

全国医学博士

英语 统考

综合复习 指南



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，专项训练与章节综合演练800题
- 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

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全国医学博士英语统考是全国统一考试。英语统考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。英语统考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。

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、书面表达，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，那么英语入学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综合复习指南》。

本书的特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大，指导具有权威性

本书主编集合清华大学、北京大学等名校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动态。

二、内容全面，针对性强

全书紧密围绕大纲要求和历年真题这一主线进行编写，紧密结合考生的复习需求，内容包括：听力、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、书面表达等题型，详细讲解各种题型的命题特点和应试方法，是一本很有针对性的应试辅导用书。

三、重点突出，实操性强

每个部分涵盖考试大纲、考查内容及应试技巧、基础与专题训练、章节综合演练与解析，深入剖析命题思路，全面展现解题技巧，深挖命题规律和出题动态，既有理论讲解又有配套练习，帮助考生提高考场实战能力，赢取高分。

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第一部分 听力

一、考试大纲

听力分两部分：Section A 和 Section B。答题时间为 30 分钟。

Section A：简短对话(Short Conversations)

简短对话旨在测试考生的英语听力能力，要求考生在听完每个对话之后，根据所听内容于 12 秒钟内对每个问题后的四个选择项做出正确选择，每个对话及提问只读一遍。

本部分共 15 小题，编号为 1-15，每题 1 分，共计 15 分。

Section B：长对话及短文(Longer Conversations and Talks)

本部分由一篇长对话和二篇短文组成，旨在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。每篇材料后附有 5 个问题，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 12 秒钟内从中选出一个最佳答案。每篇材料及提问只读一遍。

该部分共 15 小题，编号为 16-30，每题 1 分，共计 15 分。

以上两部分答题时间共计 30 分钟。

二、考查内容及应试技巧

医学统考听力包含 10 个短对话、1 个长对话和 2 篇文章，为 30 个选择题，每题 1 分，共 30 分。主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力，考查考生对对话情景、场合、人物关系、说话人身份、说话意图、话语含义等的理解和判断能力，此外，听力理解试题对考生捕捉主要信息、熟悉习语表达、熟练语法结构变式等方面均有较高要求。应该说医学统考的听力题是比较难的，相当于六级水平，题量较大，长难句也是常有的。而且在长对话和 2 篇文章读完之后，问题也是连续一起出现的，答卷上只会出现几个题目的几个选项，这种情况下考生不仅应该具备听懂的能力，还要有记住关键点信息和记录的能力。这样在做题的时候才能有条不紊地答题。实际上，听力理解能力是语言多种能力的综合反映。

听力，顾名思义，是指听的能力。最理想、最有效的听力方式为在不参阅任何文字材料的基础上通过听来建立声音和语意的联系。

常用的一些应试技巧有：保持良好的精神和心理状态，集中精力听录音，沉着应战，选择答案时要有信心，不可犹豫不决，不能在一道题目上花费太多的时间；利用每题开始前的指令时间迅速阅读题目，确定听力重点，根据选项猜测题目的内容，是听力具有明确的方向性和选择性；边听边记，从而抓住主题句和关键词，从而做出合理的判断。具体还应从以下几方面进行提高：

1. 信号词的辨认

英语中有许多信号词，在听力理解中我们尤其要注意表示转折、让步和递进的信号词，因为往往这些词之后的内容是我们的听力重点。

常见的表示转折、让步、递进的信号词有：but, however, though, even though, although, on the contrary, in fact, on the other hand, yet, actually, moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides, etc. 例如：

M: When is Tom coming? I am afraid we are late for the meeting.

W: Well, he said he would be here at 8:30. But if I know him, it would be at least nine o'clock.

Q: What conclusion can you draw from the woman's statement?

