医学博士研究生入学

英语等试指南

国家医学考试中心 编



中国协和医科大学出版社

医学博士研究生人学

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为配合医学博士研究生教育管理,保证医学博士研究生入学的质量,进一步改革医学博士研究生入学考试工作,卫生部科技教育司自 1997 年起实行医学博士研究生入学外语考试(以原卫生部属医学院校为主),并由卫生部国家医学考试中心负责此项考试的具体实施工作。

实行医学博士研究生外语考试的目的在于更加科学、客观、公正地测试考生掌握和运用外语的实际能力是否达到攻读医学博士研究生的水平。考试语种为英语(其它语种待定),考试内容为基础英语,考试成绩用于医学博士研究生人学选拔。

卫生部科技教育司、国家医学考试中心为此项考试成立了命审题委员会,并制定了《医学博士研究生英语人学考试大纲》。该大纲针对目前我国医学研究生外语教学中存在的主要问题,侧重强调对考生英语实际运用能力的水平测试,强调考生需加强听、说、读、写能力的综合训练,符合当前博士研究生教育的教学工作需要和现代英语考试的发展趋势。

为配合做好此项考试工作,使考生尽快了解、熟悉考试的形式和内容,国家医学考试中心又组织命审题委员编写了《医学博士研究生入学英语考试指南》一书。全书根据考试大纲的要求,突出了实用性和针对性,使读者能够在有限的时间内更好地做好应考准备。本书分为三大部分:

- 一、考试大纲。此部分重点阐述了考试目的、考试设计思想和试卷结构,便于考生 "有的放矢"、复习备考。
- 二、考试样题两套(附答案)。此部分由全真模拟样题、样题答案和答题须知三部分组成,便于考生熟悉考试题型、把握考试难度、掌握考试技巧,也可使考生通过自测了解自己的复习情况、做到"知己知彼"。
- 三、考试词汇表。此部分针对医学博士研究生人学英语考试的特点,对现行博士研究生英语词汇表做了修订,删除了部分医学博士生人学后教学词汇,增加了一定数量的医学英语基础词汇,便于考生复习时做到"心中有词"。

本书另备有配套听力测试磁带供读者参考。

我们衷心希望读者使用本书后,能对此项考试的各个方面都有一定的了解,并积极 做好考试前的复习准备工作,在考试中取得优异成绩。

本书有关内容的编写者,大多是此项考试的命审题委员,对他们付出的辛勤劳动, 我们表示诚挚的感谢。

由于时间仓促, 难免有疏漏和谬误之处, 希望读者提出批评和建议。

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医学博士研究生英语人学考试大纲

一、考试目的:

医学博士研究生英语人学考试是为加强医学博士研究生教育管理,保证医学博士研究生人学质量而设置的。考试目的在于测试考生掌握和运用英语的实际能力是否达到非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲中《硕士研究生英语教学与考试》提出的教学要求,以及是否达到攻读医学博士学位的英语水平。考试成绩用于医学博士研究生人学选拔。

二、考试设计:

- 1. 本考试是以国家教育委员会颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》 (试行稿)为主要依据,并结合我国高等医学院校硕士研究生英语教学的实际情况而设计的, 它是高等医学院校选拔医学博士研究生的一种英语水平考试,其命题不以任何一种研究生英 语教材为主要命题依据。
- 2. 本考试从听力、书面表达、词语用法、阅读、综合理解五个方面命题,以全面测试应试人员的英语能力,并确定其是否已达到医学博士研究生人学英语水平。
 - 3. 应试人员应在听、说、读、写四个方面加强训练。

三、试卷结构:

试券题目计分及时间

卷别	序号	(6.集件)	题目内容		题数	计分	时间 (分钟)	
14	_	nc 4	听力	理解	20	20 20	20	
试卷	1	听力	听	写	20		20	
	I	-014/10	书面表达		1	20	50	
1	ш	→=1·五	词语用法		20	15	15	15
试卷二	Ш	内占			30	15	五	
位二	1 IV	完形填空		作: 引着	15	15	15	
	V			30	30	65		
	总计			96	100	165		

试卷分为两大部分: 试卷一(Paper One)和试卷二(Paper Two)。试卷一包括听力(20%)与写作(20%),答卷时间70分钟;试卷二包括词语用法(15%),完形填空(15%)和阅读理解(30%),答卷时间95分钟。

