个纸条催促我联系她。题干划线词 **urge** 意为“鼓励，催促”。四个选项：**instruct** 意为“命令，指导”，**push** 意为“推，挤”，**notify** 意为“通知，报告”，**invite** 意为“邀请，请求”，因此正确答案为 B。
- A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：简说她无法忍受那么长的时间。题干划线词 **tolerate** 意



- 为“忍受, 容忍”。四个选项: stand 意为“容忍; 站立”, spend 意为“花费”, take 意为“拿; 花费”, last 意为“持续”, 可知正确答案为 A。
6. **B**。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 海龟的自然栖息地大大地减少了。题干划线词 considerably 意为“非常地, 相当地”。四个选项: suddenly 意为“突然地”, greatly 意为“很, 非常, 大大地”, generally 意为“一般地, 普遍地”, slightly 意为“稍微地, 瘦小地”, 可知正确答案为 B。
7. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 安德森离开桌子说他还有一些工作要做。题干划线词 remark 意为“评论; 注意”。四个选项: say 意为“讲, 说, 表明”, doubt 意为“怀疑, 不信任”, think 意为“考虑, 认为”, know 意为“知道”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
8. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 派克 80 岁的时候依然精力充沛, 居住在巴黎。题干划线词 vigorous 意为“精力充沛的”。四个选项: happy 意为“高兴的”, energetic 意为“有活力的”, alone 意为“单独的, 孤单的”, busy 意为“繁忙的, 热闹的”, 所以正确答案为 B。
9. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 在成功营救两个孩子后, 这个年轻人被称赞为英雄。题干划线词 hail 意为“喝彩, 宣称, 表扬”。四个选项: report 意为“报道”, prove 意为“证明, 证实”, catch 意为“抓住, 赶上”, praise 意为“称赞, 赞扬”, 所以正确答案为 D。
10. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他断言核能量是一种安全无污染的能源。题干划线词 assert 意为“断言, 主张”。四个选项: maintain 意为“维修, 维持; 断言”, recommend 意为“推荐, 建议”, consider 意为“考虑, 认为”, acknowledge 意为“承认, 公认”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
11. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 用另一种方法来解决这个问题是可能的。题干划线词 approach 意为“动手处理, 达到”。四个选项: handle 意为“处理, 操作”, raise 意为“提出; 升起”, pose 意为“提出; 假装; 摆姿势”, experience 意为“体验, 经历”, 故本题正确答案为 A。
12. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个研究也告诉我们大学生选择理科的人数有一个持续的下降。题干划线词 steady 意为“稳定的, 坚定的”。四个选项: relative 意为“相关的”, general 意为“大概的, 普遍的”, continuous 意为“连续的, 继续的”, sharp 意为“锋利的; 突然的”, 故本题正确答案为 C。
13. **C**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 由于一些不明确的原因, 这个简单的游戏变得非常受欢迎。题干划线词 obscure 意为“难解的, 模糊的”。四个选项: obvious 意为“明显的”, major 意为“主要的”, unclear 意为“不明朗的”, minor 意为“轻微的, 次要的”, 很显然 C 为正确答案。
14. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 侵略的决定激起了狂风暴雨般的反抗。题干划线词 provoke 意为“激起, 惹怒”。四个选项: ignore 意为“忽略”, organize 意为“组织”, cause 意为“引起, 使发生”, receive 意为“接受, 收到”, 所以正确答案是 C。
15. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 弗雷斯特盯着自己的车, 愤怒地发抖着。题干划线词 tremble 意为“发抖”。四个选项: turn 意为“反转, 转动”, jump 意为“跳跃; 暴涨”, shout 意为“呼喊, 高声大喊”, shake 意为“摇动, 震动”, 很显然 D 为正确答案。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **B**。题干: 对待疼痛, 病人应该停止到处走动。文章第一段就讲了该如何对待不同的疼痛, 对待慢性疼痛, 人们应该多锻炼, 对待急性疼痛, 不走动也不是很有效, 因此, 题干与文章信息不相符, 故选择 B。



17. C. 题干：引起头痛的部分原因是缺乏锻炼。文中并没有提及头疼是如何引起的，所以题干与文章信息不相符，因此选择 C。
18. A. 题干：锻炼能有效减轻疼痛的负担。通过题干中的关键词 **exercise** 定位到第二段第三句：“锻炼是有必要的，它能分泌内啡肽，这是一种使身体感觉良好的化学物质，而且还是天然的疼痛杀手。”所以 A 为正确选项。
19. B. 题干：医生通常会用诸如内啡肽的药物来给病人治病。利用关键词 **endorphin** 可以定位到文章中第二段，可知 **endorphin** 是人体分泌的一种化学物质而非药物，由此可见，题干与原文信息不相符，因此选择 B。
20. A. 题干：背痛患者经常服用多种药物来治疗。通过题干中的关键词 **backache** 回到原文定位，在第三段第二句相关信息：“找到背痛的原因是不容易的，医生经常不能准确地说出是什么引起的。随着病情的加重，患者最终吃更多剂量的药，或者是几种不同的药。”由此可见，题干与原文信息相符，因此选择 A。
21. A. 题干：运动比传统的治疗能更快地帮助疼痛患者恢复身体状况。通过题干中的关键词 **treatment** 回到原文定位最后一段 “In some pain-relief clinics, patients begin the day with muscle contraction and relaxation exercises, followed by an hour on exercise bikes...Patients undergoing this therapy get back to work and resume healthy active lifestyles much sooner than those subjected to more conservative treatment.”，而且最后一句话“患者接受这样的理疗比接受传统理疗能够更早地回到工作岗位，恢复积极健康的生活状态”。题干与文章信息相符合，因此 A 为正确选项。
22. B. 题干：新的疼痛治疗专科要求患者完全放弃药物治疗。通过题干中形容词 **new** 回到原文定位到第四段第一句：“新一代的疼痛治疗专科在治疗的过程中是有尽量避免使用药物的原则的。”但并没有说完全放弃，故本题选 B。

第 3 部分：概括大意与补全句子

23. E. 本文的标题是“猫头鹰和云雀”，这代表了两种休息方式。第一段主要介绍人为什么需要睡眠，是给大脑一个重塑记忆的时间，把白天存储的东西和以前学过的东西联系起来。选项 E 的意思是“为什么我们需要睡觉”概括了这段的意思，故选择 E。
24. D. 第二段主要讲早起还是晚睡与生活习惯、年龄、性格都有关系，下面举例讲一些早起的原因。因此，D 选项“什么使人们成为猫头鹰或者云雀呢？”为正确答案。
25. A. 第三段对比讲述是早起好还是晚睡好，其实是根据个人特质，睡足觉，带给身体最大限度的清新才能造就平衡的人生。选项 A “哪一个更好呢，是做猫头鹰还是云雀？”为正确答案。
26. B. 第四段主要讲晚上失眠的人该注意什么。选项 B “我们应该避免什么？”为正确答案。
27. C. 题干：睡眠帮助大脑_____。第一段主题句讲“睡眠是给大脑一个重塑记忆的时间，把白天存储的东西和以前学过的东西联系起来”，所以 C 为正确答案。
28. E. 题干：有小孩子的家长倾向于_____。这是第二段谈到早起还是晚睡与生活习惯、年龄、性格都有关系，后面的例子就讲有小孩子的家长倾向于早起，故选 E。
29. B. 题干：一个好的生活方式意味着_____。第三段最后一句讲：“早起好还是晚睡好，其实是根据个人特质，睡足觉，带给身体最大限度的清新才能造就平衡的人生。”因此 B（睡足觉，带给身体最大限度的精力恢复）为正确选项。
30. F. 题干：这是个对大家都有好处的建议_____。由关键词 **advise** 定位到最后一句话，最



好的建议是晚上不要喝咖啡，故 F 为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **C**. 细节题。题干：文章中用什么来描述免疫系统中细胞之间的沟通网络的？文章第一段有相关陈述，“分成了集和子集的形式，这些细胞来来回回地传递信息，正如一群蜜蜂围着蜂巢转一样”，所以 C 为正确选项。
32. **A**. 细节题。题干：免疫细胞和其他细胞在人体内和平共存的状态被称作_____。由关键词 *coexist peacefully* 定位到第二段，“免疫细胞和其他细胞在人体内和平共存的状态被称作自身耐受性”，故 A 为正确选项。
33. **C**. 细节题。题干：免疫细胞是如何确定一个抗原是“外来的”或是“非己的”？利用题干关键词 *antigen* 和 *foreign* 可以定位到最后一段“An antigen announces its foreignness by means of intricate and characteristic shapes called epitopes（抗原表位）”，意为“抗原通过复杂的和典型的形状来辨别那些外来的分析”，所以答案为 C。
34. **B**. 细节题。题干：下列哪项陈述是正确的？文章第三段讲抗原和过敏原是不同的，因此 D 错误；抗原很有可能本身就是有害物质，因此选项 A 错误；C 没有提到，因此 B（抗原的定义）为正确答案。
35. **D**. 主旨题。题干：下列哪项最好地概括了文章的大意？本文的标题是“免疫功能”，只有 B、D 两项提到功能，而对比得知，本文主要说了免疫系统如何分辨“自身”和“异己”，因此本题选择 D。

第二篇

36. **B**. 词汇题。题干：下列哪项不是人们买手机的原因。文章第一段提到，在年轻人中，手机很流行，在最后一段文中提到手机用处很大，并且非常方便，所以 B 为正确选项。
37. **C**. 词汇题。题干：第三段中的“detected”可被下列哪个词代替？*detect* 意为“发觉，察觉”，*discover* 意为“发觉，发现”，所以 C 为正确选项。
38. **B**. 细节题。题干：那个销售员很早就退休的原因是。由关键词 *young* 定位到第三段第三句，“一个销售员不得不在很年轻的时候退休是因为记忆力严重下降”，故 B（他记不住简单的任务）为正确选项。
39. **D**. 细节题。题干：关于手机的安全问题，生产商_____。由关键词 *safety* 定位到第四段第三句有相关信息，“手机生产商承认手机有辐射，但是数量极少，可以忽略”，很显然，D 选项为正确答案。
40. **A**. 主旨题。题干：作者写这篇文章的目的是建议人们_____。在文章最后一句作者提到，“目前来看，不要过多地使用手机是明智的选择”，因此本题选择 A。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。题干：耐药性成为了全球公众的健康问题是因为_____。用 *global public health issue* 回到原文定位，答案在第一段，“它们被称作抵抗多种药物的病毒，因为几乎没有能治疗它的方法，所以成为了巨大的困难”，因此可知 D 为正确选项。
42. **B**. 词汇题。题干：第一段中“prudent”的意思是_____。*prudent* 的意思是“谨慎的，



有远见的, 精明的”, 因此 B (细心的) 为正确选项。

43. **B**. 细节题。题干: 发表在 The Lancet Infectious Disease 上的文章发现_____。根据 The Lancet Infectious Disease 定位到第二段, “发表在 The Lancet Infectious Disease 上的文章发现, 一个新的基因能够使得某几种病毒几乎抗拒所有抗生素”, 所以 B 是正确选项。
44. **B**. 题干: WHO 要求政府关注以下方面除了_____。由专有名词 WHO 定位到第五段, 要求加强对抗生素使用的教育, 控制抗生素的使用, 介绍抗生素销售的规定等, B 选项并没有在文中提及, 故为正确答案。
45. **D**. 推断题。题干: 从文章中我们可以推断_____。A, B, C 选项并没有在文中提及, 从文章最后两段可以看出, WHO 还要继续为这个全球性的难题而奔波, 因此 D (防止抗生素的病毒传播还需要大量的研究) 为正确选项。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **D**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面一句话讲的是“Maine 海岸线的不规则性是一个所谓叫‘被淹没的海岸线’所引起的”, 而选项 D “这个术语来自于冰河世纪的活动”中, “这个术语”承接上句指代的是“the drowned coastline”, 所以正确答案为 D。
47. **B**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句话讲的是“最靠近海岸的绵延山脉的最高处还是保持着岛屿的样子”, 空白处后面一句讲“从这里发现的海底化石是在海平面 225 英尺以上找到的, 这表明海岸线层比冰层更早存在”。由此可知, 空白处填入的应该还是与岛屿历史有关, 所以选项 B “Mt. Desert 是冰河世纪后留下的最有名的岛屿”为正确答案。
48. **F**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句话讲的是“Mt. Desert 本质上形成了两个独立的岛屿”。空白处的下一段也是有关 Mt. Desert 的内容, 所以空白处还是与 Mt. Desert 有关, 因此选项 F “这个岛屿被一条又深又狭长的水域几乎分成两半”正好解释了前一句中为什么是两个独立的岛屿, 所以比较符合语境。
49. **A**. 从原文来看, 空白处的前面一句讲到“因为岛屿所处的位置是在温带和亚寒带分界线上, 因此两个地区的植物、动物、沙滩、内陆、高山植物都能在这有一席之地”。空白处后一句话讲“阿卡迪亚国际公园在 1916 年建成, 这意味着这个自然保护区永远对人类开放”。因此空白处讲的还应该是这个岛屿上的动植物有关, 所以 A “它也坐落在鸟类迁徙的一条主要的干道上, 因此也是鸟类歇脚的地方”符合语境, 为正确答案。
50. **E**. 从原文来看, 空白处前面的句子讲“观看 Mt. Desert 岛屿景观最好的地方是从凯迪拉克山脉的山顶俯瞰”, 空白处后面主要讲在山顶能看到什么样的精致。因此空白处填入的内容应该与这座山有关系, 所以选项 E “这座山高 1 532 英尺, 成为大西洋海岸最高的山脉”比较符合语境, 故为正确选项。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **A**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: _____说至少两个欧洲国家在最近几周的时间里发病率大增。四个选项: report (报道), expect (希望), mark (标记), cause (引起) 分别代入, report 符合语境, 因此选 A。
52. **B**. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 高密度的呼吸性疾病和大面积流行性感冒_____。四个选项: play (玩耍), exist (存在), keep (保持), maintain (维持) 分别代入, exist 比较贴合语境。



53. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在欧洲，_____是在希腊、波兰和乌克兰，高密度的呼吸性疾病和面积流行性感冒同时存在。原文表示递进意义，表达“尤其是在……”，故 D 为正确答案。
54. **A**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在西欧，流行性感冒保持_____和广泛的传播，但全民疾病高发期已经过去了。空格处和“广泛的”应都是积极的词汇，只有 active 符合要求，故 A 为正确答案。
55. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在西欧，所有的流行性感冒的病毒是 H1N1 2009，_____，在俄罗斯，报道中说在所发现的所有流行性感冒病毒中，季节性流行性感冒病毒的比例少于 1%。空格前后都有逗号，能这样用的只有 however，在这表示转折意义，因此选择 C。
56. **B**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：_____有限的有效数据表明，活跃的高密度的传播发生在_____地中海沿岸的北非国家。本段开始讲流行性感冒病毒的传播，现在讲高密度传播，因而之间应是递进关系，所以 in addition（另外，此外）符合题意，故 B 为正确答案。
57. **A**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：另外，有限的有效数据表明，活跃的高密度的传播发生在_____地中海沿岸的北非国家。文中表达“沿着海岸”，因此选择 along，故选择 A。
58. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在中亚，有限的的数据_____流行性感冒还很活跃，但在某些地方，疾病高发期已经过去了。在上段最后一句有相近表述，因此此处表达的意思是“indicate”，故 C 为正确答案。
59. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：西亚、以色列、伊朗和伊拉克在上月也好像经历了_____阶段，虽然这些地区不同程度的呼吸性症状还没有_____基本的水平。根据上句意思可以判断此处应表达“高峰期”，故 C 为正确答案。
60. **C**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：西亚、以色列、伊朗和伊拉克在上月也好像经历了高峰阶段，虽然这些地区不同程度的呼吸性症状还没有_____基本的水平。四个选项：lead（引导），bring（带来），return（返回），turn（转变）分别代入可知，return 最为合适，所以选择 C。
61. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在东亚，流行性感冒传播还很活跃，但似乎也_____。but 后面是转折，因此是与 active 意义相反的词，故 D（下降）为正确答案。
62. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在一个月_____，蒙古报道说，在经历了几周的下降后，ILI 又有了微幅的上升。此处表达“在一个月以前”，只能选 over，故 D 正确答案。
63. **A**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在北美，流行性感冒_____广泛的传播，但在全国的传播已经下降得很厉害了。四个选项：remain（保持着），seem（好像），expand（扩展），become（成为），联系上文，remain 曾经用过，此处也正是表达“保持”之义，故 A 为正确答案。
64. **A**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在热带地区，像美国中部和南部、加勒比海地区，流行性感冒在地域间传播非常快，但是疾病_____已经下降或者在很多地区保持不变，_____在几个国家呼吸性疾病更加活跃。通过对比句子的前后部分，可知此题填 activity（活跃），故 A 为正确答案。
65. **D**。这里考查的是词汇。句意：在热带地区，像美国中部和南部、加勒比海地区，流行性感冒在地域间传播非常快，但是疾病活跃性已经下降或者在很多地区保持不变，_____在几个国家呼吸性疾病更加活跃。对比前后句的动词 decline 和 increase 可知此句是转折，因此选 except for（除了）。

第三篇

全真模拟

温馨提示

本篇为实战演练部分，目的是希望应试者通过全真模拟题来演练考试的解题技巧，有利于应试者对考试的题型和题量都有充分的了解，强化解题技巧，提高考试适应能力，同时培养良好的考场心理素质，以良好的考试心理和状态自信地迎接即将到来的考试。

Excellence in work is possible only with diligence.

业精于勤

全真模拟一

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（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. Will you please call my husband as soon as possible?
A. contact B. consult C. phone D. visit
2. We'll give every teacher space to develop.
A. chance B. employment C. room D. opportunity
3. I have to go at once.
A. soon B. immediately C. now D. early
4. The policeman asked him to identify the thief.
A. name B. distinguish C. capture D. separate
5. We were all there when the accident occurred.
A. happened B. broke C. spread D. appeared
6. It is obvious that he has made the right decision.
A. likely B. possible C. clear D. probable
7. He was asked to present his ID card by the policeman.
A. spread B. open C. show D. examine
8. It is difficult for him to make such decision.
A. happy B. hard C. easy D. simple
9. His goal is to get the first prize in this match.
A. purpose B. hobby C. dream D. aim
10. He found out the proper answer after thinking carefully.
A. bad B. good C. wrong D. right
11. You can phone my husband if you have any trouble.
A. contact B. consult C. call D. visit
12. The parents give their son free space to develop his interest.
A. chance B. employment C. room D. opportunity
13. I have to go at once because I have no time left.
A. quickly B. late C. slowly D. early
14. The accident occurred just because of his mistake in driving.

- A. happened B. broke C. spread D. appeared
15. You should give up smoking because it is bad for you.
A. try B. agree C. quit D. decide

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作出判断：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。

The Need to Remember

Some people say they have no memory at all: "I just can't remember a thing!" But of course, we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are. Our memory helps us to make use in the present of what we have learnt in the past.

In fact, we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall facts and places. Some people have such a strong visual memory, they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture.

Our verbal (言语的) memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen or written: items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates, or a recipe.

With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories: Our short-term memory stores items for up to thirty seconds — enough to remember a telephone number while we dial. Our long-term memory, on the other hand, may store items for a lifetime. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term. They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance (记忆) of when they were very young.

Psychologists tell us that we only remember a few facts about our past, and that we invent the rest. It is as though we remember only the outline of a story. We then make up the details. We often do this in the way we want to remember them, usually so that we appear as the heroes of our own past — or maybe victims needing sympathy (同情).

16. Visual memory helps us recall a place we have been to.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Visual memory may be used when we read a story.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Verbal memory helps us read words we have never heard.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Emotional memory is used when we perform physical movements.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Animals do not have a long-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

21. Long-term memory is more important than short-term memory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Generally we remember only a few facts about the past.
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 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Adult Education

- 1 Voluntary learning in organized courses by mature men and women is called adult education. Such education is offered to make people able to enlarge and interpret their experience as adults. Adults may want to study something which they missed in earlier schooling, get new skills or job training, find out about new technological developments, seek better self-understanding, or develop new talents and skills.
- 2 This kind of education may be in the form of self-study with proper guidance through the use of libraries, correspondence courses, or broadcasting. It may also be acquired collectively in schools and colleges, study groups, workshops, clubs and professional associations.
- 3 Modern adult education for large numbers of people started in the 18th and 19th centuries with the rise of the Industrial Revolution. Great economic and social changes were taking place: people were moving from rural areas to cities; new types of work were being created in an expanding factory system. These and other factors produced a need for further education and re-education of adults.
- 4 The earliest programs of organized adult education arose in Great Britain in the 1790s, with the founding of an adult school in Nottingham and a mechanics' institution in Glasgow. Benjamin Franklin and some friends found the earliest adult education institution in the U.S. in Philadelphia in 1727.
- 5 People recognize that continued learning is necessary for most forms of employment today. For example, parts of the adult population in many countries find it necessary to take part in retraining programs at work or even to learn completely new jobs. Adult education programs are springing up constantly to meet these and other need.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 3 _____
25. Paragraph 4 _____
26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Necessity for developing adult education
- B. Early days of adult education
- C. Ways of receiving adult education
- D. Growth of adult education
- E. Institutions of adult education
- F. Definition of adult education

27. Some adults want to learn _____.
28. There are various forms of adult education, including _____.
29. Adult education has been made necessary by _____.
30. The earliest organized adult education originated in _____.

- A. by social and economic changes
- B. guided self-study and correspondence courses
- C. by studying together with children
- D. what they did not manage to learn earlier
- E. dates back to the eighteenth century
- F. mass production

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

College Night Owls Have Lower Grades

College students who are morning people tend to get better grades than those who are night owls (晚睡的人), according to University of North Texas researchers.

They had 824 undergraduate (大学本科生的) students complete a health survey that included questions about sleep habits and daytime functioning, and found that students who are morning people had higher grade point averages (GPAs) than those who are night people.

“The finding that college students who are evening types have lower GPAs is a very important finding, sure to make its way into undergraduate psychology texts in the near future, along with the research showing that memory is improved by sleep,” study co-author Daniel J. Taylor said in a prepared statement.

“Further, these results suggest that it might be possible to improve academic performance by using chronotherapy (时间疗法) to help students retrain their biological clock to become more morning types,” Taylor said.

The research was expected to be presented Monday at SLEEP, the annual meeting of the Associated Professional Sleep Societies, in Baltimore.

In other findings expected to be heard at the meeting, University of Colorado researchers found a significant association between insomnia (失眠) and a decline in college students' academic performance.

The study included 64 psychology, nursing and medical students, average age 27.4 years, who were divided into two groups — low GPAs and high GPAs.

Among those with low GPAs, 69.7 percent had trouble falling asleep, 53.1 percent experienced leg kicks or twitches (痉挛) at night, 65.6 percent reported waking at night and having trouble falling

back to sleep, and 72.7 percent had difficulty concentrating during the day.

“In college students, the complaint of difficulty concentrating during the day continues to have a considerable impact on their ability to succeed in the classroom,” study author Dr. James F. Pagel said in a prepared statement. “This study showed that disordered sleep has significant harmful effects on a student’s academic performance, including GPAs.”

31. In the first study, students who stay up late
 - A. had lower GPAs.
 - B. had higher GPAs.
 - C. performed equally well in their studies.
 - D. had little difficulty concentrating during the day.
32. Mr. Taylor believed that the finding of their study would soon
 - A. be criticized by psychology students.
 - B. be confirmed by psychological studies.
 - C. be included in undergraduate psychology texts.
 - D. become the most popular psychology text.
33. The passage indicates that chronotherapy can be used to help people to
 - A. forget their troubles.
 - B. improve their image.
 - C. better their social relationships.
 - D. readjust their biological clock.
34. In the second study, students with low GPAs did NOT complain of
 - A. having trouble falling asleep.
 - B. waking at night and having trouble falling back to sleep.
 - C. having difficulty concentrating during the day.
 - D. being kicked in the leg at night.
35. According to Dr. Pagel, the academic performance of a student will be affected
 - A. if he or she is not motivated.
 - B. if he or she is troubled by disordered sleep.
 - C. if he or she is a morning type.
 - D. if he or she is a lazy person.

第二篇

It is predicted that there will be 5 scientific breakthroughs in the 21st century. We’ll know where we came from. Why does the universe exist? To put it another way, why is there something instead of nothing? Since the 1920s, scientists have known the universe is expanding, which means it must have started at a definite time in the past. They even have developed theories that give a detailed picture of the evolution of the universe from the time it was a fraction of a second old to the present. Over the next couple of decades, these theories will be refined by data from extraordinary powerful new telescope. We will have a better understanding of how matter behaves at the unfathomably high temperatures and pressures of the early universe.

We’ll crack the genetic code and conquer cancer. In 19th century operas, when the heroine

coughs in the first act, the audience knows she will die of tuberculosis in Act 3. But thanks to 20th century antibiotics, the once dreaded, once incurable disease now can mean nothing more serious than taking some pills. As scientists learn more about the genetic code and the way cells work at the molecular level, many serious diseases—cancer, for one—will become less threatening. Using manufactured “therapeutic” viruses, doctors will be able to replace cancer causing damaged DNA with healthy genes, probably administered by a pill or injection.

We’ll live longer (120 years?) If the normal aging process is basically a furious, invisible contest in our cells—a contest between damage to our DNA and our cells ability to repair that damage—then 21st century strides in genetic medicine may let us control and even reverse the process. But before we push scientists to do more, consider: Do we really want to live in a world where no one grows old and few children are born because the planet can hold only so many people? Where would new ideas come from? What would we do with all that extra time?

We’ll “manage” Earth. In the next millennium, we’ll stop talking about the weather but will do something about it. We’ll gradually learn how to predict the effects of human activity on the Earth, its climate and its ecosystems. And with that knowledge will come an increasing willingness to use it to manage the workings of our planet.

We’ll have “a brain road map”. This is the real “final frontier” of the 21st century: The brain is the most complex system we know. It contains about 100 billion neurons (roughly the number of stars in the Milky Way), each connected to as many as 1,000 others. Early in the next century, we will use advanced forms of magnetic resonance imaging to produce detailed maps of the neurons in operation. We’ll be able to say with certainty which ones are working when you read a word, when you say a word, when you think about a word, and so on.

36. The sentence “In 19th century operas, when the heroine coughs in the first act, the audience knows she will die of tuberculosis in Act 3” means
 - A. there was not antibiotics at that time.
 - B. tuberculosis was a terrible disease that couldn’t be cured during 19th century.
 - C. the health of the heroine was very poor.
 - D. this was a common situation in the 19th century operas.
37. It will become easy to cure some serious diseases because
 - A. scientists will crack the genetic code.
 - B. “therapeutic” viruses will be used.
 - C. healthy genes will be used to replace cancer causing damaged DNA.
 - D. all of the above.
38. According to the passage, the normal aging process is
 - A. a process in which people become older and older.
 - B. a contest that can be seen.
 - C. a long process of struggling.
 - D. a fight between damaging DNA and preparing the damage.
39. Which does not belong to the scientific breakthroughs in the 21st century?

- 40.

