

第一章

CHAPTER 1 听力理解

1

一、考试大纲要求、试卷结构与考试特点

(一) 考试大纲要求及试卷结构

根据《全国医学博士外语统一考试英语考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)的有关规定,试卷中的听力部分包括两个模块: **Section A** 和 **Section B**。答题时间共约 30 分钟,听力部分共计 30 分。

Section A 为简短对话 (**Short Conversations**), 旨在测试考生的英语听力能力。考试过程中,考生会听到每个简短对话和之后的提问,对话及问题只读一遍。然后,考生有 12 秒的作答时间,根据所听题目和对话,从四个选项中选出最佳答案。此部分共 15 个小题,每题 1 分,共计 15 分。

No.1 Short Conversation

听力原文

W: I feel faint.

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

Question: What's the matter with the woman?

听力试题

A. She is sick.

B. She was bitten by an ant.

C. She is hungry.

D. She spilled her paint.

(答案: C)

Section B 为长对话及短文 (**Long Conversation and Passages**)。这一部分由一篇长

对话和两篇短文组成，目的在于测试考生对英语篇章的听力理解能力。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。考试过程中，考生听完每个长对话或短文后会听到 5 个问题，且篇章及问题只读一遍。对每道题考生有 12 秒的作答时间，要根据所听题目和篇章从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。此部分共 15 道题，每题 1 分，共计 15 分。

No.2 Passage

听力原文

To quickly review the main points covered in Chapter Seven, the most important part of the system of nerve is the brain. The brain controls most of the body's activities. Messages between the brain and the spinal cord are carried by nerves, which are made up of special cells called nerve cells. Nerve cells are found in the brain, spinal cord, spinal nerves and the organs we use to see, hear, smell, taste and touch.

Nerve cells have long string-like fibres that carry messages. These fibres have branched ends to send and receive messages. Remember that nerve cells are so small that they cannot be seen without a microscope. But one fibre from a nerve cell may stretch as long as three feet.

There are many kinds of nerve cells, and this chapter deals mainly with three kinds. The sensory nerve cells carry messages of heat, light, sound and pressure from the skin, muscles and organs inside the body. Motor nerve cells carry messages to the muscles, and this causes the muscles to move. Connecting nerve cells go between the sensory nerve cells and the motor nerve cells. After the message go from the spinal cord to the brain, the brain sends messages through the motor nerve cells to the muscles. All these different nerve cells help us see, hear, taste, smell and feel.

Now if you have no further questions about Chapter Seven, we'll go on to talk about chemical processes involved in this transfer of messages.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. What is the source of the speaker's information?
2. What role do nerve fibres play?
3. What does a nerve fibre look like according to the speaker?
4. How many kinds of nerve cells are discussed in this talk?
5. Which of the following nerve cells sends messages to the muscles?



听力试题

1. A. A medical textbook. B. A medical journal.
C. Some microscope slides. D. The speaker's current research.
2. A. Reproducing themselves. B. Stretching and growing.

- C. Attaching themselves to muscles. D. Carrying messages.
3. A. Elongated and stringy. B. Round and compact.
- C. Flat and transparent. D. Flexible and chainlike.
4. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
5. A. Sensory nerve cells. B. Motor nerve cells.
- C. Connecting nerve cells. D. All of the above.

(答案: 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B)

(二) 听力理解考试特点

通过对历年考题的分析,可以看出听力理解考试有以下特点:

1. 听力材料内容兼顾日常交际与医学背景

在 Section A 里,多数题目围绕日常对话展开,个别题目涉及医学领域,如去医院看病;有时对话材料里也会提到医学常用词汇,如常见病或症状。因而,考生应该储备一定量的医学常用词汇,但医学词汇不作为听力测试第一部分的主要考点。在 Section B 中,医学为听力材料的主要背景,涉及常见病症、医学常识等。

2. 题型较为常见且为客观选择题

无论是第一部分还是第二部分,所有题目均为选择题,这样的题型是考生较为熟悉的形式。而且考试测试点与其他重大英语考试类似:Section A 的题目以测试习惯用语、特殊句式、词组含义、细节与推断题为主,详细的分析将在本章后面阐述;Section B 主要以测试细节为主。因而,从题型上看,考生不会有完全不适应的地方。