A. Tom will be there at 8:30.

B. Tom will not show up.

C. Tom is always late.

D. Tom is usually on time.

从 W 所说的内容里，可以看到用“but”强调 Tom 不可能 8:30 准时到达，结合整个对话可以判断 C 为正确答案。

2. 语境词的辨认

除了信号词以外，语境词的把握对提高听力准确性和对听力内容进行推断具有重要的意义。不同语境中常出现的语境列举如下：

1) Restaurant: menu, order, waiter/waitress, go Dutch, main course, soup, appetizer(开胃菜), juice, fried eggs, boiled eggs, sausage, ham and eggs, salad, fried chicken, desert, tip, bill, ect.

2) Bank: open an account, bank book(存折), checking account(活期存款账户), make a deposit, cash a check, settle one's account, traveler's check(旅游支票), interest rate, etc.

3) School: freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, biology, history, semester, undergraduate, campus, dormitory, department, tuition, major, grade, seminar, exam, mark, thesis, etc.

4) Library/Bookstore: librarian, author, magazine, newspaper, title, novel, reference book, document, due, renew, shelf, journal, catalogue, etc.

5) Plane/Airport/customs: passport, visa, baggage/luggage, suitcase, board(登机), customs duty(关税), first class, flight crew, round-trip ticket, stewardess, behind schedule, etc.

W: Good morning, sir. Your passport, please. Do you have anything to declare?

M: Only these two cartons of cigarettes, a bottle of brandy and some silver jewelry. That's all.

Q: With whom is the man speaking?

A. His wife.

B. A saleslady.

C. A store detective.

D. A customs official.

由语境词(关键词)“passport”可以推断，只有 D 选项符合题意，因此是正确答案。

6) Clinic/Hospital: prescription, medicine, stomachache/toothache, loose one's appetite, come down with a cold, a sore throat, symptom, have a fever/temperature, vomit, sneeze, dizzy, blood pressure, tablet, emergency room, etc.

7) Post Office: mail a package, envelope, postage, overweight, send a letter by air mail, registered letter, express mail, stamp, zip code/post code, etc.

8) Hotel: check in, check out, book/reserve/make a reservation, reception desk/front desk, porter, room number, vacancy, single/double room, etc.

3. 习惯用语的理解

英语中一些常用的短语容易让人望文生义,尤其需要对这些短语正确掌握。例如:

above oneself: 自命不凡

basket of oranges: 漂亮女人

collar and tie: 体面的外表

dog's breakfast: 一团乱麻

have one's head in the clouds: 爱幻想

know by name: 只闻其名未见其人

man or mouse: 要么勇敢,要么怯懦

M: Does your husband often go out with you at night?

W: He keeps his nose to the grindstone in his office, therefore, he rarely has time to go out at night.

Q: What do you learn about the woman's husband?

A. He takes three-day weekends. B. He does not work much.

C. He never stops working. D. He likes to go out at night.

短语“keep one's nose to the grindstone”意为“努力工作不停歇”,由此判断正确选项为 C 选项。

4. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气为历年常考考点。

W: How do you think the film you saw last night?

M: I would rather have stayed at home.

Q: Which of the following statement is true?

A. The man enjoyed the film that he saw last night.

B. The man did not like the film he saw last night.

C. The man was busy last night.

D. The man stayed at home last night.

虚拟语气“would rather have stayed”在此处可以翻译成“宁愿呆在(家里)”,这样就不难判断正确选项为 B 选项。

具体针对两个部分有:

Section A

在听第一部分时主要是抓关键词,考生考试时往往很紧张,不一定每个词都听懂,所以考生平时要注意听力方面的词汇积累和总结。对话一般涉及:

1. 数字

数字类题包括时间、日期、年龄、价格、电话号码等。数字有的是可以直接从对话中听出，有的则需要通过计算才能得出答案。

如：

W: What time did yesterday's football game start?

M: It's scheduled to start at a quarter to 3, but it is delayed 30 minutes due to the bad weather.

Q: When did the football game start?

