

图书基本信息

书名：<<华图2013最新版全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试教材配套试卷>>

13位ISBN编号：9787509540503

10位ISBN编号：750954050X

出版时间：2012-10

出版时间：中国财政经济出版社一

作者：崔守军

页数：118

字数：374400

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## 内容概要

最新五年真题详解

精析要点, 把握规律; 浓缩考点, 破解难点

六套命题预测演练

命题仿真, 选材同源; 全真模拟, 注重实战

《过关宝典》赠送

备考新概念, 技巧全点拨; 3500个词汇, 突破记忆关

## 作者简介

崔守军，博士，毕业于外交学院，现为中国人民大学“当代中国研究”（Program of Contemporary China Studies）全英文硕士项目主任，中国人民大学国际关系学院硕士研究生导师，美国东西方研究中心（Eastand West Center）、英国伦敦国王学院（King's College of London）芬兰赫尔辛基大学（University of Helsinki）等院校和研究机构访问学者。  
崔博士对英文教学和应试颇有研究，经验丰富，能够帮助考生最大限度提高应试技巧和能力，从竞争中脱颖而出。

书籍目录

第一部分 2008—2012年全国职称英语等级考试试题及详解

2012年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2011年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2010年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2009年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2008年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

参考答案及解析

2012年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2011年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2010年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

2009年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类c级

2008年度全国职称英语等级考试试卷卫生类C级

第二部分 专家命题预测试卷及详解

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷一

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷二

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷三

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷四

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷五

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷六

参考答案及解析

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷一

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷二

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷三

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷四

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷五

卫生类C级专家命题预测试卷六

## 章节摘录

Holding on to hope may not make patients happier as they deal with chronic illness or diseases , according to a new study by University of Michigan Health System researchers. " Hope is an important part of happiness , " said Peter A. Ubel M. D. , director of the U-M Cen-ter for Behavioral and Decision Sciences in Medicine and one of the authors of the happily hopeless study , "but there's a dark side of hope. Sometimes , if hope makes people put off getting on with their life , it can get in the way of happiness. " The results showed that people do not adapt well to situations if they are believed to be short-term. Ubel and his co-authors-both from U-M and Carnegie Mellon University-studied patients who had new colostomies : their colons were removed and they had to have bowel movements in a pouch that lies outside their body. At the time they received their colostomy , some patients were told that the colostomy was re- versible-that they would undergo a second operation to reconnect their bowels after several months. Others were told that the colostomy was permanent and that they would never have normal bowel function again. The second group-the one without hope-reported being happier over the next six months than those with reversible colostomies. " We think they were happier because they got on with their lives. They realized the cards they were dealt , and recognized that they had no choice but to play with those cards , " says Ubel , who is also a professor in the Department of Internal Medicine. "The other group was waiting for their colostomy to be reversed , " he added. "They contrasted their current life with the life they hoped to lead , and didn't make the best of their current situa-tion. " "Hopeful messages may not be in the best interests of the patient and may interfere with the patient's emotional adaptation , " Ubel says. "I don't think we should take hope away. But I think we ordinary people and 53.4 percent of intellectuals surveyed shared the view that there was no improve- ment in bilateral ties this year. Historical issues and territorial disputes remain two major obstacles to improving bilateral rela-tions , the survey found. What concerns the Chinese most are historical issues , visits by Japanese of-ficials to Yasukuni Shrine ( 靖国神社 ) , and the Nanjing Massacre ( 大屠杀 ) . Perceptions on economic and trade relations have improved , though. About 47 percent of ordi-nary Japanese said China had been "helpful" this year in fighting the global economic crisis , com-pared with just 30 percent last year. The percent of Japanese intellectuals who said Chinese econom-ic growth was good for Japan increased from 65.8 percent to 81.4 percent this year. Cooperation in East Asian issues , trade and investment , energy , and the environment and cli-mate change top the list of common concerns that people in China and Japan want their leaders to talk about in bilateral ( 双边的 ) meetings , the survey found. Civil exchanges were regarded by the most people from the both countries as an important way to improve relations. 90.7 percent of the students and 85.7 percent of the ordinary people in China and 95.8% of intellectuals and 74. 8o/o of the ordinary people in Japan viewed civil exchanges as "important" or "relatively important". Chinese and Japanese both learn about each other's countries mostly through television news and newspapers , the survey found. ....

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>