

全国医学博士

英语 统考

终极冲刺 试卷与精解



随书附赠
MP3光盘

北京大学 张艳霜
清华大学 赵晓敏

主编

权威经典：

- 直击考点，模拟实战，医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷10套
- 系统阐述五大题型考试大纲，名师解密考点内容与应试技巧
- 超值赠送新东方在线400元精品课程大礼包

Yan Yuan

燕园教育

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前言

全国医学博士英语统考是全国统一考试，一直是筛选考生能否入选医学博士研究生的最重要的尺度，是考生参加医学博士入学考试的一大障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故，而是由于英语统考未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。全国医学博士英语统考的题型包括听力理解、词汇用法、完形填空、阅读理解、写作，难度在大学生英语六级考试之上，词汇量要求8000~10000，阅读量比较大，长难句比较多。一个已经工作的且想报考博士的考生，一个英语水平过六级都没有把握的考生，如果不进行专门的强化训练，那么英语考试成绩很可能成为他们考博的瓶颈。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过英语考试、赢取高分，我们基于多年参加阅卷和考博英语辅导班的教学实践经验，并分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这本《全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷与精解》。

本书的特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大，预测具有权威性

本书的主编都是医学考博英语的首席主讲专家，他们长年在全国一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息，浓缩成本书。

二、紧扣最新考试形式与出题动态，高效预测

本书紧紧联系医学考博英语的考试动态以及最新形式与政策，注重实际操作演练。每套试题都紧密联系当前医学博士英语统考的核心考点、最新热点和难点，紧跟命题动态。全新体现医学考博英语的最新要求和命题趋势，每套试卷均由一线著名专家精选材料，题题推敲，优化设计命制完成。

三、启迪备考，极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，本书将精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中，迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力，为考生全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析，考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

四、超值赠送

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由于时间有限，不当之处在所难免，望广大读者和专家批评指正。

编者

于北京大学医学部



目 录

全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷一	1
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷二	17
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷三	36
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷四	56
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷五	76
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷六	95
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷七	115
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷八	133
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷九	152
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷十	171
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷一参考答案与解析	191
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷二参考答案与解析	200
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷三参考答案与解析	213
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷四参考答案与解析	226
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷五参考答案与解析	238
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷六参考答案与解析	250
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷七参考答案与解析	265
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷八参考答案与解析	279
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷九参考答案与解析	293
全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷十参考答案与解析	307



全国医学博士英语统考终极冲刺试卷一

PAPER ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section of the test, you will hear fifteen short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations 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**.

- A. The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B. The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C. There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D. There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
- A. He enjoys writing home every week.
B. He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
C. He doesn't write home once a week now.
D. He has been asked to write home every week.
- A. Because she has got an appointment.
B. Because she doesn't want to.
C. Because she has to work.
D. Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
- A. The teacher postponed the meeting.
B. There won't be a test this afternoon.
C. The students will be attending the meeting.
D. The students will take an English test this afternoon.
- A. On the whole, she liked the film.

- B. She didn't see the film.
C. The film was very exciting.
D. The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A. Around 5:00 B. At 2:00 C. Around 3:00 D. At 1:00
7. A. He had to work overtime. B. His car ran out of gas.
B. He was held up in traffic. D. He had a traffic accident.
8. A. John Smith isn't in right now.
B. John Smith can't come to the phone right now.
C. John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.
D. The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A. Yesterday. B. Two days ago.
C. Three days ago. D. Early last week.
10. A. She got up later than usual. B. She forgot she had classes.
B. The bus was late. D. Her clock was slow.
11. A. He was waiting in the wrong place.
B. He won't have to wait any longer.
C. The woman was mistaken.
D. The woman should ask somebody else for help.
12. A. The results might be ready tomorrow afternoon.
B. The results might be ready tomorrow morning.
C. The results will be ready this afternoon.
D. The results were back this morning.
13. A. Buy a purse.
B. Buy the AIDS patients medicine.
C. Make a donation.
D. Lend the man some money.
14. A. He failed to defend his paper.
B. He had got a bleeding finger.
C. He cut his finger with a knife.
D. He had a paper cut.
15. A. He can't afford a digital camera now.
B. He's not sure how much a digital camera costs.
C. He'll buy a digital camera that fits his pocket.
D. He's lost the money he saved.