第三篇

What Should We Do before We Have a Test

That, at least, is the folk wisdom. And science, in the form of behavioral psychology, supports that wisdom. But such behavioral studies cannot distinguish between two competing theories of why sleep is good for the memory. One says that sleep is when permanent memories form. The other says that they are actually formed during the day, but then “edited” at night, to flush away what is superfluous.

hard. But after a decade of painstaking work, a team led by Pierre Maquet at Liege University in Belgium has managed to do it. The particular stage of sleep in which the Belgian group is interested in is rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, when brain and body are active, heart rate and blood pressure increase, the eyes move back and forth behind the eyelids as if watching a movie, and brainwave traces resemble those of wakefulness. It is during this period of sleep that people are most likely to relive events of the previous day in dreams.

practiced a task during the day, and as they slept during the following night. The task required them to press a button as fast as possible, in response to a light coming on in one of six positions. As they learnt how to do this, their response times got faster. What they did not know was that the appearance of the lights sometimes followed a pattern—what is referred to as “artificial grammar”. Yet the reductions in response time showed that they learnt faster when the pattern was present than when there was not.

pushing the button) have more active brains. The “editing” theory would not predict that, since the number of irrelevant stimuli would be the same in each case. And to eliminate any doubts that the experimental subjects were learning as opposed to unlearning, their response times when they woke up were even quicker than when they went to sleep.

through reactivation during REM sleep, particularly if the brain detects an inherent structure in the material being learnt. So now, on the eve of that crucial test, maths students can sleep soundly in the knowledge that what they will remember the next day are the basic rules of algebra and not the

incoherent talk from the radio next door.

41. Researchers in behavioral psychology are divided with regard to
 - A. how dreams are modified in their courses.
 - B. the difference between sleep and wakefulness.
 - C. why sleep is of great benefit to memory.
 - D. the functions of a good nights sleep.
42. As showed in the experimental study, rapid eye movement is characterized by
 - A. intensely active brainwave traces.
 - B. subjects' quicker response times.
 - C. complicated memory patterns.
 - D. revival of events in the previous day.
43. By referring to the artificial grammar, the author intends to show
 - A. its significance in the study.
 - B. an inherent pattern being learnt.
 - C. its resemblance to the lights.
 - D. the importance of nights sleep.
44. In their study, researchers led by Pierre Maquet took advantage of the technique of
 - A. exposing a long-held folk wisdom.
 - B. clarifying the predictions on dreams.
 - C. making contrasts and comparisons.
 - D. correlating effects with their causes.
45. What advice might Maquet give to those who have a crucial test the next day?
 - A. Memorizing grammar with great efforts.
 - B. Study textbooks with close attention.
 - C. Have their brain images recorded.
 - D. Enjoy their sleep at night soundly.

第 5 部分：补全短文（第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

What Makes Me the Weight I Am?

There's no easy answer to this question. Your genetic makeup, the physical traits that get passed down to you from your parents, plays a big part in determining your size and weight. ____ (46) But if your parents are smaller than average, you may want to rethink that professional basketball career!

The same goes for your body type. Have you ever heard someone say a person is "big boned?" It's a way of saying the person has a large frame, or skeleton. Big bones usually weight more than small bones. ____ (47)

Like your height or body type, your genes have a lot to say about what your weight will be.

But that's only part of the story. Being overweight can run in someone's family, but it may not be because of their genes. _____(48) And even though some kids gain weight more easily than others, when they eat right and exercise, most kids can be a healthy and happy weight that's right for them. It's true — the way you live can change the way you look.

How much you weight is a balance between the calories you eat and the calories you use. _____(49) If you spend your free time watching TV, your body won't use as many calories as it would if you played basketball, skated, or went for a walk. If you are in balance, your weight will stay right for you as you grow. But if you eat more and exercise less, you may become overweight. _____(50)

- A. That's why it's possible for two kids with the same height, but different weights, to both be the right weight.
- B. If you eat more calories than your body needs to use, you will gain too much weight.
- C. Poor eating and exercise habits also run in families and this may be the reason the members of a family are overweight.
- D. However, many overweight people have difficulty reaching their healthy body weight.
- E. On the other hand, if you eat less and exercise more, you may lose weight.
- F. If both your parents are tall, there is a good chance you'll be tall.

第 6 部分：完形填空（第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Sleep-Smart

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called Sleep-Smart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits _____(51) you to be in your lightest phase of sleep before arousing you. Its makers say that should _____(52) you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass through a sequence of sleep states — light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — that _____(53) approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can _____(54) how you feel later, and may even have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being aroused during a light phase _____(55) you are more likely to wake up energetic.

Sleep-Smart _____(56) the distinct pattern of brain waves produced during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped _____(57) electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the _____(58) way as some machines used for medical and research _____(59), and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You _____(60) the clock with the latest time at _____(61) you want to be wakened, and it then duly (适时地) wakes you during the sleep phase before that.

The _____(62) was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island

_____(63) a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test.“_____(64) sleep-deprived (剥夺) people, we started thinking of _____(65) to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 51. A. beside | B. near | C. for | D. around |
| 52. A. ensure | B. assure | C. require | D. request |
| 53. A. reveals | B. repay | C. replies | D. repeats |
| 54. A. effect | B. affect | C. reflect | D. perfect |
| 55. A. means | B. marks | C. says | D. indicates |
| 56. A. removes | B. relieves | C. records | D. recalls |
| 57. A. by | B. of | C. with | D. over |
| 58. A. familiar | B. similar | C. identical | D. same |
| 59. A. findings | B. prospects | C. proposals | D. purposes |
| 60. A. prompt | B. program | C. plug | D. plan |
| 61. A. where | B. this | C. which | D. that |
| 62. A. claim | B. conclusion | C. concept | D. explanation |
| 63. A. once | B. after | C. since | D. while |
| 64. A. Besides | B. Despite | C. On | D. As |
| 65. A. what | B. how | C. whether | D. when |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷一（卫生类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	A	A	C	C	B	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	C	A	B	D	D	B	A	E
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	D	D	B	B	D	D	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	A	B	C	D	F	A	C	B	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	D	B	A	C	C	D	D	B
61	62	63	64	65					
C	C	B	D	A					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：你能尽快给我丈夫打电话吗？题干划线词 call 意为“打电话”。四个选项：phone 或 phone up 意为“打电话”，contact 意为“接触”，consult 意为“商量”，visit 意为“拜访”。故选 C。
2. C。本题是对名词的考查。题干：我们会给每一位老师发展的空间。题干划线词 space 意为“空间”。四个选项：room 意为“空间”，chance 意为“机会”，employment 意为“就业；职业”，opportunity 意为“机会”。正确答案为 C。
3. B。本题是对词组的考查。题干：我必须马上走。题干划线词 at once 意为“马上”。四个选项：immediately 意为“马上”，soon 意为“很快”，now 意为“现在”，early 意为“早”。故选 B。
4. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干：警察让他辨认小偷。题干划线词 identify 意为“认出”。四个选项：name 意为“认出；说出”，distinguish 意为“区分”，capture 意为“抓住”，separate 意为“分开来”。故选 A。
5. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干：当事故发生的时候，我们都在那。题干划线词 occur 意为“发生”。四个选项：happen 意为“发生”，break 意为“碎；断”，break out 意为“突然发生”，spread 意为“传播，散布”，appear 意为“出现”。故选 A。
6. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：很明显，他作出了正确的选择。题干划线词 obvious

- 意为“明显的”。四个选项: likely 意为“可能的”, possible 意为“可能的”, clear 意为“清楚的”, probable 意为“可能的”, 可知正确答案为 C。
7. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他被警察要求出示他的身份证。题干划线词 present 意为“呈现; 赠送”。四个选项: spread 意为“传播”, open 意为“打开”, show 意为“显示, 展示”, examine 意为“检查, 考试”, 所以正确答案为 C。
8. B. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 让他作出这样的决定很困难。题干划线词 difficult 意为“困难的”。四个选项: happy 意为“幸福的, 高兴的”, hard 意为“硬的; 困难的”, easy 意为“容易的”, simple 意为“简单的”, 故而正确答案为 B。
9. D. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 他的目标就是要在比赛中获得一等奖。题干划线词 goal 意为“目标”。四个选项: purpose 意为“目的”, hobby 意为“兴趣, 爱好”, dream 意为“梦, 梦想”, aim 意为“目标”, 因此正确答案为 D。
10. D. 本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 在经过认真思考后, 他找到了正确的答案。题干划线词 proper 意为“正确的”。四个选项: bad 意为“坏的, 不好的”, good 意为“好的”, wrong 意为“错误的”, right 意为“正确的”, 因而正确答案为 D。
11. C. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 如果你有麻烦, 可以跟我丈夫打电话。题干划线词 phone 意为“打电话”。四个选项: contact 意为“接触, 联系”, consult 意为“咨询, 商议”, call 意为“打电话, 呼叫”, visit 意为“参观”, 所以正确答案为 C。
12. C. 本题是对名词的考查。题干: 父母给他们的儿子很自由的空间来发展自己的兴趣。题干划线词 space 意为“空间”。四个选项: chance 意为“机会”, employment 意为“职业, 就业”, room 意为“空间”, opportunity 意为“机会”, 故而正确答案为 C。
13. A. 本题是对介词短语的考查。题干: 我必须马上走, 因为我没时间了。题干划线词 at once 意为“立即, 马上”。四个选项: quickly 意为“很快地”, late 意为“迟, 晚”, slowly 意为“缓慢地”, early 意为“早, 提早”, 所以 A 为正确答案。
14. A. 本题是对动词的考查。题干: 事故的发生是因为他驾驶的失误。题干划线词 occur 意为“发生”。四个选项: happen 意为“发生”, broke 原形为 break, 意为“打破, 打碎”, spread 意为“传播”, appear 意为“出现”, 可知正确答案为 A。
15. C. 本题是对动词短语的考查。题干: 你应该放弃抽烟, 因为吸烟对你有害。题干划线词 give up 意为“放弃”。四个选项: try 意为“尝试, 尽力”, agree 意为“同意”, quit 意为“放弃, 停止”, decide 意为“决定”, 所以正确答案为 C。

第2部分: 阅读判断

16. A. 题干: 视觉记忆能帮助我们回忆起我们曾经去过的地方。通过题干中的关键词 visual memory 可以定位在第二段, “our visual memory helps us recall facts and places”, 意为“我们的视觉记忆有助于我们回忆一些事件和地方”。因此, 题干与文章信息符合, 故选择 A。
17. A. 题干: 当我们阅读故事的时候, 我们使用了视觉记忆。通过题干中的 visual memory 和 read 可以定位在第二段, “Some people have such a strong visual memory, they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture”, 意为“有些人有很强的视觉记忆, 他们可以准确地记住他们看过的东西, 如书和图画等”。



因此, 题干与文章信息符合, 故选择 A。

18. **B**。题干: 语言记忆有助于我们去阅读我们从未听过的文字。通过题干中的名词“verbal memory”可以定位第三段的相关信息, “Our verbal (言语的) memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard”, 意为“我们的语言记忆有助于我们记住我们听到的文字和数字”。但该句核心词是 remember, 而不是 read, 因此题干与文章信息不符合, 故选择 B 选项。
19. **B**。题干: 做身体活动的时候我们使用的是情感记忆。通过题干中的“emotional memory”可以定位到第四段的相关信息, “With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements”, 意为“使用我们的情感记忆, 我们可以回忆起我们有过强烈感情的情景和地方。我们也有嗅觉、味觉、触觉、听觉以及身体运动的特殊记忆”。由此可知, 身体运动有其特殊的记忆, 而不是使用到情绪记忆, 题干与文章信息不符合, 故选择 B。
20. **C**。题干: 动物没有长时记忆。用 animals 和“long-term memory”回到原文定位, 文中并未提到与动物相关的事情, 因此选择 C。
21. **C**。题干: 长时记忆比短时记忆更重要。由“long-term memory”和“short-term memory”定位到原文第五段, 但是本段没有比较长时记忆与短时记忆的重要性。因此选择 C 选项。
22. **A**。题干: 总的来说, 我们只能记住有关过去的一些事实。利用 about the past 回到原文定位到最后一段, “Psychologists tell us that we only remember a few facts about our past”, 意为“心理学家告诉我们, 我们只能记住有关我们过去的一些事实”, 由此得知本题应选择 A。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **C**。第二段中列举了“图书馆”、“函授课”等教育方式, 所以 C 是答案。
24. **A**。第三段段尾句中的 need 对应 A 中的 necessity (需要), 故 A 正确。
25. **B**。第四段只有两句, 但两句中都提到了 earliest (最早的), 该词对应 B 中的 early days (早期), 因此选择 B。
26. **D**。第五段段尾句用了 spring up (出现, 涌现), 该词对应 D 中的 growth (发展情况), 故 D 是正确的。
27. **D**。句意: 一些成年人想学习_____。首先结合句意判断, 选项中只有 A 和 D 合适。再利用 learn 作为答案线索词, 判断答案相关句在第一段的最后一句: Adults may want to study something which they missed in earlier schooling, get new skills or job training, find out about new technological developments, seek better self-understanding, or develop new talents and skills. 故选 D。
28. **B**。句意: 有多种形式的成人教育, 包括_____。该题可直接借助句意判断答案为 B。如果借助原文, 利用 forms 作为答案线索词, 则在第 2 段的第 1 句中找到答案相关句: This kind of education may be in the form of self-study with proper guidance through the use of libraries, correspondence courses, or broadcasting. 因此, B 是正确的。
29. **A**。句意: _____使得成人教育十分必要。利用 necessary 作为答案线索词, 则在第 3 段的最后一句找到答案相关句: These and other factors (great economic and social

changes) produced a need for further education and re-education of adults, 意为“这些和其他的因素（经济和社会的巨大变化）产生继续教育和再继续教育的需要”，所以 A 为正确答案。

30. E. 句意：最早的成人教育起源于_____。该题可直接借助搭配句意选择答案。利用 originated 作为答案线索词，在第 4 段的第 1 句找到答案相关句：The earliest programs of organized adult education arose in Great Britain in the 1790s. 故选 E。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. A. 细节题。题干：在第一个调查中，那些睡得很晚的学生_____。文章第二段讲：“早起的学生比熬夜学生的 GPAs 要高。”因此 A 为正确选项。
32. C. 细节题。题干：Mr. Tayler 认为他们的发现将很快_____。由人名 Mr. Tayler 定位到文章第三段：“Mr. Tayler 认为他们的发现将很快在本科生心理教材里出现。”因此 C 为正确选项。
33. D. 细节题。题干：这篇文章讲时间疗法可以用来帮助人们_____。由关键词 chronotherapy 定位到文章第四段：“时间疗法可以用来帮助学生重新锻炼新的生物钟，让他们成为早起的人。”故 D 为正确选项。
34. D. 细节题。题干：在第二次研究中，那些 GPAs 比较低的学生没有抱怨_____。文章第八段讲：“69.7%的人入睡难，53.1%的人晚上蹬脚或痉挛，65.6%的人晚上会醒，随后很难再入睡，72.7%的人白天无法集中精力。”由此可知，D（晚上被别人踢）为正确答案。
35. B. 细节题。题干：根据 Dr. Pagel 的说法，一个学生在学业上的表现受_____影响。由专有名词 Dr. Pagel 定位到第九段：“在大学生中，那些抱怨白天很难集中精力的同学会对他们的成功有相当大的影响。”因此本题选择 B。

第二篇

36. B. 细节题。句意：“在 19 世纪的戏剧中，如果女主角在第一幕开始咳嗽，观众们就会知道在第三幕时会因为肺结核而死去”是什么意思？第二段说如果女主角在第一幕中咳嗽的话，观众便会知道她将在第三幕中因肺结核而死。接着说这种病 once dreaded 和 once incurable disease, 即“那样可怕的不治之症”。可知 B 正确。
37. D. 推理题。句意：治疗一些严重的疾病会变得很容易，因为_____。A, B, C 在第三段都提到，因此选 D。
38. D. 细节题。句意：根据本文提供的信息，正常的衰老过程_____。第三段：如果说通常的衰老过程主要是我们细胞内的一场激烈而不可见的竞赛的话——一场破坏我们体内脱氧核糖核酸同我们体内细胞修复被破坏组织的竞赛……。可知 D 正确。
39. A. 主旨题。句意：下列哪一个不属于 21 世纪的科技突破？本文介绍了据预测 21 世纪科学将出现的五大突破：详尽地描绘宇宙从它形成的最初一瞬间一直到现在的演变过程；我们将破译遗传密码并征服癌症；我们将活得更长；我们将“管理”地球；我们将拥有人脑的“路线图”。没有提到 A，故选 A。
40. A. 细节题。句意：一个大脑路线图是_____。第五段的中心意思是：人脑是人类已知的



最复杂的系统, 这是 21 世纪的一个真正的“尖端领域”。因此 A 正确。

第三篇

41. **C**. 细节题。句意: 关于_____调研者把行为心理区分开来。文中第一自然段提到他们对为什么睡眠对记忆有好处持有不同的观点, 因此 C “为什么睡眠对记忆有很大的好处”为正确选项。而选项 A “梦是如何在其过程中得到改变的”, 选项 B “睡眠和苏醒的区别”和选项 D “好睡眠的功能”均不是他们分歧的观点。因此 C 为正确选项。
42. **A**. 细节题。句意: 如实验性的研究所示, 快速眼球运动的特征是_____。此题可以定位在第二自然段, 且在第三、四段又再次说明。选项 B “被研究者很快的反应速度”, 选项 C “复杂的记忆模式”和选项 D “前一天事件的重现”都不是快眼运动的主要特征。故选 A。
43. **B**. 细节题。句意: 作者提到人工语法的目的是_____。此题定位于原文的第三段, 且在原文的第五段作者以学数学的学生为例说明, 如果睡得好, 大脑会发现一种内在的某种学习材料的模式。选项 A “研究的重要性”, 选项 C “和灯泡的相似”和选项 D “睡眠的重要性”都不是作者说到“人工语法”所要谈论的目的。因此, B 为正确选项。
44. **C**. 细节题。句意: Pierre Maquet 主持的研究利用了_____技术。这个题考查的是对二、三、四、五段的归纳, 他们把各种情形的情况进行对比性的研究。选项 A “揭示一种长期持有的古训”, 选项 B “澄清了对梦的预言”和选项 D “把因果关系联系在一起”都不是他们所使用的主要方法。因此, C 为正确选项。
45. **D**. 主旨题。句意: Maquet 给第二天有重要考试的人的建议是_____。这是一个通篇的中心归纳的考查题, 晚上好好地睡觉对记忆是有好处的。而选项 A “努力地记忆语法”, 选项 B “认真地研究课本”和选项 C “记录自己的脑呈像”都不是他的明显建议, 尽管这些错误的选项使用了原文中的某些表达和单词。故 D 为正确选项。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **F**. 空格前讲到基因组成 (genetic makeup) 对身高体重的决定性作用, 因此空格处填入与此相关的内容是合理的。F 选项恰好是对基因组成的一个解释: 父母都高, 孩子高的概率就比较大。故选 F。
47. **A**. 该段讲的骨架 (skeleton) 的大小对体重的影响。空格前一句讲的是“大骨架的重量会较重”, 空格处填入由此解释的现象: 这就是为什么两个孩子身高相同, 体重相对于正常重量来讲却是不相同的。因此 A 最合适。
48. **C**. 该段讲导致超重的其他因素。空格前讲的“超重可能不是因为基因”, 因此空格处填入其他导致超重的因素比较合理。C 选项最合适: 不良饮食和锻炼习惯也会影响家庭, 从而成为家庭成员超重的原因。故选 C。
49. **B**. 空格前讲到“体重是吸收的热量与身体所需要量之间的平衡”。因此空格处进一步说明两者关系是最合适的。B 选项符合要求。
50. **E**. 空格前一句讲到“如果你吃得多, 运动得少, 就容易肥胖”, 按照逻辑关系, 空格处填入“另一方面, 吃得少, 运动得多, 体重就会减少。”因此 E 为正确答案。



第6部分：完形填空

51. C. 本题考查的是固定搭配“wait for (等待)”。句意：这个闹钟测量你的睡眠周期，等待你在睡眠比较浅的时候才会唤醒你。可知 C 是正确答案。
52. A. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：这个闹钟的制造者说这个闹钟能_____你在每天起床后恢复精神。四个选项，ensure 意为“确保，保证”，assure 意为“使放心，使确信”，require 意为“要求”，request 意为“要求”，分别代入原文，可知 A 是正确答案。
53. D. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：你睡觉会经历一系列的睡眠状态，这_____大约每 90 分钟。四个选项，reveal 意为“揭露，揭示”，repay 意为“回报”，reply 意为“回答，回复”，take on 意为“重复”，分别代入原文，可知 D 是正确答案。
54. B. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：你在那个睡眠周期醒过来的点_____你稍后的感觉如何。四个选项，effect 意为“影响，效果”，但是名词放在这里语法不合，affect 意为“影响”，reflect 意为“反思，反映”，perfect 意为“使完美”，分别代入原文可知 B 是正确答案。
55. A. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：在睡眠的浅期被唤醒_____你醒过来会更加精力充沛。四个选项，means 意为“意味着”，marks 意为“做标记”，says 意为“说”，indicates 意为“暗示，暗示”，分别代入原文，可知 A 是最佳答案。
56. C. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：Sleep-Smart_____睡眠每个阶段产生的脑电波。四个选项，removes 意为“清楚，移走”，relieves 意为“减轻，缓解”，records 意为“记录”，recalls 意为“召回，回忆”，分别代入原文，可知 C 最符合语境。
57. C. 本题是考查固定搭配“be equipped with 装备，配备”。句意：通过一个配备了电极和微处理器的带状物来记录睡眠每个阶段产生的脑电波。
58. D. 本题是考查固定搭配“the same as... 像……一样，同样”。句意：这种电极活动对脑电波的测量与那些勇于医疗和科研_____的机器的测量是一样的。
59. D. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：这种电极活动对脑电波的测量与那些勇于医疗和科研_____的机器的测量是一样的。四个选项，findings 意为“发现”，prospect 意为“前景，展望”，proposal 意为“提议，建议”，purposes 意为“目的”，分别代入原文，可知 D 是最符合语境的。
60. B. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：你用最近的时间_____闹钟。四个选项，prompt 意为“激发，促进”，program 意为“编程，设定，设计程序”，plug 意为“插入，塞进”，plan 意为“计划”，分别代入原文，可知 B 比较符合语境。
61. C. 本题是考查定语从句的。句意：你把闹钟的时间设定在你想要醒来的那个点。you want to be wakened at 修饰 time，做 time 的定语从句，利用还原法可知 C 是正确答案。（定语从句的相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 卫生类》中有关定语从句的章节。）
62. C. 本题是考查词汇的。句意：这个_____是由布朗大学的一群学生发明的。四个选项，claim 意为“声称，要求”，conclusion 意为“结论”，concept 意为“概念”，explanation 意为“解释”，分别代入原文可知，C 是正确答案，因为制作这个闹钟的想法是一种设计理念。
63. B. 本题是考查状语从句的。句意：这个概念是由布朗大学的一群学生发明的_____一个

朋友抱怨说起床后很累, 所以考试发挥得不好。四个选项分别代入后, **after** 在前后的逻辑上比较符合语境, 所以可知 **B** 是正确答案。

64. **D**。本题是考查词汇的。句意: _____ 被剥夺了睡眠的人们, 我们开始考虑_____。四个选项, **besides** 意为“除了”, **despite** 意为“尽管”, **on** 意为“有关, 在……之上”, **as** 意为“作为”, 分别代入原文, 可知 **D** 符合语境。
65. **A**。本题是考查宾语从句的。句意: 作为被剥夺了睡眠的人们, 我们开始考虑_____。这里四个选项都是引导词, 而且放在介词的后面(介词后做宾语), 所以是引导宾语从句的。而这个从句中, **do** 后面少个宾语, 所以选择引导宾语的 **what**。(宾语从句的相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 卫生类》中有关宾语从句的章节。)

全真模拟二

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（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. He said this result was the best that he had expected.
A. meaningful B. interesting C. meaningless D. perfect
2. There are a limited number of books on this subject in the library.
A. large B. total C. small D. similar
3. He likes reading short stories in his spare time.
A. short B. free C. busy D. long
4. Have you met Tom recently?
A. shortly B. currently C. lately D. probably
5. I wonder what your aim in life is.
A. want to ask B. want to doubt
C. want to agree D. want to know
6. You'd better put these documents in a safe place.
A. secure B. dark C. guarded D. banned
7. The courageous boy has been the subject of massive media coverage.
A. continuous B. extensive C. instant D. quick
8. The town is famous for its magnificent buildings.
A. high-rise B. modern C. splendid D. ancient
9. The great change of the city astonished all the visitors.
A. scared B. surprised C. excited D. moved
10. Jack packed up all the things he had accumulated over the last ten years.
A. future B. far C. near D. past
11. It is likely for them to find the rules by themselves.
A. hardly B. rare C. friendly D. possible
12. The manager demanded that this job should be finished before next Monday.
A. required B. cried C. ordered D. suggested
13. He decided to give his son everything he owned after his death.

- A. gained B. had C. got D. caught
14. In fact, all of these devices are designed by him in his spare time.
A. finally B. really C. actually D. usually
15. They all jumped with joy after hearing the exciting news.
A. luck B. sorrow C. pain D. happiness

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作出判断：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。

Hercules

Once upon a time there was a great Greek hero, Hercules. He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen. On his shoulder he carried a club and in his hand he held a bow (弓). He was known as the hero of a hundred adventures.

Hercules served a king. The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks. One morning the king sent for him and told him to fetch three golden apples for him from the garden of the Singing Maidens (歌女). But no one knew where the garden was.

So Hercules went away. He walked the whole day and the next day and the next. He walked for months before he saw mountains far in the distance one fine morning. One of the mountains was in the shape of a man, with long, long legs and arms and huge shoulders and a huge head. He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas, the Mountain God. So he asked him for help.

Atlas answered, "My head and arms and shoulders all ache. Could you hold up the sky while I fetch the golden apples for you?"

Hercules climbed the mountain and shouldered the sky. Soon the sky grew very heavy. When finally Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, "Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I'm going to see the king with the apples."

Hercules knew that he couldn't fight him because of the sky on his back. So he shouted: "Just one minute's help. My shoulders are hurting. Hold the sky for a minute while I make a cushion (垫子) for my shoulders."

Atlas believed him. He threw down the apples and held up the sky. Hercules picked up the apples and ran back to see the king.

16. Hercules was the tallest man in the world.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Hercules worked in the king's garden.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Hercules was given many difficult tasks by the king.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Atlas was the god who held up the sky.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Atlas ran faster than Hercules.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Atlas got the golden apples for Hercules because he wanted to be the king himself.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Hercules finally managed to get the apples by defeating Atlas.
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个选项中为第2~5段每段选择1个最佳标题；（2）第27~30题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。

Understanding Autism

1 Autism（孤独症）is a life-long developmental disability that prevents individuals from properly understanding what they see, hear, and otherwise sense. This results in severe problems of social relationships, communication, and behavior. Individuals with autism have to painstakingly（费力地）learn normal patterns of speech and communication, and appropriate ways to relate to people, objects, and events, in a similar manner to those who have had a stroke.

2 The cause of autism is still unknown. Some research suggests a physical problem affecting those parts of the brain that process language and information coming in from the senses. There may be some imbalance of certain chemicals in the brain. Genetic（遗传的）factors may sometimes be involved. Autism may indeed result from a combination of several “causes”.

3 Most people with mental retardation（智力迟钝的）show relatively even skill development. Individuals with autism, however, typically show uneven skill development, with deficits（欠缺）in certain areas — most frequently in their ability to communicate and relate to others — and distinct skills in other areas. It is important to distinguish autism from mental retardation or other disorders, since diagnostic（诊断的）confusion may lead to inappropriate and ineffective treatment techniques.

