

全国卫生系统外语 水平考试指南

国家医学考试中心 编

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中国协和医科大学出版社

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世界卫生组织奖学金简介

世界卫生组织（WHO）系联合国专门机构之一。其宗旨是“使全世界人民获得高水平的健康”，它的任务是指导和协调国际公共卫生工作，协调各国加强卫生事业，并提供技术合作，促进预防和消灭流行病、地方病及其它疾病，促进改善环境卫生和工作条件等。

1984年10月卫生部与WHO签定了基本协议，世界卫生组织奖学金是中国与WHO技术合作规划中的项目之一。1987年10月卫生部与WHO签定了卫生技术备忘录。自1987年以来，卫生部利用WHO卫生人力发展项目和其它一些规划项目，每两年为一周期派遣百余名进修人员到美国、加拿大、日本、瑞典、德国、英国、澳大利亚等十多个国家进修学习，学习期限一般为半年至一年。派出的学科有基础医学、临床医学、预防医学、药学、社会医学和卫生管理等六大类。报考人员需参加由国家医学考试中心组织的全国卫生系统外语水平考试（简称LPT）。考试共设英、日、德、法、俄五个语种。

为选拔合格人才，由卫生部公派留学人员选拔委员会按“政审符合出国条件、体检合格、专业对口、外语成绩达到录取分数线，全面衡量，择优录取”的原则，确定录取人员。在录取时被考虑录取人员须填写WHO奖学金申请表（WHO Fellowship Application Form），经卫生部审核合格后交WHO进行安排。派出一般在录取后的次年开始，两年内作出安排。

根据各个国家要求不同，有的人员要进行其它外语考试或提供权威的外语水平证明，方能被接受。赴美国和加拿大学习者要求通过美国密执安大学英语水平考试（MELAB）。赴英国学习的要求提供美国TOFEL考试成绩（550分以上）或英国文化考试委员会考试成绩，赴其它国家学习的一般不要求提供外语水平证明。

为使录取人员顺利通过上述有关语言考试，并能适应国外学习、工作和生活的需要，一般在录取后即由卫生部安排到卫生部所属英语培训中心、日语培训中心、德语培训中心、俄语培训中心和法语培训中心进行3个月到6个月的语言和政治培训。

笹川医学奖学金简介

一九八六年八月十四日，卫生部副部长（后任卫生部部长）陈敏章、日本（财）笹川纪念保健协力财团会长笹川良一先生、（财）日中医学协会理事长石馆守三先生在北京共同签署了笹川医学奖学金协议书。协议规定日方自 1989 年起每年为中国无偿提供一百名医学进修生的奖学金，进修时间为一年，共提供十年，计一千人。

笹川医学奖学金进修生需参加由国家医学考试中心组织的全国卫生系统外语水平考试（LPT），考试共设英、日两个语种。分数合格者按所报专业择优录取。赴日前要在长春笹川奖学金日语培训中心经过 3~6 个月培训，经日方人员面试合格后赴日进修，从而保证所有出国进修人员具有在国外学习和生活的口语交际能力，确保进修效果。进修生赴日后分布在日本各地的医疗、教育、科研机构。

笹川医学奖学金项目是在中日两国政府支持下的民间合作成果，卫生部主管部门同日方积极合作，使之在促进两国医务工作者的交流，提高两国人民的医疗保健水平中起到了积极作用。

前 言

随着改革开放的深入发展，外语对于广大医药卫生专业人员学习外国先进经验和技術、扩大对外交流具有越来越重要的作用。为适应我国卫生系统对外交流和派出渠道日益增多等多方面的需要，国家医学考试中心受卫生部委托，自 1987 年开始举办为世界卫生组织（WHO）和笹川医学奖学金选拔出国进修人员的外语考试。1993 年，考试定名为全国卫生系统出国人员外语水平考试（State Foreign Languages Proficiency Test for Medical Staff，简称 LPT），它为我国医学科技人员提高专业素质、参与国际交流提供了机会，对促进我国医疗卫生事业的发展发挥了积极作用。