Section B

Directions: In this section of the test, you will hear three passages. After each one, there are five questions. 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.

Passage One

16. A. 4000 years ago. B. 2000 years ago.
B. 3000 years ago. D. 1000 years ago.
17. A. The small bowl was put above the large bowl.
B. The large bowl was put above the small bowl.
C. The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.
D. The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
18. A. Horsemen. B. Drops of water.
B. Brass doors. D. Metal balls.
19. A. one C. two
B. one quarter D. not mention
20. A. 6 B. 10 C. 12 D. 24

Passage Two

21. A. They are the most attractive women in Britain.
B. They are the most popular film stars.
C. They are the first women news announcers on British television.
D. They appear almost every night in TV plays.
22. A. At 10 in the evening. C. At 9 in the morning.
B. At 9 in the evening. D. At 10 in the morning.
23. A. People still talk a lot about it.
B. Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.
C. Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.
D. The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.
24. A. Susan B. Anan Ford C. Nobody D. Not mention
25. A. CNN B. BBC C. Independent TV D. VOA

Passage Three

26. A. It is completely flat. B. It has many large lakes.
 C. It has few rivers. D. It is hilly.
27. A. The soil has been overworked. B. The weather is too dry.
 C. The climate is cold. D. It is hilly.
28. A. By raising cattle. B. By working in factories.
 C. By working on farms. D. By raising sheep.
29. A. At school. B. From books.
 C. From their parents. D. In factories.
30. A. watches and clocks B. shoes, clothing
 C. special tools for industry D. cars

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. The day was breaking and people began to go to work so the murderer was unable to _____ of the body.
 A. dispense B. dispose C. discard D. discharge
32. Can you imagine! He offered me 5000 to break my contract. That's _____. Of course I didn't agree. I would take legal action.
 A. fraud B. blackmail C. bribery D. compensation
33. Her remarks _____ a complete disregard for human fights.
 A. magnified B. maintained C. manipulated D. manifested
34. The unfortunate death of the genius poet caused _____ loss to this country.
 A. priceless B. countless C. incalculable D. imaginable
35. Before the disastrous earthquake there was _____ chaos.
 A. massive B. ominous C. suspending D. imminent
36. On behalf of my company, I am _____ to you and your colleagues for your generous help.
 A. subjected B. inclined C. available D. obliged
37. The appearance of the used car is _____, it's much newer than it really is.
 A. descriptive B. indicative C. deceptive D. impressive
38. His office is _____ to the President's; it usually takes him about three minutes to get there.

- A. related B. adhesive C. adherent D. adjacent
39. The none of students in the class likes the mistress, who is used to being _____ of every-
thing they do.
A. emotional B. optimistic C. interested D. critical
40. American literary historians are perhaps _____ to viewing their own national scene too nar-
rowly, mistaking prominence for uniqueness.
A. prone B. legible C. incompatible D. prior

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 one 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.

41. The pain was severe at the beginning, but it soon ended.
A. passed away B. died off C. took away D. died down
42. You can not burden your memory with too much information.
A. retain B. load C. retrieve D. associate
43. The insurance company estimates his assets at over three million dollars.
A. accessories B. finances C. accommodations D. returns
44. Experts caution that no matter which method patients choose, they may need to wear eye glasses again one day-at least for reading.
A. advise B. conclude C. warn D. claim
45. We also have courage and determination to build paradise or at least try.
A. guts B. desire C. confidence D. zeal
46. The queer woman kept over one hundred cats in her house.
A. odd B. energetic C. generous D. subtle
47. Peering into the crowd, Luanno saw Robin walking slowly toward his father, his head tilted to one side.
A. Looking casually B. Looking closely
C. Looking unintentionally D. Looking cautiously
48. These techniques were applied over the centuries.
A. employed B. explored C. manipulated D. innovated
49. The policemen were assaulted by a shower of stones.
A. astounded B. attacked C. retreated D. scattered
50. He made a career of imitating famous people for night club audiences.
A. bringing out B. taking off C. making out D. getting at