整个试卷共五个部分,总分100分,答卷时间共165分钟,加上考场指令与试卷收发时间,实际考试时间180分钟。

试卷一 (Paper One)

I. 听力 (Listening)

听力分两个部分, Section A 和 Section B, 由四篇听力材料组成,每篇约 200~250 个单词,语速每分钟 120 个单词。听力材料主要涉及医药卫生、自然科学等科普知识,也涉及社会生活、史地、文化、风土人情等内容;形式可能是各种体裁的短文,也可能是长篇对话。

Section A: 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

这部分有三篇听力材料,旨在测试考生对英语的听的理解能力。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。每篇材料后附有若干问题,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 15 秒钟内从中选出一个最佳答案。每篇材料只朗读一遍。

本部分共10小题,计10分。

Section B: 听写 (Dictation)

此部分的目的是测试考生的听、拼写和记笔记的综合能力。测试方式有:

- 1. 考生将听到一篇 200~250 个单词的材料。朗读三遍,第一遍和第三遍用正常语速, 第二遍稍慢。同时,考生也将在答卷上看到这篇材料,其中留有若干处空白。要求考生根据 所听内容,将空白处的词语写出来。
- 2. 考生将听到一篇与上述词数相当的材料,用正常语速朗读两遍。同时,考生将在答卷上看到若干问题。要求考生根据所听内容,将答案写在答卷的空白处。
- 3. 考生将听到词数与上述第 2 项相同的一篇材料,朗读速度和遍数也与上述第 2 项相同。同时,考生将在答卷上看到一个列有项目的表格,考生必须根据所听到的内容将答案按项目要求,逐一填写在表格中。

每年考试将任选上述三种方式中的一种。但在本考试实施的最初几年里,只采用第一种方式。

本部分计10分。听力考试时间共20分钟。

Ⅱ. 书面表达 (Writing)

此部分旨在测试考生使用英语书面表达自己思想的能力。测试设计两种方式,每年任选其中一种。

1. 文章摘要

要求考生阅读一篇800~1000字的汉语文章后,用英语写出一篇约200个单词的摘要。

2. 作文

要求考生根据所给题目、提纲、情景、主题句、图表等用英语写出一篇约 200 个单词的短文。

摘要要求概括内容简洁、全面、准确; 作文要求切题, 意思连贯。摘要和作文均要求文

字通顺,基本符合英语表达方式,无重大语法错误。

本部分计20分,考试时间50分钟。

试卷一考完后, 监考人员即收回试卷和答卷, 然后发放试卷二和答题卡。

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Ⅲ. 词语用法 (Vocabulary)

词语用法旨在测试考生对英语词汇和短语的掌握、理解和使用能力。测试方式有两种:

- 1. 每题为一个或两个句子,句中留有一处空白,题后附四个选择项,要求考生从中选出一个最佳答案,使该句子语法正确,逻辑合理,意思完整。
- 2. 每题为一个或两个句子,句中有一词或短语下面划有横线,题后附四个选择项,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。

本题测试的词语,原则上不超出考试大纲所附词汇表的内容范围。

本部分共30小题,计15分。考试时间15分钟。

Ⅳ. 完形填空 (Cloze)

此题着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 300 词的英语短文,其中留有 15 处空白。一种测试方式是每一空白附有四个选择项,考生在理解全文大意和上下文意义的基础上,从四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,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;另一种方式是只留空白,不附选择项,考生根据自己的理解和认识判断填入一个词或短语,以使文章达到上述各方面的完善。

在本考试实施的最初几年里, 只采用第一种方式。

本部分共15小题,计15分。考试时间15分钟。

V. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

此题目的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,能理解其主旨思想、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,理解某些词和短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。测试材料主要是涉及有一定深度的医学科普和自然科普,也涉及人文,历史地理,风土文化,人物传记等各种题材和体裁的文章。此题含七篇各约300个单词的文字材料,每篇材料后附有4、5道4项选择题。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。

本部分共30小题,计30分。考试时间65分钟。

样题一

Foreign Languages Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

PAPER ONE

Part I Listening

Section A Listening Comprehension (10%)

Directions: In this section of the test, you will hear three talks. After each talk, there are three to four questions. The talks and questions will be read only once. You must listen carefully and choose the right answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Talk One

- 1. A. Young people.
 - B. The middle aged.
 - C. Aged people.
 - D. People of all ages.
- 2. A. Comfortable.
 - B. Practical.
 - C. Fashionable.
 - D. Inexpensive.
- 3. A. Tight and pretty.
 - B. Dark colored.
 - C. Easy to wash.
 - D. Suitable for spring.

