

第二版



医护英语水平考试 (二级) 应考大全

Medical English Test System

Level 2
METS

李正亚 主编

上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

随着经济日益全球化,我国从事医疗服务的人员急剧增多,具备较好医疗行业英语知识和技能的专业人才在市场上逐步突显出竞争优势,更能满足新形势下的岗位需求。然而,目前国内从事医疗服务人员的行业英语知识普遍匮乏,实际应用能力相对欠缺。

为了提高我国各类医药卫生院校学生和医药卫生行业从业人员在医学环境下的英语实际应用水平,并帮助他们顺利通过医护英语水平考试(二级),同时也为了弥补目前市场上相关辅导材料的欠缺,我们结合从事医护英语教学、辅导工作多年的老师们的经验,精心打造了这本应考大全。

本书是医护英语水平考试(二级)辅导用书,内容包括:医护英语水平考试(METS)简介;METS(二级)考试内容简介;METS(二级)模拟试卷10套和样卷2套(含标准答题卡、听力原文和答案及解析);常用医护英语词汇表;参考文献。模拟试题在题型和难易程度上力求与医护英语水平考试(二级)新大纲要求保持高度一致,旨在帮助广大学子熟悉新题型、新要求,在考试中取得优异成绩。医护英语词汇表收集了书中出现的以及其他常用的医护英语词汇,方便学生查阅。

参与本书编写的12位教师都从事医护英语教学和METS考试辅导工作多年,教学经验丰富。该编写团队曾获得“全国医护英语考务工作突出贡献奖”和学校“课程改革与专业建设先进集体”等荣誉,所著《实用护理英语》一书被所在学校评为精品教材。

我们在本书的编写过程中征求了多位专家的意见,力求做到规范、严谨。但由于水平有限,不当之处在所难免。我们诚挚地希望本书的使用者提出宝贵意见,予以批评指正。本书的编写得到了外籍专家 Steven Cornelsen 和 Scott Edwards 的鼎力帮助,同时也得到了兄弟院校和上海外语教育出版社的大力支持,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编 者

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METS 考试简介

中国加入 WTO 后,中国政府履行对外承诺,允许设立中外合资、合作医疗机构,允许外籍医生凭有效证照在我国执业。近年来,中外合资、合作医院和国内三级甲等医院对具有国际医疗水平的从业人员的需求呈直线上升趋势,提高医疗专业人才的英语技能和国际化水平已成为我国医疗界面临并亟待解决的问题。同时,随着国内人才市场改革的深入,医护人才大规模跨地区流动,急需建立一套全国统一的、具有权威性的医护专业英语评价体系。

为适应经济全球化、医护人才国际化的发展,满足国内人才市场资源配置的新需求,促进医护专业英语水平的提高,在卫生部、教育部和国家外国专家局等相关部门的支持下,国家教育部考试中心、中华医学会、中华护理学会、中国国际人才交流协会等机构联合推出了全国医护英语水平考试(Medical English Test System, 以下简称 METS)。

METS 为标准参照性考试,从低到高分分为四个级别。考生通过考试即可获得相应级别的合格证书。

METS 主要面向各类医药卫生院校在校生,同时也接受社会考生,考查考生医护专业英语的实际应用能力,为用人单位录用与考核员工提供依据。

METS 由医护英语水平考试办公室(以下简称 METS 考试办公室)设计并组织实施。每年举办两次,上半年、下半年各一次。若与国家法定节假日时间相冲突,METS 考试办公室会提前通知。

METS (二级) 考试内容简介

一、考试形式

考试形式为笔试(含听力测试),试卷由试题和答题卡两部分组成,考生应将全部答案填写在答题卡上。

二、考试题型

METS II 考试(笔试)由两大部分构成: I. 听力(Listening); II. 阅读与写作(Reading and Writing)。考试时间为 120 分钟,满分为 100 分。其中听力部分有 4 项任务,20 道试题(题号为 1—20),每题 1 分,共 20 分;阅读与写作部分有 6 项任务,41 道试题(题号为 21—61),其中 21—60 题每题 1 分,共 40 分,第 61 题 15 分。整份试卷原始分数为 75 分。METS II 考试(笔试)采用了分数加权的办法,对各部分题目的原始分数分别给予不同的权重。其中听力部分(1—20 题)占满分 100 分权重的 30%,阅读部分(21—60 题)占 50%,写作部分(61 题)占 20%。

METS II 考试(笔试)试卷结构如下表所示:

	测试任务类型*		为考生提供的信息	题目数量	原始分数	权重(%)	时间(分钟)
I. 听力	Part 1	信息匹配	短对话	5	5	30	20
	Part 2	信息判断	长对话	5	5		
	Part 3	多项选择	长对话	5	5		
	Part 4	填写表格	长对话	5	5		
II. 阅读与写作	Part 1	信息匹配	段落	10	10	50	70
	Part 2	信息判断	短文	10	10		
	Part 3	多项选择	短文	5	5		
	Part 4	补全短文	短文	5	5		
	Part 5	填词补文	短文	10	10		
	Part 6	短文写作	表格	1	15	20	30
总计				60+1	75	100	120

* 实际考卷中可能会出现新任务类型

MODEL TEST ONE

I. Listening

PART 1

Questions 1-5

- You will hear five patients complaining of their sufferings to the nurse.
- What complaint does each patient have?
- For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter **A-H** on your answer sheet.
- You will hear each conversation twice.

