

卓越医学考博英语应试教材
ZHUOYUE ENGLISH TEST PREPARATION FOR FATMD



全国医学博士 英语统考

实战演练

黄一瑜 任雁 主编



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卓越医学考博英语应试教材

全国医学博士英语统考

实战演练



机械工业出版社

本书是卫生部组织的全国医学博士英语统一考试辅导丛书之一。

全书由十二套模拟试题及四套全国医学博士外语统一考试真题组成。其中十二套模拟试题为全程仿真，听力光盘完全按照考试标准录制，配有答案与解析和听力原文。提供范文摘要为书中一大亮点。本书试题精炼、范文标准、内容权威并附有真题参考答案。利用好本书，有助于考生短期内迅速提高应试能力。本书可称得上是一部不可多得的医学考博实战经典。

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丛书序

这是一套由全国知名的医学博士英语统考培训机构“环球卓越”策划，联手医学博士英语资深辅导专家，为众多志在考取医学博士的考生量身定做的应试辅导用书。

本丛书全称“卓越医学考博英语应试教材”，是紧密结合最近几年卫生部组织的医学博士英语统一考试命题情况，针对最新《考试大纲》编写而成。丛书包括《全国医学博士英语统考词汇巧战通关》、《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》、《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》3个分册，从基础到综合再到真题实战演练，让考生在有限的时间内快速准确地把握每一个进度，在考前作好全面细致的准备。

本丛书的特点如下：

一、名师执笔，实用性强

策划编写本丛书的老师均为首都医科大学常年在环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、广州分校、郑州分校等地授课的著名医学博士英语辅导专家。丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，专为医学考博考生定制，是目前较全面的、系统的医学考博应试教材。

二、紧扣新大纲，直击考试真题

本丛书紧扣最新大纲，体例设置与大纲保持一致；同时各部分考点紧密结合最新历年真题，命题思路分析透彻，重点突出，讲解精确；各部分内容严格控制在大纲规定的范围之内，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、内容精炼，讲练结合

本丛书充分考虑到考取医学博士人员的学习能力特点，避免了采用传统的各个专项分册的丛书构架方式（如将系列丛书分为5~6册乃至更多），而是采用《全国医学博士英语统考词汇巧战通关》、《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》和《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》简单精炼的三册制，通过突破词汇基础关、讲解各个题型应试方法和高质量实战训练，让考生在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，比较系统地完成考前准备。

四、超值服务，助考生一臂之力

本套丛书配有超值赠送服务，由北京环球卓越在线（www.geedu.com）为每位购书读者提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《全国医学博士英语统考词汇巧战通关》附赠内容：环球卓越“医学博士统考英语辅导核心词汇课程（8学时，价值180元）”的网络视频课程。使用方法：刮开封面上的账号

和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

2. 《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》附赠内容：环球卓越“医学博士统考英语辅导课程（20 学时，价值 300 元）”的网络视频课程。使用方法：刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3. 《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》附赠内容：环球卓越“医学博士统考英语辅导串讲课程（8 学时，价值 160 元）”的网络视频课程。使用方法：刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

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本套丛书脉络清晰，内容饱满，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本套丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本套丛书提供的专业服务和技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专的服务！

编者

前 言

本书是全国医学博士外语统一考试辅导丛书之一。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内系统备考，提高英语水平，顺利通过考试，我们特地为您编写了《全国医学博士英语统考实战与演练》一书。

本书由十二套模拟试题及四套全国医学博士外语统一考试真题组成，其中十二套模拟试题为全程仿真，听力光盘完全按照考试标准录制。

本书具备以下特点：

1. 可使考生短期内提高应试能力。十二套模拟试题紧扣考试大纲，考点全面，重点突出，难度与实际考试相仿。可使考生全面地了解并掌握全国医学博士外语统一考试的难点、重点、出题思路以及解题技巧。从而有的放矢地复习。

2. 试题精解。十二套模拟试题都给予了详尽的解析，帮助考生了解解题思路，掌握解题技巧。

3. 摘要范文。全国医学博士外语统一考试试卷二第五部分为书面表达。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。因此，提供摘要范文是本书的一大亮点。可使考生更深层次地理解如何下笔，从何写起，怎样才能写好摘要。在考试中作文拿高分。

