

全国医学博士英语统一考试指导丛书

# 医学博士英语统一考试听力全真训练

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## 内容提要

本书为医学博士外语统一考试指导丛书的听力分册。全书从基础讲起,并针对听力要点进行强化训练。本书主要内容包括听力题型简介、听力技巧简介、听力专项训练、模拟题、听力历年真题 5 个部分。另外随书还附带录音 CD-ROM,以方便读者自测。本书适合于参加医学博士外语统一考试的考生复习之用。

## 前言

## PREFACE

医学博士外语统考已进行了八九年,试题的结构也经过了先后两次的修改,至今英语考试共分 5 个部分:听力、词汇、完型填空、阅读理解和写作。其中听力包括短对话和短文两部分:短对话共 15 道题,每题 1 分,共计 15 分;短文由 1 篇长对话和 2 篇短文组成,每篇材料后附有 5 个问题,共 15 道题,每题 1 分,共计 15 分。听力分值占整个试卷分值的 30%,这充分反映了本考试对考生的英语应用和交际能力的高度重视,但同时也对广大考生提出了一个严峻的挑战。

教学实践和实际调查表明听力不仅仅是目前众多考生的薄弱环节,而且考生在自我练习过程中还存在着指导思维和训练方法上的误区。但综观现有的一些针对本考试的辅导用书,不难发现听力训练大多是作为整套模拟题中的一部分而出现的,还没有听力专项辅导用书,因此我们集中了医学院校多年从事医学考博外语一线教学尤其是具有丰富听力辅导经验的专家编写了此书,目的在于帮助广大考生克服听力恐惧心理,走出听力训练误区,掌握听力实用技能,实现听说日常运用。在编写这本听力教材时,我们既注重了听力理论的指导,又注重了听力实践的练习;既紧扣大纲听力要求范围,又注重扩充与延伸;既有专项特色训练,又有综合模拟实战。这样就形成了听力理解理论篇-专项篇-综合篇三位一体的编写原则。此外,我们还在此书的最后以附录的形式为大家提供了医学考博英语听力及其他题型中常出现的一些词和短语,以便大家在练习时参阅。

听力的练习绝非一日之功,而是需要讲究方法,勤于思索,反复对照,日积月累,持之以恒。切忌心浮气躁,急功近利,自暴自弃。只要大家平心静气,肯于付出,相信听力决不会成为大家的障碍,相反,听力练习成功所带来的成就感会进一步激发大家学习英语的兴趣,促使大家真正踏上实用英语的成功大道。

本书不足之处敬请广大“听”者和英语同仁批评指正。

编者

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## 第3章 专项训练

### 短文专项训练

**Directions:** In this section you will hear twenty-five 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. B. For about 200 years.  
C. For over 2 000 years. D. For nearly 2 000 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 artists 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. Aging.
- 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.

2. A. Compared with other hospitals nurse at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient.  
B. In most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view.  
C. In most hospital nurse get low salaries.  
D. Compared with other hospital nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital.
3. A. The present one is refused by the patient.  
B. The patient complains about the present one.  
C. The present one proves to be ineffective.  
D. The patient is found unwilling to cooperate.
4. A. The former is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital.  
B. The former has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses.  
C. The former can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient.  
D. The former has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses.
5. A. Negative.  
B. Critical.  
C. Neutral.  
D. Positive.

### **Passage 11**

1. A. Using nicotine patches.  
B. Reading cigarette advertisements.  
C. Chewing ordinary gum.  
D. Participating in social activities.
2. A. Stop smoking.  
B. Reduce weight.  
C. Clean his teeth.  
D. Absorb nicotine immediately.
3. A. The reduction of expenses.  
B. The formation of a good habit.  
C. The reduction of harm to one's health.  
D. Easier access to institutions that ban smoking.
4. A. Consuming alcohol.  
B. Using heroin.  
C. Smoking cigarettes.  
D. Taking cocaine.
5. A. Collecting a special tax on cigarettes.  
B. Forbidding smoking in all public places.  
C. Banning cigarette advertising from radio and TV.  
D. Requiring a warning on each cigarette package.

M: Yes, let's hope so. Thank God, you speak English.

W: Well, just a little. What seems to be wrong?