A. 3:15. B. 3:45. C. 3:30. D. 3:55.

这道题需要简单的运算，这就需要考生不但要记住两个数字，而且还要弄清两个数字的关系。通过对话我们可以得知比赛本打算差一刻三点开始，但因天气不好推迟了三十分钟，所以比赛实际开始的时间是 A. 3:15。

2. 地点

地点类型一般包括医院、银行、学校、饭店、旅馆等。在特定的场合往往有特定的关键词，例如医院会有 examination, X-ray, 银行会有 bank account, deposit, 学校会有 campus, library, 饭店会有 food, menu 等。所以抓住关键词就等于题目做对了一多半。

如：

M: Would you prefer rice or a baked potato with that?

W: I'd prefer a baked potato.

Q: Where are the man and the woman?

A. In a hotel. B. At supermarket. C. In a restaurant. D. In a market.

很明显，关键词是 rice or a baked potato，再根据所用句式，我们可以推断他们是在饭店里。所以 C 是本题的答案。

3. 人物关系

人物关系一般涉及到医生和病人、警察和司机、老师和学生、房东和房客等。除了抓关键词外，说话人的态度、语气也可以作为答题的线索。

如：

W: I'd like to deposit this in my savings account.

M: All right. Please print your name on the deposit slip.

Q: What's the relationship between the woman and the man?

A. Customer and bank clerk. B. Teacher and student.

C. Customer and waiter. D. Boss and employee.

对话中的关键词为 deposit, account, 再根据句中人物的语气和所用句式，我们可以看出对话者之间的关系是 A. Customer and bank clerk.

4. 人物态度

人物态度一般涉及到说话人对某人某事的观点和态度。问题一般为：What does the man think of Tom? 或 What's the man's opinion of this play? 对话者的语气在这里显得更为重要，另外除了关键词还会涉及到一些特殊句式，如双重否定、反问等，这些都需要考生注意。

如：

W: I hate to work, and I don't know if it is worthwhile to do such a boring job all day long.

M: It's either work or starve.

Q: What's the man's attitude?

A. People always start to make a living like this.

B. Making a living is very difficult.

C. People have to work in order to make a living.

D. It is better to have some work to do.

对话中的关键句为 either work or starve(不工作就得挨饿)。考生弄清楚 either...or 的意思, 否则就很容易掉进选项中设置的陷阱。答案为 C. People have to work in order to make a living. 其实就是换了一种说法, 但需要考生在规定的时间内发现两者之间的联系。

5. 固定搭配

固定搭配涉及到口语中的一些习惯用法。这主要是靠考生的平时积累, 另外通过说话者的语气、语调猜测也是一个办法。

如:

M: You can't get away with anything.

W: What do you mean? I'm not doing anything wrong.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. You must take up the job.

B. You can't avoid the punishment.

C. You must do everything well.

D. You are unable to do anything.

句中的固定搭配是 get away with, 意思是逃脱惩罚。答案是 B. You can't avoid the punishment. 另外如果不知道这个搭配, 通过 You can't..., I'm not doing anything wrong. 也可以大体猜出意思。

6. 推理

推理题是对话中难度较大的题。需要考生从字面意思推断出更深层的意思。题目可能涉及到以上提到的一些内容, 所以需要考生运用各种技巧选择答案。

如:

W: Does the new tuition policy affect you?

M: Actually, I am not at least affected by it. But I do feel sorry for some of my classmates.

Q: What can you infer from the dialogue?

A. The man wants to apologize to his classmates.

B. The man is badly affected by the policy.

C. The man is very sad to know this.

D. The man's classmates get into financial trouble because of the policy.

推理题中最常见的问题就是 What can you infer from the dialogue? 如果在听之前考生已经读完了选项, 那么对考生的压力就会小一些, 因为他不用注意对话中的每一个细节, 只要听到关键词就可以了。就这道题而言, 从选项我们可以知道是有关这位男士和新学费政策的推断, 所以考生只要听到 not at least affected, feel sorry for classmates 就可以了, 由此可以推断出 D. The man's classmates get into financial trouble because of the policy. 是本题的答案。

Section B

考生在做第二部分听力时首先要集中精力,把选项迅速地浏览一遍,对将要听到的短文内容有个大概地了解,从而做到有目的地听,提高选对的几率。另外,考生在听短文的时候要抓大意和关键词,不要强求全部听懂,听不懂的地方就放过去,千万不要停留在个别词汇上反复考虑,耽误了后面的理解,结果得不偿失。短文听力所问到的问题一般都有 when, why, which, where, how 开头,听短文时要留心这方面的信息。最后,短文的开头和结尾也是容易出题的地方,在听的时候要特别注意。

三、基础与专项训练

★ 短对话专项训练

Directions: In this section you will hear twenty five 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.

