

职称英语（卫生类）辅导讲义（三）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/130/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_130253.htm Homosexuals 第280页

: Many homosexuals prefer to be called gay or, for women, lesbian. Most of them live quiet lives just like anyone else. Some gay people have always raised children, 2 or with partners, and the use of artificial insemination（人工受精）is increasing among lesbians. Gay persons are in every kind of job. Some are very open about their homosexuality, and some are more private. Some 3 their sexual orientation as a biological given and others as a choice. For those women/who see it as a choice, one reason often given is the inequality in most heterosexual relationships.（异性恋关系） Homosexuality has been common in most cultures throughout history and generally 4 As a result, homosexual activity became a crime, 5 which the penalty in early courts was death. Homosexual behavior is still 6 in many countries and U.S. states. Homosexuality later came to be viewed widely as less a sin than a sickness, but now no mental-health profession any longer 7 homosexuality an illness. More recent theories to 8 for homosexuality have included those based on biological and sociological factors. To date, 9 there is no conclusive general theory/that can explore in the cause of homosexuality. Attitudes 10 homosexuality began to change in the second half of the 20th century. Gays attribute this, in part, to their own struggle for their rights and pride in their orientation. Some large companies now 11 health-care benefits to the life partners of their

gay employees. Many cities also have officially appointed lesbian and gay advisory committees. 12 some attitudes have changed, however, prejudice still exists, and in the late 1980s and early 1990s there were considerable shouts against homosexuals, with attempts to 13 laws forbidding the granting of basic civil rights to gays. The AIDS epidemic, which started in the 1980s, has devastated the gay community and brought it together as never before. The organized gay response to the lack of government financial support for fighting AIDS and to the needs of the thousands of AIDS victims, reason 14 they be gays or not, has been a model of community action. AIDS, however, has also 15 people with another reason for their prejudice.

Exercise: 1. a. alike b. like c. likely d. liking 2. a. lone b. lonely c. along d. alone 3. a. glare b. observe c. glance d. view 4. a. condemned b. condemning c. to condemn d. being condemned 5. a. against b. from c. for d. of 6. a. legal b. illegal c. resistible d. irresistible 7. a. takes b. considers c. regards d. thinks of 8. a. account b. look c. fight d. plead 9. a. in addition b. therefore c. however d. consequently 10. a. in b. at c. for d. toward 11. a. exclude b. include c. extend d. intend 12. a. Because b. While c. If d. In order that 13. a. pass b. ban c. discontinue d. cancel 14. a. whatever b. however c. whenever d. whether 15. a. associated b. shared c. provided d. charged

家庭作业：把答案填到空白处，体会文章中的短语和逻辑。尽量了解出题者的“招数”。找出文章的动宾关系、偏正关系，并体会词与词之间的修饰关系。

Homosexuals Many homosexuals prefer to be called gay or, for women, lesbian. Most of them live quiet lives just 1 anyone else. Some gay people have always raised children, 2 or with partners, and the use

of artificial insemination is increasing among lesbians. Gay persons are in every kind of job. Some are very open about their homosexuality, and some are more private. Some see their sexual orientation as a biological given and others as a choice. For those who see it as a choice, one reason often given is the inequality in most heterosexual relationships. Homosexuality has been common in most cultures throughout history and generally. As a result, homosexual activity became a crime, which the penalty in early courts was death. Homosexual behavior is still in many countries and U.S. states. Homosexuality later came to be viewed widely as less a sin than a sickness, but now no mental-health profession any longer views homosexuality an illness. More recent theories for homosexuality have included those based on biological and sociological factors. To date, there is no conclusive general theory that can explore the cause of homosexuality. Attitudes toward homosexuality began to change in the second half of the 20th century. Gays attribute this, in part, to their own struggle for their rights and pride in their orientation. Some large companies now provide health-care benefits to the life partners of their gay employees. Many cities also have officially appointed lesbian and gay advisory committees. Some attitudes have changed, however, prejudice still exists, and in the late 1980s and early 1990s there were considerable protests against homosexuals, with attempts to pass laws forbidding the granting of basic civil rights to gays. The AIDS epidemic, which started in the 1980s, has devastated the gay community and brought it together as never before. The organized gay response to the lack of

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