M: I've got an upset stomach. It's pretty bad. I've been up all night with it. Now I've got a bad headache as well.

W: I see. When did it first start?

M: When I went to bed.

W: Do you think it's something you've eaten?

M: Oh, for sure. I'm not used to all this wine in the dining.

W: Yes, you've really eaten a lot.

M: You can say that again.

W: Have you got diarrhea? Is it very loose?

M: That's what it feels like.

W: How often do you have to go?

M: I have to go every few minutes.

W: Are you drinking plenty of water? Bottled water?

M: I've had a few sips of water. I feel terribly thirsty.

W: Hmm, have you taken anything? Did you bring anything from home?

M: I have got only these indigestion tablets.

W: Can I see the packet?

M: Here you are. Look.

W: Have you taken anything for the headache?

M: I've taken a couple of Pacasedimals. That's all.

W: Do you feel tired?

M: Worn out? I can hardly keep my eyes open.

W: Well, I think you've probably just eaten something a bit too rich for you. You know you are not used to it. I'm sure you'll be all right in a couple of days with what I am going to give you.

Questions:

1. Which of the following best describes the man in the dialogue?
2. The man suffered from the following symptoms except \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What medicine did the man bring with him from home?
4. What might be the cause of the man's illness?
5. What will the man probably do next?

Key: BADDA

### Passage 6

April First is a day on which in some countries people try to play tricks on others. If one succeeds in tricking somebody, one laughs and says "April fools!" And then the person who has been tricked usually laughs, too.

One April first, a country bus was going along a winding road when it slowed down and stopped.

1. Why did Jewish parents in Eastern Europe long for their children to attend music school?
2. What do nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to?
3. What does Japan attach importance to?
4. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musically talented children according to the passage?
5. What is the main idea of the passage?

Key: ABCAD

### Passage 8

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by simple lack of attention, says Schechter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Encoding, Schechter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe. "Your memory isn't failing you," says Schechter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Helsinki, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schechter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Helsinki. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

Questions:

1. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
2. Which of the following can possibly explain why women have better memories than men?
3. Why a note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder?
4. According to what you have heard, which of the following is true?
5. What is the passage mainly about?

Key: BDCAB

### Passage 9

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.



recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She is also a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

Questions:

1. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?
2. What can be inferred from the passage?
3. When can a primary nurse propose a different approach of treatment ?
4. What is the main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse ?
5. What is the author's attitude towards the nurse system at Beth Israel Hospital?

Key: ABCDD

### Passage 11

A number of devices are available to help a person quit smoking. Nicotine(尼古丁) patches are small, nicotine-containing adhesive(黏着性的) discs applied to the skin. The nicotine is slowly absorbed through the skin and enters the bloodstream. Over time, the nicotine dose is reduced and eventually the desire for nicotine is eased. Nicotine gum works in a similar manner, providing small doses of nicotine when chewed.

The benefits of giving up smoking include the immediate reduction of harm to the health by smoking and easy admission to social activities and institutions that ban smoking. In a 1988 report, the U. S. Surgeon General declared cigarette smoking to be more harmful and expensive than the use of cocaine(可卡因), alcohol, or heroin. Recent evidence supports this claim.

The United States government has collected a special tax on cigarettes for several decades. The rate rose from 8 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes in 1951 to 24 cents per pack in 1993. In other developed countries, the cigarette tax rate is much higher, ranging from 50 percent in Switzerland to 85 percent in Denmark.

In the United States, the first direct action to check smoking was the regulation of a warning on cigarette packages by the Federal Trade Commission. This warning took effect in 1964 and was strengthened in 1969 to read: "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health." In 1971 all cigarette advertising was banned from radio and television, and cities and states passed laws requiring nonsmoking sections in public places and workplaces.

Questions:

1. Which of the following can help a person quit smoking?
2. How is nicotine gum used to help a smoker?
3. Which benefit of giving up smoking is not included in the following?
4. Which of the following is said to be the most expensive and harmful?
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a step to control smoking?

Key: AABCB

M: Oh well, congratulations. I hope you were rewarded handsomely!

W: Well, every bit helps. So, about your lecture, I understand you were talking about back pain.

