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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/128/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_128689.htm PASSAGE 54 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. 52% 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. 1. What do activists worry about? A) Recent news about AIDS is not true. B) People may stop worrying about AIDS. C) Deaths caused by AIDS may not decline. D) Advances in AIDS treatment are too slow. 2. According to the passage, people ' s attitude toward the cure of AIDS is A) optimistic. B) realistic. C) pessimistic. D) hopeless. 3. The Gallup Poll shows that the number of people A) who suffer from the worst disease--- AIDS has fallen. B) who think AIDS threatens the countryside has fallen. C) who worry about AIDS and health problems has fallen. D) who think AIDS is the country ' s top health killer has fallen. 4. According to the Kaiser Poll, which of the following is NOT correct? A) The country is making progress against AIDS. B) AIDS drugs still cannot save people ' s lives. C) AIDS drugs can now make people live longer. D) More and more people die of AIDS now. 5. The work "massage" in the last paragraph means A) printed new. B) contact. C) meaning. D) central idea. Key: BBDDD

PASSAGE 55 Drug Reactions---A Major Cause of Death Adverse drug reactions may cause the deaths of over 100,000 US hospital patients each year, making them a leading cause of death nationwide, according to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "The incidence of serious and fatal adverse drug reactions(ADRs) in US hospital was found to be extremely high," say researchers at the University of Toronto in Ontario, Canada. They carried on an

analysis of 39 ADR-related studies at US hospitals over the past 30 years and defined an ADR as "any harmful, unintended, and undesired effect of a drug which occurs at doses used in humans for prevention, diagnosis, or therapy." An average 6.7% of all hospitalized patients experience an ADR every year, according to the researchers. They estimate that "in 1994, overall 2,216,000 hospitalized patients had serious ADRs, and 106,000 had fatal ADRs." This means that ADRs may rank as the fourth single largest cause of death in America. And these incidence figures are probably conservative, the researchers add, since their ADR definition did not include outcomes linked to problems in drug administration, overdoses, drug abuse, and therapeutic failures. The control of ADRs also means spending more money. One US study estimated the overall cost of treating ADRs at up to \$4 billion per year. Dr David Bates of Brigham and Women ' s Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, believes that healthcare workers need to pay more attention to the problem, especially since many ADRs are easily preventable. "When a patient develops an allergy or sensitivity, it is often not recorded," Bates notes, "and patients receive drug to which they have known allergies or sensitivities with disturbing frequency." He believes computerized surveillance systems---still works-in-progress at many of the nation ' s hospitals---should help cut down the frequency of these types of errors. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com