为保证考试工作的顺利进行，同时应广大应试者的要求，国家医学考试中心组织有关专家编写了《全国卫生系统外语水平考试指南》。全书由“考试大纲”、“考试模拟题及答案”和“考试须知”三个部分组成。其中“考试大纲”由英语、日语、德语、法语、俄语 5 个语种的大纲组成，“考试模拟题及答案”英语 2 套、日语 2 套，德语、法语和俄语各 1 套。

我们衷心希望应试者使用本书后能对全国卫生系统外语水平考试的范围、方法、词汇量和标准等方面有所了解，并在考试中取得优异成绩。

本书模拟试题的编者大多为国家医学考试中心聘任的英语命题委员，在此，对他们付出的辛勤劳动表示诚挚的感谢！

国家医学考试中心

2000 年 12 月

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全国卫生系统英语水平考试大纲

一、考试目的

为各级各类医药卫生技术人员提供英语水平测试服务；为卫生系统各渠道奖学金选拔出国进修人员及其它需要提供英语水平衡量尺度；为具有临床医学研究生毕业同等学力的在职人员申请博士学位提供英语考试成绩。

二、考试设计原则

1. 本考试从听力、语法结构与词汇、阅读、综合理解及书面表达等五个方面命题，以全面了解应试人员的英语水平，并确定其是否已达到应具有英语交际能力。
2. 应试人员应在听、说、读、写四个方面加强训练。对题材熟悉、语速每分钟约 140 个词的听力材料，一遍可以听懂；应熟悉和掌握标准英语书面语法结构；掌握 8000 左右常用单词和一定量的习语；应能顺利阅读一般题材文章（包括科普和医学知识方面），阅读速度达到每分钟 90 个词以上；能在半小时内写出 150~200 个单词的短文。
3. 本考试的设计与命题参考了国内外各种英语水平考试方法。它是一种标准化的英语水平考试，每次考试题型基本相同，难易程度相似。
4. 本考试为全国卫生系统外语水平考试的英语考试，其命题不以国内外任何一种英语教材或读物为依据。题目内容包括日常英语、自然科普和医学知识等方面。

三、试题结构

试题分为听力和笔试两大部分。
听力考 30 分钟；笔试考 120 分钟。
听力与笔试分别计算成绩，原始分各为 100 分，然后转换成标准分。
听力与笔试的结构、题数、计分和时间，详见下表：

卷名	部分	名称	题数	计分	时间（分钟）
听力	I	听力理解 Listening Comprehension	50	100	30
笔 试	II	语法结构与词语用法 Structure and Vocabulary	30	30	25
	III	完形填空 Cloze	20	20	20
	IV	阅读理解 Reading Comprehension	30	30	45
	V	书面表达 Writing		20	30

四、试题内容与示例

Section I Listening Comprehension (听力理解)

“听力理解”是测量应试人员能否完全听懂正常语速的英语单句、会话和一般性题材(包括医学知识)的短篇讲话。

具体要求是：应能了解所听内容的大意；抓住主要事实；根据所听材料进行推理与判断；能从所听内容与语调理解说话人的目的、态度、感情。

听力内容包括三个部分：短句、对话、短篇讲话。总共 50 题，考试 30 分钟。选择每道答案的时间间隔为 10~14 秒。

现举例如下：

Part A: 听单句。共 15 句。每听完一句后，在 10~14 秒内从四个供选择的答案中，选一个与所听句意相近的最佳答案。例如：

你将听到下列短句：

Bob caught sight of Kate just as she was leaving the building.

你从下面四个答案中选一个最佳答案：

- A. Bob and Kate got together in Bob's office.
- B. The justice was caught in the building.
- C. Bob saw Kate before he got outside.
- D. Bob caught up with Kate before she left.

C 是正确答案，因为它与原句意思相近。

Part B: 听小对话。共 15 段小对话。每听完一段后，在 10~14 秒内从四个答案中选择你根据对所听内容的理解或推理而认为最佳的答案。

例如，你将听到下列一段小对话。

Woman: I feel faint.

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

Third Voice: What's the matter with the woman?