Example:

0. Longbottom

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1. Rochester
2. Tom
3. John
4. Hudson
5. Bracknell

- A Headache.
- B Stomachache.
- C Coughing and fever.
- D Backache.
- E Night sweats.
- F Hand pain.
- G Cold.
- H Leg pain.

PART 2

Questions 6-10

- You will hear a conversation in the emergency room between a doctor and the patient, Mr. Neo.
- For questions 6-10, decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box next to **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box next to **B** for **NO**. Then mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.
- You will hear the conversation twice.

Example:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 0. Mr. Neo suffers from diarrhea and feels a severe pain in his stomach. | A Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | | |
| 6. Mr. Neo has stomachache with a fever and diarrhea. | A Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Mr. Neo is ill because he has eaten the food contaminated with bacteria. | A Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The doctor makes a diagnosis after a series of tests. | A Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The doctor gives Mr. Neo an intravenous injection in case of dehydration. | A Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Mr. Neo is suggested to drink much water, eat digestible food and exercise regularly. | A Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | B No <input type="checkbox"/> |

PART 3

Questions 11-15

- You will hear a conversation in the obstetric ward between a doctor and a pregnant woman.
- For questions 11-15, choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**. Put a tick (✓) in the box. Then mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.
- You will hear the conversation twice.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 11. How often is the woman's period? | A Regularly. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | B Miss one period. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | C Miss two periods. <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. The doctor will give the woman some medicine _____.
- A orally
- B by injection
- C orally and by injection
13. Where is the pain?
- A In the lower abdomen.
- B In the lower stomach.
- C In the upper abdomen.
14. What's wrong with the woman?
- A Pregnant.
- B Miscarriage.
- C Stomachache.
15. Three days later, the attacks of the pain recur _____.
- A every 5 to 8 minutes
- B every 7 to 10 minutes
- C every 7 minutes

PART 4

Questions 16-20

- You will hear a conversation in the Outpatient Department between a nurse and a patient.
- Listen and complete questions 16-20 on your answer sheet.
- You will hear the conversation twice.

Surname Connolly	First Name (16) _____
Age 28	Sex M
Date of Admission (17) _____	Marital Status M
Occupation (18) _____	
Hospital No. 453789	
Present Complaint	
(19) _____	
High blood pressure	
General Condition Good	
CVS HR 70/min	BP (20) _____
HS normal	

II. Reading and Writing

PART 1

Questions 21-30

- Read the descriptions of six cases.
- Which case (A-F) mentions this (21-30)? The cases may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).
- Mark the correct letter A-F on your answer sheet.

Which case mentions someone who

had high blood pressure?

0 E

has allergy to penicillin?

21

had no bowel movement?

22

had pain in the chest?

23

24

underwent an operation?

25

bled from the nose and mouth?

26

was diagnosed with pneumonia?

27

had red spots in the arms and legs?

28

suffered from shortness of breath?

29

had no appetite?

30

CASE A

A 36-year-old man complained of shortness of breath. The pain in his throat was made worse by deep breaths and coughing. The shortness of breath persisted over 4 hours. He had a slight non-productive cough. In the respiratory system, expansion is reduced because of pain. There is a pleural rub over the right lower zone. No other added sounds. No other abnormality is detected.

CASE B

Mr. Martha, 36 years old, was admitted on 23 April, 2015. The past medical history revealed IDDM (insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus) and hypertension. An attack of myocardial infarction occurred to him four months ago and he underwent an operation of femoral-popliteal bypass as a treatment. He takes medication of insulin regularly, half an aspirin and multivitamin. He has a history of allergy to penicillin and codeine.

CASE C

This is a 48-year-old man. About two weeks ago, he began to feel weak and lose his appetite. Two days ago, in the morning, he noticed some pain in the chest, increasing with deep breathing and coughing. He brought up a large amount of yellowish sputum. He remained in this condition during the entire day, and that night he was seen in the emergency room. He was admitted with a diagnosis of pneumonia.

CASE D

Mr. Richard, a 43-year-old man, came to the emergency room complaining of 3 days of worsening abdominal pain. The pain is localized to the left lower quadrant of his abdomen. It began as an intermittent crampy pain and now has become steady and moderately severe. He had a small loose stool at the beginning of his illness, but has not had any bowel movement since then. On examination, his chest is clear, and his heart is regular without any murmurs. Rectal examination reveals tenderness and his stool is negative for occult blood.