4. 内容权威。本书编写人员多年从事于全国医学博士外语考试的研究，所选的内容均与真题相似，来自 BBC、VOA、TOEFL、IELTS、国外报刊、杂志、美国读者文摘医学文摘等。突出针对性、实战性、仿真性。

5. 真题测评。本书提供了不同时间的四套真题，供考生自测。

通过本书的练习，考生可全面地了解并掌握全国医学博士外语统一考试的特征，提高应试能力，在考试中取得优异成绩。

由于编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免。衷心希望广大读者批评指正！

编 者

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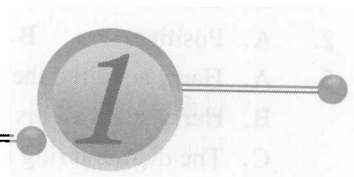
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模拟试题一



Model Test One

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (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. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.*

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. It depends on the wife.

- B. It depends on the husband.
C. It is uncertain.
D. She does not want to give voice to her opinion.
2. A. Positive. B. Cautious. C. Supportive. D. Negative.
3. A. Harry acquired the diamond ring from a relative.
B. Harry spent all his money on the diamond ring.
C. The diamond ring is very expensive.
D. Harry's girlfriend is fortunate in having the diamond ring.
4. A. A Customs officer.
B. An Immigration and Naturalization Department officer.
C. An Army officer.
D. A visa officer.
5. A. She has to receive training first.
B. That's her choice to do what she wants.
C. She should do so after consulting her husband.
D. She becomes an extreme feminist.
6. A. She agrees to work with him.
B. She offers to do the assignment for him.
C. She thinks it's too late to help him.
D. The assignment can be completed without joint effort.
7. A. 6.5. B. 5.85. C. 5. D. 19.
8. A. A section of the motorway has been open to traffic.
B. No person has been reported to be dead.
C. A coach collided with a lawyer.
D. There has been a serious car accident on the road.
9. A. Mr Green is the least famous. B. John is the least famous.
C. Austen is the least famous. D. None of the three are famous.
10. A. The solar system is a bit smaller than the Great Bear.
B. The solar system is bigger than the Great Bear.
C. The solar system is much smaller than the Great Bear.
D. The solar system is as big as the Great Bear.
11. A. The room is neat and tidy. B. The weather is under bad condition.
C. He was in low spirit. D. He is not quite himself.
12. A. He believes the cost is too much.
B. He thinks the headmaster has no enough money to run the school.
C. He thinks the tuition is reasonable.
D. He thinks the tuition is beyond his limit.
13. A. She didn't believe the man's story.
B. She was deeply moved by the man's accident.
C. The man was nearly knocked down.

- D. The accident could almost be avoided.
14. A. He agreed that before his recovery, he shouldn't drink much.
B. A large glass of brandy may cure him.
C. He asked the woman to repeat what she said.
D. He can drink wine but not brandy.
15. A. He wants to listen to classical music.
B. The music is not particularly loud.
C. They would turn down the music a little.
D. They would deaf to her pleas.

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 be a fitness instructor.
B. To join a sports team.
C. To watch a basketball match.
D. To organize a company basketball team.
17. A. Heart attack. B. Heartburn. C. Varicose. D. Cramp.
18. A. He likes fresh fruits and vegetables.
B. She loves to go to a fitness center.
C. He stopped playing basketball five years ago.
D. He is always trying to build up cardiovascular system.
19. A. Having a physical examination. B. Watching his diet.
C. Having periodical check-ups. D. Strengthening muscles.
20. A. He has put on much weight now.
B. He is a vegetarian.
C. He intends to set up a company of his own.
D. He used to be the star player in university.

Passage Two

21. A. Why certain people are aging sooner than others.
B. How to make people live longer.
C. The size of certain people's brains.
D. Which people are most intelligent.
22. A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
C. The study of brain volumes of different people.

