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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/502/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E8_81_8C_c91_502503.htm “ Dont Drink Alone ” Gets New

Meaning 课文讲解 (1) ~ (2) 题 1. Researchers have found that the risk of cancer in the mouth and neck is higher with people A.

who drink alcohol outside of meals. B. who drink alcohol at meals.

C. who never drink alcohol. D. who drink alcohol at bars and pubs.

「答案」：A “ Dont Drink Alone ” Gets New Meaning In what may be bad news for bars and pubs, an European research group has

found that people drinking alcohol outside of meals have a

significantly (=considerably) higher risk of cancer in the mouth

and neck than do those taking their libations (饮酒) with food. 2.

Which of the following is NOT the conclusion made by the

researchers about “ drinking with meals ” ? A. It has a lower risk of

cancer than drinking without food. B. It may also be a cause of

cancer. C. It increases by 20 percent the possibility of cancer in all

sites. D. It does not eliminate cancer risk at any of the sites. 「答案

」：C 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 (口腔) ,

pharynx (咽) , and esophagus (食道) , 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 (喉癌) . “ Roughly (=about/approximately) 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 didnt eliminate (=get rid of) cancer risk at any of the sites. account for: explain 解释

discourage: frustrate 课文讲解 (3) ~ (4) 题 3. Approximately how many drinks do the lowest-intake group average per day? 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. 3. Approximately how many drinks do the lowest-intake group average per day? A. 3 drinks. B. 8 drinks. C. 20 drinks. D. 50 drinks. 「 答案 」 : A 4. Which cancer risk is the lowest among all the four kinds of cancer mentioned in the passage? 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 (喉癌) . 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 (口腔) and esophageal cancers (食道) . 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 (咽癌), and 16 times the risk of esophageal cancer (食道癌) compared with those who averaged 20 or fewer drinks a week with meals. In contrast, laryngeal cancer (喉癌) risk in the high-intake, with-meals-only group was only triple that in the low-intake consumption who drank with meals.

4. Which cancer risk is the lowest among all the four kinds of cancer mentioned in the passage? A. Oral cancer B. Laryngeal cancer C. Pharyngeal cancer D. Esophageal cancer 「答案」 : B 课文讲解 (5) 题 5. According to the last paragraph, tissues lower exposure to alcohol “ Alcohol can inflame tissues (组织) . 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 (喉癌) were dramatically lower for all study participants traces to the tissues lower exposure to alcohol.

5. According to the last paragraph, tissues lower exposure to alcohol A. explains why inflammation triggers cancer. B. accounts for why food can coat digestive-tract tissues. C. is the reason why food can scrub alcohol off tissues. D. reduces the risk of laryngeal cancer. 「答案」 : D 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