4 In general, individuals with autism perform best at jobs which are structured and involve a degree of repetition. Some people who have autism are working as artists, piano tuners, painters, farm workers, office workers, computer operators, dishwashers, assembly line workers, or employees of sheltered workshops or other sheltered work settings.

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

- A. What causes autism?
- B. How common is autism?
- C. Does autism occur together with other disabilities?
- D. What is Autism?
- E. What kinds of jobs can individuals with autism do?
- F. What is the difference between autism and mental retardation?

27. Individuals with autism are particularly weak at _____.
28. It is possible that autism happens as a result of _____.
29. Autism and mental retardation should be treated with _____.
30. A typical feature of people with autism is their uneven _____.

- A. different techniques
- B. social relationships and communication
- C. language and information
- D. several causes working together
- E. a degree of repetition
- F. skill development

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

Memory

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to “think and concentrate”. Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived (被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject (试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and nonsmokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine (尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers,

and deprived smokers **bested** those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

“As our tests became more complex,” sums up Spilich, “non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins.” He predicts, “smokers might perform adequately at many jobs until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity.”

31. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is
 - A. to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers.
 - B. to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity.
 - C. to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 - D. to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory.
32. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to
 - A. compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details.
 - B. put the subjects through increasingly complex tests.
 - C. check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers.
 - D. register the prompt responses of the subjects.
33. The word “bested” (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means
 - A. beat.
 - B. envied.
 - C. caught up with.
 - D. made the best of.
34. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
 - B. Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
 - C. Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
 - D. Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.
35. We can infer from the last paragraph that
 - A. smokers should not expect to become airline pilots.
 - B. smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness.
 - C. no airline pilots smoke during flights.
 - D. smokers may prove unequal to handling emergency cases.

第二篇

Taking Naps

American society is not nap (午睡) -friendly. “In fact”, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University Of Pennsylvania School Of Medicine, “there's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep.” Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: “Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven.”

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. “We have to totally change our attitude toward napping,” says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the

godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an “American sleep debt” which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have “a mid-afternoon quiet phase” also called “a secondary sleep gate”. Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don’t nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we “snack” on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

36. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is

- A. unreasonable. B. criminal. C. harmful. D. costly.

37. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans

- A. don’t like to take naps.
B. are terribly worried about their national debt.
C. sleep less than is good for them.
D. have caused many industrial and traffic accidents.

38. The purpose of this article is to

- A. warn us of the wickedness of napping.
B. explain the danger of sleepiness.
C. discuss the side effects of napping.
D. convince the reader of the necessity of napping.

39. The “American sleep debt” (Para. 3) is the result of

- A. the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep.
B. the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration.
C. the rapid development of American industry.
D. the Americans’ worry about the danger of sleepiness.

40. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is

- A. preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift.
B. good practice to eat something light before we go to bed.
C. essential to make up for cost sleep.
D. natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it.

第三篇

Advertising

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an



advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offered to dieters (节食者) with the message that there were fewer calories (热量单位, 大卡) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not dietetic (适合节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

41. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by
 - A. stressing their high quality.
 - B. convincing him of their low price.
 - C. maintaining a balance between quality and price.
 - D. appealing to his buying motives.
42. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that
 - A. thin slices of bread could contain more calories.
 - B. the loaf was cut into regular slices.
 - C. the bread was not genuine bread.
 - D. the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same.
43. The passage tells us that
 - A. sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs.
 - B. advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need.
 - C. the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements.
 - D. fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment.
44. It can be inferred, from the passage that a smart consumer should
 - A. think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements.
 - B. guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements.
 - C. be familiar with various advertising strategies.
 - D. avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal.
45. The passage is mainly about
 - A. how to make a wise buying decision.

- B. ways to protect the interests of the consumer.
- C. the positive and negative aspects of advertising.
- D. the function of advertisements in promoting sales.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

A Thirsty World

The world is not only hungry, it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of this huge amount is sea-water, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3% — the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground, and other sources. _____(46), because some of it is in the form of icebergs and glaciers. Even worse, some of it has been polluted.

At the moment, this small amount of fresh water is still enough for us. However, our need for water is increasing rapidly. Only if we take steps to deal with this problem now, can we avoid a severe worldwide water shortage later on. One of the useful steps we can take is to stop unlimited use of water. _____(47), however, would have a bad effect on agriculture and industry.

In addition to stopping wasting our precious water, one more useful step we should take is to develop ways of reusing it. _____(48), but only on a small scale.

Today, in most large cities, water is used only once and it eventually returns to the sea or runs into underground storage tanks. But it is possible to pipe water that has been used to a purifying plant. There it can be filtered and treated with chemicals _____(49).

_____ (50), we still would not have enough. Where could we turn next? To the oceans! All we'd have to do to make use of the vast amount of sea-water is — remove the salt. This salt-removing process is already in use in many parts of the world. So if we take all these steps, we'll be in no danger of drying up!

- A. A limited water supply
- B. so that it can be used again just as if it were fresh from a spring
- C. It is possible to purify large amounts of sea water
- D. But even if every large city purified and reused its water
- E. And we cannot even use all of that
- F. Experiments have already been done in this field

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

How to Lose Weight Properly

Researchers stress that we need diet and exercise to drop pounds. "The most _____(51) way to lose weight is with a combination," says Rena Wing, head of the National Weight Control Center. _____(52) experts also admit that many _____(53) losers find it helps to _____(54)

on one or the other. “A lot of people feel helpless at the thought of _____(55) everything — diet, lifestyle,” says Bess Marcus, professor of human behavior at Brown University Medical School. “So ask yourself, ‘ _____(56) do I want to start? What am I willing to focus on?’ ”

The _____(57) depends on everything from what you hope to _____(58) to how our life is _____(59). If you are in a big hurry to drop pounds _____(60), dieting is the way to go. Decades of _____(61) have shown it’s the surest and quickest method. If you are more _____(62) with how you look than with numbers on the scale, though, _____(63) may be the way go to. By increasing physical activity, you’ll _____(64) fat and build muscle tissue. _____(65) often end up losing both fat and muscle tissue.

Your best approach is one that suits your lifestyle. If you’ve tried and fail at one approach, consider the other. “ A lot of people have so disappointed that they begin to think they’ll never be able to lose weight,” says Marcus. “That’s when it’s time to try something new. Even a small step forward can help people regain confidence and convince themselves they can make even bigger changes.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 51. A. active | B. effective | C. comprehensive | D. productive |
| 52. A. Then | B. Still | C. Moreover | D. But |
| 53. A. grown-up | B. would-be | C. poor | D. unfortunate |
| 54. A. concentrate | B. dwell | C. insist | D. stress |
| 55. A. changing | B. combining | C. developing | D. practicing |
| 56. A. How | B. When | C. Where | D. Why |
| 57. A. alternative | B. answer | C. choice | D. solution |
| 58. A. achieve | B. acquire | C. address | D. adopt |
| 59. A. settled | B. organized | C. formed | D. composed |
| 60. A. eventually | B. hard | C. completely | D. fast |
| 61. A. summary | B. research | C. inspection | D. survey |
| 62. A. confused | B. troubled | C. concerned | D. acquainted |
| 63. A. exercise | B. operation | C. diet | D. activity |
| 64. A. discharge | B. consume | C. digest | D. burn |
| 65. A. Activists | B. Practitioners | C. Dieters | D. Exercisers |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷二（卫生类 C 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	C	D	A	B	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	C	D	A	C	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	B	F	A	C	E	A	D	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	A	A	C	E	A	F	B	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	D	A	C	A	D	B	C	D	A
61	62	63	64	65					
B	C	B	A	D					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他说这个结果是他期望的最好的结果。题干划线词 best 意为“最好的”。四个选项：meaningful 意为“有意义的”，interesting 意为“有趣的”，meaningless 意为“无意义的”，perfect 意为“完美的，最好的”，所以正确答案为 D。
- C**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：图书馆里有关这个主题的书数量不多。题干划线词 limited 意为“有限的”。四个选项：large 意为“巨大的”，total 意为“总的，全部的”，small 意为“小的，少量的”，similar 意为“相似的”，因此正确答案为 C。
- B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：他喜欢在空闲时间读短小的故事。题干划线词 spare 意为“多余的，空闲的”。四个选项：short 意为“短的”，free 意为“自由的，空闲的”，busy 意为“忙的”，long 意为“长的，长期的”，故而正确答案为 B。
- C**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：你近来看到汤姆了吗？题干划线词 recently 意为“近



- 来”。四个选项: shortly 意为“简短地, 立即地”, currently 意为“当前地”, lately 意为“近来, 最近地”, probably 意为“可能地”, 因而正确答案为 C。
5. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 我想知道你生活的目标是什么。题干划线词 wonder 意为“想知道”。四个选项: ask 意为“询问”, doubt 意为“怀疑”, agree 意为“同意”, know 意为“知道”, 所以 D 为正确答案。
6. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 你最好把这些文件放到一个安全的地方。题干划线词 safe 意为“安全的”。四个选项: secure 意为“安全的”, dark 意为“黑暗的; 深色的”, guard 意为“保卫”, ban 意为“禁止”, 可知正确答案为 A。
7. **B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 这个勇敢的小男孩成为了许多媒体封面的头条。题干划线词 massive 意为“大量的”。四个选项: continuous 意为“连续的”, extensive 意为“广泛的, 大量的”, instant 意为“立即的, 速成的”, quick 意为“迅速的, 机敏的”, 故本题正确答案为 B。
8. **C**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 这个城镇以它宏伟的建筑而闻名。题干划线词 magnificent 意为“壮丽的, 宏伟的”。四个选项: high-rise 意为“高层的, 高楼的”, modern 意为“现代的”, splendid 意为“辉煌的, 壮观的”, ancient 意为“古老的”, 所以正确答案为 C。
9. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 城市的巨变震惊了所有的参观者。题干划线词 astonish 意为“使震惊”。四个选项: scare 意为“使害怕”, surprise 意为“使惊讶”, excite 意为“使兴奋”, move 意为“推动, 使感动”, 所以正确答案为 B。
10. **D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 杰克将他近10 年收集的东西都打包了。题干划线词 last 意为“最后的”。四个选项: future 意为“将来”, far 意为“远的, 遥远的”, near 意为“近的”, past 意为“过去的”, 故本题正确答案为 D。
11. **D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 对他们来说, 自己找到规则是可能的。题干划线词 likely 意为“可能的”。四个选项: hardly 意为“几乎不”, rare 意为“稀有的, 稀少的”, friendly 意为“友好的”, possible 意为“可能的”, 所以正确答案为 D。
12. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个经理要求工作在下周一前完成。题干划线词 demand 意为“要求”。四个选项: require 意为“要求”, cried 原形为 cry, 意为“大哭, 大喊”, order 意为“命令”, suggest 意为“建议”, 故而正确答案为 A。
13. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他决定死后把他拥有的一切都给他儿子。题干划线词 own 意为“拥有, 占有”。四个选项: gain 意为“获得, 赢得”, had 原形为 have, 意为“有”, got 原形为 get, 意为“得到”, caught 原形为 catch, 意为“抓住”, 所以 B 为正确答案。
14. **C**。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干: 事实上, 所有的装置都是他业余时间设计的。题干划线词 in fact 意为“事实上”。四个选项: finally 意为“最后地, 最终地”, really 意为“真正地”, actually 意为“实际上, 事实上”, usually 意为“通常”, 因此正确答案为 C。
15. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 听到这个令人振奋的消息后, 他们所有人都高兴地蹦起来了。题干划线词 joy 意为“高兴, 欢乐”。四个选项: luck 意为“运气”, sorrow



意为“悲伤, 懊悔”, pain 意为“痛苦”, happiness 意为“高兴, 幸福”, 可知正确答案为 D。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **A**。题干: Hercules 是世上最高的人。通过题干中的名词“Hercules”和“tall”可以定位在第一段第二句话“He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen.”, 意为“他比你见过的任何人都要高和壮”, 所以他是最高和最壮的。因此, 题干与文章信息符合, 故选择 A。
17. **C**。题干: Hercules 在国王的花园里工作。通过题干中的“Hercules”和“king”可以定位在原文第二段第一句话“Hercules served a king”, 意为“Hercules 服务于一位国王”, 但是没有说具体做什么的, 因此选择 C。
18. **A**。题干: 国王给了 Hercules 很多艰难的任务。通过题干中的名词“tasks”可以定位到第二段的相关信息“The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks.”, 意为“国王很害怕他, 所以一次次地派他去执行困难的任务”。因此, 题干与文章信息符合, 故选择 A。
19. **A**。题干: Atlas 是负责支撑天的神。通过题干中的名词“Atlas”可以定位到第三段的相关信息“He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas”, 意为“他正在支撑着天, Hercules 知道他是 Atlas”。题干与文章信息符合, 故选择 A。
20. **C**。题干: Atlas 跑得比 Hercules 快。通过题干中的 Atlas、Hercules 和 run 进行定位, 原文没有相关信息, 故选择 C。
21. **B**。题干: Atlas 帮 Hercules 拿到了苹果, 因为他自己想成为国王。通过题干中的名词“golden apples”可以定位到第五段的相关信息“Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, ‘Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I’m going to see the king with the apples.’”, 意为“Atlas 带着三个金苹果返回来, 说‘你将永远管理这座山, 我准备带苹果去见皇上了’”。由此可知 Atlas 不愿意再支撑天, 所以不是想成为国王”。因此, 题干与文章信息不符合, 故选择 B。
22. **B**。题干: Hercules 最终打败了 Atlas 并拿回了苹果。通过最后两段可知, Hercules 打不过 Atlas, 而是通过小计谋拿回了苹果, 所以题干与文章信息不符合, 故选择 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **D**。第一段主要讲了孤独症的定义, 故 D 为正确答案。
24. **A**。第二段的主题句是第一句: “孤独症发生的原因还是未知的”, 以下讲述可能的原因, 故本题选择 A。
25. **F**。第三段主要讲了孤独症和智力迟钝的不同, 故本题选择 F。
26. **E**。第四段主要讲孤独症患者能做的工作有哪些, 故 E 为正确答案。
27. **B**。题干: 孤独症患者在_____非常弱。文章第一段主要讲述什么是孤独症及其特点, 其中说道: “孤独症患者在人际关系交流沟通和行为表现上有严重的缺陷。”因此 B 为正确答案。



28. **D**。题干：作为_____的结果，可能引起孤独症。文章第二段主要讲孤独症的成因，最后一句提到：“多个原因一起可能引起孤独症。”故 **D** 为正确答案。
29. **A**。题干：我们应该怎么样对待孤独症和智力迟钝？文章第三段有相关信息：“分清楚孤独症和智力迟钝是很重要的，因为一旦误诊将会导致不合适的、无效的治疗方法。”因此 **A** 为正确答案。
30. **F**。题干：孤独症的典型特征是他们不平衡的_____。文章第三段讲：“孤独症患者表现出不平衡的技能发展，在某些方面会有欠缺。”故 **F** 为正确答案。

第4部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **A**。主旨题。句意：George Spilich 实验的目的是_____。属于实验模块的短文，必然涉及试验的目的。短文第一段第一句中“...to find out whether... smoking helps them to ‘think and concentrate’”即为本题的答案。故 **A** 为正确选项。
32. **B**。细节题。句意：George Spilich 的实验以这种方式进行，以便于_____。本题问及实验方法，根据短文第二至第五段关于实验的描述，可以归纳出实验的进行步骤是有易到难。因此，**B** 为正确答案。
33. **A**。词汇题。句意：“bested”的意思是_____。由该词出现的句子可推知：non-smokers 测试结果比 active smokers 好；deprived smokers 比 those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing 也更好一些，因为（见该段最后一句）active smokers 不仅记忆力差，而且难以区分重要信息与次要信息。故选 **A**。
34. **C**。细节题。句意：下列哪个陈述是正确的？本题涉及短文第二段要点，由该段第二句即可确定选项 **C**。
35. **D**。推理题。句意：从最后一段可以推理得出_____。题干明确告诉考生推断的依据为第六段要点：①随着测试难度的增加，不抽烟者的成绩越来越高；②抽烟者在处理不复杂的任务时同样出色；③抽烟的飞行员在不出现任何问题中能驾驶好飞机，但一旦出现问题，吸烟可能破坏他的判断力。因此，**D** 为正确答案。

第二篇

36. **A**。细节题。句意：美国人普遍认为，睡得太多_____。第一段指出，“American society is not nap-friendly”，此处的 not nap-friendly 意为“不接受午睡，不支持午睡”，所以 **A**（没道理的，讲不通的）为正确答案。
37. **C**。细节题。句意：Dement 委员会所做的调研说明美国人_____。第三段谈到了美国人睡眠不足和瞌睡造成的危险，说明了缺少睡眠对美国人没有好处。所以 **C** 正确。
38. **D**。主旨题。句意：本文的写作目的是_____。通读全文即可知本文主要表述 nap 的重要性，故 **D** 为正确答案。
39. **A**。细节题。句意：“美国人的睡眠债”是_____的结果。依据文章第一段第一、二行，说明美国人缺觉是因为美国人对睡眠的传统观念有问题。因此，**A** 为正确答案。



40. **D**. 细节题。句意：最后一段的第二句告诉我们_____。最后一段的大意是：我们这些打瞌睡的超级明星，打瞌睡并不是为了弥补睡眠或上夜班，而是对睡眠的“补充营养”，任何时候，任何地方想睡就睡。作者想说明的是：我们感到需要打瞌睡是非常自然的事。与 D 项意思相符。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。句意：广告可以说服消费者购买没有价值的产品_____。由题干中的 buy worthless products 定位至短文第一段的实例，其中“some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for”和本段主题句中的“the appeal of advertising to buying motives”即是本题答案依据。由此确定 D 为正确答案。
42. **D**. 细节题。句意：面包的广告有误导性是因为_____。本题问及第二段关于 bread 的实例，由该段最后两句两个 but 后对实情的剖析可确定答案。因此 D 为正确选项。
43. **A**. 细节题。句意：本文告知我们_____。本题选项涉及第三段要点 (A、D) 和最后一段要点 (B、C)。由第三段第四句排除 D，第四段第三句 but 后的内容排除 B，最后一句排除 C；选项 A 概括了第三段的要点，故选 A。
44. **A**. 推理题。句意：从文中可以推理得知，一个聪明的消费者_____。由题干 a smart consumer should 推定本题涉及最后一段作者对消费者的忠告：广告对消费动机的鼓动作用主要通过对产品各种优点的渲染来体现，明智的消费者主要应冷静分析这些优点 (该段第二句)。因此，A 为正确选项。
45. **C**. 主旨题。句意：本文的主旨是_____。根据上述语篇分析，本文主题十分明确。短文第一句是主题句，据此也可确定答案。故 C 为正确答案。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **E**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句说的是“人们只能用占水资源的 3% 的来自于河流、湖泊、地下以及其他来源的淡水”，空白处后面说的是“因为它有一些是冰川和冰河的形式。更糟糕的是，它有一些还被污染了”。这里的“it”显然指的是“fresh water (淡水)”，所以这个空格内应该填入的是和淡水有关的内容，所有选项 E “我们不能使用它们全部”，因为有些淡水以冰川和冰河的形式存在。更糟糕的是，还有一些淡水资源被污染了，在语义上与原文一致，所以正确答案为 E。
47. **A**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句说的是“有用的一步就是停止无限量地使用水”，空白处后面的句子说的是“但是，将会对农业和工业造成不利影响”，由此可知空白处填入的应该是与水的供给相关的内容。所以选项 A “有限的水供给”为正确答案。
48. **F**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句说的是“除了停止浪费我们珍贵的水资源，我们要采取的重要一步就是发明重复利用水的方法”，空白处后面的句子说的是“但是只是小规模”，所以这个空格内填入的很应该与发明重复利用水源的方法有关，所以选项 F “在这个领域内开展了很多实验”为正确答案。
49. **B**. 从原文来看，空白处的前面一句说的是“在那里，它被过滤并用化学成分处理”，所以空格内填入的很应该与水的处理有关，所以选项 B “以便它可以被再次使用，好像它是来自于井底的新水”为正确答案。



50. **D**。从原文来看,空白处的后面一句说的是“我们的水资源仍旧不够。我们接下来去哪里求助呢?那就是大海”,说明水资源不够用,所以空白处填入的应该与水资源不够用相关,因此选项 **D** “但是即便是每个大城市都净化和重复利用水资源”为正确答案。

第6部分:完形填空

51. **B**。本题考查句意。文中第一句是整个文章的主题思想:“我们需要通过饮食和锻炼减肥”,两种方法的结合是最有效的解决方式, **B** 选项“有效的”符合题意。
52. **D**。本题考查逻辑关系。空格后面的意思是“专家也承认采用某一种方法也能起到作用”,和空格前的意思不同,很明显空格处应该是表示转折的词汇,所以 **but** 正确。故选 **D**。
53. **B**。本题考查固定搭配。**would-be** 修饰 **losers** 表示“将要失败的人”,这是一种特殊的表达方式,复合词做定语使用, **B** 是正确选项。
54. **A**。句中意思是“如果减肥者集中在某一种方法上”,和空格后的 **on** 搭配的短语: **concentrate on** 意思是“集中注意力”; **dwell on** 搭配指“停留、栖息”; **insist on** 指“坚持”; **stress on** 指“强调”。
55. **A**。空格前后的意思是“减肥者一想到减肥要改变如饮食、生活方式的一切就觉得很无助”,所以此空格处应该选用 **change** “改变”。
56. **A**。从语法看四个选项的词都可以放在空格处,但上下文的意思是“减肥的方式”,所以应该选用 **how**。
57. **B**。针对上段最后一句的问题 **What am I willing to focus on?**, 此段应提供此问题的答案,所以此处选择 **answer** 正确。**alternative** “选项或替换”、**choice** “选择”、**solution** “解决方法”都不能和上文密切呼应。
58. **A**。空格前后的意思是“答案取决于你希望达到的目标”, **achieve** “实现”符合此意。**acquire** “获得”、**address** “地址”、**adopt** “收养、采用”都与句意不相关。
59. **B**。空格前文是“生活的组织方式”而不是 **form** “构成”、**compose** “合成”、**settle** “解决”方式。所以答案为 **A** 选项 **organize** “组织”。
60. **D**。空格前后意思是“如果你想快速减肥,那么节食是可用的方法”,空格处缺失之意为“快速”而不是 **eventually** “最终”、**completely** “彻底地”、**hard** “费力地”。
61. **B**。此句意思是“数十年的研究表明节食是最快并最有保证的方式”,空格处应填入 **research** “研究”。其他选项 **summary** “摘要”、**inspection** “视察”、**survey** “勘察”都不符合句意。
62. **C**。原文意思是“如果你更关注相貌”,短语 **be concerned with** “关心,关注,有关”正阐释了这一内容, **be confused with** “混淆,困惑”、**trouble** 和 **with** 连用表示“被打扰” **be acquainted with** “相识,熟识”和空格后的“相貌”无法搭配。所以 **C** 为正确答案。
63. **A**。文中提到“除节食外,另一减肥方式是什么?”自然是运动,所以答案为 **exercise**。
64. **B**。此处意思是“通过运动可以消耗脂肪”,表示“消耗”之意的选项有 **consume** “消耗,消费”和 **burn** “燃烧”, **burn** 为不及物动词,不能加宾语,所以只能选择 **B** 选项 **consume**。**discharge** “释放”、**digest** “消化”不合题意。
65. **C**。空格处缺少的主语是“节食者”,句子是说减肥的同时肌肉组织也失去了。

全真模拟三

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷三（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. His idea is always utterly different from his classmates.
A. hardly B. rarely C. simply D. totally
2. The magnificent church towers always attract people's attention at first.
A. ancient B. old C. modern D. splendid
3. People should work together to deal with environmental problems.
A. list B. forbid C. handle D. allow
4. This factory had a far better yield after introducing the new machine.
A. goods B. production C. brand D. friend
5. The frightening news is spread across the whole country.
A. surprising B. boring C. happy D. horrible
6. He finally achieved success after a lot of failures.
A. reached B. existed C. attained D. took
7. He is so happy to find a girl with a shared interest with him.
A. normal B. strange C. common D. different
8. He doesn't know which one is the best in all of these options.
A. questions B. problems C. interests D. choices
9. They didn't realize how serious the problem was.
A. know B. forget C. doubt D. remember
10. Many students today display a disturbing willingness to choose their careers.
A. offensive B. depressive C. troublesome D. tiresome
11. I rarely visit my parents after I obtained a decent job in this company.
A. seldom B. frequently C. normally D. eventually
12. He went to attend the party with decent clothes.
A. honest B. rich C. good-looking D. high-ranking
13. You must shine your shoes since you attend to such an important party.
A. lighten B. clean C. wash D. polish
14. The workers finally called off the strike after the government made the promise.



- A. put off B. ended
C. cancelled D. demanded for
15. You should not touch it if you are not sure it is secure enough.
A. clean B. pretty C. distant D. safe

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作出判断: 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。

Importance of Children's Oral Health

February is National Children's Dental (牙齿的) Health Month, but in children good oral care is critical every day. The first comprehensive study on the nation's oral health, released recently by the Office of the U.S. Surgeon General, calls dental and oral diseases a "silent epidemic(流行病)", even in children. The report states that more than 51 million school hours are lost each year to dental-related illness. In fact, a recent study pointed to dental care as the most common unmet health need among American children.

To help counter this, the American Academy of Periodontology (牙周病学) (AAP) is launching an effort to educate children and parents about the prevention of dental diseases in children.

“This is important because oral problems can impact self-esteem for children and lead to problems of eating, speaking and attending to learning,” said Michael McGuire, president of the AAP.

Common dental problems seen in children are cavities (龋洞) and gingivitis (齿龈炎), which are found in the majority of U.S. children. “When these problems are not caught early and treated, they can develop into more severe problems and cause unnecessary suffering,” said McGuire. “However, much of the time, oral problems are avoidable problems.”

In the Rio Grande Valley in Texas, a group of more than 120 dentists volunteers to deliver dental care to thousands of low-income children each year with its Mobile Dental Unit that travels from school to school.

“According to the Surgeon General’s Report, about 37 percent of children have not had a dental visit before starting school,” said McGuire. “When children don’t see dentists, they miss the opportunity to have problems caught early before they develop into larger, more expensive problems to treat, and parents miss the opportunity to learn how to promote good oral habits in their children.”

