

全国医学博士英语统考点睛丛书
丛书主编/唐伟胜



全国医学
博士英语统考

模拟试题

MODEL TESTS

全国医学博士英语统一考试研究委员会

本册主编◎孙 晔



- ◆一线英语名师倾心打造
- ◆十套仿真试卷，胸有成竹
- ◆全面答案详解，透彻到位

世界图书出版公司

全国医学博士英语统考点题丛

丛书主编/唐伟



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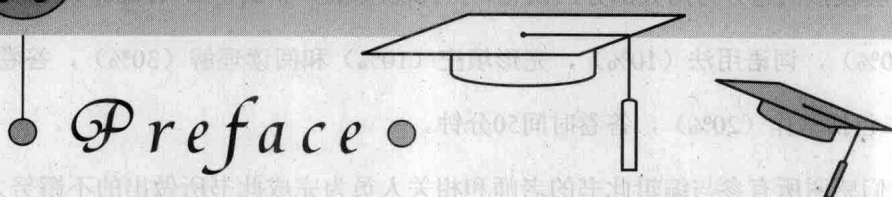
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前言



《医学考博英语模拟试题》根据“全国医学博士外语统一考试”大纲的要求编写而成，目的是帮助考生了解、熟悉考试的形式和内容，能够让考生在有限的时间内最大限度地做好准备。全书分为两个部分：模拟试题部分和试题答案及解析部分。

参与编写《医学考博英语模拟试题》的老师们都具有丰富的教学经验和组题经验，为了能够最好地帮助应试者复习准备考试，我们投入了大量的精力和时间研究考试大纲，分析历届真题，尽可能把握每一道模拟试题的质量，因此试题集具有下列显著特点：

1. 试题难度适当：每套试题都针对考试大纲所提及的医学考博方向，涉及广泛的医学英语领域，可以使考生熟悉相关领域的英语表达。
2. 详尽的试题解析：除了提供正确答案外，本书还有详细的试题分析和解题思路，非常适合考生自学。
3. 标记答题参考时间：为了方便考生自测练习，每套试题都特别标注答题的参考时间，帮助考生在练习的时候能够有效地控制时间，适应真实考试的时间限制，对应试有充分的心理准备。

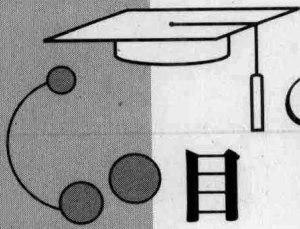
根据英语考试真题结构，每套模拟试题都设置有听力对话、听力短文、词语用法、完形填空、阅读理解和写作6种题型。试卷结构如下：

卷别	序号	题目内容	题数	计分	时间（分钟）
试卷一	I	听力	对话	15	15
			短文	15	15
	II	词语用法	选词填空	20	10
			同义词代替		
	III	完形填空	10	10	10
	IV	阅读理解	30	30	65
试卷二	V	写作	1	20	50
总计			91	100	165

每套模拟试题分为两大部分：试卷一（Paper One）和试卷二（Paper Two）。试卷一包括听力（30%），词语用法（10%），完形填空（10%）和阅读理解（30%），答卷时间115分钟；试卷二包括写作（20%），答卷时间50分钟。

我们感谢所有参与编辑此书的老师和相关人员为完成此书所做出的不懈努力。同时，希望本模拟试题集能够帮助广大考生顺利通过医学博士英语考试。这也是我们最大的心愿。

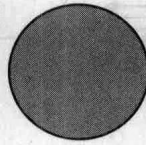
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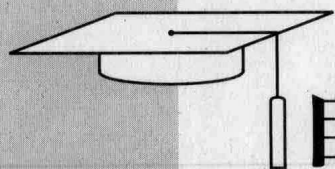
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National English Test for Doctoral Candidates of Medicine

MODEL TEST ONE (考试时间总共165分钟)

PAPER ONE (答卷时间115分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear fifteen short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, you will hear a question about what is said. The question will be read only once. After you hear the question, read the four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

Man: Could you arrange for me to see Doctor Smith tomorrow morning?

Woman: I'm afraid not. He won't be free until 12:00.

Question: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

You will read:

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Customer and waiter.
- C. Patient and nurse.
- D. Patient and secretary.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. He's a pharmacist.
B. He's a salesman.
C. He's a librarian.
D. He's a doctor.
2. A. The doctor can see the man this week.
B. Appointments must be made two weeks in advance.
C. The man should call back on Friday.
D. The doctor canceled his appointment on Friday.

