

全国医学博士外语统一考试指导丛书

医学博士外语统一考试模拟试卷

全国医学博士外语统一考试指导丛书编委会 编

郭莉萍 主编

- ◆ 根据最新考试大纲编写
- ◆ 北大多位专家共同参与
- ◆ 直击考试的重点、难点
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内 容 提 要

本书由北京大学医学部多位在英语教学、考试命题和辅导方面经验丰富的教师共同编写而成。全书包括模拟试卷10套,其中8套是统考题型,2套是单独考试院校题型。每套试卷皆按照考试真题题型编写而成,并在书后附试题详解。此外,为了方便考生的自我测试,本书还配有美籍人士朗读的听力 CD-ROM 光盘一张。

本书适用于参加医学博士外语统一考试的考生,也适合参加硕士研究生考试、职称考试以及出国考试的在校学生和临床医生使用。

责任编辑 杨 淮 林 菲

《全国医学博士外语统一考试指导丛书》

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前 言

医学博士英语统一考试是很多希望在医学领域进一步深造的有志之士的拦路虎。近年来,随着考生英语水平的不断提高,考试的难度在也不断增加。一些国内知名的医学院校已不满足用卫生部统考的形式来选拔人才,纷纷推出了本校的医学博士入学考试,来挑选英语水平更高的人才。在这种情况下,市场上原有的、几年前编写的模拟试题在难度上已远远不能满足考生复习的需要。因此,人民军医出版社委托在教学、命题和考试辅导方面有经验的老师编写了本册模拟卷试题集,共 10 套模拟试卷,其中 8 套是统考题型,2 套是单独考试院校题型。

本册模拟试题比较突出了该类考试的重点,即考试中融贯大量的医学和科普内容。这部分内容占到全书的 60% 以上。书中的阅读文章大都选自 2004、2005 年的国外期刊,如 *New England Journal of Medicine*, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Scientific America*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, *Reader's Digest* 等,涵盖了目前最热门的医学话题,而这些内容也往往是这类考试的命题重点。

在命题上,书中的模拟试题编写严谨,严格遵照英语考试的命题规律,题眼选择恰当,真正做到了考察最应该考察的内容;干扰项的编写科学合理,力图杜绝过难或过易的干扰项出现;考察各种小技巧的题比例分配适宜。听力考题考察了时间、地点、数字、人物关系、因果关系、口语常用表达法的掌握、推断等在口语交际中必须掌握的内容。阅读理解题中主旨题、细节题、推断题(包括猜测作者意图、态度,做出预测,理解句子深层含义,根据已知数据进行计算)等都是经过精心编写的。完型填空题科学地考察了词语搭配、词语辨义、逻辑、语法等方面的知识,所考实词和虚词的比例适当。此外,在听力对话方面,我们在 8 套统考模拟题中增加了 5 个两回合的对话,目的是让考生在平时的练习中增加长对话的训练,以应对在今年考试中可能出现的两回合对话。