16. Only in February should attention be paid to children's oral health.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. Dental and oral diseases are common in both adults and children.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. Boys miss more school hours each year due to dental-related illness.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Oral problems in children can develop into more severe problems.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Oral problems can not be avoided in any way.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The low-income children are very grateful to the dentists.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Some children have never seen a dentist before starting school.
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 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

More Than 8 Hours Sleep Too Much of a Good Thing

- 1 Although the dangers of too little sleep are widely known, new research suggests that people who sleep too much may also suffer the consequences.
- 2 Investigators at the University of California in San Diego found that people who clock up 9 or 10 hours each weeknight appear to have more trouble falling and staying asleep, as well as a number of other sleep problems, than people who sleep 8 hours a night. People who slept only 7 hours each night also said they had more trouble falling asleep and feeling refreshed after a night's sleep than 8-hour sleepers.
- 3 These findings, which DL Daniel Kripke reported in the journal *Psychosomatic Medicine*, demonstrate that people who want to get a good night's rest may not need to set aside more than 8 hours a night. He added that "it might be a good idea" for people who sleep more than 8 hours each night to consider reducing the amount of time they spend in bed, but cautioned that more research is needed to confirm this.
- 4 Previous studies have shown the potential dangers of chronic shortages of sleep—for instance, one report demonstrated that people who habitually sleep less than 7 hours each night have a higher risk of dying within a fixed period than people who sleep more.
- 5 For the current report, Kripke reviewed the responses of 1,004 adults to sleep questionnaires, in which participants indicated how much they slept during the week and whether they experienced any sleep problems. Sleep problems included waking in the middle of the night, arising early in the morning and being unable to fall back to sleep, and having fatigue interfere with day-to-day functioning.
- 6 Kripke found that people who slept between 9 and 10 hours each night were more likely to report experiencing each sleep problem than people who slept 8 hours. In an interview, Kripke noted that long sleepers may struggle to get rest at night simply because they spend too much time in bed. As evidence, he added that one way to help insomnia is to spend less time in bed. "It stands to reason that if a person spends too long a time in bed, then they'll spend a higher percentage of

time awake,” he said.

23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 4 _____
25. Paragraph 5 _____
26. Paragraph 6 _____

- A. Kripke’s research tool
B. Dangers of Habitual shortages of sleep
C. Criticism on Kripke’s report
D. A way of overcoming insomnia
E. Sleep problems of long and short sleepers
F. Classification of sleep problems

27. To get a good night’s rest, people may not need to _____.
28. Long sleepers are reported to be more likely to _____.
29. One of the sleep problems is waking in the middle of the night and unable to _____.
30. People each night have a higher risk of dying if they habitually _____.

- A. fall asleep again
B. become more energetic the following day
C. sleep less than 7 hours
D. confirm those serious consequences
E. suffer sleep problems
F. sleep more than 8 hours

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

On-line Cancer Chat with a Safety Net

Cancer Research UK has launched an online chat forum for cancer patients to swap stories and share experiences on how to cope with such a devastating disease.

But Cancer Chat is a forum with a difference: it has an information safety net.

This means that a Cancer Research UK team will keep a watching brief to ensure that patients are not subjected to rogue “cancer cures” or scientifically unsound information. Anyone can have access to the messages posted on Cancer Chat but if people wish to post a message, they will need to register.

And Rebekah Gibbs, cancer patient and star of TV’s Casualty has pledged her support for the new project. “I think Cancer Chat is a brilliant idea,” she said. “I have written a public diary about what I went through with breast cancer and I have had such a heart-warming response from other people going through the same thing.” The idea of a Cancer Chat forum means you can share information about treatment and side effects and you can really open up

about your feelings online in a way that can be difficult when talking to close friends and family. And with Cancer Research UK monitoring the forum people can be reassured about the quality of information being exchanged. "Cancer Chat will also encourage its users to check out any cancer questions on its CancerHelp UK website which is specially designed to give patients and their families 6,000 pages of up-to-date information that is easy to understand and explains a wide range of treatments for different types of cancer and gives details of clinical trials. There is also a UK database of cancer clinical trials.

The award-winning website attracts around one million visitors a month and Cancer Research UK hopes that some of these visitors will also want to post comments on the Cancer Chat forum.

For those who do not have access to computers and have questions about cancer, the charity's team of cancer information nurses are available during office hours to talk over patients' concerns on the phone.

31. Cancer Chat is different from other forums in that
- A. it has the support of a famous actress. B. it is a source of reliable information.
C. it provides a huge amount of information. D. it attracts a great number of visitors.
32. Which is NOT true of Rebekah Gibbs?
- A. She is a well-known figure in Britain. B. She got breast cancer some time ago.
C. She thinks highly of Cancer Chat. D. She has written a private diary.
33. All the statements about the messages posted on Cancer Chat are true EXCEPT
- A. they are available to all visitors.
B. their writers get paid for them.
C. they concern not just treatments and side effects.
D. they are also an emotional outlet for their writers.
34. CancerHelp UK is a website that
- A. offers lots of information on cancer treatment and clinical trials.
B. attracts numerous visitors.
C. has won an award.
D. all of the above.
35. "The charity" in the last Paragraph but one refers to
- A. Cancer Research UK. B. Cancer Chat.
C. CancerHelp UK. D. TV's Casualty.

第二篇

Eating Chocolate

Good news for chocoholics: the treat preferred by millions all over the world is good for you, according to American researchers at the University of California. Chocolate contains substances called flavonoids that can help maintain a healthy heart and good circulation. The researchers

have discovered that cocoa acts like aspirin and that eating a bar of chocolate has also been shown to release endorphins in the body: these chemicals help to reduce pain and stress and make you feel happy.

The Olmec Indians of Mexico and Central America were the first to grow cocoa beans, in about 1500 BC, and the Mayas were drinking unsweetened cocoa hundreds of years before it became fashionable in Europe.

In 1544, a delegation of Mayan nobles visited Philip of Spain and gave him jars of cocoa as a gift. Cocoa soon became fashionable in Spain and Portugal. The Spanish were the first to add sugar to their cocoa drink.

By the middle of the century, solid chocolate was becoming familiar. In 1765, James Baker and John Hanan opened the first chocolate mill in the United States, introducing chocolate to the average citizen. In 1896, in Switzerland, Daniel Peter had the idea of adding milk in the chocolate-making process and produced the first milk chocolate.

Since then, chocolate has grown enormously in popularity. One of the biggest chocolate-eating nations is Britain where the average man, women, and child eats nine kilos of chocolate a year. In fact, chocolate is the number one comfort food and there are more chocoholics in Britain than any where else in the world. Researchers warn that although chocolate is good for you, it should be eaten in small quantities and with no added milk.

36. Why is chocolate good for heart and circulation?
 - A. It reduces pain and stress.
 - B. It contains substances called flavonoids.
 - C. It releases endorphins in human body.
 - D. It acts like aspirin to protect heart.
37. Cocoa soon became fashionable when it was first introduced to Europe
 - A. as a drink.
 - B. as a gift.
 - C. as food.
 - D. as a medicine.
38. Which country were the first to add sugar to their cocoa drink?
 - A. Spain.
 - B. America.
 - C. Portugal.
 - D. China.
39. What does James Bakers and John Hanan do about chocolate?
 - A. They produce the first mild chocolate.
 - B. They introduce chocolate to Europe.
 - C. They add sugar to make chocolate bars.
 - D. They make chocolate accessible to average man.
40. What is the author's tone about eating chocolates?
 - A. Ambiguous.
 - B. Negative.
 - C. Positive.
 - D. Humorous.

第三篇

Cooking Oil Fumes Cause Tumor

The leading cause of lung cancer among women in the city was cooking oil fumes while

men are more likely to develop the disease from smoking, said medical experts after a five-year research study.

Doctors announced the results yesterday with analysis on some new tendencies in lung cancer. They said patients are younger, especially women.

According to the Shanghai Tumor Research Institute, more local residents die of lung cancer in the city than anything else. Following breast cancer, it has the second-highest incidence rate.

“An unhealthy lifestyle is a very important reason for lung cancer,” said Dr. He Yumin from Shanghai Minshen Traditional Chinese Medicine Tumor Diagnosis and Treatment Center.

He followed 2,276 lung cancer patients for five years. Among them, 1,483 were male.

Smoking causes 70 percent of cases among men while only 18 percent of female patients developed cancer from smoking or inhaling second-hand smoke, according to the report.

However, more than 60 percent of women with the disease had long term, close contact with strong oil fumes from cooking and complained about irritated eyes and throat.

About 32 percent of women fried foods in boiling oil in unventilated kitchens and about 25 percent of women’s bedrooms were adjacent to the kitchen.

However, local women were surprised to learn cooking oil fumes could lead to cancer. Some claimed they may change food preparation methods.

“Unless my family and I don’t eat at home every day, I must stay in the kitchen to cook,” said Xu Li, a 45-year-old local woman. “I know the fumes are bad for the skin, but it is the first time I heard that it can result in lung cancer. I have already started frying less.”

Doctors said women’s lung cancer had few links to personal health and physical condition, but was closely related to family cancer history, unhealthy dietary habits and weak immune systems. Other experts agreed with her.

“Smoking is by far the biggest cause of lung cancer for men,” said Dr. Tan Binyong, honorary president of the Respiratory Disease Institute at Fudan University’s Medical College. “It’s true that second-hand smoke and cooking fumes are the main causes among women.”

His research also warned people not to stand near of stalls selling fried foods due to the poor quality of oils used.

The chance of catching lung cancer is three times higher if exposed to the fume for a long time, experts said.

41. What a new tendency in lung cancer is concluded by the researchers?

- A. Men are more likely to develop lung cancer than women.
- B. Women are more likely to develop lung cancer than men.
- C. Patients with lung cancer become older, especially males.
- D. Patients with lung cancer become younger, especially females.

42. Which of the following diseases is the most common among the local residents in Shanghai?

- A. Heart disease.
- B. Breast cancer.

- C. Infectious diseases. D. Lung cancer.
43. What symptoms may be complained of by most women with lung cancer after long term, close contact with cooking oil fumes?
- A. Irritated eyes and throat. B. Severe pain in both lungs.
C. Continuous cough and headache. D. Difficulty in breath.
44. What was the local women's reaction when they learned that cooking oil fumes could lead to cancer?
- A. Happy. B. Surprised. C. Angry. D. Careless.
45. Which of the following has relatively little connection with women's lung cancer?
- A. Family cancer history.
B. Unhealthy dietary habits.
C. Weak immune systems.
D. Personal health and physical condition.

第5部分：补全短文（第46~50题，每题2分，共10分）

下面的短文有5处空白，短文后有6个句子，其中5个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Read with Greater Speed

Do you have difficulty reading in class? If so, a special reading program that helps match sounds with letters could speed up your brain.

At least one out of every five elementary school students in the US has trouble learning to read, even when the students are good at other subjects. _____(46)

Researchers from Yale University, US, studied a group of children from New York and Connecticut State. As part of the study, 37 struggling readers received special tutoring. Every day, instructors worked with them on recognizing how written letters represent units of sound called phonemes (音素). _____(47)

By the end of the school year, these children could read faster than before. They also made fewer mistakes, and understood more of what they read than they could earlier in the year.

As part of their study, the researchers used a special machine to take action photos of the students' brains. _____(48) This is the same part of the brain that becomes active when good readers read. This activated brain area appears to include a structure that helps people recognize familiar written words quickly. In lower level readers, this structure remains inactive.

A year later, the brain structure was still working hard in the students who had gone through the special tutoring, and they continued to do well in reading tests. _____(49)

However, some researchers still doubt the study. _____(50)

A. Many adults are interested in matching sounds with letters.

- B. The students also practiced reading aloud and spelling.
- C. The biggest challenge for many of these kids, scientists say, is matching sounds with letters.
- D. Another group in the study who went through a more traditional reading program didn't show the same progress.
- E. The pictures showed all increase in activity in the back of the brain on the left side.
- F. They believe that reading without making any noise or linking words to sounds is more efficient.

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Exercise Cuts Cancer Deaths in Men

Men who exercise often are less likely to die from cancer than those who _____(51), new research published in the British Journal of Cancer revealed yesterday.

A team of scientists from the Karolinska Institute in Sweden looked _____(52) the effect of physical activity and cancer risk in 40,708 men aged _____(53) 45 and 79.

The seven-year study found that men _____(54) walked or cycled for at least 30 minutes a day had a 34 per cent lower _____(55) of dying from cancer than the men who did less exercise or nothing at all. _____(56) the period studied, 3,714 men developed cancer and 1,153 died from the disease. The researchers suggest that half an hour's walking _____(57) cycling a day increased survival among these men by 33 per cent.

The researchers surveyed men from two counties in central Sweden about their lifestyle and the amount of _____(58) activity they were usually doing. They then scored these responses and compared the results with data on cancer diagnosis and death officially recorded in a central cancer registry (登记簿) over a seven-year _____(59). Lead author, Professor Alicja Wolk, said: "These results clearly show for the first time the effect that very simple and basic daily _____(60) such as walking or cycling has in reducing cancer death risk in middle-aged and elderly _____(61)."

Dr Lesley Walker, director of cancer information at Cancer Research UK, said: "This study gives us a clear indication that men who exercise are less _____(62) to die from cancer, and that they are more likely to _____(63) the disease if they get it. It's not entirely clear from this study what role exercise plays in preventing _____(64) in men, but we do know that a healthy lifestyle can prevent up to half of all cancers — and _____(65) exercise forms a key part of this."

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 51. A. didn't | B. don't | C. won't | D. can't |
| 52. A. on | B. of | C. at | D. by |
| 53. A. from | B. between | C. at | D. about |
| 54. A. which | B. whom | C. who | D. what |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 55. A. rush | B. turn | C. risk | D. fall |
| 56. A. During | B. Since | C. Despite | D. Between |
| 57. A. along | B. but | C. or | D. with |
| 58. A. mental | B. physical | C. emotional | D. artistic |
| 59. A. rank | B. list | C. age | D. period |
| 60. A. exercise | B. life | C. work | D. style |
| 61. A. women | B. men | C. patients | D. couples |
| 62. A. easy | B. able | C. likely | D. apparent |
| 63. A. lose | B. miss | C. treat | D. survive |
| 64. A. trouble | B. cancer | C. mistakes | D. accidents |
| 65. A. random | B. rare | C. regular | D. rough |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷三（卫生类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	C	B	D	C	C	D	A	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	C	D	B	A	C	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	E	B	A	D	F	E	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	B	D	A	B	B	A	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	A	B	D	C	B	E	D	F
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	B	C	C	A	C	B	D	A
61	62	63	64	65					
B	C	B	D	C					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- D**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：他的想法总是与他的同学完全不同。题干划线词 **utterly** 意为“完全地”。四个选项：**hardly** 意为“几乎不”，**rarely** 意为“很少地”，**simply** 意为“简单地”，**totally** 意为“总地，全部地”，所以正确答案为 D。
- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这座宏伟的教堂总是首先吸引人们的注意。题干划线词 **magnificent** 意为“宏伟的，壮丽的”。四个选项：**ancient** 意为“古代的”，**old** 意为“老的”，**modern** 意为“现代的”，**splendid** 意为“壮观的，灿烂的”，所以 D 为正确答案。
- C**。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：人们应该一起合作来处理环境问题。题干划线词 **deal with** 意为“处理”。四个选项：**list** 意为“列举，列出”，**forbid** 意为“禁止”，**handle** 意为“处理”，**allow** 意为“允许”，可知正确答案为 C。
- B**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：在引进新的机器后，这个工厂的产量更好了。题干划线词 **yield** 意为“产量”。四个选项：**goods** 意为“商品，货物”，**production** 意为“生产，产量”，**brand** 意为“品牌”，**friend** 意为“朋友”，故而正确答案为 B。
- D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：这个恐怖的消息在全国传播开来。题干划线词 **frightening**



- 意为“令人恐怖的”。四个选项: surprising 意为“惊奇的”, boring 意为“枯燥的, 无聊的”, happy 意为“幸福的”, horrible 意为“可怕的, 恐怖的”, 所以正确答案为 D。
6. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 在很多次失败后, 他最终获得了成功。题干划线词 achieve 意为“取得, 实现”。四个选项: reach 意为“达到”, exist 意为“存在”, attain 意为“取得, 获得”, took 原形为 take, 意为“拿”, 可知正确答案为 C。
7. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 他很高兴找到了一个与他有共同兴趣的女孩。题干划线词 shared 意为“共享的, 共同的”。四个选项: normal 意为“正常的”, strange 意为“奇怪的”, common 意为“共同的”, different 意为“不同的”, 所以正确答案为 C。
8. D。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 他不知道这些选择中哪一个是最好的。题干划线词 option 意为“选择”。四个选项: question 意为“问题”, problem 意为“问题”, interest 意为“兴趣”, choice 意为“选择”, 故而正确答案为 D。
9. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他没有意识到这个问题有多严重。题干划线词 realize 意为“意识到, 实现”。四个选项: know 意为“知道”, forget 意为“忘记”, doubt 意为“怀疑”, remember 意为“记住”, 因此正确答案为 A。
10. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 现在的许多大学生对选择职业表现出烦恼。题干划线词 disturbing 意为“烦扰的, 不安的”。四个选项: offensive 意为“攻击的; 无礼的”, depressive 意为“抑郁的”, troublesome 意为“麻烦的, 困难的”, tiresome 意为“疲倦的, 无聊的”, 因而正确答案为 C。
11. A。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 在这家公司获得一份体面的工作后, 我就很少去看望我的父母了。题干划线词 rarely 意为“很少地”。四个选项: seldom 意为“很少”, frequently 意为“经常地”, normally 意为“正常地, 通常地”, eventually 意为“最后地, 最终地”, 所以正确答案为 A。
12. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 他穿着体面的衣服去参加那次聚会。题干划线词 decent 意为“体面的, 得体的”。四个选项: honest 意为“诚实的”, rich 意为“丰富的, 富裕的”, good-looking 意为“好看的”, high-ranking 意为“高级别的, 高职位的”, 故而正确答案为 C。
13. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 既然你参加这么重要的聚会, 你应该把你的鞋子擦亮。题干划线词 shine 意为“擦亮; 闪耀”。四个选项: lighten 意为“减轻; 发亮”, clean 意为“清洁, 打扫”, wash 意为“洗”, polish 意为“擦亮, 使光亮”, 所以 D 为正确答案。
14. C。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干: 在政府作出承诺后, 工人们最终取消了罢工。题干划线词 call off 意为“取消”。四个选项: put off 意为“延期”, end 意为“结束”, cancel 意为“取消”, demand 意为“要求”, 可知正确答案为 C。
15. D。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 如果你不确定它足够安全, 就不要碰它。题干划线词 secure 意为“安全的”。四个选项: clean 意为“干净的”, pretty 意为“美好的, 漂亮的”, distant 意为“遥远的”, safe 意为“安全的”, 所以正确答案为 D。

第2部分: 阅读判断

16. B。题干: 只有在2月我们需要关注孩子的口腔健康。文章第一句讲: “2月是国际儿童牙齿健康月, 但是每天都需要重视孩子的口腔健康”。因此题干所述与文章信息不符, 选 B。



17. **A**。题干：牙齿和口腔疾病在大人和孩子中都非常常见。文章第一段中提到：“在国际口腔健康日发布了最为综合的研究结果，把口腔和牙齿疾病叫做‘无声流行病’，甚至在孩子中间也很常见。”因此，题干所述与原文相符，故选择 A。
18. **C**。题干：男孩子因为牙疾病问题缺失的课程更多。文章并没有提及题干所述问题，所以选 C。
19. **A**。题干：孩子的口腔问题可以发展成更为严重的问题。文章第三段讲：“这很重要，因为牙齿疾病可以影响孩子的自尊心，并导致吃饭、说话、听力等方面的问题。”题干所述与文章信息相符，因此选 A。
20. **B**。题干：牙齿问题不可能避免。文章第四段讲：“但是很多时候，牙齿问题是可以避免的。”题干所述与文章信息不符，因此选 B。
21. **C**。题干：低收入群体的孩子很感谢牙医。文章并没有提及低收入群体孩子对牙医的看法，所以本题选 C。
22. **A**。题干：很多孩子在上学前没有去看过牙医。文章第六段讲：“37%的孩子在上学前没有看过牙科医生。”题干叙述与原文相符，故本题选择 A。

第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子

23. **E**。“Investigators ...found that people who clock up 9 or 10 hours each weeknight appear to have more trouble falling, than...”该句回应了文章的主题——睡眠时间太长不是好事；对应被选项发现只有 E 和 F 与这个内容有关系，但段落最后一句中又提到了睡眠不足的人的问题，因此 E 是答案（睡眠长和睡眠短的人所面临的睡眠问题）。
24. **B**。段落的结构——Previous studies have shown the potential dangers of chronic shortages of sleep—for instance 表明了该段的中心是讲述“长期睡眠不足的潜在危险”。因此 B 为正确答案。
25. **A**。对于该段落答案的选择具有一定的迷惑性，A 和 F 容易相互成为干扰项，但由于段落中提到的“睡眠问题”是属于问卷上要回答的内容，是和 Kripke 的直接研究有关，所以 A 是答案，同时推测 F 可能是干扰项。
26. **D**。段落中出现的 Kripke found, Kripke noted 和 he added 表明，“Kripke 的观点和态度应该是该段的中心”，对比被选项排除 C（段落中没有出现批评的话语）和 F（段落中没有具体提到睡眠问题的表现形式），而段落最后第 2 句提到了克服失眠的方法——少花时间在床上，与 D 呼应，故 D 为正确答案。
27. **F**。句意：要想有个好睡眠，人们无需_____。分析：根据搭配结构 need to do sth.判断所有选项都在语法上合适。借助搭配句意判断 F（睡眠超过 8 小时）为正确选项。
28. **E**。句意：睡眠时间长的人更有可能_____。结合文章主题——睡眠时间长不是好事情，判断 E 合适。也可借助文章中的相关内容（利用题干中的 Long sleepers 和 more likely 作为答案线索）：Kripke found that people who slept between 9 and 10 hours each night were more likely to report experiencing each sleep problem than people who slept 8 hours. 因此，E 是正确答案。
29. **A**。句意：其中的一个睡眠问题是在午夜醒来不能_____。直接判断 A（再次入睡）合适，故选 A。



30. C。句意：那些习惯性每晚 _____ 的人有更高的死亡风险。第五段有很明确的信息。故选 C。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. B。细节题。题干：Cancer Chat 不同于其他论坛是因为 _____。文章第二段讲：“Cancer Chat 的一个不同之处在于它有一个信息安全网络。”因此正确答案为 B。
32. D。细节题。题干：关于 Rebekah Gibbs 的说法哪项是不正确的？由专有名词 Rebekah Gibbs 定位到文章第四段：“我写了一个公开的日记，关于我如何战胜癌症，并且得到病友和鼓励。”因此正确答案为 D。
33. B。细节题。题干：张贴在 Cancer Chat 的信息哪个是不对的？这个题干不好定位，可以改为定位四个选项。根据文章第三段 “Anyone can have access to the messages posted on Cancer Chat” 可知 A 为正确信息；第四段讲 “Cancer Chat 论坛意味着你可以分享有关治疗和副作用的信息，同时也可以敞开心扉表达你无法向朋友和家人表述的心情”，可知选项 C “不仅仅关注治疗和副作用的信息” 和 D “对作者而言也是情感的宣泄” 为正确信息，所以答案为 B。
34. D。细节题。题干：Cancer Help UK 是一个网站 _____。由关键词 Cancer Help UK 定位到文章第四段：“这个网站是专门为病人和病人家属设计的，为他们提供 6 000 页及时更新的易于理解的信息，并详细地说明治疗方法。”第五段接着讲：“这个赢得奖励的网站吸引了很多的访问者。” “The award-winning website” 意为 “这个获过奖的网站”，所以答案为 D。
35. A。细节题。题干：最后一段的 “The charity” 指的是什么？根据上下文可知，此处的 The charity 指的是上段提到的 Cancer Research UK，因此选择 A。

第二篇

36. B。细节题。句意：为什么说巧克力对心脏和循环都有益？原文是：“巧克力中含有一种叫类黄酮的物质，它能维护心脏的健康并促进血液循环。故答案为 B。
37. B。细节题。句意：当可可被当成 _____ 首次引入欧洲的时候，很快就流行了起来。原文是：“1544 年，一个玛雅贵族代表团觐见西班牙国王菲利普时，送给他一罐可可作为礼物。”故答案为 B。
38. A。细节题。句意：哪个国家是第一个往可可饮料中加糖的？由第三段最后一句可知，西班牙是第一个把糖放进咖啡饮料的，故答案为 A。
39. D。细节题。句意：James Bakers 和 John Hanan 做了什么有关巧克力的事情？原文是：“1765 年，James Baker 和 John Hanan 在美国开办了第一个巧克力作坊，将巧克力介绍给了普通人。”故答案为 D。
40. C。态度题。句意：作者对食用巧克力是什么态度？选项 A “模棱两可的”；选项 B “否定的”；选项 C “肯定的”；选项 D “幽默的”。从题目和文中总体内容可见，这篇文章说明吃巧克力的好处，虽然在后面提出吃巧克力时的注意事项，但不影响作者肯定的语气，故答案为 C。



第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。句意: 研究者们得出一个肺癌新趋势是_____。文章第二段明确提到, 肺癌的新趋势就是“病人更年轻, 尤其是妇女”。因此, D 为正确选项。
42. **B**. 细节题。句意: 上海本地居民中最常见的疾病是_____。文章第三段说道, “肺癌排在乳腺癌之后, 发病率第二高”, 可见乳腺癌才是最常见的疾病。故选 B。
43. **A**. 细节题。句意: 大多数长期接触厨房油烟并患有肺癌的女性抱怨的疾病症状是_____。文章第七段说道, “60%以上患肺癌的妇女都长期接触厨房油烟并主诉眼睛和喉咙疼痛难受”。因此 A 为正确选项。
44. **B**. 细节题。句意: 当本地妇女得知厨房油烟可以致癌的时候, 她们的反应是_____。文章第九段明确说道, “当妇女们知道厨房油烟可以致癌时都很惊讶”。因此 B 为正确选项。
45. **D**. 细节题。句意: 下列哪一种疾病与女性的肺癌几乎无关? 回答此题时, 首先要注意倒数第四段中的两处文字, 即“had few links to...”和“was closely related to...”。其中, link to 意为 connection with, 而 relate to 则意为 connect with, 都是“联系”的意思, 只是 few 和 closely 的差别却很大。few 和 little 一样, 都是具有否定意义的词, 意为“很少, 几乎没有”, 只是后面的名词分别为可数名词和不可数名词而已; 它们与 a few 和 a little 不同, a few 和 a little 具有肯定意义, 意为“有几个”和“有一点”。

第 5 部分: 补全短文

46. **C**. 根据上下文, 此处应该填入孩子们阅读时碰到的困难。下一段开始讲发音与阅读的关系, 且该处前一句有 kids, C 中的 these kids 较为明显地指代上文所提到的小孩子, 因此 C 比较符合语境。
47. **B**. 从原文来看, 上一句讲的是教师教学生认识字母是如何构成音素的。B 中的 also 表示并列关系, 即学生们还在进行别的方面的练习, 与上一句是顺承关系。因此, B 比较符合语境。
48. **E**. 从原文看, 上一句讲的是研究者对孩子们的大脑活动进行了拍照。因此, E 中的 pictures 及 brain 都与上一句的主题吻合, 故 E 为最佳答案。
49. **D**. 此处应该是对比关系: 经过特殊训练的小组与传统阅读训练的小组的效果是不一样的。因此 D 中的 another 是最好的与上文对应的词, D 为最佳选项。
50. **F**. 从该段的第一个词 however 得知, 此处为转折关系。上文提到的都是有声阅读的优势和好处, 经过转折之后, 空格处应该填入无声阅读是更好的。因此, F 符合语境。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. **B**. 本题考查上下文语义。本句前面提到 men who exercise often, 与他们相比较的显然应当是“不经常锻炼的男人们”, 即 men who don't.
52. **C**. 本题考查词组。look at 表示“观察, 研究”。
53. **B**. 本题考查上下文语义。“between 45 and 79”显然指的是这些男人的年龄, 因此应选 aged。
54. **C**. 本题考查定语从句的关系代词。修饰前面的 men 一词, 因此应选限制性关系代词 who。
55. **C**. 本题考查上下文语义。根据上下文可以得知, 经常锻炼的男人“死”于癌症的危险要小。



56. **A**。本题考查介词。此处显然应选表示“在……期间”之意的 **during** 一词。
57. **C**。本题考查并列关系。本段的第一句出现了 **walked or cycled**，因此此处应选 **or** 一词。
58. **B**。本题考查上下文语义。短文的第二段曾出现过 **physical activity**，因此此处应选 **physical** 一词。
59. **D**。本题考查词汇。由于上文讲的年龄，因此 **age** 是最佳答案。
60. **A**。本题考查上下文语义。根据上下文可知此处讲的内容就是下文中的 **such as walking or cycling**，不难推断此处应选 **exercise** 一词。
61. **B**。本题考查文章主题。短文的题目以及内容的前半部分一直都在谈论男人运动与否与癌症的关系，此处显然应选 **men**。
62. **C**。本题考查近义词辨析。前面多次提到，坚持经常性运动的男人死于癌症的可能性要小，**possible** 和 **likely** 在汉语里都可译做“可能的”，但在英语中意思区别很大，前者侧重于“存在”的客观趋势，后者侧重于对“存在”的预期，因而可以说 **It is possible for them to do**，而不说 **they are possible to do**，所以应选 **likely**。
63. **D**。本题考查上下文语义。既然坚持经常性运动的男人死于癌症的可能性要小，那么不难推断这种男人即使得了癌症，存活下来的可能性也应更大些。
64. **B**。本题考查主题回现。短文全篇都在谈论男人运动与患癌症的关系，此外，接下来又出现了 **prevent up to half of all cancers**，故此处应选 **cancer**。
65. **C**。本题考查词汇。前面提到每天运动带给男人的好处，因此此处应选 **regular**，表示“经常性的”。

全真模拟四

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷四（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. Not everyone was in favor of this bill.
A. supporting B. liking C. talking D. caring
2. We consume a lot of energy more than we can produce.
A. waste B. buy C. use D. sell
3. His answer is always totally wrong.
A. hardly B. rarely C. simply D. utterly
4. How do you account for your absence from the class last Thursday?
A. explain B. examine C. choose D. expand
5. The small town has been virtually unchanged in the last ten years.
A. totally B. absolutely C. almost D. gently
6. They set this standard to test the people's capabilities four years ago.
A. powers B. strengths C. possibilities D. abilities
7. Our discussion should be related to the topic on environmental protection.
A. be relied on B. be afraid of C. be connected with D. be excited at
8. The number of potential users is enormous and we should pay more attention to it.
A. immense B. normal C. strange D. little
9. He discovered that his hometown has changed a lot in the past five years.
A. realized B. found C. dreamed D. heard
10. He finally agreed to my plan.
A. at first B. at last C. at most D. at least
11. It is likely for them to find the rules by themselves.
A. hardly B. rare C. friendly D. possible
12. The manager demanded that this job should be finished before next Monday.
A. required B. cried C. ordered D. suggested
13. He decided to give his son everything he owned after his death.
A. gained B. had C. got D. caught
14. In fact, all of these devices are designed by him in his spare time.
A. finally B. really C. actually D. usually

15. They all jumped with joy after hearing the exciting news.

A. luck

B. sorrow

C. pain

D. happiness

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作出判断：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。

Highways

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike（收费公路）companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. At that time, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or weight of trucks. During the World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, he noted: “The old convoy（车队）had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany’s autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land.”