M: Yes. Well, the crux of my talk was just that a lot of people tend to think that sitting is easier on their backs than standing or lifting.

W: I think so, too.

M: Not true. People whose jobs require them to sit for long periods of time suffer as much from back pain as people who lift all day long. Many world-class researchers believe that the huge increase in back pain over the past couple of decades—and it is huge—has a lot to do with the fact that more and more of us are spending our work days in chairs. Many people have the notion that, if their back pain gets bad enough, they can always resort to surgery.

W: But isn't that true?

M: Nothing could be further from the truth. The amount of pain someone is in has very little to do with whether or not he or she could benefit from surgery. One British researcher has estimated that for every 10 000 people who experience back pain, only four need surgery.

W: But how can people be relieved from back pain without surgery?

M: Not many years ago, back pain patients were routinely put to bed, sometimes for weeks or months. No longer. Two or three days of bed-rest is now the norm. After that, people are advised to return to their normal activities, gradually, if necessary.

W: I don't quite understand why. Isn't a one-month rest more effective than a two-day one?

M: The reason is simple. For openers, if you stay in bed, your muscle strength can decline by as much as three percent a day.

W: I see. Oh, yes, Professor Pressley, what will we do in our next lecture?

M: We will look at the relation between depression and chronic back pain, where a lot of attention and research have been done.

Questions:

1. Why did the woman go to see Professor Pressley?
2. What was the crux of Professor Pressley's lecture on Friday?
3. What role does surgery play in combating back pain?
4. Why don't back pain patients get put to bed for more than two or three days now?
5. What will be the topic of the next lecture?

Key: CCBBD

### Passage 19

State-funded education loans will be easier to apply for, according to the guidelines recently issued by the People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance.

College students nationwide can apply for state loans at four major state-owned commercial banks: the Industrial & Commercial Bank, the Agricultural Bank, Bank of China and the Construction Bank. Each college or university must pick one from the four banks and all its students can apply for loans from the bank.

between taking calculated risks, and plain stupidity. It's just irresponsible to set out if you don't know what the weather's going to be like, for example.

M: Have you ever been in danger of drowning?

W: No, but I remember, when I was about seventeen, we got in the middle of a very bad storm in the Irish Sea. I remember being very frightened for an instant, but there was too much work to do to be able to think about it.

M: What was the worst part of your recent North Atlantic voyage?

W: I think the loneliness. Being alone is never easy for me, but being alone for a month was hell. I missed my family terribly.

M: What else did you find particularly difficult?

W: Keeping warm and dry. It's almost impossible to keep the water out of everything, and it's very depressing not to have a change of clothes when you're wet and cold.

M: Do you remember having any special difficulty with the sails or the navigation?

W: No more than the usual problem, no.

M: Were you ever frightened?

W: Yes, frequently, but I managed to keep going, just thinking about arriving and seeing my family again.

M: Your family obviously has a tremendous influence on your life. What did they say about your decision to go it alone?

W: At first my parents refused point-blank to let me go. But I managed to persuade them in the end.

Questions:

1. According to the interview, how old was Diana when she first went sailing in a boat?
2. How did Diana's father respond to her sailing with her friend as a young girl?
3. In the face of the terrible storm in the Irish Sea, why was Diana scared only at the beginning?
4. In Diana's view, which of the following are Not the difficulties encountered on the sea?
5. What was Diana thinking about when he felt frightened?

Key: CDBBA

### Passage 21

M: How old were you when you met your husband, Mary?

W: I was sixteen.

M: What were you doing at that time?

W: I was at my home. I left school and I was having private tutoring to prepare for my final exam.

M: And it was your father who arranged your marriage. Is that right?

W: Yes, that's right.

M: Could you tell me how he did that?