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

You feel generally depressed and unable to concentrate. Your 51 of daily life may change; you find yourself 52 and active at night; you sleep late into the day, when most others are working. You stay in your room and have little contact with people 53 with those who speak your language. In your mind, you criticize the people around you—they are rude, loud, unfriendly, uninformed, concerned with insignificant things, 54 stupid; you complain about them to any friends you have. You become 55 when you can't go into a restaurant and order the type of food you really like; you get angry when the TV news contains mostly U. S news and very little about events that are important to you. You are constantly making comparison between life here and the perfect life 56 home. Above all, you are homesick almost all the time.

If you ever find yourself behaving in ways 57 these, you are probably suffering culture shock. Culture shock is a psychological 58 that sometimes has physical effects. It affects people who have moved away from an environment where they know how to live 59 a new environment where much is unfamiliar to them—the food, the weather, the language, and especially the 60 rules for social behavior that few people are consciously aware of.

51. A. way B. pattern C. method D. track
 52. A. sleepy B. happy C. awake D. sad
 53. A. for B. lest C. besides D. except
 54. A. even B. merely C. indeed D. rather
 55. A. offended B. uninterested C. frustrated D. isolated
 56. A. here B. there C. back D. away
 57. A. the same as B. different from C. similar to D. familiar with
 58. A. situation B. condition C. reflection D. position
 59. A. in B. at C. within D. into
 60. A. unwritten B. wiritten C. spoken D. secrete

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part of the test there are six passages. Following each passage there are five questions with four choices. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Between 1833 and 1837, the publishers of a “penny press” proved that a low-priced paper, edited to interest ordinary people, could win what amounted to a mass circulation for the times and

thereby attract an advertising volume that would make it independent. These were papers for the common citizen and were not tied to the interests of the business community, like the mercantile press, or dependent for financial support upon political party allegiance. It did not necessarily follow that all the penny papers would be superior in their handling of the news and opinion functions. But the door was open for some to make important journalistic advances.

The first offerings of a penny paper tended to be highly sensational; human interest stories overshadowed important news, and crime and sex stories were written in full detail. But as the penny paper attracted readers from various social and economic brackets, its sensationalism was modified. The ordinary reader came to want a better product, too. A popularized style of writing and presentation of news remained, but the penny paper became a respectable publication that offered significant information and editorial leadership. Once the first of the successful penny papers had shown the way, later ventures could enter the competition at the higher level of journalistic responsibility the pioneering papers had reached.

This was the pattern of American newspapers in the years following the founding of the New York sun in 1833. The Sun, published by Benjamin Day, entered the lists against 11 other dailies. It was tiny in comparison; but it was bright and readable, and it preferred human interest features to important but dull political speech reports. It had a police reporter writing squibs of crime news in the style already proved successful by some other papers. And, most important, it sold for a penny, whereas its competitors sold for six cents. By 1837 the Sun was printing 30,000 copies a day, which was more than the total of all 11 New York daily newspapers combined when the Sun first appeared. In those same four years James Gordon Bennett brought out his New York Herald (1835), and a trio of New York printers who were imitating Day's success founded the Philadelphia Public Ledger (1836) and the Baltimore Sun (1837). The four penny sheets all became famed newspapers.

61. What does the first paragraph say about the "penny press"?
- A. It was known for its in-depth news reporting.
 - B. It had an involvement with some political parties.
 - C. It depended on the business community for survival.
 - D. It aimed at pleasing the general public.
62. In its early days, a penny paper often _____.
- A. paid much attention to political parties
 - B. provided stories that hit the public taste
 - C. offered penetrating editorials on various issues
 - D. covered important news with inaccuracy
63. As the readership was growing more diverse, the penny paper _____.