3. 口音较为复杂、语速较快

对于考生来说,听力测试部分较为不适应的地方应该是听力材料的口音以及语速。每个考生可能对某一种英语口音较为熟悉,如英音或美音。但是医学博士英语统考听力测试中的口音不会只出现一种口音,因而,考生在平时应该多接触各种口音,这样才不至于在考试时觉得那些口音很陌生。另外,医学博士英语统考听力测试的语速也较快,连读处更是难点。因而,考生在平时听力训练时,应多加强这方面的训练,以适应考试的语速和口音,这样在正式考试时,心理上就会占一定优势。

二、考查内容及相应的应试技巧

综观听力部分各类考题,考生要重视以下方面的问题:

1. 知识储备很必要

听力中经常会出现句式、词组、习语等,而这些表达往往是解题的关键,因而,考生应在考前注重积累与听力考试相关的语言知识点。

2. 语境信息是关键

无论是 Section A 还是 Section B, 听力题目均在一定的语言环境下提出, 无论听力材料的长或短, 都会给考生以足够的语言信息, 因而抓住了关键信息或信号词 (Cue Word) 就等于找到了解题的密钥。

3. 预读选项有帮助

当听力录音中在播放 Direction 或者例子的时候, 考生可利用这段时间预读选项。有些题目选项很有特点, 考生通过预读选项可以提前知道考点, 或者可以通过突出某个选项关键词对选项进行分类, 或者还能够提前知道听力对话或短文的话语情景。所以, 考生要养成提前看选项的习惯, 做到料敌在先。

4. 简单笔记是依靠

在听力考试过程中, 由于极度紧张, 人的记忆力在那时是有限的。考生经常会有这样的尴尬: 在听对话或短文时, 信息在脑海里清晰呈现, 但是当问题提出后, 即将解题时, 却怎么也想不起来自己刚才所听到的信息了, 结果无法正确解题, 同时, 紧张情绪增加, 十分不利于考试。所以, 考生在平时听力训练的时候, 就应养成记笔记的习惯, 边听边记是训练听力的好办法。

下面将针对听力理解考试的不同部分, 结合部分真题, 对考点和应试技巧进行有针对性的讲解。

(一) Section A 的主要考点及应试技巧

听力测试这一部分的考点大致有以下几个方面: 细节题、特殊句式、固定词组、常用习语和推断题。下面就这些考点和应试技巧一一阐述。

1. 细节题

细节题就是根据男女双方的对话细节提出问题, 如时间、地点、事实等。细节题往往在选项上有特点, 解题可以根据选项预先作出判断, 如果选项都是表示时间或者数字的选项, 就可以根据选项的指引, 重点关注与数字或时间有关的信息, 必要时要做简单的笔记。这种类型的考题的重点较为单一, 就是听力材料中的细节, 解题切入点就是选项。

No.3 Short Conversation



真题回顾

A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday. D. Friday.



听力原文

M: Hi, Sherry. I wonder if it's possible to move the meeting to Wednesday. I can't make it on Tuesday. I'm tight up in the emergency room.

W: Eh...Wednesday is not good for me. How about Thursday?

Question: What is the original day for the meeting?

【解析】看到选项我们可以判断此题考点为时间，是细节题。题目的中文意思是“会议原定时间是在哪天？”**original** 是形容词，意思为“原先的，最初的”。对话中男士问：“能否将会议改到周三，周二我不行，一天都在急诊室。”女士回答说：“周三不行，周四如何？”此题就是要关注和时间相关的事件。

【答案】A

No.4 Short Conversation



真题回顾

- A. To arrange an interview. B. To get a part-time job on campus.
C. To take a course of pharmaceuticals. D. To apply for a job with the company.

听力原文

M: I heard the Pharmaceuticals Limited is going to hold an interview on campus next week.

W: Really? What day? I'd like to talk to them with my CV.

Question: What is the woman going to do?

