2010职称英语考试通关辅导：阅读理解职称英语考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2010_E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_c91_645859.htm 概括大意与完成句子 阅读下面这篇短文，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个正确的小标题；(2) 第27～30题要求从所给的6个选项中选择4个正确选项，分别完成每个句子。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。 Health Education来源：考试大 1 Health education is the part of health care that is concerned with promoting healthy behavior. A persons behavior may be the main cause of a health problem, but it can also be the main solution. This is true for the teenager who smokes, the mother with the poorly nourished(营养)child, and the butcher(屠夫，卖肉的人)who gets a cut on his finger. By changing their beha~vior these individuals can solve and prevent many of their own problems. 2 Health education does not replace other health services, but it is needed to promote the proper use of these services. One example of this is immunization (免疫):scientists have made many vaccines (疫苗) to prevent diseases, but this achievement is of no value unless people to go receive the immunization. 3 Health education encourages behavior that promotes health, prevents illness, cures disease, and contributes to recovery. The needs and interests of individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities are at the heart of health education programs. Thus there are many opportunities for practicing health education. 4 Health education is not the same thing as health information.

Correct information is certainly a basic part of health education, but health education must also address the other factors that affect health behavior such as availability (可获性) of resouces, effectiveness of community leadership, social support from family members, and levels of self-help skills. Health education therefore uses a variety of methods to help people understand their own situations and choose actions that will improve their health. Health education is incomplete unless it encourages involvement and choice by the people themselves. 5 Also, in health education we do not blame people if they do not behave in a healthy way. Often unhealthy behavior is not the fault of the individual. In health education we must work with families, communities, and even regional and national authorities to make sure that resources and support are available to enable each individual to lead a healthy life. 23 Paragraph 2 24 Paragraph 3 25 Paragraph 4 26 Paragraph 5 27 Promoting healthy behavior is the goal of . 28 Immunization helps to . 29 Health education cannot take the place of . 30 Individuals should be provided with necessary conditions for . 二、阅读理解 下面有3篇短文，每篇短文后有5道题，每题后面有4个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。 Regeneration of Limbs Most people would agree that it would be wonderful if humans could regenerate limbs. Those who have lost their arms or legs would be complete again. The day is still far off when this might happen. But in the last 10 years, doctors have reported regeneration in smaller parts of the body, most often fingers. Regeneration is not a newly-discovered process. For

centuries, scientists have seen it work in some kinds of animals. Break off a lizards (蜥蜴的)tail, for example, and it will grow a new tail. Scientists now are looking for a way to turn on this exciting ability in more highly-developed animals, including humans. Their experiments show that nerves, cell chemistry and the natural electric currents in the body all seem to have a part in his process. The body of every animal contains general purpose cells that change into whatever kind of cells the body needs. Animals such as the lizard or salamander(蝾螈) use these cells to regenerate a new tail or leg when the old one is broken off. These cells collect around the wound. They form a mass called a blastema(胚基). The cells of the blastema begin to change. Some become bone cells, some muscle cells, some skin cells. Slowly, a new part regrows from the body outward. When completed, the new part is just like the old one. More than 200 years ago, Italian scientist Luigi Spallanzani showed that younger animals have a greater ability to regenerate lost parts than older animals. So do animals lower on the ladder of evolutionary development. The major difference seems to be that less-developed animals have more nerves in their tails and legs than humans do in their arms and legs. Another helpful piece of information was discovered in the late 1800s. Scientists found that when a creature is injured, and electrical current flows around the wound. The strength of the current depends on how severe the wound is and on how much nerve tissue is present. In 1945, American scientist Meryl Rose tested another idea about regeneration. He thought a new limb might grow only from an open wound. Doctor Rose cut off the front legs of some

frogs, below the knee. He kept the wounds wet with a strong salty liquid. This prevented skin from growing over the wounds. The results were surprising. Frogs do not regenerate new legs naturally. But these frogs began to grow new limbs. About half of each cut-off leg grew back again. New bones and muscles developed. This research has led doctors to new ways of treating cut-off fingers. Doctors have observed, for example, that many children and some adults will regrow the top of a finger if the wound is left open. 31 The passage indicates that A humans can never regenerate limbs. B humans might be able to regenerate limbs in the future. C human limbs may be regenerated on some animals first. D regeneration of human limbs will soon become a reality. 32 Which of the following statements is NOT true? A Regeneration is a process discovered centuries ago. B How severe a wound is determines the strength of the current flowing around it. C The lizard, unlike man, is a less-developed animal. D Scientists have lately found that a lizard will grow a new tail if the old one is broken off. 33 Regeneration of a part of the body is impossible without A general purpose cells. B bone cells. C muscle cells. D skin cells. 34 What kind of animal has a greater ability to regenerate a lost part? A Younger and more highly-developed ones. B Younger and less-developed ones. C Older and less-developed ones. D Older and more highly-developed ones. 35 In Dr. Roses test, frogs with cut-off legs A didnt survive. B began to grow new limbs. C bled freely from their open wounds. D started to grow tails. 答案： 一、概括大意与完成句子： 23 C 24 F 25 A 26 D 27 C 28 B 29 F 30 D 二、阅读

理解 31 B 32 D 33 A 34 B 35 B 编辑推荐： 为帮助广大学员有效备考，我们特推出了职称英语2010年网络辅导课程,相信会让大家有耳目一新的视听感受。2009年职称英语通过率近100%，为答谢数十万用户厚爱，百考试题环球网校 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