本书随书赠送听力光盘,便于自学。

由于编写时间紧张,对于书中谬误,欢迎广大同行和考生批评指正。

郭莉萍

2005 年 11 月于北京大学医学部

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全国医学博士外语统一考试 英语模拟试卷一

PAPER ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%) (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this part you will hear 15 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, you will have 12 seconds to read the four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter 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 ☒ C D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. The friend may be busy choosing a flat to live in.
B. The friend may be busy with the princess's daily life.
C. The friend may be preparing for the wedding.
D. The friend may be choosing what to wear for the princess.
2. A. They are criticizing college men for drinking too much.
B. They are drinking more than college men.
C. They are campaigning against men's binge drinking.
D. They remain sober with the title of campus drunk.
3. A. Seatbelts are important for aeroplane passengers, as well as for car riders.
B. The man agrees with the saying "seatbelts are for wimps".
C. Many people would not think of going anywhere without wearing a seatbelt.
D. Were it not for the seatbelt, the woman might have been injured in an accident.
4. A. He says the matter is the owner's responsibility, not his.
B. He is not on talking terms with the owner's son who lives there.
C. He is afraid of what the owner's son might say or do.
D. He is afraid that the owner's son might take his refrigerator away.
5. A. The openness has the advantage of allowing doctors to explore what happened.
B. The reform serves as a good broom to sweep the malpractices away from hospitals.
C. Malpractices sometimes block our vision, so we can't tell right from wrong.
D. The new approach can help hospitals enhance their credibility and reputation.
6. A. It is difficult getting an appointment with her.
B. She is good doctor.
C. She used to be his doctor.
D. She is fairly old.
7. A. Ron has been exaggerating the size of it.
B. She actually wrote 12 pages.
C. She wrote a big essay because of the big space of the paper.
D. She's been adding words to her essay.
8. A. There's no way to get rid of noise in our life.
B. People hear better when they are in a library.
C. Noise isn't the only one to be blamed.
D. Library could be a better place for your ears.
9. A. Women always care more about their husband than about themselves.
B. Not many women consider heart disease their great health risk.
C. Women worry about their blood vessels' getting diseased.
D. We need to educate women on how to improve their own health.
10. A. Aged people who exercise get more arthritis pains.

- B. Aged people should retire to the couch.
 - C. Despite injuries, exercise should be recommended to aged people.
 - D. Injuries are unavoidable for aged people.
11. A. It's good to improve muscle tone.
B. It helps strengthen the heart.
C. It helps developmental toughness.
D. It benefits the health in the long run.
 12. A. When he chews on hard foods.
B. When he eats hot foods.
C. When he drinks something cold.
D. When he chews cold foods.
 13. A. He feels medical treatment is still unproven for his condition.
B. He's worried about the side effects of the medication.
C. The medication would tighten his monthly budget.
D. He's found a better way out.
 14. A. She thinks it helps a lot.
B. She likes it very much.
C. She is allergic to it.
D. She doesn't think it is effective.
 15. A. Playing cards with the sister.
B. Watching DVDs together with her.
C. Counseling the doctor.
D. Doing something active outdoors.

Section B

Directions: *In this part you will hear three passages. After each one, you will hear five questions. After each question, you will have about 12 seconds to choose the correct answer from the four choices given. Mark the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage One

Questions 16 through 20 are based on the passage you've just heard.

16. A. Some emergent national affairs.
B. The up-lifting of children's well-being.
C. The country's development.
D. The improvement of girls' enrolment.
17. A. The high death rate.
B. The low girls' school enrolment.

- C. Children's malnutrition.
 - D. Ill-treatment to children.
18. A. About 20 percent.
 B. About 1.6 percent.
 C. About 10 percent.
 D. About 1.5 percent.
19. A. With routine health care, most of the deaths could have been prevented.
 B. With a better sanitary condition, the children could have lived longer.
 C. There should be a better sanitary surrounding when a mother delivers a baby.
 D. Afghan people should learn more about health care.
20. A. Some of them die of delivery complications.
 B. Lack of education has prevented them from contributing to the country.
 C. Girls' school enrolment is the lowest in the world.
 D. Sometimes they could not decide their own fate because of illiteracy.

Passage Two

Questions 21 through 25 are based on the passage you've just heard.

21. A. Less animals will be used in medical research.
 B. It is possible to grow cells to take the place of damaged parts of the brain.
 C. New brains may be created for transplantation.
 D. New approaches to nervous diseases like Parkinson's may be discovered in the near future.
22. A. Rat's.
 B. Mouse's.
 C. Rabbit's.
 D. Monkey's.
23. A. Researchers got an unclean mixture of stem cells.
 B. The stem cells were grown out of donated materials.
 C. They were all very successful because of the high-quality products.
 D. Embryonic stem cells were the by-products of the experiments.
24. A. Newcastle University researchers.
 B. South Korean scientists.
 C. Edinburgh University researchers.
 D. Harvard Medical School researchers.
25. A. Whether the created stem cells can do good in human's body.
 B. How the stem cells transform into other types of cells.
 C. Two kinds of proteins are essential for the development of the embryonic brain.
 D. Why the embryonic stem cells are always contaminated in researches.

Passage Three

Questions 26 through 30 are based on the passage you've just heard.