【解析】题目问这位女士要做什么。录音对话中，男士提到他听说有个医药有限公司要在下周举办一场校园招聘会。**Pharmaceuticals** 的含义为“制药学”。女士说道她要与这家公司谈谈她的 CV。CV 是这道题的关键信号词 (Cue Word)，全称为 curriculum vitae = resume，意思为简历。因而这位女士的意思是打算去应聘。

【答案】D

No.5 Short Conversation



真题回顾

- A. Six. B. Twenty-four. C. Twelve. D. Three.

听力原文

W: How often should I take capsules and how many should I take?

M: Take three capsules every six hours.

Question: How many capsules should the woman take in 24 hours?

【解析】通过选项，我们可以清楚地知道该题的考点为细节，因而要关注听力材料中的数字。听力材料中 **how often** 为频率疑问词，**capsules** 的意思是“胶囊”。男士的回答是：每 6 小时吃 3 粒胶囊。问题是 24 小时内，这位女士应该吃多少粒胶囊。作一个简单的乘法运算就能得出答案。

【答案】C

No.6 Short Conversation



真题回顾 (2012 年真题)

- A. A broken finger. B. A terrible cough.
C. frontal headaches. D. Eye problem.



听力原文

W: It's Mr. Cong, isn't it?

M: That's right. I saw you six months ago with a broken finger.

W: Yes, of course. And is that all healing well?

M: It's fine.

W: What can we do for you today?

M: Well, I've been having these headaches in the front, about my eyes. It started two months ago. They seem to come on quite suddenly, and I get dizzy spell as well.

Question: What is the trouble in the man now?

【解析】此题考点为细节信息再现。男士六个月前来看病是因为手指断了，今天来看病是因为头痛，故答案为 C。D 项为干扰项，男士在讲述病情时提到头疼，大概是眼周围的地方疼。

【答案】C

No.7 Short Conversation



真题回顾 (2012 年真题)

- A. She needs a physical examination. B. She is in good health.
C. It's good to have a doctor friend. D. It's good to visit the doctor.



听力原文

M: When you need a health checkup, just call me. It's totally free.

W: It's great having a doctor around.

Question: What does the woman mean?

【解析】此题为细节信息再现。男士说道需要体检打个电话给我，免费的。女士回答说有个医生在身边很好，所以答案为 C。

【答案】C

2. 固定词组

这类题型的解题关键就是某个多义词组在听力对话语境中的含义。这就需要考生对常用词组的含义有所准备，熟悉固定词组的常用含义是正确解题的保证。

No.8 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. Her parents will let her stay in their house.
- B. Her parents' friends will accommodate her.
- C. She plans to visit some friends in San Diego.
- D. She is moving to San Diego with her parents.

听力原文

M: So you'll spend the holiday weekends in San Diego?

W: Yeah, some of friends of my parents live over there. And they will put me up.

Question: What does the woman mean?

【解析】根据听力材料，此题解题的关键在于女士回答中的 **they will put me up** 这句话。

put up 这个词组的含义较多，但结合上下文可知其在本题中的意思是“解决住宿问题”。因而女士回答的含义就是“我父母的一些朋友住在那里，他们会为我解决住宿问题”。在四个选项中，选项 **B** 是听力原文的同义改写。
accommodate = put sb. up, 例如: **The hotel can accommodate 500 tourists.**
 这家旅馆可住 500 名游客。

【答案】B

No.9 Short Conversation

真题回顾 (2012 年真题)

- A. He prefers to take pills to get antioxidants.
- B. He prefers to get antioxidants from food.
- C. He doesn't mind eating a lot every day.
- D. He is overcautious sometimes.

听力原文

W: We need anti-oxidants to prevent ourselves from developing cancer, but I don't like taking pills to get it.

M: But you need to eat a mountain of food everyday to get all of the antioxidants you need.

W: I drink a lot of green tea; I eat onion, garlic and citrus food. I also get nine different colors of vegetables everyday.

M: All those do have antioxidants, but I want to be on the safe side.

Question: What does the man mean?