Talk Two

- 4. A. Keeping us healthy.
 - B. Postponing aging.
 - C. Increasing calcium metabolism.

- D. Controlling body weight.

 5. A. It can make men more prone to hip fractures.

 B. It can make women more inclined to hip fractures.

 C. It can make athletes more liable to feel fatigued.

 D. It will decrease the metabolic rate.
 - B. Juice.
 - C. Milk.
 - D. Beer.
 - 7. A. To warn women to stop drinking coffee.
 - B. To make comments on drinking coffee.
 - C. To provide information about coffee consumption.
 - D. To present the achievements in current researches.

Talk Three

- 8. A. General education in Latin America.
 - B. Higher education in Latin America.
 - C. Secondary education in Latin America.
 - D. Primary education in Latin America.
- 9. A. Three to seven.
 - B. Three to five.
 - C. Three to four.
 - D. Three to six.
- 10. A. Highly specialized subject studies begin once students enter universities.
 - B. Students rarely take subjects in more than one faculty.
 - C. Students must practice the profession they are pursuing.
 - D. Titles and degrees mean honor and social importance to students.

Section B Spot Dictation (10%)

Directions: In this section of the test, you will hear one passage. The passage will be read three times.

On your answer sheet, you will read the same passage with 20 words missing. As you listen,

read the passage on your ANSWER SHEET and fill in the blanks with the exact words on the tape. There might be more than one word in a blank.

Part II Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 150 to 200 words in English on the ANSWER SHEET. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

古往今来,人们对健康、长寿之道的探求,从未曾停止过。人们都希望自己能长寿,那么如何才能获得长寿呢?

美国著名的长寿研究专家卡尔·迈博士指出:"人类要想长寿,首先要有绿色的生活空间和新鲜空气,因为人生活在绿色环境里,视野所及,春意盎然,一派生机,心胸开阔,身体自然也就健康了。"可见,绿色的环境、新鲜的空气和洁净的水源是自然赋予长寿的基本条件。但除此之外,长寿还有很多重要因素。对此,多年来世界各国研究得很多,近来有两点新的进展,与人们日常生活关系密切,值得重视。

- 一、创造与长寿 老年学家对人衰老过程进行深入研究后认为,人的神经活动与寿命之间的相互关系越来越明显。如研究者们对五种百科全书中的 26855 名专家进行了研究分析,发现从事创造性工作的人,其寿命明显高于他们同代人。因此,使人脑经常处于兴奋活跃状态,被认为是重要的长寿之道。每个人都可以与自己的神经系统的衰老过程进行斗争,其最有希望、最可普及的方式,是使大脑经常保持兴奋状态,也就是使大脑保持活跃的创造状态。
- 二、楼道与长寿 人到老年体弱气衰,愿住高楼底层而不肯登楼。殊不知,经常爬楼对人体大有好处,既能锻炼心肌,又能减肥和预防冠心病。因为上楼梯时要把腿抬高,兼有走和跳两个动作,比在平地上走路活动量大得多,这能促进身体新陈代谢,加快血液循环,增强心脏功能。据测定,一个体重为 60 公斤的人,若爬 10 分钟楼梯,则要消耗 836.8 千焦耳热量,而下楼梯消耗的热量仅为上楼梯的三分之一。在相同的运动时间里,爬楼梯所消耗的热量是游泳的 2.5 倍,是散步的 4 倍,比慢跑多 23%。如果一个肥胖者住在四楼,每天上下楼梯 5~6 次,一年内就可减轻体重 3 公斤。平时我们也可看到,经常登楼梯的人,一般不会在登楼时出现气喘,这是因为登楼运动能使心脏的收缩有力、肺活量增大。英国学者研究发现,登一级楼梯甚至可延长寿命约 4 秒钟。所以英国老人乐于爬楼梯,并把这一举动视为长寿秘诀。英国有一寿星每天爬楼不止,在他 111 岁生日时,断然拒绝搬到一楼居住,并说:他不想改变自己的生活方式,爬楼梯给他带来了好处,他要坚持每天爬楼。一个 111 岁的老人还坚持每天爬楼,这对我们来说真有点不可思议啊!