26. A. Canada Post will hold a series of activities to celebrate it.
B. Canada will be awarded a prize by the United Nations.
C. Canada Post will issue a memorial stamp.
D. Canada will set up a monument for Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the vaccine.
27. A. How they could create a clean culture for the poliovirus.
B. How they could produce the vaccine in large quantities.
C. How they could assure people of the vaccine's efficacy.
D. How they could get the government's approval to put the vaccine into production.
28. A. It helped Dr. Salk identify the different types of polio.
B. It helped find proper subjects to test the vaccine on.
C. It made some propaganda to enable the nationwide acceptance of the vaccine.
D. It found a way to solve the problems faced by Dr. Salk.
29. A. Some children developed the disease after the vaccination.
B. Canada hadn't provided enough guarantee of the effectiveness of the vaccine.
C. It feared the side-effect that might be caused by the vaccination.
D. American people opposed the Canadian vaccine.
30. A. It has set a good example of vaccine research in this field.
B. It has helped eliminate polio in most parts of the world.
C. It has helped build mass confidence in medical research.
D. It has donated some money to the project.

Part II Vocabulary (10%) (10 minutes)

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 the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

31. Thomas Jefferson once said, "_____ the people generally, and tyranny and oppression of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."
A. enlighten
B. illuminate
C. acquaint
D. inform
32. This "No _____ Added" fruity dry white wine exhibits a delicious combination of stewed apples and pears.
A. Preservation
B. Preservative

- ## Section B

• 6 •

41. The incongruous design is a compromise between high tech and early American.
A. accommodation
B. settlement
C. concession
D. agreement
42. We smiled because we experienced the exhilaration that followed the completion of a law school exam.
A. exhalation
B. exaltation
C. rapture
D. excitement
43. Her essay was intended to mock and satirize the fascination of modern journalism, for she didn't feel comfortable with its way of dealing with the reality.
A. criticize
B. reprehend
C. denounce
D. ridicule
44. People came to realize that there was a great disparity between the amount of work that they did and what they got paid for it.
A. disproportion
B. inconsistency
C. divergence
D. discrepancy
45. Lack of dream is capable to unsettle for a long time any person, especially if he has to be engaged in heavy physical work.
A. discompose
B. disorganize
C. disorder
D. distract
46. The modern comic book is a linear descendant of Famous Funnies, and still packaged in the same basic format.
A. lineal
B. lineage
C. lineable
D. lineate
47. People now begin to realize that depression and stress can likely trigger heart problems and make existing disease worse.
A. bring forward
B. take on
C. give away
D. touch off
48. If you are going to accomplish everything you need to do before going on vacation, you can't procrastinate at all this week.
A. incriminate
B. delay
C. disseminate
D. proclaim
49. He was observant and thoughtful, and given to asking sagacious questions.
A. wise
B. astute
C. ingenious
D. artful
50. We have decided to implement the committee's suggestions in full since we didn't have better alternatives.
A. exercise
B. enforce
D. utilize
D. perform

Part III Cloze (10%) (10 minutes)

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

Parents have long battled to persuade their children to master new spellings and learn their tables, but they may be wasting their time. A new study 51 that both maths and reading ability lies largely in the genes.

Researchers at the Institute of Psychiatry are trying to unravel how much genes, 52 environmental factors, affect a child's academic prowess.

By analyzing the test results of 6,000 twins, they were able to see clear genetic factors emerging for both 53 skills and reading ability. They compared test results for seven-year-old identical twins, who share the same DNA, with the results from non-identical twins, who only share 50 per cent of their DNA, to assess how much was 54 to genes.

Yulia Kovas, who led the investigation, said: "Our work shows that there is a substantial genetic 55 between maths and reading, but also between maths and general intelligence."

But they also discovered some genes that appear to make it easier to master maths, and these are linked to long-term memory.

"Long-term memory, 56 working memory and attention, is involved in both maths and in reading", said Kovas. "If your ability to 57 mathematical facts and the meaning of words from your long-term mem-

51. A. insinuates B. intimates
C. suggests D. hints

52. A. but not B. rather than
C. other than D. more than

53. A. numeral B. numerical
C. numerary D. numerable

54. A. on B. down
C. upon D. off

55. A. overlay B. overfreight
C. overbreak D. overlap

56. A. and B. in addition
C. as well as D. adding

57. A. retrieve B. retract
C. retread D. retrovert

ory relies on the same mechanism, then it would make sense that they are linked.”