【解析】对话中女士说抗氧化剂可以防癌，但她不想通过吃药来获取。男士告诉女士可以从每天的食物中获取所需的抗氧化剂。因而答案是 B。男士话语中的 on the safe side 的含义是“安全可靠，稳妥”。

【答案】B

No.10 Short Conversation



真题回顾（2011 年真题）

- A. Four days. B. Ten days. C. One week. D. Two weeks.



听力原文

W: Well, Mr. Black, What brought you along today?

M: I've got a pain in my stomach.

W: How long have it been bothering you?

M: A fortnight

Question: How long has the man's stomach ache?

【解析】此题考点为特殊表达式。对话中男士的回答是“a fortnight”，这个词的意思是“十四日，两周”。因而答案为 D。

【答案】D

No.11 Short Conversation



真题回顾（2011 年真题）

- A. To X-ray his chest. B. To hospitalize him.
C. To perform a minor surgery. D. To transfer him to a specialist.



听力原文

W: What happened?

M: I was in a fight and got my head hurt.

W: Were you knocked out?

M: No.

W: I want you to go for an X-ray. And come back to me. You'll need some stitches for that wound.

Question: What is the doctor going to do for the man?

【解析】此题考点为细节再现。对话中医生最后告诉这位男士先去做个 X 光，然后回来，伤口需要缝几针。关键词为 stitch，这个词的意思为“针脚，缝纫”，这里指的是缝合伤口，故答案为 C。

【答案】C

No.12 Short Conversation

真题回顾 (2012 年真题)

- A. The woman's condition is critical.
- B. The woman has been picking up quite well.
- C. the woman's illness was caused by a mosquito bite.
- D. The woman won't see the doctor any more.

听力原文

M: Well, just keep your arm straight there. Fine, there will be a little prick like a mosquito bite. OK? There we go. OK, I will send that sample off and we'll check it. If the sample is ok, we won't need to go on seeing you anymore.

W: So you think I'm getting better?

M: Absolutely.

Question: What can be inferred from the conversation?

【解析】此题考点为细节信息再现。女士问医生是不是好转了，医生回答说当然，故答案为 B。选项 C 是干扰项，医生让女病人伸直手臂，并说会有像蚊子叮咬的刺痛，prick 的含义是“刺痛”。

【答案】B

3. 特殊句式

在听力考试中，特殊句式是一个重要考点，如反意疑问句、虚拟语气、双重否定等。这些句式的使用都是为了加强对话中说话人的语气，因而考生应从语气上把握这些特殊句式的含义。请看下面的真题：

No.13 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. She would go to the drug store.
- B. She would go to see the doctor.
- C. She would take medicine at home.
- D. She would find the medicine cabinet.

听力原文

M: You don't look well. Are you sure you want to go out?

W: If there was some Aspirin in the medical cabinet, I would not need to go out to the drug store.

Question: What would the woman probably do?

【解析】听力对话中，男士说：“你看上去不太好，你确定要出去吗？”女士回答说：“如果药箱里有阿司匹林的话，我就不需要去药房了。”此题的重要句式就是虚拟语气中的 if 虚拟条件句。

【答案】A

No.14 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. The surgery was absolutely necessary for the patient.
- B. The surgery could not have been more successful.
- C. The necessity for the surgery was questionable.
- D. The patient could not stand the surgery.

听力原文

W: Do you think the patient need the surgery?

M: It couldn't be more necessary.

Question: What does the man mean?

【解析】此题的解题关键就在于男士话语中的句型，意思是“非常有必要”，也就是说，这个病人十分需要手术。如果考生对于这个句型的含义了解，解题就不难了。

【答案】A

4. 常用习语

此类型考题的考点主要是人们日常活动中常用到的一些短语和习语，这要求考生在备考期间，多积累这些习语，并且将这些表达式在语境中加深理解。

No.15 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. John is as clumsy as a pig.
- B. John has never played a game like that.
- C. John cannot win the game.
- D. John has no confidence in himself.

听力原文

W: John says that he is confident that he can win the game.

M: He'll succeed when pigs fly.

Question: What does the man mean?