The interstate highway system was finally started in 1956. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Considering the many geographic features of the country such as mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains, innovative designs of roadways began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U.S., and the U.S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians, or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural program, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation’s economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation’s freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

16. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.

A. Right

B. Wrong

C. Not mentioned

17. Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways had better quality than the highways of America.

- A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. In the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. With safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The interstate highways system provides access between major military installations in America.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
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 个选项中为第 2、4、5、6 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Understanding Autism

- 1** Autism (孤独症) is a life-long developmental disability that prevents individuals from properly understanding what they see, hear, and otherwise sense. This results in severe problems of social relationships, communication, and behavior. Individuals with autism have to painstakingly (费力地) learn normal patterns of speech and communication, and appropriate ways to relate to people, objects, and events, in a similar manner to those who have had a stroke.
- 2** The cause of autism is still unknown. Some research suggests a physical problem affecting those parts of the brain that process language and information coming in from the senses. There may be some imbalance of certain chemicals in the brain. Genetic (遗传的) factors may sometimes be involved. Autism may indeed result from a combination of several "causes".
- 3** Most people with mental retardation (智力迟钝的) show relatively even skill development. Individuals with autism, however, typically show uneven skill development, with deficits (欠缺) in certain areas — most frequently in their ability to communicate and relate to others — and distinct skills in other areas. It is important to distinguish autism from mental retardation or other disorders, since diagnostic (诊断的) confusion may lead to inappropriate and ineffective treatment techniques.
- 4** In general, individuals with autism perform best at jobs which are structured and involve a degree of repetition. Some people who have autism are working as artists, piano tuners, painters, farm workers, office workers, computer operators, dishwashers, assembly line workers, or employees of sheltered workshops or other sheltered work settings.

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

- A. What causes autism?
B. How common is autism?
C. Does autism occur together with other disabilities?
D. What is Autism?
E. What kinds of jobs can individuals with autism do?
F. What is the difference between autism and mental retardation?

27. Individuals with autism are particularly weak at _____.
28. It is possible that autism happens as a result of _____.
29. Autism and mental retardation should be treated with _____.
30. A typical feature of people with autism is their uneven _____.

- A. different techniques
B. social relationships and communication
C. language and information
D. several causes working together
E. a degree of repetition
F. skill development

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 Tricks of Supermarkets

You may have wondered why the supermarkets are all the same. It is not because the companies that operate them lack imagination. It is because they all aim at persuading people to buy things.

In the supermarket, it takes a while for the mind to get into a shopping mode. This is why the area immediately inside the entrance is known as the “**decompression zone**”. People need to slow down and look around, even if they are regulars. In sales terms this area is bit of a loss, so it tends to be used more for promotion.

Immediately inside the first thing shoppers may come to is the fresh fruit and vegetables section. For shoppers, this makes no sense. Fruit and vegetables can be easily damaged, so they should be bought at the end, not the beginning, of a shopping trip. But what is at work here? It turns out that selecting good fresh food is a way to start shopping, and it makes people feel less guilty about reaching for the unhealthy stuff later on.

Shoppers already know that everyday items, like milk, are invariably placed towards the back of a store to provide more opportunities to tempt customers. But supermarkets know shoppers know this, so they use other tricks, like placing popular items halfway along a section so that people have to walk all along the aisle looking for them. The idea is to boost “dwell time”: the

length of time people spend in a store.

Traditionally retailers measure “football”, as the number of people entering a store is known, but those numbers say nothing about where people go and how long they spend there. But nowadays, a piece of technology can fill the gap: the mobile phone. Path Intelligence, a British company tracked people’s phones at Gunwharf Quays, a large retailer centre in Portsmouth—not by monitoring calls, but by plotting the positions of handsets as they transmit automatically to cellular networks. It found that when dwell time rose 1%, sales rose 1.3%.

Such techniques are increasingly popular because of a deepening understanding about how shoppers make choices. People tell market researchers that they make rational decisions about what to buy, considering things like price, selection or convenience. But subconscious forces, involving emotion and memories, are clearly also at work.

31. In Paragraph 2, “decompression zone” is the area meant to
A. prepare shoppers for the mood of buying. B. offer shoppers a place to have a rest.
C. encourage shoppers to try new products. D. provide shoppers with discount information.
32. Putting fruit-and-vegetable section near the entrance takes advantage of shoppers’
A. common sense. B. shopping habits.
C. shopping psychology. D. concerns with time.
33. Path intelligence uses a technology to
A. measure how long people stay at a store. B. count how many people enter a store.
C. find out what people buy in a store. D. monitor what people say and do in a store.
34. What happened at Gunwharf Quays showed that sales
A. was reversely linked to dwell time.
B. was in direct proportion to dwell time.
C. was affected more by football than by dwell time.
D. was affected more by dwell time than by football.
35. The best title for the passage is
A. New Technology Boosts Stores’ Sales B. How Shoppers Make Choices in Stores
C. The Science behind Stores’ Arrangements D. Rational and Irrational Ways of Shopping

第二篇

Easy Death

In ancient Greek, the term euthanatos meant “easy death”. Today euthanasia (安乐死) generally refers to mercy killing, the voluntary (自愿) ending of the life of someone who is terminally ill. Like abortion, euthanasia has become a legal, medical, and moral issue over which opinion is divided.

Euthanasia can be either active or passive. Active euthanasia means that a physician or other medical personnel takes an action that will result in death, such as giving an overdose of deadly medicine. Passive euthanasia means letting a patient die for lack of treatment, or stopping the treatment that has begun. Examples of passive euthanasia include taking patients off a breathing machine or removing other life-support systems. Stopping the food supply is also considered passive.

A good deal of the debate about mercy killing originates from the decision-making process. Who decides whether a patient is to die? This issue has not been solved legally in the United States. The matter is left to state law, which usually allows the physician in charge to suggest the option of death to a patient's relatives, especially if the patient is brain dead. In an attempt to make decisions about when their own lives should end, several terminally ill patients in the early 1990s used a controversial suicide device, developed by Dr. Jack Kevorkian, to end their lives.

In parts of Europe, the decision-making process has become very flexible. Even in cases where the patients are not brain dead, patients have been put to death without their approval at the request of relatives or at the suggestion of physicians. Many cases of passive euthanasia involve old people or newborn infants. The principle justifying this practice is that such individuals have a "life not worthy of life".

In countries where passive euthanasia is not legal, the court systems have proved very tolerant in dealing with medical personnel who practice it. In Japan, for example, if physicians follow certain guidelines they may actively carry out mercy killings on hopelessly ill people. Courts have also been somewhat tolerant of friends or relatives who have assisted terminally ill patients to die.

36. A terminally ill patient is one who
 - A. gets worse every day.
 - B. can never get well again.
 - C. is very seriously ill in the end.
 - D. is too ill to want to live on.
37. The difference between active and passive euthanasia is whether
 - A. there is an action that speeds up the death of the patient.
 - B. the breathing machine is taken off the patient.
 - C. an overdose of deadly medicine is used.
 - D. the patient is denied food supply.
38. According to the passage, who has the legal responsibility to decide on euthanasia?
 - A. The national or state government.
 - B. The patient's relatives.
 - C. Physicians in charge of the patient.
 - D. The answer varies from country to country.
39. The principle justifying passive euthanasia in Europe is that terminally ill patients are
 - A. living a life without consciousness.
 - B. living a life that can hardly be called life.
 - C. too old or too weak to live on.
 - D. too old or too young to approve of euthanasia.
40. The attitude of the writer toward euthanasia is
 - A. negative.
 - B. positive.
 - C. objective.
 - D. casual.

第三篇

Factors to Influence the Life Span

People are living longer than ever, but for some reason, women are living longer than men. A

baby boy born in the United States in 2003 can expect to live to be about 73, a baby girl, about 79. This is indeed a wide gap, and no one really knows why it exists. The greater longevity (长寿) of woman, however, has been known for centuries. It was, for example, described in the seventeenth century. However, the difference was smaller then — the gap is growing.

A number of reasons have been proposed to account for the differences. The gap is greatest in industrialized societies, so it has been suggested that woman are less susceptible to work strains that may raise the risk of heart disease and alcoholism. Sociologists also tell us that woman are encouraged to be less adventurous than men (and this may be why they are more careful drivers, involved in fewer accidents).

Even smoking has been implicated in the age discrepancy. It was once suggested that working women are more likely to smoke and as more women entered the work force, the age gap would begin to close, because smoking is related to earlier deaths. Now, however, we see more women smoking and they still tend to live longer although their lung cancer rate is climbing sharply.

One puzzling aspect of the problem is that women do not appear to be as health as men. That is, they report far more illness. But when a man reports an illness, it is more likely to be serious.

Some researches have suggested that men may die earlier because their health is more strongly related to their emotions. For example, men tend to die sooner after losing a spouse than women do. Men even seem to be more weakened by loss of a job. (Both of these are linked with a marked decrease in the effectiveness of the immune system.) Among men, death follows retirement with an alarming promptness.

Perhaps we are searching for the answers too close to the surface of the problem. Perhaps the answers lie deeper in our biological heritage. After all, the phenomenon is not isolated to humans. Females have the **edge** among virtually all mammalian (哺乳动物的) species, in that they generally live longer. Furthermore, in many of these species the differences begin at the moment of conception; there are more male miscarriages (流产). In humans, after birth, more baby boys than baby girls die.

41. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
- A. Men's lifespan remains almost unchanged.
 - B. Researchers have found the causes of the age gap.
 - C. The age gap was noticed only recently.
 - D. The more advanced a society, the greater the age gap.
42. As is suggested in Paragraph 2, the two factors relevant to women's longer lifespan are
- A. disease and road accidents.
 - B. industrialization and work strains.
 - C. their endurance of work strains and reluctance for adventure.
 - D. their immunity to heart disease and refusal of alcohol.
43. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true?
- A. The great number of male smokers contributes to the age gap.
 - B. The growing number of smoking women will narrow the age gap.

- C. Smoking does not seem to affect women's longevity.
D. Female workers are more likely to smoke than male workers.
44. Which of the following phenomenon makes researchers puzzled?
A. Though more liable to illness, women still live longer.
B. Men's health is more closely related to their emotions.
C. Men show worse symptoms than women when they fall ill.
D. Quite a number of men die soon after their retirement.
45. The word "edge" in Paragraph 6 means
A. "margin". B. "side". C. "quality". D. "advantage".

第5部分：补全短文（第46~50题，每题2分，共10分）

下面的短文有5处空白，短文后有6个句子，其中5个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

A Bad Idea

Think you can walk, drive, take phone calls, e-mail and listen to music at the same time? Well, New York's new law says you can't. _____(46) The law went into force last month, following research and a shocking number of accidents that involved people using electronic gadgets (小日机械) when crossing the street.

Who's to blame? _____(47) "We are under the impression that our brain can do more than it often can," says Rene Marois, a neuroscientist (神经科学家) in Tennessee. "But a core limitation is the inability to concentrate on two things at once".

The young people are often considered the great multi-taskers. _____(48) A group of 18- to 21-year-olds and a group of 35-to 39-year-olds were given 90 seconds to translate images into numbers, using a simple code. _____(49) But when both groups were interrupted by a phone call or an instant message, the older group matched the younger group in speed and accuracy.

It is difficult to measure the productivity lost by multi-taskers. But it is probably a lot. Jonathan Spire, chief analyst at Basex, a business-research firm, estimates the cost of interruptions to the American economy at nearly \$650 billion a year. _____(50) The surveys conclude that 28 percent of the workers' time was spent on interruptions and recovery time before they returned to their main tasks.

- A. And you'll be fined \$100 if you do so on a New York City street.
B. Talking on a cell-phone while driving brings you joy anyway.
C. The estimate is based on surveys with office workers.
D. The younger group did 10 percent better when not interrupted.
E. However, an Oxford University research suggests this perception is open to question.
F. Scientists say that our multi-tasking (多任务处理) abilities are limited.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Exercise

Whether or not exercise adds _____(51) the length of life, it is common experience that a certain _____(52) of regular exercise improves the health and contributes a feeling of well-being. Furthermore, exercise _____(53) involves play and recreation, and relieves nervous tension and mental fatigue in so doing, is not only pleasant but beneficial.

How much and what kind of exercise one should _____(54) merits careful consideration. The growing child and the normal young man and young woman thrill with the exhilaration of strenuous sports. They fatigue to the _____(55) of exhaustion but recover promptly with a period of rest. But not so with _____(56) of middle age and beyond. For them moderation is _____(57) vital importance. Just how much exercise a person of a given age can safely take is a question _____(58) to answer.

Individual variability is _____(59) great to permit of generalization. A game of tennis may be perfectly safe for one person of forty but folly for another. The safe limit for exercise _____(60) on the condition of the heart, the condition of the muscles, the type of exercise, and the regularity with which it is taken. Two general suggestions, however, will _____(61) as sound advice for anyone. The first is that the condition of the heart and general health should be _____(62) periodically by careful, thorough physical examinations. The _____(63) is that exercise should be kept below the point of physical exhaustion.

What type of exercise one should _____(64) depends upon one's physical condition. Young people can safely enjoy vigorous competitive sports, but most older persons do better to limit themselves to less strenuous activities. Walking, swimming, skating are among the sports that one can enjoy and safely participate _____(65) throughout life. Regularity is important if one is to get the most enjoyment and benefit out of exercise.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. for | B. to | C. at | D. of |
| 52. A. heaviness | B. highness | C. amount | D. number |
| 53. A. which | B. where | C. when | D. why |
| 54. A. carry | B. make | C. bring | D. take |
| 55. A. point | B. place | C. left | D. reverse |
| 56. A. these | B. this | C. those | D. that |
| 57. A. against | B. below | C. on | D. of |
| 58. A. easy | B. hard | C. impossible | D. unnecessary |
| 59. A. very | B. too | C. constantly | D. considerably |
| 60. A. depends | B. bases | C. acts | D. carries |
| 61. A. refer | B. regard | C. serve | D. treat |
| 62. A. delayed | B. defended | C. designed | D. determined |
| 63. A. other | B. another | C. one | D. same |
| 64. A. endure | B. choose | C. rebuild | D. produce |
| 65. A. with | B. from | C. in | D. on |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷四（卫生类 B 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	D	A	C	D	C	A	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	C	D	B	C	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	D	A	F	E	B	D	A	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	A	B	C	B	A	D	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	C	A	D	A	F	E	D	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	A	D	A	C	D	B	B	A
61	62	63	64	65					
C	D	A	B	C					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. A。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干：没有人支持这个法案。题干划线词 in favor of 意为“支持”。四个选项：support 意为“支持”，like 意为“喜欢”，talk 意为“谈论”，care 意为“关心，喜爱”，所以正确答案为 A。
2. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我们消耗的能源大于我们所能生产的。题干划线词 consume 意为“消耗”。四个选项：waste 意为“浪费”，buy 意为“买”，use 意为“使用”，sell 意为“卖”，所以 C 为正确答案。
3. D。本题是对副词的考查。题干：他的答案完全是错误的。题干划线词 totally 意为“完全地”。四个选项：hardly 意为“几乎不”，rarely 意为“很少地”，simply 意为“简单地”，utterly 意为“完全地”，可知正确答案为 D。
4. A。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：你怎么解释你上周二缺课的事？题干划线词 account for 意为“解释”。四个选项：explain 意为“解释”，examine 意为“考试，检查”，choose 意为“选择”，expand 意为“膨胀，扩张”，故而正确答案为 A。
5. C。本题是对副词的考查。题干：这个小镇在过去十年几乎没什么变化。题干划线词 virtually



意为“几乎”。四个选项: totally 意为“完全地”, absolutely 意为“绝对地”, almost 意为“几乎”, gently 意为“轻轻地”, 所以正确答案为 C。

6. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 四年前, 他们设定了这个标准来检测人们的能力。题干划线词 capability 意为“能力”。四个选项: power 意为“权力, 势力”, strength 意为“力量, 力气”, possibility 意为“可能性”, ability 意为“能力”, 可知正确答案为 D。
7. **C**。本题是对形容词短语的考查。题干: 我们的讨论要与环境保护的主题相关。题干划线词 be related to 意为“与……有关”。四个选项: be relied on 意为“被信赖”, be afraid of 意为“害怕, 担心”, be connected with 意为“与……有联系”, be excited at 意为“对……感到兴奋”, 所以正确答案为 C。
8. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 潜在客户数量是很巨大的, 我们要关注它。题干划线词 enormous 意为“巨大的”。四个选项: immense 意为“巨大的, 广大的”, normal 意为“正常的”, strange 意为“奇怪的”, little 意为“少量的”, 故而正确答案为 A。
9. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他发现他的家乡在过去 5 年发生了很大变化。题干划线词 discover 意为“发现”。四个选项: realize 意为“实现”, found 的原形为 find, 意为“发现”, dream 意为“做梦, 梦想”, hear 意为“听见”, 故而正确答案为 B。
10. **B**。本题是对副词的考查。题干: 他最终同意了我的计划。题干划线词 finally 意为“最后地, 最终地”。四个选项: at first 意为“首先, 起初”, at last 意为“最后, 最终”, at most 意为“最多, 至多”, at least 意为“最少, 至少”, 可知正确答案为 B。
11. **D**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干: 对他们来说, 自己找到规则是可能的。题干划线词 likely 意为“可能的”。四个选项: hardly 意为“几乎不”, rare 意为“稀有的, 稀少的”, friendly 意为“友好的”, possible 意为“可能的”, 所以正确答案为 D。
12. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 这个经理要求工作在下周一前完成。题干划线词 demand 意为“要求”。四个选项: require 意为“要求”, cried 原形为 cry, 意为“大哭, 大喊”, order 意为“命令”, suggest 为“建议”, 故而正确答案为 A。
13. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干: 他决定死后把他拥有的一切都给他儿子。题干划线词 own 意为“拥有, 占有”。四个选项: gain 意为“获得, 赢得”, had 原形为 have, 意为“有”, got 原形为 get, 意为“得到”, caught 原形为 catch, 意为“抓住”, 所以 B 为正确答案。
14. **C**。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干: 事实上, 所有的装置都是他业余时间设计的。题干划线词 in fact 意为“事实上”。四个选项: finally 意为“最后地, 最终地”, really 意为“真正地”, actually 意为“实际上, 事实上”, usually 意为“通常”, 因此正确答案为 C。
15. **D**。本题是对名词的考查。题干: 听到这个令人振奋的消息后, 他们所有人都高兴地跳起来了。题干划线词 joy 意为“高兴, 欢乐”。四个选项: luck 意为“运气”, sorrow 意为“悲伤, 懊悔”, pain 意为“痛苦”, happiness 意为“高兴, 幸福”, 可知正确答案为 D。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **B**。题干: 铺设道路的国家标准于 1921 年获得通过。利用关键词 1921 可以定位到文章第一段 “by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. At that time, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or weight of trucks.”, 意为“美国在 1921 年有 387000 英里铺设好的公路, 但对于道路的大小、载重量及商业标志都没有全国统一标准”。题干



信息与原文信息不符合, 故答案为 B。

17. C。题干: Eisenhower 认为德国的机动车道比美国高速路的质量更好。利用题干关键词 Eisenhower 可以定位文章第一段 “When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919”, 意为 “1919 年艾森豪威尔从德国返回”。但是没有提及访问的时间长短, 所以题干信息在原文中没有提到。
18. A。题干: 在 20 世纪 50 年代, 美国政府采取行动建立州际高速公路系统。利用关键词 1950s 可以定位到文章第二段 “The interstate highway system was finally started in 1956.”, 意为 “美国于 1956 年开始修建全国高速公路系统”。题干信息与原文信息一致, 所以答案为 A。
19. A。题干: 许多地理地貌形成的问题通过创新设计工程找到了解决方法。利用题干关键词 geographic features 可以定位到第二段 “Considering the many geographic features of the country such as mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains, innovative designs of roadways began to weave their way across the country”, 意为 “鉴于这个国家的许多地理特征, 如高山、陡坡、湿地、河流、沙漠和平原等, 创新设计工程开始在全国编制它们的公路系统”。题干信息与原文一致, 所以答案为 A。
20. B。题干: 有了安全的考虑, 州际高速公路上的死亡率比其他路上要高。利用题干关键词 death rate 可以定位文章第三段所描述的 “The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S. roads”, 意为 “发生在美国高速公路上的死亡率比其他道路上的死亡率要低一半”。题干信息与原文不一致, 所以答案为 B。
21. C。题干: 美国高速公路提供通往军事设施的途径。利用关键词 military installations 进行定位, 发现没有涉及美国高速公路是否提供通往军事设施的途径这一信息, 所以答案为 C。
22. B。题干: 服务站、汽车旅馆和饭店等促进了州际高速公路的发展。利用题干关键词 Service stations, motels and restaurants 可以定位到文章第五段 “it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers.”, 意为 “州际高速公路的建设推动了服务站、汽车旅馆、饭店和购物中心等副工业的发展”。题干信息将因果关系倒置, 所以答案为 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与补全句子

23. D。第一段主要讲了孤独症的定义, 故 D 为正确答案。
24. A。第二段的主题句是第一句: “孤独症发生的原因还是未知的”, 以下讲述可能的原因, 故本题选择 A。
25. F。第三段主要对比了孤独症和智力迟钝不同, 故本题选择 F。
26. E。第四段主要讲孤独症患者能做的工作有哪些, 故 E 为正确答案。
27. B。题干: 孤独症患者在_____非常弱。文章第一段主要讲述什么是孤独症及其特点, 其中说到: “孤独症患者在人际交往上, 交流沟通和行为表现上有严重的缺陷。” 因此 B 为正确答案。
28. D。题干: 作为_____的结果, 可能引起孤独症。文章第二段主要讲孤独症的成因, 最后一句提到: “多个原因一起可能引起孤独症。” 故 D 为正确答案。
29. A。题干: 我们应该怎么样对待_____孤独症和智力迟钝。文章第三段有相关信息: “分



清楚孤独症和智力迟钝是很重要的，因为一旦误诊将会导致不合适的、无效的治疗方法。”因此 A 为正确答案。

30. **F**。题干：孤独症的典型特征是他们不平稳的_____。文章第三段讲：“孤独症患者表现出不平稳的技能发展，在某些方面都有欠缺。”故 F 为正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **A**。词汇题。句意：第二段中的“休闲地带”指的是_____的区域。由“In the supermarket, it takes a while for the mind to get into a shopping mode. This is why the area immediately inside the entrance is known as the ‘decompression zone’.”可知，“休闲地带”的作用是为人们尽快进入购物状态作好准备。故答案为 A。
32. **C**。细节题。句意：把水果蔬菜区域放到入口的地方是利用了消费者的_____心理。由“It turns out that selecting good fresh food is a way to start shopping, and it makes people feel less guilty about reaching for the unhealthy stuff later on.”可知，商家把果蔬放在商店门口，是为了让人们在先挑到了新鲜的果蔬后觉得很兴奋，即使后来买些不太健康的东西，负罪感也会少一点，利用了消费者的购物心理。故答案为 C。
33. **A**。细节题。句意：“智能通道”利用了_____的技术。由“Path Intelligence...It found that when dwell time rose 1%, sales rose 1.3%.”可知，Path Intelligence 利用手机技术来跟踪用户的位置。他们发现，顾客在店内的逗留时间每增加 1%，销售额就会增长 1.3%。所以，这项技术是用来测量顾客在店内逗留时间长短的，故答案为 A。
34. **B**。细节题。句意：Gunwharf Quays 所发生的事情说明了_____。由“It found that when dwell time rose 1%, sales rose 1.3%.”可知，顾客在商店逗留的时间与商店的销售额成正比。故答案为 A。
35. **C**。主旨题。句意：本文的最佳标题是_____。文章通篇都在讲述商家怎么利用消费者的心理来布置商店格局，以吸引消费者在商店逗留更多时间，进而增加销售额。故答案为 C。

