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主编单位◎解放军总医院外语教研室

全国医学博士英语 统一考试模拟试卷

English Admission Tests
for Medical Doctoral Candidates

主 编/常锦平 张武萍



人民军医出版社

PEOPLE'S MILITARY MEDICAL PRESS

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主 编 常锦平 张武萍

副 主 编 曹精华 朱宪春 姜琳琳

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王慧珠 云利兵 尤永超 朱宪春

刘 琦 李国明 张利华 张武萍

陈玉洪 陈晓华 胡 瑞 姜琳琳

聂春燕 贾振军 顾 艳 曹精华

常锦平

主编单位 中国人民解放军总医院 外语教研室

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内容提要

本书按照最新全国医学博士英语统一考试大纲，根据医学博士英语考试特点，结合作者多年教学经验，分析了历年考题形式及命题方向编写而成。全书包括 10 套模拟试卷及 6 年真题，并逐题作了详细讲解，供考生实战演练。本书具有 3 个特点：一是新，根据命题规律和特点，选取最新最具代表性的考题，指导考生做好应考准备。二是细，逐题、逐句、逐词地进行详细讲解，对错误答案也作了详细分析，让考生真正理解出题思路和答题技巧。三是原创，注解是作者根据近几年辅导班授课经验总结出来的独到见解。本书既是博士入学考生的备考宝典，同时也对考硕士、职称及其他相关参考人员具有极好的借鉴作用。

前言

根据最新全国医学博士英语统一考试大纲，并结合医学博士的学科特点，分析历年考题形式及命题方向，编写了这本参考书。书中共编入 10 套模拟试题，并详细注解了最近 5 年考试试题。本书难度适当、结构合理、内容丰富，语言环境贴近、语用实际，既是备考宝典，也是广大英语爱好者的自学读本。本书对于考硕士、职称及其他相关参考人员，具有极好的借鉴作用。主编常锦平教授、张武萍教授及副主编曹精华教授、朱宪春副教授、姜琳琳均为中国人民解放军总医院研究生院硕士、博士研究生一线资深教学人员，英语造诣精深，教学经验丰富，曾主编了仍在畅销的第一版、第二版《医学博士英语入学考试习题集》。编者在此特别感谢解放军总医院心脏外科主任高长青教授给予的医学专业指导。因时间关系，本书难免有不足之处，敬请读者谅解。

编者

2009 年 8 月

全国医学博士研究生外语统一考试说明

一、考试简介

全国医学博士外语统一考试是根据国务院学位委员会颁发的《临床医学专业学位试行办法》和《口腔医学专业学位试行办法》，并为医学博士研究生招生单位提供服务而设置的考试。考试目的在于科学、客观、公正地测试考生掌握和运用外语的实际能力。该项考试的前身为 1997 年起实施的卫生部属单位医学博士研究生入学外语水平考试（Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students, 简称 FATMD）和 1999 年起实施的在职临床医师申请临床医学博士专业学位全国外语统一考试（National English Qualification Test for MD, NEQTMD）。

自 2002 年起，国务院学位委员会办公室和卫生部科教司将 FATMD 和 NEQTMD 合并为全国医学博士外语统一考试，正式委托国家医学考试中心具体组织。凡申请在职医学博士专业学位的考生，必须参加此项考试；报考医学博士研究生的考生依据招生单位的要求参加此项考试。

全国医学博士外语统一考试实行国家医学考试中心与考点两级负责制。考试的考点设置在各招生单位、学位授予单位。各单位的研究生招生办公室、学位办公室具体组织实施考试工作。考生报名资格由各招生单位、学位授予单位按有关文件进行审核。考生到报考单位报名点报名（或函报）。

目前考试设英语、日语两个语种，内容为公共外语，注重突出医学特点。英语考试共设置听力对话、听力短文、词语用法、完型填空、阅读理解和书面表达 6 种题型。考试强调全面测试应试人员的外语能力，并突出应试人员的英语应用和交际能力，以确定其是否已达到在职申请医学博士专业学位的外语水平或是否已达到医学博士研究生入学外语水平。考试要求考生应在听、说、读、写四个方面加强训练。