W: Sure. He first asked his friends and relatives if they knew anyone who could be my husband and then tried to find out about their education, their background, and most important, their

- Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
15. M: How are you feeling?  
W: The stuff the nurse gave me seemed to have helped. But it's making me awfully drowsy.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
16. W: You look cold and tired. Could I buy you a hot cup of tea?  
M: Oh, that would be just what the doctor ordered.  
Q: What does the man mean?
17. M: Would you like to come with us for coffee a little later?  
W: I'm off caffeine, medical restriction.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
18. W: I thought the doctor said you should stay off your foot until the swelling goes down.  
M: She did. It just makes me uncomfortable to ask my friend to wait on me all the time.  
Q: What does the man mean?
19. M: I want to take comparative anatomy this year, but according to the requirements I have to take introductory biology course first.  
W: Well, ask the professor if you can take them simultaneously. All he can do is say no.  
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
20. M: Do you ever get tired of all the talk about fat and cholesterol?  
W: Do I? You know sometimes I think it's just a fashion. How can so many different things be bad for you?  
Q: What does the woman imply?
21. 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?
22. W: I've been wondering what sort of clothes we are going to need for our visit. What's the weather like in your country in May?  
M: It's not very pleasant, I'm sorry to say. Generally, there are more rainy days in May than in any other month, but at least it isn't cold there then.  
Q: What does the man say about May in his country?
23. M: Ashley, I'll tell you what. I refuse to ride with David again.  
W: I'm on your side. From now on, I'll take the bus rather than risk my life.  
Q: What are these people discussing?
24. W: Say, Phil, how about donating \$ 15 or 20 to the scholarship fund?  
M: I wish I could, but \$ 10 is all I can spare.  
Q: What did you learn about Phil and the scholarship fund?
25. M: When's Tom coming? I am afraid we are late for the meeting.  
W: Well, he said he'd 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?

- Q: What does the man mean?
36. M: I'd like to sign up for some voluntary work with the environment council. I hear it's a great way to connect with the community.
- W: It sure is. But you have to put in a lot of hours. So you must leave some room scheduling your time.
- Q: What does the woman imply?
37. W: I want my son to change his job. But I don't seem to be able to convince him. He is a pretty head- strong individual. Can you help me to convince him?
- M: But you know he is not easy to be led by the nose.
- Q: What is the woman's son like?
38. W: I like the people in the country. They are hospitable and friendly.
- M: You are right. People living in big cities usually pay more attention to material things than the country people.
- Q: What is the man's opinion?
39. W: Tom, you should wash your hands as often as possible.
- M: Why should I?
- W: Many people have the flu in this area. You are exposed to all these people and shake hands with them.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
40. M: How was your dinner at the new French restaurant yesterday?
- W: We didn't eat there. We drove all the way down there only to find it's not open on Monday, so we had our dinner at the small Chinese restaurant next door.
- Q: What did the woman say about the new French restaurant?
41. M: Why are you studying English?
- W: I work at the front of a desk in a big hotel here. We have a lot of guests from America. So I want to improve my listening and speaking.
- Q: Why is the woman studying English?
42. M: What's your husband's idea for the vacation?
- W: Well, my husband is a real outdoors man. He just cannot wait to get out of the city. He likes fishing, boating and bird-watching. He thinks sleeping in a tent beside a lake is great.
- Q: What does the woman's husband want to do?
43. W: Are you thinking of breaking off the relationship?
- M: It's probably just a matter of time. I really can't put up with her.
- Q: What does the man mean?
44. W: Please, sit down. Let's see, you are Mr. Wash. Is that right?
- M: Right.
- W: And are you looking for a job?
- M: Yes, I'm. I'll graduate from a college next June. I'm majoring in architecture.

- Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
45. W: Oh, dear. I wonder where I have left my notebook.  
M: Is it at home?  
W: I've looked everywhere. If only I could remember where I left it.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
46. M: What do you think of Professor Chen's philosophy class?  
W: I enjoy his lectures, but I have a hard time keeping up with the rest of his class.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
47. W: Were you able to find everything that you were looking for?  
M: Not really. You've moved things around since the last time I was here, and I had trouble finding the washing powder.  
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?
48. W: Maybe we should take Front Street this morning. The radio announcer said that traffic was very heavy on the freeway.  
M: Well, if he says to take Front Street, we should go the other way.  
Q: What does the man imply about the radio announcer?
49. W: Jack must have been joking when he said that he was going to quit his job.  
M: Don't be too sure. He told me that he was trying to sell his house.  
Q: What does the man mean?
50. M: That was Dale on the phone. His car broke down on the way here, so he won't be able to make it.  
W: He'd better trade that car in.  
Q: What does the woman suggest that Dale do?