供你选择的四个答案是：

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

C 是正确答案，因为根据对话的内容推断可知“她是饿了”(She is hungry)。

Part C: 听短篇讲话或对话。共四篇。每听完一篇后要回答 5 个问题。听完每个问句后要在 10~14 秒内从四个选择项中挑选正确答案。例如，你将听到一篇讲话：

Man uses up more and more of the earth's natural resources every year. At the same time man throws

away more and more waste products and garbage every year. Air pollution and water pollution are serious problems in many countries of the world. With the rapid increase in population, the problems are going to get worse. For this reason the United Nations ordered the World Environmental Conference held in Sweden in 1972. Here are a few of the serious problems:

1. Forests. Over two – thirds of the world's trees have been cut down for wood. They have not been replaced.

2. Soil. Over a billion acres of agricultural soil have been lost through erosion.

3. Air. In the past 100 years there has been a ten percent increase in the carbon dioxide in the air. By the year 2000 it will be twenty – five percent. Why is this important? Carbon dioxide captures the heat of the sun. This raises the temperature of the earth and may bring dangerous changes in climate, weather, and growing food crops.

4. Water. Millions of tons of chemicals thrown into the waters of the earth from factories have already killed off some types of fish and sea life and many more are in danger.

These are just a few of the many problems which the World Environmental Conference discussed.

接着, 你将听到 5 个问题。听完每个问题后要挑选答案。

1. Where was the World Environmental Conference held?

- A. In Switzerland.
- B. In the U. S.
- C. In Sweden.
- D. In Britain.

2. What fraction of the world's supply of trees has been cut down for wood?

- A. More than two thirds.
- B. Nearly two thirds.
- C. One third.
- D. Less than one third

3. Why is the increase of carbon dioxide in the air a dangerous condition?

- A. Because it captures the light of the sun.
- B. Because it lowers the temperature of the earth.
- C. Because it may bring dangerous changes in growing crops.
- D. Because it may be dangerous to the growth of fish.

4. What is the reason for the loss of agricultural soil?

- A. Flood.
- B. Erosion.
- C. Illusion.
- D. Pollution.

5. What problems did the World Environmental Conference discuss?

- A. Air pollution and water pollution.
- B. Forests, soil, air and water.
- C. Problems of forests, soil and air.
- D. Forests, soil, air, water, and many other problems.

正确答案: 1. C; 2. A; 3. C; 4. B; 5. D

Section II Structure and Vocabulary

(语法结构与词语用法)

“语法结构”主要是测试对标准英语书面语法结构的掌握程度，因为这与阅读和写作能力密切相关。

这部分只考语法结构，不考语法术语。测试重点是：

(一) 名词：名词数的构成与用法；名词所有格的构成。

(二) 冠词：冠词的基本用法。

(三) 代词：各种代词的用法；代词与先行词的前后呼应。

(四) 形容词与副词：级的构成与用法；形容词与副词的位置；such, enough, too 等的用法。

(五) 介词：各种介词的意义与用法；介词与某些动名词、名词或形容词的搭配用法。

(六) 连接词：各种连接词的意义与用法。

(七) 动词：

① 动词时态的构成与用法；被动语态的构成与用法；短语动词；主要的动词句型。

② 非限定动词的构成与用法；分词短语、动名词短语和不定式动词短语的构成与用法。

③ 主要情态动词的意义与用法；常用虚拟语气的构成与用法。

(八) 句法：简单句、并列句和各种主从复合句的结构与用法；主语与谓语的一致；句型转换；强调、倒装、省略、否定、插入语。

“词语用法”是为了测试应试人员对英语词汇掌握的数量与应用能力。不考生僻词和专有名词。

本部分共 30 题，分为三种形式，每种形式 10 题。

Part A: 选择填空。每题中留有一处空白，从四个选择项中选最佳答案填入，使句意完整。例如：

1. We are looking forward to _____ a trip to Shanghai next week.

A. taking

B. take

C. having taken

D. have taken

正确答案为 A，因 look forward to 要求接动名词。

2. The survival _____ of some wild animals is not very high as they are ruthlessly hunted for their skins.

A. rate

B. degree

C. ratio

D. extent

正确答案为 A，因为填入 rate，使句意完整。

Part B: 辨认错误。每题内有四个横线部分，要求指出其中一个错误者（但不必改错）。

例如：

The most common form of treatment it is mass inoculation and chlorination of water sources.