在我国,城市人口拥挤,适合中老年人的活动场所更是无几。在这种情况下,将爬楼作为一项健身运动,可谓简易可行。看来,被很多中老年视为"困难"的楼道,似乎可成为人们的一个长寿之"道"。

ANSWER SHEET

(Paper One)

		单位		
	Part I Liste	ning		
Section A Listening Comprehension (
1. A B C D				
2. A B C D				
3. A B C D				
4. A B C D				
5. A B C D				
Section B Spot Dictation (10%)				
Beth Marinelli is 29 years old, 5 fe	eet 4 inches tall -	and about 350	pounds. Sh	e is not always able
to ①	Fr. color for	theater or resta	urant seats,	or into train or air-
plane seats. She has to go to ②	out fire trial's prop	da say emolai Il	lw ziędonies	to buy clothes. All
of this angers Beth Marinelli. But wha	t angers her most	is the strong so	ocial discrin	nination against the
obese.				
Beth says she ③	h telange.	0 - 8 -	_ because	of constant teasing
about her weight. But the cruel j				
friend: "What is that beautiful mar	doing with that as a	t fat cow?" S	she also cl other's fast	aims that she ⑤ food restaurant be-
cause her weight discourage employers f				
Beth has now formed an organization	on to help overweig	ht people every	where in the	United States. She
wants to get the same ⑥	ta menoriendordo	off the read	for over	weight people as for
others. She says, "I want them to chan	ige the anti - discri	imination laws f	rom 'You c	an't discriminate on
the basis of race, creed, color, or sex, sex, or 7			he basis of	race, creed, color,
Pa	art II Writing	(20%)		

Write your summary below:

PAPER TWO

Part III Vocabulary (15%)

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 the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. The UFO phenomenon is no	t new to us, but scientists are still not able to offer any	是 16 意
explanations.		
A. specific	B. rational	
C. virtual	D. literal	
2. Jefferis knew that	workouts are not necessary to lose weight and improve	fitness.
A. planned	B. precise	
C. measurable	D. strenuous	
	6萬島連絡的江东百姓全市中的 200世名中国亚江15	
	l inform you about the trial's progress or you	of any prob-
	B. secure	
C. notify		
	ack by next Friday. You can for it.	
A. take my word	B. take in my word	
C. keep my word	D. keep it in mind	
5 With the last article sold ou	t, the auction	
	B. broke in	
	D. broke up	
	dence of diabetes is due, in part, to an increase in obesity.	
A. investigation of		
	1 20 ACT nothery Wheel	
C. death from	D. growth in	
7. Dying patients receive some	small hope that the new treatment may the co	ourse of dis-
ease but risk experiencing se	evere side effects.	
A prolong	B. take	

8. The thief was caught because o	f the neighbors'	Directions: Each of the following s
A. vigilance	B. aggregation	
C. vanish	D. visage	
9. A body that produces its ow	n light waves, like the sun or	an electric bulb, is said to be
125 to invenior different on essis-	in visual tenne that in pions of	Struct the deadly trials factors closues
A. illuminative	B. flashy	
C. luminous	D. flaming	
10. True, he couldn't see the tea	ars, yet she was afraid that voice wo	ould her emotion.
A. give off	B. give away	
C. give over	D. give out	
11. Shops the do	- it - yourself craze by offering con	sumers bits and pieces which they
can assemble at home.		
A. ask for	B. send for	
C. run for	D. cater for	
12. She was very interested in the	work of certain charities, and made	a regular to them.
A. subscription	B. contribution	
C. allowance	D. tribute	
13. A new technique, called elect	tronic dental anaesthesia, could soo	n the need for the
dreaded dentist's needle.	laying 8	
A. amplify	B. decrease	
C. stimulate	D. meet	
14. Homesickness, a worry that	affects everyone at some time or	r other in his life, is especially
among soldie	rs stationed abroad.	
A. sensitive	B. positive	
C. immense	D. prevalent	
15. Shortness of breath often goes	s hand in hand with	_, the kind that sweeps over the
whole body and isn't confined		A. coner repor
A. infection	D C.	
C. syncope	D. suffocation	

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 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.