第二篇

36. **B**。词汇题。句意：一个晚期病人是_____。terminal 意为“末端的，晚期的”。a terminally ill patient 表示“晚期患者，绝症病人”，即选 can never get well again（无法再治愈了）。也可以参考第三段的最后一句话：several terminally ill patients in the early 1990s used a controversial suicide device, developed by Dr. Jack Kevorkian, to end their lives. 由此推断出，应该是“不可能再治好的病人”才有可能采取“安乐死”。故选 B。
37. **A**。细节题。句意：积极安乐死与消极安乐死的区别是_____。本题答案在文章第二段。本段介绍了安乐死的两种方式：active euthanasia 和 passive euthanasia。第二句“Active euthanasia means that a physician or other medical personnel takes an action that will result in death,...”意为“主动的安乐死是指由医生或其他医护人员采取措施结束病人生命……”，第三句“Passive euthanasia means letting a patient die for lack of treatment, or stopping the treatment that has begun.”意为“被动的安乐死是指使病人因缺乏治疗或停止已开始的治疗而死亡”，由此可推知两种方式的区别在于是否采取某种措施来加速病



人的死亡，即选项 A。

38. **D**。细节题。句意：根据本文的信息，_____有权利来决定是否执行安乐死。首先找到问题出处在第三段第二句：Who decides whether a patient is to die? 紧接着论述了这一问题在美国的情况，指出：“This issue has not been solved legally in the United States. (在美国，这个问题在法律上还没解决。)” 第四段介绍了欧洲的情况：In parts of Europe, the decision-making process has become very flexible. (在欧洲的部分国家，这一决定的程序则非常灵活。) 第五段又介绍了在其他一些国家的情况。由此可推出，对这个问题，不同的国家有所不同，故选 D。
39. **B**。细节题。句意：欧洲判定合理执行安乐死的原则是一个晚期病人_____。本题答案在第四段最后一句：The principle justifying this practice is that such individuals have a “life not worthy of life”. 给这些人实施安乐死的合理的依据是这些人的生命已经是毫无意义的了，因此 B 是正确的。
40. **C**。态度题。句意：作者对安乐死的态度是_____。从整篇文章来看，作者主要是客观地论述了安乐死的不同方式，各个国家对安乐死的不同看法，而没有带个人的主观观点，因此答案为 objective (客观的)。negative 意为“消极的，否定的”；positive 意为“积极的，肯定的”；casual 意为“随意的”。故选 C。

第三篇

41. **D**。推理题。句意：从前两个段落可以推理得出_____。由第一段的最后两句 “It was, for example, described in the seventeenth century. However, the difference was smaller then—the gap is growing”, 以及第二段中 “The gap is greatest in industrialized societies.” 可知，越先进的社会，差距就越大。故答案选 D。
42. **C**。细节题。句意：如第二段所示，与女性较长的寿命相关的两个因素是_____。由第二段中 “The gap is greatest in industrialized societies, ...to be less adventurous than men.” 可知，与女性长寿有关的两个因素是她们对工作压力的承受能力和不愿意冒险。故答案选 C。
43. **C**。细节题。句意：从第 3 段可以看出，下列哪一个陈述是正确的？由 “Now, however, we see more women smoking and they still tend to live longer although their lung cancer rate is climbing sharply.” 即 “然而，现在我们看到更多的女性吸烟，但是她们仍然活得更长久，即使她们得肺癌的概率在急剧上升。” 可知，吸烟似乎对女性的长寿没什么影响。故答案选 C。
44. **A**。细节题。句意：下列哪一个现象令研究者困惑？由第四段中 “One puzzling aspect of the problem is that women do not appear to be as healthy as men. That is, they report far more illness.” 可知，令研究者百思不得其解的是即使女性得病率高，但她们仍然活得更长久。故答案选 A。
45. **D**。词汇题。句意：第 6 段中的 “edge” 意思是_____。margin “利润，余裕”；side “方面”；quality “质量”；advantage “优势，利益”。通篇都在谈论女性比男性在寿命方面更有优势，由此优势类推到几乎所有的哺乳动物中，雌性都活得更长些。故答案选 D。



第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **A**。空白处的前一句讲美国法律不允许你在走路、开车、打电话或是发邮件的时候听音乐。而空白处后一句讲这个法律是上月生效的。因此 A 选项（如果在纽约街头这样做的话，你会被罚款 100 美元）符合语境，所以 A 选项正确。
47. **F**。空白处的前一句问该责备谁呢，空白处后一句讲“我们现在的印象是我们的大脑能比平时多的事情”。因此 F 选项（科学家说多任务处理的能力是很有限的）正确。
48. **E**。空白处的前一句讲年轻人通常被认为是能够多任务处理。空白处的后一句讲述了一个年龄在 18~21 的组和一个年龄在 35~39 岁的组分别给予 90 秒钟的时间，运用一种简单的解码将图片转化成数字。因此 E（但是，哈佛大学的研究认为这个观点是有问题的）为正确选项。
49. **D**。空白处的前一句讲一个年龄在 18~21 岁的组和一个年龄在 35~39 岁的组分别给予 90 秒钟的时间运用一种简单的解码将图片转化成数字。空白处的后一句讲当两个组被一个电话或短信打断时，两组的反应速度和准确率还是相当的。因此 D 选项（年轻那组在被打断的情况下能做到多 10% 的业绩）符合语境，所以 D 选项正确。
50. **C**。空白处前一句主要讲 Jonathan Spire 预计美国经济被打断的花费是大约每年 6 500 亿美元。空白处后一句讲这个调查认为工人工作时间的 28% 用在被打断和恢复工作上。选项 C（这个预测是根据办公室人员的调查得来的）为正确选项。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **B**。此题考查的是介词搭配。句意：无论锻炼是否能_____，一定量的规律运动对身体健康会有所裨益。在四个选项中，add 只可以与 to 搭配，意为“增加”，正符合上下文的意思，故选 B。
52. **C**。此题考查的是词汇。在四个选项中，A 和 B 显然不符合逻辑，可供考虑的只有 C 和 D。需要考虑的是，exercise 这个词，如果作为“体育锻炼”讲是不可数名词，只有作为“一项运动”讲时才是可数名词。根据上下文意思，exercise 也不是用来强调体育项目的（没有用复数），而 amount 正好与不可数名词连用，number 则须与可数名词连用，故应选 C。
53. **A**。此题考查的是定语从句引导词。从语法上分析，主句主语 exercise 的谓语应该是 is not only pleasant but beneficial，中间显然应该是一个定语从句，定语从句所缺少的是主语，故应选 A。（定语从句的相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 卫生类》中有关定语从句的章节。）
54. **D**。此题考查的是词汇。从语法上分析，“one should+动词”应该是前面那个主语的定语从句，只是定语从句的宾语 which / that 被省略了，而四个选项中，只有 take 可与 exercise 搭配，故应选 D。
55. **A**。此题考查的是词汇。回答这一道题，首先要知道 point 这个词，既可表达时间（“时刻”）或空间（“地点”），也可表达“程度”的意思，to the point of 正是“达到……的地步/程度”的意思，符合上下文要求。
56. **C**。此题考查的是代词。本空格后面的 of middle age and beyond 提示了本空格要填的词应该是指“人”的词，而且不止一个人。从上下文看，these 显然不合适，因为上文并没有



特指哪些人，故只有 C 合适。

57. **D**。本题考查的是介词。本句中 is 后面应该是表语部分，四个选项中只有 of 合适。of importance=important, of vital importance=very important。故选择 D。
58. **B**。本题考查的是词汇。从语法上分析，这个空必须填上一个形容词做 question 的定语，从上下文分析，只能是 hard 合适，因为这里的 hard=difficult。
59. **B**。本题考查的是词汇。前句已经说道，“不同年龄的人从事多少运动是一个难以回答的问题”，显然本句就应是“个人的差异太大，无法一概而论”，因此选择 too 是最恰当的。我们都知道，too...to...的结构具有否定的意义，too great to permit of generalization 正是这个意思。故选 B。
60. **A**。本题考查词汇。虽然四个选项都可以与 on 搭配，但 act on 是“按照……行动”的意思，carry on 是“进行”的意思，不符合上下文要求，只有 depend on（“取决于……”）和 base on（“根据……”）可以考虑，但 base 是及物动词，应该是“base sth. on...”，故只能选择 A。
61. **C**。本题考查的是词汇。虽然四个选项都可以与 as 连用，但用法和意义各有不同。refer to sb. / sth. as: 把……说成……；regard sb. / sth. as: 把……当成……；treat sb. / sth. as 把……当成……；均不符合上下文的要求，只有 serve as（“充当……，作为……”）才在语法上和意义上恰当。
62. **D**。本题考查的是词汇。前面 A、B、C 三个选项的词义分别为“推迟”、“保护”、“设计”，与上下文意义风马牛不相及，只有 D 项“测定，确定”才是恰当选项。
63. **A**。本题考查的是词汇。前面说到有两个一般性的建议，并且已提到“第一个”，那么“另一个”只能考虑 A、B 两个选项了。二者都有“另一个”的意思，只是用法不同，another 不用冠词，而 the other 则需要定冠词 the，故选 A。
64. **B**。本题考查的是词汇。四个选项中，A，C，D 三个选项的意思与上下文相去甚远，只有 B 项合适。one should choose 是用来做前面主语的定语从句，在定语从句中省略了宾语 that / which。故选 B。
65. **C**。本题考查的是介词。四个选项中，只有 in 可与 participate 连用，意为“参加”，in 的宾语是引导定语从句的关系代词 that。因此 C 为正确答案。

全真模拟五

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷五（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. Many of these writers used to study in writing clinics.
A. hospitals B. circles C. workshops D. firm
2. She felt that her friends had ignored her purposefully at the party.
A. desperately B. definitely C. deliberately D. decisively
3. It was his firm conviction that every effort should be made to preserve world peace.
A. doubt B. belief C. persuasion D. enthusiasm
4. In my opinion, these suggestions are not useful even ridiculous.
A. beautiful B. practical C. funny D. horrible
5. If you continue to indulge in computer games like this, your future will be at stake.
A. in danger B. without question C. on guard D. at large
6. The new medicine is reported to be effective to remedy the lung cancer.
A. interrupt B. diagnose C. evaluate D. cure
7. They set this standard to test the people's capabilities four years ago.
A. powers B. strengths C. possibilities D. abilities
8. Practically all species of animals communicate either through sounds or soundless codes.
A. Simultaneously B. Almost C. Absolutely D. Hardly
9. We have diverse ways to solve the problem and shouldn't give up the hope.
A. colorful B. attractive C. flexible D. varied
10. The invisible hand usually leads markets to allocate resources efficiently.
A. assign B. persuade C. ask D. order
11. None of us can put up with her behavior because she is so impolite.
A. tolerate B. accept C. swallow D. take
12. I rarely visit my parents after I obtained a job in this company.
A. seldom B. frequently C. normally D. eventually
13. The importance of education has spurred this current scientific research.
A. endangered B. encouraged C. endorsed D. enlarged
14. It seemed inevitable for him to make such mistake because of his carelessness.

- A. strange B. certain C. consistent D. unavoidable
15. Those scientists are studying on how to harness the energy of the wind.
- A. create B. store C. utilize D. produce

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作出判断：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。

Cancer Drug Trials Often Halted Early

An increasing number of clinical trials for new cancer treatments are being halted before the risks and benefits have been fully evaluated, say Italian researchers, who warn that this growing trend could put patients at risk of harm from new therapies rushed into use.

The researchers looked at 25 randomized, controlled clinical trials that were stopped early because the treatments had started to show benefit to patients.

“When we analyzed 25 trials over a 10-year period between 1997 and 2007, we found a consistent increase in prematurely stopped trials—more than 50 percent were stopped within the last three years,” study co-author Giovanni Apolone said at a news conference Tuesday.

Of 14 trials halted early and published between 2005 and 2007, the researchers found that 11 (79 percent) of them were used to support drug approval applications submitted to the European Medicines Agency and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

“This suggests a strong commercial component in stopping trials prematurely. In fact, this strategy could guarantee quicker access to the market for companies. On the other hand, a quicker clinical drug development may lead to an ‘immature’ benefit/risk balance of new drugs,” Apolone said.

He and his colleagues “are aware that trials stopped early because they are showing benefit may result in identification of promising new treatments for patients. However, findings obtained following this strategy should be considered to be preliminary results that require subsequent confirmation.”

It can take several years for the long-term benefits or harmful side effects of a new treatment to become apparent, Apolone noted, but the average duration（持续时间）of the 25 studies he and his colleagues analyzed was 30 months, with a range from 12 to 64 months.

They also found that at the time five of the studies were stopped, they’d enrolled less than 40 percent of the total number of patients planned for final analysis.

“Clinical trials need to stop early for superior benefit whenever there’s proof beyond reasonable doubt that the new treatment really is superior. That would be an ethical obligation,” Stuart Pocock, a professor of medical statistics at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the United Kingdom, said at the news conference. “However, too many trials are stopped early claiming efficacy（功效）without strong evidence being available.”



16. The number of prematurely stopped clinical trials has increased recently.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. The trials were stopped early because the treatments proved to be of no value.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The 25 trials involved roughly the same number of participants.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Some of the trials were probably stopped early for commercial reasons.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. Participants in the trials were happy when they were stopped early.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. Some of the trials were too short to show their long-term effects.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Stuart Pocock believed that in no case should clinical trials stop early.
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 个选项中为第 1~4 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Clone

1 A clone is an exact copy of a plant or animal produced from any one cell. Since Scottish scientists reported that they had managed to clone a sheep named Dolly in 1997, research into cloning has grown rapidly. In May 1998, scientists in Massachusetts managed to create two identical calves (牛犊) using cloning technology. A mouse has also been cloned successfully. But the debate over cloning humans really started when Chicago physicist Richard Seed made a surprising announcement: "We will have managed to clone a human being within the next two years," he told the world.

2 Seed's announcement provoked a lot of media attention, most of it negative. In Europe, nineteen nations have already signed an agreement banning human cloning and in the US the President announced: "We will be introducing a law to ban all human cloning and many states in the US will have passed anti-cloning laws by the end of the year."

3 Many researchers are not so negative about cloning. They are worried that laws banning human cloning will threaten important research. In March, The New England Journal of Medicine called any plan to ban research on cloning humans seriously mistaken. Many researchers also believe that in spite of attempts to ban it, human cloning will have become routine by 2010 because it is impossible to stop the progress of science.

4 Is there a reason to fear that cloning will lead to a nightmare world? The public has been bombarded (轰炸) with newspaper articles, television shows and films, as well as cartoons. Such

information is often misleading, and makes people wonder what on earth the scientists will be doing next.

5 Within the next five to ten years scientists will probably have found a way of cloning humans, it could be that pretty soon we will be able to choose the person that we want our child to look like. But how would it feel to be a clone among hundreds, the anti-cloners ask. Pretty cool, answer the pro-cloners (赞成克隆的人).

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

- A. Strong reactions
B. Anxiety about the future of cloning
C. The right to choose
D. What is cloning?
E. Arguments in favor of cloning
F. A common sight

27. Richard Seed claimed to be able to clone _____.
28. Richard Seed's announcement received _____.
29. The United States will introduce _____.
30. Within ten years scientists will probably have _____.

- A. the nucleus of a cell
B. cloned human beings
C. a human being in two years
D. a law to ban human cloning
E. a report on human cloning
F. heavy media coverage

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

A New Drug for Losing Weight

Scientists have developed a slimming drug that successfully suppresses appetite and results in a dramatic loss of weight without any apparent ill effects. The drug interferes with appetite control and prevents the build-up of fatty tissue. More importantly, the drug appears to prevent a serious decline metabolic rate—causing tiredness and lethargy—which is typically associated with living on a starvation diet. As a result, mice taking the drug lost 45 percent more weight than mice fed the same amount of food, which compensate for the lack of food by becoming more sluggish.

The scientists, from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, said that C75 is likely to

produce a similar effect on humans because appetite control in the brain is thought to be based largely on the same chemical pathways as those in mice. “We are not claiming to have found the fabled weight-loss drug. What we have found, using C75, is a major path way in the brain that the body uses naturally in regulating appetite at least in mice,” said Francis Kuhajda, a pathologist and senior team member. “We badly need effective drugs for weight loss. Obesity is a huge problem. We’re hoping to explore the possibilities of this new pathway,” he said.

Discovering a biochemical. Pathway in the brain that controls appetite raises new prospects for eloping slimming aids. Research on leptin, a hormone produced in fatty tissue for controlling fat deposits, has so far failed to produce the expected slimming drug break-through. The latest study, published in the journal Science, showed that even moderate doses of C75 produced a significant loss of appetite, which returned to normal after a few months.

The scientists believe that C75, which they produced synthetically in the laboratory, binds to an enzyme called fatty acid sythase, which is involved in storing excess food intake as fat. Inhibiting enzyme causes a build-up of a chemical in the liver which acts as a precursor to fat deposition. This precursor is thought to have an indirect effect on the brain, causing appetite suppression.

Normally, when animals fast, a hormone called neuropeptide Y increases sharply in the appe-tite control centers of the brain, stimulating the desire for food. However, when animals are given C75, levels of this hormone fall, leading to a loss of interest in food. Dr Kuhajda said discovering that C75 has no effect on metabolic rate is one of the most significant findings of the study. “If you try to lose weight by starving, your metabolism slows down after a few days,” he said. “It’s a survival mechanism that sabotages many diets. We see this in fasting mice. Yet metabolic rate in the C75-treated mice doesn’t slow at all. “Further animals studies will be needed before C75 could be tested on humans.

31. Living on a starvation diet may result in
- A. a dramatic loss of weight without any ill effects.
 - B. a long-term loss of interest in eating.
 - C. a slowdown of fat deposition.
 - D. fatigue and inactivity.
32. The scientists from the Johns Hopkins University said that C75, the slimming drug proved effective in mice, is likely to work on humans because
- A. the chemical pathway responsible for appetite control in human is believed to be the same as that in mice.
 - B. it is a major pathway in the brain which is activated to regulate appetite.
 - C. it is especially effective in the battle against obesity.
 - D. its effect has also been proved by human studies.
33. Leptin
- A. refers to a new biochemical pathway in the brain that controls appetite.
 - B. raises new prospects for developing slimming drugs.

- C. is a hormone produced in fatty tissue for controlling fat build-up.
D. has turned to a breakthrough in the search for effective slimming drug.
34. The newly-found slimming drug can successfully suppress appetite because
- A. C75 made synthetically in the laboratory works effectively on human body.
B. fatty acid sythase is involved in storing excess food intake as fat.
C. C75 inhibits the activity of an enzyme called fatty acid sythase.
D. it increases a hormone called neuropeptide Y in the appetite-control centers of the brain.
35. What is the most remarkable about the new slimming drug C75?
- A. It successfully suppresses appetite.
B. It encourages the scientists to study slimming drugs from new perspectives.
C. It generates a new hormone that may prove to be the key to overweight.
D. It doesn't affect the metabolic rate, a survival mechanism in living beings.

第二篇

Exercise Can Replace Insulin (胰岛素) for Elderly Diabetics (糖尿病)

Most older people with so-called type II diabetes could stop taking insulin if they would do brisk exercise for 30 minutes just three times a week, according to new medical research results reported in the Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende on Monday.

Results from tests conducted on diabetics at the Copenhagen Central Hospital Rigshospitalet's Center for Muscle Research showed that physical exercise can boost the body's ability to utilize insulin by 30 per cent, the newspaper reported.

This is equal to the effect most elderly diabetics get from their insulin medication today, it said.

Researchers had a group of non-diabetic men and a group of men with type II, all more than 60 years of age, exercise on bicycles six times a week for three months. After the three months the doctors measured how much sugar the test subjects' muscles could utilize as a measure for how well their insulin worked.

Associate Professor Dr. Flemming Dela of the Muscle Research Center said the tests demonstrated that the exercising diabetics had just as high insulin utilization as the healthy non-exercising persons.

"This means that the insulin works just as well for both groups. Physical exercise cannot cure people of diabetes, but it can eliminate almost all their symptoms. At the same time it can put off the point at which they have to begin taking insulin or perhaps completely avoid insulin treatment." Dela was quoted as saying.

Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas, controlling sugar in the body and used against diabetes.

Dela said that to achieve the desired effect diabetics need only exercise to the point where they begin to work up a sweat, but that the activity has to be maintained since it wears off after five days without sufficient exercise.

Most diabetics realize that they have to watch their diet while remaining unaware of the

importance of exercise, Dela added.

36. How could most elderly type II diabetics stop taking insulin?
- A. By taking more salt than usual.
 - B. By taking less salt than usual.
 - C. By doing brisk exercise for half an hour at least three times a week.
 - D. By going climbing, swimming or boxing every day.
37. Physical exercise may increase the body ability to utilize insulin by
- A. 70 per cent.
 - B. 30 per cent.
 - C. 60 per cent.
 - D. only a few per cent.
38. The subjects of the research tests conducted at the Copenhagen Central Hospital included
- A. elderly non-diabetic men.
 - B. elderly type II diabetic men.
 - C. both sexes of all ages.
 - D. both A and B.
39. To what a degree have diabetics to exercise in order to achieve the desired effect?
- A. To the degree where they begin to sweat.
 - B. To the degree where they feel exhausted.
 - C. To the point when they feel thirsty.
 - D. To the point when they have to take insulin.
40. According to Dela, among most diabetics the importance of exercise is _____ of watching their diet
- A. as poorly understood as.
 - B. as well understood as.
 - C. less understood than.
 - D. better understood than the importance.

第三篇

Slowing Aging: Way to Fight Diseases in 21st Century

A group of aging experts from the United States and the United Kingdom suggest that the best strategy for preventing and fighting a multitude of diseases is to focus on slowing the biological processes of aging.

“The traditional medical approach of attacking individual diseases — cancer, diabetes, heart disease, Alzheimer’s disease (早老性痴呆病) and Parkinson’s disease (帕金森氏病) — will soon become less effective if we do not determine how all of these diseases either interact or share common mechanisms with aging,” says S. Jay Olshansky, professor of epidemiology at the University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health and senior author of the commentary.

Middle-aged and older people are most often impacted by simultaneous but independent medical conditions. A cure for any of the major fatal diseases would have only a marginal impact on life expectancy (预期寿命) and the length of healthy life, Olshansky said.

The authors suggest that a new paradigm (模式) of health promotion and disease prevention could produce unprecedented social, economic and health dividends for current and future

generations if the aging population is provided with extended years of healthy life.

They note that all living things, including humans, possess biochemical mechanisms that influence how quickly we age and, through dietary (饮食的) intervention or genetic alteration, it is possible to extend lifespan to postpone aging-related processes and diseases.

Further research in laboratory models is expected to provide clues to and deeper understanding of how existing interventions, such as exercise and good nutrition, may lead to life-long well-being.

The authors also propose greatly increased funding for basic research into the “fundamental cellular (细胞的) and physiological changes that drive aging itself”.

“We believe that the potential benefits of slowing aging processes have been underrecognized by most of the scientific community,” said Olshansky. “We call on the health research decision-makers to allocate substantial resources to support and develop practical interventions that slow aging in people.”

An increase in age-related diseases and escalating health care costs make this the time for a “systematic attack on aging itself”, the authors write.

Olshansky and colleagues contend that modern medicine is already heavily invested in efforts to extend life, and they argue that a fresh emphasis on aging has the potential to improve health and quality of life far more efficiently than is currently possible.

41. The experts believe the traditional approach of attacking individual diseases
 - A. is the best strategy for fighting diseases.
 - B. focuses on slowing aging processes.
 - C. has gone out of date.
 - D. needs to be improved.
42. The authors hold a new paradigm of health promotion and disease prevention
 - A. could have great potential.
 - B. could be too expensive.
 - C. could be too complicated.
 - D. could be opposed by many people.
43. It is possible to extend lifespan by means of all the following EXCEPT
 - A. dietary intervention.
 - B. genetic alteration.
 - C. aging-related processes.
 - D. exercise.
44. The authors argue that more money should be spent on
 - A. maintaining the well-being of the elderly.
 - B. looking after the sick.
 - C. extending the life of the dying.
 - D. developing aging-slowing interventions.
45. Which statement is NOT true according to the authors?
 - A. There are now more age-related diseases.
 - B. Health care costs are on the rise.
 - C. A systematic attack on aging is needed.
 - D. Too little has been done to extend life.

第 5 部分：补全短文 (第 46~50 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Ludwig Van Beethoven

Ludwig Van Beethoven, a major composer of the nineteenth century, overcame many personal problems to achieve artistic greatness.

Born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770, he first studied music with the court organist, Gilles van der Eeden. His father was excessively strict and given to heavy drinking. _____(46) Appointed deputy court organist to Christian Gottlob Neefe at a surprisingly early age in 1782, Beethoven also played the harpsichord and the viola. In 1792 he was sent to Vienna by his patron, Count Ferdinand Waldstein, to study music under Haydn.

Beethoven remained unmarried. _____(47) Continually plagued by ill health, he developed an ear infection which led to his tragic deafness in 1819.

_____ (48) He completed mature masterpieces of great musical depth: three piano sonatas, four string quartets, the Missa Solemnis, and the 9th Symphony. He died in 1827. _____(49)

Noting that Beethoven often flew into fits of rage, Goethe once said of him, "I am astonished by his talent, but he is unfortunately an altogether untamed personality." _____(50)

- A. In spite of this handicap, however, he continued to write music.
- B. Because of irregular payments from his publishers and erratic support from his patrons, he was troubled by financial worries throughout his adult life.
- C. His life was marked by a passionate dedication to independence.
- D. When his mother died, Beethoven, then a young man, was named guardian of his two younger brothers.
- E. Although Beethoven's personality may have been untamed, his music shows great discipline and control, and this is how we remember him best.
- F. Today his music is still being played all over the world.

第 6 部分：完形填空 (第 51~65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Issue of Sex Change

China is set to _____(51) its first clinical guideline on sex-change surgery, according to a notice put on the website of the Ministry of Health yesterday.

The ministry is now soliciting (请求) public and professional opinions on the draft guideline. The coming guideline aims to regulate and standardize sex reassignment surgery, part of a treatment for gender identity disorder in transsexuals (变性者).

Experts _____(52) nearly 2,000 Chinese have undergone sex-change surgery while 100,000 to 400,000 are still considering it. However, no official number is available. In the draft, the MOH

sets _____(53) criteria for both surgical candidates and medical institutions.

Candidates for the surgery must be older than 20 and single, the draft guideline said. They are also required to prove a persistent desire for a sex change, to live for at least five consecutive years full-time in the new gender role, and to engage _____(54) mental therapy for at least one year.

Before surgery can take place, a candidate must receive a recommendation for the operation from a _____(55) after an appropriate series of therapy sessions.

Also, several legal requirements _____(56) be met before the procedure.

The candidate must provide proof from police that he or she has does not have any criminal offenses in the past.

Police must also agree to change the sex status on the identity card of the _____(57) receiver before the operation can take _____(58).

The advent of such a guideline _____(59) to show that the government is concerned _____(60) the needs of a relatively small _____(61) of people who want to change sex.

But doctors also warn that all stakeholders (利益相关者), including the hospital and prospective receivers, should be highly cautious about this surgery.

The operation is more than a medical procedure due _____(62) its huge social and legal consequences. Doctors should make it clear to those _____(63) sex-change surgeries that the option always remains to continue to live in the original role. The guideline requires surgeons to tell patients about other options _____(64) hormone therapy. They are also required to explain the risks involved, and underlying social barriers including discrimination, and administrative recognition and approval.