- D. The latest development of computer technology.
23. A. Our brains shrink as we grow older.
B. Sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds.
C. The front section of the brain does not shrink.
D. Some people's brains have contracted more than other people's.
24. A. Thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking.
B. Blood circulation can prevent the brain from shrinking.
C. Conversation can prevent the brain from shrinking.
D. The fresh oxygen can prevent the brain from shrinking.
25. A. Lawyers. B. Clerks. C. Farmers. D. Shop assistants.

Passage Three

26. A. To stay in a very warm room with a lot of people.
B. To expose oneself to severe weather.
C. To play outdoors long when it is snowing.
D. To wait for a bus on a cold and windy day.
27. A. You'll catch a cold sooner or later. B. You've already come down with a cold.
C. There are viruses hidden in your body. D. The room is not warm enough for your health.
28. A. It is generally believed that colds are caused by exposure to cold weather.
B. Most colds are "caught" by hand contact.
C. Cold virus will keep alive for several hours once it leaves human body.
D. Cold virus can spread around only through the air.
29. A. Wash our hands frequently.
B. Never rub our nose or eyes.
C. Throw away tissues immediately after use.
D. Shake hands with our friends instead of kissing them.
30. A. A cold-sufferer is staying with him in the same room.
B. The viruses have been exposed to the air for over 3 hours.
C. He dropped in a warm room.
D. He shakes hands with a cold-sufferer.

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. His ideas are invariably condemned as _____ by his colleagues.
A. imaginative B. ingenious C. impractical D. theoretical
32. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.

- A. minority B. scarcity C. rarity D. minimum
33. Professor Johnson's retirement _____ from next January.
 A. carries into effect B. takes effect
 C. has effect D. puts into effect
34. Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will _____.
 A. pull back B. pull up C. pull through D. pull out
35. Since the early nineties, the trend in most businesses has been toward on-demand, always-available products and services that suit the customer's _____ rather than the company's.
 A. benefit B. availability C. suitability D. convenience
36. This spacious room is _____ furnished with just a few articles in it.
 A. lightly B. sparsely C. hardly D. rarely
37. Since she suffered brain damage in the accident, she's just been a _____.
 A. vegetable B. vegetarian C. encephalopathy D. autistic
38. Urgent measures should be taken to control the _____ of the disease.
 A. distribution B. dissemination C. dispersion D. dissipation
39. Overdose of sleeping pills can be _____ so the prescription of them is limited.
 A. deadly B. fatal C. lethal D. hazard
40. Major health systems act as specialized hospitals _____ patients are referred for sophisticated therapy.
 A. to which B. in which C. at which D. in that

Section B

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

41. Let's meet halfway and each pay half the damage.
 A. meet on the road B. quarrel
 C. go Dutch D. compromise
42. The leopard is stronger than any other of the great predators.
 A. animals that live on land B. animals that eat other animals
 C. animals that eat grass D. wild animals
43. The hunters use wooden ducks as decoys to attract the flock.
 A. toys B. lures C. targets D. induce
44. Diligent police work should help clear crime.
 A. erect B. establish C. remove D. eradicate
45. Her generosity is one of her most pleasing traits.
 A. merits B. shortcomings C. characteristics D. measure
46. Many of these writers used to study in writing clinics.

- A. hospitals B. circles C. workshops D. firm
47. My brain may be old, but it is not addled.
A. confused B. rotten C. stupid D. disorder
48. I try to be broadminded but do feel antipathy toward people who are dirty and untidy.
A. sympathy B. dislike C. antiquity D. regard
49. It was his firm conviction that every effort should be made to preserve world peace.
A. doubt B. belief C. persuasion D. enthusiasm
50. The boy showed cleverness in making toys out of scraps of discarded wood.
A. ingenuity B. generosity C. frankness D. skillful

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

In the past, doctors in Taiwan, who were considered saviors, were greatly admired. This is not only because they were able to 51 sick people of their pain and save their lives, but also because they demonstrated an 52 willingness to help the sick.

However, now in this modern industrial world, people are 53 to chase material possessions. This is true 54 doctors, too. The high income of doctors is the 55 of other people. Many high school graduates are eager to get into medical colleges, and countless girls consider doctors to be their best choice of husbands. For many years the public has 56 that doctors in public hospitals demand money from inpatients. The amount of money the patients give determines the kind of 57 they receive.