【解析】在女士的话中，be confident 意思是“有信心”，女士告诉男士：“约翰说他有信心赢得比赛。男士的回答中有个习语：pigs fly 表示“不可能，除非出现奇

迹”。所以男士的意思是说约翰根本不可能赢得比赛。

【答案】C

5. 推断题

推断题是听力考试中较为常见的题型，即根据听力对话中的细节内容、表达式或语气推测说话人的意图、引申含义或对话后可能发生的事情。这类题型较难，首先，考生要听懂对话中的细节内容，了解其含义，然后才能根据理解作出推断。请看以下真题实例：

No.16 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. Larry will make other arrangements.
- B. Larry will not go for the outing.
- C. Larry will rearrange his plan.
- D. Larry has changed his mind.

听力原文

W: I haven't heard whether Larry is going for the outing.

M: He made another arrangement before the outing was planned.

Question: What does the man mean?

【解析】此题要根据细节作出推断。问题是：What does the man mean?（这位男士的意思是什么？）在听力对话中，女士首先说：I haven't heard whether Larry is going for the outing.（我没听说 Larry 是否去郊游。）男士回答：He made another arrangement before the outing was planned.（出游定下来之前他另有安排了。）此题考点就是根据男士的这句话进行推断，Larry 在安排出游前就有别的安排了，可以推断出他将不去郊游。

【答案】B

No.17 Short Conversation

真题回顾

- A. A question and answer section.
- B. A self-introduction.
- C. A presentation.
- D. A seminar.

听力原文

M: Doctor Morris. That was a very interesting presentation. I enjoyed it very much.

W: It's very kind of you to say so. Thank you. Have we met before?

【解析】此题考点为推断。对话中男士打算离开公司。女士说道：“但是就业市场紧张。”根据女士的回答可以推断出她的言外之意是劝男士考虑清楚再做决定，因而答案是 B。

【答案】B

No.20 Short Conversation

真题回顾（2011 年真题）

- A. The woman's classmate. B. The woman's boyfriend.
C. The woman's brother. D. The woman's teacher.

听力原文

M: I heard all the time that John is dating several girls.

W: But it's not true. He has explained everything to me.

M: Do you really believe what he said?

W: Yeah, I believe in our feelings for each other?

Question: Who is John?

【解析】此题考点为推断。对话中男士提到约翰正和几个女孩约会。女士答道：“这不是真的，他已经向我解释了一切。”男士又问女士是否相信约翰所说的，女士说她相信两个人彼此的感情。从对话中我们可以推断出约翰是这位女士的男友，B 为答案。

【答案】B

No.21 Short Conversation

真题回顾（2011 年真题）

- A. 250 yuan. B. 450 yuan. C. 650 yuan. D. 850 yuan.

听力原文

W: Good morning. Would you like the private hot spring room today? For three people, it would be 250 Yuan per hour.

M: Are there any discounts?

W: Yes, it is 50 Yuan cheaper for each additional hour.

M: Then we'll have two hours.

Question: How much will the man pay?

【解析】此题考点为推算。对话中提到私人温泉是三个人每小时 250 元。有打折，每增加一小时优惠 50 元。问题问两个小时多少钱。第一小时为 250 元，第二小时优惠 50 元，因而需要花费 450 元，B 为答案。

【答案】B

便于考生猜测和解题。另外,这部分的难点在于信息的收集,因而考生在平时复习备考的时候,应该着重注意细节的收集和记忆。从听力材料内容范围来说,一定会和医学场景或医学常识相关,所以这就要求考生必须具备一定的医学常用词汇。下面,我们就通过一套真题来具体体会一下这三种题型的特点。

No.23 Long Conversation

真题回顾

16. A. For his dizziness. B. For his headaches.
C. For his hurting eyes. D. For his broken finger.
17. A. They have been going on for two weeks.
B. They are hurting his eyes.
C. They are hard to explain.
D. They occur at any time.
18. A. In the morning. B. in the afternoon.
C. In the evening. D. At night.
19. A. His night life.
B. His broken finger.
C. His work pressure.
D. His irregular hours.
20. A. He feels cold.
B. He feels faint.
C. He feels nothing but sleepy.
D. He feels himself falling down.

听力原文

M: Good morning, doctor.

W: It's Mr. Coleman, isn't it?

M: Right. I saw you about six months ago with a broken finger.