3. A. His luck hasn't been good.
B. He is a lucky man.
C. He decided not to do the lottery again.
D. He doesn't care about money.
4. A. 2.30 pounds.
B. 2.2 pounds.
C. 5 pounds.
D. 5 pence.
5. A. Nobody likes to listen to this symphony.
B. Many people like the symphony.
C. She doesn't like the symphony.
D. She'd like to have a cup of tea.
6. A. The situation is not Leon's fault.
B. Neither Leon nor James is telling the truth.
C. The right and wrongs of this issue must involve deeper investigation.
D. Someone must be lying in this incident.
7. A. The woman is a dentist.
B. The woman is a secretary.
C. The woman is a receptionist.
D. The woman is a patient.
8. A. The man should try to be more understanding.
B. The man's wife should be more understanding.
C. The man's negative attitude may be derived from his childhood.
D. The pessimism of the man's wife may be the result of her past experiences.
9. A. Make his own arrangements.
B. Go to the places she likes.
C. See a travel agent.
D. Take a spring vacation.
10. A. Tom will surely come to repair the video recorder.
B. Tom is very trustworthy.
C. Tom cannot repair the video recorder.
D. Tom doesn't keep his word.
11. A. Check to see if it can still be fixed for free.
B. Check to see what the problem is.
C. Find where they have put the warranty.
D. See if Mike is available.
12. A. At 6:15.
B. At 5:50.
C. At 16:05.
D. At 16:15.
13. A. They will buy a new house after they buy a car.

- B. They will buy a bigger house.
 - C. They won't buy a new house because they can't find a bigger one.
 - D. They won't buy a bigger house because they don't have enough money.
14. A. The man is a football fan.
- B. The man needs the woman's help.
 - C. The man didn't watch TV last night.
 - D. The man often has power failure at home.
15. A. The man is asking the woman for help.
- B. The man wants to get a new position.
 - C. The woman is instructing the man how to write a letter application.
 - D. The man has left the woman a good impression.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. After each one, you will hear five questions. After each question, read the four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage One

16. A. To cut less and to reduce pain.
- B. To cut less and to reduce pain and recovery time.
 - C. To cut more but to reduce pain.
 - D. To cut more but to reduce pain and recovery time
17. A. A week.
- B. Two weeks.
 - C. Three weeks.
 - D. One month.
18. A. In the holes.
- B. In the skin.
 - C. In the abdomen.
 - D. No mark will be left.
19. A. Laparoscopic surgery has gained popularity since the late nineteen eighties.
- B. With the newest kind of surgery, doctors make a small cut in the patient's belly button.
 - C. Laparoscopic surgery requires a few days hospital stay.
 - D. The doctor works with laparoscope which is usually connected to a video camera.
20. A. Favorable.
- B. Anti.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Debatable.

Passage Two

21. A. They are looking for an apartment to live in.

- B. They are discussing living places and children's education.
 - C. They are complaining about their children.
 - D. They are planning for the next weekend.
22. A. There's much to do besides work and study.
 B. It's convenient for people to go anywhere.
 C. The natural environment is beneficial to children.
 D. The countryside is a perfect place for weekends.
23. A. The children are too young to benefit from city life.
 B. Even adults themselves cannot go everywhere in the city.
 C. There is a lot to see and do for children and adults.
 D. There isn't a lot to see and do for children.
24. A. He has been to the Museum of Natural History several times.
 B. He has been to the Museum of Art only twice.
 C. He has been to the Museum of Art several times.
 D. He has been to the Museum of Natural History twice.
25. A. She is a full-time housewife.
 B. She does not care for her children.
 C. She used to live in the suburbs in her childhood.
 D. She will go to a museum next weekend.