16.	The	deadly	risk	factors	cluster	in	women	more	than	in	men.	
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A. deposit

B. register

C. string

D. accumulate

17. Further evaluation was recommended only in patients unresponsive to an empirical trial of medical therapy.

A. consecutive

B. routine

C. experiential

D. ample

18. Technology is now warring openly against the crafts, and science covertly against poetry.

A. quietly

B. vaguely

C. indistinctly

D. secretly

19. Speculations that cannot be tested are regarded as unscientific.

A. Guesses

B. Proposals

C. Prospects

D. Observations

20. Up to now, historians have assumed that calendars came into being with the advent of agriculture.

A. development

B. arrival

C. movement

D. advance

21. Although he is recognized as one of the most brilliant scientists in his field, Prof. White cannot seem to make his ideas understood.

A. get his ideas down

B. get his ideas across

C. get his ideas out

D. get his ideas up

22. The whole biosphere could have turned out to possess such stability and <u>coherence</u>, resembling as it does a sort of enormous developing embryo.

A. consistency

B. unity

C. homeostasis

D. constancy

23. Even if surgery is not indicated, the scope has dramatically improved the diagnostic ability of physi-

	A. suggested	B. predicted
	C. needed	D. dedicated and an arrangement of the party
24.		ek" are easy to ignore until it's too late.
		B. slight and the least the state of the last section of the
	C. sensational	D. subsidiary
25.	Is anything different at work, such	as a new manufacturing process, that might subject you to
	hazardous chemicals?	
	A. notorious	B. dangerous
	C. vicious	D. ominous
26.	Blood - thinning medication also reduc	ees risk if you have had a transient ischemic attack.
	A. temporary	B. sustainable
	C. obvious	D. severe
27.	Traditional coverage allows you to cho	ose your own doctor, who is paid for each visit or service.
	A. Original	B. Primitive
	C. General	D. Conventional
28.	The concepts of grief, death and dying	g are presented to assist the nurse to $\underline{\text{intervene}}$ therapeutically
	and to support the dying child through	the dying process.
	A. cooperate	B. interplay
	C. concur	D. participate
29.	As a potential donor, you'll be screen	ned for blood pressure, some infectious diseases and, often,
	cholesterol.	
	A. possible	B. insidious
	C. designated	D. unknowable
30.	These hormones, however, can caus	e several eggs to be released, possibly leading to multiple
	births.	
	A. disseminated	
	C. discharged	D. removed

Part IV Cloze (15%)

cians.

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed below. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Many of the natural areas where wild animals live are being destroyed. So zoos in the United States
and other countries 31 to prevent rare animals from disappearing. The program is called captive
breeding. It takes place in zoos which have the best conditions for wild animals to 32.
The goal of the program is to return 33 to their homes in the wild.
One animal saved 34 captive breeding is the golden lion tamarin. This rare monkey's only natu-
ral home is the forests on the Atlantic Coast of Brazil. In 1970, only two percent of those forests rema-
ined. The rest 35 destroyed to build towns. Only about 100 tamarins live in the Brazilian forest
then. No more than 70 tamarins lived in 36 around the world. 37 of scientists led by Devra
Kleiman of the National Zoo in Washington created a program that increased the reproduction rate of the

Now, about 250 tamarins live in a protected forest in Poco das Antas, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro; 560 tamarins live in zoos. Eighty live on special farms.

Other zoos also have been successful in <u>38</u> endangered animals reproduce. James Doglan of the San Diego Zoo in California says, that it is difficult <u>39</u>.

Animal experts must teach the animals how to find food, how to protect 40.

__41__ rare animal is called Przewalski's Horse. These horses __42__ in Mongolia. They disappeared from the wild in 1968. 43__, only thirteen of the rare horses lived in zoos.

Today, there are one thousand Przewalski's Horses in zoos. Oliver Ryder of the Zoological society of San Diego says the greatest problem now 44 a safe place for the horses to live in the wild.

A United States government program permits <u>45</u> to own and protect endangered animals at their homes.

31. A. work

tamarins.

B. are working

C. have worked

D. will work

32. A. reproduce

B. grow

C. live

D. survive

33. A. animals

B. the animals

C. such an animal

D. the animal

34. A. from

B. in

C. by

D. with

35. A. was

B. were

C. have been

D. had been

36 A 7008

B. forests

C. nature

D. national preserves

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