- A. improved its content
 B. changed its writing style
 C. developed a more sensational style
 D. became a tool for political parties
64. The underlined word “ventures” in Paragraph 2 can best be replaced by _____.
- A. editors B. reporters C. newspapers D. companies
65. What is true about the Philadelphia Public Ledger and the Baltimore Sun?
- A. They turned out to be failures.
 B. They were later purchased by James Gordon Bennett.
 C. They were also founded by Benjamin Day.
 D. They became well-known newspapers in the U. S.

Passage Two

Real policemen, both Britain and the United States hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV—if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he has to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminal. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty—or not—of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks—where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police—little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. Much of this has to be given by people who don't want to get involved in a court case. So as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

A third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant moral twilight in which the real one lives. Detectives are subject to two opposing pressures: first as members of a police force they always have to behave with absolute legality, secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple mindedness—as he sees it—of citizens, social workers, doctors, law makers, and judges, who, instead of stamping out crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine tenths of their work is reaching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical.

66. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law _____.
- A. so that he can catch criminals in the streets
 - B. because many of the criminals he has to catch are dangerous
 - C. so that he can justify his arrests in court
 - D. because he has to know nearly as much about law as a professional lawyer
67. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is _____.
- A. exciting and glamorous
 - B. full of danger
 - C. devoted mostly to routine matters
 - D. wasted on unimportant matters
68. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police _____.
- A. prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
 - B. spend a lot of effort on trying to track down their man
 - C. try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
 - D. usually fail to produce results
69. The real detective lives in “an unpleasant moral twilight” because _____.
- A. he is an expensive public servant
 - B. he must always behave with absolute legality
 - C. he is obliged to break the law in order to preserve it
 - D. he feels himself to be cut off from the rest of the world
70. Detectives are rather cynical because _____.
- A. nine tenths of their work involves arresting people
 - B. hardly anyone tells them the truth
 - C. society does not punish criminals severely enough
 - D. too many criminals escape from jail

Passage Three

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers, in the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

71. In Lines 7 ~ 8, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means _____.

- A. Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- B. Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- C. Americans want to have their incomes increased
- D. Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

72. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that _____.

- A. producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production

- B. consumers can express their demands through producers
C. producers decide the prices of products
D. supply and demand regulate prices
73. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by _____.
- A. private property and rights concerned
B. manpower and natural resources control
C. ownership of productive resources
D. free contracts and prices
74. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how American goods are produced
B. how American consumers buy their goods
C. how American economic system works
D. how American businessmen make more profits
75. What may this article excerpt from?
- A. a novel
B. a newspaper
C. a report
D. an economic textbook

Passage Four

D. H. Lawrence was the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall, and their first to have been born in Eastwood. Ever since their marriage in 1875, the couple had been on the move; Arthur's job as a miner had taken them where the best-paid work had been during the boom years of the 1870s, and they had lived in a succession of small and recently built grimy colliery villages all over Nottinghamshire. But when they moved to Eastwood in 1883, it was to a place where they would remain for the rest of their lives; the move seems to have marked a watershed in their early history.

For one thing, they were settling down; Arthur Lawrence would work at Brinsley colliery until he retired in 1909. For another, they now had three small children and Lydia may have wanted to give them the kind of continuity in schooling they had never previously had. It was also the case that, when they came to Eastwood, they took a house with a shop window, and Lydia ran a small clothes shop; presumably to supplement their income, but also perhaps because she felt she could do it in addition to raising their children. It seems possible that, getting on badly with her husband as she did, she imagined that further children were out of the question. Taking on the shop may have marked her own bid for independence.

Arthur's parents lived less than a mile away, down in Brinsley, while his youngest brother