

职称英语考试卫生C类模拟试题（一）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_130296.htm 第一部分：词汇选择

（第1-15题，每题1分，共15分）下面共有15句子，每个句子均有一个词或短语划有底横线，请从每个句子后面所给的四个选项中选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案

一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。 1.A new system of quality control was brought in to overcome the defects in the firms products.

A) invested B) introduced C) installed D) insisted 2. The old concerns lose importance and some of them vanish altogether. A)

develop B) disappear C) link D) renew 3. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.

A) beats B) matches C) maintains D) announces 4. The government is debating the education laws. A) discussing B)

defeating C) delaying D) declining 5. They had a far better yield than any other farm miles away around this year. A) goods B) soil C)

climate D) harvest 6. The city has decided to do away with all the old buildings in its center. A) get rid of B) set up C) repair D) paint 7.

During the past ten years there have been dramatic changes in the international situation. A) permanent B) powerful C) striking D)

practical 8.It is out of the question that the inspector will come tomorrow. A) impossible B) possible C) probable D) likely 9.

Techniques to employ the energy of the sun are being developed. A) convert B) store C) use D) receive 10.Since the Great Depression,

the United States government has protected farmers from damaging

0 drops in grain prices. A) slight B) surprising C) sudden D) harmful
11. Cement was seldom used in building the Middle Ages. A) crudely
B) rarely C) originally D) occasionally
12. Medicine depends on other fields for basic information, particularly some of their specialized branches. A) conventionally B) obviously C) especially D) inevitably
13. We were astonished to hear that their football team had won the champion. A) amazed B) amounted C) amused D) approached
14. There is an abundant supply of cheap labor in this country. A) a steady B) a plentiful C) an extra D) a stable
15. The most crucial problem any economic system faces is how to use its scarce resources. A) puzzling B) difficult C) terrifying D) urgent

第二部分：
：阅读判断（每题1分，共七分）
阅读下面这篇短文，短文后列出了七个句子，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，请在答题卡上把A涂黑；如果该句提供的是错误信息，请在答题卡上把B涂黑；如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及，请在答题卡上把C涂黑。

Dyslexia As many as 20% of all children in the United States suffer from some form of the learning disorder² called dyslexia. Experts on dyslexia say that the problem is not a disease. They say that persons with dyslexia use information in a different way .One of the world's great thinkers and scientists. Albert Einstein was dyslexic. Einstein said that he never thought in words the way that most people do .He said that he thought in pictures instead .The American inventor Thomas Edison was also dyslexic. Dyslexia first was recognized in Europe and the United States more than 80 years ago. Many years passed before doctors discovered that persons with the disorder were not mentally

slow or disabled .The doctors found that the brains of persons with dyslexia are different. In most people, the left side of the brain3-----the part that controls language is larger than the right side. In persons with dyslexia, the right side of the brain is bigger. Doctors are not sure what causes this difference. However, research has shown that dyslexia is more common in males than in females, and it is found more often in persons who are left handed4. No one knows the cause of dyslexia, but some scientists believe that it may result from chemical changes in a babys body long before it is born. They are trying to find ways to teach persons with dyslexia. Dyslexic persons think differently and need special kinds of teaching help. After they have solved their problems with language, they often show themselves to be especially intelligent or creative.

1. One out of five American children suffers from dyslexia. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
2. Many great thinkers and scientists in the world are dyslexic. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
3. The first cases of dyslexia in Europe were discovered less than a century ago. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
4. The left side of the brain in a dyslexic person is bigger than the right side. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
5. Generally speaking, dyslexia is more common in left-handed males than in right-handed females. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
6. It is believed that dyslexia is related to the bad habits of a babys mother. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
7. Dyslexic people often turn out to be intelligent or creative one they have learned to handle language properly. A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第三部分：概括大意与完成句子（每题1分，共8分

）阅读下面这篇短文，短文后有2项测试任务：（1）1---4题要求从所给的6个选项中为第2--5段每段选择1个正确的小标题；（2）第5--8题要求从所给的6个选项中选择4个正确的选项，分别完成每个句子。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

More Than 8 Hours Sleep Too Much of a Good Thing Although the dangers of too little sleep are widely known, new research suggests that people who sleep too much may also suffer the consequences. 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 nights sleep than 8-hour sleepers. These findings, which DL Daniel Kripke reported in the journal Psychosomatic Medicine, demonstrate that people who want to get a good nights 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. 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. 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.

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 theyll spend a higher percentage of time awake. ” he said.

1. Paragraph 2 ____ . 2. Paragraph 4 ____ . 3. Paragraph 5 ____ . 4. Paragraph 6 ____ . A. Kripkes research tool B. Dangers of Habitual shortages of sleep C. Criticism on Kripkes report D. A way of overcoming insomnia E. Sleep problems of long and short sleepers F. Classification of sleep

problems 5. To get a good nights rest, people may not need to ____ .

6. Long sleepers are reported to be more likely to ____ . 7. One of the sleep problems is waking in the middle of the night, unable to ____ . 8.

One survey showed that people who habitually ____ each night have a higher risk of dying. 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

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