CASE E

Mrs. Jones, 27 years old, a worker,

was sent to the emergency room on April 3. She complained of bleeding from her nose and mouth. She found some reddish spots on her lower extremities. She has no vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain and joint pain. She never had nose bleeding before this episode. There is no family history of abdomen bleeding. The patient doesn't take any medicine before coming to hospital. On examination, she is alert, sometimes anxious. Her blood pressure is 160/110mmHg and her heart rate is 90 BPM. Temperature is normal. No enlargement of liver and spleen. Skin exam shows multiple red spots on her lower extremities.

CASE F

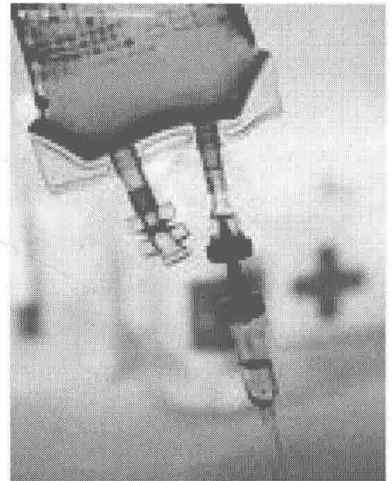
This 60-year-old retired worker complained of chronic bronchitis characterized by an early morning cough productive of whitish yellow sputum for about ten years. He stopped smoking one month ago and then the cough seemed to have been relieved, but 3 weeks ago he noted blood-tinged sputum. Two weeks ago he developed a sharp stabbing pain in the left chest, at first somewhat but later actually pleuritic for a 48-hour period. Now, he has had a low-grade fever, some anorexia, slight weight loss, but no chills or dyspnea.

PART 2

Questions 31-40

- Read the following passage.
- Are sentences 31-40 "True" or "False"? If there is not enough information to answer "True" or "False", choose "Not Mentioned".
- For each sentence (31-40), mark one letter A, B or C on your answer sheet.

- II. (46) _____.
- III. Check the IV bag against the IV prescription.
- IV. Make sure that the giving set has one end to go into the IV bag.
- V. (47) _____, you run the IV fluid through the IV tubing of the giving set.
- VI. Run the IV infusion through an IV infusion pump.
- VII. (48) _____.
- VIII. Start the infusion pump and the pump is just for running a test.
- IX. (49) _____.
- X. Then, start the infusion.
- XI. (50) _____ and write up the IV infusion on the Fluid Balance Chart.



- A Sterilize the patient's skin and insert the needle into the vein
- B Before you start, please wash your hands
- C To prime the line
- D Sign the IV prescription
- E Set the rate on the infusion pump
- F Take care not to touch the outside of the gloves and put on the sterile gloves

PART 5

Questions 51-60

- Read the following passage.
- Choose the best word or phrase for each space from a list of choices (A-L) given in the box following the passage.
- For each space 51-60, mark one letter A-L on your answer sheet.

Body Temperature

Body temperature is one of the (51) _____ signs that indicate a person's health status. Body temperature is measured to (52) _____ any changes in normal body function. Life-threatening situation can be recognized from body temperature. Measuring body temperature is a very (53) _____ way of observing the patient's condition. Therefore, it is an indispensable part of a (54) _____ physical examination in hospital. The patients who have been (55) _____ to a hospital have his/her body temperature measured several times a day.

Body temperature is a measurement of the amount of heat in the body. The body produces heat when the food is metabolized and the energy (56) _____. The body loses heat when breathing and sweating. Many factors may affect the temperature of the body such as the temperature of the environment, metabolism and the effects of diseases. That's why the body temperature is always changing. It is, however, usually (57) _____ within a stable range (range $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$). The Fahrenheit (F) and Centigrade or Celsius (C) scales are used to measure temperature. The (58) _____ used to measure body temperature is called (59) _____. The common places for measuring body temperature are the mouth, rectum and (60) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| A vital | B routine | C is released | D effective |
| E fluctuating | F artery | G thermometer | H stethoscope |
| I instrument | J admitted | K armpit | L observe |

PART 6

Question 61

- Read the following medical note.
- Use the information in the table to write a report.
- Write the report in about **100 words** on your answer sheet.

MEDICAL NOTE	
Name John Black	Age 58
Date of Discharge January 12, 2015	Date of Admission January 7, 2015
Reasons for Admission	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A feeling of nausea for nearly one month ● Desire of vomiting for nearly one month ● A foreigner from UK and not used to Chinese food ● Primary diagnosis is acute gastroenteritis 	
Diagnosis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acute gastroenteritis; chronic non-atrophic gastritis 	
Examination	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some bowel sounds shown in examination of abdomen 	