For the candidates, the surgery itself is not the big issue _____(65) the long run. The real issue is the kind of life he or she will have to lead afterward.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. issue | B. provide | C. withdraw | D. bring about |
| 52. A. boast | B. estimate | C. blame | D. offer |
| 53. A. maximum | B. minimum | C. less | D. few |
| 54. A. in | B. into | C. on | D. onto |
| 55. A. physicist | B. chemist | C. psychologist | D. geologist |
| 56. A. can | B. must | C. may | D. cannot |
| 57. A. respective | B. prospect | C. expecting | D. prospective |
| 58. A. position | B. location | C. place | D. scene |
| 59. A. believes | B. is believed | C. is believing | D. believed |
| 60. A. about | B. with | C. around | D. of |
| 61. A. numeral | B. figure | C. digit | D. number |
| 62. A. in | B. with | C. to | D. into |
| 63. A. seek | B. seeking | C. sought | D. have sought |
| 64. A. as | B. such that | C. as such | D. such as |
| 65. A. in | B. on | C. under | D. blow |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷五（卫生类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	C	A	D	D	B	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	B	D	C	A	B	C	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	D	A	E	B	C	F	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	A	C	C	D	C	B	D	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	A	C	D	D	D	B	A	C	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	B	A	C	B	D	C	B	A
61	62	63	64	65					
D	C	B	D	A					

真题解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

1. C。本题是对名词的考查。题干：这些作家中有很多人过去在写作咨询中心工作。题干划线词 clinic 意为“门诊、工作室”。四个选项：hospital 意为“医院”，circle 意为“圈子”，workshop 意为“车间，工作室”，firm 意为“公司”，根据上下文，此处的 clinic 与 workshop 意义更近，所以正确答案为 B。
2. C。本题是对副词的考查。题干：她感觉她的朋友故意在聚会上忽视她。题干划线词 purposefully 意为“故意地，有目的地”。四个选项：desperately 意为“绝望地”，definitely 意为“清楚地，明确地”，deliberately 意为“谨慎地，故意地”，decisively 意为“决定地”，所以 C 为正确答案。
3. B。本题是对名词的考查。题干：尽全力维护世界和平是他坚定不移的信念。题干划线词 conviction 意为“信念”。四个选项：doubt 意为“怀疑”，belief 意为“信念”，persuasion 意为“说服”，enthusiasm 意为“热情”，可知正确答案为 B。
4. C。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：以我的观点来看，这些建议不仅没用而且简直可笑。题干划线词 ridiculous 意为“可笑的，荒谬的”。四个选项：beautiful 意为“美丽的，漂



- 亮的”，practical 意为“实际的，实用的”，funny 意为“滑稽的，可笑的”，horrible 意为“可怕的”，故而正确答案为 C。
5. A。本题是对介词短语的考查。题干：如果你继续沉迷于电脑游戏，你的未来就危险了。题干划线词 at stake 意为“处于危险中”。四个选项：in danger 意为“处于危险中”，without question 意为“没问题”，on guard 意为“站岗；警惕”，at large 意为“大多数；详尽地”，所以正确答案为 A。
6. D。本题是对动词的考查。题干：据报道，这种新药对治疗肺癌很有效果。题干划线词 remedy 意为“治疗，补救”。四个选项：interrupt 意为“打断”，diagnose 意为“诊断”，evaluate 意为“评估”，cure 意为“治疗，治愈”，可知正确答案为 D。
7. D。本题是对名词的考查。题干：四年前他们设定了这个检测人们能力的标准。题干划线词 capability 意为“能力”。四个选项：power 意为“权力，势力”，strength 意为“力量，体力”，possibility 意为“可能性”，ability 意为“能力”，所以正确答案为 D。
8. B。本题是对副词的考查。题干：几乎所有的物种都是通过声音代码或者无声的代码来交流的。题干划线词 practically 意为“实际上，几乎”。四个选项：simultaneously 意为“同时的”，almost 意为“几乎，差不多”，absolutely 意为“绝对地”，hardly 意为“几乎不”，故而正确答案为 B。
9. D。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：我们有多种方式来解决问题，所以我们不应该放弃希望。题干划线词 diverse 意为“多样的”。四个选项：colorful 意为“多彩的”，attractive 意为“吸引人的”，flexible 意为“灵活的”，various 意为“不同的，多样的”，所以 D 为正确答案。
10. A。本题是对动词的考查。题干：这只看不见的手引领着市场来有效分配资源。题干划线词 allocate 意为“分配”。四个选项：assign 意为“分配，指派”，persuade 意为“劝服”，ask 意为“询问，要求”，order 意为“命令；订购”，因而正确答案为 A。
11. A。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：我们中没有人可以忍受她的行为，因为她太不礼貌了。题干划线词 put up with 意为“忍受”。四个选项：tolerate 意为“忍受”，accept 意为“接受”，swallow 意为“吞，咽”，take 意为“拿”，所以正确答案为 A。
12. A。本题是对副词的考查。题干：在这家公司上班后，我就很少回去看我的父母。题干划线词 rarely 意为“很少地”。四个选项：seldom 意为“很少地”，frequently 意为“经常地”，normally 意为“正常地”，eventually 意为“最后地，最终地”，故而正确答案为 A。
13. B。本题是对动词的考查。题干：教育的重要性激发了当前的科学研究。题干划线词 spur 意为“激励，鼓舞”。四个选项：endanger 意为“使危险，危及”，encourage 意为“鼓励”，endorse 意为“默认，同意”，enlarge 意为“变大，加大”，所以 B 为正确答案。
14. D。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：对他来说，因为他的粗心犯这样的错误是不可避免的。题干划线词 inevitable 意为“不可避免的”。四个选项：strange 意为“奇怪的”，certain 意为“确定的，当然的”，consistent 意为“一直的，一贯的”，unavoidable 意为“不可避免的”，可知正确答案为 D。
15. C。本题是对动词的考查。题干：这些科学家正在研究如何利用风力。题干划线词 harness



意为“利用, 使用”。四个选项, create 意为“创造”, store 意为“储存”, utilize 意为“使用”, produce 意为“生产”, 所以正确答案为 C。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **A.** 题干: 之前停止的临床试验最近又加速进行了。文章第一句讲: “之前停止的癌症药物临床试验又开始了。” 题干所述与文章信息相符, 选 A。
17. **B.** 题干: 之前停止试验是因为治疗被证明是无价值的。文章第二段中提到: “之前临床试验之所以停止是因为治疗开始对病人有益了。” 因此, 题干所述与原文不符, 故选择 B。
18. **C.** 题干: 25 个试验包括差不多相同数量的参与者。文章并没有提及有关 25 个试验参与者的数量情况, 所以选 C。
19. **A.** 题干: 之前有些试验停止是因为经济方面的原因。由关键词 commercial 定位到文章第五段: “这意味着之前停止试验是有经济原因的。” 题干所述与文章信息相符, 因此选 A。
20. **C.** 题干: 当之前的试验停止时, 参与者很高兴。文章并没有提及有关之前参与者的态度问题, 因此选 C。
21. **A.** 题干: 有些试验的时间太短了, 以至于无法显示长久的影响。根据关键词 long-term 定位到第七段: “一种新药物长期产生的好处和坏处有时需要很长时间才能明了。” 题干所述与文章信息相符, 所以本题选 A。
22. **B.** 题干: Stuart Pocock 认为临床试验无论如何也不能提前结束。根据专有名词 Stuart Pocock 定位到第九段: “太多试验停下的时间太早, 这种声称的功效并没有强有力的证据来证明。” 但 Stuart Pocock 也并没有说都不能提前结束, 故本题选择 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **D.** 文章第一段主要讲的是什么是克隆, 即克隆的基本概念, 故选 D。
24. **A.** 文章第二段主要讲的是 Seed 的言论引起媒体激烈的反应, 故选 A。
25. **E.** 文章第三段主要讲一些科学家对克隆的正面反应, 认为人们无法阻挡科技的进步, 故选 E。
26. **B.** 文章第四段主要谈公众对未来克隆技术的担心, 故选 B。
27. **C.** 题干: Richard Seed 宣称能克隆_____。文中提到 Seed 的言论, 他认为未来两年内就会有克隆人出现, 故选 C。
28. **F.** 题干: Richard Seed 的言论_____。文章第二段谈到 Seed 的言论引起了激烈的反应, 故选 F。
29. **D.** 题干: 美国将会引_____。文章第二段最后一句提到美国通过了禁止克隆人的法律, 故选 D。
30. **B.** 题干: 十年内, 科学家们有可能_____。文章最后一段提到, 未来 5 到 10 年内, 人们可能会找到克隆人的办法, 即会有克隆人出现, 故选 B。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解

第一篇

31. **D.** 细节题。句意: 节食减肥会有_____的结果。文中第一段在介绍这种新型减肥药 C 75



的特点时，将新药的特点与传统上通过节食减肥（a starvation diet）对代谢率的影响进行比较，指出由于后者使代谢速度减慢而引起疲劳、无力（causing tiredness and lethargy）等症状。故正确答案为 D 项。

32. A. 细节题。句意：Johns Hopkins University 的科学家说 C75 在老鼠身上被证明是有效的，也可能用在人类身上，原因是_____。文章第二段开头便表明了人们可使用 C75 来减肥的原因，即 “because appetite control in the brain, as those in mice”。故选 A。
33. C. 细节题。句意：Leptin 指的是_____。文中第三段中第二句话对 Leptin 解释：它是脂肪组织分泌的一种可以控制脂肪沉积物的激素（a hormone produced in fatty tissue for controlling fat deposits）。故正确答案为 C 项。
34. C. 细节题。句意：新发现的瘦身药能压制食欲的原因是_____。根据文章第四段可知，这种新型减肥药之所以可以有效地控制食欲是因为人体中被称为“脂肪酸和酶”的一种酶参与将过量摄取的食物转化成脂肪的过程。而 C 项可与这种酶结合，抑制食欲。因此，C 项符合题意。
35. D. 细节题。句意：C75 最显著的一个特点是_____。文章在第一段 “More importantly, the drug appears to prevent a serious decline in metabolic rate...” 和最后一段 “... that C75 has no effect on metabolic rate is one of the most significant findings of the study” 中两次提到这种新型减肥药对新陈代谢不产生影响。故正确答案为 D 项。

第二篇

36. C. 细节题。句意：通过何种方式，大多数 II 型糖尿病人可以停止摄取胰岛素？文章一开始就有此问题的明确答案。至于吃多少盐或者从事其他剧烈运动，文章自始至终都没有提到。因此，C 为正确答案。
37. B. 细节题。句意：体育锻炼可以_____提高身体对胰岛素的利用率。文章第二段说道，体育锻炼能将身体利用胰岛素的能力提高 30%。故选 B。
38. D. 细节题。句意：哥本哈根中心医院研究测试的被试者包括_____。此题答案在文章第四段，实验对象既有 II 型糖尿病患者，也有健康人，而且都是 60 岁以上的男人。因此 D 为正确答案。
39. A. 细节题。句意：要达到理想的效果，糖尿病人应该运动到什么程度？文章倒数第二段说道，体育锻炼只要达到出汗的程度就能起作用。因此，A 为正确选项。
40. C. 细节题。句意：在 Dela 看来，大多数糖尿病人认为，比起关注饮食的重要性来，运动_____。最后一段明确说道，大多数糖尿病患者知道必须注意饮食，但却并不知道体育锻炼的重要性。因此，C 为正确选项。

第三篇

41. D. 细节题。题干：专家认为传统对待疾病的治疗方法_____。由关键词 experts 定位到第二段，专家认为如果我们不去了解他们的相互作用和机制的话，传统对待疾病的治疗方法效率将会更低，因此 D（应该得到提高）为正确选项。
42. A. 细节题。题干：作者认为一个关于提高健康和抵御疾病的新模式将会带来_____。文章第四段第一句就讲：“作者认为一个关于提高健康和抵御疾病的新模式将会带来空前的



社会、经济和健康方面的效益。”因此 A（潜力巨大）为正确选项。

43. **C**. 细节题。题干：下列哪项不是可能延长寿命的方法？文章第五段列举了能延长寿命的方法，包括饮食控制和基因改变，C 是要“延缓”的内容，故 C 为正确选项。
44. **D**. 细节题。题干：作者认为在_____需要花费更多的钱。文章第八段讲：“我们呼吁健康研究所的决策者分配更多的资源来进行有效的调控，减缓人们的衰老。”因此 D 为正确答案。
45. **D**. 细节题。题干：根据作者的说法，下列哪项是不正确的？文章最后一段讲：“Olshansky 和同事们承认，在延长生命方面已经作了巨大投资了。”D 选项与原文所述相反，因此本题选择 D。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **D**. 从原文来看，本段介绍贝多芬早年平生。前一句话说他的父亲对他要求十分严厉，且酗酒成性。D 说当他母亲亡故后，还是一个年轻人的贝多芬成为他两个小弟弟的监护人。把 D 放在这里意思连贯，是最适合的选项。
47. **B**. 从原文来看，本段介绍贝多芬成年后坎坷的遭遇，选 B 最合适。
48. **A**. 句中的 this handicap 承接上段，指上段最后一句话提到的耳聋这一残疾。全句的意思是说，贝多芬身残志坚，继续音乐创作。原文最后一句列举了贝多芬的音乐成就，此处选 A 与上下文衔接自然，意思连贯。
49. **C**. 到此为止，作者介绍完了贝多芬的生平，需要做一个简要的概括。C 说：他的一生是热切追求独立的一生，放在此处正合适，故选 C。
50. **E**. 本段第一句提到歌德对贝多芬性情的评价，说他狂躁易怒，性情不羁。E 说尽管贝多芬的性情狂躁不羁，但他的音乐却很有章法，控制有度，这也是他最值得我们怀念的地方。

第 6 部分：完形填空

51. **A**. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：中国将_____第一个有关变性手术的临床指导方针。四个选项，issue 在这里做动词使用时意为“发行，颁布”，provide 意为“提供”，withdraw 意为“取回，收回”，bring back 意为“恢复”。四个选项代入原文，issue 符合题意。
52. **B**. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：专家_____大约 2 000 名中国人已经做了变性手术，但是还有 10 万到 40 万人正考虑做这个手术。四个选项，boast 在这里做动词使用时意为“自夸，炫耀”，estimate 意为“估测”，blame 意为“责备”，offer 意为“提供”。四个选项代入原文，最佳答案是 estimate，因为对于无法准确测量的数字专家只能作出“估测”。
53. **B**. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：在指导方针草稿中，MOH 给手术者和医疗机构设定了_____标准。四个选项，maximum 在这里做动词使用时意为“最大值”，minimum 意为“最小值”，less 意为“更少”，few 意为“少的”。根据上下文的意义，卫生部提出的应该是“最低”标准。
54. **A**. 这里考查的是固定词组 engage in “从事或者参与某项工作或者活动”。句意：参加手术者要求证明你变性的坚定决心，以及连续五年适应新性别的决心，以及术后要（参加）至少一年的心理治疗。



55. C. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：参加手术者必须得到_____的手术推荐书。四个选项，physicist 意为“物理学家”，chemist 意为“化学家”，psychologist 意为“心理学家”，geologist 意为“地质学家”，根据上下文的意思来看，只有得到心理学家的许可是最合理的。
56. B. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：在开始手术前必须满足几项法律要求。根据上下文，法律或者法规中的条文和要求是必须遵守的，因此必须用 must。
57. D. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：在手术_____前，警察局也必须同意更改_____接受手术者的身份证上的性别。四个选项，respective 意为“各自的，分别的”，prospect 意为“前景，展望”，expecting 意为“希望的，期望的”，prospective 意为“未来的，将来的，展望的”。四个选项代入原文，prospective 符合题意。
58. C. 这里考查的是固定词组 take place “发生，进行，举行”。句意：在手术进行前，警察局也必须同意更改将要接受手术者的身份证上的性别。
59. B. 这里考查的是固定词组 be believed to “确信”。句意：这个指导方针的出现确实体现了政府对一小部分人想要变性的需求的关注。
60. A. 这里考查的是固定词组 be concerned about “忧虑，担心”，而 concerned with 是指“关心，感兴趣”。句意：这个指导方针的出现确实体现了政府对一小部分人想要变性的需求的关注。
61. D. 这里考查的是固定词组 a number of，表示“若干，不少，许多”，用在可数名词前。句意：这个指导方针的出现确实体现了政府对一小部分人想要变性的需求的关注。
62. C. 这里考查的是固定词组 due to，表示“因为，由于”。句意：因为手术带来的社会和法律影响，所以变性手术不仅仅是个医疗程序。
63. B. 这里是对分词的考查。句意：医生需要给那些_____变性的手术者说清楚一点，那就是他们也可以选择继续保持原有的性别。在本句中，用 seek 的现在分词形式充当名词的定语，意为“寻求变性手术的那些人”。其他三个选项都是动词的限定形式，都是充当谓语的，因此不符合要求。（分词的相关知识具体见本套书的系列丛书《每天1小时4周攻克职称英语周计划 卫生类》中有关分词的【备考助手】。）
64. D. 这里是对词汇的考查。句意：指导方针要求医生告诉手术者其他的选择，_____荷尔蒙治疗。such as 用于举例说明的场合；as 表示“像……一样”，后面跟谓词短语；as such 强调某事的程度或者结果，表示“如此……以致……”。
65. A. 这里考查的是固定词组 in the long run，表示“从长远的观点来看，最终”。句意：从长远来看，手术本身对手术者并不是个大问题。

全真模拟六

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷六（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. The doctors have abandoned the hope to rescue the old man.
A. turned up B. given up C. turned down D. give out
2. It is so urgent that you have to start immediately.
A. lastly B. shortly C. recently D. presently
3. It seems that the boss is always finding fault with my work.
A. evaluating B. praising C. criticizing D. searching
4. Even if in those developed countries, manual work is still necessary sometimes.
A. expressive B. physical C. exaggerated D. dubious
5. He checked the luggage thoroughly to make sure that nothing important is left.
A. patiently B. quickly C. completely D. basically
6. He spent one week to draft the commercial contract.
A. clarify B. formulate C. revise D. contribute
7. The dentist has decided to extract her bad tooth.
A. take out B. take in C. turn out D. turn in
8. The government warned the people of being careful about this kind of contagious disease.
A. infectious B. serious C. fatal D. worrying
9. Many fine cooks insist on ingredients of the highest quality.
A. structure B. materials C. sections D. branches
10. In order to improve our standard of living, we have to accelerate production.
A. step up B. speed up C. take up D. hold up
11. How is it possible for our human body to convert yesterday's lunch into today's muscle?
A. alter B. develop C. modify D. turn
12. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older.
A. notice B. watch C. follow D. celebrate
13. It is difficult to comprehend, but everything you have ever seen, smelt, heard or felt is merely your brain's interpretation of incoming stimuli.
A. explanation B. evaluation C. recognition D. interruption

14. Life is more important than the pressures and stresses that we place on ourselves over work and other commitments.
A. appointments B. arrangements C. obligations D. devotions
15. If you continue to indulge in computer games like this, your future will be at stake.
A. in danger B. without question C. on guard D. at large

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作出判断：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。

Mad Scientist Stereotype Outdated

Do people still imagine a physicist as a bearded man in glasses or has the image of the mad scientist changed? The Institute of Physics set out to find out whether the stereotype of a physics “boffin”（科学家）still exists by conducting a survey on shoppers in London. The people were asked to identify the physicist from a photograph of a line-up of possible suspects. 98 percent of those asked got it wrong. Most people picked a white male of around 60, wearing glasses and with a white beard.

While this stereotype may have been the image of all average physicist fifty years ago, the reality is now very different. Since 1960 the number of young women entering physics has doubled and the average age of a physicist is now 31.

The stereotype of the absent-minded scientist has lasted a long time because the media and Hollywood help promote the image of men in white lab coats with glasses sitting by blackboards full of equations（等式）or working with fizzing（嘶嘶响）test tubes. These stereotypes are really damaging to society. Very good school children are put off studying science because they don't see people like themselves on television or in magazines doing science. They simply don't relate to the media's image of the mad scientist.

This is one reason why fewer young people are choosing to do science at university. If we want to encourage more young people to study science subjects, we need to change this image of the scientist and make science careers more attractive. But we must also develop children's interest in science.

In an attempt to change this negative image, an increasing number of science festivals are being organized. Thousands of people from secondary schools are also encouraged to take part in the international science competitions of which the most popular are the national science Olympiads. Winning national teams then get the opportunity to take part in the International Science Olympiads which are held in a different country every year. These events are all interesting for the young people who take part but they only involve a small proportion of students who are already interested in science. It seems that there is a long way to go before science becomes attractive as subjects like computer studies or fashion and design.

16. Most people have similar ideas of what a physicist looks like.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. The majority of physicists in Britain today are Cambridge graduates.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The media and the cinema have played a role in promoting the image of the mad scientist.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. There will be more women scientists than men scientists in the future.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. More children will study science if it becomes more attractive.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. The image of the mad scientist is really encouraging to society.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. The International Science Olympiads are held once every two years.
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 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

How to Argue with Your Boss

- 1 Before you argue with your boss, check with the boss's secretary to determine his mood. if he ate nails for breakfast, it is not a good idea to ask him for something. even without the boss's secretary, they are keys to timing: don't approach the boss when he's on deadline; don't go in right before lunch, when he is apt to be distracted and rushed; don't go in just before or after he has taken a vacation.
- 2 If you're mad, that will only make your boss mad. Calm down first. and don't let a particular concern open the floodgates for all your accumulated frustration. The boss will feel that you think negatively about the company and it is hopeless trying to change your mind. then, maybe he will dismiss you.
- 3 Terrible disputes can result when neither the employer nor the employee knows what is the problem the other wants to discuss. Sometimes the fight will go away when the issues are made clear. the employee has to get his point across clearly in order to make the boss understand it.
- 4 Your boss has enough on his mind without your adding more. If you can't put forward an immediate solution, at least suggest how to approach the problem. People who frequently present problems without solutions to their bosses may soon find they can't get past the secretary.
- 5 To deal effectively with a boss, it's important to consider his goals and pressures. if you can put yourself in the position of being a partner to the boss, then he will be naturally more inclined to work with you to achieve your goals.



23. Paragraph 2 _____
24. Paragraph 3 _____
25. Paragraph 4 _____
26. Paragraph 5 _____

- A. Keep your voice low all the time
B. Put yourself in the boss's position
C. Propose your solution
D. Don't go in when you are angry
E. Make the issue clear
F. Never give in

27. If you want to ask the boss for anything, find out first _____.
28. It is necessary to make clear to the boss _____.
29. It is not wise to present the boss with a problem _____.
30. You must be considerate and think of the troubles _____.

- A. to give the boss your advice
B. how he is feeling
C. the boss may have
D. what you really want to talk to him about
E. without suggesting a way to solve if how unhappy you are
F. how unhappy you are

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 Truth of American Health Care

Most people would be impressed by the high quality of medicine available to most Americans. There is a lot of specialization, a great deal of attention to the individual, a vast amount of advanced technical equipment, and intense effort not to make mistakes because of the financial risk which doctors and hospitals must face in the courts if they handle things badly.

But the Americans are in a mess. The problem is the way in which health care is organized and financed. Contrary to public belief, it is not just a free competition system. The private system has been joined a large public system, because private care was simply not looking after the less fortunate and the elderly.

But even with this huge public part of the system, which this year will eat up 84.5 billion dollars — more than 10 percent of the U.S. budget — large numbers of Americans are left out. These include about half the 11 million unemployed and those who fail to meet the strict limits on income fixed by a government trying to make savings where it can.

The basic problem, however, is that there is no central control over the health system. There is no limit to what doctors and hospitals charge for their services, other than what the public is able to pay. The number of doctors has shot up and prices have climbed. When faced with toothache, a sick child, or a heart attack, all the unfortunate person concerned can do is pay up.

Two-thirds of the population are covered by medical insurance. Doctors charge as much as they want knowing that the insurance company will pay the bill.

The medical profession has as a result become America's new big businessmen. The average income of doctors has now reached \$100,000 a year. With such vast incomes the talk in the doctor's surgery is as likely to be about the doctor's latest financial deal, as about whether the minor operation he is recommending at several thousand dollars is entirely necessary.

The rising cost of medicine in the U.S.A. is among the most worrying problem facing the country. In 1981 the country's health cost climbed 15.9 percent — about twice as fast as prices in general.

31. In the U.S. patients can expect, in medical treatment, _____.
A. occasional mistakes by careless doctors
B. a great deal of personal attention
C. low charge by doctors and hospitals
D. stacking nurses and bad services
32. Doctors and hospitals try hard to avoid making mistakes because _____.
A. they fear to be sued by the patients
B. they care much about their reputation
C. they compete for getting more patients
D. they wish to join the private medical system
33. What do most Americans think about health care in the U.S.?
A. It must be in total chaos.
B. It must be a free competition system.
C. It should cover the unemployed.
D. It should involve private care.
34. From Paragraph 3 we know that _____ from the public health system.
A. millions of jobless people get support
B. those with steady income do not seek help
C. some people are made ineligible to benefit
D. those with private health care are excluded
35. According to the author, what is the key factor in the rise of health cost in the U.S.?
A. The refusal of insurance companies to pay the bills.
B. The increase of the number of doctors and hospitals.
C. The lack of government control over the medical prices.
D. The merger of private health care with the public system.

第二篇

Be Alert to Antimicrobial (抗菌剂) Resistance

The ability of micro-organisms to find ways to evade the action of the drugs used to cure the infections they cause is increasingly recognized as a global public health issue. Some bacteria have

developed mechanisms which make them resistant to many of the antibiotics normally used for their treatment (multi-drug resistant bacteria), so pose particular difficulties, as there may be few or no alternative options for therapy. They constitute a growing and global public health problem. WHO suggests that countries should be prepared to implement hospital infection control measures to limit the spread of multi-drug resistant strains and to reinforce national policy on prudent use of antibiotics, reducing the generation of antibiotic resistant bacteria.

An article published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* on 11 August 2010 identified a new gene that enables some types of bacteria to be highly resistant to almost all antibiotics. The article “has drawn attention to the issue of AMR (antimicrobial resistance) and, in particular, has raised awareness of infections caused by multidrug resistant bacteria.

While multi-drug resistant bacteria are not new and will continue to appear, this development requires monitoring and further study to understand the extent and modes of transmission, and to define the most effective measures for control.

Those called upon to be alert to the problem of antimicrobial resistance and take appropriate action include consumers, managers of hospitals, patients, as well as national governments, the pharmaceutical industry and international agencies.

WHO strongly recommends that governments focus control and prevention efforts in the following areas like surveillance for antimicrobial resistance; rational antibiotic use, including education of healthcare workers and the public in the appropriate use of antibiotics; introducing or enforcing legislation related to stopping the selling of antibiotics without prescription; and strict adherence to infection prevention and control measures, including the use of hand-washing measures, particularly in healthcare facilities.

Successful control of multidrug-resistant microorganisms has been documented in many countries, and the existing and well-known infection prevention and control measures can effectively reduce transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms if systematically implemented.

WHO will continue to support countries to develop relevant policies, and to coordinate international efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobial resistance will be the theme of WHO’s World Health Day 2011.

36. Why is the use of antibiotics arousing globally increasing interest?
 - A. The misuse of the antibiotics has caused stronger bacteria resistance and no new drugs against the bacteria are available at present.
 - B. The micro-organisms develop much faster than the past, so the researchers are more interested.
 - C. The antibiotics for multi-drug resistant bacteria are highly priced and there will be a big market for the drug industry.
 - D. The antibiotics has been found more powerful for the treatment of the multi-drug resistant bacteria.
37. Which of the following is true of the article published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*?
 - A. The issue of AMR led the scientists to be alert to the new human gene.