- A. She'll give the man a new prescription right away.

B. She'll be away from the office for two days.

C. The man doesn't need anything for his cough.

D. The man should continue using the medicine.
- A. A way to solve the pollution problem.

B. The role of bacteria to human beings.

C. An oil spilling in the Indian Ocean.

D. Certain human illnesses.
- A. To support her family.

B. To shop in the regular women's department.

C. To slim down.

D. To keep herself busy.
- A. Because she aches when she eats seafood.

B. Because she has allergy each time she eats seafood.

C. Because she has rashes.

D. Because she has gastric flu.
- A. He wants to join the club.

B. He doesn't want to take a final exam.

C. His arms and legs are in pain.

D. He likes to complain.
- A. Husband and wife.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Doctor and patient.

D. Teacher and student.
- A. The man has missed his scheduled appointment.

B. The man needs to see the doctor before he waits.

C. The man needs to have made an appointment beforehand.

D. The man should sit down in the waiting room.

8. A. She was badly hurt. B. She was hurt by the seat.
C. The seat belt saved her. D. Her belt was broken.
9. A. Buy a different kind of medicine. B. See a doctor.
C. Take a second pill. D. Avoid taking any medicine.
10. A. He'd like to apply for replacement card.
B. He needn't to see a doctor two weeks ago.
C. He's pleased that the woman found the card.
D. He's glad he was finally able to get art appointment.
11. A. She hurt her foot.
B. Her health problem has come back again.
C. She's feeling better now.
D. She needs an operation soon.
12. A. More doctors should be doing research.
B. He is studying to be a doctor.
C. An important new medical treatment may be available soon.
D. He has already tried the new medicine.
13. A. He went to see the dentist a week ago.
B. The woman should cancel her appointment with the dentist.
C. The woman's toothache will go away by itself.
D. The woman should have seen the dentist by now.
14. A. Finish those proposals.
B. Make time to visit a doctor in his schedule.
C. Do experiments.
D. See a doctor till he finds a free time.
15. A. The nurse wasn't able to help her.
B. She's going to helm the nurse as soon as she feels better.
C. She thinks she should ask the nurse for a pill.
D. She feels sleepy because of the medicine she took.
16. A. His doctor told him not to drink tea. B. He will bring some tea to the doctor.
C. He would really like some tea. D. Tea tastes too much like medicine.
17. A. She doesn't like coffee anymore.
B. She had to eliminate coffee from her diet.
C. She's already prepared the coffee.
D. She has to take her medicine first.
18. A. He is tired of waiting for assistance.
B. He doesn't have to ask his friends for help.
C. His foot hurts too much to walk.
D. He doesn't like to bother people.

19. A. Ask the professor if the course will be given again.
B. Postpone taking the course.
C. Request permission to take the course together.
D. Take the course from a different professor.
20. A. The man is exaggerating.
B. The man should try to eat less.
C. Food with a lot of fat should be avoided.
D. People should worry less about their diets.
21. A. His wife.
C. A store detective.
22. A. It is very pleasant.
C. It is hot.
23. A. An argument with David.
C. David's driving.
24. A. He asked for \$15.
C. He regained \$20.
25. A. Tom will be there at 8:30.
C. Tom is always late.
- B. A saleslady.
D. A customs official.
B. It is cold.
D. It is rainy.
B. Bus transportation.
D. David's uncooperativeness.
B. He donated \$50.
D. He gave \$10.
B. Tom will not show up.
D. Tom is usually on time.