每年的考试日期一般在 3 月的第二个周六，考试时间为 3 小时。具体时间以国家医学考试中心考务工作通知为准。

申请在职医学博士专业学位的考生和报考医学博士研究生的考生的考试成绩将分别解释，不得相互代替。考生不得同时申报在职申请学位和博士生入学考试。经国务院学位委员会办公室批准，自 2003 年起，在职申请学位考生的考试合格分数线确定为 300 分，对考试成绩合格的考生，由国家医学考试中心印发“合格证书”，有效期为 3 年。考生凭“合格证书”参加在职医学博士专业学位申请。对参加医学博士生入学考试的考生，由国家医学考试中心向招生单位提供考试成绩册和参考合格分数线，各招生单位实际录取分数线由招生单位自己确定。

二、大纲要求

1. 考试目的

根据我国的学位制度,为了保证医学博士生学位授予质量,举行全国医学博士外语统一考试。考试目的在于科学公正地测试考生掌握和运用外语的实际能力是否达到申请临床医学博士专业学位或攻读医学博士学位的外语水平。

2. 考试特点

(1)本考试主要用于医学博士生和申请医学博士专业学位的一种英语水平考试,其命题不以任何一种医学英语教材为命题依据。

(2)考试内容为医学公共英语,注重突出临床医学特点。

(3)本考试从听力、词语用法、综合理解、阅读和书面表达五个方面命题,全面测试考生的英语能力,并突出对考生的英语实用和交际能力测试,以确定其是否已达到在职申请医学博士专业学位的英语水平或是否已达到医学博士研究生入学英语水平。

3. 考试结构

名称	序号	题目内容		题数	分数	时间(分钟)
Paper One	Part I	Listening Comprehension	Short Conversations	15	15	30
			Passages	15	15	
	Part II	Vocabulary	Filling Blanks	10	10	10
			Multiple Choices	10		
	Part III	Cloze		10	10	10
	Part IV	Reading Comprehension	Six Passages	30	30	65
Paper Two	Part V	Writing	Summary	1	20	50
Total				91	100	165

注:试卷分为两部分:试卷一(Paper One)和试卷二(Paper Two)。试卷一包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)(30%),词汇用法(Vocabulary)(10%),完形填空(Cloze)(10%)和阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)(30%),答卷时间115分钟;试卷二包括书面表达(Writing)(20%),答卷时间50分钟

试卷包括五部分,共100分,答卷时间约165分钟,加上考场指令与试卷收发时间,考试时间共180分钟

三、考题分析

Paper One (试卷一)

1. Part I Listening Comprehension 听力理解

听力分两部分:Section A 和 Section B。答题时间为30分钟。

Section A: 15个简短对话(Short conversations)

简短对话旨在测试考生的听力理解能力,要求考生在听完每个对话之后,根据所听内

容于 12 秒钟内对每个问题后的四个选择项做出正确选择, 每个对话及提问只读一遍。本部分共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 共计 15 分。

Section B: 长对话及短文 (Longer conversations and talks)

本部分由一篇长对话和二篇短文组成, 旨在测试考生对英语篇章的听力理解能力。本部分考题要求考生能理解所听材料的中心思想和主要内容, 并能根据所听到的内容进行逻辑推理、分析概括和归纳总结。每篇材料后附有 5 个问题, 每个问题后均有四个选择项。要求考生在听完每个问题后, 于 12 秒钟内从中选出一个最佳答案。每篇材料及提问只读一遍。该部分共 15 小题, 共计 15 分。

2. Part II Vocabulary 词语用法

本部分共 20 小题, 计 10 分。考试时间 10 分钟。

词语用法旨在测试考试对英语词汇和短语的理解和使用能力, 分两部分: Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: Filling the Blanks

该部分共 10 小题, 每题 0.5 分, 共计 5 分。

该部分考题的题干为一个或两个句子, 句中留有一处空白。题干后附 4 个选择项, 要求考生从中选出一个最佳答案, 填入题干后使该句子语法正确, 逻辑合理, 意思完整。

Section B: Multiple Choices

该部分共 10 小题, 每题 0.5 分, 共计 5 分。

该部分考题的题干为一个或两个句子, 句中有一词或词语下面划有横线, 题干后附 4 个选择项, 要求考生从中选出一个和句中划线部分的意义相同或近似的最佳答案。

3. Part III Cloze 完形填空

本部分共 10 小题, 计 10 分。需时 10 分钟。

本题侧重测试考生在篇章水平上理解和运用语言的综合能力。要求考生阅读一篇约 200 词的英语短文, 其中留有 10 处空白。每一空白附有四个选择项, 考生在理解全文大意和上下文的基础上, 从四个选项中选出最佳答案, 使短文在语法、用词、句型结构和上下文逻辑关系等方面都能完善。