A

B

C

D

C 是错误的，因为此处 it 是多余的，应删去。故答案为 C。

Part C: 选择同义词或近义词。每题中有一个词或短语下面划有横线, 要求从四个答案中选一个正确或最佳答案, 其意义与加横线的词或词组的意义相同或相近。例如:

Good food and fresh air will help build him up.

A. strengthen his health.

B. undermine his health.

C. cure him.

D. make his condition less bad.

正确答案是 A。因为它与加横线的词组 build him up 意义相同。

Section III Cloze

(完形填空)

“完形填空”(亦称“综合填充”)是测试考生的英语综合理解能力, 即对英语语言的理解与综合运用所达到的程度。它提供一篇约 200 个词的短文, 其中留有 20 处空白, 要求在理解全文大意的基础上, 对每一空白选一正确的词(或词组)填空, 使全文语法正确、用词恰当、意思完整。选词填空时要从所提供的每四个多选项中选一正确答案。选择正确答案时, 要考虑到用词、语法、修辞、文章结构和上下文逻辑关系等方面。例如:

In 1911, a New York scientist succeeded in producing tumors by inoculating them with filtrate of tumor tissue containing no cells. His 1 were the first clear demonstration of the role of a virus.

2 one type of malignant tumor. His discovery failed to arouse much interest, 3, and only 4 workers continued this 5 of research.

But in the 1930s, 6 important cancer - virus discoveries were 7.

First, scientists succeeded 8 a skin wart from a wild rabbit to domestic rabbits by cell - free filtrates. 9, in the domestic rabbits the warts were no longer benign, but malignant. 10 observed with the chickens, the filterable agent, a virus, could seldom be recovered 11 the malignant tumor which it 12.

Second, in 1936, workers discovered that breast cancer in 13 of mice occurred 14 the mother came from a strain noted 15 its high incidence of breast cancer. If the father, 16 not the mother, came from the high cancer line, the young 17 did not develop breast cancer. When one of the simplest possibilities was 18—that something was transmitted from the mother to the 19 after birth—it was found that 20 was a virus in the milk of the mothers.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. works | B. experiments |
| C. studies | D. ideas |
| 2. A. in | B. of |
| C. with | D. within |
| 3. A. moreover | B. then |
| C. however | D. thus |
| 4. A. few | B. a few |
| C. many | D. little |
| 5. A. work | B. idea |
| C. line | D. aspect |
| 6. A. three | B. one |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| C. four | D. two |
| 7. A. made | B. done |
| C. caused | D. continued |
| 8. A. transmitting | B. in transmitting |
| C. to transmit | D. to be transmitting |
| 9. A. Of course | B. On the other hand |
| C. Moreover | D. Naturally |
| 10. A. As | B. When |
| C. If | D. While |
| 11. A. by | B. from |
| C. of | D. out of |
| 12. A. induced | B. had been induced |
| C. had induced | D. have induced |
| 13. A. children | B. successors |
| C. offspring | D. generation |
| 14. A. of only | B. and |
| C. only if | D. although |
| 15. A. for | B. by |
| C. of | D. after |
| 16. A. or | B. but |
| C. and | D. though |
| 17. A. ones | B. one |
| C. son | D. daughter |
| 18. A. explained | B. explored |
| C. extracted | D. exercised |
| 19. A. young | B. children |
| C. father | D. other |
| 20. A. this what | B. that any thing |
| C. this something | D. that what |

正确答案:

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C | 6. D | 7. A |
| 8. B | 9. C | 10. A | 11. B | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C |
| 15. A | 16. B | 17. A | 18. B | 19. A | 20. C | |

Section IV Reading Comprehension

(阅读理解)

“阅读理解”是测试应试人员阅读外国原著的速度和理解程度，以判断其英语阅读能力能否达到在国外进行学习和学术研究的水平。

阅读材料难易程度不同，内容涉及社会、史地、文化教育、日常生活、一般科普、医学知识等方面，但没有专业性很强的文章；体裁多样，有议论、叙事、描写、说明和应用文等。

阅读材料共 6 篇，共约 1500 ~ 1800 词，要求通过阅读能掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；了解用以阐述主旨的事实或细节；能根据所读材料进行推理与判断；了解作者的目的、态度和思想感情。

每篇阅读材料后面有几个问题，总共 30 个问题。读完每篇材料后，根据问题选择最佳答案，每个问题有四个答案供选择。例如：

Infant mortality in the United States is higher than 16 other developed nations, with 11.5 babies out of 1,000 dying before age 1. A report based on international figures and released last week by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) in Washington, D. C., ranks the United States in 17th place among nations with the lowest infant mortality rates; Finland, Japan and Sweden led the ranking with rates of less than 7 per 1,000.