W: Yes, of course. And is that on heal now?

M: It's fine. No problem.

W: What can I do for you today?

M: Well, I've been having these headaches. They started about two months ago. They seem to come on quite suddenly and I got dizzy spells as well.

W: Right. Let's start with the headaches. Where is the pain exactly? Can you show me?

M: In the front. I thought it might be my eyes.

W: Do these headaches come on at any particular time?

M: Yeah. When I go to work in the morning, when I step outside, my shop, I run the boutique. My shop is just nearby, so when I walk out, the headache comes on.

W: Do you ever have these headaches at night?

M: No. I am not sleepy at night. I wake up two or three times every night.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, I think I am a bit of worrier. I have staff problems at work, and the financial situation is tough at this moment.

W: I'm sorry to hear about that. Can I just come back for a moment to these dizzy spells? Can you describe them?

M: Well, they last a few seconds. I suddenly feel very dizzy.

W: This dizziness, to some people, is a sensation of the falling. To other people, it's a sensation of fainting. How would you describe your dizziness?

M: Well, I feel that I am going to fall down.

W: How about your health in general? How do you feel in general?

M: No problems. There are colds, but that's all about it.

W: OK, let me give you a check over.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. Why did the man visit the woman six months ago?
17. What can we learn about the man's headaches?
18. When does the man usually have his headaches?
19. What seems to have caused the man's headaches?
20. How does the man feel about his dizziness?



答案及解析

16. 【答案】D

【解析】细节再现题。题目是“为什么这位男士6个月前去看这位女医生？”在听力材料中提到：I saw you about six months ago with a broken finger. (6个月前我来看骨折的手指。)所以答案为D。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】细节推理题。题目是“我们可以得知关于这位男士的头疼的什么情况？”A项说他头疼已经两周了。但听力材料中提到：“They started about two months ago.” 开始于两个月前，因而不选A；C项意思是很难解释头疼。但是在听力材料中，我们可以知道这位男士对于头疼问题的表述，如时间、感受、疼痛处都很清楚，因而C错；D项是说疼痛在任何时候都发作。但是这位男士在描述病情的时候提到，早上的时候头疼，但晚上没有疼过，也就是说他头疼是在具体某个特殊时刻，所以D也不对。

18. 【答案】A

【解析】细节再现题。题目是“男士通常在什么时候头疼？”文中提到：“When I go to work in the morning, when I step outside, my shop, I run the boutique. My shop is just nearby, so when I walk out, the headache comes on.”（早上起来出门上班就开始头疼。）然后女士又问他晚上是否头疼，男士说道：“No. I am not sleepy at night.”所以答案为A。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】细节推理题。题目是：“可能是什么引起这位男士的头疼？”在听力中我们得知，这位男士是在早上出门上班的时候突然头疼，而且他也提到每天晚上都要起来两三次，因为他在工作上遇到了员工和资金的问题，故可知工作压力大使得他头疼。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】细节再现题。题目是：“这位男士头晕时的感受如何？”男士提到：“I feel that I am going to fall down.”选项中只有D与原文信息一致，故为答案。

No.24 Passage

真题回顾

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 21. A. Easy to digest. | B. Rich in nutrition. |
| C. High in blood cholesterol. | D. Free of harmful substances. |
| 22. A. A rise in egg price. | B. A high incidence of heart disease. |
| C. A drop in egg sales. | D. The emergence of a new life style. |
| 23. A. The reduced consumption of eggs. | |
| B. The development of substitute eggs. | |
| C. The improved ways of cooking eggs. | |
| D. The removal of nutritional substances in eggs. | |
| 24. A. The feeds. | B. The taste. |
| C. The recipe. | D. The amount of cholesterol. |
| 25. A. Eggs and their recipes. | B. Eggs and their substitutes. |
| C. Misconception about eggs. | D. The nutritional value of eggs. |

听力原文

Although there are extensive suppliers of vitamins, minerals and high-quality proteins, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of the heart disease. One egg in fact contains a little more than 2/3 of the cholesterol the body needs daily. This knowledge has caused egg sales to drop in the recent years, which, in turn, has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not