4. Part IV Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

本部分共 30 小题, 计 30 分。考试时间 65 分钟。

该部分由六篇阅读短文组成。每篇短文约 300 个单词, 后附 5 个问题, 每个问题后均有四个选择项。

此类题目是测试考生通过阅读英文书刊获取信息的能力(包括阅读速度和理解程度)。要求考生在读完一篇文字材料后, 能理解其主题思想、主要内容和主要细节; 能根据所读材料的内容进行推理判断, 理解某些词和词语在具体语境中的意义, 理解句与句之间的内在逻辑关系; 能领会作者的观点和思想感情, 判断其对事物的态度。测试材料主要涉及医学科普、自然科普和人文等各种题材和体裁的文章。要求考生根据所读材料的内容, 从每道题的选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

Paper Two (试卷二)

5. Part V Writing 书面表达

本部分计 20 分, 需时 50 分钟。

此部分旨在测试考生使用英语书面表达自己思想的能力。测试设计有以下两种方式，每年任选其中一种。

(1) 文章概要 (Summary) 要求考生阅读一篇 800~1 000 字的汉语文章后，用英语写出一篇约 200 个单词的概要。所概括的内容应简洁、全面、准确，文字应通顺，基本符合英语表达习惯，无重大语法错误。

(2) 翻译与写作 包括段落翻译与段落写作。翻译应忠实原文。作文要求切题，意思连贯。无论是翻译还是作文均要求文字通顺，基本符合英语表达方式。

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第1章

全国医学博士外语统一考试 英语模拟试题

Model Test 1

Paper One

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. And then choose the best answer.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear:

Woman: I feel faint.

Man: No wonder. You haven't had a bite all day.

Question: What's the matter with the woman?

You will read:

- A. She is sick.
- B. She was bitten by an ant.
- C. She is hungry.
- D. She spilled her paint.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ☒ C D

Now let's begin with Question No. 1

1. A. She is a little tired.

B. She wants to listen to music.

- C. She is going to study.
2. A. His right knee hurts.
C. He needs her help very much.
3. A. The wind stopped, but it's still raining.
C. It's still raining, and the wind is blowing.
4. A. He gave half of it to his friend.
C. He kept all the paper.
5. A. One hour.
C. Three hours.
6. A. He gambled it away.
C. He lost his money.
7. A. In a hotel.
C. In a library.
8. A. Living in New York.
C. Going home to New York.
9. A. He may be going to the meeting.
C. Seeing his girl friend.
10. A. He enjoys playing chess.
C. He cannot play chess.
11. A. His change.
C. A different waitress.
12. A. He was tired.
C. He had a flat tire.
13. A. Shave.
C. Move in here.
14. A. He's better.
C. He's sick in bed.
15. A. Try on the jacket.
C. Continue looking.
- D. She's going to make a reservation.
B. He lost both skills.
D. He wants to comfort her.
B. The rain stopped.
D. Both the rain and wind stopped.
B. He threw half of it away.
D. He threw half away and kept the rest.
B. Two hours.
D. Four hours.
B. He had it with him.
D. He took it out of bank.
B. In a coffee shop.
D. In a laboratory.
B. Staying in New Mexico.
D. In school.
B. He may take her to a movie.
D. He may be driving at 13:00.
B. He hates playing chess.
D. He was not a good student.
B. Something to read.
D. A copy of the order form.
B. His appointment was changed.
D. His bicycle was stolen.
B. Finish with green paint.
D. Travel.
B. He's complaining.
D. He's cold.
B. Try on the suit.
D. Buy a fur coat.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three passages. After each passage, you will hear several questions. After each question, read the four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. And then choose the best answer.

Passage One

16. A. He was with a patient.
C. He was talking to his secretary.
17. A. His false teeth weren't fit.
C. His feet were badly hurt.
18. A. For a few days.
C. For a few months.
19. A. Angry.
B. Sympathetic.
C. Indifferent.
D. Annoyed.
- B. He was away on vacation.
D. He was operating.
B. He broke his legs.
D. He cut his fingers.
B. For a few weeks.
D. For almost a year.