For years, there has been a 58 debate about whether the ability to do 59 is a specific skill. Those who are good at maths also tend to have good musical skills and spatial 60 , but scientists are not sure why.

Researchers now want to see if they can define the DNA markers more clearly. They could then pick out children who are vulnerable at the age of four, and see if giving them extra educational help brings them up to the level of their peers by the age of seven.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 58. A. vigilant | B. vigorous |
| C. vociferant | D. vicious |
| 59. A. divisions | B. minuses |
| C. times | D. sums |
| 60. A. alertness | B. sense |
| C. intelligence | D. awareness |

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%) (65 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are six passages. Following each passage are five questions. There are four choices for each question. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

What is it about the stars that has intrigued humankind for thousands of years? Most people who look up towards the sky in search of stars feel no particular compulsion to learn about stellar life cycles or a star's absolute magnitude or spectral class. They look skyward for the same reason that poets and songwriters have done so for centuries - to absorb the silent beauty of a starry night. Throughout history, stargazing has been motivated by more than admiration for celestial objects, however. As early as 3,000 B.C., the ancient Babylonians studied the night sky and identified various constellations. Other early civilizations created star maps and tracked the position of the stars for navigation and timekeeping purposes. Their efforts were succeeded by advancements in science and technology that enabled modern society to understand more fully those twinkling lights in the sky.

Although Galileo used a telescope in the early seventeenth century to make important discoveries about our solar system, his instrument had limitations - chiefly, distortion of the image. The first practical reflecting telescope was invented by Isaac Newton around 1670. By the close of the 1600s, there were a number of telescopic observatories. During the next two centuries, hundreds of stars were observed and catalogued. In 1838, Friedrich Bessel computed the distance of a star for the first time. Further studies and in-

novations helped astronomers to make detailed observations of the spectra, or white light, of stars, which was key to determining a star's chemical composition. In 1849, the first photos of stars were taken at an observatory in Boston.

In recent times, astronomers have learned a great deal about stars. From observation of stars at different stages, astronomers have theorized that stars have existed for hundreds of millions or billions of years. Stars are formed from dust and gas in space. They are born in regions of space called nebulae, in which gravity prompts interstellar matter to contract, generating heat. The result is the creation of a protostar. If a protostar's temperature rises high enough, nuclear fusion reactions at its core will transform it into a true star. During this stage, a star is classified as a main-sequence star.

Everyone can readily identify the star that is indispensable to life on Earth—the Sun. But the Sun is too bright for direct observation. Hence, astronomers have devised methods and instruments, such as the spectrometer, to study it. Fortunately, the Sun is the exception, gazing directly at other stars is not a problem. Nonetheless, people who live in highly populated areas, such as cities, do not see the same night sky that ancient civilizations enjoyed. Modern technology has a price. The electric lights that allow us to see at night obscure most of the 6,000 stars that would otherwise be visible from Earth with the unaided eye.

61. This passage serves primarily to _____.
A. acknowledge scientific achievements in astronomy
B. discuss the nature and the study of stars
C. compare different reasons for stargazing
D. describe how stars are created
62. In the first paragraph, the reference to poets and songwriters is most likely meant to show that _____.
A. stargazing has been a source of artistic inspiration
B. it takes a creative mind to truly appreciate the stars
C. gazing at stars is a long-established custom
D. not only astronomers observe the stars
63. The second paragraph most closely supports the idea that _____.
A. nineteenth-century astronomers made the most significant discoveries
B. the rate of scientific discoveries has decreased in recent years
C. astronomy owes a great deal to technological innovation
D. photography revolutionized astronomical research
64. Based on the passage, astronomers would best be described as _____.
A. too concerned with scientific details to enjoy gazing at stars
B. inquisitive and innovative
C. excessively reliant on technology
D. reluctant to accept new scientific theories