Passage Three

26. A. Type.
 B. Location.
 C. Size.
 D. Communication with the external environment.
27. A. Death occurs after a fracture.
 B. No complication.
 C. Damage of underlying organs.
 D. Damage of soft tissue.
28. A. Open fractures.
 B. Unstable fractures.
 C. Fractures accompanied by severe blood loss.
 D. Fractures which damage vital organs.
29. A. Anatomic realignment of bone fragments.
 B. Immobilization to maintain realignment.
 C. Restoration of function.
 D. Both A, B and C.
30. A. Fracture.
 B. Definition of fracture.
 C. Complications of fracture.
 D. The goals of fracture treatment.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, all the sentences are incomplete. Four words or phrases, marked A, B, C and D are given beneath each of them. You are to choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

31. Eating too much fat can _____ heart diseases and cause hypertension.
A. distribute to B. attribute to C. devote to D. contribute to
32. AIDS is becoming the top threat to people's health, and the _____ fatal disease claimed many lives.
A. deceptively B. invariably C. imperatively D. transiently
33. We now obtain more than two-thirds of our protein from animal sources, while our grandparents _____ only one-half from animal sources.
A. originated B. digested C. deprived D. derived
34. The wealth of a country should be measured _____ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
A. in line with B. in terms of C. regardless of D. by means of
35. An enormous number of people in the world's poorest countries do not have clean water or adequate sanitation _____.
A. capacities B. facilities C. authorities D. warranties
36. He often sat in a small bar drinking considerably more than _____.
A. he was in good health B. his good health was
C. was good for his health D. his health was good
37. If the cells cannot use sugar, the body begins to _____ its own tissues for food.
A. break through B. break down C. break out D. break over
38. Human beings are _____ creatures, designed to be on the move.
A. distinctive B. dynamic C. intrinsic D. mysterious
39. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human's attitudes towards pressure, he selects interviewee's _____ and asks them questions.
A. at random B. in essence C. at heart D. in bulk
40. Local people are encouraged to _____ their homes to save energy.
A. insulate B. insane C. assault D. insult

Section B

Directions: *Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four other words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

41. To study the distribution of disease within an area, it is useful to plot the cases on the map.
A. mark B. allocate C. erase D. pose
42. In today's competitive job market, people, especially young men are required to be aggressive and industrious.
A. invasive B. belligerent C. progressive D. enterprising
43. To lower the risk of secondary diseases of pregnancy, it may be required that you have a change in your lifestyle as soon as you confirm you are pregnant.
A. complication B. complexity C. knottiness D. hindrance
44. Juveniles are more vulnerable to negative influences and outside pressures, including peer pressure.
A. susceptible to B. favorable to C. relevant to D. capable of
45. Is there anything at work might subject you to dangerous chemicals?
A. vicious B. insidious C. hazardous D. notorious
46. Ginger tea may also help alleviate the misery of colds by increasing circulation.
A. expel B. diminish C. endure D. chop
47. Thousands of people became victims and many children became orphans in the deadly quake.
A. brutal B. terrible C. horrible D. lethal
48. He was unwilling to press her with questions about her health, since she seemed to make light of the indisposition.
A. ailment B. Situation C. Ailment D. incompetence
49. It is an important responsibility for the government to provide safe and wholesome food to the society and the public.
A. decent B. wholesale C. moral D. salubrious
50. Safety officials have earnestly questioned whether the increased use of synthetic materials heightens the risk of fire.
A. cautiously B. severely C. accurately D. seriously

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten numbered blanks, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

A potful of evidence suggests that the antioxidants and polyphenols in tea help protect you from stroke and heart attack, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, and cancers of the lung, mouth, breast, pancreas, prostate and skin. The essential oils found in the leaves even aid 51 by increasing the flow of digestive juices.

Now it turns out that tea, rather than chicken soup or echinacea, is what can give your body an extra 52 to help it battle infections.

Given 20 ounces of tea daily, non-tea drinkers were better able to fight 53 bacterial diseases, according to a study at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. The researchers credit L-theanine,

an ingredient found in black, green, oolong and pekoe teas—but not in herbal teas, which usually don't contain *Camellia sinensis*, the one true tea 54.

When broken down by the liver, L-theanine becomes an antigen called ethylamine, which primes the response of gamma-delta T cells against a 55 of bacterial, viral, fungal and parasitic 56, and possibly tumors. (Ethylamine is also found in other plant-based foods, such as apples, mushrooms and wine.)

In the study, blood samples from new tea drinkers were exposed to *E. coli*, bacteria 57 food poisoning and ulcers. The immune cells in the tea drinkers produced five times the interferon—an important element of the body's defense system—than they had before tea was introduced. No change was noted in a 58 group of coffee drinkers.