20. A. This morning. B. This afternoon. C. Before lunch. D. After lunch.

Passage Two

21. A. Platelets can separate different parts of the blood.
B. Platelets can carry waste away from the blood.
C. Platelets can prevent our body from losing too much blood.
D. Platelets can permit the blood to flow more easily.
22. A. He must be tall and strong.
B. He should be ready to take a break of 48 hours.
C. He had better be over 17 years old.
D. He has to donate other parts of the blood.
23. A. The people who have ever received blood transfusion themselves.
B. The people who have just come from a malaria-stricken area.
C. The people who are mothers with babies less than 6 months old.
D. The people who use drugs or drink alcohol beverages.
24. A. Because platelets cannot be kept for over 5 days.
B. Because platelets must be used when they are donated.
C. Because blood centers have no way to store platelets overnight.
D. Because fewer people would like to donate platelets.
25. A. Radiation and chemotherapy can cause bleeding of internal organs.
B. Radiation and chemotherapy can cause damage in blood.
C. Radiation and chemotherapy can cause infection in blood vessels.
D. Radiation and chemotherapy can cause failure in heart and kidney.

Passage Three

26. A. They eat too much in winter. B. They sleep too little in summer.
C. They are low in spirits in winter. D. They are high in spirits in summer.
27. A. Men. B. Women.
C. Children. D. The elderly.
28. A. They feel hungry. B. They are miserable.
C. They are anxious. D. They feel depressed.
29. A. July. B. March. C. January. D. September.
30. A. To ask them to do more physical exercises. B. To ask them to take more melatonin.
C. To provide them with more lamps and lights. D. To provide them with more fresh air.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)**Section A**

Directions: In this section all the sentences are incomplete. Beneath each of them are given four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. Behavioral changes unaccompanied by physical symptoms may also _____ a physical examination, including sophisticated neurological workups.
A. call for B. call on C. call forth D. call up
32. The number of hours that have _____ between the accident and operation is a crucial factor.

- A. intervened B. interlinked C. interrupted D. interviewed
33. Probability is the mathematical study of the _____ of an event's occurrence.
A. likelihood B. desirability C. predictability D. mentality
34. How does it _____ that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary?
A. come to B. come round C. come about D. come through
35. One _____ to learning a foreign language is to study the language in its cultural context.
A. approach B. solution C. manner D. road
36. Social relations are developed when people _____ each other at work or in business.
A. count on B. interact with C. cope with D. hit on
37. Medical experts believe that the high _____ of heart disease and high blood pressure is related to overabundance of cholesterol in American diet.
A. coincidence B. incidence C. confidence D. persistence
38. There is not a Greek word which is the exact _____ of the English word "stile".
A. equivalent B. copy C. counterpart D. meaning
39. The noise was so _____ that only those with excellent hearing were aware of it.
A. dim B. gentle C. faint D. soft
40. A number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.
A. modifying B. duplicating C. accumulating D. accelerating

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The devastating earthquake last year left a large number of people homeless.
A. evil B. destructive C. unguarded D. overwhelming
42. The United States government has been studying the possibility of using underground salt mines to house radioactive wastes.
A. hide B. store C. bury D. protect
43. The international community found the increase in patients stricken by the fatal disease appalling.
A. demanding B. frightening C. encouraging D. discouraging
44. The hundred-year-old hostilities between the two tribes eventually terminated through the persistent efforts of the local government.
A. vanished B. diminished C. shrunk D. worsened
45. An allergy results when the body reacts adversely to certain substances introduced to it.
A. negatively B. spontaneously C. purposefully D. abruptly
46. If a way could be found to dissipate the fog that often settles over airports, air travel would probably be safer.
A. disperse B. isolate C. disguise D. penetrate
47. The leaders of the two countries are planning their summit meeting with a pledge to maintain and develop good ties.
A. strategy B. viewpoint C. promise D. priority

48. The coach explained the regulations at length to make sure that none of his players would become violators.
A. in general B. at best C. in detail D. at last
49. The blow knocked him unconscious and it was several minutes before he came to.
A. lost consciousness B. regained consciousness
C. woke up D. stood up
50. Unhappy people often resort to violence as a means of venting their anger.
A. pay attention to B. make use of C. keep track of D. give publicity to

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

The Internet has become an indispensable part of life for many children and young people nowadays. Yet risks abound.