Especially in countries with a low infant mortality rates, the statistics reflect the incidence of genetic birth defects leading to death. In the United States, say some researchers, the statistics also provide a social indicator. Says Brian McCarthy of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, “Infant mortality rate is affected by social, medical and environmental policies.” The U. S. statistics show that 19.6 black babies per 1,000 die before age 1, compared with white babies at 10.1 per 1,000. “The real cause is probably poverty,” says PRB’s Carl Haub, “that’s represented in the rates for low birth weight babies among blacks.”

Infant mortality closely correlates to low birth weight which, Haub says, results from a rarity of factors, including poor diet and inadequate medical care. McCarthy blames the disproportionately low socioeconomic status of U. S. blacks for their high infant mortality. In comparison, he says, “Whites are five times more likely than blacks to fall into the socioeconomic profile of lowest infant mortality rate.”

1. Infant mortality in the United States is comparatively high among developed nations, because
 - A. it ranks among nations with the lowest infant mortality rate.
 - B. there are 16 countries with a higher infant mortality rate.
 - C. infant mortality in most countries is lower than that in the United States.
 - D. infant mortality rate in 16 developed countries is lower than that in the United States.
2. The statistics show
 - A. inborn illness always proves fatal to infants before age 1.
 - B. birth defects lead to the highest infant mortality rate.
 - C. social factors mainly affect children’s death.

- D. genetic inborn defects cause more infant deaths in Japan, Finland and Sweden.
3. According to the passage
- A. new - born babies are always healthy when they weigh heavy.
 - B. the mortality of new - born babies is usually negatively proportional to body weight.
 - C. the birth weight of new born babies solely affects their mortality.
 - D. the mortality rate of new - born babies is higher than 1.15% in the United States.
4. Implied and not stated:
- A. Infant mortality is mainly affected by national economy.
 - B. Infant mortality reflects its significance for a country's prosperity.
 - C. Medical care is of unique significance for infant mortality.
 - D. Low birth weight has a sole relation of causality with infant mortality.
5. The topic which best suits the passage is
- A. Infant death and poverty.
 - B. Infant death and sociology.
 - C. Infant death and food.
 - D. Infant death and statistics.

正确答案

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A

Section V Writing (书面表达)

“书面表达”是测试应试人员用英语书面方式表达自己思想的能力。

书面表达可以有短文写作和汉译英两种形式。每次考试用一种。

1. **短文写作**：在 30 分钟内从所给的两个题目中选一题目写一篇 150 ~ 200 个词的短文。要求文章切题，体裁符合要求，段落层次分明，用词恰当，无重大语法错误，文章流畅。例如：

Topic A: What has made you choose medicine as your profession? Describe.

Topic B: Many people believe that , to be healthy, one must sleep 8 hours per night; others say no. Which opinion do you think is true? Discuss.

2. **汉译英**：要求在 30 分钟内将整个不同结构和内容的汉语句子译为英语。译文要保持原句的意思，用词恰当，表达流畅，无语法错误。例如：

原句：在你作出诊断之前，有多种因素要考虑。

译句：可以有多种译法。例如：

There are various factors to be considered before you make a diagnosis.

You have to take a number of elements into consideration before any diagnosis is made.

Take all factors into account before reaching a diagnosis.