- B. A new drug will be soon available for any multi-drug resistant bacteria.
C. A new strain has been found to be highly resistant to almost all antibiotics.
D. AMR aroused the awareness of the scientists to the infections caused by the antibiotics.
38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned to take cautious and proper action about the AMR?
A. Those who use antibiotics. B. Those who sell antibiotics.
C. Those who produce antibiotics. D. Those who study in universities.
39. All the following recommendations to the governments from WHO is true EXCEPT
A. education to the users of antibiotics.
B. control on use of antibiotics in health facilities.
C. introduction of new regulations on the sale of antibiotics.
D. limit on the hospitals to store more antibiotic drugs than they can use.
40. What can you infer from the passage?
A. WHO can only recommend the governments to control and prevent the transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms.
B. Even with the new strains against the existing antibiotics, the transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms is still under control.
C. Without the support from WHO, no country can be safe in the war against the transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms.
D. WHO will spare no effort in antimicrobial resistance in 2010 and will set a special day for it in 2011.

第三篇

Factors to Influence the Life Span

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbours, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity (长寿) boost seems to come from marriage or an equivalent relationship. The effect was first noted in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers (鳏夫) were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effect holds for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Even if the odds are stacked against you, marriage can more than compensate. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can expect to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn't smoke. There's a *flip side*, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse's death, and caring for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same severe problems. Even so, the odds favour marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are complex, affected by socio-economic factors, health-service

provision, emotional support and other more physiological (生理的) mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of depression later in life. People in supportive relationships may handle stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being mapped out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

41. William Farr's study and other studies show that
 - A. social life provides an effective cure for illness.
 - B. being sociable helps improve one's quality of life.
 - C. women benefit more than men from marriage.
 - D. marriage contributes a great deal to longevity.
42. Linda Waite's studies support the idea that
 - A. older men should quit smoking to stay healthy.
 - B. marriage can help make up for ill health.
 - C. the married are happier than the unmarried.
 - D. unmarried people are likely to suffer in later life.
43. It can be inferred from the context that the "*flip side*" (Line 5, Para. 2) refers to
 - A. the disadvantages of being married.
 - B. the emotional problems arising from marriage.
 - C. the responsibility of taking care of one's family.
 - D. the consequence of a broken marriage.
44. What does the author say about social networks?
 - A. They have effects similar to those of a marriage.
 - B. They help develop people's community spirit.
 - C. They provide timely support for those in need.
 - D. They help relieve people of their life's burdens.
45. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - A. It's important that we develop a social network when young.
 - B. To stay healthy, one should have a proper social network.
 - C. Getting a divorce means risking a reduced life span.
 - D. We should share our social networks with each other.

第5部分：补全短文（第46~50题，每题2分，共10分）

下面的短文有5处空白，短文后有6个句子，其中5个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

The Dangers of Secondhand Smoke

Most people know that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health. Scientific research shows

that it causes many kinds of diseases. In fact, many people who smoke get lung cancer. However, Edward Gilson has lung cancer, and he has never smoked cigarettes. He lives with his wife, Evelyn, who has smoked about a pack of cigarettes a day throughout their marriage. _____(46)

No one knows for sure why Mr. Gilson has lung cancer. Nevertheless, doctors believe that secondhand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke because nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. _____(47) The US Environmental Protection Agency reports that about 53,000 people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The smoke that comes from a lit cigarette contains many different poisonous chemicals. In the past, scientists did not think that these chemicals could harm a nonsmoker's health. _____(48) They discovered that even nonsmokers had unhealthy amounts of these toxic (有毒的) chemicals in their bodies. As a matter of fact, almost all of US breathe tobacco smoke at times, whether we realize it or not. For example, we cannot avoid secondhand smoke in restaurants, hotels and other public places. Even though many public places have nonsmoking areas, smoke flows in from the areas where smoking is permitted. It is even harder for children to avoid secondhand smoke. _____(49) Research shows that children who are exposed to secondhand smoke are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes and that the children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as are children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the dangers of secondhand smoke. _____(50)

- A. Recently, though, scientists changed their opinion after they studied a large group of nonsmokers.
- B. The Gilsons have been married for 35 years.
- C. This smoke is called secondhand smoke.
- D. However, secondhand smoke is dangerous to all people, old or young.
- E. As a result, they have passed laws which prohibit people from smoking in many public places.
- F. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker.

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

下面的短文有 15 处空白, 请根据短文内容为每处空白确定 1 个最佳选项。

Middle Age: A Low Point for Most

People around the globe hit the height of their misery and depression in middle _____(51), a new international study suggests. The finding by British and American researchers was based on an analysis of well-being among approximately 2 million people in 80 nations. With few exceptions, the observation appears to apply across the board, regardless _____(52) gender (性别), culture, geography, wealth, job history, education, and marriage or parental status.

"The scientific fact seems to be that happiness and positive mental health follow a giant 'U' _____(53) through life," said study author Andrew J. Oswald, a professor of economics at Warwick

University in Warwickshire, England. “For the average person, it’s high when you’re 20, and then it slowly _____(54) and bottoms out in your 40s. But the good news is that your _____(55) health picks up again, and eventually gets back to the high levels of your youth.”

The finding was _____(56) on the pooling of several different sources of happiness data, including: two multi-decade happiness/satisfaction surveys (first launched in the 1970s), involving about 500,000 American and Western European men and women; four rounds of the 80-nation “World Values Survey” _____(57) between 1981 and 2004 in North America, Eastern and Western Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Central and South America; and a 2004-2007 survey _____(58) nearly 1 million Britons.

The bottom-line: For most people throughout the world, the highest probability for _____(59) striking is around 44 years of age.

In the United States, however, some unexplained _____(60) differences were observed, with happiness among men dipping the most in their early 50s, whereas women hit their nadir (最低点) around the age of 40.

The researchers cautioned that cheerful people tend to live longer than unhappy. _____(61)—a fact that might have skewed (使偏斜) the overall finding. But they also suggested that evidence of a happiness _____(62) might simply reflect a midlife choice to give up long-held but no longer tenable (守得住的) aspiration (志向), followed by a senior’s sense of gratitude for having successfully endured _____(63) others did not.

“That said, some might find it helpful simply to understand the general _____(64) of mental health as they go through their own life,” said Oswald. “It might be useful for people to realize that if they are. _____(65) in their 40s this is normal. It is not exceptional. And just knowing this might help”.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 51. A. age | B. place | C. height | D. degree |
| 52. A. of | B. for | C. to | D. by |
| 53. A. color | B. size | C. shape | D. letter |
| 54. A. improves | B. moves | C. rises | D. falls |
| 55. A. mental | B. personal | C. general | D. physical |
| 56. A. focused | B. concluded | C. decided | D. based |
| 57. A. measured | B. conducted | C. checked | D. inspected |
| 58. A. calling | B. counting | C. involving | D. passing |
| 59. A. cancer | B. depression | C. accident | D. injury |
| 60. A. race | B. gender | C. education | D. income |
| 61. A. men | B. people | C. women | D. couples |
| 62. A. curve | B. line | C. axis | D. table |
| 63. A. unless | B. because | C. while | D. if |
| 64. A. moods | B. figures | C. views | D. trends |
| 65. A. weird | B. low | C. old | D. weak |

2014 职称英语等级考试全真模拟试卷六（卫生类 A 级）

参考答案及解析

答案速查

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	C	B	C	B	A	A	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	B	D	E	C	B	B	D	E	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	B	D	C	A	C	D	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	A	A	B	B	C	A	F	E
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	C	D	A	D	B	C	B	B
61	62	63	64	65					
B	A	C	D	B					

答案解析

第 1 部分：词汇选项

- B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：医生们放弃了救治这位老人的希望。题干划线词 abandon 意为“放弃”。四个选项：turn up 意为“调高音量；出现”，give up 意为“放弃”，turn down 意为“调低音量；拒绝”，give out 意为“分发，发出”，所以正确答案为 B。
- B**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：事情很紧急，所以你需要马上动身。题干划线词 immediately 意为“立即，马上”。四个选项：lastly 意为“最后地，最终地”，shortly 意为“立刻；简短地”，recently 意为“近来”，presently 意为“目前”，故而正确答案为 B。
- C**。本题是对动词短语的考查。题干：好像老板对我的工作总是很挑剔。题干划线词 find fault with 意为“挑剔，挑毛病”。四个选项：evaluate 意为“评估”，praise 意为“赞扬”，criticize 意为“批评”，search 意为“搜查；研究”，所以 C 为正确答案。
- B**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：即便是在发达国家，体力劳动有时候也是必要的。题干划线词 manual 意为“手工的；体力的”。四个选项：expressive 意为“表达的”，physical 意为“物理的，体力的”，exaggerated 意为“夸张的”，dubious 意为“可疑的”，可知正确答案为 B。
- C**。本题是对副词的考查。题干：他彻底地把行李检查了一遍，确保重要东西都没有落



- 下。题干划线词 **thoroughly** 意为“完全地，彻底地”。四个选项：**patiently** 意为“耐心地”，**quickly** 意为“快速地”，**completely** 意为“完全地，彻底地”，**basically** 意为“基本地”，所以正确答案为 C。
6. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：他花了一周的时间来起草这份商业合同。题干划线词 **draft** 意为“起草，设计”。四个选项：**clarify** 意为“澄清”，**formulate** 意为“制定，明确说明”，**revise** 意为“修订”，**contribute** 意为“作贡献”，可知正确答案为 B。
7. **A**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：牙医决定要拔掉这颗坏牙。题干划线词 **extract** 意为“提取，抽取”。四个选项：**take out** 意为“拿出来”，**take in** 意为“吸收”，**turn out** 意为“结果是……”，**turn in** 意为“上交”，所以正确答案为 A。
8. **A**。本题是对形容词的考查。题干：政府警告人们要小心这种传染病。题干划线词 **contagious** 意为“感染性的，蔓延的”。四个选项：**infectious** 意为“传染的”，**serious** 意为“严重的，严肃的”，**fatal** 意为“致命的”，**worrying** 意为“焦虑的”，故而正确答案为 A。
9. **B**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：许多厨师都坚持食物原料的高质量。题干划线词 **ingredient** 意为“原料，成分”。四个选项：**structure** 意为“结构，构造”，**material** 意为“材料，物质”，**section** 意为“部分，部门”，**branch** 意为“树枝，分支”，因此正确答案为 B。
10. **B**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：为了提高生活标准，我们必须加快生产。题干划线词 **accelerate** 意为“加速，增加”。四个选项：**step up** 意为“提高；走近”，**speed up** 意为“加速，加快”，**take up** 意为“占据；从事”，**hold up** 意为“举起；阻拦”，因而正确答案为 B。
11. **D**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：我们的身体怎么可能将昨天吸收的转化为今天所需的呢？**convert** 指“转变，转化”；**develop** 指“发展，开发”；**alter** 常指轻微的改变，强调基本上保持原物、原状的情况下所进行的部分改变；**modify** 强调起限定作用的变化或变更，指细小的变化，常含“缓和，降调”的意味；**turn** 意为“转变”，指外形、颜色、气味、性质等方面的变化。故答案为 D。
12. **C**。本题是对动词的考查。题干：随着孩子们逐渐长大，遵循家庭传统是很重要的。**observe** 意为“遵守，奉行，观察，监视”。**notice** 指“注意”；**watch** 指“看”；**follow** 指“跟随，沿着”；**celebrate** 指“庆祝”。这里 **observe** 的意思是“遵守”，故答案为 C。
13. **A**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：虽然这很难理解，但是你所看到、闻到、听到、感觉到的东西仅仅是大脑对于（外界）刺激的阐释（反映）。**interpretation** 指“解释，阐明”；**explanation** 指“说明，解释”；**evaluation** 指“评价，估算”；**recognition** 指“认出，识别，承认”；**interruption** 指“打扰，干扰，中止”。故答案为 A。
14. **C**。本题是对名词的考查。题干：生活是很重要的，绝不仅仅只是来源于我们工作及其他义务中的压力和重担。**commitment** 指“献身，工作，许诺，承诺”；**appointment** 指“约会，任命，委派”；**arrangement** 指“安排”；**obligation** 指“责任，义务”；**devotion** 指“奉献，现身”。根据题意，**commitment** 在句中表示“工作承担”的意思，这与 **obligation** 同义。故答案为 C。
15. **A**。本题是对词组的考查。题干：如果你继续沉溺于电脑游戏，那么你的未来将会充满危机。**at stake** 指“在危险中”；**in danger** 指“处于危险中”；**without question** 指“毫无疑问”；



on guard 指“提防, 警惕”; at large 指“详尽地, 普遍地, 逍遥法外”。in danger 与 at stake 同义, 表示“在危险中”, 故答案为 A。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断

16. **A**。题干: 物理学家长相是什么样子的, 多数人持有相同的看法。利用题干关键词可以定位到第一段最后一句 “Most people picked a white male of around 60, wearing glasses and with a white beard”, 意为 “多数人都会挑选一个大约 60 岁的白头发的老人, 戴眼镜, 留着白色胡子”, 由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合。
17. **C**。题干: 英国的多数物理学家都是剑桥大学毕业的。由题干中专有名词 Cambridge 回到原文定位, 文中没有提到此信息, 故选 C。
18. **A**。题干: 媒体和电影在推动科学家的疯狂形象方面发挥了重要作用。该题的信息在第三段 “The stereotype of the absent-minded scientist has lasted a long time because the media and Hollywood help promote the image of men in white lab coats with glasses sitting by blackboards full of equations (等式) or working with fizzing (嘶嘶响) test tubes”, 意为 “科学家的刻板形象已经持续了很长时间, 因为媒体和好莱坞的电影推动了这个穿白色实验服、戴眼镜、坐在写满公式的黑板旁边或工作在嘶嘶响的试管旁的形象”。由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合, 故选 A。
19. **C**。题干: 未来女科学家的数量会大于男性科学家的数量。利用题干关键词 women scientists 和 men scientists 进行定位, 文中未提到此信息, 故选 C。
20. **A**。题干: 如果科学吸引人的话, 会有更多孩子学习科学。利用题干关键词可以定位到第四段 “If we want to encourage more young people to study science subjects, we need to change this image of the scientist and make science careers more attractive”, 意为 “如果我们想鼓励更多年轻人学习科学, 我们需要改变科学家的形象, 并且让科学工作更吸引人”。由此可知题干信息与原文信息相符合, 故选 A。
21. **B**。题干: 疯疯癫癫的科学家的形象对社会是有益的。根据 20 小题定位的句子 “如果我们想鼓励更多年轻人学习科学, 我们需要改变科学家的形象, 并且让科学工作更吸引人” 可知, 题干信息与原文信息显然不相符合, 故选 B。
22. **B**。题干: 国际科学奥林匹克比赛每两年举行一次。利用专有名词 International Science Olympiads 可以定位到文章最后一段 “...International Science Olympiads which are held in a different country every year.”, 意为 “国际科学奥林匹克比赛每年在不同国家举行一次”。题干信息与原文信息不相符合, 故选 B。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子

23. **D**。第二段主要讲的是: 在你生气的时候不要跟老板谈, 否则效果会适得其反。因此, D 为正确答案。
24. **E**。第三段主要讲的是: 在讨论的问题不明晰的时候, 就容易爆发争吵。相反, 如果讨论的话题清楚了, 争论也就会消失。因此, E 为正确答案。
25. **C**。第四段主要讲的是: 跟老板提出问题的時候, 也要提出自己的解决方案。因此, C 为正确答案。



26. **B**. 第五段主要讲的是：要想有效地跟老板谈话，一定要设身处地地为老板考虑其目标和压力。因此，B 是正确答案。
27. **B**. 题干：如果你想跟老板索求什么，就必须先_____。第一段首句讲得很清楚，先要跟老板的秘书弄清老板的 mood（情绪）如何。因此，B 为最佳答案。
28. **D**. 题干：有必要跟老板弄清_____。第三段有非常明确的信息：要想与老板的谈话有成效，就一定要将讨论的事情说清。因此，D 为最佳答案。
29. **E**. 题干：跟老板_____是不明智的。第四段讲道：跟老板谈话，提出问题的同时，还有提出解决方案。因此，E 是正确答案。
30. **C**. 题干：你应该对老板加以体谅，同时还要考虑老板的_____。最后一段的信息告诉我们：要设身处地地为老板考虑。且空格前是个名词，后面跟一个定语从句是合理的，因此 C（省略了关系代词 that）是正确答案。

第 4 部分：阅读理解

第一篇

31. **B**. 细节题。句意：美国的病人对医疗中的_____有所期待。第一段提到美国的医疗措施很不错，专业性很强，对病人照顾周全，医疗器械也很先进。A、C 两项与原文内容不符；B 项和文中 “a great deal of attention to the individual” 是一致的；D 项在文中没有体现。故选 B 项。
32. **A**. 细节题。句意：医生和医院努力避免犯错，因为_____。文中第一段最后提到，医生和医院作出很大努力去避免错误是因为如果他们做错了事，就会被告上法庭。这和 A 选项 “他们害怕被病人起诉” 是一致的。故选 A 项。
33. **B**. 态度题。句意：大多数美国人是如何看待美国的保健问题的？文中第二段提到 “Contrary to public belief, it is not just a free competition system.”，由此可以推断出，公众认为美国的医疗保健是自由竞争体制。故选 B 项。
34. **D**. 细节题。句意：根据第三段的内容，_____来自于公共保健体系。文中第三段提到今年将要花费 845 亿美元，这个数字比美国财政预算的 10% 还要多。尽管有如此庞大的公共医疗体制，还是有很多美国人享受不到医疗保障，其中包括 550 万失业者和那些不符合政府规定的最低收入水平者。由此可以排除 A、B、C 三项，故选 D 项。
35. **C**. 细节题。句意：根据作者的观点，美国医疗成本的上升关键因素在于_____。文章第四段第一句提到最基本的问题是 “...there is no central control over the health system.”，即主要原因是政府对医疗收费没有严格的控制。故选 C 项。

第二篇

36. **A**. 细节题。句意：为什么抗生素的使用引起全球如此大的兴趣？文中第一段指出，有些致病菌对现有的抗生素产生了一定的耐药性，而目前有效的替代药物还没有出现，这是一个棘手的问题，因此引起了全球关注。因此，答案为 A。
37. **C**. 细节题。句意：下列关于《柳叶刀传染病》期刊的描述中，哪一个不对？文中第二段说明，杂志中提到发现了一种几乎对所有抗生素都具有抵抗性的新的细菌，这一发现引起了世人对 AMR，尤其是对耐药菌感染的关注。因此，答案为 C。
38. **D**. 细节题。句意：关于 AMR 应该采取的预防措施和正确的行动的描述中，哪一个未被



提及？文中提到应对 AMR 特别关注的人群包括：消费者、医院管理人员、病人、政府、药品生产企业以及一些国际机构，文中没有提到大学机构。因此，答案为 D。

39. **D**. 细节题。句意：下列关于 WHO 对各个政府的建议的描述都是正确的，除了_____。WHO 提出的建议包括：对 AMR 进行监管，合理使用抗生素，教育公众及医务人员要正确使用抗生素，立法限制非处方购买抗生素以及对感染采用预防和控制措施。没有提到限制医院储备抗生素。因此，答案为 D。
40. **B**. 推理题。句意：从本文可以推理得知什么？虽然目前还没有发现更有效的新抗生素，但文中提到，在许多国家，对耐药性微生物的控制取得了很大成功，而且目前的预防手段仍然能够有效减少耐药微生物的传播。因此，答案为 B。

第三篇

41. **D**. 细节题。句意：William Farr 的研究和其他研究证明_____。根据文章第一段中“the biggest longevity（长寿）boost seems to come from marriage...”直接可以得知 D 项正确。故答案为 D。
42. **B**. 细节题。句意：Linda Waite 的研究支持_____的观点。由第二段中的两个例子：一是患有心脏疾病的已婚老人要比没有相关疾病的未婚老人寿命长约 4 年；二是一个每天要抽一包多香烟的已婚老人和一个从不吸烟的离过婚的老人寿命几乎一样长。可以推断出 B 项“婚姻有助于人的身体健康。”故答案为 B。
43. **A**. 词汇题。句意：从上下文可以推理得出 flip side（第二段第四行）的含义是_____。flip side 的字面意思是“反面，对立面”。第二段中的短语 flip side 前面讲了两个例子来说明婚姻对老年人身体健康的积极意义，后面用 however 一转，又给了两个研究发现：一、夫妻双方当中一个去世了，另一个在随后的几年内很可能生病或是离世；二、一人在照顾其患有精神错乱疾病的配偶时，可能后来也患有相同的疾病。这两个发现显然都是夫妻生活的负面影响，故答案为 A。
44. **A**. 细节题。句意：作者对社交网络的看法是_____。由 all kinds of social networks have similar effects 可推断选择 A 项。很显然，这里的 similar effects 指的是 marriage's effects。
45. **B**. 推理题。句意：从最后一段可以推理得知_____。最后一段主要讲的是“要想寿命长，就要建立社交网络”。而 Christakis 的这句“People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected.”（人类是相互联系的群体，他们的健康也是如此。）仔细品味它的弦外之音，假如你的朋友个个身体欠佳，那么你身体也不会好到哪里去。故答案为 B。

第 5 部分：补全短文

46. **B**. 从原文看，前一句主要讲的是，Gilson 与妻子 Evelyn 生活在一起，而 Evelyn 自打他们结婚以来，一直是差不多每天一包烟。接下来显然应选表示他们结婚年限的句子。因此，B 为正确选项。
47. **C**. 从原文看，前一句提到，不吸烟者时常吸入他人香烟中冒出的烟，接下来应首选对此烟加以定义的句子。因此，C 为正确选项。
48. **A**. 从原文看，前一句讲的是科学家们过去对二手烟的看法，接下来应选表示他们改变观点的句子，因为下一句表明他们所持的观点已与过去截然不同。故 A 为正确选项。
49. **F**. 从原文看，前一句提到了儿童与二手烟的问题，接下来的句子自然仍与儿童有关。因此，F 为正确选项。



50. E. 从原文看, 前一句讲的是人们逐渐意识到二手烟的危害性, 因此接下来应首选表示人们采取措施, 禁止公共场所吸烟的句子。故 E 正确。

第 6 部分: 完形填空

51. A. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 一项新的国际调查显示, 全世界人们在_____的时候会达到不幸福及沮丧的高峰期。结合下文可知, 此处表达“年龄”的含义, 故选 A (年龄)。
52. A. 这里考查的是介词。句意: 除了几个特例外, 这个调查适用于各地, _____性别、文化、地理位置、财富、工作历史、教育、婚姻和父母的社会地位。固定短语 regardless of 意为“不管, 不顾”, 所以答案为 A。
53. C. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 科学事实似乎表明人生中的快乐和心理健康的关系构成一个巨大的 U_____。很显然, 此处表达“呈现 U 型状态”, 故 C (形状) 为正确答案。
54. D. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 平均来讲, 在 20 岁的时候它是最高, 然后慢慢地_____, 在 40 岁的时候最低。很显然, 此处从最高“降到”最低, 故 D 为正确答案。
55. A. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 但是好消息是你的_____健康又恢复了, 最终达到年轻时的水准。根据上文, “科学事实似乎表明人生中快乐和心理健康的关系构成一个巨大的 U 字形”, 可知此处选择 mental (精神上的, 思想的), 故选 A。
56. D. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 这个发现是_____一系列不同幸福数据的集合得来的。此处考查短语, be based on (根据, 以……为基准), 故选择 D。
57. B. 这里考查的是词汇。空格前说 4 轮包括 80 国在内的“世界价值调查”, 空格后说在 1981 年和 2004 年间在各个国家, 由全句结构知填入词是过去分词; 四个选项: measure “测量”, conduct “引导, 指挥”, check “检查”, inspect “视察”; conduct 最符合题意, 因此选择 B。
58. C. 这里考查的是词汇。很显然此处表达“包含, 涵盖”的意思, 因此 C (包括) 为正确答案。
59. B. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 最低线: 对世界上大多数人来说, 最可能的_____是在 44 岁左右发生的。此处讲最低线, 因此空格处应和“低”为近义词, 故 B (萧条, 衰落) 为正确答案。
60. B. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 在美国发现了一些无法解释的_____区别: 男人的幸福点在 50 多岁的时候降低, 而女人是在 40 岁的时候达到最低点。此处的对比点是男人和女人, 因此空格处应为 gender (性别), 所以选择 B。
61. B. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 研究者发现, 那些活得开心的人比活得不开心的_____要活得长久。对比“和”前后的短语可知此处选择 people, 因此选择 B。
62. A. 这里考查的是词汇。文章中提到幸福点有最高点也有最低点, 因此应该是曲线, 故选择 A。
63. C. 这里考查的是词汇。此处表达转折意, 选择 while (然而)。
64. D. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 也就是说, 人们可以很简单地理解在人生中心理健康的大体_____。根据曲线, 我们可以了解心理健康的大体趋势、走向, 因此 D (趋势) 为正确答案。
65. B. 这里考查的是词汇。句意: 这有可能帮助人们认识到, 如果他们_____40 岁的年龄, 这是很正常的。后一句接着讲这不是例外, 因此此处选择 low (低于)。

附录 职称英语六大考试题型解题规律小结

(详解可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时 4 周攻克职称英语周计划 卫生类》分册)

1. 词汇

大纲词汇的复习要按词汇在考试中出现频率的高低进行分类记忆,这样可以提高词汇记忆的针对性。(具体可以参考本系列丛书中的《每天 1 小时攻克职称英语词汇周计划》分册,该词汇书根据词汇的考试频率将每个级别的大纲词汇分为基础、核心和一般词汇三类,同时将所有词汇以“天”和“周”为单位进行合理安排,有利于考生清晰、合理、有效地安排词汇的复习)

除了词汇的复习和积累之外,考生还需要在最后阶段练习查词典,建议一天练习查 50 对,这样可以提高考试时查阅词典的速度,节省时间。因为词汇题一般借助词典都能做对,因此考生对自己不认识、不熟悉或没有绝对把握的题可以通过词典来确认,从而确保拿到词汇题目的全部分数,为考试成功奠定良好开端。

2. 阅读判断

- ★ 选 A 的情况:如果某题干与原文信息完全一致或基本一致
- ★ 选 B 的情况:如果某题干与原文信息完全相反
- ★ 选 C 的情况:如果某题干部分或局部信息在原文中未提到

3. 概括大意和完成句子

概括大意要先看选项,寻找关键词,确定所考段落。完成句子则要根据所给的短句进行选择,比较好的方法是找同类动词。要学会抓住段落的主题句和核心词汇,正确答案常常是主题句的改写。

4. 阅读理解

首先要重点掌握教材上的阅读理解的重点文章(尤其是教材新增文章)的背诵,来抓住出自教材上的分数,这是顺利通过考试很关键的一步。在做题时要注意搞清主旨题、细节题、推理题、逻辑关系题、观点态度题等的题目形式以及解题规律。

5. 补全短文

解每道题时只需要阅读该题所在段落,不需要阅读其他段落。往往通过阅读该题目的前后句就能够确定答案,在考试时,应该注意利用一下前后句子存在的关系来做题:利用转折关系、利用归纳总结关系、利用总分关系、利用并列关系等。

6. 完形填空

掌握教材上的文章内容(尤其是教材新增文章),把这些文章在考前一个月内争取背到“滚瓜烂熟”,这样,就算考试时考试题目发生变化都可以应付自如。

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义,最后从给出的四个选项中,选出在语法与词义上均与原文相符合的一个。