★ 短文专项训练

Directions: In this section you will hear nine 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 1

1. A. For 200 years.
C. For over 2000 years.
2. A. They are trying to use it as a new way to treat diseases.
B. They are trying to use it as an anesthesia in operations.
C. They are trying to use it to relieve pain.
D. They are trying to use it as a means to understand the central nervous system.
3. A. To observe how acupuncture is used in an operation.
B. To talk to a patient who has an operation with acupuncture as anesthesia.
C. To learn how acupuncture can relieve pain.
D. To see what the acupuncture needles are like.
4. A. They still find it entirely a mystery.
B. They are able to explain how and why it works in theory.
C. They are rather skeptical about it.
D. They haven't found satisfactory answers as to how it works.

5. A. Acupuncture is now practiced all over the world.
- B. What makes acupuncture work can never be explained.
- C. Western doctors are interested in traditional Chinese medical practices.
- D. Acupuncture is used as widely as it was in ancient times.

Passage 2

1. A. Professor Hill B. An artist. C. A historian D. A physician.
2. A. The history of pathological organisms.
- B. The tools used by artist in different centuries.
- C. The relationship between creative work and disease.
- D. The fossil evidence for different disease.
3. A. They all suffered from arthritis. B. They were all painters.
- C. They were all interested in pathography. D. They all lived in the 17th century.
4. A. Ageing B. Industrialization
- C. Chemicals in paint D. Injury to the hands
5. A. Picasso B. Monet C. Clay D. Duffy

Passage 3

1. A. Maslow's book Motivation and Personality.
- B. Maslow's theory of five needs.
- C. Maslow's theory of psychology.
- D. Maslow's great discovery.
2. A. Safety needs. B. Belonging needs.
- C. Esteem needs. D. Self-actualization needs.
3. A. Physiology needs. B. Belonging needs.
- C. Esteem needs. D. Self-realization needs.
4. A. It can explain our behavior like work, rest, play, etc.
- B. These five needs are the things we pursue.
- C. People strive to meet all of these needs.
- D. It helps to give reason to whatever we do.
5. A. People have to climb over the first step before getting to the second.
- B. Human needs are as sharp as a pyramid.
- C. People can bypass some needs to reach the highest need.
- D. Human needs seem to occur in random order.

Passage 4

1. A. To find out how to prevent illness.
- B. To find out how to maintain a nutritious diet.

- C. To find out if she has the flu.
D. To find out the results of a blood test.
2. A. She gets ill at the same time every year.
B. She doesn't get enough exercise.
C. She often has difficulty sleeping.
D. She is sick, with influenza throughout the winter.
3. A. Cough, running nose. B. Fever, chills
C. Diarrhea D. Head-and-None-aches.
4. A. She is unwilling to be immunized. B. She doesn't get enough rest.
C. She forgets to take her medicine. D. She doesn't dress warmly enough.
5. A. Physical examinations are given free there.
B. She can get an influenza vaccination there.
C. She will be able to get a prescription for medication there.
D. She will find literature on nutrition there.

Passage 5

1. A. A pharmacist. B. A visitor. C. A physician. D. A dieter.
2. A. Cough. B. Diarrhea.
C. Headache. D. Stomach upset.
3. A. Pain-killers. B. Cough syrup.
C. Antidiarrheas. D. Indigestion tablets.
4. A. The cold weather. B. Tiredness caused by traveling.
C. The strange food he had. D. The greasy food he had eaten.
5. A. Take the medicine from the woman. B. Go to see a specialist.
C. Stop eating and drinking for a few days. D. Stay in bed for a couple of days.

Passage 6

1. A. The driver's birthday. B. A working day.
C. A holiday. D. April Fool's day.
2. A. He'll take his revenge. B. He'll be surprised.
C. He'll usually laugh. D. He'll get angry.
3. A. He turned to tile passengers anxiously.
B. He turned to tile passengers with a smile
C. He turned to tile passengers angrily.
D. He turned to tile passengers with a worried look.
4. A. To stand up suddenly. B. To sit quietly
C. To get off the bus. D. To learn forward suddenly.
5. A. The bus started up at great rate. B. The passengers laughed delightedly.
C. The passengers got off. D. The passengers got angry.