- C. He has a degree in computer science.
  - D. He needs to take his computer to be required.
19. A. Arrange by phone to have a bucket delivered.
- B. Deliver the papers herself.
  - C. Take her recycling to the town office.
  - D. Return the bucket to the recycling department.
20. A. She prefers her eggs fried.
- B. She never eats breakfast.
  - C. She gets an allergic reaction when eating eggs.
  - D. She doesn't eat a lot for breakfast.
21. A. He doesn't know anything about engineering.
- B. He wants the woman to postpone the talk.
  - C. He hasn't finished preparing for his presentation.
  - D. He regularly gives talks to high school students.
22. A. He told the woman to take seven courses this semester.
- B. He knew that the woman's schedule would be too difficult for her.
  - C. His current schedule is also very demanding.
  - D. Taking so many classes will enable the woman to graduate early.
23. A. He needs help repairing his truck.
- B. He doesn't want to use his truck for the field trip.
  - C. The woman can use his truck if she agrees to drive.
  - D. He doesn't think all the telescopes will fit in his truck.
24. A. Go home and study for his exam.
- B. Go to the graduation after he has completed his exam.
  - C. Go rest until he has recovered from his injury.
  - D. Go to the graduation with the woman.
25. A. The woman's source of information is reliable.
- B. He didn't enjoy taking history with Dr. Parker.
  - C. He thought Dr. Parker's tests were easy.
  - D. Dr. Parker is no longer teaching history.
26. A. The man doesn't have air-conditioning.
- B. The man's air conditioner is broken.
  - C. The man hasn't been using his air conditioner.
  - D. The summer has been unusually hot.
27. A. He has decided how he's going to spend the prize money.
- B. He doesn't know how much his rent is going to increase.
  - C. He's already planning to enter next year's essay contest.
  - D. He has already paid his landlord for next year's rent.
28. A. He'll probably postpone the test until after he talks.

- C. Seek a second opinion. D. Avoid her responsibilities.
49. A. He got a headache while establishing the institute.  
B. He had a hard time getting the institute started.  
C. Everything was OK at the beginning.  
D. It is impossible to open such an institute in Seoul.
50. A. To visit his son. B. To perform an operation.  
C. To have an operation. D. To send his son for an operation.
51. A. The classes have improved his health.  
B. His new glasses fit better than the old ones.  
C. He's thinking of taking exercise classes.  
D. He has never been happy about his exercise classes.
52. A. On the desk.  
B. In the woman's purse.  
C. In the drawer.  
D. In the man's wallet.
53. A. She does not intend to give him notes.  
B. She thinks he should read the history books himself.  
C. The new teacher did not want anyone to take notes.  
D. She did not take notes because she did not think anything important was discussed.
54. A. It'll cost him a lot of money.  
B. He isn't serious about going.  
C. Other people paid for his airfare.  
D. It isn't fair for him to go alone.
55. A. Ask for damages in court.  
B. Buy the children new toys.  
C. Get herself some new clothes.  
D. Move to a new neighborhood.

### 短对话专项训练(二)录音原文及答案

Key: 1-5 BBBBD	6-10 ACACB	11-15 DABCB
16-20 BDAAD	21-25 CBBDC	26-30 CADAD
31-35 DDBDC	36-40 BCD CD	41-45 DACBD
46-50 ABABC	51-55 ACDA A	

**Directions:** In this section you will hear fifty-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.



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

26. A. They will worsen in modern society.  
B. They will occur when dogs go wild.  
C. They are just part of the dogs' nature.  
D. They present a threat to the community.
27. A. To teach the dog to perform clever tricks.  
B. To enable the dog to regain its normal behavior.  
C. To make the dog aware of its owner's authority.  
D. To provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior.
28. A. It is an extreme measure in obedience training.  
B. It is a good way to teach the dog new tricks.  
C. It is the most effective way for dogs to perform tasks.  
D. It is essential to solving the dog's behavior problems.
29. A. To show their willingness to obey.  
B. To show their affection for their masters.  
C. To avoid being punished.  
D. To win leadership of the dog pack.
30. A. Enjoy a better family life.  
B. Give the dog more freedom.  
C. Give the dog more rewards.  
D. Have more confidence in himself.