"Children must be protected from dangerous content," whether it's pornography or 51 of violence, says Axel Kossel of C'T magazine. Software is 52 handling a portion of that effort. But ultimately parents need to be involved.

Parents with limited Internet experience 53 be tempted to simply ban their children from using the Internet altogether. 54 educators 54 online security experts consider this a good solution.

The 55 is to prevent the child from viewing unsuitable content. One option is programs like SafetyKid that work with so-called whitelists. These allow children to enter only the addresses for pages that they are 56 permitted to use, Kossel explains. This shielding tactic is only suitable for very young children.

Programs built around blacklists sniff 57 violent or pornographic sites and block them. 58 the lists are constantly updated, they still have weaknesses: "They can't block everything, since thousands of new sites appear every day," Kossel says.

There is also free parental control software available on the Internet.

No program works absolutely reliably, Axel Kossel says. 59 that is because many children are savvier about the Internet than their parents. That allows them to find relatively easy ways around the software barriers.

The experts instead recommend 60 a "family PC" where everyone can surf together.

51. A. depositions B. depictions C. discussions D. dispositions
52. A. capable of B. likely to C. fit in D. simply for
53. A. must B. need C. may D. can
54. A. Neither ... nor B. Either ... or C. Both ... and D. Not only ... but also
55. A. program B. software C. parent D. objective
56. A. explicably B. explicitly C. explosively D. expressively
57. A. on B. off C. among D. out
58. A. since B. if C. while D. although
59. A. To some extent B. By no means C. In some aspects D. For this reason

60. A. setting out B. setting up C. setting off D. setting aside

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 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Until I read *A Hope in the Unseen*, the only celebrity I'd ever stalked was Mick Jagger back in high school. But two decades later, when I finished Ron Suskind's symphonic book about a young man's adventure from the inner city to the Ivy League, I called in sick to work so that I could read it over again in a single sitting — propped up in bed, phone off the hook, a bowl of cereal disintegrating on my night stand. Then, I tracked down Suskind at the *Wall Street Journal* and ambushed him.

"Hi, I'm a sycophant. Just give me five minutes," I pleaded. "I'm absolutely floored by your book. Please let me recount the ways to you."

A Hope in the Unseen follows Cedric Jennings — a young black honor student at Washington, D.C.'s Ballou High School, arguably the worst public high school in the country — on his fraught and amazing journey from the crack-ravaged streets of Anacostia through his freshman year at Brown University. Cedric is neither a classic manchild in the promised land nor a reformed drug dealer. He's a geek under siege.

His beginnings, to be sure, are pure ghetto cliché: father in prison for drugs; reckless, immature mother with a predilection for bad men, short skirts and malt liquor; a neighborhood plagued by crack houses and drive-bys.

And yet, when his mother, Barbara, looks down at her miraculous newborn, she pledges: *Maybe, if I can save this child, I can save myself, too.*

Determined that Cedric will beat the odds, she keeps him on a tight leash. He ping-pongs between a strict Baptist church, a handful of dedicated teachers and his mother's own newfound force of will. After a series of operatic struggles, he finally arrives at Brown. But his story hardly ends there: This gilded world might as well be a foreign country to him.

The mythos of inner-city children surmounting the odds thanks to one inexhaustible teacher or a superhuman single mom is pretty much standard fare these days — particularly given our new president. But what makes Suskind's book so stunning — and such a colossal personal obsession with me — what's made me go out and buy everyone I love a copy with the same fervency that I used to buy them *Exile on Mainstreet* — is the telling.

Suskind's literary talent is double-barreled. He's a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist who lived with the Jennings at close range for several years. But he's also a master storyteller with the lyricism of a poet. He gets under the skin and infiltrates the minds of every single character in Cedric's life. So the story is told directly through their eyes. You don't *read* it, you experience it viscerally, just as they do. You are transported right from the prison cell where Cedric's father paces, to the ravaged classrooms where Cedric's dogged teachers struggle to maintain order, to the basketball shoes of his classmates who are turning bitter and violent with despair.

When Cedric dashes home trying to avoid the neighborhood gangs, your heart pounds along with his. When he arrives at the Brown bookstore, picks up a biography of Winston Churchill, and