"I don't think there's a downside to drinking tea," says co-author Jack F. Bukowski, M.D. of Harvard Medical School. While tea won't 59 you or make you immune from illness, people who do get sick will probably get a milder 60," Bukowski says.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. deterioration | B. digestion | C. destination | D. distinction |
| 52. A. kick | B. kit | C. kite | D. kid |
| 53. A. off | B. against | C. with | D. for |
| 54. A. product | B. package | C. producer | D. plant |
| 55. A. lot | B. number | C. variety | D. range |
| 56. A. diseases | B. infections | C. illnesses | D. deficiencies |
| 57. A. connected with | B. combined with | C. referred to | D. linked to |
| 58. A. compare | B. control | C. contrast | D. consent |
| 59. A. heal | B. treat | C. cure | D. remedy |
| 60. A. illness | B. disease | C. sickness | D. case |

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part, there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase substance abuse is often used instead of drug abuse to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette

for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances (精神活性物质). Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants (兴奋剂), depressants (镇静剂), or hallucinogens (迷幻剂). Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning mind-manifestation) because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

(311 words)

61. Substances abuse (L5, Para. 1) is preferable to drug abuse in that _____.
 - A. substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
 - B. drug abuse is only related to a limited number of drugtakers
 - C. alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
 - D. many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous
62. The word "pervasive" (L1, Para. 2) might mean _____.
 - A. widespread
 - B. overwhelming
 - C. piercing
 - D. fashionable
63. Physical dependence on certain substances results from _____.
 - A. uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
 - B. exclusive use of them for social purposes
 - C. quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
 - D. careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms
64. From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.
 - A. stimulants function positively on the mind
 - B. hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
 - C. depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
 - D. the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups
65. What is the writer's attitude for substance abuse?
 - A. Against.
 - B. Approval.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Subjective.

Passage Two

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of

stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list but so were some positive life-changing events like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like *Stress Causes Illness!* If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job, or, move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all vulnerable and passive in the face of adversity. But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom and physical and mental strain.

(306 words)

66. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
A. the way you handle major events may cause stress
B. what should be done to avoid stress
C. what kind of event would cause stress
D. how to cope with sudden changes in life
67. The studies on stress in the early 1970s led to _____.
A. widespread concern over its harmful effects
B. great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
C. an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
D. popular avoidance of stressful jobs
68. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.
A. how much pressure you are under
B. how positive events can change you life
C. how stressful a major event can be
D. how you can deal with life-changing events
69. Why is "such simplistic advice" (L1, Para.3) impossible to follow?
A. No one can stay on the same job for long
B. No prescription is effective in relieving stress
C. People have to get married someday
D. You could be missing opportunities as well

70. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
A. nervous when faced with difficulties
B. physically and mentally strained
C. more capable of coping with adversity
D. indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage Three

People who are taking aspirin regularly to thin their blood and are about to undergo coronary artery bypass surgery (冠状动脉旁路搭桥术) are usually to stop the aspirin a week before the operation—but they could be better off if they keep taking it.

Taking aspirin up to the day coronary artery bypass grafting is performed seems to speed lung function recovery afterwards, without increasing the risk of bleeding significantly, according to a report from Israel.

Release of a substance called thromboxane (血栓素) is associated with lung injury after heart bypass grafting, Dr. Rabin Gerrah at Assuta Medical Center in Tel Aviv and his colleagues explained in the medical journal *Chest*. Aspirin is believed to inhibit release of thromboxane, so Gerrah's group theorized that the administration of aspirin until the day of the surgery could improve outcomes.

They therefore followed 14 patients who took 100 milligrams of aspirin daily until the day of the surgery and 18 who stopped taking aspirin at least 7 days before the surgery.

Those who continued with their aspirin had significantly lower thromboxane in fluid around the heart, better oxygen levels in their blood and spent less time on a ventilator than the group who discontinued taking aspirin.

On the other hand, the need for blood transfusions was no different between the groups, indicating that bleeding complications were no worse with aspirin.

The researchers had excluded patients who had suffered a heart attack and those with heart failure because patients like these have a higher level of thromboxane. "They will probably benefit even more than its inhibition."

Based on their findings, Gerrah's team recommends that aspirin therapy not be discontinued before coronary artery bypass surgery.

(296 words)

71. From the passage we know that _____.
A. doctors usually get people who will have coronary artery bypass surgery to stop taking aspirin 7 days before the operation
B. Aspirin is believed to increase release of thromboxane
C. Taking aspirin up to the day coronary artery bypass grafting is performed seems to slow lung function recovery afterwards
D. Patients suffering a heart attack have a lower level of thromboxane
72. The purpose of the passage is to introduce to us that _____.
A. aspirin can make for release of thromboxane