关于汉译英和作文的评分，给分标准大致如下：

1. 作文

评分原则:

本作文评分标准不低于大学英语六级水平, 总分为 20 分。

(1) 采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分 (Reward Scores), 而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

(2) 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容, 而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题, 是否充分表达思想, 也要考虑是否用英语清楚、正确地表达思想, 即要考虑语言上的错误是否造成他人理解上的障碍。

(3) 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分, 包括满分; 该给低分的给低分, 包括 0 分。阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间几种分数。

评分标准:

(1) 本题满分为 20 分。

(2) 阅卷标准共分 5 等: 3 分, 7 分, 11 分, 15 分及 19 分, 各有标准样卷一份。

(3) 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准, 对照样卷评分, 若认为水平与某一分数 (如 7 分) 相当, 即定为该分数; 若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数, 则可加 1 分或减 1 至 2 分。不得加或减半分。

(4) 评分标准:

20~17 分 文章切题, 体裁正确, 文笔流畅, 完全没有或仅有个别语法和用词错误者。

16~13 分 文章基本切题, 体裁基本符合要求, 文笔较流畅, 但有数处一般性语法和用词错误者。

12~9 分 文章大体切题, 体裁大体符合要求, 文章虽不很流畅但能令人理解其意思, 有数处重大的语法和用词错误者。

8~5 分 字数达不到要求, 文章尚能切题, 体裁不符合要求, 句子结构较单调和松散, 有多处重大的语法和用词错误, 但文章尚能表达一些意思者。

4~1 分 仅写出若干句子符合题意, 语法用词和拼写错误较多, 表现缺乏写作能力者。

0 分 仅写几个与题意无关的句子, 或虽写几句而错误比比皆是, 或根本一句未写, 表现无写作能力者。

[注: 19~20 分的试卷应有丰富的内容, 并表现出一定的修辞水平。白卷或内容与题目毫不相关, 或只有几个孤立的词不能表达思想, 给 0 分]

(5) 字数不足应酌情扣分:

累计字数	140~149	130~139	110~129	90~109	70~89	<69
扣分	1	2	4	7	10	13

规定三段的作文, 只写一段扣 6~10 分, 只写两段给 0~5 分。附样卷:

Topic: Advantages and Disadvantages of Our Medical Care System

Sample writing No. 1 (19 marks)

Since China is a socialist country, people who have a job are entitled to enjoy free medical service. This medical care system has a number of advantages. First, it gives everyone, whether poor or rich, an

equal chance to have medical care. Second, because hospitals claim that their sole purpose of existence is to serve the people, not to make a profit, health service cost to individuals is inexpensive as is compared with that in some capitalist countries.

Everything in the world has its own defects. Our health care system is not an exception to this rule. With the development of market economy, the economic situation in many factories has changed dramatically. These factories don't have the ability to give full financial support for the medical service of their workers, and their free medical service exists only in name. Moreover, our current medical care system does not offer equal opportunity to everybody. Those living in the countryside do not enjoy free medical care while those who have power can enjoy more privileges than ordinary people.

In my opinion, the medical care system in our country needs reforming since it appears to have more disadvantages than advantages. I suggest that we have medical insurance instead of free medical care. That will solve some of the problems we are now faced with. (221 words)

Sample writing No. 2 (15 marks)

Our medical care system has been practised for more than forty years. It is the product of social planned economy. Nowadays, it causes much controversy within our country.

Many people think our medical care system has more advantages than disadvantages. For people of the low-income class can enjoy medical care without paying any money. People who can't afford the medical cost can also be served properly or be given available drugs.

Others think our medical care system has more disadvantages now. It was reported that this system might lead to corruption. Moreover, the cost of this system is a heavy burden of our government. It's better to use this money for economic construction.

In my opinion, I think this system has more disadvantages than advantages. For it has negative effects on our medical and health work, such as our own drug development. It also limited doctors from getting high income. (151 words)

Sample writing No. 3 (11 marks)

As we all know, our country has set up a series of medical care system since liberation. In this system, everybody has the right to enjoy medical service. There are many hospitals in most parts of our country. So when a man is ill, he can ask for medical help in time. In the city, this system has even more advantages. For every citizen, he spends little money on medicine which is paid by our country. For example, when a worker is injured badly or falls ill seriously, his factory will pay the cost on his medical treatment.

However, this system causes a lot of troubles. It has been taken by many people to buy things which has nothing to do with medicine. so it has become a heavy load to our hospitals and country.

The most advisable solution to all these troubles, I think, is to set up a social welfare insurance system. (154 words)

sample writing No. 4 (7 marks)

I'm a little ashamed for my poor knowledge of our Medical Care System though as a medical student. But I'm willing to take part in this discussion.

The most significant advantage of our M. C. S is that it can ensure our people to be under the