It has also been said that a large pharmaceutical factory set up by UK investors declared that it would stop giving kickbacks to doctors 58 the factory has spent too much money 59 sales over the years. This declaration has caused quite a stir in our society. We wonder 60 the officials who have denied the dealings mentioned above will say about this.

51. A. release B. relieve
C. deprive D. reduce
52. A. admirable B. advisable
C. appreciable D. acceptable
53. A. tended B. opposed
C. inclined D. persuaded
54. A. with B. for
C. to D. of
55. A. hatred B. pride
C. envy D. disgust
56. A. charged B. accused
C. blamed D. contended
57. A. information B. treatment
C. advice D. interpretation
58. A. if B. as
C. though D. when
59. A. promoting B. contributing
C. manipulating D. inducing
60. A. what B. that
C. why D. whether

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section 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 choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programmes, job seminars—Danes love seminars: three days at a study centre hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs—there is no Danish Academy to defend against it—old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, "Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers—about 55% of Danish garbage gets made into something new—and no nuclear power plants. It's a nation of tireless planner. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers—a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, "Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere." So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleaze: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners Out of Denmark!"), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jay walkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a.m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a.m.-for-the-green-light people—that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined

people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society can not exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

61. The author thinks that Danes adopt a _____ attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
62. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture. B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance. D. Persistent planning.
63. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is _____.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
64. According to the passage, Danish orderliness _____.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
65. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that _____.
A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
C. the open system helps to tide the country over
D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

Passage Two

The great question that this paper will, but feebly, attempt to answer is, what is the creative process?

Though much theory has accumulated, little is really known about the power that lies at the bottom of poetic creation. It is true that great poets and artists produce beauty by employing all the powers of personality and by fusing emotions, reason, and intuitions. But what is the magical synthesis that joins and arranges these complex parts into poetic unity?

John L. Lowes, in his justly famous "The Road to Xanadu", developed one of the earliest and still generally acceptable answers to this tantalizing question. Imaginative creation, he concludes, is a complex process in which the conscious and unconscious minds jointly operate. "There is... the Deep Well with its chaos of fortuitously blending images; but there is likewise the Vision which

sees shining in and through the chaos of the potential lines of Form, and with the Vision, the controlling Will, which gives to that potential beauty actuality.” The Deep Well is the unconscious mind that is peopled with the facts, ideas, and feelings of the conscious activity. The imaginative vision, an unconscious activity, shines through the land of chaos, of lights and shadows, silently seeking pattern and form. Finally, the conscious mind again, through Will, captures and embodies the idea in the final work of art. In this way is unity born out of chaos.

Though there can be no absolute certainty, there is general agreement that the periods in the development of a creative work parallel, to some extent, Lowes’ theory of Well, Vision, Form, and Will. There are at least three stages in the creative process: preparation, inspiration, work.

In a sense, the period of preparation is all of the writer’s life. It is the Deep Well. It is especially a period of concentration which gives the unconscious mind an opportunity to communicate with the conscious mind. When remembrances of things past reach the conscious level of the writer’s mind, he is ready to go on with the process. Part of this preparation involves learning a medium — learning a language, learning how to write, learning literary forms. It is important to note here that form cannot be imposed upon the idea. Evidence, though sparse, shows that the idea gives birth to the form that can best convey it. It is the Vision, according to Lowes, which sees shining in and through the chaos of the potential lines of Form...”

66. When remembrances of things past reach the conscious level, the poet has reached the stage called _____.
- A. Well B. Vision C. Form D. Will
67. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The form determines the subject matter.
B. The idea determines the form.
C. Vision makes beauty an actuality.
D. A writer is unconscious when he prepares his work.
68. The word “fortuitously” in the third paragraph means _____.
- A. accidentally B. luckily C. thoroughly D. potentially
69. The remembrance of things past is carried on in the _____.
- A. Deep Well B. Vision
C. chaotic lights and shadows D. conscious mind
70. What is the relationship between idea and form?
- A. There is no clear relationship between them.
B. Form should be strongly controlled by idea.
C. Idea generates form and form reflects idea.
D. None of the above.

Passage Three

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck