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第5版

全国医学博士 英语统考



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卓越医学考博英语应试教材
ZHUOYUE ENGLISH TEST PREPARATION FOR FATMD

第2版

全国医学博士 英语统考 实战演练



(含2004—2010真题及精解+14套全真模拟)

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本书是卫生部组织的全国医学博士英语统一考试辅导丛书之一。

全书由 10 套模拟试题及 10 套全国医学博士外语统一考试真题组成。其中 10 套模拟试题为全程仿真，听力光盘完全按照考试标准录制，配有答案与解析和听力原文。10 套真题为同类书中的权威版本，含 2011 年和 2012 年最新真题，随书光盘中配送外籍专家录制的音频，完全还原真实考场环境，同时超值赠送价值 500 元的网络视频课程，还有名师解读的 2012 年真题解析视频，十分超值。提供摘要范文也是书中一大亮点。本书试题精练、范文标准、内容权威并附有真题参考答案。利用好本书，有助于考生短期内迅速提高应试能力。本书可称得上是一部不可多得的医学考博实战经典。

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丛书序

这是一套由全国知名医学博士英语统考培训机构“环球卓越”策划，联手医学博士英语资深辅导专家，为众多志在考取医学博士的考生量身定做的应试辅导用书。

全国医学博士外语统一考试共设置听力对话、听力短文、词语用法、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达 6 种题型。考试时间为 3 个小时。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内系统备考，在听、说、读、写四个方面得到强化训练，全面提高英语应用和交际能力，顺利通过考试，环球卓越为您倾情奉献本套“卓越医学考博英语应试教材”。本丛书紧密结合最近几年卫生部组织的医学博士英语统一考试命题情况，针对最新考试大纲编写而成。丛书包括《全国医学博士英语统考词汇巧战通关》、《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》、《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》3 个分册，从基础到综合再到真题实战演练，让考生在有限的时间里快速准确地把握每一个进度，在考前作好全面细致的准备，顺利攻克考试难关。

本丛书的特点如下：

一、名师执笔，实用性强

策划编写本丛书的作者主要是首都医科大学等名校的老师，他们常年在环球卓越北京总校以及上海、杭州、南京、天津、郑州、广州等分校授课，是著名医学博士英语辅导专家。丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，专为医学考博考生定制，是目前市面上较全面、系统的医学考博应试教材。

二、紧扣新大纲，直击考试真题

本丛书紧扣最新大纲，体例设置与大纲保持一致；各部分考点紧密结合最新历年真题，完全还原真题考场，命题思路分析透彻，重点突出，讲解精确；各部分内容严格控制在大纲规定的范围之内，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、内容精练，讲练结合

本丛书充分考虑到考取医学博士人员的学习能力特点，避免了传统的各个专项分册的丛书构架方式（如将系列丛书分为 5~6 册乃至更多），而是采用《全国医学博士英语统考词汇巧战通关》、《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》和《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》简单精练的 3 册制，通过突破词汇基础关、学习各个题型应试方法以及历练高质量实战，考生可在有限的时间内进行全面复习，把握重点，比较系统地完成考前准备。

四、超值服务，锦上添花

本丛书附带超值赠送服务，由北京环球卓越在线（www.geedu.com）为每位购书读者提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

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2. 《全国医学博士英语统考综合应试教程》附赠内容：环球卓越“2014 医学博士统考英语辅导阅读专项班（8 学时，价值 380 元）”网络视频课程。使用方法：2013 年 12 月 1 日后，刮开封面上

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3. 《全国医学博士英语统考实战演练》附赠内容：环球卓越“2014 医学博士统考英语辅导模考串讲班（8 学时，价值 500 元）”网络视频课程。使用方法：2014 年 2 月 1 日后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

环球卓越技术支持及服务热线：010-51658769；环球卓越医学博士统考试题与学习资料请登录 www.geedu.com。本丛书脉络清晰，内容丰富，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在学习时会有在辅导班现场一般的感受；真诚希望本丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助每位考生在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本丛书提供的专业服务和专业技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专的服务！

编 者

2013 年 10 月于北京

本书是卫生部组织的全国医学博士英语统一考试辅导丛书之一，在结合最新考试大纲和对 2011—2013 年真题分析的基础上，针对广大考生阅读理解的薄弱环节，于 2013 年 9 月进行了修订。在同类书中率先在内容上实现突破，增加了 2003~2012 年共 10 年真题阅读理解的全文翻译。

本书是全国医学博士外语统一考试辅导丛书之一。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内系统备考，在听、说、读、写四个方面得到强化训练，全面提高英语应用和交际能力，顺利通过考试，我们特地编写了《全国医学博士英语统考实战与演练》一书。本书第 5 版由 10 套真题及精解+10 年阅读理解译文+10 套标准模拟试题及解析组成。

除此之外，本书还拥有全国同类书籍所没有的独门秘籍：提供真题视频解析；提供摘要范文；真题、模拟、解析、翻译，一个都不少！

本书具备以下特点：

1. **真题精解，详尽到位。**10 套真题完全体现，解析详尽，帮助考生了解考试形式及命题者思路，尽快掌握考试要点，把握解题思路和应对技巧。第 5 版特加入 2003~2012 年真题阅读理解文章的全文翻译，帮助考生真正突破考试瓶颈。

2. **全真模拟，快速提升应试能力。**10 套模拟试题紧扣考试大纲，考点全面，重点突出，难度与实际考试相仿。可使考生全面地了解并掌握全国医学博士外语统一考试的难点、重点、出题思路以及解题技巧，有的放矢地复习。

3. **摘要范文，独一无二。**全国医学博士外语统一考试试卷二第五部分为书面表达。要求考生阅读一篇 800~1000 字的汉语文章后用英语写出一篇约 200 个单词的摘要。本书在同类书中率先提供了摘要范文，这是本书的一大亮点。可使考生更深层次地理解如何下笔，从何写起，怎样写好摘要。在考试的作文部分拿到高分。

4. **内容权威，实用性强。**模拟试题所选文章均与真题相似，来自 BBC、VOA、TOEFL、IELTS、国外报刊、杂志、美国读者文摘、医学文摘等。突出针对性、实战性、仿真性。

5. **强强联手，彰显实力。**环球卓越是医学考博考前辅导的权威机构，用多年高通过率的辅导成绩彰显其资源整合和课程开发的实力。本书编写人员多年从事全国医学博士外语考试的研究。其中主编黄一瑜、副主编赵钧及主要编写者，王雅娟、监艳红、任雁、汪涓、刘良翠、陈远亮、唐冉菲、李国英均为首都医科大学资深教师，其他各参编老师也均是相关院校的专业老师。

通过本书的练习，考生可全面了解并掌握全国医学博士外语统一考试的考点，提高应试能力。

由于编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，衷心希望广大读者批评指正！

编者

2013 年 10 月于北京

考试说明

一、考试简介

全国医学博士外语统一考试是根据国务院学位委员会颁发的《临床医学专业学位试行办法》和《口腔医学专业学位试行办法》，并为医学博士研究生招生单位提供服务而设置的考试。考试目的在于科学、客观、公正地测试考生掌握和运用外语的实际能力。该项考试的前身为 1997 年起实施的卫生部部属单位医学博士研究生入学外语水平考试（Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students，简称 FATMD）和 1999 年起实施的在职临床医师申请临床医学博士专业学位全国外语统一考试（National English Qualification Test for M.D.，简称 NEQTMD）。

2002 年，国家医学考试中心颁布了新大纲，将 FATMD 和 NEQTMD 合并为全国医学博士外语统一考试，凡申请在职医学博士专业学位的考生和报考医学博士研究生的考生依据招生单位的要求均需参加此项考试。自此，FATMD 和 NEQTMD 实行了“统一考试”。

全国医学博士外语统一考试实行国家医学考试中心与考点两级负责制。考点设置在各招生单位和学位授予单位。各单位的研究生招生办公室、学位办公室具体组织实施考试工作。考生报名资格由各招生单位和学位授予单位按有关文件进行审核。考生到报考单位报名点报名，或者函报。

考试设英语和日语两个语种，内容为公共外语，注重突出医学特点。其中英语考试共设置 6 种题型：听力对话、听力短文、语词用法、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达；日语考试共设置 5 种题型：听力理解、文字与语词、语法与构句、阅读理解和书面表达。考试强调全面测试应试人员的外语能力，并突出应试人员的英语应用和交际能力，以确定其是否已达到在职申请医学博士专业学位的外语水平或是否已达到医学博士研究生入学外语水平。考试要求考生在听、说、读、写四个方面加强训练。

考试为人工命题，计算机随机抽选。考试日期一般在每年三月第二周的星期六，考试时间为 3 小时。具体的时间以国家医学考试中心考务工作通知为准。

申请在职医学博士专业学位的考生和报考医学博士研究生的考生的考试成绩将分别解释，不得相互代替。考生不得同时申报在职申请学位和博士入学考试。经国务院学位委员会办公室批准，自 2003 年起，在职申请学位考生的考试合格分数线确定为 300 分，对考试合格的考生，由国家医学考试中心印发“合格证书”，有效期为 3 年。考生凭“合格证书”参加在职医学博士专业学位申请。对参加医学博士入学考试的考生，由国家医学考试中心向招生单位提供考试成绩册和参考合格分数线，各招生单位实际录取分数线由招生单位自己确定。

二、考试大纲解说

1. 考试目的

为配合我国实施医学专业学位制度，保证医学博士生学位授予质量，举行全国医学博士外语统一考试，考试目的在于科学公正地测试考生掌握和运用英语的实际能力是否达到申请临床医学博士专业学位或攻读医学博士学位的英语水平。

2. 考试设计

（1）本考试主要是用于博士生入学和申请医学博士专业学位的一种英语水平考试，其命题不以某一种医学英语教材为主要命题依据。

（2）考试内容为医学公共英语，注重突出临床医学特点。

（3）本考试从听力、词语用法、综合理解、阅读、书面表达五方面命题，全面测试考生的英语能力，并突出对考生的英语应用和交际能力测试，以确定其是否已达到在职申请医学博士专业学位的英语水平或是否已达到医学博士研究生入学英语水平。

3. 试卷结构

卷别	序号	题目内容		题数	计分	时间（分钟）
试卷一	I	听力	对话	15	15	30
			短文	15	15	
	II	词语用法	多选	20	10	10
			填空			
	III	完形填空		10	10	10
	IV	阅读理解		30	30	65
试卷二	V	书面表达		1	20	50
总计				91	100	165

试卷分为试卷一（Paper One）和试卷二（Paper Two）。试卷一包括听力（30%）、词语用法（10%）、完形填空（10%）和阅读理解（30%），答卷时间共计 115 分钟；试卷二包括书面表达（20%），答卷时间 50 分钟。整个试卷总分 100 分，考试时间合计 165 分钟，加上播放监考指令和收发试卷等时间，实际时间为 180 分钟。

三、考试题型分析

根据最新颁布的《全国医学博士外语统一考试英语考试大纲》和历年真题可以分析出，该考试非常正规化和标准化，试卷结构近 10 年来几乎没有变动，一直是原有的 5 大题型、原有的分值比例及考试时间。以下是对考试的 5 大题型进行的分析和说明。

I. 听力理解（Listening Comprehension）

趋势分析：

语速在加快，对话的回合数在增加，加强了短对话的理解难度。

听力分成两部分：Section A 和 Section B。答题时间共 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，要求考生在听完每个对话之后，根据内容（一般含有医学内容）在 12 秒钟内对每个问题后面的四个选项作出正确选择，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 15 分。

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

本部分由一篇长对话和两篇短文组成，旨在测试考生对英语篇章和听力理解的把握。本部分考试的特点是多少都含有与医学相关的内容或题材。根据对以往历年真题的分析，医学题材的内容占比大概为 1/3，近几年的试题中都有两个短文与医学有关。

本部分共 15 小题，编号为 16~30，每题 1 分，共 15 分。

II. 词语用法

趋势分析：

词汇量在明显增加，难度加大。

该部分分为词汇填充题和同义词替换两部分，医学词汇不会作为考点但可能会影响到考生对句子的理解和对答案的选择。同时，同其他各个种类和级别的外语考试一样，本部分的考试，词汇量有了明显增加，通过近年来大纲所附词汇表就可以明显地看到这点，如其中的公共英语和医学英语单词就增加了约 900 个，包括医学术语；词汇表也增加了约 80 个常用短语，所有这些变化都说明了一个明显的趋势：整个医学博士外语试卷，不仅仅是本部分的考试将增加词汇量，整个试卷所涉及的词汇范围将不断扩大，考试难度自然在增加。

本部分共 20 小题, 编号为 31~50, 每题 0.5 分, 共 10 分。

III. 完形填空

趋势分析:

有选择项的短文完形填空看来是势在必然。

大纲规定, 该部分共有两种题型并择其一。一种是阅读一篇大概 200 字的短文, 有 10 处空白, 每个空白处会附有 4 个选项, 共计 10 分; 另外一种也留 10 个空白, 但不附选项, 而要求考生自己找一个词或词语填入, 这个难度要大。从历年考试分析可看出, 基本都是采用前一种题型, 后面的题型基本没有出现过, 同时, 从实操上来讲也是不便于操作的, 这增加了主观评卷的难度, 不符合目前考试客观评卷的要求。

本部分共 10 小题, 编号为 51~60, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分。

IV. 阅读理解

趋势分析:

总字数无大幅度增加, 但难度增加; 试题有诡异之处, 需理解并接受; 万变不离其宗, 对原文依赖依然很强。

本部分是考生难度最大、丢分最多的部分。大纲明确规定该部分共有 6 篇短文, 每篇字数约 300, 每篇设置 5 道题。阅读理解内容涉及医学科普、自然科普、人文、历史地理、风土文化、人物传记乃至文学作品, 其中医学词汇约占 10%, 不专门考医学知识和医学词汇。通过对近 10 年真题进行分析, 可以看出阅读理解这部分的考试有明显的几个趋势: 一是每篇字数增加不多(有曲折迂回的现象), 但是难度在增加, 平均字数大约保持在 380 左右, 实质上仍然超过了大纲自身的规定; 二是出题诡异和刁钻, 这点在近年的考试中屡有体现, 让人难以琢磨和接受; 三是万变不离其宗, 对原文的依赖还是非常强的。

本部分共 30 小题, 编号为 61~90, 每题 1 分, 共 30 分。

本部分结束时, 也即考试进行到 115 分钟时, 试卷一宣告结束。

V. 书面表达

趋势分析:

文章摘要仍是必考趋势; 摘要原文继续给出题目; 关键术语仍会给出对应英文; 原文字数有增加。

大纲规定, 本部分共有两种题型: 文章摘要和段落翻译与写作, 择其一。通过对近 10 年的真题分析, 可以看出, 至少到目前仍然采取前一种形式。

1. 文章摘要

要求根据一篇字数为 800~1000 的汉语原文, 写出一篇字数为 200 左右的英文摘要(summary)。这就要求考生平常要训练“写”, 能很好地把握住阅读中的一些关键词, 能准确无误地划出每段的主题句, 能把握原文中的一些关键的医学科普知识和社会医学问题等, 总结出文章大意和要点即可, 总字数尽量在 180~220 字左右。

近年来的考试中, 本部分的考试可以大致分析如下:

(1) 摘要的原文都给出了题目, 原文的各小部分还给出了小标题, 这对考生去总结原文大意都是非常有利的。但是, 这点要求考生对题目翻译必须准确。

(2) 原文中一些关键的专业性较强的医学术语常附有对应的英文, 这点很人性化, 对于考生在进行英文翻译时起到了一定的参考作用。

(3) 原文字数有增加的趋势。近 10 年的考试中, 原文平均总字数大约为 1230 字左右, 但是, 在 2004~2008 年考试中, 曾一度突破到 1428 字(2006 年), 2010 年为 1228 字。

(4) 阅卷者对考生的能力和技巧要求越来越高。文章摘要要求考生不仅仅具备良好的归纳和总结能力, 同时更是要考核考生的英语表达能力和技巧, 不能只是简单地翻译和凑字数, 高分需要出

“彩”。这就要求考生平常必须多读多练，达到“熟能生巧”的程度。

评分标准一般为 6 个档次，标准如下：

序号	评分	评分标准
1	0	白卷；或牛头不对马嘴；或只有几个词但很孤立，无法表达思想；或只写几句但错误连篇；或整体看无任何写作能力者
2	1~4	仅写出几句话并略有符合题意的；或全篇只有几个句子符合题意，语法用词和拼写错误一塌糊涂，写作能力很匮乏
3	5~8	总字数不足要求，但文章勉强切题，语法和用词有重大错误，摘要句子结构简单且松散，但总体看来还能表达出一些文章摘要的意思
4	9~12	总字数基本符合要求，文章也大体切题，但文章总体不够流畅，存在多处语法和用词错误，但总体能看出文章摘要的意思
5	13~16	总字数符合要求，文章基本切题，体裁符合要求，文笔也较流畅，但存在一些语法和用词错误
6	17~20	总字数符合要求，文章切题，体裁正确，文笔流畅，偶有或几乎没有语法和用词错误

2. 段落翻译与写作

这类题型多出现在专业英语里，如英语专业八级考试和英语专业研究生入学考试，医学博士英语考试中至今还未出现此类题型，尽管大纲有提示。根据趋势分析，此类考试应该不会在我们的考试中体现，因此在此不做过多分析。

本部分共 1 题，编号为 91，总分 20 分。

本部分结束时，也即考试进行到 165 分钟时，试卷二宣告结束，实际考试时间也就到此结束。

四、考试注意事项

1. **要有良好的心理素质。**平常不紧不慢，考试慌忙紧张，这是很多考生的普遍现象。如果平常做到了训练有素，能够把握好时间，严格做到“实战演练”，这种现象是可以避免的。建议考生尽量抽出时间，除了自己勤学苦练，同时也可参加一些辅导班的专业辅导，包括“模拟考场”，提前熟悉并能迅速进入考试状态，直面考试。

2. **辅导和练习的结合。**只看不练或只听不练，是无法顺利攻克考试的。成人最大的特点，是大脑的理解和领悟力可以，但适应能力和动手能力较差，尤其是多年脱离考场的人，更是面对试卷无从下手。考试成功的一大秘笈，不仅仅是要会学，同时要会练，而且是勤练，通过大量练习做题，在实操中去理解和把握考试要求和要点，是非常有必要的。

3. **合理布局时间，避免轻重失调。**正是由于 FATMD 题量大，难度不亚于大学英语六级，各个题型分值和时间不一，如果是过多偏重不同题型，如将时间完全倾向于分值高的写作和阅读，这样势必会影响到其他题型的得分，而其他题型很有可能是考生只需花费合理时间就可以得分的。

4. **分析真题，实战模拟。**通过近 10 年的真题可以发现，大纲变化很少，而考试本身是“万变不离其宗”，要想准确把握考试大纲和要求，对历年真题的分析和理解是很有必要的，同时通过大量实战演练来加强对考试的把握，也是完全有必要的。

五、答题须知

1. 请考生首先将自己的姓名、所在考点、准考证号在标准答题卡上认真填写清楚，并按“考场指令”要求，在标准答题卡上将准考证号相应的位置涂好。

2. 试卷一（Paper One）和试卷二（Paper Two）答案都做在标准答题卡上，书面表达一定要用黑色签字笔或钢笔写在标准答题卡上指定区域，不要做在试卷上。

3. 试卷一答题时必须使用 2B 铅笔，将所选答案按要求在相应位置涂黑；如要更正，先用橡皮擦干净。

4. 标准答题卡不可折叠，同时必须保持平整干净，以利评分。

5. 听力考试只放一遍录音，每道题后有 15 秒左右的答题时间。

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2003 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question Number 1.

1. A. A shop assistant.	B. A physician.
C. A pediatrician.	D. An ophthalmologist.
2. A. To make a call to the hospital.	B. To go to the man's house immediately.
C. To expect the doctor's call.	D. To take a message.
3. A. There's only one point he doesn't understand.	B. He refuses to take any help.
C. These questions won't be on the exam.	D. He would like some help.
4. A. Dr. Smith isn't a good choice.	
B. She's never been treated by Dr. Smith.	
C. She's been sitting in the waiting room for too long.	

- D. She'd like to recommend a magazine to the man.
5. A. The man has seen the fungi for three times. B. The man is not careful enough.
C. The man has been watching it for three days. D. The man is the woman's teacher.
6. A. He was fired. B. He was blamed for bad service.
C. He was promoted. D. He was warned not to be late again.
7. A. People enjoy shopping in the drug store.
B. People spend little time in the drug store.
C. People who spent shorter time in the store are more likely to buy something there.
D. People spend too much time reading articles about quick cures sold there.
8. A. His computer doesn't work.
B. He doesn't understand his stuff working on computer.
C. He registered for the wrong course.
D. He doesn't know how to apply the computer theories.
9. A. It is easy to take care of her three teenager boys.
B. Nancy's life is easy compared with the woman's.
C. Nancy lives a more difficult life.
D. Nancy would like to take care of her three boys.
10. A. New York. B. San Francisco. C. Seattle. D. San Diego.
11. A. Sunny bought a new computer. B. Sunny got a bargain.
C. Mike bought a new computer. D. Mike got a bargain.
12. A. The patient is ringing a bell. B. Her name sounds beautiful.
C. Nancy Johnson is ringing the bell now. D. Her name sounds familiar.
13. A. The woman doesn't like orange juice. B. The woman forgot to buy orange juice.
C. The man was in a car crash this morning. D. The man broke the container of juice.
14. A. John is a plumber.
B. John was too busy to come.
C. John was not at home when the woman called.
D. The woman dialed the wrong number.
15. A. His luck hasn't been good. B. He is a lucky man.
C. He decided not to do the lottery again. D. He doesn't care about money.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Bridge-building experts. B. Washington Roebling.
C. John Roebling. D. The Roeblings.
17. A. Only the Roeblings had confidence in it.
B. It came up against financial problems.
C. Experts showed great interest.

- D. It took John Roeblings 13 years to complete the project.
18. A. He was killed at the building site. B. He was injured in a traffic accident.
C. He was seriously eyesight-damaged. D. He was seriously brain-damaged.
19. A. His language. B. His limbs. C. His brain. D. His mind.
20. A. Because the project was spectacular.
B. Because the project seemed impossible.
C. Because the buliding instructions were given with one finger.
D. All of the above.

Passage Two

21. A. The American population increased by 40 percent.
B. So many school children died of polio in the nation.
C. A polio plague swept the nation.
D. A polio vaccine was developed.
22. A. A vaccine for polio. B. A rare form of cancer.
C. A disease similar to AIDS. D. A virus from monkeys.
23. A. They were at risk of getting cancer.
B. they became victims of poliomyelitis.
C. They were involved in a medical investigation.
D. They were injected with tainted vaccines.
24. A. 30 percent. B. 40 percent. C. 50 percent. D. 60 percent.
25. A. All the injections given 40 years ago were contaminated.
B. The contaminated vaccines may cause cancer in humans.
C. Vaccines are responsible for brain tumors.
D. Brain tumors had increased by 40% .

Passage Three

26. A. 1969. B. 1977. C. 1997. D. 2000.
27. A. To help answer parents' questions about children's growth.
B. To separate fat babies from normal ones.
C. To revise the familiar children's growth chart.
D. To identify whether a person is overweight.
28. A. It can differentiate between fat babies and thin.
B. It can identify a child's possibility of growing fat from babyhood.
C. It can give parents some advice on children's diet.
D. It can remind parents of something they neglected in their childhood.
29. A. When his BMI is at 23rd percentile or above.
B. When his BMI is at 75th percentile or above.
C. When his BMI is at 95th percentile or above.
D. When his BMI is at 97th percentile or above.
30. A. Setting a good example for their children.
B. Disciplining their children.

- C. Reflecting the nature of modern-day life.
- D. Changing their children's health behavior.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

- 31. Sometimes you can get quite _____ when you are trying to communicate with someone in English.
A. frustrated B. depressed C. approved D. distracted
- 32. The company has _____ itself to a policy of equal opportunity for all.
A. promised B. committed C. attributed D. converted
- 33. I haven't met anyone _____ the new tax plan.
A. in honor of B. in search of C. in place of D. in favor of
- 34. Salk won _____ as the scientist who developed the world's first effective vaccine against polio.
A. accomplishment B. qualification C. eminence D. patent
- 35. This software can be _____ to the needs of each customer.
A. tailored B. administrated C. entailed D. accustomed
- 36. The average commercial business can shut down in such an emergency but a hospital doesn't dare for lives are _____.
A. in circulation B. under consideration C. on hand D. at stake
- 37. As we need plain, _____ food for the body, so we must have serious reading for the mind.
A. wholesome B. diet C. tasteful D. edible
- 38. He never gave much thought to the additional kilograms he had _____ lately.
A. shown up B. piled up C. put on D. taken on
- 39. The teacher tried hard to read the _____ handwriting in her students' test papers.
A. irregular B. illiterate C. illegible D. irrational
- 40. A coronary disease is the widely-used term _____ insufficiency of blood supply to the heart.
A. denoting B. donating C. relating D. resorting

Section B

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

- 41. Humans are using up the world's natural riches at an alarming rate.
A. appalling B. appealing C. alert D. abnormal
- 42. Drinking water in many areas of the developing world is contaminated with bacteria.
A. purified B. multiplied C. tainted D. blended
- 43. One of the most noticeable features of U.S. society is the diversity of its people.

- A. liberty B. democracy C. variety D. origin
44. The controversy about abortion has been going on in the United States for more than twenty years.
A. resentment B. consensus C. notion D. dispute
45. As human settlements advance, the tropical forests are retreating and becoming smaller every year.
A. retrieving B. sprawling C. consuming D. withdrawing
46. The war's impact on the population of the country was catastrophic.
A. influential B. disastrous C. apparent D. critical
47. His physician told him not to take too much of the drug because it was very potent.
A. bitter B. irritant C. effective D. powerful
48. Certain drugs can cause transient side effects, such as sleepiness.
A. permanent B. residual C. irreversible D. fleeting
49. Nervous illness may stem from being treated inconsiderately in childhood.
A. complain of B. give rise to C. originate in D. dominate over
50. Both a person's heredity and his surroundings help to shape his character.
A. form B. correct C. modify D. improve

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks for each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

There were red faces at one of Britain's biggest banks recently. They had accepted a telephone order to buy \$100,000 worth of shares from a fifteen-year-old schoolboy (they thought he was twenty-one). The shares fell in value and the schoolboy was unable to 51. The bank lost \$20,000 on the 52 that it cannot get back because, for one thing, this young speculator does not have the money and, for another, 53 under eighteen, he is not legally liable for his debts. If the shares had risen in value by the same amount that they fell, he would have pocketed \$20,000 54. Not bad for a fifteen-year-old. It certainly is better than 55 the morning newspaper. In another recent case, a boy of fourteen found, in his grandfather's house, a suitcase full of foreign banknotes. The clean, crisp banknotes looked very 56 but they were now not used in their country of origin or anywhere else. This young boy 57 straight to the nearest bank with his pockets filled with notes. The cashiers did not

51. A. pay off B. pay up
C. pay for D. pay out
52. A. principle B. criterion
C. custom D. deal
53. A. to be B. having been
C. being D. is
54. A. profit B. advantage
C. benefit D. commission
55. A. sending B. transmitting
C. delivering D. dispatching
56. A. convincing B. valuable
C. unusual D. priceless
57. A. came B. pulled
C. headed D. pushed

- realize that the country in 58 had reduced the value of its currency by 90% . They exchanged the notes at their face value at the current exchange rate. In three days, before he was found out, he took \$200,000 from nine different banks. 59, he had already spent more than half of this on taxi-rides, restaurant meals, concert tickets and presents for his many new girlfriends (at least he was generous!) before the police caught up with him. Because he is also under eighteen the banks have 60 a lot of money, and several cashiers have lost their jobs.
58. A. problem B. question
C. talk D. saying
59. A. Interestingly B. Unfortunately
C. Particularly D. Amazingly
60. A. kissed goodbye B. got rid of
C. lived up to D. made up for

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are 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 One

In a society where all aspects of our lives are dictated by scientific advances in technology, science is the essence of our existence. Without the vast advances made by chemists, physicists, biologists, geologists and other diligent scientists, our standards of living would decline, our flourishing wealthy nation might come to an economic depression, and our people would suffer from diseases that could not be cured. As a society we ignorantly take advantage of the amenities provided by science, yet our lives would be altered interminably without them.

Health care, one of the aspects of our society that separates us from our archaic ancestors, is founded exclusively on scientific discoveries and advances. Without the vaccines created by doctors, diseases such as polio, measles, hepatitis, and the flu would pose a threat to our citizens, for although some of these diseases may not be deadly, their side effects can be a vast detriment to an individual affected with the disease.

In addition, science has developed perhaps the most awe-inspiring vital invention in the history of the world, the computer. Without the presence of this machine our world could exist, but the conveniences brought into life by the computer are unparalleled.

Despite the greatness of present-day innovators and scientists and their revelations, it is requisite to examine the amenities of science that our culture so blatantly disregards. For instance, the light bulb, electricity, the telephone, running water, and the automobile are present-day staples of our society, however, they were not present until scientists discovered them.

Because of the contribution of scientists, our world is ever metamorphosing, and this metamorphosis economically and personally comprises our society, whether our society is cognizant of this or not.

61. In the first paragraph the author implies that we _____.

- A. would not survive without science
B. take the amenities of science for granted
C. could have raised the standards of living with science

- D. would be free of disease because of scientific with advances
62. The author uses health care and vaccines to illustrate _____.
A. how science has been developed B. what science means to society
C. what the nature of science is D. how disease affects society
63. Nothing, according to the author, can match the invention of the computer in terms of _____.
A. power B. novelty C. benefits D. complexity
64. The author seems to be unhappy about _____.
A. people's ignorance of their culture
B. people's ignoring the amenities of science
C. people's making no contributions to society
D. people's misunderstanding of scientific advance
65. The author's tone in the passage is _____.
A. critical B. cognizant C. appreciative D. paradoxical

Passage Two

Biotechnology is expected to bring important advances in medical diagnosis and therapy, in solving food problems, in energy saving, in environmentally compatible industrial and agricultural production, and in specially targeted environmental protection projects. Genetically altered micro-organisms can break down a wide range of pollutants by being used, for example, in biofilters and wastewater-treatment facilities, and in the clean-up of polluted sites. Genetically modified organisms can also alleviate environmental burdens by reducing the need for pesticides, fertilizers, and medications.

Sustainability, as a strategic aim, involves optimizing the interactions between nature, society, and the economy, in accordance with ecological criteria. Political leaders and scientists alike face the challenge of recognizing interrelationships and interactions between ecological, economic and social factors and taking account of these factors when seeking solution strategies. To meet this challenge, decision-makers require interdisciplinary approaches and strategies that cut across political lines. Environmental discussions must become more objective, and this includes, especially, debates about the risks of new technologies, which are often ideologically charged. In light of the complex issues involved in sustainable development, we need clearer standards for orienting and assessing our environmental policies.

Sustainable development can succeed only if all areas of the political sector, of society, and of science accept the concept and work together to implement it. A common basic understanding of environmental ethics is needed to ensure that protection of the natural foundation of life becomes a major consideration in all political and individual action. A dialogue among representatives of all sectors of society is needed if appropriate environmental policies are to be devised and implemented.

66. Biotechnology _____.
A. can help save energy and integrate industry and agriculture
B. can rid humans of diseases and solve food problems
C. can treat pollution and protect environment
D. all of the above
67. Wastewater can be treated _____.
A. in genetic engineering
B. by means of biotechnology

- C. in agriculture as well as in industry
D. without the need for breaking down pollutants
68. When he says approaches and strategies that cut across political lines, the author means that they _____.
A. involve economic issues
B. observe ecological criteria
C. are politically significant
D. overcome political barriers
69. It can be inferred from the passage that the complexity of sustainable development _____.
A. makes it necessary to improve the assessing standards
B. renders environmental discussion possible
C. charges new technologies with risks
D. requires simplification
70. The success of sustainable development lies in _____.
A. its concept to be
B. good social teamwork
C. appropriate environmental policies
D. the representatives of all sectors of society

Passage Three

People from around the world flock to the United States expecting to find a better life. But to scientists' surprise, a growing body of evidence indicates that increasing familiarity with U. S. culture and society renders immigrants and their children far more susceptible to many mental and physical ailments, even if they attain financial success.

The latest study of this phenomenon, directed by epidemiologist William A. Vega of the University of Texas, San Antonio, finds much higher rates of major depression, substance abuse, and other mental disorders in U.S.-born Mexican-Americans compared with both recent and long-standing Mexican-American immigrants. This pattern held regardless of education or income levels.

Vega's results appear at the same time as the release of a national report on declining physical and mental health in children of immigrant families. A panel convened by the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine, both in Washington, D. C. , reviewed previous studies and concluded that assimilation into a U.S. lifestyle may undermine the overall health of immigrant children much more than being poor does.

In contrast, studies of nonimmigrant U.S. residents usually link poverty to poor physical and mental health.

“The material on immigrant health shocked me when we first reviewed it,” says panel member Arthus M. Kleinman, a psychiatrist and anthropologist at Harvard Medical School in Boston. “Vega’s study is consistent with the panel’s conclusion that immigrants’ health deteriorates with assimilation to U.S. society, declining toward general U.S. norms,” says Kleinman. Other studies have indicated that citizens of many countries, including Mexico, are healthier overall than U.S. citizens.

Vega's team interviewed 3,012 adults of Mexican origin, ages 18-59 , living Fresno County, Calif. Of that number, 1,810 people identified themselves as immigrants. Interviews were in English or Spanish. Interviewers expressed an interest in health issues only and tried to minimize any tendency of participants to lie — due to U.S. residency concerns — about having immigrated.

Nearly one-half of U.S.-born Mexican-Americans had suffered from at least one of 12 psychiatric disorders at some time in their lives, compared with only one-quarter of the immigrants. Common mental

conditions in U.S.-born individuals included major depression, phobias and other anxiety disorders, and substance abuse and dependence.

Prevalence rates for mental disorders were lowest for those who had immigrated within the past 13 years. The higher rates found among immigrants of 13 or more years still fell considerably below those for the native-born group.

71. Vega's group was surprised to find worse physical and mental health in _____.
A. both recent and long-standing Mexican-American immigrants
B. the immigrants who received fewer years of education
C. the financially disadvantaged immigrants
D. U.S.-born Mexican-Americans
72. The scientists found that the immigrants' declining physical and mental health is linked to _____.
A. being reluctant to assimilate into the U.S. lifestyle
B. blending with U.S. culture and society
C. working hard for a better life
D. being poor
73. Vega and Kleinman _____.
A. are divided over the phenomenon
B. ascribe the phenomenon to racial discrimination
C. puzzle over the phenomenon
D. seem to see eye to eye on the phenomenon
74. Vega's team interviewed the immigrants _____.
A. for their U.S. residency concerns
B. for their identifications
C. for their health issues
D. all of the above
75. Which of the following groups is least susceptible to mental disorders?
A. The U.S.-born Mexican-Americans.
B. The immigrants of 13 or more years.
C. The immigrants of financial success.
D. The immigrants of less than 13 years.

Passage Four

Rain is not what it used to be. A new study reveals that much of the precipitation in Europe contains such high levels of dissolved pesticides that it could be illegal to supply it as drinking water.

Studies in Switzerland have found that rain is laced with toxic levels of atrazine, alachlor and other commonly used crop sprays. "Drinking water standards are regularly exceeded in rain," says Stephan Muller, a chemist at the Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology in Dubendorf. The chemicals appear to have evaporated from fields and become part of the clouds.

Both the European Union and Switzerland have set a limit of 100 nanograms for any particular pesticide in a liter of drinking water. But, especially in the first minutes of a heavy storm, rain can contain much more than that.

In a study to be published by Muller and his colleague Thomas Bucheli in *Analytical Chemistry* this summer, one sample of rainwater contained almost 4,000 nanograms per liter of 2,4-dinitrophenol, a widely used pesticide. Previously, the authors had shown that in rain samples taken from 41 storms, nine contained more than 100 nanograms of atrazine per liter, one of them around 900 nanograms.

In the latest study, the highest concentrations of pesticides turned up in the first rain after a long dry

spell, particularly when local fields had recently been sprayed. Until now, scientists had assumed that the pesticides only infiltrated groundwater directly from fields.

Muller warns that the growing practice of using rainwater that falls onto roofs to recharge underground water may be adding to the danger. This water often contains dissolved herbicides that had been added to roofing materials, such as bitumen sheets, to prevent vegetation growing. He suggests that the first flush of rain should be diverted into sewers to minimize the pollution of drinking water, which is not usually treated to remove these herbicides and pesticides.

76. According to the Swedish scientists, the pesticides in rain _____.
A. exceed those in crop sprays
B. can be traced back to crop sprays
C. are not as toxic as they used to be
D. are nothing but atrazine and alachlor
77. Muller and Bucheli found that 2,4-dinitrophenol _____.
A. is widely used in agriculture
B. exceeded atrazine in the rain samples
C. can be measured in the units of nanograms
D. was far in excess of limit in drinking water
78. Scientists used to hypothesize that _____.
A. groundwater was safe for drinking water
B. herbicides and pesticides were harmless
C. pesticides contaminated groundwater exclusively
D. rain would minimize the pollution of drinking water
79. Muller warns us not _____.
A. to tap groundwater for drinking water
B. to use such roofing materials as bitumen sheets
C. to let the first flush of rain recharge underground water
D. to divert the first flush of rain into sewers without removing its herbicides and pesticides
80. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. Drinking Water
B. Rainwater and Underground Water
C. Agriculture and Pesticides
D. Falling Pesticides

Passage Five

Folk wisdom holds that the blind can hear better than people with sight. Scientists have a new reason to believe it.

Research now indicates that blind and sighted people display the same skill at locating a sound's origin when using both ears, but some blind people can home in on sounds more accurately than their sighted counterparts when all have one ear blocked. Canadian scientists described the work in the Sept. 17 *NATURE*.

Participants in the study were tested individually in a sound-insulated room. They faced 16 small, concealed loudspeakers arrayed in a semicircle a few feet away. With a headrest keeping their heads steady, the participants pointed to the perceived origins of the sounds.

The researchers tested eight blind people, who had been completely sightless from birth or since a very early age. They also tested three nearly blind persons, who had some residual vision at the periphery of their gaze ; seven sighted people wearing blindfolds ; and 29 sighted people without blindfolds. All participants were tested beforehand to ensure that their hearing was normal.

When restricted to one-ear, or monaural, listening, four of the eight blind people identified sound

sources more accurately than did the sighted people, says study co-author Michel Pare, a neuroscientist at the University of Montreal. The sighted people showed especially poor localization of sounds from the speakers on the side of blocked ear.

In sighted people who can hear with both ears, “the brain learns to rely on binaural (stereo) cues. These data suggest that blind people haven’t learned that and keep monaural cues as the dominant cues,” says Eric I. Knudsen, a neurobiologist at Stanford University School of Medicine, “I find it surprising.”

81. One thing is sure that the participants in the study _____.
A. had normal hearing
B. were born blind
C. wore blindfolds
D. were divided into two groups
82. Under what conditions, according to Pare, did the blind testees perform better than their sighted counterparts?
A. When both used one ear.
B. When the speakers were concealed.
C. When the sounds were turned down.
D. When both were restricted to blindfolds.
83. Knudsen explained the better hearing on the part of the blind in terms of _____.
A. cognitive psychology
B. visual images
C. binaural cues
D. monaural cues
84. The Canadian did their test to answer the question whether _____.
A. the blind can hear as well as the sighted
B. the blind have hearing capabilities
C. blind people track sounds better
D. folk wisdom is educational
85. What folk wisdom holds in the passage _____.
A. was scientifically tested in Canada and U.S., with different results produced
B. has been scientifically verified
C. merits further investigation
D. is surprising to everyone

Passage Six

“I got cancer in my prostate.” Detective Andy Sipowicz of the fictional 15th Precinct, a stoic, big bear of a man, is clearly in a world of pain in a 1998 episode of *NYPD Blue*. The story line deals not only with cancer but also with medical screw-ups, hospital indignities and physician arrogance. The malapropism (Andy, of course, meant “prostate”) is about the only medical detail the show got wrong—and it was deliberate, in keeping with Sipowicz’s coarse but tenderhearted character.

Television, which can still depict death as an event akin to fainting, is beginning to try harder to get its health information right. And a handful of foundations and consultants are working to get the attention of writers, producers and assorted Hollywood moguls, trying to convince them that, in the area of medicine, the truth is as compelling as fiction.

The stakes are high. Surveys show a surprising number of Americans get much of their basic health information not from their doctors, not even from newspapers or news magazines, but from entertainment television. A survey by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that among people who watch soap operas at least twice a week—more than 38 million people—about half learned something about disease and its prevention from the daytime serials. Some 7 percent actually visited a doctor because of something they viewed.

Certain television shows are naturals for health education. The Clinton administration has been quick to recognize the potency of the entertainment media as a health promoter. Secretary Donna Shalala, whose Department of Health and Human Services educates the public through traditional brochures and public service announcements, has offered TV writers the sources of her department to help them ensure accuracy. "Entertainment television reaches the hearts and minds of millions of Americans," she told U.S. News. "In recent years, I have challenged television talk-show hosts, writers, and producers — as professionals, parents, and citizen — to use this incredible power to help Americans get accurate public health information."

86. The story line "I got cancer in my prostate" is intended to achieve a(n) _____ effect.
A. amusing B. serious C. puzzling D. saddening
87. The word "malapropism" in the first paragraph can be defined as _____.
A. an improper scene in a show B. a significant detail of a story
C. a wrong use of a word D. an interesting plot
88. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. TV shows must take into consideration the public health consequences
B. viewers of TV shows can distinguish between fiction and truth
C. the TV staff are conscientiously responsible for the quality of their shows
D. entertainment can be pursued at the cost of accuracy
89. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. TV shows are often misleading in medical details.
B. TV's role as a health promoter is already recognized.
C. Official support is available for TV's efforts to be scientific and accurate.
D. Entertainment is justified in making up absurd stories.
90. The author would be in favor of _____.
A. absurd but entertaining TV shows B. mixing medicine and entertainment
C. medical documentaries on TV D. a divorce between science and entertainment

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is a passage in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

健康从早餐开始

很多人不重视早餐，常常是随便凑合一下或者干脆不吃，其实早餐对保障人体健康、维持体能、提高学习和工作效率有着至关重要的作用。不仅如此，专家还认为，应根据人的不同年龄和体质状况，科学合理地搭配早餐，以满足人体健康的需要。

幼儿的早餐 幼儿正值生长发育的旺盛时期，应当注意补充丰富的蛋白质和钙 (calcium)，尽量少吃含糖较高的食物，以免引起龋齿 (decayed tooth) 和肥胖；在条件许可的情况下，幼儿的早餐通常以适量的牛奶、鸡蛋和面包为佳。当然，也可以用果汁或粥代替牛奶，或者用饼干、馒头代替面包。

青少年的早餐 青少年时期身体发育较快，是肌肉和骨骼生长的重要时期，需要足够的钙、维生素 C、维生素 A 等营养成分，尤其是要保证充足的热量供应。青少年比较合理的早餐是一杯牛奶、适量的新鲜水果或蔬菜、100 克干点 (面包、馒头、大饼或饼干等含碳水化合物 (carbohydrate) 较高的食品)，所含的热量要充分满足青少年脑力活动与体力活动的需要。

中年人的早餐 人到中年，肩挑工作、家务两副重担，身心的负荷相当重，加上中年时期组织器官的功能和生理功能日渐减退，其体力和精力都不如青少年。为了减缓中年人衰老的过程，推迟“老年期”的到来，除了要保持乐观的精神状态和进行必要的体育锻炼之外，合理地搭配膳食也非常重要。中年人的饮食，既要含有丰富的蛋白质、维生素、钙、磷 (phosphorus) 等，还应保证低热量、低脂肪并适当地控制碳水化合物的摄入量。中年人较理想的早餐是：鸡蛋、豆浆或粥，干点 (馒头、大饼、饼干和面包均可) 和适量的蔬菜。

老年人的早餐 老年人的新陈代谢 (metabolism) 已经明显衰退，但必需的营养成分不能减少，尤其是要保证钙的供应，以防止老年人的骨质疏松 (osteoporosis)，老年人的早餐除了供应牛奶和豆浆以外，还可多吃粥、面条、肉松和花生酱等既容易消化、又含有丰富营养的食物。除此之外，老年人的早餐应注意少吃油炸类食品。因为这类食物脂肪含量较高，胃肠一般难以承受，容易出现消化不良，并易诱发胆、胰疾患，或使这类疾病复发、加重。多次使用的油里往往含有较多的致癌物质，如果常吃油炸的食品，可增加患癌症的危险。老年人还要少吃甜食，因为多余的糖在体内转化为脂肪，容易引起无机盐缺乏。动物内脏类如肝、肾、脑等胆固醇 (cholesterol) 含量甚高，老年人如经常食用，会使血中胆固醇增高，从而容易引发冠心病、动脉硬化、高血压等心脑血管疾病，或使原有的疾病加重。

2003 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. 【D】通过录音中的“眼镜”和“视力表”可知女士是名眼科医师。
2. 【D】通过女士最后的问话“您能留下电话号码吗？”可知她要为男士留言。
3. 【B】男士表示这没什么意义(What is the point?), 也就是说他不需要别人的帮助。
4. 【A】女士表示自己对于 Doctor Smith 最好的印象就是休息室里的有趣杂志, 暗示 Doctor Smith 的医术不是很好, 最好不要去。
5. 【B】女士讲到只要足够认真就肯定可以发现, 但是男士讲到自己已经看了三遍还是没有看出来, 暗示说男士不够认真。
6. 【D】女士命令 Mr. Schnow 必须准时到岗, 否则就不需要他的服务了, 这也就是警告他不要再迟到了。
7. 【C】对话主要讨论了在药店停留不到十分钟的人比停留半个小时的人更有可能买东西。
8. 【D】录音中男士表示他了解计算机课上的理论, 但是不知道如何应用。
9. 【B】女士的意思是, 如果 Nancy 来照顾一下她的三个儿子就不会再抱怨自己的儿子了, 这也就是与这位女士相比, Nancy 的生活容易多了。
10. 【D】录音中男士讲到 San Diego 仍是他最爱的城市。
11. 【B】通过对话中的“a good deal”可知 Sunny 买到了便宜货。
12. 【D】“rings the bell”表达的是“听起来耳熟”的意思。
13. 【D】女士在找早上做好的橘汁, 通过男士的描述可知他打碎了装橘汁的容器。
14. 【A】由对话中的 faucet (水龙头) 和对话内容可推测 John 是个水管工。
15. 【A】通过对话中的“John 买的彩票又没中”以及“he needs now is a change of luck”可知 John 一直运气不佳。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【C】录音讲到 1883 年, 一个叫 John Roebling 的有创意的设计师产生了建造这样一座桥的灵感。
17. 【A】录音讲到所有建筑专家都觉得要建造这样一座大桥是不可能的, 但是 Roebling 说服其儿子动手, 这就是说只有 the Roeblings 对这项工程有信心。
18. 【D】录音讲到 Roebling 的儿子 Washington was severely brain-damaged。
19. 【D】录音讲到尽管 Washington Roebling 不能说话也不能走路, 但是他的头脑却非常敏锐。
20. 【D】三个选项的内容都证明了 The Brooklyn Bridge 是一个工程界的奇迹。

Passage Two

21. 【D】从录音中得知 40 年前一种疫苗的发现帮助美国孩子抵御了脊髓灰质炎的袭击。
22. 【D】录音讲到这种疫苗受到了猴子身上的病菌的污染, 这种病菌叫做 SV 40。

23. **[D]** 1955 年到 1963 年之间大批的疫苗受到了 SV 40 这种细菌的污染, 但美国 37 个州的孩子意外地接受了注射。
24. **[A]** 录音讲到美国过去的 20 多年间患脑部肿瘤的概率增长了 30%。
25. **[C]** 专家指出 SV 40 是脑瘤患者增长的一个可能的原因, 这一增长可能与 tainted (受污染的) 疫苗有关。

Passage Three

26. **[D]** 录音讲到 2000 年 6 月保健与人类服务部门公布了一种新工具, 由后文可以推断这种新工具指的就是 BMI。
27. **[D]** 录音讲到 BMI 一直被用来确定成年人是否超重。
28. **[B]** 录音讲到 The new BMI chart 是用来评估孩子身高体重是否正常, 而且可以辨别一个孩子不健康的增重的可能性。
29. **[C]** 由录音中的 at the 95th percentile or above, the child is identified as overweight 可知选项 C 正确。
30. **[D]** 录音最后讲到家长应当让孩子改变他们的健康习惯。

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

31. **[A]** 题干: 有时试图和别人讲英语会很有挫败感。frustrated 失败的; depressed 沮丧; approved 经核准的; distracted 心烦意乱的; 根据题意, A 为正确选项。
32. **[B]** 题干: 公司致力于为所有人提供公平的机会。commit oneself to 致力于, 献身于; promise to 允诺, 答应; attribute to 归因于; convert to 转变成。根据题意, B 为正确选项。
33. **[D]** 题干: 所有人都不赞成新的税法方案。in favor of 赞成; in honor of 向……表示敬意, 为祝贺……; in search of 寻找; in place of 代替。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
34. **[C]** 题干: Salk 发明出第一支小儿麻痹症疫苗, 由此赢得了显赫的名声。eminence 杰出, 显赫地位; accomplishment 成就; qualification 资格, 条件; patent 专利权。根据题意, C 为正确选项。
35. **[A]** 题干: 这款软件可以满足所有客户的需求。tailor 剪裁, 适应, 适合; administrate 管理, 支配; entail 使必须; accustom 使习惯于。根据题意, A 为正确选项。
36. **[D]** 题干: 一般的商业公司可以在这种紧急时刻关闭, 但是医院不敢, 因为这样会造成生命危险。at stake 危险; in circulation 流通着; under consideration 在考虑中; on hand 在手头, 现有。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
37. **[A]** 题干: 为了身体我们需要卫生的食品, 为了心灵我们需要严肃的阅读。wholesome 卫生的, 健康的; diet 饮食; tasteful 有鉴赏力的; edible 可食用的。根据题意, A 为正确选项。
38. **[C]** 题干: 他从不过多考虑自己近期增长的体重。put on 增加, 添上; show up 揭露, 露面; pile up 堆积, 积累; take on 呈现, 承担。根据题意, C 为正确选项。
39. **[C]** 题干: 老师很费劲地想读懂学生测验考卷中潦草的字迹。illegible 难辨认的, 字迹模糊的; irregular 不规则的, 无规律的; illiterate 不识字的, 没受教育的; irrational 无理性的。根据题意, C 为正确选项。

40. 【A】 题干：冠心病是个广泛使用的术语，表示心脏血液供应不足。denote 表示；donate 捐赠；relate 与……有联系；resort to 求助，诉诸。根据题意，A 为正确选项。

Section B

41. 【A】 题干：人类正在以惊人的速度消耗世界上的自然财富。appalling 令人震惊的，骇人听闻的；appealing 吸引人的，恳求似的；alert 提防的，警惕的；abnormal 反常的，变态的。根据题干，A 为正确选项。
42. 【C】 题干：发展中国家很多地区的饮用水都受到了细菌污染。contaminate 污染；taint 弄污，使污染；purify 使纯净，净化；blend 混合。根据题干，C 为正确选项。
43. 【C】 题干：美国社会的一个最显著的特征是人群的多样化。diversity 多样性；variety 变化，多样性；liberty 自由，特权；origin 起源，由来。根据题干，C 为正确选项。
44. 【D】 题干：关于堕胎的争论已经在美国持续了 20 多年。controversy 论争；dispute 争论，辩论；resentment 怨恨，愤恨；consensus 一致同意。根据题干，D 为正确选项。
45. 【D】 题干：随着人类居住地的扩展，热带雨林正在缩减，一年比一年小。retreat 撤退，退却；withdraw 收回，撤退；retrieve 重新得到，找回；sprawl 爬行，蔓延；consume 消耗，消费。根据题干，D 为正确选项。
46. 【B】 题干：战争对该国人口的影响是灾难性的。catastrophic 悲惨的，灾难的；disastrous 损失惨重的；influential 有影响的；apparent 显然的，外观上的；critical 评论的；危急的。根据题干，B 为正确选项。
47. 【D】 题干：他的医生告诉他不要吃太多这种药，因为它药力太大。potent 有力的，有效的；powerful 强大的，有力的；bitter 苦的；痛苦的；irritant 刺激的；effective 有效的。根据题干，D 为正确选项。
48. 【D】 题干：某些药会带来短暂的副作用，例如嗜睡。transient 短暂的；fleeting 飞逝的，短暂的；permanent 永久的，持久的；irreversible 不能撤回的，不能取消的。根据题干，D 为正确选项。
49. 【C】 题干：神经性的疾病可能源自于童年时期未被善待。stem from 出自，来源于；originate in 起源于；complain of 抱怨；give rise to 引起，使发生。根据题干，C 为正确选项。
50. 【A】 题干：一个人的遗传因素和环境因素都有助于塑造他的性格。shape 使成形，塑造；form 形成，构成；correct 改正；modify 修改；improve 改善。根据题干，A 为正确选项。

Part III Cloze (10%)

51. 【B】 本题考查词组。pay up 全部付清；pay off 还清（债务等）；pay for 偿还，赔偿；pay out 付出，报复。由前后文可知这里要表达“全部付清”的意思。
52. 【D】 本题考查词汇。deal 是交易的意思。该句意思是：“这些人在这次交易中失去了 2 万美元，而这些钱是拿不回来了……”
53. 【C】 本题考查语法。这里是现在分词结构做原因状语。
54. 【A】 本题考查词汇。根据句意可知这里要填 profit。advantage 优势，有利条件；benefit 利益，好处；commission 佣金。
55. 【C】 本题考查固定搭配。deliver newspaper 是固定用法，表示“送报纸”。
56. 【B】 本题考查上下文语义走向。这里应当用 valuable 表达“这些钱看起来很值钱”的意思。
57. 【A】 本题考查搭配。此处从意思上讲 came 和 headed 都可以用在此处，但是 head 一般与 for

或 toward 连用。

58. **【B】** 本题考查固定搭配。in question 表示“问题中的，讨论中的”。
59. **【B】** 本题考查上下文语义走向。文章讲到警察抓到男孩时他已经花掉了 20 万美元中的一大半，很明显这里要用 unfortunately 表达“很不幸，很遗憾”的意思。
60. **【A】** 本题考查词组。kiss goodbye 吻别，告别；get rid of 摆脱，除去；live up to 实践，做到；make up for 补偿。根据上下文可知这里是要表示“银行只好白白丢掉很多钱”的意思。kiss goodbye 可以生动地表达出这层含义。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Passage One

参考译文

社会中我们生活的方方面面都由科技进步所决定，因而科学成为了我们生活的重要方面。如果没有化学家、物理学家、生物学家、地理学家以及其他辛勤的科学家们所作出的巨大贡献，我们的生活水平将会有所下降，我们繁荣富有的国家将会出现经济萧条，而我们的人民也会遭受不治之症的折磨。作为社会的一分子，我们没有察觉到正享用着科学带来的便利设施，然而如果没有这些设施，我们的生活将会被彻底地改变。

作为我们社会的一个方面，医疗卫生完全建立在科学的发现和进步基础上，并将我们与远古时代的祖先区别开来。如果没有医生发明的疫苗，小儿麻痹症、麻疹、肝炎、流感这些疾病将对人民造成威胁，因为这些疾病即使不会致命，它们的副作用也会给患者造成很大的伤害。

另外，科学带来了可能是世界历史上最叹为观止的发明——电脑。即使没有电脑我们的世界依然会存在，但电脑所带来的生活便利却是从来没有的。

尽管当今的发明家、科学家以及他们的发现很了不起，我们也有必要再看看那些被我们的文化公然藐视的科学设施。例如电灯泡、电力、电话、自来水和汽车，它们在我们当今社会司空见惯，然而它们也是在科学家发现之后才出现的。

科学家作出的贡献使得我们的世界一直在变化。无论你有没有察觉，这种变化在经济和人文方面构成了我们的社会。

61. **【C】** 推理题。第一段讲到有了科学进步，我们的生活质量会有所提高。C 项“科学进步可以提高生活质量”符合要求。
62. **【B】** 细节题。根据上下文可知这里举出保健以及疫苗的例子主要是为了说明科学对社会的重要意义。
63. **【C】** 细节题。只有 benefits 可以和上文的 conveniences 表达相近的意思，即“便利，利益”。
64. **【B】** 细节题。第一段最后一句中的 ignorantly（愚昧地，无知地）这个贬义词可知作者对此很不满。
65. **【C】** 态度题。通过对全文的理解和分析可知作者通篇带有一种对科学的赞赏和感激之情。

Passage Two

参考译文

生物技术可以为医学诊疗、解决食品问题、节约能源、开展与自然和谐共处的工农业生产，尤其是可以为环保工程带来重要的进步。转基因的微生物能够降解许多正在使用中的污染物，例如用于生物净化和污水处理设备以及污染地的清理。通过减少农药、化肥和药物的使用，转基因生

物还能减轻污染物对环境造成的压力。

作为一种战略目标,可持续发展涵盖了优化自然、社会与经济的互动关系,它与生态标准是一致的。政治领导和科学家一样面临着挑战,他们需要了解生态、经济和社会因素之间的相互联系与相互作用,并在设计解决方案时考虑到这些因素。为了面对这些挑战,决策者需要跨领域的方法和策略来跨越政治屏障。环境问题的讨论需要更为客观,尤其是包括对新技术带来风险的争论,往往太过理想主义。鉴于可持续发展的复杂问题,我们需要更为清晰的标准来指导和评估我们的环境政策。

可持续发展要想取得成功,需要政府部门、社会和科学各个领域达成共识并且共同落实。需要实现对环境道德的基本共识,即所有政府和个人采取行动时要首先考虑对生命自然环境的保护。如要制定和实施一套合理的环境方案,也需要开展社会各界代表的讨论。

66. 【C】细节题。答案在第一段,通过排除可发现只有 C 项包括在其中。

67. 【B】细节题。第一段倒数第二句讲到生物技术会使用废水处理设备,降解污染物,由此可知生物技术可以解决废水问题。

68. 【D】推断题。前文讲到政坛领导和科学家都要了解各自之间的相互联系与相互作用,并在制定策略时考虑到这些因素,这样他们就需要穿越政治屏障。

69. 【A】推理题。第二段最后一句讲到鉴于可持续发展中涉及的复杂问题,我们需要用更清晰的标准来指导并评估环保政策。

70. 【B】细节题。末段第一句讲到可持续发展的成功需要社会各方面的良好合作。

Passage Three

参考译文

世界各地的人们蜂拥到美国去寻求更好的生活。但是让科学家惊讶的是,越来越多的证据表明,随着对美国文化和社会的熟悉,移民者以及儿童就越容易受到许多精神和身体疾病的影响,即使他们在经济上很富足。

来自圣安东尼奥市得克萨斯大学的流行病学家 William A. Vega 对这一现象做了最新研究,发现在美国出生的墨西哥移民比那些近期或者长期生活在美国的墨西哥移民在重型抑郁、药物滥用和其他精神障碍上有更高的患病率。这种情况与其教育或者收入水平无关。

Vega 的研究结果发表的同期,国家报告也发布了移民家庭的儿童身体和精神健康状况下降的报道。位于华盛顿的国家研究委员会和美国医学研究所召集了座谈小组,回顾了以往的研究并得出结论,美国生活方式的同化相比贫穷的生活条件,对移民儿童的身心健康破坏程度更大。

相比之下,研究发现,在美国居住的非移民外国人的贫困状况才会与不良的身心健康相关联。

来自波士顿的哈佛医学院精神病学家和人类学家、座谈小组成员 Arthus M. Kleinman 说:“第一次看到这个移民健康资料的时候,我大吃一惊。Vega 的研究与座谈小组的结论相一致,即移民的健康状况随着其被美国社会的同化而恶化,向着一般的美国标准不停地下降。”其他的研究也表明,包括墨西哥在内的其他许多国家的居民的健康状况总体都要比美国的好。

Vega 的小组采访了 3012 名年龄在 18~59 岁居住在弗雷斯诺的墨西哥成年人,其中有 1810 名是移民者。采访用英语或者西班牙语进行。采访者表明只是针对健康问题,并且尽量降低参与者出于在美国定居的考虑对于移民这件事出现撒谎的可能性。

将近一半美国出生的墨西哥人在一生当中的某个时期经历过 12 种精神疾病当中至少一种。美国出生的人普遍的精神疾病包括重症抑郁、恐惧以及其他的焦虑障碍、药物滥用和依赖。

移民时间在 13 年以内的人,其精神疾病的患病率是最低的。最高的发病率出现在 13 年及以上年限的移民者身上,但仍然是远远低于那些本地出生的移民人群。

71. **【D】** 细节题。答案在第二段。该段讲到, Vega 的研究发现, 一些精神性疾病在美国出生的墨西哥裔美国人中的发生率比较高。
72. **【A】** 细节题。第五段讲到科学家小组讲到这些移民不愿采纳美国的生活方式。
73. **【D】** 推理题。第五段讲到 Vega 的研究与专家小组结论一致, 由于 Kleinman 是专家小组的一员, 可以推断他们两人的看法是相同的。
74. **【C】** 细节题。答案在第六段最后一句。由该句的 “health issues” 可知这个采访是针对健康问题的。
75. **【D】** 细节题。文章最后一段讲到, 在那些 13 年内进行移民的人群中, 精神病的患病率最低。

Passage Four

参考译文

雨水不再是从前的样子。一项新的研究表明, 欧洲的大部分降水中含有高浓度的溶解农药, 作为饮用水可能是非法的。

瑞士的研究已经发现, 雨水中含有的毒性水平等同于莠去津、草不绿以及其他常用的农作物喷雾剂。“雨水中所含毒性成分一般超过了饮用水标准。” 杜本道夫瑞士联邦环境科学和技术研究所的化学家 Stephan Muller 说道。化学物质似乎已经从地表蒸发出来变成了云。

欧盟和瑞士都已经制定了一升饮用水中任何农药的含量上限为 100 毫微克的标准。然而, 尤其是在一场暴风雨的前几分钟内, 雨水中有毒物质的含量会远远超过这个标准。

Muller 和他的同事 Thomas Bucheli 在今年的夏季《解析化学》杂志上即将发表的一项研究中, 每升样本的雨水几乎含有 4000 毫微克的常用农药二硝基酚。在此之前, 两名作者已经表明在从 41 场暴风雨中采集的雨水样本中, 有 9 场雨水中每升含有超过 100 毫微克的莠去津, 而其中一场暴雨中大约含有 900 毫微克。

在最新的研究中, 农药的最高浓度出现在长期干旱后的第一场雨, 特别是当土地刚刚被喷洒过农药时。目前为止, 科学家假设农药只通过土地渗透到地下水。

Muller 警告, 使用降落到屋顶的雨水灌溉的做法会再次污染地下水, 并且加重这种危险。这种水通常含有加入到屋面材料例如沥青板里溶解的除锈剂, 阻止了植物的生长。他建议为了将饮用水的污染降低到最小, 首次降落的雨水应该被引流到下水道, 以减少对饮用水的污染, 因为我们的饮用水往往没有对除锈剂和农药的清除程序。

76. **【B】** 细节题。文章第二段讲到, 在瑞士的研究发现上述含有杀虫剂的雨中含有的 atrazine, alachlor and other commonly used crop sprays, 这些药剂的毒性和 crop sprays 中的差不多。
77. **【D】** 推理题。第二段讲到在上述含有杀虫剂的雨水中有许多有毒成分, 超出了饮用水标准。后面提到 Muller 和 Bucheli 检测出的 2,4-dinitrophenol 的含量时用了 almost 一词, 由此可以推断这种杀虫剂的含量是超出饮用水标准的。
78. **【C】** 细节题。第五段讲到科学家预测这种雨水只污染地下水。
79. **【C】** 细节题。末段第一句讲到让大家不要采用这种做法填充地下水。
80. **【D】** 主旨题。通过对全文的理解与分析可知 Falling Pesticides 这个题目可以比较形象地概括全文的基本思想。

Passage Five

参考译文

民间谚语说到盲人比视力正常的人听力更好。科学家有新的理由来证实这一点。

目前的研究表明盲人和视力正常的人在使用双耳定位声源的时候表现相同,而在堵上一只耳朵的时候,一些盲人比视力正常的人能更准确地根据声音回家。加拿大科学家在 9 月 17 日《自然》杂志上讲述了这项研究。

这项研究的参与者是在一个隔音的房间里单独接受测试的。他们面前是 16 个几英尺远的排列成半圆形的隐蔽小扬声器。用头垫固定参与者的头部,并将参与者头部朝向声源的方向。

研究者测试了 8 位盲人,他们从出生或者很小的时候开始就完全失明。同时也有 3 位接近失明的人士,他们视线周围有残余的视力。7 位视力正常的人士戴着眼罩,29 位视力正常的人士没有戴眼罩。所有的参与者都在之前接受过测试以确保听力正常。

当受限于一只耳朵,或者播放单声道声音来测试时,8 位盲人中的 4 位能够比正常视力的人更为准确地定位声源。这项研究的合著者、蒙特利尔大学的神经系统科学家 Michel Pare 说道。正常视力的人堵塞了一只耳朵之后,对声源的定位表现得尤其不好。

视力正常的人能够用双耳来听,“大脑学会了依赖双耳(立体声)线索作为主要线索,”斯坦福大学医学院的神经生物学家 Eric I. Knudsen 说,“我觉得十分惊奇。”

81. 【A】细节题。第一段指出研究的目的是确定是否盲人的听力会比非盲人的好,由此可知研究的参与者肯定都是有听觉的。
82. 【A】细节题。答案在倒数第二段。该段讲到用一只耳朵时有些盲人能够比有视力的人更准确地找出声源。
83. 【D】细节题。文章最后 Knudsen 指出盲人将单耳声源当成主控声源。
84. 【C】细节题。第二段指出加拿大科学家实验的结论证明这项实验是想要证明盲人是否能更好地追踪声音。
85. 【B】细节题。通过阅读全文可知科学家通过实验得出的结论与民间看法是一致的,由此可知这条谚语已经科学证实了。

Passage Six

参考译文

“我得了前列腺癌。”虚构的第 15 辖区侦探 Andy Sipowicz 说道。他是一个坚忍和壮实的男人。无疑这发生在 1998 年某一集《纽约重案组》中的痛苦的世界里。这个故事情节不仅仅涉及癌症,同时还有医疗纠纷、医院的伤害以及医生的不负责任。这个用词错误(Andy 当然指的是“前列腺”)是这个节目唯一的医学错误,而且也是故意安排的,是为了塑造 Sipowicz 粗鲁却心地善良的人物性格。

尽管电视里仍然将死亡描述成类似于昏厥的一件事,但它正开始尽可能使健康知识传达正确。并且有少数的基金会和顾问人员正在尽力引起作家、制片人以及好莱坞名流的关注,使他们相信在医学领域,真实和虚构一样引人注目。

这样的代价是很高的。调查显示有相当多的美国人获取基本健康知识不仅仅来源于医生,甚至也不是新闻杂志,而是来源于娱乐电视节目。联邦疾病控制和预防中心的一项调查发现,在每周看电视至少两次的人群中有一半,超过 3800 万人,从白天的电视剧里获取疾病和预防的相关知识。而 7% 的人因为相信他们看到的東西而真的去就医。

某些电视节目十分有利于健康教育。克林顿政府已经很快意识到娱乐媒体可以作为有力的健康推进器。医疗与公共服务部通过传统健康手册和公众服务宣传服务大众。秘书长 Donna Shalala 也给电视节目作家提供她所服务部门的资料来帮助他们确保信息的正确性。“娱乐电视节目深入了百万美国人的内心和思想。”她告诉美国新闻媒体,“近年来,我已经向电视脱口秀主持人、作家和制片人提出挑战,希望他们身为专家、父母和市民,要使用他们强大的影响力帮助美国人民获得

正确的公共健康知识。”

86. **【B】** 细节题。从文章首段第二句可以看出这些话题都很严肃，由此可知这句话是要造成一种严肃的效果。
87. **【C】** 词汇题。malapropism 这个词的意思是“词语误用”。
88. **【A】** 推理题。从第二段第一句可以推测这是由于电视节目有时会误导公众对待健康的态度，由此可以推断电视节目应当考虑公众健康结果。
89. **【D】** 判断题。第二段第一句讲到电视是会误导人的，由此可知 A 项正确。第四段最后一句讲到克林顿政府已经意识到娱乐媒体作为健康倡导者的力量，保健与人类服务部门为电视节目提供资源支持，由此可知选项 B 和 C 正确。文中没有提到选项 D 这种说法。
90. **【B】** 态度题。通过文章的叙述可以推断作者是支持把娱乐和医学混合在一起的做法的。

Part V Writing (20%)

摘要范文:

Health Begins with Breakfast

Breakfast is essential to keep our health, maintain physical energy and improve efficiency of our work and study. Meanwhile, as health experts suggest, breakfasts should be varied among people of different ages.

Breakfast for infants should contain rich protein and calcium to guarantee their rapid body growth. On the other hand, to avoid decayed tooth or obesity, their diet should not have too much sugar in it.

Breakfast for teenagers should provide enough calcium, vitamins and sufficient calories to meet the need of fast growth of muscles and bones. An ideal option for adolescence's breakfast is a cup of milk, some fresh vegetables or fruit and 100 grams of carbohydrate food.

Breakfast for middle-aged people should have enough protein, vitamins, calcium and phosphorus, while providing limited calories and fat in their diet, because they have to deal with pressure from work and family with declining health.

Breakfast for old people should have foods that are nutritious and easy to digest for their metabolism system is deteriorating. Calcium is indispensable in order to prevent osteoporosis. Meanwhile, the diet should avoid fried food and animal organs.

2003 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. M: I think I may need to wear glasses. But I'm not entirely sure.
W: I'll be able to tell once you've looked at this vision-chart.
Q: What is the woman's profession?
2. M: Hello, is that doctor Darson's practice? I'm phoning about my son Tom. He's got the high temperature. He is really very hot. Could doctor Darson come over?
W: Well, he is very busy at the moment. I'll tell him to call you back immediately. Could you give me your phone number?
Q: What will the woman probably do next?
3. W: Do you want me to explain those questions before your exam?
M: What's the point? I don't understand a thing.
Q: What does the man mean?
4. M: I need to find a dentist. You are familiar with Doctor Smith. Do you recommend her?
W: Well, I've been seen by her a few times. And the best I can say for her is she has interesting magazines in her waiting room.
Q: What does the woman imply?
5. W: If you had been more careful, you would have found fungi had grown out of that culture.
M: But I watched it three times a day.
Q: What is true about the man?
6. M: I came as soon as you call. Is there a problem?
W: Yes, Mr. Schnow. You must begin getting to the office on time, or we will no longer need your service here.
Q: What happened to Mr. Schnow?
7. W: I just read a curious fact that people who spend less than ten minutes in a drug store are five times more likely to make a purchase than those who spend half an hour there.
M: I saw that article, too. But just think, if someone runs into a drug store for ten minutes, it's usually to make a specific purchase.
Q: What did the two speakers learn about drug stores?
8. W: Jim, I'm having difficulty with all the theoretical stuff we are getting in our computer course.
M: Oh, I understand that part. What I can't figure out is how to make it work in my program.
Q: What is Jim's problem?
9. M: Nancy is always complaining about her son.
W: She should take care of my three teenager boys and see what it's like.
Q: What does the woman mean?
10. W: Have you been to many places in the United States?
M: Yes, I've been to Boston, New York, Washington, Seattle, San Francisco. But San Diego is still

my favorite.

Q: Which city does the man like most?

11. M: Did you hear about the portable computer that Sunny bought from Mike?

W: She got a very good deal on it, didn't she?

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

12. M: I wonder if you know a new patient whose name is Nancy Jonson.

W: That name rings the bell.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. W: I've just made up a quart of orange juice this morning. And now I can't find it anywhere. Do you know what happened to it?

M: Did you hear a crash earlier? That was it. I'm just as clumsy as ever.

Q: What is the problem?

14. M: Have you called John to come and fix the faucet in our bathroom?

W: I called several times. But his phone was out of order.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

15. M: I'm sorry to hear that John has lost some money in the lottery again.

W: What he needs now is a change of luck.

Q: What can we learn about John?

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

Question 16-20 are based on the following passage:

The Brooklyn Bridge is simply an engineering miracle. In 1883, a creative engineer John Roebling was inspired by an idea for this spectacular bridge project. However, bridge-building experts told him to forget it. It just was not possible. Roebling convinced his son Washington, an up-and-coming engineer, that the bridge could be built. The two of them conceived the concept of how it could be accomplished, and how to overcome the obstacles. Somehow they convinced bankers to finance the project. Then with excitement and energy, they hired their crew and began to build their dream bridge.

The project was only a few months under way when a tragic on-site accident killed John Roebling and severely injured his son. Washington was severely brain-damaged, unable to talk or walk. Everyone thought that the project would have to be dropped since the Roeblings were the only ones who understood how the bridge could be built.

Though Washington Roebling was unable to move or talk, his mind was as sharp as ever. One day, as he lay in his hospital bed, an idea flashed in his mind as to how to develop a communication code. All he could move was one finger, so he touched the arm of his wife with that finger. He tapped out the code to communicate to her what she was to tell the engineers who continued building the bridge. For 13 years, Washington tapped out his instructions with one finger until the spectacular Brooklyn Bridge was

finally completed.

Question 16-20 are based on the passage you've just heard:

16. Who came up with the idea of building Brooklyn Bridge?
17. What do we learn about the project?
18. What happened to the son after the construction began?
19. What part of Washington Roebling remained intact after the accident?
20. Why is the Brooklyn Bridge regarded as an engineering miracle?

Passage Two

Question 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Millions of American baby boomers who received polio shocks in the 1950s and 1960s could now be at risk of getting cancer.

That is the shocking finding of a medical investigation into the vaccine that was giving to school children 40 years ago to fight the polio plague that was sweeping the nation. Experts now say that some of the injections were contaminated by a virus from monkeys, known as SV 40, which may cause a rare form of cancer in humans. Batches of the vaccine were somehow contaminated by the virus between 1955 and 1963, and accidentally given to young children in 37 states. Moreover, some doctors believe that the virus may have already mutated and could now be transmitted through human contact, ultimately causing an epidemic, similar to AIDS.

The terrifying finding was published in the prestigious cancer research journal which reported that a startling new rise in some types of cancer, such as brain tumors could be linked to the tainted vaccine. It points to SV 40 as a possible reason for a 30 percent increase in brain tumors in the United States over the past 20 years.

“At first, it was just a finding of one more virus, just another thing we had to scream for. But then we started to develop tumors in hamsters,” said Doctor Morris Helaman. Doctors were shocked by this discovery which is being investigated in heavily populated area.

Question 21-25 are based on the passage you've just heard:

21. What happened 40 years ago in the United States?
22. What is SV 40?
23. What happened to young children in 37 American states 40 years ago?
24. How much has the incidents of brain tumor increased in the past twenty years?
25. What did the researchers discover in the investigation?

Passage three

Question 26-30 are based on the following passage:

It is estimated that almost 55 percent of American adults and approximately 10 percent of kids are overweight. But how does one tell the difference between baby fat and weight that causes health risk.

In June, 2000, the department of health and human services unveiled a new tool that would help answer that question. It revised the familiar children's growth chart used since 1977 to track height and weight and introduce body mass in this chart for children between the ages of two and twenty. The Body Mass Index or BMI is a number derived from a person's height and weight measurement. It has long been

used to determine if adults are overweight.

The new BMI chart is considered the best tool for assessing whether children are the right size and can identify a child's likelihood of unhealthy weight gain as early as age two. Armed with a child's BMI a parent or a doctor can use the new chart to see where a child measures up compared with his or her peers.

BMI changes with age for kids. A nine-year-old girl with a BMI of 23 would be near the 97th percentile and overweight. A 16-year old with the same measure would be in the 75th percentile and considered normal, because at the 95th percentile or above, the child is identified as overweight.

The new chart comes as nutrition experts and doctors focus more on childhood obesity, a reflection of changing nature of modern day life. In 1969, obesity in children was not even an issue. Parents worried about their child's weight hear the same advice that many adults don't heed. Eat a low-fat diet, rich in fruits and vegetables and get regular exercise. But at least the new chart will have the parents begin the process of changing behavior at an early age.

Question 26-30 are based on the passage you've just heard:

26. When was the BMI chart introduced?
27. What is the use of BMI?
28. What is the advantage of the new BMI chart over the traditional children's growth chart?
29. When can a child be considered overweight?
30. In what aspect can the new chart help parents?

2004 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. Breast cancer.	B. Lung cancer.	C. Pneumonia.	D. Leukemia.
2. A. Visit his uncle's doctor.		B. See a doctor.	
	C. Ride more carefully.	D. Take it easy.	
3. A. Six.	B. Twenty-four	C. Twelve.	D. Three.
4. A. Mrs. White.		B. Mr. White's father's family.	
	C. Mrs. White's father's family.	D. Mr. White.	
5. A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.		B. Tuesday and Saturday.	
	C. Tuesday and Thursday.	D. Saturday and Sunday.	

6. A. It's too long. B. It's the dullest. C. It's ridiculous. D. It's too short.
7. A. He thinks that there's more depression among users of the Internet.
B. He doubts there is a correlation between the Internet and depression.
C. He is sure that being on the Internet can lead to depression.
D. He thinks that depression can make people spend more time on the Internet.
8. A. She is full.
B. She has trouble digesting pears.
C. She thinks there is not enough.
D. She just wants a small one.
9. A. Take it back to the store. B. Find the warranty.
C. Read instructions. D. Call for help.
10. A. She bought it at a well-known store. B. It was very expensive.
C. She doesn't consider it gorgeous. D. Someone gave it to her.
11. A. She did poorly on physics. B. She got a B in physics.
C. She didn't want to. D. She was an average student.
12. A. She has been busy working on her chemistry.
B. She hasn't got a partner yet.
C. She prefers biology to chemistry.
D. She is sick and tired of biology.
13. A. He likes classical music.
B. He dislikes classical music a lot.
C. He hasn't learned to appreciate classical music yet.
D. He hasn't listened to any classical music before.
14. A. In the clinic. B. In the ward.
C. In the drug store. D. In the department store.
15. A. His passenger saved him in time. B. He was driving very slowly.
C. He was driving a new car. D. He had fastened his seat belt.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 your **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

16. A. Nausea. B. Fever. C. A cold. D. Diarrhea.
17. A. The stale food he ate. B. The fruit juice he drank.
C. Too much food he ate. D. The cold he got.
18. A. Porridge. B. Purified water. C. Pizza. D. Apple juice.
19. A. When his stool becomes loose and watery.
B. When his diarrhea becomes inconveniently frequent and watery.
C. When his lips and mouth are dry.
D. When he loses a lot of body fluids.

20. A. It is a mild case of diarrhea. B. It is an urgent case of diarrhea.
C. It is improving. D. It is deteriorating.

Passage Two

21. A. Psychosocial effects of breast surgery.
B. Life crises of cancer patients.
C. Female self-image in society.
D. A woman's perception of her identity.
22. A. It may affect a woman's physical activity.
B. It may affect a woman's self-image as a female.
C. It may affect a woman's perception of idealism.
D. It may affect a woman's breast reconstruction.
23. A. Because they can put the woman on medication to aid recovery.
B. Because they can help the woman find a job if she is unemployed.
C. Because they can help the woman find a new partner and remarry.
D. Because they can help the woman get over the physical and psychological blow.
24. A. Because they dread that they will have to see a psychiatrist.
B. Because they think that anxiety and depression are natural responses.
C. Because they can't recover from the psychological blow of the disease.
D. Because they fear that the medications they receive are not effective.
25. A. Encouraging her to discuss sexual problems with her partner openly.
B. Advising her to see a psychiatrist for further treatment.
C. Advising her to reveal the diagnosis of breast cancer to others.
D. Advising her to use prosthetic device or undergo breast reconstruction.

Passage Three

26. A. Learning autonomy.
B. American education.
C. Respect for professors.
D. Guidelines for using the library in the U. S. A.
27. A. To know all the answers.
B. To know a library works.
C. To be completely dependent on their professors.
D. To take the initiative and be independent.
28. A. Professors in the United States are very busy.
B. Professors in the U. S. have some other duties besides teaching.
C. Professors in the U. S. enjoy publishing articles and books.
D. Professors in the U. S. do not have much time to spend with their students outside class.
29. A. He should go to the library.
B. He should turn to his professor for help during office hours.
C. He should set office hours for his professor.
D. He should always seek help from his professor in class.
30. A. One who is interested in getting good grades in exams.

- B. One who can finish the assignment on time.
- C. One who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning.
- D. One who can spend much time with his professor.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. All the characters in the play are _____.
A. imaginable B. imaginary C. imaginative D. imagining
32. The judge _____ all the charges against Smith.
A. dismissed B. eliminated C. refused D. discarded
33. The actress _____ the terms of her contract and was prosecuted by the producer.
A. ignored B. ratified C. drafted D. violated
34. At this time of the year, university admission offices are _____ with inquiries from anxious applicants.
A. annoyed B. thrilled C. trampled D. reproached
35. When the former President _____ her candidacy, she knew she had a good chance of being elected.
A. enforced B. endorsed C. followed up D. put forward
36. The country's highest medal was _____ upon him for heroism.
A. earned B. bestowed C. credited D. granted
37. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.
A. tackle B. taper C. suppress D. tangle
38. At the party we found that the shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
A. harmonizing with B. clinging to
C. depending on D. adjusting to
39. We managed to reach the top of the mountain, and half an hour later we began to _____.
A. decline B. ascend C. descend D. plunge
40. Losing the job was bad, but even worse the feeling that I had _____ my dear wife and children.
A. let alone B. let down C. let off D. let up

Section B

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The temperature of the atmosphere becomes colder as elevation increases.
A. altitude B. aptitude C. latitude D. longitude
42. She was so stubborn that she wouldn't change her opinions.

- A. unwilling B. talented C. obstinate D. determined
43. On Christmas Eve, she spent two hours decorating the room with flower chains.
A. modifying B. ornamenting C. disposing D. packing
44. Nobody can stand for long agony of a severe toothache.
A. sufferance B. suppuration C. plague D. torment
45. When we recall a story of identical offspring of Adolf Hitler being raised in order to further his horrible work, we are outraged.
A. enlightened B. calmed C. provoked D. moved
46. Only native-born citizens are eligible for the U.S. presidency.
A. obliged B. intelligible C. competent D. qualified
47. Tomorrow's match has been called off because of the foul weather.
A. prevented B. delayed C. cancelled D. forbidden
48. Losing his job was a financial catastrophe for his family.
A. calamity B. accident C. frustration D. depression
49. Children were expected to be obedient and contribute to the well-being of the family.
A. smart B. efficient C. painstaking D. submissive
50. While many applaud the increasing individualism and freedom of children within the family, others lament the loss of family responsibility and discipline.
A. mourn B. delight C. prosecute D. condemn

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: in this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and 51 in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but 52 collection of early U.S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began 53 signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and 54.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a 55 buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the 56 paper of the title pages, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

51. A. arrived B. migrated
C. traveled D. moved
52. A. excellent B. genuine
C. false D. rare
53. A. originating B. innovating
C. designing D. imitating
54. A. subscription B. retention
C. circulation D. accumulation
55. A. respectful B. respectable
C. respective D. respecting
56. A. rough B. fragile
C. aged D. preserved

In Spring's time, 57 after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring 58 a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's 59 problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the 60.

57. A. right B. simply
C. only D. late
58. A. invented B. discovered
C. detected D. located
59. A. lawful B. financial
C. administrative D. criminal
60. A. fakes B. realities
C. originals D. duplicates

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are 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 One

Although speech and writing are the special means of communicating of humans, the interchange also takes place in many other ways. A person may relay his or her feelings, thoughts, and reactions through body positioning, body contact, body odors, eye contact, responsive actions, habits, attitudes, interests, state of health, dress and grooming, choice of life-style, and use of talents—in fact, through everything the individual says or does.

In turn, every person is constantly receiving multitudes of external and internal messages through his or her five senses and personal biorhythm system. An individual screens, selects, regulates, and controls specific aspects of this information through a process of mental choices. Some of these choices are automatic; some are subconscious because of habit, block, or lack of development; and some are made by a conscious process. The degree to which a person is able to communicate depends upon the extent of his or her conscious awareness, priority of need, and control of this process.

The person with a behavior disorder is shut off from the communicative flow that normally exists among humans. His or her mind is confused, and he or she may feel unable to express personal thoughts, needs, and emotions, and unable to make himself or herself understood. Sometimes the person may feel that he or she is communicating clearly but that others cannot or will not understand. Because the person is thus isolated in internal problems, he or she is interested only in these problems and cannot focus attention on the messages of others. The person often projects fears and fantasies onto others, so that no matter what the real content is of the messages that others relay, the messages received are threatening ones.

The causes of such communicative shutoffs are blocks in the neural pathways of the person's processing of information. Sometimes a block is physical, as in deafness, mental retardation, brain tumor,

or hardening of the cerebral arteries. However, the most common causes of blocks are injuries to a person's emotional system.

Emotional blocks occur to some degree in all human beings. They usually occur in childhood before good communicative skills are learned, and they are connected to individual symbolism. Unless such a block is removed shortly after happening, it can have profound and complicating effects that will distort emotional and mental growth and arrest the development potential of the individual. Even though a child with blocks will appear to grow and to seem mature in some ways, he or she will show the evidence of emotional blocking in efforts to communicate.

61. The concluding phrase of the first paragraph implies that human communication _____.
 - A. is characterized by two features, form and meaning
 - B. is mainly conducted through speech and writing
 - C. is of two functions, stimulation and response
 - D. takes two forms, verbal and nonverbal
62. In the second paragraph the author is mainly concerned with _____.
 - A. communicative ability
 - B. external and internal messages
 - C. information and mental processing
 - D. conscious and subconscious awareness
63. Shut off from the communicative flow, the person with a behavior disorder _____.
 - A. is unable to focus attention on internal problems
 - B. is isolated in internal problems
 - C. relays threatening messages
 - D. all of the above
64. Which of the following is universal according to the passage?

A. Neural blocks.	B. Physical blocks.
C. Cerebral blocks.	D. Emotional blocks.
65. The passage ends with _____.
 - A. the contributing factors to emotional and mental disorder
 - B. the importance of acquiring good communicative skills
 - C. the significance of eliminating early emotional blocks
 - D. the warning of emotional blocks common in childhood

Passage Two

Depression is a state of low vitality and discontent with life in which the individual withdraws from normal life activities even to the point of considering death as an attractive alternative.

Although everyone experiences "the blues" or periods of low spirits when nothing in life seems to go well, when everything seems to be an effort, and when efforts lead to frustration, these periods are usually brief and are likely to occur when the person is tired, hungry, lonely, or sick. Rest, good food, talking with friends, some fun, or an end to the sickness are usually enough to cure the blues. But when the low spirits persist, or when there are large swings in mood from elation to desolation, when nothing seems to catch the interest of the person, when relatives or friends cannot cheer the person and he or she continues to withdraw, then the person is depressed.

Even such depressions are normal under certain circumstances. Anyone who is faced with a serious and painful illness or the loss of a limb, is exhausted by repeated narrow escapes from death (such as occurs in wartime), has been exposed to a dehumanizing environment (such as occurred with the Jews in Nazi Germany), has had an overwhelming series of stressful setbacks, or has experienced the death of several family members within a short time is expected to be depressed.

However, there are many depressed people who seem to the casual observer to have no reason to be depressed. Depression under these circumstances stems from severe behavior disturbance in which the person sees himself or herself as worthless. Such an image is usually the result of the psychosocial conditioning of a childhood deprived of a parental role model of security, love, care, and attention essential for the development of trusting relationships. The depressed person needs to build a new image of himself or herself as a useful and needed person. Psychotherapy is often helpful in restoring natural inner confidence and capacity for meaningful and trusting relationships.

Although it often takes years of psychotherapy for the individual to work through the underlying suspicion and anger of his or her problems, acceptance by another will get through to even the most deeply depressed person if the other is sincere. An attitude of matter-of-fact hopefulness on the part of those around the depressed person can reassure him or her of eventual recovery.

The disturbed thoughts of the depressed person cannot be forgotten until they are replaced by other thoughts. Yet, in depression, the person does not see that he or she has choices about what thoughts occupy his or her mind. The person needs to explore alternatives for thoughts and actions and learn to care for himself or herself enough to modify his or her own behavior.

66. Unlike others, according to the passage, a depressed person _____.
 - A. is likely to recover in a short period of time
 - B. does not reveal any underlying cause
 - C. is characteristic of self-hatred
 - D. tends to stay with "the blues"
67. From a serious and painful illness to the death of several family members, the author is trying to tell us that _____.
 - A. depressions can potentially be detrimental to mental health
 - B. the severity of depressions varies with individuals
 - C. depressions are overwhelmingly prevailing
 - D. depressions are sometimes inescapable
68. Those who present no reason to be depressed, according to the passage, _____.
 - A. need protect their self-images
 - B. need a parental role model at home
 - C. can be helped psychologically to be useful and needed persons
 - D. can be helped to restore their trusting relationships with their parents
69. The author implies that what the depressed person needs most is _____.
 - A. sincerity
 - B. acceptance
 - C. reassurance
 - D. all of the above
70. Under psychotherapy, the depressed person is encouraged _____.
 - A. to free his or her mind of any thought
 - B. to find substitutes for the disturbed thoughts
 - C. to reassure himself or herself of early recovery
 - D. to explore as many therapeutic approaches as possible

Passage Three

Seana lived in the inpatient hospice unit for more than a month, far longer than anyone would have predicted, sustained only on pain medications and Popsicles.

Late March in Chicago is only technically spring. Most of the time it is still cold and overcast. However, this day was warm, 60 degrees and sunny. It was a Saturday and we planned to go outside after I finished rounds. I found Seana back on the unit sitting in her wheelchair, IV pole and pumps in tow, her winter coat partially covering her hospital gown. Her sister-in-law and Carla, her nurse's aide, were ready to go. Everyone was in a great mood.

We went down the elevator, into the brightly sunlit outdoors, and onto the driveway by the women's hospital. Though the initial idea was to just sit in the sun a bit, we were drawn toward the sidewalk. There were the usual smokers outside the hospital, and the smell of cigarette smoke was the first thing I noticed. It seemed horrible to come out here, to have that smell be the first thing to greet Seana. Simultaneous with that thought, though, she said, "What a wonderful smell!" I asked her what smell was so wonderful and she said that it smelled like McDonald's. I was thinking, she really does appreciate everything. We went on to the sidewalk and watched a father pitching a ball to his 4-year-old son. The continuity between generations was moving, almost beyond words. As we got to the corner, an inspiration came: we could make it to Lake Michigan, only a few blocks away. Did she want to try? Did everyone want to try? Of course we did! Carla said that it felt like we were cutting school. So off we went, across Sheridan Road, the four of us quite a motley sight: Seana looking like death warmed over in her wheelchair, I wearing my gray hospital coat, the nurse's aide in an outrageous green leather coat, her sister-in-law in an Ohio State sweatshirt. Cars slowed down; we waved. We walked up the road to the beach, cutting through rutted lawns, the wheelchair bumping in the spring mud. Seana didn't say much, but she seemed translucent in the sun, beaming, lit from within. I imagined it as her farewell tour of the world. I can only fathom the poignant wealth of feelings that were stimulated. For me, it evoked the sense of being a tourist, where everything seems special, a little strange, and very impermanent. I had experienced this same lakefront that way three years before. Then, I had just recovered from my own near death in the form of a myocardial infarction and cardiac arrest and was filled with joy and gratitude that I was still here. The world looked new.

I had been Seana's age.

She taught me that awareness of death and appreciation of life go together; to imagine that you are seeing things for the last time has the same intensity as seeing them for the first.

71. Upon finishing rounds, the author _____.
 - A. joined Seana for an outing
 - B. went to the inpatient hospice unit
 - C. managed to get a wheelchair for Seana
 - D. found the perfect weather for a stroll with Seana
72. We can infer that the smell of smoke made the author feel that _____.
 - A. it was a wrong idea to smoke outside of the hospital
 - B. the side walk was a wrong place for smoking
 - C. it had been the right plan to go out
 - D. Seana was at a wrong place
73. Outside the hospital, Seana enjoyed everything including _____.

- A. the fast food at McDonald's B. the smell of smoke
C. the generation gap D. all of the above
74. The author would say that Seana being wheeled in the sun _____.
A. was fascinated by the team's motley sight
B. imagined her farewell tour of the world
C. was emotionally aroused from within
D. was fond of appreciating nature
75. During the outing, the author perceived Seana's appreciation of life _____.
A. in her hope of recovery B. in her awareness of death
C. in seeing things for the first time D. in being a tourist at the lakefront

Passage Four

Two equally brilliant scientists apply for a prestigious research fellowship awarded by a top scientific organization. One is white, the other black. Does the color of their skin matter?

Most scientists will already be screaming a resounding "no". Those who progress in science do so because of their work, not their pigmentation. Science is meritocratic and objective. It must therefore be rigorously color-blind and shun both racial discrimination and affirmative action.

Well, let's think about this. If science really is so meritocratic, where are all the black Nobel prizewinners and fellows of the Royal Society? The black chairs of government scientific panels? The black Richard Dawkinses and Susan Greenfields? When *Newsweek* magazine recently surveyed Europe's largest 100 companies, it was shocked to unearth only six board members of non-European racial origin. One shudders to think what a similar survey of the upper echelons of European science would reveal.

Even the usually stick-in-the-mud British government now acknowledges there is a problem. Last month it promised new funding for projects designed to combat institutional racism in science education in schools. As measures go it is little and late, but welcome nonetheless. Despite starting school as the top achievers, black British children have long underperformed in science.

And there are positive changes afoot higher up the scientific career ladder too. At present, few scientific organizations, funding bodies or labs in Europe bother even to track the racial backgrounds of those they hire or fund. As a result the full scale of the under-representation problem is hidden. Not for much longer. Britain's newly amended Race Relations Act requires all government bodies, including funding councils, to track the effects of their activities on different ethnic groups and ensure that all benefit equally. And next year a European Union directive will push all EU employers this way too.

But ethnic monitoring alone will not create the black role models European science so badly needs. Something else is needed. Funding agencies and influential organizations like the Royal Society must bite the bullet of affirmative action. That means ring-fencing fellowships and grants for applicants from particular racial backgrounds. And it means seeking out those who have broken through the barriers of race and giving them preference over their equally well-qualified white peers for positions of influence and places in the spotlight.

Tokenism and fine sentiments will no longer do. With other professions having already leapt ahead in this area, the enduring whiteness of science is more than an embarrassment: it is a barrier to its very credibility. If a large segment of Europe's schoolchildren never see a scientist who looks like them, they will continue to think science is not for them. And if scientists don't reflect the multiracial societies they

live in, they'll find it hard to win the public trust they crave.

Does color matter? You bet it does.

76. Science is not so meritocratic because _____.
 A. it is color-blind
 B. it is racially discriminative
 C. it awards wrong research workers
 D. it is practiced by the white exclusively
77. The embarrassing problem addressed in the passage _____.
 A. was proved by *Newsweek* magazine's survey
 B. shocked government scientific panels
 C. was revealed by the Royal Society
 D. all of the above
78. One of the positive changes afoot is _____.
 A. funding research institutions or labs
 B. setting up a scientific career ladder
 C. hiding the racial discrimination
 D. belittling racial backgrounds
79. To bite the bullet of affirmative action is _____.
 A. to set up black role models in Europe
 B. to keep ethnic issues under surveillance
 C. to restrict fellowship and grants to the black
 D. to balance the distribution of fellowship and grants between the white and the black
80. The author argues that color matters because it is of _____.
 A. the nature of science
 B. credibility in science
 C. an embarrassing tokenism
 D. mutual trust between generations

Passage Five

About 14,000 people will contract HIV today. And tomorrow and the day after that, and every day for the foreseeable future. That's 5 million by the end of the year, most of whom will be dead within a decade.

Figures like these bring home the devastating impact of AIDS and the urgent need for a cheap, effective vaccine. At a stroke, a vaccine would stop the tide of infection and stem the need for more, costly treatments. It could even help people who already have the virus stay healthy.

Back in 1990, drugs companies and researchers confidently predicted we'd have a vaccine against HIV-1 within 10 years. These were rash statements. The virus has turned out to be more cunning and stealthy than anyone expected, and our knowledge of how vaccines bolster the immune system hasn't been good enough. A dozen years on, we still have no clear-cut candidate for a vaccine.

So you might expect the announcement of two large-scale trials of AIDS vaccines to be applauded. Yet they have been criticized as a monumental waste of money. The trials will test almost identical vaccines, neither of which is expected to offer great protection against the virus. What's more, both are funded by the US government, one through the National Institutes of Health and the other through the Department of Defense.

The NIH and the DoD have a long history of rivalry in AIDS research, but in this case it seems

sensible for the NIH to back down. Although the NIH is under pressure “to be seen to be doing something”, duplicating work of questionable value is itself questionable. Better to join forces with the military for this trial and spend the money saved—which amounts to about \$60 million—elsewhere.

There are, after all, reasons for optimism. A new wave of vaccines from industry and academia has nearly completed safety tests. It makes sense to carry out limited trials of all these newcomers, to identify which ones offer the best protection, before committing tens of millions of dollars to larger trials.

Such a strategy would need the agreement of drugs companies, government agencies and medical charities—something that’s not as Utopian as it sounds. The NIH has already signed a deal to test a new AIDS vaccine made by the pharmaceuticals giant Merck. And the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, a not-for-profit funding organization base in New York, has pioneered new ways to divide up intellectual property rights for successful vaccines.

What’s needed is cooperation and coordination, not competition. The important thing is to find the fastest route to an effective vaccine. Every day we forget that, another 14,000 people pay the price.

81. Today the tide of HIV infection _____.
 A. drowns 14,000 people
 B. calls for a cheap, effective vaccine
 C. rolls without any countervailing measures
 D. is curbed with an inexpensive, effective vaccine
82. Neither of the vaccines tested in the two large-scale trials _____.
 A. is in a right track
 B. turned out to be a manufacturer
 C. is sufficiently funded for research
 D. is capable of inhibiting the tide of HIV infections
83. The author questions _____.
 A. the two rivals’ intention to back down
 B. insufficient investment in AIDS research
 C. the two trials testing almost identical vaccines
 D. the allocation of funds between the NIH and the DoD
84. According to the passage, it is imperative that _____.
 A. the two rivals of AIDS vaccines change their research lines
 B. less pressure be imposed upon the NIH and the DoD
 C. the NIH join the DoD
 D. all of the above
85. The strategy put forward in the passage implies that _____.
 A. rivalries can hamper the fight against AIDS
 B. there are no shortcuts to conquest over AIDS
 C. the tide of AIDS infections is not taken seriously enough
 D. one single institution is enough to turn out an effective vaccine

Passage Six

A boy who struggles to read English primary-school storybooks yet has no trouble with university physics textbooks in Japanese is challenging current thinking on dyslexia. The 17-year-old boy, known

AS, is the first person shown to be dyslexic in one language but not in another.

“This could have profound consequences for concepts of reading,” says Taeko Wydell of Brunel University in west London, who has studied AS. “If there is specific brain area for reading and a person has impairment in this area, in theory all his languages should be affected.” The case is also posing problems for researchers who argue that dyslexia is visual processing disorder.

AS has two English-speaking parents but lives in Japan. At the age of six, he began attending a Japanese primary school, but it soon became clear that he was lagging behind his Japanese counterparts in English. When AS was 13, tests confirmed that the problem was dyslexia, a congenital difficulty with reading. The causes of dyslexia are poorly understood, but have been linked to damage in part of the brain’s left hemisphere known as the perisylvian area. The condition is marked by an impaired ability to process the written symbols of language, such as letters—which has led some researchers to suggest that the problem lies ultimately in faulty visual processing.

Intrigued by AS’s case, Wydell and her colleague Brian Butterworth of University College London looked at his reading in Japanese. Japanese has two written forms. One, called kanji, consists of symbols that carry meaning but have no phonetic value. The kana script contains symbols that correspond to particular sounds.

Wydell first tested AS’s ability to read 160 words written in kanji. Many kanji characters have two pronunciations—one in the Chinese from which the symbols were derived and the other unique to Japanese—but only one is correct in a given context. Knowing how to pronounce a word can be extremely difficult. Yet AS reads kanji at undergraduate level and so has no problem with his visual processing skills. He has also passed competitive high school entrance exams, which require expertise in kana.

In English, however, AS scored half as well as the average person of his age when asked to read real words and made-up words out loud. And he could read only one of 50 “difficult” words, such as “nausea” and “aisle”. Nevertheless, AS perceives English sound “just like a native”, says Wydell.

Wydell argues that AS’s case is difficult to reconcile with conventional theories about dyslexia. “If AS has a problem with visual processing,” she says, “it should show up even more in kanji.” She accepts that many children diagnosed as dyslexic may well have problems processing visual information, but suspects that others—like AS—suffer from a kind of dyslexia that occurs primarily in English. The problem, she believes, lies in the brain’s ability to tackle the English language’s complex system of mapping sounds to letters, which gives rise to some eccentric spellings. By contrast, kana letters always sound the same.

Not all researchers in the field are persuaded, however. “If AS’s sight vocabulary is so good in Japanese,” asks Marjorie Perlman Lorch, a neurolinguist at Birkbeck College, “why hasn’t he adopted the same strategy for irregular words in English?” She suspects that AS’s reading problems could stem from his position as a cultural outsider in Japan. “Social identity and motivational factors can be crucial.”

86. Dyslexia has been assumed _____.

- A. to be linked to vision
- B. to be caused by faulty visual processing
- C. to be a congenital disorder of mentality
- D. to lie in the written symbols of language

87. What intrigued Wydell is _____.

- A. AS’s visual processing disorder

- B. AS's dyslexia in his languages
 - C. AS's impaired left hemisphere
 - D. AS's selective dyslexia
88. According to Wydell's investigation, AS _____.
A. is not dyslexic in Japanese scripts
B. is not dyslexic in kanji but in kana
C. is not dyslexic in kana but in kanji
D. has a congenital difficulty reading Japanese scripts
89. Wydell finds it hard to explain AS's case in terms of _____.
A. faulty visual processing
B. English phonetics and spelling
C. congenital problems with reading
D. the disparities between English and Japanese
90. In AS's case, according to Lorch, are involved _____.
A. social factors
B. cultural factors
C. motivational factors
D. all of the above

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is a passage in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

入世后看病如何挑医院

外资医院服务好，价格高

入世后，许多人需要医疗保健时，总是毫不犹豫地选择洋医院，理由很简单，就是冲着洋医院的服务去的。一般来说，洋医院的医生大多数持有外国医师执业执照；在候诊室里，沙发、电视、茶点、杂志一应俱全，大厅里有儿童乐园，走廊里还播放着轻松优雅的背景音乐。在这里，病人被视为“客人”，他们不必排队挂号，不必楼上楼下跑，划价、交费、取药在一个窗口。病人的候诊时间不超过 10 分钟，看病时，每位病人不能少于 45 分钟，病人可以充分地向医生表述病情，医护人员保证全方位服务。在诊疗时，医生还会增加心理咨询、健康教育等内容。来到这里，病人可以感到家一样的温馨。

不过洋医院目前的收费是很高的。在北京的洋医院里，看一次感冒需要 500 元左右，在这 500 元左右的费用中药费仅占 100 元左右。洋医院所收费用的 80% 是患者为院方提供的高质量服务而付的；而公立医院的收入则主要来自药品差价，有的达到了总收入的 90%。可见，洋医院与公立医院最大的不同是，前者挣的是服务费，后者挣的是药品钱。

民营医院有发展空间

民营医院一般是指民间、社会资本占主体的医院。目前，我国约有民办医院 400 多家，私人诊所 137 万个，个体医生近 20 万名。从总体看，民办医疗机构虽然在数量上占全国卫生机构总数的 41%，但主要为规模较小的私人诊所，每年为社会提供的医疗服务量大约占总量的百分之几，目前的基础设施、诊疗设备、技术水平等方面，还难以与具备优势的公立医院形成公平、有效的竞争局面。

民营医院的出现让人想起，十几年前人们对超市的概念的认识也是比较模糊的。虽然总认为超市里面装修豪华、高档，但因货物很贵而不愿意进门。而今超市大大普及了，人们纷纷进入购物，因为物有所值。民营医院或许正有类似的经历，也将有一个自然成长的过程。而 2002 年我国政府又提出了在卫生资源相对过剩的地方，鼓励投资者通过收购、重组现有公立医院的方式，举办营利性医疗机构和民办非营利性医疗机构，提出要将社会资本投资着重于目前服务能力较欠缺的老年慢性病护理、康复、婴幼儿保健等领域。据悉，5 年内全国 65 万家医院的 40% 要办成民营医院。政府目前正会同有关部门研究其中的一些政策性问题。随着社会观念的变化和政策环境的改善，民营医院必能与公立医院相辅相成，互争高低，成为医疗卫生界一道独特的风景，从而为人民群众提供更多更好的医疗服务。

公立医院正进行全方位的改革

长期以来，我国的公立医院一直享有政府支持和财政补贴。其基础建设、技术力量、医疗设备

堪称雄厚，且明显高于民营医院。老百姓看病已经习惯去公立医院，更何况到公立医院看病各种费用低于合资医院。不同于民营医院的是，医药费还可以报销。但是公立医院存在的问题又使老百姓看病时满腹牢骚。比如挂号时间长、交费时间长、候诊时间长、看病时间短等问题。尤其是公立医院的服务问题，一直困扰着医患关系的正常化发展。

加入 WTO 后，洋医院先进的医疗技术、仪器和管理手段对公立医院将构成威胁。为了留住病人，公立医院开始实施全方位的改革措施，不仅在管理体制上、人事制度上进行改革，还纷纷打起了技术、服务、环境、价格牌。比如许多公立医院花巨资增添先进仪器和对门诊进行全面改造。据悉，有的医院开始了医生预约制，不管患者到不到，在预约的时间里，医生都得等病人。还比如公立医院之间共同组建医疗协作体，其用意一是提高医疗技术，二是扩大服务阵营。

2004 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 【A】对话中女士询问医生是否切除了她的乳房；医生回答只切除了肿瘤而已。可知女士患了乳腺癌。
2. 【B】从 “To play it safe, you probably should.” 可知，女士建议男士去看医生。
3. 【C】从 “Take three capsules every six hours.” 可知一天需服用 12 颗。
4. 【A】从 “But my father’s family has a history of a high blood pressure.” 可知该女士得高血压的概率较高。
5. 【C】从 “On Tuesday and Thursday, it opens until 9.” 可知应选 C。
6. 【B】从 “I have seen duller films, though, but not one so long.” 可知女士认为此部电影是最无聊了。
7. 【B】从 “But I question which came first: the depression or the Internet?” 可推知。
8. 【A】从 “But what I don’t have is plenty room in my stomach for one.” 可推知该女士吃饱了。
9. 【D】从 “Didn’t a hotline number come with it?” 可推知男士建议女士打热线电话咨询。
10. 【D】It’s a hand-me-down. 是指年长者穿过后又传给年轻的。
11. 【A】“The ‘D’ I got in physics brought my whole average way down.” 物理拉后腿了
12. 【B】从 “I’ve been tired with my biology course this week.” 可推知女士未找实验伙伴。
13. 【C】从 “classical music is something I haven’t acquired a taste for yet.” 可知他还未学会如何欣赏古典音乐。
14. 【C】女士建议他若吃药一两天感冒没有好转就去看医生，可知对话发生在药店。
15. 【D】从 “Thanks to my safe-belt.” 可知该男士系了安全带而未受重伤。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【D】从 “You are suffering from diarrhea.” 可知。
17. 【A】从 “I ate some staled bread and other food. The food might have been contaminated with bacterial.” 可知 A 正确。
18. 【C】从女士说的不要吃大餐、喝些粥等可知 C 符合条件。
19. 【B】从 “If your diarrhea is so frequent or watery as to cause inconvenience, you can take some medicines as prescribed by the doctor.” 可知 B 是正确选项。
20. 【A】从 “In your present case, you don’t have to worry. Just take some medicine and replace for lost fluid.” 可知。

Passage Two

21. 【A】从 “Cancer of the breast may seriously affect a woman’s perception of her identity, and breast loss can be very psychologically damaging.” 可知此篇文章主要讲述乳腺癌对病人的影响。
22. 【B】从 “breast loss can be very psychologically damaging.” 可推知乳房切除将对女性的自我形象产生影响。
23. 【D】从 “The role of the counselor is to help people adjust to the physical and psychological blow of

breast cancer.”可知 D 符合文意。

24. **【C】** 从 “Cancer of the breast may seriously affect a woman’s perception of her identity, and breast loss can be very psychologically damaging.” 可知病人很难从心里接受而造成长期焦虑、忧郁。
25. **【D】** 从 “providing the woman with an adequate prosthetic device (breast form)...to undergo breast reconstruction” 可知假体乳房和乳房修复可帮助女性重塑身材。

Passage Three

26. **【A】** 从 “The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, ...professor expects the students to take the initiative and complete the assignment with minimum guidance. It is the students’ responsibility to find books, periodicals and articles in the library.” 可知文章讨论自主学习一事。
27. **【D】** 从 “professor expects the students to take the initiative and complete the assignment with minimum guidance.” 可推知 D 是正确答案。
28. **【C】** 从 “they may be obliged to publish articles and books.” 可以看出教授们不得不出书发表论文。
29. **【B】** 从 “If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.” 可推知 B 为正确选项。
30. **【C】** 从 “The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, ...” 可知 C 为最佳选项。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【B】** imaginable 可想象的, 可能的; imaginary 假想的, 想象的, 虚构的; imaginative 富于想象力的; imagining 是 imagine 的现在分词形式。本句的意思是 “所有剧中角色都是虚构的”, 所以 B 是最合适的。
32. **【A】** dismiss 解散, 驳回; eliminate 消除, 排除; refuse 拒绝; discard 丢弃, 抛弃。本句意思是 “法官驳回了针对史密斯的所有指控”。dismiss a charge 有 “驳回指控” 的意思, 所以选项 A 正确。
33. **【D】** ignore 忽视, 不理睬; ratify 批准, 认可; draft 起草, 草拟; violate 违反, 妨碍。根据句意 “此女演员 _____ 合同条款而被制片商起诉”, D 是最合适的选项, 女演员违反了合同条款。
34. **【A】** annoy 使苦恼, 骚扰; thrill 使发抖; trample 踩踏, 践踏; reproach 责备。本句句意是: “每年此时, 大学招生处都会面对焦急的考生而不胜其烦。” 所以选 A。
35. **【B】** enforce 执行, 坚持; endorse 签署, 批准; follow up 穷追, 把……追查到底; put forward 拿出, 提出。根据句意 “当前总统 _____ 了她的候选资格, 她知道她很有机会获选。” 显然, 应该是 “批准候选资格”, 所以选 B。
36. **【B】** earn 获得, 赚钱; bestow 给予, 授予; credit 信任; grant 准予, 承认, 授予。本句句意是: “因为他的英勇行为, 国家最高奖章授予了他。” bestow, credit 和 grant 都有 “授予” 的意思, 但 grant 和 credit 都与 to 搭配, 只有 bestow 跟 on 或 upon 搭配, 所以选 B。
37. **【A】** tackle 应付, 处理; taper 使……逐渐变小; suppress 压制, 镇压; tangle 纠缠, 纠结。本句意思是 “当地政府正努力解决贫困问题。” 所以, A 最合适。

38. **【B】** harmonize with 与……协调; cling to 依附, 依赖; depend on 依靠; adjust to 适应, 调节。本句句意是: “在宴会上, 我们发现那个羞涩的女孩一直紧紧跟着她的妈妈。” 只有选项 B 有此意思, 其他均不合适。
39. **【C】** decline 下降; ascend 上升; descend 下来, 下降; plunge 跳入, 投入。本句句意是: “我们终于到达山顶, 半小时后开始下山。” decline 与 descend 都有“下降”的意思, 但 decline 表示力量, 权力, 数量的减少, 而 descend 是指在空间上的下降。所以选 C。
40. **【B】** let alone 不管; let down 辜负, 使失望; let off 饶恕, 放出; let up 停止, 中止, 放松。本句句意是: “失业不是什么好事情, 但是辜负了妻子和孩子让我感觉更难受。” 所以此处 B 是最合适的。

Section B

41. **【A】** 句中 elevation 是“高度, 海拔”的意思。句意是“海拔越高, 温度越低。” altitude 高处, 海拔; aptitude 智能, 天分; latitude 纬度, 范围; longitude 经度, 长度。所以, 只有 A 跟 elevation 意思一致。
42. **【C】** 句中 stubborn 指“固执的, 顽固的”。本句句意是: “她非常倔强, 不会改变她的想法的。” unwilling 不情愿的, 不愿意的; talented 天才的, 有天分的; obstinate 倔强的, 顽固的; determined 下定决心的。所以 C 合适。
43. **【B】** decorate 是“装饰”的意思。modify 修正, 修改; ornament 装饰; dispose 处理; pack 打包。最接近 decorate 的显然是 B 项 ornament。
44. **【D】** agony 是“苦恼, 极大的痛苦”的意思。sufferance 忍耐, 不幸; suppuration 化脓; plague 瘟疫, 麻烦, 苦恼; torment 痛苦, 折磨。
45. **【C】** 本句句意是: “一想到那个有关希特勒后代被抚育来继续他的暴行的故事, 我们不禁义愤填膺。” 句中 outrage 是“激怒”的意思。enlighten 照亮, 启发; calm 使平静; provoke 激怒, 煽动; move 感动。所以 C 是最佳选项。
46. **【D】** eligible 符合条件的, 合格的。obliged 强制的; intelligible 可理解的; competent 有才能的; qualified 有资格的。所以选 D。
47. **【C】** call off 在句中是“取消”的意思。prevent 避免; delay 延迟; cancel 取消; forbid 禁止。
48. **【A】** catastrophe 大灾难。calamity 灾难, 不幸事件; accident 事故; frustration 挫败; depression 沮丧。
49. **【D】** obedient 顺从的; smart 聪明的; efficient 有效率的; painstaking 不辞劳苦的; submissive 顺从的。
50. **【A】** lament 悲叹, 悔恨。本句句意是: “尽管很多人欢迎家庭中允许孩子越来越多的个性, 赋予他们更多自由, 但也有人悲叹家庭责任感及家庭教养的丧失。” mourn 哀伤; delight 高兴; prosecute 告发, 起诉; condemn 谴责。所以选 A。

Part III Cloze

51. **【A】** 本题选 A, 因为文中没有线索告诉我们 Spring 是移居还是搬家至费城, 并且, 既然在费城开了书店, 用 travel 一词显然不合适。
52. **【B】** 本句句意是: “开始他因出售他收集的美国早期名人签名而生意兴旺。” 下一句讲他开始模仿名人笔迹, 可以推断, Spring 刚开始出售的是真迹。所以选择 B。
53. **【D】** originate 创办; innovate 革新; design 设计; imitate 模仿。签名只能模仿, 故选 D。
54. **【A】** subscription 订阅, 签署; retention 保持力; circulation 发行; accumulation 积聚。本句句意为“为减少被发现的可能, 他把赝品送往英国和加拿大进行销售或订阅。”

55. **【B】** respectful 恭敬的; respectable 有名望的; respective 各自的; respecting 说到……。本句句意为“赝品制造者不能接触有名望的买主, 只能将产品卖与不懂行的人。”
56. **【C】** 本句举例描述了造假的过程。A 粗糙的; B 易碎的; C 陈年的, 老化的; D 保存了的。根据本句所说的“造假者采用旧书扉页的 _____ 的纸张, 再用化学药品对纸张和墨水进行处理。”可推测, 造假者为了使物品显得古旧, 会使用比较旧的纸张, 所以选 C。
57. **【A】** 本句表示“正值内战后”。A 是最合适的选项, 表示“恰巧”; B 简直, 完全, 只不过; C 只有; D 晚于, 后面不跟介词。
58. **【D】** 本句句意为“内战后, 英国人还很喜欢南方各州, 因此 Spring 想法找到了 Stonewall 将军的唯一的儿女范尼小姐。”A 发明; B 发现; C 侦查; D 找出(位置)。A 选项意义不通; B、C 后面一般跟事情, 不跟人。
59. **【B】** A 合法的; B 经济的, 财政的; C 管理的; D 犯罪的。此句说“法妮小姐因为 _____ 原因不得不卖了她父亲的很多信笺和手稿。”所以可推测 B 选项正确。
60. **【C】** 本句句意是: “所有这些行为并不能阻止 Spring 死于贫困。他死后留给那些目光敏锐的专家一大难题: 将他制作的赝品与原创区分开来。”本句中已经提到专家要将赝品区分开来, 显然是与原创区分, 所以选 C。A 赝品; B 事实; C 原版; D 复制品。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

尽管说话和书写是人类特别的交际手段, 人类还可以通过其他许多种方式交流。人表达情感、思想和反应的途径可以通过身体位置、身体接触、身体气味、眼神交流、反应动作、习惯、态度、兴趣、健康状况、衣着服饰、生活方式的选择、才能的发挥——实际上是通过个人所有的言语和行为方式。

每个人依次不断地通过他或她的五官和个人生物节奏接收许多外在和内在的信息。个人通过心里选择的过程放映、选择、调节和控制信息的特殊方面。某些选择是自动的。一些选择出于习惯、障碍或者发展不够而是潜意识的。还有些是有意识的过程。一个人沟通能够到达的程度取决于他或她意识的觉察、需求的优先顺序以及对此过程控制的程度。

一个行为紊乱的人切断了人类正常交流的通道。他或她的头脑是混乱的, 他或她可能觉得不能表达自己的思想、需要和感情, 无法让他人理解自己。有时可能感到他或她表达清楚了但是别人不能够或者不愿意去理解。因为这个人从此孤立在于内在问题上, 他或她只对这些问题感兴趣, 不能把注意力集中在他人的信息上。这样的人经常投射恐惧和幻象在他人身上, 因此无论他人表达的真正信息是什么, 这样的人接收到的都是令人恐惧的信息。

这些交流阻塞的原因在于个人信息处理的神经通路上出现了障碍。有时这个障碍是身体上的, 例如耳聋、智力低下、脑肿瘤或者脑血管硬化。然而, 最常见的原因是个人情感系统的伤害。

情绪上的障碍在某种程度上发生在所有人身上。它通常出现在还没有学好沟通的童年时期, 而且与某个象征的东西联系。如果这个障碍出现后没有尽快消除, 那么它可能会有深刻和复杂的影响, 将会扭曲情感和心灵的成长, 并且阻止个人潜力的发展。虽然一个有障碍的儿童似乎在成长, 并且某些方面看起来也成熟, 他或她在沟通方面会表现出情感障碍。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是人类交际问题, 除言语交际外, 人类还有其他多种非言语交际形式。交际是心理处理过程, 如果不能接受理解信息, 就会产生交际障碍。

61. **【D】** 题意为, 第一段最后一个短语暗示了人类交流有_____。参见第一段, 说和写是人类交

际的特殊手段,即语言手段。人类交际还有其他手段,例如身体位置、行为、气味、眼睛交流等等非言语手段。故选 D。

62. 【C】题意为,第二段中作者主要关心的是_____。本段讲了人类通过感官和个人生物节奏体系来接受外部和内部信息,这一过程有些是有意识的,有些是无意识的,但都是心理处理过程。故选 C。
63. 【B】题意为,不能进行交流、行为紊乱的人会_____。参见第三段第四句:行为紊乱的人头脑混乱,不能表达个人感情和需要,不为人所理解,这些人受内部问题困扰。故选 B。
64. 【D】题意为,_____是很普遍的。参见第五段第一句,情感困扰在某种程度上发生在所有人身上。故选 D。
65. 【C】题意为,本文结束时讲到了_____。参见最后一段。本文结束时讲到了消除早期情感困扰的意义。故选 C。

Passage Two

参考译文

抑郁症是一种缺乏活力和对生活不满意的状态,患者逃避正常生活,甚至有轻生的倾向。

尽管当生活里诸事不顺、事倍功半或者徒劳无功的时候,每个人都会经历“悲伤”或者低谷时期,然而这些时期通常都是短暂的,而且容易出现在一个人疲劳、饥饿、孤独或者生病时。通过休息、美食、和朋友聊天、娱乐或者病愈就能够从这种悲伤中恢复过来。但是当这种情绪低落长期存在,或者当情绪交替出现在狂躁和抑郁之间,当没有任何事情能够引起这个人的兴趣,当亲人和朋友无法让这个人的高兴起来,他或她总是回避事情,这个人就出现了抑郁症。

尽管这些抑郁情绪在某些情况下是正常的,而当一个人面临了一系列痛苦的疾病或者肢体残缺,或者多次死里逃生精疲力竭(如发生在战时),刚刚遭受了非人性化的经历(如纳粹德国的犹太人的遭遇),刚刚经历了一系列压力和挫折不堪重负,或者近期在短时期内有多位家庭成员去世,这个人很有可能出现抑郁。

然而,有许多抑郁的人在旁观者看来没有理由出现抑郁。在这种情况下抑郁来源于严重的行为障碍,这个人认为自己没有价值。这样的形象往往是源自童年时期的社会心理调节,他或她被剥夺了安全、爱、关心和关注的父母角色模型,这些对发展信任关系至关重要。这些抑郁的人需要建立一个新的自我形象,成为一个有用和被需要的人。心理治疗通常能够帮助他们恢复自然的内在自信,以及建立有意义和值得信任关系的能力。

尽管往往需要多年的心理治疗才能帮助个人克服对问题潜在的怀疑和愤怒,他人真诚的接受也能触动那些最为抑郁的人。周围的人采取实事求是并且充满希望的态度也能使得抑郁症患者对最终痊愈重拾信心。

只有被其他的想法替代,抑郁者的烦扰的想法才能被忘记。然而,在抑郁时期,人不会明白对占据自己头脑里的想法是有选择权的。这个人需要对思想和行动有更多的选择,并且要学会照顾好自己,修正自己的行为。

【文章大意】本文讲述的是抑郁症(depression)问题。人总是有挫折或不高兴的时候,但会很快过去。如果抑郁久久不能摆脱,持续情绪低落,则是抑郁症。人们面对重大疾病或是遭受重大损失时会导致抑郁。但是也有人会没有理由地抑郁,往往是出于缺乏自信。这需要通过改变形象和思维来消除。而心理治疗是很好的方法。

66. 【D】题意为,不同于其他人,患抑郁症的人倾向于长期处于“悲伤(blues)”状态。参见第二段。尽管人人都会有悲伤的时刻,但是通过休息、饮食、交谈等都会恢复。但是长期处于悲伤状态就是抑郁症。故选 D。

67. **【D】** 题意为, 讲了严重而痛苦的疾病, 又讲了家庭成员的去世, 作者试图告诉我们抑郁有时是不可避免的。参见第三段第一、二句。本段告诉我们在某些情况下, 即使是抑郁也是很正常的。故选 D。
68. **【C】** 题意为, 毫无理由就抑郁的人可以通过心理治疗成为一个有用的人。参见第四段倒数一、二句。抑郁的人需要重塑自我形象, 成为有用的人。心理治疗在恢复自信和能力方面通常很有帮助。故选 C。
69. **【D】** 题意为, 作者暗示说抑郁症患者最需要的是真诚、被接受和安心。第五段提到了这三个方面。故选 D。
70. **【B】** 题意为, 心理治疗中, 鼓励抑郁症患者寻找烦乱思想的替代品。参见第六段第一句, 抑郁症患者只有找到替代想法才会忘记令人不安的想法。

Passage Three

参考译文

Seana 住在临终关怀医院一个多月了, 远远超过任何人的预期, 仅仅靠止痛药和冰棍来维持。

三月下旬的芝加哥只是理论上的春天, 大多数时候仍然是阴冷的。然而这一天着实温暖, 有 60 度 (译者注: 华氏摄氏度), 阳光明媚。这个周六完成了巡查之后我打算去外面走走。我发现 Seana 在屋里坐在轮椅上, 吊着输液, 她冬装外套盖在病号服上面。她的嫂子还有护士的助手 Carla, 准备要出去。每个人心情都很好。

我们走下电梯, 走进阳光明媚的户外, 到了妇女医院的车道。尽管最初的想法仅仅只是在阳光下坐一会儿, 我们还是被吸引到了人行道。医院外面有经常吸烟的人, 所以烟味是我第一个注意到的东西。Seana 出来首先就闻到的就是烟味, 真是太糟糕了。然而, 正当我这么想的时候, 她却说道: “太好闻了!” 我问她什么这么好闻, 她说这烟味像是在麦当劳里面。我想她确实是欣赏这一切。我们走到人行道上, 看到一个父亲投球给他 4 岁的儿子。两代人之间的默契几乎无以言表。当我们走到拐角, 一个灵感突现: 我们可以去密歇根湖, 也只有几个街区之遥。她想尝试吗? 每个人都想去吗? 当然我们去了! Carla 说我们像是在旷课。这样我们出去了, 跨越了谢里登路, 我们四个看起来装扮各异: Seana 坐在轮椅上看起来像刚从死神那里回来, 我穿着灰色的医院大衣, 护士的助手穿着离谱的绿色皮革外套, 而她的嫂子则穿着俄亥俄州立运动衫。汽车减速了, 我们挥手致意, 然后穿过马路走到海边, 从草坪上小路抄近路, 轮椅在春天的泥泞里颠簸前行。Seana 没说什么话, 但是在阳光下像是半透明的, 精神焕发, 是发自内心的。我认为这是她对这个世界的告别之旅。我只能去揣测这一强烈而又丰富的情感财富了。对我而言, 激发了作为一个游客的感觉, 看起什么来都觉得是特别的, 有一点新奇又很短暂。我三年前来过这个湖畔, 那个时候我刚刚从心肌梗死和心脏骤停的死亡边缘挣扎过来, 对此内心充满了喜悦和感激之情。世界看起来是崭新的。

我已经过了 Seana 的年纪。

她教会我对死亡的认识和对生命的欣赏是相连的。想想看你最后一次看到的东西和第一次看到的一样对你有强烈的触动。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是一位病入膏肓的病人在护士和医生的陪同下从病房里到户外, 再到密歇根湖畔的过程中所表现出的对自然和世界的欣赏和留恋。文章最后一段点出了主题, 意识到死亡和欣赏生命是一起的, 我们第一次见到和最后一次见到都会引发强烈的感触。

71. **【A】** 题意为, 巡查完后, 作者和 Seana 一起出去。参见第二段第二句。周六我巡查完后, 计划到外面去。故选 A。
72. **【D】** 题意为, 吸烟的味道使作者感到 Seana 到了不该去的地方。参见第三段第三句。医院外有

一些抽烟的人,作者首先闻到了吸烟的味道。到这里来,让烟味成为 Seana 离开病房首先闻到的气味看起来不太好。故选 D。

73. 【B】题意为,医院外 Seana 对什么都饶有兴趣,包括吸烟的味道。参见第三段第四句。Seana 说吸烟的味道像是麦当劳。故选 B。

74. 【C】题意为,作者认为在阳光下坐着轮椅的 Seana 内心的真情实感被激发出来了。参见第三段 Seana didn't say much, but she seemed translucent in the sun, beaming, lit from within. I imagined it as her farewell tour of the world. I can only fathom the poignant wealth of feelings that were stimulated. Seana 没说什么话,但是在阳光下像是半透明的,精神焕发,是发自内心的。我认为这是她对世界的告别之旅。我只能去揣摩这一强烈而又丰富的情感财富了。故选 C。

75. 【B】题意为,在外出期间,作者从 Seana 对死亡的认识感觉到了她对生命的欣赏。参见最后一段。故选 B。

Passage Four

参考译文

两个同样杰出的科学家申请某顶尖科学组织颁发的名校研究奖学金。一个是白人,一个是黑人。他们的肤色会有影响吗?

大多数的科学家已经大呼“不”了。科学进步是因为他们的工作而不是肤色。科学是任人唯贤和客观的。因此必须对肤色一视同仁,杜绝种族歧视和平权行动。

好吧,让我们看看这个。如果科学真的是精英化,那么黑人诺贝尔奖获得者或是皇家学会的黑人研究员在哪里呢?黑人的 Richard Dawkins 和 Susan Greenfields 呢?《新闻周刊》最近调查了欧洲最大的 100 家公司,令人吃惊的发现董事会成员中只有 6 人是非欧洲种族的。同样也战栗地发现欧洲科学界的上层精英也是同样的调查结果。

就连平时墨守陈规的英国政府现在也承认有这个问题。上个月英国政府承诺给旨在打击学校科学教育体制中的种族歧视的项目设立基金。尽管措施有点晚,但仍然是受欢迎的。尽管英国黑人的儿童在开始上学的时候表现突出,在长期的科学方面表现却不佳。

并且现在在科学职业生涯的上升通道有了一些积极的变化。当前,很少有科研机构、投资人或实验室会费心去调查雇员和资助对象的种族问题。因此,仍然隐藏了一些没有全部呈现的问题。这种状况不会持续太久。英国新修订的《种族关系法案》要求所有的政府机构包括基金委员会,跟踪调查活动对不同族群的影响,并确保所有的利益平等化。明年一个欧盟的指令将会推动所有欧盟的雇主这样行动。

但是仅靠种族监控不能创造出欧洲科学界迫切需要的黑人模范典型。还需要其他的東西。像皇家学会这样的资助机构和有影响力的组织,必须硬着头皮采取支持行动。意味着给有特殊种族背景的申请人提供栅栏原则的奖学金和补助金。还意味着找出那些打破了种族壁垒的黑人,在和相等地位的白人同辈们竞争有影响力的岗位或是重要位置时,给他们以优先考虑。

表面文章和良好的自我感觉再也行不通。其他的行业已经在这方面遥遥领先了,科学界一直以来的空白也不仅仅是尴尬:对于科学的可信性出现了障碍。如果大多欧洲的小学生看不到一个像他们一样的科学家,他们也许会认为科学不是属于他们的。并且如果科学家中的肤色构成没有反映出他们所在的多种族的社会现实,他们就会发现要赢得他们梦寐以求的公众信任是很困难的。

肤色有关系吗?答案是肯定的。

【文章大意】本文讲的是肤色种族歧视和科学的关系问题。欧洲科学界有色人种科学家很少,这确实是个问题。有一些措施例如种族监控也采取了。但是这可能会导致 affirmative action 的问题,即为了解决肤色歧视而采取偏向他们的行动,结果却又导致对欧洲白人的不公平。肤色和科学的关系是很大的。

76. **【B】** 题意为, 科学不是那么的精英化, 因为它是带有种族歧视的。参见第三段第二句。如果科学是真的精英化, 那么黑人诺贝尔奖获得者或是皇家学会的黑人研究人员在哪里呢? 故选 B。
77. **【A】** 题意为, 文章中提到的令人尴尬的问题由《新闻周刊》杂志的调查所证实。参见第三段第四句。新闻周刊最近调查了欧洲 100 家最大的公司, 令人吃惊地发现董事会成员中只有 6 人是非欧洲种族的。故选 A。
78. **【D】** 题意为, 当前正在发生的积极变化是不看重种族背景。参见第五段第二句。当前, 很少的科研机构、资助团体或实验室费心地去调查雇员和资助对象的种族问题, 即不再注重他们的种族问题。故选 D。
79. **【A】** 题意为, 吞下肯定行动 (affirmative action) 的苦果指的是在欧洲树立黑人模范典型。参见第六段第五句。这意味着找出那些打破了种族壁垒的黑人, 在和相等地位的白人同辈们竞争有影响的岗位或是显要位置时给他们以优先考虑。故选 A。
80. **【B】** 题意为, 作者认为肤色很重要是因为它有关科学的可信性。参见第七段最后一句。如果科学家中的肤色构成没有反映出他们所在的多种族社会现实, 他们就会发现要赢得他们梦寐以求的公众信任是很困难的。故选 B。

Passage Five

参考译文

今天大约有 14 000 人感染艾滋病毒。明天、后天还有可以预见的未来每天都有人感染, 预计到年底会有 500 000 人感染, 其中大多数人会在 10 年内死亡。

这些数字让我们意识到艾滋病的破坏性影响, 以及有多么迫切需要廉价而有效的疫苗。疫苗应该能够在短时间内阻止感染的趋势和对更多更昂贵治疗的需要。它甚至可以帮助那些已经感染病毒的人保持健康。

早在 10 年前, 制药公司和研究人员就自信地预测会在 10 年内研制出抗艾滋病疫苗。这些是轻率的言论。结果这个疫苗比任何人想象的更为狡猾和隐秘, 而我们对疫苗如何增强免疫系统的知识掌握得却不够。十几年来, 我们仍然没有明确的疫苗候选。

因此, 你可能很期待两次大规模的艾滋病疫苗试验获得成功。然而, 公众指责他们浪费了大量的财力测试了几乎完全相同的疫苗, 这两种疫苗都不能给病毒的防疫提供太多保护。而且, 两个试验都是由美国政府资助, 一个通过美国国家卫生研究院, 另一个通过美国国防部。

美国国家卫生研究院和美国国防部在对抗艾滋病的研究方面可谓历史悠久, 但是在这种情况下美国卫生研究院退缩似乎是明智的。尽管它在“期待有所为”的压力下, 重复工作的价值也是被质疑的。不如和军方合并力量来做这次试验, 给别处节省下开支——多达 6 千万美元。

毕竟还是有乐观的理由。新一轮的工业和学术界的疫苗几乎已经完成了安全性测试。对这些新发明进行有限的试验是有意义的, 为了在投入数百万美元进行更大规模的试验之前确保哪个才是最需要保护的项目。

这样的策略需要药品公司、政府机构和医疗慈善机构达成一致, 而不是像听起来那样理想主义。美国国立卫生研究院已经和制药业巨头默克公司签署了一项协议, 测试一种新型的艾滋病毒疫苗。国际艾滋病疫苗倡议组织是设在纽约的非营利性组织, 已经开创了新的方法来分配成功研制的疫苗的知识产权。

我们更需要的是合作和协调, 而不是竞争。重要的是找到最快的途径研制出有效的疫苗。每一天, 我们都忽视这一点了, 而 14 000 人却为此付出了代价。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是艾滋病疫苗问题。文章说艾滋病感染人数很多, 需要廉价而有效的疫苗。但是研制疫苗的公司相互竞争, 疫苗研制很费周折。作者认为要合作, 尽快找出生产疫苗的方法。

81. 【B】题意为, 今天 HIV 感染浪潮需要廉价有效的疫苗。参见第二段第一句。这些数字让我们理解了 AIDS 的灾难性影响, 当务之急是需要廉价有效的疫苗。故选 B。
82. 【D】题意为, 两大规模试验中的疫苗都不能抑制 HIV 的感染风潮。参见第四段第三句, 试验检测的疫苗几乎是同一疫苗, 都不能对病毒进行有效防治。故选 D。
83. 【C】题意为, 作者质疑两大试验疫苗是同一疫苗。参见第四段第三句。故选 C。
84. 【C】题意为, 文章指出 NIH 与 DoD 联合是必要的。参见第五段第一句和最后一句。NIH 放弃让步是明智的, ……加入到军方 (DoD 指的是美国国防部) 会更好。故选 C。
85. 【A】题意为, 文章提出的策略暗指竞争可能会阻碍对 AIDS 的斗争。参见最后一段。我们需要的是合作和协调, 而不是竞争。故选 A。

Passage Six

参考译文

有个男孩读小学的英语故事书十分费劲, 大学的日语物理课本却没有困难, 这对当前的诵读困难症理论是个挑战。AS 这个 17 岁的男孩, 是第一个在一种语言有诵读困难症而另一种语言却没有诵读困难症的患者。

“这可能会对阅读的概念产生深远的影响。”在伦敦西区布鲁内尔大学研究 AS 的 Taeko Wydell 这么说, “如果大脑有特定的阅读区域, 而一个人在这个区域受损, 那么理论上所有的语言都会受到影响。”这个案例同样给认为诵读困难是由错误的视觉处理造成的研究人员提出了难题。

AS 有两位说英语的父母, 但他在日本生活。六岁的时候他开始上日本的小学, 但是很快他在英语上就落在了日本同龄人的后面。他 13 岁时, 测试证实了问题出在诵读困难症上, 这是一种先天的阅读障碍。诵读困难症的起因很难理解, 但是与大脑左半边的外侧裂周区的部分损伤有关, 其表现就是处理语言书写符号的能力受损, 例如字母, 这就使得有些研究者认为问题最终出现在受损的视觉处理上。

受到 AS 这个案例的启发, Wydell 和她来自英国伦敦大学学院的同事 Brian Butterworth 研究了日语的阅读情况。日语有两种书写形式, 一种叫日本汉字, 是含有意义但是没有语音意义的符号。而假名含有对应特定语音的符号。

Wydell 第一次测试 AS 阅读 160 个日本汉字的能力。许多日本汉字有两个发音——一个是由派生的汉字而来, 另一个是日本独有的——但是在一个特定的上下文里只有一个是正确的。知道一个字如何发音是极其困难的。然而 AS 能够阅读大学水平的日本汉字, 这说明他的视觉处理技巧没有问题。他也通过了竞争激烈的高中入学考试, 这就需要假名的专业知识。

然而在英语方面, 当 AS 朗读真正的单词以及虚构的单词时, 只能达到他所在年龄平均水平的一半。他只能阅读 50 个“困难”单词其中的一个, 例如“恶心”和“过道”。AS 说他学习英语语音“就像一个土生土长的人”。

Wydell 认为, AS 的案例很难与传统的诵读困难症理论相一致。她说, “这应该更多的出现在日本汉字上。”她认为许多阅读困难者可能是由于视觉信息处理出现问题, 但是怀疑造成 AS 诵读困难的原因也是如此。她相信问题出在大脑难以处理复杂的声音与字母对应的问题造成的, 这给一些非常规的拼写也造成了困难。相比之下, 假名听起来总是相同的。

然而, 不是这个领域所有的研究者都能信服。伯克贝雷学院的神经语言学家 Marjorie Perlman Lorch 问道: “如果 AS 在日语上的视觉词汇是好的, 那为什么他不能对非常规的英语单词采取同样的策略呢? 社会身份和动机因素很重要。”她怀疑 AS 阅读问题的原因在于他在日本是一个文化上的外人。

【文章大意】本文讲的是 Dyslexia (诵读困难症)。一位名为 AS 的诵读困难症患者在使用英语时有诵读困难, 但对日语却不存在此问题。原因可能是英语和日语两种语言不同造成的。这对阅读的概念产

生了深远的影响。

86. 【B】题意为，诵读困难被认为是由错误的视觉处理造成的。参见第三段第三句。诵读困难的原因尚不清楚，但是和大脑左半边的外侧裂周区部分损伤有关，其表现就是处理语言书写符号的能力受损。故选 B。
87. 【D】题意为，激发 Wyndell 兴趣的是 AS 有选择的读写困难。参见第一段，第四段第一句。对 AS 案例产生了兴趣。AS 的案例就是对不同语言有选择的犯有读写困难症。故选 D。
88. 【A】题意为，Wyndell 的研究表明，AS 对日语的书写系统没有诵读困难。参见第五段。Wyndell 对 AS 进行了测试，发现他掌握得很好，而且通过了竞争激烈的高中入学考试。故选 A。
89. 【A】题意为，Wyndell 发现用有缺陷的视觉处理理论解释 AS 的例子很困难。参见第六段第三句。他认为许多阅读困难者可能是由于视觉信息处理出现问题，但是他怀疑造成 AS 诵读困难的原因也是如此。他认为 AS 的问题是难以处理复杂的声音与字母对应的问题造成的。故选 A。
90. 【D】题意为，Lorch 认为 AS 的例子与社会因素、文化因素和动机因素有关。参见最后一段最后一句。Lorch 认为 AS 阅读问题的原因是 AS 在日本是一个文化上的外人，其社会身份和动机因素很重要。故选 D。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

How to Choose a Hospital after Joining the WHO

After joining The Who, many people will choose foreign hospitals when they need health care for the fact that the patients there can feel comfortable at home and enjoy all-round services. For instance, the good service in Taiwan funded hospital will attract patients. But the disadvantage of such hospitals is that the expense is very high.

It is known that 40% of 650,000 hospitals in our country will turn into private hospitals within five years. With the change of social awareness and the improvement of policy environment, private hospitals, together with public hospitals, will make a beautiful view in the medical community to provide the people with more and better medical service.

The public hospitals in our country have been being funded by the government. The people are used to going there to see a doctor for its comparatively lower price and the reimbursement of the medical expense.

The problem of service troubles the normal development of the relationship between doctors and patients. To keep patients, public hospitals have begun to implement all-round reforms with the purpose of either improving medical technique or enlarging the scope of service.

2004 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. W: I can't tell if my breast is still there. Have you taken it off?
M: No, Mrs. Green. We just took out the lump. So you can see we've caught this thing very early and some X-ray therapy should stop spreading.
Q: What is the woman suffering from?
2. M: My left ankle is still hurting from the fall I had from my bike last week. I wonder if I should visit a doctor.
W: To play it safe, you probably should.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
3. W: How often should I take these capsules? And how many should I take?
M: Take three capsules every six hours.
Q: How many capsules should the woman take in twenty four hours?
4. M: Mrs. White, have you, your husband or any members of your family suffered from any form of mental illness?
W: No. But my father's family has a history of a high blood pressure.
Q: Who probably suffers from hypertension?
5. W: What time does the computer lab close?
M: On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, it closes at 5 p.m.. On Tuesday and Thursday, it opens until 9. It stays open until 6 on Saturday. But on Sunday, it's closed all day.
Q: On which evenings is the computer lab open?
6. M: This is the silliest film I have ever seen. It's plain ridiculous.
W: I have seen duller films, though, but not one so long.
Q: What does the woman feel about the film?
7. W: My son spends a lot of time on the Internet. I've heard this can lead to depression. What do you think?
M: I've heard studies showing there is more depression among users of the Internet. But I question which came first: the depression or the Internet?
Q: What does the man mean?
8. M: Would you care for another pear? Don't worry, we've got plenty.
W: I'd love one. But what I don't have is plenty room in my stomach for one.
Q: What does the woman imply?
9. W: I've had this new digital camera for a week. And I still don't know how to work it even with these instructions.
M: Didn't a hotline number come with it?
Q: What does the man imply the woman should do?
10. M: What a gorgeous dress! It must have cost a fortune.
W: Not at all. It's a hand-me-down.
Q: What does the woman say about the dress?

11. M: Did you win the scholarship?
W: who, me? The "D" I got in physics brought my whole average way down.
Q: Why didn't the woman win the scholarship?
12. M: Have you found a partner to work with on chemistry? The lab class is tomorrow.
W: To tell you the truth, I've been tired with my biology course this week.
Q: What can be inferred about the woman?
13. W: I really like classical music, especially the music of Wagner. What about you?
M: Well, actually, classical music is something I haven't acquired a taste for yet.
Q: What does the man think of classical music?
14. M: Excuse me, I've got a bad cold. I have a headache, a sore throat, a slight cough and I ache all over. Could you recommend something?
W: Well, I can give you a cold capsule that will relieve the running nose and some cough surge. That ought to do the trick. If you are not better in a couple of days, I would suggest you see a doctor.
Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?
15. W: Tom, what happened? How come you limping?
M: Someone smashed into my new car. I'm not really hurt. Thanks to my safe-belt.
Q: Why was the man not seriously injured in the accident?

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 your **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Question 16-20 are based on the following talk:

- M: I feel an abdominal pain and nausea.
W: Do you feel like vomiting?
M: Yes. I also have a slight fever.
W: How about your bowel movement?
M: Since this morning, I have been passed and loosed in watery stools several times.
W: You are suffering from diarrhea. What did you eat yesterday?
M: I ate some staled bread and other food.
W: The food might have been contaminated with bacterial.
M: Can I eat or drink anything?
W: You should drink a lot of water and fruit juice but do not eat for a day so that your bowels will have a rest. If you eat, take small servings of soft bland food, such as porridge cereal. Avoid large meals.
M: Should I take medication?
W: If your diarrhea is so frequent or watery as to cause inconvenience, you can take some medicines as prescribed by the doctor.
M: Is diarrhea serious?
W: Yes, only when you get dehydrated or lose much body fluids. So you should drink freely to replace the salt and water
M: What are the signs of dehydration?

- W: The signs of dehydration are inelastic skin, dry lips and mouth, thirst tongue. If you pinch up the skin on your arm or abdomen and let it go, it sets back slowly.
- M: Do I have to go to the clinic?
- W: If your diarrhea persists for three or four days, you should go to the doctor especially when the stool is black and bloody. In your present case, you don't have to worry. Just take some medicine and replace for lost fluid.

Questions:

16. What is the woman's diagnosis of the man?
17. What might be the cause of the man's illness?
18. In order to recover soon, which of the following should the man avoid eating or drinking?
19. According to the woman, when should the man take medication?
20. What does the woman think about the man's condition?

Passage Two

Question 21-25 are based on the following passage:

The breasts are a profound source of female self-image. Cancer of the breast may seriously affect a woman's perception of her identity, and breast loss can be very psychologically damaging. Therefore, most breast cancer centers employ counselors. The role of the counselor is to help people adjust to the physical and psychological blow of breast cancer. About 30% of women with the disease suffer from prolonged anxiety and depression, which are natural responses to the loss of a breast or fear of the disease. Women who fail to adjust often have other life crises such as divorce or unemployment. These psychological problems can be helped by referral to a psychiatrist (specialist in mental illness), who may recommend psychotherapy or medications to aid recovery. Physical and sexual rehabilitation can be helped by providing the woman with an adequate prosthetic device (breast form) and by encouraging the woman and her partner to discuss sexual problems in an open way.

The decision to use prosthesis or to undergo breast reconstruction usually is based on the woman's own body image. Other key factors include her level of physical activity, style of clothing, and her willingness to reveal the diagnosis of breast cancer to others.

The majority of women can return to normal employment after any type of breast cancer surgery. In addition, most are able to enjoy all types of physical recreation, including swimming and golf.

21. What is the speaker talking about?
22. In what way can breast loss be psychologically damaging?
23. Why do most breast centers employ counselors?
24. Why do some breast cancer patients suffer from prolonged anxiety and depression?
25. Which of the following means can help a woman rehabilitate physically after breast surgery?

Passage Three

Question 26-30 are based on the following passage:

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or give an examination.

The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the

one interested only in getting high grades. When research is assigned, the professor expects the students to take the initiative and complete the assignment with minimum guidance. It is the students' responsibility to find books, periodicals and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference sources in the library.

Professors will help their students who need it, but prefer that their students not be overly dependent on them. In the United States professors have other duties besides teaching. Often they are responsible for administrative work within their department. In addition, they may be obliged to publish articles and books. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

26. What is the speaker talking about?
27. What are university students in the US expected to do when research is assigned?
28. According to the speaker, which of the following statements is not true?.
29. What is the student supposed to do if he has a problem with his classroom work?
30. According to the speaker, which of the following students can be considered as the ideal university student in the US?

2005 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. A. Buy a purse.
 B. Buy the AIDS patients medicine.

- C. Make a donation.
 - D. Lend the man some money.
4. 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.
5. 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
6. A. Join the student Union
B. Persuade the other members of the Student Union not to quit.
C. Keep an eye on the other members of the Student Union.
D. Help the man find someone to fill the vacancy.
7. A. The dentist will be back this afternoon.
B. The dentist will have a full schedule this afternoon.
C. He's already had the dentist check his teeth.
D. He plans to see the dentist this afternoon.
8. A. Large and bulky.
B. Lightweight and compact.
C. Fancy and sophisticated.
D. Appealing and amazing.
9. A. Use less shampoo.
B. Stop using shampoo.
C. Switch to the man's brand.
D. Rinse off the shampoo thoroughly.
10. A. the fitness center doesn't open until tomorrow.
B. She is too busy to go to the fitness center.
C. The fitness center is not for kids.
D. The project of the fitness center will be finished tomorrow.
11. A. Look in the library catalogue.
B. Borrow the man's computer.
C. Seek the information from the Internet.
D. Seek the information from Drama Society.
12. A. He has changed his schedule.
B. He was sick last Monday.
C. He works less than he used to.
D. He started his vacation last Monday.
13. A. Because she has to pay a home visit to an emergency case.
B. Because she dislikes teaching and wants to quit.
C. Because her father has just been sent to the hospital and needs her care.
D. Because her father is leaving the hospital and needs her help.

14. A. Discontinue all the medications.
B. Try new medicine and then have a CT scan.
C. Take a CT scan before medication.
D. Have a CT scan right away.
15. A. Annoyed. B. Scared. C. Puzzled. D. Anxious.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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**.

Passages One

16. A. Common insomnia.
B. Sleep-including activities.
C. Foods to help people sleep better.
D. Causes of insomnia and ways to deal with it.
17. A. Asthma B. Aches. C. Ulcer. D. Anemia.
18. A. Go to bed earlier the next night.
B. Go to bed as usual the next night.
C. Take a nap the next day.
D. Sleep late the next few days.
19. A. Because tryptophan can balance their diet.
B. Because tryptophan is an amino acid found in certain foods.
C. Because tryptophan is crucial to the sleep process.
D. Because tryptophan can cure insomnia altogether.
20. A. Pessimistic. B. Optimistic. C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.

Passage Two

21. A. The difference between the couple in their view of time.
B. The difference between the couple in their view of religion.
C. The difference between the couple in their view of loyalty.
D. The difference between the couple in their view of responsibility.
22. A. He likes to be late.
B. He likes to be early.
C. He likes to be just on time.
D. He likes to be just in time.
23. A. 2 pm. B. 1:40 pm. C. 2:03 pm. D. 2:30 pm.
24. A. Cancel the wedding immediately.
B. Find a substitute immediately.
C. Wait patiently till the groom to come finally.
D. Find a lawyer to sue the groom.
25. A. Cultural difference.
B. Gender-related difference.

- C. Ethnical difference.
- D. Social rank.

Passage Three

26. A. She is a dentist.
B. She is an orthopedist.
C. She is a physiotherapist.
D. She is a pharmacist.
27. A. She is examining the man.
B. She is taking a history.
C. She is explaining the man's condition.
D. She is discussing a case with her colleague.
28. A. Sliding over the stairs.
B. Straightening his spine.
C. Bending his knee too hard.
D. Lifting heavy loads in the wrong way.
29. A. In the lower part of his back.
B. In the upper part of his back.
C. In the middle part of his back.
D. Not mentioned.
30. A. Stay in bed to let the disc rest.
B. Take some drugs to relieve the pain.
C. Have some physiotherapy.
D. Undergo an operation right away.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the Letter of your on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. There was no _____ but to close the road until February.
A. dilemma B. denying C. alternative D. doubt
32. I _____ when I heard that my grandfather had died.
A. fell apart B. fell away C. fell out D. fell back
33. I'm _____ passing a new law that help poor children get better medicine.
A. taking advantage of B. standing up for
C. looking up to D. taking hold of
34. In front of the platform, the students were talking with the professor over the quizzes of their _____ subject.
A. compulsory B. compulsive
C. alternative D. predominant
35. The tutor tells the undergraduates that one can acquire _____ in a foreign language through more practice.
A. proficiency B. efficiency C. efficacy D. frequency

36. The teacher explained the new lesson _____ to the students.
A. at random B. at a loss C. at length D. at hand
37. I shall _____ the loss of my reading-glasses in newspaper with a reward for the finder.
A. advertise B. inform C. announce D. publish
38. The poor nutrition in the early stages of infancy can _____ adult growth.
A. degenerate B. deteriorate C. boost D. retard
39. She had a terrible accident, but _____ she wasn't killed.
A. at all events B. in the long run C. at large D. in vain
40. His weak chest _____ him to winter illness.
A. predicts B. preoccupies C. prevails D. predisposes

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 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 company was losing money, so they had to lay off some of its employees for three months.
A. owe B. dismiss C. recruit D. summon
42. The North American states agreed to sign the agreement of economical and military union in Ottawa.
A. convention B. conviction C. contradiction D. confrontation
43. The statue would be perfect but for a few small defects in its base.
A. faults B. weaknesses C. flaws D. errors
44. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was startlingly pale.
A. amazingly B. astonishingly C. uniquely D. dramatically
45. If you want to set up a company, you must comply with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
A. abide by B. work out C. check out D. succumb to
46. The school master applauded the girl's bravery in his opening speech.
A. praised B. appraised C. cheered D. clapped
47. The local government leaders are making every effort to tackle the problem of poverty.
A. abolish B. address C. extinguish D. encounter
48. This report would be intelligible only to an expert in computing.
A. intelligent B. comprehensive C. competent D. comprehensible
49. Reading a book and listening to music simultaneously seems to be on problem for them.
A. intermittently B. constantly C. concurrently D. continuously
50. He was given a laptop computer in acknowledgement of his work for the company.
A. accomplishment B. recognition C. apprehension D. commitment

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with blank. For each blank, there are four choices marked

A, B, C and D listed on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

In Mr. Allen's high school class, all the students have to "get married". However, the wedding ceremonies are not real ones but 51. These mock ceremonies sometimes become so 52 that the loud laughter drowns out the voice of the "minister". Even the two students getting married often begin to giggle.

The teacher, Mr. Allen, believes that marriage is a difficult and serious business. He wants young people to understand that there are many changes that 53 take place after marriage. He believes that the need for these psychological and financial 54 should be understood before people marry.

Mr. Allen doesn't only introduce his students to major problems 55 in marriage such as illness or unemployment. He also exposes them to nitty-gritty problems they will face every day. He wants to introduce young people to all the trials and 56 that can strain a marriage to the breaking points. He even

57 his students with the problems of divorce and the fact that divorced men must pay child support money for their children and sometimes pay monthly alimony to their wives.

It has been upsetting for some of the students to see the problems that a married couple often faces.

58 they took the course, they had not worried much about the problems of marriage. However, both students and parents feel that Mr. Allen's course is valuable and have 59 the course publicly. Their statements and letters supporting the class have 60 the school to offer the course again.

51.	A. duplications	B. imitations
	C. assumptions	D. fantasies
52.	A. noisy	B. artificial
	C. graceful	D. real
53.	A. might	B. would
	C. must	D. need
54.	A. issues	B. adjustments
	C. matters	D. expectancies
55.	A. to face	B. facing
	C. having faced	D. faced
56.	A. tribulations	B. errors
	C. triumphs	D. verdicts
57.	A. informs	B. concerns
	C. familiarizes	D. associated
58.	A. Until	B. Before
	C. After	D. As
59.	A. taken	B. suggested
	C. endorsed	D. reproached
60.	A. confirmed	B. convinced
	C. compromised	D. conceived

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answer marked A, B, C and D, Choose the answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Why do people always want to get up and dance when they hear music? The usual explanation is that there is something embedded in every culture — that dancing is a “cultural universal”. A researcher in Manchester thinks the impulse may be even more deeply rooted than that. He says it may be a reflex reaction.

Neil Todd, a psychologist at the University of Manchester, told that he first got an inkling that biology was the key after watching people dance to deafeningly loud music. “There is a compulsion about it,” he says. He reckoned there might be a more direct, biological, explanation for the desire to dance, so he started to look at the inner ear.

The human ear has two main functions: hearing and maintaining balance. The standard view is that these tasks are segregated so that organs for balance, for instance, do not have an acoustic function. But Todd says animal studies have shown that the sacculus, which is part of the balance-regulating vestibular system, has retained some sensitivity to sound. The sacculus is especially sensitive to extremely loud noise, above 70 decibels.

“There’s no question that in a contemporary dance environment, the sacculus will be stimulated,” says Todd. The average rave, he says, blares music at a painful 110 to 140 decibels. But no one really knows what an acoustically stimulated sacculus does.

Todd speculates that listening to extremely loud music is a form of “vestibular self-stimulation”: it gives a heightened sensation of motion. “We don’t know exactly why it causes pleasure,” he says. “But we know that people go to extraordinary lengths to get it.” He lists bungee jumping, playing on swings or even rocking to and fro in a rocking chair as other examples of pursuits designed to stimulate the sacculus.

The same pulsing that makes us feel as though we are moving may make us get up and dance as well, says Todd. Loud music sends signals to the inner ear which may prompt reflex movement. “The typical pulse rate of dance music is around the rate of locomotion,” he says. “It’s quite possible you’re triggering a spinal reflex.”

61. The passage begins with _____.
 - A. a new explanation of music
 - B. a cultural universal question
 - C. a common psychological abnormality
 - D. a deep insight into human physical movements
62. What intrigued Todd was _____.
 - A. human instinct reflexes
 - B. people’s biological heritages
 - C. people’s compulsion about loud music
 - D. the damages loud music wrecks on human hearing
63. Todd’s biological explanation for the desire to dance refers to _____.
 - A. the mechanism of hearing sounds
 - B. the response evoked from the sacculus
 - C. the two main functions performed by the human ear
 - D. the segregation of the hearing and balance maintaining function
64. When the sacculus is acoustically stimulated, according to Todd, _____.

- A. functional balance will be maintained in the ear
 - B. pleasure will be aroused
 - C. decibels will shoot up
 - D. hearing will occur
65. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The human ear does more than hearing than expected.
 - B. Dancing is capable of heightening the sensation of hearing.
 - C. Loud music stimulates the inner ear and generates the urge to dance.
 - D. The human inner ear does more to help hear than to help maintain balance.

Passage Two

Have you switched off your computer? How about your television? Your video? Your CD player? And even your coffee percolator? Really switched them off, not just pressed the button on some control panel and left your machine with a telltale bright red light warning you that it is ready to jump back to life at your command?

Because if you haven't, you are one of the guilty people who are helping to pollute the planet. It doesn't matter if you've joined the neighborhood recycling scheme, conscientiously sorted your garbage and avoided driving to work. You still can't sleep easy while just one of those little red lights is glowing in the dark.

The awful truth is that household and office electrical appliances left on stand-by mode are gobbling up energy, even though they are doing absolutely nothing. Some electronic products — such as CD players — can use almost as much energy on stand-by as they do when running. Others may use a lot less, but as your video player spends far more hours on stand-by than playing anything, the wastage soon adds up.

In the US alone, idle electronic devices consume enough energy to power cities with the energy needs of Chicago or London — costing consumers around \$1 billion a year. Power stations fill the atmosphere with carbon dioxide just to do absolutely nothing.

Thoughtless design is partly responsible for the waste. But manufacturers only get away with designing products that waste energy this way because consumers are not sensitive enough to the issue indeed, while recycling has caught the public imagination, reducing waste has attached much less attention.

But “source reduction”, as the garbage experts like to call the art of not using what you don't need to use, offers enormous potential for reducing waste of all kinds. With a little intelligent shopping, you can cut waste long before you reach the recycling end of the chain.

Packaging remains the big villain. One of the hidden consequences of buying products grown or made all around the world, rather than produced locally, is the huge amount of packaging needed to transport them safely. In the US, a third of the solid waste collected from city homes is packaging. To help cut the waste and encourage intelligent manufacturers the simplest trick is to look for ultra-light packaging.

The same arguments apply to the very light but strong plastic bottles that are replacing heavier glass alternatives, thin-walled aluminum cans, and cartons made of composites that wrap up anything drinkable in an ultra-light package.

There are hundreds of other tricks you can discuss with colleagues while gathering around the

proverbial water cooler — filling up, naturally, your own mug rather than a disposable plastic cup. But you don't need to go as far as one website which tells you how to give your friends unwrapped Christmas presents. There are limits to source correctness.

66. From the first two paragraphs, the author implies that _____.
 - A. hi-tech as made life easy everywhere
 - B. nobody seems to be innocent in polluting the planet
 - C. recycling can potentially control environmental deterioration
 - D. everybody is joining the global battle against pollution in one way or another
67. The waste caused by household and office electrical appliances on stand-by mode seems to _____.
 - A. be a long-standing indoor problem
 - B. cause nothing but trouble
 - C. get exaggerated
 - D. go unnoticed
68. By idle electronic devices, the author means those appliances _____.
 - A. left on stand-by mode
 - B. filling the atmosphere with carbon dioxide
 - C. used by those who are not energy-conscious
 - D. used by those whose words speak louder than actions
69. Ultra-light packaging _____.
 - A. is expected to reduce American waste by one-third
 - B. is an illustration of what is called “source reduction”
 - C. can make both manufacturers and consumers intelligent
 - D. is a villain of what the garbage experts call “source reduction”
70. The conclusion the author is trying to draw is that _____.
 - A. one person cannot win the battle against pollution
 - B. anybody can pick up tricks of environmental protection on the web
 - C. nobody can be absolutely right in all tricks of environmental protection
 - D. anybody can present or learn a trick of cutting down what is not needed

Passage Three

You can have too much of a good thing, it seems — at least when it comes to physiotherapy after a stroke. Many doctors believe that it is the key to recovery: exercising a partially paralyzed limb can help the brain “rewire” itself and replace neural connections destroyed by a clot in the brain.

But the latest animal experiments suggest that too much exercise too soon after a brain injury can make the damage worse. “It’s something that clinicians are not aware of,” says Timothy Schallert of the University of Texas at Austin, who led the research.

In some trials, stroke victims asked to put their good arm in a sling — to force them to use their partially paralyzed limb — had made much better recoveries than those who used their good arm. But these patients were treated many months after their strokes. Earlier intervention, Schallert reasoned, should lead to even more dramatic improvements.

To test this theory, Schallert and his colleagues placed tiny casts on the good forelimbs of rats for two

weeks immediately after they were given a small brain injury that partially paralyzed one forelimb. Several weeks later, the researchers were astonished to find that brain tissue surrounding the original injury had also died. "The size of the injury doubled. It's a very dramatic effect," says Schallert.

Brain-injured rats that were not forced to overuse their partially paralyzed limbs showed no similar damage, and the casts did not cause a dramatic loss of brain tissue in animals that had not already suffered minor brain damage. In subsequent experiments, the researchers have found that the critical period for exercise-induced damage in rats is the first week after the initial brain injury.

The spreading brain damage witnessed by Schallert's team was probably caused by the release of glutamate, a neurotransmitter, from brain cells stimulated during Limb movement. At high doses, glutamate is toxic even to healthy nerve cells. And Schallert believes that a brain injury makes neighboring cells unusually susceptible to the neurotransmitter's toxic effects.

Randolph Nudo of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, who studies brain injury in primates, agrees that glutamate is the most likely culprit. In experiments with squirrel monkeys suffering from stroke-like damage. Nudo tried beginning rehabilitation within five days of injury. Although the treatment was beneficial in the long run, Nudo noticed an initial worsening of the paralysis that might also have been due to brain damage brought on by exercise.

Schallert stresses that mild exercise is likely to be beneficial however soon it begins. He adds that it is unclear whether human victims of strokes, like brain injured rats, could make their problems worse by exercising too vigorously, too soon.

Some clinics do encourage patients to begin physiotherapy with a few weeks of suffering a traumatic head injury or stroke, says David Hovda, director of brain injury research at the University of California, Los Angeles. But even if humans do have a similar period of vulnerability to rats, he speculates that it might be possible to use drugs to block the effects of glutamate.

71. Schallert issued a warning to those who _____.
 - A. believe in the possibility of rewiring the brain
 - B. are ignorant of physiotherapy in the clinic
 - C. add exercise to partially paralyzed limbs
 - D. are on the verge of a stroke
72. Which of the following is Schaller's hypothesis for his investigation?
 - A. Earlier intervention should lead to even more dramatic improvements.
 - B. The critical period for brain damage is one week after injury.
 - C. A partially paralyzed limb can cause brain damages.
 - D. Physiotherapy is the key to brain recovery.
73. The results from Schaller's research _____.
 - A. reinforced the significance of physiotherapy after a stroke
 - B. indicated the fault with his experiment design
 - C. turned out the opposite
 - D. verified his hypothesis
74. The results made Schaller's team aware of the fact that _____.
 - A. glutamate can have toxic effects on healthy nerve cells
 - B. exercise can boost the release of glutamate

- C. glutamate is a neurotransmitter
- D. all of the above

Passage Four

Our understanding of cities in anything more than casual terms usually starts with observations of their spatial form and structure at some point or cross-section in time. This is the easiest way to begin, for it is hard to assemble data on how cities change through time, and, in any case, our perceptions often betray us into thinking of spatial structures as being resilient and long lasting. Even where physical change is very rapid, this only has an impact on us when we visit such places infrequently, after years away. Most of our urban theory, whether it emanates from the social sciences or engineering is structured around the notion that spatial and social structures change slowly and are sufficiently inert for us to interreasonable explanations from cross-sectional studies.

In recent years, these assumptions have some to be challenged and in previous editorials I have argued the need for a more temporal emphasis to theories and models, where the emphasis is no longer on equilibrium but on the intrinsic dynamics of urban change. Even these views, however, imply a conventional wisdom where the real focus of urban studies is on processes that lead to comparatively slow changes in urban organization, where the functions determining such change are very largely routine, accomplished over months or years, rather than any lesser cycle of time. There is a tacit assumption that longer term change subsumes routine change on a day-to-day or hour-by-hour basis, which is seen as simply supporting the fixed spatial infrastructures that we perceive cities to be built around. Transportation modeling, for example, is fashioned from this standpoint in that routine trip-making behavior is the focus of study, its explanation being central to the notion that spatial structures are inert and long lasting.

76. We, according to the passage, tend to observe cities _____.
A. chronologically
B. longitudinally
C. sporadically
D. horizontally
77. We think about a city as _____.
A. a spatial event
B. a symbolical world
C. a social environment
D. an interrelated system
78. Cross-sectional studies show that cities _____.
A. are structured in three dimensions
B. are transformed rapidly in any aspect
C. are resilient and long lasting through time
D. change slowly in spatial and social structures
79. The author is drawing our attention to _____.
A. the equilibrium of urban spatial structures
B. the intrinsic dynamics of urban change
C. the fixed spatial infrastructure

- D. all of the above
80. The conventional notion the author contends _____.
 A. presents the inherent nature of a city
 B. underlies the fixed spatial infrastructures
 C. places an emphasis on lesser cycles of time
 D. hinders the physical change of urban structure

Passage Five

When it is sunny in June, my father gets in his first cutting of hay. He starts on the creek; meadows, which are flat, sandy, and hot. They are his driest land. This year, vocationing them my medical practice, I returned to Vermont to help him with the haying.

The heft of a bale (大捆) through my leather gloves is familiar: the tautness of the twine, the heave of the bale, the sweat rivers that run through the hay chaff on my arms. This work has the smell of sweet grass and breeze. I walk behind the chug and clack of the baler, moving the bales into piles so my brother can do the real work of picking them up later. As hot as the air is, my face is hotter. I am surprised at how soon I get tired, I take a break and sit in the shade, watching my father bale, trying not to think about how old he is, how the heat affects his heart, what might happen.

This is not my usual work, of course. My usual work is to sit with patients and listen to them.

Occasionally I touch them, and am glad that my hands are soft. I don't think my patients would like farmer callouses and dirty hands on their tender spots. Reluctantly I feel for lumps in breasts and testicles, hidden swellings of organs and joints, and probe all the painful places in my patients' lives. There are many. Perhaps I am too soft, could stand callouses of a different sort.

I feel heavy after a day's work, as if all my patients were inside me, letting me carry them. I don't mean to. But where do I put their stories? The childhood beatings, ulcers from stress, incapacitating depression, fears, illness? These are not my experiences, yet I feel them and carry them with me. I search out these stories in my patients, try to reorganize them, try to find healthier meanings. I spent the week before vacation crying.

The hay field is getting organized. Piles of three and four bales are scattered around the field. They will be easy to pick up. Dad climbs, tired and lame, from the tractor. I hand him a jar of ice water, and he looks with satisfaction on his job just done. I'll stack a few more bales and maybe drive the truck for my brother. My father will have some appreciative customers this winter, as he sells his bales of hay.

I've needed to feel this heaviness in my muscles, the heat on my face. I am taunted by the simplicity of this work, the purpose and results, the definite boundaries of the fields, the dimensions of the bales, for illness is not defined by the boundaries of bodies; it spills into families, homes, schools, and my office, like hay tumbling over the edge of the cutter bar. I feel the rough stubble left in its wake. I need to remember the stories I've helped reshape, new meanings stacked against the despair of pain. I need to remember the smell of hay in June.

81. Which of the following is NOT true according to the story?
 A. The muscular work in the field has an emotional impact on the narrator.
 B. The narrator gets tired easily working in the field.
 C. It is the first time for the narrator to do haying.
 D. The narrator is a physician.

82. In retrospection, the narrator _____.
 A. feels guilty before his father and brother
 B. defends his soft hands in a meaningful way
 C. hates losing his muscular power before he knows it
 D. is shamed for the former callouses he does not possess
83. As a physician, the narrator is _____.
 A. empathic B. arrogant C. callous D. fragile
84. His associations punctuate _____.
 A. the similarities between medicine and agriculture
 B. the simplicity of muscular work
 C. the hardship of life everywhere
 D. the nature of medical practice
85. The narrator would say that _____.
 A. it can do physicians good to spend a vocation doing muscular work
 B. everything is interlinked and anything can be anything
 C. he is a shame to his father
 D. his trip is worth it

Passage Six

Everyone has seen it happen. A colleague who has been excited involved, and productive slowly begins to pull back, lose energy and interest, and becomes a shadow of his or her former self. Or, a person who has been a beacon of vision and idealism retreats into despair or cynicism. What happened? How does someone who is capable and committed become a person who functions minimally and does not seem to care for the job or the people that work there?

Burnout is a chronic state of depleted energy, lack of commitment and involvement, and continual frustration, often accompanied at work by physical symptoms, disability claims and performance problem. Job burnout is a crisis of spirit, when work that was once exciting and meaningful becomes deadening. An organization's most valuable resource — the energy, dedication, and creativity of its employees is often squandered by a climate that limits or frustrates the pool of talent and energy available.

Milder forms of burnout are a problem at every level in every type of work. The burned-out manager comes to work, but he brings a shell rather than a person. He experiences little satisfaction, and feels uninvolved, detached, and uncommitted to his work and co-workers. While he may be effective by external standards, he works far below his own level of productivity. The people around him are deeply affected by his attitude and energy level, and the whole community begins to suffer.

Burnout is a crisis of the spirit because people who burn out were once on fire. It's especially scary and consequential because it strikes some of the most talented. If they can't maintain their fire, others ask, who can? Are these people lost forever, or can the inner flame be rekindled? People often feel that burnout just comes upon them and that they are helpless victims of it. Actually, the evidence is growing that there were ways for individuals to safeguard and renew their spirit, and, more important, there are ways for organization to change conditions that lead to burnout.

86. The passage begins with _____.

- A. a personal transition
C. a shift from conformity to individuality
- B. a contrast between two types of people
D. a mysterious physical and mental state
87. Which of the following is related with the crisis of spirit?
A. Emotional exhaustion.
C. Reduced personal accomplishment.
- B. Depersonalization.
D. All of the above.
88. Job burnout is a crisis of spirit, which will result in _____.
A. a personal problem
B. diminished productivity
C. an economic crisis in a country
D. a failure to establish a pool of talent and energy
89. Burnout can be _____.
A. fatal
B. static
C. infectious
D. permanent
90. Those who are burned-out, according to the passage, are potentially able _____.
A. to find a quick fix
B. to restore what they have lost
C. to be aware of their status
D. to challenge their organization

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is a passage in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

艾滋病是全社会的威胁

什么是艾滋病 (AIDS) ?

艾滋病是一种由艾滋病病毒、即人类免疫缺陷病毒 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus, 简称 HIV) 侵入人体后破坏人体免疫功能, 使人体发生多种不可治愈的感染和肿瘤, 最后导致被感染者死亡的一种严重传染病。艾滋病的医学全称为“获得性免疫缺陷综合征” (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)。这个命名表达了艾滋病的完整概念, 从中我们可以了解到艾滋病的三个明确定义: “获得性”表示在病因方面是后天获得而不是先天具有的。“免疫缺陷”表示在发病机理方面, 主要是造成人体免疫系统的损伤而导致免疫系统的防护功能降低或丧失。免疫缺陷病的共同特点是对感染的易感性明显增加和易发生恶性肿瘤。“综合征”表示在临床症状方面, 由于免疫缺陷导致的各个系统的感染而出现的复杂症状群。

艾滋病发源于非洲。1981 年全球首例艾滋病病例在美国被发现。1985 年在中国发现了首例艾滋病病例。全世界共有艾滋病病毒携带者和患者 4990 万, 大多数在发展中国家, 其中非洲约 3700 万。截至 2002 年, 我国艾滋病病毒感染总人数已突破 100 万, 所有省、自治区、直辖市都有艾滋病病例报道。

艾滋病的传播途径和发病过程

艾滋病病毒感染者虽然外表和正常人一样, 但他们的血液、精液、阴道分泌物、皮肤黏膜破损或炎症溃疡的渗出液里都含有大量艾滋病病毒, 具有很强的传染性。乳汁也含病毒, 有传染性。唾液、泪水、汗液和尿液中也能发现病毒, 但数量很少, 传染性不大。已经证实的艾滋病传染途径主要有三条: 性传播、血液传播和母婴传播, 其核心是通过性传播和血液传播。

从感染艾滋病病毒发展成艾滋病病人一般可分为四个时期。第一期为急性期, 是指从受到感染至血清中出现抗艾滋病病毒抗体这段时期。这个时期往往因症状轻微而被人们忽视。第二期无症状期, 也称潜伏期。除血清中抗艾滋病病毒抗体呈阳性外无任何临床症状。第三期为艾滋病前期, 其主要表现是, 持续性全身淋巴结肿大, 而无其他临床症状。第四期为完全艾滋病期或艾滋病晚期。此期表现较为复杂, 可出现各种各样的症状, 如: 不明原因的发热、腹泻、体重减轻、二重感染和继发肿瘤等。

艾滋病的治疗和预防

艾滋病是一种病死率极高的严重传染病, 目前还没有治愈的药物和方法, 但可预防。治疗药物可分为三大类: 抗 HIV 病毒药物、免疫调节剂和抗感染药物。近年来艾滋病的治疗研究有了很大的进展, 有些新药将要上市, 不久的将来一定能攻克治疗的难关, 中国的一些中药亦有免疫功能的作用。目前有研究已发现即使同时使用 3 种甚至 4 种药物也不能完全清除人体内的艾滋病病毒。相反, 在体内潜伏一段时间后, 病毒数量还可能大规模上升。

艾滋病威胁着每一个人和每一个家庭,预防艾滋病是全社会的责任,绝大多数感染者要经过十年的时间才能发展成病人,一般在病发后的 2~3 年内死亡。与艾滋病人及艾滋病病毒感染者的日常生活和工作接触不会感染艾滋病,艾滋病不会经电话机、餐饮具、卧具、游泳池或浴室等公共设施传播,也不会经咳嗽、喷嚏、蚊虫叮咬等途径传播。遵守性道德是预防经性途径传染艾滋病的根本措施,共用注射器、吸毒是传播艾滋病的重要途径,因此要拒绝毒品,关爱生命。避免不必要的输血、注射、使用没有严格消毒的器具进行拔牙和美容等,避免使用未经艾滋病病毒抗体检测的血液和血液制品。

2005 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening comprehension

Section A

1. 【C】从“You must be thinking of someone else. I’m still waiting to hear.” 可得知女士搞错了。
2. 【A】从“So the earliest data will be back in tomorrow’s afternoon..” 可知 A 符合文意。
3. 【C】从“Just a minute when I get my purse.” 可推测女士将捐款。
4. 【D】从对话中可知男士被纸张的边缘划了。
5. 【A】从“money seems to be burning a hole in my pocket lately.” 可知男士存不住钱。
6. 【D】“keep an eye out for sb”意为“注意并记住某人或某事”。
7. 【D】从“I have an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.” 可推知 D 符合文意。
8. 【B】从“It’s smaller than a regular video camera and it doesn’t weigh much” 可推知它又小又轻巧。
9. 【C】从“You should try the kind I use.” 可推知 C 符合文意。
10. 【B】从“Tomorrow is the deadline of my project.” 可知明天是项目的最后期限，她又要忙碌了，哪有时间去健身房。
11. 【C】男士说“Log on to this computer, click on drama and then search by the author name. See?” 可知男士建议女士上网查询。
12. 【A】从“He decided he’d better have Mondays off instead.” 可推知 Bill 改变了作息时间。
13. 【D】“My father is in the hospital and I need to arrange for his discharge.” 说明女士的父亲要出院，这是女士无法讲理的原因。discharge 出院。
14. 【B】从对话中我们可得知医生将开新药，过两周再做 CT。
15. 【A】bug 激怒，使厌烦。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【D】对话讨论了失眠的各种原因和对付失眠的办法。
17. 【D】从“insomnia may be caused by physical illness: itching, aches, asthma, arthritis. ulcer and heart problem that involve shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing...” 可知 D 正确。
18. 【B】从“Don’t go to bed earlier the next night, stick to your usual bedtime and rising pattern.” 可知 B 符合条件。
19. 【C】从“...and rich in tryptophan, an amino acid found in certain foods. The body can convert tryptophan to air tryptophan and then to serotonin, a body chemical crucial to the sleep process.” 可知。tryptophan 色氨酸, an amino acid 氨基酸, serotonin 血清素。
20. 【D】作者在此文中未表现出悲观或乐观或怀疑的态度，只是陈述失眠的各种原因和对付失眠的办法。

Passage Two

21. 【A】短文主要谈论不同的文化造成对时间的不同看法。
22. 【B】从“I like to be early.”可推知 B 为最佳选项。
23. 【C】从“If a Wasp wedding is scheduled to start at 2 p. m Saturday, the wedding march will start

at 2 p. m. sharp and the bride would come down the aisle at 2:03” 可推知。

24. **【B】** 从 “even if the originally scheduled groom has bailed out and the bride has to use an emergency back-up groom taken right off the street.” 可知即使新郎未到，婚礼也不会推迟或取消，而是从街上临时找人替代。
25. **【D】** 文章谈到了文化、民族、性别造成对时间的不同看法但并未提社会地位。

Passage Three

26. **【C】** 从对话中可知她是个理疗医师。“orthopedist” 意为 “矫形外科医生；整形外科医师；骨科医师”。
27. **【C】** 从对话中可推知女医师在向病人谈论他的病情。
28. **【D】** 从 “Now, if you lift heavily in a wrong way, you can damage it. And that is what happened to you. You damaged a disc.” 可知 D 是正确选项。
29. **【A】** 从 “you got a damaged disc in the lower part of your back.” 可知 A 是最佳选项。
30. **【D】** 对话中提到了卧床休息、药物治疗和理疗，未提动手术。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【C】** dilemma 困难的选择；denying 否认；alternative 可供选择的办法；doubt 怀疑。本句句意为 “除了将公路关闭到二月份外没有其他选择。” 此句中由于有 not... but 决定了其他的选项不符合题意。
32. **【A】** fall apart 崩溃；fall away 离开，消失；fall out 争吵；fall back 后退。
33. **【B】** take advantage of 利用；stand up for 支持；look up to 指望；take hold of 抓住。本句句意 “我支持通过帮助孩子获得更好的医疗的法案”。所以选 B。
34. **【A】** compulsory 被强制的，必修的；compulsive 强制的；alternative 选择性的；predominate 卓越的，支配的。
35. **【A】** proficiency 熟练，精通；efficiency 效率；efficacy 功效；frequency 频率。根据句意 “导师告诉学生们通过更多练习可以熟练掌握外语。” 所以选 A。
36. **【C】** at random 随便地；at a loss 困惑；at length 详细地；at hand 在手边。
37. **【A】** advertise 做广告；inform 通知；announce 宣告；publish 出版。根据句意 “我应该将我丢眼镜的事情登在报纸上，并悬赏找到者。” 所以选 A。
38. **【D】** degenerate 退化；deteriorate 使恶化；boost 提高；retard 延缓。根据句意 “婴儿早期缺乏营养会延缓成长。” 所以选 D。
39. **【A】** at all events 无论如何，反正；in the long run 从长远看；at large 未被捕，详尽；in vain 徒劳地。
40. **【D】** predict 预见；preoccupy 使全神贯注；prevail 流行，盛行；predispose 预先安排，使易受（感染）。根据句意 “他虚弱的肺部决定了他冬天会疾病缠身。” 所以选 D。

Section B

41. **【B】** lay off 使下岗；owe 欠；dismiss 开除；recruit 招募；summon 召唤。根据句意 “公司在赔钱，所以他们必须三个月内开除一部分员工。” 所以 dismiss 最符合 lay off 所表达的意思。
42. **【A】** agreement 协议；convention 大会，惯例，协定；conviction 确信，定罪；contradiction 矛盾；confrontation 对抗。
43. **【C】** defect 瑕疵，毛病；fault 缺点，错误；weakness 弱点；flaw 瑕疵；error 错误。
44. **【B】** startlingly 大吃一惊地；amazingly 令人惊讶地；astonishingly 惊异地；uniquely 奇特地；

dramatically 戏剧性地。

45. 【A】comply with 照做; abide by 遵照; work out 解决, 设计出; check out 付账后离开; succumb to 屈服于。
46. 【A】applaud 为……鼓掌, 称赞; praise 表扬; appraise 评价; cheer 欢呼; clap 鼓掌。clap 也做“鼓掌”讲, 但后面要跟介词 for 表示“为……鼓掌”。
47. 【B】tackle 应付, 应对; abolish 消除; address 演说, 应对; extinguish 消灭; encounter 遇到。
48. 【D】intelligible 可理解的; intelligent 聪明的; comprehensive 全面的, 广泛的; competent 有才能的; comprehensible 可理解的。
49. 【C】simultaneously 同时; intermittently 间歇地; constantly 不断地; concurrently 同时发生地; continuously 连续不断地。
50. 【B】acknowledgement 确认, 感谢; accomplishment 成就; recognition 认可, 赞誉; apprehension 理解; commitment 许诺, 委托。本句句意为“为了表示对他工作的肯定, 公司奖给了他一台笔记本电脑。”所以选 B。

Part III Cloze

51. 【B】duplication 复制; imitation 模仿; assumption 假定; fantasy 幻想。根据句中说婚礼不是真的, 所以可以判断是模拟的。所以选择 B。
52. 【A】本句话的意思是“假结婚的场景非常喧闹, 笑声之大有时连‘牧师’的话都听不清”。artificial 人造的, 假的; graceful 优雅的。这些选项都不符合题意。
53. 【A】教师想让年轻人明白婚后可能会发生很多变故。而这些也只是推测, 并不一定要发生, 所以选择 might, 表示可能。
54. 【B】本句句意是: “他认为人们应该理解婚前需要做心理上和经济上的调整。”issue 问题; adjustment 调整; expectancy 期待, 期望。
55. 【A】此选项要求填一个表示将来意味的“要面对”的词汇, 所以选择 A。
56. 【A】本句句意“他想向年轻人展现可能造成婚姻破裂的所有的考验和磨难。”tribulation 磨难; error 错误; triumph 胜利; verdict 裁决。
57. 【C】本句句意“他甚至让学生们熟知离婚产生的问题, 比如离异男士必须支付给孩子抚养费, 有时也需向妻子每月支付生活费。”inform 通知, 告知, 常与 of 连用; concern 关心; familiarize 使熟悉, 与 with 连用; associate 联系, 与 with 连用, 但此词放在本句中意义不通。
58. 【B】本句句意“在他们选这一课程之前, 他们没有担心过婚姻带来的问题。”
59. 【C】根据前半句“学生和家长都认为艾伦先生的课很有价值。”可判断学生和家长公开对他的课表示认可。endorse 签署, 认可; reproach 责备。如果选择 take, 表示选课, 那么因为前面主语有家长, 所以逻辑上不通。而 suggest 与 the course 不搭配。
60. 【B】本句句意是: “他们支持此课的陈述和信件已说服校方再次开设此课。”confirm 确定, 批准; convince 说服; compromise 妥协; conceive 构思。所以选择 B。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

为什么人们一听到音乐就总想起身跳舞呢? 通常的解释是, 这蕴含于所有文化之中——跳舞是“所有文化共有的”。曼彻斯特的一个研究员认为有比这个更根深蒂固的冲动。他说这可能是一种条件反射。

曼彻斯特大学的心理学家 Neil Todd 说, 他观察了人们随着震耳欲聋的音乐跳舞后第一次得到暗示, 答案可能是生物学本能。他说“有这样一种强迫”。他认为对于人们跳舞的欲望可能存在一

种更为直观的生物学的解释,因此他开始研究内耳。

人类的耳朵有两个主要的功能:听力和保持平衡。普遍的观点认为这些任务是分隔的,因此比如保持平衡的器官不负责听力。但是 Todd 指出,对动物的研究表明,平衡调节前庭系统一部分的球囊保留了一些对声音的敏感度。球囊对高于 70 分贝的声音非常敏感。

Todd 说:“毫无疑问,现代舞的背景下,球囊很容易被激发。”一般说来,110 到 140 分贝的音乐非常刺耳难忍。但是没有人确切知道球囊受到听觉上的刺激会怎么样。

Todd 推测,听到非常响亮的音乐是一种“前庭自我激励”。它会提供高度的运动感。“我们不知道为什么会带来快乐,”他说道,“但是我们知道人们竭尽全力去寻找它。”他列举了蹦极、荡秋千、坐摇椅以及其他一些寻求球囊刺激的例子。

那些让我们感觉自己好像在动的脉冲也会让我们起身跳舞。Todd 说,响亮的音乐给可能促使条件反射的内耳发送信号。“舞蹈音乐典型的脉冲频率接近运动的频率。”他说道,“这样很有可能你引发了一个脊髓反射活动。”

【文章大意】本文以所有文化所共有的一个问题“为什么人们一听到音乐就想起身跳舞呢”开始探讨这一现象。心理学家 Todd 在观察了人们对响亮的音乐的反应后认为这是一种生理机能的反应。在研究了内耳中的球囊对声音的敏感度后, Todd 又推测响亮的音乐能给人带来快感。响亮的音乐会向内耳发送信号从而促使反射运动。

61. **【B】** 细节题。本题题意:这段文字以什么开头的?从第一段第一句话得知“为什么人们一听到音乐就想起身跳舞呢?”这显然是一个问题。而接着第二句话说“通常的解释是,这蕴含于所有的文化之中——跳舞是‘所有文化共有的’”。所以可以判断本题的正确答案是 B。
62. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意:什么引发了 Todd 的思索?根据第二段第一句话“……他在观察人们在震耳欲聋的音乐声中跳舞的行为后模模糊糊地认为人的生物性本能是解答这一问题的关键。”所以可判断 C 选项“人们对音乐的冲动反应”正确。
63. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意: Todd 对人们有随着音乐舞蹈的欲望的生物学解释是……?第三段告诉我们 sacculus (球囊)对高于 70 分贝的声音非常敏感。第四段告诉我们在现在的舞蹈环境下,球囊很容易被激发。由此可以推断 B 选项正确。
64. **【B】** 细节题。本题题意是“根据 Todd 的理论,当球囊受到听觉上的刺激时,会……”。根据第五段第二句话 we don't know exactly why it causes pleasure 可判断 B 正确。
65. **【C】** 主旨大意题。本题题意是“本段文字的中心意思是什么?”参见文章提要。

Passage Two

参考译文

你关掉电脑了吗?电视机呢?录像机呢?CD 机呢?甚至还有你的咖啡过滤机都关了吗?要把他们真的关掉,而不是把某些控制板上的按钮关掉,仍然留有机身上的小红灯,提醒你只要你下命令它们随时准备起死回生。

因为如果你没做到,你就是其中一位加剧地球污染的有罪之人。这个无关乎你是否加入到社区回收计划、垃圾分类处理和减少开车上班次数。只要这些小红灯仍然在黑夜里闪烁,你就不能安枕无忧。

糟糕的事实是家用和办公的电器在待机的状态下浪费能源,甚至是当它们完全没有用的时候。有一些电子产品,例如 CD 机在待机的时候比播的时候消耗的能源几乎一样多。其他产品可能待机时候消耗能源少的多,但是录像机在待机的时候比播放的时候能源消耗多得多。浪费很快就增加了。

仅在美国,闲置的电子设备消耗的电量就足够芝加哥或者伦敦所需——每年花费用户大约 10 亿美元。发电站除了给大气带来二氧化碳外什么都没做。

考虑不周的设计要对浪费负部分责任。但是厂家能够生产出这样浪费能源的产品也是因为顾客对这类问题确实不敏感。回收利用一直受到大众关注,而减少浪费却少有人注意。

“产源减量”,就是垃圾专家所称的“不需要就不用的艺术”,给我们带来减少各种浪费的巨大潜能。只需要一点聪明的购物,你就能减少很快就进入回收链底端的垃圾。

包装仍然是个大问题。从世界各地购买种植或者生产的产品而不是本地产品的,一个隐藏的后果就是需要大量的包装来安全运输。在美国,城市家庭三分之一的固体垃圾是包装。为了减少垃圾,鼓励明智的生产行为,最简单的方法就是寻求超轻包装。

同样的观点也可用于使用轻便结实的塑料瓶替代沉重的玻璃瓶、薄铝制罐头,以及复合纸包装饮料。

当和同事在饮水机旁边聊天的时候,你们可以讨论成百上千其他减少浪费的方法,这时你当然要用自己的马克杯去接水,而不是一次性塑料杯。但也不至于为此上网查询介绍如何给你的朋友制作不需要包装的圣诞礼物的方法。正确的作法是适度。

【文章大意】这段文字是有关人们对节能环保的错误认识的。作者指出,节能环保并不仅仅指我们参与一些垃圾分类等活动,其实身边的一些诸如随手关掉电源这样的小事情就是我们在身体力行节能。我们不应该浪费之后再谈回收,而应该首先减少浪费。

66. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是“从本文前两段可看出……”。文章第一段通过几个问题质疑我们经常做的一些看似微不足道的举动。第二段则告诉我们,我们所做的这些都是在加重污染,即使我们参与社区回收计划、垃圾分类处理以及减少开车上班的次数。在第二段中第一句话就明明白白地说:“如果你没有做到关掉电源,那么你就是其中加剧地球污染的有罪之人。”所以,此题选 B。

67. **【D】** 推断题。本题题意是“由家电和办公电器在待机状态所产生的垃圾似乎……”。参见第五段“...while recycling has caught the public imagination, reducing waste has attached much less attention”。“……回收利用一直受大众关注,而减少浪费却少有人注意。”从此句可以看出,由家用电器及办公设备待机状态造成的浪费还未得到人们足够的重视。所以选 D。

68. **【A】** 推断题。题意是 idle electronic devices 是指……”。参见第四段第一句。作者在前三段一直在说待机状态的家电和办公设备,在第三段第一句提到 stand-by mode 的电器在消耗能量。第四段第一句说“仅在美国, idle electronic devices 消耗的电量就足够芝加哥或伦敦所需……”。因此,可以推断 idle electronic devices 和 appliances left on stand-by mode 都表示“待机状态的电器”,所以选 A。

69. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是“超轻包装是……”。第六段告诉我们:“产源减量,就是垃圾专家们所称的‘不需要就不用的艺术’,给我们带来减少各种浪费的巨大潜能。”第七段最后一句告诉我们:“减少垃圾,鼓励明智的生产行为最简单的方法就是寻求超轻包装。”从此两句我们可以推断 B 是正确答案

70. **【C】** 主旨大意题。本题题意是:“作者的结论是……”从文中我们可以看出,人们对环保的观念不同,有人主张回收再利用,而有人认为减少浪费更有价值,所以说在环保问题上,没有人是百分之百的正确。所以选 C。

Passage Three

参考译文

你可能好事办成了坏事,至少在中风后使用物理疗法这件事上。很多医生都相信物理疗法是康复的关键,通过训练半瘫痪的肢体可以帮助大脑神经“再连接起来”并代替由脑中血凝块破坏的

神经线路。

但是最近的动物实验暗示大脑损伤后立即进行过多的训练结果可能更糟。发起这项研究的得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校的 Timothy Schallert 说：“这是临床医生没有意识到的问题。”

在某些试验里，要求中风病人悬挂起他们好的一边手臂——以此强制他们使用半瘫痪的肢体——比那些使用好的一边手臂的病人恢复好得多。但是这些病人是在中风好几个月之后进行治疗的。Schallert 解释，早期干预会带来更重的损伤。

为了验证这一理论，Schallert 和他的同事们在老鼠受到小的脑部损伤并导致一个前肢半瘫痪后安装了一个微型模子在好的前肢上。几周过后，研究人员吃惊地发现损伤脑部周围的细胞组织也死了。Schallert 说，“损伤部位变成原来的两倍。这是非常戏剧性的效果。”

没有强制过多使用其半瘫痪前肢损伤的脑损伤老鼠没有出现类似的破坏，并且模子也没有诱发未出现轻微脑损伤的动物出现脑组织的大量受损。在后续的试验中，研究人员发现对于老鼠来说，大脑受伤后的第一个星期是诱发运动损伤的关键期。

Schallert 的团队目睹了脑部损伤的扩散很可能由谷氨酸盐这种神经递质的释放，它通过肢体运动刺激脑部细胞而产生。在高剂量时，谷氨酸盐甚至对健康的神经细胞是有毒的。Schallert 认为脑部损伤使得周围细胞往往易受神经递质毒性作用的影响。

休斯敦得克萨斯大学健康科学中心研究灵长类动物的脑损伤的 Randolph Nudo 同意谷氨酸是最有可能的罪魁祸首。在实验中，松鼠猴患有和中风类似的疾病。Nudo 尽量在损伤出现的五天内开始治疗。尽管长远来看治疗是有益的，但他注意到瘫痪部位一开始的恶化，而这可能同样是由运动带来的脑部损伤造成的。

Schallert 强调无论多早开始进行轻微的运动，都很有可能是有好处的。他补充说，目前还不清楚中风的患者，例如受到脑部损伤的老鼠，通过过早的强度过大的运动是否会使情况恶化。

洛杉矶加州大学脑损伤研究主任 David Hovda 说，在病人遭受颅脑损伤或者中风的几个星期后，医师鼓励他们开始接受理疗。但是即使人类有类似受伤老鼠出现的时期，他推测也有可能是使用药物阻碍谷氨酸盐药用效果的原因。

【文章大意】 本篇文章通过几名医学专家的研究和对动物进行的实验告诉我们对中风病人过早使用物理疗法进行干预治疗结果可能更糟。由于谷氨酸盐的释放，可导致大脑周边的脑细胞因神经传递素的毒性作用而受损。所以适度的康复训练对中风病人是有好处的，而强度过大的康复训练则不要太早进行。

71. **【C】** 推断题。题意为：Schaller 向_____人发出警告。第一段第二句话告诉我们：很多医生都相信物理疗法是康复的关键，通过训练半瘫的肢体可以帮助大脑神经再连接起来（rewire）并代替由脑中血凝块破坏的神经线路。第二段话则告诉我们 Schallert 进行的动物实验暗示大脑损伤后太早进行康复训练会使损害更严重，从而对那些对偏瘫肢体进行训练的人发出警告。所以选 C。
72. **【A】** 细节题。题意是：哪个选项是 Schaller 的假设？根据 Schaller 对动物做的实验可以看出，早期康复练习才会对大脑加重损伤，而受伤一周后，过了危险期再进行干预，就不会出现这个问题。参见第四、第五段。所以选 A。
73. **【C】** 推断题。题意是：Schaller 研究的结论_____。参见第三段和第四段。在第三段最后一句话中，Schallert 认为早期干预应该能使肢体获得更大的恢复。为证实这一想法，Schallert 用老鼠做了实验。而在第四段的实验中 Schallert 等人吃惊地发现 brain tissue surrounding the original injury had also died（损伤脑部周围的细胞组织也死了）。从此处我们可以看出，Schallert 的实验与他的设想相反。所以选 C。
74. **【B】** 细节题。题意是：实验结果让 Schaller 研究人员意识到_____。参见第六段。第六段告诉

我们 Schaller 得出的研究结论是, 脑部伤害使得周边细胞往往易受神经传递素的毒性作用影响, 而这种神经传递素就是 glutamate。本段第一句话...a neurotransmitter, from brain cells stimulated during Limb movement (神经传递素, 由于肢体运动而刺激大脑细胞而产生的) 告诉我们此题选 B。A 和 C 是科学事实, 不是本次研究结果。

75. **[B]** 细节题。题意是: Schaller 可能会建议临床医生_____。A 选项“使用药物来阻断 glutamate 的影响。这是 David Hovda 的想法, 而不是 Schaller 的 (参见最后一段)。”选项 B “中风病人应该对运动量慎重。”参见第八段第一句话“Schaller 强调适度运动对于无论何时开始的康复训练都有好处。”选项 C “给受伤一周后的中风病人开强度训练的处方。”参见第五段最后一句话“对于老鼠来说, 大脑受伤后最后的一星期是训练诱发损伤的关键期。”文中并没有提到人的关键期具体是什么时间。选项 D “重新考虑物理疗法对大脑带来的损伤。”也不正确, 所以选 B。

Passage Four

参考译文

通常我们对于城市的理解是从某一时间点的切面的空间形式或者结构来观察实现的。这是最容易开始的方法, 因为搜集城市如何随着时间而改变的数据是很困难的, 并且在任何情况下, 我们的认识往往被误导成认为城市空间是具有弹性而且能够持续较长时间的。甚至只有当多年后, 我们去很少参观的某个地方的时候, 才会感觉到空间的变化是很迅速的。大多数的城市理论认为, 无论是从社会科学或者工程学的概念出发, 空间和社会结构的变化都是缓慢的, 不足以让我们从切面研究的角度做出多方面的解释。

近几年来, 此种假设受到挑战, 我认为需要更多去强调时间对城市理论和结构的影响, 不再重视平衡而是注重城市变迁的内在动态性。然而即使这些观点包含了传统的理念, 认为城市研究的真正重点是在城市结构相对缓慢变化的过程, 决定这些变化的基础设施按常规建设, 通常需要几个月或者几年时间完成, 而不是短时间能完成的。我们都认可的设想是, 长期的演变包含着建立在每日甚至每小时的变化基础之上的常规变化, 这支持了我们所认为的城市建立在固定空间基础设施基础上的看法。例如交通结构, 常见的是从旅行决策行为的研究出发, 能够解释空间结构是缓慢和持久的这一理念。

【文章大意】 本文讲述的是城市研究的方法论问题。传统上人们是从某一时间点的空间形式来理解城市的, 认为城市空间结构具有弹性而且能够持续较长的时间。但是此种假设受到挑战, 人们需要一种更为强调时间性的城市理论和模型。

76. **[C]** 主旨大意题。题意: 根据文章, 我们倾向于零星地观察城市。本题考查文章的主旨。传统上人们研究城市忽视城市随着时间的变迁, 而是注重共时、断面的空间研究。A 时间顺序地; B 经度地, 纵向地; D 地平地, 水平地。C 偶发地, 零星地。故选 C。
77. **[A]** 推断题。题意: 我们把城市看做是一个空间事件。参见第一句“我们对城市的理解是从对某一时间点的切面的空间形式和结构的观察来实现的。”B 象征世界; C 社会环境; D 相互关联的系统。故选 A。
78. **[D]** 细节题。题意: 城市的断面研究表明, 城市在社会 and 空间结构上变化很慢。参见第一段最后一句。A 三维构成的; B 各个方面都会经历快速变化; C 具有弹性, 可以经历较长时间而变化较慢; D 在空间和社会结构方面变化缓慢。故选 D。
79. **[B]** 细节题。题意: 作者将人们的注意力引到城市变迁的内在动态性上。A 城市空间结构的平衡; C 固定的空间基础设施。参见第二段第一句“最近几年, 此种假设受到挑战, 需要更多地强调时间对城市理论和结构的影响, 不再重视平衡, 而是注重城市变迁的内在动态性。”故

选 B。

80. **【B】** 推断题。题意：作者认为传统的观念暗含了固定的空间基础设施的理念。A 展示出了城市的内在规律；C 强调较短的时间循环；D 阻碍了城市结构的物理变迁。参见倒数第二句“我们都认可的设想是，长期的演变包含着建立在每日甚至每小时的变化基础之上的常规变化，这支持了我们所认为的城市建立在固定空间基础设施基础上的看法。”故选 B。

Passage Five

参考译文

一个阳光明媚的六月天，我父亲割下了第一堆干草。他从平缓、沙质、炎热的小河和草地开始。这是我父亲最干旱的土地。今年在我的医疗实践期间，我回到了佛蒙特帮助他割草。

戴着皮手套举起大捆牧草的感觉很熟悉：拉紧麻绳，举起大捆牧草，我手臂上的汗水顺着牧草往下流。这项工作有香草和微风的味道。我走到打包机的嘈杂声后面，将牧草堆起来，然后我哥哥能够稍后做捡草的真正工作。天气炎热，我的脸感到更热了。我很惊讶这么快我就累了，休息一会儿坐到了阴凉处，看着我父亲捆草，我尽量不去想他有多大年纪，这么热会影响他的心脏，以及可能会发生什么。

当然这不是我日常的工作。我平时是和病人坐在一起听他们说病情。

偶尔我触碰到他们，我很庆幸我的双手是柔软的。我想病人们不会喜欢农民粗糙的脏手碰到他们柔软的痛处。我也不情愿去触碰病人乳腺和睾丸处的肿块、隐藏的肿胀组织和关节，还有检查我的病人身上所有痛苦的地方。这样的地方很多。可能是我太软弱了，经受不了各种各样的肿块。

一天的工作下来我感到很沉重，就像所有的病人都在我身体里面，让我承载着他们。我不想这样。但是我能把他们的故事放到哪里呢？童年时期虐待、压力导致的溃疡、让人无力的抑郁、恐惧和疾病？我找到病人身上的这些故事，尽量去识别他们并找到更为沉重的意义。我在假期前哭了一周时间。

干草地正在堆起来。三四捆的草堆散落在田地上。很容易就可以捡好。父亲从拖拉机上爬下来，很疲惫，走路一瘸一拐。我递给他一罐冰水，他很满意地看着完成的工作。我会去多加几个草堆，可能替哥哥开开车。我父亲这个冬天会有很多客户，他们会因买到父亲的干草而表示感谢。

我需要感受这种肌肉的沉重和脸上的热度。我被这项简单工作的目的和结果、无尽的田地、草堆的大小嘲弄，因为疾病不是由身体来界定的，它延伸到了家庭、学校和办公室，就像干草在切割机边缘翻滚。我感到粗糙的茬子留在后面。我需要记住这些我已经帮助病人恢复的故事，痛苦的绝望有了新的意义。我需要记住这个六月干草的气味。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是作者利用假期时间帮助父亲在农场收割牧草的经历，同时将这一经历和自己从事的医生职业结合起来所产生的感想。

81. **【C】** 推测题。题意：据此故事，不正确的是作者第一次收割牧草。参见第二段第一句“带着皮手套举起打捆牧草的感觉对作者很熟悉，说明他不是第一次收割牧草。”故选 C。
82. **【B】** 细节题。题意：通过反思，作者认为自己柔软的双手有其意义。参见第三段。作者的职业是医生，诊断病人时需要碰触他们。一双柔软的手是必需的。作者是在说劳动分工不同，自己没有必要为此愧疚。故选 B。
83. **【A】** 词汇题。题意：作为医生，作者富有同情心。B 无知、傲慢的；C 无情的，冷淡的；D 脆弱的。故选 A。
84. **【A】** 推断题。题意：作者的联想指出了农业与医疗行业的相似之处。参见根据文中对割草的描述，以及作者结合自己作为医生的体验可以看出，作者感受到了农民与医生行业之间的相似之处：生活的不易和重要性。C 选项内容片面，不是最佳答案。故选 A。

85. 【D】推断题。题意：作者可能认为此行很值得。A 做体力活对医生有好处；B 事物是相互关联的；C 作者是父亲的耻辱。根据文章大意，故选 D。

Passage Six

参考译文

大家都看到这一点。一位同事刚工作的时候充满激情，然后慢慢地生产率降低，开始退缩、失去精力和兴趣，然后成为他或她自己的影子。又或者，一个有着光明和理想的人陷入绝望或者玩世不恭。到底发生了什么？一个满怀能力和义务的人如何会变成一个毫无作为并且不关心工作和同事的人？

精力枯竭是一种慢性耗能量、缺乏义务和参与感并且不断受挫的长期状态。通常伴有工作时的躯体症状、残疾索赔和绩效问题。工作精力枯竭是一种精神危机，此时工作的激情和意义减少。一个企业最宝贵的资源——员工的能量、奉献精神和创造力经常会被这种才能和能量有限或者受挫的环境所影响。

工作中的缓慢的精力枯竭出现在每种工作的每个层面。一个精力枯竭的经理来上班，带来的不是一个人而是一个空壳。他感受不到满足感、觉得漠不关心、被孤立、对他的工作和同事没有责任和义务。虽然他可能在外标准来看是有效率的，但是他的工作远远低于自己的生产力水平。他周围的人也深深受到他的态度和能量水平的影响，整个社会都会因此受到影响。

精力枯竭是一种精神危机，因为那些都是曾经精力充沛的人。它尤其可怕和重要的是因为击中的往往是一些最有才华的人。如果他们都不能保持热情，其他人还有谁能？这些人是永远失去热情么，内在的火焰还能被重新点燃吗？人们总是感到精力枯竭是降临到头上的，他们只是无助的受害者。实际上，越来越多的事实表明，个人有很多方式来保护和更新自己的精神，并且更重要的是，企业也有很多方法来改变导致精力枯竭的环境。

【文章大意】本文讲述的是职业热情的倦怠和枯竭（burnout）。一些胸怀理想的人却江郎才尽，深陷绝望与愤世嫉俗之中，原因何在，作者认为是由于 burnout 造成的。

86. 【A】细节题。题意：本文是以一个人的转变开始的。参见第一段。B 两类人之间的对比；C 从循规蹈矩到注重个性的转移；D 神秘的体力和脑力的现象。故选 A。
87. 【D】细节题。题意：精神危机与情感枯竭、失去人格和个人成就的减少相联系。参见第二段第一句。精力枯竭是一种消耗精力、缺少义务和参与、不断受挫的长期状态，故选 D。
88. 【D】细节题。题意为：工作中的精力枯竭是一种精神危机，会导致生产率的降低。A 个人问题；C 国家的经济危机；D 无法汇聚智慧与活力。参见第二段最后一句。故选 D。
89. 【C】词汇题。题意：精力枯竭可能会传染。A. fatal 致命的；B. static 静止的；D. permanent 永久的。参见最后一段。故选 C。
90. 【B】推断题。题意：那些精力枯竭的人很可能从他们失去的激情中恢复过来。参见文章最后一句。证据表明，有办法让个人来重获精力。故选 B。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

AIDS Is the Threat to All the Society

AIDS is an acute infectious syndrome caused by a virus called HIV, which damages human's

immune function and results in many kinds of incurable infections and tumors leading to death. The number of AIDS patients and HIV positive carriers has reached 49,900,000.

It has been proved that the channels of AIDS transmission are both sex transmission, blood transmission and mother and infants transmission. The first two channels mainly dominate its transmission. It takes four stages to progress into an AIDS patient from a HIV positive carrier.

Although there has been no medication for AIDS, it can be prevented. The research for AIDS medication has made great progress and some new medicine will be sold in the market.

It is the society's responsibility to prevent AIDS. The main transmission channels are either sharing needles or taking drugs. Therefore, it is of necessity to refuse drugs and avoid having unnecessary blood transfusion, infection, having teeth pulled out and facials with devices without strictly disinfected or using blood and blood products without antibody to HIV test.

2005 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. W: Congratulations! I understand you will be admitted to Peking University. When are you for Beijing?
M: You must be thinking of someone else. I'm still waiting to hear.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: Hello, this is Jason Smith. I'm calling to see if my urine test results are in.
W: Doctor White just sent them to the lab this morning. So the earliest data will be back in to-morrow's afternoon.
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: I'm taking a collection for the AIDS patients. Would you like to give?
W: Just a minute when I get my purse.
Q: What will the woman do next?
4. M: Oh, that hurts!
W: What happened? Did you cut yourself?
M: Yes, on the edge of this paper. I'm not bleeding. But my finger is really hurt.
Q: What happened to the man?
5. W: Have you saved enough to buy that new digital camera?
M: You know, money seems to be burning a hole in my pocket lately.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. M: One of the members of the Student Union is quitting. Do you know anyone who will be interested in taking this place?
W: I'm not sure. But I will certainly keep an eye out for you.
Q: What will the woman probably do?
7. W: Have you been the dentist to have your wisdom tooth pulled out?
M: I have an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.
Q: What does the man mean?
8. M: See, it looks normal enough. It's smaller than a regular video camera and it doesn't weigh much but you can use it to photograph the unseen. Do you know what I mean by that?
W: You photograph through solid?
Q: How does the man describe the physical features of the camera?
9. W: The new shampoo I've been using lately smells nice. But it makes my head skin itch terribly.
M: It's probably all those harsh chemicals. You should try the kind I use. It's all natural.
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
10. M: Have you been to the new fitness center since it is opened?
W: Are you kidding? Tomorrow is the deadline of my project.
Q: What does the woman mean?
11. W: I'm trying to find a book by Rod Serling? Don't you know where should I look?

M: He is a playwright, isn't he? Log on to this computer, click on drama and then search by the author name. See?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

12. M: What's Bill doing here today? I thought he was supposed to be out of the office on Fridays.
W: He decided he'd better have Mondays off instead.

Q: What can be inferred about Bill?

13. W: I have to go out of town on my family emergency. Can you cover my speech class for me?
M: Sure. I hope your emergency works out OK.
W: Thanks. My father is in the hospital and I need to arrange for his discharge.

Q: Why is the woman unable to teach her class?

14. M: I should have a CT scan, shouldn't I?
W: In a couple of weeks.
M: OK. Should I keep taking these tablets in the meantime?
W: I'm going to prescribe something else.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

15. M: Who broke the printer?
W: I don't know. It was jammed when I tried it.
M: It bugs me when somebody does that and just leaves it that way.

Q: How is the man feeling now?

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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**.

Passages One

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

Recent studies of patients at sleep clinics have revealed significant facts about the causes of insomnia as well as ways to deal with it. It is no surprise that stress and depression are linked to insomnia.

Also, insomnia may be caused by physical illness: itching, aches, asthma, arthritis, ulcer and heart problem that involve shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.

What can you do if you suffer from insomnia? Two things : you can eat certain foods that will help you fall sleep and stay asleep. And you can do certain things that are sleep-inducing. Here are some guidelines :

- A. If you had a bad night sleep, don't stay in bed later than the next morning.
- B. Don't go to bed earlier the next night, stick to your usual bedtime and rising pattern.
- C. Don't nap during the day. Naps cut down on night sleep time.
- D. Never lie awake in bed for more than thirty minutes. By lying in bed sleepless, you can form an association between your bed and sleepless.
- E. Get as much exercise as possible, preferably in the morning.

As for food intake to help you sleep, make sure that your diet is a balanced one and rich in tryptophan, an amino acid found in certain foods. The body can convert tryptophan to air tryptophan and

then to serotonin, a body chemical crucial to the sleep process. If you include in your daily diet food high in tryptophan, such as apples, eggs, cheese, fish and meat and incorporate some of the sleep-inducing activities into your life, the chances are good that you will achieve a pattern of restful and suiting sleep.

16. What is the talk mainly about?
17. Which of the following is not mentioned as an illness inducing insomnia?
18. What is the speaker's advice to insomniac who had a bad sleep?
19. Why are the insomniac advised to include food high in tryptophan in their daily diet?
20. What is the speaker's attitude toward the future of the insomniac?

Passage Two

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage :

There are two kinds of people in the world and I'm one of them. I'm the kind of person who likes to be on time for things. In fact, I like to be early. Let's say, I need to catch a flight which is leaving at 4 p. m. Usually, I am at the gate, ticket out, ready to go no later than 7:14 a. m. My wife is the other kind of person. For her, the ideal way to catch a plane would be to arrive at the airport as the plane was taking off.

Part of this is a cultural difference. I grew up in Wasp that is white Anglo-Saxon protestant household and my wife grew up in a Cuban household. Wasps tend to follow schedule strictly; Cubans tend to be more relaxed. If a Wasp wedding is scheduled to start at 2 p. m. Saturday, the wedding march will start at 2 p. m. sharp and the bride would come down the aisle at 2:03 no matter what, even if the originally scheduled groom has bailed out and the bride has to use an emergency back-up groom taken right off the street. Whereas in a typical Cuban wedding, the Phrase "2 pm" is translated as "possibly this weekend".

But the difference between my wife and me is not totally cultural. I think it is also gender-related. I believe that men and women do not view the time the same way. I think that in general, women think there is more time in the universe than men do.

21. What is the talk mainly about?
22. What kind of person is the speaker?
23. If a Wasp wedding is scheduled to start at 2 p. m., what time then would the bride come down the aisle?
24. How would a Wasp family react if the originally scheduled groom has bailed out?
25. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason for the difference between the couple?

Passage Three

Questions 26-30 are based on the following talk:

W: Well, Mr. Jason. There is a nerve running behind your knee and your hip and through your spine.

M: Ehr.

W: When you lift your leg, that nerve should fly in and out of your spine quite freely. But with your leg, the nerve won't fly very far. When you lift it, the nerve is trapped and it's very sour. When I bend your knee, that takes the tension off and eases the pain. If we straighten it, the nerve goes tight and it's painful.

M: Ay!

W: Now, what's trapping the nerve? Well, your MRI scan confirms that you got a damaged disc in the

lower part of your back.

M: Oh, I see.

W: The disc is a little pat of gristle which lies between the bones in your spine. Now, if you lift heavily in a wrong way, you can damage it. And that is what happened to you. You damaged a disc. It's pressing on the nerve in your spine so that it can't fly freely. And that's the cause of the pain you've been having.

M: Aha.

W: Now, we are going to try to solve the problem first of all with bed rest to let the disc get back to normal and with drugs to take away the pain and help the disc to recover. We'll also give you some physiotherapy to ease your leg and back. I can't promise that this will be entirely successful. And we may have to consider an operation at a later date.

26. What does the woman most probably do?

27. What is the woman doing now?

28. What caused the damages to the man's health?

29. What is the location of the damaged disc?

30. Which of the following is not mentioned as a piece of advice given by the woman?

2006 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. Go straight ahead along the street.	B. Walk right into the lecture hall.
C. Ask the woman a question.	D. Attend a lecture.
2. A. Larry will make other arrangements.	B. Larry will not go for the outing.
C. Larry will rearrange his plan.	D. Larry has changed his mind.
3. A. John has too many options.	B. Alice needs a piece of advice.
C. John has not decided yet.	D. Alice has switched to medicine.
4. A. It's overrated.	B. It's rather boring.
C. It's hard to understand.	D. It's extremely interesting.
5. A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday.	C. Thursday. D. Friday.

6. A. She is angry. B. She is anxious.
C. She is ridiculous. D. She is disappointed.
7. A. She doubted what the man had said.
B. She didn't expect the man to listen to her.
C. She didn't remember exactly what she had said.
D. She knew the man would benefit from her advice.
8. A. He would prefer any weekday.
B. He is not free until next week.
C. He is able to make it on Tuesday.
D. He's available any day except Tuesday.
9. A. To arrange an interview. B. To get a part-time job on campus.
C. To take a course of pharmaceuticals. D. To apply for a job with the company.
10. A. He is still worried about his skin problem.
B. He recommends an ointment to the woman.
C. He didn't see the doctor for his skin problem.
D. He is working fine despite his rash around his waist.
11. A. Her parents will let her stay in their house.
B. Her parents' friends will accommodate her.
C. She plans to visit some friends in San Diego.
D. She is moving to San Diego with her parents.
12. A. The surgery was absolutely necessary for the patient.
B. The surgery could not have been more successful.
C. The necessity for the surgery was questionable.
D. The patient could not stand the surgery.
13. A. She would go to the drug store. B. She would go to see the doctor.
C. She would take medicine at home. D. She would find the medicine cabinet.
14. A. The math course is rather difficult.
B. The woman asked a wrong person.
C. The woman should take a basic math course.
D. The man has probably taken the math course.
15. A. A question and answer section. B. A self-introduction.
C. A presentation. D. A seminar.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. For his dizziness.
B. For his headaches.
C. For his hurting eyes.
D. For his broken finger.

17. A. They have been going on for two weeks.
B. They are hurting his eyes.
C. They are hard to explain.
D. They occur at any time.
18. A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening. D. At night.
19. A. His night life. B. His broken finger.
C. His work pressure. D. His irregular hours.
20. A. He feels cold. B. He feels faint.
C. He feels nothing but sleepy. D. He feels himself falling down.

Passage Two

21. A. Easy to digest. B. Rich in nutrition.
C. High in blood cholesterol. D. Free of harmful substances.
22. A. A rise in egg price. B. A high incidence of heart disease.
C. A drop in egg sales. D. The emergence of a new life style.
23. A. The reduced consumption of eggs. B. The development of substitute eggs.
C. The improved ways of cooking eggs. D. The removal of nutritional substances in eggs.
24. A. The feeds. B. The taste.
C. The recipe. D. The amount of cholesterol.
25. A. Eggs and their recipes. B. Eggs and their substitutes.
C. Misconceptions about eggs. D. The nutritional value of eggs.

Passage Three

26. A. It is fun though not widely practiced. B. It is to benefit your dependents.
C. It is getting popular. D. It is absurd.
27. A. The buying of life insurance is not the business of guessing.
B. There must be a standard amount of life insurance for people.
C. People are encouraged to buy more life insurance for more benefit.
D. One has to rely on an agent to figure out the right amount of life insurance.
28. A. Following general estimates.
B. Upgrading your quality of life.
C. Making as much money as you can.
D. Maintaining your current living standard.
29. A. The size of a family. B. The source of income.
C. The basic human needs. D. The death of the breadwinner.
30. A. To present the advantages and disadvantages of life insurance.
B. To encourage people to buy life insurance.
C. To tell people how to buy life insurance.
D. To help improve the quality of life.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which are four words or

phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. He _____ the check and deposited it in his account.
A. cancelled B. endorsed C. cashed D. endowed
32. She claimed that she was denied admission to the school _____ her race.
A. by virtue of B. in accordance with C. with respect to D. on account of
33. The president is ill, so the secretary will be _____ for him as chairman at the meeting.
A. standing up B. coming up C. sitting in D. filling in
34. The witness was _____ by the judge for failing to answer the question.
A. sentenced B. threatened C. admonished D. jailed
35. Publicly, they are trying to _____ this latest failure, but in private they are very worried.
A. put off B. laugh off C. pay off D. lay off
36. It is sheer _____ to be home again and be able to relax.
A. prestige B. paradise C. pride D. privacy
37. During rush hour, downtown streets are _____ with commuters.
A. scattered B. condensed C. clogged D. dotted
38. Someone who is in _____ confinement is kept alone in a room in prison.
A. precise B. solitary C. remote D. confidential
39. She is very _____, and will be able to perform all required tasks well.
A. productive B. flexible C. sophisticated D. versatile
40. Various books and papers are _____ up together on her desk.
A. jumbled B. tumbled C. bumbled D. humbled

Section B

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. She was often oblivious of the potential consequences of her action.
A. unaware B. confident C. afraid D. convinced
42. Sunny periods will be interspersed with occasional showers.
A. interrupted B. blocked C. blended D. intersected
43. The thrombus forms in a blood vessel or within the heart and obstructs the circulation.
A. clot B. mass C. node D. knot
44. They employed a consultant to appraise the relative merits of the two computer systems.
A. applaud B. commend C. evaluate D. distinguish
45. The biggest engineering project that they undertook was encumbered by lack of funds.
A. hampered B. propelled C. cancelled D. haunted
46. She kept to her point tenaciously, and would not give way.
A. persistently B. constantly C. perpetually D. vigorously
47. It is surely not beyond the wit of the government to solve this simple problem.
A. intention B. endowment C. intelligence D. enlightenment

48. I am just fed up with his excuses for not getting his work done.
 A. anguished at B. annoyed at C. agonized by D. afflicted by
49. Let's get out the dictionary and settle this dispute once and for all.
 A. at the moment B. at any time C. for a while D. for the last time
50. I was so absorbed in my work that I completely forgot the time.
 A. engraved B. engrossed C. enforced D. enveloped

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most ailments, it has its own symptoms and cure.

Culture shock is precipitated by the 51 that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one ways in which we 52 ourselves to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say, when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to make purchases, when to accept and when to 53 invitations, when to take statements seriously and 54. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are 55 a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend 56 our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, most of which we do not carry 57 conscious awareness.

Now when an individual enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are 58. He or she is like a fish out of water. No matter how broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, a series of props have been knocked 59 you, followed by feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in much the same way. First they reject the environment which causes

51. A. complaint B. anxiety
 C. grief D. conflict
52. A. convert B. associate
 C. orient D. familiarize
53. A. refuse B. welcome
 C. deliver D. withdraw
54. A. why not B. what not
 C. when not D. where not
55. A. as much B. as such
 C. as well D. as if
56. A. on B. with
 C. as D. for
57. A. on the level of B. in accordance with
 C. by means of D. in view of
58. A. adjusted B. modified
 C. rejected D. removed
59. A. from behind B. from under
 C. out of D. away from

the discomfort. "The ways of the host country are bad because they make us feel bad." When foreigners in a strange land get together to grouse about the 60 country and its people, you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock.

60. A. guest B. target
C. host D. master

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are 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 One

It used to be that a corporation's capital consisted of tangible assets such as buildings, machines, and finished goods. But, in the information economy, value has shifted rapidly from tangible to intangible assets, such as management skills and customer loyalty. But how do you measure intangible assets?

Karl Erik Sveiby began trying to answer that question as a magazine publisher in Sweden and went to become Scandinavia's leading authority on knowledge-based businesses. In his latest book, *The New Organizational Wealth*, he offers insights into valuing and managing intangible assets.

Noting that Microsoft Corporation, the world's largest software firm, once traded at an average share price of \$70 at a time when its book value was \$7, Sveiby asks: "What is it about Microsoft that makes it worth 10 times the value of its recorded assets? What is the nature of that additional value that is perceived by the market but not recorded by the company?"

Sveiby's answer is intangible assets, which he defines as employee competence, internal structures (systems, patents, etc.), and external structures (customer and supplier relationships and the organization's image). Because of these factors, it follows that owners hold a kind of intangible equity in the company, in addition to tangible assets such as cash and accounts receivable.

Since knowledge is a key intangible asset, the ability to transfer knowledge from one employee to another, or from outside sources to employees, is a key business capacity, in Sveiby's view. The greater the transfer of knowledge, the more overall employee competence improves. The best method for transferring knowledge, says Sveiby, is through direct experience with a subject rather than simply listening to someone or reading about it.

Experience enables learning more than overt teaching because people acquire knowledge tacitly, by observation and listening in an unstructured environment. And, he adds, people will more readily learn from an activity if they enjoy it.

Once the flow of information within an organization is managed properly, the competence of the organization increases, and the relations with customers improve. But Sveiby also points out that knowledge and information are not the same thing. Information has no value until it becomes integrated knowledge and therefore useful.

61. In the information economy, it is a challenge _____.
A. to place a high value on intangible assets

- B. to transfer tangible into intangible assets
 - C. to change the concept of assets
 - D. to quantify intangible assets
62. Microsoft Corporation, in Sveiby's view, _____.
 A. is skillful at managing intangible assets
 B. creates most intangible assets in the world
 C. does not hold any tangible, but much intangible assets
 D. possesses much additional intangible assets recognized by the market
63. The transfer of knowledge which is a key intangible asset, according to Sveiby, _____.
 A. has much to do with overall employee competence
 B. is best done through hands-on experience
 C. reflects business capacity
 D. all of the above
64. Integrated knowledge, information _____.
 A. begins to spread within an organization B. will lose much of its value
 C. will remain useful forever D. is an intangible asset
65. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 A. Knowledge as Capital. B. Exploding Knowledge.
 C. The Power of Knowledge. D. Information and Knowledge.

Passage Two

High-speed living has become a fact of life, and the frantic pace is taking its toll, according to science writer James Gleick. It's as if the old "Type A" behaviour of a few has expanded into the "hurry sickness" of the many.

"We do feel that we're more time-driven and time-obsessed and generally rushed than ever before," writes Gleick in *Faster: The Acceleration of Just About Everything*, a survey of fast-moving culture and its consequences. We may also be acting more hastily, losing control, and thinking superficially because we live faster.

Technology has conditioned us to expect instant results. Internet purchases arrive by next-day delivery and the microwave delivers a hot meal in minutes. Faxes, e-mails, and cell phones make it possible—and increasingly obligatory—for people to work faster. Gleick cites numerous examples of fast-forward changes in our lives: Stock trading and news cycles are shorter; sound bites of presidential candidates on network newscasts dropped from 40 seconds in 1968 to 10 seconds in 1988; and some fast-food restaurants have added express lanes.

High expectations for instant service make even the brief wait for an elevator seem interminable (漫长的). "A good waiting time is in the neighborhood of 15 seconds. Sometime around 40 seconds, people start to get visibly upset," writes Gleick. We're dependent on systems that promise speed but often deliver frustration. Like rush-hour drivers fuming when a single accident halts the evening commute, people surfing the Internet squirm if a Web page is slow to load or when access itself is not instantaneous. And the concept of "customer service" can become an oxymoron (逆喻) for consumers waiting on hold for a telephone representative.

Up-tempo living has turned people into multitaskers—eating while driving, writing an e-mail while talking on the phone, or skimming dozens of television programs on split screen. Gleick suggests that

human beings may be capable of adjusting to these new levels of stimuli as high-speed culture challenges our brains “in a way they were not challenged in the past, except perhaps in times of war”. We may gain the flexibility to do several things at once but lose some of our capacity to focus in depth on a single task.

66. With living pace getting quicker and quicker, the number of those of “Type-A” behaviour is _____.
 A. on the rise B. out of control
 C. on the decline D. under investigation
67. High-speed living brings about the following consequences, exclusive of _____.
 A. superficial thinking B. lose of control
 C. waste of time D. more haste
68. The best conclusion can be drawn from the 3rd paragraph is that _____.
 A. technology is building a fast-moving culture
 B. we are living in the age of information
 C. economy is booming with technology
 D. the frantic pace is talking its toll
69. As the author implies, the faster we live _____.
 A. the less we do B. the less patient we are
 C. the more time we save D. the more efficient we have
70. Living faster and faster, the multitaskers tend _____.
 A. to scratch the surface of a thing
 B. to do things better at the same time
 C. to be flexible with their time schedules
 D. to have intense concentration on trivial things

Passage Three

Imagine a disease spreading across the globe, killing mostly middle-aged people or leaving them chronically disabled. Then one day researchers come up with a drug that can prevent some of the disease's nastier effects. You would think the world's ageing public would be eternally grateful.

The disease does exist. It is called tobacco addiction. The drug too is real and in animal tests has prevented lung damage that leads to emphysema. But the inventors have received no bouquets. Prevailing medical opinion seems to be that the drug is a mere sideshow, distracting smokers from the task of quitting. Another experimental drug, which could protect smokers against cancer, is also viewed with suspicion because it could give smokers an excuse not to quit.

On the face of it these responses make sense. It is ingrained in society that smokers have only themselves to blame and their salvation lies in a simple act of will. If they will not quit smoking, they cannot expect help from anyone else.

But this logic is flawed. Check a survey of smokers and you find two-thirds want to give up and one-third will have tried in the previous year. Yet, even with nicotine gum, patches and drugs to ease the ordeal, the quit rate is still under 10 per cent. In the UK, the proportion of people who smoke has not fallen in a decade. Tobacco has a powerful grip, and many smokers are caught in a trap they cannot escape: they have a disease like any other and deserve the chance to reduce the harm it does to them.

This reasoning is hard for many to swallow. It certainly leaves governments and anti-smoking groups in a bind. They are happy to pay lip service to methods for reducing harm—of which there are a growing

number—but they are slow to create policies based upon them. European Union countries, for example, took years to even consider regulating the dangerous additives in cigarettes.

One fear is that methods for reducing harm will dilute the message that tobacco kills—especially when given to youngsters. But that message won't change, in the present case, even if both drugs turn out to work in human trials, they would not protect against all the deadly side effects of smoking. And the drugs do not have to be free to all. They could be available only on prescription for people who doctors believe genuinely cannot give up.

There are things that no drug aimed at harm reduction will ever be able to do. It will not cut passive smoking or stop tobacco companies persuading millions of teenagers to light up. For these reasons all other ways to counter smoking must continue, from banning tobacco advertising to raising tobacco taxes. But it would be a mistake to ignore the harm reduction measures. For those who are not convinced, forget smokers for a moment. Preventive drugs could also help non-smokers, especially those working long hours as, say, musicians and bar staff in smoky rooms. Should we deny them too?

71. The statement “But the inventors have received no bouquets.” implies that _____.
 - A. the drugs have received suspicion
 - B. the inventors just presented a sideshow
 - C. it will take time for the public to accept the new drug
 - D. the effects of the drug need further test on human trials
72. The author argues that _____.
 - A. no smoker is expected to succeed in quitting
 - B. smokers deserve the harm smoking does to them
 - C. smokers with resolution to stop smoking need help
 - D. smokers could succeed with strong resolution to give up
73. The author is trying to emphasize that the drugs _____.
 - A. are mainly aimed at youngsters
 - B. should be available to smokers free of charge
 - C. will not change the message that tobacco kills
 - D. help regulate the dangerous additives in cigarettes
74. The drugs, according to the author, are expected _____.
 - A. to perform preventive functions in nonsmokers
 - B. to reduce the number of passive smokers
 - C. to enforce the combat against smoking
 - D. all of the above
75. We can draw a conclusion from the passage that _____.
 - A. with innovative drugs smokers can still enjoy personal gratifications and stay healthy
 - B. if a drug can save lives, we shouldn't withhold it without good reason
 - C. the battle against smoking is far from won
 - D. there will be a safe way to smoke

Passage Four

Eating is related to emotional as well as physiologic needs. Sucking, which is the infant's means of gaining both food and emotional security, conditions the association of eating with well-being or with

deprivation. If the child is breast-fed and has supportive body contact as well as good milk intake, if the child is allowed to suck for as long as he or she desires, and if both the child and mother enjoy the nursing experience and share their enjoyment, the child is more likely to thrive both physically and emotionally. On the other hand, if the mother is nervous and resents the child or cuts him or her off from the milk supply before either the child's hunger or sucking need is satisfied, or handles the child hostilely during the feeding, or props the baby with a bottle rather than holding the child, the child may develop physically but will begin to show signs of emotional disturbance at an early age. If, in addition, the infant is further abused by parental indifference or intolerance, he or she will carry scars of such emotional deprivation throughout life.

Eating habits are also conditioned by family and other psychosocial environments. If an individual's family eats large quantities of food, then he or she is inclined to eat large amounts. If an individual's family eats mainly vegetables, then he or she will be inclined to like vegetables. If mealtime is a happy and significant event, then the person will tend to think of eating in those terms. And if a family eats quickly, without caring what is being eaten and while fighting at the dinner table, then the person will most likely adopt the same eating pattern and be adversely affected by it. This conditioning to food can remain unchanged through a lifetime unless the individual is awakened to the fact of conditioning and to the possible need for altering his or her eating patterns in order to improve nutritional intake. Conditioning spills over into and is often reinforced by religious beliefs and other customs so that, for example, a Jew, whose religion forbids the eating of pork, might have guilt feelings if he or she ate pork. An older Roman Catholic might be conditioned to feel guilty if he or she eats meat on Friday, traditionally a fish day.

76. A well-breast-fed child _____.
 - A. tends to associate foods with emotions
 - B. is physiologically and emotionally satisfied
 - C. cannot have physiologic and emotional problems
 - D. is more likely to have his or her needs satisfied in the future
77. While sucking, the baby is actually _____.
 - A. conscious of the impact of breast-feeding
 - B. interacting with his or her mother
 - C. creating a nursing environment
 - D. impossible to be abused
78. A bottle-fed child _____.
 - A. can be healthy physiologically, but not emotionally
 - B. cannot avoid physiologic abuse throughout life
 - C. is deprived of emotional needs
 - D. is rid of physiological needs
79. From the list of eating habits, we learn that _____.
 - A. everyone follows his or her eating pattern to death
 - B. one's eating pattern varies with his or her personality
 - C. there is no such things as psychosocial environments
 - D. everybody is born into a conditioned eating environment
80. A Jew or an older Roman Catholic _____.

- A. takes a eating habit as a religious belief
- B. is conditioned to feel guilty of eating pork in his or her family
- C. cannot have a nutritional eating habit conditioned by religious beliefs
- D. observes a eating pattern conditioned by his or her psychosocial environment

Passage Five

Several classes of bitter citrus compounds have looked promising as anticancer agents in laboratory tests. A new study indicates that long-term consumption of orange juice, a source of such chemicals, cuts cancer risk in rats.

In test-tube studies, one class of the bitter compounds—flavonoids—has inhibited the growth of breast cancer cells. Related studies showed that bitter citrus limonoids similarly ward off cancer in animals. Mulling over such data, Maurice R. Bennink of Michigan State University in East Lansing wondered whether drinking orange juice would have a beneficial effect.

His team injected 60 young rats with a chemical that causes colon cancer and then raised half of the animals on a normal diet. The others received orange juice instead of drinking water—and less sugar in their food to compensate for sugars in the juice.

At an American Institute for Cancer Research meeting last week in Washington, D. C., Bennink reported that after 7 months, 22 of the animals receiving a normal diet had developed colon cancers. Only 17 of the rats on the orange-juice diet showed tumors. That's 77 percent of the control group's incidence.

Concludes Bennink, whose work was supported by orange-juice producer—Tropicana Products of Bradenton, Fla. "These data show orange juice helps protect against cancer." He says that the study might also apply to breast, prostate, and lung cancers.

Bandaru S. Reddy of the American Health Foundation in Valhalla, N. Y, was not surprised by Bennink's finding of an orange juice benefit. However, he calls the reported risk reduction unimpressive. His own data show that citrus limonoids protect against chemically induced colon cancer in lab animals.

Luke K. T. Lam of LKT Laboratories in St. Paul, Minn., finds Bennink's data "quite interesting," although he describes as "borderline" the suppression of cancer incidence observed by Bennink. Lam has inhibited tumors in the lung, skin, and forestomach of mice with limonoids.

The scientists don't know what compounds in orange juice underlie its effect. The juice is rich in one limonoid—a sugar-containing version of limonin, which suppressed tumors in Lam's experiments. It's possible, Lam speculates, that rats convert the juice's limonoid into limonin.

Indeed, argues Gary D. Manners of the Agricultural Research Service in Albany, Calif, "there is no doubt that these anticancer citrus compounds are bioavailable in animals to the site of a cancer." The question remains whether they are similarly available in people. To find out, his team will soon begin measuring the human body's uptake of limonoids from orange juice.

81. What made Bennink hypothesize the protective effect of orange juice?

- A. The wide consumption of the fruits.
- B. The citrus limonoids of the fruits.
- C. His own personal experience.
- D. His promising research.

82. Which of the following is true of the results of Bennink's study?

- A. Only eight rats of the control group showed tumors.
- B. Thirteen rats of the test group failed to show tumors.
- C. Seventy-seven percent of the test group did not show tumors.

- D. Only thirty-three percent of the control group showed tumors.
83. It can be inferred from the passage that Bennick _____.
 A. won much financial support with his unexpected results
 B. had a commercial intention in the first place
 C. tried to please orange-juice manufacturers
 D. found a right sponsor
84. Both Reddy and Lam _____.
 A. seemed to be surprisingly impressed by Bennink's findings
 B. did not seem to be surprised by Bennick's findings
 C. did not seem to believe in the orange juice benefit
 D. seemed to be doubtful of Bennink's findings
85. From the passage we can learn that scientists are still in the dark about _____.
 A. the substance that suppresses tumors
 B. the existence of bioavailability in the human body
 C. the uptake of limonoids from orange juice in people
 D. the bioavailability of citrus compounds in the human body

Passage Six

Just before dawn we received a call that an unresponsive infant was being brought by emergency medical services to our hospital. As the medical team—the pediatric resident, intern, respiratory therapist, nurse, and me—prepared for the incoming patient, an eerie silence enveloped the trauma room, an event that frequently precedes a pediatric resuscitation.

The child arrived in our emergency department pulseless and cold, with compressions being performed on him in the arms of the paramedic. Further history obtained by the paramedics indicated that the mother had left the infant alone in the home with two young children to watch the child, and upon her return the infant was found in bed not breathing and cold. As a medical team we simultaneously performed multiple procedures (intubation, insertion of intraosseous lines, administration of epinephrine, cardiac compressions), all to no avail. Twenty minutes after he arrived, I declared this 2-month-old child dead with a high suspicion of abuse or neglect. Everyone vacated the room almost immediately, except for the nurse, who never left the child's bedside. I asked her why she needed to stay, and she looked at me and smiled. "Why of course, to be with my patient a little bit longer."

I knew the difficult part was yet to come: telling the family the bad news. The mother was still at home being interviewed by police. The father had arrived from his place of employment to the emergency department minutes after death was pronounced and not knowing the condition of his son.

The father and I sat with the chaplain to explain what we had done for the baby. I could tell from the stunned look on his face that he knew before I finished my story that his child was dead. Despite this I said in a muffled voice, "I am so sorry your child passed away."

We walked slowly back to the resuscitation room. The infant, who only moments ago lay covered with blood and secretions oozing from every orifice, had been transformed. The nurse had never left her patient, tending to him, cleaning him, wrapping him in soft blankets, and now presenting the body to the grieving father. He seemed relieved to see his baby, not alive, surely, but at peace, and thus the man could begin the mourning process. I again left the room to tend to the busy emergency department; seeing

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

走路与健康

“生命在于运动”。运动的种类举不胜举，走路大概是最简单易行的一种运动了。现代运动医学研究认为，一个人走路脚力的强弱，与这个人的健康状态的关系是非常密切的。的确，走路，不仅是饭后或睡前蹒跚踱步、随便走走，还是一种经济简便、不需要任何特殊设备、有益于身心、保持生命活力、延年益寿、绝妙且其乐无穷的运动。走路不同于跑步，跑步不论如何有益，并不是所有人任何时候都可以参加的，比如患病时或病愈不久，就不宜跑步。走路也不同于做操、跳舞，做操、跳舞需要一定的场地和技巧，走路只要能行动，可不拘一格，闲散地、随时随地，或急或缓地自由进行，而且特别适合中老年人，是中老年人延年益寿的良方。

走路对人体的保健作用是不可估量的。走路时，四肢自然而协调地运动，可使全身关节筋骨适度运动，加之轻松的情绪，可使人气血流通，经络畅达，利关节而养筋骨，畅神志而益五脏。最新研究资料表明，走路所带来的生理效应，首先是全身血液、骨骼、肌肉、韧带都活动起来，继而将呼吸、循环、消化、泌尿、内分泌、神经系统引入活跃状态中，调节内脏功能的生理平衡，促进正常的新陈代谢。走路可以增强下肢肌肉和韧带的活动能力，保持关节的灵活性，延缓骨质疏松的发展，保持骨骼的强度，能使全身柔软灵活，减少疼痛的发生；走路使全身震荡，可以防止血管壁沉淀物的沉积，而且对内脏器官起着按摩作用；走路可以活动血管平滑肌，使之受到生理机能的训练而变得坚强有力，改善心脏功能，增强心血管活力，提高呼吸功能，降低胆固醇，避免高血压的发生；走路还可以使身体发热，加速血液循环，成为智力劳动的良好催化剂，因为血液循环加快，产生更多的热量，供给大脑更多的养分，不仅增加生活乐趣，缓解过度紧张的生活，还有助于提高思绪，增加思想的敏锐度。一位美国生理学家说：“走路对于脑力劳动者，特别是对于创造性劳动的人来说，是一种生理活动的最好形式。”最近有人研究得出结论，走路提高了肌肉纤维的弹性，强化肢体的主要肌肉，促进血液循环，保持外貌的健美，还有人观察到，每天坚持走路 45 分钟，一年可减肥 7 公斤。

有人将走路分为 5 种，即普通行走法，其速度为每分钟 60~90 步，每次走 20~40 分钟，这种走路，适合于冠心病、高血压、脑出血后遗症以及有呼吸系统疾病的人；快速行走法，每分钟 90~120 步，每次 30~60 分钟，这种走路，适合于身体健康的中老年人和慢性关节炎、胃病及原发性高血压病的恢复期；反臂背向行走法，把两手臂背放在腰的命门穴上，缓步背向行走 50 步、再向前走 100 步，这种走路，适合有轻微老年痴呆症和患有神经系统疾病的人；摆臂行走法，每分钟 60~90 步，两臂作前后较大幅度的摆动，这种走路，适合于肩周炎、上下肢关节炎、慢性气管炎、肺气肿的病人；还有一种摩腹行走法，每分钟 30~60 步，每走一步，两手旋转按摩腹部，正反方向交替进行，这种走路适合患有胃肠疾病的老人。采取哪一种走路的方法，可根据自己的情况加以选择，量力而行。

走路必须掌握要领，循序渐进，身体自然放松，步履轻松，避免气乏喘吁，要注意姿势，不

要垂着头、双腿晃动和挺胸驼背，这样会使人精神不振、消极和失去自信，要昂头、挺胸、步履轻盈地大步行走。如果以锻炼为目的，还应选择在公园或有树木花草的地方。锻炼的强度也宜逐步增加，一般经过 3 个月的走路锻炼，在自我感觉良好的情况下，可增加每分钟的步数和活动时间。科学家们还指出，走路锻炼最好在晚上进行，不宜在早晨，因为早晨起床后，经过一夜的睡眠，人体水分蒸发，血液浓稠，会增加血管栓塞的可能性，而晚上走路锻炼，因血液稀释，则减少了血管栓塞的危险。至于平时，应尽量少坐车，多走路，安步当车，日行万步，永葆健康。

2006 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析**Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

1. **【C】** “Go right ahead” 意为 “请问吧”。
2. **【B】** 从 “He made other arrangements before the outing was planned.” 可知他已经有其他安排。
3. **【C】** 从 “But John is still looking into the options.” 可知 John 还未做出决定。
4. **【A】** 从 “That’s an understatement.” 可知他暗示夸张了。“understatement” 意为 “轻描淡写”，overrate 意为 “高估”。
5. **【A】** 从 “I can’t make it on Tuesday.” 可知 A 符合文意。
6. **【B】** 从对话中可知女士特别忙碌以至于焦虑了。
7. **【D】** 从对话中可知女士曾经劝说男士戒烟一定会有益处的。
8. **【D】** “other than” 意为 “除了”。
9. **【D】** 从 “I’d like to talk to them and drop off my CV.” 可推知女士将去应聘。
10. **【C】** 从对话中得知男士自己涂药膏，并没有去看医生。
11. **【B】** “put sb. up” 意为 “招待某人”。
12. **【A】** 从 “It couldn’t have been more necessary.” 可推知 A 符合文意。
13. **【A】** 从 “If there were some aspirins in the medicine cabinet. I would not need to go out to the drug store.” 可知药箱里没有阿司匹林，她还是得去药店。
14. **【D】** 从 “You ask me? I’d say it’s a piece of cake.” 可知该男士已修过高数。“it’s a piece of cake” 意为 “易如反掌”。
15. **【B】** 从 “Have we met before?” 可知，接下来女士可能会自我介绍。

Section B**Passage One**

16. **【D】** 从 “I saw you about six months ago with the broken finger.” 可知 D 为正确选项。
17. **【C】** 头痛的原因很难解析，该男士也不例外。
18. **【A】** 从男士说，“when I go to work in the morning, when I step outside my shop, I run a boutique. My shop is just nearby. So when I walk out, the headache comes on...” 可知 A 符合条件。
19. **【C】** 从 “I think I’m a bit of worrier. We had staff problems at work and the financial situation is peculiar at the moment.” 可知 C 符合文意。
20. **【D】** 从 “I feel that I am going to fall down.” 可知 D 符合文意。

Passage Two

21. **【B】** 从 “they are an extensive supplier of vitamin, minerals and high-quality protein, Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out how the process of aging could be slowed down.” 可知鸡蛋富含营养。
22. **【C】** 从 “This knowledge has caused egg sales to drop in recent years” 可知鸡蛋销售有所下降。
23. **【B】** 从 “One alternative is to eat substitute eggs.” 可知 B 为最佳选项。

24. **【A】** 从 “these eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diet including such ingredients as corn, flax, and rice bran. Matsuzawa’s findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking.” 可知 A 符合文意。
25. **【B】** 文章讨论了鸡蛋及鸡蛋替代物。

Passage Three

26. **【B】** 从 “But there is a single, overriding reason to buy life insurance: to provide an income for your dependents if you die.” 可知, 购买人寿保险在购买者去世后可留给家属一笔收入, 即购买人寿保险对家属十分有益。
27. **【A】** 从 “Don’t depend solely on an agent to figure out your life-insurance needs.” 可推知 A 符合文意。
28. **【D】** 从 “you would need to maintain your family’s current life style” 可知 D 符合文意。
29. **【C】** 从 “First, figure what your family’s expenses would be if you died tomorrow. Then analyze your assets and the sources of income that you can use to cover the expenses. Finally, subtract the assets from the needs. The result is the amount of additional insurance that you’ll need to buy.” 中可得知购买人寿保险额最重要的是依据满足家属基本生活需求来定的。
30. **【C】** 短文主要告知人们如何购买人寿保险。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【C】** cancel 取消; endorse 签署, 认可; cash 兑现; endow 捐赠, 赋予。根据句意 “他将支票兑现并存进账户中。” 可判断选 C。
32. **【D】** by virtue of 依靠, 由于; in accordance with 与……一致, 按照; with respect to 关于, 至于; on account of 由于。
33. **【D】** stand up 站起来; come up 出现, 发生; sit in 列席; fill in 填充, 替代。根据句意 “总统病了, 因此由秘书代替他主持会议。” 所以选 D。
34. **【C】** sentence 宣判; threaten 威胁; admonish 劝诫, 警告; jail 监禁。根据句意 “目击证人因未能回答问题而受到法官警告。” 所以选 C。
35. **【B】** put off 推迟; laugh off 用笑摆脱; pay off 还清债务; lay off 下岗。此句句意是 “在外人看来, 他们尽量笑对这次失败, 但私下里, 他们还是闷闷不乐的。” 所以选择 B。
36. **【B】** prestige 声望, 威信; paradise 天堂; pride 骄傲; privacy 秘密。句意是 “又回到家里放松放松, 感觉简直是天堂一般。” 所以选 B。
37. **【C】** scattered 分散的; condensed 浓缩的; clogged 阻塞的; dotted 星罗棋布的。
38. **【B】** precise 精确的; solitary 孤独的; remote 偏僻的; confidential 机密的。根据句中 kept alone 可判断应该填 solitary。
39. **【D】** productive 多产的; flexible 柔韧性的; sophisticated 久经世故的; versatile 多才的。
40. **【A】** jumble 混杂; tumble 跌倒; bumble 拙劣地做; humble 使……卑下。此句句意是 “各种书报堆在一起, 放在她的桌上。” 所以选 A。

Section B

41. **【A】** oblivious 健忘的; unaware 无意识的; confident 自信的; afraid 害怕的; convinced 深信的。此句句意 “她常常茫然不知她的行为所带来的后果。” 所以 A 选项最符合题意。
42. **【C】** intersperse 散布, 点缀; interrupt 打断; block 阻断; blend 混杂; intersect 交叉, 横断。此

句句意“天气晴朗，偶有阵雨。”所以选择 C。

43. **[A]** thrombus 血栓; clot 血凝块; mass 大量; node 节点; knot 节。
44. **[C]** appraise 评估; applaud 鼓掌; commend 称赞, 表扬; evaluate 评估; distinguish 区别, 辨别。
45. **[A]** encumber 阻碍; hamper 妨碍, 牵制; propel 推进, 驱使; cancel 取消; haunt 闹鬼。
46. **[A]** tenaciously 顽强地; persistently 坚持地; constantly 不断地; perpetually 永恒地; vigorously 精力旺盛地。此句句意“她坚持自己的观点, 不愿放弃。”persistently 与 tenaciously 意思最接近, 所以选 C。
47. **[C]** wit 智慧; intention 意图; endowment 捐赠; intelligence 智力; enlightenment 启迪。
48. **[B]** fed up with 受够了……有“因……而厌烦”之意; anguished at 备受……折磨, 指身体上或心理上的剧痛; annoyed at 烦恼, 因……而烦闷; agonized by 因……烦恼, 苦恼; afflicted by 因……痛苦, 受折磨。所以选 B。
49. **[D]** once and for all 一次性地; at the moment 此时此刻; at any time 任何时候; for a while 暂时; for the last time 最后一次。
50. **[B]** be absorbed in 全神贯注与, 投入; engrave 雕刻, 铭刻; engross 使……全神贯注; enforce 执行; envelop 包裹。

Part III Cloze (10%)

51. **[B]** anxiety 忧虑, 焦急; complain 诉苦, 抱怨, 牢骚; grief 悲痛, 伤心事, 不幸, 忧伤; conflict 斗争, 冲突, 抵触。
52. **[C]** orient 适应形势, 使适应; convert 使转变, 转换……; associate 使发生联系, 使联合; familiarize 熟悉。
53. **[A]** refuse 拒绝, 谢绝; welcome 欢迎; deliver 递送, 陈述; withdraw 收回, 撤消。
54. **[C]** 根据上下文, 意思是, “什么时候将一句话当真, 什么时候不当真。”这是与前面的 when to 表示并列但相反意义的, 所以选 C。
55. **[A]** as much 同样多; as such 同样地, 同量地; as well 倒不如, 还是……的好; as if 好象……似的, 仿佛……一样。
56. **[A]** depend on 搭配, 意为“依赖, 依靠”。
57. **[A]** on the level of 在……水平上; in accordance with 与……一致, 遵守; by means of 依靠; in view of 考虑到, 由于。
58. **[D]** adjusted 调整过的; modified 改良的, 改进的, 修正的; rejected 被拒绝的; removed 远离……的, 与……无关的。
59. **[B]** from behind 从……后面; from under 从下面; out of 在外面; away from 远离。
60. **[C]** guest 宾客; target 目标; host country 举办国; master 主人。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

公司的资产曾经就是指有形资产, 例如建筑物、机器和制成品。但是在信息经济时代, 价值已经迅速从有形资产转变为无形资产, 例如管理技能和消费者忠诚度。但是如何量化无形资产呢?

瑞典的一个杂志出版商 Karl Erik Sveiby 着手尝试回答这个问题, 他是挪威的纳维亚半岛上知

识性企业的权威。在他最新的书籍《新的组织型财富》上,他提出了重视和管理无形资产的见解。

Sveiby 注意到世界上最大的软件公司微软,当公司的书价值 7 美元的时候其平均每股股票交易价格为 70 美元。Sveiby 问道:“有什么东西使得微软的价值是其有形资产的十倍呢?那些市场认可但是没有被公司记录的附加值本质是什么?”

Sveiby 的回答是无形资产,可以定义为员工能力、内部结构(系统、专利等)以及外部结构(客户和供应商的关系以及企业形象等)。正由于这些因素,企业主除拥有公司有形资产例如现金和应收账款以外还拥有一种无形资产。

在 Sveiby 看来,由于知识是一种重要的无形资产,在员工之间知识迁移和从外部资源迁移到员工的能力是重要的业务能力。知识迁移的越多,整体员工能力提升越快。Sveiby 说,最佳的知识迁移方法是通过一个主题的直接经验而不仅仅是听某人讲述或者阅读这方面书籍。

经验比正式的教学更有效果,因为人们在一个非结构环境里能通过观察和倾听潜移默化。他补充到,并且如果人们喜欢这项活动,就能更轻而易举地从此受益。

一旦企业内部的信息流动管理得当,整个企业的能力会得到提高,与客户的关系也会改善。但是同时 Sveiby 指出,知识和信息不一样,只有当信息变成综合的有用的知识时,它才真正有价值。

【文章大意】本文讲的是公司资产概念的演变,由传统的有形资产如建筑、机器等向信息时代的无形资产如管理技能和消费者忠诚度等的转变。文章以微软为例说明了无形资产在行业竞争中的重要性。作者还指出了作为无形资产的知识转移能力、知识获取能力和知识整合能力的重要性。

61. **【D】** 参考第一段第三句,题意为:信息经济时代最大的挑战在于量化无形资产。

62. **【D】** 参考第四段。在 Sveiby 的调查中,微软拥有被市场认可的更多的无形资产,故选 D。

63. **【D】** 题意为,“知识迁移作为一项无形资产是……?”参考第五段第二句,知识迁移能力反映了公司的能力;第五段第二句,知识迁移能力和职工的总体能力有关。第五段最后一句,知识迁移是通过代代相传的间接经验获得的。故选 D。

64. **【D】** 参考第五段第一句,第七段最后一句。整合的知识是一种无形资产。故选 D。

65. **【A】** 文章大意讲的是无形资产,其中最重要的是知识和信息。所以题目为“知识资本”最为合适。故选 A。

Passage Two

参考译文

科学作家 James Gleick 认为快节奏的生活已经成为一个不争的事实,疯狂的节奏开始造成损失。似乎旧的少数人的“A型”行为已经扩大到许多人的“匆忙症”。

Gleick 在《更快:一切都在加速》这项对快节奏文化及其后果的调查里写道,“我们确实越发感到时间驱动和时间痴迷,并且普遍比以往更匆忙。”由于我们生活的节奏更快了,我们也可能行动更慌忙、失去控制并且思考的很肤浅。

科技给我们提供期待立竿见影的条件。互联网购物第二天交货,微波炉几分钟可以把饭热熟。传真、电子邮件和手机越来越强制人们更快地工作。Gleick 列举了我们生活中大量快速变化的例子:股票交易和新闻周期更短了。在网络新闻广播上总统候选人的引述从 1968 年的 40 秒缩短为 1988 年的 10 秒。一些快餐店已经增加了快速结算通道。

对于即时服务的高度期待甚至使得等电梯似乎都很漫长。“一个较好的等待时间是大约 15 秒,有时到 40 秒左右,人们就开始变得明显不快,”Gleick 写道。我们依赖承诺速度但是常常带来挫败感的系统。例如高峰时间的司机在晚间回家出现一个交通事故的时候急得头发冒烟,网页出现加载缓慢或者访问不及时的时候上网的人们会坐立不安。“客户服务”的概念可以成为客户等待接听电话代表的逆喻。

快节奏的生活已经把人们变成多面手——开车的时候吃东西,打电话的时候写邮件,或者在分屏上浏览几十个电视节目。Gleick 表明当高速文化“以一种除战争时期外前所未有的方式”挑战我们的大脑的时候,人类也许能够适应这些新的刺激水平。我们可能获得了一次做几件事情的灵活性,但是也失去了对于一项任务专注的能力。

【文章大意】本文讲的是快节奏生活成了现代社会的特征,并讨论了此种生活方式的后果。由于技术的发展,人们事事都在追求速度,即使是等电梯的时间人们都觉得难以忍受。人们成了多面手,同时在做几件事,这展现了人们的灵活性,却往往以牺牲思考的深度为代价。

66. **【A】** 题意:生活节奏越来越快,具有“A型”行为的人的数量在增加。参见第一段第二句。B 失控;C 减少;D 正在调查中。故选 A。

67. **【C】** 题意:高速度生活带来的后果中不包括浪费时间。快节奏生活就是充分利用时间,此题通过常识也可以判断。显然浪费时间不是快节奏生活的结果。

68. **【A】** 题意:第三段可以得出的结论是……?参见第三段第一句“技术使我们期待立竿见影。”即,技术正在创造一种高速快节奏的文化。故选 A。

69. **【B】** 题意:如作者暗示,我们生活方式越快,我们的耐心越少。参见第四段第一句“我们即使是对等电梯这样短的时间都感到难以忍受”。故选 B。

70. **【A】** 题意:生活节奏越来越快,承担多项任务者则容易浅尝辄止。故选 A。

Passage Three

参考译文

想象一下,在全球范围内传播的一种疾病,杀害大多数的中年人或使他们慢性残疾。后来有一天,研究人员研制出了一种药物,可以防止一些这个疾病的不良反应。你可能会认为世界上老龄化的大众将永远感激他们。

这种疾病确实存在。这就是所谓的烟瘾。药物也是真实的,在动物实验中已经可以预防导致肺气肿的损伤。但发明者却没有收到鲜花。流行的医学观点似乎认为这种药物只是一个分散吸烟者戒烟任务的点缀。另一个用以保护吸烟者免于癌症的试验药物同样也遭到怀疑,因为这会给吸烟者提供不戒烟的理由。

从表面来看这些反应是合理的。这是社会根深蒂固的看法,认为吸烟者只能怪他们自己,他们的出路只在一个简单的有意志力的行为。如果他们不愿意戒烟,谁也帮不了他们。

但是逻辑上是有缺陷的。看看对吸烟者的调查,你会发现三分之二的人想要放弃,而三分之一的人在去年尝试过戒烟。然后,即使在尼古丁口香糖、药膏和药物缓解的帮助下,戒烟率仍然是低于百分之十的。在英国,十年来吸烟的人口比率仍然没有下降。香烟是一个有强大吸引力的东西,很多吸烟者进入这个陷阱就逃不出来:他们和其他人一样生病了,应该得到减少对自身危害的机会。

这个推论让很多人都难以接受。当然还会使政府和反吸烟团体处境困难。他们当中有越来越多的人乐意在口头上提供降低伤害的方法,但是迟于制定相关的政策。例如欧盟国家花了几年时间仅仅只是考虑调节香烟中的危险添加剂。

另外一个担心是减少伤害的方法会淡化吸烟致命的信息——尤其是传递到青少年的时候。但是这一信息并不会改变,目前看来,即使这两种药物在人体试验中有效,仍不能消除吸烟的所有致命的副作用。并且这些药物不是提供给任何人。而只能适用于那些处方医生认为不能真正戒烟的人。

但是有些事情不是减少伤害的药物能够做到的。也不会减少被动吸烟者或者制止烟草公司劝说数百万的青少年吸烟。由于这些原因,所有反对吸烟的方法必须继续,从禁止烟草广告到提高烟草税。但是忽视减少伤害的方法也是错误的。预防药物也可以帮助非吸烟者,尤其是那些长时间工作在浓烟房间里的人,例如音乐人和酒吧工作人员。难道我们应该拒绝帮助他们么?

【文章大意】本文讲的是戒烟。戒烟药物研发出来却得不到掌声。因为对戒烟流行的看法是，戒烟是个人意志的事。外界降低吸烟危害的药物只会分散戒烟者的注意力，而且会成为戒烟者放弃戒烟的借口。作者认为这种观点是错误的。应该将吸烟看做是一种疾病来治疗，要开发减轻吸烟危害的药物。戒烟者除决心外还需要其他的帮助。

71. **【A】** 题意：“发明者却没有收到鲜花”意思是……？参见第二段第三、四句。流行观点认为戒烟药物只是一种点缀，因而充满了怀疑。故选 A。
72. **【C】** 题意：作者认为戒烟者除决心外还需要其他的帮助。参见第三段，第四段第一句。第三段说，社会普遍认为戒烟者自作自受，挽救方法只有靠自己的意志。如果他们自己不想戒烟，外界谁也帮不上他。第四段第一句说这是错误的。那么这句话的反义就是正确的。故选 C。
73. **【C】** 题意：作者强调戒烟药物不会改变烟草致命的信息。参见第六段第一二句。一种担心是，减少危害的方法会使烟草致命这一信息遭到稀释，特别是对年轻人。但是这一信息并不会改变，目前来看，这些药物不能消除吸烟的所有致命的副作用。故选 C。
74. **【C】** 题意：作者认为戒烟药物应该增强戒烟战斗力。参见第七段。
75. **【C】** 题意：我们可以从文章中得出禁烟运动远未胜利的结论。

Passage Four

参考译文

饮食和情感和心理需求相关。婴幼儿通过吸吮母乳获取食物同时获得情感上的安全感，吃与幸福或者剥离感是相联系的。如果一个孩子是母乳喂养，并且有支持性的身体接触以及良好的母乳喂养摄入量，如果允许孩子吸吮母乳到他或她所想要的时间，并且如果孩子和母亲都喜欢这个母乳喂养的过程，孩子在身体和情感上都更有可能茁壮成长。另一方面，如果母亲紧张或者憎恨孩子，或者在孩子饥饿或者吸吮需要没有满足的时候切断供奶，或者在喂奶期间有敌意地对待孩子，或者用奶瓶喂孩子不抱着他，这个孩子可能身体上发育了但是在幼年时期就会开始表现出情绪困扰的迹象。此外，如果婴幼儿被父母的冷漠或者不宽容深深伤害过，他或她会一生都带着这种情感剥离的伤疤。

饮食习惯同时也受到家庭和其他社会心理环境的影响。如果某个人的家庭吃的很多，那么他或她也会倾向吃很多东西。如果一个家庭吃很多蔬菜，那么他或她也会倾向于吃蔬菜。如果用餐时间是个开心和重要的事情，那么这个人也会这么看待吃饭。如果一个家庭吃得很快，而不关心吃的是什么，或在餐桌上争斗，那么这个人很可能会有同样的用餐习惯，并受到不良影响。这种饮食习惯可以保持一辈子，除非这个人清楚地知道这个习惯并且为了改善营养摄入需要改变饮食习惯。习惯还受到宗教信仰和其他习俗的强化，例如犹太教禁止吃猪肉，那么犹太人可能在吃猪肉的时候会有负罪感。一个老的罗马天主教徒如果在周五这个传统的吃鱼日吃肉，可能习惯性地感到内疚。

【文章大意】本文讲吃和人们的情感和生理需要有关。作者举了婴儿吸吮母乳的例子，指出婴儿通过母乳喂养不仅获得身体所需食物，还获得情感上的安全感；不用母乳喂养就会剥夺婴儿的情感需要，身体虽然成长了，情感却会受到一种被剥离感。饮食习惯还和家庭和社会心理环境有关。

76. **【B】** 题意为，母乳喂养好的儿童无论是情感还是生理方面都得到满足。参见第一段第三句，孩子和母亲都喜欢哺乳过程，孩子身体和情感方面更可能得到茁壮成长。故选 B。
77. **【B】** 题意为，在吸吮时，婴儿实际上在与母亲交流。A 意识到母乳喂养的影响；C 创造喂养环境；D 不可能被虐待。此三个选项显然都不合理。
78. **【A】** 题意为，奶粉喂养的孩子，生理方面可以健康发展，但情感方面就不会。参见第一段倒数第二句。如果……用奶瓶喂孩子，而不抱着她，孩子可能身体会得到发展，而情感上在很早的时候就会出现不稳定现象。故选 A。
79. **【D】** 题意为，从列举的饮食习惯，我们知道一个人的饮食习惯会伴随其一生。参见第二段第

六句。这一饮食习惯一生可能都不会改变,除非意识到这一点,为了改善营养摄取而改变饮食习惯。故选 D。

80. 【D】题意为,犹太人或罗马天主教徒,遵循着有其社会心理环境限定的饮食模式。参见第二段第一句。本句“饮食习惯是受家庭和社会心理环境制约的。”是本段主题句,犹太人和罗马天主教徒只是其中的一个例子。故选 D。

Passage Five

参考译文

实验室测试表明,许多种苦柑橘类化合物作为抗癌药物非常有前景。一项新的研究表明,长期饮用作为这类物质来源的橙汁,可以减少小白鼠发生癌症的风险。

在试管试验中,一类苦柑橘化合物——类黄酮——成功抑制了乳腺癌细胞的生长。相关实验表明苦柑橘柠檬苦素类化合物同样能抵御动物的癌症。仔细研究了这些数据以后,位于东兰辛的密歇根州立大学的 Maurice R. Bennink 想知道饮用橙汁是否能有益处。

他的团队给 60 只小白鼠注射了导致结肠癌的化学物质,然后一半的老鼠采用正常的饮食。其他的用橙汁代替饮用水——食物中减少糖分以弥补橙汁中的多余糖分。

在上周华盛顿的美国癌症研究所会议中, Bennink 报告在历时 7 个月的试验中,有 22 只正常饮食的小白鼠出现了结肠癌。只有 17 只饮食中含有橙汁的显示有肿瘤,占对照组的 77%。

Concludes Bennink 的工作得到橙汁供应商佛罗里达州布雷登顿纯果乐的支持。“这些数据表明橙汁可以帮助预防癌症。”他说这项研究可能也适用于乳腺癌、前列腺癌和肺癌。

位于纽约瓦尔哈拉美国健康基金会的 Bandaru S. Reddy 对 Bennink 发现橙汁的益处并不感到惊讶。然而,他呼吁报告里降低的风险其实并不明显。他自己的数据显示柑橘类柠檬苦素类化合物只针对实验室里由化学物质诱发的结肠癌有保护作用。

在明尼苏达州圣保罗的 LKT 实验室的 Luke K. T. Lam 发现 Bennink 的数据“非常有趣”,尽管他把 Bennink 观察到的癌症发生率的抑制效果描述为“边界线”。Lam 已经用柠檬苦素类化合物抑制了小白鼠肺部、皮肤和前胃的肿瘤。

科学家们不知道橙汁里有效的化学物质是什么构成的。橙汁富含一种柠檬苦素类化合物——一种含糖的柠檬苦素,在 Lam 的试验里能抑制肿瘤。Lam 推测有可能小白鼠将橙汁里的柠檬类苦素化合物转化成了柠檬苦素。

事实上加州奥尔巴尼农业研究所的 Gary D. Manners 则认为:“毫无疑问这些抗癌的柑橘类化合物对动物身上的癌症部位有生物可利用性。”问题在于这些物质在人体是否可用。为了找到答案,他的团队很快开始测量人体对橙汁中的柠檬苦素类化合物的吸收率。

【文章大意】本文讲的是橙汁中含有预防癌症的物质。一系列的实验证明了橙汁中这些物质的抗癌作用。

81. 【D】题意为:什么使本尼克假定橙汁具有保护作用?参见第五段第二句。本尼克通过对白鼠实验获得的数据得出结论说,“橙汁可以抗癌。”故选 D。
82. 【B】题意为:关于本尼克研究结果正确的是试验组的 13 只白鼠没有感染肿瘤。参见第四段第二句。“喝橙汁的白鼠只有 17 只患有癌症”,没有得癌症的是 $30 - 17 = 13$ 只。故选 B。
83. 【D】题意为:从本段文字可知本尼克找到了一个合适的支持者。参见倒数第五段第一句。他的工作得到了橙汁制造商的支持。故选 B。
84. 【B】题意为:莱迪和莱姆对本尼克的发现并不感到惊奇。参见第六段第一句,莱迪对本尼克的发现并不感到惊奇。第七段第一句,莱姆发现本尼克的研究很有意思。故选 B。
85. 【D】题意为:从文章中我们看到科学家对人体内柑橘混合物的生物药效率还知之甚少。参见最

后一段第二句。“问题是柑橘混合物在人体内是否会得到相同的吸收率。” 故选 D。

Passage Six

参考译文

在黎明之前，我们接到一个电话，一个失去知觉的婴儿正在来我们医院的救护车上。我们的医疗团队——包括儿科住院医生、实习医生、呼吸治疗师、护士还有我——为即将到来的病人做准备，一种可怕的寂静笼罩着创伤科，在儿科抢救室总是有事发生。

孩子到达急诊室的时候没有脉搏，全身冰冷，在护理人员的手臂间，他身上装有胸部按压器。通过护理人员得知进一步的情况：他的母亲将婴儿独自留在家由两个小孩照看，等到她回来的时候发现婴儿在床上没有呼吸而且全身冰冷。我们的医疗团队同时进行着多项抢救（插管、插入骨内线、给予肾上腺素、心脏按压），都无济于事。他来到这里 20 分钟后，我宣布了这个两个月大的孩子很有可能死于虐待或忽视。每个人都离开了这个房间，除了护士以外。她一直没有离开孩子的床边。我问护士为什么要留在这儿，她看了看我微笑着说“为什么？当然是想再陪我的病人多一会儿。”

我知道困难的情况还没到——通知家属坏消息。这位妈妈还在家庭接受警察审讯。宣布死讯几分钟后父亲已经从工作地点赶到了急诊室，还不知道儿子的情况。

孩子的父亲和我还有牧师坐在一起，讲述了我们为这个孩子所做的事情。我能从他脸上发愣的眼神得知在我讲完故事之前他已经知道孩子去世了。尽管如此，我还是用低沉的声音说：“我很遗憾你的孩子去世了。”

我们慢慢地走回抢救室。这个几分钟前躺在每个插孔渗出的鲜血和排泄物里的婴儿已经变了样。护士从未离开她的病人，她照顾他，给他清洗，将他包裹在柔软的毯子里，现在可以把遗体交到悲伤的父亲手里。孩子的父亲看到孩子时如释重负，孩子虽然没有生命了，但是很安详，这样这位父亲可以开始哀悼仪式了。我再次离开这个房间去照看繁忙的急诊室；不知何故看到病人以后对刚才发生的事情情绪平复了许多。当我倾听一位居民讲述下一个病例的时候，我看到那位护士将孩子用毯子覆盖的遗体送往了太平间。

当我回顾这段经历的时候，我意识到我们对于这个孩子的医疗救援是无效的，因为孩子送到急诊室的时候已经心脏骤停了。但正是这位护士富有同情心的工作最终使得我们进行的工作是有效的。

下一次，我会和我的病人待的时间再长一点。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是医疗中人性的光辉。医生和护士因为长期和病人、伤痛、手术甚至死亡打交道，他们会习以为常。他们只是注重工作，忽略了这是针对人的工作，需要同情心。文章中描述了一位护士护理的点滴细节，强调了医疗中医护人员应具备的人性关怀。

86. **【D】** 题意：直到抢救过程结束后，小孩子才被宣布死亡。参见第二段第三句和第四句。医疗团队做完了全部的流程，但都无效。二十分钟后，我宣布这个两个月大的婴儿死亡。故选 D。

87. **【D】** 题意：由于护士的工作，安静死去的婴儿被交到了悲伤的父亲手里。参见第五段。婴儿因手术而身上满是鲜血和排泄物。护士将其擦净，用毯子包裹起来，交给了悲伤的父亲。尽管孩子已经死了，父亲看到孩子死得安静，就可以开始追悼仪式了。故选 D。

88. **【B】** 题意：看到护士将用毯子包着的死亡婴儿带到太平间时，医生肯定是被感动了。blunted 迟钝的；puzzled 迷惑的；moved 感动的。故选 B。

89. **【B】** 题意：抢救完成后，护士的所作所为反映了医疗中的人性方面。

90. **【C】** 题意：医生将会像护士一样去做，来体现医疗中的同情心。参见第六段第二句，护士的具有人情味的工作使医疗工作与众不同。故选 C。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Walk and health

Of all sports, walk may be the most convenient and easiest sport. It is also an economical and simple sport without needing any special equipment, which does good to body and soul, helps to keep one's vitality, lengthens one's life and brings endless happiness. It is the best recipe for the middle-aged and elderly.

Walk has an immeasurable effect on one's health. The latest research shows that walk can, first of all, activate blood circulation, bones, muscle and ligament, and then make active the systems of breathing, circulatory, digestion, renal & urogenital, endocrine and nerve as well as adjust the balance of the internal organs' functions and promote a normal metabolism.

Some people divide walk into five kinds with differing speeds and lengths of time, which suit patients of different kinds.

Walk needs methods and should be done gradually. Scientists point out that walking should be done in the evening instead of in the morning and inform us that in our daily life, the times of taking a car should be reduced and walking ought to be taken as the tool of transportation and 10,000 steps in walking a day can make us enjoy good health forever.

2006 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. M: Professor Handsome, thank you for a very interesting lecture. I was wondering if I could ask you a question.
W: Go right ahead.
Q: What will the man do then?
2. W: I haven't heard whether Larry is going for the outing.
M: He made other arrangements before the outing was planned.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. M: Are John and Alice still planning to study medicine?
W: Alice has decided to. But John is still looking into the options.
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. W: Never have I read such an interesting science fiction. You know, the one about the ETs.
M: That's an understatement
Q: What did the speaker imply about the science fiction?
5. M: Hi, Shelly, I wonder if we could possibly move our meeting to Wednesday. I can't make it on Tuesday. I'm tied up in an emergency room.
W: Er Wednesday is not good for me. How about Thursday?
Q: What is the original day for the meeting?
6. W: Is there anything you can give me to make me feel better, doctor? I've been very busy at work and I have a lot of studying to do. But I don't feel up to it. Also my daughter is still sick in bed and...
M: Don't worry. It's just a touch of flu. But I will give you some medicine to make you feel better.
Q: What can be inferred about the woman?
7. M: I must admit that since I stopped smoking I've been feeling much better.
W: What did I tell you?
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: When's good time to go mountain climbing together?
M: Other than Tuesday. One day is as good as the next.
Q: What does the man mean?
9. M: I heard that next month Pharmaceuticals Limited is going to hold interviews on campus next week.
W: Really? What day? I'd like to talk to them and drop off my CV.
Q: What is the woman going to do?
10. W: I heard that you've had a rash around your waist. Have you seen the doctor?
M: It's not a problem any more. I found an ointment that works just fine.
Q: What does the man imply?
11. M: So you are spending the holiday weekend in San Diego.
W: Yes. Some friends of my parents live there and they'll put me up.
Q: What does the woman mean?

12. W: Do you think that the patient really needs the surgery?

M: It couldn't have been more necessary.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. M: You don't look well. Are you sure you want to go out?

W: If there were some aspirins in the medicine cabinet. I would not need to go out to the drug store.

Q: What will the woman most probably do?

14. W: I have to take advanced mathematics from Professor Wells next semester. Is it difficult?

M: You ask me? I'd say it's a piece of cake.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

15. W: Doctor Marines, that was a very interesting presentation. I enjoyed it very much.

M: Well, that's very kind of you to say so. Thank you. Have we met before?

Q: What would most probably happen right then?

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

Questions 16-20 are based on the following conversation:

M: Good morning, Doctor.

W: It's Mr. Commen, isn't it?

M: Right. I saw you about six months ago with the broken finger.

W: Yes, of course. Is it all healed now?

M: It's fine. No problems.

W: What can I do for you today?

M: Well, I've been having these headaches. They started two months ago. They seem to come on quite suddenly and I get dizzy spells as well.

W: Right, let's start with the headaches. Where is the pain exactly? Can you show me?

M: In the front. I thought it might be my eyes.

W: Did your headaches come on at any particular time?

M: Yes, when I go to work in the morning, when I step outside my shop, I run a boutique. My shop is just nearby. So when I walk out, the headache comes on.

W: Do you ever have these headaches at night?

M: No, I'm not sleepy at night. I wake up two or three times every night.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, I think I'm a bit of worrier. We had staff problems at work and the financial situation is peculiar at the moment.

W: I'm sorry to hear about that. Can I just come back for a moment to these dizzy spells? Can you describe them?

M: Well, they last a few seconds, I suddenly feel very dizzy.

W: This dizziness, for some people, it's a sensation of falling; to other people, it's a sensation of fading.

How would you describe your dizziness?

M: I feel that I am going to fall down.

W: About your health in general? How do you feel in general?

M: No problems beyond a cold. but that's about it.

W: Ok. let me give you a check-over.

16. Why did the man visit the woman six months ago?

17. What can we learn about the man's headaches?

18. When does the man usually have his headaches?

19. What seems to have caused the man's headaches?

20. How does the man feel about the dizziness?

Passage Two

Questions 21-25 are based on the following conversation:

Though they are an extensive supplier of vitamin, minerals and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart disease.

One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the cholesterol the body needs daily. This knowledge has caused egg sales to drop in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs.

One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs. But they look somewhat like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having lower cholesterol rate, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called "designer" eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diet including such ingredients as corn, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diet, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

21. What is good about the eggs?

22. What happened when people came to know the high level of cholesterol in eggs?

23. What has been one of the approaches to the problem of cholesterol?

24. What makes these designer eggs different from the regular ones?

25. What is the main idea of the talk?

Passage Three

Questions 26-30 are based on the following conversation:

Life insurance isn't fun to buy. It forces you to think about your death, a subject many prefer not to confront. But there is a single, overriding reason to buy life insurance: to provide an income for your dependents if you die.

Don't depend solely on an agent to figure out your life-insurance needs. Rule-of-thumb estimates such as five or eight times of your income are guesses; they may produce too little or too much insurance. Carry too little insurance and you may not provide a reasonable standard of living for your family after your death; carry too much and you may not enjoy a reasonable standard of living while you are alive.

According to statistics, most people who have life insurance don't have enough. Then, how do you determine the amount of life insurance you would need to maintain your family's current life style if the breadwinner died? First, figure what your family's expenses would be if you died tomorrow. Then analyze your assets and the sources of income that you can use to cover the expenses. Finally, subtract the assets from the needs. The result is the amount of additional insurance that you'll need to buy.

26. What does the speaker think of buying life insurance?
27. Which of the following is true according to the speaker?
28. What is the most important thing to consider in buying life insurance?
29. What is the key element in determining the amount of life insurance?
30. What is the purpose of the talk?

2007 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. To do some experiments.	B. To attend a class.
C. To review his lessons.	D. To take a test.
2. A. In a hotel. B. In the hospital.	C. In the prison. D. At the airport.
3. A. He got an ulcer in his stomach.	B. He got hurt in the soccer game.
C. He will be discharged soon.	D. He got his tumor removed.
4. A. She told a lie so as not to hurt Jimmy.	B. She left because she had a headache.
C. She hurt Jimmy by telling him a lie.	D. She slept off her headache.
5. A. His new car is not fast enough.	
B. His new car moves very fast.	

- C. His new car is a real bargain.
D. His new car is somewhat of a financial burden.
6. A. Get more time to relax. B. Take some tranquilizers.
C. Seek a second opinion. D. Avoid her responsibilities.
7. 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. Avoid her responsibilities.
8. A. Excited. B. Frustrated. C. Annoyed. D. Relieved.
9. A. Each class lasts an hour.
B. The class is meeting in an hour and a half.
C. The class meets four hours and a half per week.
D. The class meets for half an hour three times a week.
10. A. The woman was a good skier. B. The woman couldn't ski.
C. The woman didn't intend to go skiing. D. The woman didn't like Swiss.
11. A. She's an insurance agent. B. She's an insurance client.
C. She's a bank clerk. D. She's a driver.
12. A. He tripped over some crutches. B. He had rheumatism in his legs.
C. He sprained his foot. D. He broke his leg.
13. A. The vacation is almost gone. B. The vacation has just started.
C. They are prepared for the new semester. D. They can't wait for the new semester.
14. A. She was knocked down by a feather. B. She is shamed of Larry.
C. She was really surprised. D. She was proud of Larry.
15. A. To visit his son. B. To perform an operation.
C. To have an operation. D. To send his son for an operation.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. A pharmacist. B. A visitor. C. A physician. D. A dieter.
17. A. Cough. B. Diarrhea. C. Headache. D. Stomach upset.
18. A. Pain-killers. B. Cough syrup.
C. Ant diarrheas. D. Indigestion tablets.
19. A. The cold weather. B. Tiredness caused by traveling.
C. The strange food he had eaten. D. The greasy food he had eaten.
20. 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 Two

21. A. Headaches. B. Insomnia.

- C. Respiratory problems. D. Digestive problems.
22. A. On Monday in Edinburgh. B. On Wednesday in Edinburgh.
C. On Monday at Staffordshire University. D. On Wednesday at Staffordshire University.
23. A. 94. B. 41. C. 130. D. 135.
24. A. The subjects were asked to write of their free will.
B. The subjects were asked to write in a systematic way.
C. The subjects were asked to say how often they made entries.
D. The subjects were asked if they had written down anything traumatic
25. A. The diarists who write of their free will.
B. The diarists who were students at Staffordshire University.
C. The diarists who had written about trauma.
D. The non-diarists who were susceptible to headaches.

Passage Three

26. A. A brief history of British pubs.
B. Beer—the British national drink.
C. Various attempts made to curb drinking in Britain.
D. The frustrating opening and closing hours of British pubs.
27. A. As early as 659 AD.
B. After 659 AD.
C. Before the Roman invasion.
D. After the Roman invasion.
28. A. To restrict drinking hours.
B. To restrict travelers to certain drinks.
C. To encourage the locals to drink in other towns.
D. To encourage inns to lodge various kinds of people.
29. A. People were better off.
B. The government failed to persuade people from drinking.
C. There appeared a new cheap drink.
D. Drinkers had found various ways to get around the laws
30. A. The licensing hours have been extended.
B. Old people are not allowed to drink in pubs.
C. Children are not allowed yet to drink pubs.
D. Big changes have taken place in pubs.

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

31. The doctor gave him an injection in order to _____ the pain.

- A. alleviate B. aggregate
C. abolish D. allocate
32. His broken arm healed well, but he died of the pneumonia which followed as a _____.
A. complement B. compliment C. complexion D. complication
33. Unfortunately our vacation plans _____ on account of transport strikes.
A. fell back B. fell through C. fell upon D. fell to
34. The _____ climate of Hawaii attracts visitors from all over the world every year.
A. genial B. frigid C. genuine D. foul
35. This is the _____ in which the organism lives most effectively.
A. optimum B. option C. ordeal D. orbit
36. The doctor suggests that a good holiday in the country should _____ him...nicely after his operation.
A. set...out B. set...up C. set...off D. set...aside
37. His behavior was so _____ that even the merciful people could not forgive him.
A. unique B. unconventional C. brutal D. brilliant
38. _____ to your present job until you can get a better one.
A. Hang about B. Hang back C. Hang behind D. Hang on
39. Suffering from his leg illness, Tom is very _____ nowadays.
A. emaciated B. eligible C. elastic D. exceptional
40. He saved some money for artistic _____ such as tinsel paintings.
A. donations B. profits C. luxuries D. lures

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. It has been proved that the chemical is lethal to rats but safe for cattle.
A. fatal B. reactive C. unique D. vital
42. To their surprise, she has been nominated as candidate for the Presidency.
A. recognized B. defined C. appointed D. promoted
43. We cannot look down upon our opponent, who is an experienced swimmer.
A. player B. competitor C. referee D. partner
44. She is regarded as a good nurse in that she attends to patients without any complaint.
A. sees through B. looks over C. takes in D. cares for
45. It is well known that the minimum penalty for this crime is 2 years' imprisonment.
A. conviction B. span C. mercy D. punishment
46. The whole area of the national and local governments tried to wipe out rats to prevent the spread of disease.
A. exterminate B. dominate C. determinate D. contaminate
47. All the students are afraid of him since he is always severe with them.
A. vigorous B. rigorous C. vigilant D. rigid
48. The biggest engineering project that they undertook was encumbered by lack of funds.
A. cancelled B. condensed C. hampered D. haunted

49. In order to be a successful diplomat you must be enthusiastic and magnetic.
A. arrogant B. industrious C. zealous D. attractive
50. He is successful as a doctor because of his dynamic personality. He seems to have unlimited energy.
A. meticulous B. vigorous C. aggressive D. arbitrary

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Many Canadians enjoy the luxury of a large amount of living space. Canada is vast, and the homes are large according to the standards of many countries. Even 51 inner cities do not reach the extremes found in other parts of world.

Canadians appreciate the space and value their privacy. Since families are generally small many Canadian children enjoy the luxury of their own bedroom. Having more than one bathroom in a house is also considered a modern 52.

Many rooms in Canadian homes have specialized functions. "Family rooms" are popular features in modern houses: these are 53 "living rooms" since many living rooms have become reserved for entertaining. Some homes have formal and informal dining areas 54.

Recreational homes are also popular 55 Canadians. Some Canadians own summer homes, cottages or camps. These may 56 from a small one-room cabin to a luxurious building that rivals the comforts of the regular residence. Some cottages are winterized for year-round use. Cottages offer people the chance to "get away from it all". They are so popular that summer weekend traffic jams are common especially in large cities such as Toronto where the number of people leaving town on Friday night and returning Sunday night 57 the highways for hours.

Sometimes living in Canada means not only having privacy, but also being isolated. Mobility has become a part of modern life: people often do not live in one place long enough to 58 to know their neighbors. Tenants live their own lives in their apartments or townhouses. Even in private residential areas where there is some 59 neighborhood life is not as close-knit as it once was. There seems to be 60 of a communal spirit. Life today is so that there is often little time.

51. A. spacious B. crowded
C. remote D. deserted

52. A. convenience B. comfort
C. architecture D. taste

53. A. in common C. in chief
B. in particular D. in fact

54. A. either B. as well
C. in turn D. instead

55. A. to B. in
C. with D. for

56. A. transform B. convert
C. range D. shift

57. A. blocks B. halts
C. cuts off D. keeps off

58. A. become B. come
C. get D. grow

59. A. stability B. mobility
C. reality D. tranquility

60. A. bit B. much
C. more D. less

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are 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 One

The popular idea that classical music can improve your maths is falling from favor. New experiments have failed to support the widely publicized finding that Mozart's music promotes mathematical thinking.

Researchers reported six years ago that listening to Mozart brings about short-term improvements in spatial-temporal reasoning, the type of thinking used in maths. Gordon Shaw of the University of California at Irvine and Frances Rauscher of the University of Wisconsin in Oshkosh had asked students to perform spatial tasks such as imagining how a piece of paper would look if it were folded and cut in a certain pattern.

Some of the students then listened to a Mozart sonata and took the test again. The performance of the Mozart group improved. Shaw found. He reasoned that listening to Mozart increases the number of connections between neurons.

But Kenneth Steele of Appalachian State University in North Carolina learnt that other studies failed to find this effect. He decided to repeat one of Shaw's experiments to see for himself.

Steele divided 125 students into three groups and tested their abilities to work out how paper would look if cut and folded. One group listened to Mozart another listened to a piece by Philip Glass and the third did not listen to anything. Then the students took the test again.

No group showed any statistically significant improvement in their abilities. Steele concludes that the Mozart effect doesn't exist "It's about as unproven and as unsupported as you can get," he says.

Shaw however defends his study. One reason he gives is that people who perform poorly in the initial test get the greatest boost from Mozart but Steele didn't separate his students into groups based on ability. "We're still at the stage where it needs to be examined," Shaw says. "I suspect that the more we understand the neurobiology, the more we'll be able to design tests that give a robust effect."

61. It has been recently found out that _____.
 - A. Mozart had an aptitude of music because of his mathematical thinking
 - B. classical music cannot be expected to improve one's math
 - C. the effects of music on health are widely recognized
 - D. music favors one's mathematical thinking
62. Which of the following pairs, according to the widely publicized finding, is connected?
 - A. Paper cutting and spatial thinking.
 - B. The nature of a task and the type of thinking.
 - C. Classical music and mathematical performance.
 - D. Mathematical thinking and spatial-temporal reasoning.
63. In Shaw's test, the students would most probably _____.
 - A. draw the image of the cut paper

- B. improve their mathematical thinking
 - C. have the idea about classical music confirmed
 - D. increase the number of neurons in their brains
64. From Steele's experiment we can say that _____.
A. his hypothesis did not get proven and supported
B. it was much more complicated than Shaw's
C. the results were statistically significant
D. Shaw's results were not repeatable
65. Shaw is critical of _____.
A. Steele's results presented at a wrong stage
B. Steele's wrong selection of the testees
C. Steele's ignorance of neurobiology
D. Steel's test design

Passage Two

Long-suffering couples take heart. There is a good reason for those endless arguments in the front of the car; men and women use different parts of the brain when they try to find their way around, suggesting that the strategies they use might also be completely different.

Matthias Riepe and his colleagues at the University of Ulm in Germany asked 24 healthy volunteers—half of them men, half women—to find their way out of three virtual-reality mazes displayed on video goggles. Meanwhile, the researchers monitored the volunteers' brain activity using a Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) scanner. This showed that men and women called on strikingly different brain areas to complete the task. "I didn't expect it be so dramatic," says Riepe.

Previous studies have been shown that women rely mainly on landmarks to find their way. Men use these cues too, but they also use geometric cues, such as the angle and shape of a wall or a corner. Such studies also suggest that men navigate their way out of unfamiliar spaces more quickly, as Riepe found in his study, too.

Riepe discovered that both men and women used parts of the parietal cortex towards the top of the brain, the right side of the hippocampus and a few other well-established areas to find their way out. Neuroscientists think that the parietal regions help translate what the eyes see into information about where the body is in space, while the hippocampal region helps process how objects are arranged.

But other regions seemed to be exclusively male or female. The men engaged the left side of their hippocampus, which the researchers say could help with assessing geometry or remembering whether they have already visited a location. The women, by contrast, recruited their right frontal cortex. Riepe says this may indicate that they were using their "working memory", trying to keep in mind the landmarks they had passed.

"It fits very well with the animal studies," says Riepe. He points out that there seem to be similar differences in rats. For example, damage to the frontal lobe will impair a female's sense of direction but not a male's.

66. The studies on the driving issue have evolved _____.
A. from the car to the driver
B. from the reality to the virtual-reality
C. from the physical cues to the parts of the brain
D. from the cues of navigation to the strategies of driving
67. The different parts of the brain men and women use to find their way around according to the passage refer to _____.
A. the left side of the hippocampus and the right frontal cortex
B. the right and left side of their hippocampus respectively
C. the right and left hemisphere of their brains respectively
D. the parietal cortex and the hippocampus as a whole
68. The part of the brain women use may help explain why they _____.
A. use geometric cues to navigate
B. have a better memory than men
C. rely mainly on landmarks to find their ways
D. behave less aggressively than men in driving
69. The reason for the differences in the sexes, according to Riepe, could be _____.
A. the environmental factor
B. the psychological factor
C. using different parts of the brain
D. all of the above
70. Which one of the following questions did the studies answer?
A. How do women and men drive differently?
B. How can we detect the brain activities during driving?
C. Why do men and women argue over which route to take?
D. Why does the damage to the frontal lobe impair the sense of direction?

Passage Three

Work has left you frazzled. Your legs ache when you get back from the gym. Don't pop those aspirins just yet. Think hot springs. Cranking up a hot tub and hopping in is a natural remedy that can provide significant relief from physical pain and stress.

There are more than three million home spas in the U.S. today. There are numerous reasons spas have made the move from the decks of Hollywood producers to the back yards of middle America. Spas help to reduce the effect stress on your body, assist in muscle recovery after the stress of exercise, and help heal the muscles near arthritic joints.

There are three elements to hydrotherapy that, in tandem, provide these healing effects on the body: heat, buoyancy, and motion. When you exercise, your muscles develop thousands microscopic tears which result in painful lactic acid build-up in the muscle tissue. Hydrotherapy's motion and warmth cause blood vessels to dilate, lowering blood pressure and speeding the flow of oxygen, endorphins, and cell-repairing nutrients to injured muscles. Additionally, buoyancy of the water reduces the strain on your knees and joints which allow the surrounding muscles to relax. This can be of crucial help to arthritis sufferers, because when joints are inflamed, the surrounding muscles become tense to protect them.

Relaxing in a spa then makes your muscles more limber and reduces the pain. Water's healing potential has long been known.

We don't tend to associate intelligence with our bodies, yet as Thomas Edison said, "Great ideas originate in the muscles." Radical psychoanalyst Wilhelm Reich believed that many of us inhibit or deny impulses, feelings, traumas, and stresses by tightening our muscles and creating a kind of body armor." He felt that as you cut off the source of pain, you also cut off the source of pleasure. By loosening body armor, by letting muscles relax, you can return to a feeling of flow and creativity.

Few things can relax the body more than a home spa. And a relaxed body leads to a relaxed mind. There is no better place to start relaxing than an hour in your home hot springs.

71. To begin with, what does the author insist we avoid doing?
 - A. Undergoing physical pain and stress.
 - B. Taking aspirin tablets.
 - C. Going to the gym.
 - D. Relaxing in a spa.
72. What does the second sentence in the second paragraph implies?
 - A. The origin of spas.
 - B. The popularity of hot springs.
 - C. The flux of people to mid America.
 - D. The spas as a luxury only for the rich.
73. After the stress of exercise, the injured muscles _____.
 - A. will lead to arthritis
 - B. contain plenty of microscopic tears
 - C. can cause blood pressure to decline
 - D. will boost the production of cell-repairing nutrients
74. The author contends that our creativity _____.
 - A. can't be enforced by the "body armor"
 - B. does not occur in mind but in the muscles
 - C. can be hampered with our muscles tightened
 - D. is good only when we are free of mental and physical stress
75. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Spas, the Best Relaxation.
 - B. A Brief History of Spas.
 - C. Spa Resorts in the USA.
 - D. Soak Away Stress.

Passage Four

Convincing the public to follow health advice can be tough and time-consuming. This may be why changes to health messages are often fiercely resisted by those whose job is to get the advice across. So, for example, the suggestion that smokers who cannot quit should reduce their exposure to harm by switching to chewing tobacco met with extreme opposition.

A still more ferocious debate is emerging over the health impact of sunshine. For the past 20 years, advice on sunlight has come from dermatologists who rightly warn people to cover up when they venture outside for fear of developing skin cancer. But evidence from researchers in other fields now suggests that short periods in the sun without protection—sometimes as little as a few minutes a day—can prevent

most other major forms of cancer.

This surprising conclusion stems from findings that vitamin D, which is made by skin cells exposed to the sun's ultraviolet rays, is a potent anti-cancer agent. The researchers who made this discovery are eager to be heard. But their message is about as welcome as a bad rash, particularly in countries such as Australian and the US where fair-skinned immigrants living at Mediterranean latitudes have made skin cancer a huge problem.

The American Academy of Dermatology argues that advocating one carcinogen—UV radiation—protect against other forms of cancer is dangerous and misleading. If people need more vitamin D, they should take a multivitamin or drink milk fortified with it, says the academy. Unfortunately, the solution is not as simple as that. Critics also argue that the protective effect of sunlight is not yet proved. While this may be true, the evidence is very suggestive. The case is built on several studies that bring together cellular biology, biochemistry and epidemiology.

And all the criticism of this theory counts for nothing if, as some of its advocates suggest, the number of people dying for lack of sunlight is four times as high as those dying from skin cancer. At the same time, those advocates must not overstate their case. Everyone wants to save as many lives as they can.

What we need now is for national medical research bodies and cancer research organizations to investigate the relative risks and benefits of sunshine. This will almost certainly mean more epidemiological work, which should start as soon as possible. As for the public give them the facts, including risk estimates for short periods in the sun—and for covering up. It is to assumed that people cannot deal with complex messages.

What we definitely do not want is a war of words between groups with polarized views, and no prospect of the issue being resolved. That way will only lead to confusion, distrust of doctors and more unnecessary deaths.

76. According to the first two paragraphs the problem seems to be that the public _____.
 A. cannot be reached by health messages
 B. is torn between two health messages
 C. never trust those health researchers
 D. are divided over health problems
77. The recent opposition goes to _____.
 A. the protective value of sunshine
 B. the cancer-causing effect of sunshine
 C. the debate over the health impact of sunshine
 D. the two controversial messages about skin cancer
78. According to the article, the health impact of sunshine _____.
 A. will be epidemiologically proved
 B. is misleading the public altogether
 C. merits a comprehensive investigation
 D. can be easily addressed with a simple solution
79. The author implies that health messages should be made easy _____.
 A. to debate B. to swallow C. to estimate D. to publicize
80. As for the issue, the author suggests that the public _____.
 A. decide on their own how much sunshine is too much

- B. avoid unnecessary deaths due to complex messages
- C. be provided with reliable and practicable messages
- D. facilitate the understanding of health messages

Passage Five

I make my way down the three chilly blocks to an old diner on Commercial Street. I am meeting a new friend for lunch. I've never been here before: this is not my part of town. And so I arrive early, to sit in an old wooden booth and learn what I can about the place.

They call it Katie's Kitchen. One hundred years ago, it was a bar. The barstools remain, but through community donations, it's now a respectable restaurant. The hostess, cashier, and waiters are residents of a nearby hotel for the transient and unemployed and work here to gain dignity and job skills. Both the hotel and restaurant are run by Sister L., a nun with a heart and a great deal of business sense.

My new friend arrives. He works down the street, in a clinic indigent (贫穷的) persons; he knows these people. The workers and many of the clients seem to know him too, for I see warmth and proud smiles on their faces as he greets them. Behind him, a few nameless souls wander in from the street in a swirl of December wind.

I focus on our waitress. A pretty girl of perhaps 18 years, she is all smiles and grace. I wonder for a moment why she's here—what her story is; what her dreams are; whether she is raising children on her own. But I cannot hold the thought, for she reminds me of another waitress at my favorite coffee shop—a college student with a bright future.

Some time later, I finish my soup and sandwich—a good meal made better because of the smile of the girl who served it. I wipe my mouth and go to pay. Eight dollars and sixty-four cents, for two. To our embarrassment, my friend and I discover that neither of us has cash, and my credit card is not good here. We sheepishly approach Sister L., who smiles and takes my bill. "It's okay," she says. "We'll buy your lunch. It'll be our pleasure."

Slowly, I leave the world of the diner. Back at the hospital where I work, my boss laments out financial woes, "We're really tight," he says. "The executive committee tells me we may not even have enough money to build the new critical care wing this year." He frowns, hesitates, then adds, "It's flu season, though, and perhaps by seeing patients in person rather than treating so many over the phone, we'll recoup some of our losses."

It's budget time, and I know that this means our gratis (免费的) fitness center memberships may be cancelled. We're in a tough bind.

Three streets away, a tattered man in a throwaway overcoat sits shivering in the diner. Sister L slowly fills his cup full of hot coffee. Holding the cup with trembling hands, he stares deeply into its dark center. There is healing in its rising steam.

81. The doctor in the story enters a restaurant which _____.

- A. has a one-hundred-year old bar
- B. has won a reputation for its management
- C. performs charities among the immigrants
- D. serves such respectable people as doctors

82. He happens to know that his new friend _____.

- A. has a great deal of business sense
- B. is popular wherever he goes

- B. must save him or her at any cost
 - C. can do nothing but accept the failure
 - D. can be caught in the dilemma of cure or care
87. During the pressured practice, the feelings evoked by a patient's dying _____.
A. can lead to a legal suit
B. are likely to be set aside
C. tend to be antithetical to the quality of life
D. urge the physician to save him or her by all means
88. According to the passage, the physician's caring relates to _____.
A. the needs of the dying patient treated as a whole person
B. the acceptance of medical impotence and failure
C. the exploration of all intervention options
D. the avoidance of malpractice litigation
89. What the dying patient needs most that makes him or her feel honored is the physician's _____.
A. willingness to perform the basic humane acts
B. ability to alleviate pain effectively
C. powerful healing competence
D. frankness and honesty
90. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. The Nature of Medicine.
B. Medical impotence and Failure.
C. The Psychology of the Dying Patient.
D. The Use of the Self as Medical Intervention.

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the ANSWER SHEET. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

手术与术前恐慌

外科疾病的治疗,多采用手术方法。而手术对于患者来说,是一次重大的不幸事件。因此手术本身就成为一种强烈的心理刺激,使患者处于焦虑、抑郁、紧张、恐惧等一系列情绪状态之中。情绪应激会引起一系列心理生理反应,促发与手术有关的心身症,如手术神经症、频发手术症、器官移植综合症等,以致严重影响手术的进程和手术治疗效果。

手术包括治疗性手术,如外伤后的清创缝合、阑尾切除术、肾脏移植术以及冠脉拱桥术等;还包括诊断性手术,如剖腹探查、心导管检查、病理切片检查等,它们都是创伤性的治疗与诊断方法。手术常常导致疼痛、大量出血及组织的损伤。这种刺激,常会使患者的生理及心理两方面都处于紧张状态,特别是具有性格缺陷的患者,更易产生强烈的情绪反应,从而诱发心身症。如果医生能对其做一些解释与安慰,将会有效控制患者不良情绪的发展。

手术前患者强烈的情绪反应,可导致一系列的身体反应,如心悸、气促、胸闷、出汗、失眠、血压升高、儿茶酚胺升高、交感神经兴奋等多种身体反应。如果不作处理,势必影响手术的进程及效果,引起心身疾病或严重的精神障碍,还可诱发冠心病、脑血管疾病,造成手术意外。另外,由于情绪应激和手术创伤,引起促肾上腺皮质激素及皮质类固醇的分泌,会使免疫机制受到抑制,增加细菌感染的机会。

患者的情绪反应并不因手术的完成而终止,许多患者术后仍有强烈的情绪反应。术后的疼痛不适,身体活动不便,使患者情绪受到压抑、渴望他人给予情感上的关怀与支持。而医院单调的环境,手术后的恢复,以及对并发症的顾虑,可使患者情绪忧虑。此时家属、同事及医护人员的同情和怜悯,常使患者产生较强的依赖感。那些做过破坏性较强的手术,出现过严重并发症或确认为恶性肿瘤的患者常出现失望、抑郁的情绪。也有部分患者由于病痛消除表现出愉快的情绪。

外部手术的情绪问题是可以预防及控制的。在手术前对患者进行心理情绪指导,学习情绪的自我调控方法,能有效控制情绪对手术治疗的影响,许多患者都是首次做手术,由于对医院环境及手术过程不熟悉,以及不实际、不正确的想象,常使患者感到恐惧,此时可用脱敏疗法来帮助患者消除紧张,向患者讲解手术经过,也可播放一段类似手术的实况录像,让患者有一个直观的感受。对于那些公开暴露自己对手术恐惧,希望对手术有较多了解的患者,可让其反复观看同类录像,直到恐惧感缓解为止,对于病情较重,情绪反应剧烈的患者可采用爱抚疗法。具有异乎寻常的医疗效果,是消除情绪紧张,减轻患者负担的有效方法,美国洛杉矶医学院的科研人员作了一次实验,他们对 54 位严重心律紊乱的男女病人进行观察,在每位病人的手臂上安放一个心律测试仪,然后每天安排一位和蔼可亲的护士小姐三次到患者床前,握住他们的手,像是给他们拿脉,并温柔亲切地同患者交谈,实验结果,这些情绪不安,充满死亡恐惧的患者,在女护士爱抚的几分钟内,心律竟出现平衡及安定,取得了药物治疗难以达到的效果。

人对于抚摸有强烈的要求,婴儿被母亲抚摸能获得“安全感”,成人时期,爱人的爱抚和抚摸,能产生良好的生理及心理效应,达到消除不良情绪反应的作用。

2007 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【D】** 从对话中男士说 “I have an exam in about twenty minutes.” 可知男士大约 20 分钟后有个考试。因此 D 选项是正确的。
2. **【C】** 从关键句 “But he will be released tomorrow.” 可知 “但是他明天会出院。由此可推断 Mr. Smith 现在应该在医院。
3. **【B】** 此题关键是对 “I’m the one to put him there with my soccer games.” 的理解。正确的解释应该是 “是我在足球比赛时让他受伤住进医院的。”
4. **【A】** 关键词 “white lie” 意为 “善意的谎言”。
5. **【D】** “I won’t finish paying for it until 2010.” 意为 “我直到 2010 年才能付完车款。” 因此男士的意思应该是经济上有压力。
6. **【A】** “See if you can share your responsibility so that you can make more time for yourself.” 意为 “看看你分担责任这样你就可以有更多自己的时间。” 因此选 A。
7. **【B】** “But it was quite a headache getting it started” 意为 “但是刚开始起步的时候真是头疼。” 这里的头疼不是真正的头疼，而是表示非常困难，非常伤脑筋。
8. **【D】** “I’m really feeling that I can see the light.” 意为 “我真的觉得快要见到曙光了。”
9. **【C】** 从对话中得知 chemistry class 每周开三次会，每次一个半小时，因此一周一共 $1.5 \times 3 = 4.5$ 个小时。
10. **【B】** 当男士听到女士去滑雪了之后男士说 “So you can ski”。这表示他之前不知道女士会滑雪。
11. **【A】** 女士问 “Would you like to take up collision insurance?” 可见她是在问男士上不上保险。因此她的职业可能是一名保险员。
12. **【D】** “His leg was in a cast and he was on the crutches.” 意为 “他的腿打了石膏，并且拄着拐棍。” 因此他受伤的应该是腿而不是脚。
13. **【A】** 女士说 “我感觉假期才开始没几天”。男士说 “马上就要开学了”。
14. **【C】** 女士说 “You could have knocked me over with a feather.” 这里理解的关键是 “knock me over with a feather” 表示令我非常惊讶。
15. **【C】** 从 “I’ve come for my operation.” 可知 C 符合文意。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【B】** 从男士说 “Thank God, you speak English.” 可知男士所在地的母语不是英语。因此他可能是个旅游者。
17. **【A】** 对话中 B、C、D 都提到过，没有提到 A。
18. **【D】** 从 “I’ve got only these indigestion tablets.” 可知男士带了 indigestion tablets，所以选 D。
19. **【D】** 从 “I think you’ve probably just eaten something a bit too rich for you.” 中可知医生认为他的病是因为吃了一些 rich food，而 D 答案的 greasy food 和 rich food 意思接近。
20. **【A】** 医生最后说 “I’m sure you’ll be all right in a couple of days with what I’m going to give you”。显然医生要给他开点药，所以男士接下来应该是从医生这拿药。

Passage Two

21. **【C】** 从文中第二句话 “They found that people who regularly keep diaries suffer from headaches, sleeplessness, digestive problems and social awkwardness more than people who don't.” 可知 C 呼吸系统问题是文中没提到过的。
22. **【B】** 文中说 “The study, carried out with David Sheffield of Staffordshire University, was presented on Wednesday at a meeting of the British Psychological Society in Edinburgh.” 因此研究展示的时间地点是 B. On Wednesday in Edinburgh.
23. **【D】** 他们研究的对象是 94 名 regular diarists 和 41 名 non-diarists。因此一共是 135 名研究对象。
24. **【A】** 从 “She claims that her study is the first to investigate subjects who write of their own free will.” 可知她的研究是第一让研究对象 write of their own free will 的, 所以 Duncan 的研究的特别之处就是 A 选项。
25. **【C】** “The worst affected of all were those who had written about trauma.” 可知分数最差的应该是 C 选项。

Passage Three

26. **【C】** 本文主要是按时间顺序讲述英国历史上不断地制定法律限制饮酒。
27. **【C】** “Beer has been drunk in Britain since before the Roman invasion.” 意为 “英国人在罗马入侵之前就喝啤酒了。” 因此英国人开始喝啤酒是在 C 选项。
28. **【A】** 文中说十六世纪晚期醉酒成了很严重的问题, 所以政府制定了很多法律来限制饮酒时间, 1606 年所通过的法律认为旅馆的目的只是为了给出门在外的人提供食宿。因此 travelers 可以在本地人不允许买酒的时间里买酒喝。因为 1606 年法律出台的目的就是为了限制饮酒时间, 所以选 A。
29. **【C】** 文中说 “In the 19th century, cheap gin appeared in Britain. It was very popular among poor people. Drunkenness again increased and more laws were passed.” 可见十九世纪英国酗酒现象有所增加的原因应该是出现了便宜的杜松子酒。所以 C 是正确答案。
30. **【C】** “Their opening and closing hours are still restricted by law although they have their recommendations recently for big changes, including extending licensing hours and admitting children. But nothing has happened yet.” 意为 “他们的营业时间还是受到法律的限制, 尽管他们最近提出了建议来改变这一现状, 包括延长允许喝酒的时间, 以及允许儿童进入酒吧。但是一切还都没有改变。” 因此 C 选项最符合英国酒吧的现状。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【A】** alleviate 减轻; aggregate 聚集, 总计; abolish 取消; allocate 分派, 分配。根据句意 “医生给他注射来缓解疼痛。” 所以选 A。
32. **【D】** complement 补助, 补充; compliment 称赞; complexion 肤色, 面色; complication 并发症。根据句意 “他的断肢愈合的很好, 但最终因并发症死于肺炎。” 所以选 D。
33. **【B】** fall back 后退, 退却; fall through 失败, 成为泡影; fall upon 开始行动, 进攻; fall to 开始。本句句意 “不幸的是, 我们的假期计划终因运输业罢工而成为泡影。” 所以选 B。
34. **【A】** genial 亲切的, 宜人的; frigid 寒冷的; genuine 真诚的; foul 污秽的。
35. **【A】** optimum 最适宜; option 选择; ordeal 折磨, 严酷的考验; orbit 轨道。

36. **【B】** set out 出发; set up 建立, 设立, 扶持; set off 出发; set aside 均出, 留出。
37. **【C】** unique 独特的; unconventional 非传统的; brutal 粗鲁的, 野蛮的; brilliant 有才气的。根据句意“他的行为如此野蛮, 即使最仁慈的人也无法原谅他。”所以选 C。
38. **【D】** hang about 闲逛; hang back 却步, 犹豫; hang behind 落后; hang on 坚持。
39. **【A】** emaciated 瘦弱的, 虚弱的; eligible 合格的; elastic 有弹性的; exceptional 异常的, 例外的。根据句意“由于腿部病痛, 汤姆如今非常虚弱。”所以选 A。
40. **【C】** donation 捐赠; profit 利益; luxury 奢侈品; lure 诱惑。

Section B

41. **【A】** 句中 lethal 是“致命的”的意思。fatal 致命的; reactive 起反作用的; unique 独特的; vital 生死攸关的。句意是“已经证实此化学药品对鼠类是致命的, 但对家畜无害。”所以选 A。
42. **【C】** nominate 提名。recognize 承认; define 定义; appoint 任命, 指明; promote 提升, 发扬。
43. **【B】** opponent 对手。player 参赛者; competitor 竞争者; referee 裁判; partner 伙伴。句意是“我们不能小瞧我们的对手, 那是有个经验的游泳比赛选手。”所以选 B。
44. **【D】** attend to 照顾, 照料; see through 看穿, 识破; look over 察看; take in 接受, 吸收; care for 照顾。
45. **【D】** penalty 处罚; conviction 定罪, 确信; span 跨度; mercy 仁慈; punishment 惩罚。本句句意“众所周知, 对此项罪行的最低处罚是两年的牢狱。”所以选 D。
46. **【A】** wipe out 消灭; exterminate 消除; dominate 支配; determinate 下决心; contaminate 污染。本句句意“整个国家及地方各级政府都全力灭鼠以阻止疾病的扩散。”所以选 A。
47. **【D】** severe 严厉的; vigorous 精力旺盛的; rigorous 严格的, 严厉的; vigilant 警惕的; rigid 严格的。rigid 与 rigorous 都有“严格的, 严厉的”的意思, 但 rigorous 侧重指严格到毫不宽容的地步。根据 severe 表述的程度, D 选项更合适一些。
48. **【C】** encumber 阻碍; cancel 取消; condense 压缩; hamper 妨碍; haunt 闹鬼。本句句意“他们承担的这项最大的工程受到资金匮乏的拖累。”所以选 C。
49. **【D】** magnetic 有吸引力的; arrogant 傲慢的; industrious 勤奋的; zealous 热心的; attractive 有吸引力的。
50. **【B】** dynamic 生气勃勃的; meticulous 小心翼翼的; vigorous 精力旺盛的; aggressive 好斗的; arbitrary 武断的。

Part III Cloze

51. **【B】** 本段描述加拿大地域广阔, 人们喜欢大空间, 无论是住房还是城市。最后一句说: 即使在市中心, 城市也没有达到其他国家的城市那么拥挤的程度。A 宽敞的; B 拥挤的; C 偏远的; D 荒芜的。由于本句是将加拿大的城市与其他国家的城市相比较, 所以选 B。
52. **【A】** 本段描述加拿大人喜欢大空间, 看重隐私。一般家庭人数较少, 很多孩子都有自己的卧室。最后一句说一栋房子中有多间卧室是非常方便的。A 方便; B 舒适; C 家具; D 品味。
53. **【D】** 本段描述加拿大人的房间都各有用途。家庭活动室 (family rooms) 实际上是起居室 (living rooms), 因为很多起居室专供娱乐使用。A 共有; B 主要地; C 尤其是; D 实际上。
54. **【B】** 本句句意是: “有些家庭也有正式和非正式的就餐区。”A 也, 用于否定句句末; B 也, 一般放在肯定句句末; C 依次, 轮流; D 代替。
55. **【C】** 本句句意是: “娱乐场所在加拿大人中也很盛行。”be popular with 固定搭配, 表示“受……欢迎”。

56. 【C】本句句意是：“这种娱乐场所小至单间房，大至豪华楼房，其舒适度堪比常住居所。” range from ... to ... 固定搭配，表示“范围从……到……”。A 转换，改变；B 转变；D 移动，改变。
57. 【A】本句句意是：“它们很受欢迎，每到夏天的周末，交通堵塞在多伦多等大城市非常常见。周五晚上离开城市（去乡村小屋），周六晚上回来的人们在路上会堵上几个小时。” A 堵塞；B 使停止；C 切断；D 让开，不接近。
58. 【C】本句句意是：“流动性成为现代生活的一部分：人们往往不会在一个地方生活时间久到能认识他们的邻居。” get to do sth. 固定搭配，表示“逐渐，开始做某事”。
59. 【A】本句句意是：“即使在一些相对稳定的住宅区，邻里生活也并不像以前那样联系紧密。” A 稳定；B 流动性；C 现实；D 平静。
60. 【D】本句句意是：“似乎少了些公共意识。”与 59 题结合起来理解这句话。A 一点；B 多；C 更多；D 更少。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

古典音乐提高数学思维的这一流行说法正在失去地位。新的实验不支持广泛流传的莫扎特音乐促进数学思维这一观点。

六年前研究人员报告，听莫扎特的音乐可以在短期内提高时空推理能力，而这正是数学的思维类型。加州大学欧文分校的 Gordon Shaw 和奥什科什威斯康星大学的 Frances Rauscher 曾经要求学生完成空间作业，例如想象如果一张纸被折叠或者裁剪成一定形状会是怎样。

随后一些学生听了莫扎特的奏鸣曲之后再次参加了测试。Shaw 发现这个小组的表现提高了。他的理由是听莫扎特的音乐提高了神经元之间连接的数量。

但是北卡罗来纳州阿巴拉契亚州立大学的 Kenneth Steele 了解到其他的实验没有这个效果。他决定亲自重复 Shaw 的一个实验。

Steele 将 125 名学生分成三组，测试他们对于纸张折叠或裁剪后样子的想象。第一组听莫扎特，第二组听菲利普格拉斯，第三组什么都不听。然后学生再进行测试。

没有数据显示哪个小组有明显的能力提高。Steele 认为莫扎特效应并不存在。他说：“就像你看到的，没有证实，也无法支持。”

然而 Shaw 维护他的研究结果。他给出的一个原因是初测最开始表现不佳的学生听了莫扎特音乐后得到最大的提高，但是 Steele 没有根据学生的能力划分小组。Shaw 说：“我们处在有待研究的阶段。我推测随着我们对神经生物学的理解的加深，就能设计出效果明显的试验。”

【文章大意】本文讲的是莫扎特的音乐是否能够提高人的数学思维的问题。六年前戈登·肖通过实验得出结论说莫扎特的音乐可以提高人们的时空思维，而这正是数学的思维类型。但是，这一结论遭到了肯尼斯·斯蒂尔的质疑，他重复了肖的实验，但并没有得出莫扎特的音乐提高数学思维的结论。戈登·肖对此提出了反驳意见。

61. 【B】题意为，最近研究发现古典音乐并不能如预期那样改善人们的数学思维。参见第一段第一句和第二句。古典音乐提高数学思维这一流行的说法正在失宠。新的实验不能支持这一观点。故选 B。
62. 【C】题意为，依据流行的结论，古典音乐和数学思维是有联系的一对变量。参见第一段第二句。广为流传的发现是莫扎特的音乐能提高数学思维水平。故选 C。
63. 【B】题意为，在肖（Shaw）的实验中，学生最有可能提高他们的数学思维。参见第二段第一

句。六年前的研究者报告说听莫扎特的音乐会短期内提高时空思维,这也是数学中使用的思维方式。而此研究者之一就是肖。故选 B。

64. 【D】题意为,斯蒂尔(Steele)的试验说明 Shaw 的实验不可复制。参见第六段 Steele 重复了 Shaw 的实验,但是并没有得出古典音乐提高数学思维的结论,即没有得出与 Shaw 相同的结论。故选 D。
65. 【D】题意为,肖(Shaw)批评了 斯德爾(Steele)的实验设计。参见第七段第二句。肖认为那些在初测中表现不好的试验者在听了莫扎特音乐后表现获得很大提高,而斯蒂尔的研究没有将学生按照其能力分组。故选 D。

Passage Two

参考译文

长期忍受争吵的夫妇可以振作起来了。那些在汽车前无尽的争吵原来是原因的;男性和女性在识别道路方面使用大脑的区域不同,这表明他们采取的策略也是完全不同的。

德国乌尔姆大学的 Matthias Riepe 和他的同事们要求 24 位健康的志愿者——一半为男性,一半为女性,戴上视频眼镜在三维模拟现实的迷宫里找到出路。同时,研究人员使用功能磁共振成像扫描仪检测志愿者的脑部活动区域。结果显示男性和女性使用截然不同的脑部区域来完成这项任务。Riepe 说,“我完全没想到结果这么戏剧性。”

先前的研究表明,女性主要依靠地标来找路。男性也使用这些线索,但是他们使用几何线索,例如墙壁或角的角度和形状。这些研究还表明男性从不熟悉的空间能更快地驾车出去,正如 Riepe 在他的研究中发现的一样。

Riepe 发现男性和女性都使用大脑顶部皮层的一部分和海马区的右侧以及其他一些确切的区域来识别路线。神经学家认为顶部皮层区域促使眼睛看到的信息转换成身体所处的空间位置,而海马区则帮助获取物体安放的位置。

但是其他区域似乎是专属于男性或女性的。男性使用海马区的左侧,研究人员认为这部分能够帮助估测几何体或者记忆去过的地方。相比之下,女性使用右额叶皮层。Riepe 说这表明他们使用“短时记忆”,来记住经过的地标。

Riepe 说“这个结果也和动物试验非常相符。”他指出小白鼠试验中也有类似的差异。例如,破坏母鼠的额叶会损害它的方向感,但不会对公鼠有影响。

【文章大意】本文讲的是男女在识别道路方面使用大脑的不同区域,因而他们所采用的策略也是完全不同的。

66. 【C】题意为,对驾驶问题的研究已经从身体发展到大脑的功能区域。这是文章的主旨,故选 C。
67. 【A】题意为,男女用来识别路线所利用的大脑的不同部分指的是 顶部皮层右侧和海马区左侧。参见第三段和第四段。瑞普(Reipe)发现男女都使用大脑顶部皮层的一部分和海马区的右侧来识别路线,第四段则是指的男女使用的不同区域来识别路线,题干问的是不同区域。故选 A。
68. 【C】题意为,妇女使用的大脑区域可以用来解释她们为什么依赖地标来判断方位。参见第五段最后一句。妇女使用大脑的右前皮层,也就是她们使用“短时记忆”来记住她们经过的地标。故选 C。
69. 【C】题意为,根据瑞普(Reipe)的观点,性别差异的原因可能是 他们使用大脑不同的区域。参见第一段,本文主旨。故选 C。
70. 【C】题意为,研究者回答了 为什么男女会对走哪条路而争论的问题。参见第一段。在汽车前争论该走哪条路的夫妻们可以振作起来了,他们的争论是由于记路时使用大脑不同的区域所致。

Passage Three

参考译文

工作让你疲惫不堪。从健身房回来时你双腿疼痛。不要急着吃阿司匹林。考虑一下温泉。放一浴缸的热水然后进去,这个自然的补救措施能显著地缓解身体的酸痛和压力。

今天在美国,有超过三百万的家庭拥有水疗。水疗已经从好莱坞导演的豪宅到了美国中产阶级的后院,这是有原因的。水疗能减轻身体的压力,辅助运动压力的肌肉恢复,并且帮助治疗关节炎部位的肌肉。

水疗法有三个作用,相互协作给身体提供治疗效果:热、浮力和运动。当你运动时,肌肉会发生细微的破裂,肌肉组织中积聚的乳酸导致痛感发生。水疗的运动和热能致使血管扩张,降低血压并加速氧气的流动,内啡肽和细胞修复营养物质对受伤肌肉进行修复。另外,水的浮力会减少你膝盖和关节的紧张,让周围的肌肉放松。这能有效的帮助关节炎患者,因为关节发炎时,周围的肌肉会变紧起到保护作用。水疗的放松则能让肌肉更柔软并减轻疼痛。水疗的治疗潜力早有所知。

我们往往不会将智力和身体相联系,但是托马斯·爱迪生说过:“伟大的思想来源于肌肉。”激进的精神分析学家 Wilhelm Reich 认为,我们许多人通过收缩肌肉和创造一种身体防御来抑制或拒绝冲动、感情、创伤和压力。他觉得当你切断了痛苦的来源,你也切断了快乐的源泉。通过卸下防御和放松肌肉,你可以回到一种流动性和创造性的感觉。

没有什么比一个家庭水疗更能放松身体了。而一个放松的身体带来一个放松的心情。没有什么地方比你在家里的温泉里放松一个小时更好了。

【文章大意】本文讲的是温泉或是水疗的作用。它可以放松肌肉和消除压力。水疗通过三个方面作用于人体:热、浮力和运动。身体的放松还有利于开发创造性。

71. **【B】** 题意为,作者坚持我们要避免使用阿司匹林。参见第一段第三句。工作累了,运动后双腿酸痛,不要急着吃阿司匹林。故选 B。
72. **【B】** 题意为,第二段第二句暗示了水疗 (Spa) 广受欢迎。参见第二段第二句,水疗已经从好莱坞导演的豪宅到了美国中产阶级的后院。说明 spa 已经普及,深受欢迎。故选 B。
73. **【B】** 题意为,运动后,受伤的肌肉有大量的细小精微的撕裂。参见第三段第二句。运动时,肌肉会发生细微的破裂,肌肉组织中积聚的乳酸导致痛感发生。故选 B。
74. **【C】** 题意为,作者认为我们的创造性会因为紧绷的肌肉而受到抑制。参见第四段最后一句。通过放松身体,放松肌肉,我们就会感到通畅、富有创造性。故选 C。
75. **【A】** 题意为,文章最好的题目是水疗法,最好的放松方式。符合主旨,故选 A。

Passage Four

参考译文

公众遵循健康建议是艰难和费时的。这可能就是健康信息往往受到那些宣传者强烈反对的原因。因此比如说,建议不能戒烟的人应该通过咀嚼烟草来减少危害就遭到了强烈的反对。

还有一个更加激烈的争论是关于阳光对于健康的影响。在过去的 20 年里,皮肤科医师合理地警告注意遮蔽以防皮肤癌的危险。但是其他领域的研究人员则证实短时间在太阳下无遮蔽——有时甚至一天只有几分钟——能够防止大多数其他形式的癌症。

这个惊人的结论来自维生素 D 的发现,这是一种由暴露在太阳紫外线下细胞合成的有效抗癌物质。这一结果的研究人员被乐于听闻。但是这一信息尽管受欢迎但是很草率,尤其在诸如澳大利亚和美国,居住在地中海纬度的白皮肤人种患有皮肤癌仍然是一个很大的问题。

美国皮肤病学会认为,提倡一种致癌物质——紫外线辐射——来防止其他形式的癌症是危险和

误导的。如果人们需要更多的维生素 D, 应该服用多种维生素剂或者饮用富含维生素 D 的牛奶。不幸的是, 解决方法没那么简单。反对意见认为阳光的保护作用还没得到证实。虽然可能是事实, 而且证据也有提示性。这个案例建立在集细胞生物学、生物化学和流行病多项研究于一体的多项研究上。

一些倡导者建议, 如果死于阳光缺乏的人数是皮肤癌的四倍, 所有这些理论的批评都不算什么。同时, 这些倡导者不能夸大他们的事实。每个人都希望能挽救尽可能多的生命。

我们现在需要的是国家的医疗机构和癌症研究组织能调查阳光的相关风险和益处。这可能意味着更多的流行病学工作, 应尽快启动。对于公众, 应该给与的是事实, 包括短时间晒太阳和遮蔽阳光的风险评估。人们是不能处理复杂信息。

我们绝对不希望各个组织之间矛盾的言论争辩, 对于问题的解决毫无头绪。这只会导致大众混乱、对医生的不信任和更多不必要的死亡。

【文章大意】本文讲的是一些有关健康的建议往往是自相矛盾的, 民众难以接受。因此, 健康建议要易于理解、可信和实用。作者举了阳光对健康影响的例子。

76. **【B】** 题意为, 根据第一、二段, 问题是公众在两种健康信息之间左右为难。有关阳光对健康的影响, 一说会导致皮肤癌, 另一信息则说适当晒太阳会预防癌症。信息相互矛盾, 令公众难以抉择。故选 B。

77. **【C】** 题意为, 最近的有对立观点的健康信息是阳光对健康的影响。参见第二段第一句。故选 C。

78. **【C】** 题意为, 根据本文阳光对健康的影响值得进行大规模研究。参见第六段第一句。我们现在需要做的是调查阳光对健康的风险和好处。故选 C。

79. **【B】** 题意为, 作者暗示健康信息应该易于理解 (swallow)。参见第六段最后一句, 人们不能处理复杂信息。故选 B。

80. **【C】** 题意为, 作者建议公众应该得到可信而又实用的信息。参见第 79 题解释。故选 C。

Passage Five

参考译文

我走过了三个寒冷的街区前去商业街上的一个老餐馆。我要和一位新朋友一起吃午饭。我从未到过这里: 这不是我在镇上常去的地方。因此早到了, 坐到一个旧的木制摊位, 然后尽可能地了解一下这个地方。

他们把这个地方叫凯蒂的厨房。一百年前这里是酒吧。吧台依然还在, 但是通过社会捐赠, 这里现在是一个享有盛誉的餐馆。这里的老板娘、收银员和服务员都住在旁边的酒店, 暂时没有上班在这里工作获取自主和工作技能。这个酒店和餐馆都是由修女 L 经营的, 她有一颗善良的心并且有很好的经商意识。

我的新朋友到了。他在街边的一个为穷人开设的诊所里工作。他了解这些人。工人们和许多客人都认识他, 因为我看见他打招呼时大家脸上洋溢着温暖和骄傲的笑容。在他身后, 一些不知道名字的人在十二月寒风的漩涡里漫步进来。

我注意到我们的女服务员。一个大概有 18 岁的漂亮女孩, 她满脸笑容也很优雅。我思考了一会儿她为什么会在这儿——她有什么故事; 她的梦想是什么; 她是否要独自抚养孩子。但是这些想法都待不久, 因为她让我想起了我最喜欢的咖啡馆里的另一位女服务员——一个有着光明未来的大学生。

过了一会, 我喝完汤吃完三明治——因为漂亮女服务员的微笑让这顿饭更美味。我擦擦嘴然后去付账。两人一共 8 美元 64 美分。让我们尴尬的是, 我和朋友都没有带现金, 而信用卡用不了。我们怯怯的走近修女 L, 她笑着拿过账单, 说“没问题, 我们请你们免费吃午餐。这是我们的荣幸。”

慢慢的,我们离开了餐厅这里的世界。回到我工作的医院,我的老板感叹了财务困境,他说,“我们真的很紧张。执行委员会告诉我我们甚至没有足够的钱支付新的电话诊疗专线。”他皱着眉,犹豫了一下,然后补充说,“尽管现在是流感季节,可能会更多地上门服务而不是通过电话来诊疗,以弥补财政不足。”

现在是预算的时期,我知道这意味着我们免费健身中心的会员资格可能被取消。我们正处于一个艰难的处境中。

在三条街以外,一个衣衫褴褛的男子穿着捡来的外套在餐馆里瑟瑟发抖。修女 L 慢慢地给他的杯子倒满热咖啡。他用颤抖的双手握紧着杯子,凝视着黑色的咖啡。蒸汽缓缓上升,非常暖心。

【文章大意】本文讲的是作者到一家餐馆就餐,看到修女 L 乐于帮助穷人,有一颗善良的心。他所在医院因为财政问题,董事会要求多上门服务而不是通过电话来诊疗来弥补财政不足。但是作者被修女 L 所感动,暗示要更多地进行电话诊疗。

81. **【C】** 题意为,故事中的医生进入到一家_____。从第二段可知,这个餐厅很令人尊重(respectable),他们的老板、收银员和服务员都是附近移民旅馆的住户、失业人员、或者想在此获得体面工作的人。故选 C。
82. **【D】** 题意为,他碰巧知道他的新朋友是一个受人尊敬的人。参见第三段第三句。工人和许多客人都认识他,他打招呼时大家脸上洋溢着温暖和骄傲的笑容。故选 D。
83. **【C】** 题意为,因为漂亮女服务员的服务,医生很享受这顿午餐。参见第五段第二句。故选 C。
84. **【A】** 题意为,从午餐费到热咖啡我们可以看到 L 修女的善良热忱的心灵。故选 A。
85. **【A】** 题意为,医生暗示,_____。根据最后两个自然段,作者打算克服一切困难,为病人提供诊疗。故选 A。

Passage Six

参考译文

面对临终病人,医生可能会有一种无力感和失败感。多年的对于治疗的训练和热情关注于采取一切行动挽救生命。将死亡视为敌人。有人可能会问,“如果不能治好病,我有什么用呢?”有人可能受到退缩的诱惑。最后除了将病人转送到临终关怀的家庭护理以外没有什么有意义的事。

同样由病人垂死引发的感情和医生最初天职相对立——渴望挽救生命和减轻痛苦和折磨。随着时间推移,这些内心的召唤已经被高压的医疗行为掩盖,更不用提在医疗事故诉讼的环境下。更关注于干预措施的细节,却牺牲了对手边病人需要的关注。

因此在死亡敲响警钟的时候是一个十字路口。此时医生有机会和病人建立起超越传统的关系模式。这时传统的治疗手段可以放置一边,最需要最有力的帮助是:医生的关怀本身。唯一的要求是医生愿意认真倾听,并向病人传递基本的人性关怀。毋庸置疑,这些简单的关注病人的行动本身就是有效的治疗手段——感到无助、虚弱和恐惧的垂死病人能接受的是圣礼的手势,病人也可能会害怕做不好。

医生告诉我他们也在向我学习,这多么有意义!当我和我的医生一起度过到人生最后的最脆弱和神秘的时刻,我感到很荣幸。我和许多垂死的人都会认同,比起控制疼痛,我们最需要的三个东西是人际关系和精神意识上得到关怀、尊重和享有连续的照顾。

【文章大意】本文讲的是临终病人的心理以及医生应该如何应对才能使他们感到被关注和尊重。

86. **【D】** 题意为,面对病入膏肓的病人,医生陷入治疗还是关心的两难困境中。故选 D。
87. **【B】** 题意为,在高压下的医疗行为中,病人死亡所引发的感情很可能被放置一边。参见第二段第三句。压力下的医疗行为,更关注干预措施的细节,却牺牲了对病人需要的关注。故选 B。
88. **【A】** 题意为,根据文章,医生的关心_____。参见第二段。医疗诉讼的背景下,医生只有严

格按照流程办事，而模糊了医学的原初天职（call）：减少痛苦，挽救生命。因此医生关注的是将病人作为完整的人来进行治疗。故选 A。

89. 【A】 题意为，让临终的病人感到被尊重最需要医生愿意施行符合人道主义的行为。参见第三段第四句。唯一的要求是医生愿意认真倾听，并向病人传递基本的人性关怀。故选 A。

90. 【D】 题意为，本文的最好题目是_____。文章讲的是医疗干预中病人主体的重要性。由 88 题的答案也能对应该题的答案。故选 D。

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

Surgery and the anxiety prior to surgery

Surgery is a great misfortune to patients because surgery itself is an intense psychological stimulation, which brings patients a series of negative emotions such as anxiety, depression, nerve, and fear.

Surgery often causes pain, much blood bleeding and issue damage, which makes patients tense both physically and psychologically. If doctors can make some explanations and give some relief, patients' negative emotions can be effectively managed.

The intense emotions before surgery can lead to a series of physical reactions. Failure to deal with them is bound to influence the implement and result of a surgery.

Many patients still have strong emotional reactions even after a surgery. The pains and inconvenience darken their moods. They long for the cares and supports and need the sympathy from family, colleagues and medical staff.

Patients' negative emotions about surgery can be prevented and controlled. Desensitization can be used to remove the tension from some patients. Caress therapy can be applied to the patients with more serious illness and intensely negative emotions. The experiment in the medical university in Los Angeles has shown caress can produce the results that medications are difficult to achieve.

2007 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. W: Where are you heading now? You seem to be in a bit of hurry.
M: I'm on my way to the biology building. I have an exam in about twenty minutes.
Q: What is the man going to do?
2. M: Hello, I was wondering if Taylor Smith has checked out yet.
W: Just a moment. I'll check once the cashier's desk.
M: Thank you.
W: Well, Mr. Smith is still here. But he will be released tomorrow.
Q: Where is Mr. Smith now?
3. W: You know, Tom's been in the hospital for a couple of days.
M: And I'm the one to put him there with my soccer games.
Q: Which of the following is true about Tom?
4. M: You left Jimmy's Birthday party last night. Did you have a headache?
W: Well, I told Jimmy a white lie when I said I had to leave early because I had a headache.
Q: What does the woman mean?
5. W: Your new car is fabulous.
M: Not so fast. I won't finish paying for it until 2010.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. M: Well, I checked you over pretty thoroughly I can't find anything wrong. It sounds to me that you have been overdoing things.
W: Yes, I have.
M: I want you to take things easier. See if you can share your responsibility so that you can make more time for yourself.
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
7. W: I've heard that you are organizing an institute of mental help-and-solve. How is it going?
M: Everything is ok now. But it was quite a headache getting it started.
Q: What does the man mean?
8. M: Hi, Susan. How are your finals?
W: Hi, Dad. I finished my last exam this morning and my last term paper a few minutes ago. I'm really feeling that I can see the light.
Q: How is the woman feeling now?
9. W: Can you tell me how often the chemistry class meets?
M: It meets three times a week for an hour and a half each time.
Q: What does the man mean?
10. M: You are refreshed and energetic. Where did you go for the holiday?
W: I went to a ski resort in Switzerland and had a wonderful time.
M: So you can ski.

Q: What has the man assumed?

11. W: Would you like to take up collision insurance?

M: No, thanks. I won't need any insurance.

Q: What does the woman do?

12. M: Did you see Robert?

W: Yes, I did. His leg was in a cast and he was on the crutches.

Q: What happened to Robert?

13. W: I felt that it's only been a few days since the vacation started.

M: And it's almost the time for the new semester.

Q: What do the speakers mean?

14. M: Did you hear that Larry got a 630 on the TOEFL test?

W: You could have knocked me over with a feather.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. W: Good Morning. Welcome to our world. I'm Larry Brown. Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I'm Mr. Wolf and this is my son Ricky who drove me here. I've come for my operation.

Q: Why did Mr. Wolf come to the hospital?**Section B**

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

W: Good morning, can I help you?

M: Yes, I 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 always 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 wining and 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 cleaned water, bottled water?

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

W: Er. Have you taken anything? Did you bring anything from home?

M: I've 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 paracetamols. That's all.
 W: Do you feel tired?
 M: How not? I can hardly keep with 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'm going to give you.

Questions 16 - 20 are based on the passage you have just heard :

16. Which of the following best describe the man in the dialogue?
17. The man suffered from the following symptoms except?
18. What medicine did the man bring with from home?
19. What might be the cause of the man's illness?
20. What will the man probably do next?

Passage Two

Keeping a diary is bad for your health, say UK psychologists. They found that people who regularly keep diaries suffer from headaches, sleeplessness, digestive problems and social awkwardness more than people who don't. These findings challenge the assumption that people find it easier to get over a traumatic event if they write about it.

"We expected diary keepers to have more benefit, or be the same, but they were worst of," says Elaine Duncan of the Glasgow Caledonian University. "In fact, you're probably much better off if you don't write anything at all," she adds.

The study, carried out with David Sheffield of Staffordshire University, was presented on Wednesday at a meeting of the British Psychological Society in Edinburgh.

The pair studied 94 regular diarists and compared their health with that of 41 non-diarists. The subjects, all students at Staffordshire University, answered questions about their diary-keeping habits, and filled in a standard questionnaire.

"We decided to test the idea that writing is cathartic," says Duncan. She claims that her study is the first to investigate subjects who write of their own free will. In most other studies, volunteers are actually asked to write about traumatic experiences in a systematic way.

The researchers asked the diarists recruited to say how often they made entries and for how long they had kept diaries. They were also asked if they had written about anything traumatic.

Statistically, the diarists scored much worse on health measures than the non-diarists. The worst affected of all were those who had written about trauma. "They were susceptible to headaches and the like," says Duncan.

Questions 21-25 are based on the passage you have just heard:

21. According to UK psychologists, regular diarist are more likely to suffer from the following except?
22. When and where was Duncan's study presented?
23. How many subjects were there in Duncan's study?

24. What is special about Duncan's study?
25. According to Duncan's study, who scored worst on the health measures?

Passage Three

Most foreigners find British pubs both fascinating and frustrating: fascinating because they are unique to Great Britain and not at all like the bars you find in most other countries and frustrating because their peculiar opening and closing hours.

In fact, much of the law history of pub in Britain is to do with people who want to drink and others who want to stop them. The development of pubs and the law surrounding them is an interesting way of learning a little more about our social history. Foreigners often think of tea as the British national drink. But compared to beer drinking, tea drinking is a very recent development. Beer has been drunk in Britain since before the Roman invasion. The earliest breweries were parts of the monasteries. And as early as 1659 AD the king of Kent was making laws in an attempt to stop priests from getting drunk.

By the late 16th century, drunkenness was a real problem and laws were passed to restrict drinking hours. In 1606, a law was passed which stated the purpose of inns was to lodge way-faring people only. Travelers were allowed to buy drinks at times forbidden to local people. However, the ingenuity of the dedicated drinkers got around this problem and the result was that the locals would simply move on to the next town or village when they wanted to continue drinking after time in their own village.

In the 19th century, cheap gin appeared in Britain. It was very popular among poor people. Drunkenness again increased and more laws were passed. The Temperance Society was formed to fight against the demon drink. This group of dedicated tea-toilers tried to persuade people to abstain from drinking by getting them to sign the pledge. In spite of their various attempts to curb drinking, or step it out completely, pubs continue to provide a major part of British social life. Their opening and closing hours are still restricted by law although they have their recommendations recently for big changes, including extending licensing hours and admitting children. But nothing has happened yet.

Questions 26-30 are based on the passage you have just heard:

26. What is this talk mainly about?
27. When did people start to drink beer in Britain?
28. What was the purpose of the law passed in 1606?
29. Which of the following factors contribute to the rise of drunkenness in the 19th century?
30. Which of the following is true of English pubs today?

2008 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear:

Woman: I fell 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 is bitten by an ant.
C. She is hungry.	D. She spilled her paint.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.	A. It was called off unexpectedly.	
	B. It raised more money than expected.	
	C. It received fewer people than expected.	
	D. It disappointed the woman for the man's absence.	
2.	A. A thoracic case.	B. A nervous disorder.
	C. A stomach problem.	D. A psychiatric condition.
3.	A. In the housing office on campus.	B. In the downtown hotel.

- C. At the rental agency. D. In the nursing home.
4. A. Thrilled B. Refreshed. C. Exhausted. D. Depressed.
5. A. To travel with parents.
B. To organize a picnic in the country.
C. To cruise, even without his friends.
D. To take a flight to Maldives instead.
6. A. He's got a fever. B. He's got nausea.
C. He's got diarrhea. D. He's got a runny nose
7. A. To suture the man's wound. B. To remove the bits of glass.
C. To disinfect the man's wound. D. To take closer look at the man's wound.
8. A. Mr. Lindley had got injured. B. Mr. Lindley had fallen asleep.
C. Mr. Lindley had fallen off his chair. D. Mr. Lindley had lost consciousness.
9. A. She will apply to Duke University.
B. She will probably attend the University of Texas.
C. She made up her mind to give up school for work.
D. She chose Duke University over the University of Texas.
10. A. Her boyfriend broke up with her. B. She was almost run over by a truck.
C. One of her friends was emotionally hurt. D. She dumped her boyfriend's truck in the river.
11. A. The patient will not accept the doctor's recommendation.
B. The doctor lost control of the allergic reaction.
C. The doctor finds it hard to decide what to do.
D. The medicine is not available to the patient.
12. A. It was more expensive than the original price.
B. It was given to the woman as a gift.
C. It was the last article on sale.
D. It was a good bargain.
13. A. Excited. B. Impatient. C. Indifferent D. Concerned
14. A. She regrets buying the car. B. The car just arrived yesterday.
C. she will certainly not buy the car. D. This is the car she has been wanting.
15. A. He is seriously ill. B. His work is a mess.
C. The weather is lousy this week. D. He has been working under pressure.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. He has got bowel cancer. B. He has got heart disease.
C. He has got bone cancer. D. He has got heartburn.
17. A. To have a colonoscopy. B. To seek a second opinion.
C. To be put on chemotherapy. D. To have his bowel removed.
18. A. A pretty minor surgery. B. A normal life ahead of him.

- C. A miracle in his coming years. D. A life without any inconveniences.
19. A. Thankful. B. Admitting. C. Resentful. D. Respectful.
20. A. It was based on the symptoms the man had described.
B. It was prescribed considering possible complications.
C. It was given according to the man's actual condition.
D. It was effective because of a proper intervention.

Passage Two

21. A. Smoking and lung cancer. B. Lung cancer and the sexes.
C. How to quit smoking. D. How to prevent lung cancer.
22. A. Current smokers exclusively. B. Second-hand smokers.
C. With a lung problem. D. At age 40 or over.
23. A. 156. B. 269. C. 7498. D. 9427.
24. A. Smoking is the culprit in causing lung cancer.
B. Women are more vulnerable to lung cancer than men.
C. Women are found to be more addicted to smoking than men.
D. When struck by lung cancer, men seem to live longer than women.
25. A. Lung cancer can be early detected.
B. Lung cancer is deadly but preventable.
C. Lung cancer is fatal and unpredictable.
D. Smoking affects the lungs of men and women differently.

Passage Three

26. A. A hobby. B. The whole world.
C. A learning experience. D. A cancer to earn a living.
27. A. Her legs were broken.
B. Her arms were broken.
C. Her shoulders were seriously injured.
D. Her cervical vertebrae were seriously injured.
28. A. She learned a foreign language. B. She learned to make friends.
C. She learned to be a teacher. D. She learned living skills.
29. A. She worked as a skiing coach.
B. She was a college instructor.
C. She was a social worker in the clinic.
D. She worked as elementary school teacher.
30. A. Optimistic and hard-bitten. B. Pessimistic and cynical.
C. Humorous and funny. D. Kind and reliable.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the

statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. I am afraid that you'll have to _____ the deterioration of the condition.
A. account for B. call for C. look for D. make for
32. Twelve hours a week seemed a generous _____ of your time to the nursing home.
A. affliction B. alternative C. allocation D. alliance
33. Every product is _____ tested before being put into the market.
A. expensively B. exceptionally C. exhaustively D. exclusively
34. Having clean hands is one of the _____ rules when preparing food.
A. potent B. conditional C. inseparable D. cardinal
35. The educators should try hard to develop the _____ abilities of children.
A. cohesive B. cognitive C. collective D. comic
36. Mortgage _____ had risen in the last year because the number of low-income families was on the increase.
A. defects B. deficits C. defaults D. deceptions
37. The symptoms may be _____ by certain drugs.
A. exaggerated B. exacerbated C. exceeded D. exhibited
38. Her story was a complete _____ from start to finish, so nobody believed in her.
A. facility B. fascination C. fabrication D. faculty
39. The police investigating the traffic accident have not ruled out _____.
A. salvage B. safeguard C. sabotage D. sacrifice
40. The government always _____ on the background of employees who are hired for sensitive military projects.
A. takes up B. checks up C. works out D. looks into

Section B

Directions: In this section you each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases marked A,B,C and D. Choose the word or phrase which are best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The 19th-century physiology was dominated by the study of the transformations of food energy into body mass and activity.
A. boosted B. governed C. clarified D. pioneered
42. Surely, it would be sensible to get a second opinion before taking any further action.
A. realistic B. sensitive C. reasonable D. sensational
43. The Chinese people hold their ancestors in great veneration.
A. recognition B. sincerity C. heritage D. honor
44. I worked to develop the requisite skill for a managerial post.
A. perfect B. exquisite C. unique D. necessary
45. If exercise is a bodily maintenance activity and an index of physiological age, the lack of sufficient exercise may either cause or hasten aging.
A. instance B. indicator C. appearance D. option
46. The doctor advised Ken to avoid strenuous exercise.

- A. arduous B. demanding C. potent D. continuous
47. The hospital should be held accountable for the quality of care it delivers.
A. practicable B. reliable C. flexible D. responsible
48. Greenpeace has been invited to appraise the environment costs of such an operation.
A. esteem B. appreciate C. evaluate D. approve
49. The company still hopes to find a buyer, but the future looks bleak.
A. chilly B. dismal C. promising D. fanatic
50. These were vital decisions that bore upon the happiness of everybody.
A. ensured B. ruined C. achieved D. influenced

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Are some people born clever and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely 51, the answer to both these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius 52 a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the 53 of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his 54. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent 55 we are born with. The closer the blood relationships between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people 56 from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have 57 intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.

58 now that we take two identical twins and

51. A. quite B. enough
C. sure D. so
52. A. out of B. into
C. from within D. off
53. A. amounts B. qualities
C. limits D. scores
54. A. disposition B. perception
C. endowment D. environment
55. A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything
56. A. in advance B. for effect
C. at random D. under way
57. A. similar B. various
C. appropriate D. inborn
58. A. Look B. Believe
C. Suggest D. Imagine

put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment 59 birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the 60 that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

59. A. and B. or rather
C. as well as D. but for
60. A. fact B. event
C. condition D. environment

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Fourteen-year-old Sean McCallum lay in a hospital bed waiting for a new heart. Without it, Sean would die. Sean's case is not unusual. Every day many people die because there just aren't enough human organs to go around.

Now scientists say they can alter the genetic make-up of certain animals so that their organs may be acceptable to humans. With this gene-altering technique to overcome our immune rejection to foreign organs, scientists hope to use pig hearts for transplants by the year 2008.

That prospect, however, has stirred up strong opposition among animal right activists. They protest that the whole idea of using animal is cruel and unjust. Some scientists also fear such transplants may transmit unknown diseases to humans.

Others believe transplanting animal organs into humans is unnecessary. Millions of dollars spent on breeding pigs for their organs could not be better than spent on health education programs. They believe seventy-five percent of the heart disease cases that had led to a need for organ transplant are preventable. The key is to convince people to eat healthfully, and not to smoke or drink alcohol. Scientists could also use research funds to improve artificial organs.

Still others believe that though new inventions and prevention programs may help, spending money to encourage more people to donate their organs is an even better idea. If enough people were educated about organ donations, everyone who needed an organ could be taken off the waiting list in a year.

61. What is the problem the passage begins with?
A. A high mortality rate of immune rejection.
B. A malpractice in heart transplantation.
C. An unusual case of organ transplant.
D. A shortage of human organs.
62. Not only is the gene-altering technique a technical issue, according to the passage, but also it _____.
A. introduces an issue of inhumanity
B. raises the issue of justice in medicine

- C. presents a significant threat to the human nature
 - D. pushes the practice of organ transplant to the limits
63. Doubtful of the necessity of using animal organs, some scientists _____.
 A. are to narrow the scope of organ transplants
 B. switch to the development of artificial organs
 C. come up with alternatives to the current problem
 D. set out to purchase better ways of treating heart disease
64. It can be inferred from the concluding paragraph of the passage that _____.
 A. the gene-altering technique will help those waiting for organ transplants
 B. the present supply of human organs still has potential to be explored
 C. people prefer the use of animal organs for medical purposes
 D. the gene-altering technique leaves much to be desired
65. The information the passage carries is _____.
 A. enlightening
 B. unbelievable
 C. imaginative
 D. factual

Passage Two

Here is a great irony of 21st century global health: while many hundreds of millions of people lack adequate food as a result of economic inequities, political corruption, or warfare, many hundreds of millions more are overweight to the point of increased risk of diet-related chronic diseases. Obesity is a worldwide phenomenon, affecting children as well as adults and forcing all but the poorest countries to divert scarce resources away from food security to take care of people with preventable heart disease and diabetes.

To reverse the obesity epidemic, we must address the fundamental cause. Overweight comes from consuming more food energy than is expended in activity. The cause of this imbalance also is ironically improved prosperity. People use extra income to eat more and be less physically active. Market economies encourage this. They turn people with expendable income into consumers of aggressively marketed foods that are high in energy but low in nutritional value, and of cars, television sets, and computers that promote sedentary behavior. Gaining weight is good business. Food is particularly big business because everyone eats.

Moreover, food is so overproduced that many countries especially the rich ones, have far more than they need—another irony. In the United States, to take an extreme example, most adults—of all ages, incomes, educational levels, and census categories—are overweight. The U. S. food supply provides 3800 kilocalories per person per day, nearly twice as much as required by many adults. Overabundant food forces companies to compete for sales through advertising, health claims, new products, larger portions, and campaigns directed towards children. Food marketing promotes weight gain. Indeed, it is difficult to think of any major industry that might benefit if people eat less food; certainly not the agriculture, food product, grocery, restaurant, diet, or drug industries. All flourish when people eat more, and all employ armies of lobbyists to discourage governments from doing anything to inhibit overeating.

66. The great irony of 21st century global public health refers to _____.
 A. the cause of obesity and its counteractive measures
 B. the insufficient and superfluous consumption of food
 C. the scarce natural resource and the negligence of food security.

woman's preferences in such tests and her actual behavior.

71. The researchers made a study on _____.
 A. women's menstrual cycle
 B. men's preferred female images
 C. women's visual preferences of men
 D. men's masculine and feminine features
72. Women are drawn to a masculine face, according to the researchers, when they _____.
 A. grow to be more feminine
 B. are on oral contraceptives
 C. are ready for conception
 D. are on menstruation
73. It was found in Britain that women's preferred male images were influenced by _____.
 A. their family planning
 B. the years of marriage they had
 C. the length of their menstrual cycle
 D. the term of a relationship they seek
74. Just because the studies of female preferences show changes across the menstrual cycle, as Penton-Voak implies, does not mean that _____.
 A. visual preferences do exist
 B. a woman acts this way in reality
 C. a man will buy into the phenomenon
 D. men and women prefer the same image
75. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 A. Does a woman judge from a man's appearance?
 B. Is there such a thing as beauty in the world?
 C. Are women more emotional than men?
 D. Is beauty more than meets the eyes?

Passage Four

WELL—do they or don't they? For years, controversy has raged over whether the electromagnetic fields produced by power lines could cause cancer, especially leukaemia in young children. But in Britain last week, confusion reached new heights.

One team from Bristol announced that it had evidence to back a controversial but plausible theory which would explain how power lines might cause cancer (electric fields attract airborne pollutants). Only to be followed by the release of results by another group in London which suggested there is nothing to worry about. What is going on?

Actually, the confusion may be more apparent than real. There can be no doubt that the effects of power lines on water droplets, pollutants and naturally occurring radon uncovered by the Bristol team are real and interesting. But to suggest that they have anything to do with leukemia in children is premature. The extra exposure to pollution for child living near power lines would be tiny, and it is not obvious why radon—a gas normally associated with lung cancer—would cause leukemia in children.

The second study, which drew reassuring blank, is the world's biggest ever probe of the statistical link between childhood cancers and magnetic fields of the sort produced by power lines and electrical appliances. It is one of several recent studies that have failed to find a link. Unlike earlier research, these newer studies involved going into homes to measure the electromagnetic fields. The fields they measured included input from major power lines if they were nearby.

Which is not to say the research is perfect. Critics argue that Britain's childhood cancer study, for example, has not yet taken into account the surges in exposure that might come from, say, switching

appliances on and off. And some people might wonder why measurements of the electric fields that are also produced by power lines did not figure in last week's study. But neither criticism amounts to a fatal blow. Electrical fields cannot penetrate the body significantly, for example.

A more serious concern is whether the British research provides an all-clear signal for such countries as the US where power lines carry more current and therefore produce higher magnetic fields. Pedants (书呆子) would conclude that it doesn't. But these countries will not have long to wait for answers from a major Japanese study.

In Britain, the latest epidemiological study can be taken as the final word on the matter. If the electromagnetic fields in Britain homes can in some unforeseen way increase the risk of cancer, we can now be as certain as science allows that the increase is too tiny to measure.

76. Both the question "Well, do they or don't they?" and the question "What is going on?" suggest _____.
 A. the high incidence of leukemia
 B. the advent of bewilderment among people
 C. the warning of the worsening air pollution
 D. the tense relation between Bristol and London
77. What would the author say of the results of the study?
 A. Enlightening. B. Insignificant. C. Reassuring. D. Apparent.
78. What can be suggested from the result of the second study?
 A. There does exist a danger zone near power lines.
 B. There is much to be improved in terms of design.
 C. There is nothing to worry about as to power lines.
 D. There is no link between the first and second study.
79. It can be inferred from the passage that the British outcomes _____.
 A. are expected to convince nobody but pedants
 B. were found to have left much room for doubt
 C. could have implications in such countries as the US
 D. will be consistent with the Japanese ones in the near future
80. To conclude, the author _____.
 A. reassures us of the reliability of the latest research in Britain
 B. asks for improved measurements for such an investigation
 C. points out the drawbacks of the latest research in Britain
 D. urges further investigation on the issue

Passage Five

Smoking causes wrinkles by upsetting the body's mechanism for renewing skin, say scientists in Japan. Dermatologists say the finding confirms the long-held view that smoking ages skin prematurely.

Skin stays healthy and young-looking because of a fine balance between two processes that are constantly at work. The first breaks down old skin while the second makes new skin. The body breaks down the old skin with enzymes called matrix metalloproteinases, or MMPs. They chop up the fibers that from collagen (胶原质) —the connective tissue that makes up around 80 per cent of normal skin.

Akimichi Morita and his colleagues at Nagoya City University Medical School suspected that smoking disrupted the body's natural process of breaking down old skin and renewing it. To test their idea,

they first made a solution of cigarette smoke by pumping smoke through a saline (盐的) solution. Smoke was sucked from cigarettes for two seconds every minute. Tiny drops of this smoke solution were added to dishes of human fibroblasts, the skin cells that produce collagen.

After a day in contact with smoke solution, the researchers tested the skin cells to see how much collagen-degrading MMP they were making. Morita found that cells exposed to cigarette smoke had produced far more MMP than normal skin cells.

Morita also tested the skin cells to see how much new collagen they were producing. He found that the smoke caused a drop in the production of fresh collagen by up to 40 per cent.

He says that this combined effects of degrading collagen more rapidly and producing less new collagen is probably what cause premature skin ageing in smokers. In both cases, the more concentrated the smoke solution the greater the effect on collagen. "This suggests the amount of collagen is important for skin ageing," he says, "It looks like less collagen means more wrinkle formation."

Morita doesn't know if this is the whole story of why smokers have more wrinkles. But he plans to confirm his findings by testing skin samples from smokers and non-smokers of various ages to see if the smoking has the same effect on collagen. "So far we've only done this in the lab," he says. "We don't know exactly what happens in the body yet – that might take some time."

Other dermatologists are impressed by the work. "This is fascinating," says Lawrence Parish, director of the Center for International Dermatology at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. This confirms scientifically what we've long expected, he says. "Tobacco smoke is injurious to skin."

81. Health skin lies in _____.
 - A. a well-kept balance between two working processes
 - B. the two processes of breaking down skin cells
 - C. a fine balance in the number of cigarettes
 - D. the two steps of forming collagen
82. For the Japanese scientists, to test their idea is _____.
 - A. to verify the aging of human beings
 - B. to find out the mechanism of renewing skin
 - C. to prove the two processes of wrinkle formation
 - D. to confirm the hazards of smoking proven otherwise
83. The Japanese scientists tested their ideas using _____.
 - A. MMPs to form fresh collagen
 - B. cigarette smoke to contaminate skin cells
 - C. human fibroblasts to produce fresh collagen
 - D. non-smokers to be exposed to cigarette smoke
84. As inferred from Morita's results, smoking _____.
 - A. could stimulate the production of fresh collagen
 - B. is unlikely to promote the production of MMP
 - C. tends to cause skin to age prematurely
 - D. may cause collagen to die by 60%
85. Morita implies that his findings _____.
 - A. took less time than expected
 - B. were hard to accept in dermatology

- C. were not exclusively based on the lab
- D. need to be further verified in the human body

Passage Six

Today, I sit in a surgical ICU beside my favorite Jack as he recovers from a five-hour operation to repair a massive aortic aneurysm. For me it has been a journey into the medical system as an inexperienced consumer rather than in my usual position as a seasoned provider. This journey to an urban referral center has produced some disappointing surprises for Dad, and especially for me. For the past two days, my beloved Jack has been called “Harold” (his first name; Jack is his middle name). Of course, there is nothing wrong with “Harold”—it was what he was called in the army—but Dad never has been “Harold”, except to those who really don’t know him. Telephone callers at our family home who asked for “Harold” were always red flags that the caller was a telemarketer or insurance salesperson.

Dad doesn’t correct his physicians or the office receptionists—he is from the old school, where it is impolite to question or correct your physician. Once he was an almost ideal “Jack,” strong, athletic, quietly confident, and imminently trustworthy, but his recent renal failure and dialysis treatments, his stroke and his constant tremor have robbed him of his strength, mobility, and golf game, but not of his will or love of his family. Part of the reason he agreed to undertake this risky operation at his advanced age was because his wife and sisters still need his protective support. With so much at risk, he faced his life-threatening challenge in a city far away from his home and friends and in a place where he is greeted as “Harold”.

86. The author relates the story _____.
 - A. from a consumer’s point of view
 - B. with a view to punctuating patient rights
 - C. according to his own standards of health care
 - D. based on his own unpleasant medical treatment
87. Apparently, the author’s father _____.
 - A. did not like to be called by the first name
 - B. was not well taken care of as expected
 - C. was mistaken for somebody else
 - D. was treated like a businessman
88. As the author implies, his father _____.
 - A. encountered so many impolite physicians
 - B. did nothing but kept quiet in the hospital
 - C. accepted the way he was greeted
 - D. had his diagnosis made wrongly
89. What the story implies is that _____.
 - A. people are what they are called
 - B. nobody likes to be called Harold in English
 - C. a patient should be called as he or she wishes
 - D. a patient should be called by the first name in the hospital
90. The author describes his “Jack” in a tone of _____.
 - A. admiration B. inspiration C. indignation D. expectation

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the ANSWER SHEET. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the essay.

珍爱生命从护心开始

生命第一杀手

这些年来,随着我国经济的发展,在人们解决了温饱之后,伴随着而来的是与吸烟、缺乏运动、紧张和过度饮食等不良生活方式相关的慢性疾病,尤其是心血管疾病、肿瘤等已经成为危害健康、危及生命的第一杀手。

近年来,“猝死”事件在各地屡有发生。压力过大,劳累过度,使得不少中青年人成长处于亚健康状态,积重难返而猝死。在众多猝死事件中,多数是由心肌梗死引起的。而半数以上的心肌梗死是没有先兆的,突然起病,致死或致残;在心肌梗死的发病早期死亡者中,半数都死在到达医院之前。

在很多人的印象里,高血压、冠心病、心肌梗死好像是老年人的“专利”,其实不然,现在每天医院急诊室、监护室里都能看到一些非常年轻的心肌梗死患者,而且越来越多。

无知者“无畏”

多数并不是死于无钱,而是死于无知,即缺乏预防意识,缺乏对健康的忧患意识,这在“白骨精”(白领、骨干、精英)中尤为突出。他们白天忙于应酬,很少有人把自己的健康放在心上。

值得注意的是,不健康生活方式所致的心血管病多是“隐形杀手”,平时无明显症状,但在不知不觉或没有先兆的情况下,以突然发病的形式瞬间结束人们的生命。相当多的病人第一次发病或第一次有临床表现就是心肌梗死,甚至猝死进而结束生命。

令人担忧的是,现在很多“白骨精”们根本意识不到自己是心血管疾病的高危人群,甚至幻想患病以后再亡羊补牢。实际上,在长期的超负荷“压迫”下,他们一旦发病就会一发不可收拾,第一次就往往可能猝死,所以一定不能心存侥幸。

管住嘴 迈开腿

血脂的异常和胆固醇升高、吸烟、糖尿病、高血压、中心型肥胖、日常生活缺乏运动、饮食缺乏蔬菜水果,都已经被证明是心血管疾病的重要危险因素,既然我们已经知道心血管疾病是一个多种危险因子的疾病,那么应首先从防危险因素上做起,而不是等到患了高血压再去吃降压药物,得了高血脂再去降血脂。

心血管疾病是可防、可控、可救的。吸烟是万恶之源,不止是危害心血管,也是引起呼吸系统和多种癌症的“罪犯”。吸烟害己更害人,吸烟不是“嗜好”,而是疾病。肥胖和血脂异常也可以明显增加高血压、心肌梗死等的危险。

心血管防治要注重“治未病”,对每一个人来说,要有一个健康的身体,首先要不吸烟,“管住嘴”,特别要从青少年抓起,引导青少年从小养成健康文明的生活习惯,告别吸烟,告别垃圾食品。

“迈开腿”,除了爬山、游泳等运动以外,要把路走起来。如果大家能坚持每天快步走一万步的话,持之以恒,定将受益匪浅。饭吃八成饱,日行万步路,为最有效的就有效的减肥方法。

2008 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 【C】对话中男士说“Fewer people came than we had expected. It was disappointing, but we made a little money for our organization.”表示来的人比预期的要少，但还是筹集了一些钱。
2. 【C】关键词是“esophagus”（食道）和“heartburn”“（因胃消化不良引起的）心口灼热”。因此选 C。A thoracic case 是关于胸部的问题。
3. 【A】对话里女士问这里是不是帮助学生找住处的办公室。因此对话应该发生在“the housing office on campus”。
4. 【C】关键词是 beat，这个词作为形容词表示“精疲力竭的，疲惫的”。
5. 【C】男士说“I’m still planning to go. Alone if I have to.”可见他还计划要航游，即使是没人和他一起去，他也要去。
6. 【C】从男士见到医生说的第一句话“Doc, I’m afraid to have the runs”可知可能是闹痢疾了，而且后面医生还问他是经常去厕所吗。
7. 【A】女士说她接下来要做的事是“stitch you up”，表示缝合伤口，因此选 A。A 中的“suture”也表示缝合伤口。
8. 【D】“I found him in his chair, white as a sheet. I thought he passed out.”意为“我在椅子上发现他，脸色白得像纸，我认为他昏死过去了”。可知答案是 D。
9. 【B】对话中女士说 Jacky 正在考虑去得克萨斯大学，Jacky 在 Duke University 注册了，但是他不想离家太远，所以 Jacky 应该回得克萨斯大学。
10. 【A】“My boyfriend just dumped me for another girl.”表示我男朋友另寻新欢了。
11. 【C】“between Iraq and a hard place”表示“左右为难，进退不得”。因此对话中说的是医生也很难决定该怎么做。C 是正确选项。
12. 【D】“It was only one tenth of the original price.”意为“只有原价的十分之一”。而 D 中的“good bargain”表示便宜货。
13. 【B】男士说“I see. You have said that several times.”意为“我知道，你已经说了好几遍了。”可知男士有些不耐烦。
14. 【C】女士说“You must think that I was born yesterday if you expect me to buy it.”意为“如果你期望我买这辆车，你一定是认为我昨天才出生的。”因此女士肯定不会买这辆车。
15. 【D】对话中女士问男士的新工作怎么样，男士说不好，他感觉很痛苦，这一周是紧张的一周。可见那时工作压力大。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【A】从“All this time you have been prescribing tablets for heart bum, and it turns out that I got cancer of the bowel”可知病人得的是肠癌。
17. 【D】切掉肠子。女士说的第一句话就是“you’ll probably have an operation to remove the bowel, or some of it. It’s too diseased to save, I’m afraid.”意为“恐怕你可能需要做手术切掉全部或部分肠子，感染得太厉害了，无法保留。”
18. 【B】从“And yes, you will be able to live a pretty normal life and go work, and everything.”可知医

生向病人保证将来的生活完全正常。

19. **[C]** 愤怒。病人说之前医生一直认为他得的是“heart burn”(胃烧灼痛), 现在又说是肠癌, 所以病人有些生气。
20. **[A]** 针对对病人之前的治疗, 医生解释说“I prescribed for you on the basis of the symptoms you yourself described to me.” 因为选 A。

Passage Two

21. **[B]** 从文中第一句话: “For years researchers have debated whether smoking effects the lungs in men and women differently” 可知本文是关于吸烟对男性和女性的健康影响是否相同的。
22. **[D]** 研究参与者的要求是“healthy, at least 40 years old and either current or former smokers.” 因此 D 选项的 40 岁以上是其中的一个要求。
23. **[B]** 患肺癌的人是 113 名男性和 156 名女性, 因此一共是 269。
24. **[B]** 从 “In a most compelling study on the topic to date, researchers determined that women are twice as vulnerable to lung cancer as men.” 可知这项研究的发现之一是女性比男性更易得肺癌。
25. **[B]** 文中最后: “There is one thing about which all investigators are ready to agree: lung cancer is particularly deadly and almost entirely preventable.” 所有研究者都准备同意的是: “肺癌是非常致命的, 同时又是几乎可以完全预防的。” 因此 B 选项是正确的。

Passage Three

26. **[B]** 从 As Jill says, “Skiing was it — everything — my world.” 可知滑雪是她的整个世界。
27. **[D]** 从 “Her fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae were broken.” 得知她的第四、五、六块颈椎受损。
28. **[D]** “She learned to write, to type, and to feed herself. Once she had mastered daily living skills, she enrolled in the University of California at Los Angeles ...” 意为 “她学习书写、打字和吃饭。当她刚刚掌握了日常生活技能的时候, 她就在加利福尼亚大学登记注册了……” 由此可知她在康复期间所学的是 daily living skills 日常生活技能, 选 D。
29. **[D]** 从文中可知 Jill 受伤之后的下一个人生职业目标是要当一名小学教师。
30. **[A]** “Optimistic and hard-bitten.” 意为 “乐观的和顽强的”, 最符合 Jill 的性格特征。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **[A]** 本题题意是: “恐怕你要对环境恶化做出解释。” A 解释, 说明; B 要求, 提倡; C 寻找; D 走向, 有利于。
32. **[C]** 本题题意是: “您每周分配给护理之家 12 小时很慷慨了。” A 痛苦, 苦恼; B 二中选一, 可选择的事物; C 分配, 安置; D 联盟, 联合。根据句中 generous (慷慨的, 大方的), 可判定选项为 C。
33. **[D]** 本题题意是: “每一种产品在进入市场之前都要进行单独检验。” A 昂贵地; B 例外地, 异常地; C 用尽一切地; D 排外地, 单独地。
34. **[D]** 本题题意是: “准备食物时, 净手是最主要的准则之一。” A 有力的, 有效的; B 有条件的, 引起条件反应的; 不能分的; D 主要的, 最重要的。
35. **[B]** 本题题意是: “教育者应该尽力发展孩子的认知能力。” A 黏着的; B 认知的; C 集体的;

D 喜剧的。

36. 【C】本题题意是：“去年抵押拖欠提高了，因为低收入家庭的数量在增长。” A 过失，缺点；B 赤字、不足；C 不履行责任，拖欠；D 欺骗，诡计。
37. 【B】本题题意是：“症状可能因为使用某些药品加剧。” A 夸大；B 恶化，加剧；C 超越，胜过；D 展出，陈列。
38. 【C】本题题意是：“她的故事从头至尾都是假的，没有人相信她。” A 设备，便利；B 魔力，入魔；C 编造，捏造；D 才能，本领。
39. 【C】本题题意是：“警察对交通事故的调查没有排除恶意行为。” A 救助，营救；B 安全装置；C 阴谋破坏；D 牺牲。
40. 【B】本题题意是：“政府对那些敏感的军事工程的受雇人员详细检查其背景。” A 占领，从事；B 检查，检验；C 解决，设计出；D 调查。look into 也是“调查，窥察”的意思，但是后面直接跟调查对象，不能再加介词 on 了。

Section B

41. 【B】本题题意是：“19 世纪的生理学是以食物能量转化到人体能量和活动的研究为主流。” dominate 是“主导，控制”的意思。A 推进；B 统治，支配；C 澄清；D 先驱。
42. 【C】本题题意是：“当然，在进一步采取行动之前改变看法是明智的。” sensible 有感觉的，明智的。A 现实的；B 敏感的；C 合理的，有道理的；D 轰动的，耸人听闻的。
43. 【D】本题题意是：“中国人非常崇拜他们的祖先。” veneration 是“尊敬，崇拜”的意思。A 赞誉，重视；B 真诚；C 遗产；D 尊敬，敬意。
44. 【D】本题题意是：“我努力提高必不可少的管理技能。” requisite 是“必备的，必不可少的”的意思。A 完美的；B 优美的，精巧的；C 独一无二的；D 必要的。
45. 【B】本题题意是：“如果锻炼既维持身体机能也是生理年龄指标的话，那么缺乏足够的锻炼要么会造成老化要么会加速老化。” index 是“指数，指标”的意思。A 事例，场合；B 指示，指标；C 外观，表象；D 选项，选择权。
46. 【A】本题题意是：“医生建议 Ken 避免激烈运动。” strenuous 是“紧张的，激烈的”的意思。A 费劲的，辛勤的；B 过分要求的，苛刻的；C 有力的，有效的；D 持续的。
47. 【D】本题题意是：“医院应该对他们提供的护理质量负责。” accountable 是“负责的”的意思。A 可实行的，行得通的；B 可信的；C 柔韧的，可变通的；D 负责任的。
48. 【C】本题题意是：“绿色和平组织被邀请评价这种操作的环境代价。” appraise 是“评价，评估”的意思。A 尊敬，尊重；B 欣赏；C 评价，评估；D 同意，赞同。
49. 【B】本题题意是：“公司仍然希望找到买主，但未来不容乐观。” bleak 是“惨淡的，凄凉的”的意思。A 寒冷的；B 凄凉的，阴暗的；C 有希望的，有前途的；D 狂热的，盲信的。
50. 【D】本题题意是：“这些是关乎所有人幸福的重大决定。” bear upon 是“有关，瞄准”的意思。A 保证，确保；B 毁灭，毁灭；C 达成；D 影响。

Part III Cloze

51. 【B】本句句意是：“说也奇怪，对于此前的问题的回答是‘对’。” strangely enough 用作插入语，表示“说也奇怪，最奇怪的是”。
52. 【A】本句句意是：“我们的智力在某种程度上是与生俱来的，教育再多也无法将天生智力低下的孩子变成天才。” make sb. out of sb. 表示“用……制造”的意思。make ...into 表示“制作成为”；

其他两项均不符合搭配习惯。

53. **【C】** 本句句意是：“因而一个人智力所能达到的程度是天生的，但他是否能够达到这种程度将取决于他的后天环境。”根据句中 *whether or not he reaches those limits* 可以判断此处选 C。
54. **【D】** 译文参见 53 题。上一句提到“另一方面，生活在枯燥环境下的孩子不如生活在丰富环境下的孩子智力发育得好。”根据这一句，可以判断此处选择 D。
55. **【B】** 本句句意是：“很显然智力在某种程度上是我们天生带来的。”此处是肯定上一段的内容，所以应该选择 *something*。
56. **【C】** 此句句意是“如果我们任意选取两个不相干的人，很可能他们的智力水平完全不同。”*at random* 固定搭配，表示“随意，任意”。A 提前；B 做样子，装门面；D 在进行中。
57. **【A】** 本句句意是：“像兄弟姐妹、父母和孩子之间的关系通常智力大致相近，这也清楚地表明智力是天生的。”本段描述的是智力与血缘的关系。血缘关系越近，智力水平就越相近。A 类似的，相似的；B 各种各样的，多方面的；C 合适的；D 天生的。
58. **【D】** 本句句意是：“假设现在我们将两个双胞胎置于不同的环境中。”这里是假设的情景，所以应该选 D。A 看；B 相信；C 建议；D 想象。
59. **【D】** 本句句意是：“我们很快会发现智力发展不同，这表明了环境而不是先天因素对智力起了作用。”根据本句中的动词 *plays* 用的第三人称单数，可以判断主语应该是单数，所以不能选择 *and*；根据句意我们得知是环境起了作用而不是先天因素，所以可以排除 B（而是）和 C（也，又）。*but for* 表示“若不是”。
60. **【A】** 本句句意是：“共同生活而没有血缘关系的人智力水平可能相似这一事实也表明了这个结论。”A 事实；B 事件；C 条件；D 环境。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

14 岁的 Sean McCallum 躺在医院病床上等待新的心脏。等不到，他可能就会死。这种病例很常见。每天有很多人因为没有足够的人类器官而死亡。

现在科学家们说，他们能改变某些动物的基因构成，这样人类便可以接受它们的器官。转基因技术能克服我们免疫系统对植入器官的排斥，科学家们希望到 2008 年，猪的心脏能移植给人体。

然而，这个预期在动物权利保护者中激起了强烈的反对。他们抗议称，利用动物的所有观点都是残忍而不公平的。一些科学家也担心这样的移植会传播未知的疾病给人类。

其他人相信将动物的器官移植到人体是没有必要的。大量的钱用来养猪以获得它们的器官并不比把钱花在保健教育项目上好。他们相信 75% 的需要移植器官的心脏病是可预防的。关键在于吃得健康，禁烟禁酒。科学家们也能使用调研经费来改良人造器官。

仍然有人相信，尽管新发明和预防措施有所帮助，花钱鼓励更多的人捐献器官是个更好的主意。如果有足够的人受到器官捐献的教育，那么每个需要器官的人都不用等待名单中排队了。

【文章大意】 由于心脏供源不足，很多需要心脏移植的病患只能等待。科学家们说可以通过改变某些动物的基因构造，使它们的心脏适合人类，但这引发了动物权利激进分子的强烈反对，他们认为对动物很残忍也不公平。此外科学家也担心移植可能会将未知疾病传染给人类。也有人认为心脏移植没有必要。花在研发猪心脏移植上的钱不如用在健康教育计划上，因为 75% 的心脏病是可以避免的。另外，也有人认为教育人们器官捐献是更好的主意。

61. 【D】细节题。本题题意是：“本段文字是以什么问题开始的？”第一段中举了一个病患缺少心脏供源的例子。最后一句话说“每天很多人死去仅仅是因为没有足够的器官供应。”所以选 D “器官短缺”。
62. 【A】细节题。本题题意是：“本段文字认为，基因改变技术不仅是技术问题，还提出了人道（不人道）的问题。”第二段告诉我们有些科学家说可以通过基因技术改变猪的基因，使之适用于人类。第三段则告诉我们动物权利激进分子反对这一做法，认为太残忍、对动物不公平。所以选 A。
63. 【C】细节题。本题题意是：“一些科学家因为怀疑使用动物器官的必要性，想到了解决目前问题的其他办法。”第三段告诉我们有些科学家认为没有必要移植动物器官，因为75%的心脏病可以避免，我们不妨把花在研发猪器官移植上的钱用在健康教育上。显然，这一点相较于猪器官移植也是可考虑的解决办法。
64. 【B】推断题。本题题意是：“从本段文字的最后一段可以推断目前人类器官供应仍有余地去挖掘。”最后一段告诉我们也有人认为我们应该花钱鼓励人们捐献器官是个更好的主意。如果有足够的人受到器官捐献的教育，那么等着器官移植的人在一年之内都可从等待名单上消失。从此可以看出，器官捐献的前景很广阔。
65. 【D】词汇题。本题题意是：“本段文字的信息是基于事实的。”本段文字从事例出发，引用不同科学家的观点，所以说是 factual。A 发人深省的；B 不可信的；C 充满想象的。

Passage Two

参考译文

这是 21 世纪全球健康问题的巨大讽刺：很多人由于经济发展不均衡、政治腐败或者福利问题得不到足够的食物，但又有很多人因为过度肥胖和超重到了患饮食相关的慢性疾病的地步。肥胖成了世界现象，影响了孩子和成年人，强迫除了最贫穷国家之外的所有国家将稀缺资源的关注点从食品安全进行转移，转移到去照顾那些得了可预防的心脏病和糖尿病的人身上。

要改变肥胖传染的趋势，我们必须解决根本的原因。超重是因为吃掉了比活动需求量大的食物能量。这个不平衡的根源也在很讽刺地推进着繁荣。人们花多余的钱，吃得更多，活动得更少。市场经济鼓励这么做。将人们可花的收入转变成过度营销的食品，这些食物能量很高，营养价值很低，同时也将它们转变成汽车、电视、电脑，这些东西都提倡静坐。增加体重是个不错的生意，食物尤其是个大业务，因为每个人都吃。

并且，食物也在被过度生产，尤其是富裕国家，制造了比实际需要多得多的食品——这是另一个讽刺。拿美国这个极端的例子来说，大多数的成年人，任何年龄、收入、教育水平和普查类别，都是超重的。美国食品供应商每天给每人提供 3800 千卡的热量，几乎是很多成年人需要的两倍。过剩的食物迫使公司通过广告、健康声明、新产品、大份额、直接面对孩子的宣传活动等各种方式竞争。食品营销促进了体重的增长。事实上，如果人们吃得少，很难想到会有什么主要行业会受益，农业、食品、百货、餐饮、饮食、医药等都不会。只有人们吃得多的时候，所有行业才会繁荣，并且他们聘用了成群的说客来劝说政府不要做任何制止过度饮食的事情。

【文章大意】本文谈论了一个具有讽刺意义的事实，即由于世界经济不平衡、政治腐败以致战争因素导致很多人缺少食物，而更多的人则到了因肥胖而患病的边缘。肥胖是由于人们摄入了过多的热量而运动不足造成的。发达国家的生产过剩导致了人们的消费过剩，而由于利益的原因，又不能阻止人们吃得过多。

66. 【B】细节题。本题题意是：“21 世纪全球公众健康的一大讽刺是一些地方食物短缺，另一些地方食物消费过剩。”参见第一段第一句话“21 世纪全球健康的一大讽刺是：几亿的人们由于经济不平等、政治腐败、战争等因素食不果腹，而更多的人由于肥胖得上了与饮食有关的慢性病。”

所以选 B。

67. **【B】** 主旨题。本题题意是：“根据本段文字，谈论造成肥胖病的基本原因就是要对付能量不平衡问题。”因为本段文字频繁出现 irony 一词，并将贫穷与肥胖原因进行对照，可以判断作者是不满于能量不平衡的。所以选 B。
68. **【A】** 推断题。本题题意是：“从本段文字我们得知第二个讽刺是指富裕与肥胖。”第二段第二、三句话提到“超重源自摄入超过运动所需的食物能量。具有讽刺意味的是，导致这种不平衡的原因是已有的繁荣。”所以选 A。
69. **【D】** 推断题。本题题意是：“第三个讽刺是人们被迫增加体重。”根据第三段的内容，食物在富裕的国家生产过剩，过剩的食物让商家们采取各种手段竞争。食品市场倡议增加体重。人们吃得越多，与食品有关的行业就越兴旺，所以没人会提倡采取措施限制吃得过多。从此可以看出，人们在这种氛围下，“不得不”吃得更多，因而不断增加体重。
70. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意是：“根据本段文字我们所理解的，哪个可以排除掉？”文中谈到肥胖的原因，显然有 A 经济层面的原因；最后一段最后一句话告诉我们，所有商家都会雇用说客说服政府放弃限制吃得过多的举措，所以说也有 B 政治层面的因素；D 饮食层面的，这显然是导致肥胖的直接因素。所以只能选 C，人道层面。

Passage Three

参考译文

根据 6 月 24 日《自然》发表的一个研究表明，女性们找到一张充满男性特征的脸，宽大的下颚，高高的眉弓，在她们怀孕时是更有吸引力的。但是研究者说，在女性们例假之前、之间和之后，她们似乎更愿意看到棱角不太分明的、更有女性气质的男性面庞。

“女性偏好的其他研究，主要是味道方面的，展示了行经周期内的变化。”首席作者，苏格兰圣·安德鲁斯大学的 Lan Penton-Voak 说道，“我们想视觉偏好也会很有意思，并且想看看这是否也会发生变化。”

研究者给 39 个日本女性展示了混合型男性面庞，它们不同程度地强调男性或女性特征的面部表情。这些女性在受孕期更喜欢较有男性特征的图像，但是在不受孕的时期更喜欢女性特征的图像。

另一个实验则表明，女性选择的有吸引力的面容类型似乎还依赖于她们期望得到的关系。对男性特征脸庞周期性的偏好在 23 名英国女性中是很明显的，她们被要求选择最有吸引力的发展短期关系的男性。Penton-Voak 说，当 26 名女性被要求选择长期发展的关系时，她们则在月经周期期间偏向更有女性气质的面庞。

另外 22 名使用口服避孕药的女性在选择脸庞时没有表现出每月的变化，哪怕是针对短期关系的对象选择，这就意味着荷尔蒙可能会在决定吸引程度方面起着作用，Penton-Voak 说。

有女性柔性特征的男性面容被认为是更为“友善”的男人，他们可能会是更好的丈夫或者生活伙伴。Penton-Voak 补充到，白人大男子气概的特征或许与更高的睾丸素和优良基因有关。但是他又提醒，这份报告还没有展示测试中女性偏好与其实际行为的关系。

【文章大意】 研究表明女性在怀孕期间感觉有男子气概的脸更吸引人，而月经期的女性往往喜欢面部缺少棱角，更显女性化的男人。研究人员认为女性对吸引力的感觉可能跟荷尔蒙有关。而有女性阴柔感觉的男性被认为更“和蔼可亲”，这跟睾丸激素和基因有关。

71. **【C】** 主旨题。本题题意是：“研究人员就女性喜欢哪种男人进行了调查。”在第一段第一句话中提到“根据一篇发表于 7 月 24 日《自然》杂志上的文章，在女性更易受孕阶段感觉有大大下巴和浓重的眉毛特征的男子气概的男性更吸引人，而月经期的女人则更受面部柔和、更女性化的男性吸引。”从此可以得知研究人员的研究对象是女性对男性的喜好。

72. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意是：“当她们准备受孕的时候，研究人员发现女性更喜欢男子气概的脸。”参见第一段第一句话。
73. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意是：“在伦敦发现女性对男性形象的喜好受她们愿与此男性建立何种关系影响。”第四段第一句话告诉我们“女性判断男性是否吸引人似乎与她们希望与该男子建立何种关系有关。”此句后提出了一项实验是针对伦敦 23 个女性的。所以选 D。
74. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是：“Penton-Voak 隐晦地指出仅仅因为研究表明女性对男性的喜好跟月经周期有关系并不意味着女性在现实中也如此行为。”在文章最后一句话中提到“他警告说研究并未能表明女性在测试中的喜好与现实中的表现的关系如何。”所以选 B。
75. **【A】** 主旨题。本题题意是：“哪一个是最合适的标题？”A “女性以貌取人吗？”跟文章最接近，其他都与文章无关。

Passage Four

参考译文

好吧——他们会还是不会？常年以来，对电线产生的电磁场是否会造成孩子们患上癌症，尤其是白血病这一话题，一直争论不休。但上周在英国，这场争论达到了新的高度。

布里斯托的一个研究小组宣称有证据支持一个有争议但可行的理论，这个理论解释了电线如何造成癌症（电场吸引空气中污染物）。紧跟其后，另一个伦敦的小组马上发布结论，不用担心。到底发生了什么事？

事实上，这种疑惑比事实更显而易见。毫无疑问，水滴、污染物和未被布里斯托小组发现的天然存在的氡上面的电线效果是真实存在且很有意思的。但是，由此就认为这与孩子们白血病有关系为时尚早。生活在电线旁边的孩子所接触的多余的污染是很小的，并且为什么氡——通常与肺癌相关的一种气体——为什么会造成孩子们患白血病的原因还不清楚。

第二个研究给出了让人安心的空白，是世界上最大的、研究儿童癌症与电线和电子设备制造的磁场之间数据关系的研究者。这个研究不过是近期研究中的一个，这些研究都未能找两者之间的联系。与早期的研究不同，这些新的研究包含去家里测量电磁场，包括测量插头与附近主干电线之间的距离。

这不是在说这个研究不完美。评论者认为英国儿童癌症的研究，没有将暴露在电器开关产生的电磁场考虑进去。一些人或许会疑惑，为什么对也是由电线产生的电场的测量数据在上周的研究中没有出现。但是两份研究都没有起到致命一击、决定局面的作用。比如，电场不能很大程度上穿透人体。

一个更严重的问题是，过硬的研究是否提供了一个放行的信号，使得像美国一样的国家中的电线传输更大的电流，从而产生更高的磁场。书呆子们或许会总结不会这样。但是这些国家不久就会得到一个重要的日本研究做出的答案。

在英国，最新得流行病学研究可以为这个时间做个总结。如果英国家庭中的电磁场以某种不可见的方式增加癌症的风险，我们现在将会很肯定，科学会允许增加的风险小到测量不到。

【文章大意】 本文就电线产生的电磁场是否会引发癌症（尤其是儿童白血病）进行讨论。在英国，此争论达到新的高度。有些人认为生活在电线附近的孩子遭受的额外的电磁辐射很小，常常与肺癌有联系的氡元素会造成白血病这一点也不明确。另一基于数据的研究则没有发现儿童癌症与电线产生的磁场有关。但有人质疑这些研究不够完善。批评家说英国儿童癌症研究没有将开关电器电源时遭受的辐射考虑在内。但没有批评家提出关键问题：电磁场并不能穿透身体。在英国，最新的流行病学研究，可以看做就这一问题的最终研究。如果英国家庭的电磁波以某些不能预见的方式增加了癌症的风险的话，我们就能非常肯定此种风险的增加小到难以测量。

76. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是：“两个问题‘它们会不会？’和‘发生了什么’暗示人们对此非常迷惑。”根据第一段第二句可知就电线产生的电磁场是否引发癌症（尤其是儿童白血病）的争论风行。第二段则告诉我们 Bristol 的研究团队声称有证据支持一个解释电线如何引发癌症的似是而非的理论。而这一研究之后立刻有其他团队将他们的研究结果公布，而他们的研究结果显示没什么可担忧的。所以从这两段可看出，研究相互矛盾，造成人们更加迷惑。
77. **【B】** 主旨题。本题题意是：“作者对研究结果的态度是没什么意义。”从文章最后一句话可以得知“即使英国家庭电磁场会以不可知的方式增加了癌症风险，这风险也小到无法测量。”所以说这些研究都是没什么意义的。
78. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意是：“第二个研究结果表明了对电线没什么可担忧的。”参见第二段第二句话。76 题中有解释。
79. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意是：“从本段文字中可推断英国的研究结果可能对美国这样的国家有意义。”根据第六段第一句话“更让人关注的是英国的研究是否为美国这样电线传输电流更多因而磁场更强的国家提供解除警报的信号。”
80. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意是：“结尾时，作者重申英国最新的研究的可信度。”在最后一段第一句话中，作者说“在英国，最新的流行病研究可以作为此项问题的最终研究。”

Passage Five

参考译文

吸烟会通过颠覆身体构建新皮肤的机制造成皱纹，日本的科学家们如是说。皮肤病学专家认为这个发现确认了长期以来的观点：吸烟会提前老化皮肤。

皮肤健康并且看上去年轻，是因为两种一直起作用的程序之间能维持很好的平衡。第一个程序打破老的皮肤，而第二个则是制造新生肌肤。肌体用一种叫做基质金属蛋白酶（简称 MMP）的酶来破坏老的皮肤。它们切断胶原质的纤维，胶原质是构造 80% 正常皮肤的连接性组织。

名古屋大学医学院的 Akimichi Morita 和他的同事怀疑吸烟会破坏身体自然的替换老皮肤、更替新皮肤的进程。为了论证这个观点，他们通过给盐溶液里注入香烟烟雾，从而制造了一种新的溶液。每两分钟香烟中的烟雾被吸走。这种烟雾溶液中细小的点滴被添加到制造胶原质的人体成纤维细胞的试片上。

接触溶液的一天之后，研究者测试皮肤细胞，试图看看制造了多少降解胶原质的 MMP。Morita 发现接触香烟烟雾的细胞比正常的皮肤细胞制造的 MMP 多出很多。

Morita 也测试了皮肤细胞来看它们制造了多少新的胶原质。他发现烟雾使得新胶原质的产生量下降多达 40%。

他说，降解胶原质速度的增加和生产新胶原质的减少双重结果或许正是烟民皮肤提前衰老的原因。在两种情况下，烟雾溶液越浓，对胶原质的效果就越明显。“这意味着胶原质的数量对皮肤老化是非常重要的。”他说，“似乎是胶原质越少，皱纹形成越多。”

Morita 不知道这是不是烟民皱纹更多的全部原因。但是他计划研究不同年龄层次的烟民和非烟民的皮肤样本来确认他的发现。“到目前为止，我们只是在实验室做了实验。”他说，“我们不是很确切地知道在人体内会发生什么，而这需要一些时间。”

其他皮肤病学专家对这项工作印象深刻。“这太奇妙了。”费城托马斯杰斐逊大学医院的国际皮肤研究中心主任 Lawrence Parish 说。这从科学角度确认了我们长期设想的。“吸烟对皮肤是有伤害的。”

【文章大意】日本科学家发现吸烟使机体皮肤恢复功能混乱从而产生皱纹。皮肤学家说这一发现证实了吸烟使皮肤过早老化这一观点。皮肤因为去掉坏皮肤和更新新皮肤两种过程中间的平衡而保持年轻健

康。而吸烟打乱了这一平衡,使得皮肤细胞生产胶原蛋白的能力降低。而胶原蛋白的多少与皮肤老化息息相关。文中得出的结论是烟草对皮肤有害。

81. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意是:“健康的皮肤在于保持两种工作机制平衡。”参见第二段第一句话“皮肤因为两种工作机制之间良好的平衡而保持健康、年轻。”
82. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是:“对于日本科学家来说,要检验他们的观点就要发现皮肤更新能力的机制。”第三段第二句话“为了检验他们的观点,他们首先通过在盐溶液中泵压进去烟的方式制作了一种烟草溶液。烟草溶液被注入人类纤维原细胞——产生胶原蛋白的皮肤细胞中。”在下一段中提到“在接触烟草溶液一天以后,研究者检验了皮肤细胞,来看看产生了多少抑制胶原蛋白的矩阵金属蛋白。他们发现接触烟草溶液的细胞产生的 MMP 大大超过普通皮肤细胞。”根据以上推断选 B。
83. **【B】** 细节题。本题题意是:“日本科学家用烟草侵入皮肤细胞的办法检验他们的观点。”参见第三段,解析参见 82 题。
84. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意是:“从 Morita 的研究结果推断,吸烟可使皮肤过早老化。”根据第六段第一句“他说使胶原蛋白加速退化和产生更少新的胶原蛋白的组合效果可能是使吸烟者皮肤过早老化的原因。”由此可以推断选 C。
85. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意是:“Morita 暗示说他的发现应在人体中进一步证实。”在倒数第二段 Morita 说“我们迄今为止只在实验室里做过,我们不知道在人体中会发生什么——那要花些时间。”

Passage Six

参考译文

今天,我坐在外科重症监护病房里,陪在我最爱的 Jack 身边,他刚做完一个历时 5 个小时的主动脉瘤修复手术。对于我来讲,这无疑是个以没有经验的消费者进入医疗体系的旅程,而不是以惯常的医疗服务者的身份去体验的旅程。这个去城市转诊中心的旅程对于我的父亲,尤其是我,产生了一些令人失望的惊讶。在前两天,我亲爱的 Jack 被称为 Harold——他在部队里就这么被称呼——但是爸爸从来没称为 Harold,除了那些根本不了解爸爸的人。给我们家打电话的找 Harold 的人总是摇着小红旗,他们是电话销售员或者保险销售员。

爸爸没有纠正医生或者医院的接待。他在老式学校受的教育,质疑或者纠正医生是不礼貌的。曾几何时,他是那个几近完美的 Jack,强壮,运动,自信,值得信赖,但是他最近肾脏的问题、透析治疗、中风和肿瘤让他的精力、活力和高尔夫球运动权利都被剥夺了,可是夺不走他的意志和对家庭的爱。他同意在高龄做这个有风险的手术,部分原因是他的妻子和姐妹仍然需要他保护性的支持。如此的风险,他在远离家庭和朋友的都市里面对生命的威胁,在那里,他被叫做 Harold。

86. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意是:“作者是从一个消费者的角度来讲述故事的”。参见第一段第二句“对我来讲,这是一次以没什么经验的消费者的身份(而不是老道的医疗工作人员)进行的一次对医疗体系的体验旅行。”故选 A。
87. **【A】** 推断题。本题题意是:“很明显,作者的父亲不愿意别人称呼他的名字”。参见第一段最后一句“我家中如果有人打电话找 Harold,那人准是让人烦的电话促销员或者保险促销员。”只有陌生人才会叫他 Harold,从此可以推断父亲不喜欢被人那么陌生地叫名字。故选 A。
88. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意是:“作者暗示说,父亲接受了这一打招呼的方式。”参见第二段第一句“对这一称呼,父亲没有进行改正”。说明他接受了这一方式。故选 C。
89. **【C】** 本题题意是:“故事暗示说,_____。”根据文中所述,熟知父亲的人从不叫他 Harold,只有陌生人才会这样叫他。这件事情让作者和父亲都比较失望,从而可以推理得知医院应该以病人喜欢的方式来被称呼,以体现人文关怀。所以选 C。

90. 【A】推断题。本题题意是：“作者描写杰克时，语气是敬慕的”。从第二段对父亲的描述“他曾经是完美的 Jack，强壮、健美、自信而不张扬、值得信赖，但……”从这些美好的词汇可以看出作者对他的作为 Jack 的父亲充满的爱与敬慕。所以选 A。B 灵感；C 愤慨，义愤；D 期待，预料。

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

Cherishing Life Begins from the Protection of Heart

With the development of the economy and resolution of the problem of food and clothing, cardio-vascular disease and tumor have become the first killer endangering one's health and life.

Recently, there is a high occurrence of sudden death throughout our country. Most sudden deaths are caused by Myocardial Infarction, with no foreboding in more than a half.

The diseases of high pressure and coronary heart and Myocardial Infarction are no longer unique to the middle-aged and elderly. More and more young patients suffering from Myocardial Infarction can be found in hospitals' emergency rooms and ICU.

Most patients don't die due to the lack of money but to the ignorance, which is an obvious illustration in the elites.

Cardio-vascular disease can be prevented, controlled and saved. Young adults should be taught how to "control the appetite" and learn to have a healthy living habit and be away from smoking and junk food.

In addition to climbing, swimming, trying to walk is quite necessary. Not eating too full and walking 10,000 steps are the most effective way of losing weight.

2008 医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. W: How many people turned out at the fund raising event?
M: Fewer people came than we had expected. It was disappointing, but we made a little money for our organization.
W: Sorry, I wasn't able to attend. I intended to.
Q: What did the man say about the fund raising event?
2. M: The reflux disease is often caused by the relaxation of the sphincter which opens at the wrong time, allowing acid content to flow into the esophagus. What do you think is the result?
W: It burns. That's what causes heartburn, right?
Q: What are they talking about?
3. W: Excuse me, I understand that this office helps students with housing, is that right?
M: Are you a student in nursing program? May I see your ID card? Um, yes, we can certainly help you. Where are you staying now?
W: I just arrived yesterday, I'm staying at the hotel across the street.
M: Will you be living alone or do you have a family, or would you be interested in sharing housing?
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
4. M: Let's call it a day, we've acted for hours.
W: I'm beat too. Let's get something to eat.
M: We'd be able to feel better with a little nutrition.
Q: How are the speakers feeling?
5. W: I heard that you and some friends are organizing a cruise to Maldives.
M: It's never really got off the ground.
W: That's too bad. It sounded like fun.
M: Yeah, I'm still planning to go. Alone if I have to.
Q: What is the man planning to do?
6. M: Doc, I'm afraid to have the runs.
W: Are you going to the toilet often?
M: Haven't stopped since very early this morning.
W: What did you have for breakfast?
M: Just cereal and a few cups of tea.
Q: What is the man's problem?
7. W: Take off your shirt and I will take a closer look.
M: Can you see any bits of glass?
W: Yes, I have removed them all. and disinfected the wound. The next thing I should do is to stitch you up.

Q: What is the woman going to do next?

8. M: Hello, Dr. Carbon here, what seems to be the problem?
W: It's Mr. Lindley. I found him in his chair, white as a sheet. I thought he passed out.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

9. W: Jacky is considering attending the University of Texas in Houston.
M: Really? I thought he was registered at Duke University.
W: That's true. But he decided that he didn't want to be so far away from home.

Q: What does the woman say about Jacky?

10. M: My gosh, you look like you've got run over by a truck. What's wrong?
W: My boyfriend just dumped me for another girl.

Q: What does the woman mean?

11. M: The only medicine that will save the patient's life produces a serious allergic reaction.
W: The doctors are between Iraq and a hard place now.

Q: What does the woman imply?

12. W: Did you like the Chanel bag that I got?
M: You must have a rich boyfriend because that bag is so expensive.
W: I bought it on e-bay. It was only one tenth of the original price. And the purchase online is so easy.

Q: What is said about the Chanel bag?

13. W: Bring some medicine when you go to the picnic. Insects can transmit disease.
M: I see. You have said that several times.

Q: Which of the following can best describe the man's feeling?

14. M: Please look at this car, it's nice.
W: This car has a lot of faults. You must think that I was born yesterday if you expect me to buy it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. W: How are you doing these days with your new job?
M: Not very well, I'm afraid. I'm feeling lousy.
W: Really? Why?
M: It's been a tense week.

Q: What does the man mean?**Section B**

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

- W: Well, you'll probably have an operation to remove the bowel, or some of it. It's too diseased to save, I'm afraid.
M: How will I go without a bowel? How can I live without a bowel?
W: During the operation, they will fit you externally with a colostomy bag.
M: You mean the bag of shit hanging inside of my clothes?
W: Well, that's perhaps an unnecessarily cruel way of putting it. But, broadly speaking, yes. It is sealed

and odor-free. They'll show you how to empty it and change it for yourself. And nobody need ever know that you've got one unless you tell them.

M: Well, thanks a lot. Cancer of the bowel! All this time you have been prescribing tablets for heart burn, and it turns out that I got cancer of the bowel? Oh, thanks a million. What next? How long will I go on now? Will I be able to live any kind of normal life? Tell me!

W: I prescribed for you on the basis of the symptoms you yourself described to me. Only a colonoscopy can reveal your condition. No doctor could diagnose your condition without the hospital tests that I arranged for you. And yes, you will be able to live a pretty normal life and go work, and everything. Nobody need ever know a thing unless you choose to tell them. And you have full life ahead of you.

Questions:

16. What is wrong with the man?
17. What does the doctor recommend the man to do?
18. What does the doctor assure the man of?
19. What is the man's attitude towards the doctor?
20. What does the doctor say about the previous treatment for the patient?

Passage Two

For years researchers have debated whether smoking effects the lungs in men and women differently. In a most compelling study on the topic to date, researchers determined that women are twice as vulnerable to lung cancer as men. But in a surprising twist, they die at half the rate of men. The study, which was published last week in the Journal of the American Medical Association (J. A. M. A.), included 9,427 men and 7,498 women from throughout North America who were healthy, at least 40 years old and either current or former smokers. Over the course of more than eight years, a group of investigators led by Dr. Claudia Henschke of the Weill Medical College in New York City identified lung tumors in 113 of the men and 156 of the women. Then the researchers kept track of who lived and for how long, as well as the treatment participants were given. The study showed that both sexes tended to be in their late 60s when they received a lung-cancer diagnosis but that the women usually had smoked considerably less than the men. Still, at each stage of lung cancer, the women lived longer than the men. If the reported results are confirmed, there are a few hints from other research that might explain the sex difference. Women's bodies appear to have greater difficulty repairing the damage to their genes caused by smoking, but there is also some evidence that estrogen, which is found in women's lungs as well as their ovaries, may interfere with some tumors' ability to grow. There is one thing about which all investigators are ready to agree: lung cancer is particularly deadly and almost entirely preventable. So the take-home message is clear: Don't smoke! If you do smoke, quit!

Questions:

21. What is the talk mainly about?
22. What was one of the requirements for the participants of the study?
23. Over the course of more than eight years, how many of the participants developed lung cancer?
24. Which of the following is one finding of the study?
25. What is the consensus among all the investigators on smoking?

Passage Three

Jill Kinmont was an avid skier, competing and winning numerous titles in junior and senior national skiing events. As Jill says, "Skiing was it — everything — my world." Jill's world collapsed on Jan 30th 1955 when she skied off the Alta run and landed helplessly on the slope. Her fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae were broken. For days, Jill hovered between life and death. By April, it became clear that she would be paralyzed from the shoulders down. Jill underwent rehabilitation therapy with cheerful determination. She learned to write, to type, and to feed herself. Once she had mastered daily living skills, she enrolled at the University of California at Los Angeles, where she studied art, German, and English. After overcoming yet another personal tragedy, the death of her boyfriend in a plane crash, Jill graduated in 1961. By this time, Jill had chosen a new career goal: teaching elementary school children. Officials at UCLA, however, rejected her application for admission to the graduate school of education because of her paralysis. But she persevered, working with children in the UCLA Clinic School. When her family moved to Seattle, Jill was able to fulfill her new dream. She attended the School of Education at the University of Washington and began her new life's work as a teacher. She taught school first in Washington, then Beverly Hills in California. Finally moving back to Bishop in 1975 where she taught special education in Bishop Union Elementary School until her retirement in 1996.

Questions:

26. What did skiing mean to Jill before the accident?
27. What happened to Jill when she skied from the Alta run?
28. What did Jill learn during her rehabilitation?
29. What did Jill do as her new career?
30. What is the most impressive about Jill's personality?

2009 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear:

Woman: I fell 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 is bitten by an ant.

C. She is hungry.

D. She spilled her paint.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. John failed the exam.	B. John didn't take the exam.
C. John passed the exam, but scored low	D. It took John a long time to pass the exam.
2. A. To travel by train.	B. To go by Taxi.
C. To go hiking.	D. To rent a car.
3. A. 1231-555-1212.	B. 1213-555-2112.
C. 1213-555-1212.	D. 1231-555-2112.
4. A. Morning sickness.	B. A frequent headache.

- C. A pain in her right leg.
5. A. Doctor and patient.
C. Agent and customer.
6. A. To buy another pair of shoes.
C. To turn to his brother for help.
7. A. He is offering a piece of advice.
C. He is attending his daughter.
8. A. To ask the man to call her back.
C. To do some gardening.
9. A. Louise is not a new comer.
C. Louise did a lot of work for the man.
10. A. Two.
C. Four.
11. A. She has thrown out of the car.
C. She hit her head on the steering wheel.
12. A. She overacted to the man.
C. She made a success of her diet.
13. A. He hates those who fool around.
C. He will shoot any drug dealer.
14. A. The opposite to the man's expectation.
C. A pair of mismatching boots.
15. A. He will do as requested.
C. The woman is crazy about him.
- D. A boring hospitalization.
B. Boss and secretary.
D. Driver and passenger.
B. To help his brother right away.
D. To seek advice from the woman.
B. He is examining a patient.
D. He is taking a patient's history.
B. To go to the botanic garden.
D. To play tennis.
B. Louise loves being a nurse.
D. Louise has been waiting for a long time.
B. Three.
D. Seven.
B. She was knocked down by the car.
D. She got the steering wheel in her chest.
B. She cried over her failure.
D. She was jealous of the man.
B. He will never try the stuff.
D. He regrets having tried the stuff.
B. A quicker recovery than expected.
D. Her healthy pregnancy.
B. He will not join the team.
D. The woman has trouble standing.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear one dialogue and two passages. After each one, you will hear five questions. After each question, read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Dialogue

16. A. For the purpose of diagnosis confirmation.
B. For the possibility of legal trouble.
C. For the doctor's investigation.
D. For the patient's future use.
17. A. He has got cancer in his pancreas.
C. He suffers from fatigue.
18. A. See a dietician.
C. Start chemotherapy.
19. A. A couple of years.
C. A couple of months.
20. A. Suspicious.
C. Hesitant.
- B. He falls with a stomach problem.
D. He has a loss of weight.
B. Have an operation.
D. Take medication for pain reliever.
B. More than 5 years.
D. Approximately 5 years.
B. Anxious.
D. Factual.

Passage One

21. A. Life evolution. B. Space exploration.
C. Extraterrestrial life. D. Unknown flying objects.
22. A. His 50th birthday.
B. NASA's 50th anniversary.
C. The University's 50th anniversary.
D. The US Cosmology Association's 50th Anniversary.
23. A. Even primitive life is impossible. B. Intelligent life is fairly common.
C. Intelligent life is less likely. D. Any form of life is possible.
24. A. Nuclear weapons. B. Alien kidnapping.
C. Human extinction. D. Dangerous infection.
25. A. Ironic. B. Negative. C. Indifferent. D. Supportive.

Passage Two

26. A. Obese people need more food. B. Obese people require more fuel.
C. Obesity contributes to global warming. D. Obesity is growing as a global phenomenon.
27. A. Limited living space.
B. Crowded shopping malls.
C. Food shortage and higher energy prices.
D. Incidence of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.
28. A. Over 700 million. B. Over 400 million.
C. Over 2.3 billion. D. Over 3 billion.
29. A. 1800 calories. B. 1280 calories.
C. 1680 calories. D. 2960 calories.
30. A. Climate change. B. The fall of food prices.
C. A rise in energy prices. D. An increasing demand for food.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)**Section A**

Directions: In this section all the sentences are incomplete. Beneath each of them are given four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. The _____ conditions and places are likely to cause diseases.
A. unsanitary B. insidious C. insane D. inefficacious
32. The witness was _____ by the judge for failing to answer the question.
A. abstained B. acquitted C. admonished D. adduced
33. He has _____ two cars this year because of traffic accidents.
A. pulled off B. worn out C. passed out D. written off
34. People are much better informed since the _____ of the Internet.
A. convenient B. advent C. interface D. aftermath
35. All instruments that come into contact with the patient must be _____ before being used by others.

- A. sterilized B. labeled C. quarantined D. retained
36. By adopting this cunning policy, the clinic risks _____ many of its patients.
A. acquitting B. allocating C. alleviating D. alienating
37. Humor can also be a powerful _____ against stress and misfortune.
A. bravery B. blossom C. buffer D. buffet
38. Diabetes upsets the _____ of sugar, fat and protein.
A. metastasis B. metabolism C. malaise D. maintenance
39. The muscular _____ can affect the way we feel mentally.
A. potency B. fiber C. lethargy D. synthesis
40. Evidence is widespread that HIV-infected persons slow to _____ their unsafe behavior.
A. respond to B. reflect on C. wipe out D. put off

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Memory can be both enhanced and impaired by use of drugs.
A. inhibited B. injured C. induced D. intervened
42. Is it true that is the major drawback of the new medical plan?
A. defect B. assistance C. culprit D. triumph
43. The physician was becoming exasperated with all the questions they were asking.
A. frustrated B. perplexed C. irritated D. crippled
44. We were shocked at the physician's callous disregard for the human dimension of medicine.
A. involuntary B. apparent C. deliberate D. indifferent
45. For years, biologists have known that chimpanzees and even some monkeys produce a panting sound akin to human laughter.
A. rocking B. gasping C. vibrating D. resonating
46. Everybody at the party was in a very relaxed and jolly mood.
A. rejoicing B. reconciling C. refreshing D. resenting
47. The bacterial infection is curable with judicious use of antibiotics.
A. impudent B. imprudent C. purulent D. prudent
48. He tried to run, but he was hampered by his broken leg.
A. endangered B. endured C. encountered D. encumbered
49. The whole holiday was a colossal waste of money.
A. consecutive B. conductive C. considerate D. considerable
50. The idea of correcting defective genes is not particularly controversial in the scientific community.
A. inevitable B. applicable C. disputable D. incredible

PART III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Every day, over a million people log onto different Internet-based games. There is truly something for everyone in the gaming world. Games provide a quick escape from 51. Game developers are the new breed of storytellers, creating alternative 52. Games represent the ultimate interactive movie, allowing the user to control the direction of the plot.

And now the newest technologies allow you to play games no matter where you are. At home, we have PC or video game consoles.

53, a desktop or laptop computer can be loaded with OS-bundled games or Web-based freebies. Even while traveling, there are many wireless computers, portable devices, wireless phones and PDAs 54.

Games are now pushing back all the 55 once placed upon them by technology, category, realism, location and time. These advances are helping to push games into the 56 of virtual reality. Thus, the stuff of science fiction novels is gradually emerging, the graphic aspects of the game quickly 57.

Initially, electronic games involved 58 moving blocks across a TV or computer screen. 59 the vast increases in processing power, games are quickly approaching three-dimensional realism. This power allows a developer to create a 60 world where a gamer can look around in full 360-degree vision.

51. A. society	B. reality
C. dream	D. illusion
52. A. approaches	B. characters
C. worlds	D. mazes
53. A. In general	B. At present
C. In reality	D. At work
54. A. to choose from	B. to choose
C. choosing from	D. chosen
55. A. defects	B. drawbacks
C. limitations	D. disadvantages
56. A. room	B. realm
C. range	D. boundary
57. A. evolves	B. evolving
C. evolved	D. evolve
58. A. simply	B. readily
C. exceptionally	D. simultaneously
59. A. Aiding by	B. To aid by
C. Aided by	D. To be aided by
60. A. human	B. original
C. realistic	D. microscopic

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Too much alcohol dulls your senses, but a study in Japan shows that moderate drinkers have a higher IQ than teetotalers.

Researchers at the National Institute for Longevity Sciences in Aichi Prefecture, 250 kilometers west of Tokyo, tested the IQs of 2000 people between the ages of 40 and 79. They found that, on average, men who drank moderately—defined as less than 540 milliliters of sake or wine a day—had an IQ that was 3.3 points higher than men who did not drink at all. Women drinkers scored 2.5 points higher than female teetotalers.

The type of alcohol didn't influence the results. The volunteers tried a variety of tipples, which ranged from beer and whisky to wine and sake.

The researchers are quick to point out that the results do not necessarily show that drinking will make you more intelligent.

"It's very difficult to show a cause-effect relationship," says senior researcher Hiroshi Shimokata. "We screened subjects for factors such as income and education, but there may be other factors such as lifestyle and nutritional intake."

"Shimokata says that people who drink sake, or Japanese rice wine, tend to eat more raw fish. This could be a factor in enhanced intelligence, as fish often contain essential fatty acids that have been linked to brain development. Similarly, wine drinkers eat a lot of cheese, which is not something Japanese people normally consume or buy. Shimokata says the high fat content of cheese is thought to be good for the brain.

If alcoholic drinks are directly influencing IQ, Shimokata believes chemicals such as polyphenols could be the critical factor. They are known to have antioxidant properties and other beneficial effects on ageing bodies, such as dilating constricted coronary arteries.

The study is part of a wider research project to find out why brain function deteriorates with age.

61. The Japanese study was carried out on _____.
 A. the development of IQ
 B. the secret of longevity
 C. the brain food in a glass
 D. the amount of healthy drinking
62. The Japanese researchers found a higher IQ in _____.
 A. female teetotalers than in male ones
 B. female drinkers than in male ones
 C. moderate drinkers
 D. teetotalers
63. When he says that it is very difficult to show cause-effect relationship, Shimokata means that _____.
 A. the study failed to involve such variables as income and education
 B. he is doubtful of the findings of the investigation
 C. there are some other contributing factors
 D. the results were just misleading
64. From Shimokata's mention of fish and cheese we can infer that in enhancing intelligence _____.
 A. sake or wine is a perfect match for fish and cheese
 B. they promote the drinking effect of sake or wine
 C. they are not as effective as sake and wine
 D. sake or wine is not alone
65. Based on the study, Shimokata would say that _____.
 A. intelligence improves with age
 B. IQ can be enhanced in one way or another
 C. polyphenols in alcohol may boost the brain
 D. Alcoholic drinks will make you more intelligent

Passage Two

Women do not avoid fighting because they are dainty or scared, but because they have a greater stake than men in staying alive to rear their offspring. Women compete with each other just as tenaciously as men, but with a stealth and subtlety that reduces their chances of being killed or injured, says Anne Campbell of the department of psychology at the University of Durham.

Across almost all cultures and nationalities, men have a much smaller role than women in rearing children. “Males go for quantity of children rather than quality of care for offspring, which means that the parental investment of women is much greater,” says Campbell. And unlike men, who can’t be sure that their children have not been fathered on the sly by other men, women can always be certain that half an offspring’s genes are theirs.

Women have therefore evolved a strong impulse than men to see their children grow up into adults. Men’s psychological approach is geared to fathering as many children as possible.

To make this strategy work and to attract partners, men need to establish and advertise their dominance over rival males. Throughout evolution this has translated into displays of male aggression, ranging in scale from playground fights to world wars.

Men can afford to take more risks because as parents they are more expendable. Women, meanwhile, can only ensure reproductive success by overseeing the development of their children, which means avoiding death.

“The scale of parental investment drives everything,” says Campbell. “It’s not that women are too scared to fight,” she says. “It’s more to do with the positive value of staying alive, and women have an awfully big stake not just in offspring themselves but in offspring they might have in the future,” she says.

This means that if women do need to compete — perhaps for a partner — they choose low-risk rules of engagement. They use indirect tactics, such as discrediting rivals by spreading malicious rumors. And unlike men who glory in feats of dominance, women do better by concealing their actions and their “victories”.

But there is no doubt, says Campbell, that the universal domination of culture by males has exaggerated these differences in attitudes to physical aggression. “The story we’ve always been told is that females are not aggressive,” says Campbell. And when they are aggressive, women are told that their behavior is “odd or abnormal”.

66. For the sake of their children, according to Campbell, women _____.
 - A. are reluctant to start wars
 - B. cannot avoid being dainty or scared
 - C. would rather get killed or injured in fighting
 - D. do not fight with men under any circumstances
67. It can be learned from the passage that men and women _____.
 - A. present different family values in the world
 - B. show definite differences in parenting skills
 - C. are genetically conditioned in educating their children
 - D. take different psychological approaches to their children
68. Which of the following would men most probably be concerned about according to the passage?
 - A. Life.
 - B. Parenting.
 - C. Dominance.
 - D. Reproduction.
69. To avoid death, women _____.

- A. cannot afford to confront risks
 - B. choose to fight in a violent way
 - C. try to seek protection from men
 - D. would resort to the “odd or abnormal” tactics
70. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Why men and women possess different parenting skills.
 - B. Why men are more aggressive than women.
 - C. Why women evolve in their own way.
 - D. Why women do not start fights.

Passage Three

The first line reads: “She sits on the bed with a helpless expression. What is your name? Auguste. Last name? Auguste. What is your husband’s name? Auguste, I think.” The 32 pages of medical records that follow are the oldest medical description of Alzheimer’s disease. Psychiatrist Konrad Maurer and his colleagues at Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt found the file in their hospital’s archive, where it had been missing for nearly 90 years, and published excerpts from it last May in *The Lancet*. The notes, in a cramped, archaic German script, were written by Alois Alzheimer—the physician who first described the disease.

His patient, Auguste D, was a 51-year-old woman who had suffered fits of paranoid jealousy and memory lapses so disturbing that her family finally brought her to a local hospital known as the Castle of the Insane. Over the next four years Alzheimer tracked her condition. Upon her death he examined her brain tissue and found the distinctive lesion that are now hallmark of the disease.

Today Alzheimer’s afflicts some 4 million Americans. Although it still cannot be cured, or even treated very well, several recent studies hint that some treatments—from estrogen to vitamin E to anti-inflammatory drugs—can reduce either the risk of developing the disorder or its symptoms. And more is being learned about its distinctive pathology. This past year, for instance, researchers discovered a new kind of lesion in Alzheimer’s patients. A genetic study also pinpointed a mutation that is present in some 60 percent of them—a mutation in the DNA of mitochondria, the energy-producing organelles of the cells.

But nearly a century ago, it was Alois Alzheimer who first described the disease and in so doing became one of the first physicians to offer a biological basis for a psychiatric condition. Finding the file, Maurer says, “is like holding history in your hands.”

71. Obviously, the discovery of the missing file of Auguste D. _____.
 A. adds credit to Alois Alzheimer
 B. sheds doubt on the first description of Alzheimer’s
 C. presents a big challenge to the medical community
 D. has a great impact on the development of a cure for Alzheimer’s
72. The anatomical characteristics of Alzheimer’s _____.
 A. can be found in the missing file
 B. could have been confirmed decades ago
 C. are wrongly described in the missing file
 D. even puzzle the medical community today
73. The findings of the research on Alzheimer’s _____.
 A. sound encouraging
 B. took more time than expected

- C. were ascribed to the missing file D. will bring about a cure in no time
74. When he says that finding the file is like holding history in your hands. Maurer means _____.
 A. his assurance of the historical finding B. his further studies on Alzheimer's
 C. the beauty of the medical history D. the importance of imagination
75. Which of the following can best be the title for the passage?
 A. The Physician Who First Described Alzheimer's
 B. The Recent Studies on Alzheimer's
 C. The Missing File of Auguste D
 D. The History of Psychiatrics

Passage Four

Dry-cleaning machines that use liquid carbon dioxide as a solvent will go on sale in the US next year—thanks to chemists in North Carolina who have developed CO₂-soluble detergents. Dry-cleaners will lose their characteristic smell, and the new process will cut the amount of toxic waste produced in cleaning clothes.

Joseph DeSimone, a chemist at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, says liquid CO₂ is an ideal solvent because after cleaning, the CO₂ can be evaporated off, collected, liquefied and reused.

The problem in developing the process, says DeSimone, has been that CO₂ by itself is not a good solvent. However, he points out that not much dissolves in water without the help of detergents, yet water is the most common solvent. What CO₂ needed, he thought, was the right detergent.

Detergent molecules such as those in washing-up liquid have two chemically distinct ends: one has a liking for water, the other sticks to dirt. Normal detergents do not dissolve in liquid CO₂, so DeSimone created three CO₂-soluble detergents. One end of the detergents has a fluorocarbon group, which makes them soluble in CO₂. The other end is soluble in water, oil or silicone, depending on the type of dirt being removed. The person doing the dry-cleaning has to decide which of the detergents is best for the job.

DeSimone's company, MiCell, will start selling liquid CO₂ dry-cleaning machines next year. They operate at room temperature at a pressure "about ten times the pressure of a bicycle tyre", according to a spokesman for MiCell.

Most dry-cleaners currently use chlorinated hydrocarbons such as perchloroethylene. But the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is clamping down on the toxic waste emission this produces. After cleaning with the new machines, the liquid CO₂ is evaporated and collected for reuse, leaving a residue of detergent and dirt.

Brad Lienhart, president of MiCell, says that cutting waste and pollution is the company's strongest selling point. "Dry-cleaner owners are saying 'get this burden off my back'," he says. He hopes to sell a hundred machines in the first year of business. About 15,000 conventional dry-cleaning machines are sold around the world every year. Buster Bell, who owns Bell Laundry and Dry Cleaning in South Carolina, says the MiCell technology looks competitive, and he likes the reduced environmental impact. "You really don't know what is coming from the EPA," he says.

76. The passage begins with _____.
 A. a commercial advertisement B. a horrible warning
 C. a sale promotion D. good news
77. What is the liquid CO₂ for?

- A. Better cleaning clothes.
 - B. Helping recycle dry cleaners.
 - C. Dissolving the toxic waste from dry cleaning.
 - D. Reducing the toxic emission from dry cleaning.
78. The right detergent for CO₂ _____.
 A. makes dry cleaning easy
 B. must be chemically soluble
 C. is chemically of two purposes
 D. means a right person for dry-cleaning
79. When they are saying “get this burden off my back”, the dry-cleaner owners refer to _____.
 A. the competition in the business of dry cleaning
 B. the pressure from EPA
 C. their potential profit
 D. their selling point
80. What is the strongest selling point of the MiCell technology according to Lienhart?
 A. It will promote dry-cleaning business. B. It is environment-friendly.
 C. It costs less in the market. D. All of the above.

Passage Five

The alarm on our household computer terminal rings and wakes me up. My husband simply stirs and goes back to sleep. I transfer today's information onto the personal data card I carry with me everywhere and scan today's readings. Values are given as to the number of liters of water I can use, the amount of coal-generated electricity I have allocated and how many “enviro-credits” I have learned.

I am free to use the water and electricity as I chose, however I notice that the ration of electricity is decreasing everyday. Of course, this will not be a problem when we have earned enough enviro-credits to buy another solar panel. Enviro-credits are earned by buying goods with limited of no packaging, minimizing the amount of garbage thrown out by financially supporting “envirotechnology”. Before cars were phased out due to unpopularity, credits could be gained by using public transport.

I notice all extra passage added to the readings. At last I have been given permission to have a child. Almost instantaneously a package arrives with a label on it- “Anti-sterilization Unit”. Inside there are instructions and a small device that looks like a cross between a pistol and a syringe. Eagerly I follow the instructions. The procedure is painless and I don't know if I am imagining it but I seem to feel the effects at once.

Shaking my husband awake, I tell him the good news. I want to get started baby-making right now. “You've been on the waiting list for 37 years,” he says, “Can't you wait until I've woken up properly?”

I decide that I probably don't have much choice and wander downstairs. I am feeling very privileged to have the opportunity to create a new life. It is saddening, however, when I realize that, because of strict population controls, this new life will be replacing an old one.

I decide to ring my mother and tell her the good news. When she answers the phone she is crying. She has received word that my grandmother has failed her latest health check and will be euthanized next week.

For some reason, I don't feel like creating that new life anymore.

81. Based on today's data, the wife will _____.

- A. use up all the envirocredits she earned
 - B. make arrangements with her husband for the day
 - C. be allowed to use a certain amount of water and electricity
 - D. do as required to generate enough water and electricity for the day
82. According to the passage, enviro-credits go to those who _____.
 A. recycle their garbage at home B. limit themselves to solar energy
 C. push envirotechnology forward D. do something environment-friendly
83. The effects the wife is feeling at once following the instructions refers to _____.
 A. the desire to make a baby B. the permission to make a baby
 C. the device to help her make a baby D. the consequences of making a baby
84. The good news for the wife changes into bad news because _____.
 A. she has to wait for another 37 years
 B. to create a new life is to replace an old one
 C. population is strictly controlled in the country
 D. today she is not healthy enough to make a baby
85. What is the passage?
 A. It is a scenario. B. It is a true story.
 C. It is a piece of news. D. It is a scientific report.

Passage Six

Just because you're better educated doesn't mean that you're any more rational than everyone else, no matter how hard you may try to give that impression.

Take the selection of lottery numbers. A survey in Florida described at this year's annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science shows that better educated people try to use random number systems to pick their lottery numbers.

Despite the apparent logic of choosing random numbers, however, their chances of winning are no better than those of ordinary folk who use birthdays, anniversaries and other "lucky" dates. Nor are they better off than those who draw on omens and intuitions, picking numbers seen on car number-plates and in dreams. But no doubt they feel a lot more rational.

That appearance of "rationality" may be a dangerous thing. Scientists are not immune to subtle and subjective influences on their judgments. Take the data from a survey of the public and member of the British Society Of Toxicology discussed at the same meeting.

The survey showed that most people agree with the view that animals can be used to help predict how human will react, to chemicals, and that if a chemical causes cancer in an animal, we can be "reasonably sure" it will cause cancer in humans. The toxicologists, however, are more circumspect. They accept the first statement but less likely to agree that if a chemical causes cancer in an animal, it will do so in a human.

Can this difference be attributed to their expertise? Perhaps. But consider the considerable variation among toxicologists: those who were young, female, working in academia rather than industry or who felt that technology is not always used for the good of all, were more likely to agree that what causes cancer in an animal will cause cancer in a human.

Maybe we need to think more about how who we are affects our "rational" decisions.

86. According to the Florida-based survey, those who are better educated feel a lot more rational about

- the way they ____.
- A. look at the world
 - B. use logic in doing science
 - C. choose their lottery numbers
 - D. use numbers professionally and personally
87. Actually, the selection of random numbers, ____.
- A. does not work any better than the use of omens and intuitions
 - B. stands more chance of winning a lottery in the United States
 - C. is wrongly appreciated by rational people
 - D. is widely practiced in lottery
88. What are the survey data suggesting in the passage?
- A. We are living in the age of rationality.
 - B. Nobody can be trusted in terms of truth.
 - C. Humans and animals do not react to chemicals in the same way.
 - D. The sense of rationality cannot avoid being subjectively influenced.
89. What the author is trying to say in the passage ____.
- A. can be further illustrated by the opinion among toxicologists
 - B. is acceptable to those young and female toxicologists
 - C. is rational enough to accept in the world of science
 - D. has much to do with his own experience
90. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. A Very Comforting Illusion.
 - B. A Rational Approach to Lottery.
 - C. A Survey on Education and Rationality.
 - D. A Difference between Scientists and Others.

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the essay.

水果是否可吃可不吃

水果含有人体必需而又不能自身合成的矿物质, 具有强抗氧化作用、防止细胞衰老的维生素以及可以明显降低血液中胆固醇浓度的可溶性纤维等, 对人体健康十分有益。但中国人特别是男性, 经常吃水果的比例很低。20 世纪 80 年代我在美国分析了美国 100 万人十年追踪研究的资料, 发现不吃或很少吃水果的人群, 肺癌死亡率为吃水果人群的 1.75 倍。而且从 45 岁到 74 岁的每个 5 岁年龄组均表现出类似的结果, 说明这种因果关系非常可靠。美国有句谚语叫: “一天一个苹果, 不用看医生”。说明他们很早就总结出了水果对疾病的预防作用。世界卫生组织近年来提出了“天天五蔬果”的口号。其含义是, 为保障健康, 最好每天吃够五种蔬菜和五种水果。近年来美国哈佛大学的一些研究表明, 多进食水果和蔬菜还可降低中风和冠心病的发病危险。

那么, 到底水果中的什么成分起到了这样的作用? 是不是维生素? 服用市售维生素制剂是否可起到相同作用? 我又进一步分析了肺癌死亡与服用维生素制剂的关系。结果发现, 经常服用维生素并不能起到类似的保护作用。再专门分析重度吸烟者肺癌死亡率与进食水果和服用维生素制剂的关系。发现水果仍然起到保护作用, 而维生素却没有。该分析研究的结论是人工合成的维生素不能替代水果对肺癌死亡的预防作用, 后来的一些研究也得出了同样的结论。对此, 营养免疫学家的解释是: 天然植物中的维生素并不是单独起作用, 而是与其他维生素和营养素相互联合一起工作。一种维生素补充的过多或不足, 均会影响和削弱其他营养素或维生素的作用。由于化学合成的维生素是与其他维生素和营养素分离的, 复方的各成分间的比例也与天然的不尽相同, 所以它们不能产生与天然物质中所含的维生素一样的功效。有些国外的专家把这种现象戏称为“人造的不如神造的”。另外, 蔬菜水果中还可能含有些尚未被人类认识的生理活性物质。目前, 天然食物的抗氧化作用已成为一个重要的研究领域, 各国营养学家正在进行研究开发。研究已证实, 有些蔬菜水果具有强抗氧化作用, 如大蒜、胡萝卜、柿子、柑橘、猕猴桃等能提高体内超氧化物歧(质)化酶(SOD)的活性, 发挥延缓衰老的作用。

综上所述, 在日常生活中, 水果应作为每日膳食的重要组成部分, 绝不是可有可无的东西。对一般人群来说, 维生素制剂绝不能也不应当代替日常对水果、蔬菜的进食。另外, 过多地服用维生素制剂还可能导致一些副作用, 有的甚至非常严重。如服用过量维生素 D 会导致软组织钙化, 对肾脏和心血管系统造成损伤; 长期服用维生素 E 易导致血栓等。在病态情况下, 由于体内某些维生素的大量消耗或吸收合成转化不良, 打破了其正常平衡, 则必须适当补给。如发热、手术、患心肌梗死等疾病时需补充维生素 C; 肝肾功能不良时需补充维生素 D 等。但这些均需医生的指导下使用。

2009 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析**Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

1. **【D】** 对话中女士说 “finally”，表示终于过了考试。故选 D。
2. **【B】** 从 “I’m up for that” 可知，男士愿意乘坐出租车。
3. **【C】** 对话里说了两遍电话号码：12135551212。
4. **【C】** 从 “She came to see me this morning complaining a pain in her right leg.” 可知 C 选项是正确的。
5. **【B】** 女士说她要离开一个星期，让男士 “keep things straight around here”。这个短语意为 “把这里打理好”。可推知两人可能是老板和秘书的关系。
6. **【C】** 从 “OK, I’ll call him tonight” 可知男士要给他哥哥打电话寻求帮助。
7. **【B】** 从男士让女士躺下，抬起她的左腿问她疼不疼可推知 B 符合文意。
8. **【D】** 从 “I wish you have called me earlier. I have just made plans to play tennis.” 可推知女士刚刚已经计划去打网球了。
9. **【A】** “She’s been here as long as I have” 意为 “她在这里和我一样久了。”可推知 A 为正确选项。
10. **【A】** 从 “I’ve had three. I lost two and had two miscarriages.” 可知该女士曾经怀孕三次，但是流产两次，现在又怀孕了。
11. **【D】** 从 “I wasn’t thrown out, but I got the steering wheel in my chest.” 得知 D 选项的 “She got the steering wheel in her chest.” 是正确选项。
12. **【A】** “Don’t cry crocodile tears. You’d be jealous about my figure if I succeeded.” 意为 “不要虚情假意了，如果我成功了你会很嫉妒的。”可知女士对男士的反应有点过火了。
13. **【B】** 男士说 “...keep saying no to those who want me to try the stuff.” 意为 “对那些想让我尝试这个东西的人说不。”可知 B 选项是正确的。
14. **【A】** 女士说 “I’m sorry, doctor, honestly, I think the shoe is on the other foot.” “the shoe is on the other foot” 表示 “情况完全相反”。
15. **【B】** “Are you crazy? What have I got myself into?” 意为 “你疯了吗？我让自己加入了什么队啊？”表示他不想加入了。

Section B**Passage One**

16. **【D】** 从 “I like to record this consultation, so you and Mrs. Scot can play back later for any-thing that may not be clear to you today.”可知医生记录这次咨询是为了病人将来有什么不清楚的时候可以回放。
17. **【A】** 从 “It’s likely that you got a recurrence of cancer in you pancreas...”可知 A 正确。
18. **【B】** 从 “Surgery isn’t an option at this stage.”可知医生不建议病人做手术。所以 B 选项做手术不是医生的建议。
19. **【C】** 医生没有确切地说病人还能活多久，但是他说 “But I’d say it’s a matter of months rather than years.”，也就是说病人剩下的时间是按月计算的而不是按年计算的。因此 C 是正确的。
20. **【D】** 从音频材料里可以听出医生只是陈述事实，因此她的语气是 “factual”。

Passage Two

21. **【C】** 从文中可知本文是 Stephen Hawking 关于外太空生命的见解。

22. 【B】从“Haw king's comments were part of the lecture at George Washington University on Monday in honor of NASA's 50th anniversary.”可知 Hawking 在 George Washington University 做演讲时是为了纪念 NASA 的五十周年。
23. 【C】从“Life on other planet is likely, but intelligent life is less likely”可知 Hawking 认为其他星球可能有生命体存在，但是高智商的生命不太可能。
24. 【D】从“Watch out if you would meet an alien. You could be infected with a disease to which you have no resistance.”可知 Hawking 警告的是可能会被染上人类无法抵抗的疾病。
25. 【D】文中最后两句 Hawking 认为反对人类进行太空探索就好比反对 1492 年哥伦布的新大陆之旅一样。因此他是支持人类进行太空探索的。

Passage Three

26. 【C】全文讲超重和肥胖需要更多的能源和食物，而温室效应气体 20%来自农业，因此肥胖加重了温室效应。
27. 【C】从谈话中的第一句话可知，超重和肥胖人口需要更多的能源和食物，而肥胖人口数量的增加会使这个问题更加糟糕。因此会导致能源价格上升，食物短缺。
28. 【A】从“The World Health Organization (WHO) projects by 2015, 2.3 billion adults will be overweight and more than 700 million will be obese.”可知到 2015 年，WHO 预计的全球肥胖人口应该是“more than 700 million”，也就是“over 700 million”。
29. 【D】从“The researchers found that obese people require 1,680 daily calories to sustain normal energy and another 1,280 calories to maintain daily activities.”可知一个肥胖人一天所需的能量应该是 $1680+1280=2960$ 。
30. 【B】从“Promotion of a normal distribution of BMI would reduce the global demand for, and thus the price of, food,” Edwards and Roberts wrote.”可知，“a normal distribution of BMI”可以减少全球食物的需求和降低食物价格。

Part II Vocabulary

Section B

31. 【A】本题题意是：“不卫生的条件和地方容易导致疾病。”A 不卫生的；B 阴险的；C 患精神病的；D 无效的，无用的。
32. 【C】本题题意是：“目击证人由于没能回答问题被法官警告。”A 禁绝，放弃；B 宣告无罪；C 警告，劝诫；D 引证，举出（事例）。
33. 【B】本题题意是：“因为交通事故，他今年开坏了两辆车。”A 完成某事；B 原形是 wear out，用坏，穿破；C 昏倒，死亡；D 一口气写成，注销。
34. 【B】本题题意是：“因特网面世以来，人们的见识广了。”A 形容词，方便的；B 名词，出现，到来；C 名词，分界面，接触面；D 名词，后果，结果。此处前面有定冠词 the，后面有介词 of，显然需要一个名词。
35. 【A】本题题意是：“所有与此病人接触的器械在别人使用前必须消毒。”A 消毒；B 贴标签；C 检疫，隔离；D 保留，保存。
36. 【D】本题题意是：“通过采用这个狡猾的政策，诊所冒了得罪很多病人的风险。”A 宣告无罪，脱罪；B 分配；C 减轻；D 使……疏远。
37. 【C】本题题意是：“幽默也可以是对抗压力和不幸的强大缓冲器。”A 勇敢；B 花；C 缓冲器；D 打击，搏斗。

38. **[B]** 本题题意是：“糖尿病扰乱了糖、脂肪和蛋白质的代谢。” A 转移；B 新陈代谢；C 不舒服；D 保持，维持。
39. **[A]** 本题题意是：“肌肉有无力量影响我们的心理感受。” A 能力，力量；B 纤维；C 无生气；D 合成。
40. **[D]** 本题题意是：“大量的证据显示 HIV 感染者不愿摆脱不安全行为。” A 回应；B 反思；C 消灭；D 摆脱，推迟。

Section B

41. **[B]** 本题题意是：“使用药物可以提高也可以损伤记忆。” impair 是“削弱，损害”的意思。A 抑制，约束；B 伤害；C 诱使；D 干涉。
42. **[A]** 本题题意是：“那就是新的医疗计划的主要障碍，这是真的吗？” drawback 是“缺点，障碍”的意思。A 缺陷；B 辅助；C 犯人；D 胜利，成功。
43. **[C]** 本题题意是：“医生开始被他们所问的问题激怒了。” exasperate 是“激怒”的意思。A 挫败，受挫；B 迷惑；C 恼怒，激怒；D 削弱，损害。
44. **[D]** 本题题意是：“对于医生对用药尺度把握的漠不关心，我们非常震惊。” callous 是“冷淡的，无情的”的意思。A 自然而然的，无意的；B 明显的；C 故意的；D 冷漠的，冷淡的。
45. **[B]** 本题题意是：“多年以来，生物学家已经知道黑猩猩（甚至有些猴子）能发出类似于人类笑声的（呼气的）声音。” panting 是“喘气的”的意思。A 摇摆的，摇动的；B 喘气的；C 震动的；D 共鸣的。
46. **[A]** 本题题意是：“晚会上，每个人都轻松愉快。” jolly 是“快乐的，高兴的”的意思。A 欣喜的，高兴的；B 和谐的；C 提神的，凉爽的；D 愤恨的。
47. **[D]** 本题题意是：“如谨慎使用抗生素，细菌感染可以治愈。” judicious 是“明断的，审慎的”的意思。A 放肆无礼的；B 轻率的；C 脓的；D 谨慎的。
48. **[D]** 本题题意是：“他想跑，但受断腿的限制（无法跑）。” hamper 是“妨碍，牵制”的意思。A 危及；B 忍受；C 遭遇，遇到；D 阻碍。
49. **[D]** 本题题意是：“整个假期是对钱的巨大浪费。” colossal 是“巨大的，庞大的”的意思。A 连续的，连贯的；B 传导的；C 考虑周到的；D 相当可观的。
50. **[C]** 本题题意是：“在科学界，矫正缺陷基因并没有什么争议。” controversial 是“争议的”的意思。A 不可避免的；B 可适用的；C 有讨论余地的；D 难以置信的。

Part III Cloze

51. **[B]** 本句句意是：“游戏让人从现实中迅速逃离。” 由于游戏里是虚拟世界，选择打游戏就是从现实世界中逃离到虚拟世界中。所以选 B。A 社会；C 梦想；D 幻想。
52. **[C]** 本句句意是：“游戏开发者是新生的讲故事的人，他们创造了另外的世界。” A 方法；B 角色；C 世界；D 迷宫。
53. **[D]** 本句句意是：“工作时，台式机或笔记本存储着操作系统绑定的游戏或者是网页赠送的游戏。” 在上一句中谈到 at home，我们有个人电脑或游戏机操作台。本句显然是说办公室的情况。所以选 D。A 大致上，一般说来；B 目前；C 现实中。
54. **[A]** 本句句意是：“即使在旅途中，也有很多无线电脑，便携式装置，无线电话和掌上电脑可选。” “从……中作出选择”用 choose from 词组。本句表示“可选”，不是正在选择或者已选，所以要用表将来的不定式。
55. **[D]** 本句句意是：“游戏将原来因为技术、范畴、现实、地点以及时间而造成的所有的障碍推

开。” A 过失, 缺点; B 障碍; C 限制; D 不利, 缺点。push back 是“推开, 一口吞下”的意思, 应该与 drawback (障碍) 搭配。

56. **【B】** 本句句意是: “这些进步在帮助游戏进入虚拟现实的世界中。” A 空间, 房间; B 领域; C 范围; D 边界。
57. **【B】** 本句句意是: “因而, 科幻小说素材渐渐出现, 游戏图像功能很快发展。” the graphic aspects of the game quickly evolving 与前半句话并列, 省略了系动词 is。
58. **【A】** 本句句意是: “最初, 电子游戏仅仅是包括通过电视或者电脑屏幕移动滑车。” 此处将最初的游戏与现在的游戏对比, 显然起初的游戏比较落后, 所以用 simply, 表示“只不过”。
59. **【C】** 本句句意是: “在处理能力大大提高的帮助下, 游戏很快达到了 3D 的真实性。” 前半句是条件状语, 用过去分词短语表示, 已达到与后半句主语一致, 都是 games。
60. **【D】** 本句句意是: “这种能力使得研发者能创造出一个游戏者可以有 360 度视野的微观世界。” A 人类; B 原始的; C 真实的; D 微观的。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

过量饮酒会使感官迟钝, 但是日本的一项研究表明适度饮酒者比完全禁酒者智商高。

位于东京以西 250 公里爱知县的国家长寿科学研究院研究员测试了 2000 位年龄在 40~79 岁人之间的智商。他们发现, 平均而言, 那些适度饮酒者——定义为每天少于 540 毫升的清酒或葡萄酒——比完全禁酒者的智商高出 3.3 个百分点。女性中饮酒者也比禁酒者高出 2.5 个百分点。

酒精的种类对结果没有影响。志愿者尝试了各种烈酒, 包括啤酒、威士忌、葡萄酒和清酒。

研究人员很快指出其结果不一定表明饮酒会令你更聪明。

高级研究员 Hiroshi Shimokata 说, “很难表明是因果关系。我们对收入和教育等要素进行了筛选, 但是还有其他因素如生活方式和营养摄入等也会影响智商。”

Shimokata 说饮清酒或日本米酒的人倾向于吃更多的生鱼。这可能是增强智力的一个因素, 因为鱼里含有的必需脂肪酸和大脑的发育相关。同样, 喝葡萄酒的人吃很多的奶酪, 这不是日本人日常消费购买的食物。Shimokata 说脂肪含量高的奶酪对大脑有益处。

如果饮酒能直接影响智商, Shimokata 相信诸如多酚的化学物质可能是关键因素。它们被认为是具有抗氧化性和对衰老的身体有益处的, 例如抗冠状动脉的扩张和收缩。

这项研究是更广泛的研究项目的一部分, 旨在调查随着年龄增长大脑功能下降的原因。

【文章大意】 本文讲的是过量饮酒使感官迟钝, 但是研究证明适度饮酒者要比绝对禁酒者智商高。但是这两者之间是否具有因果关系, 还值得研究。

61. **【D】** 推断题。本题题意为: “这项日本研究是针对健康饮酒的量展开的研究。” 参见第一段、第二段。适度饮酒者要比绝对禁酒者智商高, 第二段介绍了研究的经过。故选 D。
62. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意为: “日本研究者发现适度饮酒者有较高的智商。” 参见第一段第一句。过量饮酒使感官迟钝, 但是研究证明适度饮酒者要比绝对禁酒者智商高。故选 D。
63. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意为: “Shimokata 说很难证明因果关系, 意思是除了适度饮酒外, 还有其他一些因素影响到智商。” 参见第五段 “我们对收入和教育等要素进行了筛选, 但是还有其他因素如生活方式和营养摄入等也会影响智商。” 故选 C。
64. **【D】** 推断题。本题题意为: “Shimokata 提到鱼和奶酪, 我们可以推断出在提高智商方面, 米酒和酒不是唯一的因素。” 参见 63 题解释, 第六段中讲到, 喝酒可能会更多的摄入鱼和奶酪,

而这两者中的脂肪酸和脂肪有助于智商的提高。故选 D。

65. 【C】细节题。本题题意为：“根据研究，Shimokata 可能认为酒精中的多酚可以提高智力。”参见第七段第一句。有利于智商提高的酒精中的化学物质是多酚。故选 C。

Passage Two

参考译文

女人避免与人争斗不是出于文雅或者害怕，而是她们比男人有更重要的任务，为了照顾后代而活下去。女人之间的争斗和男人一样顽强，只是以一种秘密和精明的方式以减少杀害或者受伤的概率。达勒姆大学心理学系的 Anne Campbell 说到。

几乎在所有的文化和民族里，男性比女性在养育孩子方面的作用都要小。“男人追求孩子的数量而不是养育后代的质量。这意味着女性养育孩子的投入要多得多。” Campbell 说到。不像男性，他们不能确保所有的孩子中没有其他人的后代，女性却总能肯定孩子的基因都是自己的。

因此女人具有强烈的看见自己的孩子长大成人的愿望，男人的心理则是成为尽量多孩子的父亲。

为了这一策略的实现并吸引伴侣，男人需要在竞争中建立和宣扬其征服力。整个进化过程中，这已演化为显示男性的侵略性，范围从在操场打架到世界大战。

男人可以承担得起更多的风险因为作为生育子女的人他们牺牲得起。与此同时，女人只能通过监管孩子的成长来确保繁育后代的成功，这意味着要避免死亡。

Campbell 说，“养育投入的规模决定了一切。并不是说女人太害怕了不敢争斗，更多的是活下去有正面价值，女人有很大的任务，不仅仅是养育后代本身，还有后代未来的后代。”

这意味着如果女性确实需要竞争——可能是为了一个伴侣——她们会选择低风险的交战规则。她们使用间接的策略，比如通过散布谣言抹黑对方。不像男人炫耀自己征服的战果，女人在隐蔽行动和“胜利”方面做得更好。

但是毫无疑问，Campbell 说，普遍由男性主宰的文化里夸大了这些对身体攻击态度的区别。她说，“我们一直被告知的故事是女性不具有人身攻击性。”但是当她们富有攻击性时，女性的行为总是“古怪而又不正常的”。

【文章大意】本文讲的是，女人总是避免与人争斗并不是出于文雅和害怕，而是她们要为抚养后代而活下去。

66. 【A】主旨大意题。本题题意为：“Campbell 认为，妇女为了孩子而不愿意参与冲突。”参见本文大意。B 出于优雅和害怕；C 在战争中被杀或受伤；D 不会和男人在任何情况下打斗。故选 A。
67. 【D】推断题。本题题意为：“从文章中可以知道，男人和女人对教育孩子有不同的心理。”参见第三段。女人具有强烈的看见自己的孩子长大成人的愿望；男人的心理则是成为最多孩子的父亲。故选 D。
68. 【D】推断题。本题题意为：“根据文章男人最可能关心的是繁衍。”参见第三段最后一句：男人的心理，就是要尽可能多生更多的孩子。故选 D。
69. 【D】细节题。本题题意为：“为避免死亡，女人往往会采取‘古怪而又不正常’的策略。”参见最后一段最后一句：“当女人富有进攻性的时候，她们的行为总是‘古怪而又非正常’。”故选 D。
70. 【D】主旨大意题。本题题意为：“文章的主要思想是为什么女人不发动战争。”故选 D。

Passage Three

参考译文

第一行写着：“她坐在床上，脸上一副无助的表情。你叫什么名字？奥古斯特。姓什么？奥古

斯特。你丈夫叫什么？我想是奥古斯特。”病例上第 32 页遵循着最古老的对老年痴呆症的描述。法兰克福歌德大学精神科医师 Konrad Maurer 和他的同事们在医院档案馆里发现了这个文件，它已经失踪了近 90 年，在去年五月的《柳叶刀》杂志上曾发表过摘录。这个记录是由 Alois Alzheimer 这位首次描述该疾病的医生用潦草的古德语手写的。

他的病人奥古斯特 D 是一位 51 岁的老妇人，她所患有的偏执嫉妒和记忆丧失让他的家人备受困扰，最后将她带到了当地的一个叫疯人城堡的医院。接下来的四年里，Alzheimer 跟踪研究了她的病情。在她过世后，他研究了她的脑组织，发现了其病灶，解剖结果也成了老年痴呆症的特点。

今天，老年痴呆症折磨着大约四百万美国人。尽管它仍不能治愈，疗效也不好，但最近的几项研究显示，一些治疗方法——如雌激素、维生素 E 甚至消炎药物——能够减少该疾病的风险或者症状。还有更多关于这个疾病独特的病理研究。例如在过去的一年，研究人员在老年痴呆症患者身上发现了一种新的病变。遗传研究也针对基因突变，证明 60% 的老年痴呆症患者都有 DNA 线粒体的突变，DNA 线粒体是产生能源的细胞器。

但是近一个世纪以前，当 Alois Alzheimer 第一次描述该疾病的时候，他对老年痴呆症的描述使其成为第一个为精神治疗提供生物性基础的医生。找到这份文件，Maurer 说，“就像是手握一本历史书。”

【文章大意】本文讲述的是老年痴呆症（Alzheimer）的治疗史。其最早发现者 Alois Alzheimer 诊断病人的一份心理访谈病例重现天日。自 Alzheimer 之后，老年痴呆症的研究和治疗取得了新的进展，但是其研究的开创性无与伦比。

71. **【D】** 推断题。本题意为：“很明显，Auguste D 病例的发现对老年痴呆症的治疗影响巨大。”参见最后一段第一句“Alzheimer 对老年痴呆症的描述使其成为第一个为精神治疗提供生物性基础的医生。”故选 D。
72. **【A】** 推断题。本题意为：“老年痴呆症的解剖特点可以从这一丢失的病例中找到”。参见第二段最后一句“在 Auguste 死后，Alzheimer 解剖了他的大脑，发现了其病灶。解剖结果也成了老年痴呆症的特点。”故选 A。
73. **【A】** 推断题。本题意为：“对老年痴呆症的研究发现是鼓舞人心的”。参见第三段第二句“尽管还不能治愈，最近研究也暗示了一些治疗方法，如雌激素、维生素 E 甚至消炎的药物。基因研究证明 60% 的老年痴呆患者都有 DNA 线粒体的突变”。故选 A。
74. **【A】** 推断题。本题意为：“Maurer 说拿着这份文件就像是手握历史，他的意思是强调历史发现的确实性。”参见最后一段。故选 A。
75. **【A】** 主旨大意题。本题意为：“文章的题目最好是第一个描述老年痴呆症的医生”，故选 A。

Passage Four

参考译文

明年在美国会有一种使用液态二氧化碳为溶解剂的干洗机出现——由于北卡罗来纳州的化学家发现了二氧化碳溶解剂。这种干洗机将会消除用传统方式洗衣时散发的气味，减少洗衣过程中有毒废物的排放。

北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校的化学家 Joseph DeSimone 说，液态二氧化碳是一种理想的溶解剂，因为清洗衣物后，二氧化碳可以被蒸发掉、收集、液化和再次使用。

DeSimone 说，在研制过程中的问题是，二氧化碳本身并不是良好的溶解剂。然而他指出，如果没有清洗剂的帮助，二氧化碳并没有多少能溶解在水中，而水是最常用的溶解剂。二氧化碳需要的是，他认为，合适的清洗剂。

例如清洗液中的分子有两种完全不同的化学性质：一种具有亲水性，另一种粘附污垢。普通的

清洗剂不能溶解在液态二氧化碳里,因此 DeSimone 发明了三种二氧化碳水溶性清洗剂。清洗剂的一部分有一个碳和化合物组,能溶解于二氧化碳。另一部分溶解于水、油或者硅氧树脂,取决于要去除的污垢。干洗的人需要决定哪一种清洗剂是最佳选择。

DeSimone 的公司 MiCell 将于明年开始销售液体二氧化碳干洗机。他们在室温下以“大约是自行车轮胎压力十倍”的压力作业,据 MiCell 公司的发言人说。

目前大多数的干洗店使用氯化氢类,如四氯乙烯。但是美国环境保护署正在打击这样产生的有毒废物的排放。经过这些新机器清洗后,液体二氧化碳能被蒸发收集后再利用,留下清洗剂和污垢的残余。

MiCell 的总裁 Brad Lienhart 说,减少浪费和污染是公司最大的卖点。“干洗店的老板说‘把负担从背上拿开。’”他说。他希望在开业的第一年里能销售一百台机器。每年世界范围内销售大约 15000 台传统型干洗机。南卡罗来纳州的贝尔干洗店老板 Buster Bell 说, MiCell 的技术看起来很有竞争力,他喜欢减少对环境污染的影响。“你真的不知道美国环境保护署会出台什么政策。”他说。

【文章大意】本文讲的是一种新的清洁剂的发明,这将会导致使用液态二氧化碳作为溶解剂的干洗机的出现。

76. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意为:“本文以一则好消息开头”。参见第一段“二氧化碳溶解剂的干洗机将会消除用传统方式洗衣时散发的气味,减少有毒废物的排放。这是一则好消息。”故选 D。

77. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意为:“液态二氧化碳用来减少洗衣过程中有毒气体的排放。”参见 76 题解释。

78. **【B】** 细节题。本题题意为:“合适二氧化碳的清洗剂必须在化学上是可分解的。”参见第三段“二氧化碳本身不是好的溶解剂,它需要合适的清洗剂。”故选 B。

79. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意为:“干洗店老板说‘将负担从背上拿开’,他指的是 EPA 对干洗过程中排放的有毒废气施加压力。”而液态二氧化碳溶解剂则克服了这一缺点。参见第五段、第六段。故选 B。

80. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意为:“MiCell 技术的卖点是它是环保型的。”参见第六段第一句。减少废物和污染是公司最有力的卖点。故选 B。

Passage Five

参考译文

我家电脑终端的闹钟响起并叫醒了我。我的丈夫只是被吵醒然后继续去睡觉。我今天的信息传输到随身携带的个人数据卡上,扫描了今天的数据。数值是水的使用量、分配的燃煤发电和我获得了多少“环保分”。

我可以自由使用水电,但是我注意到电的分配量与日俱减。当然,当我们已经获得了足够的环保币可以购买另一个太阳能面板的时候,就没什么问题。环保币给那些购物不使用包装袋、产生垃圾量少的人,他们从经济上支持“环保科技”。在汽车由于不受欢迎而被淘汰掉之前,可以通过使用公共交通工具来获得环保币。

我注意到所有的额外通道加到了一个读数。最后我获得了生一个孩子的准许。几乎同时,一个标签上写着“抗菌装置”的包裹送来了。里面有说明书和一个看上去像一把手枪和一个注射器的交叉。我很急切地按照说明书做了。过程是无痛的,我不知道这是不是想象的,但是似乎立刻就感到了效果。

我把丈夫摇醒,告诉了他这个好消息。我想立刻开始孕育小孩。“你等名单已经等了 37 年了,”他说,“你就不能等到我醒来的时候吗?”

我决定我可能不会有太多的选择和徘徊的时间。我感到非常荣幸能有机会创造新生命。然而当

我意识到可悲的是, 由于严格的人口控制, 这个生命将要代替另一个旧的生命。

我决定打电话给我的母亲告诉她这个好消息。她接电话的时候哭了。她已经接到通知, 我的祖母最近的健康检查没有通过, 下周将进行安乐死。

这么一来, 我不想创造新的生命了。

【文章大意】本文讲的是未来家庭主妇的生活。因为环保需要, 家庭消费全部转换为“环保币”(Enviro-credits) 结算。一切都是高度计划性的, 就连生小孩也要排队, 等到有人去世才能获得生育指标。而老人则要经受体检, 如果通不过则要实行安乐死。

81. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意为: “就今天数据看, 家庭主妇能使用定量的水电。”参见第二段第一句: “我可以自由使用水电, 但是我注意到电的分配量与日剧减。”故选 C。

82. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意为: “根据本段文字, 环保币给那些致力于改善环境的人。”参见第二段第三句“环保币给那些购物不使用包装袋、产生垃圾量少的人。”故选 D。

83. **【A】** 推断题。本题题意为: “看了说明书后, 主妇感受到了其效果, 这指的是生小孩的欲望。”参见第三段最后一句, 第四段第一句。照着说明书做完后, 她有了感觉, 就摇醒丈夫告诉她好消息, 并想马上开始孕育小孩。故选 A。

84. **【B】** 本题题意为: “主妇的好消息变成了坏消息, 因为创造新生命就要取代旧生命。”参见第五段第二句“但是我意识到, 由于严格的人口控制, 新生命必须取代旧生命, 因而我忧伤起来。”故选 B。

85. **【A】** 主旨大意题。本题题意为: “本文是一种假设的情景 (scenario)。”

Passage Six

参考译文

仅仅因为你受过更好的教育并不意味着你比其他人更理性, 无论你怎么努力要给出那样的印象。

以选彩票数字为例。在今年的美国科学促进协会于佛罗里达州开展的一项调查表明, 受过良好教育的人往往会随机选取彩票的号码。

尽管随机选号具有很明显的逻辑, 但是他们赢的概率不比那些普通的人高, 他们用生日号码、纪念日或者其他“幸运的”日期。他们也没有比那些借助预兆和直觉的人更高明, 后者靠车牌号码和梦里的数字来挑选。但是毫无疑问随机选号的人感觉更理性一些。

“理性”的外表下可能有危险。科学家也难免受到微妙的主观判断的影响。英国毒理学学会的公众和成员在同一次会议上的一项调查数据表明。

调查表明大多数的人同意动物可以用来预测人们对化学物质的反应。例如如果某种化学物质对某动物致癌, 我们也“合理地认为”它对人也会致癌。但是毒性分析学家则会更为谨慎。他们接受第一个陈述, 但是不太可能同意如果一种化学物质在某种动物身上致癌, 则对人也会这样。

这种差异可以归因于他们专业的知识? 也许吧。但是考虑到毒理学家之间相当大的差异: 那些在学术界而不是行业工作的年轻女性或者那些感觉科技不总是为所有人服务的, 会更倾向于认为对动物致癌的对人也会致癌。

也许我们需要更多的考虑我们的身份是如何影响我们的“理性”决策的。

【文章大意】本文讲的是人的理性与教育。受到良好的教育并不意味着比别人更有理性。科学家也难免受到主观判断的影响。

86. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意为: “根据一项佛罗里达州的研究, 那些受过高等教育的人对他们选择彩票数字的方法感到更为理性。”参见第二段“受过良好教育的人往往会随机选取号码, 而未受良好教育的人则是选择生日等数字。”故选 C。

87. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意为: “实际上选择随机数字并不比选用预兆和直觉的数字的赢率大。”参

见第三段第一句“尽管随机选号具有很明显的逻辑，但是他们赢的几率不比那些普通人高。”故选 A。

88. 【D】推断题。本题题意为：“调查数据表明，理性不能避免受到主观因素的影响。”参见第四段第二句“科学家也难免受到微妙的主观判断的影响。”故选 D。

89. 【A】推断题。本题题意为：“文中作者要说明的观点得到了毒物专家的进一步支持。”参见第五段“多数人同意动物可以用来预测人们对化学物质的反应。例如某化学物质对某动物致癌，则推断对人也会致癌。但是，毒物分析学家就不会如此直接地得出结论。”

90. 【C】主旨大意题。本题题意为：“文章的题目为‘教育与理性调查’。”

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

Whether or Not Fruits Are Indispensible

Fruits contain the minerals that are indispensable to humans and cannot be produced by humans. Fruits have strong antioxidant, the vitamin for preventing cell aging and soluble fibers for obviously decreasing cholesterol level in blood. The author's 10 years tracking research data obtained in 1980s in America found that the people who never ate apples or ate them scarcely died of lung cancer five times as many as those who ate them. The WHO has produced the slogan "eat fruits and vegetables every day." Some recent researches done by Harvard University have revealed that having more vegetables and fruits can decrease the risk of suffering from stroke and coronary heart disease.

The author analyzed the relationship between the death caused by lung cancer and vitamin agent and found taking vitamin agent would not have the same protection effect as apples. The further analysis of the relationship between the death rate of lung cancer in heavy smokers and eating apples and taking vitamin agents has reached the conclusion that synthetic vitamin cannot replace the role that apples play in preventing the death caused by lung cancer.

In summary, fruits should be an important and indispensable constituent of our daily diet.

2009 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. M: Did you hear that John has passed the Step One United States Medical Licensing Examination?
W: Finally.

Q: What does the woman imply?

2. M: It's a one day trip. It must be pretty close.
W: It's about four hours by train.
M: Ha, OK. How else we can get there?
W: Well, I think, by taxi, it's only about two hours.
M: I'm up for that.

Q: What does the man prefer to do?

3. W: Information. What number do you need?
M: I need the number of German Embassy in Los Angeles.
W: You'll have to dial Information in Los Angeles. Dial 1213-555-1212.
M: Sorry, could you say the number again?
W: Sure. 1213-555-1212.

Q: What is the phone number?

4. W: Hello. Jim. I wonder if you could see a patient for me.
M: Certainly Anne. What's the story?
W: Well, it's a Miss Linda Holmes, a 35-year-old waitress. She is an infrequent visitor. She came to see me this morning complaining a pain in her right leg.

Q: What is the patient's complaint?

5. W: I will be gone for a week. So I hope you can keep things straight around here.
M: You have nothing to worry about.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

6. W: If you see he is your brother, that's another pair of shoes. I suppose you can rely on him to help you.
M: I know. But I feel ashamed to ask him for help.
W: Don't think that way. He is your dear brother!
M: OK, I'll call him tonight.

Q: What will the man probably do?

7. M: Would you like to get into the couch and lie on your back, please? Now I am going to take your left leg and see how far you can raise it. Keep the knee straight. Does that hurt at all?
W: Yes, just a little. Just slightly.

Q: What is the man doing?

8. M: Hi! Jane, this is Peter. Such a nice day today. I thought we might go to the botanic garden.
W: I wish you have called me earlier. I have just made plans to play tennis.
M: Oh, that's too bad. Maybe some other time.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

9. W: How do you like the new nurse at the reception desk?

M: You mean Louise? She's been here as long as I have.

Q: What does the man imply?

10. M: Hello, Mrs. White. Is it your first visit to the clinic?

W: Yes. But I've been to my doctor and he has checked me over.

M: I see from his letter that he is satisfied with the way things are going. Is this your first pregnancy?

W: Oh, no, I've had three. I lost two and had two miscarriages.

Q: How many children does the woman have now?

11. W: I've just been in a road accident.

M: Were you thrown out of the car, or did you get the steering wheel in your chest?

W: I wasn't thrown out, but I got the steering wheel in my chest. And I hit my head on the wind screen.

M: Were you knocked out?

W: I don't remember any thing after the accident.

Q: What could be said about the woman in the car accident?

12. M: I'm sorry to hear that you've gained 20 pounds after going on a diet for 2 months.

W: Don't cry crocodile tears. You'd be jealous about my figure if I succeeded.

Q: What can we say about the woman?

13. W: Guess what! I hear some students at the school are fooling around with drugs.

M: But you know I'll stick to my guns, and keep saying no to those who want me to try the stuff.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: How do you feel after the surgery? It seems that you've got a rebirth, right?

W: I'm sorry, doctor, honestly, I think the shoe is on the other foot.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. W: You have to stand up straight for 15 hours if you want to join this team.

M: Are you crazy? What have I got myself into?

Q: What does the man mean?**Section B**

Directions: In this section you will hear one dialogue and two passages. After each one, you will hear five questions. After each question, read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Dialogue

W: Mr. Scot. I like to record this consultation, so you and Mrs. Scot can play back later for anything that may not be clear to you today. I'm afraid that the scan results aren't very good. It's likely that you got a recurrence of cancer in you pancreas. That would explain why you've been feeling so tired, and your loss of appetite and weight.

M: Doctor Smith, do I need surgery?

W: Surgery isn't an option at this stage. Although we cannot operate, there's still a lot we can do to help you. You've got tablets for pain relief, and we can give you something stronger if you need it. We

can also start you on a course of chemotherapy to help you with your symptoms. This won't cure you, but will make you feel more comfortable. It's unusual to have any unpleasant side effects with this kind of chemotherapy. I like you to see a dietician for some advice on what you eat and to help you get your appetite back.

M: What's my life expectancy? How long have I got?

W: One can never be certain about these issues. People with this condition vary a great deal. I would be wrong to give you a definite time scale. But I'd say it's a matter of months rather than years. I'm sorry to have to tell you all this, but my feeling is, it is always good to be honest with people, then you know what's what. If you are in agreement, I'd like to book you into Ward 2 to start your chemo. You'll need to come in every week for the next month.

Questions

16. What is the recorded consultation for?
17. According to the doctor's diagnosis, what's happened to Mr. Scot?
18. Which of the following is not a suggestion for Mr. Scot?
19. According to the doctor, what might be Mr. Scot's life expectancy?
20. Which of the following can best describe the tone of doctor's words?

Passage One

Stephen Hawking

Life on other planet is likely, but intelligent life is less likely. Famed astrophysicist, Stephen Hawking has been thinking a lot about the cosmic question: Are we alone? "The answer is probably not," he says. "If there is life elsewhere in the universe," Hawking asks "why haven't we stumbled onto some alien broadcasts in space? Maybe something like 'alien quiz show'?" Hawking's comments were part of the lecture at George Washington University on Monday in honor of NASA's 50th anniversary. He theorized that there are possible answers to whether there is extraterrestrial life. One option is that there likely isn't any life elsewhere or maybe there is intelligent life elsewhere. But when it gets smart enough to send signals into space, it's also smart enough to make destructive nuclear weapons. Hawking said he prefers the third opinion. "Primitive life is very common, and intelligent life is fairly rare." He then quickly added "Some would say it has yet to occur on earth." So should you worry about aliens? Alien abduction claims come from the "weirdos" and are unlikely. However, because alien Life might not have DNA like us, Hawking warned, "Watch out if you would meet an alien. You could be infected with a disease to which you have no resistance." The 66-year-old British cosmologist who suffers from ALS and must speak through a mechanical device believes if the human race is to continue for another million years, we would have to boldly go where no one has gone before. Hawking compared people who don't want to spend money on human space exploration to those who opposed the journey of Christopher Columbus in 1492. "The discovery of the new world made a difference to the old. Just think we won't have had a Big Mac or KFC."

Questions

21. What is the passage mainly about?
22. What is the event when Hawking delivered his lecture at the George Washington University?
23. What is the idea Hawking favors in terms of extraterrestrial life?
24. What is Hawking's warning to the encounter of an alien?
25. What is Hawking's attitude towards human space exploration?

Passage Two

Obesity Contributes to Global Warming Too

Obese and overweight people require more fuel to transport them and the food they eat, and the problem will worsen as the population literally swells in size, a team at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine says.

This adds to the food shortage and higher energy prices, the school's researchers wrote in the journal *Lancet* on Friday.

At least 400 million adults worldwide are obese. The World Health Organization (WHO) projects by 2015, 2.3 billion adults will be overweight and more than 700 million will be obese.

In their model, the researchers pegged 40 percent of the global population as obese with a body mass index of near 30. Many nations are fast approaching or have surpassed this level.

BMI is a calculation of height to weight, and the normal range is usually considered to be 18 or 25, with more than 25 considered overweight and above 30 obese.

The researchers found that obese people require 1,680 daily calories to sustain normal energy and another 1,280 calories to maintain daily activities, 18 percent more than someone with a stable BMI.

Because thinner people eat less and are more likely to walk than rely on cars, a slimmer population would lower demand for fuel for transportation and for agriculture.

This is also very important because 20 percent of greenhouse gas emission stem from agriculture.

The next step is quantifying how much a heavier population is contributing to climate change, higher fuel prices and food shortage.

"Promotion of a normal distribution of BMI would reduce the global demand for it, and thus the price of food," Edwards and Roberts wrote.

Questions

26. Which of the following can best describe the main idea of the talk?
27. According to the talk, which of the following can be made worse by the growing obese population?
28. According to WHO, by 2015, what would be the estimated figure of the global obese population?
29. According to the researchers, how much energy would an obese person need for a day?
30. According to Edwards and Roberts, what would happen if we promote a normal distribution of BMI?

2010 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen short conversions between two speakers. At the end of each conversion, 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. She's looking for a gift. B. She needs a new purse.
C. She's going to give a birthday party. D. She wants to go shopping with her mom.
2. A. She hears noises in her ears day and night.
B. She has been overworking for a long time.
C. Her right ear, hurt in an accident, is troubling her.
D. Her ear rings are giving her trouble day and night.
3. A. He'll go to see Mr. White at 10:30 tomorrow.
B. He'd like to make an earlier appointment.
C. He'd like to cancel the appointment.

- D. He'd like to see another dentist.
4. A. 8:00. B. 8:15. C. 8:40. D. 8:45.
5. A. In a hotel. B. At a fast food bar.
C. In the supermarket. D. In the department store.
6. A. To resign right away.
B. To work one more day as chairman.
C. To think twice before he make the decision.
D. To receive further training upon his resignation.
7. A. She didn't do anything in particular.
B. She sent a wounded person to the ER.
C. She had to work in the ER.
D. She went skiing.
8. A. A customs officer. B. The man's mother.
C. A school headmaster. D. An immigration officer.
9. A. It feels as if the room is going around. B. It feels like a kind of unsteadiness.
C. It feels as if she is falling down. D. It feels as if she is going around.
10. A. John has hidden something in the tree.
B. John himself should be blamed.
C. John has a dog that barks a lot.
D. John is unlucky.
11. A. The chemistry homework is difficult. B. The chemistry homework is fun.
C. The math homework is difficult. D. The math homework is fun.
12. A. His backache. B. His broken leg.
C. His skin problem. D. His eye condition.
13. A. Whooping cough, smallpox and measles.
B. Whooping cough, chickenpox and measles.
C. Whooping cough, smallpox and German measles.
D. Whooping cough, chickenpox and German measles.
14. A. Saturday morning. B. Saturday night.
C. Saturday afternoon. D. Next weekend.
15. A. He's lost his notebook. B. His handwriting is messy.
C. He'll miss class latter this week. D. He cannot make it for his appointment.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear one conversation and two passages, after each of which, 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**.

Conversation

16. A. He is having a physical checkup.
B. He has just undergone an operation.
C. He has just recovered from an illness.

- D. He will be discharged from the hospital this afternoon.
17. A. He got an infection in the lungs. B. He had his gallbladder inflamed.
C. He was suffering from influenza. D. He had developed a big kidney tone.
18. A. A bit better. B. Terribly awful.
C. Couldn't be better. D. Okay, but a bit weak.
19. A. To be confined to a wheelchair.
B. To stay indoors for a complete recovery.
C. To stay in bed and drink a lot of water.
D. To move about and enjoy the sunshine.
20. A. From 4 pm to 6 pm. B. From 5 pm to 7 pm.
C. From 6 pm to 8 pm. D. From 7 pm to 9 pm.

Passage One

21. A. The link between weight loss and sleep deprivation.
B. The link between weight gain and sleep deprivation.
C. The link between weight loss and physical exercise.
D. The link between weight gain and physical exercise.
22. A. More than 68,000. B. More than 60,800.
C. More than 60,080. D. More than 60,008.
23. A. Seven-hour sleepers gained more weight over time than five-hour ones.
B. Five-hour sleepers gained more weight over time than seven-hour ones.
C. Short-sleepers were 15% more likely to become obese.
D. Short-sleepers consumed fewer calories than long sleepers.
24. A. Overeating among the sleep-deprived.
B. Little exercise among the sleep-deprived.
C. Lower metabolic rate resulting from less sleep.
D. Higher metabolic rate resulting from less sleep.
25. A. Exercise every day. B. Take diet pills.
C. Go on a diet. D. Sleep more.

Passage Two

26. A. She is too hard on me.
B. She asks too many questions.
C. She is always considerate of my feelings.
D. She is the meanest mother in the neighborhood.
27. A. A university instructor. B. A teaching assistant.
C. A PhD student. D. A psychiatrist.
28. A. They usually say no. B. They usually say yes.
C. They usually wait and see. D. They usually refuse to say anything.
29. A. They are overconfident.
B. Their brains grow too fast.
C. They are psychologically dependent.
D. Their brains are still immature in some areas.

30. A. Be easy on your teen.
 B. Try to be mean to your teen.
 C. Say no to your teen when necessary.
 D. Don't care about your teen's feelings.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. A number of black youths have complained of being _____ by the police.
 A. harassed B. distracted C. sentenced D. released
32. He rapidly became _____ with his own power in the team.
 A. irrigated B. irradiated C. inoculated D. intoxicated
33. Throughout his political career he has always been in the _____.
 A. twilight B. spotlight C. streetlight D. torchlight
34. We _____ that diet is related to most types of cancer but we don't have definite proof.
 A. suspend B. supervene C. supervise D. suspect
35. A patient who is dying of incurable cancer of the throat is in terrible pain, which can no longer be satisfactorily _____.
 A. alleviated B. abolished C. demolished D. diminished
36. The television station is supported by _____ from foundations and other sources.
 A. donations B. pensions C. advertisements D. accounts
37. More legislation is needed to protect the _____ property rights of the patent.
 A. integrative B. intellectual C. intelligent D. intelligible
38. Officials are supposed to _____ themselves to the welfare and health of the general public.
 A. adapt B. confine C. commit D. assess
39. You should stop _____ your condition and do something about it.
 A. drawing on B. touching on C. leaning on D. dwelling on
40. The author of the book has shown his remarkably keen _____ into human nature.
 A. perspective B. dimension C. insight D. reflection

Section B

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrase. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The chemical was found to be detrimental to human health.
 A. toxic B. immune C. sensitive D. allergic
42. It will be a devastating blow for the patient, if the clinic closes.
 A. permanent B. desperate C. destructive D. sudden

43. He kept telling us about his operation in the most graphic detail.
A. verifiable B. explicit C. precise D. ambiguous
44. The difficult case tested the ingenuity of even the most skillful physician.
A. credibility B. commitment C. honesty D. talent
45. He left immediately on the pretext that he had to catch a train.
A. claim B. clue C. excuse D. talent
46. The nurse was filled with remorse of not believing her .
A. anguish B. regret C. apology D. grief
47. The doctor tried to find a tactful way of telling her the truth.
A. delicate B. communicative C. skillful D. considerate
48. Whether a person likes a routine office job or not depends largely on temperament.
A. disposition B. qualification C. temptation D. endorsement
49. The doctor ruled out Friday's surgery for the patient's unexpected complications.
A. confirmed B. facilitated C. postponed D. cancelled
50. It is not easy to remain tranquil when events suddenly change your life.
A. cautious B. motionless C. calm D. alert

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choice marked A, B, C and D listed on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Experts say about 1% of young women in the United States are almost starving themselves today. They are suffering from a sickness called anorexia.

These young women have an abnormal fear of getting fat. They 51 starve themselves so they weigh at 15% less than their normal weight.

The National Institute of Mental Health says one 52 ten cases of anorexia leads to serious medical problems. These patients can die from heart failure or the disease can lead young women to 53 themselves. For example, former gymnast Christy Henrich died at age 22. She weighed only 61 pounds.

A person with anorexia first develops joint and muscle problems. There is a lack of iron in the blood. 54 the sickness progresses, a young woman's breathing, heartbeat, and blood pressure rates slow down. The important substance calcium is 55 from the bones, something causing bones to break. Sometimes the brain gets smaller, causing changes in 56 a person thinks and acts. Scientists

51. A. specifically B. purposely
C. particularly D. passionately
52. A. from B. of
C. at D. in
53. A. kill B. starve
C. abuse D. worsen
54. A. When B. While
C. As D. Since
55. A. lost B. derived
C. generated D. synthesized
56. A. what B. why
C. how D. which

say many patients have further mental and emotional problems. They have 57 opinions about themselves. They feel helpless. Their attempts to become extremely thin may 58 efforts to take control of their lives. They may become dependent on illegal drugs. Some people also feel the need to continually repeat a(n) 59. For example, they may repeatedly wash their hands although their hands are clean.

Anorexia is a serious eating 60. If it is not treated on time, it can be fatal.

57. A. good	B. high
C. lower	D. poor
58. A. represent	B. make
C. present	D. exert
59. A. medication	B. illusion
C. motion	D. action
60. A. habit	B. behavior
C. disorder	D. pattern

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Direction: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are 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 One

Children should avoid using mobile phones for all but essential calls because of possible health effects on young brains. This is one of the expected conclusions of an official government report to be published this week. The report is expected to call for the mobile phone industry to refrain from promoting phone use by children, and to start labeling phones with data on the amount of radiation they emit.

The Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones, chaired by former government chief scientist William Stewart, has spent eight months reviewing existing scientific evidence on all aspects of the health effects of using mobile phones. Its report is believed to conclude that because we don't fully understand the nonthermal effects of radiation on human tissue, the government should adopt a precautionary approach, particularly in relation to children.

There is currently no evidence that mobile phones harm users or people living near transmitter masts. But some studies show that cell-phones operating at radiation levels within current safety limits do have some sort of biological effect on the brain.

John Tattersall, a researcher on the health effects of radiation at the Defense Evaluation and Research Agency's site at Porton Down, agrees that it might be wise to limit phone use by children. "If you have a developing nervous system, it's known to be more susceptible to environmental insults," he says, "So if phones did prove to be hazardous—which they haven't yet—it would be sensible."

In 1998, Tattersall showed that radiation levels similar to those emitted by mobile phones could alter signals from brain cells in slices of rat brain, "What we've found is an effect, but we don't know if it's hazardous," he says.

Alan Preece of the University of Bristol, who found last year that microwaves increase reaction times in test subjects, agreed that children's exposure would be greater. "There's a lot less tissue in the way, and

the skill is thinner, so children's heads are considerably closer," he says.

Stewart's report is likely to recommend that the current British safety standards on energy emissions from cell-phones should be cut to the level recommended by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, which is one-fifth of the current British limit. "The extra safety factor of five is somewhat arbitrary," says Michael Clark of the National Radiological Protection Board. "But we accept that it's difficult for the UK to have different standards from an international body."

61. Just because it has not been confirmed yet whether mobile phone emissions can harm human tissue, according to the government report, does not mean that _____.
 - A. the government should prohibit children from using cell-phones
 - B. we should put down the phone for the sake of safety
 - C. the industry can have a right to promote phone use
 - D. children are safe using cell-phones
62. Tattersall argues that it is wise to refrain mobile phone use by children in terms of _____.
 - A. their neural development
 - B. their ill-designed cell-phones
 - C. the frequency of their irrational use
 - D. their ignorance of its possible health effects
63. On the issue in question, Preece _____.
 - A. does not agree with Tattersall
 - B. tries to remove the obstacles in the way
 - C. asks for further investigation
 - D. would stand by Stewart
64. What is worrisome at present is that the UK _____.
 - A. is going to turn deaf ears to the voice of Stewart's plan
 - B. finds it difficult to cut the current safety standards on phone use
 - C. maintains different standards on safety limit from the international ones
 - D. does not even impose safety limit on the mobile phones' energy emissions
65. Which of the following can be the best candidate for the title of the passage?
 - A. Brain Wave.
 - B. For Adults Only.
 - C. Catch Them Young.
 - D. The Answer in the Air.

Passage Two

Advances in cosmetic dentistry and plastic surgery have made it possible to correct facial birth defects, repair damaged teeth and tissue, and prevent or greatly delay the onset of tooth decay and gum disease. As a result, more people smile more often and more openly today than ever in the past, and we can expect more smiles in the future.

Evidence of the smile's ascent may be seen in famous paintings in museums and galleries throughout the world. The vast majority of prosperous bigwigs (要人), voluptuous nudes, or middle-class family members in formal portraits and domestic scenes appear to have their mouths firmly closed. Soldiers in battle, children at play, beggars, old people, and especially villains may have their mouths open; but their smiles are seldom attractive, and more often suggest strain or violence than joy.

Smiles convey a wide range of meanings in different eras and cultures, says art historian Angus Trumble, currently curator (馆长) of Yale University's Center for British Art, in his book *A Brief History of the Smile*. Compare, for instance, the varying impressions made by the shy dimples (酒窝) of Leonardo's Mona Lisa; the rosy-cheeked, mustachioed *Laughing Cavalier* of Frans Hals; and the "Smiley Face" logo perfected (though not invented) in 1963 by American graphic artist Harvey R. Ball.

In some non-Western cultures, Trumble notes, even a warm, open smile does not necessarily indicate pleasure or agreement. It can simply be a polite mask to cover emotions considered too rude or shocking to be openly displayed.

Subtle differences in muscle movement can convey enormous differences in emotion, from the tranquility of bronze Buddhas, to the erotic bliss of couples entwined in stone on Hindu temples, to the fierce smirk (假笑) of a guardian demon at the entrance to a Chinese tomb.

Trumble expects the impact of Western medicine and mass media to further increase the pressure on people to grin broadly and laugh openly in public. "Faint smiles are increasingly thought of in scientific and psychological circles as something that falls short of the true smile," and therefore suggest insincerity or lack of enthusiasm, he says.

With tattooing, body piercing, and permanent cosmetics already well established as fashion trends, one can imagine tomorrow's beauty shops adding plastic surgeons and dentists to their staffs. These corner-store cosmeticians would offer style makeovers to reshape our lips, teeth, and jawlines to mimic the signature smile of one's favorite celebrity.

What can you say to that except "Have a nice day?"

66. Had it not been for cosmetic advances, as inferred from the passage, _____.
 - A. people would not have been as happy as they are today
 - B. the rate of facial birth defect would not have declined
 - C. there would not have been many more open smiles
 - D. we would not have seen smiling faces in public
67. According to the passage, it seems that whether there is a smile or not in the portraits or pictures is decided by _____.
 - A. one's internal sense of the external world
 - B. one's identity or social position
 - C. one's times of existence
 - D. All of the above
68. Trumble's study on smiles shows that _____.
 - A. an open smile can serve as a cover-up
 - B. the famous portraits radiate varying smiles
 - C. even the human muscles can arouse varying emotions
 - D. smiles can represent misinterpretations of different eras and cultures
69. What Trumble expects to see is _____.
 - A. the increasing tendency of broad grins and open smiles in public
 - B. further impact of Western medicine upon non-Western cultures
 - C. a wider range of meanings to be conveyed by smiles
 - D. more of sincerity and enthusiasm in public
70. At the end of the passage, the author implicates _____.
 - A. a fortune to come with cosmetic advances
 - B. an identical smile for everybody
 - C. future changes in life style
 - D. the future of smiles

Passage Three

Adolf Hitler survived an assassination attempt in 1944 with the lamp of penicillin made by the Allies,

a microbiologist in the UK claims. If the Nazi leader had died from bacterial infection of his many wounds, the Second World War might have been over a year earlier, saving millions of lives, says Milton Wainwright of the University of Sheffield, a noted historian of microbiology.

In a paper to be published soon in *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, Wainwright reveals first-hand evidence that Hitler was treated with penicillin by his personal doctor, Theo Morrell, following an assassination attempt in which a bomb in a suitcase exploded next to Hitler's desk. Hitler was badly hurt, fleeing the scene with his hair and trousers on fire, a badly bleeding arm and countless wooden splinter wounds from the oak table that probably saved his life.

Wainwright found confirmation that Morrell gave Hitler antibiotics as a precaution in a recent translation of Morrell's own diary. "I happened to be reading it for interest when the word penicillin jumped out at me," he says. He then set about trying to establish where Morrell might have got the drug.

At the time, penicillin was available only to the Allies. German and Czechoslovakian teams had tried without much success to make it, Wainwright says, but the small quantities that were available were weak and impure. "It's generally accepted that it was no good," says Wainwright.

He reasons that Morrell would only have risked giving Hitler penicillin to prevent infections if he were confident that the antibiotic would cure, not kill the German premier. "My research shows that Morrell, in a very dodgy (危险的) position as Hitler's doctor, would only have used pure stuff." And the only reliable penicillin was that made by the Allies. So where did Morrell get it?

Wainwright's investigations revealed that Allied airmen carried penicillin, so the Germans may have confiscated some from prisoners of war. The other more likely source is from neutral countries such as Spain, which received penicillin from Allied countries for humanitarian purposes, perhaps for treating sick children.

"I have proof the Allies were sending it to these countries," says Wainwright. "I'm saying this would have got through in diplomatic bags, reaching Hitler's doctor and the higher echelons (阶层) of the Nazi party. So this was almost certainly pure, Allied penicillin."

"We can never be certain it saved Hitler's life," says Wainwright. But he notes that one of Hitler's henchmen (死党), Reinhard Heydrich, died from blood poisoning after surviving a car-bomb assassination attempt. "Hair from his seat went into his wounds and gave him septicemia," says Wainwright. Morrell may have been anxious to ensure that Hitler avoided the same fate.

71. According to Wainwright, Adolf Hitler _____.
A. might have used biological weapons in the war
B. could not have committed suicide as confirmed
C. could have died of bacterial infection
D. might have survived a bacterial plague
72. Following his assassination in 1944, Adolf Hitler _____.
A. began to exercise precautions against his personal attacks
B. was anxious to have penicillin developed in his country
C. received an injection of penicillin for blood poisoning
D. was suspected of being likely to get infected
73. As Wainwright reasons, Hitler's personal doctor _____.
A. cannot have dared to prescribe German-made penicillin to him
B. need not have used pure antibiotic for his suspect infection

- C. would have had every reason to assassinate him
 D. must have tried to produce penicillin
74. Wainwright implies that the Third Reich _____.
 A. met the fate of collapse as expected B. butchered millions of lives on the earth
 C. was severely struck by bacterial plagues D. did have channels to obtain pure penicillin
75. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 A. How Hitler Manage to Survive Assassination Attempts?
 B. Morrell Loyal to His German Primier?
 C. Hitler Saved by Allied Drugs?
 D. Penicillin Abused in German?

Passage Four

Get ready for a new kind of machine at your local gym: one that doesn't involve huffing and puffing as you burn off calories. Instead, all you have to do is stand still for 30 seconds while the machine measures your body fat. It could then tell you exactly where you could do with losing a few pounds and even advise you on exercises for your problem areas. If the body fat scanner turns out to be accurate enough, its makers hope it could one day help doctors spot disease.

The scanner works by simultaneously building up an accurate 3D image of the body, while measuring the body's effect on an electromagnetic field. Combining the two measurements allows the researchers to work out the distribution of fat and water within. Neither method is new on its own, says Henri Tapp, at the Institute of Food Research in Norwich in the UK. "The smart thing is that we've put them in one machine."

And it's not just for gym users. The body fat scanner could be used to study fat deposition as children develop, while patients recover from injury, or during pregnancy. And since it uses radio waves rather than X-rays, Tapp's device is safe to use repeatedly.

Body shape is known to be a risk indicator for heart disease and diabetes. So accurately quantifying fat distribution could help doctors suggest preventive measures to patients before problems arise. At the moment, doctors estimate fat content from knowing body volume and water content. To a good approximation, says Tapp, anything that isn't fat is water. The amount of water in the body is often measured by giving the subject a drink of water that contains a radioactive tracer. The level of tracer in the patient's urine after three hours reveals the total water volume.

To find out a body's volume, subjects are weighed while totally submerged in water, and this is subtracted from their normal weight to give the weight of water displaced, and hence the subject's volume. But it is scarcely practical for seriously ill people.

There are other ways to directly measure body fat, such as passing a minuscule current between the wrists and feet. The overall fat content can then be estimated from the body's resistance. But this method doesn't take body shape into account—so a subject with particularly skinny legs might register a higher fat content than the true value. That's because skinny legs—with a lower cross-sectional area—will present higher resistance to current. So the machine thinks the water content of the body is lower—rating the subject as fatter. Also, the system can only give an overall measurement of fat.

Tapp's method uses similar calculations, but is more sophisticated because it tells you where you are piling on the pounds.

76. The new machine is designed _____.

- A. to picture the body's hidden fat
- B. to identify those at risk for obesity
- C. to help clinically treat specific cases
- D. to measure accurately risky obesity-related effects

Passage Five

There is currently abroad a new wave of appreciation for breadth of knowledge. Curricula at universities and colleges and programs in federal agencies extol (赞扬) the virtues of a broad education. For scientists who work in specialized jobs, it is a pleasure to escape in our spare time to read broadly in fields distant from our own. Some of us have made interdisciplinary study in our occupation, which is no surprise, because much of the intellectual action in our society today lies at the interfaces between traditional disciplines. Environmental science is a good example, because it frequently requires us to be conversant in several different sciences and even some unscientific fields.

Experiencing this breadth of knowledge is stimulating, but so is delving deeply into a subject. Both are wonderful experiences that are complementary practical and aesthetic (美学的) ways. They are like viewing the marvelous sculpture of knowledge in two different ways. Look at the sculpture from one perspective and you see the piece in its entirety, how its components connect to give it form, balance, and symmetry. From another viewpoint you see its detail, depth, and mass. There is no need to choose between these two perspectives in art. To do so would subtract from the totality of the figure.

So it is with science. Sometimes we gaze through a subject and are reluctant to stop for too much detail. As chemists, we are fascinated by computer sciences or molecular genetics, but not enough to become an expert. Or we may be interested in an analytical technique but not enough to stay at its cutting edge. At other times, we become immersed in the detail of a subject and see its beauty in an entirely different way than when we browse. It is as if we penetrate the surface of the sculpture and pass through the crystal structure to the molecular level where the code for the entire structure is revealed.

Unfortunately, in our zeal for breadth or depth, we often feel that it is necessary to diminish the value

of the other. Specialists are sometimes ridiculed with names such as “nerd” or “technocrats”, generalists are often criticized for being too “soft” or knowing too little about any one thing. Both are ludicrous (可笑的) accusations that deny a part of the reality of environmental science. Let us not be divided by our passion for depth or breadth. The beauty that awaits us on either route is too precious to stifle, too wonderful to diminish by bickering (争吵).

81. From a broad education to interdisciplinary study, we can see _____.
 - A. the integration of theory with practice
 - B. the enthusiasm for breadth of knowledge
 - C. the rapid division of traditional disciplines
 - D. the confrontation between specialists and generalists
82. The commentator would say that the totality of the sculpture of knowledge _____.
 - A. is mainly composed of two elements
 - B. presents two different points of view
 - C. cannot be perceived from one perspective
 - D. is a whole made up of complementary elements
83. Just because we become engrossed in the detail of a subject, according to the comment, does not mean that we _____.
 - A. can have an understanding of it
 - B. will develop into an expert
 - C. will perceive its entirety
 - D. are interested in it
84. It is commentator's contention that neither specialists nor generalists _____.
 - A. have zeal for the totality of the knowledge sculpture
 - B. represent the depth and breadth of knowledge
 - C. are necessarily supposed to belittle the other
 - D. can be qualified as environmental scientists
85. Which of the following can be the best title for the comment?
 - A. Interdisciplinary Study as Our Occupation.
 - B. Breath and Depth of Knowledge.
 - C. The ways of Doing Science.
 - D. The Beauty of Science.

Passage Six

That shabby unknown bundle of neglect and despair that was dropped off by the police six weeks ago—later to be identified by his mother, who turns up occasionally—is now a driving force on the infants' ward. Once he was bathed a few times and his rashes were treated, he turned out to be a 14-month-old boy named Vergil, still recovering from premature birth—birth weight, 21/2 pounds. It came obvious he had never received any real attention, and practically no solid food, and it was never very clear who assumed responsibility for him in his family, if anyone. Miraculously he survived, with almost no outside help.

At first he just lay there, withdrawn, sucking on an empty bottle as he had been used to doing at home. After a few days it became clear he was ravenously hungry and he downed bottle after bottle of milk. Slowly he began to respond to the ward staff around him who hung over the side of his crib, tempting him back to life.

He started by cautiously “chewing” on people, sniffing and tasting them warily like a little wild creature. Gradually he climbed to a standing position, pulling himself up on the bars of his crib. Then he

began to discover noise—that came from himself. When he learned that it was acceptable, in this place, to scream when enraged, he filled his corner of the room with garbled speech-like sounds, and loud baby-bellows of demand. If nobody responded he would fix each passerby with a coy look that evolved into a seductive grin, revealing four widely spaced little teeth. Someone always stopped, grinning back at this adorable creature, then picking him up and cuddling him. We on the staff took personal pride and delight in his steady progress.

During the day we moved his crib from the infants' ward to the playroom where there are people coming and going. He loved it, standing and cruising in his crib, commenting happily on the scene, crowing and babbling. One afternoon, when his crib was moved adjacent to the wall, he became unusually quiet, deep in concentration. With the stealth of a cat, using his little fingers like tiny screwdrivers, he had taken apart the wall oxygen unit. Our delight in his progress turned to real respect. Perhaps we could steer him toward the right path before it was too late.

Vergil definitely had a future.

86. In the infants' ward, Vergil _____.
A. was treated as an orphan
B. was born prematurely
C. had himself renamed
D. drove the staff busy
87. The ward staff must have been marveled at Vergil's _____.
A. vitality
B. shabbiness
C. premature birth
D. physical well-being
88. How did Vergil begin to respond to people?
A. By making loud baby-bellows of demand.
B. By fixing each passerby with a coy look.
C. By sniffing and tasting them.
D. By yelling at them.
89. From the observation made by the physician in the clinic, we can say that Vergil _____.
A. was appreciative of the ward staff
B. was growing in a favorable environment
C. was growing faster in mind than in body
D. was proud of his physical and mental growth
90. Through the mention of Vergil's improper act, the writer is trying to imply _____.
A. the existence of dangers in the infants' ward
B. the importance of guidance on babies' growth
C. the acceptance of inborn mischief
D. the existence of a future for him

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the ANSWER SHEET. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the essay.

新兴学科：药物心理学

药物作用于人体的病变部位，而病人的心理作用会或多或少地影响药物的作用。为了使药物治疗达到最佳疗效，人们必须研究药物心理学，讲究服药心理。

现代医药学认为：药物大多能产生两种效应。药物通过其药理作用来达到治病的目的，此为药物的生理作用。药物还可通过其非生理作用，在病人的心理上产生良好的感觉，加速疾病的康复，此为药物的心理效应。药物的心理效应可促使药物取得更好的疗效，为治疗奠定良好的基础。

药物的心理效应是指由医生的威信，病人对药物的信任感，接受药物治疗的体验、评价，治疗时外界的暗示及药物的广告效应等共同作用而产生的综合效应。药物心理学正是建立在药物心理效应基础之上的一门新兴边缘学科。众所周知，用同样的药物，由专家、名医开出的则效果会更好，这就是药物心理学最简单而明显的例子。

有人做了一个形象的比喻：药物是治疗疾病的“种子”，而心理状态是种子赖以生长、开花和结果的“土壤”。药物的药理作用是药物治疗疾病的基础，而药物的心理效应则在疾病治疗过程中起着十分微妙的作用。特别是在治疗心因性疾病和心理精神疾病中，良好的心态显得更为重要。

与服药心理关系最密切的是药物的信誉。原因为：虔诚的信念和愉快的心情能影响人体的生理机能，增加肾上腺皮质激素的分泌；而适量的肾上腺素能经受 200~400 倍致死量的细菌内毒素。药物的良好信誉，能树立人对药物治疗救人的坚定信念。

为什么不良心态会降低药物的生理效应呢？人体是一个复杂的有机整体，不良心态会影响内分泌、心脑血管系统等的功能，从而减弱人体的抗病能力，体内细菌就趁机繁衍滋生，药效当然就降低了。积极的服药心理，可激活内分泌和潜在的免疫功能，药物在免疫器官分泌抗体增多时能发挥最佳疗效。

药物心理学对人体的作用，在某些人群中表现尤为明显：特别是有神经质、意志薄弱、心理缺陷和易受暗示的人。药物心理学揭示了安慰剂止痛和心理安慰的奥秘：安慰剂可通过心理暗示作用刺激大脑产生内源性脑啡肽，其结构类似天然吗啡，作用于疼痛部位，从而减轻疼痛。

许多人有以自觉症状为主的慢性病。许多慢性病有明显的自觉症状，如恶心呕吐、头晕目眩、失眠多梦、食欲不振、腹胀和隐痛等，这些症状与心理和精神状态密切相关。而药物的心理作用正是通过心理暗示来调整人的心态，在不知不觉中治愈或缓解了原有的慢性病。

医护人员的语言、举止和行为对病人的用药心理影响很大。目前世界各国对癌症、类风湿性疾病和自身免疫疾病等尚无特效药。但医生绝不可对患者说：“此病为绝症，无药可治。”如对症适时选用安慰剂，有时会收到真正特效药所没有的神奇作用，至少可解除病人精神上的痛苦，在心灵上得到安慰和鼓励，从而增强战胜疾病的信心。

药物心理学的重要组成部分是暗示疗法和安慰剂。安慰剂通过心理暗示作用而影响病人的心理状态，进而影响机体的生理功能，从而起到积极的治疗作用。现代医学证明：药物心理效应不但具有心理上的安慰作用，而且还有改变器官功能活动和躯体症状的多种作用，故可用于治疗某类躯体疾病及多种心理疾病。

2010 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【A】** 男士问“今晚你要去购物。你想买什么？”女士回答说：I'd like to get my mum a new purse for her birthday. 即“我想给妈妈买个钱包作为她的生日礼物。”故 A 正确。
2. **【A】** 选项 ear rings 指的是这位女士的耳环而不是原文中的 ringing。所以答案应该是 A。
3. **【B】** 男士说牙疼想见 White 医生，女士本来让他约在第二天十点半。但男士说：Isn't there anything earlier? 即有没有办法早点儿？可知男士想早一些看医生。
4. **【B】** 从对话中判断出演出在八点半进行，他们只有 15 分钟的时间到那儿。由此可以判断现在的时间是 8 点 15 分。
5. **【C】** 本题问本段对话发生在什么地方。根据对话中出现的 instant soup（速溶汤粉），canned soup（罐装浓汤）以及 spice section（香料货架），同时也了解到男士在向女士询问 instant soup 所处的位置，可以判断出此对话发生在自选超市。故选 C。
6. **【C】** 对话中男士说：I'll give it a second thought, 意即“我重新考虑一下”，所以选 C，意为“在做决定之前重新考虑”。
7. **【C】** 对话中女士说：I had planned to go skiing. But I wound up working in the ER. 即“我本打算去滑雪，但不得不在设备间工作”。
8. **【D】** 此题为细节判断题。对话中有效解题信息是 we are going to have to take away your visa, 即我们不得不收回你的签证，这说明这位女士是一名移民官，因为海关不会管移民签证的事情。
9. **【D】** 对话中男士问女士如何描述眩晕的感觉：Is it as if the room is going around or do you feel as if it's you that is going around? 意为“你感觉是房子在转还是感觉自己在转？”女士回答说 I feel the latter, 即“我感觉是后者”。所以选 D。
10. **【B】** 对话中女士说约翰数学考试没过关。男士说：he blamed on bad luck. But I really think that he's barking on the wrong tree. 即“他归咎于运气差。但我觉得他找错原因了”。所以选 B，即“他应该从自身找原因”。
11. **【A】** 对话中女士说数学作业 a piece of cake, 即“小菜一碟”，但是 chemistry homework is really a hard nut to crack, 即“化学作业非常棘手”。所以选 A。
12. **【C】** 对话中男生说 I have had an itchy rash on my body and arms and legs. “我身上、胳膊上和腿上起了很痒的皮疹”。所以选 C。
13. **【B】** 题意是：“对话中的女士小时候得过什么病？”在对话中，女士回答说 I had measles, chickenpox and whooping coughs. But I don't think I've ever had German measles. 即“我得过麻疹、水痘和百日咳。但没得过风疹”。所以选 B。
14. **【D】** 对话中男士说：I can do that the weekend after this one, 即“我可以下周末再做”。所以选 D。
15. **【C】** 对话中男士说：I need to be absent from class on Friday morning because I have a doctor's appointment. 即“周五上课我得翘课，因为我约了病诊”。所以选 C。

Section B

16. **【B】** 对话中，女士不断询问男士的身体状况，并说：you can't drink anything at the moment. 即“你这时候不能喝水”。男士也说：The nurses have been giving me mouth washes. 即“护士一直

在给我漱口剂”。在后面的对话中得知男士长了一块很大的 gall stone (胆结石), 而且胆囊发炎, 由此可以判断男士应该是刚经历了一场手术。所以选 B。

17. **[B]** 本题题意是: “男士得了什么病?” 对话中, 女士提到: You have a pretty big gall stone and the gallbladder was quite inflamed. 即 “你长了一大块胆结石, 并且胆囊也发炎了”。由此可以判断 B 是正确选项。D 选项中 kidney stone 是 “肾结石” 的意思。
18. **[D]** 此题为细节再现。对话中解题有效信息是: I think I am OK, I am feeling a bit of weak at the moment. 这说明病人仍旧感到虚弱, 故选项 D 正确。
19. **[D]** 题意是 “根据医生的建议, 男士应该做什么?” 对话中, 女士对男士说: But the sooner we have you on the move, the quicker you start to heal. So we'll help you sit in this chair this afternoon. Enjoy the sunshine. 即 “你越早活动, 你就会越快痊愈。因此, 我们今天下午会帮你坐在椅子上, 享受一下阳光吧”。由此可以判断男士会四处活动一下。所以选 D。
20. **[C]** 对话中, 男士问女士探访时间, 女士说 The visiting hours are from 6 to 8 in the evening, 故应选 C。

Passage One

21. **[B]** 推断题。原稿第一段: “His study of more than 68,000 women has found that those who sleep less than 5 hours a night gain more weight over time than those who sleep 7 hours a night.” 意为 “他对 68000 名女性的研究发现, 晚上睡觉少于 5 小时的人与睡 7 小时的人相比体重会增加”, 所以应该讲的是睡眠不足与体重增加的问题, 因此答案为 B (体重增加与睡眠少的关系)。
22. **[A]** 细节题。题意是: “Patel 的研究中有多少受试对象?” 短文中作者提到: His study of more than 68,000 women has found ... 所以选 A。
23. **[A]** 细节题。题意是: “根据 Patel 的研究, 以下哪一项是错误的?” 短文谈到: those who sleep less than 5 hours a night gain more weight over time than those who sleep 7 hours a night. “晚上睡眠时间少于 5 小时的人比睡 7 小时的人更容易增加体重。” 而 A 选项恰与之意思相反, 故 A 为答案。
24. **[C]** 细节题。题意是: “Patel 认为体重差别的原因可能是……?” 文中提到: Lower metabolic rate resulting from less sleep may be the reason behind the weight gain. 即 “由于睡眠时间少而导致的代谢缓慢可能是体重增加的原因。” 所以选 C。
25. **[D]** 主旨大意题。题意是: “对那些想减肥的人们, Patel 的建议是……” 很明显, 这道题在考察整段文字要表达什么。文中细说了 Patel 的研究结果, 告诉我们睡眠少就会体重增加, 反之就会减少。所以对于要减肥的人们来说, 多睡会儿可能会起作用。故选 D。

Passage Two

26. **[D]** 推断题。题意是: “说话者的女儿最不可能对她母亲做什么评价?” 短文中谈到: I know she is also relieved that someone is watching out for her. 意为 “我知道她也因有人在密切关注着她而感到放心”。所以尽管短文第一句话说 “I'm the meanest mother in the neighborhood.”, 我们仍可判断此题选 D。
27. **[A]** 细节题。题意是: “Daniel Kindlon 是干什么的?” 文中提到 Daniel Kindlon, Ph.D., assistant professor of child psychology at the Harvard School of Public Health, 意为 “Daniel Kindlon, 博士, 哈佛公共卫生学院儿童心理学助理教授”。所以选 A。
28. **[B]** 细节题。题意是 “Kindlon 认为, 家长通常对他们处于青春期的孩子的要求如何作出反应?” 文中提及 “But saying yes to your teen can almost become a reflex, because you so desperately want to avoid conflict.” 即 “但对青春期的孩子说 ‘是’ 几乎是一种本能反应, 因为你非常不愿意产生摩擦”, 由此可知, B 是正确选项。

29. **[D]** 推断题。题意是：“根据科学家的说法，为什么青少年总是不能作出明智的决定？”文中提到 During the teen years, the brain develops rapidly, but some areas mature much earlier than others, 即“青少年阶段，大脑发育迅速，但是有些区域比其他区域更早区域成熟”。由此可以推断，青少年阶段，大脑发育不平衡，有些区域还未发育成熟。故选 D。
30. **[C]** 推断题。文中提到：But you have to hold the line. Your teen is secretly counting on you to do so. 即“你必须坚持立场。你的孩子暗中是依赖你的”。所以家长要适度向孩子说“不”。故选 C。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **[A]** 本题题意是：“许多黑人青年抱怨被警察骚扰。”A 烦恼，骚扰；B 使……分心；C 宣判，判决；D 释放。
32. **[D]** 此题考点为单词含义。A 项 irrigate 的含义是“灌溉”；B 项 irradiate 的含义是“照耀，使明亮”；C 项 inoculate 的含义是“给……作预防注射”；D 项 intoxicate 的含义是“使……陶醉”，可知选项 D 符合句意。题干译文：他很快就陶醉于他在团体中的权力了。
33. **[B]** 本题题意是：“在他整个政治生涯中，他总是成为焦点。”A 黎明，微光；B 聚光灯；C 街灯；D 火炬之光。
34. **[D]** 本题题意是：“我们怀疑饮食跟大多数癌症有关，但我们没有充分的证据。”A 延缓，悬挂；B 接着发生，被附加；C 监督，指导；D 怀疑。
35. **[A]** 本题题意是：“死于咽部癌症的病人曾经受剧痛，而这种疼痛无法有效缓解。”A 减轻，缓解；B 消除；C 毁坏，破坏；D 减少，降低。
36. **[A]** 本题题意是：“电视台是由基金会及其他资金来源支持的。”A 捐款；B 养老金；C 广告；D 账户。
37. **[B]** 本题题意是：“需要更多立法保护专利知识产权。”A 综合的，一体的；B 智力的；C 聪明的；D 可理解的。
38. **[C]** 本题题意是：“官员们应该致力于普通大众的福利与健康。”adapt... to... 适应；confine... to... 限制于；commit... to... 致力于；assess 评定，评估。
39. **[D]** 本题题意是：“你别总想着自己的条件（差），应该做些什么（改变它）。”A 吸收；B 略微谈到；C 依赖；D 总想着，细想。
40. **[C]** 本题题意是：“此书的作者已经表现出了对人性的洞察力。”A 观点，看法；B 尺寸，尺度；C 洞察力，见识；D 反射，反映。

Section B

41. **[A]** 本题题意是：“人们发现这种化学品对人类健康有害。”detrimental 是“有害的”的意思。A 有毒的；B 免疫的；C 敏感的；D 过敏的。
42. **[C]** 本题题意是：“门诊结束后，对病人将是毁灭性的打击。”devastating 是“破坏性的，毁灭性的”的意思。A 永久的；B 不顾一切的；C 破坏性的；D 突然的。
43. **[B]** 本题题意是：“他不停地非常详尽地（用图解式的语言）告诉我们手术细节。”graphic 是“图解的，绘画似的”的意思。A 能作证的，证实的；B 清楚的，不含糊的；C 精确的；D 模糊的。句中说 graphic detail 是表示“像画出来一样的清楚”，所以选 B。
44. **[D]** 本题题意是：“难处理的病例甚至是对最熟练的医师的灵活性的检验。”ingenuity 是“灵活性，精巧，技能”的意思。A 可信性；B 许诺，承诺；C 诚实；D 才能。
45. **[C]** 本题题意是：“他借口赶火车立即离开了。”pretext 是“借口，托词”的意思。A 声称；B 线

索; C 借口; D 才能。

46. **[B]** 本题题意是:“护士因没有相信她而心怀悔恨。”remorse 是“自责, 悔恨”的意思。A 痛苦, 苦恼; B 悔恨; C 抱歉; D 伤心。
47. **[D]** 本题题意是:“医生尽量用得体的方式告诉她真相。”tactful 是“机智的, 得体的, 圆滑的”的意思。从本句的场景看, 应该选 D。干扰项是 C。医生告诉病人不好的消息应该谨慎、考虑周到, 是要照顾到病人的心里感受的, 这些含义是 skillful 没有的。各选项含义如下: A 精巧的; B 无隐晦的, 畅谈的; C 灵巧的, 熟练的; D 考虑周到的。
48. **[A]** 本题题意是:“一个人是否喜欢程式化的办公室工作很大程度上取决于性情。”temperament 是“气质, 性情”的意思。A 性格, 脾气; B 资格; C 诱惑; D 保证, 担保。
49. **[D]** 本题题意是:“医生因为病人意外的并发症而取消了周五的手术。”A 证实; B 使容易, 使便利; C 推迟; D 取消。
50. **[C]** 划线词 tranquil 的含义是“平静的”。虽都是“平静的”, 但意义不同。motionless 更多指身体或者身体某一部位的不动、静止; 而 calm 则有“内心平静, 缺乏激情”之意。具体来说, A 项 cautious 的含义是“谨慎小心的”; B 项 motionless 的含义是“一动不动的”; C 项 calm 的含义是“平静的, 镇定的”; D 项 alert 的含义是“警觉的, 灵敏的”。题干译文: 当有事突然改变你的生活时, 要保持平静并不容易。

Part III Cloze

51. **[B]** 本句句意:“他们故意挨饿以保持比正常体重轻 15%。”A 专门地; B 故意地; C 尤其地; D 热情地。
52. **[D]** 本句句意:“国家精神健康协会说十分之一的病例导致严重的医疗问题。”固定表达。
53. **[A]** 本句句意:“这些病人会死于心力衰竭或者说这种病会导致年轻女性_____她们自己”。后面举的例子就是致死的例子。虽然自杀并不是这些女孩儿减肥的目标, 她们的目标是尽可能的瘦下去; 但是厌食会导致精神抑郁, 这种病可以导致自杀的发生。这一点从日常的官方报道可以了解。从另一个角度看, B 选项是“饿, 饿死”之意, 前面已经说过这些年轻女性故意饿着自己, 但故意饿死自己肯定不是目的。所以, “饿”是厌食症的原因, 而非结果。这里需要的是结果 (serious medical problems), 故选 A 更恰当。
54. **[C]** 本句句意:“随着疾病的发展, 年轻女性的呼吸、心跳和血压会下降。”as 引导伴随状语从句, 表示进程。
55. **[A]** 本句句意:“重要元素钙从骨骼中流失, 导致骨骼易碎。”从句中 something causing bones to break 可以判断, 此题应选择 A。B be derived from 由……而来; C 由……产生; D 合成。
56. **[C]** 本句句意:“有时大脑变小, 造成人思维和行为方式的变化。”此处指“方式”的改变, 所以选 how。
57. **[D]** 此题考点为上下文。根据下文具体的描述, 病人开始出现情感或精神方面的问题, 感到无助等。这些具体描述说明厌食症的人对自己没有正确的认识, 因而 poor 符合句意。poor opinion 意为“对……评价低”。
58. **[A]** 本句句意:“他们变瘦的努力可能会代表控制他们生命的努力。”此处说很多患者对自己评价不高, 感觉很无助, 所以追求变瘦一些, 这似乎意味着他们想控制自己的生活。各选项 A 代表; B make efforts to do 是“努力做……”; C 呈现; D 尽全力。
59. **[D]** 此题考点为上下文。根据下文可知, 一些患厌食症的病人可能不停地洗手, 尽管他们的手很干净。从这句话中我们可以推断, 这些病人会不停地重复某个动作, 所以选项 D 正确。A 项

medication 药物治疗; B 项 illusion 幻觉; C 项 motion 运动, 手势, 提议。

60. 【C】本句句意:“厌食是一种严重的饮食紊乱。”A 习惯; B 行为; C 混乱, 紊乱; D 模式。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

孩子们应该避免使用移动电话, 除非有重要电话, 因为可能会对幼脑有不好的影响。这是本周将要发布的一份官方政府报告预料之中的结论之一。这份报告可能会倡导手机行业制止儿童使用移动电话, 并且开始将手机散发的辐射量数据用标签的形式展示出来。

前政府首席科学家 William Stewart 主持的移动电话独立专家团队, 花了 8 个星期对使用移动电话对健康影响的各个方面的现有的科学证据进行了回顾。人们认为, 这份报告总结了由于我们没有完全理解辐射对人体组织非热能的影响, 政府应该采取预防措施, 尤其是与孩子相关的。

显然没有证据证明移动电话会伤害用户或者居住在发射机站附近的人。但是一些研究表明, 在现有安全限制范围之内的辐射水平上操作手机确实会对大脑有生理上的影响。

John Tattersall 是波顿镇防卫评估和研究机构里一个研究辐射对健康影响的研究人员, 他认为限制孩子们使用手机或许是明智的。“如果你的神经系统正在发育, 众所周知, 它便更容易受到环境影响。”他说, “因此如果手机确实被证明是危险的——尽管这点还未被证明——限制使用便是明智的。”

1998 年, Tattersall 展示了与移动电话产生的辐射水平类似的辐射会改变白鼠切片脑细胞的信号。“我们发现的是一个结果, 但我们不知道这是否是危险的。”他说。

布里斯托大学的 Alan Preece 去年发现微波会增加被试者的反应次数, 他认同孩子对辐射的暴露会更大。“脑组织更少, 皮肤更薄, 孩子们的大脑离辐射就更近。”他说。

Stewart 的报告可能会建议将现行的英国手机能源排放安全限制缩减至国际对非电离辐射保护标准范围, 也就是现行英国标准的 1/5。“五项额外的安全因素从某种角度来讲是武断的。”国家放射防护委员会的 Michael Clark 说, “但是我们接受, 英国标准与国际标准不同, 这是很困难的。”

【文章大意】本文引用专家的观点, 指出手机辐射有损大脑, 尤其是对处于神经发育阶段的孩子有影响, 所以建议限制孩子使用手机。

61. 【D】本题题意是:“根据政府报告上说, 仅仅因为手机辐射未被证实有损人体, 并不意味着孩子可以安全地使用手机。”根据第一段第一句话, “除了接一些必须接的电话外, 孩子们应该避免使用手机, 因为可能对孩子的大脑造成影响。”
62. 【A】本题题意是:“Tattersall 认为由于孩子们正处于神经发育阶段, 限制他们使用手机是明智的。”根据第四段引号中的内容“如果你有正在发育的神经系统, 众所周知它们更易受环境的侵害。”
63. 【D】本题题意是:“在这个问题上, Preece 支持 Stewart 的态度。”在第二段中 Stewart 用了 8 个月的时间浏览现存的手机影响健康的科学证明。在他的报告中下结论说由于我们不完全理解辐射对人体的影响, 政府应该采取更审慎的态度, 尤其在与孩子相关的方面。在第六段中 Preece agreed that children's exposure would be greater. (Preece 也认为孩子暴露于手机辐射的几率更大)。从此可以判断, Preece 是支持 Stewart 的观点的。
64. 【C】本题题意是:“如今令人担忧的是英国与国际安全标准不同。”根据最后一段第一句:“Stewart 的报告建议, 现存的英国有关能量辐射的安全标准应该降低至国际委员会推荐的标准, 即英国标准的五分之一。”从此可以看出, 英国标准与国际标准不一致。所以答案为 C, 英国“保持与国际安全限制不同的标准”。

65. **【B】** 本题题意是：“下面哪一个可以作为本段文字的标题？” A 脑电波；B 手机仅限成人；C 从孩子抓起；D 悬而未决定的方案。B 更合适。

Passage Two

参考译文

整容牙科学和整形手术的进步使得一系列事情变得可能：纠正与生俱来面部缺陷，修复受损的牙齿和组织，预防或者很大程度延缓牙齿腐烂和牙床疾病。结果是，更多的人比以往任何时候笑得更多更灿烂，我们还能期望将来有更多的笑容。

笑容上升的证据还可以在全世界博物馆和艺术馆名人的画像上看到。大多数要人、性感的裸体画，中层家庭成员，在正式的画像和家庭场景中，都是紧紧地闭着嘴。战争中的士兵，玩耍中的儿童，乞丐，老人，尤其是恶棍，都张着嘴。但是他们的微笑几乎没有吸引力，更多地代表了压力和暴力，而不是喜悦。

艺术历史学家，现任耶鲁大学英国艺术中心馆长的 Angus Trumble 在他的著述《微笑简史》中说，在不同年代和文化中，微笑承载了各种各样的意义。比较一下雷奥那多的蒙娜丽莎羞涩的酒窝留给他人的不同印象，Frans Hals《笑的骑士》中红脸、胡须满面的角色，美国图表型艺术家 Harvey R. Ball 于 1963 年完善的标识“笑脸”，尽管不是他创造的。

Trumble 提示，在一些西方文化中，一个甚至是温暖的、开放的微笑可能不一定暗示快乐或赞同，而可能只是一个掩饰情绪的礼貌面具，这些情绪被认为如果公开展示的话会十分粗鲁。

肌肉运动的细微区别能传达情绪的巨大不同，从铜质佛像的安静，到印度庙宇里缠绕不清的色情愉悦，到中国坟墓入口守护魔怪的严厉假笑。

Trumble 希望西方药学和大众媒体的影响能增加对公开场合张嘴大笑的人的压力。“微笑的消失越来越多地从科学和心理角度被认为是缺乏真正笑容的现象。”因此他认为这意味着不真诚和激情的缺乏。

当纹身、人体穿刺艺术和永久的化妆术已经稳固地成为时尚趋势，我们可能想象明天的美容店会增加整形术和牙医员工。这些便利店里的化妆师会提供打扮风格来重塑我们的嘴唇、牙齿、下颚，来模仿人们最喜爱的名人的标志性笑容。

除了“祝你今天过得愉快”之外，你还能对此说什么呢？

【文章大意】 本文描述了笑容从古代发展到现代在社会地位上的体现以及现代人在各种美容手段的帮助下笑颜频展的事实，分析了笑容在不同文化和不同时代所传达的意义，指出人们应该笑得真诚、热情，不能不笑，但也不应千篇一律。

66. **【C】** 推断题。本题题意是：“从本段文字中得知，如果没有牙齿美容，就不会有更多的人微笑。”从第一段得知“牙齿美容和整形手术使得矫正与生俱来的面部缺陷、修补损坏的牙齿和组织、预防或延缓牙齿的老化及牙龈疾病成为可能。因此，现在的人笑得更多、笑得更开朗，未来会有更多的微笑。”所以，可以这样说，如果没有牙齿美容的话，就不会有更多的微笑。
67. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是：“根据本段文字，绘画中和照片中的人是否微笑取决于个人身份和社会地位。”第二段中从第二句话“很多在正式的肖像和家庭情景中出现的富有要人、奢侈的雕塑、中产阶级家庭人员，大部分都紧闭嘴巴。战争中的士兵、玩耍的孩子、乞丐、老人，尤其是坏人也许是张着嘴巴的；但他们的微笑很少有吸引人的，反而往往代表着压力和暴力而非快乐。”从这儿可以看出以往绘画中的人物是否会笑取决于身份和地位。
68. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意是：“Trumble 有关微笑的研究表明开朗的笑容可以作为一种掩饰。”根据第四段“Trumble 指出，在一些非西方文化中，即使是温和、开朗的笑容也并不一定代表愉快或者同意。它可能仅仅是礼貌的面具，来遮盖那些被认为是太粗鲁或太吃惊、不应明显表示

出来的情绪。”故选 A。

69. 【D】细节题。A 项内容是实现期望的方式，D 项内容是最终的期望。所以选 D。

70. 【D】推断题。本题题意是：“在段末，作者暗示了_____。”根据倒数第二段和最后一段我们可以看出，随着美容业的发展，美容师们可以重塑我们的唇、齿以及下巴的轮廓，来模仿我们喜欢的名人的笑容，见到这种千篇一律的笑容，我们除了“过得愉快？还能说什么呢？说明未来的笑容都是模仿所喜欢的名人的笑容而非自己的真正的笑容，所以答案为 D。A 项具有迷惑性，但是要注意的是人们模仿各自喜欢的名人的笑容（one's favorite celebrity），而名人的笑容并非都是一样的，所以 B 项与原文表述不一致。

Passage Three

参考译文

根据英国微生物学家的说法，阿道夫·希特勒在 1944 年使用了盟军制造的盘尼西林，从一场暗杀中存活了下来。如果纳粹头子由于所受的多处外伤而死于非命，第二次世界大战或许会早一年结束，从而挽救成千上万条性命，谢菲尔德大学的一个著名微生物学历史学家 Milton Wainwright 如是说。

在即将发表于《生物学和药学观点》的一篇论文中，Wainwright 展示了一手证据，以此证明希特勒曾经被他的私人医生 Theo Morrell 用盘尼西林治疗过，那是在一场暗杀之后，一个临近希特勒桌子的公文包装置了炸弹并发生爆炸。希特勒受伤严重，毛发和裤子着了火，一个胳膊流了大量的血，仓皇逃离现场。他身上还有数不清来自于一张橡木桌的木渣片造成的外伤，而那张桌子或许恰恰救了他的命。

Wainwright 在 Morrell 日记近期的一篇翻译中找到证据，证明 Morrell 让希特勒服用抗生素作为预防。“我只是碰巧兴趣使然读了读，突然盘尼西林的字眼映入眼帘。”他说。然后他就着手确定 Morrell 在何处得到的盘尼西林。

那个时候，盘尼西林只对盟军供应。德国和捷克斯洛伐克的军队尝试弄到该药但却无果。Wainwright 说，当时药少，效果差，不纯。“普遍认为这种药不好。”Wainwright 说。

他推理，Morrell 如果当时有信心觉得抗生素能治疗而不是杀死德国总理，可能会冒险给希特勒盘尼西林来防止感染。“我的研究显示，Morrell 当时处在作为希特勒医生这一危险的位置上，应该只会使用纯药。”当时唯一可靠的盘尼西林是由盟军制造的。因此，Morrell 是从哪儿得到的？

Wainwright 的调查显示，盟军飞行员携带盘尼西林，因此德国人可能会从战俘身上没收一些。另一个可能性更大的来源是有一些中立国家，比如西班牙，这些国家从盟军那里出于人道主义获得盘尼西林，或许用来治疗生病的孩子。

“我有证据证明，盟军在给这些国家送盘尼西林。”Wainwright 说，“我的意思是说和纳粹党高层的手里。因此这肯定是纯净的、盟军的盘尼西林。”

“我们永远不能肯定这个药救了希特勒的命。”Wainwright 说。但是他注意到希特勒的一个死党，Reinhard Heydrich 从一次汽车爆炸刺杀逃生后，却命丧血液中毒。“座椅上的毛发渗入他的伤口，诱发败血病。”Wainwright 说。Morrell 或许很急于确认希特勒逃过同样一劫。

【文章大意】本文讲的是有关暗杀希特勒的事情。第二次世界大战期间，希特勒逃脱了多次的暗杀。其中一个重要的方面是希特勒的医生给他使用了盘尼西林即青霉素。这在当时仅有盟军可以生产。文章探讨了希特勒私人医生是如何获得青霉素的。

71. 【C】推断题。本题题意是：“根据温莱特（Wainwright）的观点，_____。”参见文章第一段。英国微生物学家温莱特认为希特勒在 1944 年的一次暗杀中成功脱险，得益于盟军的青霉素。如果希特

勒和其他受伤士兵一样死于细菌感染的话,第二次世界大战可能会早一年结束,成千上万人也会因此保住生命。C 选项是虚拟语气,表示“本可能死于但结果却存活下来了。故选 C。

72. 【D】细节题。利用题干关键词 following an assassination 1944 可以定位到文章的第二段,意为“在一期名为《生物学和医学展望》的杂志上,温莱特披露了一手资料,证明在经历过一次暗杀后,希特勒的私人医生 Theo Morrel 对其用青霉素进行了治疗。”C “接受青霉素的注射来防止血液中毒”中“防止血液中毒”并未提及。而下一段说到“Wainwright 在研究中发现 Morrell 在他的日记中写到,他给希特勒用了抗菌素作为预防”,可知这只是一种预防措施,只能是被怀疑被感染过,所以正确答案为 D。
73. 【A】推断题。本题题意是:“按照温莱特的推理,希特勒的个人医生应该不敢给他用德国产的青霉素。”参见第四、五段。当时只有盟军能生产青霉素,而德国和捷克生产的青霉素纯度低,几乎没有作用。作为私人医生,Theo Morrel 是不敢用这种青霉素给希特勒治病的。所以他只能使用高纯度的青霉素。但是,他又是如何得到的呢?故选 A。
74. 【D】推断题。本题题意是:“温莱特暗示说第三帝国确实有渠道获得高纯度的青霉素。”参见第六、七段。德国可能获取了一些盟军为救治西班牙的儿童而拨发给他们的青霉素。故选 D。
75. 【C】主旨大意题。本题题意是:“本段文字最合适的题目应该是希特勒得救于盟军药物。”A 希特勒如何从暗杀中死里逃生;B Morrell 是否忠诚于德国总理?D 德国滥用青霉素。只有 C 答案符合题意。故选 C。

Passage Four

参考译文

准备好在你们当地的健身房里发现一个新的机器,它会让你在燃烧卡路里的时候不再气喘吁吁。事实上,你要做的就是静站 30 秒钟让机器测试你的体脂。它能准确地告诉你哪个地方需要减少几磅,甚至会建议你训练你的问题区域。如果体脂扫描仪能达到足够精确的程度,制造者希望将来的某一天能帮助医生发现疾病。

扫描仪通过测量身体对电磁场的影响,同时建立一个 3D 的身体影像来工作。两者测量方式的结合让研究者找出身体内部脂肪和水分的分布。英国诺里奇食物研究协会的 Henri Tapp 说,两种手段本身都不新颖。“聪明的事情是我们将其放到了一台机器里。”

这并不仅仅为健身房的使用者准备的。体脂扫描仪可以用来研究孩子成长过程中、病人受伤恢复或者怀孕期间脂肪的积累。因为扫描仪使用无线电波而不是 X 光,Tapp 的设备重复使用也是安全的。

大家都知道,体型是心脏病和糖尿病的风险指数,因此准确地测量脂肪的分布可以帮助医生在病情出现之前给病人提出预防措施。目前,医生是从身体体重和水分摄入来估计脂肪含量。Tapp 说,除去水分,就是脂肪,这是目前一个不错的估计。身体中的水分含量通常会通过被试者喝下一杯含有无线电波追踪物质的水来测量。三个小时后病人尿样中追踪物质的含量显示整体的水分含量。

身体的体积是通过被试者完全浸泡在水中进行测量的。这会从正常的体重中减去溢出水的重量,从而得出被试者的体积。但是这对病重的人几乎不可行。

有一些其他的方式来直接测量体脂,比如在腰和脚之间放置微量电流,身体整体的脂肪含量能从身体对电流的抵抗被测试出来。但是这种方式没有考虑到体形,这样就有可能腿很瘦的被试者所含的脂肪含量比实际的要高。那是因为瘦腿交叉面积小,对电流的抵制会更强一些。因此,机器认为身体的水分含量越低,标志着被试者越胖。同时,这个体系只能对脂肪含量进行一个整体的测量。

Tapp 的方式使用了相似的计算方式, 但是因为告知哪个地方堆积了脂肪显得更为复杂。

【文章大意】本文讲的是一种新的体重检测器械的诞生。它通过扫描人体, 来指出一个人是否肥胖, 并指出哪里肥胖等。它可以为减肥和医生诊疗提供依据。

76. **【A】** 细节题。本题题意是: “新机器设计是用来检测人体看不见的脂肪。”参见第一段第二句, 你只需要在机器上站 30 秒, 它就会测量你身体中的脂肪。故选 A。
77. **【A】** 推断题。本题题意是: “这一设备的优点在于它具有双重作用。”参见第二段最后一句。机器的工作原理是对人体进行精确的三维扫描, 同时测量身体对电磁场的影响。将此两项指标结合在一起可以得出脂肪和水的分布。两种方法都没有新颖之处, 但是其优势是将两者集合在了一起。故选 A。
78. **【D】** 细节题。分别定位四个选项, *minuscule current* 在第六段的第一句, 意为“有直接测量身体脂肪的方法, 例如在腰和脚之间通过微电流”, 根据 *radioactive tracer* 可以定位到第四段倒数第二句, 意为“要测量体内的含水量, 可以让测试对象喝含有放射性指示器的水”, 由此可知, A 和 B 都不是这台机器需要的, 所以答案为 D。
79. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意是: “通过和其他方法的比较, 身体脂肪扫描仪的特点是准确性高。”参见最后一段, Tapp 也使用了相似的计算方法, 但是却更准确 (*sophisticated*), 因为它会告诉你哪里超重了。故选 C。
80. **【D】** 细节题。本题题意是: “对扫描来讲, 病人要做的就是站在机器上。”参见第一段第一、二句。不需要跑得气喘吁吁, 只要在机器上站 30 秒, 就会测量出身体脂肪。故选 D。

Passage Five

参考译文

现在国外对知识宽度有了新一波的赞赏。大学和联合机构里的项目都在赞扬宽泛教育。对在专业领域里工作的科学家来说, 在我们的空余时间远离我们专业进行广泛阅读, 这是个乐趣。我们中间一些人在职业间做了跨学科研究, 这不足为奇, 因为当下社会中很多智力行为发生在传统学科的连接之处。环境科学就是一个很好的例子, 因为它常常要求我们对几个不同理科学科中, 甚至是非科学的领域中了如指掌。

体验这种知识的宽度是很刺激的, 但深究一门学科也是如此。双方都是很奇妙的经历, 在实践和美学层面上是互补的。他们就像是以两个不同的方式来观察奇妙的雕塑。从一个角度看, 你看到的是整体中的片面, 看到组成部分如何与形式发生联系、平衡、对称。从另一个角度看, 你看到的是细节、深度和聚合。没有必要去从两种角度中进行选择。这么做会减少物体的整体性。

科学也如此。有时我们观察一件物品, 不愿意停下来去关注细节。就像化学家一样, 被电脑科学或者分子生物学所吸引, 但要成为专家却远远不够。或者我们会对分析技巧很感兴趣但却不够水平待在前沿领域。在其他时候, 我们浸泡在学科的细节中, 会领略到与浏览时完全不一样的美, 仿佛穿透了雕塑的表层, 穿过了水晶结构, 到达了分子层级, 在那儿, 整个结构的模式都得以展现。

不凑巧的是, 在我们对知识宽度或者深度的热情追求中, 我们经常觉得有必要缩减另一个的价值。有的时候专家被戏称为“讨厌鬼”或者“技术政治家”, 通才则因为过于“柔软”或者关于某一件事情知之甚少而受到谴责。两者都是可笑的指责, 都会否认环境科学的事实的一部分。我们不能被对深度或者广度的狂热而分裂。每天道路上等待我们的美十分珍贵美好, 容不得我们用嗤之以鼻让其减少。

【文章大意】本文辩论了知识的深度和广度的必要性, 指出缺少任何一个方面, 我们都无法了解到某个学科的全部。

81. **【B】**主旨大意题。本题题意是：“从广泛教育到跨学科研究，我们可以看到人们对知识广度的热情。”第一段第一句话就告诉我们“如今在国外有一种对知识广度的新的评价潮流。”后面接着讲大学院校的课程赞扬广泛教育的优点；科学家们也会在他们专业之外进行广泛阅读。从此我们可以推断人们对拓宽知识的热情。所以选 B。
82. **【D】**细节题。此题根据题干中的关键词“the totality of the sculpture of knowledge”可以定位在文章第二段。本段第三句话提到：这就如同用两种不同的方法观察伟大的雕塑。这说明例证关系的“证”应该在前面，即本段的第一、二句话，其大意是：体验知识的广度很刺激，但是深度探索一个物体同样刺激。这两种美妙的体验是实用和美学两种方式的互补。故选项 D 正确。
83. **【C】**推断题。本题题意是：“根据评论所说，就因为我们太关注一个学科的细节，并不意味着我们能察看到它的全貌。”参见第三段第一句话“科学也是如此。”在后面的内容里作者举了化学、解析技巧以及雕塑的例子，告诉我们 we become immersed in the detail of a subject and see its beauty in an entirely different way than when we browse.（我们沉浸于某个学科的细节中，却用不同于以往的方式看到了它的美。）说明我们对一个学科挖掘得太深，反而不能看到它的全貌。所以选 C。
84. **【C】**推断题。根据题干中的关键词“specialist”和“generalist”可以定位在文章的最后一段。这段的主题句就是第一句话，其大意是：不幸的是，在我们很热情地追求知识的广度或深度时，总是贬低另一方的价值，故选项 C 正确。
85. **【B】**主旨大意题。本题题意是：“下面哪个可以做本文的题目？”本文辩论了知识的深度和广度的必要性，指出缺少任何一个方面，我们都无法了解到某个学科的全部。所以选 B。

Passage Six

参考译文

那个破破烂烂的、绝望的、被人忽略的无名小摇篮 6 个星期前被警察扔到这（后来他妈妈来认领了，认领后会偶尔出现），现在成了孤儿院中的一个驱动力量。给他洗了几次澡，治疗了疹子，马上就显示出 14 个月大的样子。他被取名为 Vergil，出生时体重 21.2 磅，现在还有早产的症状。现在越来越明显的是，他从未受到过真正的关注，没有固体食物。很明显的是，他的家庭里没有人来承担对他的责任。他奇迹般地活下来了，没有任何外界的帮助。

最初，他只是躺在那，蜷曲着，吮吸着一个空瓶子，就像他在家常做的一样。几天后，很明显，他非常饥饿，狂饮了好几瓶牛奶。慢慢地，他对摇篮周围照顾他、让他重拾生命的工作人员有了反应。

他开始小心“咀嚼”人们，像一只小野兽一样小心翼翼地嗅一嗅，舔一舔。慢慢地，他爬到一个较高的位置，趴在摇篮的栏杆上。接着他开始发现声音——来自他自己的声音。当他发现自己的声音是可接受的时候，他就开始在生气的时候尖叫。他用牙牙学语的声音和婴儿的表示需求的大叫声充斥着自己的小角落。如果没人回应，他会用一种狡黠的眼神盯着路过的人，那种眼神会变成一种引诱性的笑，露出 4 颗未长出牙的空洞。总会有人停下来，也对这个可爱的小家伙笑一笑，把他举起来，抱抱他。我们工作人员也一直因为他稳定的进步感到自豪和骄傲。

那一天，我们把他的小儿床从婴儿看护室挪到游戏室，那来来往往的人很多。他很喜欢那，他站起来，在床上走来走去，对这个场景念念有词。一个下午，当他的小儿床被挪到靠近墙的地方时，他变得非同寻常地安静，陷入深深的思考。像猫一样静谧，他用小小的手指头，像螺丝起子一样，将墙上的氧气装置分开了。我们的高兴转变成了敬佩。或许在为时未晚之前，我们能让他走上正确的道路。

Vergil 肯定会有个光明的前途。

【文章大意】本文叙述了一个在医护室里成长的小孩的历程。孩子的身心都有很好的发展，但引导总是对孩子的成长很重要。

86. **【D】** 细节题。这里的关键是 in the infants' ward (在婴儿房里) 找到了母亲，所以不是 (孤儿) A, B (早产) 不是发生在婴儿房里的事，C (更名) 在文章中未提及，所以答案为 D，也就是孩子在婴儿房里得到了很好的照顾和治疗。
87. **【A】** 推断题。本题题意是：“病房医护人员肯定为 Vergil 的生命力感到惊奇。” A 活力，生命力；B 破旧；C 早产；D 身体健康。根据文章对 Vergil 的描述可以看出，他从无人照管到学会吸引别人的注意到他的动手能力可以看出，他充满了活力。
88. **【C】** 细节题。本题题意是：“Vergil 是如何对别人作出反应的？”第二段最后一句话说：“渐渐地，他开始对站在他婴儿床边逗他的医护人员做出反应。”而第三段第一句话告诉我们：“他首先谨慎地研究人们，像个小野兽一样小心地用鼻子闻闻、用小嘴尝尝。”
89. **【C】** 推断题。此题需要概括文章大意。本文描述了他所观察的这个早产儿在医院里的一举一动，可以看出虽然他是早产儿，但其生命力极其顽强，而且通过描述他在医院里与人交流的一举一动以及他在活动室里的表情、神态，可以说都是在对小孩的心智方面进行描述，而对于小孩身体方面的进展着墨偏少。所以我们可知这个孩子在在心智方面确实恢复或者说发展更快一些。另外题目是问通过医护人员的观察说明这个孩子如何，所以选项 B 不符合逻辑。
90. **【B】** 推断题。本题题意是：“通过提及 Vergil 的不合适的行为，作者想说引导在孩子成长中的重要性。”在第四段最后一句话告诉我们：“也许我们现在引导他走向正途为时未晚。”

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

A New Subject: Medicine Psychology

To maximize the effect of medications, people have begun to study medicine psychology and pay attention to the psychology of taking medicine. Modern medicine thinks that on most occasions medicine can produce two kinds of effects, one of which is physical effect, the other is psychological one. The psychological effect can promote better results of medication and lay a good basis for treatment.

The psychological effect of medicine is a comprehensive effect that is collectively determined by doctors' authority, patients' belief in medicine, the experience and evaluation of medications received, the outside hints to the medications and the effect of the advertisements of medicine.

What most closely relates the psychology of taking medicine is medicine's credibility. Good credibility can build one's strong belief in medication.

Medicine psychology unveils the secrecy that placebo ceases pain and gives comfort.

Doctors' language, actions and behaviors have a big influence on patients' psychology of taking medicine. The main constituents of medicine psychology are suggestion therapy and placebo. Modern medicine proves that psychological effect of medicine can not only comfort one's heart but be effective in changing organs' function and physical symptoms. Therefore, it can be applied to treat some physical illnesses and psychological disorders of many kinds.

2010 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. M: You said that you want to go shopping this evening. What do you want to get?
W: I think I'd like to get my mum a new purse for her birthday.
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. W: My ears are always ringing day and night. I can't sleep.
M: Which ear is your bad ear?
W: My right ear here.
Q: Why does the woman have trouble sleeping?
3. M: My tooth is bothering me. When can I see Doctor White?
W: How about tomorrow? 10:30 ok?
M: Isn't there anything earlier?
W: No, but I'll call you if there is a cancellation before then.
Q: What does the man mean?
4. W: Are we going to be late?
M: We will be unless we hurry.
W: When does the show start?
M: At 8:30. We've got 15 minutes to get there.
Q: What time is it now?
5. M: I can't find the instant soup.
W: Did you look next to the canned soup?
M: I looked there. But there isn't anything on the shelf.
W: Why don't you try the spice section? It ought to be there.
Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?
6. M: I had it. I'm resigning from the job of chairman right now. I can't stand it another day.
W: Do you really mean you want to quit?
M: Well, maybe. I'll give it a second thought.
W: What is the man going to do?
7. W: Did you do anything over the weekend?
M: No much. What did you do?
W: I had planned to go skiing. But I wound up working in the ER.
M: What did the woman do over the weekend?
8. W: We understand that you are not attending school.
M: I've been attending. But I've been sick recently.
W: You've attended three days since last July.
M: Three days? No, it's been more than that.
W: We are going to have to take away your visa.

Q: What is the woman?

9. M: Does the dizziness feel like spinning or is it just a kind of unsteadiness?

W: I feel like the spinning.

M: How would you describe it? Is it as if the room is going around or do you feel as if it's you that is going around?

W: I feel the latter.

Q: How does the woman describe her dizziness?

10. W: Did you know that John failed in the math exam?

M: Yes. And he blamed it on bad luck. But I really think that he's barking on the wrong tree.

Q: What does the man imply?

11. M: Cathleen, how is the math homework coming?

W: That's a piece of cake. But the chemistry homework is really a hard nut to crack.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. W: What's the problem?

M: I have had an itchy rash on my body and arms and legs for the last two months.

W: Can you describe it?

M: It's pink with thrust oval spots.

Q: What has brought the man here?

13. M: I'd like to ask you about your past medical history. Can you tell me if you have had any childhood diseases?

W: When I was small, I had measles, chickenpox and whooping coughs. But I don't think I've ever had German measles.

Q: What diseases did the woman have when she was small?

14. W: If you go to the football game on Saturday night and concert or play on Sunday, you won't have much time to study.

M: Well. I can do that the weekend after this one.

Q: When does the man plan to study?

15. M: I need to be absent from class on Friday morning because I have a doctor's appointment. And I need to borrow someone's notes.

W: Well, you can certainly borrow mine if you don't mind my messy handwriting.

Q: What's the man's problem?**Section B**

W: Hello.

M: Hello!

W: So, did you have a comfortable night?

M: No, not really.

W: Sorry to hear that. And how are you feeling at the moment?

M: A bit better.

W: You don't feel sick at all?

M: No, I'm ok.

W: That's good! Are you having sips of water?

- M: No.
- W: Would you like some?
- M: Well, I don't really feel like.
- W: Ah, you can't drink anything at the moment.
- M: The nurses have been giving me mouth washes.
- W: Yes. I think you begin to pick up as the day goes on. And we'll carry on giving you something to ease the discomfort. Does it hurt much?
- M: Well, it does when I move about.
- W: Right. But the sooner we have you on the move, the quicker you start to heal. So we'll help you sit in the chair this afternoon. Enjoy the sunshine.
- M: Ok, I can't say I'm really looking forward to that.
- W: You have a pretty big gall stone and the gallbladder was quite inflamed. There was a lot of infection around it and inside it. Well, it's out now. So no need to worry about it. It won't cause you any more trouble.
- M: Uh.
- W: Any more questions or anything we can do for you?
- M: No, I think I'm ok. I'm feeling a bit of weak at the moment. When will my wife be able to come and see me? The nurses told me before, but I can't remember.
- W: The visiting hours are from 6 to 8 in the evening.
- M: Ok, thank you. She'll be here tonight in that case.
- W: Fine. I'll stop in to see you tomorrow.
- M: Thank you.

Questions

16. What's true about the man in the conversation?
17. What was wrong with the man?
18. How is the man feeling now?
19. What's the man supposed to do according to the doctor's orders?
20. What's the hospital's visiting hours?

Passage One

Here's a dreamy weight-loss plan: take a nap. That's the message from work by Sanjay Patel at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. His study of more than 68,000 women has found that those who sleep less than 5 hours a night gain more weight over time than those who sleep 7 hours a night.

Controlling for other differences between the groups, Patel found that women who slept 5 hours or less gained 0.7 kilograms more on average over 10 years than 7-hour sleepers. The short-sleeping group was also 32 percent more likely to have gained 15 kilograms or more, and 15 percent more likely to have become obese.

Significantly, the short-sleepers consumed fewer calories than those who slept 7 hours, says Patel, who presented his results this week at the American Thoracic Society International Conference in San Diego, California. This finding overturns the common view that overeating among the sleep-deprived explains such weight differences.

Lower metabolic rate resulting from less sleep may be the reason behind the weight gain, Patel suggests. “It obviously also suggests that getting people to sleep more might be a relatively easy way to help people lose weight,” he says.

21. What did Patel’s study indicate?
22. How many subjects did Patel have in his study?
23. According to Patel’s study, which of the following is not true?
24. According to Patel, what might be the reason behind the weight differences?
25. What suggestion will Patel give to those who want to lose weight?

Passage Two

I am the meanest mother in the neighborhood. I’m too strict. I ask too many questions. No one else’s parents are as difficult as I am. Don’t I know that all the cool kids are out until 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning and can go wherever they want? This is the point of view of my 16-year-old daughter. Although she is frequently annoyed when I try to gather what I consider basic information—about where she’s going, who’s driving, and what the plan is for getting home—I know she is also relieved that someone is watching out for her.

Discipline—or, to use today’s more popular phrase, setting limits—takes on a whole new meaning when your child hits adolescence. “When kids are young and do something unsafe, parents have no trouble saying no,” says Daniel Kindlon, Ph.D., assistant professor of child psychology at the Harvard School of Public Health, who has two daughters, 15 and 12. “You don’t care that your two-year-old cries if you don’t let him put the fork in the toaster. But saying yes to your teen can almost become a reflex, because you so desperately want to avoid conflict.” New research confirms what parents have known all along: Adolescents simply lack the ability to make smart decisions consistently. For example, peer relationships—which are so important to teenagers—can easily overwhelm the need to be safe. Scientists have discovered that this has to do with the way the human brain grows. During the teen years, the brain develops rapidly, but some areas mature much earlier than others.

But you have to hold the line. Your teen is secretly counting on you to do so. And too much is at stake if you don’t.

Questions

26. What would the speaker’s daughter least likely say about her mother?
27. What does Daniel Kindlon do?
28. According to Kindlon, how do parents usually respond to their teens’ requests?
29. Why are adolescents not able to make smart decisions consistently, according to scientists?
30. What would the speaker advise parents to do?

2011 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

You will hear:

Woman: I fell 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 is bitten by an ant.
C. She is hungry. D. She spilled her paint.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. The man is busy.	B. The man has trouble breathing.
C. The man is out of town on business.	D. The man is hiding himself the woman.
2. A. He has a terrible backache.	B. He has a bad headache.
C. He has a toothache.	D. He has a diarrhea.
3. A. It is fast.	B. It is slow.
C. It works well.	D. It is not working.
4. A. Four days.	B. Ten days.
C. One week.	D. Two weeks.
5. A. He is a lawyer.	B. He is a doctor.

- C. He is a travel agent.
 6. A. Sunday.
 C. Thursday.
 7. A. Two.
 C. Four.
 8. A. To X-ray his chest.
 C. To perform a minor surgery.
 9. A. To go shopping.
 C. To change their topic.
 10. A. The man is working too hard.
 C. The man is supposed to find a job.
 11. A. Discussing a case.
 C. Performing a surgery.
 12. A. The woman's classmate.
 C. The woman's brother.
 13. A. The man is a liar.
 C. She does not agree with the man on that.
 14. A. 250 Yuan.
 C. 650 Yuan.
 15. A. She disagrees with the man there.
 C. It is out of the question to do that.
- D. He is an immigration officer.
 B. Tuesday.
 D. Saturday.
 B. Three.
 D. Five.
 B. To hospitalize him.
 D. To transfer their guests.
 B. To go back to work.
 D. To entertain their guests.
 B. The man needs to think it over.
 D. The man has made a right decision.
 B. Defying a diagnosis.
 D. Talking with the patient.
 B. The woman's boyfriend.
 D. The woman's teacher.
 B. The man is jealous of Lisa.
 D. She will surely do the same as Lisa dose.
 B. 450 Yuan.
 D. 850 Yuan.
 B. She is going to change her mind.
 D. It is possible to forgive him.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Liver failure.
 C. Kidney failure.
 17. A. Shape.
 C. Price.
 18. A. It is much smaller than a microwave.
 C. It is widely used in the clinic.
 19. A. It is under a clinical trial.
 C. It is widely used in the clinic.
 20. A. The commercial companies have invested a lot in the new machine.
 B. The further development of the machine is in financial trouble.
 C. The federal government finances the research.
 D. The machine will come into being in no time.
- B. Breast cancer.
 D. Diabetes out of control.
 B. Color.
 D. Size.
 B. It leaves much room for reduction.
 D. It is perfect.
 B. It is available in the market.
 D. It is in the experimental stage.

Passage Two

21. A. Suicide. B. Obesity. C. Turmoil. D. Drug abuse.

22. A. Preventable. B. Destructive. C. Treatable. D. Curable.
23. A. Combining antidepressants and talk therapy.
B. Promoting the transmission between neurons.
C. Winning parental assistance and support.
D. Administering effective antidepressants.
24. A. Because it adds to the effect of treatment.
B. Because it works better than the medications.
C. Because it can take the place of antidepressants.
D. Because it helps reduce the use of antidepressants.
25. A. 65percent. B. 75 percent. C. 85 percent. D. 95 percent.

Passage Three

26. A. Helplessness and worthlessness. B. Feeling like a loser.
C. Suicidal feeling. D. All of the above.
27. A. It encourages the patient to be a top student at school.
B. It motivates the patient to work better than others.
C. It makes it easy for the patient to make friends.
D. It helps the patient hold a positive attitude.
28. A. By encouraging the patient to do the opposite at school.
B. By urging the patient to face any challenge in reality.
C. By making the patient aware of his or her existence.
D. By changing the patient's perspective.
29. A. Those who stop taking antidepressants. B. Those who ask for more medications.
C. Those who are on the medications. D. Those who abuse the medications.
30. A. Anxiousness. B. Nausea. C. Fever. D. Insomnia.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. There are many doctors who have endeavored to increase the _____ of their behavior as medical professionals.
A. transaction B. transformation C. transmission D. transparency
32. He seemed most _____ to my idea which was exceptionally creative.
A. alien B. ambulant C. amiable D. amenable
33. The first attempts at gene therapy have mostly _____, but technique will surely be made to work eventually.
A. stumbled B. stammered C. stridden D. strutted
34. She is admitted to the hospital with complaints of upper abdominal pain and _____ for fatty foods.

- A. preference B. persistence C. intolerance D. appetite
35. By sheer _____, I met the old classmate we had been discussing yesterday.
A. coincidence B. coherence C. collaboration D. collocation
36. As the drugs began to _____, the pain began to take hold again.
A. wear B. put off C. call off D. show off
37. The environment surrounding health care has been greatly altered by the _____ medical technologies.
A. approaching B. impracticable C. sophisticated D. transient
38. At last she _____ some reasons for his strange behavior.
A. abolished B. admonished C. abstained D. adduced
39. Doctors are concerned with health of people from _____ to the grave.
A. conception B. reception C. deception D. perception
40. In more _____ examinations, the blood is tested in a multichannel analyzer machine for abnormalities.
A. concise B. devious C. elaborate D. feasible

Section B

Directions: In this section you each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase which are best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. She fell awkwardly and broke her leg.
A. embarrassingly B. reluctantly C. clumsily D. dizzily
42. Throughout most of the recorded history, medicine was anything but scientific.
A. more or less B. by and large C. more often than not D. by no means
43. The students were captivated by the way the physician presented the case.
A. illuminated B. fascinated C. alienated D. hallucinated
44. We demand some tangible proof of our hard work in the form of statistical data, a product or a financial reward.
A. intelligible B. infinitive C. substantial D. deficient
45. But diets that restrict certain food groups or promise unrealistic results are difficult to sustain over time.
A. maintain B. reserve C. conceive D. empower
46. The molecular influence pervades all the traditional disciplines underlying clinical medicine.
A. specialties B. principles C. rationales D. doctrines
47. One usually becomes aware of the onset of puberty through somatic manifestations.
A. juvenile B. potent C. physical D. matured
48. His surgical procedure should succeed, for it seems quite feasible.
A. rational B. reciprocal C. versatile D. viable
49. These are intensely important questions about quality and the benefits of special care and experience.
A. irresistibly B. vitally C. potentially D. intriguingly

50. This guide gives you information on the best self-care strategies and the latest medical advances.
A. tends B. techniques C. notions D. breakthroughs

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Whenever people go and live in another country they have new experiences and new feelings. They experience culture shock. Many people have a(n) 51 about culture shock they think that it's just a feeling of sadness and homesickness when a person is in a new country. But this isn't really true. Culture shock is a completely natural 52, and everybody goes 53 it in a new culture.

There are four stages, or steps, in culture shock. When people first arrive in a new country they're usually excited and 54. Everything is interesting. They notice that a lot of things are 55 their own culture and this surprises them and makes them happy. This is Stage One

In Stage Two people notice how different the new culture is from their own culture. They become confused It seems difficult to do even very simple things. They feel 56 They spend a lot of time 57 or with other people from their own country. They think "My problems are all because I'm living in this country"

Then in Stage Three they begin to understand the new culture better They begin to like some new customs. They 58 some people in the new country. They're 59 comfortable and relaxed.

In Stage Four they feel very comfortable. They have good friends in the new culture. They understand the new customs. Some customs are similar to their culture and some are different but that's OK. They can 60 it.

51. A. account	B. reflection
C. verification	D. misconception
52. A. transition	B. exchange
C. immigration	D. selection
53. A. for	B. through
C. after	D. about
54. A. frightened	B. confused
C. uneasy	D. happy
55. A. representative of	B. different from
C. peculiar to	D. similar to
56. A. intoxicated	B. depressed
C. amazed	D. thrilled
57. A. lonely	B. alone
C. lone	D. only
58. A. make friends with	
B. make transactions with	
C. hold hostility to	
D. shut the door to	
59. A. hardly	B. more
C. very	D. less
60. A. live with	B. do without
C. hold up with	D. make a success of

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Patients can recall what they hear while under general anesthetic even if they don't wake up, concludes a new study.

Several studies over the past three decades have reported that people can retain conscious or subconscious memories of thoughts that happened while they were being operated on. But failure by other researchers to confirm such findings has led skeptics to speculate that the patients who remembered these events might briefly have regained consciousness in the course of operations.

Gitta Lubke, Peter Sebel and colleagues at Emory University in Atlanta measured the depth of anesthesia using bispectral analysis, a technique which measures changes in brainwave pattern in the frontal lobes moment by moment during surgery. "Before this study researchers only took an average measurement over the whole operation," says Lubke.

Lubke studied 96 trauma patients undergoing emergency surgery. Many of whom were too seriously injured to tolerate full anesthesia. During surgery each patient wore headphones through which a series of 16 words was repeated for 3 minutes each. At the same time bispectral analysis recorded the depth of anesthesia.

After the operation Lubke tested the patients by showing them the first three letters of a word such as "limit", and asking them to complete. Patients who had had a word starting with these letters played during surgery — "limit", for example — chose that word an average of 11 per cent more often than patients who had been played a different word list. None of the patients had any conscious memory of hearing the word lists.

Unconscious priming was strongest for words played when patients were most lightly anaesthetized. But it was statistically significant even when patients were fully anaesthetized when the word was played.

This finding which will be published in the journal *Anesthesiology* could mean that operating theatre staff should be more discreet. "What they say during surgery may distress patient afterwards," says Philip Merikle, a psychologist at the University of Waterloo, Ontario.

61. Scientists have found that deep anesthesia _____.
 - A. is likely to affect hearing
 - B. cannot block surgeons' words
 - C. can cause serious damages to memory
 - D. helps retain conscious or subconscious memories
62. By the new study the technique of bispectral analysis helps the scientists _____.
 - A. acquire an average measurement of brainwave changes over the whole surgery
 - B. decide whether the patient would retain conscious or subconscious memories
 - C. relate their measurements and recordings to the verbal sounds during surgery
 - D. assure the depth of anesthesia during surgery

63. To test the patients the scientists _____.
 A. prepared two lists of words
 B. used ninety-six headphones for listening
 C. conducted the whole experiment for three minutes
 D. voiced only the first three letters of sixteen words during surgery
64. The results from the new study indicate that it was possible for the patients _____.
 A. to regain consciousness under the knife
 B. to tell one word from another after surgery
 C. to recall what had been heard during surgery
 D. to overreact to deep anesthesia in the course of operations
65. What we can infer from the finding _____.
 A. how surgeon malpractice can be prevented
 B. why a surgeon cannot be too careful
 C. why surgeons should hold their tongues during surgery
 D. how the postoperative patients can retain subconscious memories

Passage Two

Scientists used to believe adult brains did not grow any new neurons, but it has emerged that new neurons can sprout in the brains of adult rats, birds and even humans. Understanding the process could be important, for finding ways to treat diseases such as Alzheimer's *in which neurons are destroyed*.

Most neurons sprouting in adulthood seem to be in the hippocampus, a structure involved in learning and memory. But they rarely survive more than a few weeks. "We thought they were possibly dying because they were deprived of some sort of input," says Elizabeth Gould, a neuroscientist at Princeton. Because of the location, Gould and her colleagues suspect that learning itself might bolster the new neurons' survival, and that only tasks involving the hippocampus would do the trick.

To test this, they injected adult male rats with a substance that labeled newborn neurons so that they could be tracked. Later, they gave some of the rats standard tasks. One involved using visual and spatial cues, such as posters on a wall, to learn to find a platform hidden under murky water. In another, the rats learnt to associate a noise with a tiny shock half a second later. Both these tasks use the hippocampus—if this structure is damaged, rats can't do them.

Meanwhile, the researchers gave other rats similar tasks that did not require the hippocampus finding a platform that was easily visible in water, for instance. Other members of the control group simply paddled in a tub of water or listened to noises.

The team reported in *Nature Neuroscience* that the animals given the tasks that activate the hippocampus kept twice as many of their new neurons alive as the others. "Learning opportunities increase the number of neurons," says Gould.

But Fred Gage and his colleagues at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, dispute this. In the same issue of *Nature Neuroscience*, they reported that similar water maze experiments on mice did not help new neurons survive.

Gould thinks the difference arose because the groups labeled new neurons at different times. She gave the animals tasks two weeks after the neurons were labeled. When the new cells would normally be dying, she thinks the Salk group put their mice to work too early for new neurons to benefit. "By the time

the cells were degenerating, the animals were not learning anything.” she says.

66. Not until recently did scientists find out that _____.
 - A. new neurons could grow in adult brains
 - B. neurons could be man-made in the laboratory
 - C. neurons were destroyed in Alzheimer’s disease
 - D. humans could produce new neurons as animals
67. Gould’s notion was that the short-lived neurons _____.
 - A. did survive longer than expected
 - B. would die much sooner than expected could
 - C. could actually better learning and memory
 - D. could be kept alive by stimulating the hippocampus
68. Which of the following can clearly tell the two groups of rats from each other in the test?
 - A. The water used.
 - B. The noises played.
 - C. The neurons newly born.
 - D. The hippocampus involved.
69. Gould theorizes that the Salk group’s failure to report the same results was due to _____.
 - A. the timing of labeling new neurons
 - B. the frequency of stimulation
 - C. the wrongly labeled neurons
 - D. the types of learning tasks
70. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Use It or Lose It.
 - B. Learn to Survive.
 - C. To Be or Not to Be.
 - D. Stay Mentally Healthy.

Passage Three

Here’s yet another to lose weight. Heavier people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents than lighter people.

That could mean car designers will have to build in new safety features to compensate for the extra hazards facing overweight passengers. In the US, car manufacturers have already had to redesign air bags so they inflate to lower pressures making them less of a danger to smaller women and children. But no one yet knows what it is that puts overweight passengers at extra risk.

A study carried out in Seattle, Washington, looked at more than 26,000 people who had been involved in car crashes, and found that heavier people were at far more risk. People weighing between 100 and 119 kilograms are almost two-and-a-half times as likely to die in a crash as people weighing less than 60 kilograms.

And importantly, the same trend held up when the researchers looked at body mass index (BMI)—a measure that takes height as well as weight into account. Someone 1.8 meters tall weighing 126 kilograms would have a BMI of 39, but so would a person 1.5 meters tall weighing 88 kilograms. People are said to be obese if their BMI is 30 or over.

The study found that people with a BMI of 35 to 39 are over twice as likely to die in a crash compared with people with BMIs of about 20. It’s not just total weight, but obesity that’s dangerous.

While they do not yet know why this is the case, the evidence is worth pursuing, says Charles Mock, a surgeon and epidemiologist at the Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center in Seattle, who led the research team. He thinks one answer may be for safety authorities to use — heavier crash-test dummies when certifying cars are safe to drive.

Crash tests normally use dummies that represent standard-sized males weighing about 78 kilograms. Recently, smaller crash-test dummies have also been used to represent children inside crashing cars. But larger and heavier dummies aren't used, the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in Washington, D.C. told New Scientist.

The reasons for the higher injury and death rates are far from clear. Mock speculates that car interiors might not be suitably designed for heavy people. Or obese people, with health problems such as high blood pressure or diabetes, could be finding it tougher to recover from injury.

71. When they redesigned air bags to hold less pressure, the American car manufactures _____.
 - A. found it hard to set standards without the definition of obesity
 - B. incidentally brought about extra risks to obese passengers
 - C. based their job on the information of car accidents
 - D. actually neglected smaller women and children
72. When they categorized the obese people, the researchers _____.
 - A. showed a preference for BMI in measurements
 - B. achieved almost the same results as previously
 - C. found the units of kilogram more applicable than BMI
 - D. were shocked to know the number of obese people killed in car crashes
73. To address the problem, Mock _____.
 - A. suggested that the safety authorities use heavier crash-test dummies
 - B. cried for the standardization of crash-test dummies
 - C. reduced the weights of crash test dummies
 - D. encouraged obese people to lose weight
74. While exploring the reason for the higher injury and death rates, Mock would most probably say that _____.
 - A. cars can be made safer to avoid crashes
 - B. it is wise for obese people not to drive drunk
 - C. it is not just total weight, but obesity itself that is dangerous
 - D. the main reason behind the problem is drinkers heavy weight
75. Which of the following questions is closely related to the passage?
 - A. Are air bags really necessary to be built in cars?
 - B. Are cars certified as safe to drive?
 - C. Are crash-test dummies too thin?
 - D. Are car accidents preventable?

Passage Four

It seems intuitive that going to a specialist physician will result in more thorough and up-to-date care for whatever ails you. In fact many studies support this idea—but health-care researchers caution that they may not tell the whole story.

The first question is whose patients are sicker? Specialists tend to treat more complicated forms of disease but generalists—family physicians and general practitioners—are more likely to treat patients with several coexisting diseases.

A second question is what counts as the most valuable treatment? Specialists are more familiar with

standards of care for the diseases they treat regularly, says Harlan M. Krumholz of Yale University. On the other hand, a generalist may do a better job of coordinating a patient's care and keeping an eye on a person's overall health, says Martin T. Domohoe of the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland.

To further complicate comparisons many generalists will consult with specialists on complicated cases but medical records do not always show that, says Carolyn Clancy of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research in Rockville, Md.

That said stroke patients treated by neurologists are more likely to survive than stroke patients treated by generalists. Among about 38,000 stroke sufferers nationwide, 16.1% of those treated by a neurologists died within 3 months compared with 25.3 percent of those treated by family physicians.

Several studies have shown that people with heart disease fare better when they are treated by cardiologists, says S. Nash of the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. But it's hard to figure out exactly why.

"Physician specialty, in addition to being a measure of formal training in the field, is also a proxy for clinical experience," he says, "It's very difficult to separate out the overlapping concepts. One, that practice makes perfect; two, the effect of the educational and time investments in a clinical problem the physician is simply interested in; and three, the issue of formal training."

Differences between specialist care and generalist care, however. Pale in comparison with the finding that both specialists and generalists often fail to put the latest knowledge into practice, contend both Donohoe and Clancy. A report by the US General Accounting Office documented that heart attack survivors who saw cardiologists regularly were more likely to take cholesterol-lowering drugs and beta blockers which reduce heart rate and blood pressure than those who received care from a generalist. Even so, these life-prolonging drugs were not prescribed to many patients who appeared to be eligible for them, implying that both generalists and specialists could do better.

"Maybe we are focusing too much energy on the differences between generalist and specialist care," says Donohoe. Perhaps, he adds, "We should focus more intently on improving the quality of communication between generalists and specialists and on developing and promoting practice guidelines that might have a much bigger effect on the overall health of Americans."

76. Which of the following questions can most probably come out of the questions raised in the passage?
 - A. Is specialist care superior?
 - B. What is specialist care all about?
 - C. Why is one unwilling to be a generalist?
 - D. Is generalist care the future of medicine?
77. The answers to the two questions suggest that _____.
 - A. generalists are more likely to be ignored.
 - B. a specialist can be a generalist, or vice versa
 - C. neither of the two groups is better than the other
 - D. patients have every reason to go to specialist physicians
78. According to the passage, the better treatment of stroke and heart disease on the part of specialists _____.
 - A. cannot simply be ascribed to specialty

- B. is hard to be justified on the nationwide scale
 - C. is enough to prove the superiority of specialist care
 - D. has much to do with the amount of formal education
79. Both specialists and generalists, Donohoe and Clancy contend, could do a better job of _____.
 A. taking advantage of the other
 B. avoiding as much malpractice as possible
 C. putting the latest knowledge into practice
 D. educating the public to their consciousness of health
80. Donohoe is trying to shift our attention to _____.
 A. better communication and cooperation between generalists and specialists
 B. the real nature of specialist and generalist care respectively
 C. the similarities between generalist and specialist care
 D. the declining health of Americans

Passage Five

Children are spending an increasing amount of time using computers. Computers are now found in most classrooms, and in the majority of homes, almost always with internet access. However, many studies of children's use of computers show that there are possible negative effects. This essay will explain the possible negative effects of computer use on children, focusing on the effects on family and peer relationships and the increased tendency towards violent behavior.

Computer use may negatively affect social relationship between children and their parents. Because children spend so much time on computers, they often know more about advanced computer use than their parents. According to Subrahmanvam and his colleagues (2001) this often leads to a role reversal, where the child becomes a teacher to the parent. In other words, it is often the case a highly computer technology. This can lead to a reduction in parental authority. Moreover, with the anonymity of online communication, computer users do not know if they are talking to a child or an adult, so all users are treated equally (Subrahmanyam et al, 2001). Children may then expect the same equality in real life, further contributing to a breakdown in the parent-children relationship (Subrahmanyam et al, 2001).

Children's peer relationships can also be negatively affected by extensive computer use. Since computers are more likely to be used in isolation by children, they spend little time integrating with their peers (Shields & Behrman, 2001). As a result, children may not develop the social skills they need, or be able to maintain friendships in the real world (Subrahmanyam et al, 2001). With the very extended computer use, this isolation from the real world can lead to loneliness and even depression (Shields & Behrman, 2001).

A disturbing possible effect of computer use on children is the link between computer games and violence. Current research has already documented a strong link between violent films and television and aggressive behavior in children, so it is reasonable to believe that a similar link will be found between violent behavior in children and violence in computer games (Subrahmanyam et al, 2001). However, as Shields Behrman (2001) points out, it is important to note that although the games may affect all children, children who prefer violent games could be most affected.

In conclusion, using a computer, particularly for extended periods, may affect the parent-children relationship in families. It could also result in children not learning the social skills they need to interact

with peers and maintain friendships. Moreover, it seems likely that playing violent computer games is linked to violence in children. Although the research is not conclusive, it appears that extended use of computers could have a negative effect on children's social development.

81. From the very beginning, the author is trying to draw our attention to _____.
 - A. crimes on rise at school
 - B. a decline in family value
 - C. the negative effects of children's of computer
 - D. the increasing number of investigations on education
82. Which is the best reason for the reduction of parental authority according to the passage?
 - A. Children become teachers to their parents.
 - B. Parents are fossilized in new technology.
 - C. Children expect for an equal status with their parents.
 - D. Parents' roles are being shrunk by the computer.
83. What does Shield & Behrman imply in the passage?
 - A. Children greatly value the friendship with their peers.
 - B. Children are doomed to suffer depression by using computer.
 - C. Children will be doomed to be affected by violent games.
 - D. Children's inclination to aggression may derive form violent games.
84. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the negative result of playing computer games in the passage?
 - A. A lack of social communication.
 - B. Increasing violent performance.
 - C. A decline in intelligence.
 - D. A breakdown in family relationship.
85. Where might the passage be taken from?

A. A biography.	B. A science fiction.
C. A Research periodical.	D. Business newspaper.

Passage Six

Are smart people just naturally attracted to study art or perform music, dance, or drama? Or does early education in the art actually cause changes in the brain that develop important components of cognition? Recent findings show that there may be some significant causal relationships between arts training and the brain's ability to learn.

The Dana Foundation, an organization with interest in neuroscience, immunology, and arts education, just released a three-year study that found that early training in the arts is possibly good for your brain. Neuroscientists and psychologists at several universities have now enhanced understanding of just how the arts might improve thinking, memory, and language skills. Music education is linked with the ability to control both short-term and long-term memory, geometric representation, and development of reading skills. Dance training improves thinking though mimicry and acting classes seem to expand language. Visual arts lessons outside the classroom in childhood are linked to improved math calculations. In retrospect, I wish I had more art lessons before I took on that advanced math class in high school.

It's not a new idea that the arts can make us smarter. The notion caught fire in the 1990s when

researchers showed that college students did better on certain math tests' after listening to a little bit of Mozart. And while the current report from the Dana Foundation did not provide definite theories as to how arts make us smart, what it does is to end the popular notion that people are either right-or left-brain learners. Apparently artists are not that fundamentally different and perhaps there is even an underlying connection between the cognitive processes that give rise to both arts to both arts and sciences.

86. At the beginning of the passage, two questions are raised to explore the relation between _____.
 - A. early education and the future
 - B. intelligence and emotional quotient
 - C. art training and cognitive development
 - D. the human brain and its cognitive components
87. Form music education to dance training to visual arts lessons, the researchers found the _____.
 - A. early training in the arts improved cognitive skills
 - B. early education in the arts enhanced the learning by heart
 - C. art training was widely conducted during childhood
 - D. the artistic education took many forms for children
88. What can be inferred about the author's art lessons during childhood?
 - A. They are proficient.
 - B. They are deficient.
 - C. They are popular
 - D. They are various.
89. According to the passage, the current findings _____.
 - A. present the working mechanism of the right and left brains
 - B. challenge the popular division of right-or left-brain learners
 - C. reveal the fundamental differences between artists and scientists
 - D. interpret the different cognitive processes in scientists and artists
90. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Brainy Art.
 - B. Learning Art.
 - C. Arts Training.
 - D. Cognitive Science.

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the essay.

吃 出 健 康

健康自古以来就是人们追求的美好目标。近年世界卫生组织对影响人类健康的众多因素进行评估, 结果表明: 遗传因素对身体健康的影响居于首位为 15%; 膳食营养对人体健康的影响仅次于遗传因素为 13%; 然后是医疗条件因素, 为 8%。因此不难看出膳食营养对人体健康是多么重要, 在今天人们的生活水平显著提高, 绝大多数人衣温食饱, 营养不良状况有了很大改善, 但这不代表人吃的健康了, 由于大多数人的饮食结构不合理, 营养供给不平衡, 所以维持不了健康。

为了维持身体健康就必须把不同的食物搭配起来食用, 现代营养学把食物分成两大类, 一类主要是供给人体热能, 我们叫主食, 另一类是副食: 如豆制品和蔬菜等, 主食种类很多它们所含氨基酸、维生素、无机盐的种类和数量又互不相同, 故不能只用一种粮食作为主食, 应做到粗细粮合理搭配, 副食中的肉类、蛋类、奶类、鱼类、海产类、豆类和蔬菜等, 都能提供丰富的蛋白质和人体必需的脂肪酸、磷酸、维生素、概、磷、镁、碘等重要营养素, 对人体健康起着非常重要的作用, 饮食的种类多种多样, 富含营养成分各不相同, 只有做到各种食物合理搭配, 才能使人体得到不同的营养, 以满足生命和活动的需要。

膳食搭配的同时要注意季节引起食欲的变化, 像夏季酷热多雨, 人们常常食欲降低, 消化力也减弱, 大多数人厌食肥肉和油腻食物, 所以要注意食物的色香味, 尽力提高食欲, 使身体能够得到全面足够的营养。

合理搭配固然重要, 但也应饮食有节, 要注意饮食的量和用食时间, 一是饮食要适量, 就是说人们吃东西不要太多也不要太少, 要恰到好处, 饥饱适中, 过饱不利于健康, 但吃太少也有损于健康。二是饮食应定时, 一日三餐, 食知有时, 脾胃适应了这种饮食规律, 到时候便会做好消化食物的准备, 同时烹调合理使食品色香味俱全, 不仅增加食欲, 而且有益健康。

当然健康饮食对于不同职业来说也是不相同的, 例如, 学校的老师和学生都是脑力劳动者, 用脑较多, 由于大脑的主要成分为卵磷脂, 脑疲劳会损失卵磷脂, 而深海鱼和蛋黄富含卵磷脂。因此, 建议每天可吃 1-2 个鸡蛋补充营养, 每周吃一次海鱼。此外, 也应多补充含蛋白质、糖、钙、铁、锌、维生素丰富的食物。如, 禽肉、牛奶、拼过、豆制品等。

所以, 只有饮食从各方面做好了, 才能将健康进行到底。

2011 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【A】** 对话中男士说 “don't even have time to breathe”, 意思是 “连呼吸的时间都没有”, 也就是很忙的意思。故本题选 A。
2. **【A】** 从对话场景不难判断出本题是与看医生有关。男士最后一句说 “My back is killing me”, 即 “我的背疼死了”。因此本题选 A。
3. **【B】** 从两个数字的比较可知, 这个钟慢了。此处 off 表示 “慢, 远离” 的含义。因此本题答案为 B。
4. **【D】** 此题考点为特殊表达式。对话中男士的回答是 “a fortnight”, 这个词的意思是十四日, 两周。因而答案为 D。
5. **【B】** 根据对话中 “pain” 可知, 这是一个医患诊疗的过程, 故该男士的职业是医生。本题答案为 B。
6. **【C】** 从对话可知, 男士的工作时间为周一、周二、周五下午 1 点到 5 点, 周三下午的 3 点到 6 点, 周六、日的早晨。因此只有周四他不用上班, 因此本题选 C。
7. **【B】** 尽管对话为父亲和女儿之间的对话, 但从父亲的语言 “she has done that a lot of times” 可知, 父亲当时在跟另外一个人评论女儿的举动, 否则此处的 she 应该改成 you 才对。因此本段对话中还有除了父女俩的第三个人存在。故本题选 B。
8. **【C】** 此题考点为细节再现。对话中医生最后告诉这位男士先去做个 X 光, 然后回来, 伤口需要缝几针。关键词为 stitch, 这个词的意思为针脚, 缝纫, 这里指的是缝合伤口, 故答案为 C。
9. **【C】** 此处的 “are shot again” 表示 “又开始了”, 并认为并没有那么 “有意思” 或者 “明智”, 因此两位男士可能会做的事情是 “改变话题” 从而 “享受生活”。故本题答案为 C。
10. **【B】** 此题考点为推断。对话中男士打算离开公司。女士说道: “但是就业市场紧张。” 根据女士的回答可以推断出她的言外之意是劝男士考虑清楚再作决定, 因而答案是 B。
11. **【A】** 该对话讨论的是某种疾病的症状 (diagnosis), 因此他们应该在讨论某种病例。故本题答案为 A。
12. **【B】** 此题考点为推断。对话中男士提到约翰正和几个女孩约会。女士答道: “这不是真的, 他已经向我解释了一切。” 男士又问女士是否相信约翰所说的。女士的回答说她相信两个人彼此的感情。从对话中我们可以推断出约翰是这位女士的男友, B 为答案。
13. **【C】** 男士说 “Lisa 说婚后会以家庭为先, 事业其次, 她肯定是个不错的家庭主妇”, 女士则认为 “这只是她想的, 而不是她做的”。因此表明女士对男士的说法并不认同。故本题选 C。
14. **【B】** 此题考点为推算。对话中提到私人温泉是三个人每小时 250 元。有打折, 每增加一小时优惠 50 元。问题问两个小时多少钱。第一小时没有优惠为 250 元, 第二小时优惠 50 元, 因而需要花费 450 元, B 为答案。
15. **【C】** 男士问 “你从没想过与他复合吗”, 女士反问道 “他在做梦吗”, 足以证明她绝不可能那么做, C 选项中 “out of the question” 表示 “不可能”。因此本题选 C。注意: out of the question 是 “不可能”, out of question 是 “毫无疑问”。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【B】** 从短文开始可知, 男士通过嗅觉感知有 “diabetes” (糖尿病) 病人的存在, 女士接着又提

到如果病人“kidney”(肾脏)或者“liver”(肝脏)功能有问题是否能感知到。因此未被提及的病只有 B(乳腺癌)。

17. **[D]** 从男士的话语中可知,过去使用的机器是“enormous”(巨大的),由此可知是尺寸太大的问题,故 B 选项是正确答案。
18. **[B]** 根据对话的最后一句可知,新款机器还“very much in the experimental stage”(很大程度上处于试验阶段),由此可推理得知这款机器还有很大的浓缩空间。故选 B。
19. **[D]** 根据上文的解析可知, D 为正确答案。
20. **[C]** 在对话的最后男士说:“与商业公司生产的药品不同,这次是由联邦政府做的。”由此可知,该产品是由联邦政府支持研发并提供资金支持。故本题选 C。

Passage Two

21. **[A]** 从录音的首句可知:对于临床抑郁症的年轻人来讲,他们非常有可能自杀。因此本文的主要内容是讲如何治疗抑郁从而避免自杀的风险。故 A 为正确选项。
22. **[C]** 通过文章中的“research shows that the most effective treatment is the combination of anti-depression and talk therapy”(研究表明,最有效的治疗方式是抗抑郁和谈话治疗的结合),由此可知,临床抑郁症是可治疗的。故本题选 C。
23. **[A]** 通过上题解析可知, A 为正确选项。
24. **[A]** 通过录音中可知,75%的青少年都在使用心理疗法(psycho therapy)之后,感觉会好一些,自杀的冲动也会减轻。因此,心理疗法可以与药物疗法同时使用,因为能增加后者的效果。故本题选 A。
25. **[B]** 通过上文可知,该数字应为 75%。

Passage Three

26. **[C]** 根据录音可知,很多抑郁症的人会觉得自已无用、没有价值、爱无能或者有失败的感觉。但是,最严重的一种感觉是想自杀的感觉。故 C 为正确选项。
27. **[D]** 通过录音可知,这个疗法能使得抑郁症患者觉得自己很成功,由此推理可知,该疗法是通过让病人持有积极的态度来进行治疗的。故本题选 D。
28. **[D]** 通过上文的解析可知, D 为正确答案。
29. **[A]** 通过录音可知,一旦药物治疗和心理治疗起作用了,病人就可以停止服用镇静药物,但极有可能遭受一些副作用(side effect)。因此本题答案为 A。
30. **[C]** 从录音中可知,停药后的副作用可以是焦虑(anxiousness)、呕吐(nausea)、失眠(insomnia),但并未提及发烧(fever),因此本题答案为 C。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **[D]** 题意:很多医生努力提高自己作为医疗专家的行为透明度。transaction 意为“交易”,transformation 意为“转移,转变”,transmission 意为“转化,传播”,transparency 意为“透明,透明度”。故答案为 D。
32. **[D]** 题意:他貌似对我十分有创意的想法很是赞同。Alien to 意为“与……不同,陌生”,ambulant “可走动的”,amiable “慈祥的”,amenable to “顺从的,符合的”,根据题意, D 为正确选项。
33. **[A]** 题意:基因治疗的方案几乎失败了,但该技术最终肯定会有用的。stumble “蹒跚,摔跤”,

可引申为“失败”, stammer “结巴”, stride “迈大步走”, strut “趾高气扬地走”, 根据题意, A 为正确答案。

34. 【C】题意: 她因上腹部疼痛、厌食油腻食物而被收入院。preference “喜爱”, 与 to 搭配, persistence “坚持”, intolerance for “不容忍”, appetite “嗜好, 有胃口”, 能与原文搭配的, 只能是 C 选项。
35. 【A】题意: 绝对是巧合, 我碰到了昨天谈论的那个老同学。by coincidence 意为“巧合, 碰巧”, coherence “连贯”, collaboration “合作”, collocation “排列, 组合”。故选 A。
36. 【A】题意: 当药效开始消失时, 又开始疼痛了。wear “逐渐消逝”, put off “延迟”, call off “取消”, show off “炫耀”。只有 A 符合题意。
37. 【C】题意: 医疗环境很大程度上被复杂的医疗技术所改变了。approach “靠拢”, impracticable “不可执行的”, sophisticated “复杂的, 精密的”, transient “转化的”。C 是最佳选项。
38. 【D】题意: 最后她为他奇怪的行为提出了一些理由。abolish “废除”, admonish “告诫”, abstain “避免”, adduce “提出”。故 D 为正确选项。
39. 【A】题意: 医生关注人们从出生到死亡的整个人生旅程中的健康状况。conception “分娩”, reception “接收”, deception “欺骗”, perception “观点”。A 为正确选项。
40. 【C】题意: 在更为精细的检查中, 血液会在一个多渠道的分析机器中去检测变异情况。concise “精确的”, devious “迂回的”, elaborate “精细的, 精密的”, feasible “听上去合理的”。故 C 为正确答案。

Section B

41. 【C】题意: 她很笨拙地摔倒了, 腿摔折了。划线词 awkwardly 的含义是笨拙地。embarrassingly “尴尬地”, reluctantly “不情愿地”, clumsily “笨拙地”, dizzily “眩晕地”。故 C 为正确选项。
42. 【D】题意: 在历史记录中, 药学绝对算不上科学。anything but 意为“不是……”, 与 by no means 同义。by and large “总的说来”, more often than not “多半”。故选 D。
43. 【B】题意: 学生被医生举例的方式所吸引了。只有 fascinated 表示“被吸引”。illuminate “照亮”, alienate “异化”, hallucinate “出现幻觉”。故选 B。
44. 【C】题意: 我们需要一些以数据统计、产品或是金钱回报等有形的方式来证明我们辛勤的工作。tangible “实际的, 有形的, 确凿的”, 与 substantial 含义相同。intelligible “可理解的”, infinitive “无限的, 不定的”, deficient “不足的”。故选 C。
45. 【A】题意: 限制某些食物种类或是承诺不切实际效果的饮食很难长时间维持, 或者说长时间坚持会不利于健康。sustain 意思是“坚持、维持”, 与 maintain 同义。reserve “保留”, conceive “察觉”, empower “赋权”。故本题选 A。
46. 【A】题意: 临床药学的传统学科中处处可见分子学的影响。discipline 在这里是“纪律、学科”的意思, 与 specialties 意思相同。principle “原则”, rationale “基本原理”, doctrine “教义”。故 A 为正确答案。
47. 【C】题意: 一个人往往通过身体体征意识到青春期的开始。somatic 意为“身体的”, 与 physical 含义相同。Juvenile “青年”, potent “强有力的”, mature “成熟的”, 故选 C。
48. 【D】题意: 他的手术程序应该能成功, 因为看上去是可行的。feasible 的含义是“可能的, 可实行的”。与 viable 同义。rational “合理的, 理性的”, reciprocal “互惠的, 彼此相反的”, versatile “多才多艺的”, 故本题选 D。
49. 【B】题意: 这些有关特殊护理以及经验的益处与质量的问题是极其重要的。intensely 的含义是“强烈地”, 与 vital 近义。irresistibly “无法抵抗地”, potentially “潜在地, 可能地”, intriguingly

“有魅力地”。故本题选 B。

50. **[B]** 题意：这份指南给出了最佳自我护理的策略和最新医疗发展的信息。strategy 的含义是“策略，技巧”，与 technique 近义。tend “趋势”，notion “理念”，breakthrough “突破”。故本题应选 B。

Part III Cloze

51. **[D]** 该句的意思是：人们对文化冲击（culture shock）有误解，他们原以为这只是一个人身处异国他乡时的伤感和思乡之情。因此 misconception 正有此意，故选 D。
52. **[A]** 真正的文化冲击是一种自然的文化过渡，每个人都会在新文化中经历这种冲击。transition 意为“过渡，转移，转化”，最符合题干含义。
53. **[B]** go through 表示“穿过，贯穿”。
54. **[D]** 根据上下文的语义走向，该句中的 excited（感到兴奋）后面应该并列一个褒义词，只有 happy 能表示“愉快，高兴”，故选 D。
55. **[B]** 该句的意思是“他们发现新文化中有很多东西与以前的文化有所不同。”representative of “……的代表”，different from “与……不同”，peculiar to “是……特有的”，similar to “与……相似”，故 B 为最佳选项。
56. **[B]** 该句的意思是“做一件小小的事情都很费劲，这让他们觉得很沮丧。”只有 depressed 符合题意。intoxicate “使……喝醉”，amaze “惊讶”，thrill “兴奋，激动”，故 B 为正确选项。
57. **[B]** 该句的意思是“他们大多数时间都是独处，或是与自己国家的人在一起。”alone 表示“独自”，lonely 表示“孤独”，lone “孤独的，无伴的”。故 B 为正确答案。
58. **[A]** 根据上文的意思（他们很孤独），这里表示他们能较好地接受新文化了，能与周围的人交朋友了。只有 make friends with 能有此含义，故 A 为正确选项。
59. **[B]** 此处要表示与上文的不适应状态的对比，因此用比较级 more 更合适。
60. **[A]** 此处表示他们可以忍受与自己本土文化不同的新文化。只有 live with 表示“接受，忍受”符合文意。do without “没有……也行”，hold up with “坚持”，make a success of “取得……的成功”。故本题选 A。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

一个新的研究得出结论：病人能在一般的麻醉状态下听得见，即使他们不是清醒的。

过去 60 年中，好几个研究都报道了人们能够有意无意地保留他们在手术时发生的事情的印象。但是其他研究者未能确认这样的发现，这带来了一些怀疑，推测记得这些事件的病人在手术期间是从麻醉中恢复了意识的。

亚特兰大埃默里大学的 Gitta Lubke, Peter Sebel 和同事们用双频分析的方式来测量麻醉的深度。双频分析是一种测量外科手术时大脑前庭脑电波变化的技术。在这个研究之前，研究者只是会在手术期间做一些普通的测量，Lubke 说。

Lubke 研究了 96 个昏迷中的病人，他们在接受紧急手术，其中有很多人受伤很重，难以承受全麻。在手术中，每个病人都带着耳机，耳机里面每 3 分钟会重复 16 个单词。同时，双频分析记录了麻醉的深度。

术后，Lubke 通过给病人展示单词的前三个字母，比如 limit 的前三个字母，来测试病人。

他要求病人补充完成整个单词。病人们如果看到一个手术时展示的以这些字母开始的单词——比如 limit——选择该单词的概率会比在手术时听到别的单词的病人高出 11%。所有的病人在听到这些单词表的时候都没有清醒的意识。

对这些展示的单词无意识的启动效应最强烈的时候是病人轻度麻醉的时候。但是从数据上来看,即使病人完全麻醉的时候,展示单词时无意识启动效应也是很大的。

这个发现将会发表在《麻醉学》杂志上,这也意味着手术室的医务人员要更小心谨慎地行动。安大略省滑铁卢大学的心理学家 Philip Merikle 说,他们在手术时所说的话会在术后让病人们很不高兴。

61. 【D】 题干:科学家发现深度麻醉会_____。从实验的结果可知,深度麻醉的病人是可以记住中间被重复的话,这也是最后一段讲到的为什么会将操作人员从屏幕中移走,因为即使深度麻醉,病人们仍然会因为能记住他们的话而受到打击。因此本题选 D。
62. 【B】 题干:双谱分析的新技术能帮助科学家_____。根据题干中的关键词“bispectral analysis”定位到文章的第三段。本段第一句中出现该技术,并且同位结构解释说明这一技术的作用,即测量大脑额叶脑波形式的时时刻刻的变化。本段最后一句提到这项研究前,研究者们仅对整个手术进行平均测量。A 项错在这一作用不是双谱分析的作用;C 项没提到;D 项错在 assure。
63. 【B】 题干:为了测试病人,科学家们_____。本题需要一一排除。科学家们准备了不同的单词表,但是并没有说是两个,因此 A 错误;第四段首句说到,他们研究了 96 个病人,并且在手术中给他们带上了耳机(headphone),因此应是 96 个耳机,故 B 正确;文中并未说整个实验持续了多长时间,因此 C 错误;科学家使用机器来播放(play)单词,而不是他们念(voice)单词,故 D 错误。因此本题的正确答案为 B。
64. 【C】 题干:这项新研究的结果暗示着:对于病人来讲_____是可能的。此题为细节定位题,原文第一段开门见山提到新研究的结果。
65. 【C】 题干:从研究发现中我们可以推理得知_____。此题为推断题。文章最后一段提到研究结果可能意味着手术医务人员应该更加谨慎。手术中他们交谈的内容可能影响到病人。病人术后可能回忆起手术中听到的内容,因而外科大夫应该在手术中保持沉默,以免影响到病人。故答案为 C。

Passage Two

参考译文

科学家过去都相信成年人的大脑不会长出新的神经元,但是现在发现在成年白鼠、鸟甚至人类的大脑中都有新的神经元萌芽。理解其中过程对找到治疗老年痴呆症之类的疾病是很重要的,这些疾病中神经元都受到了破坏。

成年期间萌芽的大多数神经元似乎是在海马体中出现的,这是个与学习和记忆有关的结构。但是它们几乎都活不过几个星期,“我们认为,它们可能会因为缺乏某种输入而濒临死亡。”普林斯顿的神经学家 Elizabeth Gould 说到。鉴于萌芽的位置,Gould 和她的同事们怀疑学习本身会促进神经元的存活,只有牵涉海马体的任务才会起到作用。

要测试这一点,他们给成年的雄性白鼠注射了一种叫做新生神经元的物质,以便他们能被追踪。后来,他们给其中的一些白鼠发布了标准任务。一个任务是使用视觉和空间的线索,比如墙上的海报等,来尝试找到昏暗水中的台子。另一个任务是让白鼠尝试将声音与半秒钟后的轻度晕厥联系起来。两个任务都要使用海马体,如果海马体损坏了,白鼠将完不成任务。

同时,调研者给了其他白鼠相似的任务,但这些任务不需要使用海马体来找到水中清晰可见的台子。其他控制小组的成员只是拍打缸中的水花,或者倾听声音。

小组在《自然神经科学》中报告,动物接受了任务,这些任务会激活海马体,使得新生神经元比其他动物存货量多一倍。“学习的机会增加了神经元的数量。”Gould 说到。

但是位于加利福尼亚 La Jolla 的 Salk 生物研究所的 Fred Gage 和他的同事们在同一期《自然神经科学》中反对这一点。他们认为针对老鼠进行的水迷宫实验并不能帮助神经元存活。

Gould 认为区别产生了,因为研究团队标注新神经元的时期不同。她在标记好新神经元两周后给了动物任务,在那个时期新细胞通常情况下会死掉。她认为 Salk 团队过早地将白鼠投入实验,这时新神经元不会受益。“到细胞开始退化的时候,动物们还没有学到任何事情。”她说到。

66. 【A】 题干:科学家到现在才发现成年人脑里能生长新的神经元。从文章首句就可以看出:科学家过去(used to)认为成年人脑里不能再长出新的神经元了,但现在有了新的发现。因此本题正确答案为 A。
67. 【D】 题干:Gould 的观点是,存活期短的神经元_____。此题根据人名定位到文章的第二段最后一句话。第二段的第一句提到海马涉及学习和记忆力。而最后一句提到学习本身有助于新神经元的存活。因而答案为 D。
68. 【D】 题干:在测试中,下列哪一个能清晰地将两组老鼠辨别开来?此题为细节定位题,原文中的第四段第一句话可以得出答案。
69. 【A】 题干:Gould 认为 Salk 组未能汇报相同的结果归因于_____。此题为细节定位题,参考最后一段的第一句话:Salk 未能汇报出相同的结果是因为他们在不同的时段给新的神经元做了标志。故本题选 A。
70. 【A】 下列哪一个是文章最好的标题?通过本文的主题可知,新的神经元可以通过刺激(学习、记忆)来促进生长,延长生存期,因此本文最好的题目是 A(使用它,否则就失去它),即新的神经元在得不到刺激和使用的情况下,只能死亡或者退化。

Passage Three

参考译文

有另一个原因减肥。体重更高的人更可能死掉或者在交通事故中受到的伤害更严重。

这就意味着汽车设计者将不得不建立新的安全措施来补偿超重乘客面临的额外风险。在美国,汽车制造商已经重新设计了气囊,这样在气囊在弹出后会对体型较小的女性和孩子伤害更小。但是还没有人知道到底是什么将体重超重的乘客置于过度风险之下。

一个在华盛顿和西雅图实施的研究观察了 26000 多人,这些人曾经遭遇过车祸。研究发现,体重更大的人风险要大得多。体重在 100~119 公斤的人在车祸中死亡的概率几乎是 60 公斤以下的人 2.5 倍。

更为重要的是,当人们观察身体质量指数(BMI)的时候(这个指数会同时考虑体重和身高),出现了同样的趋势。一个人 1.8 米的身高,126 公斤的体重,BMI 为 39,1.5 米的身高,88 公斤的体重,BMI 也是如此。据说 BMI 等于或者超过 30 的时候,人就属于肥胖。

研究发现 BMI 在 35 和 39 之间的人是 BMI 为 20 的人在车祸中死亡概率的两倍。不仅仅是总体重,肥胖也是危险的因素。

研究小组领导人 Charles Mock(职位和工作地点翻译此处省略)说,尽管他们仍然不知道为什么是这样,但是寻找证据是非常有价值的。他认为答案之一或许是在确定汽车能安全驾驶时,让安全部门管理者使用更重的碰撞测试仿制品。

碰撞实验通常情况下会使用体重为 78 公斤的男性真人尺寸的仿制品。近期,小型的碰撞试验仿制品也会用来代表撞车中的儿童。但是根据位于华盛顿特区的美国国家高速交通安全管理委员会所说,目前更大型、更重的仿制品没有被用到。

更高的受伤率和死亡率的原因还远远算不上清晰。Mock 认为车体内部或许不适合体重较大的人。或者说如果有高血压或糖尿病等健康问题的肥胖的人, 更不容易从伤害中恢复过来。

71. **【B】** 题干: 当他们重新设计气囊来减少气压的时候, 美国汽车厂商____。此题考点为细节信息定位。文章第二段第二句话提到美国汽车制造商不得不重新设计此囊, 减少气囊的压力, 从而降低娇小女性和儿童面临的危险。因而 D 项错误。最后一句话转折结构揭示这样的做法可能给超重乘客带来更多的危险, 答案为 B 项。
72. **【B】** 题干: 当他们给肥胖人群分类时, 研究者____。此题解题关键在文章第四段第一句话。这句话的意思是当研究者们看 BMI 测量值时, 得出同样的结论。这句话中的 hold up 的含义是“证明属实, 经得起检验”。因而答案为 B。
73. **【A】** 题干: 为了解决问题, Mock____。此题为细节信息定位题, 根据人名定位文章第六段。本段最后一句提到他认为问题答案可能就在于要在检验汽车行驶安全时, 专家应该使用更重的碰撞测试假人。
74. **【C】** 题干: 在研究较高的伤亡率原因时, Mock 极有可能说____。此题为推断题。文章最后一段提到 Mock 推断汽车内部设计不太适合体重较大的人, 或者有高血压、糖尿病等疾病的肥胖者很难从事故受伤中康复。故此我们可以推断 Mock 的观点在于肥胖本身可能是该问题的原因。
75. **【C】** 题干: 下列哪个问题与文章关系最紧密? 此题参考文章主旨: 文章第一段。并且可以参考 73 题。

Passage Four

参考译文

找一个专业医生会给自己带来更彻底、更先进的护理, 无论你得了什么病, 这一点似乎是很明显的。事实的确如此, 很多研究都支持这个观点。但是, 保健研究者却警告说, 这或许不是事情的全部。

第一个问题是, 谁的病人病得更严重? 专科医生往往能治疗更复杂的病症, 但是综合医生(比如家庭医生和全科医师)更可能治疗多种并发的疾病。

第二个问题是: 什么是最有价值的治疗方案? 耶鲁大学的 Harlan M. Krumholz 说, 专科医生更熟悉他们经常治疗的疾病的标准化护理。另一方面, 按照波特兰 Oregon 健康科学大学的 Martin T. Domohoe 的说法, 一个全科医生在配合病人护理、关注人们整体健康时或许会做得更好。

Rockville 医学院健康护理政策研究中心的 Carolyn Clancy 说, 对于更复杂的比较, 很多全科医生会针对复杂病情与专科医生进行商讨, 但是医疗记录并不会总是显示那一点。

据说, 神经学专家治疗的中风病人存活概率比全科医生治疗的要高。在全国 38000 个中风病人中, 神经学专家治疗的病人死亡率为 16.1%, 而家庭医生治疗病人的死亡率为 25.3%。

纽约 Mount Sinai 医学中心的 S. Nash 认为, 好几个研究表明, 心脏病专家治疗的心脏病病人康复率好得多, 但是现在还不知道确切为什么。

他说: “医学专业领域, 加上该领域中正式训练的方式, 都是临床经验的代表。很难排除重叠的部分。首先, 熟能生巧, 其次, 教育的效果, 医生只对临床问题上投入时间感兴趣; 第三, 正规训练的问题。”

然而, 专业护理和普通护理之间也有区别。专科医生和全科医生相比之下, 通常不能将最新知识投入到实践中, Donohoe 和 Clancy 争论到。美国普查办公室做的一份报告公布了记录, 定期看心脏病学家的心脏病患者服用降胆固醇的药物和抗高血压药的概率高, 这些药物比全科大夫的护理能更好地减少心率和血压。即使如此, 这些延长生命的药物通常不会对那些有权使用的病人开出

处方,暗示着全科大夫和专业医生能做得更好。

“或许我们过多地关注全科大夫和专科医生之间的区别。”Donohoe 说到。同时他又补充到“我们应该更多地关注提高全科大夫和专科医生之间的沟通质量,发展并改善行动纲要,这些对美国整体的健康有更好的效果。”

76. 【A】 题干:下列哪个问题最有可能源自本文所提出的问题?从本文首段和各个段落主题句可知,文章的主题是与 specialist 和 generalist 的比较相关的,四个选项中只有 A (专科医生的医疗更好吗?)含有两者比较的意义。因此,本题正确答案为 A。
77. 【C】 题干:两个问题的答案意味着_____。第一个问题:谁的病人更严重?答案为:专科医生的病人情况复杂,而全科医生则需要处理并发症;第二个问题:谁的治疗更有价值?答案为:专科医生更熟悉治疗标准而全科医生更善于协调治疗与监控。因此两个问题的答案并未分出孰优孰劣。故本题答案为 C。
78. 【A】 题干:根据本文意思,对于专家来说,中风与心脏病更好的治疗方式是_____。从第五段和第六段可知,有数据表明,专科医生的中风和心脏病病人的治疗效果更好。但紧接着又提到,并不能简单粗略地将二者完全分开。因此 A 选项为正确答案。
79. 【C】 题干:Donohoe 和 Clancy 都认为专科专家与全科医生在_____方面做得更好。通过人名回到文章定位,可知两人阐述的内容在倒数第二段首句:他们是否都将最新知识用于实践。因此本题正确答案为 C。
80. 【A】 题干:Donohoe 尝试将我们的注意力转到_____。从最后一段可知,Donohoe 认为“我们一直将焦点放到专科医生与全科医生的区别上,但是我们更应该关注二者交流的质量,并开发出实践行动纲领,这样才对所有的美国人健康有更大的利益。”因此,本题正确答案为 A。

Passage Five

参考译文

孩子们与电脑相处的时间日益增加。很多教室和家庭都有电脑,几乎所有的都能与网络连接。但是,很多研究孩子使用电脑的研究表明,电脑对孩子可能会有负面效果。本文将解释孩子使用电脑可能产生的负面作用,重点关注对家庭和同龄人关系的负面作用,以及增加的暴力倾向方面。

电脑的使用可能会对孩子与父母的社会关系产生负面影响。因为孩子们花了很多时间在电脑上,他们会比父母更了解电脑先进的用法。根据 2001 年 Subrahmanvam 和同事们的说法,这往往会导致角色颠倒——孩子们会成为父母的老师。换句话说讲,新的电脑科技经常会是这样的情况。那么这就会减少父母的权威。并且,由于线上交流的匿名性,电脑使用者不知道他们是在跟孩子还是跟成年人在交谈,因此所有的使用者都被平等地对待 (Subrahmanyam 等, 2001)。孩子们在真实生活中期望有同样的平等性,这又进一步破坏了父母与子女之间的关系。

孩子们同龄人的关系也会受到广泛的电脑使用的负面影响。因为孩子们使用电脑的时候往往是孤立状态,他们几乎没有时间与同龄人交流 (Shields & Behrman, 2001)。结果就是孩子没有时间发展自己需要的社交技巧,或者难以维持真实世界中的友谊 (Subrahmanyam 等, 2001)。由于电脑的使用十分宽泛,从真实世界中的孤立会带来孤寂甚至压抑 (Shields & Behrman, 2001)。

电脑使用对孩子们一个潜在的负面效果是电脑游戏和暴力之间的联系。现有的研究已经证明了在暴力电影电视和儿童攻击性的行为之间的联系,因此有理由相信,儿童暴力行为和游戏的暴力性之间会有相似的联系 (Subrahmanyam 等, 2001)。尽管游戏会影响所有的儿童,但喜欢暴力游戏的孩子们受到的影响最大。

总而言之,尤其是长时间使用电脑,可能会影响家庭中父母和孩子的关系,还会使得孩子不去学习与同龄人交往和维护友谊需要的社交技巧。并且,玩暴力电脑游戏与孩子本身的暴力行为也

有关系。尽管研究本身不是有总结性的,但是过多地使用电脑对孩子的社会发展的作用是负面的。

81. **【C】** 题干: 在文章最开始, 作者尝试将我们的注意力吸引到_____。文章首段点出现象: 孩子们越来越频繁地使用电脑和网络, 并用 *however* 转折词点出, 这种现象是有负面作用的 (negative effect)。文章紧接着就展开阐述理由和原因。故本题选 C。
82. **【D】** 题干: 根据文章描述, 哪一个是家长权威减少的最大原因? 从第二段的主题句可知, 该段讲的是电脑对孩子与父母关系的负面影响。由于孩子比他们的父母能掌握更多的电脑技术, 因此导致了父母与孩子角色的互换, 从而降低了家长的权威性。因此, 本题正确答案为 D。
83. **【C】** 题干: Shield & Behrman 隐含的意思是什么? 通过 Shield & Behrman 定位到第三段和第四段。第二段讲述的电脑对孩子与同龄人之间社交关系的影响, 该段最后一句说: “过度使用电脑可能让孩子遭受寂寞甚至抑郁的苦恼。” B 选项内容有误, 因为 *be doomed to* 意思是“注定, 肯定”, 过于绝对。第三段讲到电子游戏对孩子的影响, C 选项是吻合该段含义的: 所有的孩子都会受到影响, 但是喜欢暴力游戏的孩子受到的影响最大。故本题选 C。
84. **【C】** 题干: 在玩电子游戏带来的负面影响中, 哪一个没有被提及? 通过第二、三段的内容可知, 只有 C (智力下降) 未被提及。故 C 为正确答案。
85. **【C】** 题干: 这篇文章可能摘自哪里? 根据全文可以判断, 本文是对儿童使用电脑带来的负面作用进行的分析和评论, 因此 C (研究报告) 是最佳答案。

Passage Six

参考译文

聪明的人是很自然地被吸引学习艺术, 表演音乐、舞蹈或者戏剧的吗? 或者艺术早期的教育已然造成了大脑中开发认知重要成分的变化? 近期的发现表明, 在艺术培训和大脑学习能力之间或许有着某种重要的联系。

Dana 基金会, 一个对神经科学、免疫学和艺术教育感兴趣的组织, 最近发布了为期三年的研究, 证明早期的教育可能会对你的大脑有好处。几个大学里的神经学家和心理学家提升了对艺术如何改善思考、记忆和语言技能的理解。音乐的教育与控制长期和短期记忆、几何学展示和阅读技巧方面息息相关。舞蹈的训练会改进思维, 尽管模仿和表演课会扩展语言。童年时期教室外部的视觉艺术课程与数学计算有很大关系。回顾起来, 我希望在自己高中学习高等数学前应该多一点艺术课程。

艺术能让我们变得更聪明, 这不是一个新观点。在 90 年代, 这个观点就已经开始流行, 研究者们发现大学学生在听完莫扎特后数学测试成绩更好。尽管目前 Dana 基金会的报告没有提供明确的理论来证明艺术是如何让我们聪明的, 但它所做的终结了人们非左脑学习者即右脑学习者的观点。显而易见, 艺术家没有根本性的区别, 或许在认知进程中蕴含着某种联系, 而这种认知进程则造就了艺术和科学。

86. **【C】** 题干: 文章开始提出两个问题来研究_____之间的关系。从文章首段的最后一句可知: 通过研究表明, 艺术训练与大脑的学习能力可能有着某种重大的关系。因此文章开始所提出的问题也就是为了研究这两者之间的关系而被提出的。故本题选 C。
87. **【A】** 题干: 从音乐教育到舞蹈培训, 再到视觉艺术课程, 研究者发现_____。第二段提到了题干中这些课程及训练名称, 并指出 “have now enhanced understanding of just how the arts might improve thinking, memory, and language skills” (提高了对艺术如何提高思维、记忆及语言技能的理解)。因此可知, 本题 A 是正确答案 (早期的艺术培训能改善认知技能)。
88. **【B】** 题干: 关于作者童年时期的艺术课程我们能推理得知什么? 从第二段末尾可知 “I wish I had more art lessons before I took on that advanced math class in high school.” (我希望在高中

开始上高等数学前多上点艺术课程), 从其中的虚拟语气可以推理得知作者童年时期的艺术课程是不够的。因此本题选 B。

89. 【B】 题干: 根据文章表述, 现有的发现_____。从最后一段 “what it does is end the popular notion that people are either right-or left-brain learners” 可知, 现在的发现结束了人们不是右脑学习者就是左脑学习者这一观点。由此可推理得知, 现有发现是对这一观点的挑战。故本题选 B。
90. 【D】 题干: 下列哪一个是文章最佳标题? 无论是艺术课程还是视觉训练课程, 都是与认知科学息息相关的。本文也正是在寻找这两者之间的关系。故本文最好的题目应为 D, 包含了 A、B、C 的内容。

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

From the three most important factors affecting health listed by WHO, we can see that eating is very important. It ranks the second in the list of the factors including genetic factor (15%), food eating (13%) and medical service (8%). However, despite the improved standard of living of today, many still fail to keep a balanced diet, which is of course harmful to our health. How to eat for health then? Here are some tips.

First, eat various food, including staple and non-staple foods. The former, such as rice and flour, supplies heat and energy to the body, whereas the latter, such as meat, eggs, dairy products and fish, provides the body with nutrients needed by the various activities of the body, including protein, vitamins, calcium, etc.

Second, adapt our diet according to seasonal change. For example, we should improve the desirability of our food in color, smell and flavor because our appetite is usually low in summer.

Third, eat moderately and have meals regularly. Over or little eating can both to harm our health while eating on time can benefit digestion.

Fourth, provide different kinds of food for people of different occupations. For example, mental workers such as teacher and student have take nutrients such an protein, sugar, calcium, zinc, vitamins, etc, which are needed by their exhausting mental labor. Foods like poultry meat, eggs, fish, rice in these nutrients.

To sum up, it is very important to keep a balanced diet for our health.

2011 医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. W: I don't see much of you these days, where have you been?
M: I am working on a big project. I don't even have time to breathe.
Q: what can we learn from the conversation?
2. M: What time would your doctor be in today?
W: He is here after 2:30. Do you need to see him today?
A: Yes my back is killing me?
Q: What's the man's problem?
3. W: Can that clock be right, 10:30?
M: That clock is always off. It's 11:05
Q: What is true about the clock?
4. W: Well, Mr. Black, What brought you along today?
M: I've got a pain in my stomach.
W: How long have it been bothering you?
M: A fortnight
Q: How long has the man's stomach ache?
5. M: Well, tell me about your trouble.
W: Two hours after eating, I get pain, and then I feel it.
Q: What would the man do?
6. M: I am usually on the job Monday, Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 5 P.M. and Wednesday from 3 to 6 P.M.
W: Do you work on weekends too?
M: Yes, but only in the morning.
Q: What day is the man off duty?
7. W: Now Daddy I'm wearing this on your chest. It's called stethoscope. It might be a little cold, I'll warm it up. Feel the end, OK? First of all I'll listen to your front and then your back.
M: She has gone that a lot of times
Q: How many people have been involved in the situation?
8. W: What happened?
M: I was in a fight and got my head hurt.
W: Were you knocked out?
M: No.
W: I want you to go for an X-ray. And come back to me. You'll need some stitches for that wound.
Q: What is the doctor going to do for the man?
9. W: Here, you two guy, you are fucking shot again. It's not very entertaining or wise?
M: Yes, thanks for advising us. It's time to enjoy life.
Q: What might the men do accordingly?

10. M: Taking a long view, I'm leaving the company.
W: Why?
M: I often have to overwork which will do harm to my health.
W: But the job market is very tight, you know.
Q: What does the woman mean?
11. W: What's the most likely diagnosis in this case?
M: Most probably tuberculosis.
W: What's against that diagnosis?
M: Well, the infected hasn't had any change in the habit or lost weight.
Q: What are they doing now?
12. M: I heard all the time that John is dating several girls.
W: But it's not true, he has explained everything to me.
M: Do you really believe what he said?
W: Yeah, I believe in our feelings for each other?
Q: Who is John?
13. M: Lisa says that the job takes the back seat to the family after she is married. She must be a good wife.
W: This is only what she says not what she does.
Q: What does the woman mean?
14. W: Good morning. Would you like the private hot spring room today? For three people, it would be 250 Yuan per hour
M: Are there any discounts?
W: Yes, It is 50 Yuan cheaper for each additional hour.
M: Then We'll have two hours.
Q: How much will the man pay?
15. M: You are not thinking of getting back together with him, are you?
W: Would he dream of it?
Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

Question 16-20 are based on the following passage:

A lot of doctors can tell what's wrong with you by sleeping, and I can do this by smelling. This actually goes back to the day of ancient Greece. For example, you can walk into a room or get close to a patient who had diabetes that is not well controlled. There is a kind of sweetish smell. That means I can walk into a room and tell if a patient has kidney failure or liver failure. And now there is a machine that can do that too. It is fascinating that there have been these machines in the past, but they were just enormous. These machines are impossible to use clinically, because, you know, in a whole room for the

equipments. So in the past, they were not used in therapy. But the newly-invented ones are very small and concise. They use new laser technology and now available given the size of the machine. Unlike the previous, they are just of the size of microwave. However, they are very much in the experimental stage. Interesting. unlike any of these things which are produced by commercial company, this work is being done by the federal government.

16. What disease can't be smelt?
17. What was the problem of the machine in the past?
18. Which of the following statement is true?
19. What stage of the new machine is now?
20. What is the difference about the machines from the past ones?

Passage Two

Question 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Suicide is a very real risk for young people who suffer from clinical depression. In fact during the past two years suicide has increased among youths between the ages of 10 and 19, but there aren't treatments that can help. Researches show that the most effective treatment is the combination of anti-depression and talk therapy. Anti-depressants work by increasing chemical which facilitate communications between neurons in the brain. "Anti-depressants are the most effective treatment for most adults. But when it comes to teenagers, it's not enough." Says Doctor Richard, a psychiatrist in university medical center. 13 age years are full of turmoil, emotions and changes. And there are family conflicts and conflicts with relationship that can contribute to distress in adolescents", Richard says. And anti-depressant medications may not be able to deal with all of those problems. "Psycho therapy, specifically problem-behavioral therapy need to be combined," he says. In his recent major study, with the therapy in use along with anti-depressants., 75% of kids are reported feeling better and less suicidal after 3 month probably because the problem-behavioral therapy tackle thinking and feeling in a very particular way that medicines may not. And in particular suicidal case, "It intervenes in a positive way" Say doctor Finland, a psychiatrist with Richard in the medical college.

21. What is the passage mainly about?
22. To what extent can the problem be dealt with?
23. What way is the better alternative now to treat the problem?
24. Why should talk-therapy be combined?
25. What is the percentage of the kids who feel better after the combined-therapy?

Passage Three

Question 26-30 are based on the following passage:

"Most people think when they are depressed, it just means you feel sad", says Doctor Rimmond, a psychiatrist with Cornell university medical college. In fact, the so-call commonest symptoms of depression are probably the most painful for a lot of people which are a feeling that you are useless, worthless, unlovable, and no good or loser. A commonest symptom and a most extreme symptom, of course, is a suicidal feeling where you feel so hopeless that you don't believe anything will get better and you are better off. Combined therapy challenges that kind of thinking. For example, say, you are a

depressed teen, someone at school says something credible, typically that might lead you to think you are a completely loser. Doctor Finland says the combined therapy help patients see all the time they have been successful, both at school and with friends. It is completely the opposite of how you feel. So you challenge them with reality. And then you correct their dysfunctional release and that will actually change the way they feel. It's a sort of personal reality check that will connect experience in context. Once the combination of medication and therapy work, patient may decide to stop taking anti-depressants. But they should do so with caution because they may experience side effect. They can get rebound kind of symptoms. It can grow things like feeling anxious, or having insomnia, very dizzy and having Nausea.

26. What is the most serious feeling for people who are depressed?
27. From which angle can the combined therapy help?
28. How can people in depression be changed after the treatment?
29. Who are more likely to suffer from some side effects?
30. Which of the following is not the side-effects of stopping medicine?

2012 年全国医学博士外语统一 考试英语试卷

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear:

Woman: I fell 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 is bitten by an ant.
C. She is hungry.	D. She spilled her paint.

Here C is the right answer.

Sample Answer

A B ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.	A. The woman's condition is critical.	
	B. The woman has been picking up quite well.	
	C. The woman's illness was caused by a mosquito bite.	
	D. The woman won't see the doctor any more.	
2.	A. A broken finger.	B. A terrible cough.
	C. Frontal headaches.	D. Eye problem.
3.	A. She needs a physical examination.	B. She is in good health.

- C. It's good to have a doctor friend. D. It's good to visit the doctor.
4. A. He prefers to take pills to get antioxidants.
B. He prefers to get antioxidants from food.
C. He doesn't mind eating a lot every day.
D. He is overcautious sometimes.
5. A. The blouse is a bargain. B. The blouse is too expensive.
C. The blouse is colorful. D. The blouse is so fashionable.
6. A. To queue for a ticket. B. To take man's offer.
C. To buy a ticket online. D. To try an agency.
7. A. She disagrees with the man.
B. She couldn't agree with the man more.
C. It's hard for them to fulfill their plans.
D. It's impossible to get money from the Gates Foundation.
8. A. One minute. B. Fifteen minutes.
C. Half an hour. D. Five minutes.
9. A. She is freezing cold. B. She is crazy about ice cream.
C. She has a headache. D. She has brain fever.
10. A. She can't wait for the man. B. She is very eager to see the man.
C. She will go to the USA with the man. D. She expects the man to stay.
11. A. A cold. B. A headache.
C. A hoarse voice. D. Insomnia.
12. A. To go to Susan for advice. B. To try to think like Susan.
C. To break up with Susan. D. To have a date with Susan.
13. A. She will become a famous singer soon. B. She will become an American idol.
C. She will sign up for a talent show. D. She will surely stand out from the crowd.
14. A. To take a month off work. B. To rest in bed as much as possible.
C. To take some herbal medicine. D. To put on plaster.
15. A. The Chinese face cream. B. The American face cream.
C. The French perfume. D. The medication.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. White blood cell count. B. Red blood cell count.
C. X-ray. D. ECG.
17. A. Too much work to do. B. A heavy load of studying.
C. Her daughter's sickness. D. Her insufficient income.
18. A. Leukemia. B. Gastric ulcer.
C. Immune disease. D. Gastric influenza.
19. A. Take the white tablets three times a day. B. Take the charcoal tablets three times a day.

- C. Take one or two white tablets at a time. D. Take two charcoal tablets a day.
 20. A. Stay off work. B. Drink plenty of liquids.
 C. Eat a lot of vegetables and fruit. D. Postpone your exercise when sick.

Passage Two

21. A. 35 million. B. 34 million. C. 25 million. D. 20 million.
 22. A. Author, professor and dreamer. B. Writer, professor and insomniac.
 C. Author, psychologist and insomniac. D. Dramatist, psychologist and scientist.
 23. A. Sleeping in 8-hour consolidated blocks. B. Sleeping during day time.
 C. Going to bed soon after dark. D. Two blocks of 4-hour sleep with a waking break.
 24. A. Because they have unnoticeable sleeping patterns.
 B. Because they sleep very little.
 C. Because they are insensitive.
 D. Because they can't complain.
 25. A. Sleep is highly variable, and wears out with age. B. Falling asleep is a gradual process.
 C. Sleeping less will help you lose weight. D. People need to sleep eight hours a day.

Passage Three

26. A. Eight-year-olds. B. Twelve-year-olds.
 C. Seventeen-year-olds. D. Adults.
 27. A. The use of fMRI. B. The use of computer tasks.
 C. The three-way division of the subjects. D. The instructions given to the subjects.
 28. A. 12-year-olds respond strongly to negative feedback.
 B. 12-year-olds function the same as 8-year-olds.
 C. 8-year-olds function almost the same as adults.
 D. 12-year-olds function almost the same as adults.
 29. A. Not bad. B. Excellent.
 C. Not so good. D. Got it wrong this time.
 30. A. Scientists. B. The general public.
 C. Teachers at the kindergarten. D. Children with Attention Deficit Disorder.

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: In this section all the statements are incomplete, beneath each of which there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that can best complete the statement and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

31. Her dietician suggested that _____ diet and moderate exercise would help her recover soon.
 A. temperate B. temporary C. tentative D. tempting
 32. His health compels him to _____ in his early 30s.
 A. come off B. knock off C. drop off D. pull off
 33. Two days later he regained his consciousness, forgetful of what had happened in the _____.

- A. transparency B. transiency C. trance D. trace
34. Despite financial belt-tightening this year, Christmas still represents a great time for _____.
A. arrogance B. surveillance C. indulgence D. turbulence
35. A succession of _____ visits by the two countries' leaders have taken their relations out of the cooler over the past 20 months.
A. reciprocal B. receptive C. repulsive D. Redundant
36. The prime minister, beset by _____ support rate, made the decision to resign over the weekend to avoid a political vacuum.
A. spontaneous B. strenuous C. soaring D. sluggish
37. Beijing Tourism Bureau has released a list of translations for 2, 753 dishes and drinks to _____ public opinions.
A. solicit B. perceive C. conceive D. investigate
38. The greatest risk for rickets is in _____ breastfed infants who are not supplemented with 400 IU of Vitamin D a day.
A. exceptionally B. practically C. exclusively D. proportionately
39. The government is spending hundreds of billions extending the electricity _____ to every remote village for the improvement of farmers' livelihoods.
A. grid B. grant C. grove D. grandeur
40. Social scientists believe that societies with a _____ of young men without hope of marriage suffer from instability, violence and surges in crime.
A. swarmage B. hatch C. gang D. surplus

Section B

Directions: In this section you each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases marked A,B,C and D. Choose the word or phrase which are best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. She, a crazy fan, felt a tingle of excitement at the sight of Michael Jackson.
A. glimpse B. gust C. panic D. pack
42. She could never transcend her resentments against her mother's partiality for her brother.
A. discipline B. complain C. conquer D. defy
43. One could neither trifle with a terror of this kind, nor compromise with it.
A. belittle B. exaggerate C. ponder D. eliminate
44. In light of his good record, the police accepted defense.
A. In place of B. In view of C. In spite of D. In search of
45. City officials stated that workers who lied on their employment applications may be terminated.
A. accused B. punished C. dismissed D. suspended
46. An outbreak of swine flu outside of Mexico City was blamed for the deaths of more than a hundred people in April 2009.
A. attached to B. ascribed to C. composed of D. related to
47. When a forest goes ablaze, it discharges hundreds of chemical compounds, including carbon monoxide.
A. puts out B. passes off C. pulls out D. sends out

48. Unfortunately, the bridge under construction clasped in the earthquake, so they had to do the whole thing again from scratch.
 A. from the beginning B. from now on
 C. from time to time D. from the bottom
49. Identical twin sisters have led British scientists to a breakthrough in leukemia research that promises more effective therapies with fewer harmful side-effects.
 A. administers B. nurtures C. inspires D. ensures
50. Radical environmentalists have blamed pollutants and synthetic chemicals in pesticides for the disruption of human hormones.
 A. disturbance B. distraction C. intersection D. interpretation

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section there is passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are choices marked A, B, C and D listed below the passage. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Dear Dr. Benjamin,

Congratulations on your nomination as United States Surgeon General. Based on your extraordinary career and your commitment to 51 health disparities among underserved populations, no doubt your tenure will be marked by great progress toward the goal of improved health for all Americans.

Each United States Surgeon General has the unique opportunity to create his or her own lasting legacy. Dr. Koop focused on smoking prevention. Dr. Satcher, one of 52 mentors, released the first comprehensive report on mental health. We encourage you to build your own legacy 53 concept of prevention through healthy lifestyles — a legacy that is both sustainable and cost-effective. This also is an important issue for Members of Congress, many of whom believe that 54 prevention and wellness initiatives will bring down costs and help people lead healthier lives. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) would be honored to partner with you on such an initiative.

ACSM, the largest sports medicine and exercise science organization in the world, 55 ready to work with you to increase healthy behaviors — especially physical activity — throughout the life

51. A. handle B. eliminate
 C. achieving D. addressing
52. A. his own B. our own
 C. your own D. her own
53. A. around B. above
 C. at D. across
54. A. promoted B. promoting
 C. having been promoting D. having been promoted
55. A. put B. got
 C. sits D. stands

span. During this crucial period of health system reform, we've been advocating for strategies that support preventive medicine not just through diagnostic testing, 56 promoting healthy, active behaviors that all Americans can achieve at little or no cost.

In fact, ACSM already has a working agreement with the Surgeon General's office, focused on a series of healthy-lifestyle public service announcements for our Exercise Is Medicine™ program, a program that 57 calls on doctors to encourage their patients to incorporate physical activity and exercise into their daily routine. As you are 58 aware, physical activity can prevent and treat a host of chronic conditions — such as heart disease, type II diabetes, and obesity — that currently plague our country. Your example as 59 whose family has suffered from preventable disease and who demonstrates healthy lifestyles can be powerful indeed.

Anytime either before or after your appointment is confirmed, we would 60 the opportunity to meet with you and your staff to discuss how we, along with other leading health organizations, can enhance the prevention paradigm through physical activity.

Again, Dr. Benjamin, I extend our deepest congratulations and best wishes.

Sincerely,

James Pivarnik, Ph.D., FACSM

President, American College of Sports Medicine

56. A. but for B. but that
C. but by D. but also

57. A. arguably B. excessively
C. specifically D. exceptionally

58. A. well B. better
C. the very D. the most

59. A. those B. one
C. this D. it

60. A. greet B. welcome
C. deserve D. celebrate

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

As the defining epidemic of a modern age notable for overconsumption and excess, obesity is hard to beat. The increased availability of high-fat, high-sugar foods, along with more sedentary lifestyles, has helped push the number of obese people worldwide to beyond 400 million, and the number of overweight to more than 1.6 billion. By 2015, those figures are likely to grow to 700 million and 2.3 billion respectively, according to the World Health Organization. Given the health implications — increased risk

of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers — anything that helps people avoid piling on the pounds must be a good thing, right?

Those who agree will no doubt welcome the growing success of researchers striving to develop “diet pills” that provide a technical fix for those incapable of losing weight any other way. Last week a study published in *The Lancet* showed that tesofensine, which works by inducing a sense of fullness, is twice as effective as any other drug at enabling patients to lose weight.

There is no question that advances such as this are good news for those with a strong genetic predisposition to obesity. But for the rest of us it is dangerous to see treatment as a more effective solution than prevention. There are several reasons for this. For a start, the traditional ways of maintaining a safe weight, such as limiting what you eat, increase consumption of fruit and vegetables and taking more exercise, are beneficial for our health in many ways.

Second, overindulgence in fatty foods has implications for the entire planet. Consider the deleterious environmental effects of the rising demand for meat. As demonstrated in our special issue on economic growth, technological fixes will not compensate for excessive consumption. Third, interfering with the brain circuits that control the desire for food can have an impact on other aspects of a person’s personality and their mental and physical health.

We need two approaches: more research into the genetics of obesity to understand why some people are more susceptible, and greater efforts to help people avoid eating their way to an early death. Cynics will say we’ve tried education and it hasn’t worked. That is defeatist: getting people to change their behavior takes time and effort, held back as we are by our biological tendency to eat more than we need, and by the food industry’s ruthless opportunism in exploiting that.

Drugs will be the saving of a few — as a last resort. But the global obesity problem is one of lifestyle, and the solution must be too.

61. In the first paragraph all the figures surrounding obesity reflect _____.
 - A. a close link between growing obese and developing disease
 - B. the inevitable diseases of modern civilization
 - C. the war against the epidemic we have lost
 - D. the urgency of the global phenomenon
62. When it comes to the recently reported diet pills, the author would say that _____.
 - A. drugs are no replacement of prevention
 - B. the technical advance is not necessarily good news
 - C. the technical fix does help reverse the obesity epidemic
 - D. the mechanism of tesofensine still remains to be verified
63. Which of the following can be referred to as the environmental perspective of the author’s argument?
 - A. Belittling good health behavior.
 - B. Imposing a heavy burden on our planet.
 - C. Making trouble for our social environment.
 - D. Having implications for mental and physical health.
64. The author argues that we make greater efforts to help people fight against _____.
 - A. their biological overeating tendency and aggressively marketed foods
 - B. the development of diet pills as a technical fix for obesity
 - C. their excuses for their genetic susceptibility to obesity

- D. the defeatism prevailing in the general populations

Passage Two

An abandoned airfield near a former Nazi concentration camp may soon feature pagodas and Tai Chi parks. A \$700 million project aims to give Germany its own Chinatown 22 miles north of Berlin in the town of Oranienburg, housing 2,000 residents by 2010.

The investor group behind the scheme hopes the new Chinatown will attract tourists and business to rival the famed Chinatowns of San Francisco and New York by delivering an “authentic Chinese experience.” “You’ll be able to experience China, go out for a Chinese meal, and buy Chinese goods,” says Stefan Kunigam, managing director of Bandenburg-China-Project-Management GmbH.

The project has attracted investors in both Germany and China, reports Christoph Lang of Berlin's Trade and Industry promotion Office. "Chinese investors have already asked if we have a Chinatown here." He says. "The cultural environment is very important for them. You cannot build a synthetic Chinatown."

Germany is home to about 72,000 Chinese migrants (2002 Federal Statistical Office figures), but the country has not had a Chinatown since the early 1930s in Hamburg, when most of the city's 2,000 Chinese residents fled or were arrested by the Nazis.

German's more-recent history with anti-foreigner extremism remains a problem even within the government, reports Deutsche Welle (DW), Germany's international broadcaster. DW notes that National Democratic Party lawmaker Holger Apfel's xenophobic (恐外的) comments about "state-subsidized Oriental mega-families" at first went largely uncriticized.

“Every fourth German harbors anti-foreigner sentiments,” DW quotes Miriam Gruss, a Free Democratic Party parliamentarian. “Right-wing extremism is clearly rooted in the middle of society. It’s not a minor phenomenon.” The German government initiated a special youth for Democracy and Tolerance program in January 2007 as part of its tolerance-building efforts.

While it is not clear how many Chinese migrants will ultimately settle in the new German Chinatown, developers hope the project will increase Germans' understanding for China and Chinese culture.

66. If set up, according to the passage, the new German Chinatown will probably be _____.
A. a rival to the Chinatowns of San Francisco and New York
B. mainly made of pagodas and Tai Chi parks
C. located in the north suburbs of Berlin
D. the biggest one in Germany
67. When he says that you cannot build a synthetic Chinatown, Lang means _____.
A. the real imported goods made in China
B. the authoritative permission for the project
C. the importance of the location for a Chinatown
D. the authentic environment to experience Chinese culture
68. By mentioning the population of Chinese migrants in Germany, the author most probably means that _____.
A. it is too late to build a Chinatown
B. it is their desire to save a Chinatown

- C. it is important to create jobs for them D. it is necessary to have a Chinatown there
69. According to the passage, German anti-foreigner extremism _____.
 A. can seed the new community with hatred B. could be an obstacle to the project
 C. will absolutely kill the plan D. is growing for the scheme
70. The message from the plan is clear: _____.
 A. to build a new community B. to fight against right-wing extremism
 C. to promote more cultural understanding D. to increase Chinese's understanding of Germany

Passage Three

The American research university is a remarkable institution, long a source of admiration and wonder. The idyllic (田园诗的), wooded campuses, the diversity and energy of the student populations, and, most of all, the sheer volume of public and private resources available to run them, have made them the envy of the world.

Seen from the inside, however, everything is not quite so rosy. Setting aside the habitual complexity of medical schools, which have separate healthcare and finance issues, the structure of these institutions is straightforward and consistent. The bedrock of each university is a system of discipline-specific departments. The strength of these departments determines the success and prestige of the institution as a whole.

This structure raises a few obvious questions. One is the relevance of the department-based structure to the way scientific research is done. Many argue that in a host of areas — ranging from computational biology and materials science to pharmacology and climate science — much of the most important research is now interdisciplinary in nature. And there is a sense that, notwithstanding years of efforts to adapt to this change by encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration, the department-based structure of the university is essentially at odds with such collaboration.

A second set of issues surrounds the almost static nature of the departmental system. In a country where most things are highly fluid, the fields covered by departments, as well as the pecking order (权势等级) between them, have remained largely unchanged for many years. As people and money have flowed, particularly over the past twenty years, to the south and the southwest, the strongest US universities and departments remain embedded in the northeast and in California. League tables drawn up by the National Academy of Sciences and others show little movement in this pecking order, even over several decades.

Another, perhaps more contentious, issue concerns the relevance of the modern research university to the community it serves. The established model, whatever else its strengths and weaknesses, reflects the desire of the middle classes for undergraduate training that prepares their offspring for a stable career. But how does it serve a society in which people may have to retrain and recreate their careers throughout their adult lives?

71. The passage begins with the presentation of the American research university _____.
 A. in a unique way B. in a jealous tone
 C. in the eyes of outsiders D. out of personal admiration
72. The traditional model of the US research university _____.
 A. determines the complexity of the single-discipline department
 B. is well established with competition among its departments
 C. ensures the success and prestige of each single department
 D. is characterized by the department-based structure
73. The structure of the US research university, the author contends, needs to be stretched _____.
 A. to change the way scientific research is done along the discipline

- B. to promote individuality and creativity in doing science
 - C. to address the current interdisciplinary challenges
 - D. to advance the discipline-based department
74. In addition to the department-based structure, the pecking order _____.
 A. remains unchallenged as the name of the game
 B. fosters unfair competition at the American institution
 C. contributes to insufficient interdisciplinary collaboration
 D. makes uneven allocations of financial resource among the US universities
75. What can be inferred from the question: But how does it serve a society in which people may have to retrain and recreate their careers throughout their adult lives?
 A. The American societal structure has an impact on that of the research university.
 B. College students need to be trained to be dedicated to the social value of science.
 C. The modern research university ought to change the way it serves the middle class.
 D. The established model serves as an obstacle to the best service of the society.

Passage Four

Science and politics make uncomfortable bedfellows. Rarely is this more true than in the case of climate change, where it is now time for emergency counseling. One point repeatedly made at last week's climate change congress in Copenhagen was that formulating an action plan to curb climate change is not a job of scientists.

Politicians may be left scratching their heads over what to do, but at this stage climate scientists cannot provide more guidance than they did in the 2007 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, for two reasons.

First, models will never provide a straightforward prediction of how the climate will change. As one Copenhagen delegate put it: "Tell me what the stock market will do in 100 years and I will tell you what the climate will do." Second as most climate scientists will agree, their role is not to formulate policy. They can provide more or less apocalyptic (大灾预测的) scenarios of what will happen if emissions hit certain thresholds, from burning forests to disappearing islands. But when politicians ask what is the absolute maximum amount of carbon dioxide we should allow to be pumped out, the answer is, invariably, how much risk do you want to take?

There are ways out of the deadlock. As the major climate negotiations in December approach, scientists need to be able to take off their labcoats sometimes and speak as concerned citizens. Some may feel uncomfortable with blurring the line between science and activism, but they should be aware that no one understands the risks better than they do and no one is better placed to give informed opinions.

Politicians, for their part, should stop begging climatologists for easy answers. What they need instead is a new breed of advisers to descend from the ivory towers of academia and join the climate fray — people who are willing and able to weight up the risks, costs and benefits of various degrees of action.

If all else fails, there may still be the safety net of geoengineering. As we have said on several occasions, this option can no longer be dismissed as fantasy. Reputable scientists are discussing options among themselves and with policy-makers, but the fact that we are even considering it should spur governments to cut emissions, cut them deeply and cut them fast. Geoengineering is no get-out-of-jail-free card; it has dangers of its own. The military are already taking an interest, raising the

spectre of climate weapons able to divert rainfall and bring drought. That is the last thing we want.

76. In the case global warning, scientists _____.
 - A. tend to be more conservative than politicians
 - B. are in no position to offer a definite answer
 - C. never trust politicians as in other cases
 - D. feel incapable more than ever before
77. Speaking of climate change, politicians _____.
 - A. don't like it when scientists are indirect
 - B. never see eye to eye with scientists there
 - C. seldom want to play the game with scientists
 - D. are left puzzled over the formulation of policy
78. To bridge the gap between the two sides, according to the passage, scientists are supposed to _____.
 - A. act with more concern and enthusiasm
 - B. discard their prejudice towards politicians
 - C. be definite enough to offer informed opinions
 - D. do as concerned citizens do in protecting environment
79. For their part, politicians ought to be reasonable and _____.
 - A. pick up the right scientists for informed opinions
 - B. place policy and decision in the hands of scientists
 - C. receive reeducation in the ivory towers of academia
 - D. choose those who can provide a straightforward prediction
80. The author reminds those who are talking about geoengineering of _____.
 - A. the other alternatives in the matter
 - B. the climate weapon as a double-edged sword
 - C. the dangers of the fantasy among the reputable scientists
 - D. the urgency of emission reduction on the part of governments

Passage Five

You are what you eat notwithstanding, it is only recently that most consumers have become interested in the technical details of their food's composition, production and transport. With obesity and climate change now major concerns, and "localvore" and "food miles" entering the lexicon, shoppers are clamoring for information. And many food companies are happy to supply it, resulting in a dizzying array of multicolored labels and claims.

But not everyone is happy. A proposed law in Indiana is the latest attempt in the United States to ban milk labels proclaiming that the cows from whence the milk came were not treated with recombinant bovine growth hormone (rBGH, also called recombinant bovine somatotropin or rbST). This hormone, produced by engineered bacteria, is virtually identical to the cow's own and can increase milk production by 10-15%.

There are two bad arguments for banning such labels. The first — that it is impossible to determine from the milk whether the cow was injected with rBGH — is the reason cited in the bill language. The second — that proliferation of "no rBGH" labels will train consumers to distrust the product — is the real motivation.

The first argument can be disposed of easily: it is already illegal to make false claims about a product. The second argument may seem more convincing. There is no firm scientific evidence that injecting cows

with rBGH affects human health in any way, but prevalent labeling touting the absence of rBGH would suggest to consumers that there are some differences. The mandating (颁布) of an additional phrase such as that agreed last month in Pennsylvania — “No significant difference has been shown between milk derived from rbST-treated and non-rbST-treated cows” — ameliorates (减轻) this problem.

There are good reasons not to ban accurate labels. More information means that consumers can be more discerning, and not just about their own health. They can vote with their purchases for farming practices they prefer. And if a company wants to use a technology with a bad reputation, it is the firm's responsibility to educate the consumer about why it is beneficial. If consumers choose irrationally to reject it, that is their prerogative (特权). Capitalism thrives on the irrationality of consumers, from their noted fear of smelling bad, to their preference for redness in apples, farmed salmon and fast-food signage (标记).

Indeed, if consumers were suddenly to become rational, an economic cataclysm (大灾难) would result, as households in all the rich nations would cut their consumption to only what they really needed. Such a crash would no doubt make the current economic doldrums (萧条) look like the mildest hiccup (打嗝)。

81. Nowadays, consumers can know more about food _____.
A. from the internet
B. by means of law weapons
C. from labels and claims
D. with the dictionary
82. According to the proposed law in Indiana, _____.
A. there will be no milk labels of “No rBGH”
B. cows are banned from being treated with rBGH
C. food products are now allowed to carry labels and claims
D. milk production cannot be increased with growth hormones
83. The real intention behind the ban as we can learn from the passage is _____.
A. to convince consumers of confusion due to labels and claims
B. to get rid of the milk manufacturer’s bad reputation
C. to prove the safety of rbST-treated cows’ milk
D. to safeguard the sale of milk in the market
84. As the author implies, a food label reflects _____.
A. customers’ preferences and farming practices
B. customers’ rationality and irrationality as well
C. a relationship between capitalism and irrationality
D. both the company’s responsibility and the customer’s prerogative
85. The last paragraph suggests _____.
A. what will happen following an economic cataclysm
B. what consumers’ irrationality means to capitalism
C. why customers can be irrational in consumption
D. how the market economy runs

Passage Six

There may be a link between creativity and mental disorders, but it is probably not in the way that you think. There is a widespread highly romanticized belief that madness somehow heightens creative genius among artists, writers, and musicians. And that may be because we romanticize the idea of artistic inspiration.

As with mental disorders, there is something mysterious and unexplainable about the creative process.

But all significant creative leaps have two very important components: talent and technique. By far the most universal and necessary aspect of technique is dogged persistence, which is anything but romantic.

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, best known psychologist for his work on flow, says despite the carefree air that many creative people effect, most of them work late into the night and persist when less driven individuals would not. Even acknowledged creative geniuses find that endurance must follow intuition. Follow-through is critical to the realization of an idea. Robert Root-Bernstein, another observer of the creative process, points out: "If the writer doesn't sit at the computer every day, the muse is not going to visit." Even having ideas can take a great deal of discipline. Discipline is not a hallmark of minds in the throes of emotional distress.

Nevertheless, depression strikes artists ten times more often than it does the general population. The link, however, is not creativity. Artists are more likely to be self-reflective and to think things through. And that thinking style — as opposed to creativity itself — is a hallmark of depression and commonly leads to *it*.

Evidence that madness does nothing to heighten creative genius comes from a study done by psychologist Robert Weisberg. He studied in detail Robert Schumann, the great composer, who was known to endure bouts of manic depression that drove him to attempt suicide. Indeed, Schumann wrote a great deal of music during his manic intervals. But quantity is one thing and quality is another. Weisberg found that Schumann's compositional output indeed swelled during his manic years, but the average quality of his efforts did not change. Mania "jacks up the energy level," Weisberg points out, "but it doesn't give the person access to ideas that he or she wouldn't have had otherwise."

It's entirely possible, Weisberg notes, that the elevated rates of mental disorders among artistic geniuses result from their creative lifestyle, which hardly provides emotional stability. Many artists struggle against poverty and public indifference in their lifetime. And if they do indeed produce works that are acclaimed, they could succumb to the overwhelming pressure to live up to their earlier successes.

86. Based on the first two paragraphs, the author is trying to focus our attention on _____.
 A. madness and romance
 B. genius and persistence
 C. creativity and mental disorders
 D. romance and artistic inspiration
87. According to Csikszentmihalyi and Root-Bernstein, endurance _____.
 A. does not necessarily mean discipline
 B. has much to do with original output
 C. is a label on those derpressives
 D. actually comes
88. Which of the following statements about depression is true?
 A. It never strikes common people.
 B. The people who are more self-reflective are more likely to be hit by depression.
 C. Creativity has much to do with depression and we have figured out what it is.
 D. The thinking style of artists is in line with creativity itself.
89. What does *it* in Paragraph 4 refer to?
 A. creativity.
 B. depression.
 C. self-reflective.
 D. population.
90. What is the best title of this passage?
 A. Persistence and creativity
 B. Genius and madness
 C. Success and madness
 D. Artists and general people

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the essay.

电脑、网络与健康

电脑已经成为人们生活和工作不可缺少的工具,它在给人们带来诸多方便的同时,也带来了一些烦恼和忧虑,因为人们长期从事电脑工作对健康的影响是比较直接的。

电脑和网络使用不当危害健康

一是对身体健康的直接影响。电脑显示器利用电子枪发射电子束来产生图像,并伴有辐射与电磁波,长期使用会伤害人们的眼睛,诱发一些眼病,如青光眼等;键盘上键位密集,键面有一定的弹力和阻力,长期击键会对手指和上肢不利;操作电脑时,体形和全身难得有变化,操作向着高速、单一、重复的特点发展,强迫体位比重越来越大,容易导致肌肉骨骼系统的疾患,其中,计算机操作时所累及的主要部位有腰、颈、肩、肘、腕部等。操作电脑过程中注意力高度集中,眼、手指快速频繁运动,使生理、心理过度重负,从而产生睡眠多梦、神经衰弱、头部酸胀、机体免疫力下降,甚至会诱发一些精神方面的疾病。这种人易丧失自信,内心时常紧张、烦躁、焦虑不安,最终导致身心疲惫。

二是导致网络综合征。长时间无节制地花费大量时间和精力在互联网上持续聊天、浏览,会导致各种行为异常、心理障碍、人格障碍、交感神经功能部分失调,严重者发展成为网络综合征,该病症的典型表现为:情绪低落、兴趣丧失、睡眠障碍、生物钟紊乱、食欲下降和体重减轻、精力不足、精神运动性迟缓和激动、自我评价降低、思维迟缓、不愿意参加社会活动、很少关心他人、饮酒和滥用药物等。

三是电脑散发的气体危害呼吸系统。英国过敏症基金会的研究人员最近发表的一份研究报告指出,办公设备会释放有害人体健康的臭氧气体,而主要元凶是电脑、激光打印机等。这些臭氧气体不仅有毒,而且可能造成某些人呼吸困难,对于那些哮喘病和过敏症患者来说,情况就更为严重了。另外,较长时间待在臭氧气体浓度较高的地方,还会导致肺部发生病变。

怎样减少电脑网络的危害

客观地说,电脑对人体生理和心理方面的负面影响已日益受到人们的重视。在电脑普及程度比较高的国家里,“电脑综合征”已成为很普遍的现代病。为此科学使用电脑,减少电脑和网络的危害是十分必要的。

一是要增强自我保健意识。如工作间隙注意适当休息,一般来说,电脑操作人员在连续工作 1 小时后应该休息 10 分钟左右。并且最好到操作室之外活动活动身体。平时要加强体育锻炼,增强体能,要定期进行身体检查和自我心理测定,一旦发现生理、心理上的有关症状,可在一段时间内适当调整上机时间,缓解症状。

二是注意工作环境。电脑室内光线要适宜,不可过亮或过暗,避免光线直接照射在荧光屏上而产生干扰光线,工作室要保持通风干爽,使那些有害气体尽快排出,尽量用非击打式打印机减少噪音等等。

三是注意补充营养。电脑操作者在荧光屏前工作时间过长,视网膜上的视紫红质会被消耗掉,而视紫红质主要由维生素 A 合成。因此,电脑操作者应多吃些胡萝卜、白菜、豆芽、豆腐、红枣、橘子以及牛奶、鸡蛋、动物肝脏、瘦肉等食物,以补充人体内维生素 A 和蛋白质。多饮些茶,茶叶中的茶多酚等活性物质会有利于吸收与抵抗放射性物质。

2012 年全国医学博士外语统一考试英语试卷 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【B】** 此题考点为细节信息再现。女士问医生是不是好转了, 医生回答说当然, 故答案为 B。选项 C 是干扰项, 医生让女病人伸直手臂, 并说会有向蚊子叮咬的刺痛, prick 的含义是“刺痛”。
2. **【C】** 此题考点为细节信息再现。男士六个月前来看病是因为手指断了, 今天来看病是因为头痛, 故答案为 C。D 项为干扰项, 男士在讲述病情时提到头疼, 大概是眼周围的地方疼。
3. **【C】** 此题为细节信息再现。男士说需要体检时打个电话给他, 免费的。女士回答说有个医生在身边很好, 所以答案为 C。
4. **【B】** 对话中女士说抗氧化剂可以防癌, 但她不想吃药未获取该物质。男士告诉女士可以从每天食物中获取所需的抗氧化剂。因而答案是 B。男士话语中的 on the safe side 的含义是“安全可靠, 稳妥”。
5. **【B】** 此题考点为推断。女士说花了 8000 元买了这件上衣。男士认为这是“rip off”, 这个词的含义是“骗人的东西”, 他还提到时尚确实杀死女人。从上述信息可以推断出男士认为这件上衣太贵了, 因此答案为 B。
6. **【C】** 女士说春节回家票很难买, 男士建议她尝试网上 (online) 购票。因此女士很可能会采纳这个建议。故本题选 C。
7. **【B】** 男士说基金会的资金会帮助实现他们的计划, 女士说 “How could it not”, 意思是“肯定可以”, 因此本题选 B。该选项中 “couldn't agree with the man more” 是比较级的特殊用法, “否定词+比较级” 等于该词的最高级, 即 couldn't agree with the man more 等于 agree with the man most, 即 “十分同意”。
8. **【B】** 录音中提到 1 分钟、5 分钟、半个小时、一刻钟, 最后的肯定答案是 a quarter of an hour, 即 15 分钟。因此本题正确答案为 B。
9. **【C】** 女士说: “太迟了, 我刚已经受到了冰过头的疼痛。” 由此可知, 该女士遭遇到了吃冷冻食物时发生的疼痛, 这也是 “brain freeze” 的含义。故本题选 C。
10. **【B】** 录音中女士说: “哇, 我迫不及待想见你。” can't wait to see sb. 的意思是 “迫不及待想见某人”。因此本题正确答案为 B。
11. **【C】** 男士说: “他嗓子嘶哑的原因是近期睡眠不好, 并且很频繁地唱卡拉 OK。” 因此他嗓子嘶哑的原因不是感冒。故本题选 C。
12. **【A】** 录音中女士建议: “Susan 是 Emily 的好朋友, 可以去找她了解一下。” 因此本题正确答案为 A。
13. **【C】** 女儿想去参加 “美国偶像” 的比赛, 父亲告知他要赢得比赛很困难, 女儿表示 “Where there is a will there is a way”, 即有志者事竟成, 暗含着她已经下定决心参加比赛。故本题正确答案为 C。
14. **【D】** 女士给了医生 X 光片, 医生认为她需要一个月的休息 (a month off), 尽可能卧床休息 (rest in bed as much as possible), 还会开点草药 (herbal medicine) 帮助其恢复。但并不需要打石膏 (plaster), 因为没有那么严重, 因此本题正确答案为 D。
15. **【B】** 女士说因为用了比较昂贵的美国面霜 (American face cream) 后, 皮肤就变粗糙 (rough), 并开始不断地长痘 (spot)。医生认为有可能她对这种面霜过敏 (allergic), 建议她立刻停止使用。因此本题正确答案为 B。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【A】根据医生的判断,病人的 ECG 十分正常(perfectly normal),X 光片也没有问题,但是白血球数量很高(white blood cell count is rather high)。因此本题答案为 A。
17. 【D】病人很焦虑,因为她本人工作很忙,女儿也生病了,学习压力也很大。只有 D(收入不足)不是她焦虑的原因,因此本题答案为 D。
18. 【C】医生说病人的红细胞量高,证明身体正在跟病毒斗争,由此推理可知,病人可能是免疫系统出了点问题。故本题选 C。
19. 【A】医生说,按照说明一天口服三次白色药片,而 charcoal 药片则需要根据肠胃(bowels)的适应度来决定是服用一片还是两片,因此本题正确答案为 A。
20. 【D】医生对病人的建议是:不能上班,大量饮水,多吃蔬菜和水果。只有“生病时延缓健身”未被提及,故本题答案为 D。

Passage Two

21. 【A】此题为细节信息再现题。文章中提到: As many as 35 million Americans experience chronic insomnia, 所以答案为 A。
22. 【B】此题为细节信息再现题。文章中提到: In the six years that author, professor and lifelong insomniac Gayle Green spent researching and writing her book “Insomniac”. 答案为 B。
23. 【C】此题为细节信息再现题。文章中提到: there’s some evidence to suggest that this sleep pattern may be the one most in tune with our inherent circadian rhythms. 而这里的 this sleep pattern 指的就是前一句所说的睡觉模式: They’d go to bed soon after dark, sleep for four hours then wake for an hour or two during which they’d write, pray, smoke, have sex or even visit neighbors. 因而符合这一睡觉模式的是 C。
24. 【D】此题为细节信息再现题。文章中提到: insomnia is defined as a “complaint,” and since animals can’t complain, it’s difficult to measure in them. 所以答案为 D。
25. 【A】此题可以用排除法,文章中提出五个常见的对睡眠的错误认识。B、C 和 D 正是其中的三个,因而 A 为答案。

Passage Three

26. 【D】根据录音可知,与 8 岁左右的孩子比较起来,12 岁的孩子能接受负面反馈并从错误中学习,成年人也会如此,但更有效率(more efficiently)。因此,本题选 D。
27. 【C】录音中有句话说得很清楚 “This three-way division had never been made before”, 即这种三个层次的分界以前从未有过。因此本题正确答案为 C。
28. 【B】Crone 博士和同事对结果也是大吃一惊,他们原本认为(had expected)8 岁孩子与 12 岁孩子的大脑工作方式会完全一致,结果却不是。因此本题正确答案为 B。
29. 【A】从录音中可知,8 岁的孩子在正面反馈的刺激下会做得更好。这也是他们与 12 岁孩子不一样的地方。故本题答案为 A。
30. 【C】录音中提到, this new knowledge can have major consequences for people wanting to teach children (这种新知识对想教孩子学习的人来讲有重要的意义)。因此本题正确答案为 C。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. 【A】题意: 她的营养师建议: 适度的饮食和适量的运动可以帮助她迅速恢复。此题为形近词

- 辨析。题干中的并列结构可以帮助考生确定空白处的含义, moderate exercise 的含义是“适度的锻炼”,因而 and 前面应该为“适度的饮食”。A 为答案。temporary 的含义是“临时的”; tentative 的含义是“试验性的, 暂定的”; tempting 的含义为“诱惑人的”。
32. **【B】** 题意: 他的健康状况迫使他三十几岁就不工作了。此题考点为词组辨析。come off 的含义为“举行, 成功, 脱落”; knock off 的含义是“击倒, 停工”; drop off 的含义是“减少, 降低”。
33. **【C】** 题意: 两天后他恢复了意识, 忘记了恍惚时发生过的事情。transparency “透明”; transiency “稍纵即逝”; trace “痕迹, 轨迹”。
34. **【C】** 题意: 尽管今年财政紧张, 圣诞节仍旧代表放松的最佳时刻。arrogance “自大, 傲慢”; surveillance “监督, 监视”; indulgence “放纵, 沉溺”; turbulence “骚乱”。
35. **【A】** 题意: 过去的 20 个月里, 两国领导人的数次互访使得两国关系融洽了许多。reciprocal “互惠的, 彼此的”; receptive “接受的”; repulsive “排斥的, 令人厌恶的”; redundant “多余的”。
36. **【D】** 题意: 由于受到不理想的支持率的打击, 首相决定周末辞职以避免政治真空。spontaneous “同时的”; strenuous “费劲的”; soaring “猛增的”; sluggish “不理想的”。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
37. **【A】** 题意: 北京旅游局公布了 2753 种菜名和饮料的翻译, 寻求公众意见。solicit “请求, 征集”; perceive “察觉”; conceive “构思”; investigate “调查”。根据题意, 应选择 A。
38. **【C】** 题意: 单独的母乳喂养的婴儿, 若每天未能补充 400 国际单位的维生素 D, 则其最易患上佝偻病。exceptionally “特别地”; practically “实际地”; exclusively “排外地, 独占地”; proportionately “成比例地”。根据题意, 正确答案为 C。
39. **【A】** 题意: 政府花费很多钱, 将电网拓展到每个偏远山村来改善农民的生活状况。electricity grid 是“电网”的意思, 是固定搭配。grant 资助, 支持; grove 沟槽; grandeur 辉煌。根据题意, 本题选 A。
40. **【D】** 题意: 社会学家认为一个社会如果有太多的年轻人不愿结婚, 那么这个社会就会充满动乱、暴力和犯罪行为。swarmage 一大群, 往往指的“乌合之众”的状态, 常用来形容动物; hatch 孵化; gang 一帮, 范围和势力较小; surplus 富余, 表示在可承受范围之外的部分。因此, 本题想突出不希望结婚的年轻人数量超出了社会承受范围, 故选 D。surplus 可以与 a 连用。

Section B

41. **【B】** 题意: 她是一个疯狂的歌迷, 当见到迈克尔·杰克逊的时候她感到很激动。划线词 a tingle of 的含义是“一丝丝, 一阵阵”, 这里指的是一阵激动。A 项 glimpse 的含义是“匆匆一瞥”, 因而不能和 excitement 连用; C 项 panic 的含义是“恐慌”; D 项 pack 的含义是“包装, 一包”, 这两个词都不能和 excitement 连用。B 项 gust 表示一阵(风)。
42. **【C】** 题意: 母亲对弟弟的偏心使他心生怨恨, 无法释怀。划线词 transcend 的含义是“超越”; A 项 discipline 的含义是“训练”; B 项 complain 的含义是“抱怨”, 常与 about 连用; C 项 conquer 的含义是“克服, 征服”; D 项 defy 的含义是“藐视, 公然对抗”。
43. **【A】** 题意: 任何人都不能小看这种恐惧, 也不能向它妥协。划线单词 trifle with 是“玩弄、轻视”的含义, 与 belittle 同义。exaggerate “夸张”; ponder “思考”; eliminate “删除, 清除”。故本题选 A。
44. **【B】** 题意: 考虑到他的良好记录, 警察接受了他的辩护。划线单词 in light of 意思是“从……的方面, 考虑到……”, 与 in view of 同义。in place of “反而, 然而”, 与 instead of 同义; in spite

of “尽管”; in search of “寻找”。故本题选 B。

45. 【D】题意：市政府官员说，在应聘申请中有撒谎嫌疑的人可以被终止聘用。划线单词 terminate 意思是“终止，停止”，与 suspend “延迟，停止”同义。accuse “控诉”；punish “惩罚”；dismiss “解散”。故选 D。
46. 【B】题意：2009 年 4 月墨西哥城外猪流感的爆发造成一百多人死亡。划线单词 be blamed for 意思是“承担……责任”，与 ascribe to 意思相近。attach to “与……联系”；compose of “由……组成”；relate to “与……联系”。故本题选 D。
47. 【A】题意：当森林起火燃烧的时候，会释放成百上千种化合物，包括一氧化碳。划线单词 discharge 意思是“释放，散发”，与 put out 同义。pass off “消失”；pull out “拔出来，驶出”；send out “派出”。故本题选 A。
48. 【A】题意：不幸的是，修建中的桥在地震中坍塌了，他们不得不从头开始。划线单词 from scratch 的意思是“从头做起，从零做起”，与 from the beginning 同义。from now on “从现在”；from time to time “时不时，经常”；from the bottom “从底部”。故本题选 A。
49. 【D】题意：双胞胎姐妹让英国科学家在白血病研究上有了突破，能使治疗方案效果更好，副作用更少。划线单词 promise 的意思是“承诺，保证”，与 ensure 含义相同。administer “管理”；nurture “培育”；inspire “鼓励”。故选 D。
50. 【A】题意：激进的环境保护主义者谴责杀虫剂中的污染物和合成化学物质破坏了人体荷尔蒙。划线单词 disruption 的意思是“破坏”，与 disturbance 含义相近。distraction “分散”；intersection “横断，交叉”；interpretation “解释”。故本题选 A。

Part III Cloze

51. 【D】本题考查上下文语义和词汇。该句的意思是“基于您出色的职业成就和致力于解决医疗服务的平等”，此处 address 表示“解决……的问题”。符合上下文含义，是正确答案。address 还有“地址、致辞”等含义。
52. 【C】本题考查代词。空格后的句子讲到“我们鼓励你们建立你们自己的遗产”，因此空格处可推测是“你们自己的导师”。故本题选 C。
53. 【A】本题考查介词。此处表示“基于……基础上；围绕……的观点”，around 是最合适的介词。故选 A。
54. 【B】本题考查语法。空格前后的意思是“提倡防治和健康意识能降低成本，并帮助人们过上更健康的生活”。此处 believe 后的从句需要主语，而主语又表示一种动作或行动，因此直接使用 promote 的动名词形式即可。故本题选 B。
55. 【D】本题考查固定搭配。stand ready to 的含义是“准备好”，是正确答案。
56. 【C】本题考查并列结构的固定搭配。not just...but 表示“不仅仅是，而是”，同时 but by 与 not just through 是并列关系。故本题选 C。
57. 【C】本题考查词汇和上下文语义。空格前后的意思是“（那是）一个特意呼吁医生鼓励病人将体力活动和锻炼与日常生活结合起来的项目”。arguably “有争议性地”；excessively “额外地”；specifically “特别地，具体地”；exceptionally “排外地，特别地”。故本题选 C。
58. 【A】此题考查固定搭配。be well aware 意思是“很清楚地认识到”，此处 well 为程度副词，修饰 aware。故本题答案为 A。
59. 【B】本题考查代词做先行词。定语从句中 whose family has suffered... 的先行词只能用单数代词，同时要指代人，因此只有 one 能有合二为一的功能。故本题正确答案为 B。
60. 【B】本题测试上下文含义。greet “打招呼”；welcome “欢迎”；deserve “值得”；celebrate “庆

祝”。此处表示“欢迎、期待与您见面的机会”，故本题正确答案为 B。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

参考译文

跟现代显著而又流行被定义为过度消费相比。肥胖是很难被击败的,长期食用高脂肪、高血糖的食物,以及久坐不动的生活方式,造成了全球肥胖人士的数量超出了 4 亿,超重人口超过 16 亿。根据世界卫生组织的研究,到 2015 年,这些数据分别可能增长到 7 亿和 23 亿。肥胖会增加心脏病、中风、糖尿病和癌症的风险,考虑到对健康的影响,任何能帮助人们避免肥胖的肯定是一件好事,对吗?

那些同意的人将毫无疑问会欢迎越来越成功的研究者努力研究“减肥药”,为那些无法用其他方式减肥的人提供一个技术去解决。上周发表在《柳叶刀》杂志上的一项研究显示,特索芬辛能让人有饱腹感,比任何其他药物有两倍的减肥效果。

毫无疑问,这样的进步对于那些遗传性肥胖的人是个好消息。但对于我们其他人而言,认为治疗比预防能更有效地解决肥胖是危险的。原因如下。首先,维持正常体重的传统方式对我们的身体健康是非常有益的,比如节食,增加摄入的水果和蔬菜的量,多运动等许多方式。

第二,过于沉溺在高脂肪食物对整个地球是有影响的。考虑到有害的环境影响着对肉类需求的上升。就像我们的特殊问题证明了在经济增长、技术修复方面不能弥补过度消费。

第三,干扰大脑,控制进食的欲望,会影响一个人性格的其他方面和他们的精神和身体健康。

我们需要两种方法:首先,需要更深入研究遗传性肥胖,以便更好地理解为什么有的人很容易肥胖;其次,要付出更大的努力帮助人们避免他们因饮食的方式引起的早期死亡。愤世嫉俗的人会说,我们已经试过教育,但没有奏效。失败主义者则认为:让人们改变他们的行为需要时间和精力,我们的生物倾向让我们吃到超出实际需要的食物,加上食品工业在开发食物时奉行的无情的机会主义,这些都让我们深陷其中,无法改变现状。

药物作为最后的手段将会拯救一些肥胖的人。但全球肥胖问题是生活方式造成的,解决方案也必须是生活方式。

61. **[D]** 此题为总结概括题。第一段的数据都清楚地表明肥胖已经成为全球性的趋势,解决该问题刻不容缓,因而答案为 D。
62. **[B]** 此题为转折处命题。根据减肥药的专有名词定位到文章的第二段,第二段主要讲述该药的作用。第三段第二句话转折后指出,对于其他人(没有明显的遗传肥胖基因的人)来说,将治疗看做比预防更有效的手段是很危险的。因而答案为 B。选项 A 的错误在于对于有遗传肥胖基因的人来说这种药确实有效,因而 A 过于绝对。
63. **[B]** 此题参看文章第四段。
64. **[A]** 根据题干定位到第五段的第一句话:……greater efforts to help people avoid eating their way to an early death. 这句话说明我们应该努力克服吃得过多的先天因素,并要抵制被过度营销的食品。因而选项 A 正确。
65. **[D]** 此题为主旨题。本文利用众多数据表明肥胖问题刻不容缓,随后阐述了减肥药的作用。但作者对于这一药物的弊端进行了分析,最后建议两种方式应对这一问题。文章最后作者提到减肥药可以救助一些人,但全球肥胖的问题是生活方式的问题,因而其解决方法也应从生活方式入手。可见本文主要讲与全球肥胖问题作斗争,选项 D 为答案。

Passage Two

参考译文

一个废弃飞机场附近的前纳粹集中营可能很快会以宝塔和太极公园为特色。一个 7 亿美元的项目旨在 22 英里的北部柏林镇的奥兰宁堡建造德国自己的唐人街，到 2010 年可以居住 2000 居民。

这个投资集团真正的出发点是希望新的唐人街将通过“地道的中国风情”吸引游客和商人去与旧金山和纽约著名的唐人街竞争。勃兰登堡项目管理股份有限公司的总经理斯蒂芬·库尼嘎姆说：“你可以体验中国风情，出去吃一顿中餐，购买中国商品。”

这个项目吸引了德国和中国两国的投资者，柏林的克里斯托弗贸易和产业推进办公室报道。“中国投资者已经咨询我们这里是否有唐人街。”他说。“文化环境是十分重要的。你不能建立一个合成的唐人街。”

德国大约有 72000 个中国移民（2002 联邦统计局数据），但是自 20 世纪 30 年代初在汉堡以来这个国家没有一个唐人街，当时这个城市的大约 2000 多名中国居民逃离或被纳粹逮捕。

德国近代历史中驱逐外国人的极端主义仍然是一个问题，即使在政府内部也存在这个问题，德国的国际广播公司德国之声报道。德国之声指出：国家民主党议员霍格尔·阿普费尔对“东方超级家庭补贴”做出恐外的评论第一次没有得到大面积的批评。

每隔四个德国港口都会存在反外情绪，德国之声引用自由民主党国会议员米利亚姆格鲁斯的话：“右翼极端主义显然是植根于社会的中间。这不是一个小的现象。”在 2007 年 1 月，德国政府启动了一个特殊青年对于民主和宽容项目作为宽容社会建设努力的一部分。

虽然目前还不清楚有多少中国移民最终会解决德国新唐人街的建设问题，开发商希望该项目将增加德国人对中国和中国文化的理解。

66. **【A】** 此题为细节定位题，原文信息参考第二段的第一句话。文章第一段提到这个唐人街将以古塔和太极公园为特征，所以选项 B 错误；同时第一段提到新建的唐人街位于柏林以北 22 里的 Oranienburg，因而选项 C 错误；选项 D 没提到。
67. **【D】** 此题参见文章第三段。倒数第二句提到文化环境很关键，因而我们可以推断出 Lang 指的是文化氛围，故选项 D 正确。
68. **【D】** 此题参见文章第四段，德国有很多的中国移民者，但没有一个唐人街，因而作者的意思是 D 项。
69. **【B】** 文章倒数第二段提到德国的右翼极端排外主义扎根于社会中，并且不是一个小问题。因此我们可以推断德国排外极端主义可能会阻碍建唐人街的计划。
70. **【C】** 此题参见文章最后一句：建造者们希望这个建造唐人街的计划能增进两国之间的文化了解，所以选项 C 正确。

Passage Three

参考译文

美国研究型大学是一个非凡的机构，人们对它长期充满了崇拜和好奇。田园（田园诗的）、树木繁茂的校园、多彩多姿和精力充沛的学生群体，而且最重要的是，大量的公共和私人资源可供给他们，让他们创造一个让人羡慕的世界。

然而从本质上看，一切并不是那么乐观。抛开惯常复杂的医学院校，他们有单独的医疗和财政问题，这些机构的结构是简单一致的。每个大学的基石是一个专门规程部门的系统。这些部门的力量决定了机构这一个整体的成功和声望。

这个结构提出了一些明显的问题。部门基本结构月科学研究方法的是关联性已经形成。许多人认为，在众多领域——从计算生物学和材料科学，药理学和气候科学——大部分最重要的研究是跨

学科的本质,现在我总觉得,尽管多年努力适应这一变化,鼓励跨学科合作,大学部门的基础结构本质上对这样的合作是有争议的。

第二组的问题是围绕部门系统的静态特性。在一个高流动性的国家,涵盖的部门领域,以及融资优序关系,多年来一直保持不变。人才和资金都流向了南方,尤其是在过去的二十年,但最强的大学仍然被禁锢在东北和加州。排名表由国家科学院评定,其他的大学显示优序关系甚至几十年几乎保持不变。

另一个也许是有更多争议的问题,焦点问题是现代研究型大学与它所服务社区的相关性。建立的模型,无论其长处和短处都反映了中产阶级的人才培养都是为他们的后代准备一个稳定的职业生涯的愿望。但它是如何服务于社会,在整个成年生活中,人们可能要重新培训和创造其职业生涯。

71. **【C】** 本题是一个结构题。第一段讲从某个角度看美国大学的情况,第二段第一句话,话锋一转讲“但是,从内部人眼里来看”,证明首段应该是 *inside* 的对立面。故本题正确答案为 C。
72. **【D】** 本题为细节题。从第二段、第三段都能找到相应答案。美国研究大学的传统模式为“*system of discipline-specific departments*”(以学科为界的院系体系),故本题答案为 D。
73. **【C】** 本题为细节题。第三段有答案“很多重要研究都是跨学科的(*interdisciplinary*)”,需要很多协作(*collaboration*),而目前传统的大学建制是与这样的协作要求是有冲突的。故研究型大学进行改革的原因就是为了解决这个矛盾。故本题选 C。
74. **【D】** 本题是细节题。答案在第四段。该段讲到:“人才和资金都流向了南方,而最强的大学却仍然被禁锢在东北和加州。”由此可知,多年不变的权势顺序(*pecking order*)使得美国大学的资金分配不均匀(*uneven*)。故本题选 D。
75. **【D】** 本题是推理题。根据全文的内容可知,美国研究型大学在内行人的眼里是有弊端的,但它反映了“中层阶级为后代提供稳定职业所必需的本科教育的愿望”,但并未考虑到成年人自身再深造的需求。由此推理可知目前的大学模式从某种角度上来讲是个障碍。故本题选 D。

Passage Four

参考译文

科学与政治的联姻并非好事。没有比气候变化更能证实这个观点来了,现在是紧急咨询的时间了。制定一项行动计划以遏制气候变化不单是科学家的工作,这点在上周的哥本哈根气候变化会议上重复强调。

政治家对于要做什么可能会摸不着头脑。但是在这个阶段,气候科学家不能比政府间气候变化专门委员会在 2007 年的报告提供更多的指导了。原因有二。

首先,模型将永远不会提供一个简单预测来解释气候是如何将会改变。据一个哥本哈根代表所说:“告诉我股票市场将在 100 年有什么变化,我将告诉你气候将会有有什么变化。”第二是大多数气候科学家认为他们的职责不是制定政策。从燃烧的森林到消失的岛屿,如果散发物击中了某些界限,他们或多或少可以提供大灾预测的事态。但当政治家们问什么是我们应该允许被排出来二氧化碳绝对最大值的量,答案总是,您愿意承担多大的风险?

有方法可以解决僵局。作为 12 月方法的主要气候谈判,科学家需要有时能够脱实验室外套和说公民想说的话。有些人可能会感到不舒服,由于科学和行动之间的界限变得模糊,但他们应该意识到,没有人比他们更了解其中的风险,也没有人比他们更适合提供意见。

对政客们来说,他们应该停止向气候学家乞讨简单的答案。他们需要的是用新型的顾问来替代来自学术界象牙塔的,并且加入到气候争论的行列中——那些人愿意并能够起到加重的风险、成

本和收益的不同程度的作用。

如果一切都失败了,仍会有安全网的地球工程。我们已经说过好几次了,这个选项可以不再被视为幻想。著名的科学家正在讨论自己和与决策者之间的选择,但事实上,我们甚至考虑它应该刺激政府减少温室气体的排放,快速而又深入的减少。地球工程是没有救命稻草的,它本身就有危险。军方已经产生了兴趣,引发的诡秘的气候武器能够转移降雨和带来的干旱。这是我们最后想要的。

76. **【D】** 本题考查细节。从第二段可以找到答案:政治家们只能挠头,科学家们却也无法提供更好的解决方案。故本题选 D。
77. **【D】** 本题考查细节。从第二段可知,科学家们在气候变化的问题上,更多的只能是 scratch their heads,即“不知所措”的含义,与 D 选项中“be left puzzled over”是近义改写。故本题选 D。
78. **【A】** 本题考查细节。从倒数第二、三段可知,为了搭建科学家和政治家的沟通桥梁,科学家们应该从学术的象牙塔中走出来(descend from the ivory towers of academia),脱掉实验室的制服(labcoat),以表示关切的市民身份(concerned citizen)参与进来。故本题答案为 A(科学家们应该更积极主动地参与)。
79. **【A】** 本题考查细节。原文倒数第二段有答案。政治家们不应该再只向气候学家寻求简单的答案,而是需要一群新的顾问,需要他们从学术象牙塔中走出来,加入到气候问题的讨论中,他们愿意并且有能力去权衡风险及各种行动方案的成本和收益。
80. **【B】** 本题为细节题。最后一段有答案:地里工程不是一张万能卡,它也有自己的风险(Geoengineering is no get-out-of-jail-free card; it has dangers of its own)。也就是地里工程是一把双刃剑(double-edged sword)。故本题选 B。

Passage Five

参考译文

尽管人如其食,但最近大多数消费者已经开始对他们的食物组成的技术细节、生产和运输感兴趣。肥胖和气候变化现在是主要关注的问题,“土食族”和“食品里程”进入词典,顾客强烈要求这些信息。许多食品公司很乐意提供,从而引起了一大批令人眼花缭乱的彩色标签和断言。

但不是每个人都是快乐的。在印第安纳州提议的法律是美国最新的尝试:禁止给牛奶贴标签宣称牛从哪里来的,奶牛是没有服用重组牛生长激素的(rBGH,也称为重组牛生长激素或 rbST)。这种激素,所产生的工程菌实际上跟奶牛本身所产的是一致的,可以增加 10%~15%的牛奶产量。

有两个不好的理由禁止这样的标签。第一,它无法被确定生产牛奶的奶牛是否被注射重组牛生长激素——这个原因是引用比尔语言的。第二,“没有重组牛生长激素”标签的扩散将导致消费者不信任产品——这才是真正的动机。

第一个论据可以很容易处理:对产品作虚假宣传(介绍)已经是违法的了。第二个论据可能看起来更有说服力。并没有严格的科学证据表明,以任何方式给牛注射重组牛生长激素都会影响人体健康,但普遍的标签吹嘘缺乏重组牛生长激素的牛奶建议消费者,它们是有一些差异的。比如,上个月在宾夕法尼亚州同意颁布的一个额外的短语——“注射了重组牛生长激素的牛奶与没有注射重组牛生长激素的牛奶已被证明——减轻了这个问题。

有充分的理由不能禁止精确的标签。更多的信息意味着消费者可以更加挑剔,不仅是对自己的健康。他们可以对他们喜欢的农耕方式进行投票购买。如果一个公司想要使用名声不好的技术,公司有责任教育消费者为什么它是有益的。如果消费者选择非理性地拒绝它,那是他们的特权。资本主义的繁荣在于非理性的消费者,从他们害怕有难闻的气味,指出他们的偏爱红苹果,养殖的鲑鱼和快餐的标记。

事实上,如果消费者突然变得理性,将会导致经济大灾难,随着家庭在所有富裕国家将减少他们的消费,只有他们真正需要的才会消费。这样的事故无疑会使当前的经济萧条看起来像是最温和的打嗝。

81. **【C】** 本题为细节题。从第一段的最后一句可以找到答案。现在的购物者对食物的成分、运输、生产开始感兴趣,“localvore”和“food miles”也进入到词汇(lexicon)中。商家也很乐于提供这些信息,最后就导致(resulting in)了花花绿绿的商标和申明(label and claim)。故本题选 C。
82. **【A】** 本题为细节题。本题答案在第二段。美国印第安纳州将要出台一项法律,禁止标有“No rBGH”的牛奶出现。故本题选 A。
83. **【A】** 本题考查细节。第三段有答案: The second — that proliferation of “no rBGH” labels will train consumers to distrust the product — is the real motivation, 大意为“‘no rBGH’标签的泛滥会将顾客训练得不信任这些产品,这才是真正的目的。”为了解决顾客对产品的怀疑,才需要禁止这些标签。故本题选 A 最合适。
84. **【D】** 本题为深层次的推理题。倒数第二段讲到: 厂家有义务教育消费者相信标签内容,而消费者不理性地拒绝也是他们的特权。C 选项并不能反映在标签上。
85. **【B】** 本题考查细节。本段主要讨论了经济的繁荣依赖消费者的非理性, 本题答案为 B。

Passage Six

参考译文

创造力与精神障碍之间有联系,但是这种联系并非像我们想象的那样。有一种普遍而又非常浪漫的观念是: 疯狂在某种程度上提高了在艺术家、作家、音乐家中创造性天才的数量。这可能是因为我们将艺术灵感的想法变得浪漫化了。

如同精神疾病一样,创造的过程是有些神秘和无法解释的。但所有有重大意义的创新飞跃都有两个非常重要的要素: 人才和科技。迄今为止最普遍和必要方面的技术是顽强的坚持,这决不是浪漫的。

米哈·伊森特米哈利是因其出色的成就而成为最著名的心理学家。尽管无忧无虑的空气会影响很多有创造力的人,他们中的大多数工作到深夜,坚持的人少的话就不会推动。甚至著名的天才也意识到,直觉之后的坚持需要毅力的支撑。全程跟踪对于想法的实现是至关重要的。罗伯特·根伯恩斯坦,另一个创造性过程的观察者,指出:“如果作者不每天坐在电脑旁,灵感是不会主动来找你的。”即使有想法可以采取自律。在情绪困扰的挣扎的过程中,自律不是一个标志性的头脑。

然而,艺术家患抑郁症的可能性比普通人大 10 倍。然而,这跟创造力没有关系。艺术家更自省地去把事情想清楚。思维风格——而不是创造力本身——是抑郁的一个特点,而且通常会导致抑郁。

证据表明,疯狂无助于提高创造性天才,这是来自心理学家罗伯特·韦斯伯格的研究。他详细研究了伟大的作曲家罗伯特·舒曼,他忍受了逼得他企图自杀的躁狂抑郁症。事实上,舒曼在他患有狂躁症期间写了大量的音乐。但是数量是一回事,质量又是另外一回事。韦斯伯格发现,舒曼创造的曲子的量的确在他患有狂躁症的几年间有很大的增加,但他成果的质量并没有改变。躁狂症有“千斤顶的能量水平,”韦斯伯格指出,“但是它不能给人想法,也不会有其他的形式和行动。

韦斯伯格指出,艺术天才的创意生活导致精神病的机率升高是完全可能的,并且难以提供稳定的情绪。许多艺术家一生都在贫困和公众的冷漠中挣扎。如果他们确实做出的作品广受赞誉,他们可能屈服于巨大的压力来实现自己早年的成功。

86. **【B】** 本题考查前两段的主旨。第一段的主题句为首句: There may be a link between creativity and mental disorders, but it is probably not in the way that you think. 大意为: 创造力与精神障碍之间有联系,但是这种联系并非像我们想象的那样。似乎此时 B 选项就不能选了。但此时作者并未表

明态度，而只是想让读者开始思考这两者的关系，因此本题选 B。

87. 【B】 本题考查细节。第二段有相关答案。endurance（耐久力）是非常重要的，甚至著名的天才也意识到，直觉之后的坚持需要毅力的支撑。因此本题选择 B。A 选项的含义与原文意思正好相反。
88. 【B】 本题考查推理能力。通过第四段可知，艺术家患抑郁（depression）的可能性比普通人大 10 倍，原因是他们更自省（self-reflective）。A 选项过于绝对，C 选项（创造性与抑郁有很大关系，我们已经很清楚是什么）在原文没有提及，D 选项（艺术家的思维方式与创造性是一致的）正好与原文的 opposed to 意义相反。故本题选 B。
89. 【B】 代词指代题。这段话的逻辑应该仔细分析：艺术家比常人患 depression 的可能性高，原因不是 creativity，而是独特的 thinking style，即 self-reflectivity（自省），且这种 style 与 creatively 本身是背道而驰的，它（style）是 depression 的一个标志，也是造成 it 的原因。因此，显而易见，此处 it 指代 depression。
90. 【B】 文章共分三部分，第一段引出人们关于创造力与精神障碍之间关系的误解，剩下内容则分别叙述了天才创造力和精神障碍产生的原因，故答案为 B。

Part IV Writing

摘要范文

Computer along with the Internet brings much convenience, but it does harm to people's health as well. Firstly, improper use affects people's health directly. Computer radiation may induce eye diseases. Using computers for a long time will bring about much discomfort of wrist, neck or waist. Tremendous concentration in the computer use as well as frequent quick movements of hands and eyes may also contribute to dreaminess, neurasthenia, even mental diseases. Secondly uncontrolled use of computers or net may lead to Net Synthesis, which is characterized by sleep disorder, depression or loss of appetite. Thirdly, ozone released by computers may cause respiratory difficulty, even lung diseases.

As Net Synthesis is becoming a common disease, reasonable use of computers and net to reduce its risks is crucial. Computer users should enhance their self-awareness of health care and it is suggested to take a 10-minute break every hour, more exercise and regular physical check. In addition, airing the room is beneficial to the emission of harmful gases. People should eat carrot, cabbage and eggs to supplement vitamin A and protein. Moreover, tea is a good choice because tea polyphenols may help absorption and resistance to radioactive substances.

2012 年医学考博录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

1. M: Well, just keep your arm straight there. Fine, there will be a little prick like a mosquito bite. OK?
There we go. Ok, I will send that sample off and we'll check it. If the sample is ok, we won't need to go on seeing you anymore.
W: So you think I'm getting better?
M: Absolutely.
Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?
2. W: It's Mr. Cong, isn't it?
M: That's right. I saw you six months ago with a broken finger.
W: Yes, of course. And is that all healing well?
M: It's fine.
W: What can we do for you today?
M: Well, I've been having these headaches in the front, about my eyes. It started two months ago. They seem to come on quite suddenly, and I get dizzy spell as well.
Q: What is the trouble in the man now?
3. M: When you need a health checkup, just call me. It's totally free.
W: It's great having a doctor around.
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. W: We need anti-oxidants to prevent ourselves from developing cancer, but I don't like taking pills to get it.
M: But you need to eat a mountain of food everyday to get all of the anti-oxidants you need.
W: I drink a lot of green tea; I eat onion, garlic and citrous food. I also get nine different colors of vegetables everyday.
M: All those do have anti-oxidants, but I want to be on the safe side.
Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: The blouse cost me like 8000 yuan.
M: That's such a ripoff.
W: I really like it, the color, the design...
M: Fashion really kills women.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: I'm finding it difficult to get the train to get home for the Spring Festival. Last year, I stood for 24 hours from Beijing to Chengdu. So, I need a seat this year. Any ideas?
M: You can try going online. I know there are a few sites that offer tickets.
W: That's worth the try. Thanks.
Q: What is the woman going to do next?
7. M: This money from the Gates Foundation will help us with our plans.
W: How could it not?

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. A: How long does the pain last?
 B: Just a short while.
 A: A minute, 5 minutes, half an hour?
 B: Oh, not half an hour?
 A: How long does it last?
 B: About a quarter of an hour.

Q: How long does the man say the pain last?

9. A: Don't eat ice cream so fast?
 B: Too late. I've already have a brain freeze.

Q: what does the woman mean?

10. A: Honey I'm leaving tonight and get to the United States at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.
 B: Woo, woo, I can't wait to see you?

Q: What does the woman mean?

11. A: have you got a cold?
 B: Nope, I'm hoarse because I have got enough sleep lately and have been singing a lot KTV.

Q: What is the man's problem?

12. A: Men are from Mars, and women are from Venus. It's really hard for me to understand Emily.
 B: Susan is the best friend of Emily, why don't you pick her brain.

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

13. A: Dad, I've decide to sign up for American Idol in order to be a famous singer.
 B: Oh, honey, don't you know that it's really hard to stand out from the crowd.
 A: But where there is a road there is a way.

Q: What is true about the woman?

14. A: Here is my X-rays.
 B: I'll just have a look. Everything is OK except what you can see here. There is a hemi-fracture.
 It's not very serious, but you should take a month off work and rest in bed as much as possible.
 I'll give some herbal medicine to help you heal quickly.
 A: Do I need to be put in plaster?
 B: No, it isn't necessary.

Q: Which of the following is not among the doctor's suggestion?

15. A: My skin has suddenly gone rough and red, and spots keep breaking out. Is there anything I can do?
 B: Have you used anything different on your face, or have you been on any medication?
 A: I usually use Chinese face cream, but on my birthday I've got some very expensive American face cream. It smells very nice. I wonder if that could be the problem.
 B: do you have the face cream with you?
 A: Yes, here it is.
 B: It smells very strong. Maybe you are allergic to the perfume in it. I suggest you stop using it immediately.

Q: What might be the cause for the woman's skin problem?**Section B**

Directions: In this section you will hear one dialogue and two passages. After each one, you will hear

five questions. After each question, read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Questions 16-20 are based on the following dialogue.

- P: Here is my result, doctor.
- D: Have a seat, and let's have a look. Well, your ECG is perfectly normal, and there is no problem with your X-ray, either. But your white blood cell count is rather high, which is what I expected, and it shows your body is fighting the virus.
- P: Is there anything here I can do so that I can feel better, doctor? I am really busy at work this week. And I have a lot of stuff to do, but I don't feel opt to it. Also my daughter is studying bad and...
- D: Don't worry. It's just against the feel. But I will give you some medicine for it to make you feel better. Three times a day take the white tablets as directed on the label after meals. And for the (...) tablets, take one or two depending on how suitable your bowels are.
- P: Is there anything else I can do, Doctor Hunt?
- D: I know you are busy, but you really shouldn't go to work. However, that's up to you. Rest as much as possible, drink plenty of liquid, and eat plenty of vegetables and fruits. Remember, an apple a day keeps the doctor away. If there is no improvement after three days, come back and see me again.
- P: Thank you, doctor.

Questions:

16. According to the women's test results, which of the following item is abnormal?
17. Which of the following is not the reason for the woman's anxiety?
18. What is the doctor's diagnosis of the woman?
19. How does the doctor say the medications are administered for the woman?
20. Which of the following is not one of the suggestions by the doctor?

Passage One

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage.

Our culture is obsessed with sleep, and the lack of it, yet many of us don't know some basic facts. As many as 35 million Americans experience chronic insomnia, and yet in 2006 only \$20 million was spent on research. In the six years that author, professor and lifelong insomniac Gayle Green spent researching and writing her book "Insomniac". She learned almost all there is to know about sleep and the lack thereof. Here are five common myths about how we get our shut-eye and why:

1. Humans Need Eight Hours Sleep a Night

There are many ways of sleeping and few cultures sleep in eight-hour consolidated blocks like we do. Until the industrial era, many Western Europeans divided the night into "the first sleep" and the "second sleep." They'd go to bed soon after dark, sleep for four hours then wake for an hour or two during which they'd write, pray, smoke, have sex or even visit neighbors. In fact, there's some evidence to suggest that this sleep pattern may be the one most in tune with our inherent circadian rhythms.

2. Sleep Isn't Just a Bodily Function

Sleep is a biological, physiological system, akin to the cardiovascular system, the nervous system and so on. Like any other system, it is highly variable, and it wears out and gets more fragile with age.

3. Animals Don't Have Sleep Problems

Insomnia occurs in animals and insects, too, sort of. Technically, insomnia is defined as a “complaint,” and since animals can’t complain, it’s difficult to measure in them.

4. Falling Asleep Is a Gradual Process Nope

Instead, for most people, it switches on and off like a light switch. But for insomniacs and narcoleptics, the switch doesn’t work quite well. Instead they inhabit the space in between — never entirely awake, nor entirely asleep.

5. Sleeping Less Burns More Calories

In the short term, yes, but sleeping less probably won’t help you lose weight. Lack of sleep suppresses our natural appetite-depressants, while fueling appetite-increasers, often leading to weight gain.

21. According to the talk, approximately how many Americans suffer chronic insomnia?
22. Which of the following can best describe Gayle Green?
23. Which of the following sleeping patterns might be the most in tune with our inherent biological system?
24. According to the talk, why is it difficult to measure insomnia in animals?
25. According to the talk, which of the following is true?

Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage.

Eight-year-old children have a radically different learning strategy from twelve-year-olds and adults. Eight-year-olds learn primarily from positive feedback, whereas negative feedback scarcely causes any alarm bells to ring. Twelve-year-olds are better able to process negative feedback, and use it to learn from their mistakes. Adults do the same, but more efficiently. Dr Eveline Crone and her colleagues from the Leiden Brain and Cognition Lab used fMRI research to compare the brains of three different age groups: children of eight to nine years, children of eleven to twelve years, and adults aged between 18 and 25 years. This three-way division had never been made before; the comparison is generally made between children and adults. Crone herself was surprised at the outcome: “We had expected that the brains of eight-year-olds would function in exactly the same way as the brains of twelve-year-olds, but maybe not quite so well. Children learn the whole time, so this new knowledge can have major consequences for people wanting to teach children: how can you best relay instructions to eight- and twelve-year-olds?” The researchers gave children of both age groups and adults aged 18 to 25 a computer task while they lay in the MRI scanner. The task required them to discover rules. If they did this correctly, a tick appeared on the screen, otherwise a cross appeared. MRI scans showed which parts of the brain were activated. These surprising results set Crone thinking. “You start to think less in terms of ‘good’ and ‘not so good’. Children of eight may well be able to learn extremely differently, only they do it in a different way.”

26. According to the talk, which of the following groups can best learn from their mistakes?
27. What is new about Dr. Crone’s research?
28. What had Dr. Crone and her colleagues expected?
29. Which of the following feedback can best stimulate the eight year-olds to learn?
30. According to the talk, which group of people would learn and benefit most?

模拟试题一

1

Model Test One

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ☒ D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. It depends on the wife.
 B. It depends on the husband.
 C. It is uncertain.
 D. She does not want to give voice to her opinion.
2. A. Positive. B. Cautious. C. Supportive. D. Negative.
3. A. Harry acquired the diamond ring from a relative.

- B. Harry spent all his money on the diamond ring.
C. The diamond ring is very expensive.
D. Harry's girlfriend is fortunate in having the diamond ring.
4. A. A Customs officer.
B. An Immigration and Naturalization Department officer.
C. An Army officer.
D. A visa officer.
5. A. She has to receive training first.
B. That's her choice to do what she wants.
C. She should do so after consulting her husband.
D. She becomes an extreme feminist.
6. A. She agrees to work with him.
B. She offers to do the assignment for him.
C. She thinks it's too late to help him.
D. The assignment can be completed without joint effort.
7. A. 6.5. B. 5.85. C. 5. D. 19.
8. A. A section of the motorway has been open to traffic.
B. No person has been reported to be dead.
C. A coach collided with a lawyer.
D. There has been a serious car accident on the road.
9. A. Mr Green is the least famous. B. John is the least famous.
C. Austen is the least famous. D. None of the three are famous.
10. A. The solar system is a bit smaller than the Great Bear.
B. The solar system is bigger than the Great Bear.
C. The solar system is much smaller than the Great Bear.
D. The solar system is as big as the Great Bear.
11. A. The room is neat and tidy. B. The weather is under bad condition.
C. He was in low spirit. D. He is not quite himself.
12. A. He believes the cost is too much.
B. He thinks the headmaster has no enough money to run the school.
C. He thinks the tuition is reasonable.
D. He thinks the tuition is beyond his limit.
13. A. She didn't believe the man's story.
B. She was deeply moved by the man's accident.
C. The man was nearly knocked down.
D. The accident could almost be avoided.
14. A. He agreed that before his recovery, he shouldn't drink much.
B. A large glass of brandy may cure him.
C. He asked the woman to repeat what she said.
D. He can drink wine but not brandy.
15. A. He wants to listen to classical music.
B. The music is not particularly loud.

- C. They would turn down the music a little.
- D. They would deaf to her pleas.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

- 16. A. To be a fitness instructor.
B. To join a sports team.
C. To watch a basketball match.
D. To organize a company basketball team.
- 17. A. Heart attack. B. Heartburn. C. Varicose. D. Cramp.
- 18. A. He likes fresh fruits and vegetables.
B. She loves to go to a fitness center.
C. He stopped playing basketball five years ago.
D. He is always trying to build up cardiovascular system.
- 19. A. Having a physical examination. B. Watching his diet.
C. Having periodical check-ups. D. Strengthening muscles.
- 20. A. He has put on much weight now.
B. He is a vegetarian.
C. He intends to set up a company of his own.
D. He used to be the star player in university.

Passage Two

- 21. A. Why certain people are aging sooner than others.
B. How to make people live longer.
C. The size of certain people's brains.
D. Which people are most intelligent.
- 22. A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
C. The study of brain volumes of different people.
D. The latest development of computer technology.
- 23. A. Our brains shrink as we grow older.
B. Sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds.
C. The front section of the brain does not shrink.
D. Some people's brains have contracted more than other people's.
- 24. A. Thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking.
B. Blood circulation can prevent the brain from shrinking.
C. Conversation can prevent the brain from shrinking.
D. The fresh oxygen can prevent the brain from shrinking.
- 25. A. Lawyers. B. Clerks. C. Farmers. D. Shop assistants.

Passage Three

26. A. To stay in a very warm room with a lot of people.
B. To expose oneself to severe weather.
C. To play outdoors long when it is snowing.
D. To wait for a bus on a cold and windy day.
27. A. You'll catch a cold sooner or later. B. You've already come down with a cold.
C. There are viruses hidden in your body. D. The room is not warm enough for your health.
28. A. It is generally believed that colds are caused by exposure to cold weather.
B. Most colds are "caught" by hand contact.
C. Cold virus will keep alive for several hours once it leaves human body.
D. Cold virus can spread around only through the air.
29. A. Wash our hands frequently.
B. Never rub our nose or eyes.
C. Throw away tissues immediately after use.
D. Shake hands with our friends instead of kissing them.
30. A. A cold-sufferer is staying with him in the same room.
B. The viruses have been exposed to the air for over 3 hours.
C. He dropped in a warm room.
D. He shakes hands with a cold-sufferer.

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. His ideas are invariably condemned as _____ by his colleagues.
A. imaginative B. ingenious
C. impractical D. theoretical
32. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
A. minority B. scarcity C. rarity D. minimum
33. Professor Johnson's retirement _____ from next January.
A. carries into effect B. takes effect
C. has effect D. puts into effect
34. Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will _____.
A. pull back B. pull up C. pull through D. pull out
35. Since the early nineties, the trend in most businesses has been toward on-demand, always-available products and services that suit the customer's _____ rather than the company's.
A. benefit B. availability C. suitability D. convenience
36. This spacious room is _____ furnished with just a few articles in it.
A. lightly B. sparsely C. hardly D. rarely

37. Since she suffered brain damage in the accident, she's just been a _____.
 A. vegetable B. vegetarian C. encephalopathy D. autistic
38. Urgent measures should be taken to control the _____ of the disease.
 A. distribution B. dissemination C. dispersion D. dissipation
39. Overdose of sleeping pills can be _____ so the prescription of them is limited.
 A. deadly B. fatal C. lethal D. hazard
40. Major health systems act as specialized hospitals _____ patients are referred for sophisticated therapy.
 A. to which B. in which C. at which D. in that

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Let's meet halfway and each pay half the damage.
 A. meet on the road B. quarrel
 C. go Dutch D. compromise
42. The leopard is stronger than any other of the great predators.
 A. animals that live on land B. animals that eat other animals
 C. animals that eat grass D. wild animals
43. The hunters use wooden ducks as decoys to attract the flock.
 A. toys B. lures C. targets D. induce
44. Diligent police work should help clear crime.
 A. erect B. establish C. remove D. eradicate
45. Her generosity is one of her most pleasing traits.
 A. merits B. shortcomings C. characteristics D. measure
46. Many of these writers used to study in writing clinics.
 A. hospitals B. circles C. workshops D. firm
47. My brain may be old, but it is not addled.
 A. confused B. rotten C. stupid D. disorder
48. I try to be broadminded but do feel antipathy toward people who are dirty and untidy.
 A. sympathy B. dislike C. antiquity D. regard
49. It was his firm conviction that every effort should be made to preserve world peace.
 A. doubt B. belief C. persuasion D. enthusiasm
50. The boy showed cleverness in making toys out of scraps of discarded wood.
 A. ingenuity B. generosity C. frankness D. skillful

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

In the past, doctors in Taiwan, who were considered saviors, were greatly admired. This is not only because they were able to 51 sick people of their pain and save their lives, but also because they demonstrated an 52 willingness to help the sick.

However, now in this modern industrial world, people are 53 to chase material possessions. This is true 54 doctors, too. The high income of doctors is the 55 of other people. Many high school graduates are eager to get into medical colleges, and countless girls consider doctors to be their best choice of husbands. For many years the public has 56 that doctors in public hospitals demand money from inpatients. The amount of money the patients give determines the kind of 57 they receive.

It has also been said that a large pharmaceutical factory set up by UK investors declared that it would stop giving kickbacks to doctors 58 the factory has spent too much money 59 sales over the years. This declaration has caused quite a stir in our society. We wonder 60 the officials who have denied the dealings mentioned above will say about this.

51. A. release	B. relieve
C. deprive	D. reduce
52. A. admirable	B. advisable
C. appreciable	D. acceptable
53. A. tended	B. opposed
C. inclined	D. persuaded
54. A. with	B. for
C. to	D. of
55. A. hatred	B. pride
C. envy	D. disgust
56. A. charged	B. accused
C. blamed	D. contended
57. A. information	B. treatment
C. advice	D. interpretation
58. A. if	B. as
C. though	D. when
59. A. promoting	B. contributing
C. manipulating	D. inducing
60. A. what	B. that
C. why	D. whether

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Some problems can be readily identified simply by looking around. These problems concern the pollution of our environment by technology as a result of sudden upsets in the physical, economic and social balance. The most obvious of these are the general pollution of our physical environment and the destruction of irreplaceable natural resources. Not so obvious as these, but just as painfully significant to some, are the disappearing and changing of jobs which overnight often create large groups of jobless citizens.

Can technology be used to undo what it has done, replace what it has destroyed or substitute for what it has caused to disappear? No one knows. Many wonder whether or not all of the sources of pollution have yet been identified, whether or not they are being arrested and whether or not they will be prevented from recurring.

Another set of problems relates to what technological advancement has done to the quality of life. An improved social life has not been unfortunately, either the goal or the chief beneficiary of technological change. Rather, any improvements that have occurred have been more accidental than intended. Too much has happened too fast. The changes demanded of marriage and family relationships remain largely unexamined. It is often a matter of “put up or shut up”, and a person has to adapt his life-style to ever-changing conditions with little time for choice. The “no-move-no-advancement” type is an example of one such problem. Many people are coming to think that the reward is simply not worthy the struggle, and they are taking jobs with less responsibility and lower pay.

61. In the First paragraph the author is mainly talking about _____.
 - A. environmental protection
 - B. environment and technology
 - C. technology producing obvious and insidious problems
 - D. the advantages and disadvantages of technology
62. According to the passage, no one knows whether or not technology _____.
 - A. will solve the problems it has created
 - B. will continue to produce conveniences
 - C. will stop advancing
 - D. will undo itself
63. The author would say that technological advancement _____.
 - A. has done nothing to the quality of life
 - B. has improved the quality of life
 - C. has harmed the quality of life
 - D. has redefined the quality of life
64. What do you learn from the phrase “put up or shut up” in the third paragraph?
 - A. Technology has put a great deal of stress on people’s lives.
 - B. People can’t live with the stresses caused by technology.
 - C. People are quite active in dealing with the stresses caused by technology.
 - D. People are quite passive in dealing with the stresses caused by technology.
65. It can be concluded from the third paragraph that technological advancement has resulted in quick living pace which _____.

A. is harmful to society	B. is socially rewarding
C. leads to further improvements	D. characterizes modern society

Passage Two

The great question that this paper will, but feebly, attempt to answer is, what is the creative process?

Though much theory has accumulated, little is really known about the power that lies at the bottom of poetic creation. It is true that great poets and artists produce beauty by employing all the powers of personality and by fusing emotions, reason, and intuitions. But what is the magical synthesis that joins and arranges these complex parts into poetic unity?

John L. Lowes, in his justly famous “The Road to Xanadu”, developed one of the earliest and still generally acceptable answers to this tantalizing question. Imaginative creation, he concludes, is a complex process in which the conscious and unconscious minds jointly operate. “There is... the Deep Well with its

chaos of fortuitously blending images; but there is likewise the Vision which sees shining in and through the chaos of the potential lines of Form, and with the Vision, the controlling Will, which gives to that potential beauty actuality.” The Deep Well is the unconscious mind that is peopled with the facts, ideas, and feelings of the conscious activity. The imaginative vision, an unconscious activity, shines through the land of chaos, of lights and shadows, silently seeking pattern and form. Finally, the conscious mind again, through Will, captures and embodies the idea in the final work of art. In this way is unity born out of chaos.

Though there can be no absolute certainty, there is general agreement that the periods in the development of a creative work parallel, to some extent, Lowes’ theory of Well, Vision, Form, and Will. There are at least three stages in the creative process: preparation, inspiration, work.

In a sense, the period of preparation is all of the writer’s life. It is the Deep Well. It is especially a period of concentration which gives the unconscious mind an opportunity to communicate with the conscious mind. When remembrances of things past reach the conscious level of the writer’s mind, he is ready to go on with the process. Part of this preparation involves learning a medium — learning a language, learning how to write, learning literary forms. It is important to note here that form cannot be imposed upon the idea. Evidence, though sparse, shows that the idea gives birth to the form that can best convey it. It is the Vision, according to Lowes, which sees shining in and through the chaos of the potential lines of Form...”

66. When remembrances of things past reach the conscious level, the poet has reached the stage called _____.
A. Well B. Vision C. Form D. Will
67. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The form determines the subject matter.
B. The idea determines the form.
C. Vision makes beauty an actuality.
D. A writer is unconscious when he prepares his work.
68. The word “fortuitously” in the third paragraph means _____.
A. accidentally B. luckily C. thoroughly D. potentially
69. The remembrance of things past is carried on in the _____.
A. Deep Well B. Vision
C. chaotic lights and shadows D. conscious mind
70. What is the relationship between idea and form?
A. There is no clear relationship between them.
B. Form should be strongly controlled by idea.
C. Idea generates form and form reflects idea.
D. None of the above.

Passage Three

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriage. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage

- A. The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
- B. Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
- C. In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent.
- D. The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

Passage Four

Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asked the crowd to gather in the auction room to bid for various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called “knocking down” the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a raised platform.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction and the English word comes from the Latin “autic”, meaning “increase”. The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war; these sales were called “sub hasta”, meaning “under the spear”, a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold “by the candle”; a short candle was lit by the auctioneer and bids could be made while it was burning.

Practically all goods can be sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, fruit, vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and works of art. The auction rooms at Christie’s and Sotheby’s in London and New York are world famous.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by the buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a “lot”, is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with lot one and continue the numerical order; he may wait until he notices the fact that certain buyers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer’s services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding.

76. Auctioned goods are sold _____.
 - A. for the highest price offered
 - B. at fixed prices
 - C. at prices lower than their true value
 - D. at prices offered by the auctioneer
77. The end of bidding is called “knocking down” because _____.
 - A. the auctioneer knocks on the table
 - B. the auctioneer names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods
 - C. the goods are knocked down onto the table
 - D. the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer
78. In the sentence “The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war,” the word “spoils” most probably means _____.
 - A. useless goods
 - B. spears
 - C. various kinds of food
 - D. property taken from the enemy
79. In England a candle used to burn at auction sales _____.
 - A. because the auction sales took place at night
 - B. as a signal for the crowd to gather

- C. to keep the auction room warm
 - D. to limit the time when offers of prices could be made
80. An auction catalogue gives buyers _____.
 A. the current market values of the goods
 B. details of the goods to be sold
 C. the order in which goods are to be sold
 D. free admission to the auction sale

Passage Five

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds apathy (冷漠) and stagnation (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to divisiveness (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.

81. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is _____.
 A. wrong B. oversimplified C. misleading D. unclear
82. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.
 A. the advantages and disadvantages of conflict
 B. the real value of conflict
 C. the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
 D. the complexity of defining the roles of conflict
83. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.
 A. a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization
 B. conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
 C. different people resolve conflicts in different ways
 D. it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
84. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.

- A. there is no end of conflict
 - B. expression of different opinions is encouraged
 - C. decisions must be justifiable
 - D. success lies in general agreement
85. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.
 A. seem to be difficult to satisfy
 B. are free to express diverse opinions
 C. are less effective in making decisions
 D. find it easier to reach agreement

Passage Six

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about.

Amazingly, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up homes without fitting locks to their doors.

SATAN can try out a variety of well-known hacking tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to burgle.

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder.

So is the Net becoming more secure? Far from it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your browser simply looked at the content. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of nasty things to your computer.

At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to invade weak sites and cause damage.

But let's look on the bright side. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are fundamentally honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because vandalism isn't much fun unless you have a peculiar dislike for someone.

Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

86. By saying "...owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors" (Lines 3-4, Para. 2), the author means that _____.
 A. those happy times appear still to be with us
 B. there simply wasn't any crime to worry about
 C. many sites are not well-protected
 D. hackers try out tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in
87. SATAN, a program designed by Dan Farmer can be used _____.

- A. to investigate the security of Internet sites
 - B. to improve the security of the Internet system
 - C. to prevent hackers from breaking into websites
 - D. to download useful programs and information
88. Farmer's program has been criticized by the public because _____.
A. it causes damage to Net browsers
B. it can break into Internet sites
C. it can be used to cause disorder on all sites
D. it can be used by people with evil intent
89. After you look at a Web page, some small new programs can run on your computer because _____.
A. you download them from the page
B. they are downloaded by themselves
C. they are gifts from some websites
D. none of the above
90. The author's attitude toward SATAN is _____.
A. enthusiastic B. critical C. positive D. indifferent

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

病人有权利，医生也有权利

曾经有一个阶段，医疗保健的典型模式是神权模式。“医生好像就是上帝，”卡罗琳·施密德说，“医生似乎什么都知道。随着护理变得更加复杂，这种模式也变得更温和了。我们进入了一个被称为父系的时代，这个时候医生就像父亲一样，知道什么对病人最好。”

随着医疗护理变得更加的技术化，上述模式变成了我们所说的工程模式。这种情况下，人们与医生打交道的方式与跟一位工程师签合同差不多。因为这位工程师比你知识丰富，你信任让他接管并且做正确的事。

施密德女士说，近年来，“人们意识到一个问题——尤其是对那些即将从医学院校毕业的年轻医生们——通过媒体对医疗知识的传播，病人的经验更加老到、也懂得更多。现在的理想模式已经变成了合作模式，医生和病人对医疗本质都有了进一步的了解。”

在这种医疗处理的新方法中，病人和医生作为团队进行合作。对病人的好处在于他们获得了很多权利，这是前所未有的。然而，就像言论自由也有限制一样——我们不允许在拥挤的剧院里乱喊“着火啦！”——病人的权利也是有限制的。

在这种合作模式中，施密德女士说，“你是在团队中做事。不管什么时候你与人共事，你们都是两个人，而且双方都有权利。病人知道他们想让自己接受什么治疗，这些是非常实在的权利。但医生知道自己有能力或者愿意做什么，这些要与他自己的个人道德和对健全的医疗行业的知识相一致。与上述两者中的任何一个背道而驰都像对他实施了暴力。”

在明尼苏达州，已经有法律认可的生前遗嘱表，你可以从医生、医疗保健提供者或者律师那儿得到它。这张表格会问你一些问题，来帮你理清临终医疗阶段你想要什么和不想要什么。

你不必将表格中的所有项都填满。比如，如果愿意的话，你可以什么都不填，只写上你代理人的名字，这个代表你说话的人不能将你的治疗决定公之于众。

很多人把生前遗嘱等同于“拔管子”。但是据莱蒙斯先生所说，“生前遗嘱并不意味着‘拔管子’。它还意味着把管子接到墙上的医疗仪器上，即做任何可能的事，因为它是你的意愿”。

生前遗嘱不用太复杂。事实上，它可以是一个简单的声明，如“如果两位医生都认为我是脑死亡，我就不想继续活下去了”。把一个人的愿望用白纸黑字写下来，可以清楚表明这个人真正想要的东西。

你可能会觉得生前遗嘱跟自己一点关系都没有。事实上，法律也没有要求。它只是一个工具，帮你确保你可以得到你想要的治疗。如果你没有生前遗嘱，医生会询问你的至亲。任何情况下医生都会尽责地运用他们的知识和经验，在治疗的任何阶段帮你作出最好的决定。只有你自己才能决定是否使用这个工具。

This is the end of Model Test One. (注意：写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题一 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【C】** 对话中提到 “It depends”, 意为 “视情况而定”, 故选 C。
2. **【B】** 从 “people will look at you differently and you’ll sense prejudices here and there.” 可知, 女孩的父亲比较谨慎。
3. **【C】** cost sb. a fortune 意为 “花一大笔钱”, 故 C 正确。
4. **【B】** 对话中谈到护照、延期等情况, 可知女士的工作和移民局有关。
5. **【B】** 从 that’s her choice 可推知。
6. **【A】** 从 “Oh, ...well, do you want to come over?” 可知女士建议男士过来一起做数学作业。
7. **【A】** 从 “The average decrease is 6.5 percent a year since 1990.” 可推知。
8. **【D】** 从 “A coach collided with a heavy lorry on the M4 motorway.” 可推知。
9. **【B】** 从 “John is the last one I’d regard as famous.” 可推知。
10. **【C】** 从 “it’s no comparison with the Great Bear.” 可知大熊星系比太阳系更大。
11. **【D】** “I feel a bit under the weather today.” 指 “身体不舒服, 病的”; not quite oneself 也是 “身体不舒服, 病” 的意思。
12. **【C】** 从 “But I think the tuition is worth every penny of it.” 可知男士认为学费虽较高但物有所值。
13. **【C】** It was really a narrow escape. 是指 “真是虎口脱险”。
14. **【A】** You can say that again. 表示 “赞成; 同意”。
15. **【D】** deaf to one’s plea 指 “对恳求置之不理”。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【B】** 男士说公司正组建篮球队, 并说 “I am thinking about joining”, 可知他想参加。
17. **【A】** 从 “Look, I just don’t want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.” 可知 A 正确。heartburn 胃灼热; varicose 静脉曲张; cramp 痛性痉挛。
18. **【C】** 从女士说的 “it has been at least five years since you played at all.” 可知 C 符合条件。
19. **【A】** have a physical 指 “体格检查”。
20. **【A】** 从女子建议他 “cut back on the fatty foods” 可推测出男子现在体重增加很多; 从女子建议他 “try eating more fresh fruits and vegetables” 可推测出男子不是素食者, 故选 A。

Passage Two

21. **【B】** 从 “Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out how the process of aging could be slowed down.” 可知研究的方向与长寿有关。
22. **【C】** 从 “he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.” 可知他的研究成果是建立在对不同人大脑容量的研究的基础之上的, 故 C 为正确答案。

23. 【D】文中提到大脑萎缩的情况因人而异, 可知 D 符合文意。
24. 【A】从 “Matsuzawa’s findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking.” 可知思考可以延缓大脑萎缩。
25. 【A】从 “Those least at risk are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors.” 可知答案为 A。

Passage Three

26. 【A】从文中可知待在一个人员聚集又很热的屋子里更易感冒。
27. 【B】从 “If you feel a chill when you’re coming down with a cold, you’re already sick.” 可推知。
28. 【D】文章指出空气传播并不是最普遍的感冒传播方式, 最普遍的方式是手的接触。故选 D。
29. 【A】文章最后指出, 勤洗手可以减少感冒病毒的传播机会。
30. 【D】从 “Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming majority of colds are ‘caught’ by hand contact.” 可知手的接触是最易发生的感冒传播途径。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. 【C】imaginative 想象的; ingenious 机灵的, 有独创性的; impractical 不切实际的; theoretical 理论的。前边的谓语动词 condemned 决定后边的形容词应该是贬义的。
32. 【A】由于本句使用了转折连词 but, 所以应该在选项中找一个与 majority 意思相反的词。
33. 【B】take effect 生效; carry into effect 实现; put into effect 实行, 使生效。
34. 【C】pull back 撤退, 把……向后拉; pull up 停下, 阻止; pull through 渡过难关, 恢复健康; pull out 退出, 撤退。
35. 【D】benefit 利益, 好处; availability 有效性, 实用性; suitability 合适, 适当; convenience 方便。在本句中只有 convenience 最符合题意。
36. 【B】lightly 轻轻地, 轻松地; sparsely 稀疏地, 稀少地; hardly 几乎不, 是程度副词, 用来修饰动词; rarely 罕有地, 稀有地, 可知 B 较切题。
37. 【A】vegetable 植物人; vegetarian 素食者; encephalopathy 脑病; autistic 孤独症患者, 本句意为 “自从在那次事故中头部受伤以后, 她一直处于植物人状态”。
38. 【B】dissemination 散布, 传播; distribution 分发, 分配; dispersion 被分散, 分散配置; dissipation 消散, 驱散。
39. 【C】lethal 致死的, 其他三项都不如 C 严重。
40. 【A】此处为介词 to 提前的定语从句。

Section B

41. 【D】let’s meet halfway 不是 “半路” 的意思, 而是 “妥协” 的意思。
42. 【B】predator 食肉动物。
43. 【B】decoy 指 “引诱, 诱骗”, 为名词; lure 指 “引诱”, 与 decoy 同义; induce 指 “诱惑”, 是及物动词; 其他两项意思均不符合题意。
44. 【D】clear crime 肃清犯罪; eradicate 根除。

45. **【C】** trait 意为“特性；特征”，很明显，C 与其相符。
46. **【C】** writing clinic 写作咨询中心。
47. **【A】** 本句的 addled 是“被搅糊涂”的意思，不是“变质腐败”的意思。
48. **【B】** feel antipathy toward sb. 意为“憎恶，反感”；sympathy 意为“同情，同情心”；antiquity 意为“古老的”，regard 是动词。
49. **【B】** conviction 意为“深信”，与 belief 同义。
50. **【A】** ingenuity 意为“灵巧”，符合题意。

Part III Cloze

51. **【B】** relieve 缓解……的病痛（或症状）。deprive 后可以跟 of，但意为“剥夺某人……”，不合题意。release 和 reduce 都是及物动词，在这里不能与 of 搭配，而且放到句中意义也不对。
52. **【A】** admirable 令人钦佩的；advisable 可取的，明智的；appreciable 可感知的，可评估的；acceptable 可接受的，合意的。
53. **【C】** be inclined to 倾向于做……。tend 很少当过去分词使用；be opposed to 往往接名词、代词或动名词；be persuaded to 被劝告去……。
54. **【D】** be true of 符合于……；对……适用。
55. **【C】** 羡慕的对象。容易错选的是 pride，但它与上下文不符。disgust 厌恶，嫌恶。
56. **【A】** 这几个词都有“控告，批评”的意思，唯有 charge 可以构成 charge sb. that 句型。contend that……意为“争辩说……”。如：The police contended that the difficulties they faced were too severe. 故只有 A 符合题意。
57. **【B】** treatment 治疗，待遇。其余选项与短文无关。
58. **【B】** as 因为，由于。根据上下文逻辑关系可知只有 B 符合。
59. **【A】** promote 促进（销售）。这里的意思是“促销”。句子大意：由于多年来在药品促销方面开支太大，这家药厂将不再给医生回扣。
60. **【A】** 句子大意：我们不知道上面提到的否认这些私下交易的官员们对此作何解释。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【C】** 主旨题。第一段第二句为中心句，即科技引起的有关环境污染的问题。下文进一步阐述这些问题有些是显而易见（obvious）的，而有些是在不知不觉（insidious）地进行。
62. **【A】** 细节题。第二段第一句通过设问指出没有人知道科技能不能用来解决自身所造成的问题，能否修复其自身造成的破坏。
63. **【C】** 细节题。最后一段开头指出科技发展与生活质量相关的一系列问题。通过后文的细节叙述可知这句话暗示科技发展有损人们的生活质量。
64. **【D】** 词汇题。put up or shut up 本来的意思是“要么就拿出行动或证据来，要么就住口”，在这里显示出人们态度不是积极的。
65. **【A】** 推理题。第三段讲到科技进步使得太多事情变化过快。通过后文的叙述可知这种快节奏使得人们变得消极被动，生活质量也受损，由此推理得知其不利于社会的发展。

Passage Two

66. **【D】** 细节题。第三段倒数第二句“最终又是意识的思维，通过意志，在其最终的艺术作品中捕

捉和体现了这种思想观念”。第五段第四句：“当作者回溯以往事情达到了有意识的水平时，他就具备（准备）了继续创作进程的条件。这种准备工作中有一部分涉及学习媒介——学习语言，学习如何写，学习文学形式。”第二段体现了意志是有意识思维的集中表现。A. 源泉，来源，顾名思义，也是最初的东西。B. 洞察力，视觉。C. 形式。

67. 【B】细节题。最后一段指出：部分准备工作涉及学习媒介——学习语言，学习如何写，学习文学形式，这里要注意文学形式不能强加于思想观念。证据虽然很少，但也表明思想观念催生适合传递它的文学形式。A. 形式决定主题。C. 形象使美变得真实。D. 作者在准备写作时处于无意识状态。可知 B 最恰当。
68. 【A】词汇题。A. 偶然的；B. 幸运的，*fortuitously* 一词确实有“幸运的”之义。但这里上下文的含义是“偶然的”；C. 彻底的，透彻的；D. 潜在的，可能的。
69. 【A】细节题。第三段第四至六句“深层的源泉是无意识思维，内中塞满了各种事实、观点和意识活动的情感。富有想象力的洞察力是一种无意识的活动，在杂乱的土壤中闪烁光辉，忽明忽暗，默默的探索模式和形式。最后，又是有意识的思维，通过意志……。”这里说明回溯过去是在深井阶段进行。B. 视觉，是在探索表现形式；C. 杂乱的光亮和阴影，明面和暗面；D. 有意识思维。
70. 【C】推理题。思想产生形式，形式也反映思想。文中最后一段的倒数二句：“It is important to note here that form cannot be imposed upon the idea. Evidence, though sparse, shows that the idea gives birth to the form that can best convey it.”意思是：“特别要提示的是形式不能被强加到思想上，有证据，虽然是零星的，表明思想会产生最能表达它的形式。”

Passage Three

71. 【B】词义题。从文章第一句话不难理解 *portend* 是“预示”的意思。但是 *signal* 也有“显示”的意思。其他项，A. *defy* 不服从，反抗；C. *suffer from* 忍受，遭受；D. *result from* 由……产生。
72. 【D】细节题。题干的 *the economy slides* 等于原文的 *economic downturns*。定位在 “Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead.” 意思是：数据显示经济低迷时期人们倾向推迟婚姻，因为双方不能承担一个家庭或者担心更窘迫的日子。只有 D 符合原文意思。选项 A、B、C 都是与文章没有任何关系。
73. 【C】细节题。答案在第三段：On the other hand, if... stable union. 据此可轻松选出答案为 C。正确答案中，形容词 *stronger* 转化成了动词 *strengthen*。
74. 【A】细节题。答案在第三段：a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. 妻子被阻止外出工作可能会感觉被关在房子里。所以她可能认为唯一的选择就是离婚。
75. 【D】主旨题。A. 婚姻的稳定性和离婚率会影响国家经济。文章只提及国家经济会影响婚姻。因此 A 应排除。B. 即使经济独立，大多数女性不得不为婚姻中真正的平等而奋斗。此项文章从未提及。C. 为了保卫婚姻，女性应当外出工作保持独立。此项过于绝对。只有 D. 女性的外出工作对婚姻的影响因人而异。才能准确表达出文章的两种平行的相反观点。

Passage Four

76. 【A】推断题。这道题的答案在第一段的第三句话。“He encourages buyers to bid higher figures and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods.” 拍卖师鼓励竞拍者出高价并最终把出

最高价的竞拍者指定为买家。选项 A 意思是：以最高的价钱出售。这就是答案。B、C、D 三个选项都是错误的表述。

77. **[D]** 推断题。注意第一段最后的一句话中由“for”引导的原因状语从句，“for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a raised platform.”意思是：因为竞拍结束时，拍卖师在高台上用锤子敲一下。从中就可以得到答案 D。选项 D 的意思就是这个句子的翻译。
78. **[D]** 推断题。这句话的意思是：罗马人经常以这种方式出卖在战争中获得战利品。“taken in war”的东西而且能出卖的，当然不会是 A. useless goods；也不会单单只是“spears”或“food”，而该是 D “战利品”。
79. **[D]** 细节题。注意第二段的最后一句话“... and bid could be made while it was burning.”意思是：当蜡烛点着的时候，拍卖就能够进行。这句话就是答案所在。选项 D 的意思是：限制出价的时间。这正是点蜡烛的目的。
80. **[B]** 分析题。这道题要求掌握“particulars”词意指“详细情况”。本文第四段第二句“If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed,…”意思是：如果广告中没有具体的细节，目录就会被印出来。从这一句中得出正确答案为 B。选项 B 的意思就是得到具体的信息。

Passage Five

81. **[D]** 细节题。文中第一句“Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried.”其中的“cut and dried”意思是：关于冲突的传统思想是陈词滥调。这就意味着“oversimplified”过于简单了。
82. **[C]** 推理题。文中第二段第一句：“Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine...” Charles 教授的研究表明冲突的最佳程度很难决定。其中的“complex to determine”即很难决定。就等于答案 C 中的阐述。
83. **[A]** 推理题。文中第三段第一句：“Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization.”意思是：有些令人吃惊，Schwenk 教授发现关于冲突的观点是根据公司的结构类型的功能而有系统地变化的。从中可以看出 A 为答案，即一个人关于冲突的观点是受他公司的结构影响的。B, C, D, 都是上面这句话的例证。
84. **[D]** 细节题。第四段最后一句“The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.”意思说：主管们相信一致性而不是冲突提高了经济的指标。从中可以看到答案为 D。本句中的“consensus”意思就是“agreement”。
85. **[B]** 细节题。本文最后一句“Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.”意思是：考虑到满足许多不同的员工的复杂性和模糊性，主管们感到冲突能产生更值得被考虑的、更能被接受的决定。这与答案 B 的意思相符。即工作人员可以自由表达思想，企业会考虑他们的想法，从而制定决定。

Passage Six

86. **[C]** 解释题。A. 为干扰伎俩：答非所问+偷换范围；B. 照抄原句直接排除；D. 偏离定位句子，偷梁换柱。只有选项 C 正确。意思是没有好好地保护他们的网站。
87. **[B]** 细节题。对原文内容进行两次定位，答案是对两处信息的概括 investigative（调查）和...try out（试验）...，其目的是为了提高网络的安全性。
88. **[D]** 细节题。原文中：Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A

person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to burgle. 意思是: Farmer 已经使这个程序成为大众可以使用的了, 遭到了很多的批评。有恶意企图的人利用这个程序可以猎取容易被盗的网站。这其中 publicly 算作一个定位提示, criticism 是关键。

89. 【B】细节题。原文: Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. 意思是: 现在, 网页上充满了小的程序, 当你浏览一个网页的时候, 这些程序可以自动地下载下来并在你的电脑上应用。这其中的 automatically 就等于题中的 “by themselves”。
90. 【C】细节题。enthusiastic 热心的, 热情的; critical 批评的; positive 肯定的; indifferent 不感兴趣的。从原文中可以看到 “But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder.” 意思是: Farmer 最关心的是警告大众安全的缺乏性。到目前为止, 发生的事情证明他是对的。和产生新的混乱相比, SATAN 在警示大众防止危险方面起到了更大的作用。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Patients have rights, but doctors have rights too

At one time, the typical model for medical care was the theocratic model. It was as if the physician was God and had all the answers. As care became more complicated, we entered what might be called the paternal period, where the physician was like a father and knew what was best for his patient.

As medical care became more technical, the model changed to what we might call engineering model, where the physician was like the engineer who had more knowledge, you trust him to take over.

The present ideal model has become a co-operative model where patient and physician work as a team. In which, you are two persons and all have rights.

In Minnesota, there is a living will form which has been approved by law. The form asks questions to help you clarify what you want and don't want in the terminal health care.

Living will doesn't have to be complicated and can be a simple statement and is not required by law. In any event doctors will be committed to using their knowledge and experience toward making the best decisions for you. It is only you that can decide whether or to use this tool.

模拟试题一 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Do you think mixed couples have a higher divorce rate?

W: It depends.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. W: Is it wrong for me to marry a foreigner, Dad?

M: No. But if you do marry a foreigner, people will look at you differently and you'll sense

prejudices here and there.

Q: What is the man's attitude toward the woman's marriage?

3. M: Did you see the diamond ring Harry gave to his girl friend?

W: Yes. It must have cost him a fortune.

Q: What does the woman imply about the ring?

4. W: Good morning. Your passport, please. Why do you want to extend your stay here?

M: First, I want to further my studies and, second, to get official status for marriage.

Q: With whom is the man speaking?

5. M: Do you mean that a woman should be able to get whatever kind of job she wants?

W: Yes. If she feels that she wants to go out and get a job, that's her choice. And, if she has been trained for something specific, that's fantastic. She should be able to use her talents.

Q: According to the second speaker, what will a woman do if she wants to go out and get a job?

6. M: Sorry to be calling you so late but I'm having trouble with the math assignment. And I am sick of doing it alone.

W: Oh, ...well, do you want to come over? But I do have to say that I'm still not halfway through it.

Q: How does the woman respond to the man's problem?

7. W: Anything new in today's paper?

M: Yes. The infant mortality rate in China has declined notably since the beginning of the 1990s. The average decrease is 6.5 percent a year since 1990. The mortality rate of children under five years old has been tailing off by 5.85 percent annually.

Q: What is the percentage of the annual decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1990?

8. W: Oh, my God. A coach collided with a heavy lorry on the M4 motorway. 5 people lost their lives.

M: It happened early this morning. Rescue operations have been going on all day. A section of the motorway has been closed to traffic.

Q: Which of the following is true?

9. W: Mr Green is a very well-known film star, and so is John.

M: Do you really think so? I believe Austen is more noted. John is the last one I'd regard as famous.

Q: Whom does the man consider the least famous?

10. W: The solar system is so big that even light would take about 12 hours to travel across.

M: So far as I know, it's no comparison with the Great Bear.

Q: Which of the following is true?

11. W: Why do you still lie in bed? Just have a look at the mess all around you.

M: You shouldn't have talked like that. I feel a bit under the weather today.

Q: What can be learned from the dialogue?

12. W: I went to a private school, and the headmaster charged me a big sum of money for tuition. It cost me \$600.

M: But I think the tuition is worth every penny of it.

Q: What's the man's response to the woman's remark?

13. W: A car dashed towards me and I jumped aside just in time.

M: It was really a narrow escape.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

14. W: A large glass of brandy may affect your recovery.

M: You can say that again.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: What a noise. I am going to ask them to turn the music down. I can't hear myself think.

M: Do you really think it makes any difference to them?

Q: What does the man imply?

Section B

Passage One

M: Honey, the basketball game is about to start. And could you bring some chips and a bowl of ice cream? And...uh...a slice of pizza from the fridge.

W: Anything else?

M: Nope, that's all for now. Hey, honey, you know, they are organizing a company basketball team, and I am thinking about joining. What do you think? I was the star player in high school.

W: Yeah, twenty-five years ago. Look, I just don't want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.

M: So, what are you suggesting? Should I abandon the idea? I'm not that out of shape.

W: Well you ought to at least have a physical before you begin. I mean, it has been at least five years since you played at all. And you need to watch your diet and cut back on the fatty food. And you should try eating more fresh fruits and vegetable.

M: Yeah, you are probably right.

W: And you should take up a little weight training to strengthen your muscles or perhaps try cycling to build up your cardiovascular system. Oh, and you need to go to bed early instead of watching TV half the night.

M: Hey, you're starting to sound like my personal fitness instructor!

W: No, I just love you, and I want you to be around for a long, long time.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. What does the man intend to do?

17. Running up and down the court, what may the man suffer from?

18. Which of the following statement is true?

19. What is the first advice the woman made?

20. What can be inferred from the talk?

Passage Two

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age and how the process of

aging could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect and emotion, and determine the human character. The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties. Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty-and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says. "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What did the team of doctors want to find out?
22. On what are their research findings based?
23. What did the doctor's test show?
24. What did Matsuzawa's findings show?
25. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

Passage Three

There are some steps you can take yourself to avoid catching a cold. Contrary to popular belief, colds are not caused by exposure to severe weather. Colds are caused by viruses harbored in the body, and you're better off out on the ski slopes or even waiting for the bus on a snowy day than you are in a warm room, surrounded by friends, co-workers, or fellow students, who just may be passing the virus around. If you feel a chill when you're coming down with a cold, you're already sick. A chill is an early symptom: it's the cold that caused the chill, not the other way around.

While the virus can spread through droplets propelled into the air when a cold-sufferer coughs or sneezes, surprisingly, this is not the most common route of transmission. Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming majority of colds are "caught" by hand contact. A cold-sufferer rubs her nose, thereby transferring the virus to her hand. Then a friend comes to visit. "Don't kiss me," she cautions, so the friend steps back and presses her hand. The friend then wipes her own nose or eye—and several days later is stricken with a cold. Or parents pick up their child's discarded tissues and carefully throw them away but fail to wash their hands afterward.

Cold virus also can be transferred to objects—telephones, towels, plates—and remain infectious for

up to three hours. Frequent hand washing—on the part of the cold-sufferer as well as other members of the household—will minimize the spread of viruses in this way.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Which of the following steps will most probably cause one to catch a cold?
27. If you feel a chill, what does it mean?
28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
29. What should we do to prevent viruses from spreading?
30. Which of the following will most likely get a man to be stricken with a cold?

模拟试题二

2

Model Test Two

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ☒ D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.
 - A. The man hurried through the exam.
 - B. The room is too warm for a sweater.
 - C. The man will be late if he doesn't hurry.
 - D. The man put his sweater on the wrong way.
2.
 - A. Tom doesn't work hard enough.
 - B. Tom doesn't think the woman needs a worker.

- C. Tom has a poor personality.
D. Tom works every quickly.
3. A. He becomes out of work. B. He doesn't tell the truth.
C. He doesn't like his job. D. He works with many workers.
4. A. He prefers shorter plays to this one.
B. He doesn't have to go to see that play.
C. He wouldn't see the play as often as the woman had.
D. He liked the play better the first time he saw it.
5. A. He's unable to appear in court. B. He wishes he could be a better student.
C. He plays tennis better than she does. D. He's not so enthusiastic about academics.
6. A. The woman doesn't like cold weather.
B. The snow would get dirty quickly.
C. It wouldn't snow.
D. All the snow would melt.
7. A. The woman thinks the salesman was realistic.
B. The woman thinks the salesman exaggerated his part.
C. The woman thinks the salesman was not dramatic enough.
D. The woman thinks the salesman played his part well.
8. A. Scientific method. B. Result of experiment.
C. Modern solution. D. New invention.
9. A. They are having a party.
B. They have no time to study economics and management.
C. They are too busy to have a regular meal.
D. They are making time to do some physical exercises.
10. A. It will not be so easy.
B. It will surely be easy.
C. The computer will break down.
D. The computer will not work properly.
11. A. History. B. Geography. C. Mathematics. D. Art.
12. A. Logic. B. Reasoning. C. Deduction. D. Analysis.
13. A. A group of pioneers survived their first year from severe winter.
B. A group of Native Americans survived their first year.
C. A group of settlers gave thanks for God's generosity.
D. A group of Indians worshiped God in their own way.
14. A. Triumph. B. Significant. C. A sense of burning. D. Pretty tired.
15. A. Talent and humor. B. Energy and love.
C. Creative and courage. D. talent and humanity.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. To make preparations for a new publication. B. To learn how couples spend their weekends.
C. To know how housework is shared. D. To investigate what people do at the weekend.
17. A. He goes to exercise classes. B. He goes sailing.
C. He goes to the cinema. D. He stays at home.
18. A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday. D. Any weekday.
19. A. Surname. B. First name. C. Address. D. Age.
20. A. Fishing. B. Swimming. C. Selling. D. Sailing.

Passage Two

21. A. Poor, untrained women. B. Young medical students.
C. Wives of military officers. D. Middle-class men and women.
22. A. Medical men. B. Upper-class women.
C. Professional nurses. D. Military commanders.
23. A. Nursing was an art that could not be taught.
B. Additional medical care from nurses was unnecessary.
C. Volunteer nurses from the upper class were adequate.
D. Educated nurses would undermine their authority.
24. A. Public hygiene in the United States.
B. Florence Nightingale: a nurse's story.
C. The fight for nursing education in the United States.
D. Health care in upper-and lower-class neighborhoods.
25. A. Bellevue was a hospital. B. Bellevue was a government.
C. Bellevue was a university. D. Bellevue was a women's prison.

Passage Three

26. A. One always knows what his muscles are doing.
B. One performs simple actions without working.
C. One's muscles are used only to the extent necessary for each action they perform.
D. One improves muscular action consciously.
27. A. Voluntary muscles. B. Involuntary muscles.
C. Muscles fibers. D. Sensory nerves.
28. A. Because she has more voluntary muscles than an average man.
B. Because she has only 60 to 70 percent as much muscle for her body mass as man's.
C. Because she has 60 to 70 percent less muscles for her body mass.
D. Because she has less muscle fiber for her body weight.
29. A. The efficiency of our muscles. B. The normal breathing function.
C. Direction our muscles intelligently. D. The work of only our involuntary muscles.
30. A. They can become shorter and thicker.
B. They can stretch.
C. They have sense linking the muscles to the brain.
D. They can retract to their original position.

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. You are healthy when you are _____ your outer and inner environments.
A. in relation to B. with regard to C. in contrast with D. in harmony with
32. Good health is a spirited _____ of energy, smooth skin, strong, supple limbs, and a positive joy in life.
A. texture B. mix C. burst D. peak
33. The _____ of emotional and psychiatric disorders that can prompt a person to seek therapy is wide.
A. formula B. coverage C. interval D. spectrum
34. Work is a _____ of satisfaction.
A. measure B. terminal C. source D. resource
35. If you _____ a heart-attack or stroke victim who needs your assistance, your first response should be to stay calm and urge bystanders to call for an ambulance.
A. find out B. go into C. pass by D. come across
36. Today people still don't make health a (n) _____ because they have no time.
A. privilege B. issue C. principle D. priority
37. Mental exercise can favorably _____ the structure of the brain just as physical exercise can change one's bodily proportions.
A. modify B. adjust C. develop D. contract
38. The distinctions between the different schools and approaches are often very _____.
A. subtle B. sufficient C. superficial D. superior
39. Despite the limitations of a standard CT, it does a _____ job of picturing the internal anatomy of the body.
A. supreme B. superb C. sufficient D. superfluous
40. The city government is getting its residents to properly _____ their garbage.
A. break up B. dispose of C. check out D. hand out

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The recent deterioration in the economy is of great concern to the government.
A. depression B. deficiency C. degeneration D. deformity
42. A substantial hike in the top rate of income tax would not solve this problem but merely aggravate the nation's already waning support.
A. depreciating B. warning C. declining D. startling
43. He was not conspicuously hairy nor shiny-bald, but his hair was graying and receding tactfully in keeping with his age.

- A. prominently B. warily C. consciously D. conventionally
44. The water company is obliged to maintain a supply of wholesome water.
A. available B. hydraulic C. balanced D. hygienic
45. Smoking makes one six times more likely to get oral cancer partly because the smoke constantly assaults the tissues that line the mouth and throat.
A. detects B. contaminates C. occupies D. attacks
46. Most organisms must fit in with their surroundings because their skills to alter their environment are restricted and highly specialized.
A. attach themselves to B. succumb to
C. lean on D. adapt themselves to
47. Instead of being recycled, garbage is left to accumulate in insanitary heaps which attract flies and spread infectious diseases.
A. innocuous B. gathering C. filthy D. inflammable
48. The prevalence of highly intelligent devices has eliminated the handicaps associated with most disabilities.
A. disadvantages B. dispositions C. disappointments D. discomforts
49. In general, lasers operate by creating an intense amount of light and energy which is then converted into heat and used to control bleeding or destroy diseased tissue.
A. developed B. reduced C. transformed D. decoded
50. Shyness, the most common form of social anxiety, occurs when a person's apprehensions are so great that they inhibit his making an expected or desired social response.
A. discharge B. trigger C. restrain D. defer

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

Exercise is good for people, but most people really know very little about how to exercise properly. So when you try, you may run into trouble.

Many people 51 that when specific muscles are exercised, the fat in the neighbouring area is "burned up". Yet the 52 is that exercise burns fat from all over the body.

Studies show muscles which are not 53 lose their strength very quickly. To regain it needs 48 to 72 hours and exercise every other day will keep a normal level of physical strength.

To 54 weight you should always "work up a good sweat" when exercising. No sweating only 55

51. A. understand B. believe
C. hope D. know
52. A. reply B. possibility
C. truth D. reason
53. A. exercised B. examined
C. protected D. cured
54. A. lose B. gain
C. keep D. burn
55. A. raises B. reduces
C. destroys D. keeps up

body temperature to prevent over heating. This is nothing but water loss. 56 you replace the liquid, you replace the weight.

Walking is the best and easy-to-do exercise. It helps the circulation of blood throughout the body, and has a direct 57 on your overall feeling of health. Experience says that 20 minutes' exercise a day is minimum amount.

58 your breathing doesn't return to normal state within minutes after you finish

59, you've done 60.

56. A. While	B. Once
C. As	D. Whenever
57. A. effect	B. use
C. usage	D. affect
58. A. But if	B. But
C. If	D. And if
59. A. working	B. walking
C. exercising	D. breathing
60. A. enough	B. much
C. too much	D. much too

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Among all the malignancies, lung cancer is the biggest killer; more than 100,000 Americans die of the disease. Giving up smoking is one of obvious ways to reduce the risk, but another answer may lie in the kitchen. According to a new report, even heavy smokers may be protected from developing lung cancer by eating a daily portion of carrots, spinach or any other vegetable or fruit containing a form of vitamin A called carotene.

The finding, published in THE LANCET, is part of a long-range investigation of diet and disease. Since 1957, some American researchers have monitored the dietary habits and medical histories of 2,000 middle-aged men employed by the Western Electric Co. in Chicago. Led by Dr. Richard Shekelle of St. Luke's Medical Center, the researchers recently began to sort out the links between the subjects' dietary patterns and cancer.

Other studies of animals and humans have suggested that vitamin A offer some protection against lung cancer. The correlation seemed logical, explains Shekelle, since vitamin A is essential for the growth of the epithelial tissue that lines the airways of the lungs.

Vegetables: But the earlier research did not distinguish between the two different forms of the vitamin. "Preformed" vitamin A, known as retinols found mainly in liver and dairy products like milk, cheese, butter and eggs. But vitamin A is also made in the body from carotene, which is abundant in a variety of vegetables and fruits, including carrots, spinach, squash, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and apples.

In the study, Shekelle and his colleagues found little correlation between the incidence of lung cancer and the consumption of foods containing preformed vitamin A. But when they examined the data on carotene intake, they discovered a significant relationship. Among the 488 men who had the lowest level of carotene consumption, there were 14 cases of lung cancer; in a group of the same size that ate the most carotene, only two cases developed. The apparent protective effect of carotene held up even for long-time

smokers—but to a lesser degree.

Further studies will be necessary before the link between lung cancer and carotene can be firmly established. In the meantime, researchers warn against taking large numbers of vitamin A pills, because the tablets contain a form of the chemical that can be extremely toxic in high doses. Instead, they advise a well-balanced diet that includes goods rich in carotene. For a smoker, a half-cup of carrots every day might possibly make the difference between life and death.

61. The word “malignancy” (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably refers to _____.
A. cancer B. sickness C. vitamins D. disease
62. Preformed vitamin A is NOT found in _____.
A. milk B. eggs C. apples D. cheese
63. Carotene is present in all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. tomatoes B. carrots C. squash D. butter
64. Among the groups studied, who had the most cases of lung cancer?
A. Those with the lowest level of carotene intake.
B. Those with the highest level of carotene intake.
C. Those who ate only foods containing carotene.
D. Those with the lowest intake of carrots.
65. What is needed to establish firmly the link between carotene and lung cancer?
A. Further study. B. More money.
C. More cases of lung cancer. D. More people willing to eat carrots.

Passage Two

The narrow passage ended in a round arch fringed with ivy and creepers. The children passed through the arch into a narrow river whose banks were of stone, moss-covered. Trees growing on the top of the bank arched across and the sunlight came through in changing patches of brightness. The path, which was of green-grey stones and at the end of it was another round arch, quite dark inside, above which were rose rocks and grass and bushes.

“It’s like the outside of a railway tunnel,” said Jimmy.

“It might be the entrance to an enchanted castle,” said Kathleen.

At the dark arch they stopped.

“There are steps down,” said Gerald.

Very slowly and carefully they went down the steps. Gerald struck a match when the last step was found to have no edge and to be in fact the beginning of a passage turning to the left.

“This,” said Jimmy, “might take us back to the road.”

“Or under it,” said Gerald, “we’ve come down eleven steps.”

They went on, following Gerald, who went very slowly for fear, as he explained, of steps. The passage was very dark.

Then came a glimmer of daylight that grew and grew and presently ended in another arch that looked out over a scene so like a picture out of a book about Italy that everyone’s breath was taken away, and they simply walked forward silent and staring. A short avenue of cypresses led, winding as it went, to a marble terrace that lay broad and white in the sunlight. The children, blinking, leaned their arms on the flat balustrade and gazed.

Immediately below them was a lake with swans and an island with willow trees, and among the trees gleamed the white figures of statues. Against a hill to the left was a round white building with pillars and to the right a waterfall came tumbling down among mossy stones to splash into the lake. Steps went from the terrace to the water and other steps to the green lawns beside it. Away across the grassy slopes deer were feeding and in the distance was an enormous house of grey stone, like nothing the children had ever seen before.

"It is an enchanted castle," said Gerald.

"There aren't any enchanted castles," said Jimmy. "You ought to know that."

"Well, anyway, I'm going to explore," said Gerald. "You needn't come if you don't want to."

The others followed. There never was such a garden — out of a picture or a fairy tale. They passed quite close to the deer, who only raised their heads to look and did not seem startled at all. After a long stretch of grass, they came into a rose garden bordered with thick hedges.

"I know we shall meet a gardener in a minute and he'll ask what we're doing here, and then what shall we say?" Kathleen asked.

"We'll say we've lost our way, and it will be quite true," said Gerald.

66. When they came out of the last arch the children were silent because _____.
A. they were out of breath
B. they were amazed at what they saw
C. the light hurt their eyes
D. they saw an Italian picture
67. From the terrace the children were able to see _____.
A. a lake with trees growing in it
B. some swans among the trees on an island
C. a lake just behind them
D. some statues on an island in the lake
68. How was it possible to reach the lake from the terrace?
A. There were some steps leading down.
B. There were some steps leading right.
C. There was a waterfall going down to the lake.
D. There were steps to some stones.
69. Kathleen thought that if they met a gardener _____.
A. he would think they had lost their way
B. he would know why they were there
C. they would ask him why they were there
D. he would ask them why they were there
70. The story suggests that the children _____.
A. had been told about the castle before
B. had seen pictures of the castle in a book
C. had no idea what they were going to see
D. knew they were going to see something wonderful

Passage Three

If a mother pushes her small son in a swing, giving only a light force each time he returns, eventually he will be swinging quite high. The child can do this for himself by using his legs to increase the motion, but both the mother's push and the child's leg movements must occur at the proper moment, or the extent of the swing will not increase. In physics, increasing the swing is increasing the amplitude; the length of the rope on the swing determines its natural oscillation period. This ability of an object to move periodically or to

vibrate when stimulated by a force operating in its natural period is called resonance.

Resonance is observed many times without consciously thinking about it; for example, one may find an annoying vibration or shimmy in an automobile, caused by a loose engine mount vibrating with increasing amplitude because of an out-of-round tire. The bulge on the tire slaps the pavement with each revolution; at the natural resonance point of the engine mount, it will begin to vibrate. Such vibrations can result in considerable damage if allowed to persist. Another destructive example of resonance is the shattering of a crystal goblet by the production of a musical tone at the natural resonant point of goblet. The energy of the sound waves causes vibration in the glass; as its amplitude increases, the motion in the glass exceeds the elasticity of the goblet, and it shatters.

An instrument called a tachometer makes use of the principle of resonance. It consists of many tiny bars, loosely fastened together and arranged so that each bar can slide independently of the others. Movement of the bars causes changes in a dial. When placed next to a rotating motor or engine, the tachometer picks up slight vibrations which are transferred to the resonant bars. These bars begin to move, and the resulting dial may be read to find the revolutions per minute of the motor very quickly.

71. An object, if moving rhythmically when stimulated in a natural period, is said to _____.
A. vibrate B. resonate C. swing D. oscillate
72. The distance a swing moves from its resting position is called its _____.
A. revolution B. movement C. frequency D. amplitude
73. A tachometer is an instrument that uses resonance to determine _____.
A. the speed of a motor in revolutions B. the frequency at which a motor vibrates
C. the amplitude of an engine that oscillates D. the changes in a dial within a car engine
74. An annoying vibration can be caused at the natural resonance of the car's engine mount _____.
A. if the engine moves too fast B. if the engine's amplitude increases
C. if a tire gets out of balance D. if a damage occurs in the engine
75. In which of the following cases is it useful to consider the relationship between the length of an oscillating object and its natural period?
A. Adjusting the speed of a car. B. Adjusting a clock pendulum.
C. Adjusting tire balance. D. Adjusting engine mounts.

Passage Four

Gordon Shaw the physicist, 66, and colleagues have discovered what's known as the "Mozart effect", the ability of a Mozart sonata, under the right circumstances, to improve the listener's mathematical and reasoning abilities. But the findings are controversial and have launched all kinds of crank notions about using music to make kids smarter. The hype, he warns, has gotten out of hand.

But first, the essence: is there something about the brain cells work to explain the effect? In 1978 the neuroscientist Vernon Mountcastle devised a model of the neural structure of the brain's gray matter. Looking like a thick band of colorful bead work, it represents the firing patterns of groups of neurons. Building on Mountcastle, Shaw and his team constructed a model of their own. On a lark, Xiaodan Leng, who was Shaw's colleague at the time, used a synthesizer to translate these patterns into music. What came out of the speakers wasn't exactly toe-tapping, but it was music. Shaw and Leng inferred that music and brain-wave activity are built on the same sort of pattern.

"Gordon is a contrarian in his thinking," says his longtime friend, Nobel Prize-Winning Stanford

Physicist Martin Perl. “That’s important. In new areas of science, such as brain research, nobody knows how to do it.”

What do neuroscientists and psychologists think of Shaw’s findings? They haven’t condemned it, but neither have they confirmed it. Maybe you have to take them with a grain of salt, but the experiments by Shaw and his colleagues are intriguing. In March a team led by Shaw announced that young children who had listened to the Mozart sonata and studied the piano over a period of months improved their scores by 27% on a test of ratios and proportions. The control group against which they were measured received compatible enrichment course — minus the music. The Mozart-trained kids are now doing math three grade levels ahead of their peers, Shaw claims.

Proof of all this, of course, is necessarily elusive because it can be difficult to do a double blind experiment of educational techniques. In a double blind trial of an arthritis drug, neither the study subjects nor the experts evaluating them know which ones got the best treatment and which a dummy pill. How do you keep the participants from knowing it’s Mozart on the CD?

76. In the first paragraph Gordon Shaw’s concern is shown over _____.
 - A. the open hostility by the media towards his findings
 - B. his strength to keep trying out the Mozart effect
 - C. a widespread misunderstanding of his findings
 - D. the sharp disagreement about his discovery
77. Shaw and Leng’s experiment on the model of their own seems to be based on the hypothesis that _____.
 - A. listening to Mozart could change the brain’s hardware
 - B. Brain-waves could be invariably translated into music
 - C. listening to music could stimulate brain development
 - D. toe-tapping could be very close to sth. musical
78. The remarks made by Martin Perl in Para. 3 about Gordon Shaw could be taken as _____.
 - A. a compliment
 - B. an outspoken criticism
 - C. an expression of jealousy
 - D. sth. a little sarcastic
79. In the sentence “Maybe you have to take them ...” (Para. 4) the word “them” best refers to _____.
 - A. Neuroscientists and psychologists
 - B. Shaw and his colleagues
 - C. the experiments by Shaw and his team
 - D. Shaw’s findings
80. The important condition for the Mozart-trained kids to outsmart the control group is _____.
 - A. being particularly trained to tackle math problems
 - B. listening to a specific Mozart and playing the piano
 - C. having extra courses designed exclusively for them
 - D. studying the piano for its breathtaking complexity

Passage Five

Since the first brain scanner was constructed several years ago, computed tomography or computed medical imagery, has become fairly widely used. Its rapid acceptance is due to the fact that it has overcome several of the drawbacks of conventional X-ray technology.

To begin with, conventional two-dimensional X-ray pictures cannot show all of the information contained in a three-dimensional object. Things at different depths are super imposed, causing confusion

Fifty thousand years from now man's societies may have become so close-knit that the individuals retain no sense of separate personality. Then little distinction will remain between the organic parts of the multiple organism and the inorganic parts (machines) that have been constructed by it. A million years further on man and his machines may have merged as closely as the muscles of the human body and the nerve cells that set them in motion.

The explorers of space should be prepared for some such situation. If they arrive on a foreign planet that has reached an advanced stage (and this is by no means impossible), they may find it being inhabited by a single large organism composed of many closely cooperating units.

The units may be "secondary"—machines created millions of years ago by a previous form of life and given the will and ability to survive and reproduce. They may be built entirely of metals and other durable materials, if this is the case, they may be much more tolerant of their environment multiplying under conditions that would destroy immediately any organism made of carbon compound and dependent on the familiar carbon cycle.

Such creatures might be relics of a past age, many millions of years ago, when their planet was favorable to the origin of life or they might be immigrants from a favored planet.

86. What does the word "cheer" (Para. 1, Line 2) imply?
- Imaginative men are sure of success in finding life on other planets.
 - Imaginative men are delighted to find life on other planets.
 - Imaginative men are happy to find a different kind of life existing on other planets.
 - Imaginative men can be pleased with the idea that there might exist different forms of life on other planets.
87. Humans on Earth are characterized by _____.
 - their existence as free and separate beings
 - their capability of living under favorable conditions
 - their great power and effectiveness
 - their strong desire for living in a close-knit society
88. According to this passage, some people believe that eventually _____.
 - human societies will be much more cooperative
 - man will live in a highly organized world
 - machines will take control over man
 - living beings will disappear from Earth
89. Even most imaginative people have to admit that _____.
 - human societies are as advanced as those on some other planets
 - planets other than Earth are not suitable for life like ours to stay
 - it is difficult to distinguish between organic parts and inorganic parts of the human body
 - organisms are more creative than machines
90. It seems that the writer _____.
 - is interested in the imaginary life forms
 - is eager to find a different form of life
 - is certain of the existence of a new life form
 - is critical of the imaginative people

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

现代医院是向伤病员提供医疗服务的众多机构之一，是人们最熟悉的，当然也是最复杂的机构。现代医院与过去的医院几乎没有什么相似之处。医学科学的进步给医疗服务领域带来了实质性的革命，为病人提供的服务质量有所提高，医疗卫生从业人员的职业需求有所增长；人们治疗伤病的方法种类增多。多年之前，从事医疗工作的人只能选择当医生、当牙医，或是在医院当管理人员，现在，可以在几百个与健康相关的职业中进行挑选。

一个现代化的医院需要配备经过多种专业训练的人员，这样才能为病人提供充分的服务。许多人时常忘记病人的多种需求，有人需要喂饭，有人负责医疗记录，有人负责清洁卫生，有人负责洗衣服。此外，还要有人负责人事工作，这些只是需要医务人员高效、妥善完成的无数工作中的一部分。医院过去并不那么复杂。印度公元四世纪就有医院。与其说是医院，倒不如说是病人疗养所，病人或者在那里康复，或者在那里死去。在古希腊和罗马，人们常常把寺庙用做医院。这些早期的医院是干净的、令人愉快的场所，但不留意病人的身体情况。医院这个名字实际上是来自拉丁文 *hospitium*，意为“接待来客的地方”。英语单词 *hotel* 和 *hostel* 也出自同一词根。

在中世纪，教会担当了照顾病人的责任。医院仍旧被用做休息场所，但却逐渐声名狼藉。人们开始把那儿看成是污秽和死亡之地，设法避开它。难怪刚到新大陆的美国移民不想建立医院。直到 1713 年，William Penn 才在费城定居区建立了第一家社区医院。

在 19 世纪，医学的进步改变了这一切。Louis Pasteur 提供了细菌理论，Florence Nightingale 使护理成为一项令人尊敬的职业。此后，世界各地医院数量显著增加。到 1873 年，仅美国就有近 200 家医院，现在则有 7000 多家。

医院的种类很多，最常见的是普通或社区医院。它能治疗不同年龄的病人及无数内科疾病和外伤。大多数病人的病是急性的，通常住医院时间不超过一周。

其他医院提供更专门化的治疗。有些医院治疗慢性疾病，并提供长期护理设施。有些医院只接收某一年龄段的病人，如儿童；或只接收患某种特殊疾病的患者，如结核病。

医院也可根据其财政来源来分类。世界上绝大多数医院由所在国政府负担经费。美国则不同，只有军队医院和一些专科医院由联邦政府、州或当地政府经营。美国的医院一般是私立的、非营利的机构。这些由个人赞助的医院通常附属于某些大学或宗教机构。其运转开支，部分来自政府的补助金，绝大部分收入来自个人的捐助和赠予。

This is the end of Model Test Two. (注意：写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题二 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【D】** 从 “You are wearing your sweater inside out.” 可知男士把毛衣穿反了。inside out 穿反了。
2. **【C】** 从 “but his personality isn’t anything to speak of.” 可知汤姆人品不好。
3. **【C】** 男士说 “It’s a real pain.”，可知他并不喜欢这份工作。
4. **【C】** “Not that great.”不是那么好。可知男士没有女士看此剧的次数多。
5. **【D】** 从 “I only wish he’d show as much for his studies.” 可知女士的儿子热衷的是网球而不是学习。
6. **【C】** “So we did get snow after all.” 还是下雪了。由此句话可知原来男士认定不会下雪。
7. **【B】** 女士认为饰演推销员的人 too dramatic to be realistic，即太像在演戏，不真实，可知 B 为答案。
8. **【B】** 从 “It means what experimentation has been shown.” 可知 B 为正确答案。
9. **【C】** 从 “They are making time for the economic management seminar.” 可知吃便餐是因为要赶经管理论坛。
10. **【B】** “Booking train tickets ought to be easier than ever before now.” 现在预订火车票比以往任何时候都容易。由此句话可知 B 为正确答案。
11. **【C】** 男士所学科目由强到弱依次为 art、history、geography、math。
12. **【A】** 男士说从事计算机行业逻辑思维比数学运算能力更重要，故 A 为答案。
13. **【A】** “It celebrates the survival of a group of settlers. They survived their first year” 庆祝第一批拓荒幸存者度过艰难的第一年。由此可知 A 正确。
14. **【D】** burnt out 意为 “极度劳累”，可知 D 符合此意。
15. **【D】** Talent and humanity 天才和人性。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【A】** 对话开始提到 It’s for a new magazine，可知是在为一份新杂志作市场调查。
17. **【D】** 男士 never go out on Fridays...stay at home and watch television。
18. **【B】** 从 “but we always go out on Saturday evenings” 可知 B 正确。
19. **【A】** 从 “What’s your surname?” 可知 A 正确。
20. **【D】** 从 “On Saturdays my wife and I always go sailing together. We love it. We never miss it.” 可知帆船运动是他们的最爱。

Passage Two

21. **【A】** 由 “Hospital nursing was an unskilled occupation, taken up by women of the lower classes, some of whom were from the charity house.” 可知当时的护士都来自社会底层。charity house 慈善机构。
22. **【B】** “The movement for reform originated not with doctors, but among upper-class women” 这场变革不是由医生，而是上层社会妇女发起的。由此句话可知答案为 B。
23. **【D】** 文中提到 Plainly threatened by the prospect, they objected that educated nurses would not do as they were told，可知医生们担心削弱他们的地位。

24. 【C】从全篇文章可推知 C 项“美国护士为自身教育展开的斗争”符合题意。
25. 【A】从“When resisted, as they were at Bellevue in efforts to install trained nurses on the maternity wards”可推知 Bellevue 是一所医院。maternity wards 产房。

Passage Three

26. 【C】文中指出 to the exact extent necessary for each action you perform, 可知 C 项符合。to the extent 某种程度。
27. 【C】由“More than half of a person's body is composed of muscle fibers”可知 C 为正确答案。
28. 【B】由“Women have only 60 to 70 percent as much muscle as men for their body mass.”可知 B 为正确答案。
29. 【C】由“The sixth is a muscular sense responsible for directing your muscles intelligently”可知 C 为正确答案。
30. 【C】从“They have three unique characteristics: they can become shorter and thicker; they can stretch; and they can retract to their original position.”可知 C 不是肌肉的特性。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. 【D】题干：当你与外界和内部环境和谐相处时你就是健康的。in harmony with 与……和谐相处；in relation to 与……相关；with regard to 关于；in contrast with 与……对照。根据题意，选项 D 正确。
32. 【B】题干：良好的健康状况是一种综合的境界，既充满活力，拥有光滑的皮肤，灵活的四肢，又能在生活中积极享受快乐。peak（达到）最高；texture 结构；特征；mix 混合，融合；burst 爆发，爆裂。根据题意，选项 B 正确。
33. 【D】题干：情感和精神失调会迫使人们寻求治疗方法，而这些疾病种类繁多。coverage 覆盖范围，涵盖；formula 公式，规则；interval 间隔，距离；spectrum 光谱，范围。根据题意，选项 D 正确。
34. 【C】题干：工作是满足感的源头之一。source 来源；measure 方法，测量；terminal 终点，终端；resource 资源，财力。根据题意，选项 C 正确。
35. 【D】题干：如果你遇到一个需要你救助的心脏病突发者或中风患者，你的第一反应应当是保持冷静并催促旁观者拨打急救电话。come across 遇到，遇见；find out 找到；go into 进入，探究；pass by 经过，路过。根据题意，D 为正确选项。
36. 【D】题干：由于没有时间，如今人们还是没有把健康问题放在优先考虑的位置。priority 优先，优先权；privilege 特权；issue 出版，事件；principle 原则，原理。根据题意，选项 D 为正确选项。
37. 【A】题干：智力锻炼能够改善大脑结构，就如同体能锻炼能够改变人的身体比例一样。modify 改变，修改；adjust 调整，调节；develop 发展，开发；contract 缩短，签订合约。根据题意，选项 A 正确。
38. 【A】题干：通常情况下，不同学派和方法之间的区别是很细微的。subtle 微妙的，精细的；sufficient 充分的，足够的；superficial 表面的，肤浅的；superior 较高的，出众的。根据题意，A 为正确选项。
39. 【B】题干：尽管标准 CT 有局限性，但是它在展现身体内部结构方面效果很好。superb 极好的，

庄重的; supreme 极度的, 至高的; sufficient 充分的, 足够的; superfluous 多余的, 过剩的。根据题意, B 为正确选项。

40. 【B】 题干: 市政府正在安排居民合理处理垃圾。dispose of 丢弃, 处理; break up 分裂, 分解; check out 付账离开, 检验; hand out 把……拿出来, 分发。根据题意, B 为正确选项。

Section B

41. 【C】 题干: 近期的经济恶化成了政府的关注点。deterioration 变坏, 恶化; degeneration 恶化; depression 沮丧; deficiency 缺乏; deformity 畸形, 残废。注意: depression 表示“不景气”的状态, 而 deterioration 和 degeneration 都表示变坏的过程, 因此 C 为正确选项。
42. 【C】 题干: 大量增加所得税的最高税率解决不了问题, 反而只会降低人们对国家本已吝啬的支持。wane 衰退, 减弱; decline 下降; depreciate 贬低, 降职; warn 警告, 通知; startle 震惊。根据题意, 选项 C 为正确选项。
43. 【A】 题干: 他的头发不密也不秃, 但却正在随着年龄而变白变稀。conspicuously 显著地; prominently 显著地; warily 小心地; conventionally 照惯例地; 根据题意, A 为正确选项。
44. 【D】 题干: 这家水厂有责任维持对干净水源的供应。wholesome 有益健康的; hygienic 卫生的; available 可利用的; hydraulic 水力的, 水压的; balanced 平稳的, 安定的。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
45. 【D】 题干: 吸烟使得患口腔癌的几率增高六倍, 部分原因是吸入的烟会持续伤害口腔和咽喉表层的薄膜。assault 攻击, 袭击; attack 攻击; detect 察觉, 发觉; contaminate 污染; occupy 占据, 占用。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
46. 【D】 题干: 大多数有机体必须适应周围的环境, 因为它们改变周围环境的能力有限而且单一。fit in with 适合, 符合; adapt to 使适应; attach to 缚上, 隶属于; lean on 靠着。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
47. 【C】 题干: 废物没有被循环利用, 相反, 被任意堆积在不卫生的垃圾堆里, 这样会吸引苍蝇, 还会传播疾病。insanitary 不卫生的, 有害健康的; filthy 不洁的, 污秽的; innocuous 无害的, 无毒的; gathering 聚集, 收款; inflammable 易燃的, 易怒的。根据题意, C 为正确选项。
48. 【A】 题干: 高智能装置的流行消除了很多残疾人碰到的障碍。handicap 阻碍, 障碍。disadvantage 不利条件; disposition 部署; disappointment 失望; discomfort 不便, 不适。根据题意, A 为正确选项。
49. 【C】 题干: 普遍来讲, 激光创造强烈的光和能量, 这种光和能量之后会转化成热量用于止血或杀死败坏的组织。convert 转变, 修改; transform 改变, 改造; decode 解码。根据题意, C 为正确选项。
50. 【C】 题干: 害羞是社交中最常见的焦虑形式, 表现为人们在社交中由于过于忧虑而无法作出应有的反应。inhibit 抑制, 约束; restrain 抑制, 制止; discharge 放出, 解雇; trigger 引发, 引起; defer 推迟, 延期。根据题意, C 为正确选项。

Part III Cloze

51. 【C】 “希望邻近的脂肪消耗掉”, 在此符合语境; understand 和 know 不合逻辑, 因为即已“明白”, 就不会不符合事实真相; believe 表示的是人的一种看法, 而看法则有对有错。
52. 【C】 truth 本意为“真理”, 此处引申为“事实”, 指实际锻炼时脂肪消耗的情形。其余各项不合文意。

53. **【A】** 根据常识可知, 不锻炼的肌肉会很快丧失力量。
54. **【A】** 本句意思是“为了_____体重, 人们应该通过锻炼来出汗”。空格处显然应该是“减少”。而不是“增加”或“保持”, 更不可能是“燃烧”。
55. **【B】** 根据 to prevent over heating 可知, sweating 的作用是降低体温。
56. **【B】** 意思是“一旦”, 引导时间状语从句, 余者不合文意。
57. **【A】** have effect on “对……产生影响”, 合乎文意, 也合乎搭配。
58. **【A】** 与上一句中 minimum amount 形成对比, if 引导条件句。
59. **【C】** 本节是上一节内容的继续, 论述的仍是“锻炼”。walking 不能概括全面。
60. **【C】** 指出原因为“(运动) 过量”。enough、much 表意不清。much too 表示“太”。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【A】** 推理题。原文中说 lung cancer 是所有恶性肿瘤中最大的杀手, 由此可以推断正确答案应该是 A (cancer), 癌症就是一种肿瘤。
62. **【C】** 推理题。根据文中第三段的“Preformed” vitamin A, known as retinol, is found mainly in liver and dairy products like milk, cheese, butter and eggs. 亦即维 A 醛能在肝制品和奶制品中找到, 可以根据这个推断出 C (苹果) 为正确答案。
63. **【D】** 细节题。根据文章第一段得知: 胡萝卜素一般都可以在蔬菜和水果中找到。除了 D (奶油) 外, 所有选项都是水果或蔬菜, 故 D 为正确答案。
64. **【A】** 细节题。倒数第二段中说胡萝卜素摄入量最低的人患肺癌的最多, 摄入胡萝卜素最多的人群中患肺癌的人最少。其余选项与原文相反。
65. **【A】** 细节题。最后一段第一句“在胃癌和胡萝卜素之间建立牢固的联系之前有必要进行进一步的研究。”因此选择 further study。

Passage Two

66. **【B】** 细节题。孩子们从最后一个拱门走出时, 为什么突然都不说话了。这是因为他们看见了一幅只有在意大利画册上才能看见的美丽景象。他们因此目瞪口呆。
67. **【D】** 细节题。从原文中提到平台的地方起可以看到作者是这样描写的: 站在平台上, 看见一个湖, 湖中有个岛, 岛上有柳树, 树丛中有些塑像。
68. **【A】** 细节题。原文倒数第七段中有这样一句话: “Steps went from the terrace to water...”, 意思是: 从平台到水面有阶梯连接。故答案为 A; 其余答案不合题意。
69. **【D】** 推理题。I know we shall meet a gardener in a minute and he'll ask what we're doing here...”, 我知道我们一会儿会遇到园丁, 他会问我们在这里做什么? 从原文中引用的这个 Kathleen 的问话可知, D 为正确答案。
70. **【C】** 细节题。答案可以从原文最后一句“我们会说我们迷路了, 事实也将是如此”得知。A 与原文正好相反; B 非原文中提到的; D 与原文相反。

Passage Three

71. **【B】** 细节题。答案在第一段最后一句话: “This ability of an object to move periodically or to vibrate when stimulated by a force operating in its natural period is called resonance.” 意思是: 当一个物体受到一个自然周期内力的刺激时进行的有规律的运动和震动被称作共振。

72. **【D】** 细节题。第一段的第三句: “In physics, increasing the swing is increasing the amplitude; the length of the rope on the swing determines its natural oscillation period.” 意思是: 在物理学中, 增加摆动就是增加振幅, 摆上的绳索长度决定着摆的摆动周期。所以 D 为答案。
73. **【A】** 细节题。最后一段最后一句 “These bars begin to move, and the resulting dial may be read to find the revolutions per minute of the motor very quickly.” 意思是: 这些针开始运动, 可以读刻度盘迅速找出电动机每分钟所转的数。
74. **【C】** 细节题。第二段第一句话: “... one may find an annoying vibration or shimmy in an automobile, caused by a loose engine mount vibrating with increasing amplitude because of an out-of-round tire.” 意思是: 人们发现, 汽车内由于松动了的发动机悬置随着增加的振幅的振动而产生的恼人的振动或摇晃是因为不圆的车胎造成的。out-of-round tire=tire out of balance.
75. **【B】** 细节题。参见 71~74 的解释可以得到答案 B, 即调节钟摆。

Passage Four

76. **【C】** 推理题。Gordon Shaw 发现了莫扎特效果会使孩子变聪明。但是第一段中写道: “But the findings are controversial and have launched all kinds of crank notions about using music to make kids smarter. The hype, he warns, has gotten out of hand.” 意思是: 这些发现具有争议性并引起了对使用音乐让孩子更聪明的各种曲解。这说明对他的发现的大肆宣传已失控, 所以答案是 C。
77. **【C】** 细节题。答案在第二段的下面的句子里: “Shaw and Leng inferred that music and brain-wave activity are built on the same sort of pattern.” 意思是: Shaw 和 Leng 推测音乐和脑波活动是建立在相同的模式上的。
78. **【A】** 推理题。Martin Perl 说 Gordon 在思维上是相反的, 不同的, 这在科学领域是很重要的。这是一种赞扬。
79. **【C】** 句义题。从这后半句可以找到答案: “Maybe you have to take them with a grain of salt, but the experiments by Shaw and his colleagues are intriguing.” 意思是: 也许你不得不对他们有所保留, 但是 Shaw 和他的同事们所做的试验还是有趣的。
80. **【B】** 细节题。从第四段得知实验组和对照组的唯一的不同就是实验组听音乐弹钢琴, 而对照组则不然, 所以 B 为答案。

Passage Five

81. **【A】** 细节题。答案源自于文章第三段第一句话 “conventional X-ray generally differentiates only between bone and air” 即传统的 X 光线通常只能显示出骨骼与气体之间的不同。故答案为 A。
82. **【B】** 细节题。根据文章第二段中 “Things at different depths are super imposed, causing confusion to the viewer. Computed tomography can give three-dimensional information.” 可知, 正是身体中相邻的横截面证实了三维立体这种视觉效果, 使其成为可能。故答案为 B。
83. **【D】** 推理题。从文章第三段的前两句话可以得出, 传统的 X 光技术只能拍摄出二维的照片, 而新型的电脑断层摄影能拍摄出三维的图片, 因而可以提供更多的信息, 故答案为 D。
84. **【C】** 态度题。文中作者一直在描述新技术相比于旧技术而言的优越性。可见作者对这种新技术的态度既非小心谨慎的, 也非容忍的、批判的, 而是充满热情的, 故答案为 C。
85. **【D】** 推理题。根据文章大意, 我们可以知道电脑断层摄影是一种新型 X 光技术, 能够帮助人们利用三维图片看清身体的构造。故电脑断层技术可以帮助医生监测病人的疾病情况、诊断身体异常、确定癌症的位置。而 D 项, 修复被损坏的组织则不是仅仅使用电脑断层摄影就可以实

现的。故答案为 D。

Passage Six

86. **【D】** 推理题。根据文章第一段中 “they may cheer themselves by remembering that life need not resemble closely the life that exists on Earth.” 可知，富有想象力的人们为外太空或许存在着生命而高兴。故答案为 D。
87. **【A】** 推理题。本题可用排除法。根据第二段中 “They are, in fact, still capable under favorable circumstances of leading individual lives” 可知选项 B 与原文不符；由第二段最后一句话可知，人类社会拥有强大的力量和效率而非人类自己，故排除 C 项；从第二段第二行 “... a strong sense of personality” 可知，人类有很强的个人意识，排除 D 项。故答案为 A。
88. **【C】** 推理题。答案源自于第三段最后一句话：100 万年之后人类和机器将紧密无间地融合在一起，前者就如同人类的肌肉，而后者则相当于使人类运动的神经元。暗含的意思是机器最终将控制人类。故答案为 C。
89. **【B】** 推理题。本题可用排除法。A 项：人类社会和其他星球上的社会一样先进。文中并没有这样说，只是假设其他星球也许比地球上的社会更先进，故排除；C 项：人们很难去区分人体的有机部分和无机部分。而文章的第三段明确表明，这两者之间有些许的不同，故排除；D 项：有机体比机器更富创造力。在原文中并未体现，也可排除。故答案为 B。
90. **【A】** 态度题。从文章整体来看，作者并未急于寻找一种新的生命形式，没有确定其他星球上存在生命，也没有批判那些想象力丰富的人们；而是对那些可能存在的生命形式表现出了很大的兴趣。故答案为 A。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

The modern hospital is one of many institutions responsible for providing health care to the sick and injured. It hardly resembles the earlier institutions that were also known as hospitals.

Many of these personnel, trained in a variety of fields, are needed to staff a modern hospital to provide adequate patient care. The early hospitals were clean, pleasant places, but they did not pay attention to the body. The name hospital, in fact, is derived from the Latin word *hospitium* which means a place where guests are received.

The church assumed the primary responsibility for the care of the sick during the Middle Ages. Hospitals continued to be used as rest houses, but they gradually acquired a bad reputation. During the nineteenth century, medical advances changed all this. There are many different kinds of hospital.

Hospitals can also be categorized according to the nature of their financial support. Most hospitals in the world are financed by the government of the country in which they are located. In the United States, hospitals tend to be private, nonprofit institutions. Some of their operating expenses may be paid for by government grants. Most of their revenues must come from private endowments and gifts.

模拟试题二 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Here I am. I'm lucky I made it to the exam on time.
W: I can see you were in a hurry. You are wearing your sweater inside out.
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. W: I need a new worker. What do you think of Tom. You once worked with him, right?
M: He is a hard worker, but his personality isn't anything to speak of.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. W: Where are you working now?
M: In a quite small factory. It's a real pain. But I guess I shouldn't complain. Lots of guys are out of employment.
Q: What can be inferred from the man?
4. W: I must have seen this play five times. Don't you think it's great?
M: Not that great.
Q: What does the man imply?
5. M: Your son certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on the tennis court.
W: I only wish he'd show as much for his studies.
Q: What does the woman imply about her son?
6. W: Look outside and see how beautiful the snow is.
M: So we did get snow after all.
Q: What had the man assumed?
7. M: How did you like the performance?
W: Generally speaking, it was very good. The part of the maid was played beautifully, but I thought the man who played the salesman was too dramatic to be realistic.
Q: How does the woman feel about the salesman in the play?
8. W: What does scientific proof mean?
M: It means what experimentation has been shown.
Q: What is scientific proof?
9. W: Do you know what they are doing among pizza boxes and soda cans?
M: They are making time for the economic management seminar.
Q: What conclusion can we make from this conversation?
10. M: Booking train tickets ought to be easier than ever before now.
W: Unless the computer breaks down.

Q: What does the woman say about booking train tickets?

11. W: I have read your letter here. You seem to have done well at school. Can you tell me something about your school work?

M: As you can see, my strongest subjects were art subjects. My best subject was history and my second best was geography. However, my favorite subject was math and the results I got in the math paper were quite reasonable.

Q: According to the conversation, what subject is the man not strong in?

12. M: I have been told that working with computers needs the logical mind rather than great skills in math.

W: That's especially true, I believe, when it comes to writing programs.

Q: What can help him a lot in the job?

13. W: When is Thanksgiving exactly? What does it celebrate? What is it about?

M: The last Thursday of November. It celebrates the survival of a group of settlers. They survived their first year, and basically the celebration was for that reason.

Q: What does Thanksgiving celebrate?

14. W: How do you feel at the end of the teaching day? You finished your last class just a few minutes ago?

M: Well, usually, I am fairly; I think the expression is, "burnt out". But I think, generally, as soon as that last bell rings and the kids go out, there is a kind of a ...a retrospective period.

Q: How does he feel at the end of the teaching day?

15. W: Sir David, what particular qualities in a national figure do you most admire?

M: Talent and humanity. To be great you must have both. You must also be true to your art, craft or cause and possess enough energy to carry out your ideas with success.

Q: What particular qualities in a national figure does Sir David most admire?

Section B

Passage One

W: Excuse me. Could I ask you some questions?

M: Of course.

W: I work for an advertising agency and I'm doing some research. It's for a new magazine, for people like you between 25 and 35 years old. What do you do at the weekend?

M: Well, on Fridays my wife always goes to her exercises class, and then she visits friends.

W: Don't you go out?

M: Not on Fridays. I never go out on Fridays. I stay at home and watch television.

W: And on Saturdays?

M: On Saturdays my wife and I always go sailing together. We love it. We never miss it. And then in the evening we go out.

W: Where to?

M: Different places. We sometimes go and see friends, we sometimes go to the cinema or a restaurant, but we always go out on Saturday evenings.

- W: I see. And now, Sunday? What happens on Sunday?
- M: Nothing special. We often go for a walk and I always cook a big Sunday lunch.
- W: Oh, how often do you do the cooking?
- M: Um, twice a week, three times a week.
- W: Thank you very much. All I need now are your personal details, your name, job, and so on. What's your surname?
- M: Robinson.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. What is the main purpose of the research?
17. What does the man do on Fridays?
18. On which day does the couple always go out?
19. Which personal detail does the man give?
20. What is the couple's favorite sport?

Passage Two

Before the 1870's, trained nurses were virtually unknown in the United States. Hospital nursing was an unskilled occupation, taken up by women of the lower classes, some of whom were from the charity house. The movement for reform originated not with doctors, but among upper-class women, who had taken on the role of guardians of a new hygienic order. Though some doctors approved of the women's desire to establish a nurses' training school, which would attract the daughters of the middle class, other medical men were opposed. Plainly threatened by the prospect, they objected that educated nurses would not do as they were told. When resisted, as they were at Bellevue in efforts to install trained nurses on the maternity wards, they went over the heads of the doctors to men of their own class of greater power and authority. Professional nursing, in short, emerged neither from medical discoveries nor from a program of hospital reform initiated by physicians; outsiders saw the need first.

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. According to the passage, what could best describe nurses in the United States in the 1850's?
22. Who is the first advocate of nursing training in the United States?
23. According to the passage, why some doctors objected to the establishment of nursing schools?
24. Which of the following is discussed in the passage?
25. What can be inferred from the passage?

Passage Three

Are you aware that you actually possess six senses? The sixth is a muscular sense responsible for directing your muscles intelligently — to the exact extent necessary for each action you perform. For example, when you reach for an object, the sensory nerves linking the muscles to the brain stop your hand at the correct spot. This automatic perception of the position of your muscles in relation to the object is your muscular sense in action.

Muscles are stringy bundles of fibers varying from one five-thousandth of an inch to about three inches. They have three unique characteristics: they can become shorter and thicker; they can stretch; and they can retract to their original position.

More than half of a person's body is composed of muscle fibers, most of which are involuntary—in

other words, work without conscious direction. Women have only 60 to 70 percent as much muscle as men for their body mass. That is why an average woman can't lift as much, throw as far, or hit as hard as an average man.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does intelligent use of the muscles mean?
27. What is composed of more than half of a person's body?
28. Why is an average woman weaker than an average man?
29. According to the selection, what is the muscular sense responsible for?
30. Which of the following is NOT the unique characteristic?

模拟试题三

3

Model Test Three

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ☒ D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. name	B. address	C. receipt	D. phone number
2. A. purposefully	B. accidentally	C. occasionally	D. all of a sudden
3. A. Italy.		B. Africa.	
	C. The Mediterranean region.	D. Places unknown.	
4. A. France.	B. USA.	C. Spain.	D. Italy.

5. A. adviser B. computer programmer
C. product designer D. computer designer
6. A. At the platform 7. B. At the platform 8.
C. At the platform 9. D. At the platform 13.
7. A. She will continue with her diet. B. She might diet any day.
C. She can't afford expensive food. D. She is overweight.
8. A. It's easy to run the business. B. Henry will not succeed.
C. Henry is too busy to run the company. D. Henry has already run the company well.
9. A. She doesn't like to spend unnecessary money.
B. The man should first count the number of people going.
C. She doesn't have enough money at present.
D. The man shouldn't expect her to go.
10. A. The sales have been increasing. B. The sales have been satisfactory.
C. The sales have been the same. D. The sales haven't been steady.
11. A. No one likes the food there. B. Some people like the food there.
C. All the people having the food there. D. The food seems too heavy there.
12. A. Some like meat while others like poison.
B. Different people are interested in different things.
C. Meat and poison can be transferred.
D. Meat can be served as poison to some extent.
13. A. Restaurant. B. Laundries. C. Gold. D. Both A and B.
14. A. Mrs. Smith is good at theory but drives poorly.
B. Mrs. Smith always get lost on the road.
C. Mrs. Smith knows little about rules and drives fast.
D. Mrs. Smith doesn't know how to stop the car.
15. A. A delicate art. B. A religion. C. An exact science. D. A way of life.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Cut down the figure of unemployment. B. Provide a better education for the unemployed.
C. Eliminate the number of unemployment. D. Provide a worthwhile unemployment benefit.
17. A. It's essential that we should halt the increase of high-technology.
B. It's essential that we should reduce the rate of vehicle production.
C. It's essential that we should be aware of the importance of protecting environment from being polluted.
D. It's essential that we should have better time.
18. A. They have made their contribution to the country.
B. They are donators.
C. They are down but not out.

- D. They are the people what they used to be.
19. A. They are in the majority.
B. There is a handful of loafers
C. There are thousands of well-meaning, responsible teenagers.
D. Those who play truant will become hooligans.
20. A. We have planned to clear the criminals
B. We have no intention of letting them getting away with it.
C. They should be sued.
D. Layabouts have been educated to do anything better.

Passage Two

21. A. Vitamin B. B. Vitamin C. C. Vitamin D. D. Vitamin A.
22. A. Moderate amounts of all kinds of foods. B. Moderate amounts of high calorie food.
C. Moderate amounts of low calorie food. D. Moderate amounts of high iron food.
23. A. One fifth. B. Two fifths. C. Three fifths. D. Four fifths.
24. A. Women who are not breast-feeding their children.
B. Vegetarian.
C. People who have much daily product.
D. All the old men.
25. A. Vitamins can help keep people healthy when used correctly.
B. Millions of people take vitamin pills to improve their health.
C. People on diet need vitamins.
D. Large amounts of vitamin pills can prevent some things as cancer and heart disease.

Passage Three

26. A. British People like to take a short nap after lunch.
B. British People don't take a short nap after lunch.
C. British People don't feel sleepy after lunch.
D. British People like to sleep twice a day.
27. A. All animals in the bush.
B. The remnant of the same primeval programming.
C. The same primeval programming.
D. All animals in the world.
28. A. Alcohol will be less potent after lunch.
B. A pint of beer at lunchtime is equivalent to a quart in the evening, it can cause afternoon sleepiness.
C. People are more alert at lunchtime.
D. It is not legal to drink at lunchtime.
29. A. You will be refreshed. B. You will be waken up.
C. You will feel far sleepier. D. You will take a cat nap.
30. A. People are not allowed to drive after they drink one quarter in the evening.
B. People are still allowed to drive after they drink one quarter in the evening.
C. People are still allowed to drive after they drink one pint at lunchtime.
D. None.

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

31. An enormous number of people in the world's poorest countries do not have clean water or adequate sanitation _____.
A. capacities B. facilities C. authorities D. warranties
32. Family-planning clinics give out _____ advice to people who have decided to limit the size of their families.
A. insensitive B. interrogative C. contraceptive D. communicative
33. Caffeine is the _____ drug that will just about get you out of the door on time to catch the bus.
A. miracle B. myth C. trick D. legend
34. Today investigators are still far from _____ a master map of the vasculature of the heart.
A. constituting B. decoding C. drafting D. encoding
35. I have never seen a more caring, _____ group of people in my life.
A. emotional B. impersonal C. compulsory D. compassionate
36. By the time I reached my residency, I _____ treating the patient as a whole human being.
A. yearned for B. broke into C. pass for D. made for
37. We now obtain more than two-thirds of our protein from animal sources, while our grandparents _____ only one-half from animal sources.
A. originated B. digested C. deprived D. derived
38. Obesity carries an increased risk of _____.
A. mortality B. mobility C. longevity D. maternity
39. The best exercise should require continuous _____, rather than frequent stops and starts.
A. compassion B. acceleration C. frustration D. exertion
40. Environmental officials insist that something be done to _____ acid rain.
A. curb B. sue C. detoxify D. condemn

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase, which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. It would be wildly optimistic to believe that these advances offset such a large reduction in farmland.
A. take in B. make up C. cut down D. bring about
42. To begin with, it is impossible to come up with a satisfactory definition of what constitutes happy and unhappy marriage.
A. explain B. oppose C. represent D. propose
43. Politicians often use emotional rather than rational arguments to win the support for their actions and ideas.
A. applicable B. favorable C. sensitive D. reasonable

44. Tests are one way for a teacher to assess how much a student has learned.
A. observe B. appraise C. appreciate D. induce
45. Through live television, the world is now able to witness historical events as they happen.
A. reserve B. confirm C. perceive D. transmit
46. Most experts say that the new tax plan will have a negligible effect on the country's economic problems.
A. indefinite B. indispensable C. infinite D. insignificant
47. I don't know how you could have left out the most important fact of all.
A. omitted B. fabricated C. pinpointed D. embraced
48. Family and cultural beliefs and norms are important predictors of health-seeking behavior.
A. formulations B. standards C. principles D. notions
49. There must be a systematic approach to retrieving notes and analyzing them.
A. regaining B. relieving C. reversing D. rectifying
50. To study the distribution of disease within an area, it is useful to plot the cases on a map.
A. mark B. allocate C. erase D. pose

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

There are only three available strategies for controlling cancer: prevention, screening and treatment. Lung cancer causes more deaths than any other types of cancer. A major cause of the disease is not 51 known; there is no good evidence that screening is much help; and treatment fails in about 90 percent of all cases. At present, therefore, the main strategy must be 52. This may not always be true, of course, as for some other types of cancer, researches over the past few decades have produced (or suggested) some importance in prevention, screening or treatment.

53, however, we consider not what researchers may one day offer but what today's knowledge could already deliver that is not being delivered, then the most practical and cost-efficient opportunities for avoiding premature death from cancer, especially lung cancer, probably involve neither screening nor improved 54, but prevention.

This conclusion does not depend on the unrealistic assumption that we can eliminate tobacco. It merely assumes that we can reduce cigarette sales appreciably by

51. A. hardly B. never
C. less D. reliably
52. A. treatment B. cure
C. prevention D. diagnosis
53. A. Although B. If
C. Since D. Unless
54. A. health B. control
C. environment D. treatment

raising prices or by 55 on the type of education that already appears to have a positive effect on cigarette assumption by white-collar workers and that we can substantially reduce the amount of tar 56 per cigarette. The practicability of preventing cancer by such measures applies not only in those countries, such as, the United States of America, because cigarette smoking has been common for decades, 25 to 30 percent of all cancer deaths now involves lung cancer, but also in those where it has become 57 only recently. In China, lung cancer as yet accounts for only 5 to 10 percent of all cancer deaths. This is because it may take as much as half a century for the rise in smoking to increase in the incidence to lung cancer. Countries where cigarette smoking is only now becoming widespread can expect enormous increase in lung cancer during the 1990's or early in the next century, 58 prompt effective action is taken against the habit—indeed, such increase are already plainly evident in parts of the world.

There are reasons why the preventions of lung cancer is of such overwhelming importance. First, the disease is extremely common, causing more deaths than any other types of cancer now 59; secondly, it is generally incurable; thirdly, effective, practicable measures to reduce its incidence are already reliably known; and finally, reducing tobacco consumption will also have a substantial 60 on many other diseases.

55. A. dealing	B. expending
C. hardening	D. inspecting
56. A. contained	B. delivering
C. adopted	D. regulated
57. A. sensitive	B. tight
C. widespread	D. rough
58. A. if	B. unless
C. provided	D. while
59. A. has	B. emerges
C. causes	D. does
60. A. trouble	B. margins

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Can the Internet help patients jump the line at the doctor's office? The Silicon Valley Employers Forum, a sophisticated group of technology companies, is launching a pilot program to test online "virtual visits" between doctors at three big local medical groups and about 8,000 employees and their families. The six employers taking part in the Silicon Valley initiative, including heavy hitters such as Oracle and Cisco Systems, hope that online visits will mean employees won't have to skip work to tend to minor ailment or to follow up on chronic conditions. "With our long commutes and traffic, driving 40 miles to

your doctor in your hometown can be a big chunk of time,” says Cindy Conway, benefits director at Cadence Design Systems, one of the participating companies.

Doctors aren’t clamoring to chat with patients online for free; they spend enough unpaid time on the phone. Only 1 in 5 has ever E-mailed a patient, and just 9 percent are interested in doing so, according to the research firm Cyber Dialogue. “We are not stupid,” says Stirling Somers, executive director of the Silicon Valley Employers group. “Doctors getting paid is a critical piece in getting this to work.” In the pilot program, physicians will get \$ 20 per online consultation, about what they get for a simple office visit.

Doctors also fear they’ll be swamped by rambling E-mails that tell everything but what’s needed to make a diagnosis. So the new program will use technology supplied by Healinx, an Alameda, Calif.-based start-up. Healinx’s “Smart Symptom Wizard” questions patients and turns answers into a succinct message. The company has online dialogues for 60 common conditions. The doctor can then diagnose the problem and outline a treatment plan, which could include E-mailing a prescription or a face to face visit.

Can E-mail replace the doctor’s office? Many conditions, such as persistent cough, require a stethoscope to discover what’s wrong—and to avoid a malpractice suit. Even Larry Bonham, head of one of the doctor’s groups in the pilot, believes the virtual doctor’s visits offer a “very narrow” sliver of service between phone calls to an advice nurse and a visit to the clinic.

The pilot program, set to end in nine months, also hopes to determine whether online visits will boost worker productivity enough to offset the cost of the service. So far, the Internet’s record in the health field has been underwhelming. The experiment is “a huge roll of the dice for Healinx,” notes Michael Barrett, and analyst at Internet consulting firm Forester Research. If the “Web visits” succeed, expect some HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations) to pay for online visits. If doctors, employers, and patients aren’t satisfied, figure on one more E-health start-up to stand down.

61. The Silicon Valley employers promote the E-health program for the purpose of _____.
 - A. rewarding their employees
 - B. gratifying the local hospitals
 - C. boosting worker productivity
 - D. testing a sophisticated technology
62. What can be learned about the on-line doctor’s visits?
 - A. They are a quite promising business.
 - B. They are funded by the local government.
 - C. They are welcomed by all the patients.
 - D. They are very much under experimentation.
63. Of the following people, who are not involved in the program?
 - A. Cisco System employees.
 - B. Advice nurses in the clinic.
 - C. Doctors at three local hospitals.
 - D. Oracle executives.
64. According to Para. 2, doctors are _____.
 - A. reluctant to serve online for nothing
 - B. not interested in web consultation
 - C. too tired to talk to the patients online
 - D. content with \$20 paid per Web visit
65. “Smart Symptom Wizard” is capable of _____.
 - A. making diagnoses
 - B. producing prescriptions

C. profiling patients' illness

D. offering a treatment plan

Passage Two

It is common to think that other animals are ruled by instinct whereas humans lost their instincts and ruled by reason, and that this is why we are so much more flexibly intelligent than other animals. William James, in his book *Principles of Psychology*, took the opposite view. He argued that human behavior is more flexibly intelligent than that of other animals because we have more instincts than they do, not fewer. We tend to be blind to the existence of these instincts, however, precisely because they work so well — because they process information so effortlessly and automatically. They structure our thought so powerfully, he argued, that it can be difficult to imagine how things could be otherwise. As a result, we take normal behavior for granted. We do not realize that normal behavior needs to be explained at all. This instinct blindness makes the study of psychology difficult. To get past this problem, James suggested that we try to make the natural seem strange. It takes a mind debauched by learning to carry the process of making the natural seem strange, so far as to ask for the why of an instinctive human act.

In our view, William James was right about evolutionary psychology. Making the natural seem strange is unnatural — it requires the twisted outlook seen, for example, in Gary Larson cartoons. Yet it is a central part of the enterprise. Many psychologists avoid the study of natural competences, thinking that there is nothing there to be explained. As a result, social psychologists are disappointed unless they find a phenomenon that would surprise their grandmothers and cognitive psychologists spend more time studying how we solve problems we are bad at, like learning math or playing chess, than ones we are good at. But our natural competences — our abilities to see, to speak, to find someone beautiful, to reciprocate a favor, to fear disease, to fall in love, to initiate an attack, to experience moral outrage, to navigate a landscape, and myriad others — are possible only because there is a vast and heterogeneous array of complex computational machinery supporting and regulating these activities. This machinery works so well that we don't even realize that it exists — we all suffer from instinct blindness. As a result, psychologists have neglected to study some of the most interesting machinery in the human mind.

66. William James believed that man is more flexibly intelligent than other animals because man is more _____.
 A. adaptive B. reasonable
 C. instinctive D. sophisticated
67. What do we usually think of our normal behavior?
 A. It is controlled by powerful thoughts. B. It is beyond the study of psychology.
 C. It doesn't need to be explained. D. It doesn't seem to be natural sometimes.
68. According to the author, which of the following is most likely studied nowadays by psychologists?
 A. Why do we smile when pleased?
 B. Why do we love our children?
 C. How do we appreciate beautiful things?
 D. How do we reason and process information?
69. The author thinks that psychology is to _____.
 A. take the normal behavior for granted B. make the natural seem strange

- C. study abnormal competences D. make easy things difficult
70. The author stresses that our natural abilities are _____.
 A. not replaced by reasoning B. the same as other animals'
 C. not as complex as we think D. worth studying

Passage Three

Osteoporosis used to be called “the silent disease” because its victims didn’t know they had it until it was too late and they suffered a bone fracture. Today, doctors can identify osteoporosis early. Improved understanding of the disease has also led to new treatments and strategies for preventing the disease altogether.

For post-menopausal women, the most common medical response to osteoporosis is hormone replacement therapy. Boosting estrogen levels strengthens the entire skeleton and reduces the risk of hip fracture. Unfortunately, it sometimes causes uterine bleeding and may increase the risk of breast cancer.

To bypass such side effects, researchers have developed several alternative treatments. Synthetic estrogens called Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators (SERMs) emulate estrogen with slight modifications. Another drug, alendronate, reduces spine, hip and wrist fractures by 50 percent. Researchers have even developed a nasal spray called calcitonin. Each of these alternatives has trade-offs, however. Patients must talk with their doctors to decide which therapy is best for them.

The ideal way to address osteoporosis is by adopting a healthy lifestyle. And the best time to do this is in childhood, when most bone mass is accumulated. Because bodies continue building bone until about age thirty, some experts believe that women in their twenties can still increase their bone strength by as much as 20 percent.

Calcium, which is available in low-fat dairy foods and dark green vegetables, is essential for preventing osteoporosis. So is vitamin D, which aides calcium absorption. Vitamin D comes from sunlight, but dietary supplements may be helpful in northern climates and among those who don’t get outside. The final component is regular moderate exercise because bone responds to the needs that the body puts on it. These are the simple steps that can help make “the silent disease” truly silent.

71. Hormone replacement therapy for osteoporosis _____.
 A. used to be effective in post-menopausal women
 B. is most frequently prescribed by doctors
 C. works perfectly on post-menopausal women
 D. is most likely to be avoided for its side effects
72. The best treatment for osteoporosis, according to the passage, _____.
 A. is Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators B. is chosen by the patient
 C. possesses no side effects D. is of individuality
73. To prevent osteoporosis, a healthy lifestyle should be adopted _____.
 A. as early as in childhood B. when one is in his twenties
 C. after bone mass accumulation stops D. as soon as osteoporosis is diagnosed
74. By making “the silent disease” truly silent, the author means that the actions suggested _____.
 A. can be the best therapy for osteoporosis B. can help eradicate osteoporosis
 C. can help prevent osteoporosis D. all of the above
75. The author of this passage focuses on the _____ of osteoporosis.

- A. alternative treatment
- B. early diagnosis
- C. treatment and prevention
- D. resulting damages

Passage Four

WHY SHOULD anyone buy the latest volume in the ever-expanding *Dictionary of National Biography*? I do not mean that it is bad, as the reviewers will agree. But it will cost you 65 pounds. And have you got the rest of volumes? You need the basic 22 plus the largely decennial supplements to bring the total to 31. Of course, it will be answered, public and academic libraries will want the new volume. After all, it adds 1,068 lives of people who escaped the net of the original compilers. Yet in 10 year's time a revised version of the whole caboodle, called the *New Dictionary of National Biography*, will be published. Its editor, Professor Colin Matthew, tells me that he will have room for about 50,000 lives, some 13,000 more than in the current DNB. This rather puts the 1,068 in Missing Persons in the shade.

When Dr. Nicholls wrote to *The Spectator* in 1989 asking for name of people whom readers had looked up in the DNB and had been disappointed not to find, she says that she received some 100,000 suggestions. (Well, she had written to "other quality newspapers" too.) As soon as her committee had whittled the numbers down, the professional problems of an editor began. Contributors didn't file copy on time; some who did send too much: 50,000 words instead of 500 is a record, according to Dr. Nicholls.

There remains the dinner-party game of who's in, who's out. That is a game that the reviewers have played and will continue to play. Criminals were my initial worry. After all, the original edition of the DNB boasted: Malefactors whose crimes excite a permanent interest have received hardly less attention than benefactors. Mr. John Gross clearly had similar anxieties, for he complains that, while the murderer Christie is in, Crippen is out. One might say in reply that the injustice of the hanging of Evans instead of Christie was a force in the repeal of capital punishment in Britain, as Ludovie Kennedy (the author of Christies entry in Missing Persons) notes. But then Crippen was reputed as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy (he had tried to escape by ship to America).

It is surprising to find Max Miller excluded when really not very memorable names get in. There has been a conscious effort to put in artists and architects from the Middle Ages. About their lives not much is always known.

Of Hugo of Bury St Edmunds, a 12th-century illuminator whose dates of birth and death are not recorded, his biographer comments: "Whether or not Hugo was a wall-painter, the records of his activities as carver and manuscript painter attest to his versatility". Then there had to be more women, too (12 percent, against the original DNB's 3), such as Roy Strong's subject, the Tudor painter Levina Teerlinc, of whom he remarks: "Her most characteristic feature is a head attached to a too small, spindly body. Her technique remained awkward, thin and often cursory." Doesn't seem to qualify her as a memorable artist. Yet it may be better than the record of the original DNB, which included lives of people who never existed (such as Merlin) and even managed to give thanks to J. W. Clerke as a contributor, though, as a later edition admits in a shamefaced footnote, "except for the entry in the List of Contributors there is no trace of J. W. Clerke".

76. The writer suggests that there is no sense in buying the latest volume _____.
 A. because it is not worth the price
 B. because it has fewer entries than before
 C. unless one has all the volumes in the collection
 D. unless an expanded DNB will come out shortly

77. On the issue of who should be included in the DNB, the writer seems to suggest that _____.
 A. the editors had clear roles to follow B. there were too many criminals in the entries
 C. the editors clearly favored benefactors D. the editors were irrational in their choices
78. Crippen was absent from the DNB _____.
 A. because he escaped to the U.S. B. because death sentence had been abolished
 C. for reasons not clarified D. because of the editors' mistake
79. The author quoted a few entries in the last paragraph to _____.
 A. illustrate some features of the DNB B. give emphasis to his argument
 C. impress the reader with its content D. highlight the people in the Middle Ages
80. Throughout the passage, the writer's tone towards the DNB was _____.
 A. complimentary B. supportive C. sarcastic D. bitter

Passage Five

When most people think about changing their body shape, they usually focus on just losing weight. Books and magazines about dieting are among the most popular in the world. Dieting is an important part of staying fit and healthy, but losing weight by means of dieting takes time; losing weight too fast can cause great health problems. Dieting means change one's eating habits to a healthier pattern, but many women mistake the concept of dieting and thinking that the less one eats, the better. As a result, they lose health as well as weight.

Aerobic exercise is a moderate intensity workout that, over a certain period of time, will provide the body's use of oxygen. Nowadays, aerobic exercise has become a very trendy workout among youths. Not only is performing aerobic exercise interesting, but it is also very beneficial for health. There are different types of aerobics like jogging, swimming, kickboxing, fitness walking, inline skating, bicycling, etc. Aerobics strengthens the heart and lungs. It is also especially popular with women.

But neither of these two methods, dieting and aerobics, can help shape the body. To do this, you need to build muscle. So, if a firmer and shapelier body is your goal, 60 percent of your exercise routine should involve strengthening moves, and only 30 percent should be aerobic exercises.

For a proper body-shaping routine, you should plan three strength-training sessions a week with weights. Use weights which are as heavy as possible while still allowing you to do 8 to 12 reps of each exercise. Do one to three exercises for each muscle groups—for example, chest and biceps, or back, shoulders and triceps.

You should combine this with fast-paced aerobics activities, like swimming, cycling, walking, running, or in-line skating. Plan three to four workouts a week, 15 to 20 minutes each, increasing the pace each week.

As you build muscle, you may find that you gain weight in spite of all of your calorie-burning exercise. Don't worry. It's probably muscle, which is denser than fat. And muscle is also a calorie-burning tissue. With more muscle, you can burn more calories, even when you are not exercising.

When you are trying to build muscle, you need two to three servings of protein a day, but the main part of your diet should be carbohydrates. And in order to get the energy you need for a high-intensity workout, you should eat something, especially carbohydrates, an hour or so before your workout.

While weight training will firm and shape your body, it has other benefits too. It improves bone and muscle strength and burns calories, leading to improved health and a higher quality of life.

81. Which of the following is NOT true about dieting?

- A. Dieting is about changing one's eating habits.
 - B. Dieting does not necessarily mean eating less than one used to
 - C. Dieting does not necessarily mean losing weight.
 - D. Losing weight is bound to cause great health problems.
82. "Workouts" include all the following except _____.
 A. bicycling B. dieting C. weight training D. aerobic exercise
83. Which of the following is NOT one of the suggestions given in the passage?
 A. Exercise should be done for each major group of muscles.
 B. When you do weight-training, the weights you use should be as heavy as possible.
 C. Go on a proper diet for muscle-building.
 D. Muscle-building exercise should be combined with aerobic activities.
84. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Muscle-building exercise results in weight-gaining, but that is not a problem to worry about.
 B. Muscle helps one keep fit.
 C. Improved muscle strength can lead to a higher quality of life.
 D. Weight-training helps shape up your body.
85. What's the ultimate purpose of strength-training with weights?
 A. To increase the pace of your aerobic exercise.
 B. To burn more calories and lose weight.
 C. To build muscle and lose weight.
 D. To shape your body and make your life more enjoyable.

Passage Six

This month Singapore passed a bill that would give legal teeth to the moral obligation to support one's parents. Called the Maintenance of Parents Bill, it received the backing of the Singapore Government.

That does not mean it hasn't generated discussion. Several members of the Parliament opposed the measure as un-Asian. Others who acknowledged the problem of the elderly poor believed it a disproportionate response. Still others believe it will subvert relations within the family: cynics dubbed it the "Sue Your Son" law.

Those who say that the bill does not promote filial responsibility, of course, are right. It has nothing to do with filial responsibility. It kicks in where filial responsibility fails. The law cannot legislate filial responsibility any more than it can legislate love. All the law can do is to provide a safety net where this morality proves insufficient. Singapore needs this bill not to replace morality, but to provide incentives to shore it up.

Like many other developed nations, Singapore faces the problems of an increasing proportion of people over 60 years of age. Demography is inexorable. In 1980, 7.2% of the population was in this bracket. By the end of the century that figure will grow to 11%. By 2030, the proportion is projected to be 26%. The problem is not old age per se. It is that the ratio of economically active people to economically inactive people will decline.

But no amount of government exhortation or paternalism will completely eliminate the problem of old people who have insufficient means to make ends meet. Some people will fall through the holes in any safety net.

Traditionally, a person's insurance against poverty in his old age was his family, lifts is not a revolutionary concept. Nor is it uniquely Asian. Care and support for one's parents is a universal value shared by all civilized societies.

The problem in Singapore is that the moral obligation to look after one's parents is unenforceable. A father can be compelled by law to maintain his children. A husband can be forced to support his wife. But, until now, a son or daughter had no legal obligation to support his or her parents.

In 1989, an Advisory Council was set up to look into the problems of the aged. Its report stated with a tinge of complacency that 95% of those who did not have their own income were receiving cash contributions from relations. But what about the 5% who aren't getting relatives' support? They have several options: (a) get a job and work until they die; (b) apply for public assistance (you have to be destitute to apply); or (c) starve quietly. None of these options is socially acceptable. And what if this 5% figure grows, as it is likely to do, as society ages?

The Maintenance of Parents Bill was put forth to encourage the traditional virtues that have so far kept Asian nations from some of the breakdowns encountered in other affluent societies. This legislation will allow a person to apply to the court for maintenance from any or all of his children. The court would have the discretion to refuse to make an order if it is unjust.

Those who deride the proposal for opening up the courts to family lawsuits miss the point. Only in extreme cases would any parent take his child to court. If it does indeed become law, the bill's effect would be far more subtle.

First, it will reaffirm the notion that it is each individual's—not society's—responsibility to look after his parents. Singapore is still conservative enough that most people will not object to this idea. It reinforces the traditional values and it doesn't hurt a society now and then to remind itself of its core values.

Second, and more important, it will make those who are inclined to shirk their responsibilities think twice. Until now, if a person asked family elders, clergymen or the Ministry of Community Development to help get financial support from his children, the most they could do was to mediate. But mediators have no teeth, and a child could simply ignore their pleas.

But to be sued by one's parents would be a massive loss of face. It would be a public disgrace. Few people would be so thick-skinned as to say, "Sue will be damned." The hand of the conciliator would be immeasurably strengthened. It is far more likely that some sort of amicable settlement would be reached if the recalcitrant son or daughter knows that the alternative is a public trial.

It would be nice to think Singapore doesn't need this kind of law. But that belief ignores the clear demographic trends and the effect of affluence itself on traditional bends. Those of us who pushed for the bill will consider ourselves most successful if it acts as an incentive not to have it invoked in the first place.

86. By quoting the growing percentage points of the aged in the population, the author seems to imply that _____.
 A. the country will face mounting problems of the old in future
 B. the social welfare system would be under great pressure
 C. young people should be given more moral education
 D. the old should be provided with means of livelihood
87. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
 A. Filial responsibility in Singapore is enforced by law.

- B. Fathers have legal obligations to look after their children.
C. It is an acceptable practice for the old to continue working.
D. The Advisory Council was dissatisfied with the problems of the old.
88. The author seems to suggest that traditional values _____.
A. play an insignificant role in solving social problems
B. are helpful to the elderly when they sue their children
C. are very important in preserving Asian uniqueness
D. are significant in helping the Bill get approved
89. The author thinks that if the Bill becomes law, its effect would be _____.
A. indirect B. unnoticed C. apparent D. straightforward
90. At the end of the passage, the author seems to imply that success of the Bill depends upon _____.
A. strict enforcement B. public support
C. government assurance D. filial awareness

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

护士在糖尿病护理中既可以发挥专家的作用,也可以只承担其中的部分护理工作。不管是何种场所的护理,都应强调病人的自我护理。

自我护理是处理糖尿病的关键,开始得越早越好。不过,当糖尿病患者确实需要帮助时,就必须由知识丰富的专业健康人士提供。

传统上,英国的糖尿病教育是由糖尿病专科护理师承担的,他们还承担着其他临床、治疗和研究工作。有些教育是以一对一方式进行的,但健康专业人士已逐渐认识到,糖尿病患者互相间也能学到很多东西,因此,小组教育已经成为一种标准,还可以邀请同伴或家人参加。邀请家庭食品采购和烹制人员加入教育也很重要。他可能是家庭成员之一,也可能是家务女工或疗养院护理员。

随着社区内糖尿病人数的增加,执业护士和地区护士已经承担了过去由糖尿病护理专家所从事的很多工作。因此,他们也将参与糖尿病教育的计划和实施。今天,由于糖尿病护理专家都是在医院工作,很多糖尿病患者,特别是二型糖尿病患者,都看不到这些护理专家。

当今技术的发展,使人们的健康咨询方式发生了很大变化。电话或因特网已经成为获取健康信息的常用手段。结果,越来越多的人开始求助于拥有有用(有时也是令人迷惑)信息的健康专业人士,他们的信息或者来自上述渠道,或者来自电台、电视和朋友。伯明翰正在尝试举办数字电视互动式健康咨询节目,一些健康促进机构已经接触这些屏幕节目和互动 CD 光盘。

这都为病人提供了更多的选择,应该受到欢迎。这可能意味着,护士的角色将发生变化,她们将不再是第一个提供信息的人,新的重要角色将出现,包括解释信息对个人及其朋友和亲属的意义、创办论坛,以及讨论如何实施建议。

护理糖尿病患者的护士必须有共同的工作目标,因此,制定目标和决定病情优先处理顺序便成为护理的重要因素。研究表明,糖尿病并发症可以预防。如果确实出现并发症,其恶化进程也可以减缓。关键是要控制血糖。

一型糖尿病患者的糖化血红蛋白目标是 7.5%,二型为低于 7%。血压是导致糖尿病并发症的一个因素,两种糖尿病的血压都应低于 140/80 mmHg,且越低越好。当然应以不出现低血压症状为宜。

This is the end of Model Test Three. (注意: 写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题三 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【C】** 从 “the invoice address, the pickup address if that’s different, and a contact phone number.” 可知 receipt 不在包裹快递所需材料之列。
2. **【A】** deliberately 意为 “故意地；从容地”，与选项 A 同义。
3. **【B】** Somalia（索马里）是非洲国家。
4. **【C】** 从 “followed by Spain, USA, and Italy.” 可知 C 正确。
5. **【B】** 从 “writing programs” 可知 B 正确。
6. **【C】** 从 “The train now standing at platform 9 is the 10:48 train, calling at all stations to Washington.” 可知 C 正确。
7. **【D】** 男士说：“You should anyway.” 可见他觉得女士太胖了。
8. **【B】** it is over his head 意为 “亨利的能力不够”，故选 B。
9. **【D】** count me out 意为 “不算我”。
10. **【C】** flat 意为 “滞销，不景气”。
11. **【B】** 由 “Actually not everyone is happy with the food.” 可知 B 正确。
12. **【B】** one man’s meat is another man’s poison 指 “对某人有利的对另外的人未必有利”。
13. **【D】** 由 “For many years it was common in the States to associate Chinese Americans with restaurants and laundries.” 可知 D 正确。
14. **【A】** 从 “How in the world did you pass the written test anyway?” 可知史密斯夫人驾驶理论还可以，但实践能力不行。
15. **【B】** 从 “First of all, it is not a religion.” 可知 B 项正确。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【A】** 从 “First of all to halt the increase in the unemployment figures.” “首先要停止失业人数的上升。” 可知答案为 A。
17. **【C】** 从 “It’s essential that each one of us realizes the responsibility we all have in the fight against pollution and in the preservation of our cultural and social heritage.” 可知 cultural and social heritage 文化和社会遗产。
18. **【A】** 从 “The retired people of today are the people who built this country, who made it what it is.” 可知 A 符合。down but not out 意为 “潦而不倒”。
19. **【A】** 从 “There are thousands of well-meaning, responsible teenagers, and it is my firm conviction that they are in the majority.” 可知善意的、有责任感的青年人占绝大多数。
20. **【B】** 从 “a handful of violent and well-organized louts, and we have no intention of letting them getting away with it.” 可知 B 正确。get away with 意为 “侥幸逃脱处罚”。

Passage Two

21. 【A】文章最后说“too much vitamin B can damage the nerves”，故选 A。
 22. 【A】从“But they should try to eat moderate amounts of all kinds of foods”可知答案为 A。
 23. 【B】从“In the United States 40 percent of the people reportedly take vitamin pills.”可知答案为 B。
 24. 【B】从“people who do not eat meat”可知 vegetarian 符合题意。
 25. 【D】从“The other half uses large amounts in an effort to prevent some things as cancer and heart disease. Callaway says that there's no proof that this works”可知这种说法未经证实。the American Medical Association 美国医学协会；kidney 肾脏；breast-feeding 哺乳期。

Passage Three

26. 【B】文中提到“We humans are designed to sleep twice a day, once at night and a short nap after lunch, but in this part of the world we tend to repress that.”，故选 B。
 27. 【A】从“It is a remnant of the same primeval programming that makes all animals in the bush rest in the hot afternoon sun to conserve energy.”可知答案为 A。
 28. 【B】从“so that one pint at lunch time is equivalent, in effect, to a quart in the evening.”可知中午喝 1 品脱啤酒相当于晚上喝 1 夸脱（2 品脱）。
 29. 【C】由“But this should be less than 15 minutes, otherwise, sleep really sets in and one can wake up feeling very groggy and far sleepier than to be in with.”可知 C 正确。
 30. 【A】从“One would figure then that a pint of beer at lunchtime has more effect than in the evening, when people are more alert. Indeed, we find that it has about twice the effect.” This has more sinister implications. “If people take alcohol up to the legal driving limit, their performance is seriously impaired after lunch.”可知。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. 【B】题干：很多位于世界最贫穷地区的人享用不到洁净的水和足够的卫生设施。facility 设备，工具；capacity 容量，能力；authority 权威，权威人士；warranty 授权，担保。根据题意，B 为正确选项。
 32. 【C】题干：计划生育诊所为打算缩小家庭规模的人提出避孕的建议。contraceptive 避孕的；interrogative 疑问的，质问的；insensitive 感觉迟钝的；communicative 爱说话的，畅谈的。根据题意，C 为正确选项。
 33. 【A】题干：咖啡因是一种神奇药剂，能够让你准时出门赶上公共汽车。miracle 奇迹；myth 神话；trick 诡计，窍门；legend 传说。根据题意，A 为正确选项。
 34. 【C】题干：如今调查人员还远远不能画出精确的心脏脉管系统图。draft 起草，设计；constitute 制定（法律），组成，任命；decode 译码，解码；encode 编码，译码。根据题意，C 为正确选项。
 35. 【D】题干：在我一生中，我还从没见过比这群人更体贴更富有同情心的。compassionate 富于同情心的；emotional 情绪的，情感的；impersonal 非个人的；compulsory 义务的。根据题意，D 为正确选项。
 36. 【A】题干：在我成为住院医师之前，我希望把病人当做一个完整的人来看待。yearn for 渴望，向往；break into 破门而入；pass for 被称为，被看做；make for 有利于，导致。根据题意，A

为正确选项。

37. **[D]** 题干：现在我们从动物中获取了三分之二的蛋白质，而我们祖父母那一代的蛋白质只有一半是从动物中获取的。derive 得自；deprive 剥夺，使丧失，常见搭配为 deprive sb. of sth. 句型。originate 发源；digest 摘要，消化。根据题意，D 为正确选项。
38. **[C]** 题干：肥胖症导致的死亡率越来越高。mortality 死亡率；mobility 灵活性，机动性；longevity 长命，寿命；maternity 母性，母道。根据题意，C 为正确选项。
39. **[D]** 题干：最佳的锻炼需要持久的努力，而不是频繁地做做停停。exertion 尽力，努力；compassion 同情，怜悯；acceleration 加速；frustration 挫败，受挫。根据题意，D 为正确选项。
40. **[A]** 题干：环保部门的官员坚持要采取措施来遏制酸雨。curb 控制，约束；sue 控告，请愿；detoxify 解毒；condemn 判刑，声讨。根据题干，A 为正确选项。

Section B

41. **[B]** 题干：要是认为这些进步能抵消这样大的农田缩减所带来的负面影响就过于乐观了。make up 弥补，take in 吸收，理解；cut down 砍倒，削减；bring about 使发生，致使。根据题意，B 为正确选项。
42. **[D]** 题干：首先，要给出婚姻幸福与否一个令人满意的定义是不可能的。propose 主张，得出；explain 解释；oppose 反对，使对立；represent 表现，描绘。根据题意，B 为正确选项。
43. **[D]** 题干：政客经常用感性的而不是理性的辩论赢得人们对他们行为和支持。reasonable 合理的，有道理的；applicable 可应用的；favorable 赞成的，讨人喜欢的；sensitive 敏感的，灵敏的。根据题意，D 为正确选项。
44. **[B]** 题干：测试是评估学生学习成果的一种方式。assess 估定，评定；appraise 评价；observe 观察，遵守；appreciate 赏识，感激；induce 劝诱，促使。根据题意，B 为正确选项。
45. **[C]** 题干：通过电视，现在全世界都能够即刻目睹历史事件的发生。witness 目击；证明。perceive 察觉，认识到；reserve 储备，保存；confirm 确定，批准；transmit 传输，传播。根据题意，C 为正确选项。
46. **[D]** 题干：很多专家讲到，这项新的税收计划将不会对该国的经济问题产生重大影响。negligible 可以忽略的；insignificant 无关紧要的；indefinite 模糊的，不确定的；indispensable 不可缺少的；infinite 无穷的，无限的。根据题干，D 为正确选项。
47. **[A]** 题干：我不明白你是如何将最重要的细节漏掉的。leave out 遗漏；omit 省略，遗漏；fabricate 伪造，虚构；pinpoint 查明；embrace 拥抱。根据题干，A 为正确选项。
48. **[B]** 题干：家庭和文化信仰与规范是追求健康生活方式的重要指标。standard 和 norm 都有“标准，规范”的意思。formulation 用公式表示，明确地表达；notion 概念，观念。根据题意，B 为正确选项。
49. **[A]** 题干：肯定有一个系统的方式来回收票据并进行分析。regain 重新得到，找回；relieve 减轻，解除；reverse 颠倒，倒转；rectify 矫正，调整。根据题意，A 为正确选项。
50. **[B]** 题干：要研究地区内疾病的分布情况，在地图上定位病例的位置是很有用的。plot 划分，策划；allocate 分派，分配；mark 做标记于，打分数；pose 摆好姿势，形成。根据题干，B 为正确选项。

Part III Cloze

51. **[D]** 这句话的意思是：人们知道的关于这种疾病的原因并不可靠。肺癌在所有癌症中是最致

命的。人们仍不可能有效地治愈这一疾病,因为病因目前尚不可靠。根据意思选副词 **reliably**, 修饰过去分词 **known**。

52. 【C】文章开篇就告诉我们控制癌症只有三种方法。前面已经说明“屏蔽”并不有效,“治疗”这一方法大多数情况下也是失败的。那么就只有“预防”这一方法相对较好,被认为是控制癌症的主要策略。
53. 【B】从该句中出现的 **then** 我们可以判断出,前面所讲的内容是一种假设。**If** 与 **then** 搭配,表示“如果,那么”。
54. 【D】这句话告诉我们避免过早地死于癌症最实际最划算的方法是什么,句中出现了三种癌症控制方法中的两种:屏蔽和预防,那么剩下的就只有治疗这一种方法了。
55. 【B】这句话的意思是:它仅仅假设我们可以通过提高香烟价格或把钱花在各种形式的教育上——教育似乎已经对白领工人的香烟消费起到了积极的作用,以此来减少香烟的销售量。它仅仅假设我们可以实质上减少每支香烟中的含焦油量。**expand on** 指“在某方面支出”。
56. 【A】这里指的是“减少香烟中焦油的含量”,焦油被包含在香烟中,所以要用过去分词修饰 **tar**。**contained** 指“包含”,用过去分词的形式做定语。
57. 【C】此句中拿吸烟已经普遍的美国和吸烟最近才变得普遍的其他地方作比较,告诉我们这一实用性在这些地方都是适用的。只有 **widespread** 表达“普遍的”意思。
58. 【B】按照逻辑,如果不采取有效措施,肺癌就会大量增长。**unless** 意为“如果不,除非”。
59. 【D】在比较级中,当所比较的两个成分中使用相同的动词时,为了避免重复,该动词再次出现时用动词 **do** 代替。
60. 【C】众所周知,吸烟有害健康不仅仅表现在可以导致肺癌,还会导致其他许多疾病,减少烟草消费量将不可避免的降低其他疾病的患病率,这就是减少烟草消费量对其他疾病的影响。四个选项中, **impact** 表示“冲击,影响”。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. 【C】细节题。答案在第一段第三句:“... hope that online visits will means employees won't have to skip work to tend to minor ailment or to follow up on chronic conditions.”意思是:……希望网上看病将意味着员工不必因为照看小病和慢性病而减少工作。
62. 【D】细节题。第二段表明只有 9% 的医生对网上看病感兴趣。第三段说,要用新技术来分析病人的信息。第四段说,现在网上看病还不能完全代替医院看病。第五段说明这个试验的目的。可见网上看病仍处于试验阶段,所以答案是 D。
63. 【B】细节题。答案在第四段最后一句:“...the virtual doctor's visits offer a “very narrow” sliver of service between phone calls to an advice nurse and a visit to the clinic.”意思是:网上访问医师提供了存在于后面两者之间的很狭窄的服务。这两者是指给咨询护士打电话和去诊所看病。”
64. 【A】细节题。此问题答案在第二段这句话中:“Doctors getting paid is a critical piece in getting this to work.”可知医生并不愿义务提供在线服务。
65. 【C】细节题。答案在第三段的这个句子里:““Smart' Symptom Wizard' questions patients and turns answers into a succinct message.”其中 **profile** 是“扼要描述”的意思。

Passage Two

66. 【C】细节题。第一段说:“It was (and is) common to think that other animals are ruled by instinct whereas

humans lost their instincts and ruled by reason, and that this is why we are so much more flexibly intelligent than other animals. William James, in his book *Principles of Psychology*, took the opposite view.”这表明人们通常认为动物受本能的控制，人受理智控制。而 William James 持相反的观点。

67. **【C】** 细节题。答案在第一段的这个句子中：“As a result, we take normal behavior for granted. We do not realize that normal behavior needs to be explained at all.”意思是：因此我们对我们的正常的行为都视以为当然。我们认为这些行为根本不需要解释。
68. **【D】** 细节题。注意第二段的这些句子：“... cognitive psychologists spend more time studying how we solve problems we are bad at, like learning math or playing chess, than ones we are good at. But our natural competences—our abilities to see, to speak, to find someone beautiful, to reciprocate a favor, to fear disease, to fall in love, to initiate an attack, to experience moral outrage, to navigate a landscape, and myriad others... This machinery works so well that we don’t even realize that it exists... we all suffer from instinct blindness. As a result, psychologists have neglected to study some of the most interesting machinery in the human mind.”这表明心理学家所关心研究的就是非天赋的，非本能的能力以及最不擅长的事，而忽视研究我们那些自然的能力。A, B, C 都是我们自然的能力，故答案选 D 即我们如何推理和加工信息。
69. **【B】** 细节题。见第一段倒数第二句：“To get past this problem, James suggested that we try to make the natural seem strange.”意思是：为了解决这个问题，James 表示我们正努力把自然的事变得奇怪。
70. **【D】** 推理题。见文章最后这句：“As a result, psychologists have neglected to study some of the most interesting machinery in the human mind.”意思是：因此，心理学家忽视了研究人类头脑中最有趣的一些机制。

Passage Three

71. **【D】** 细节题。答案在第三段。该段第一句讲到为了避免这种疗法的副作用，研究者发明了几种新的治疗方式，这就表明很可能该荷尔蒙替代疗法会因为其副作用而不被使用。
72. **【D】** 细节题。答案在第三段。该段最后讲到每一种方法都各有利弊，病人要与自己的医生讨论后决定最适合的治疗方式，由此可以推断要判断哪项疗法最好是因人而异的。
73. **【A】** 细节题。答案在第四段。该段第二句讲到培养良好的生活方式的最佳时间是年幼时。
74. **【C】** 推理题。这句话在文章末尾，前文主要是在讲述如何预防骨质疏松，可以推断这里的 truly silent 指的就是预防这种病。
75. **【C】** 主旨题。根据对全文的分析可知，本文主要讨论的是如何治疗和预防骨质疏松症。

Passage Four

76. **【C】** 细节题。短文第一段第四句说 “And have you got the rest of volumes? You need the basic 22 plus the largely decennial supplements to bring the total to 31.” 由此可知，这一整套书共有 31 册，只买一册就没什么意义了，故答案选 C。
77. **【D】** 推理题。在短文的第二段、第三段，作者很明确地表明了 在人物选择上的不同看法，并说明在选择谁应被收录进词典时没有遵照一定的原则，是不合理的。这表明作者认为编者在选择对象时就像是邀请参加宴会的一场游戏，证明了编者不谨慎的态度，故选项 D 为正确答案。
78. **【C】** 细节题。文章只是在第三段谈到了 Crippen 未被收录进名人词典，该段的最后一句说 “But then Crippen was reputed as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy.” 通篇没有说明 Crippen 未被收录进

词典的原因。因此选项 C 为正确答案。

79. **[B]** 细节题。最后一段作者以 Hugo 为例, 没有记录其生死年月 (dates of birth and death are not recorded); 接着说对于画家 Levina Teerlinc 的描述也不能让人觉得她是位值得纪念的艺术家 (Doesn't seem to qualify her as a memorable artist)。从以上内容可知, 作者引用一些条目是为了强调说明自己的观点: DNB 的编纂方法与内容存在问题。
80. **[C]** 细节题。作者在文章一开始便指出买最近一册的 DNB 毫无意义, 并分析了相关原因。接着作者在第三、四段说 DNB 在选择收录哪些名人的问题上就像做请人赴宴的游戏一样, 毫无原则, 极不合理。最后作者引用了几个名人条目强调说明了 DNB 的编纂方法与内容存在的问题。作者在对词典的不足之处进行评述时有理有据。

Passage Five

81. **[D]** 推理题。D 的说法非常绝对, 不符合原文 “losing weight too fast can cause great health problems”, 原文提到 can, 并不是 be bound to (一定), 故答案为 D。
82. **[B]** 推理题。由第二段的 “Aerobic exercise is a moderate intensity workout that, ...” 可知 workout 是 “(体能) 运动” 的意思, 四个选项只有 dieting 与运动无关, 是 “控制饮食” 的意思。故答案为 B。
83. **[B]** 推理题。文章虽然提到 Use weights which are as heavy as possible, 但是后面还有一句 while still allowing you to do 8 to 12 reps of each exercise, 就是在允许你可以举 8~12 次的情况下, 越重越好。所以 B 选项不正确。故答案为 B。
84. **[C]** 推理题。C 选项的定位为 “It improves bone and muscle strength and burns calories, leading to improved health and a higher quality of life.” 而 It 指代 “While weight training will firm and shape your body, it has other benefits too.” 中的 weight training, 而非 muscles strength。故答案为 C。
85. **[D]** 由文中的叙述可知 weight-training “firm and shape your body” 并且 “leading to improved health and a higher quality of life”, 既可以塑形又可以提高生活质量。故答案为 D。

Passage Six

86. **[A]** 细节题。短文通过具体数字告诉我们, 在新加坡确实存在老龄人口比例增大的问题, 这所带来的影响是: “It is that the ratio of economically active people to economically inactive people will decline.” 即国家将面临严重的经济问题。故选项 A 为正确答案。
87. **[B]** 细节题。短文第七段第二句说: “A father can be compelled by law to maintain his children.” 这与 B 的说法一致。
88. **[C]** 推理题。短文第九段首句说, 亚洲国家的传统美德使得他们有别于那些富有的国家, 这表明传统美德在保持亚洲国家的特色方面起着重要作用, 故答案选 C。
89. **[A]** 细节题。短文第十段最后一句说 “If it does indeed become law, the bill's effect would be far more subtle.” 在接下来的几段里, 作者讲到赡养父母是个人的责任, 并非社会的责任。而有些人碍于情面, 不得不重新考虑赡养父母的问题。因此该议案起到了间接的作用。故选项 A 为正确答案。
90. **[D]** 推理题。文章的最后一句说 “Those of us who pushed for the bill will consider ourselves most successful if it acts as an incentive not to have it invoked in the first place.” 这句话表明该议案是否成功要看它能否激励人们维护传统道德观念, 而不是首先考虑对簿公堂, 故 D 项 “孝顺意识” 为正确答案。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

The nurse's role in diabetes care may be as a specialist or as part of general care — primary or secondary.

Diabetes education in the UK has, traditionally, been undertaken by diabetes specialist nurses alongside their other clinical, management and research roles.

As the number of people in the community who have diabetes has increased, practice nurses and district nurses have taken on tasks that were previously in the domain of the diabetes nurse specialist.

The increased choice for patients to access health information may mean that nurses' roles will change and that they will no longer be the first information-givers, but other important roles will develop. These will include interpreting what the information means to people individually and to their friends and relatives, and creating forums for discussions about how to put the advice into action.

Nurses caring for patients with diabetes need to be working towards the same objectives, therefore target-setting and determining priorities for managing their condition are important aspects of care.

The target for glycated haemoglobin for those with type 1 diabetes is 7.5% and below 7% for those with type 2. Blood pressure is known to be a factor in diabetic complications.

模拟试题三 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

- W: I am thinking of sending a parcel to New York next week. Can you tell me what the procedure is, please?

M: Certainly. When you ring us, we need the following information: the invoice address, the pickup address if that's different, and a contact phone number.

Q: Which of the following details about the sender is not the one Parcel Express needs?

- W: Have you heard it? Gigantic waves of flame had destroyed 800 homes and consumed about 120,000 hectares of land.

M: Yes. Authorities said they were seeking 2 men in connection with the fires, which they believe were started deliberately.

Q: When were the fires thought to have been started?

- W: The bodies of dozens of immigrants were discovered off the Italian coast. They all are believed to come from Somalia.

M: A coast guard spokesman said 15 of 100 illegal immigrants survived being thrown into the Mediterranean Sea.

Q: Where did illegal immigrants come from?

- W: There has been modest growth in tourism worldwide, despite 2 years of terrorism, war and

disease.

M: France remains the most popular destination, receiving more than 77 million visitors, followed by Spain, the United States, and Italy.

Q: Which country ranks second among leading tourism nations?

5. W: So Mr. Johnson, you would like to write material for computers, wouldn't you?

M: Yes, ma'ma, that's what interests me most about computers: writing programs. I am sure that career prospects in the computer industry will be very good.

Q: What would Mr. Johnson like to work as?

6. M: Kids, be quiet. Listen to the train announcement.

W: Attention all passengers, platform change. The train now standing at platform 9 is the 10:48 train, calling at all stations to Washington. Please note, the 10:52 to New York will now leave from platform 7.

Q: Where is the train to Washington now standing?

7. W: If these prices get any higher, I'll have to go on a diet.

M: You should anyway.

Q: What does the man tell us?

8. W: Do you think Henry is up to running the business?

M: I'm afraid it's over his head.

Q: What does the man mean?

9. M: I thought it would be fun if we all went to see that movie downtown.

W: Count me out. I have heard it isn't worth the money.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. W: What are your remarks on the sales for beef?

M: Yeah, the sales for beef have been flat in recent years.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

11. M: How about the food in that Chinese taken-away?

W: Actually not everyone is happy with the food.

Q: What does the woman imply?

12. M: As they say, one man's meat is another man's poison.

W: Sure.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: As a professor in history and also a Chinese American, can you use a word to describe the history of Chinese Americans?

M: Bitter. For many years it was common in the States to associate Chinese Americans with restaurants and laundries.

Q: What had Chinese Americans been associated with for many years in the United States?

14. M: Oh, Mrs. Smith. Keep your eyes on the road! No! You almost collided with the truck.

Turn right here, and wait, wait. Stop. How in the world did you pass the written test anyway?

W: Oh, sorry about that. It won't happen again.

Q: What can be implied from what the man says?

15. W: Would you say something about yoga before we begin our first yoga class?

M: It's important we learn a few facts about yoga. First of all, it is not a religion. Yoga is a way of life and can serve only to improve your present way of life. Yoga is an exact science and a delicate art.

Q: Which of the following statements is not the one to describe yoga according to the conversation?

Section B

Passage One

W: What are you going to do about those people who haven't got jobs?

M: I have every intention of making sure that every possible step is taken. First of all to halt the increase in the unemployment figures, and secondly to provide a meaningful and worthwhile job for every man and woman in the country.

W: What about the traffic congestion in the centre of town?

M: I am glad you brought that up. I think so many people are concerned with the problems of the environment. It's essential that each one of us realizes the responsibility we all have in the fight against pollution and in the preservation of our cultural and social heritage. We must hope for better time.

W: Are you going to do anything for the old age pensioners?

M: Of course we are. The retired people of today are the people who built this country, who made it what it is.

W: What do you intend to do about the hooligans, then, the kids that go round smashing things up because they haven't been educated to do anything better with their time?

M: This is obviously a very serious and difficult problem. Now I don't want you to get the wrong idea. There are thousands of well-meaning, responsible teenagers, and it is my firm conviction that they are in the majority. The trouble is caused by a handful of violent and well-organized louts, and we have no intention of letting them getting away with it.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. What does the man promise to do with the unemployment problem?

17. According to the man, what should people do with traffic congestion?

18. How does the man evaluate the old age pensioners?

19. What is the wrong idea about the hooligans?

20. What does he intend to do about the violent and well-organized louts?

Passage Two

Most people probably do not need to take vitamin pills to improve their health. Yet millions of people do. In the United States 40 percent of the people reportedly take vitamin pills.

The American Medical Association noted that vitamins can help keep people healthy when used correctly. For example, children may need to take vitamins for a while; pregnant women and women breast-feeding their children may need vitamins; people who do not eat meat or are eating less food to lose weight may need them. In general, other people do not. But they should try to eat moderate amounts

of all kinds of foods — fruits and vegetables, grains, milk products, and meat and fish.

About half of all Americans who take vitamins use small amounts just to increase their vitamin levels a little. Dr. Callaway notes those daily levels are already a little higher than we need for good health. The health care groups say these people probably are not harming themselves. The other half uses large amounts in an effort to prevent some things as cancer and heart disease. Callaway says that there's no proof that this works. And huge amounts of vitamins, he says, can be harmful. For example, too much vitamin A can damage the liver and bones; too much vitamin B can damage the nerves; too much vitamin C or vitamin D may produce kidney stones.

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What may damage one's nerves if being taken too much?
22. What should those who don't have to take vitamin eat?
23. In the U.S.A, how many people are reported to take vitamin?
24. Which group of people need to take vitamin?
25. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

Passage Three

Studies of the effect that makes many of us slumber or feel sleepy during the queen's Speech on Christmas Day have revealed that changes may be required in Britain's drink drive legislation.

Dr. James Horne, director of the Sleep Research Laboratory at Loughborough University, is investigating post-lunch sleepiness. "We humans are designed to sleep twice a day, once at night and a short nap after lunch, but in this part of the world we tend to repress that." It is a remnant of the same primeval programming that makes all animals in the bush rest in the hot afternoon sun to conserve energy.

In his studies Dr. Horne has been investigating the role of alcohol. The theory is that if you are more sleepy after lunch then it figures that alcohol will be more potent after lunch. One would figure then that a pint of beer at lunchtime has more effect than in the evening, when people are more alert. Indeed, we find that it has about twice the effect. "This has more sinister implications. If people take alcohol up to the legal driving limit, their performance is seriously impaired after lunch," he said. "It seems that alcohol interacts with the circadian rhythm of sleep to cause afternoon sleepiness, so that one pint at lunch time is equivalent, in effect, to a quart in the evening." Dr. Horne recommends mild exercise, a splash of cold air or cold water on the face, or a cup of coffee. Otherwise, take a cat nap. But this should be less than 15 minutes, "otherwise, sleep really sets in and one can wake up feeling very groggy and far sleepier than to be gained with."

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the passage imply?
27. Who take a rest in the hot afternoon sun?
28. Why oughtn't most drivers drink at all at lunchtime?
29. According to the passage, if you sleep more than 15 minutes after lunch, what will happen?
30. What can be inferred from this passage?

模拟试题四

4

Model Test Four

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. Exercise and warming.
B. Warming and chilling.
C. Heat and cold.
D. Absorption and distribution.
2. A. Smelly. B. Scattered.
C. Blocking doors and store shutters. D. Put in bags and boxes.
3. A. Most benign tumors needn't be called to the attention of a physician.

- B. People suffering from cancers were born with them.
- C. The distinction between benign and malignant tumors is consequently always impossible.
- D. Some tumors change their nature in the course of years, after a period of benign growth.
4. A. The play will be performed at another location.
- B. The woman didn't intend to attend the play.
- C. It isn't possible to cancel the play.
- D. The play was going to be performed outside.
5. A. She'd prefer to go to a different restaurant.
- B. She'll join the man for dinner.
- C. She has been to the restaurant before.
- D. The man should order spaghetti at the restaurant.
6. A. She thought the furniture would be promptly bought.
- B. She doesn't remember how much the furniture cost.
- C. They bought the furniture after considerable thought.
- D. They bought the furniture on a credit basis.
7. A. She'd like to watch television with the man.
- B. The man shouldn't waste his time watching television.
- C. The man should wash dishes.
- D. The television program doesn't start until later in the evening.
8. A. Help the woman repair her car.
- B. Help the woman find a job.
- C. Cancel the woman's appointment for her.
- D. Take the woman to her doctor's office.
9. A. His housemate doesn't want the windows closed.
- B. His housemate is responsible for paying the electric bill.
- C. The windows are hard to close.
- D. He's anxious for the weather to warm up.
10. A. A bridge to Manhattan.
- B. Skyscrapers at dusk.
- C. A lot of things in Manhattan.
- D. A classical night view in Manhattan.
11. A. He moved into his new apartment a couple of months ago.
- B. He'd like the woman to help him pay the rent.
- C. He and Peter have downloaded a new apartment.
- D. The apartment might be too expensive for him.
12. A. The mirror is only half done.
- B. They could take the mirror back to the store next week.
- C. The mirror is on 50% discount.
- D. Look for a bigger mirror on sale.
13. A. To order some medicine for the man.
- B. To get something for Aunt's birthday.
- C. To buy some items.
- D. To see some car models.
14. A. Try to switch hours with someone else.

- B. Look before you leap.
 - C. There has to be a trade-off between job and pastime.
 - D. Do the extra work without complaining.
15. A. Roomy and comfortable. B. Nice but expensive.
C. Cheap and comfortable. D. Roomy but expensive.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Because he had felt severe pain on both sides of the abdomen.
B. Because he could not stand the intolerable pain in the back.
C. Because he had brought up what he had.
D. Because he has got diarrhea.
17. A. His time was fully occupied.
B. He had some urgent cases to deal with.
C. His boss asked him to do extra work.
D. Two tablets of analgesics killed his pain.
18. A. First in the right abdomen and then it went to the lower abdomen.
B. First in the lower abdomen and then it shifted to the right lower abdomen.
C. First in the left abdomen and then it shifted to the right lower abdomen.
D. First in the upper abdomen and then it shifted to the right lower abdomen.
19. A. He has got acute appendicitis.
B. He has got acute diarrhea.
C. He has a duodenal ulcer.
D. He has got an acute gastric ulcer.
20. A. He will go through the formalities of admittance to hospital.
B. He will go to the operating room.
C. He will go to the outpatient department.
D. He will go to the inpatient department.

Passage Two

21. A. Every child in hospital receives some teaching.
B. Not enough is known about hospital teaching.
C. Hospital teaching is of poor quality.
D. The special children's hospitals are worst off.
22. A. Hospital teaching across the country is similar.
B. Each hospital has at least one part-time teacher.
C. All hospitals surveyed offer education to children.
D. Only one-fourth of the hospital has full-time teachers.
23. A. Hospital teachers. B. Schoolmates.

- C. Parents. D. School teachers.
24. A. The author is unfavorable towards children receiving education in hospitals.
B. The author is in favor of the present state of teaching in hospitals.
C. The author is unsatisfied with the present state of hospital teaching.
D. The author is satisfied with the results of the latest survey.
25. A. Doctors and nurses. B. Finding a hospital teacher.
C. The school teacher. D. New medical instruments.

Passage Three

26. A. How birds learn to build nests.
B. Why birds lay eggs.
C. How birds' nests have evolved.
D. Why some birds' nests are considered primitive.
27. A. Their flying ability improved greatly.
B. They became warm-blooded.
C. They began to lay eggs.
D. They changed their migration patterns.
28. A. On the ground. B. In cold places.
C. On the highest branches of trees. D. Inside tree trunks.
29. A. A primitive type of nest. B. An elevated nest.
C. A typical cup-shaped nest. D. A nest of twigs and branches.
30. A. To avoid predators. B. To expose tile eggs to stronger sunlight.
C. To have a better view of predators. D. To save labor.

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

31. Already the class is _____ about who our new teacher will be.
A. foreseeing B. speculating C. fabricating D. contemplating
32. For many patients, institutional care is the most _____ and beneficial form of care.
A. pertinent B. appropriate C. acute D. persistent
33. The automatic doors in supermarkets _____ the entry and exit of customers with shopping carts.
A. furnish B. induce C. facilitate D. allocate
34. If you want this painkiller, you'll have to ask the doctor for a _____.
A. inscription B. transcription C. description D. prescription
35. The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
A. identified B. guaranteed C. notified D. conveyed
36. We should _____ all advanced science and technology to develop our economy.
A. draw on B. draw in C. draw up D. draw out

37. There had been another prison breakout. Five men got away and are still _____.
 A. in detail B. at length C. at large D. at a loss
38. Helicopters rushed to where Shenzhou 5 _____ for the rescue of China's first astronaut.
 A. settled down B. shot down C. touched down D. turned down
39. I can't possibly mark your homework: your handwriting is _____. You must spend time in improving it.
 A. illogical B. illicit C. illegible D. illusive
40. The president gave a _____ for the visiting heads of the countries.
 A. recession B. reflection C. recognition D. reception

Section B

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined, beneath which are four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Then mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The rosemary plant is an emblem of fidelity and remembrance.
 A. thoughtfulness B. tenderness C. faithfulness D. happiness
42. Proper exercise plays a significant role in the rehabilitation of patients with various back ailments.
 A. equation B. recovery C. distress D. relaxation
43. The patient who takes interest in everything and everybody is a formidable adversary for disease.
 A. dreadful B. principal C. potential D. imaginary
44. The scientists at the University of Bern in Switzerland have used a weakened virus that is not infectious and has proved safe and effective.
 A. dangerous B. harmful C. contagious D. invading
45. The doctor did not rule out the possibility of food poisoning.
 A. include B. exclude C. foresee D. question
46. In the final straight Meyers stumbled, and although he didn't fall it was enough to lose his first place.
 A. staggered B. screamed C. startled D. rebuked
47. The coach explained the regulations at length to make sure that none of his players would become violators.
 A. in general B. at best C. in detail D. at last
48. The mental patient fluctuates between great excitement and deep depression.
 A. stabilizes B. recovers C. worsens D. alternates
49. Because he wore a strange collection of clothes and often talked to himself, his neighbor considered him eccentric.
 A. ecstatic B. energetic C. exotic D. peculiar
50. It is true that the alleged power of dreams to predict future events still remains unproved.
 A. supposed B. well-known C. true D. legal

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

The injection that the girl had been given was beginning to work. Her head 51 heavy, and she was very sleepy. Once she opened her eyes and saw two nurses. They were placing her on another bed. Then she had the feeling of moving down a long hall. Once 52 a while, she thought that she heard people talking around her. The last time she opened her eyes, she saw a large round lamp above her. Then everything was dark, and she 53 into a deep sleep.

The doctor was 54 to begin. First he opened the chest 55 around the heart. Meanwhile, another doctor connected the special machine to her. Next, the first doctor used an electric shock to stop the girl's heart. Working very carefully, he repaired the passage that was 56. Then, using another electric shock, he 57 the heart again. He closed her chest, and the operation was 58. No additional blood had been needed. The 59 operation lasted ninety minutes. The girl was taken to another room. She would be watched until she was conscious.

As she opened her eyes, the girl saw her mother's face. Her mother smiled. "It's all over," she said. "The doctor promised to make you better and he has succeeded. In a few weeks you'll be 60 home."

51. A. felt	B. feel
C. became	D. turned
52. A. at	B. of
C. in	D. for
53. A. went	B. fell
C. got	D. became
54. A. sure	B. eager
C. ready	D. quick
55. A. area	B. field
C. point	D. portion
56. A. damaged	B. hurt
C. injured	D. wounded
57. A. launched	B. began
C. started	D. ceased
58. A. over	B. up
C. all	D. off
59. A. full	B. all
C. entire	D. complete
60. A. sent	B. taken
C. coming	D. going

Part IV Reading Comprehension

(30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

The discovery of the Antarctic not only proved one of the most interesting of all geographical adventures, but created what might be called "the heroic age of Antarctic exploration". By their tremendous heroism, men such as Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen caused a new continent to emerge from the shadows, and yet that heroic age, little more than a century old, is already passing. Modern science and inventions are revolutionizing the techniques of former explorers, and, although still calling for courage and feats of endurance, future journeys into these icy wastes will probably depend on motor vehicles equipped with caterpillar traction rather than on the dogs that earlier discoverers found so invaluable.

Few realize that this Antarctic continent is almost equal in size to South America, and enormous field of work awaits geographers and prospectors. The coasts of this continent remain to be

accurately charted, and the mapping of the whole of the interior presents formidable task to the cartographers who undertake the work. Once their labors are completed, it will be possible to prospect the vast natural resources which scientists believe will furnish one of the large' treasure hoards of metals and minerals the world has yet known, an almost inexhaustible sources of copper, coal, uranium, and many other ores will become available to man. Such discoveries will usher in an era of practical exploitation of the Antarctic wastes.

The polar darkness which hides this continent for the six winter months will be defeated by huge batteries of light, and make possible the establishing of airfields for the future intercontinental air service by making these areas as light as day. Present flying routes will completely change, for the Antarctic refueling bases will make flight from Australia to South America comparatively easy over the 5,000 miles journey.

The climate is not likely to offer an insuperable problem, for the explorer Admiral Byrd has shown that the climate is possible even for men completely untrained for expeditions into those frozen wastes. Some of his party were men who had never seen snow before, and yet he records that they survived the rigors of the Antarctic climate comfortably, so that, provided that the appropriate installations are made, we may assume that human beings from all countries could live there safely. Byrd even affirms that it is probably the most health climate in the world, for the intense cold of thousands of years has sterilized this continent, and rendered it absolutely germfree, with the consequences that ordinary and extraordinary sicknesses and disease from which man suffers in other zones with different climates are here utterly unknown. There exist no problems of conservation and preservation of food supplies, for the latter keep indefinitely without any signs of deterioration; it may even be that later generations will come to regard the Antarctic as the natural storehouse for the whole world. Plans are already on foot to set up permanent bases on the shores of this continent, and what so few years ago was regarded as a "dead continent" now promises to be a most active centre of human life and endeavor.

61. When did man begin to explore the Antarctic?
 - A. About 100 years ago.
 - B. In this century.
 - C. At the beginning of the 19th century.
 - D. In 1798.
62. What must the explorers be, even though they have modern equipment and techniques?
 - A. Brave and tough.
 - B. Stubborn and arrogant.
 - C. Well-liked and humorous.
 - D. Stout and smart.
63. What is planned for the continent?
 - A. Building dams along the coasts.
 - B. Setting up several summer resorts along the coasts.
 - C. Mapping the coast and the whole territory.
 - D. Setting up permanent bases on the coasts.
64. What kind of metals and minerals can we find in the Antarctic?
 - A. Magnesite, coal and oil.
 - B. Copper, coal and uranium.
 - C. Silver, natural gas and uranium.
 - D. Aluminum, copper and natural gas.
65. The most healthy climate in the world is _____.
 - A. in South America
 - B. in the Arctic Region
 - C. in the Antarctic Continent
 - D. in the Atlantic Ocean

Passage Two

Can electricity cause cancer? In a society that literally runs on electric power, the very idea seems preposterous. But for more than a decade, a growing band of scientists and journalists has pointed to studies that seem to link exposure to electromagnetic fields with increased risk of leukemia and other malignancies. The implications are unsettling, to say the least, since everyone comes into contact with such fields, which are generated by everything electrical, from power lines and antennas to personal computers and micro-wave ovens. Because evidence on the subject is inconclusive and often contradictory, it has been hard to decide whether concern about the health effects of electricity is legitimate—or the worst kind of paranoia.

Now the alarmists have gained some qualified support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the executive summary of a new scientific review, released in draft form late last week, the EPA has put forward what amounts to the most serious government warning to date. The agency tentatively concludes that scientific evidence “suggests a casual link” between extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields—those having very longwave-lengths—and leukemia, lymphoma and brain cancer. While the report falls short of classifying ELF fields as probable carcinogens, it does identify the common 60-hertz magnetic field as “a possible, but not proven, cause of cancer in humans”.

The report is no reason to panic—or even to lost sleep. If there is a cancer risk, it is a small one. The evidence is still so controversial that the draft stirred a great deal of debate within the Bush Administration, and the EPA released it over strong objections from the Pentagon and the White House. But now no one can deny that the issue must be taken seriously and that much more research is needed.

At the heart of the debate is a simple and well-understood physical phenomenon: When an electric current passes through a wire, it generates an electromagnetic field that exerts forces on surrounding objects. For many years, scientists dismissed any suggestion that such forces might be harmful, primarily because they are so extraordinarily weak. The ELF magnetic field generated by a video terminal measures only a few milligauss, or about one-hundredth the strength of the earth’s own magnetic field. The electric fields surrounding a power line can be as high as 10 kilovolts per meter, but the corresponding field induced in human cells will be only about 1 millivolt per meter. This is far less than the electric fields that the cells themselves generate.

How could such minuscule forces pose a health danger? The consensus used to be that they could not, and for decades scientists concentrated on more powerful kinds of radiation, like X-rays, that pack sufficient wallop to knock electrons out of the molecules that make up the human body. Such “ionizing” radiations have been clearly linked to increased cancer risks and there are regulations to control emissions.

But epidemiological studies, which find statistical associations between sets of data, do not prove cause and effect. Though there is a body of laboratory work showing that exposure to ELF fields can have biological effects on animal tissues, a mechanism by which those effects could lead to cancerous growths has never been found.

The Pentagon is far from persuaded. In a blistering 33-page critique of the EPA report, Air Force scientists charge its authors with having “biased the entire document” toward proving a link. “Our reviewers are convinced that there is no suggestion that electromagnetic fields present in the environment induce or promote cancer,” the Air Force concludes. “It is astonishing that the EPA would lend its

imprimatur on this report.” Then Pentagon’s concern is understandable. There is hardly a unit of the modern military that does not depend on the heavy use of some kind of electronic equipment, from huge ground-based radar towers to the defense systems built into every warship and plane.

66. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 - A. studies on the cause of cancer
 - B. controversial view-points in the cause of cancer
 - C. the relationship between electricity and cancer
 - D. different ideas about the effect of electricity on cancer
67. The view-point of the EPA is _____.
 - A. there is casual link between electricity and cancer
 - B. electricity really affects cancer
 - C. controversial
 - D. low frequency electromagnetic field is a possible cause of cancer
68. Why did the Pentagon and White House object to the release of the report? Because _____.
 - A. it may stir a great deal of debate among the Bush Administration
 - B. every unit of the modern military has depended on the heavy use of some kind of electronic equipment
 - C. the Pentagon’s concern was understandable
 - D. they had different arguments
69. It can be inferred from physical phenomenon _____.
 - A. the force of the electromagnetic field is too weak to be harmful
 - B. the force of the electromagnetic field is weaker than the electric field that the cells generate
 - C. electromagnetic field may affect health
 - D. only more powerful radiation can knock electron out of human body
70. What do you think ordinary citizens may do after reading the different arguments?
 - A. They are indifferent.
 - B. They are worried very much.
 - C. They may exercise prudent avoidance.
 - D. They are shocked.

Passage Three

Here’s a familiar version of the boy-meets-girl situation. A young man has at last plucked up courage to invite a dazzling young lady out to dinner. She has accepted his invitation and he is overjoyed. He is determined to take her to the best restaurant in town, even if it means that he will have to live on memories and hopes during the month to come. When they get to the restaurant, he discovers that this ethereal creature is on a diet. She mustn’t eat this and she mustn’t eat that. Oh, but of course, she doesn’t want to spoil his enjoyment. Let him by all means eat as much fattening food as he wants: it’s the surest way to an early grave. They spend a truly memorable evening together and never see each other again.

What a miserable lot dieters are! You can always recognize them from the sour expression on their faces. They spend most of their time turning their noses up at food. They are forever consulting calorie charts; gazing at themselves in mirrors; and leaping on to weighing-machines in the bathroom. They spend a lifetime fighting a losing battle against spreading hips, protruding tummies and double chins.

Some wage all-out war on FAT. Mere dieting is not enough. They exhaust themselves doing exercises, sweating in sauna baths, being pummeled and massaged by weird machines. The really wealthy diet-mongers pay vast sums for “health cures”. For two weeks they can enter a nature clinic and be starved to death for a hundred guineas a week. Don’t think it’s only the middle-aged who go in for these fads either. Many of these bright young things you see are suffering from chronic malnutrition: they are living on nothing but air, water and the goodwill of God.

Dieters undertake to starve themselves of their own free will; so why are they so miserable? Well, for one thing, they're always hungry. You can't be hungry and happy at the same time. All the horrible concoctions they eat instead of food leave them permanently dissatisfied. Wonderfood is a complete food, the advertisement says. Just dissolve a teaspoonful in water. A complete food it may be, but not quite as complete as a juicy steak. And, of course, they're always miserable because they feel so guilty. Hunger just proves too much for them and in the end they lash out and devour five huge guilt-inducing cream cakes at a sitting. And who can blame them? At least three times a day they are exposed to temptation. What utter torture it is always watching others tucking into piles of mouth-watering food while you munch a water biscuit and sip unsweetened lemon juice!

What's all this self-inflicted torture for? Saintry people deprive themselves of food to attain a state of grace. Unsaintry people do so to attain a state of misery. It will be a great day when all the dieters in the world abandon their slimming courses; when they hold out their plates and demand second helpings!

71. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. On Fat
B. We Should All Grow Fat and Be Happy
C. Many Diseases Are Connected with Fat
D. Diet Deprives People of Normal Life
72. Why do they never see each other again?
A. Because it is a memorable evening.
B. Because she lets him eat as much fattening food as he wants.
C. Because she does not eat this and drink that.
D. Because eating fattening food is the surest way to an early grave.
73. What's the meaning of "lot" in the first line of Paragraph 2?
A. Amount. B. Field. C. Fate. D. Group.
74. Which of the following ways is NOT mentioned for diet?
A. Doing exercises. B. Not eating sugar.
C. Not eating fat. D. Taking sauna baths.
75. What is the author's attitude toward diet?
A. Persuasive. B. Critical. C. Indifferent. D. Adversative.

Passage Four

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of PhDs. Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent. The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing. Last week a well-rounded study was published. It was based on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

The dropouts rate was found to be 31 per cent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work. They are not only doing well financially, but, according to the report, are not far below the income levels of those who went on to complete their doctorates.

Discussing the study last week, Dr. Tucker said the project was initiated because of the concern frequently expressed by graduate faculties and administrators that some of the individuals who dropped out of Ph.D. programs were capable of competing the requirement for the degree. Attrition at the Ph.D. level is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain on university resources already being used to capacity. Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the Ph.D. "The results of our research," Dr. Tucker concluded, "did not support these opinions."

1. Lack of motivation was the principal reason for dropping out.
2. Most dropouts went as far in their doctoral program as was consistent with their levels of ability or their specialities.
3. Most dropouts are now engaged in work consistent with their education and motivation.

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams. Among the single most important personal reasons identified by dropouts for non-completion of their Ph.D. program, lack of finances was marked by 19 per cent.

As an indication of how well the dropouts were doing, a chart showed 2% in humanities were receiving \$ 20,000 and more annually while none of the Ph. D.'s with that background reached this figure. The Ph. D.'s shone in the \$ 7,500 to \$ 15,000 bracket with 78% at that level against 50% for the dropouts. This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D.'s tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

As to the possibility of getting dropouts back on campus, the outlook was glum. The main condition which would have to prevail for at least 25% of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present job.

76. The author states that many educators feel that _____.
 - A. steps should be taken to get the dropouts back to campus
 - B. the dropouts should return to a lower quality school to continue their study
 - C. the Ph. D. holder is generally a better adjusted person than the dropout
 - D. the high dropouts rate is largely attributable to the lack of stimulation on the part of faculty members
77. Research has shown that _____.
 - A. dropouts are substantially below Ph. D.'s in financial attainment
 - B. the incentive factor is a minor one in regard to pursuing Ph. D. studies

- C. the Ph. D. candidate is likely to change his field of specialization if he drops out
D. about one-third of those who start Ph. D. work do not complete the work to earn the degree
78. Meeting foreign language requirements for the Ph. D. _____.
A. is the most frequent reason for dropping out
B. is more difficult for the science candidate than for the humanities candidate
C. is an essential part of many Ph. D. programs
D. does not vary in difficulty among universities
79. After reading the article, one would refrain from concluding that _____.
A. optimism reigns in regard to getting Ph. D. dropouts to return to their pursuit of the degree
B. a Ph. D. dropout, by and large, does not have what it takes to learn the degree
C. colleges and universities employ a substantial number of Ph. D. dropouts
D. Ph. D.'s are not earning what they deserve in nonacademic positions
80. It can be inferred that the high rate of dropouts lies in _____.
A. salary for Ph. D. too low
B. academic requirement too high
C. salary for dropouts too high
D. 1,000 positions

Passage Five

Avian influenza is an infectious disease of birds caused by type A strains of the influenza virus. The disease, which was first identified in Italy more than 100 years ago, occurs worldwide.

All birds are thought to be susceptible to infection with avian influenza, though some species are more resistant to infection than others. Infection causes a wide spectrum of symptoms in birds, ranging from mild illness to a highly contagious and rapidly fatal disease resulting in severe epidemics. The latter is known as "highly pathogenic avian influenza". This form is characterized by sudden onset, severe illness, and rapid death, with a mortality that can approach 100%.

Fifteen subtypes of influenza virus are known to infect birds, thus providing an extensive reservoir of influenza viruses potentially circulating in bird populations. To date, all outbreaks of the highly pathogenic form have been caused by influenza A viruses of subtypes H5 and H7.

Migratory waterfowl — most notably wild ducks — are the natural reservoir of avian influenza viruses, and these birds are also the most resistant to infection. Domestic poultry, including chickens and turkeys, are particularly susceptible to epidemics of rapidly fatal influenza.

Direct or indirect contact of domestic flocks with wild migratory waterfowl has been implicated as a frequent cause of epidemics. Live bird markets have also played an important role in the spread of epidemics.

Recent research has shown that viruses of low pathogenicity can, after circulation for sometimes short periods in a poultry population, mutate into highly pathogenic viruses. During a 1983–1984 epidemic in the United States of America, the H5N2 virus initially caused low mortality, but within six months became highly pathogenic, with a mortality approaching 90%. Control of the outbreak required destruction of more than 17 million birds at a cost of nearly US\$ 65 million. During a 1999–2001 epidemic in Italy, the H7N1 virus, initially of low pathogenicity, mutated within 9 months to a highly pathogenic form. More than 13 million birds died or were destroyed.

The quarantining of infected farms and destruction of infected or potentially exposed flocks are

standard control measures aimed at preventing spread to other farms and eventual establishment of the virus in a country's poultry population. Apart from being highly contagious, avian influenza viruses are readily transmitted from farm to farm by mechanical means, such as by contaminated equipment, vehicles, feed, cages, or clothing. Highly pathogenic viruses can survive for long periods in the environment, especially when temperatures are low. Stringent sanitary measures on farms can, however, confer some degree of protection.

In the absence of prompt control measures backed by good surveillance, epidemics can last for years. For example, an epidemic of H5N2 avian influenza, which began in Mexico in 1992, started with low pathogenicity, evolved to the highly fatal form, and was not controlled until 1995.

81. According to the passage, the following are all incorrect EXCEPT _____.
 - A. avian influenza was not recognized until more than 100 years ago
 - B. infection with avian influenza cause mild epidemics in birds
 - C. not all birds are susceptible to infection with avian influenza
 - D. the disease of avian influenza occurs worldwide except in Italy
82. Characters of the highly pathogenic avian influenza include EXCEPT _____.
 - A. sudden onset
 - B. resistance to infection
 - C. severe illness
 - D. rapid death
83. Migratory waterfowl are the most resistant to the infection with avian influenza _____.
 - A. when they would migrate to the south from the north
 - B. if they do not migrate to the rest of the planet
 - C. when they are mixed with domestic poultry and pigs
 - D. while domestic poultry are particularly susceptible to epidemics of avian influenza
84. Control of the outbreak requires EXCEPT _____.
 - A. destruction of infected or potentially exposed flocks
 - B. the quarantining of infected farms
 - C. the absence of prompt control measures
 - D. stringent sanitary measures on farms
85. From the passage we can infer that rapid mutation of low to highly pathogenic viruses _____.
 - A. has led to evolution of the highly fatal form H5N2 viruses
 - B. makes it impossible for scientists to develop more effective vaccines against the viruses
 - C. helps to prevent spread from farm to farm by mechanical means
 - D. proves to be protective of the extensive reservoirs

Passage Six

About ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way; women are luckier only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner. There are different forms of color blindness. A man may not be able to see deep red.

He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green—a strange world indeed.

In certain occupations color blindness can be dangerous and candidates are tested most carefully. For

example, when fighting at night, soldiers use lights of flares to signal to each other. A green light may mean “Advance” and a red light may mean: “Danger! Keep back!” You can see what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green! Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called “cones”. These help to see in a bright light and to tell the difference between colors. There are also millions of “rods” but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color. Wait until it is dark tonight, then go outside. Look round you and try to see what colors you can recognize.

Birds and animals which hunt at night have eyes which contain few or no cones at all, so they cannot see colors. As far as we know, bats and adult owls cannot see colors at all only light and dark shapes. Similarly cats and dogs cannot see colours as well as we can.

Insects can see ultra violet rays which are invisible to us, and some of them can even see X rays. The wings of a moth may seem grey and dull to us, but to insects they may appear beautiful, showing colors which we cannot see. Scientists know that there are other colors around us which insects can see but which we cannot see. Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes like blue, but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects but a blue lamp will.

86. Among people who suffer from color blindness, _____.
 - A. some may see everything in shades of green
 - B. few can tell the difference between blue and green
 - C. few may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green
 - D. very few may think that everything in the world is in green
87. When millions of rods in our eyes are at work in darkness we can see _____.
 - A. colors only
 - B. shapes and colors
 - C. shapes only
 - D. darkness only
88. According to the passage, bats and adult owls cannot see colors _____.
 - A. because they hunt at night
 - B. because they cannot see light
 - C. because they have no cones and rods
 - D. because they have no cones
89. According to the passage, dogs and cats _____.
 - A. as well as human beings can not see some colors
 - B. have fewer cones than human beings
 - C. have less rods than human beings
 - D. can see colors as well as human beings
90. Which of the following is NOT true about insects?
 - A. Insects can see more colors than human beings.
 - B. Insects can see ultraviolet rays which are invisible to men.
 - C. All insects have their favorite colors.
 - D. The world is more colorful to insects than to human beings.

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

美国癌症协会报告说, 美国癌症致死人数在 2004 年继续减少, 这是继 2003 年以来连续第二年人数下降。

协会报告表示, 这一结论显示, 去年发布的 2003 年癌症致死人数出现 70 多年以来的小幅下降的报告是可靠的, 也可能是人数继续下降的开始, 而不仅仅是在调查中侥幸得出的数据。

2003~2004 年, 癌症致死的人数下降了 3014 人, 在去年公布的数据上(2002~2003 年的癌症致死人数)有了相当大的增加。

美国癌症协会把死亡人数的减少部分归结为减少吸烟和改善直肠癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌的诊疗技术。就手头上的数据显示, 人数减少最多的是因直肠癌致死的, 其中男性死亡人数减少了 1110 人, 女性减少了 1094 人。

流行病学专业执行主任兼癌症协会监督伊丽莎白·沃德博士认为, 死亡人数的减少最主要是由于在治疗直肠癌中使用了筛选测定法。这种方法使得癌症在最可治愈的早期就被发现, 甚至还能找到癌症早期出现的息肉, 并在其转化成恶性肿瘤前将其切除, 从而达到完全预防癌症的目的。

尽管只有大约半数的需要进行筛选的成年人进行了必要的检查, 但在直肠癌诊疗方面的进步还是令人瞩目的。如果更多的人参与到筛选中来, 死亡人数和发病率可能下降得更多。

柳格特博士表示, 在直肠癌死亡人数下降的原因中, 治疗方法和药物的改善也功不可没。

“1998~2000 年之间, 直肠癌的治疗方法经历了一次革命。‘革命’还不足以显示其重要性,” 柳格特博士认为。“我们从以前的只有单一的药物到有了六七种好的药物。这大大提高了治愈率和病人的存活率。”

“癌症死亡率的下降最终导致了总的人口死亡率的下降, 这确实是这些年在控制烟草、疾病早期诊疗与筛选项目和临床及基础研究项目上的努力和投资的反应,” 沃德博士表示。“我们已经取得了许多成就, 但我们还有很多事情要做。”

沃德博士说, 最让人关心的是非裔美国人在几乎所有种类的癌症中的死亡率都明显比白人高出很多。研究人员还没有完全找到原因。他们认为, 收入、教育、医疗差距是死亡人数差距的一些原因, 但不完全归结于此。

沃德博士认为, “如果我们真的希望利用我们所掌握的技术继续在癌症诊疗中取得进步, 我们必须找到一种途径, 让所有人都能得到他们所需要的如何预防癌症的信息, 并保证所有人都能够接受早期诊疗——高质量的治疗。这样, 10~20 年以后, 这种差距就将不再会存在了。”

This is the end of Model Test Four. (注意: 写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题四 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【A】** 由 “And we know factors influencing tissue distribution of drugs include exercise and warming or chilling.” 可知应选 A。
2. **【D】** 男士说纽约某些街区充满暴力，又说 “But the garbage are tidily bagged and boxed though.”
3. **【D】** 男士认为在学习肿瘤的过程中要时刻记住肿瘤的 “良性” 和 “恶性” 是相对而言的，而且在诊疗中常存在争议。
4. **【A】** 从 “They can move to an indoor stage.” 可知。
5. **【D】** 从女士说 “Well, I am on the mood of some spaghetti” 可知她准备在那家意大利餐馆吃意大利面。Spaghetti 意大利式面条 on the mood of = feel like。
6. **【C】** buy on time 指 “深思熟虑后购买”。
7. **【B】** 从 “Don’t you have anything better to do?” 可知女士认为男士在浪费时间。
8. **【D】** 从 “That’s lucky you rang at me then, I can pick you up on my way to work.” 可知。
9. **【A】** 由 “but my housemate will never agree to that.” 可知。
10. **【B】** 从 “I saw the most spectacular ... the skyscrapers were lit up producing a classic nighttime view of Manhattan.” 可知 B 正确。
11. **【D】** 从 “I am wondering if I can afford to stay in it.” 可知可能他的房子的租金太贵了。
12. **【C】** it’s half off 指 “半价”。
13. **【C】** 从 buy a birthday card 可知。
14. **【D】** 从 “A lot of people would like to trade places with you.” 可知 D 项符合题意。look before you leap 三思而后行；there has to be a trade-off between job and pastime 工作和休闲之间必须要平衡；better watch your step 谨慎；trade places with 交换。
15. **【B】** 从 “The hotel we stayed at turned out to be fairly decent; though the room was small ... I mean the room was \$129 a night.” 可推知。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【A】** 男士肚子疼来找医生就诊。
17. **【B】** 从 “As I had some urgent job on hand in the company, I didn’t want to leave.” 可知他没时间，忙。
18. **【D】** 从 “At first I had a pain in the upper abdomen and then it shifted to the right lower abdomen.” 可推知。
19. **【A】** 从 “you have got acute appendicitis, probably perforated.” 可知男士得了急性阑尾炎，可能已经穿孔了。
20. **【A】** 医生建议男士立即住院做手术。

Passage Two

21. **【B】** 从 “Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the

content or quality of that education.”可知情况尚不清楚。

22. **【D】** 英国有一半医院没有教师教儿童，剩下的 1/2 中又有 1/4 只有兼课教师，由此只有剩下的 1/4 的医院有全职教师。
23. **【B】** 从 “Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch with school work.” 可推知。此句中的 school friends 和 schoolmates 一致。
24. **【C】** 根据全篇短文，从字里行间可看出作者的不满态度。
25. **【B】** 从 “Most children interviewed were surprised to find a teacher in hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or their own school.” 可推知。

Passage Three

26. **【C】** 纵观全文，可知本文讲的是鸟巢的演化过程。
27. **【B】** 从 “However when they became warm-blooded creatures living in cold places they had to remain on the eggs to keep them warm. For this they needed a place to nest.” 可推知。
28. **【A】** 由 “Very likely the first nests were just primitive depressions scrape into the ground.” 可知最早的鸟巢是在地上的。
29. **【A】** 从 “every spring a mother killdeer lays her in some pebbles along the edge of the parking lot just outside this building. Primitive nests on the ground were fine for some birds” 可知。killdeer 是小水鸟的一种，产于北美。
30. **【A】** 从 “but others began to elevate their nests in branches perhaps to avoid predators.” 可知这样做主要为了躲避捕食者。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【B】** 题干：班里正在推测谁会是新老师。speculate 推测，推断；foresee 预见，预知，表示已经知道结果，很少用进行时；fabricate 制作，捏造，伪造；contemplate 凝视，沉思。根据题意，本题选 B。
32. **【B】** 题干：对许多病人而言，院内护理是最合适和最有益的一种照顾方式。appropriate 适合的，恰当的；pertinent 有关的，相干的；acute 敏锐的；（医）急性的，尖的，锐的；persistent 持续的，持久稳固的。根据题意，本题选 B。
33. **【C】** 题干：超市的自动门使得推着购物车的顾客进出更方便。facilitate 使变得（更）容易，使便利；furnish 布置，为……配备家具；供应；induce 引诱，劝；引起，导致；allocate 分配，分派。根据题意，本题选 C。
34. **【D】** 题干：如果你想要这种止痛药，你必须向医生要处方；prescription 处方；inscription 题词；transcription 抄写；description 描写。根据题意，本题选 D。
35. **【A】** 题干：致癌的基本原因还不清楚，尽管某些致癌因素已经得到确认。identify 识别，认出；guarantee 保证；notify 通知；convey 传导。根据题意，本题选 A。
36. **【A】** 题干：我们应该利用先进科学技术发展我们的经济。draw on 吸收；利用；draw in 引诱；接近黄昏；draw up 起草，拟订；draw out 抽出；提取（现金）。根据题意，本题选 A。
37. **【C】** 题干：还有另一起越狱事件，五个人逃出了监狱，至今仍逍遥法外。at large 逍遥法外地；in detail 详细地；at length 最后；详细地；at a loss 困惑，茫然。根据题意，本题选 C。
38. **【C】** 题干：直升机迅速开到神州五号降落的地点援助中国第一位太空人。touch down 降落，着陆；settle down 定居；shoot down 击落；turn down 拒绝。根据题意，本题选 C。

39. 【C】 题干：我没法给你的作业打分，你的字很难辨认，你必须花时间改进。illegible 难辨认的，字迹模糊的；illogical 不合理的，不合逻辑的；illicit 违法的；illusive 错觉的；虚假的。根据题意，本题选 C。
40. 【D】 题干：总统为来访的各国首脑举行了招待会。reception 招待会；recession 不景气，工商业衰退；reflection 反射；反省；recognition 赞誉；认出。根据题意，本题选 D。

Section B

41. 【C】 题干：迷迭香是忠实和记忆的一种象征。fidelity 忠实，诚实；thoughtfulness 思虑，慎重；tenderness 嫩；亲切；happiness 幸福，快乐。根据题意，本题选 C。
42. 【B】 题干：适当的锻炼对于那些背部有各种问题的病人的康复是大有益处的。rehabilitation 意为“复原，康复”，recovery 与之同义。equation 平衡；distress 悲痛，忧伤；relaxation 放松。根据题意，本题选 B。
43. 【A】 题干：对每一个人和每一件事物都感兴趣的病人将会成为疾病打不倒的敌人。formidable 可怕的，难克服的；dreadful 可怕的，厉害的；principal 主要的；potential 潜在的；imaginary 想象的。根据题意，本题选 A。
44. 【C】 题干：瑞士伯尔尼大学的科学家们利用了一种变弱的病毒，它不具传染性，并已证明是安全有效的。infectious 易传染的；contagious 传染性的，会感染的；dangerous 危险的；harmful 有害的；invading 入侵的。根据题意，本题选 C。
45. 【B】 题干：医生没有排除食物中毒的可能性。rule out 排除；exclude 排除，拒绝；include 包括；foresee 预见；question 怀疑。根据题意，本题选 B。
46. 【A】 题干：在最后的直线跑道上，Meyers 被绊了一下，虽然他没有摔倒但是却失去了第一名的位置。stumble 绊脚；stagger 摇晃；scream 尖叫；startle 吃惊；rebuke 斥责。根据题意，本题选 A。
47. 【C】 题干：教练详细地解释了规则，以确保他的队员都不犯规。at length 详细地，周密地；in detail 详细地；in general 通常，大体上；at best 充其量，至多；at last 最终。根据题意，本题选 C。
48. 【D】 题干：精神病患者的情绪不是极度兴奋就是极度消沉。fluctuate 波动，起伏；alternate 交替，轮流；stabilize 稳定，保持稳定；recover 痊愈，恢复；worsen 变得更坏，恶化。根据题意，本题选 D。
49. 【D】 题干：他穿的衣服已经很奇怪了，还不时自言自语，邻居们都认为他很古怪。eccentric 怪的，古怪的；peculiar 奇特的，罕见的；ecstatic 入迷的，心醉神迷的；energetic 精力充沛的。exotic 外来的，有异国情调的。根据题意，本题选 D。
50. 【A】 题干：的确，所谓的梦可以预测未来事件的说法仍未经证实过。alleged 声称的，所谓的；supposed 假定的，推测的；well-known 众所周知的，有名的；true 真实的；legal 法律的，法定的。根据题意，本题选 A。

Part III Cloze

51. 【A】 根据上下文，该句意思是“她感到头很沉”，因此选 A。
52. 【C】 once in a while 固定搭配，指“偶尔”。
53. 【B】 fall into a sleep 固定搭配，指“睡了一觉”。
54. 【C】 该句的意思是“医生准备开始了”。因此选 C。
55. 【A】 area 范围，领域；field 活动、思想、学习或兴趣的领域；point 点；portion 一部分。根据上

下文，应选 A。

56. **【A】** damage 指部分损坏，通常指那种使价值、有用性和有效性减少的损害；hurt 主要指那些带来痛苦、悲伤、损失或损害的；injure 指对健康、外表、前景或生活的舒适带来反面影响；wound 意为“创伤，伤口”，尤指由于皮肤或其他表层被撕裂、刺伤、割伤或其他形式破坏而造成的损伤。因此选 A。
57. **【C】** 该句的意思是“他然后又用一次电击使心脏重新开始跳动”。start 有“启动”的意思。
58. **【A】** 该句的意思是“他缝合了胸腔，手术结束了”。因此选 A。
59. **【C】** 该句的意思是“整个手术持续了 90 分钟”。因此选 C。
60. **【C】** 该句的意思是“几周以后你就会回家”。因此选 C。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【A】** 推理题。本文第一段中的第二个句子 By their tremendous heroism, men such as Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen caused a new continent to emerge from the shadows, and yet that heroic age, little more than a century old, is already passing. 其中 a new continent 就是指南极，而 century 是一个世纪，即 100 年。从中可以看出，人们探索南极早在大约 100 年以前就已经开始了，因此 A 最符合题意。
62. **【A】** 细节题。在南极探险，探险者不仅需要现代化的装备，而且要有足够的勇气和坚韧不拔的精神，二者缺一不可。正如文中所述：Modern science and inventions are revolutionizing the techniques of former explorers, and, although still calling for courage and feats of endurance, 从文中可以看出，革命化加现代化才是探险者克服困难进行探索的必备条件。可见，A 符合题意。
63. **【D】** 细节题。从文中最后一段 Plans are already on foot to set up permanent bases on the shores of this continent (人类已经实施计划在南极海岸建立永久的地面站。) 可以直接得出 D 为正确答案。
64. **【B】** 细节题。在第二段文字中，我们可以知道何种金属可以在南极找到：and almost inexhaustible sources of copper, coal, uranium, and many other ores will become available to man. 这里取之不尽的矿物资源主要是指铜、煤和铀。至于其他矿物，并没有具体指出其名字，故 B 项正确。
65. **【C】** 细节题。在文中第四段作者直接告诉人们 Byrd even affirms that it is probably the most health climate in the world (Byrd 甚至断言世界上最有益于健康的气候可能是在南极)，因此答案选 C。

Passage Two

66. **【D】** 推理题。文章一开始就提出了“电会致癌吗？”这个问题。十多年来，一大批科学家和新闻界人士都指出：研究结果似乎表示：接触电磁场可能会增加患白血病和其他恶性肿瘤的危险性。所以说到目前为止还难以确定电力对健康的影响究竟是理性的，还是杞人忧天。
67. **【A】** 细节题。答案在第二段第三句 The agency tentatively concludes that scientific evidence “suggests a casual link” between extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields — those having very longwave-lengths — and leukemia, lymphoma and brain cancer, 意即环保署目前的结论是据科学证据指出极低频电磁场——具有长波的电磁场——和白血病、淋巴瘤及脑癌之间有着难以确定的联系。
68. **【B】** 细节题。五角大楼和白宫之所以反对环保署公布报告的理由就在此。空军方面的专家之所以说环保署方面的报告“歪曲了整个文件以证明两者之间的关系”也在此。所以文内说“五角

大楼的关注是可以理解的”。

69. **【A】** 细节题。答案在第四段第二、三句 When an electric current passes through a wire, it generates an electromagnetic field that exerts forces on surrounding objects, For many years, scientists dismissed any suggestion that such forces might be harmful, primarily because they are so extraordinarily weak. 意即电流通过电缆产生磁场, 对周围物体产生(影响)力。许多年来, 科学家把任何有关“这些力可能有害的想法”置于一边(不予考虑), 主要是因为它们(所产生的力)非常弱。
70. **【C】** 推理题。因为他们不可能像 A 项那样漠不关心, 毕竟这种问题直接影响人的生命; B. 他们非常担忧; D. 他们感到震惊, 这两项都不可能, 因为还在争议中, 唯一的途径是尽量避开和电器接触。

Passage Three

71. **【B】** 主旨题。我们都该长得胖乎乎的, 心情愉快。这是文章的目的, 也是文章的最佳标题。答案见最后一段: It will be a great day when all the dieters in the world abandon their slimming courses; when they hold out their plates and demand second helpings! 那将是一个伟大的一天, 世界上所有的减肥者放弃他们的瘦身课程, 他们拿起盘子要求再来第二份食物。
72. **【D】** 推理题。答案在第一段 “When they get to the restaurant, he discovers that... it's the surest way to an early grave.” 这里传递两点信息。一个吃, 一个不吃已经是格格不入, 再加上 “多吃脂肪东西早死亡” 姑娘怎能嫁他, 他一个人吃而那位姑娘瞧着, 确实是难以忘怀的夜晚, 他受得了? 所以 D 是最接近不再见面的原因。
73. **【C】** 词汇题。第二段主要讲的是减肥的痛苦过程, 根据上下文, 可以得出 lot 是 “命运” 的意思, 因此选 C。
74. **【B】** 细节题。答案在第二段 Some wage all-out war on FAT. Mere dieting is not enough. They exhaust themselves doing exercises, sweating in sauna baths, being pummeled and massaged by weird machines. 这几句话里提到了 fat, doing exercises, sauna baths, 没有提到 sugar, 因此选 B。
75. **【B】** 态度题。根据文章中最后一段 It will be a great day when all the dieters in the world abandon their slimming courses; when they hold out their plates and demand second helpings! (那将是一个伟大的一天, 世界上所有的减肥者放弃他们的瘦身课程, 他们拿起盘子要求再来第二份食物。) 可以看出作者希望我们都该长得胖乎乎的, 心情愉快, 因此对节食持批判的态度。

Passage Four

76. **【A】** 细节题。见第三段最后一句话: “Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the Ph. D.” (一些人认为经过较好的培训的专家和大学教师的短缺状况可以通过说服辍学者返回研究院继续完成博士学位而有所缓解) 可知应选择 A。
77. **【D】** 细节题。答案在第二段第一句: “The dropouts rate was found to be 31 per cent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work.” (辍学率达到 31%, 大多数情况下这些辍学者没有完成博士学位的要求就去从事生产性工作。)
78. **【C】** 推理题。在第四段有所表示: “Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams.” (75% 的辍学者说学术问题并不是他们辍学的原因, 而其他认为使他们辍学的学术原因包括没有通过资格考试, 没有完成研究课题, 意即没有通过语言考试。) 这里可看出外语是博士生课程的基本组成部分。

79. **【A】** 细节题。答案在最后一句 As to the possibility of getting dropouts back on campus, the outlook was glum. (至于使辍学者回到学校的前景非常暗淡。) 题目问的是不能得出的结论。因此选 A。
80. **【A】** 推理题。从倒数第二段可以看出博士生的薪水非常低, 这也是他们辍学的主要原因。

Passage Five

81. **【A】** 细节题。根据第一段, 人们于 100 多年前在意大利首次确认了禽流感。因此 A 是正确的。根据第二段, 禽流感发病时, 禽类的病情会由轻到重甚至死亡, 最后发展成传染性极强的流行病, 因此 B 不正确。根据第二段第一句话所有鸟类都被认为易患禽流感, C 也不正确。文中提到人们于 100 多年前在意大利首次确认了禽流感不能说明禽流感没有在意大利流行过, 因此 D 是错的。
82. **【B】** 细节题。根据第二段最后一句 This form is characterized by sudden onset, severe illness, and rapid death, with a mortality that can approach 100%. “sudden onset, severe illness, and rapid death” 是禽流感的特征, 而 resistance to infection 不是禽流感的特征。
83. **【D】** 细节题。根据第三段原话 Domestic poultry, including chickens and turkeys, are particularly susceptible to epidemics of rapidly fatal influenza. 得知家禽特别容易感染禽流感。
84. **【C】** 细节题。根据第七段, 控制疫情爆发的措施包括 The quarantining of infected farms, destruction of infected or potentially exposed flocks 和 Stringent sanitary measures on farms. 第四段和第五段, 控制疫情爆发的措施中不包括 the absence of prompt control measures。
85. **【B】** 推理题。根据原文只能推断出 B 是正确的: 病毒由低致病性迅速转向高致病性便已使科学家们难以及时研制出有效的疫苗。

Passage Six

86. **【D】** 细节题。在第一段最后一句中作者说, 在罕见的病例中, 不幸的患者会把每一种色彩都当做是深浅不同的绿色。A、B、C 的错误之处都在于对色盲人数多少的限定词 some 或 few 不够准确。
87. **【C】** 细节题。用 “rods” 这个专业词汇帮助我们在第三段中间位置迅速定位, There are also millions of “rods” but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not colour. 在这里, 作者告诉我们视杆细胞 (rod) 在天色接近黑暗时发挥作用, 他们能使我们看到物体的外形, 而不是颜色。故选 C。
88. **【D】** 推理题。这道题可从第四段第一、二句中找到答案, 这两句话告诉我们在夜晚捕食的鸟和动物的眼睛几乎没有或根本没有锥状细胞 (cone), 所以不能区别颜色。而蝙蝠或猫头鹰就属于这样的动物。故 D 正确。
89. **【B】** 推理题, 文章第四段最后一句说, 猫和狗识别颜色的能力不如人类, 而前文又说了不能识别颜色是因为椎状细胞少, 由此, 我们可以推出猫和狗的椎状细胞不如人类多。这里易误选的是 A 答案, 注意文中的 as well as 是 “不如……好” 的意思, 是比较级的 as ... as 形式, 不是意为 “也” 的短语 “as well as”。
90. **【C】** 推理题。关于昆虫的讲述在文中的最后两段中, 从这两段的叙述中, 我们知道, 昆虫能看到许多我们人类看不见的颜色, 它们所看到紫外线和 X 射线, 这里讲到昆虫用的是表示类别的复数形式 “insects”, 代表的是所有的昆虫的共有特征, 所以 A、B、D 的内容都是正确的, C 的内容说所有的昆虫都有它们自己喜爱的颜色, 而文中说的是一些昆虫有自己喜爱的颜色, 所以 C 的内容不对, 答案为 C。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

The American Cancer Society reported that the number of cancer deaths in the United States dropped in 2004 for a second straight year and much of the decrease was a result of reductions in smoking and improved detection and treatment of colorectal, breast and prostate cancers.

Dr. Elizabeth Ward, a managing director in epidemiology and surveillance at the cancer society, said the biggest contributor to the decrease in deaths is the use of screening tests for colorectal cancer.

The decline in the cancer death rates, which has ultimately resulted in a decline in the total number of deaths, really reflects the years of effort and investment in tobacco control, programs for early detection and screening, and programs in clinical and basic research,” Dr. Ward said.

One area of great concern, Dr. Ward said, is that African Americans have markedly higher death rates than whites from nearly every type of cancer. And if we really want to continue to make progress by applying what we know, we have to figure out a way to make sure to reach all populations with the information they need to prevent cancer and make sure that all populations have access to early detection and treatment-quality treatment.

模拟试题四 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: When a systemic effect is desired, the drug enters the blood through absorption and is then distributed throughout body tissues.

M: And we know factors influencing tissue distribution of drugs include exercise and warming or chilling.

Q: What affects the drug's distribution?

2. M: Some of the streets in New York are very tough. I saw large piles of garbage cans at the roadside, and drawings all over garage doors and store shutters. But the garbage are tidily bagged and boxed though.

W: I can't believe it.

Q: What does the man say about the garbage in New York?

3. W: Are benign tumors always harmless?

M: In the study of tumors it should be born in mind that the terms “benign” and “malignant” are relative, and are often debatable in their application.

Q: Which of the following statement is true according to the talk?

4. M: Gee, it keeps raining like this; they'll probably cancel the play tonight.

W: Yeah, too bad. They can move to an indoor stage.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

5. M: Hi Susan, if you are not doing anything for dinner tonight, a bunch of us are going to that new Italian restaurant in town.

W: Well, I am in the mood for some spaghetti and I have heard the food there is not bad.

Q: What does the woman imply?

6. M: There, the room looks really great now if we finally get the furniture. Aren't you glad we made it to a clearance sale?

W: En, we bought them on time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. M: I've got to hurry home; my favorite television show comes on in a few minutes.

W: Don't you have anything better to do?

Q: What does the woman imply?

8. W: My car broke down and I've got to the doctor's appointment on the other side of town.

M: That's lucky you rang me then, I can pick you up on my way to work.

Q: What does the man offer to do?

9. W: You know, if you closed your windows all the way during the cold weather, your electricity bills wouldn't be so high.

M: Sure, but my housemate will never agree to that.

Q: What does the man mean?

10. W: Hi, you're just back from New York? It must be an exciting trip.

M: Well, I've really seen lots of things. I saw the most spectacular view when crossing a bridge to Manhattan at dusk and the skyscrapers were lit up producing a classic nighttime view of Manhattan.

Q: What impressed the man most during visiting New York?

11. W: Hi Mike, I hear you and Peter down a new place.

M: Yeah, the apartment is pretty nice, but after living there a couple of months, I am wondering if I can afford to stay in it.

Q: What does the man imply?

12. W: Honey, this mirror is the perfect size for our bathroom, and it's half off.

M: We won't have time to hang it today; it'll still be here next week.

Q: What can be learned from the talk?

13. W: I'm going to the drugstore to buy a birthday card for Aunt Margaret.

M: Would you buy some aspirine for my headache.

Q: Why is woman going to the drugstore?

14. M: This is the second time this month that my boss's asked me to work extra hours. I am glad to get a bigger paycheck, but I just don't want her to give me such a heavy schedule.

W: Better watch your step. A lot of people would like to trade places with you.

Q: What does the woman imply the man should do?

15. W: Did you stay in a hotel?

M: Yes. The hotel we stayed at turned out to be fairly decent, though the room was small. As I was inexperienced with tourist-area hotels, I was startled; I mean the room was \$129 a night.

Q: Which of the following can be the best one to describe the hotel the man stayed at?

Section B

Passage One

W: Sit down, please. What's your trouble?

M: I have got pain in my belly.

W: When did you get it?

M: It started the day before yesterday. So I just took two tablets of analgesics, and yesterday I went to work as usual. But the pain has become intolerable today, I think I have to come here to ask for an emergency treatment.

W: Is the pain continuous or does it come and go?

M: It is continuous, but sharpens at times, just like a needle prick. At first I had a pain in the upper abdomen and then it shifted to the right lower abdomen.

W: Have you got any diarrhea recently?

M: I don't have diarrhea but I vomited twice a day.

W: Did you have any bowel movements or air expelled through the anus in the past few days?

M: I had once today.

W: Well, I am going to take your temperature. Roll up your sleeve. I shall take your blood pressure. Please lie on the table. Bend your legs to relax your abdominal muscles. Let me listen to your chest. Breathe deeply. Do you have any pain in the place where I press? Does it hurt in the exact place where I press?

M: Yes, it does. Yes it sure does.

W: Lie on the left side please, and I will do a rectal touch for you. Open your mouth and breathe deeply. O.K. put on your clothes. Get up. Take this bill to the laboratory.

M: Doctor, what disease have I got?

W: Judging from your case history and the results of physical examination and the laboratory test, I think you have got acute appendicitis, probably perforated. You should be admitted to hospital for an operation without delay.

M: Thank you, doctor.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. Why did the man go to see an emergency doctor?

17. Why did he not go to see the doctor immediately after he felt unwell?

18. How did the pain spread to other parts of the body?

19. What disease has the man got?

20. What will the man do next after diagnosis?

Passage Two

Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education. Proper records are just not kept.

We know that more than 850,000 children go through hospital each year, and that every child of school age has a legal right to continue to receive education while in hospital.

Little wonder the latest survey concludes that the extent and type of hospital teaching available differ a great deal across the country. It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter have only a part-time teacher. The special children's hospitals in major cities do best; general hospitals in the country and holiday areas are worst off.

From this survey, one can estimate that fewer than one in five children have some contact with a hospital teacher—and that contact may be as little as two hours a day. Most children interviewed were surprised to find a teacher in the hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or their own school. If there was a teacher they were much more likely to read books and do math or number work; without a teacher they would only play games.

Reasons for hospital teaching range from preventing a child falling behind and maintaining the habit of school to keeping a child occupied, and the latter is often all the teacher can do. The position and influence of many teachers was summed up when parents referred to them as “the library lady” or just “the helper”.

Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch with school work. Several parents spoke of requests for work being ignored or refused by the school. Once back at school, children rarely get extra teaching, and are told to catch up as best they can.

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What does the author point out at the beginning?
22. What can be inferred from the latest survey?
23. Who do children in hospital usually turn to in order to catch up with their school work?
24. What can we conclude from the passage?
25. What is it surprised the children in hospital?

Passage Three

Many egg-laying animals merely lay their eggs and leave. Turtles for instance, the eggs hatch on their own. The current theory about birds is that the earliest birds did just that when they were cold-blooded creatures living in warm places. However when they became warm-blooded creatures living in cold places they had to remain on the eggs to keep them warm. The process we call incubation. For this they needed a place to nest. Very likely the first nests were just primitive depressions scrape into the ground. Even now many species still lay eggs in this sort of crude nests. In fact every spring a mother killdeer lays her in some pebbles along the edge of the parking lot just outside this building. Primitive nests on the ground were fine for some birds but others began to elevate their nests in branches perhaps to avoid predators. These early elevated nests were probably loose platforms of sticks and twigs—the types still built by ospreys and most Arians today. The latest evolvement in nest, the most recent version, so to speak, is the cup-shaped nest. This is the one we regard today as the typical bird's nest, you know, like a robin's nest.

Questions 26 – 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the main topic of the Passage?
27. What evolutionary change in birds led to nest building?
28. According to the speaker, where were the first bird's nests located?
29. What is the killdeer's nest in parking lot an example of?
30. According to the speaker, what is a possible reason that birds began to build nests in trees?

模拟试题五

5

Model Test Five

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

- 1.
 - A. He should take one tablet every three hours.
 - B. Whenever he feels bad, he should take it.
 - C. He could take one tablet when having a splitting headache.
 - D. He should take one tablet three times a day.
- 2.
 - A. To check the laboratory report.
 - B. Having a fever.
 - C. Abnormal blood pressure.
 - D. To have an X-ray.

3. A. Doctor and patient. B. Patient and nurse.
C. Pharmacist and customer. D. Customer and shop assistant.
4. A. All of the applicants received fellowships.
B. The dean is waiting to talk with him first.
C. His scholarship is being delayed until his grades are available.
D. He hasn't got any partner in this semester.
5. A. Buy a new mini car for the woman.
B. Check to see if the woman's car has been repaired.
C. Fix the woman's mini car.
D. Order parts for the woman's mini car.
6. A. He wants to know how the concert was.
B. He disagrees with the woman.
C. He likes to play the piano.
D. He also enjoyed the music.
7. A. Join an engineering firm. B. Start her own company.
C. Join the man in medical school. D. Go to business school.
8. A. His business trip has been postponed.
B. He needs to take his medicine with him on business trip.
C. He tries some new allergy medicine.
D. He is suffering some allergies.
9. A. She also plans to get a pet.
B. Dan is allergic to cats.
C. Animals will soon be allowed in Dan's building.
D. Dan will get a Barbie doll from a relative.
10. A. He wants to learn to play the clarinet. B. He wants to play in the band.
C. His hand is performing next week. D. He wasn't playing very loudly.
11. A. Borrow some jazz records. B. Buy a band-concert ticket.
C. Make a donation. D. Lend the man some money.
12. A. She didn't like the food the man prepared.
B. She's not a very good taster.
C. The food doesn't agree with her.
D. She is always scolding the man's cook.
13. A. He doesn't expect to enjoy the theater.
B. He's sorry he can't go with the woman.
C. He thinks the theater will be too crowded.
D. He hates making swiipe at mosquitoes.
14. A. He doesn't have to feel the way. B. He's got a black eye.
C. His eye doesn't hurt very much. D. His eye isn't healing very quickly.
15. A. The man shouldn't leave a message to her roommate.
B. Her roommate was short and absent-minded.
C. Her roommate is unreliable about delivering messages.
D. She was nervous and unable to attend the meeting.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Hospital employees only. B. Many City Hall officials.
C. Many Packer Hall residents. D. The engineering students only.
17. A. By collections made at City Hall.
B. By donations from the participants.
C. By the allocation of funds from local hospitals.
D. By contributions based on the number of miles walked.
18. A. It begins on campus and down to city hall.
B. It's five miles long.
C. It circles the campus.
D. It begins the city hall and down to the engineering library.
19. A. The walkathon sounds like a perfect opportunity for Joe to earn pocket money.
B. He could raise money for a new children's hospital.
C. Joe could break in his new pair of sport shoes.
D. Joe will share money with those who made pledges.
20. A. The biggest pledge is eleven dollars. B. Five coins a mile.
C. One dollar per mile. D. Twenty-five cents or less per mile.

Passage Two

21. A. Late childbearing.
B. Widespread fear and anxiety among themselves.
C. Alcohol drinking.
D. An alarmingly high number of breast cancer cases.
22. A. Women under 24. B. 24 to 60 years of age.
C. 65 to 74 years of age. D. 60 to 80 years of age.
23. A. Women who are young and thin.
B. Women who like drinking.
C. Women who gave birth to child in their forties.
D. Women whose grandmothers have got breast cancer.
24. A. To find out why British women suffer from breast cancer.
B. To find out how much British women know about breast cancer.
C. To find out how many British women suffer from breast cancer.
D. To find out what kind of British women suffer from breast cancer.
25. A. 977. B. 34,500. C. 14,000. D. 500.

Passage Three

26. A. A New York executive. B. A physician.
C. A television announcer. D. A teacher.

27. A. A science fiction cartoon.
B. A scientific program.
C. A movie on personality disorders.
D. A drama set in New York City.
28. A. To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
B. To raise funds for public television programming.
C. To explain the workings of the brain.
D. To increase membership in professional medical societies.
29. A. Because it is required of all science majors.
B. Because it was made in New York City.
C. Because it will be shown after working hours.
D. Because it will be helpful with course work.
30. A. Because there will be a sequel after October 10.
B. Because it is meant for nonscientists.
C. Because a review will be printed before October 10.
D. Because it is simple enough for children.

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

31. Skippers must make a report to customs either in person or by telephone if they have any duty-free goods on board, or are carrying prohibited goods including animals _____ their port of departure.
A. with regard to B. ignorant of C. resistant to D. irrespective of
32. I didn't need any specific medical input or _____ control, although I was in a mess physically and I did need to rest, relax, and recharge myself.
A. symptom B. surface C. treatment D. synthesis
33. The _____ was that, if you had to abandon ship and had time to put on a dry suit, it would be an excellent aid to self-preservation.
A. conviction B. contradiction C. verdict D. confusion
34. With the _____ of China's political influence on the international stage, overseas Chinese are more and more respected in all fields.
A. elevating B. lifting C. ascending D. descending
35. A (n) _____ is a person who studies the origin, the behavior, and the physical, social, and cultural development of human beings.
A. chronicler B. astrologist C. anthropologist D. orthodontist
36. The girl could not _____ the temptation of the piece of chocolate and told a lie.
A. resist B. consist C. persist D. insist
37. What he said, _____, was that he couldn't support our plans and would resign.
A. at large B. in chorus C. in time D. in essence

38. It is hard to imagine that this apparently _____ professor was a criminal.
A. respectable B. respective C. respectful D. respirable
39. If you _____ a heart-attack or stroke victim who needs your assistance, your first response should be to stay calm and urge bystanders to call for an ambulance.
A. find out B. go into C. pass by D. come across
40. Despite the limitations of a standard CT, it does a _____ job of picturing the internal anatomy of the body.
A. supreme B. superb C. sufficient D. superfluous

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The tendency of the human body to reject foreign matter is the main obstacle to successful organ transplantation.
A. factor B. constituent C. break D. barrier
42. Whenever you need Tom, he is always there whether it be an ear or a helping hand, so you can always lean on him.
A. benefit from B. count on C. stand for D. stick to
43. The news reports completely overlooked the more profound political implications of the events.
A. foresaw B. neglected C. explored D. assessed
44. Teachers and nurses who deal with children are obliged to report cases of suspected child abuse to authorities.
A. reminded B. expected C. requested D. compelled
45. Your grade will be based in large part on the originality of your ideas.
A. popularity B. creativity C. feasibility D. flexibility
46. We suspect there is a quite deliberate attempt to sabotage the elections and undermine the electoral commission.
A. conscious B. desperate C. intentional D. clumsy
47. So strange were the circumstances of my story that I can scarcely believe myself to have been a party to them.
A. hardly B. just C. almost D. definitely
48. Smoke particles and other air pollutants are often trapped in the atmosphere, thus forming dirty fog.
A. caught B. constrained C. concealed D. concentrated
49. Employees in chemical factories are entitled to receive extra pay for doing hazardous work.
A. poisonous B. difficult C. harmful D. dangerous
50. Curt Carlson, the wealthiest man in Minnesota, owned a hotel and travel company with sales reaching in the neighborhood of £9 billion.
A. precisely B. merely C. approximately D. substantially

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices marked A, B, C and D

on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Cancer is considered a modern disease, though it was not unknown in ancient times. (The condition was named by the Greeks from their word for crab, presumably because of its clawing, crablike growth). The incidence of cancer has risen dramatically in recent decades, primarily 51 cigarette smoking, and cancer is probably our most dreaded disease today. As a cause of death in the United States, cancer has climbed from less than 6 percent of all deaths in 1900 to over 20 percent today, 52 recent statistics. It is already the leading killer of women aged thirty to fifty-four. And add a killer of the overall population, it is second only to heart disease, 53 close to 430,000 deaths per year. This figure has risen annually since 1949, and if percent trends continue, cancer may well overtake heart disease as the number one cause of death.

Can We Fight Cancer More Effectively Today?

Although there is still much to be learned about cancer, our knowledge of the disease has grown steadily in recent years. We have a better understanding of the disease and are finding ways to 54 it. Early recognition of the signs of cancer, prompt diagnosis, and aggressive treatment by the appropriate means have made the word cancer less 55 than it used to be. Even people with forms of cancer that are still difficult to treat know that current techniques may 56 them to outwit the disease until improved treatment becomes available. Many cancer victims have hope where there was once despair.

Even more important is the fact that some kinds of cancer are 57 caused by preventable factors—for example, 25 to 30 percent of all cancer deaths are related to cigarette smoking, and most skin cancer is caused by 58 exposure to the sun. Not all forms of cancer have such obvious associations, but where risk factors have been 59, we can use this knowledge and attempt to reduce the odds of developing those particular forms of disease. You and the people you know can 60 your cancer risk as individuals.

51.	A. prior to	B. due to
	C. according to	D. concerning
52.	A. based on	B. on the basis
	C. concerning	D. due to
53.	A. leading to	B. resulting from
	C. accounting for	D. relating to
54.	A. consult	B. cope with
	C. develop	D. give on
55.	A. frightened	B. terrifying
	C. identifying	D. circulating
56.	A. advise	B. approve
	C. enable	D. arise
57.	A. in sequence	B. in part
	C. in turn	D. in addition
58.	A. extensive	B. intensive
	C. massive	D. excessive
59.	A. postponed	B. predicted
	C. presented	D. established
60.	A. reduce	B. destroy
	C. scratch	D. exclude

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

When people are struck by lightening, they fall to the ground as though they were struck by a severe blow to the head. After the shock they may remain unconscious, become semiconscious or be conscious but confused and dazed, at least for a time. Flashes of light may continue passing before their eyes, and blindness and deafness may follow. The nervous system may be badly affected, causing paralysis, pain in the limbs and even hemorrhage. There will be burns where the lightening passed through the body, and like all electrical bunts, they are often deep and sever.

All persons, especially campers and hunters, should know how to give first aid to someone who has been struck by lightening. Do not be afraid to touch the victim. You won't get a shock. The lightening has already been grounded. Remember that speed is of the greatest importance in severe cases.

The first thing to do is to loosen tight clothing about the throat and waist. Then clear the air passages of mucus (黏液) if present, and apply artificial respiration if necessary. Give mouth-mouth resuscitation if needed, or give oxygen if available. Many victims thought to be dead have been revived after treatment.

Send someone for a doctor as soon as possible, but don't leave the victim alone. If a doctor is not available, take the person to a hospital as soon as the person can be safely moved.

Signs of shock are: pale, cold, sticky skin; weak, rapid pulse; shallow, irregular breathing or, in extreme cases, no breathing at all. To treat shock, you must keep the patient lying down with the head lower than the feet and cover him or her with a blanket but watch out for overheating. Giving a stimulating hot tea or coffee will help, but only if the patient is thoroughly conscious.

After breathing has been restored and shock is treated, treat the burns. Apply some salve and cover them with a clean cloth or a sterile dressing. If conscious, the patient will be badly frightened, so do all you can to reassure. A little knowledge and a helping hand may save someone's life.

61. The passage mainly talks about _____.
 A. which metals conduct electricity best
 B. where to go in a thunderstorm
 C. how to treat someone struck by lightening
 D. how to make mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
62. According to the passage, all the following are signs of shock except _____.
 A. abnormal fever
 B. cold skin
 C. irregular breathing
 D. rapid pulse
63. It can be guessed from the passage that _____.
 A. many campers and hunters are struck by lightening
 B. cars are convenient for outdoor activities
 C. electric shock does little harm to the human body

- D. only professional nurses and doctors are allowed to give first aid
64. The word “salve” in line 2 of the last paragraph most likely means _____.
 A. sponge B. bandage C. ointment D. liquid
65. Which of the following must not be done while treating shock?
 A. Giving the patient a cup of hot tea.
 B. Making the patient lie with the feet lower than the head.
 C. Covering the burns with a sterile dressing.
 D. Applying artificial respiration.

Passage Two

Even as Americans have been gaining weight, they have cut their average fat intake from 36 to 34 percent of their total diets in the past 15 years. And indeed, cutting fat to control or lose weight makes sense. Fat has nine calories per gram. Protein and carbohydrates have just four. Moreover, the body uses fewer calories to metabolize fat than it does to metabolize other foods. Compared with protein and carbohydrates—which break down into amino acids and simple sugars, respectively, and can be used to strengthen and energize the body—dietary fat is more easily converted to body fat. Therefore, it’s more likely to stay on buttocks, thighs and bellies.

But cutting fat from your diet doesn’t necessarily mean your body won’t store fat. For example, between nonfat and regular cookies, there’s trivial difference in calories because manufacturers make up for the loss of fat by adding sugar. Low-fat crackers, soups and dressings can also be just as high in calories as richer versions. No matter where the calories come from, overeating will still cause weight gain. The calories from fat just do it a little quicker. A Wisconsin computer programmer who decided with a diet coach to eat only 40 grams of fat a day learned the lesson firsthand. He wasn’t losing weight. Then he showed his food diary to his coach and revealed he’d been eating half a pound of jelly beans a day. “They don’t have any fat,” he explains. But they had enough sugar to keep him from shedding an ounce.

Nonfat foods become add-on foods. When we add them to our diet, we actually increase the number of calories we eat per day and gain weight. That was borne out in a Pennsylvania State University study. For breakfast, Prof. Barbara Rolls gave two groups of women yogurt that contained exactly the same amount of calories. One group’s yogurt label said “high fat”—the other, “low fat.” The “low fat” yogurt group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group. “People think they’ve saved fat and can indulge themselves later in the day with no adverse consequences,” says Richard Mattes, a nutrition researcher at Purdue University. “But when they do that, they don’t compensate very precisely, and they often end up overdoing it.”

66. Why Americans are still gaining weight?
 A. They eat too much fat.
 B. They overeat.
 C. They eat low-fat crackers, soups and dressings.
 D. They eat sugar.
67. What lesson did the computer programmer learn?
 A. Overeating will cause weight gain.
 B. He can eat half a pound of jelly beans a day.
 C. He didn’t eat any fat.

- D. His coach gave him a lecture.
68. Prof. Barbara's experiment proved that _____.
A. Two groups ate the same amount of calories.
B. Two groups ate the same amount of yogurt.
C. The "low fat" yogurt group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group.
D. People increase the number of calories they eat per day and gain weight.
69. According to the author, _____ has less calories.
A. fat
B. protein and carbohydrates
C. amino acid
D. sugar
70. What can you infer from the passage?
A. To keep from being overweight, people have to eat non-fat food.
B. The calories from fat just do it a little quicker than that from protein and carbohydrates.
C. People should avoid temptation.
D. Americans realize that it is necessary to count calories before eating the food.

Passage Three

The elements other than hydrogen and helium exist in such small quantities that it is accurate to say that the universe is somewhat more than 75 percent hydrogen.

Astronomers have measured the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies as well. Helium has been found in old stars, in relatively young ones, in interstellar gas, and in the distant objects known as quasars. Helium nuclei have also been found to be constituents of cosmic rays that fall on the earth (cosmic "rays" are not really a form of radiation; they consist of rapidly moving particles of numerous different kinds). It doesn't seem to make very much difference where the helium is found. Its relative abundance never seems to vary much. In some places, there may be slightly more of it; in others, slightly less, but the ratio of helium to hydrogen nuclei always remains about the same.

Helium is created in stars. In fact, nuclear reactions that convert hydrogen to helium are responsible for most of the energy that stars produce. However, the amount of helium that could have been produced in this manner can be calculated, and it turns out to be no more than a few percent. The universe has not existed long enough for this figure to be significantly greater. Consequently, if the universe is somewhat more than 25 percent helium now, then it must have been about 25 percent helium at a time near the beginning.

However, when the universe was less than one minute old, no helium could have existed. Calculations indicate that before this time temperatures were too high and particles of matter were moving around much too rapidly. It was only after the one-minute point that helium could exist. By this time, the universe had cooled sufficiently that neutrons and protons could stick together. But the nuclear reactions that led to the formation of helium went on for only a relatively short time. By the time the universe was a few minutes old, helium production had effectively ceased.

71. What does the passage mainly explain?
A. How stars produce energy.
B. The difference between helium and hydrogen.
C. When most of the helium in the universe was formed.
D. Why hydrogen is abundant.

72. According to the passage, helium is _____.
A. the second-most abundant element in the universe
B. difficult to detect
C. the oldest element in the universe
D. the most prevalent element in quasars
73. Why does the author mention “cosmic rays” in Paragraph 2?
A. As part of a list of things containing helium.
B. As an example of an unsolved astronomical puzzle.
C. To explain how the universe began.
D. To explain the abundance of hydrogen in the universe.
74. The creation of helium within stars _____.
A. cannot be measured
B. produces energy
C. produces helium to be much more abundant in old stars than in young stars
D. produces carbon
75. Most of the helium in the universe was formed _____.
A. in interstellar space
B. in a very short time
C. during the first minute of the universe’s existence
D. before most of the hydrogen

Passage Four

The bird flu virus is mutating and becoming more dangerous to mammals, according to researchers. The discovery reinforces fears that a human pandemic of the disease could yet occur. Avian flu hit the headlines in 1997 when a strain called H5N1 jumped from chickens to people, killing 6 people in Hong Kong. Within 3 days, the country’s entire chicken population was slaughtered and the outbreak was controlled. Since then new strains of virus have emerged, killing a further 14 people. As yet, no strain has been able to jump routinely from person to person. But if a more virulent strain evolves, the fear is that it could trigger widespread outbreaks, potentially affecting millions of people.

Now, genetic and animal studies show that the virus is becoming more menacing to mammals. Immediate action is needed to stem the virus’s transmission, says Hualan Chen from Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, China, who was involved in the research. Chen and colleagues studied 21 H5N1 flu virus samples taken from apparently healthy ducks, which act as a natural reservoir for the disease, in southern China between 1999 and 2002. The researchers inoculated groups of chickens, mice and ducks with virus samples taken from different years and waited to see which animals became ill. Their results are presented this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

As expected, ducks were immune to the virus’s effects and the chickens fell sick. However, the mice also became ill, losing weight and the use of their limbs. Crucially, the severity of their illness was linked with the year from which the virus sample was taken. Viruses isolated in 2001 and 2002 made the animals more ill than those isolated earlier on.

The findings hint that some time around 2001, the virus became adept at infecting mammals. Genetic analysis of the same samples reveals that the virus's DNA changed over that time, suggesting that accumulated mutations may have contributed to the increased virulence.

Researchers are concerned that a virus that has acquired the ability to infect mice could also infect humans. "The disease could resurge at any time," warns virologist Marion Koopmans from the National Institute of Public Health and the Environment in Bilthoven, the Netherlands. The findings highlight the need for improved surveillance to ensure that any future outbreaks are curtailed, she says. Although domestic poultry are easily culled, wild animals are more difficult to contain. "It is impossible to eradicate the natural reservoir," says Koopmans, "so we need to learn to live with it."

Birds may not be the only villains in this story, however. Chen believes that pigs may also play a part. In Asia, chickens and pigs are often kept in close proximity, so the virus may have shuffled back and forth between the 2 species, picking up mutations and becoming better at infecting mammalian hosts. Humans may then have caught the disease from swine.

76. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
 - A. the spread of the bird flu virus to mammals
 - B. the domestic and wild poultry population
 - C. H5N1 isolated only from chicken
 - D. a new virus strain jumping routinely from person to person
77. The fact that the H5N1 virus was isolated from apparently healthy ducks suggests that _____.
 - A. researchers worked real hard
 - B. ducks were inoculated with H5N1 vaccine
 - C. ducks might be a natural host of the virus
 - D. the virus made animals sicker than other viruses
78. We can infer from Paragraph 3 that _____.
 - A. the year in which the virus was isolated has nothing to do with the severity of illness
 - B. ducks are more likely to contract avian flu
 - C. accumulated mutations have occurred in the H5N1 virus
 - D. mice that are immune to the virus become sick
79. The findings show that the accumulated mutations _____.
 - A. have been adept at infecting mammals
 - B. may have contributed to the increased virulence of the virus
 - C. have led to the virus's DNA changes
 - D. require genetic analysis of the same samples
80. Koopman is convinced that human beings must learn to live with bird flu because _____.
 - A. study findings highlight the need for improved surveillance
 - B. wild animals are easy to cull
 - C. the disease could come back at any time
 - D. it is impossible to eliminate any natural host of the virus

Passage Five

Neuroscientists now understand at least some of the physiology behind a wide range of unconscious

states, from deep sleep to coma, from partially conscious conditions to a persistent vegetative state, the condition diagnosed in Ms. Schiavo.

New research, by laboratories in New York and Europe, has allowed for much clearer distinctions to be made between the uncounted number of people who at some time become comatose, the 10,000 to 15,000 Americans who subsist in vegetative states and the estimated 100,000 or more who exist in states of partial consciousness.

This emerging picture should make it easier for doctors to judge which brain-damaged patients have some hope of recovering awareness, experts say, and already it is providing clues to the specific brain processes that sustain conscious awareness.

“Understanding what these processes are will give us a better sense of how to help the whole range of people living with brain injuries,” said Dr. Nicholas Schiff, an assistant professor of neurology and neuroscience at NewYork-Presbyterian / Weill Cornell hospital. “That is where this field is ultimately headed: toward a better understanding of what consciousness is.”

The most familiar unconscious state is sleep, which in its deepest phases is characterized by little electrical activity in the brain and almost complete unresponsiveness. Coma, the most widely known state of impaired unconsciousness, is in fact a continuum. Doctors rate the extent to which a comatose person shows pain responses and reactions to verbal sounds on a scale from 3, for no response, to 13, for consistent responses.

As in sleep, people in comas may move or make sounds and typically have no memory of either. But they almost always emerge from this state in two to three weeks, doctors say, when the eyes open spontaneously. What follows is critical for the person’s recovery.

Those who are lucky, or who have less severe injuries, gradually awaken. “The first thing I remember was telling my ex-boyfriend, who was at the foot of the bed, to shut up,” said Trisha Meili, who fell into a coma after being beaten and raped in 1990, and wrote about the experience in the book, *I Am the Central Park Jogger*.

In the days after this memory, Ms. Meili said, she slipped in and out of conscious awareness, “as if my body was taking care of the most important things first, and leaving my moment to moment awareness for last.”

In fact, researchers say, this is precisely what happens. The primitive brain stem, which controls sleep-wake cycles as well as reflexes, asserts itself first, as the eyes open. Ideally, areas of the cerebral cortex, the seat of conscious thought, soon follow, like lights flicking on in the upper rooms of a darkened house.

But in some cases — Ms. Schiavo’s was one of them — the cortical areas fail to engage, and the patient’s prognosis becomes dire.

Neurologists were all but unanimous in diagnosing the condition of Ms. Schiavo, whose heart stopped temporarily in 1990, depriving her brain of oxygen. Brain cells and neural connections wither and die without oxygen, like marine life in a drained lake, leaving virtually nothing unharmed.

People with these kinds of injuries — Nancy Cruzan, whose case reached the Supreme Court in 1990 is an example — almost always remain unresponsive if they have not regained awareness in the first months after the injury.

In medical terms, they become persistently vegetative, a diagnosis first described in 1972 by Dr. Fred Plum of Cornell University and Dr. Bryan Jennett, a neurosurgeon at Glasgow University in Scotland. In a sense, the

description of the diagnosis began the modern study of disorders of consciousness. “Before 1972 people talked about permanent comas, or irrecoverable comas, but we defined a different state altogether, with the eyes open, some reflex activity, but no sign of meaningful psychological responsiveness,” Dr. Jennett, now a professor emeritus, said in an interview.

In an exhaustive review of the medical histories of more than 700 persistently vegetative patients, a team of doctors in 1994 reported that about 15 percent of those who suffered brain damage from oxygen deprivation, like Ms. Schiavo, recovered some awareness within three months. After that, however, very few recovered and none did so after two years.

About 52 percent of people with traumatic wounds to the head, often from car accidents, recovered some awareness in the first year after the injury, the study found; very few recovered after that. “It’s the difference between taking a blow to the brain, which affects a local area — and taking this global, whole-brain hit,” said Dr. Joseph Fins, chief of the medical ethics division of NewYork-Presbyterian / Weill Cornell hospital.

Yet these statistics cannot explain the stories of remarkable recovery that surfaced during the debate over Ms. Schiavo’s fate. There was Terry Wallis, a mechanic in Arkansas who regained awareness in 2003, more than 18 years after he fell into unconsciousness from a car accident; Sarah Scantlin, a Kansas woman who, also a victim of a car accident, emerged from a similar state after 19 years; and several others, whose collective human spirit seemed to defy the experts, and trump science.

Researchers say these cases can be accounted for by recent studies that indicate the existence of yet another state of subdued responsiveness, one that represents a clear break from the vegetative.

81. The author mainly discusses neurologist’s understanding of _____.
 A. brain-damaged patients who have some hope of recovering awareness
 B. the whole range of people living with brain injuries
 C. the physiology behind a wide range of unconsciousness
 D. clues to the specific brain processes that sustain conscious awareness
82. The goal of researchers on unconscious states is _____.
 A. to allow clearer distinctions to be made
 B. to make it easier for doctors to make judgements
 C. to gain a better understanding of what consciousness is
 D. to help patients in comas emerge from this state
83. Which of the following statement does the author say in the article?
 A. It was the consensus of the neurologists in diagnosing the condition of Ms. Schiavo.
 B. Researchers may never understand the physiology behind unconscious states.
 C. People in comas never move or make sounds.
 D. Those who have less severe brain damages may never awaken.
84. Persistent vegetative state was first diagnosed _____.
 A. in 1994 B. in 1990 C. before 1972 D. in 1972
85. It is suggested in the passage that _____.
 A. no unconscious patients can emerge from their states
 B. there exists another state of subdued responsiveness
 C. all brain damages are caused by a persistent vegetative state

D. it was in 1994 when the modern study of disorders of consciousness began

Passage Six

What we don't know about kids and television could fill a weeklong miniseries. Given worries about everything from childhood obesity to scholastic shortcomings, it's high time to find out. But before Congress approves \$20 million a year to research children and the media, it should get more specific assurances that the money will pay for comprehensive, high-quality studies instead of bits of teasing information.

Up to now, a patchwork of research on kids and TV has yielded plenty of suspicion but little real knowledge. Yes, a study two years ago found that teenagers who watched a lot of TV tended to be more aggressive. But what does that mean? Maybe more-aggressive kids are drawn more to TV. Ditto for the April study about preschoolers who watch hours of TV tending to have attention-span problems later on. It's possible that children with a propensity toward attention problems are drawn more to that jumpy on-screen world in the first place.

For better or worse, U.S. kids spend a lot of time in front of a TV or computer screen, two hours daily for those 5 and younger. If the schools spent two hours a day on a single activity, there would be intense concern about its value.

So there is worth in legislation by Sen. Joe Lieberman to provide \$100 million over five years for research on child development and electronic media. A scientific panel would set up a list of the key issues to be studied and review grant applications from universities or nonprofit institutes. This centralized approach makes sense—especially considering the money involved.

Good studies are costly, and there haven't been enough of them on this subject. Merely showing a link between TV viewing and a certain behavior doesn't prove anything. In addition to the possibility the behavior is causing the TV watching instead of the other way around, a third factor could be causing both. Only carefully controlled studies obtain worthwhile results.

At their best, such studies might tell us whether educational computer games for toddlers interrupt the natural development of the brain instead of aiding it, or whether seeing Ronald McDonald cavort on a soccer field makes a child more active or just more likely to crave French fries. Parents could decide limits based on more than instinct.

But before spending the money, Congress should insist on a quality of research that will give the public answers about TV instead of more arguments. This shouldn't be a handout to think tanks for more mushy research on a complicated but vital issue.

86. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is _____.
A. to arouse the attention of the public about what they do not know about kids watching TV
B. to help parents learn more about the benefits of spending long hours before TV
C. to criticize the TV agencies for airing programs that appeal to children
D. to reproach the government for not subsidizing research on children's behaviour
87. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. what we have learned about kids' watching TV is not well grounded so far
B. children should have played more instead of watching so much TV
C. children are likely to have the problem of attention-span if they watch too much TV
D. a link between watching TV and a certain behaviour does not prove anything

88. The word “propensity” in Paragraph 2 is probably closest in meaning to _____.
A. behaviour B. possibility C. inclination D. mentality
89. Too much viewing of TV may cause the following problems EXCEPT _____.
A. scholastic shortcoming B. teasing information
C. attention-span D. childhood obesity
90. The author tries to suggest that _____.
A. there are worries about childhood obesity and scholastic shortcomings
B. parents should decide limits based on more than instinct
C. there are more than enough studies on the issues caused by viewing
D. studies on child development and TV viewing have not given the public satisfactory answers

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

科学家说,在第一批艾滋病例被发现以后的 20 年里,他们对这种病毒性疾病的了解已超过其他任何一种病毒性疾病。但是,联合国艾滋病规划署的负责人彼得·皮奥和国际艾滋病学会会长罗马的斯特凡诺·韦拉及其他一些专家都认为,全面考察那些尚未解决的问题,可能对艾滋病和其他疾病治疗的进展是一项有益的举措。

这些较广泛的重要科学问题包括:

为什么艾滋病患者容易感染某些癌症和传染病?

一种传统的说法是,癌细胞在人体内不断繁殖,但受到健康免疫系统的控制。艾滋病的情况却不是这样。艾滋病病人很容易患非何杰金氏淋巴瘤和卡波西氏肉瘤,但不易患在美国最常见的乳腺癌、结肠癌和肺癌等。这说明,受损的免疫系统(至少是艾滋病患者的免疫系统)可以抑制普通癌细胞的发展。

艾滋病病毒侵入人体后通过什么途径摧毁免疫系统?

当艾滋病病毒通过性接触传播时,病毒必须穿过组织屏障进入人体。这个过程目前尚不清楚。病毒可能直接侵入,或许由一系列不同种类的细胞带入。最终,艾滋病病毒穿过淋巴管到淋巴结和淋巴系统的其他部分。但病毒是如何摧毁人体内负责打击入侵传染体的 CD-4 细胞的,目前还无法确定。

艾滋病病毒是怎样破坏免疫系统的?

艾滋病病毒能杀死对付自己的免疫细胞,但艾滋病病毒携带者患艾滋病的快慢却大不相同。因此科学家提出问题:免疫系统中那些使人患艾滋病时间出现差异的因素能否被识别出来?如果能,它们能否用于制止艾滋病患者病情的恶化,甚至在最初就可能防止人们感染艾滋病病毒?

最有效的艾滋病疗法是什么?

从理论上来说,尽早治疗可以提供维护免疫功能的最佳时机。但是新药物无法彻底清除体内的艾滋病病毒,因此患者不得不终身服用这些具有危险副作用的药物,而且还可能在产生抗药性时改服别的药物。因此新的方法可能建议在免疫系统出现衰退迹象时才开始治疗。

可能研制出疫苗吗?

毫无疑问,一种有效的疫苗是控制这种瘟疫的关键。但是目前只有一种疫苗进入了全面检验的阶段,而对其会有多大的保护功能,却有着很大的争议。世界各地流行的艾滋病在遗传类型上各不相同,目前还不清楚的是,从某种艾滋病病毒获得的疫苗能否防止其他类型的艾滋病。

如果没有疫苗,能否阻止艾滋病病毒的传播?

如果没有深入集中的行为研究,仅靠宣传是无法阻止这种全球性瘟疫的。

This is the end of Model Test Five. (注意: 写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题五 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 【C】医生建议止痛药要在头痛得实在厉害时吃一片，每天不要超过 3 片。a splitting headache 意为“非常严重的头痛”，可知 C 为答案。
2. 【B】tonsillitis 指“扁桃体炎”，对话中还说 there is slight rise, 可见男士在发烧。
3. 【C】Can you fill it for me? 意为“你能给我配药吗？”
4. 【C】从“He wants to see my grades from this semester first.”他要先看我这学期的成绩。可知系主任推迟了男士奖学金的发放。
5. 【C】从“Well, the new parts have just come in so it should be ready by Friday.”可知男士是修理厂的师傅，他下一步将为女士修车。
6. 【D】And how! 意为“非常好”。
7. 【B】女士说，她准备 go into business, 即她自己要开公司。
8. 【B】从“Not quite. I still have to stop by the drug store and get my allergy prescription refilled.”可知男士还没有完全准备好行装，他还要到药店去买过敏症的药。
9. 【C】lift the ban on 意为“对……解禁”。
10. 【D】从“Oh, could you hear me?”可知，男士认为他吹奏单簧管的声音并不大。
11. 【C】taking up a collection for 意为“为……募捐”。
12. 【A】从“Oh, but I appreciate all the trouble you went to. I guess I’m just not a very adventurous eater.”可知女士不喜欢男士做的菜。
13. 【D】从“You know I hate battling all those mosquitoes, but if you have your heart set on it”可知 D 正确。have the heart 意为“有勇气，忍心做……”；making swipe at mosquitoes 意为“拍蚊子”。
14. 【C】从“Oh, nothing. It looks a lot worse than it feels.”可知 C 正确。He’s got a black eye. 他被人打青了眼眶。
15. 【C】从“She has a very short memory and it really gets on my nerve sometimes.”可知女士的室友传递消息不可靠。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【C】从“Don’t you know, most of the residents in Packer Hall are going to try to walk the seven miles...”可知。
17. 【D】从“each participant goes around asking people to pledge just a certain amount of money for each mile that he or she expects to walk in the event...”可知。
18. 【A】文中提到“from the engineering library, across campus and down to city hall”，可知 A 符合。
19. 【B】从“in an effort to raise money for the new children’s hospital.”可知。raise money 意为“筹钱”。
20. 【D】Joe 的大多数朋友都不太肯花钱，最多的才许诺每英里 25 美分。

Passage Two

21. **【B】** 文中提到缺乏对乳腺癌的知识导致英国妇女 too much fear and worry。
22. **【D】** 从 “from 60 to 80 is the age when women are most likely to develop the disease.” 可知应选 D。
23. **【A】** 选项 B、C、D 都和得乳腺癌有关。least susceptible to 意思是 “不容易得病的”，因而可以推断出年轻、身材瘦的女人不容易得乳腺癌。
24. **【B】** 调查的目的是了解英国妇女对乳腺癌的知识。
25. **【A】** 从 “977 women questioned for the survey” 可知。

Passage Three

26. **【D】** 从 “I think the program will be very helpful with the work we are doing in class on the brain.” 可知讲话者是个教师。
27. **【B】** 由 “an interesting television program that will be shown on October tenth. It's about the brain.” 可知，10 月 10 日有一个有趣的电视节目，是关于大脑的。
28. **【C】** 从 “The program will investigate how the brain functions and malfunctions.” 可知 C 符合。
29. **【D】** 从 “I think the program will be very helpful with the work we are doing in class on the brain.” 可知。
30. **【B】** 从 “These topics will be illustrated with computer animations to make explanations easy to follow.” 可知，这个电视节目是电脑动画效果，因此很容易理解。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【D】** 题干：不管他们从什么港口启程，船长必须亲自或打电话向海关报告，在船上是否有免税商品或者包括动物在内的禁运品。irrespective of 不考虑，不顾及；with regard to 关于；ignorant of 不懂，不知道；resistant to 有抵抗力的。根据题意，本题选 D。
32. **【A】** 题干：我不需要输药物，也不需要控制病症，尽管我身体状况很糟糕，需要休息、放松，让自己充满活力。symptom 症状，征兆；surface 表面，外表；treatment 治疗，对待；synthesis 综合，合成。根据题意，本题选 A。
33. **【C】** 题干：陪审团的结论为，如果你必须放弃船而有时间穿上潜水衣，这对你的自我保护将有极大帮助。verdict (陪审团的) 结论，判决；conviction 宣告有罪；contradiction 反驳，矛盾；confusion 混乱，混淆。根据题意，本题选 C。
34. **【C】** 题干：随着中国在国际舞台上政治影响的上升，海外华人在各个领域越来越受到尊敬。ascend (控制力、权势等) 上升；elevate 提高 (思想、道德)；使更有修养；lift 抬起，举起；descend 下降。根据题意，本题选 C。
35. **【C】** 题干：人类学家主要研究人类起源和行为，以及人类生理、社会和文化的发展。anthropologist 人类学家；chronicler 年代记编 (记录) 者；astrologist 占星家，占卜师；orthodontist 正牙医生。根据题意，本题选 C。
36. **【A】** 题干：那个女孩没能抵住一块巧克力的诱惑而撒谎了。resist 抵抗，忍得住；consist 由……组成，一致；persist 坚持，持续；insist 坚持，强调。根据题意，本题选 A。
37. **【D】** 题干：他所说的，实质就是不支持我们的计划，并且会辞职。in essence 实质上；at large 详细地，笼统地；in chorus 异口同声地；in time 及时地。根据题意，本题选 D。
38. **【A】** 题干：难以置信，这位令人尊敬的教授居然是个罪犯。respectable 可敬的，人格高尚的；respective 分别的，各自的；respectful 恭敬的，有礼貌的；respirable 可呼吸的。根据题意，本题选 A。

39. **【D】** 题干: 如果你遇到一个需要你救助的心脏病突发者或中风患者, 你的第一反应应当是保持冷静并催促旁观者拨打急救电话。come across 遇到, 遇见; find out 找到; go into 进入, 探究; pass by 经过, 路过。根据题意, D 为正确选项。
40. **【B】** 题干: 尽管标准 CT 有局限性, 但是它在展现身体内部结构方面效果很好。superb 极好的, 庄重的; supreme 极度的, 至高的; sufficient 充分的, 足够的; superfluous 多余的, 过剩的。根据题意, B 为正确选项。

Section B

41. **【D】** 题干: 对外来器官的排斥现象是器官移植的最大障碍。obstacle 阻碍, 障碍。factor 因素, 要素; constituent 成分, 组成要素; break 破损, 破裂; barrier 障碍, 阻碍。故答案选 D。
42. **【B】** 题干: 无论何时, 只要你需要汤姆, 需要倾听或需要帮助都无所谓, 他总会与你同在, 你总可以依赖他。lean on 依赖。benefit from 得益于; count on 依靠, 依赖; stand for 代表, 象征; stick to 忠于, 信守。故答案选 B。
43. **【B】** 题干: 新闻报道完全忽视了这一事件的深层政治含义。overlook 忽略, 忽视。foresaw 预见; neglect 忽视, 忽略; explore 探究, 探索; assess 评估, 评定。故答案选 B。
44. **【C】** 题干: 和孩子们接触的老师 and 护士被要求如果发现虐童现象要向当局报告。oblige 要求。remind 提醒, 使想起; expect 期望, 预期; request 要求; compel 强迫, 迫使。故答案选 C。
45. **【B】** 题干: 你的成绩在很大程度上取决于你观点的新颖性。originality 创造力, 独创性。popularity 流行, 人气; creativity 创造力; feasibility 可行性; flexibility 适应性, 灵活性。故答案选 B。
46. **【C】** 题干: 我想有人蓄意策划妨碍选举, 并且破坏选举委员会。deliberate 蓄意, 故意。conscious 意识到的; desperate 绝望的; intentional 策划的, 故意的; clumsy 愚笨的。故答案选 C。
47. **【A】** 题干: 我故事里的情形非常奇怪, 我几乎无法相信我参加了他们的聚会。scarcely 几乎不, 几乎没有。hardly 几乎不; just 仅仅, 只有; almost 差不多, 几乎; definitely 清楚的, 明确的。故答案选 B。
48. **【A】** 题干: 烟雾微粒和其他空气污染物往往被困在大气中, 这样就形成了“脏雾”。trapped 使陷入, 使困住。caught 被抓住, 被困住; constrained 被迫的; concealed 隐蔽, 隐藏; concentrated 集中。故答案选 A。
49. **【D】** 题干: 化工厂的员工做危险工作的时候可以得到额外的报酬。hazardous 有危险的。poisonous 有毒的, 恶毒的; difficult 困难的; harmful 有害的; dangerous 危险的。故答案选 D。
50. **【C】** 题干: 科特·卡尔森, 明尼苏达州的首富, 以将近 90 亿的价格收购了一间饭店和旅游公司。in the neighbourhood of 将近, 接近。precisely 精确地, 准确地; merely 只是, 仅仅; approximately 大概, 大约, 接近; substantially 大量地。故答案选 C。

Part III Cloze

51. **【B】** 本句的意思是“癌症的发生率最近几十年大大地提高了, 主要_____吸烟; 今天癌症可能是我们最害怕的疾病”。因此填 due to (由于) 符合题意。
52. **【A】** based on 基于; on the basis 以……为基础, 应该是 on the basis of; concerning 关于; due to 由于。根据上下文, 这里应该填“基于”。
53. **【C】** leading to 导致; resulting from 由……引起; accounting for 说明, 是……的原因; relating to 和……有关。根据上下文, 这里应该填 accounting for。
54. **【B】** 本句的意思是“我们已经更好地理解这种疾病, 并且正在寻找对付它的方法”。因此应选 cope with (应付, 对付)。

55. **【B】** frightened 受惊的, 受惊吓的; terrifying 可怕的; identifying 识别, 鉴别; circulating 循环, 流通。根据上下文应该填 terrifying。
56. **【C】** advise 建议; approve 赞成; enable 使能够; arise 出现, 发生。根据上下文应该填 enable。
57. **【B】** in sequence 顺次, 挨次; in part 部分地; in turn 依次, 轮流; in addition 另外。根据上下文应该填 in part。
58. **【D】** 本句的意思是“……大部分皮肤癌是由于过度的暴晒引起的”。因此选 D, 意为“过多的, 过分的”。
59. **【D】** postponed 延期; predicted 预言; presented 呈现; established 建立。根据上下文应该填 established。
60. **【A】** reduce 减少; destroy 消灭; scratch 乱涂, 勾抹掉; exclude 把……排除在外。根据上下文这里应该指减少癌症的危险, 所以选 A。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【C】** 主旨题。本文刚开始提出要叙述的问题: “When people are struck by lightening”, 先是叙述人们的症状, 之后阐述了一些营救措施及要注意的问题。故答案为 C。
62. **【B】** 细节题。根据文章 “Signs of shock are: pale, cold, sticky skin; weak, rapid pulse; shallow, irregular breathing or, in extreme cases, no breathing at all.” 可判断, cold skin 没有提到。故答案为 B。
63. **【A】** 推理题。选项 B 在文章中没有涉及; 根据文中提到的电击后的症状, 以及有可能致死可知, 对人的身体并不是 little harm, 排除 C; 根据 “...do all you can to reassure... A little knowledge and a helping hand may save someone's life” 可以看出并不是只有专业的医生和护士才能做急救, 排除 D; 根据文章中 “All persons, especially campers and hunters, should know how to give first aid” 可判断出 campers 和 hunters 更容易受电击。故答案为 A。
64. **【C】** 猜词题。根据前文提到的是在 “treat the burns”, 以及后面用过 salve 之后需要 “treat the burns”, 可推断出此处应该是擦药膏。四个选项分别为海绵、绷带、软膏、液体。故答案为 C。
65. **【B】** 细节题。根据文章中倒数第二段 “you must keep the patient lying down with the head lower than the feet” 可知选项 B 为错误的做法; 其余三项在文中均能找到支持的句子。

Passage Two

66. **【B】** 细节题。全文章主要论述美国人在过去的 15 年中虽然少吃含脂肪多的食物, 但他们还在长胖。原因在于过量饮食会导致卡路里的过量的摄入而导致肥胖。其中第二段第四句 No matter where the calories come from, overeating will still cause weight gain. (不管卡路里来自哪里, 过量饮食仍会导致体重增加), 因此选 B。
67. **【A】** 细节题。这个计算机程序员的经历是对第二段第四句的证明, 表明他亲身体验了此教训。 “No matter where the calories come from, overeating will still cause weight gain.” 不论卡路里来自何处, 过量饮食也会增加体重。
68. **【D】** 细节题。同上题。巴巴拉教授对两组妇女的研究证明了 “we actually increase the number of calories we eat per day and gain weight.” 随着我们每天摄入卡路里的增长, 体重也在增长。
69. **【B】** 细节题。第一段第三句, 和脂肪相比, 每克蛋白质和碳水化合物只含有四个卡路里。
70. **【D】** 细节题。从文章的篇章来看, 脂肪虽比蛋白质、碳水化合物的卡路里多, 但美国人由于过量使用卡路里少的食物, 加之有些无脂肪的食物由于糖分的添加而使卡路里摄入量加大而导致肥胖。因此美国人会认为有必要计算摄入的卡路里的量。

Passage Three

71. 【C】本文头两段讲的是氢元素的广泛存在，第三段根据氢的存在地点来推测它的存在时间，第四段将氢的形成时间，因此我们可以判断，本文主要介绍的是氢元素是何时在宇宙中形成的。
72. 【A】在第一段中我们知道：宇宙中除了氢和氦的数量比较多之外，其他元素的数量都很少。而且，氢在宇宙元素总量中占 75%，所以氢元素在宇宙中一定是占第二位，仅次于氦。
73. 【A】文章第二段中介绍了许多包含氢的物质，包括 in old stars, in relatively young ones, in interstellar gas, and in the distant objects known as quasars, 同时作者还提到了宇宙射线，并告诉我们宇宙射线中也包含氢。因此，作者在这里也提到了 cosmic rays 的目的是要使人们知道另外一种包含氢的物质，具体而言，就是说宇宙射线也是众多包含氢元素的物质中的一部分。
74. 【B】第三段开头有这样一句话：“In fact, nuclear reactions that convert hydrogen to helium are responsible for most of the energy that stars produce.” 这句话的意思是，星体产生的多数能量来源于氢聚变为氦的原子核反应。也就是说，星体上的氢聚变为氦的原子核反应产生了能量，这与选项 B 中的“星体中的氢的创造过程中产生了能量”是一致的。
75. 【B】文章的末尾有这样一句话：“But the nuclear reactions that led to the formation of helium went on for only a relatively short time.” 这句话的意思是，“但是导致氢形成的原子核反应持续的时间相对较短。” 文章在最后指出，在宇宙形成的早期，氢并不存在，因为那时的温度太高。后来随着温度逐渐降低，中子和质子才得以粘在一起。原子核反应形成了氦，但这一过程进行的时间很短。到了 the universe was a few minutes old 的时候，氢的生产就停止了。

Passage Four

76. 【A】原文的大意是禽流感有在哺乳动物中传播的危险。最后一段提出这种病毒可能突变，变得更容易感染哺乳类宿主，而人类也就可能感染禽流感。
77. 【C】根据第二段，健康鸭子身上分离出来的 H5N1 病毒可以使小白鼠和鸡生病，而鸭则对这种病毒具有免疫力。因此可以推断，鸭有可能是 H5N1 病毒的天然宿主。
78. 【C】研究人员发现 2001 年和 2002 年分离出来的病毒比前几年分离出来的病毒致病性更高，因此可以推断，病毒发生了累积性变异。
79. 【B】根据第四段，累积的病毒变异可能是引起病毒毒性增加的祸首。
80. 【D】根据第五段，Koopman 认为，感染了禽流感的家禽容易清除，但野生动物则难以控制。既然人类不可能将天然病毒宿主斩草除根，就得学会与之共存。

Passage Five

81. 【C】本文主要阐述了各种类型的昏迷状态以及从神经学角度如何看待各种昏迷状态的生理学。文章第一段是全文的主题段落，说明了全文大意，因此选 C。
82. 【C】文章第四段主要阐述了神经学专家们研究的目标。根据 Dr. Nicholas Schiff “Understanding what these processes are will give us a better sense of how to help the whole range of people living with brain injuries, that is where this field is ultimately headed: toward a better understanding of what consciousness is.”（理解这些过程可以使我们更好的明白如何帮助那些大脑受伤的人，那也就是这个领域的最终目的：更好的理解意识是什么。）可知正确选项是 C。
83. 【A】从倒数第七段第一句话 “Neurologists were all but unanimous in diagnosing the condition of Ms. Schiavo, whose heart stopped temporarily in 1990, depriving her brain of oxygen.” 我们得知神经学家在诊断 Ms. Schiavo 的病情时意见一致，因此 A 是正确答案。
84. 【D】根据倒数第五段第一句，Fred Plum 和 Bryan Jennett 于 1972 年首次提出了 persistent vegetative（永

久性植物人) 的诊断, 因此选 D。

85. **【B】** 文章最后一段是全文的概括总结, 指出: 最近的研究表明存在另外一种受到抑制的反应状态, 这种状态代表一种与植物人状态完全不相干的状态。因此正确答案是 B。

Passage Six

86. **【A】** 根据第一段可知作者的目的是唤醒人们对孩子看电视那些未知领域的关注。因此选 A。
87. **【A】** 根据文章的第二段 “Up to now, a patchwork of research on kids and TV has yielded plenty of suspicion but little real knowledge.” (到目前为止, 那些东拼西凑出来的关于孩子和电视的研究产生的是无尽的怀疑而不是真正的认识。) 可见, 之前的研究结果没有多少有事实依据。因此正确选项是 A。
88. **【C】** 这里 propensity 的意思是 “倾向”, 故 inclination 符合。
89. **【B】** B 指的是低质量研究问题, 而不是看太多的电视引起的问题之一。
90. **【D】** 第一段中作者提出, 政府应特别保证资助全面的高水平的研究, 而不是一星半点的茶余饭后谈资的研究。最后一段再次提出, 国会在下拨研究款项时, 应当坚持强调研究的质量水平, 要求有关研究能够让公众了解电视的影响而不是引发更多的争议。这说明迄今为止, 尽管耗资巨大, 有关电视对儿童的影响的研究结果并未给公众以满意的答案。因此选 D。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

In the 20 years since the first cases of AIDS were detected, scientists say they have learned more about this disease than any other.

Yet Peter Piot, who directs the United Nations AIDS program, and Stefano Vella of Rome, president of the International AIDS Society, and other experts say reviewing unanswered questions could prove useful as a measure of progress for AIDS and other diseases.

Among the important broader scientific questions that remain:

1. Why does AIDS predispose infected persons to certain types of cancer and infections?
2. What route does HIV take after it enters the body to destroy the immune system?
3. How does HIV subvert the immune system?
4. What is the most effective anti-HIV therapy?
5. Is a vaccine possible?
6. In the absence of a vaccine, how can HIV be stopped?

Without more incisive and focused behavioral research, prevention messages alone will not stop the global epidemic.

模拟试题五 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: Can you give me something to relieve my headache?

M: I'll prescribe some pain-killer. Take one when you feel really bad. Don't take more than three tablets a day.

Q: When will the man take medication according to the doctor?

2. W: Here is the laboratory report, doctor.

M: Thank you. Well, it says there is slight rise in your white blood cell count. It's nothing serious. I think you have a slight tonsillitis.

Q: What causes the man to see the doctor?

3. W: May I help you?

M: Yes. I have a prescription from my doctor. Can you fill it for me?

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

4. W: I didn't see your fellowship announced with the others.

M: The dean's still waiting on it. He wants to see my grades from this semester first.

Q: What can be learned from the talk?

5. W: I'm calling to check on the status of my mini car.

M: Well, the new parts have just come in so it should be ready by Friday.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

6. W: The concert pianist was fantastic!

M: And how!

Q: What does the man mean?

7. M: I decided to apply to grad school in medicine for next year.

W: More school? I am going to go into business for myself. It is all planned out.

Q: What does the woman plan to do?

8. W: Aren't you leaving tomorrow for business trip? All packed and ready to go?

M: Not quite. I still have to stop by the drug store and get my allergy prescription refilled.

Q: What does the man imply?

9. M: Dan's talking about getting a puppy from one of his relatives.

W: Yeah. I hear his apartment building is about to lift the ban on pets.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. W: I didn't know you play the clarinet. You really sounded good.

M: Oh, could you hear me? I was practicing because, well, band try out next week.

Q: What does the man imply?

11. M: I am taking up a collection for the jazz band. Would you like to give?

W: Just a minute while I get my wallet.

Q: What will the woman probably do next?

12. M: I probably should have found out if you like spicy food.

W: Oh, but I appreciate all the trouble you went to. I guess I'm just not a very adventurous eater.

Q: What can be inferred about the woman?

13. W: I really want to see the play at the outdoor theater tonight. Would you come with me?

M: You know I hate battling all those mosquitoes, but if you have your heart set on it.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

14. W: What on earth did you do to your eyes?

M: Oh, nothing. It looks a lot worse than it feels.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Why did you come to the conference so late? I left a message with your roommate about the time change.

W: She has a very short memory and it really gets on my nerve sometimes.

Q: What does the woman imply?

Section B

Passage One

W: Hey, Joe, what's all this talk about the benefit walkathon this weekend?

M: Don't you know, most of the residents in Packer Hall are going to try to walk the seven miles from the engineering library, across campus and down to city hall, in an effort to raise money for the new children's hospital?

W: Sounds like a good idea. But I don't understand where the money comes from.

M: Well, a few days before the walkathon, each participant goes around asking people to pledge just a certain amount of money for each mile that he or she expects to walk in the event. Then after the walkathon's over, the participants go back to those same people, collect the money pledged and send it into the hospital.

W: So you mean if someone pledges, say, a dollar a mile, and you walk five miles, you get five dollars?

M: That's right. Of course, most of my friends aren't such big spenders, the biggest pledge I've gotten so far is 25 cents a mile,

W: And how many people have made pledges for you?

M: Eleven so far. Say, how about making it an even dozen?

W: Sure. If you do the same for me, the walkathon sounds like a perfect opportunity for me to break in my new pair of sport shoes.

Questions 16–20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Who is going to participate in the walkathon?

17. How was money raised in the walkathon?

18. What is known about the course of the walkathon?

19. For what reason Joe does love to join in walkathon?

20. How much money has each of Joe's friends pledged to him?

Passage Two

A lack of knowledge on breast cancer is causing too much fear and worry among British women. Nearly half of women, who took part in a survey made by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF), could not name any of the risk factors for the disease. According to the survey, one in 20 did not know which age group was most weak. Over half of all women in the UK have a poor knowledge of breast cancer. More than 65 percent of the 977 women questioned for the survey said they were worried about breast cancer, but 5 percent of the women knew that from 60 to 80 is the age when women are most likely to develop the disease. Women under 24 and those aged from 65 to 74 were the most poorly informed.

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women in developed countries. There are nearly 34,500 new cases in Britain every year and about 14,000 deaths. About one in 12 British women will get the disease sometime during their lifetime. Age, family history, late change of life, late childbearing, very fat and alcohol drinking have all been linked to breast cancer. Early diagnose before the cancer has spread beyond the breast improves the probability of continuing to live.

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What does British women's poor knowledge of breast cancer result in?
22. Women of which age group are most likely to develop the disease?
23. Which group of women are least susceptible to breast cancer according to this passage?
24. What is the purpose of the survey made by the ICRF?
25. How many women took part in a survey made by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF)?

Passage Three

Today I'd like to mention an interesting television program that will be shown on October tenth. It's about the brain. It's a new public television show produced in New York City. The program will investigate how the brain functions and malfunctions. Some interesting topics that will be discussed are dreaming, memory and depression. These topics will be illustrated with computer animations to make explanations easy to follow. The show is not for children. But don't worry; it's not intended for scientists either. I think the program will be very helpful with the work we are doing in class on the brain. I hope you'll watch it. Remember, it's on October tenth.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Who is the speaker?
27. What will be broadcast on television on October tenth?
28. What will be the main purpose of the show?
29. Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?
30. Why should the program be easy to understand?

模拟试题六

6

Model Test Six

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.
 - A. Members of the club are required to register when they arrive.
 - B. They can bring up to three quests.
 - C. They should register their quests.
 - D. Show membership cards on arrival.
2.
 - A. For 30 minutes only.

- B. For one hour only.
 - C. Within the booked time only.
 - D. Longer than the booked time.
3. A. Degree requirement.
- B. University links.
- C. Government agreements.
- D. Company projects.
4. A. Orderliness.
- B. Creativeness.
- C. Tightness.
- D. Convenience.
5. A. Change his diet.
- B. Take a different kind of medicine.
- C. Ask another doctor about the problem.
- D. Do special knee exercises.
6. A. She needs a new hat and gloves.
- B. The weather will continue to be cold.
- C. She doesn't know what the weather will be like tomorrow.
- D. She doesn't know where the man put his winter clothes.
7. A. The woman shouldn't make him feel bad.
- B. The woman should help him write a report.
- C. He doesn't want to take the woman out.
- D. He feels responsible for the woman's mood.
8. A. She'd rather not discuss her problems.
- B. She has been healthy.
- C. It's hard for her to explain her problems.
- D. She's sorry she didn't come back sooner.
9. A. Make a list of what she needs to do.
- B. Schedule an eye exam without delay.
- C. Order an appointment book.
- D. Get over her fear of eye doctors.
10. A. Professor Smith hasn't arrived yet.
- B. She's sorry she's late.
- C. She doesn't know if anyone called.
- D. She'll call Professor Smith in a few minutes.
11. A. Count her money.
- B. Go to the seminar with the man.
- C. Help the man learn to manage his money.
- D. Pay for the seminar.
12. A. She never keeps other people waiting.
- B. She wants the man to help her with her assignment.
- C. She's upset that the man didn't tell her he'd be late.

- D. She's glad that the man phoned her.
13. A. Business leadership.
B. Global business community.
C. Economic prospects in China.
D. Business and government in China.
14. A. 4000. B. 5000. C. 1300. D. 3100.
15. A. Beijing. B. Guangzhou. C. Shanghai. D. Hong Kong.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. He was with a patient. B. He was away on vacation.
C. He was talking to his secretary. D. He was operating.
17. A. His false teeth weren't fit. B. He broke his legs.
C. His feet were badly hurt. D. He cut his fingers.
18. A. For a few days. B. For a few weeks.
C. For a few months. D. For almost a year.
19. A. Angry. B. Sympathetic.
C. Indifferent. D. Annoyed.
20. A. This morning. B. This afternoon.
C. Before lunch. D. After lunch.

Passage Two

21. A. A normal baby responded to the stimuli impassively.
B. A normal baby's reaction to the sound was phlegmatic.
C. A group of nurses took care of the blind infants at the medical center.
D. Some of the blind infants were able to respond to their mothers' voice.
22. A. The scientists tested them in the medical center.
B. The blind infants were visited by research workers every two weeks.
C. The blind infants were made to compare with the normal infants.
D. Their mothers were invited to tickle them.
23. A. They reacted with smiles to hugging from their mothers.
B. They were tested for almost a year.
C. They lacked in feeling to the sound.
D. They were happy with their families.
24. A. A group of scientists and nurses. B. The communities.
C. The infants' mother. D. The local medical center.
25. A. The blind infants' behavior was without feeling or emotion.
B. The blind infants' behavior was insensible but ardent.
C. The blind infants' behavior lacked energy and vigor.

D. The blind infants' behavior took a long time in respond to a stimulus.

Passage Three

26. A. Biomedical engineers. B. Nursing students.
C. Students of philosophy. D. Mechanics.
27. A. During the first year of college. B. During the second year of college.
C. After the second week of classes. D. Just before the final exam.
28. A. The mind can be completely understood through scientific observation.
B. The mind is too complex to be considered part of the "vital force".
C. The mind and the brain have the same chemical and physical functions.
D. The mind may function separately from the brain.
29. A. Decide whether they are mechanists or vitalists.
B. Take an article home and read it.
C. Transfer to the introductory class.
D. Write an essay about vitalism and mechanism.
30. A. Mechanism is the view that all life phenomena can be explained according to chemical and physical laws.
B. Mechanism can impossible be supported through scientific experimentation.
C. Mechanism is the view that the modern science tends to be mechanism.
D. Mechanism is a kind of philosophical approach.

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

31. Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.
A. motivation B. perspective C. impression D. impact
32. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
A. virtues B. features C. properties D. characteristics
33. The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A. range B. level C. extent D. quantity
34. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.
A. extended B. amounted C. added D. turned
35. Who is _____ personnel at present?
A. in the charge of B. under charge of C. under the charge of D. in charge of
36. I caught a _____ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.
A. vision B. glimpse C. look D. scene

37. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
38. It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.
A. employ B. take C. abuse D. overlook
39. I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.
A. take into account B. account for C. make up for D. make out
40. They claim that _____ 1,000 factories closed down during the economic crisis.
A. sufficiently B. approximately C. considerably D. properly

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Hague was elected as the Conservative Party leader partly because of his ambiguous views on Britain's position in relation to its partners in the European Union.
A. ambitious B. obscure C. appalling D. indifferent
42. Her story shows how gentle stubbornness and an indifference to honors and fame can lead to great achievements.
A. persuasion B. determination C. devotion D. reservation
43. We have a responsibility to ensure our nation's continued prosperity and the most sensible way to do this is by investment in basic scientific research.
A. effective B. efficient C. significant D. reasonable
44. All information reported to or likewise obtained by the commission is considered confidential.
A. in a similar way B. in another way
C. in a direct way D. in an unauthorized way
45. I would recommend this inn highly on account of its wonderful location.
A. as a result of B. because of
C. with regard to D. with a view to
46. Television advertisements do more than merely reflect dominant ideologies.
A. exactly B. faithfully C. repeatedly D. simply
47. The legislative provision has a great impact on the operations of the department.
A. law B. passage C. revision D. clause
48. In spite of a problem with the faulty equipment, some very useful work was accomplished.
A. imperfect B. temporary C. emergency D. reinstalled
49. Talks on climate change resumed in the German city of Bonn on July 16 to combat global warming.
A. focus on B. settle down C. fight against D. sum up
50. Bob believes that the invasion of the marketplace into the university is undermining fundamental academic values, and that we must act now to halt this decline.
A. lace B. plug C. cease D. digest

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

Recent studies of the human brain have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Scientists believe that a way to improve the power of the brain may soon be possible.

Scientists have discovered that the brain can make its own drugs. The brain 51 a protein substance which can act directly 52 the brain to change aspects of mental activity. Some may change or improve, for example, creativity, intelligence, imagination, and good 53.

Chemicals found in the brain 54 messages. In recent years scientists have found chemicals that 55 mood, memory and other happenings of the mind. About 25 have been found 56.

Today the role of chemicals and the protein substance in human behavior is creating much interest. Research seems to show that they may help 57 insomnia, pain, and mental illness. They have a great 58 to stimulate the brain to 59 deficiencies. They also improve the qualities of memory and learning already in the brain. They 60 the secret on mood and emotion. Some day there may be a chemical way to create a better and more efficient brain.

51. A. entertains	B. restrains
C. sustains	D. contains
52. A. against	B. on
C. for	D. to
53. A. character	B. temper
C. spirit	D. memory
54. A. obtain	B. accept
C. carry	D. receive
55. A. approach	B. affect
C. aid	D. apply
56. A. so many	B. so much
C. so far	D. so good
57. A. conceal	B. compress
C. confine	D. control
58. A. courage	B. capacity
C. authority	D. curiosity
59. A. contain	B. contest
C. conquer	D. condemn
60. A. held	B. hold
C. are holding	D. will hold

Part IV Reading Comprehension

(30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

At 9:00 in the evening on January 29, just as President George W. Bush was about to begin his first State of the Union address, I gathered with three anxious scientists in a small, windowless laboratory in Worcester, Massachusetts. We were at Advanced Cell Technology—a privately owned biotechnology company that briefly made international headlines last fall by publishing the first scientific account of

cloned human embryos. The significance of the achievement was debatable: the company's most successful embryo had reached only six cells before it stopped dividing (one other had reached four cells, another had reached two) — a fact that led to a widespread dismissal, in the media and the scientific community, of ACT's "breakthrough". The work was largely judged to be preliminary, inconsequential, and certainly not worthy of headlines. Many people in political and religious circles, however, had a decidedly different view. They deemed ACT's work an ethical transgression of the highest order and professed shock, indignation, and horror.

Nonetheless, ACT was pressing ahead—which was why I had come to the company's cloning lab that night in January. The door to the lab was locked; a surveillance camera mounted on the ceiling watched our every move; and the mood was at once urgent and tense. A human egg, retrieved just hours earlier from a young donor, was positioned under a microscope, its image glowing on a nearby video monitor. The egg's chromosomes would shortly be removed, and the scientists in the room would attempt to fuse what remained of the egg with a human skin cell. If the procedure succeeded, the result would be a cloned human embryo.

Skin cell to embryo—it's one of the most remarkable quick-change scenarios modern biology has to offer. It's also one of the most controversial. Since the announcement, in 1997, of the cloning of the sheep Dolly, attempts to use human cells for cloning have provoked heated debate in the United States, separating those who have faith in the promise of the new technology from those who envision its dark side and unintended consequences.

Crucial to the debate is the fact that human cloning research falls into two distinct categories: reproductive cloning, a widely frowned-on effort that aims to produce a fully formed child; and therapeutic cloning, a scientifically reputable procedure that takes place entirely at the microscopic level and is designed to advance medical therapies and cure human ailments. The two start out the same way—with a new embryo in a Petri dish. But the scientists I was observing in the lab had no intention of creating a person. Instead they were embarking on an experiment that, if successful, would be a first step toward creating radical new cures for patients like the donor of the skin cell—Trevor Ross (not his real name), a two-year-old boy afflicted with a rare and devastating genetic disease.

The mood in the lab was tense in part because of the uncertain outcome of the experiment. But it was also tense because of concern over what President Bush might say about cloning in his address to the nation. A radio in one corner of the room was tuned to the broadcast as the scientists began their work, and they were listening carefully: in perhaps no other fields of science are researchers as mindful of which way the political winds are blowing. The ACT scientists had good reason to be concerned—what they were doing that night might soon be made illegal.

61. The author was most probably as _____.
 A. an observer
 B. a secretary
 C. a secret agent
 D. a correspondent
62. According to the author, _____.
 A. ACT's scientists had no intention of creating a person
 B. ACT's experiment would be a first step towards creating radical new cures
 C. ACT's scientists were very mindful of government's perceptions
 D. all the above
63. According to the passage, human cloning is clearly categorized as _____.

- A. political and religious
 - B. reproductive and therapeutic
 - C. debatable and controversial
 - D. preliminary and inconsequential
64. According to this passage, attempts to use human cells for cloning _____.
 A. have encouraged those who have faith in the premise of the new procedure
 B. have criticized those who envision only the dark side and unintended consequences
 C. have provoked heated debates in the United States
 D. have made ACT's work an ethical transgression of the highest order
65. The mood of the ACT's scientists was tense because _____.
 A. what they were doing that night might soon be made illegal
 B. they would soon make ACT's breakthroughs
 C. they would make international headline that night
 D. President George W. Bush might come to their lab that night

Passage Two

Modern biology is based on several unifying themes, such as the cell theory, genetics and inheritance, Francis Crick's central dogma of information flow, and Darwin and Wallace's theory of evolution by natural selection. In this first unit we will examine these themes and the nature of science.

The ancient Greek philosopher Anaxiamander (611–547 B.C.) and the Roman philosopher Lucretius (99–55 B.C.) coined the concept that all living things were related and that they had changed over time. The classical science of their time was observational rather than experimental. Another ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, developed his *Scala Naturae*, or Ladder of Life, to explain his concept of the advancement of living things from inanimate matter to plants, then animals and finally man. This concept of man as the “crown of creation” still plagues modern evolutionary biologists.

Post-Aristotelean “scientists” were constrained by the prevailing thought patterns of the Middle Ages—the inerrancy of the biblical book of Genesis and the special creation of the world in a literal six days of the 24-hour variety. Archbishop James Ussher of Ireland, in the late 1600's calculated the age of the earth based on the genealogies from Adam and Eve listed in the biblical book of Genesis. According to Ussher's calculations, the earth was formed on October 22, 4004 B.C. These calculations were part of Ussher's book, *History of the World*. The chronology he developed was taken as factual, and was even printed in the front pages of *Bibles*. Ussher's ideas were readily accepted, in part because they posed no threat to the social order of the times; comfortable ideas that would not upset the linked apple carts of church and state.

Often new ideas must “come out of left field”, appearing as wild notions, but in many cases prompting investigation which may later reveal the “truth”. Ussher's ideas were comfortable, the *Bible* was viewed as correct, therefore the earth must be only 5,000 years old.

Geologists had for some time doubted the “truth” of a 5,000 year old earth. Leonardo da Vinci (painter of *the Last Supper*, and *the Mona Lisa*, architect and engineer) calculated the sedimentation rates in the Po River of Italy. Da Vinci concluded it took 200,000 years to form some nearby rock deposits. Galileo, convicted heretic for his contention that the Earth was not the center of the Universe, studied fossils (evidence of past life) and concluded that they were real and not inanimate artifacts. James Hutton,

regarded as the Father of modern geology, developed the Theory of Uniformitarianism, the basis of modern geology and paleontology. According to Hutton's work, certain geological processes operated in the past in much the same fashion as they do today, with minor exceptions of rates, etc. Thus many geological structures and processes cannot be explained if the earth was only a mere 5,000 years old.

66. Which of the following is NOT a theme of modern biology?
 - A. The sedimentation rates in the Po River of Italy.
 - B. Darwin and Wallace's theory of evolution by natural selection.
 - C. The cell theory, genetics and inheritance.
 - D. Francis Crick's central dogma of information flow.
67. Science at the times of Anaxiamander was _____.
 - A. experimental
 - B. advanced
 - C. inanimate
 - D. observational
68. Aristotle developed _____.
 - A. the advancement of living things from inanimate matters to final man
 - B. the concept of man as "crown of creation"
 - C. the classical science of their time
 - D. the concept that all living things were related
69. Unlike Galileo, Ussher's concept was accepted by both the church and state of his time because _____.
 - A. his ideas would not weaken the power of the church and state
 - B. he calculated the age of the earth accurately
 - C. he was not constrained by the prevailing thought pattern of the Middle Ages
 - D. his calculation was printed in the front pages of *Bibles*
70. It is implied in the passage that the biblical book of Genesis _____.
 - A. was the basis of modern geology and paleontology
 - B. operated today in much the same way as it did in the past
 - C. greatly influenced scientists during the post-Aristotlean times
 - D. was based on the genealogies from Adam and Eve

Passage Three

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, by babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few

in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical changes. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years even the past 100 years, our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution—they “look at an organic being as average looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension”. No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

71. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
 - A. A lack of mates.
 - B. A fierce competition.
 - C. A lower survival rate.
 - D. A defective gene.
72. What does the example of India illustrate?
 - A. Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
 - B. Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
 - C. The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
 - D. India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.
73. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because _____.
 - A. life has been improved by technological advance
 - B. the number of female babies has been declining
 - C. our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
 - D. the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing
74. The word “Utopia” in Paragraph 3 most closely means _____.
 - A. a perfectly adjusted social system
 - B. a perfectly evolved state of nature
 - C. a practically left-behind society
 - D. an ideally organized society
75. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.
 - B. Ways of Continuing Man’s Evolution.
 - C. The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
 - D. Human Evolution Going Nowhere.

Passage Four

Allelomimetic behavior may be defined as behavior in which two or more individual animals do the same thing, with some degree of mutual simulation and coordination. It can only involve in species with sense organs that are well enough developed so that continuous sensory contact can be maintained. It is found primarily in vertebrate, in those species that are diurnal, and usually in those that spend much of their lives in the air, in open water or on open plains.

In birds, allelomimetic behavior is the rule rather than the exception, though it may occasionally be limited to particular seasons of the year as it is in the redwing blackbird. Its principal function is that of providing safety from predators, partly because the flock can rely on many pairs of eyes to watch for enemies, and partly because if one bird reacts to danger, the whole flock is warned.

Among mammals, allelomimetic behavior is very rare in rodents, which almost never move in flocks or herds. Even when they are artificially crowded together, they do not conform in their movements. On the other hand, such behavior is a major system among large hoofed mammals such as sheep.

In the pack-hunting carnivores, allelomimetic behavior has another function that of cooperative hunting for large prey animals such as moose. Wolves also defend their dens as a group against larger predators, such as bears. Finally, allelomimetic behavior is highly developed among most primate groups, where it has the principal function of providing warning against predators, though combined defensive behavior is also seen in troops of baboons.

76. The author implies that allelomimetic behavior occurs most often among animals that _____.
 A. prey on other animals
 B. are less intelligent than their enemies
 C. move in groups
 D. have one sense organ that dominates perception
77. Which of the following is most clearly an example of allelomimetic?
 A. Bears hunting for carnivores.
 B. Cattle fleeing from a fire.
 C. Horses running at a racetrack.
 D. Dogs working with police officers.
78. According to the passage the primary function of allelomimetic behavior in bird is to _____.
 A. defend nests against predators
 B. look at each other
 C. locate prey
 D. warn against predators
79. According to the passage, what happens to the behavior of rodents when they are artificially crowded together?
 A. Their allelomimetic behavior increases.
 B. Continuous cooperation between them is maintained.
 C. They become aggressive and attack each other.
 D. They show little allelomimetic behavior.
80. Which of the following groups of human beings would probably show the greatest amount of allelomimetic behavior?
 A. A group of students taking a test.
 B. Tennis players competing in a tournament.
 C. A patrol of soldiers scouting for the enemy.
 D. Drivers waiting for a traffic light to change.

Passage Five

The biosphere is the name biologists give to the sort of skin on the surface of this planet that is inhabitable by living organisms. Most land creatures occupy only the interface between the atmosphere and the land; birds extend their range for a few hundred feet into the atmosphere; burrowing invertebrates such as earthworms may reach a few yards into the soil but rarely penetrate farther unless it has been recently disturbed by men. Fish cover a wider range, from just beneath the surface of the sea to those depths of greater than a mile inhabited by specialized creatures. Fungi and bacteria are plentiful in the atmosphere to a height of about half a mile, blown there by winds from the lower air. Balloon exploration of the stratosphere as long ago as 1936 indicated that moulds and bacteria could be found at heights of several miles, recently the USA's National Aeronautics and Space Administration has detected them, in

decreasing numbers, at heights up to eighteen feet, compared with 50 to 100 per cubic foot at two to six miles (the usual altitude of jet aircraft), and they are almost certainly in an inactive state. Marine bacteria have been detected at the bottom of the deep Pacific trench, sometimes as deep as seven miles; they are certainly not inactive. Living microbes have also been obtained on land from cores of rock drilled (while prospecting for oil) at depths of as much as 1,200 feet. Thus we can say, disregarding the exploits of astronauts, that the biosphere has a maximum thickness of about twenty-five miles. Active living processes occur only within a compass of about seven miles, in the sea, on land and in the lower atmosphere, but the majority of living creatures live within a zone of a hundred feet or so. If this planet were scaled down to the size of an orange, the biosphere, at its extreme width, would occupy the thickness of the orange-colored skin, excluding the pith.

In this tiny zone of our planet takes place the multitude of chemical and biological activities that we call life. The way in which living creatures interact with each other, depend on each other or compete with each other, has fascinated thinkers since the beginning of recorded history. Living things exist in a fine balance which is often taken for granted for, from a practical point of view, things could not be otherwise. Yet it is a source of continual amazement to scientists because of its intricacy and delicacy. The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed, yet even here it can seem remarkable how quickly it readjusts itself to a new balance after a disturbance. The science of ecology—the study of the interaction of organisms with their environment—has grown up to deal with the minutiae of the balance of nature.

81. According to the passage, the “biosphere” is the layer on the earth’s surface _____.

- A. where the atmosphere meets the sea
- B. in which birds, fish and animals would die
- C. in which plant and animal life can exist
- D. in which earthworms and other invertebrates can live

82. The writer states that fungi and bacteria _____.

- A. are only found below the normal altitude of jet planes
- B. have been found well at the normal altitude of jet planes
- C. are not found below the surface of the earth
- D. are mainly found below the surface of the earth

83. The passage says that the biosphere _____.

- A. extends only 1,200 feet below the earth’s surface
- B. is about seven miles in width
- C. is as much as twenty-five miles in thickness
- D. is a zone only about one hundred feet wide

84. According to the text, the balance of nature is _____.

- A. something which we should not take for granted
- B. most frequently apparent when it is upset
- C. only now becoming of interest to scientists
- D. very difficult to preserve

85. The writer says that ecology is primarily concerned with the _____.

- A. finer details of the balance of nature
- B. role of organisms in the environment
- C. way living creatures compete with each other

D. way nature readjusts to a new balance

Passage Six

The most interesting architectural phenomenon of the 1970's was the enthusiasm for refurbishing old buildings. Obviously, this was not an entirely new phenomenon. What is new is the wholesale interest in reusing the past, in recycling, in adaptive rehabilitation. A few trial efforts, such as Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco, proved their financial viability in the 1960's, but it was in the 1970's, with strong government support through tax incentives and rapid depreciation, as well as growing interest in ecology issues, that recycling became a major factor on the urban scene.

One of the most comprehensive ventures was the restoration and transformation of Boston's eighteenth century Faneuil Hall and the Quincy Market, designed in 1824. This section had fallen on hard times, but beginning with the construction of a new city hall immediately adjacent, it has returned to life with the intelligent reuse of these fine old buildings under the design leadership of Benjamin Thompson. He has provided a marvelous setting for dining, shopping, professional offices, and simply walking.

Butler Square, in Minneapolis, exemplifies major changes in its complex of offices, commercial space, and public amenities carved out of a massive pile designed in 1906 as a hardware warehouse. The exciting interior timber structure of the building was highlighted by cutting light courts through the interior and adding large skylights. San Antonio, Texas, offers an object lesson for numerous other cities combating urban decay. Rather than bringing in the bulldozers, San Antonio's leaders rehabilitated existing structures, while simultaneously cleaning up the San Antonio River, which meanders through the business district.

86. What is main idea of the passage?
 - A. During the 1970's, old buildings in many cities were recycled for modern use.
 - B. Recent interest in ecology issues has led to the cleaning up of many rivers.
 - C. The San Antonio example shows that bulldozers are not the way to fight urban decay.
 - D. Strong government support has made adaptive rehabilitation a reality in Boston.
87. What is the space at Quincy Market now used for?
 - A. Boston's new city hall.
 - B. Sports and recreational facilities.
 - C. Commercial and industrial warehouses.
 - D. Restaurants, offices, and stores.
88. According to the passage, Benjamin Thompson was the designer for a project in _____.
 - A. San Francisco
 - B. Boston
 - C. Minneapolis
 - D. San Antonio
89. When was the Butler Square building originally built?
 - A. In the eighteenth century.
 - B. In the early nineteenth century.
 - C. In the late nineteenth century.
 - D. In the early twentieth century.
90. What is the author's opinion of the San Antonio project?
 - A. It is clearly the best of the projects discussed.
 - B. It is a good project that could be copied in other cities.
 - C. The extensive use of bulldozers made the project unnecessarily costly.
 - D. The work done on the river was more important than the work done on the buildings.

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

数月前, 比尔·克林顿和托尼·布莱尔联合宣布了科学史上最伟大的成就之一: 揭秘人类基因组或曰“生命之书”。2 月份, 科学家们首次一展实验证据, 在《自然》和《科学》两杂志上发表了官方的人类基因组序列论文。

两家旗鼓相当的测序对手机构——公共人类基因组计划和美国生物技术赛莱拉公司——完成了大量的科学论文。他们给出的最令人惊讶的结论是: 人类拥有的基因数那么少, 只不过 3 万个左右。这与小鼠的基因数目相当, 是果蝇或线虫基因数目的两倍。绝大多数科学家预测人类有 10 万个基因, 有的科学家则估计达 14 万个。

美国怀特海德基因组研究中心主任埃里克·兰德说: “这么少的基因数目对人类的尊严似乎是某种冒犯啊。”

正如赛莱拉总裁克雷格·温特所说的那样, “基因无所谓‘好’、‘坏’, 只存在着不同层次、不同联系的网络活动, 以及对干扰作出反应的敏感程度的不同。一个基因等于一种疾病, 或说一个基因制造一种关键性的蛋白质的学说, 已被彻底否定。”

没有人能说出究竟有多少蛋白质。这个问题的答案需要等上几年, 由新兴的蛋白质学告诉我们。蛋白质学是继基因组学之后即将出现的新学科。但是, 温特博士估计人类有 25 万种不同的蛋白质, 也就是说每一个基因负责大约 10 个蛋白质, 从而执行人体内的基本任务。

一些专家说, 未料到人类基因数目如此少, 但这对医学可能是个好消息, 因为这样需要弄明白的基因就较少。不好的是, 从相反的角度来看, 它们也会发挥同样的功能, 即基因间的复杂相互作用有可能对像利用基因疗法中改变一、两个基因就能治病的过程带来更大的困难。但这也有可能部分地解释了为什么基因疗法在过去十多年的临床实践中一直给出令人失望的结果。而新兴的干细胞技术用有潜能的新细胞替代失去功能的细胞, 有可能产生更理想的结果, 因为病人一下子接受到的是全部完整的遗传系统。

发现 DNA 差异是人类基因组工程未完成工作的最重要的一个部分。例如, 这可能是药物基因组学的基础, 这也就解释了为什么患某种特殊疾病的某些人比另一些人对某种药物治疗反应好的原因。

研究工作的另一个途径是把人类基因组与其他动物的作详细对比。它们间的差异将会帮助我们揭开基因多种功能。同时, 技术专家们正在忙着降低 DNA 测序成本, 即个人基因组可以在基因芯片上按程序读出。哈佛大学利佩尔计算遗传学中心主任乔治·丘奇指出, 将来一个人基因组的信息可以存放在计算机的 DVD 盘里。

This is the end of Model Test Six. (注意: 写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题六 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【C】** 对话中女士说会员来俱乐部后自己可以不登记,但要为带来的客人登记。
2. **【D】** 女士说可以一直玩到下一个人来为止,即比预约的时间要长。
3. **【B】** 从“My university had links with an Indian engineering university, so it was organized that level”可知。
4. **【C】** 文中女子说:“restaurants pack their tiny tables very tightly; grocery stores and bookstores have aisles that are narrow; the sidewalks are stacked with newsstands, vendors and their carts.”故答案为 C。
5. **【C】** 女士说:“Are you sure? Maybe you need a second opinion.”可知女士建议男士再听听别的医生的治疗意见。
6. **【B】** 从“if you go by the forecast that I heard, you shouldn't put your coat and hat away quite yet.”可知男士听的预报是天气要继续变冷。
7. **【A】** 从“don't take it out on me.”可知男士不希望女士的糟糕情绪影响到他。
8. **【B】** 从“None to speak of.”没啥可说的。可推知该女士身体一直很健康。
9. **【B】** 从“Why don't you call for an appointment right away?”可推知。
10. **【C】** 从“I just got in a little while ago myself.”可知女士刚进来一会儿。
11. **【B】** Count me in. 指“算我一个”。
12. **【C】** 从“But you might at least phone if you know you are going to keep someone waiting.”可推知。
13. **【C】** 从“An economic forum on opportunities in China”可推知。
14. **【B】** 大陆来旅客总数占总数的 1/3。
15. **【A】** 从“Some 22 percent of Shanghai and 20 percent of Beijingers also said they planed to visit it.”可知北京人的兴趣最低。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【A】** 女助手说医生刚刚完成一个病人的手术。要稍等一下。
17. **【A】** Jackson 的义齿戴着不合适。
18. **【A】** 医生说“during the first few days after it has been put in.”,可知 Jackson 只戴了最初的几天。
19. **【B】** 由“I understand, Mr. Jackson. It does hurt in the beginning, I know.”可知选 B。
20. **【C】** 两人在电话里最后确定是当天上午 11:30,午饭前。

Passage Two

21. **【D】** 从“But under some special circumstances, some of them were able to react to the sound of their mothers with a smile.”可知有些盲婴在特定环境下会听出母亲的声音并微笑。
22. **【B】** 研究人员会每两星期对参加测试的婴儿进行调查。
23. **【C】** 盲婴们对任何声音都无动于衷。缺少对声音的感知。
24. **【D】** 从“A special research team organized and dispatched from the local medical center”可推知。
25. **【D】** 由“Usually, their response was very slow and phlegmatic.”可知盲婴对刺激的反应时间较长。

Passage Three

26. **【B】** 从 “since this is the Nursing Department second-year physiology course.” 可知选 B。
27. **【B】** 从 “I assume everyone here is a sophomore” 可知是大学第二年。
28. **【D】** 根据语句 “Is the mind separate from brain, or is the mind only the chemical and physiological workings of the brain?” 可看出这是两种观点, 前者属于 vitalism, 而后半句是 mechanism 的观点。因此 D 是正确答案。
29. **【B】** 从 “I have some copies of that article. And I want you to take it with you and read it for next week.” 可知 Robert 博士让学生带回一篇本课内容的相关文章去阅读。
30. **【A】** 文中指出 “Mechanism, on the other hand, is the view that all life phenomena, no matter how complex, can be explained according to chemical and physical laws. Since we can support mechanism through scientific experimentation, the modern scientist tends to be a mechanist. Vitalism is a kind of philosophical approach.”, 可知 A 符合题意。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【D】** 译文: 泰勒教授的谈话已表明, 科学已对科学家以及非科学家的日常生活产生了很大的影响。motivation 动机。perspective 看法, 观点, 观察, 前景。impression 印象。impact 影响, 冲击。根据辨析可见, 选项 D 符合题意要求。
32. **【A】** 译文: 经理高度赞扬他的雇员表现出来的诸如忠诚、勇气和坦率等美德。四个名词的意思分别是: virtues 美德。features 特征。properties 物理属性, 财产。characteristics (性格等方面的) 特征。原句中 loyalty (忠诚), courage (勇气) 和 truthfulness (诚实) 等词都属于美德的范畴, 故 A 是正确答案。
33. **【C】** 译文: 报纸没有报导这次大火造成的损坏程度。range 范围、区域, 表示可以达到或探测到的最大范围, 即 the maximum area in which it can reach things or detect things。level 水平、程度, 指一个量表或序列中的位置, 即 a position in a scale or rank。extent 程度, the extent of the damage 意为 “损失的程度”。quantity 数量。根据本题句意, 要表示的不是火灾的范围、水平和数量, 而是火灾造成的损坏程度, 故 C 是正确答案。
34. **【C】** 译文: 尽管他已看过所有与该主题有关的参考资料, 他仍然发现难以理解这一点, 并且她的解释只会增添他的困惑。此处四个单词均可与介词 to 搭配, 但搭配后的意义完全不同: extend to 延伸至。amount to 合计, 总共达, 相当于, 等于。add to 增添, 做加法。turn to 转向某人寻求帮助。因此, 只有 add to 符合题意。
35. **【D】** 译文: 目前谁管人事? in the charge of 意为 “在某人的掌管、控制下”, 宾语为人, 此人为主控。under charge of 与 under the charge of 意为 “在某人的掌管 (看管) 下”, 宾语为人, 此人为主控。in charge of 意为 “主管, 掌管, 看管”, 宾语为物。此处 personnel (人事部) 为一个部门, 因此答案为 in charge of。
36. **【B】** 译文: 那辆出租车在街道拐角处消失之前我瞥了它一眼。vision 意为 “视力, 洞察力”, 即 power of seeing or imaging。glimpse 意为 “一瞥”, 即 quick, imperfect view of something/somebody, 固定搭配 catch a glimpse of。look 意为 “外观, 脸色”, 即 appearance。scene 意为 “景象”, 即 view, something seen。因此 B 是正确答案。
37. **【B】** 译文: 她工作如此专心以至于没听见有人敲门。固定短语搭配 be absorbed in 意为 “专心于”。

38. 【C】译文：据透露，一些政府官员滥用职权为自己谋取非法利益。abuse *vt.* 滥用；虐待；*n.* 滥用。employ *vt.* 雇用，用，使用；*n.* 雇用。overlook *vt.* 俯瞰，耸出，远眺，没注意到；*n.* 眺望，俯瞰中的景色。
39. 【A】译文：我得向社区的其他农户和商人们了解他的信誉，然后再决定是否同意他的贷款请求。固定搭配 take...into account 意为“考虑到”。make up for 补偿。account for 说明，占，解决。make out 书写，填写，拼凑，进展，说明，设法应付，理解，辨认出，了解。
40. 【B】译文：他们宣称大约有 1 000 家工厂在经济危机中倒闭了。sufficiently 充分地，充分地。approximately 近似地，大约。considerably 相当地。properly 适当地，完全地。

Section B

41. 【B】译文：海格被选为保守党的主席，部分原因是他对英国在欧盟各成员国中的地位问题所持的模糊观点。ambiguous 模棱两可的。A 选项：有雄心的。B 选项：朦胧的，模糊不清的。C 选项：令人震惊的。D 选项：无关紧要的，不关心的。
42. 【B】译文：她的故事显示了坚定执着和对名誉的冷漠所能带来的巨大成功。stubbornness 顽固。A 选项：说服。B 选项：果断，决心。C 选项：献身。D 选项：保留，预约。
43. 【D】译文：我们有责任保持国家的繁荣，达此目的最明智的做法就是向基础科学领域投资。sensible 明智的。A 选项：有效的。B 选项：能干的，效率高的。C 选项：重要的。D 选项：明智的，理智的。
44. 【A】译文：所有向委员会报道的信息，或者委员会获得的信息，都很机密。likewise 同样地。A 选项：以相同的方式。B 选项：以另一种方式。C 选项：以直接的方式。D 选项：以未经授权的方式。
45. 【B】译文：我会大力推荐这家小旅馆，因为它的地理位置非常好。on account of 由于。A 选项：结果是。B 选项：由于。C 选项：关于。D 选项：目的在于……，鉴于。
46. 【D】译文：电视广告不仅仅反映了主流意识。merely 仅仅。A 选项：确切地。B 选项：忠诚地。C 选项：重复地。D 选项：只不过，仅仅。
47. 【D】译文：法律条款对该部门的运作具有很大的影响。provision 规定，条款。A 选项：法律。B 选项：段落。C 选项：修改。D 选项：条款。
48. 【A】译文：尽管出现了设备故障问题，但某些非常有用的工作还是被完成了。faulty 有缺点的，有错误的。A 选项：有缺点的，不完善的。B 选项：临时的。C 选项：紧急的。D 选项：重新安装的。
49. 【C】译文：7 月 16 日，在德国的波恩市重新开始了有关气候变化的探讨，以便应对全球变暖问题。combat 战斗。A 选项：集中。B 选项：定居，安顿下来。C 选项：与……作斗争。D 选项：总结。
50. 【C】译文：鲍勃认为，商业市场进入大学校园的做法正在削减基本的学术价值观，我们现在必须采取行动阻止这种衰退现象。halt 停住，停下。A 选项：带子，用带系紧。B 选项：插头，堵住。C 选项：使……停。D 选项：消化。

Part III Cloze

51. 【D】entertain 娱乐，招待；restrain 抑制，制止；sustain 撑住，维持；contain 包含，容纳。根据上下文，此处应该是“大脑含有一种蛋白质……”。
52. 【B】act on 固定搭配，表示“对……起作用”。

53. **【D】** 本句的 Some 指代的是前一句的 aspects of mental activity。选项中符合大脑活动的只有记忆 memory。
54. **【C】** 本句的意思是“大脑中的化学物质携带信息”。因此选 carry，意为“携带”。
55. **【B】** 本句的意思是“近年来科学家发现了可以影响情绪、记忆和其他大脑内发生的事的化学物质”。
56. **【C】** 本句的意思是“迄今为止发现了大约 25 种化学物质”。
57. **【D】** 本句的意思是“研究似乎表明它们有助于控制失眠、疼痛和精神疾病”。
58. **【B】** 本句的意思是“它们有一种巨大的能力可以刺激大脑克服缺陷。”
59. **【C】** 参见第 58 题解释，有“克服”之意的只有选项 C。
60. **【B】** 根据上一句，这里的时态应该用一般现在时。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【D】** 根据文章内容，作者去了 ACT 公司的实验室，评述了公司的克隆技术，最后还讨论了实验室的气氛，因此作者可能是记者。
62. **【D】** 根据第四段最后两句话，作者提出“实验室的科学家不想创造人类。相反他们正在从事一个实验，如果成功的话，那将是迈向为病人创造全新药剂的第一步。”得知选项 A 和 B 是正确的，根据第五段作者告诉我们实验室的研究员一边工作一边准备听总统布什关于克隆的讲话，而且没有任何一个科学领域的研究员像 ACT 的科学家那样关注政治风向，因此得知选项 C 是正确的，因此选 D。
63. **【B】** 根据第四段第一句话，克隆人研究分成独特的两个类型：繁衍性克隆和治疗性克隆。
64. **【C】** 根据第三段，利用人细胞克隆的种种尝试在美国引发了激烈的争议。
65. **【A】** 根据第五段，ACT 实验室的科学家们心情紧张的原因是担心布什总统那天晚上向全国所做的电视讲话将决定克隆人研究的合法性。

Passage Two

66. **【A】** 根据第一段和第五段，达·芬奇所计算的意大利波河的沉降率属于地质学概念，不是现代生物学的概念。其他几个选项是在第一段第一句话里直接提到的现代生物学的三个主题。均属于现代生物学的主题。
67. **【D】** 根据第二段第二句话，“那个时期的古典科学是观察型的，而不是实验型的。”而那个时期就是指“Anaxiamander 时代”，因此 Anaxiamander 时代的科学是观察型的。
68. **【B】** 根据第二段第四句话中的“This concept of man as the ‘crown of creation’”就是指上一句所说的 Aristotle 发展的理论，因此选 B。
69. **【A】** 根据第三段、第四段和第五段，Galileo 因为认为地球不是宇宙的中心而被那个时代的教会和政府打入监牢；James Ussher 的理论因为是基于《圣经》的《创世纪》，没有威胁到教会和政府的权力和利益，因而能为当时的教会和政府所接受。
70. **【C】** 根据第三段，后亚里士多德时代的科学家一般都拘泥于中世纪盛行的思想模式，即圣经创世纪无错误学说和上帝花了六天创造世界学说；当时的代表人物 James Ussher 大主教根据圣经创世纪学说所做的有关地球年龄的计算，都说明《圣经》、《创世纪》对那个时代的科学家的影响。

Passage Three

71. **【C】** 文章第一段开头是答题的关键: Being a man has always been dangerous ... But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. 可见, 男性的出生率高于女性, 但是随着年龄增加, 男女比例呈明显下降趋势。作者试图用这些数据表明, 生为男人的危险并不是在于寻找配偶的困难, 而是男性的死亡率 (male mortality) 远远高于女性。
72. **【B】** 根据第二段最后两句话 “The country offers wealth for a few ... in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.” (这个国家为少数大城市的人提供了大量的财富, 而其他的部落人却很贫穷。今天每个人都有大体相同的存活率和后代人数, 这就意味着与部落相比, 自然选择在中高阶级印第安人中已经失去了 80% 的效力。) 这与 B 中 “Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.” 的意思相吻合。
73. **【A】** 在第三段中作者写道: “We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us.” 换言之, 机器的使用、社会的进步使我们的生活发生了变化, 即 A “技术的进步提高了生活质量”。
74. **【B】** Utopia 的意思是 “完美的社会”。
75. **【D】** 全文主旨题。文章最后一段对全文内容进行了总结: “For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. (这意味着进化已经结束。)” 最后作者说, “But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.” 这进一步说明, 人类的进化早已经停止。

Passage Four

76. **【C】** 在文章第三段最后一句话中可以找到答案: On the other hand, such behavior is a major system among large hoofed mammals such as sheep. (另一方面, 这种行为在长蹄的大型哺乳动物如羊群等身上最为普遍。) 羊群以群体活动为主, 这种行为比其他哺乳动物更普遍, 因此 C 为正确答案。A、B 和 D 三项均不合题意。文中提到过猛禽在猎取 prey animals (被掠食者) 时也有这种 allelomimetic behavior 的功能, 但发生在它们身上的可能性远没有发生在被掠食动物身上的可能性大。
77. **【B】** allelomimetic behavior 意为 “遗传模仿行为”, 在所给四个选择中 B 能够说明问题, 因为牲畜受到大火的威胁时, 就产生一种自我保护本能, 采取保护自己的行动, 逃离火源, 所以 B 为正确答案。A. 掠食肉类动物的熊。不合题意, 熊是不是掠食食肉动物的动物, 我们暂且不管它, 但有一点是肯定的, 熊不是 allelomimetic 之类的动物。C. 在跑道上赛跑的马。马是驯服的动物, 也没有 allelomimetic 功能。D. 和警察一起工作的狗。狗是人类的忠实朋友, 和警察的合作非常密切, 更不会有这种功能。
78. **【D】** 根据短文, 鸟类遗传模仿行为的主要功能是警惕掠食者。如果选 A. 保护鸟巢不受掠食者侵扰。主次颠倒, 不合题意。主要功能是保护鸟类本身, 而不是鸟巢。如果选 B. 相互对视, allelomimetic behavior 更没有这种功能, 离题太远。如果选 C. 放置被捕食的动物, 文不对题, 极不可取。
79. **【D】** 此答案可在文章的第三段中找到。啮齿动物的遗传模仿行为很少见, 如果人为地把它们聚在一起, 它们的行为也不会保持一致。这说明, 啮齿动物没有这种功能, 所以 D 为正确答案。
80. **【C】** 有些动物包括人类在受到干扰或攻击时有一种自我保护意识和遗传模仿行为。根据文章内容, 可以推断遗传模仿行为在动物中常用作自我保护。这样, 我们就可进一步推测在人类中也类似。可看出, 侦察兵在执行任务时, 容易受到敌人的攻击, 自我保护意识强, 因而也最可能具有遗传模仿行为, 所以 C 项最佳。

Passage Five

81. **【C】** 细节题。第一段第一句对生物圈进行了释义, 指出生物圈是生物学家们对一个表层的命名,

这个表层是 inhabitable by living organisms(能够被活着的有机体居住),选项 C 的 plant 和 animal life 全面涵盖了 living organisms, 因此选项 C 正确。

82. 【B】细节题。第一段中作者谈到, 美国研究发现 fungi 和 bacteria 在 18 英尺的高空含量明显减少, 而且那里的细菌大多处于不活跃状态(inactive state), 而在 2 至 6 英尺高度, 也就是与 the usual altitude of jet aircraft 相当的高度, 每立方英尺则有 50 到 100 个细菌。四个选项中, 只有 B 项“细菌在与喷气式飞机相当的高度能够被找到”符合文意。
83. 【C】细节题。第一段中作者明确指出 disregarding the exploits of astronauts (不考虑外空的探索), the biosphere has a maximum thickness of about twenty-five miles (生物圈最厚的地方可达 25 英里), 选项 C 正确。
84. 【B】细节题。第二段结尾部分, 作者谈到 The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed (自然界的平衡在被打乱时表现得最为明显), 选项 B 符合此意, 该选项中的 apparent 对应原文的 obvious, 表示“明显”; upset 对应原文的 disturb, 表示“打乱”。
85. 【A】细节题。文章结尾部分, 作者阐明了生态学 ecology 的研究对象是 the minutiae of the balance of nature, 句中 minutiae 指的是“微小的细节”, 选项 A 中 finer details 与 minutia 相对应。

Passage Six

86. 【A】文章的第一段有明确交代: The most interesting architectural phenomenon of the 1970's was the enthusiasm for refurbishing old buildings. (20 世纪 70 年代, 最有趣的建筑现象就是人们翻新老旧建筑的狂热。)这个句子是第一段的主题句, 也是全篇文章的论点。文章的第二段、三段、四段为第一段提供了论据和例证, 都是为这个论点服务的。
87. 【D】第二段的最后一句回答了这个问题: He has provided a marvelous setting for dining, shopping, professional offices, and simply walking. (他已经提供了一个非常棒的环境, 可以吃饭、购物、办公以及散步。) dining 指 restaurant; shopping 指商店; simply walking 指 recreation, 故 D 为正确答案。
88. 【B】答案在文中第二段, 文章指出: "...it has returned to life with the intelligent reuse of these fine old buildings under the design leadership of Benjamin Thompson." it 指 this section, 在这个地区有两座建筑物 (Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market) 要整修, 这是波士顿 18 世纪的建筑, 毫无疑问, 本杰明所领导和设计的这项工程发生在波士顿, 而不是其他地方。
89. 【D】文章的第三段告诉读者: Butler Square, in Minneapolis, exemplifies major changes in its complex of offices, commercial space, and public amenities carved out of a massive pile designed in 1906 as a hardware warehouse. 根据这段文字可知 Butler Square 始设计于 1906 年, 所以应该选 D 20 世纪初。
90. 【B】作者对 San Antonio 工程的意见反映在文章的最后一段: San Antonio, Texas, offers an object lesson for numerous other cities combating urban decay. (得克萨斯的 San Antonio 为其他一些与衰退作斗争的城市提供了可供借鉴的例证。)若选 A, 文章中并没有说它是所谈到的最好的工程; C 项, 文章中也并没有说它们给工程造成不必要的损失。D 项, 哪项工作重要, 哪项工作不重要, 作者没有对它们进行比较。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Several months ago, Bill Clinton and Tony Blair linked up to proclaim one of science's greatest achievements: Decoding the human gene or "book of life".

Their most striking conclusion is how few genes we have: around 30,000. That is about the same number as a mouse.

No one knows how many proteins there are. The answer will be revealed over the next few years by the emerging field of proteomics, successor to genomics²⁰.

Some experts were saying that the unexpectedly low number of human genes would be good for medicine, since there are fewer genes to understand. But it could work equally well in the opposite direction: the complex interactions between genes may make it harder to cure disease by changing one or two of them, for example through gene therapy.

Discovering the DNA differences that matter is one of the most important pieces of unfinished business for the human genome project.

Another important avenue of research will be to compare the human genome in detail with other animals. Meanwhile, technologists are working to drive down the costs of DNA sequencing so individual human genomes can routinely be read out on gene chips.

模拟试题六 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: As a member, you don't have to register when you arrive. But you must remember to register your guests. And you must be able to produce your membership card if a club official asks to see it.
M: Hum, that's good. How many guests can I bring with me?
Q: What are the members of the club required to do?
2. M: And can we play an hour at a time?
W: You can book the courts for thirty minutes or an hour. But you can carry on play until the next players arrive.
Q: According to the club's rules, how long can members play tennis?
3. W: Did you work for the Indian Government in 1996? How did you organize it?
M: My university had links with an Indian engineering university, so it was organized at that level.
Q: Why did Mr. Robinson work for the Indian Government?
4. M: What's your general impression of New York?
W: Well, restaurants pack their tiny tables very tightly; grocery stores and bookstores have aisles that are narrow; the sidewalks are stacked with newsstands, vendors and their carts.
Q: Which of the following statements would be the woman's impression of New York?
5. M: My doctor told me I needed to go for some expensive treatment for my injured knee.
W: Are you sure? Maybe you need a second opinion.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
6. W: It's not going to snow again tomorrow, is it? It was supposed to be warm all week.
M: Well, if you go by the forecast that I heard, you shouldn't put your coat and hat away quite yet.

Q: What does the man imply?

7. W: I'm in a terrible mood. My boss didn't like the report I wrote.

M: Well, don't take it out on me.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. M: So I guess it's been a year now since your last checkup. Have you had any health problems?

W: None to speak of.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. W: I've been meaning to get my eyes checked. I just haven't gotten around to it yet.

M: Why don't you call for an appointment right away? Once on your calendar you will get it done.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

10. M: Hey, Lisa. Has Professor Smith returned my call yet?

W: I just got in a little while ago myself.

Q: What does Lisa imply?

11. M: I got an invitation to a financial planning seminar. And I don't want to go alone.

W: Count me in. I need all the help I can get managing my money.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

12. M: I hope you are not too put out with me for stopping by Fred's on the way over here. I had to pick up an assignment.

W: Well, that's not a big deal. But you might at least phone if you know you are going to keep someone waiting.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. W: An economic forum on opportunities in China is expected to bring scholars, business leaders and government officials to Beijing next week.

M: Oh, really?

Q: What is the theme of the forum?

14. W: Hong Kong Disneyland opened on Monday with a total 15,000 visitors.

M: Yeah. Visitors from mainland accounted for one third of the total.

Q: How many visitors came from the mainland?

15. W: According to a survey, more than 55 percent of Guangzhou residents showed interest in visiting the theme park. Some 22 percent of Shanghai and 20 percent of Beijingers also said they planed to visit it.

M: Is that the case?

Q: In which city residents showed the least interest in visiting the theme park?**Section B****Passage One**

W: Good morning. Dr. Ellis office.

M: This is Mr. Jackson. May I please speak with the doctor?

W: The doctor is just finishing with a patient. Would you hold on for a minute?

- W: Here is the doctor now, I'll tell him you're on the line.
- D: Mr. Jackson, Dr. Ellis is here. How's that new bridge?
- M: Not so good, doctor. That's what I'm calling about. It just doesn't seem to fit right.
- D: Well, that's to be expected during the first few days after it has been put in. As I told you, there will be no complications.
- M: It hurts so much, especially when I eat. I keep removing it afterwards, you know.
- D: I understand, Mr. Jackson. It does hurt in the beginning, I know. But it would be better if you didn't remove it, except when cleaning it, of course.
- M: Well I did at first, doctor, but my gums hurt so much that I just can't stand it any longer.
- D: Well, maybe we can adjust it a little more.
- M: Adjust it?
- D: Yes, file it down a little here and there. When can you come in?
- M: Oh, right away, doctor, if you don't mind.
- D: Let me see, I'll check here now, maybe I can find the time for you this morning.
- M: Oh, I can wait until this afternoon if you're too busy now.
- D: Sorry, Mr. Jackson, but I'd rather you'd come this morning if possible. This afternoon I'm teaching a class at the dental school. Just a minute. Mr. Jackson, can you get here about 11:30? And that will give us enough time before lunch. We'll see what we can do.
- M: Oh, yes doctor. I can make it. Thank you. See you then.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. Why did the doctor not come to the phone immediately?
17. What was the matter with Mr. Jackson?
18. How long has Mr. Jackson been suffering?
19. How did the doctor respond to the caller?
20. When would doctor see Mr. Jackson?

Passage Two

A special research team organized and dispatched from the local medical center performed experiments on the completely blind infants. The test sample included twenty completely blind infants, who lived at home with their mothers or family. The research workers would visit the infants and closely observe the developments of their sense and behavior every two weeks.

In most cases, the research workers tested the response of the blind infant to different stimuli common in the family environment. Generally speaking, a normal baby would react with smiles and laughter to tickling, to the voice of a relative, and to hugging from his family. His reactions were swift and fleet. Nevertheless, most of the blind infants, according to the experiments, responded to stimuli impassively. In fact, they were apathetic and indifferent to any sound. But under some special circumstances, some of them were able to react to the sound of their mothers with a smile. Usually, their response was very slow and phlegmatic.

The tests were conducted over a nine month period, and they began when the blind infants were one month old and ended when they were ten months old.

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. Which of the following statements is true?

22. How were the experiments conducted?
23. What can we learn about the blind infants according to the passage?
24. Which of the following formed the special research team?
25. How about the blind infants' behavior?

Passage Three

Welcome to Physiology 100. I'm Doctor Ann Robert. I assume everyone here is a sophomore, since this is the Nursing Department second-year physiology course. If you are first-year nursing students, please see me after class about transferring into an introductory course. Okay, I'd like to begin my first lecture by introducing two important terms, vitalism versus mechanism. How many of you have heard of these terms? Oh, I see some of you have. Well, vitalism and mechanism are two completely opposite approaches to human physiology. According to the vitalist, the laws of physics and chemistry alone can not explain the processes of life. To the vitalist, there is a so-called vital force, and this vital force is totally separate from that of energy. As you may have guessed, vitalism is a kind of philosophical approach. Mechanism, on the other hand, is the view that all life phenomena, no matter how complex, can be explained according to chemical and physical laws. Since we can support mechanism through scientific experimentation, the modern scientist tends to be a mechanist. But vitalism is not totally dismissed, especially in fields such as brain physiology, where terms such as human consciousness haven't been defined yet in physic-chemical terms. I recently read an interesting article dealt with this very question. Is the mind separate from brain, or is the mind only the chemical and physiological workings of the brain? I'd like to continue with this next time, so that we can speak in more detail. I have some copies of that article. And I want you to take it with you and read it for next week.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. For whom is the lecture intended?
27. When is this course given?
28. How would a vitalist view the functions of the mind?
29. What does the professor tell her students to do?
30. What is mechanism according to the passage?

模拟试题七



Model Test Seven

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. 10 years ago. B. 3 years ago. C. In 1999. D. In 2001.
2. A. He knows how to calculate from one to five.
B. He does well in math.
C. Jack loves hitchhiking which is popular throughout the west.
D. Jack is smart enough to travel safety.
3. A. She should move the desk back.
B. She should go to the doctor.

- C. She should have had someone help him.
- D. She should have known the desk was heavy.
- 4. A. Ask the professor if the course will be given again.
- B. Postpone talking the course.
- C. Request permission to take the courses together.
- D. Take the course from a different professor.
- 5. A. She is going to miss her first class.
- B. She prefers going to the dentist later in the day.
- C. The man will be finished before his first class.
- D. The man might sleep late and miss his appointment.
- 6. A. She decided not to cancel her appointment.
- B. Her new glasses aren't comfortable.
- C. She's too busy to get a checkup.
- D. She has to check when the appointment is.
- 7. A. Discuss a magazine article with the woman.
- B. Help the woman find a new doctor.
- C. Go to the store for some medicine.
- D. Buy the woman some magazines.
- 8. A. The doctor can see the man this week.
- B. Appointments must be made two weeks in advance.
- C. The man should call back on Friday.
- D. The doctor canceled his appointments on Friday.
- 9. A. The job's short hours make it impossible for her to refuse.
- B. She's looking forward to meeting her new colleagues.
- C. She refused the position because of the low salary.
- D. The job is turning into an excellent opportunity for her.
- 10. A. The man should see an optometrist.
- B. She'd like to postpone working on the proposal.
- C. She wants to know why the proposal was late.
- D. It won't take long to write the proposal.
- 11. A. He sometimes considers changing majors.
- B. Most people frequently change their minds.
- C. He rearranged his artwork a while ago.
- D. Everyone's inside for a short time.
- 12. A. John is too far away to hear.
- B. John is out of money.
- C. John hasn't left yet.
- D. John doesn't hear well.
- 13. A. The test was harder than he had anticipated.
- B. He never does well in biology.
- C. He was lucky to pass the test.
- D. Professor Morrison is known for giving hard tests.
- 14. A. Tea is better than coffee.
- B. The man should switch to tea.

- C. There are two reasons not to drink coffee. D. The man shouldn't drink either.
15. A. She doesn't care how the movie ended.
 B. She generally dislikes that type of movie.
 C. She would rather see a horror film.
 D. She wasn't really very frightened.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. A druggist's suggestion. B. An article.
 C. An advertisement. D. A sales clerk's comment.
17. A. The relationship of purchases made to time spent shopping.
 B. The length of time required for drugstore shopping.
 C. The increases in the size and stock of drugstores.
 D. The buying of clothing from department stores.
18. A. People enjoy shopping in them.
 B. People spend little time in them.
 C. People are more likely to buy something in them if time is limited.
 D. People spend too much time reading articles about quick cures sold in drugstores.
19. A. They know what they want to buy. B. They have little money to spend.
 C. They talk themselves out of purchases. D. They shop at the cheapest stores.
20. A. The more time you spend shopping, the more money you will spend.
 B. The less time you spend, the more money you will spend.
 C. If someone runs into a drugstore for ten minutes, it's usually to make no purchase.
 D. It is reported people who spend less than ten minutes in a drugstore are five times more likely to make a purchase than those who spend half an hour there.

Passage Two

21. A. There are many controversial issues like the right amount of sleep.
 B. Among many issues the right amount of sleep is the least controversial.
 C. People are now moving towards solving many controversial issues.
 D. The right amount of sleep is a topic of much controversy among doctors.
22. A. Because few people can wake up feeling fresh and alert.
 B. Because some people still feel tired with enough sleep.
 C. Because some people still feel sleepy with enough sleep.
 D. Because some people go to bed very late at night.
23. A. Sleeping less is good for human development.
 B. People ought to be persuaded to sleep less than before.
 C. It is incorrect to say that people sleep too little.
 D. Those who can sleep less should be encouraged.

24. A. The author comments on three different opinions.
 B. The author favors one of the three opinions.
 C. The author explains an opinion of his own.
 D. The author revises someone else's opinions.
25. A. Because their bodies are fatigued
 B. Because some people have a greater inertia than others.
 C. Because they fall asleep quickly and they are reluctant to get up.
 D. Because must make up for the lost sleep.

Passage Three

26. A. A new treatment for people allergic to bee stings.
 B. A more effective method of preventing bee stings.
 C. The use of placebos in treating hypersensitive patients.
 D. Bee venom causing fatal reactions in hypersensitive patients.
27. A. It is widespread. B. It is extremely harmful.
 C. It is almost useless. D. It is sensitizing.
28. A. It was a serum prepared from the blood of patients who had been stung.
 B. It was a serum prepared from poison extracted from bees.
 C. It was a serum prepared from crushed bodies of bees.
 D. It was a serum prepared from a placebo and a crushed-body extract.
29. A. By a series of injections given before the patient is exposed.
 B. By injection immediately after the patient has been stung.
 C. Orally for six to ten weeks before the patient is stung.
 D. Orally immediately after the patient is stung.
30. A. Patients treated with venom were stung less frequently.
 B. Immunotherapy was effective for all patients.
 C. Immunization took place in seven out of twelve patients.
 D. The traditional treatment was as effective as the placebo.

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

31. The fire must have _____ after the staff had gone home.
 A. broken down B. broken up C. broken out D. broken off
32. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and ask them questions.
 A. at length B. at random C. in essence D. in bulk
33. My brother's plans are very _____; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen.

- A. abundant B. ambitious C. arbitrary D. aggressive
34. She thought it was _____ not to know some of the basic facts of her country.
A. shameful B. ashamed C. ashame D. ashamed
35. Ted agreed to _____ the strike if the company would satisfy the demand of the workers.
A. call out B. call to C. call off D. call on
36. At the party we found the shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
A. centering on B. adhering to C. coinciding with D. clinging to
37. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
A. originally B. extremely C. violently D. intensively
38. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year.
A. attention B. attraction C. appointment D. arrangement
39. Reading _____ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
A. rectifies B. prolongs C. minimizes D. furnishes
40. The local government gave the first _____ to education after the war.
A. projection B. protection C. profession D. priority

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The very sight of the imposing buildings assured these tourists of the significant changes in this city.
A. instinctive B. impressive C. institutional D. imaginary
42. The accepted criteria of adequate diet have been challenged by new discoveries in nutrition.
A. formations B. components C. standards D. ingredients
43. Senior citizens are advised to go in for some creative activities to keep themselves mentally young.
A. search for B. invest in C. engage in D. work out
44. Presumably, excessive consumption of fried foods has serious consequences as has been proved.
A. Theoretically B. Practically C. Incredibly D. Probably
45. The sitting-room feels comfortable with the fireplace shedding warm and faint light.
A. giving off B. calling off C. shaking off D. putting off
46. The nasty language of local officials makes them seem very ignorant and rude.
A. artificial B. indecent C. humorous D. lively
47. We shouldn't treat children as peers or friends, but guide them in making their choices, even if it means with some discipline.
A. persuasion B. punishment C. rewards D. criticism
48. Silk, although it is considered a delicate fabric, is in fact very strong, but it is adversely affected by sunlight.
A. soft B. sheer C. fragile D. refined
49. It is anticipated that this contract will substantially increase sales over the next three years.
A. apparently B. slightly C. considerably D. steadily
50. The new government embarked upon a program of radical economic reform.

A. initiated

B. produced

C. adopted

D. implemented

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

Researchers at Yale University Medical School and the Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center at the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn., have taken a pretty good look at what happens in the brain of a drunken driver. And it isn't pretty.

Using 51 scans, the scientists compared the neural activity that 52 on and off like lights on a police car as both sober 53 game.

The maps of activity in different areas of the brain 54 in new detail the impact that drinking has on a complicated 55 task such as driving.

"No one had seen that in a scanner 56," said Dr. Godfrey Pearlson, a Yale psychiatrist and director of the Olin Center.

Pearlson and Vince Calhoun, a researcher at Yale and Olin, first conducted brain scans on 57 drivers as they played the driving simulation game and then as they watched others play the game.

Those scans gave the researchers a baseline of 58 activity in the unimpaired driver.

Subjects were then given a low dose or a high dose of booze—enough to get their blood alcohol content to either 0.04 percent or 0.10 percent.

An inebriated driver often will speed because alcohol has affected the cerebellum, a primitive area of the brain involved in 59 function, the researchers found. But drunken drivers 60 in and out of traffic because of errors in the front parietal cortex, which translates sensory information and helps in the decision-making process, Pearlson said.

Drinking did not seem to change activity in five other areas of the brain associated with driving, such as vision centers, the researchers found.

But to the surprise of no one, the more the subjects drank, the more trouble they had with their driving.

51. A. imaged	B. image
C. imagine	D. imaging
52. A. flickered	B. turned
C. shone	D. illuminated
53. A. practice	B. license
C. simulation	D. drinking
54. A. involved	B. revealed
C. stimulated	D. conducted
55. A. mental	B. licensed
C. learning	D. mantel
56. A. since	B. for
C. ever	D. before
57. A. inebriated	B. drinking
C. sober	D. sane
58. A. central	B. neutral
C. neural	D. sensible
59. A. mental	B. motor
C. neurotic	D. cautious
60. A. weave	B. dive
C. fade	D. appear

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

During the past 30 years or so, health care has increasingly become a form of business. In addition, the environment surrounding health care has been greatly altered by the advent of more sophisticated medical technologies and increased specialization. It is no longer true to say that doctors regard their profession as a sacred calling, and while the doctor-patient relationship still remains, it is not the relationship based solely on trust which it used to be. Of course there are many doctors who have endeavored to increase the transparency of their behavior as medical professionals, and patients can receive effective treatment when such doctors work closely together and share notes.

An example of such cooperation can be found in the field of remote health care, which has been introduced on an experimental basis in several regions. Since most medical specialists live in cities, patients who live in the country have to travel a long distance to consult a specialist. This is especially hard on the elderly, both financially and physically. Through a computer network, patients who live in the country can consult a medical specialist in the city, tell him their symptoms, and receive advice without the need for a journey to the specialist's office. Also, with several doctors being assigned to a single patient, the transparency of each doctor's behavior is further ensured.

On the other hand, however, it is also true that remote health consultation is not generally regarded as a form of medical treatment. For any sort of consultation to be regarded as medical treatment, most people feel that the patient must actually visit the doctor, and undergo an examination by the doctor in person. Remote health care is essentially a means for doctors to work as a team. In order for this to be practicable, it is important to establish a system whereby financial support can be extended to a doctor who, as a member of a medical team, provides only information. Establishment of such a system will further advance the cause of "free access to information" in the health care field.

61. Which is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Doctors: Patients' Reliable Friends.
 - B. Health Care in a Dilemma.
 - C. Information Technology Applied to Medical Services.
 - D. Doctor-patient Relationships.
62. As a result of the altered environment surrounding health care, medical practice _____.
 - A. has experienced great changes
 - B. has changed its nature
 - C. has abolished the doctor-patient relationship
 - D. has lost its trust on the part of doctors and patients
63. When they work closely together and share notes, doctors can _____.
 - A. work in a remote area
 - B. transparentize their behavior
 - C. set up a relationship with patients

- D. treat financially and physically disadvantaged patients
64. The writer urges that _____.
 A. remote health care be implemented
 B. doctors be sent to the country
 C. people turn down traditional medical treatment
 D. a system offering doctor's financial aid be set up
65. It can be concluded that _____.
 A. information will play an important part in the field of medical treatment
 B. medical professionals will be more specialized
 C. the difference between cities and the country will never be eliminated
 D. it is impossible for patients to be treated without seeing doctors themselves

Passage Two

Children are getting so fat they may be the first generation to die before their parents, an expert claimed yesterday. Today's youngsters are already falling prey to potential killers such as diabetes because of their weight. Fatty fast-food diets combined with sedentary lifestyles dominated by televisions and computers could mean kids will die tragically young, says Professor Andrew Prentice, from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

At the same time, the shape of the human body is going through a huge evolutionary shift because adults are getting so fat. Here in Britain, latest research shows that the average waist size for a man is 36-38in and may be 42-44in by 2032. This compares with only 32.6 in in 1972. Women's waists have grown from an average of 22 inches in 1920 to 24 inches in the Fifties and 30 inches now. One of the major reasons why children now are at greater risk is that we are getting fatter younger. In the UK alone, more than one million under-16s are classed as overweight or obese — double the number in the mid-Eighties. One in ten four-year-olds are also medically classified as obese. The obesity pandemic—an extensive epidemic—which started in the US, has now spread to Europe, Australia, Central America and the Middle East. Many nations now record more than 20 per cent of their population as clinically obese and well over half the population as overweight. Prof Prentice said the change in our shape has been caused by a glut of easily available high-energy foods combined with a dramatic drop in the energy we use as a result of technology developments.

He is not alone in his concern. Only last week one medical journal revealed how obesity was fuelling a rise in cancer cases. Obesity also increases the risk factor for strokes and heart disease. An averagely obese person's lifespan is shortened by around nine years while a severely obese person by many more.

Prof Prentice said: "So will parents outlive their children, as claimed recently by an American obesity specialist?" The answer is yes—and no. Yes, when the offspring become grossly obese. This is now becoming an alarmingly common occurrence in the US. Such children and adolescents have a greatly reduced quality of life in terms of both their physical and psychosocial health. So say No to that doughnut and burger.

66. What does the word "sedentary (Para. 2)" mean?
 A. Sit still. B. Eat too much.
 C. Study very hard. D. Passive thinking.
67. Which statement is TRUE?
 A. The average waist size for a man is 36-38in.
 B. The average waist size for a woman is 30in.

- C. In the mid-Eighties, more than half million under-16s in the UK are classed as overweight.
 D. The obesity pandemic has now spread to South America.
68. According to Prof Prentice, what are the reasons for the change in our shape?
 A. We eat too much and refuse to do physical exercises.
 B. High-energy foods are easy to get and technology develops fast.
 C. High-energy foods are the main diet and we use technology.
 D. High-energy foods are easy to get and we consume less energy.
69. Obesity increases the risk factor of _____.
 A. diabetes, short sight, cancer, strokes
 B. diabetes, cancer, strokes, psychosocial illness
 C. cancer, strokes, fatty, heart disease
 D. strokes, heart disease, diabetes, headache
70. What does the author mean by “So say No to that doughnut and burger”?
 A. Answering the question “will parents outlive their children?”.
 B. The doughnut and burger should be banned.
 C. We should lead a healthy life.
 D. We should begin dieting.

Passage Three

Having a few too many drinks can mean more than just a blackout or a bad hangover. People who engage in binge drinking are courting danger, experts warn.

Binge drinking is most common at colleges and universities, where many adults treat drinking to excess as a rite of passage. A 1997 study from the Harvard School of Public Health reports that 42.7% of all college students engage in binge drinking. The well-publicized deaths of several college students from binge drinking in 1997 highlights the risks.

An 18-year-old freshman at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology drank himself into a coma and died. A 20-year-old fraternity pledge at Louisiana State University died from alcohol poisoning.

“Alcohol is always toxic. It’s really a poison,” said Steven Schandler, professor of psychology at Chapman University and chief of addiction research at the Long Beach Veterans Affairs Health Care System, who added that binge drinking can lead to alcohol poisoning. “Because it’s a poison, like any other poison, if you take in a little bit, you might tolerate it, but if you take in a lot, you might die.”

Administrators and doctors say that college freshmen are especially at risk for alcohol poisoning, in part because they often lack the maturity to refrain or stop. And for some who may be new to drinking, their bodies have a relatively low tolerance for alcohol.

But problems with alcohol aren’t limited to teenagers and young adults. A 39-year-old Buena Park man recently recalled that two days of steady imbibing on a trip to Las Vegas several years ago left him in bad shape.

Doctors say blood alcohol levels of about 4% — five times the legal intoxication limit of 0.8% — can induce potentially lethal side effects in most people. Alcoholics have higher limits. Although not well understood, enzymes that break down and expel alcohol in the liver and kidneys do so more effectively in seasoned drinkers, allowing them to tolerate more, Schandler said.

Regardless of a person’s tolerance, alcohol exerts its influence when the amount of alcohol taken in

exceeds the amount that the body can digest. At that point, alcohol passes from the bloodstream into the brain and begins its attack. Alcohol first affects the brain's cortex, which controls more sophisticated thought processes. That's why people generally become less inhibited under the influence of alcohol, and some are more willing to try things that could be dangerous to themselves or others.

Coordination, mainly controlled by the cerebellum, is the next to go, leading to slurred speech and difficulty walking in a straight line. As excessive drinking continues, alcohol moves deeper into the brain until "it gets to the very basic structure of the brain stem that affects things like respiration and heart beat," said Dr. Bret Ginther, an assistant clinical professor of emergency medicine at UC Irvine.

At that point, people may pass out or fall into a coma. Their vital signs may weaken. "The most common cause of death from alcohol poisoning is respiratory arrest," said Ginther. Eventually, the heart simply stops. Getting to that point is fairly unusual. But Ginther said that at least once or twice a month, patients are brought into the emergency room at UCI Medical Center in Orange suffering from alcohol poisoning.

College officials say they are always on the lookout for alcohol abuse but say there is no fail-safe method to keep students from drinking. Many colleges try to educate students, especially those caught drinking illegally or causing disruptions. The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention in Newton, Mass, advocates a community-based approach that includes administrators, faculty, police and businesses in the fight to curb binge drinking, in part by being on alert for people abusing alcohol. The center also stresses the importance of parental guidance and urges parents to have frank discussions with their children about excessive drinking.

71. From the passage, we can learn that "binge drinking" is _____.
 A. an excessive consumption of alcohol B. drinking oneself into a coma
 C. drinking poisonous alcohol D. a kind of illegal drinking
72. Why are college freshmen especially at risk for alcohol poisoning according to administrators and doctors?
 A. Their bodies are not used to alcohol. B. They can not refrain themselves.
 C. They are under greater pressure. D. Both A and B.
73. What can enzymes do when one is drunk?
 A. They help drunken people survive when they take in more alcohol than tolerable.
 B. They help people in coma regain consciousness.
 C. They expel alcohol in the liver and kidneys.
 D. They can make people stay conscious.
74. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. College officials are aware of the seriousness of students' binge drinking but can not do anything.
 B. College officials are taking measures to prevent binge drinking though without much success.
 C. College officials think that they do not have any methods to stop students from drinking.
 D. College officials just stand by without doing anything to the problem.
75. Binge drinking may most seriously lead to _____.
 A. death B. craziness C. disability D. unconsciousness

Passage Four

A TIME columnist bears witness to an operation to help triplets with cerebral palsy walk like other boys.

Cindy Hickman nearly bled to death the day she gave birth—three months prematurely—to her triplet sons. Weighing less than 2 lbs. each, her babies were alive, but barely. They clung so tenuously to life that her doctors recommended she name them A, B and C. Then, after a year of heroic interventions—brain shunts, tracheotomies, skull remodeling—often requiring emergency helicopter rides to the hospital nearest their rural Tennessee home, the Hickmans learned that their triplets had cerebral palsy.

Fifteen years ago there wasn't much that could be done about cerebral palsy, a disorder caused by damage to the motor centers of the brain. But pediatric medicine has come a long way since then, both in intervention before birth, with better prenatal care and various techniques to postpone delivery, and surgical interventions after birth to correct physical deficiencies. So although the incidence of cerebral palsy seems to be increasing (because the odds of preemies surviving are so much better), so too are the number of success stories.

This is one of them. Lane, Codie and Wyatt (as the Hickman boys are called) have spastic cerebral palsy, the most common form, accounting for nearly 80% of cases. "We first noticed that they weren't walking when they should," Cindy recalls. "Instead they were only doing the combat crawl." Their brains seemed to be developing age appropriately, but their muscles were unnaturally stiff, making walking difficult if not impossible.

Happily, spastic cerebral palsy is also the most treatable form of CP, largely thanks to a procedure known as selective dorsal rhizotomy, in which the nerve roots that are causing the problem are isolated and severed. Among the first to champion SDR in the U.S. in the late 1980s was Dr. T.S. Park, a Korean-born pediatric neurosurgeon at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., who has preformed more than 800 of these operations and hopes to do an additional 1,000 before he retires.

Peering through a microscope and guided by an electric probe, we were able to distinguish between the two groups of nerve roots leaving the spinal cord. The ventral roots send information to the muscle; the dorsal roots send information back to the spinal cord. The dorsal roots cause spasticity, and if just the right ones are severed, the symptoms can be greatly reduced.

Nearly half a million Americans suffer from cerebral palsy. Not all are candidates for SDR, but Park estimates that as many as half may be. He gets the best results with children between ages 2 and 6 who were born prematurely and have stiffness only in their legs. He is known for performing the operation very high up in the spine, right where the nerve roots exit the spinal cord. It's riskier that way, but the recovery is faster, and in Park's skilled hands, the success rate is higher.

Cindy and Jeremy Hickman will testify to that. Just a few weeks after the procedure, two of their sons are walking almost normally and the third is rapidly improving.

76. When the triplets were born, _____.
 - A. both the triplets and their mother nearly died
 - B. they didn't have cerebral palsy
 - C. doctors didn't believe they were going to survive
 - D. they received medical intervention like brain shunts
77. Cerebral palsy is _____.
 - A. deadly disease
 - B. a kind of brain disorder
 - C. not treatable for children who are over 6 and have stiffness in their legs
 - D. to be cured by isolating and cutting off the right nerve roots

78. There are more and more cases of cerebral palsy _____.
 A. because there are more and more triplets
 B. because more and more babies prematurely born are able to survive
 C. so there are more cases of successful treatment
 D. so there are more candidates for SDR
79. Dr. T. S. Park _____.
 A. is a successful pioneer in adopting SDR operations in CP treatment
 B. is famous because of his success with the triplets who are very difficult cases
 C. is ambitious by hoping to do another 1000 SDR operations
 D. is not cautious enough by taking risks to perform the operation very high up the spine
80. SDR is a procedure of _____.
 A. prenatal intervention using delivery postponing techniques
 B. surgical intervention after birth to reduce spastic symptoms
 C. isolating and severing either of the two groups of nerve roots leaving the spinal cord
 D. great risk and high efficiency

Passage Five

Monkeys and chimpanzees, although they are weaker and less fierce than many other animals, possess brains which are 55 far along the evolutionary road as any creature other than man. Birds can perform marvels of aerobatics, they can catch insects on the wing with unparalleled skill, they can navigate in a remarkable manner half round the world and back—but they cannot think and reason. In technical terms it can be said that they are lacking in insight. The abilities which they do possess are built-in instincts derived from their genetic inheritance. Monkeys, on the other hand, can reason. They can easily remember a lighted door indicating the presence of food. They can remember what kind of food they are looking for. A monkey set the problem of reaching a banana, say, hung high up in its cage, can work out a system for getting it even if it involves piling up boxes to stand on and then knocking down the banana with a stick. A charming story is told about the psychologist Wolfgang Kohler, who had provided various boxes and other apparatuses by which he proposed to test a chimpanzee's ability to think out a method of reaching a fruit hung nine feet in the air. The animal looked about it and sized up the problem. Then it took Kohler by the hand, led him to a position immediately under the banana, jumped up on to his shoulder and reached it down from there.

But evolution, although it has brought monkeys to a remarkable degree of cleverness, has stopped short at a crucial ability, the possession of which places man at a clearly superior level. Their minds cannot cope with abstract ideas. For example, an ape can be taught to fill a can with water from a barrel and take the can of water to put out a fire so that it can reach into a box and get food. But if the whole set-up is arranged on a raft the animal will continue to draw its water only from the barrel. It can not grasp that any water, taken more, conveniently, say, from the pond on which the raft is floating, will put out the fire just as well. The abstract idea that water puts out fire is beyond it.

81. Birds owe their remarkable abilities to _____.
 A. inheritance B. insight C. intelligence D. navigation
82. The superior intelligence of monkeys, compared with other creatures, apart from man, is demonstrated by _____.

- A. amusing B. serious C. puzzling D. saddening
87. The word “malapropism” in the first paragraph can be defined as _____.
A. an improper scene in a show B. a significant detail of a story
C. a wrong use of a word D. an interesting plot
88. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. TV shows must take into consideration the public health consequences
B. viewers of TV shows can distinguish between fiction and truth
C. the TV staff are conscientiously responsible for the quality of their shows
D. entertainment can be pursued at the cost of accuracy
89. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. TV shows are often misleading in medical details.
B. TV’s role as a health promoter is already recognized.
C. Official support is available for TV’s efforts to be scientific and accurate.
D. Entertainment is justified in making up absurd stories.
90. The author would be in favor of _____.
A. absurd but entertaining TV shows B. mixing medicine and entertainment
C. medical documentaries on TV D. a divorce between science and entertainment

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

人类的健康一直取决于人类与环境的关系。人类,像其他动物一样,不断被环境中对其起作用的自然力量改变着,而人类又不断地改变着环境。与其他生命形式——从鲸鱼到微小的病毒——为伴的人类只是动态系统中的一部分。在这个动态系统中,人类不断地同周围世界交换着物质与能量。例如,人类从环境中摄取固体、液体及气体物质,并向环境中排放固体、液体及气体废物。除此之外,我们甚至发明了同样与周围环境交换物质与能量的机器。在生命过程中,生物体可以进入我们的机体,有些对我们的生理功能是有益的,而另一些则可引起疾病。另外,我们既可以获益于,也可以受难于世界上的非生物力量。所有这些与环境的相互作用都与我们的总环境的关系相关。对于那些负责保护环境和美化环境的人来说,广义的人类环境是至关重要的。绝对不能忽视的是,分析证明人民大众的健康是保护环境最关键的原因。但是在为保护环境而保护环境的压力下,这一点常常被忽视。另一方面,公共卫生工作者本身必须尽力避免制定或采取一些狭隘的、环境尚欠考虑的或过时的措施、计划和行动,因为对人类健康造成危害的现在和潜在的外部因素绝不是仅与水、空气和垃圾中的某一特定功能因素相关的、固定不变的孤立现象。不能否认,过去人们面临那些大规模流行的、表面上看存在着简单的、特定的因果关系的疾病时所采取的一些方法曾取得过很大成果。不幸的是,这种观点对于多因素疾病来说是极不恰当的。因为疾病主要起因于越来越复杂的环境变化。这种做法忽视了整个人类和整个环境之间关系的极端复杂性。

正如动物一样,人类除身体和智力方面比较发达以外,并无特别之处。我们的现实环境是一个囊括物质和生命的王国,以及由我们非凡的智力所造就的文化环境的多因素体系。因此人类机体既可能被看做是环境的生物物理学的组成部分,同时也是社会文化的组成部分。整个人体和整个环境之间的这些关系是动态的。任何一方均可侵犯另一方,反过来每一方又可对对方的侵犯作出反应。为满足我们的生物、文化及独一无二的技术需要,我们大胆地、不断地改变着自然形成的环境,并创造出崭新的环境。人类对环境的这种改变常常是不协调的,没有考虑全面或其最终产生的结果。

This is the end of Model Test Seven. (注意: 写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题七 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 【A】从 “This is be the forum’s tenth year” 可知全球财富论坛至今已有十年；每年一届来计算，第一届应在 10 年前举行。
2. 【D】由 “how many beans make five.” 可知杰克很聪明，旅行的安全没有问题。know how many beans make five 指 “精明，聪明机智”。
3. 【B】“you should have it looked at.” 是建议女士看医生。
4. 【C】男士建议女士两门课一起修，但估计教授不同意。
5. 【C】男士为了不误课早上 7:30 去见牙医。
6. 【C】女士太忙了，没时间去检查。
7. 【D】男士说如果需要，他可以去商店给女士买几本新的杂志。
8. 【A】女士提醒，医生周五以后会离开两个星期，因此男士想看医生要在这周。
9. 【C】从 “but she wouldn’t have been able to make ends meet.” 可知应选择 C。
10. 【B】“We can wrap it up later.” 意为 “过一会儿再完成”。
11. 【A】“Every once in a while.” 意为 “有时”。
12. 【A】从 “He’s out of earshot.” 可知 John 听不见。earshot 指 “听力所及的范围”。
13. 【A】从 “I had been expecting more than just passing grade in biology.” 可知考试比男士想象的要难。
14. 【D】由 “Shouldn’t you quit drinking tea, too?” 可知女士认为男士也不该喝茶了。
15. 【B】从 “I did too. I don’t care much for horror movies as a rule.” 可推知。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【B】从 “I saw that article, too.” 可知是一篇文章引起两个人的话题。
17. 【A】开头女士指出的 “Did you know that people who spend less than ten minutes in a drugstore are five times more likely to make a purchase than those who spend half an hour there?” 便是主题句。
18. 【C】“Take your time and you’ll spend less money.” 不要急，慢慢来，你就会少花钱。
19. 【A】从 “it’s usually to make a specific purchase.” 可知买东西很快的人通常目的明确。
20. 【D】D 项所述与主题句基本一致。

Passage Two

21. 【D】睡眠时间多少合适是医生们争议的话题。
22. 【C】从 “If he is right many people must be undersleeping, including myself.” 可推知。
23. 【D】作者指出，有些人天生可以睡眠少于平均水平而保持良好的状态。
24. 【A】文章分别叙述了三种观念，作者反驳了第一种观念，对后两种持肯定态度。
25. 【B】因为有些人的惰性较强，转换状态较慢。

Passage Three

26. **【A】** 文章主题是关于一种对蜜蜂蜇伤过敏者新的治疗方法。
27. **【C】** 从 “The crushed-body treatment has been ineffective.” 可知传统方法几乎无效了。
28. **【B】** 最有效的方法是使用以蜂毒制成的免疫血清。
29. **【A】** 文中提到 injections of the venom, 可以推断注射免疫血清应不止一次。
30. **【D】** 免疫接种 6 到 10 周后, 发生过敏反应的情况是, 传统方法与安慰剂疗法均为 7/12, 而蜂毒免疫血清疗法只有 1/18。可知 D 正确。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【C】** 译文: 这场火灾一定是员工都回家后才爆发的。break down 机器出毛病, 人的身体垮了。break up 结束, 中止。break out (战争、疾病、火灾) 爆发。break off 突然停止, 折断。
32. **【B】** 译文: 当一位心理学家准备就人类大脑进行一项全面研究时, 他会随意抽选一些人, 并向他们询问问题。at length 冗长地, 详细地。at random 随意地。in essence 实质上, 在本质上。in bulk 整批地, 大量地。
33. **【B】** 译文: 我弟弟的计划非常雄心勃勃, 他想要在 16 岁之前掌握英语、法语及西班牙语。abundant 指数量上的多、大。ambitious 褒义时指有雄心的、劲头十足的, 贬义时指有野心的。arbitrary 贬义词, 任意的, 专断的, 专横的。aggressive 贬义时指侵略的、爱寻衅的、行为放肆的、过分; 褒义时指敢做敢为的、有进取心的。根据题意, 我弟弟不仅有上进心, 而且计划宏伟, 只有 ambitious 符合题意。
34. **【A】** 译文: 她认为不了解一些本国的基本事实是一种耻辱。此处意义非常清楚, 但同根词的形式难以区分。shameful 可耻的, 丢脸的, 不道德的, 不体面的。ashamed 常做表语, 通常用人作主语, 表示“羞耻, 羞愧, 害臊”。ashame 动词。
35. **【C】** 译文: Ted 同意取消罢工, 如果公司能满足工人的要求。call out 唤起, 引起。call to 无此用法。call off 放弃, 取消。call on 呼吁, 号召, 请求。
36. **【D】** 译文: 在晚会上我们发现那个害羞的女孩一直都紧紧抓住她的母亲。centering on 以……为中心。adhering to 粘附, 遵守, 坚持。coinciding with 与……巧合。clinging to 紧紧抓住, 粘着。
37. **【D】** 译文: 雇主与雇员之间的关系有人详细研究过了。originally 最初地, 原始地, 独创性地。extremely 末端地, 极端地, 激进地。violently 猛烈地, 激烈地, 极端地, 极度地, 凶暴地, 由暴力引起地。intensively 加强地, 集中地, 深入细致地。B 和 C 有贬义, 不适合, A 不符合题意, 因此 D 为最合适的答案。
38. **【B】** 译文: 尼亚加拉瀑布是一个令人向往的旅游胜地, 每年都吸引数以百万的游客。attention 意为“注意”。attraction 意思是“具有吸引力的人或物”, 可引申为“胜地”。appointment 意为“约会”。arrangement 意为“安排”。根据句意, 正确的答案是 B。尼亚加拉瀑布是一处“旅游点”, 而不是一种“出游安排”, 故不能选 D。
39. **【D】** 译文: 阅读虽为我们提供了各种知识, 然而只有思考才能将我们所读到的东西变成自己的东西。rectifies 意为“纠正, 校正”。prolongs 意为“延长”。minimizes 意为“减少(或缩小)到最低限度”。furnishes 意为“提供”。
40. **【D】** 译文: 战后, 地方政府给教育以最优先权(发展)。projection 发射, 预测, 预示, 计划。protection 保护, 警戒(from, against)。profession 职业(尤指从事脑力劳动或受过专门训练的), 声明, 宣言,

表白。priority 把……(计划或目标)列入优先地位,固定搭配有 give (first) priority to 给……以(最)优先权。从句子意思判断,应该选 D。

Section B

41. **【B】** 译文:正是这些给人印象深刻的建筑物使得游客们相信这个城市发生了巨大变化。imposing 令人印象深刻的。A 选项:本能的。B 选项:给人印象深刻的,感人的。C 选项:公共机构的。D 选项:想象的。
42. **【C】** 译文:被广泛接受的适当饮食的标准受到了营养学新发现的挑战。criteria 标准。A 选项:机构。B 选项:部件,部分。C 选项:标准,标准的。D 选项:成分。
43. **【C】** 译文:有人建议老年人参加一些有创造性的活动,以使他们在精神上保持年轻。go in for 从事,致力于。A 选项:搜寻。B 选项:投资。C 选项:从事,参加。D 选项:制定。
44. **【D】** 译文:正如所证实的,过度食用油炸食物很可能会产生严重的后果。presumably 据推测,大概。A 选项:理论上。B 选项:实际上。C 选项:难以置信地。D 选项:大概,或许。
45. **【A】** 译文:壁炉散发出温暖、暗淡的光线,人们在客厅里觉得很舒服。shedding 流下,流出。A 选项:发出,长出。B 选项:取消。C 选项:摆脱。D 选项:推迟。
46. **【B】** 译文:地方官员说的污秽的话语使他们显得无知又粗鲁。nasty 粗鄙的。A 选项:人工的。B 选项:粗鄙的,不体面的,下流的。C 选项:幽默的。D 选项:活泼的。
47. **【B】** 译文:我们不该对待孩子像对待同辈人或朋友那样,而是应该引导他们自己做出决定,甚至使用惩罚来进行指导。discipline 处罚,惩罚。A 选项:劝告,说服。B 选项:惩罚。C 选项:奖励。D 选项:批评。
48. **【C】** 译文:虽然人们认为蚕丝是一种脆弱的织物,事实上它却非常坚固,但是阳光会对它产生不利影响。delicate 易碎的,脆弱的。A 选项:软的。B 选项:完全的。C 选项:易碎的,脆的。D 选项:精制的。
49. **【C】** 译文:预计这份合同会使往后三年的销售有很大增长。substantially 充分地。A 选项:明显地。B 选项:稍微地。C 选项:相当地。D 选项:稳定地。
50. **【A】** 译文:新政府着手一项激进的经济改革计划。embark upon 开始,着手。A 选项:开始,发动。B 选项:生产。C 选项:接纳,收养。D 选项:实行,执行。

Part III Cloze

51. **【D】** imaging **【医学】** 透视显像; imaging scans 影像扫描。
52. **【A】** 像警车上的灯一样一闪一闪的,所以用 flicker 意为“闪动,闪烁”。
53. **【C】** driving simulation game 驾驶仿真游戏。
54. **【B】** 该句的意思是“大脑不同区域的活动图详细地显示了喝酒对诸如驾驶这样复杂的大脑任务的影响”。
55. **【A】** 参见 54 题的注释。
56. **【D】** 该句的意思是“以前没有人在扫描仪里见过那个”。能放在句尾的副词只有 ever 和 before,根据句意应该选 before。
57. **【C】** 根据上下文得知,该实验应该是先对未喝酒的驾驶员进行实验。因此选 sober 意为“清醒的,未醉的”。
58. **【C】** 这些扫描给研究人员提供了未受酒精损害的驾驶员的神经活动的原始资料。neural activity 指“神经活动”。
59. **【B】** motor 有“运动神经的,运动的”之意。

60. **【A】** weave in and out (of) 迂回前进, 曲折前行, 是固定搭配。dive 下潜, 俯冲; fade 减弱下去, 消失; appear 出现, 都不符合题意。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【C】** 主旨题。全文主要介绍了计算机在医疗服务中的应用。
62. **【A】** 细节题。答案在第一段。该段介绍了医疗环境的改变, 故选项 A 正确。
63. **【B】** 细节题。答案在第二段。第二段最后讲到很多医生努力 increase the transparency of their behavior (增加其行为的透明度), 这就需要这些医生 work closely together and share notes (紧密协作, 分享记录)。
64. **【D】** 细节题。从文章倒数第二句可知作者强烈要求建立一套为医生提供财政援助的体系。
65. **【A】** 推理题。文章讲到了信息技术给医疗领域带来的改变, 最后一句暗示将来信息在医疗领域会发挥很重要的作用。

Passage Two

66. **【A】** sedentary 出现在 Fatty fast-food diets combined with sedentary lifestyles dominated by televisions and computers could mean kids will die tragically young, ... 句意为“脂肪含量过高的快餐饮食, 加上电视和电脑使得孩子们养成了 sedentary 的生活方式, 极有可能大大缩短年轻一代的寿命”, “电视和电脑”是养成孩子们 sedentary 的生活方式的原因, 由此可见, sedentary 指“久坐不动”。
67. **【C】** 文章第三段提到 In the UK alone, more than one million under-16s are classed as overweight or obese-double the number in the mid-Eighties. “仅仅在英国, 就有 100 多万 16 岁以下的儿童被归为超重或者肥胖, 比 80 年代中期多了一倍”, 可见 C 项符合。
68. **【D】** Prof. Prentice 指出 “... the change in our shape has been caused by a glut of easily available high-energy foods combined with a dramatic drop in the energy we use as a result of technology developments.” 意为“导致我们体形变化的原因是, 现代生活中高热量食物随处可见, 随手可得, 而科技的发展使得人们每天消耗的热量却大大减少”, 符合这句话意的是 D 项。
69. **【B】** 文章开头就指出 diabetes (糖尿病) 是肥胖引起的病症, 其后陆续提到 cancer, strokes and heart disease, 最后还有 “... adolescents have a greatly reduced quality of life in terms of both their physical and psychosocial health.” (就青少年的生理和心理健康而言, 他们的生活质量大大降低了。) 即 psychosocial illness 也与肥胖有关, 没有提到“近视”, 而且 obesity 本身就是 fatty, 因此符合的只有 B 项。
70. **【C】** 此句意为“所以, 就让我们向油炸圈和夹肉饼说‘不’吧”, 这不是回答“孩子们的寿命是否会比他们的父母还短呢?”, 其意图是呼吁人们要有健康的生活方式, 不是要禁止油腻食物, 也不是要人们一起减肥。因此 C 项符合作者意图。

Passage Three

71. **【A】** 猜词题。根据全文的意思, 很容易得出“binge drinking”的意思为过度饮酒。故答案为 A。
72. **【D】** 细节题。答案在文中第五段。大学新生饮酒更易中毒的原因有两方面: 一是大一新生心智还不成熟, 不能很好地控制自己; 二是大一新生刚开始喝酒, 身体对酒精的适应能力还有限。故答案为 D。
73. **【C】** 细节题。答案在文中第七段倒数第二行: 酶能分解并排出肝脏和肾里的酒精。故答案为 C。

74. **【B】** 细节题。答案在文中最后一段：大学行政人员一直在采取种种措施去遏制大学生过度饮酒的问题，但收效甚微。选项 A、C、D 都含有大学行政人员没有采取任何措施的意思，显然是错误的。故答案为 B。
75. **【A】** 细节题。答案在文中第七段前两行：当人体血液中的酒精含量达到 4% 时，就有可能对人体产生致命影响。故答案为 A。

Passage Four

76. **【A】** 细节题。从第一段的首句得知：Cindy 差点流血致死 (bled to death)，三个孩子也是奄奄一息 (alive, but barely)。这和选项 A 是一致的。D 选项 (接受一些医疗干预手段) 是混淆项，文中并未提及三胞胎在出生的时候所受的治疗。故答案为 A。
77. **【D】** 正误判断题。因本题定位困难，可用排除法解。从全文来看，这种病并非是致命的，反而是可治疗的，A 不对；文中并未提及麻痹症超过 6 岁就治疗不了，只是在倒数第二段提到帕克医生治疗对象中 2~6 岁的儿童恢复最好，C 错误；这种病因是大脑某区域的破坏导致的某种混乱，但并未说明是大脑的混乱，因此 B 为混淆项。从文章倒数第三段的最后一句可知 D 为正确选项。故答案为 D。
78. **【B】** 细节题。答案源自于文章第二段最后一句话中括号里的内容：早产儿存活几率上升。
79. **【A】** 细节题。从第四段第二句可知：他是美国首批采用 SDR 手术的医生。尽管 A 选项中没有指明美国这个范围，但是选项中 pioneer (先驱) 是在任何范围内都可以用来形容他的。C 选项中 ambitious (雄心勃勃) 是一个态度词，原文未作评价，是混淆项。故答案为 A。
80. **【B】** 细节题。因定位困难，因此可用排除法解。SDR 是对早产儿出生后施行的手术，A (延迟分娩) 是错误信息；C 选项中 (either: 任何一个) 不符合原文；D (风险高但收效大) 看似正确，但是全文只是对 Park 医生擅长施行高位手术进行了评价，并未对 SDR 进行宽范围的评论，因此也是混淆项。故答案为 B。

Passage Five

81. **【D】** 鸟类之所以有卓越的飞行技能主要应归功于其导航能力，因为：“... they can navigate in a remarkable manner half round the world and back...” 如果没有这种卓越的导航能力，即使能飞半个地球，也绝不可能飞回原地。因此 D 项符合本题题意。
82. **【B】** 如果选 A 项，理由不成立，因为许多动物都有大脑，并不能说明猴子的优越智力。C 项有记忆力，其他动物也有记忆力，也不能说明理由。D 项除了人类之外，其他任何动物都不能处理抽象概念，所以 D 项更应该排除在外。只有 B 项才符合本题题意。从文中所举的“取香蕉”例子可以清楚地看出：“Monkeys, on the other hand, can reason.” (另一方面，猴子具有思维能力。)
83. **【D】** 在本文第一段心理学家 Wolfgang Kohler 所做的实验可以看出，猴子能够想出解决问题的办法：Then it took Kohler by the hand, led him to a position immediately under the banana, jumped up on to his shoulder and reached it down from there. (然后，猴子拽着 Kohler 的手，把他拉到香蕉的正下方，跳到他的肩膀上，从那摘到了香蕉。) 由此可见，D 项是正确答案。
84. **【B】** 文章第二段的第二句话可以清楚地回答这个问题：their minds cannot cope with abstract ideas. (他们的大脑不能处理抽象问题。) 从文中所举的例子更进一步证明了这一说法的正确性。因此 B 项符合题意。
85. **【A】** 为什么 Kohler 的猴子表现得如此可爱，主要是因为它通过动脑子来达到自己取果实的目的。它利用 Kohler 获取香蕉是最快的。A 项符合题意。

Passage Six

86. **【B】** 细节题。从文章首段第二句可以看出这些话题都很严肃，由此可知这句话是要造成一种严肃的效果。
87. **【C】** 词汇题。malapropism 这个词的意思是“词语误用”。
88. **【A】** 推理题。从第二段第一句可以推测这是由于电视节目有时会误导公众对待健康的态度，由此可以推断电视节目应当考虑公众健康结果。
89. **【D】** 判断题。第二段第一句讲到电视是会误导人的，由此可知 A 项正确。第四段最后一句讲到克林顿政府已经意识到娱乐媒体作为健康倡导者的力量，保健与人类服务部门为电视节目提供资源支持，由此可知选项 B 和 C 正确。文中没有提到选项 D 这种说法。
90. **【B】** 态度题。通过文章的叙述可以推断作者是支持把娱乐和医学混合在一起的做法的。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Human health has always been dependent on our relationship with our environment. Humans, like other animals, are constantly transformed by natural forces in the environment that act on them, and they in turn continuously transform their environment. Humans are part of a dynamic system in which they continuously interchange matter and energy with the world about them. It must never be ignored that in the final analysis, concern for the public's health is the paramount reason for environmental action. On the other hand, public health workers themselves must be careful to avoid instituting or perpetuating actions or programs that are too narrow, environmentally ill-advised, or outdated.

Our environment in reality is a multifaceted system that encompasses the physical and biotic realms and the cultural setting fashioned by our unusual cerebral capabilities. The interrelations between the total person and the total environment are dynamic. Each makes aggressions on the other. Each in turn responds to these aggressions. To support our biologic, cultural, and uniquely technologic needs, we boldly and continuously alter the naturally occurring environment and create ever new environments. Often this is done with inconsistency and without thought of the total or ultimate consequences.

模拟试题七 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: More than 800 delegates are expected to attend 3-day Fortune Global Forum held annually by the US's *Fortune* magazine.
M: This will be the forum's tenth year and third in China. Shanghai hosted it in 1999 and Hong Kong in 2002.
Q: According to the talk, when was the first forum held?
2. W: Jack's traveling to Florida by hitchhiking makes me upset.

M: I wouldn't worry about Jack if I were you. He knows how many beans make five.

Q: What can be inferred about Jack ?

3. W: My shoulder's been hurting for a couple of weeks now ever since I moved that heavy desk by myself.

M: If it hasn't gotten better by now, you should have it looked at.

Q: What does the man mean?

4. W: I want to take comparative anatomy this year, but according to the requirements, I have to have taken the introductory biology course first.

M: Ask the professor if you can take them simultaneously. All he can do is say no.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

5. M: I have to be at the dentist's at 7:30 tomorrow morning.

W: Then you won't miss any classes.

Q: What does the woman imply?

6. M: When are you going to have your eyes checked?

W: I had to cancel my appointment. I couldn't fit it in.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. W: I've had it with being sick in bed. I read most of these magazines twice.

M: Well, if it will help, I'll run to the store to get you some new ones.

Q: What will the man probably do?

8. M: I have an appointment with Dr. Stevens at 3 o'clock tomorrow. But something's come up I'd like to reschedule. Uh, any chance I can get in by the end of this week?

W: Well, we just had a cancellation for Friday. After that, the doctor will be out of the office for 2 weeks.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. W: Did you hear that Mitchell turned down that job?

M: Yeah. The hours were convenient, but she wouldn't have been able to make ends meet.

Q: What does the man say about Mitchell?

10. M: We've been working on this proposal for so long that my eyes are starting to blur.

W: Why don't we get out of here? We can wrap it up later.

Q: What does the woman mean?

11. W: Do you ever think of changing your major to medical science?

M: Every once in a while.

Q: What does the man mean?

12. M: Hey? John! John!

W: Save your breath. He's out of earshot.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. W: Don't you think Prof. Morrison's test was too difficult?

M: Well, I must admit I had been expecting more than just passing grade in biology.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: The doctor told me to quit drinking coffee.

W: Shouldn't you quit drinking tea, too?

Q: What does the woman suggest?

15. M: I'm not surprised you didn't care much for horror movies as a rule?

W: I did too. I don't care much for horror movies as a rule.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Passage One

W: I just read a curious fact. Did you know that people who spend less than ten minutes in a drugstore are five times more likely to make a purchase than those who spend half an hour there?

M: I saw that article, too. But think, if someone runs into a drugstore for ten minutes, it's usually to make a specific purchase.

W: And someone who spends more time there maybe just looking.

M: Exactly. Haven't you ever gone into a store thinking that you'd buy something, and then talk yourself out of it?

W: Yes, I have. Especially when I thought I could get it for less elsewhere, or I really didn't need it after all.

M: Exactly. But if you run in to buy something specific and have very little time, you pick it up, pay for it immediately and then leave.

W: That's true. Maybe we should learn a lesson from that. Take your time and you'll spend less money.

M: I doubt if that would be true in all stores, though. In a department store, for instance, you may see a sweater or something you never intended to buy and buy it because you have time to look around.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. What prompted the conversation?

17. What is the main topic of the conversation?

18. What fact have the man and woman learned about the drugstores?

19. What does the man say about people who shop quickly?

20. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

Passage Two

There must be few questions on which responsible opinion is so utterly divided as on that of how much sleep we ought to have. There are some who think we can leave the body to regulate these matters for itself. "The answer is easy," says Dr. A. Burton. "With the right amount of sleep you should wake up fresh and alert five minutes before the alarm rings." If he is right many people must be undersleeping, including myself. But we must remember that some people have a greater inertia than others. This is not meant rudely. They switch on slowly, and they are reluctant to switch off. They are alert at bedtime and sleepy when it is time to get up, and this may have nothing to do with how fatigued their bodies are, or

how much sleep they must take to lose their fatigue.

Other people feel sure that the present trend is towards too little sleep. To quote one medical opinion, "Thousands of people drift through life suffering from the effects of too little sleep"; the reason is not that they can't sleep. This in itself, of course, need not be a bad thing, what could be disastrous, however, is that we should press too quickly towards this goal, sacrificing sleep only to gain more time in which to jeopardize our civilization by actions and decisions made weak by fatigue.

Then, to complete the picture, there are those who believe that most people are persuaded to sleep too much. One can see the point of this also. It would be a pity to retard our development by holding back those people who are gifted enough to work and play well with less than the average amount of sleep, if indeed it does them no harm. If one of the trends of evolution is that more of the life span is to be spent in gainful waking activity, then surely these people are in the van of this advance.

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What does the author seem to indicate?
22. Why does the author disagree with Dr. Burton?
23. What does the author point out?
24. What do we learn from the passage?
25. According to the author, why some people are alert at bedtime and sleepy when they get up?

Passage Three

A team of researchers has found that immunizing patients with bee venom instead of with the bees' crushed bodies can better prevent serious and sometimes fatal sting reactions in the more than one million Americans who are hypersensitive to bee stings. The crushed-body treatment has been ineffective. The serum made from the crushed bodies of bees produced more adverse reactions than the injections of the venom did.

The research compared results of the crushed-body treatment with results of immunotherapy that used insect venom and also with results of a placebo. After six to ten weeks of immunization, allergic reactions to stings occurred in seven of twelve patients treated with the placebo, seven of twelve treated with crushed-body extract, and one of eighteen treated with the venom.

Questions 26 – 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the main topic of the passage?
27. What can we learn about the traditional treatment for bee sting according to the researchers?
28. What was the most successful treatment described in the passage?
29. How should the treatment referred to in the passage be administered?
30. What did the results of the experiment indicate?

模拟试题八

8

Model Test Eight

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.

A. He was taking pictures of the campus.	
B. His photographs were on the evening news.	
C. He went to see a film on campus.	
D. His television appearance was unintentional.	
2.

A. In a doctor's office.	B. In an operating room.
C. In a professor's office.	D. In a gymnasium.

3. A. She needs to improve her study skills.
B. She'll feel better if she get some rest.
C. She should make a doctor's appointment.
D. Her medication isn't working well.
4. A. Throw the clothes away. B. Make a donation of his old clothes.
C. Try to sell his old clothes. D. Save the clothes to give to his friend.
5. A. Use cream on her rash.
B. See if her rash improves in a few days.
C. Check out a medical book from the library.
D. See a doctor about her rash.
6. A. She has decided not to go to Florida.
B. Her plans aren't definite.
C. Her friend just returned from Florida.
D. She prefers to travel without her friend.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. A. Go to bed earlier. B. Go to the gym less often.
C. Go to the gym later in the day. D. Go to the gym with a friend.
10. A. Her hometown doctor works at the student health center.
B. She cannot help the man choose a doctor.
C. She didn't know she needed a physical exam to play basketball.
D. The man should visit a doctor in his hometown.
11. A. He felt better an hour ago.
B. His headache should be gone in an hour.
C. He forgot to take the medicine for his headache.
D. His head still hurts.
12. A. Meet at the bus stop. B. Finish their candy bars.
C. Get off the bus at the next stop. D. Meet in front of the rest rooms.
13. A. Visit her more often. B. Stop arguing in front of other people.
C. Call her if they need her help. D. Give her their new address.
14. A. It wasn't open on Mondays.
B. Its opening had been postponed.
C. It was going to close before Monday.
D. It didn't deserve the praise I received.
15. A. He doesn't like wearing one.
B. He doesn't feel professional wearing one.
C. He doesn't wear one in his department.
D. He doesn't want to pay for one.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Causes of illness. B. The discovery of antibiotics.
C. The history of prescription drugs. D. Characteristics of antibiotics.
17. A. Blood poisoning. B. A penicillin.
C. A heart attack. D. An car accident.
18. A. To give an example of a bad reaction to penicillin.
B. To show how penicillin has changed over the years.
C. To emphasize the importance of antibiotics.
D. To explain why penicillin requires a prescription.
19. A. In a pharmacology course. B. From her mother.
C. At the student health center. D. From her doctor.
20. A. Look up some information about his medicine.
B. Take an extra dose of his medicine.
C. Ask his doctor to change his prescription.
D. Begin to do research for his lab project.

Passage Two

21. A. The impact of enzymes on chemical reactions.
B. The way the body produces enzymes.
C. The structure of enzymes.
D. Types of chemical products created with enzymes.
22. A. It divides into two different parts.
B. It keeps the same chemical structure.
C. It becomes part of a new chemical compound.
D. It produces more of the enzyme.
23. A. Provide extra energy to start the reaction.
B. Raise the temperature of the chemicals.
C. Release a chemical needed to start the reaction.
D. Lower the amount of energy needed to start the reaction.
24. A. To show that enzymes are very effective.
B. To point out that enzymes can sometimes fail to work.
C. To explain what enzymes are made of.
D. To describe different types of enzymes.
25. A. Enzymes are what make many of the body's biochemical reactions possible.
B. Enzymes are what make many of the body's chemical reactions possible.
C. Enzymes are what make many of the body's reactions possible.
D. Enzymes are what make many of the body's biochemical reactions impossible.

Passage Three

26. A. The replacement of the harpsichord by the piano.
B. The development of electronic musical instruments.
C. The relative costs of different types of musical instruments.
D. The performance of classical music on synthesizers.
27. A. At the beginning.
B. In the middle.
C. Near the end.
D. Just after the end.
28. A. He is surprised by it.
B. He disagrees with it.
C. He thinks it is too soon to tell.
D. He is alarmed by it.
29. A. In the early nineteenth century.
B. In the late nineteenth century.
C. In the early twentieth century.
D. In the mid-twentieth century.
30. A. The electronic instrument is much more expensive.
B. The electronic instrument is slightly more expensive.
C. The piano is slightly more expensive.
D. The piano is much more expensive.

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

31. Peter was seen crying when he came out of the office. We can deduce that he must have been punished.
A. confer B. refer C. prefer D. infer
32. On September 2, 1937, President Roosevelt signed legislation that was to have far-reaching consequences for American wildlife.
A. effect B. disaster C. challenge D. magic
33. The president is often awakened by a noisy crowd which assembles on the White House.
A. concentrates B. assumes C. involves D. gathers
34. Overcoming setbacks takes time, efforts and perseverance.
A. maintenance B. assistance C. persistence D. determination
35. His major task is to integrate the work of various bureaus under the ministry.
A. organize B. coordinate C. correspond D. respond

36. Sometimes the messages are conveyed through deliberate 'conscious gestures', other times, our bodies talk without our even knowing it.
A. definite B. intentional C. interactive D. delicate
37. Initial reports were that multiple waves of warplanes bombed central Baghdad, hitting oil refineries and the airport.
A. beating B. knocking C. hurting D. striking
38. The scenery on the way was truly spectacular, with beautiful mountains, rivers and valleys, and I took a lot of pictures from the window.
A. notorious B. amazing C. noble D. diplomatic
39. Providing first-class service is one of the tactics the airline adopts to attract passengers.
A. methods B. attitudes C. thoughts D. solutions
40. The boss felt suspicious about the truth of the account, therefore, he determined to get down to having a good check.
A. mistrustful B. furious C. considerate D. depressed

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Peter was seen crying when he came out of the office. We can deduce that he must have been punished.
A. confer B. refer C. prefer D. infer
42. On September 2, 1937, President Roosevelt signed legislation that was to have far-reaching consequences for American wildlife.
A. effect B. disaster C. challenge D. magic
43. The president is often awakened by a noisy crowd which assembles on the White House.
A. concentrates B. assumes C. involves D. gathers
44. Overcoming setbacks takes time, efforts and perseverance.
A. maintenance B. assistance C. persistence D. determination
45. His major task is to integrate the work of various bureaus under the ministry.
A. organize B. coordinate C. correspond D. respond
46. Sometimes the messages are conveyed through deliberate 'conscious gestures', other times, our bodies talk without our even knowing it.
A. definite B. intentional C. interactive D. delicate
47. Initial reports were that multiple waves of warplanes bombed central Baghdad, hitting oil refineries and the airport.
A. beating B. knocking C. hurting D. striking
48. The scenery on the way was truly spectacular, with beautiful mountains, rivers and valleys, and I took a lot of pictures from the window.
A. notorious B. amazing C. noble D. diplomatic
49. Providing first-class service is one of the tactics the airline adopts to attract passengers.
A. methods B. attitudes C. thoughts D. solutions

50. The boss felt suspicious about the truth of the account, therefore, he determined to get down to having a good check.
- A. mistrustful B. furious C. considerate D. depressed

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, but this is largely because, 51 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 52 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, missing the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, though, we are extremely sensitive to smells, even if we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 53 human smells even when these are 54 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, whereas others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 55 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 56 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when 57 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 58 new receptors if necessary. This may also explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells we simply do not need to be. We are not 59 of the usual smell of our own house but we notice new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 60 for unfamiliar and emergency signals such as the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

51. A. above	B. unlike
C. excluding	D. besides
52. A. limited	B. committed
C. dedicated	D. confined
53. A. distinguishing	B. discovering
C. determining	D. detecting
54. A. diluted	B. dissolved
C. determining	D. diffused
55. A. unusual	B. particular
C. unique	D. typical
56. A. signs	B. stimuli
C. messages	D. impulses
57. A. subjected	B. left
C. drawn	D. exposed
58. A. introduce	B. summon
C. trigger	D. create
59. A. sure	B. sick
C. aware	D. tired
60. A. available	B. reliable
C. identifiable	D. suitable

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

When a heart-lung machine was invented that could take over the job of the heart, put oxygen into the blood and keep the circulation going during surgery, surgeons could stop the heart while they were cutting and suturing. Recently, in certain cases, some surgeons have begun operating without the pump while the heart continues to beat.

“The benefits of off-pump surgery are tremendous for patients who meet the criteria for this procedure,” said Dr. Jim Zellner with the Alliance of Cardiac, Thoracic and Vascular Surgeons. “There is less need for blood products, less chance of complications during and after surgery, earlier recovery and earlier return to regular activity.”

Seawood Murray felt he was led by God to find Dr. Zellner and Memorial Hospital and to have off-pump surgery. A veteran of the United States Navy as a nuclear weapons security officer and commanding officer of a mine assembly group for more than 31 years, Seawood has never complained about stress or pain. He saw three tours of duty off the coast of Vietnam. However, after suffering from chest pain for almost a year and being misdiagnosed with chronic heartburn, Seawood knew something was seriously wrong. At the Veteran’s hospital in Murfreesboro, he learned he had heart disease and was told to come back in six weeks.

“I didn’t want to wait that long and asked for a referral to The Chattanooga Heart Institute,” Seawood said. “Dr. Noel Hunt found that 40% of my heart was not getting the amount of blood it needed to operate properly.” Four days later, Seawood was undergoing off-pump triple bypass surgery at Memorial Hospital under the hand of Dr. Zellner.

“I was sitting up that evening, walking around the second day and feeling good enough to go home the third day, but I stayed till the fourth morning,” Seawood said. “Two others who had on-pump bypass surgery the same day I had mine off-pump were barely walking when I left.”

61. How do surgeons usually operate on a heart-attacker according to the passage?
 - A. They operate without a pump.
 - B. They operate with a heart-lung machine.
 - C. They operate by stopping the heart.
 - D. They operate with nothing but cutting and suturing.
62. Which of the following statements is NOT the benefit of off-pump surgery?
 - A. The heart-attack patients will be recovered in one day.
 - B. There are fewer chances for heart-attack patients to suffer from other new diseases during the course of hear attack.
 - C. Off-pump surgery needs fewer blood products.
 - D. The heart-attack patients will be well again earlier.

63. What's wrong with Seawood Murray?
- A. He suffered from chronic heartburn.
 - B. He suffered from heart attack.
 - C. He had three tours of duty off the coast of Vietnam.
 - D. His heart couldn't get blood it needed to operate.
64. What did Dr. Zellner do for Seawood Murray's disease?
- A. Dr. Zellner gave him a surgery with a heart-lung machine.
 - B. Dr. Zellner diagnosed his disease as chronic heartburn.
 - C. Dr. Zellner gave him an off-pump triple bypass surgery.
 - D. Dr. Zellner referred him to another hospital.
65. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Seawood Murray could hardly walk four days after the surgery.
 - B. Seawood Murray got recovered more slowly than other patients.
 - C. Seawood Murray felt well and went home the third day after the surgery.
 - D. Seawood Murray went home the fourth day after the surgery.

Passage Two

The brain is organized into different regions, each responsible for different functions, and in humans this organization is very marked. The largest parts of the brain are the cerebral hemispheres, which occupy most of the interior of the skull. They are layered structures, the most complex being the outer layer, known as the cerebral cortex, where the nerve cells are extremely densely packed to allow great interconnectivity. Its function is not fully understood, but we can get some indication of its purpose from studies of animals that have had it removed. A dog, for example, can still move in a coordinated manner, will eat and sleep, and even bark if it is disturbed. However, it also becomes blind and loses its sense of smell—more significantly, perhaps, it loses all interest in its environment, not responding to people or to its name, nor to other dogs, even of the opposite sex. It also loses all ability to learn. In effect, it loses the characteristics that we generally refer to as indicating intelligence—awareness, interest and interaction with an environment, and an ability to adapt and learn. Thus the cerebral cortex seems to be the seat of the higher order functions of the brain, and the core of intelligence.

The cerebral cortex has been the subject of investigation by researchers for many years, and is slowly revealing its secrets. It demonstrates a localization of functions, in that different areas of the cortex fulfill different functions, such as motion control, hearing, and vision. The visual part of the cortex is especially interesting. In the visual cortex, electrical stimulation of the cells can produce the sensation of light, and detailed analysis has shown that specific layers of neurons are sensitive to particular orientations of input stimuli, so that one layer responds maximally to horizontal lines, while another responds to vertical ones. Although much of this structure is genetically pre-determined, the orientation-specific layout of the cells appears to be learnt at an early stage. Animals brought up in an environment of purely horizontal lines do not develop neuron structures that respond to vertical orientations, showing that these structures are developed due to environmental input and not purely from genetic pre-determination. This is called self-organization of the visual cortex since there is no external teacher to guide the development of these structures.

66. The organization of brain is characterized by _____.
 A. the interior of the skull
 B. different regions responsible for different functions
 C. the outer layer-the cerebral cortex
 D. the nerve cells densely packed
67. According to the passage, a dog can still move in a coordinated manner, will eat and sleep, and even bark when _____ is (are) removed.
 A. nerve cells
 B. the skull
 C. the hemispheres
 D. the cerebral cortex
68. The word “seat” in the first paragraph means _____.
 A. a chair
 B. part of the body
 C. place where something is or where something is carried on
 D. cortex
69. The visual part of the cortex is especially interesting because _____.
 A. specific layers of neurons are sensitive to particular orientations of input stimuli.
 B. much of the structure is genetically pre-determined
 C. horizontal lines are stimulated
 D. vertical lines are stimulated
70. Which of the following headings is the best title for this passage?
 A. The Cerebral Cortex.
 B. The Specific Layers of Neurons.
 C. The Organization of the Brain.
 D. The Cerebral Hemispheres.

Passage Three

Most people would be impressed by the high quality of medicine available to most Americans. There is a lot of specialization, a great deal of attention to the individual, a vast amount of advanced technical equipment, and intense effort not to make mistakes because of the financial risk which doctors and hospitals must face in the courts if they handle things badly.

But the Americans are in a mess. The problem is the way in which health care is organized and financed. Contrary to public belief, it is not just a free competition system. To the private system has been joined a large public system, because private care was simply not looking after the less fortunate and the elderly.

But even with this huge public part of the system, which this year will eat up 84.5 billion dollars—more than 10 percent of the U.S. budget—large numbers of Americans are left out. These include about half the 11 million unemployed and those who fail to meet the strict limits on income fixed by a government trying to make savings where it can.

The basic problem, however, is that there is no central control over the health system. There is no limit to what doctors and hospitals charge for their services. Other than what the public is able to pay. The number of doctors has shot up and prices have climbed. When faced with toothache, a sick child, or a heart attack, all the unfortunate person concerned can do is pay up.

Two-thirds of the population are covered by medical insurance. Doctors charge as much as they want knowing that the insurance company will pay the bill.

The medical profession has as a result become America's new big businessmen. The average income

of doctors has now reached \$100,000 a year. With such vast incomes the talk in the doctor's surgery is as likely to be about the doctor's latest financial deal, as about whether the minor operation he is recommending at several thousand dollars is entirely necessary.

The rising cost of medicine in the U.S.A. is among the most worrying problem facing the country. In 1981 the country's health cost climbed 15.9 percent—about twice as fast as prices in general.

71. In the U.S. patients can expect, in medical treatment, _____.
 - A. occasional mistakes by careless doctors
 - B. a great deal of personal attention
 - C. low charge by doctors and hospitals
 - D. stacking nurses and bad services
72. Doctors and hospitals try hard to avoid making mistakes because _____.
 - A. they fear to be sued by the patients
 - B. they care much about their reputation
 - C. they compete for getting more patients
 - D. they wish to join the private medical system
73. What do most Americans think about health care in the U.S.?
 - A. It must be in total chaos.
 - B. It must be a free competition system.
 - C. It should cover the unemployed.
 - D. It should involve private care.
74. From Paragraph 3 we know that _____ from the public health system.
 - A. millions of jobless people get support
 - B. those with steady income do not seek help
 - C. some people are made ineligible to benefit
 - D. those with private health care are excluded
75. It is implied that American doctors often _____.
 - A. trade their professionalism for financial benefits
 - B. fails to recognize the paying power of the patients
 - C. discuss about how to make money during the surgery
 - D. gives the patients expensive but needless treatments.

Passage Four

Cell membranes act as barriers to most, but not all, molecules. Development of a cell membrane that could allow some materials to pass while constraining the movement of other molecules was a major step in the evolution of the cell. Cell membranes are differentially permeable barriers separating the inner cellular environment from the outer cellular (or external) environment.

Water potential is the tendency of water to move from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration. Energy exists in two forms: potential and kinetic. Water molecules move according to differences in potential energy between where they are and where they are going. Gravity and pressure are two enabling forces for this movement. These forces also operate in the hydrologic (water) cycle. Remember in the hydrologic cycle that water runs downhill (likewise it falls from the sky, to get into the sky it must be acted on by the sun and evaporated, thus needing energy input to power the cycle).

Diffusion is the net movement of a substance (liquid or gas) from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration. You are on a large (10 ft x 10 ft x 10 ft) elevator. An obnoxious individual with a lit cigar gets on at the third floor with the cigar still burning. You are also unfortunate enough to be in a very tall building and the person says “Hey we’re both going to the 62nd floor!” Disliking smoke you move to the farthest corner you can. Eventually you are unable to escape the smoke! An example of diffusion in action. Nearer the source the concentration of a given substance increases. You probably experience this in class when someone arrives freshly doused in perfume or cologne, especially the cheap stuff.

Since the molecules of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) are in motion when that substance is above absolute zero (0 degrees Kelvin or -273 degrees C), energy is available for movement of the molecules from a higher potential state to a lower potential state, just as in the case of the water discussed above. The majority of the molecules move from higher to lower concentration, although there will be some that move from low to high. The overall (or net) movement is thus from high to low concentration. Eventually, if no energy is input into the system the molecules will reach a state of equilibrium where they will be distributed equally throughout the system.

The cell membrane functions as a semi-permeable barrier, allowing a very few molecules across it while fencing the majority of organically produced chemicals inside the cell. Electron microscopic examinations of cell membranes have led to the development of the lipid bilayer model (also referred to as the fluid-mosaic model). The most common molecule in the model is the phospholipid, which has a polar (hydrophilic) head and two nonpolar (hydrophobic) tails. These phospholipids are aligned tail to tail so the nonpolar areas form a hydrophobic region between the hydrophilic heads on the inner and outer surfaces of the membrane. This layering is termed a bilayer since an electron microscopic technique known as freeze-fracturing is able to split the bilayer.

76. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
 A. bilayers
 B. cell membranes
 C. cellular environment
 D. phospholipid
77. According to the author, the two forms that energy exists in are _____.
 A. inner and outer
 B. higher and lower
 C. hydrophilic and hydrophobic
 D. potential and kinetic
78. The author mentions the word “perfume” in Paragraph 3 for the purpose of _____.
 A. promoting perfume
 B. illustrating diffusion
 C. comparing cologne with the cheap stuff
 D. showing his dislike for smoking
79. Molecules of a system will reach a state of equilibrium _____.
 A. when no energy is input into the system
 B. when the molecules move from a higher to a lower potential state
 C. when the substance is above absolute zero
 D. when molecules move from a lower to a higher concentration
80. The development of the lipid bilayers model _____.
 A. owes to the studies on the hydrophilic heads on the inner and outer surface of the membrane

- B. paves the way to the research of cell membranes
- C. is the result of electron microscopic examinations of cell membranes
- D. leads to the development of an electron microscopic technique

Passage Five

Breast cancer is second only to skin cancer as the most common malignancy diagnosed in women in the United States. In 2001, about 192,200 new cases of invasive breast cancer were diagnosed and 40,200 women died of the disease. Only lung cancer accounts for more cancer deaths in women.

The incidence of breast cancer has increased over the last 20 years. Although some of the increase can be attributed to changes in reproductive patterns, such as delayed childbearing and having fewer children, much of the rise is due to the increased detection of smaller, earlier-stage cancers with the widespread adoption of mammography screening in asymptomatic women. According to data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, incidence rates of tumors less than 2.0 cm in diameter more than doubled from 1980 to 1987, whereas rates of tumors greater than 3.0 cm decreased by 27%. In particular, incidence rates of in situ breast cancer have risen dramatically over the last 25 years. The annual increase in age-adjusted ductal carcinoma in situ incidence rates from 1983 to 1992 was 17.5%.

Although the incidence of breast cancer has been increasing, there has been a decline in breast cancer mortality. Death rates decreased 1.6% annually between 1989 and 1995, then 3.4% annually between 1995 and 1998. This improvement in the mortality rate has been attributed to both mammography screening and improvements in breast cancer treatment.

Breast cancer has a number of identifiable risk factors. Aside from a personal history of breast cancer, the most important risk factor in women is age. Between 1994 and 1998, 77% of new cases of breast cancer and 84% of breast cancer deaths occurred in women older than 50 years. Other nonmodifiable risk factors include family history, age at birth of the woman's first child, early menarche, and late menopause. Potentially modifiable risk factors include alcohol consumption, use of postmenopausal hormones, and obesity after menopause. Risk factors and their relative risk are listed in table 1 in order of the strength of their association.

Although most breast cancer cases are sporadic, up to 10% are linked to genetic predisposition. Women with a family history of breast cancer, especially in a first-degree relative (ie, mother, sister, or daughter), have an increased risk of breast cancer. In general, a "positive family history" of breast cancer confers a relative risk of 2.0 to 3.0, with the degree of risk varying directly with the closeness of the relationship. Paternal and maternal relatives with breast cancer contribute similarly to the increased risk.

Most women with a family history of breast cancer do not have a history striking enough to suggest the presence of an inherited breast cancer syndrome. In many cases, primary care physicians can readily distinguish between families with heritable cancers and those with several sporadic cases. Women at high risk of inherited breast cancers typically have several relatives with breast cancer diagnosed before age 45 to 50 and may also have a family history of bilateral breast cancer, ovarian cancer, or male breast cancer.

81. The author of the passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A. statistics of breast cancer incidence B. diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer
C. reasons for breast cancer deaths D. breast cancer and its risk factors
82. The author implies that there were fewer cases of breast cancer in the past _____.
A. because they were not detected with mammography screening in asymptomatic women
B. because many women did not have as many children as they do now

- C. because they were smaller than they are now
 - D. because breast cancer was not common in childbearing women
83. The incidence of breast cancer has increased while mortality has decreased owing to _____.
 A. reduced risk factors
 B. changed reproductive patterns
 C. regular mammography screening and improvements in breast cancer treatment
 D. the annual increase in age-adjusted ductal carcinoma in situ incidence rate
84. Risk factors of breast cancer do NOT include which of the following?
 A. The most common malignancy diagnosed in the United States.
 B. Delayed childbearing and having fewer children.
 C. Alcohol consumption and use of postmenopausal hormones.
 D. A family history of breast cancer.
85. According to the passage, women with a family history of breast cancer _____.
 A. may not necessarily have an inherited breast cancer syndrome
 B. do not have any striking history of breast cancer
 C. have an increased risk of breast cancer
 D. usually have a family history of sporadic breast cancer

Passage Six

For some time scientists have believed that cholesterol plays a major role in heart disease because people with familial hypercholesterolemia, a genetic defect, have six to eight times the normal level of cholesterol in their blood and they invariably develop heart disease. These people lack cell-surface receptors for low-density lipoproteins (LDL's), which are the fundamental carriers of blood cholesterol to the body cells that use cholesterol. Without an adequate number of cell-surface receptors to remove LDL's from the blood, the cholesterol-carrying LDL's remain in the blood, increasing blood cholesterol levels. Scientists also noticed that people with familial hypercholesterolemia appear to produce more LDL's than normal individuals. How, scientists wondered, could a genetic mutation that causes a slowdown in the removal of LDL's from the blood also result in an increase in the synthesis of this cholesterol-carrying protein?

Since scientists could not experiment on human body tissue, their knowledge of familial hypercholesterolemia was severely limited. However, a breakthrough came in the laboratories of Yoshio Watanabe of Kobe University in Japan in 1980. Watanabe noticed that a male rabbit in his colony had ten times the normal concentration of cholesterol in its blood. By appropriate breeding, Watanabe obtained a strain of rabbits that had very high cholesterol levels. These rabbits spontaneously developed heart disease. To his surprise, Watanabe further found that the rabbits, like humans with familial hypercholesterolemia, lacked LDL receptors. Thus, scientists could study these Watanabe rabbits to gain a better understanding of familial hypercholesterolemia in humans.

Prior to the breakthrough at Kobe University, it was known that LDL's are secreted from the liver in the form of a precursor, called very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL's), which carry triglycerides as well as relatively small amounts of cholesterol. The triglycerides are removed from the VLDL's by fatty and other tissues. What remains is a remnant particle that must be removed from the blood. What scientists learned by studying the Watanabe rabbits is that the removal of the VLDL remnant requires the LDL receptor. Normally, the majority of the VLDL remnants go to the liver where they bind to LDL receptors

and are degraded. In the Watanabe rabbit, due to a lack of LDL receptors on liver cells, the VLDL remnants remain in the blood and are eventually converted to LDL's. The LDL receptors thus have a dual effect in controlling LDL levels. They are necessary to prevent oversynthesis of LDL's from VLDL remnants and they are necessary for the normal removal of LDL's from the blood. With this knowledge, scientists are now well on the way toward developing drugs that dramatically lower cholesterol levels in people afflicted with certain forms of familial hypercholesterolemia.

86. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.
A. presenting a hypothesis and describing compelling evidence in support of it
B. raising a question and describing an important discovery that led to an answer
C. showing that a certain genetically caused disease can be treated effectively with drugs
D. discussing the importance of research on animals for the study of human disease
87. The passage supplies information to answer which of the following questions?
A. Which body cells are the primary users of cholesterol?
B. How did scientists discover that LDL's are secreted from the liver in the form of a precursor?
C. Where in the body are VLDL remnants degraded?
D. Which body tissues produce triglycerides?
88. According to the passage, by studying the Watanabe rabbits scientists learned that _____.
A. VLDL remnants are removed from the blood by LDL receptors in the liver
B. LDL's are secreted from the liver in the form of precursors called VLDL's
C. VLDL remnant particles contain small amounts of cholesterol
D. LDL receptors remove LDL's from the blood
89. The development of drug treatments for some forms of familial hypercholesterolemia is regarded by the author as _____.
A. possible, but not very important
B. interesting, but too costly to be practical
C. promising, but many years off
D. highly probable
90. The passage implies that Watanabe rabbits differ from normal rabbits in which of the following ways?
A. Watanabe rabbits have more LDL receptors than do normal rabbits.
B. The blood of Watanabe rabbits contains more VLDL remnants than does the blood of normal rabbits.
C. Watanabe rabbits have fewer fatty tissues than do normal rabbits.
D. The blood of Watanabe rabbits contains fewer LDL's than does the blood of normal rabbits.

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

医德之风

随着经济体制市场化改革的逐步深入,我国自 20 世纪 80 年代以来对传统的医疗制度进行了一系列的改革。但是,由于医疗制度的复杂性,国内对出台的医疗制度改革方案还存在不少意见分歧。随着医疗卫生改革的不断深入,医德医风建设也面临着新的问题,卫生行业的不正之风已引起了全社会的关注。在新形势下,如何加强医德医风建设,改善行业作风,是摆在医院管理者面前的重大课题。

在医疗卫生战线上,广大职工能够自觉遵守社会主义医德原则和规范,在平凡而又光荣的岗位上兢兢业业地履行白衣天使的职责,以高尚的医德医风、精湛的医疗技术战斗在救死扶伤的第一线,为保障人民群众的身体健康作出了贡献,受到社会各界和人民群众的好评。

但是因受市场经济负面效应的影响,少数医务工作者政治学习有些放松,为人民服务的思想观念有些淡薄,在行业作风建设的认识上产生了误区,表现为重经济效益、轻社会效益,服务意识不强,对患者检查不仔细,诊疗不认真,不按规章制度办事,缺乏责任心。目前热点问题反应较多的是给病员开大处方、检查多、用好药多、费用高,增加了患者的负担。这些问题都属于医德问题,虽是少数人的事,但其影响不可低估,它使医患之间产生了鸿沟,甚至互不信任,直接影响到医疗卫生战线的形象,同时还会给党和政府造成不良影响。

目前我国医疗系统医德医风存在的问题主要有:(1)部分医务人员不讲救死扶伤的人道主义医德观,不讲为人民服务的宗旨,把医疗服务视为商品交换,用等价交换原则看待医患关系,这些少数的害群之马,严重践踏了医疗道德,损坏了医务人员的形象。目前,有些医务人员事业心不强,有的医生满足于一般性的应付,上班无精打采,看病马马虎虎,对患者缺乏感情,缺乏责任心;有的甚至酿成医疗事故,造成医患纠纷;有的给患者留下后遗症,带来终生痛苦;有的使危重患者错过了抢救时间,使患者失去了宝贵的生命。(2)为医不廉,收受好处。有的患者总是怕医生不尽心,觉得送了红包心里才踏实,一些医护人员也就泰然笑纳。有的医生道德素质较差,暗示甚至索要好处。有的医生被医药代表买通,为了按一定比例获取提成而乱施高价药。至于接受请客吃饭,收点土特产则已经不当一回事了。(3)不平衡和消极埋怨的心理。市场经济使一些行业在一定时期内有较大的赢利,社会上一部分人员收入过高,与医务人员的收入差距较大,一些医务人员产生了“拿手术刀不如拿剃头刀的”不正常心态,这种心态在医务人员中有一定的市场。(4)部分医务人员在经济利益的驱使下,医德医风削弱,义务感淡薄,在医疗活动中不讲医德,把单纯追求经济利益作为最高准则,认为医疗工作也应全面适应市场经济,一切以经济效益为依据,以赚钱获利为目的,拒绝执行国家有关规定和医德规范,一切向钱看。一些医疗机构盲目花高价购进大量诊断和治疗设备,为急于收回投资和产生利润,不顾患者需要不需要,照样开单检查。有的医院要搞基本建设,改善环境,就给各科室下创收任务,要求必须完成规定指标,否则不发奖金。如少数医院和科室或个别医生无病当有病看,小病当大病看,不需检查也检查,尽量使用昂贵药品。有的医生习惯于开大处方,不管什么病,都要用最好的药。这些做法,不仅加重了患者负担,而且造成了医疗资源的浪费。

This is the end of Model Test Eight. (注意:写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题八 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 【D】男士解释说自己出现在早新闻的电视画面上纯属无意。
2. 【A】从 “Please have a seat. She is in surgery right now.” 可知对话应该发生在医生办公室。
3. 【B】从 “Maybe you should try slowing down a little.” 可知男士建议女士应适当休息，放慢一下节奏。
4. 【B】从 “Why don't you put them in the bag for charity?” 可知女士建议把旧衣服打包捐赠。
5. 【D】女士起了皮疹，男士建议去医院确诊。
6. 【B】女士说本来打算和朋友去佛罗里达，但她朋友放弃，因此她什么都确定不了。
7. 【C】从 “But finally I'm back in my feet again.” 最后我又能站起来了。可知她好多了。
8. 【C】从 “medical researchers being on the verge of a major breakthrough” 可知医学研究人员即将取得重大突破。on the verge of “接近于”。
9. 【B】由 “but who says you need to go everyday?” 可知女士觉得他没必要每天都去。
10. 【B】从 “sorry, my hometown is so close so I just drive back there whenever I need to c a doctor” 可知女士不能帮男士推荐医生。
11. 【D】由 “Guess I've got a headache that just won't quit” 可知他现在头还在疼。“quit” 此处指 “去除，根除”。
12. 【A】从 “Sure, I'll be over at the bus stop.” 可知两人会在公车站碰面。
13. 【B】女士认为 Debbie 和 Mike 不该当着别人的面争吵。
14. 【C】hold over 是指 “延期”。男士原来以为周一前雕塑展就结束了。
15. 【D】从 “I think the department should be paying for them, not us.” 可推知。

Section B

Passage One

16. 【D】男士生病了，在吃抗生素，女士询问他的病情，随后两人便聊起了抗生素。
17. 【A】blood poisoning 意为 “败血病”。
18. 【C】女士讲她父亲得败血病的故事是为了说明抗生素的重要性。
19. 【B】从 “My mother used to look up all our medicines, prescription and non-prescription.” 可知。
20. 【A】男士说要 drop by the library to see if they have reference books on medicines, 可知他要到图书馆看医学方面的参考书。

Passage Two

21. 【A】纵观全文，可知文章讲的是酶对化学反应的影响。
22. 【B】酶在化学反应过程中自身化学结构不发生变化。
23. 【D】酶可以极大减少发生反应所需的能量。
24. 【A】从 “In fact an enzyme may cause a reaction to proceed billions of times faster than it would otherwise.” 可知教授举挂锁和钥匙的例子是为了说明酶的高效。

25. **【A】** 从 “Enzymes are what make many of the body’s biochemical reactions possible.” 可知。

Passage Three

26. **【B】** 纵观全文，主题是电子乐器的发展。
27. **【C】** 从 “We are rapidly nearing the end of this course in the history of classical music.” 可知。
28. **【B】** 从 “You know I don’t share this view, though I agree we are in the midst of a revolution in instrument design.” 可知讲演者不同意这个观点。
29. **【A】** 由 “Remember we’ve already studied a similar case in the early nineteenth century when the piano replaced the harpsichord” 可知是在 19 世纪早期。
30. **【D】** 文中说 “Only about 400 dollars for an electronic keyboard compared to nearly 3000 dollars for a piano.”，很显然，钢琴比电子琴贵很多。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【D】** 题干：彼得哭着从办公室出来了。我们可以推测出他肯定受罚了。由从句 that 后面的 he must have been punished 可知前面的 deduce 的意思是“推测，推断”。confer 商讨；refer 提及，参考；infer 推断，推理。故答案为 D。
32. **【A】** 题干：1937 年 9 月 2 日，罗斯福总统签署了一份对美国的野生动物有深远影响的法案。consequence 与 effect 同义，意为“结果，效果”。disaster 灾难；challenge 挑战；magic 魔力。故选 A 项。
33. **【D】** 题干：总统经常被聚在白宫的喧闹的人群吵醒。assemble 的意思是“集合，聚集”，D 与之最为匹配。concentrate 集中，常指记忆力集中等；assume 假设，认为；involve 涉及，卷入。故答案为 D。
34. **【C】** 题干：战胜阻碍需要时间、努力和毅力。perseverance 坚持不懈，不屈不挠。maintenance 维持，保养，保持；assistance 帮助，援助，支持；persistence 坚持不懈，持续；determination 决心，决定。persistence 与 perseverance 同义，都表示“坚持不懈”。故答案为 C。
35. **【B】** 题干：他的主要任务是整合局下各部的工作。organize 组织，安排，管理；coordinate 协调，整合，使一致；correspond 符合，一致；respond 回答，响应。integrate 整合，使……成整体。故答案为 B。
36. **【B】** 题干：有时这些信息通过故意的“有意识的手势”来传递，有时，我们的身体甚至在我们不觉察的情况下就泄露了。definite 确定，明确的；intentional 故意的；interactive 互动的；delicate 纤细的，文雅的。deliberate 意为“故意的”，故选 B 项。
37. **【B】** 题干：最初的报道说，多轮战机轰炸了巴格达的市中心，袭击了石油精炼厂和机场。hit 碰撞，撞击；beat 跳动，打击；hurt 伤害，疼痛；strike 攻击，袭击。故答案为 D。
38. **【B】** 题干：沿途的风景真的非常壮观，我从窗户拍了很多照片，山川和峡谷都非常美丽。spectacular 壮观的，只有 amazing 可与之替换，意为“令人惊讶的”。notorious 臭名昭著的；noble 高尚的，高贵的；diplomatic 外交的。故选 B 项。
39. **【A】** 题干：提供一流的服务是航空公司为吸引顾客采取的策略之一。tactic 战术，策略，方法。method 方法；attitude 态度；thought 想法；solution 解决办法。故答案为 A。
40. **【A】** 题干：对于这些账目，老板心存疑虑，因此，他决定着手仔细检查。suspicious 怀疑的，多疑的。mistrustful 不信任的，不相信的；furious 狂怒的，激烈的；considerate 体贴的，体谅

的,考虑周到的; depressed 精神不振的,忧伤的。这里是老板对账目的怀疑,所以用 mistrustful。故答案为 A。

Section B

41. 【A】 题干: 萨利有些腼腆, 但老师发现她在毫无拘束地和别人讨论最近的一部电影。at home “无拘束”; at most “最多”; at house 不是固定短语; at heart “在内心里”; 故选 A。
42. 【C】 题干: 可能你从未经历过地震或者火山爆发, 但你将会注意到陆地的变化。adapt “改变, 适应”; adopt “采纳, 收养”; witness “目击, 见证”; define “定义”。存在 but, 所以前后句是转折关系, 所以应与 experience 相对应, 选 witness。
43. 【C】 题干: 直接向前开, 然后你会看见一个路标指向上海——南京高速公路。sign “标记, 记号, 征兆”, 尤指标准化的、复杂的或记号的形状本身带有指向意义的符号, 还可以指手势。在这句话里, 指“路标”这种标准化且带有形状含义的标记, 符合题意。mark “标志, 痕迹, 记号”, 主要用来指能给予清楚的指示意义的符号; signal “信号”, 通常指特定情况下对有关人员发出的声音或行为; board “(供特殊用途的) 木板”, 不带有“路标”或“标记”的含义。
44. 【A】 题干: 留着这本参考书, 也许将来会有用。come in handy “迟早有用, 派得上用场”, 是固定搭配, 故选 A。
45. 【A】 题干: 二楼的所有房间都有铺好的地毯, 含在房价中。adapt “改编, 使适应”, 指对某物加以改动以适合某种场合或需要。equip “装配, 配备”, 可以说 a well-equipped room, a room equipped with carpets, 但说成 equipped carpets 则不通。suit “适合, 中(某人的)意”, 一般不用 suited 做前置定语, 相关含义可用 suitable。fitted “(指地毯) 铺满地面而固定的”, 可作前置定语, 如: nicely fitted carpets “铺好了的地毯”。
46. 【D】 题干: 约翰不相信常规的药品, 他有着自己的治疗方法。四个选项的意思为: standard 标准的; regular 通常的; routine 日常的; conventional 常规的。故答案为 D。
47. 【A】 题干: 电视台由基金会及其他来源所赞助。donation “捐款”; advertisements “广告, 宣传”; pensions “养老金, 津贴”; accounts “账户”。由语境易知, 应选 donations。
48. 【D】 题干: 警方正在试图辨认在交通事故中丧生的那个妇女的身份。evidence 证据; recognition 识别; status 地位; identity 身份。故答案为 D。
49. 【C】 题干: 在这个过程中, 一定要多加小心以免这些柔软的丝绸受损坏。sensitive 敏感的; tender 温柔的, 嫩的; delicate 精巧的, 柔软的; sensible 明智的, 有判断力的。
50. 【C】 题干: 律师建议他撤诉, 因为他几乎没有胜诉的可能。event 事件(强调有非同寻常的意义); incident 事变, 事件; case 案例, 病例; affair 事务。只有 case 可以与动词 drop 搭配, drop the case 意为“撤诉”。

Part III Cloze

51. 【B】 句子前半部分的“compared with”是一个关键词组, 暗示“人类”和“动物”之间实际上是对比关系。而 unlike (不同的, 不相似的) 可指外表、性质上的不同, 表示一种对比关系, 因此选 B。
52. 【A】 第三句话对第二句话的意思进行说明, 指出“人的鼻子局限于某些嗅觉——飘浮于空中的嗅觉”, 那么第三空选 limited 比较合适。confined 与 limited 两者均有“局限, 限制”的意思, 但含义上略有不同。limit 一般指在实践、空间、数量、质量或产量等方面有一个范围或限度, 属于中型。而 confined 则有束缚、羁绊、限制自由或禁闭的隐含意思, 它带有一种强制性, 因

- 此 confined 放在句子中与其明显不符, 过于强硬和绝对。所以选 A。
53. **[D]** 要求选一个跟嗅觉能搭配的动词, 故 D 选项正确。
54. **[A]** 这句话的意思是“即使这些嗅觉的浓度冲淡到原来的百万分之一, 人们仍然能够捕捉到”。diluted 表示“冲淡”的意思。
55. **[B]** particular 是正确答案, 其他选项放到原文都不符合逻辑。
56. **[C]** 这句话的意思是“这些接收器能够感觉到嗅觉, 并且把感知到的信息传给大脑”, 因此 message 是正确答案。
57. **[D]** 本题是接触到某种气味, 固定搭配 exposed to 表“接触”。因此, D 为正确答案。
58. **[D]** 此题与上道题关系紧密, 本句意为“人类的大脑为了提高其对气味的分辨率, 有时会根据情况创造一些新的接收器。”表达“创造, 产生”之意的只有选项 D。
59. **[C]** 固定搭配: be aware of 指“意识到”, 因此正确答案是 C。
60. **[A]** 固定搭配: available for 指“可用于”, 因此正确答案是 A。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **[B]** 细节题。从第一段的句子 When a heart-lung machine was invented ..., surgeons could stop the heart... Recently, ... some surgeons have begun operating without the pump... 中可得出答案。
62. **[A]** 推理题。从第二段的句子 “...less need for blood products, less chance of complications ..., earlier recovery and earlier return to regular activity. (输血更少, 手术期间和手术后患并发症的可能性小, 康复更快, 也能使患者更快地恢复正常活动。)” 中可得出 B, C, D 是无泵手术的好处。而从文章最后一段的句子 “...I was sitting up at evening, walking around the second day and feeling good enough to go home the third day, but I stayed till the fourth morning,” (我头天晚上坐起来, 第二天下地溜达, 第三天感觉很好觉得可以回家了, 但是我还是待到了第四天早上。) 可知无泵手术病人不可能在一天内康复, 故答案为 A。
63. **[B]** 细节题。从第五段的句子 “However, after suffering from chest pain ... he learned he had heart disease ...” (然而, 他胸疼之后, 知道自己得了心脏病。) 中可得出答案。
64. **[C]** 细节题。从倒数第二段的句子 “...Seawood was undergoing off-pump triple bypass surgery... under the hand of Dr. Zellner. (做了一个无泵三重旁通管手术)” 中可得出答案。
65. **[D]** 推理题。从最后一段的句子 “手术后的当天晚上坐起来, 第二天走动, 第三天感觉良好觉得可以回家, 但第四天上午才回家, 在我做无泵手术的同一天, 其他两个做有泵手术的病人在我离开时几乎不能走动。” 中可得推出答案。

Passage Two

66. **[B]** 细节题。脑组织的特点在文章第一句中就给予了清楚的说明: “The brain is organised into different regions, each responsible for different functions, and in humans this organization is very marked.” (大脑被分成不同的区域, 每一个区域负责不同的功能, 而在人体内这种区分是非常显著的。) 因此, B 为正确答案。
67. **[D]** 细节题。文章第一段表明 “Its function is not fully understood, but we can get some indication of its purpose from studies of animals that have had it removed.” (它的功能没有被充分地理解, 但是我们能从对摘除了大脑皮层的动物的研究中得到一些启示。) 这里 its function 指的就是 the cerebral cortex's function (大脑皮层的功能)。同时后面所举的例子就是本题题目所说的狗的情况, 因此

选 D。

68. 【C】词汇题。本题问 seat 在文中的含义。文章第一段最后一句说 “Thus the cerebral cortex seems to be the seat of the higher order functions of the brain, and the core of intelligence.” 那么 B 和 D 不合适, 第一段中间 “They are layered structures,... allow great interconnectivity.” 说明了 the cerebral cortex 是神经细胞极其高度集中的地方, 因此 C 为最佳选项。
69. 【A】细节题。依据文章第二段中 “The visual part of the cortex is especially interesting. ... and detailed analysis has shown that specific layers of neurons are sensitive to particular orientations of input stimuli, ...” (大脑皮层的视觉部分特别有趣……详细的分析已经表明某些神经层对某些特定部位的刺激输入很敏感。) 可确定 A 为正确答案。
70. 【C】推理题。B 和 D 很容易被排除, 但 A 很容易让人混淆, 文章第一段讲的是 the cerebral cortex, 但第二段讲述的却是 the visual cortex, 且文章第一句也讲明了脑被组成不同区域, 每一区域执行不同功能, the cerebral cortex 和 the visual cortex 是说明这一点的两个例证, 因此 A 不全面, C 为最佳答案。

Passage Three

71. 【B】细节题。第一段提到美国的医疗措施很不错, 专业化很强, 对病人照顾周全, 医疗器械也很先进等。A、C 两项与原文内容不符; B 项和文中 “a great deal of attention to the individual” 是一致的; D 项在文中没有体现。故答案为 B。
72. 【A】细节题。文中第一段最后提到, 医生和医院作出很大努力去避免错误发生是因为如果他们做错了事, 就会被告上法庭。这和 A 选项 “他们害怕被病人起诉” 是一致的。故答案为 A。
73. 【B】推理题。文中第二段提到 “Contrary to public belief, it is not just a free competition system”, 由此可以推断出, 公众认为美国的医疗保健是自由竞争体制。故答案为 B。
74. 【D】推理题。文中第三段提到今年将要花费 845 亿美元, 这个数字比美国财政预算的 10% 还要多, 尽管有如此庞大的公共医疗体制, 还是有很多美国人享受不到医疗保障, 其中包括 550 万失业者和那些没有达到政府规定的最低收入水平者。由此可以排除 A, B, C 三项, 故答案为 D。
75. 【A】推理题。文章第五段和第六段都在说医生收费的问题。医生收费很高, 医生的平均年收入高达 10 万美元。医生这个职业形成了美国的新产业。由此可见美国医生凭借他们的职业特点来获取经济利益。故答案为 A。

Passage Four

76. 【B】目的题。本文主要讨论了细胞膜的功能。虽然第二段谈的是水势, 第三段谈的是扩散运动, 但是这都是为了说明细胞膜的功能而作的理论铺垫。
77. 【D】细节题。根据第二段, “Energy exists in two forms: potential and kinetic.” (能量以两种形式存在, 势能和动能) 可知答案为 D。
78. 【B】细节题。作者在第三段用 perfume 一词来表示物质运动的概念。
79. 【A】推理题。根据第四段, 绝对零度以上的物质的分子都处于运动状态; 如果分子均匀地分布于一个系统, 就不会有能量输入这个系统, 因而系统内的分子就会处于一种平衡状态。
80. 【C】细节题。根据第五段第二句, Electron microscopic examinations of cell membranes have led to the development of the lipid bilayer model (also referred to as the fluid-mosaic model). (细胞膜的电镜检查导致了脂类双分子层模型的发展。) 这句话说明 “lipid bilayer model” 是电镜细胞检查的结果。

Passage Five

81. 【D】主旨题。根据全文, 作者主要讲述的是乳腺癌的发病率情况及导致乳腺癌的一些危险因

素。所以选 D。

82. **【A】** 推理题。根据第二段 Although some of the increase can be attributed to changes in reproductive patterns, ..., much of the rise is due to the increased detection of smaller, earlier-stage cancers with the widespread adoption of mammography screening in asymptomatic women. (尽管乳腺癌发病率的提高一部分可以归咎于繁殖方式的变化, …… , 但是主要还是因为随着乳腺扫描仪的发明许多无症状病例和早期病例被发现造成的。) 可以推断出过去乳腺癌发病率较低的原因之一可能是由于没有发明出乳腺扫描仪, 故许多无症状病例未被发现。
83. **【C】** 细节题。根据第三段 This improvement in the mortality rate has been attributed to both mammography screening and improvements in breast cancer treatment. (死亡率的降低归功于乳腺扫描仪和乳腺癌治疗方法的改善。) 可知 C 是正确答案。
84. **【A】** 细节题。第一段指出, 美国最常见的恶性肿瘤并不能说明是乳腺癌的危险因子。文章的第二段、第四段和第五段分别阐述了晚生少生孩子、酗酒和激素替代疗法以及乳腺癌家族史均为乳腺癌高危因子。因此选 A。
85. **【C】** 细节题。根据第五段 Women with a family history of breast cancer, ..., have an increased risk of breast cancer. (有如乳腺癌家族史的女性患乳腺癌的危险性高。) 得知, 正确答案为 C。

Passage Six

86. **【B】** 细节题。文章第一段用一个问句结尾提出本文的问题, 第二段描述发现, 第三段得出答案。所以选 B。
87. **【C】** 细节题。根据第三段, Normally, the majority of the VLDL remnants go to the liver where they bind to LDL receptors and are degraded. (正常情况下, 大部分超低密度脂蛋白 (VLDL) 残余到达肝脏, 在那里和低密度脂蛋白 (LDL) 受体融合并被降解。) 所以选 C。
88. **【A】** 细节题。参看第三段, What scientists learned by studying the Watanabe rabbits is that the removal of the VLDL remnant requires the LDL receptor. (通过研究 Watanabe 兔子, 科学家发现了 VLDL 残余的清楚需要 LDL 受体。)
89. **【D】** 细节题。答案在第三段最后一句话 With this knowledge, scientists are now well on the way toward developing drugs that dramatically lower cholesterol levels in people afflicted with certain forms of familial hypercholesterolemia. (用这种知识, 科学家现在正在开发药物来快速有效地降低家族性高胆固醇血症患者的胆固醇水平。) 作者用 well on the way toward developing 来表达他对此持非常肯定的态度。
90. **【B】** 推理题。根据第三段, Watanabe 兔子体内缺乏低密度脂蛋白 (LDL) 受体, 因而不能有效地分解并从血液中排出超低密度脂蛋白, 因此, Watanabe 兔子血液中所含的超低密度脂蛋白水平一定会比其他兔子的高。因此选 B。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

On Medical Ethics

It is an important problem to be solved in modern society—medical ethics. In a ward, a patient is flying into a rage because a nurse is apologizing to him, “I’m sorry, sir. You have to be given two more injections because the last two were forgotten to apply medicinal powder.” Over the past years, with the increase of medical complaints, medical ethics receives more and more concern. Then how to solve the problem?

First and foremost, the conventional concepts about relationship between doctor and patient should be changed. Patients should not be regarded as consumers in terms of a market economy, but as humans whom we are obliged to help; meanwhile, doctors should become the ones who offer help and care for patients, and learn to put themselves in the place of the patients. Moreover, the hospital should formulate related regulation to evaluate doctors not only according to skills, but also medical ethics. Last but not least, many so-called “ethical conflicts” in medical ethics are traceable back to a lack of communication and understanding. These gaps should be remedied, and many insurmountable “ethics” problems can be solved.

In conclusion, joint efforts of both doctors and patients and mutual understanding are helpful in promoting the medical ethics. We believe with the promotion of medical ethics, the relationship between doctors and patients will become more and more harmonious.

模拟试题八 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

- W: What's this? I hear about your appearing on the six o'clock news.
M: Oh that, some people were filming something on campus and I just happened to pass in front of the camera.
Q: What does the man mean?
- M: I have an appointment to see Doctor Gram for a physical examination.
W: Please have a seat. She is in surgery right now.
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?
- W: I feel awful. I'm thinking if I'm going to the clinic, maybe they would give me something to make me feel better.
M: I'm no expert, but I know how hectic your schedule has been these days between your studying for finals and your part time job. You never go back to the dorm before midnight. Maybe you should try slowing down a little.
Q: What does the man mean?
- M: I'm selecting some of my old clothes for my closet.
W: Why don't you put them in the bag for charity?
Q: What does the woman mean?
- W: This rash on my arm is driving me crazy. What do you think it could be?
M: I really couldn't say for sure, but it looks like something you ought to have checked out.
Q: What does the man imply the woman should do?
- M: Thank goodness spring break starts next week. Are you doing anything special?
W: I have been planning to go to Florida with a friend of mine. But since she's backed out, everything's sort of on hold.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- M: Hi, Susan, how are you doing? I heard you had an operation over the spring break.

W: Yes, Jack, thanks for asking. I was pretty much out of condition for a few weeks. But finally I'm back on my feet again.

Q: How is Susan now?

8. W: Did you read today's newspaper? I heard there is something about a new wonder drug.

M: I did read an article about medical researchers being on the verge of a major breakthrough.

Q: What are they talking about?

9. M: They say the exercise is good for me, but I don't know. I mean dragging myself out of bed six days and every day to go to the gym is reeking havoc on my sleeping schedule.

W: Sure, but who says you need to go everyday?

Q: What does the woman imply the man should do?

10. M: Can you recommend one of the doctors in the students help center? I'll get a physical exam before they let me play basketball.

W: Sorry, my hometown is so close so I just drive back there whenever I need to see a doctor.

Q: What does the woman mean?

11. W: Oh my, you still don't look too good. Didn't you take the pain reliever I gave you?

M: Yeah, an hour ago. Guess I've got a headache that just won't quit.

Q: What does the man mean?

12. W: My fingers are sticky from that candy bar. Do you mind if I use the restroom to wash up before we leave?

M: Sure, I'll be over at the bus stop.

Q: What will the speakers probably do next?

13. M: It's not fun being around Debbie and Mike these days. All they do is quarrel.

W: I've noticed it too. I wish they would keep their squabbles to themselves.

Q: What does the woman want Debbie and Mike to do?

14. W: I'm going to see the sculpture exhibition at the University Museum next Monday.

M: Oh, you mean they've decided to hold it over?

Q: What had the man assumed about the exhibition?

15. W: I know it's only a piece of clothing, but something about wearing a white lab coat makes me feel really, well, professional.

M: Yeah, but I think the department should be paying for them, not us.

Q: What does the man say about lab coats?

Section B

Passage One

W: So how are you feeling?

M: Much better now that I began taking an antibiotic. Student health gave me one, and it's really help. You know what amazes me is that the human races survive before antibiotics.

W: I agree. When my father was a young boy in the 1940's, he got blood poisoning and would have

died. But his doctor had heard of this new drug, called penicillin.

M: Wow, he was really lucky. And now we have lots of antibiotics that kill bacteria.

W: Well, penicillin kills bacteria, but not all antibiotics do. Some are just slowing the bacteria down until our normal immune defenses can finish the job. Tetracycline works that way.

M: Wow, you are a fund of drug trivia. How do you know all these?

W: My mother used to look up all our medicines, prescription and non-prescription. There are lots of books around. It's interesting. What antibiotic are you taking?

M: I don't remember. It's on the bottle. I think I'll take a new look at the label and drop by the library to see if they have reference books on medicines. See you in lab tomorrow.

Questions 16–20 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
17. What caused her father almost to die in the 1940's?
18. Why does the woman tell the story about her father?
19. Where did the woman learn about antibiotics?
20. What will the man probably do next?

Passage Two

Let's begin today by discussing enzymes. Enzymes are what make many of the body's biochemical reactions possible. Actually biochemical reactions can take place without them, but at much lower rates. In fact an enzyme may cause a reaction to proceed billions of times faster than it would otherwise. Before I go on to the biochemical specifics of how this works, let me provide a figurative example. I think it will help illustrate the power of enzymes more clearly. Now, suppose you got a bag and you put a bunch of locks in it, just small padlocks. Then you put in all the keys that go with the locks. And you closed the bag and shook it hard. No matter how long you shook, chances are very small that any key would get inserted in any of the locks. But if you took them all out of the bag and this time used your hands to insert the keys in the locks, you could combine them much quicker.

Enzymes act like your hands, quickly allowing chemical reactions that would otherwise take much longer. Now, there are two reasons that enzymes are so effective at enabling biochemical reactions. First, enzymes greatly reduce the amount of energy required to start the reactions, and with less energy needed the reactions can proceed a lot faster than they could without the enzyme. The second reason is that a small amount of an enzyme is needed to enable the biochemical reaction. That's because the chemical structure of the enzyme itself does not become altered as it enables the reaction. So a single enzyme can be used to start the same biochemical reaction over and over again.

Questions 21–25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What is the passage mainly about?
22. What point does the professor make about an enzyme when it is involved in a biochemical reaction?
23. What do enzymes do to help start a biochemical reaction?
24. Why does the professor talk about locks and keys?
25. What is enzymes?

Passage Three

We are rapidly nearing the end of this course in the history of classical music. We have covered

several centuries in a very short time. Much too short to do the music justice, of course, but then this is a survey course. From now until the end of the term, we'll be talking about and listening to electronic music. You probably already know it was in the 1930's that musical computers and synthesizers first appeared in universities. The first commercial synthesizers were sold about this time, too. The sophistication and complexity of these instruments has now increased to the point that they can produce almost any kind of sound. Some alarmists believe these new instruments will bring an end to classical music or they've already have. You know I don't share this view, though I agree we are in the midst of a revolution in instrument design. This, however, is not the first such revolution in musical history and probably not the last one either. Remember we've already studied a similar case in the early nineteenth century when the piano replaced the harpsichord and modern brass and wind instruments came into being.

One of the most important reasons for the great popularity of electronic instruments is of course their relatively cheap price. Well, just look at it. Only about 400 dollars for an electronic keyboard compared to nearly 3,000 dollars for a piano. Naturally, this has done a lot to increase sales of electronic instruments. But I don't think even the most ardent supporters of electronic instruments expect them to completely replace acoustic instruments.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the speaker's main topic?
27. At what point in the semester is this talk being given?
28. What is the speaker's opinion of the idea that electronic instruments will destroy classical music?
29. When does the speaker say that another significant change in instrument design took place?
30. According to the speaker, how does the price of the electronic keyboard compared with the price of the piano?

模拟试题九



Model Test Nine

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ● D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1.	A. At a gas station	B. At a bank.
	C. At a hospital	D. At a school
2.	A. She wants to win the race.	B. She is tired of losing.
	C. She doesn't want to disappoint her family.	D. Her sister is waiting

3. A. Barry no longer lives in Chicago. B. Barry doesn't know how to economize.
C. The woman called Barry in California. D. The woman didn't ever meet Barry.
4. A. Two hours B. Four hours
C. Six hours D. Eight hours
5. A. She enjoys making up stories about other people.
B. She can never keep anything to herself for long.
C. She is eager to share news with the woman.
D. She is the best informed woman in town.
6. A. A play. B. A movie.
C. A lecture. D. A concert.
7. A. Three-quarters of an hour. B. Half an hour.
C. A quarter of an hour. D. Ten minutes.
8. A. He fell. B. He had a fight.
C. He was killed. D. He was punished.
9. A. The upper branches were too high for the woman.
B. The lower branches didn't have any green apples.
C. The apples on the top branches weren't ripe.
D. In one week, there would be more apples.
10. A. Away from home. B. In the army
C. At a distant college. D. At camp.
11. A. Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
B. Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C. Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D. Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
12. A. The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B. The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C. The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D. The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
13. A. Packing up to go abroad. B. Drawing up a plan for her English course.
C. Brushing up on her English. D. Applying for a visa to the United States.
14. A. He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B. He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C. He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D. He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
15. A. To investigate the cause of AIDS.
B. To raise money for AIDS patients.
C. To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
D. To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. Different methods of pollination.
C. The food supply of the hummingbird.
17. A. It grows in a very cool climate.
C. Its blossoms change color.
18. A. They prefer warmer weather.
C. They are looking for brighter flowers.
19. When is the scarlet jilia plant pollinated?
A. Mid-July.
C. Late August.
20. A. They resemble other moths.
C. They scare off other pollinators.
- B. One example of an evolutionary strategy.
D. Hummingbirds and hawk moths.
- B. It is extremely difficult to grow.
D. Its nectar is bright red.
- B. There are not enough moths to eat.
D. They don't want to be caught by other pollinators.
- B. July.
D. At least in September.
- B. They emit a fragrant odor.
D. They are highly visible at night.

Passage Two

21. A. To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.
B. To reform railroad management in western European countries.
C. To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.
D. To set up an express train network throughout Europe.
22. A. Major European airlines will go bankrupt.
B. Europeans will pay much less for traveling.
C. Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.
D. Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.
23. A. Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.
B. Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.
C. Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.
D. Traveling by train may be as quick as or even quicker than by air.
24. A. In 1981. B. In 1989. C. In 1990. D. In 2000.
25. Which following statement is wrong according to the speaker?
A. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high speed trains.
B. The speed train service between Paris and Lyons achieved higher and higher speeds.
C. The train passengers will arrive at their destination first.
D. The 21 century may be the new age of the train.

Passage Three

26. A. They are motorcycles designated for water sports.
B. They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways.
C. They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation.
D. They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation.
27. A. Water scooter operators' lack of experience.
C. Overloading of small boats and other craft.
28. A. They scare whales to death.
- B. Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules.
D. Carelessness of people boating along the shore.
- B. They produce too much noise.

- C. They discharge toxic emissions. D. They endanger lots of water life.
29. A. Expand operating areas. B. Restrict operating hours.
C. Limit the use of water scooters. D. Enforce necessary regulations.
30. A. Water scooters are gaining in popularity because of its high speed and safety.
B. They can travel to the place a small boat cannot.
C. Strict regulations on water scooter have been made.
D. Every water scooter operator should be forced to attend classes in safety.

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 person he interviewed was _____ his former schoolmate.
A. no other than B. no more than C. none other than D. none the less
32. The bed has been _____ in the family. It was my great-grandmother's originally.
A. handed out B. handed over C. handed down D. handed round
33. None of us expected the chairman to _____ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital.
A. turn in B. turn over C. turn up D. turn down
34. After a long delay, she _____ replying to my e-mail.
A. got away with B. got back at C. got by D. got round to
35. The company has capitalized _____ the error of judgment made by its business competitor.
A. in B. over C. with D. on
36. There are still many problems ahead of us, but by this time next year we can see light at the end of the _____.
A. battle B. day C. road D. tunnel
37. Professor Johnson's retirement _____ from next January.
A. carries into effect B. takes effect C. has effect D. puts into effect
38. Many sat at the table, looked at the plate and _____ her lips.
A. smacked B. opened C. parted D. separated
39. She's always been kind to me—I can't just turn _____ on her now that she needs my help.
A. my back B. my head C. my eye D. my shoulder
40. When he first started in university, he really felt at _____ with his major—economics.
A. shore B. bank C. ocean D. sea

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Rodman met with Tony to try and settle the dispute over his contract.
A. mark B. involve C. solve D. avoid
42. When a man knows that he will be put into prison if he uses a potentially deadly object to rob or do harm to another person, he will think twice about it.
A. passive B. lifelong C. unhappy D. fatal
43. The dean can't see you at the moment. He is addressing the first-year students in the lecture hall.
A. complaining to B. arguing with C. speaking to D. consulting with
44. Floods have undermined the foundation of the ancient bridge.
A. weakened B. reached C. spoiled D. covered
45. The temperatures are somewhat lower than the average temperature in May this year.
A. rather B. very C. a little D. less
46. Some psychologists argue that the traditional idea "spare the rod and spoil the child" is not rational.
A. helpful B. kind C. sensible D. effective
47. He must not allow this unusual barrier to stop him from fighting against the enemy.
A. interior B. obstacle C. interruption D. interference
48. Many of the local residents left homes to ward off the danger of flooding.
A. overcome B. enclose C. encounter D. avoid
49. I found this very profitable in diminishing the intensity of narrow-minded prejudice.
A. lessening B. reflecting C. removing D. increasing
50. Personality in Americans is further complicated by successive waves of immigration from various countries.
A. uninterrupted B. successful C. forceful D. overwhelming

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

Have you ever gone to a concert and realized that your seats were right next to the booming speakers? Are you guilty 51 turning up the volume on your portable cassette or CD player to drown out the whining of your little brother? Sometimes it's difficult to avoid loud music or noises, but they can be bad news because loud noises can 52 temporary or permanent hearing loss.

Extremely loud music and noises that go on for long periods of time are common causes of deafness. If a noise is so loud that you have to shout to make yourself 53, there is a 54 that the mechanism inside your ear can be injured.

Temporary hearing loss can happen after you've been exposed to loud noise for only 15 minutes. If you have temporary hearing loss, you won't be able to hear as

51. A. of B. in
C. at D. on
52. A. increase B. take
C. cause D. confirm
53. A. heard B. appreciated
C. tracked D. welcomed
54. A. meaning B. point
C. chance D. sense

__55__ as you normally can, and you may have tinnitus, which is a fancy word for ringing in the ears. Your ears can feel “full”, too. __56__ , these things usually go away and your hearing soon return to normal.

Permanent hearing loss can happen when someone is exposed to loud noise over and over. Construction workers and people who work in factories must __57__ ear protectors because the equipment they use can be extremely loud.

But even some lawn mowers and power tools can permanently __58__ a person’s ability to hear high-pitched noises and can also give him permanent tinnitus. Listening to extremely loud music over and over can also have the same effect on a person’s hearing. And using headphones on a portable cassette or CD player can be dangerous __59__ if the volume is too high and the headphones are used a lot, the noise can damage the ears.

The best way to avoid hearing loss is to wear ear protectors when working with machinery and earplugs when going to a concert. Headphones are OK to wear when you’re listening to music; just be sure the volume isn’t too high, and give them a rest __60__ once in a while.

55. A. good B. well
C. frequently D. stable
56. A. Unfortunately B. Accordingly
C. Luckily D. Unexpectedly

57. A. bear B. hear
C. wear D. tear

58. A. affect B. effect
C. offer D. show

59. A. while B. though
C. because D. unless

60. A. each B. every
C. for D. all

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

Should doctors ever lie to benefit their patient—to speed recovery or to conceal the approach of death? In medicine as in law, government, and other lines of work, the requirements of honesty often seem dwarfed by greater needs: the need to shelter from brutal news or to uphold a promise of secrecy; to expose corruption or to promote the public interest.

What should doctors say, for example, to a 46-year-old man coming in for a routine physical checkup just before going on vacation with his family who, though he feels in perfect health, is found to have a form of cancer that will cause him to die within six months? Is it best to tell him the truth? If he asks, should the doctors deny that he is ill, or minimize the gravity of the illness? Should they at least conceal

the truth until after the family vacation?

Doctors confront such choices often and urgently. At times, they see important reasons to lie for the patient's own sake; in their eyes, such lies differ sharply from self-serving ones.

Studies show that most doctors sincerely believe that the seriously ill patients do not want to know the truth about their condition, and that informing them risks destroying their hope, so that they may recover more slowly, or deteriorate faster, perhaps even commit suicide. As one physician wrote: "Ours is a profession which traditionally has been guided by a precept that transcends the virtue of uttering the truth for truth's sake, and that is 'as far as possible do no harm.'"

But the illusory nature of the benefits is now coming to be documented. Studies show that, contrary to the belief of many physicians, an overwhelming majority of patients do want to be told the truth, even about grave illness, and feel betrayed when they learn that they have been misled. We are also learning that truthful information, humanely conveyed, helps patients cope with illness: help them tolerate pain better, need less medicine, and even recover faster after surgery.

There is urgent need to debate this issue openly. Not only in medicine, but in other professions as well, practitioners may find themselves repeatedly in difficulty where serious consequences seem avoidable only through deception. Yet the public has every reason to be wary of professional deception, for such practices are peculiarly likely to become deeply rooted, to spread, and to erode trust. Neither in medicine, nor in law, government, or the social sciences can there be comfort in the old saying, "What you don't know can't hurt you."

61. According to the author's opinion, lies _____.
 - A. can benefit the patients.
 - B. can help the patients to recovery
 - C. can do nothing to the patients' illness
 - D. can not benefit the patients
62. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. Most of the doctors believe that the seriously ill patients do not want to know the truth about their condition.
 - B. The truthful information helps patients to deal with their illness.
 - C. There is a need to discuss whether to lie or not to the patients.
 - D. It is true that "What you don't know can't hurt."
63. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. There is urgent need to debate this issue openly.
 - B. Neither in medicine, nor in law, government, or the social sciences can there be comfort in the old saying. "What you don't know can't hurt you."
 - C. The public has every reason to be wary of professional deception.
 - D. We need to discuss this issue in medicine, but not in other professions.
64. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?
 - A. Deception is beneficial to patients.
 - B. Whether patients should be told the truth of their illness.
 - C. Whether patients really want to know the truth of their illness.
 - D. Who benefits from deception.
65. The reasons that the doctors lie to the patients are _____.
 - A. seriously ill patients do not want to be told the truth
 - B. informing them risks destroying their hope

- C. telling truth may make them deteriorate faster
- D. all the above

Passage Two

English speakers pick up pitch in the right hemispheres of their brains, but speakers of certain other languages perceive it on the left as well. It all depends on what you want to learn from pitch, Donald Wong of the Indiana School of Medicine in Indianapolis told the meeting last week.

Earlier studies have shown that when an English speaker hears pitch changes, the right prefrontal cortex leaps into action. This fits in with the idea that emotive nuances of language—which in English are often carried by the rise and fall of the voice — are perceived on the right.

But in “tonal” languages like Thai, Mandarin and Swedish, pitch not only carries emotional information, but can also alter the meaning of a word. Wong and his colleagues suspected that a speaker of tonal language would register pitch in the left side of the brain—in particular Broca’s area, which processes the linguistic content of language.

To test this, the team asked English speakers and Thai speakers to listen to 80 pairs of Thai words, and tracked the blood flow in their brains using positron emission tomography. The volunteers had to decide whether the two words sounded the same, either by consonant or by tone. In some cases, the words had no intelligible meaning.

None of the words was emotionally charged, so even when Thai speakers could understand them, there was no right-side activation. But sure enough the Thai speakers consistently lit up the left side of the brain, especially Broca’s area, while the English speakers did not.

The researchers are now planning to repeat the experiment with Thai speakers using whole sentences, complete with emotional information. “Both hemispheres will be engaged,” predicts Wong.

66. The reason why pitch is registered on the right hemisphere, according to the passage, is that it _____.
 A. belongs to the English language exclusively B. is an emotive nuance of language
 C. can be easily heard D. is a regular sound
67. When the emotion-free words were heard in the test, they _____.
 A. were registered on the English speakers’ right hemispheres
 B. slowed down the blood flow in the volunteers’ brains
 C. activated the Thai speakers’ left hemispheres
 D. sounded exactly the same to the volunteers
68. A tonal language _____.
 A. possesses no pitch B. carries pitch with dual functions
 C. is superior to the English language D. holds more linguistic content than English
69. In Wong’s future experiment, the volunteers _____.
 A. will use either their right or left hemispheres
 B. will use both English and a tonal language
 C. will listen to emotionally-charged sentences
 D. will listen to more pairs of emotionally-charged words
70. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Two hemispheres to the sound of speech.
 B. Two functions of pitch in language.

- C. Two hemispheres of the human brain.
- D. Two languages and two hemispheres.

Passage Three

British scientists are preparing to launch trials of a radical new way to fight cancer, which kills tumours by infecting them with viruses like the common cold.

If successful, virus therapy could eventually form a third pillar alongside radiotherapy and chemotherapy in the standard arsenal against cancer, while avoiding some of the debilitating side-effects.

Leonard Seymour, a professor of gene therapy at Oxford University, who has been working on the virus therapy with colleagues in London and the US, will lead the trials later this year. Cancer Research UK said yesterday that it was excited by the potential of Prof. Seymour's pioneering techniques.

One of the country's leading geneticists, Prof. Seymour has been working with viruses that kill cancer cells directly, while avoiding harm to healthy tissue. "In principle, you've got something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy," he said.

Cancer-killing viruses exploit the fact that cancer cells suppress the body's local immune system. "If a cancer doesn't do that, the immune system wipes it out. If you can get a virus into a tumour, viruses find them a very good place to be because there's no immune system to stop them replicating. You can regard it as the cancer's Achilles' heel."

Only a small amount of the virus needs to get to the cancer. "They replicate, you get a million copies in each cell and the cell bursts and they infect the tumour cells adjacent and repeat the process," said Prof. Seymour.

Preliminary research on mice shows that the viruses work well on tumours resistant to standard cancer drugs. "It's an interesting possibility that they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours, which could be quite different to anything we've had before."

Researchers have known for some time that viruses can kill tumour cells and some aspects of the work have already been published in scientific journals. American scientists have previously injected viruses directly into tumours but this technique will not work if the cancer is inaccessible or has spread throughout the body.

Prof. Seymour's innovative solution is to mask the virus from the body's immune system, effectively allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do—spread through the blood and reach tumours wherever they are. The big hurdle has always been to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them on the way.

"What we've done is make chemical modifications to the virus to put a polymer coat around it - it's a stealth virus when you inject it," he said.

After the stealth virus infects the tumour, it replicates, but the copies do not have the chemical modifications. If they escape from the tumour, the copies will be quickly recognised and mopped up by the body's immune system.

The therapy would be especially useful for secondary cancers, called metastases, which sometimes spread around the body after the first tumour appears. "There's an awful statistic of patients in the west ... with malignant cancers; 75% of them go on to die from metastases," said Prof. Seymour.

Two viruses are likely to be examined in the first clinical trials: adenovirus, which normally causes a cold-like illness, and vaccinia, which causes cowpox and is also used in the vaccine against smallpox. For

safety reasons, both will be disabled to make them less pathogenic in the trial, but Prof. Seymour said he eventually hopes to use natural viruses.

The first trials will use uncoated adenovirus and vaccinia and will be delivered locally to liver tumours, in order to establish whether the treatment is safe in humans and what dose of virus will be needed. Several more years of trials will be needed, eventually also on the polymer-coated viruses, before the therapy can be considered for use in the NHS. Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments, Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it might be applied to all cancers.

71. What is the passage mainly concerned about?
 - A. New weapon to fight cancer.
 - B. Chemical modifications to the virus.
 - C. Gene therapy to cancers.
 - D. Gene therapy of virus therapy.
72. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Cancer Research UK is quite hopeful about Professor Seymour's work on the virus therapy.
 - B. Cancer's Achilles' heel refers to the fact that virus may stay safely in a tumor and replicate.
 - C. To infect the cancer cells, a good deal of viruses should be injected into the tumor.
 - D. Researches on animals indicate that virus could be used as a new way to treat drug-resistant tumors.
73. Information about researches on viruses killing tumor cells can be found _____.
 - A. on TV
 - B. in magazines
 - C. on internet
 - D. in newspapers
74. To treat tumors spreading out in body, researchers try to _____.
 - A. change the body's immune system
 - B. inject chemotherapy drugs into bloodstream
 - C. increase the amount of injection
 - D. disguise the viruses on the way to tumors
75. When the chemical modified virus in tumor replicates, the copies _____.
 - A. will soon escape from the tumor and spread out
 - B. will be wiped out by the body's immune system
 - C. will be immediately recognized by the researchers
 - D. will eventually stop the tumor from spreading out

Passage Four

The idea of test-tube babies may make you either delighted at the wonders of modern medicine or irritated while considering the moral, or legal, or technological implications of starting life in a laboratory. But if you've ever been pregnant yourself, one thing is certain: You wonder what it's like to carry a test-tube baby. Are these pregnancies normal? Are the babies normal?

The earliest answers come from Australia, where a group of medical experts at the Queen Victoria Medical Center in Melbourne have taken a look at the continent's first nine successful in vitro pregnancies. The Australians report that the pregnancies themselves seemed to proceed according to plan, but at birth some unusual trends did show up. Seven of the nine babies turned out to be girls. Six of the nine were delivered by Caesarean section. Undone baby, a twin, was born with a serious heart defect and a few days later developed life-threatening problems.

What does it all mean? Even the doctors don't know for sure, because the numbers are so small. The proportion of girls to boys is high, but until there are many more test-tube babies none will know whether that's something that just happened to be like that or something special that happens when egg meets sperm in a test tube instead of a Fallopian tube. The same thing is true of the single heart defect; it usually shows up in only 15 out of 60,000 births in that part of Australia, but the fact that it occurred in one out of nine test-tube babies does not necessarily mean that they are at special risk. One thing the doctors can explain is the high number of Caesareans. Most of the mothers were older, had long histories of fertility problems and in some cases had had surgery on the fallopian tubes, all of which made them likely candidates for Caesareans anyway.

The Australian researchers report that they are quite encouraged. All the babies are now making normal progress even the twin with the birth defects.

76. What would people be most concerned about according to the author?
 - A. Whether the test-tube babies would be legally accepted by society.
 - B. Whether the test-tube babies would be normal from pregnancy to birth.
 - C. Whether modern medicine is advanced enough for test-tube babies' delivery.
 - D. Whether there would be always more girls than boys out of the test-tube babies.
77. What does the Latin word "in vitro"(paragraph two) most probably mean?
 - A. Normal.
 - B. Test-tube.
 - C. Virtual.
 - D. Fallopian tube.
78. The Australian experiment of the test-tube babies has the following unusual trends except that _____.
 - A. most of the babies are girls
 - B. most of the babies are delivered by means of surgical operations
 - C. there is a serious heart disease case
 - D. the babies do not appear to be normal
79. Which of the following explanations regarding the high number of Caesarean operations is NOT true?
 - A. Some mothers have passed the best age for a natural delivery.
 - B. Some mothers have physical problems with pregnancy.
 - C. Some mothers volunteer to be the candidates of the Caesarean operations.
 - D. Some mothers have had surgical operations on the fallopian tubes.
80. What is the author's attitude toward the idea of test-tube babies?
 - A. Optimistic.
 - B. Pessimistic.
 - C. Delighted.
 - D. Irritated.

Passage Five

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall bladder (胆囊) removed by surgeons operating, via computer from New York. It was the first complete *telesurgery* procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc. that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a

key obstacle to telesurgery time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration (合作) among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen (腹部) and thorax (胸腔) do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithms (算法) enhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance—currently several meters in the operating room—could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers.

81. The title that best expresses the main idea is _____.
 - A. How the Second Revolution in Surgery Comes Out
 - B. The Telesurgery Revolution
 - C. A Patient Was Saved
 - D. Dream Comes True
82. The italicized word "telesurgery" (Par.1, sentence 2) can be best explained as _____.
 - A. an operation done over a distance
 - B. an operation done on television
 - C. an operation demanding special skill
 - D. an operation demanding high technology
83. How long did it take the patient to resume her normal activity after the operation?
 - A. 24 hours.
 - B. 48 hours.
 - C. About a week.
 - D. Almost a month.
84. What is the major barrier to telesurgery?
 - A. Distance.
 - B. Advanced technology.
 - C. Delay.
 - D. Medical facilities.
85. The writer implies that _____.
 - A. difficult operation can be successfully performed all over the world now
 - B. compared to the "third revolution" in surgery, the first two are less important
 - C. all patients can be cured by a gall bladder-removal operation
 - D. a new breakthrough has been made in surgery

Passage Six

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other, more surprising causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva slows. Our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil-smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen sulfide. Mouth bacteria thrive in airless conditions. Oxygen-rich saliva keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur-producing bacteria gain the upper hand, producing classic “morning breath”. Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise—anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it’s not understood why. Some people’s breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad-breath trouble than younger people do. Babies, however, who make plenty of saliva and whose mouths contain relatively few bacteria have characteristically sweet breath.

For most of us, the simple, dry-mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. Breakfast often stops morning breath.

Those with chronic dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry-mouth bad breath because it clears away many of the offending bacteria.

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad-breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don’t necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of mucus. If the mouthwash contains alcohol—as most do—it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

86. The phrase “emanate from” in Paragraph 1 most probably means “_____”.
- A. thrive on B. account for C. originate from D. descend from
87. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the causes of bad breath?
- A. Tooth trouble. B. Sulfur-rich food. C. Too much exercise. D. Mental strain.
88. According to the passage, alcohol has something to do with bad breath mainly because _____.
- A. it keeps offending bacteria from reproducing B. its smell adds to bad breath
- C. it kills some helpful bacteria D. it affects the normal flow of saliva
89. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because _____.
- A. they can’t mask the bad odor long enough
- B. they can’t get to all the offending bacteria
- C. their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse
- D. they can’t cover the thick layers of mucus
90. We can infer from this passage that _____.
- A. offensive breath can’t easily be cured
- B. elderly people are less offended by bad breath
- C. heavy drinkers are less affected by bad breath
- D. offensive breath is less affected by alcohol

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到115分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

家庭环境因素对儿童健康的影响

没有哪一个地方像家那么重要？真的吗？世卫组织的一项新研究确定了危及儿童健康的家庭环境因素。

世卫科学家们在报告中指出，欧洲婴幼儿和儿童多达 90%的时间是在家中度过的，家庭环境从很多方面影响着儿童健康。该研究对世卫组织欧洲区的八个城市就住房、健康状况等进行了全面的分析和回顾。这八个城市分别是：法国的安格斯、德国的波恩、斯洛伐克的布拉迪斯拉发、匈牙利的布达佩斯、葡萄牙的弗雷拉、意大利的福尔姆、瑞士的日内瓦、立陶宛的维尔纽斯，以及后来加入的吉尔吉斯斯坦的奥沙。

根据这份报告，虽然家常常被认为是儿童而言最安全的地方，但家却包藏了各种有害的环境因素：霉菌、噪音、环境烟草烟气、家用固体燃料燃烧、不洁用水、铅中毒及意外事故。下面是研究中的部分结果。

潮湿环境促使霉菌生长，从而导致儿童呼吸系统疾病。床垫上 10 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 的尘螨含量对 11 岁以前双亲有过敏性哮喘的儿童而言发病危险要增加五倍。50%以上哮喘患儿都有由猫、狗引发的病症。

环境烟草烟气 (ETS)、室内固体燃料的燃烧、潮湿环境、尘螨颗粒以及宠物脱落的毛屑都构成了对儿童呼吸的主要威胁。在世卫组织欧洲区，据估计每年约有 5 万以上 0~4 岁儿童死于由室内污染导致的急性下呼吸道感染。在该地区，总体上说，使用固体燃料是室内空气污染的最大来源，在同年龄组中因此而死亡的病例达 1 万例之多。

睡眠质量也与健康状况有关。睡眠受到噪音干扰的儿童患偏头痛的几率是免受噪音干扰儿童的 120%，并且这些儿童中 90%以上极有可能伴有呼吸系统功能紊乱。

在所调查的 8 个城市中，1%的儿童家中没有水源，12%的儿童家中没有热水。虽然该数字因城市不同而变化，但还没有一个城市的所有儿童都可以在其住所用上热水。

对儿童健康最严重的威胁之一是铅中毒。在老房子，油漆和管道焊接处都有铅。禁止使用含铅汽油是减少血铅浓度含量高的儿童数量的有效措施，这些措施已使一些国家大于 10 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ 血铅浓度的儿童从 1976~1980 年的 88.2%降至 1999~2000 年的 2.2%。然而要彻底解决这个问题，就一定要在欧洲区实施该措施。

意外事故是 5~15 岁儿童致死的首要原因，家是他们容易受伤的一个地方，但很多危险是可以预防的。

在调查的儿童中，20%的孩子抱怨家周围没有足够的空间可以进行娱乐活动。这可能会对进行体育活动的量产生直接影响。

This is the end of Model Test Nine. (注意：写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题九 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【C】** intensive care unit 意思是“重点护理组，重症加强护理病房”。可推知谈话发生在医院。
2. **【A】** 从“I want to make sure I come in first.”（我想保证跑第一）可推知。
3. **【A】** 从“He’s an accountant in California now.”（他现在在加利福尼亚作会计师）可推知 Barry 不住在芝加哥了。
4. **【C】** 从“you’ll have a six-hour layover between flights.”（你有六个小时的中途停留）可推知女士在纽约将逗留六个小时。
5. **【C】** 从“She always has the latest news in town and can’t wait to talk it over with me.”可推知她总是迫不及待的和我分享最新消息。
6. **【D】** 从“I’d like to buy a \$10 ticket for Friday’s concert?”（我想买一张 10 美元的周五的音乐会的票）可推断答案为 D。
7. **【C】** “It’s already 8:30. Well, it takes only half an hour to get to the airport, and the plane doesn’t leave until 9:15.”（时间是八点半，到达机场要半小时，飞机 9 点 15 分才起飞）。
8. **【A】** “Your son is badly bruised. In a couple of days he’ll be well enough to go back to climb trees.”（你的儿子淤伤了。几天之后，他就又能爬树了）可推知男孩从树上掉了下来。
9. **【C】** 从“I don’t think you should try to pick those green apples in the upper branches for at least two more weeks. By that time they’ll all be red.”可推知至少两周之后苹果才变红了。
10. **【C】** 从“I’m afraid that he will drop out of college.”（女士害怕她儿子会辍学）可推知她儿子现在在大学学习。
11. **【D】** “— but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.”言下之意就是使我印象深刻的是他候诊室内的杂志而不是他的医术。可推断答案为 D。
12. **【C】** “but we really can’t rent an apartment without seeing it first.”（但是我事先不看一下的话，我不能租的）。
13. **【C】** 从“I’ve been tied up with my studies. You know I’m planning to go to the United States this coming summer, but I’m a bit nervous about my English.”可推知女士忙着学习英语。
14. **【C】** “— it seemed to have sneaked up on me.”（它偷偷地出现在我的身上）可知他平时没有觉察到高血压的症状。
15. **【D】** “The trip was intended to bring to the world’s attention the fact that AIDS is not just an African disease — it’s also endangering other countries, notably, India and Thailand.”（此次旅游的目的是让世界知道 AIDS 不仅是个非洲的疾病——也危害到其他国家如印度和泰国）。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【B】** 从“I’d like to discuss the first non-instance of strange evolutionary strategy”可推知谈一个非实例的进化方式。non-instance 非实例的。

17. **【C】**“And the blossoms seem to change their color for each of these pollinators.”（对于每个传粉者，花好像是变化颜色的）。
18. **【A】**从“By late August, however, the hummingbirds leave the area for a warmer climate.”可推知蜂鸟离开这个地方去找暖和的去处。
19. **【D】**从“These moths continue to pollinate（授粉）the flowers until well into September”可推知至少直到九月，这些飞蛾继续授粉。
20. **【D】**从“this kind of moths can see these white blossoms easily at night.”可推知这种类型的飞蛾在夜晚能够容易地看到这些花。

Passage Two

21. **【D】**根据短文开头提到 1989 年欧洲铁道协会提出建议在 2020 年前修建从瑞典到西西里，从葡萄牙到波兰的横贯欧洲的高速铁路网，可知欧洲铁道协会提出的建议是修建横贯欧洲的高速铁路网。
22. **【C】**从“If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today.”可知如果他们的提议成为现实，这会使欧洲铁路运输业发生革命主要城市间的旅行时间可以比现在缩短一半。
23. **【D】**文中提到，飞机旅行固然比火车旅行更快，但是如果把飞行时间和往返机场的时间加起来，两者几乎没有什么区别了。而且，如果遇到恶劣天气或航班拥挤或罢工，乘坐火车的乘客将会最先到达目的地。综合而言，火车旅行可以和飞机旅行一样快，甚至比飞机旅行还要快。
24. **【A】**短文中明确提到法国在 1981 年首次在巴黎和里昂之间修建了时速达 260 公里的高速铁路。
25. **【C】**文中提到如果遇到恶劣天气或航班拥挤或罢工，乘坐火车的乘客将会最先到达目的地。所以火车先到是有前提的。

Passage Three

26. **【D】**从“Nowadays speedy, colorful water scooters are gaining in popularity.”可知多彩的水上电单车日渐受到欢迎。
27. **【A】**从“Many water scooter operators are inexperienced”可知许多的水上电单车的操作者经验匮乏。
28. **【B】**从“Beach residents complained of the noise of the scooters.”可知海滨的居民抱怨电单车带来的噪音。
29. **【D】**从“Regulations such as minimum operating age, restricted operating areas and compulsory classes in water safety are essential.”可知必须有这样的规章去规定，诸如：操作者的最小年龄，使用区域的限制和参与水上安全必修课。
30. **【D】**从“Regulations such as minimum operating age, restricted operating areas and compulsory classes in water safety are essential.”可以看出水上安全课作为强令性的课程应作为规章中的一项。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. **【C】**题干：他采访的人不是别人，正是他的老同学。no other than 中，other than 表示 expect，与 no 连用，表示“不是别的（事），正是”，指事物；no more than 表示“仅仅”；none other than

指“不是别人，正是”，用以指人，符合题意。none the less 指 nonetheless，“尽管如此，依然”。故答案是 C。

32. 【C】题干：这张床一直在家一代一代往下传，它原本是我曾祖母的。handed out 分发；handed over 移交；handed down 传给（后代），传下来；handed round 一个传给下一个。
33. 【C】题干：没有人指望主席会来参加聚会，我们以为他仍然在住院。turn in 归还；turn over 打翻；turn up 出现，到来；turn down 拒绝。
34. 【D】题干：她拖了很长时间才抽空回复我的电子邮件。A. got away with “逃避惩罚”；B. got back at “实行报复”；C. got by “通过，混过”；D. got round to “腾出时间来做”。显然，只有 D 符合题意。
35. 【D】题干：公司由于其生意竞争对手的错误判断而获利。capitalize on “利用（别人的错误获利）”，介词 on 后往往接 error, mistake 一类的词；因此选 D。
36. 【D】题干：我们面前仍然有很多问题，不过到明年这个时候，我们就能看到曙光了。虽然四个选项都可以搭配词组 at the end of, 但 light at the end of the tunnel 是英语中的俗语，表示“曙光在前，胜利在望”的意思。其他选项都不能表达这个特定含义，所以选项 D 正确。
37. 【B】题干：约翰逊教授明年一月份退休。虽然 carry into effect, take effect 和 put into effect 都有“实施，生效”的意思，但用法却大不一样。Carry / put / bring into effect 一类的词组是“使……生效”的意思，要带宾语或用被动语态；而 take / come / go into effect 一类的词组可以独立使用，可以直接说：sth. Takes / comes into / goes into effect。题目中 retirement 是主语，因此只能选 B。has effect 表示“有效果或影响”与句意不合。
38. 【A】题干：玛丽坐在餐桌旁，眼睛盯着盘子，一副垂涎三尺的样子。smack one's lips “(馋的) 舔嘴唇”，故选 A。
39. 【A】题干：她对我一直很好——既然她现在需要我的帮助，我不能不管。turn one's back on sb. 是习惯用语，意思是“不理睬，拒绝帮助”，所以选 A。
40. 【D】题干：当他刚开始进入大学学习时，他对他的专业——经济学真的感到不知所措。这几个单词都是简单的词，但是 at sea (with sth.) 表示“不知所措，困惑，茫然”，故选 D。

Section B

41. 【C】题干：罗德曼与托尼会面尝试解决他的合同纠纷。句子中的划线部分意为“解决”。四个选项中，意思为解决的是 solve。avoid 是避免，mark 是做标记；involve 指卷入、陷入。和 involve 有关的短语有 involved in 卷入……；involve with 涉及，和……有关。
42. 【D】题干：若一个人知道如果他可能致死的物体抢劫或伤害他人后将会进监狱，他会三思而后行。deadly 致命的，致死的。passive 被动的；lifelong 终身的；unhappy 不幸福的；fatal 致命的，关键的。故答案为 D。
43. 【C】题干：院长现在无法见你，他正在讲演厅给一年级学生发表演说。address 演说，演讲。complain 抱怨；argue 争吵；speak 讲话；consult 请教。故答案为 C。
44. 【C】题干：洪水破坏了古桥的基石。undermine 侵蚀……的基础。weaken 使变弱；reach 到达；spoil 损坏，毁掉；cover 覆盖。故答案为 C。
45. 【C】题干：今年五月份的气温略低于往年的平均温度。somewhat 稍微，有点。rather 在一定程度上；very 很，非常；a little 少许，稍微；less 较少的，更少的。故答案为 C。
46. 【C】题干：许多心理学家认为，“不打不成器”这一传统说法是不合理的。rational 合理的，理智的。helpful 有益的；kind 友善的，和蔼的；sensible 明智的，合理的；effective 有效的。故答案为 C。
47. 【B】题干：他不允许一些不寻常的障碍阻挠他与敌人的战斗。barrier 障碍，隔阂。interior 内

- 部的; obstacle 障碍物; interruption 打断, 中断; interference 干涉, 介入。故答案为 B。
48. **【D】** 题干: 很多当地居民为躲避洪水离开了家园。ward off 避开, 挡开。overcome 克服; enclose 装入, 圈起; encounter 遇见, 遭遇; avoid 避免。故答案为 D。
49. **【A】** 题干: 我发现这有利于减少由于心胸狭窄产生的偏见的强度。diminish 减少, 缩小。lessening 减少, 变小; reflecting 反映, 表达; removing 去掉; increasing 增加, 增长。故答案为 A。
50. **【A】** 题干: 受各国不断涌入的移民潮的影响, 美国人的个性变得更加复杂。successive 连续的, 相继的。uninterrupted 不停的, 不打断的, 连续的; successful 成功的; forceful 有力的; overwhelming 势不可挡的。故答案为 A。

Part III Cloze

51. **【A】** “be guilty of sth/ doing sth” 为固定搭配, 意思是“犯了……罪, 对……感到内疚”。
52. **【C】** 这句话是说大的吵闹声会导致暂时性或永久性的听力丧失, 所以选 cause。
53. **【A】** make oneself heard 是使某人被听见, 就是让别人听见自己讲什么。根据文章内容应该选使自己被别人听见。
54. **【C】** chance 除了表示机会以外, 还有可能性的意思。
55. **【B】** as well as 是副词比较级, 意为跟什么一样好。不能用 good, 因为它修饰的是动词 hear, 只能用副词, 另外两项含义不对。
56. **【C】** unfortunately 不幸地, 遗憾地; accordingly 相应地, 因此, 于是; unexpectedly 出乎意料地; luckily 幸运地。联系上下文可知这里应该是选 C。
57. **【C】** wear 是戴上的意思, 为最佳选项, 其他的都不符合句意。
58. **【A】** 从这句话来分析, 这里应该填动词, B 作为动词意思是“引起, 使发生”, 排除。而根据句意应该填“影响”的含义, 所以选 A。
59. **【C】** 根据上下文, 这里需要一个表原因的词, 因为后边的从句是对前面一句进行解释说明。所以 C 为正确选项。
60. **【B】** every once in a while 为习惯用法, 意思是“每隔一会, 时不时地”。

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【D】** 态度题。作者在文章的第五段, 通过使用 but, contrary to, majority of patients do want to be told the truth, truthful information helps patients cope with illness 等文字清楚地表明了自己的观点“欺骗对病人没有好处”, 相反, 真实的信息有助于病人更好地抵抗病魔。由此可见 D 是正确答案。
62. **【D】** 细节题。源于文章的最后一句话: “Neither in medicine, nor in law, government, or the social sciences can there be comfort in the old saying, ‘What you don’t know can’t hurt you.’ ” (不管是在医学界, 还是在法律界、政府或是社会科学领域, “无知者无畏”) 意义与原句正相反, 因而是错误的。
63. **【A】** 主旨题。一般来讲, 主题句中包含中心思想, 而主题句常常出现在句首, 此段的中心意思正是体现在句首的主题句中, 因此 A 是正确答案。
64. **【B】** 主旨归纳题。通读全文可知, 作者针对医生对病人隐瞒病情这一做法提出质疑: 病人应不应该了解真相? 了解真相对他们有没有好处?
65. **【D】** 细节题。参看文章第四段第一句, 列举了医生向病人隐瞒真情的原因, 包括 A, B, C 选项。

Passage Two

66. 【B】细节题。答案在第二段。讲英语的人听到音调改变时右脑会变活跃，这种现象反映了 emotive（感情的）nuances（细微差别）of language。
67. 【C】细节题。倒数第二段讲到实验中所有讲出来的词都不带任何感情，但是泰语讲话者大脑左半球却很活跃。
68. 【B】细节题。答案在第三段开头。从此处可见“tonal” languages 有双重作用。
69. 【C】细节题。文章最后一段讲到研究者正在计划再次对使用泰语的讲话者进行实验，这次让他们读带有完整感情色彩的整句话。
70. 【D】主旨题。文章主要讲述了不同的语言所对应的大脑两个半球的活动。

Passage Three

71. 【A】细节题。scientists are preparing to launch trials of a radical new way to fight cancer, which kills tumours by infecting them with viruses like the common cold.（英国科学家正准备进行试验找到一个及其新颖的办法来战胜癌症，即像感冒一样通过让肿瘤感染病毒来杀死癌细胞。）因此选 A 战胜癌症的新武器。
72. 【C】细节题。见第 6 段第 1 句：Only a small amount of the virus needs to get to the cancer.（只需一小部分病毒进入癌细胞即可。）这与 C 选项中的 a good deal of viruses（许多病毒）不符，因此选 C。
73. 【B】细节题。见第 8 段第 1 句：Researchers have known for some time that viruses can kill tumour cells and some aspects of the work have already been published in scientific journals.（研究人员很久以来就知道病毒能杀死肿瘤细胞，有关这方面的著作已经发表在科学期刊上了。）Journal 意思是“日报、期刊、杂志”。只有 B 杂志属于 journal 的范畴。
74. 【D】词汇题。见第 9 段第 1 句：Prof. Seymour's innovative solution is to mask the virus from the body's immune system,...（西摩教授创新的解决办法是掩饰病毒让人体的免疫系统识别不出来……）。“mask”的意思是“掩盖，隐蔽，伪装”，在这里和“disguise”同义。
75. 【B】细节题。见第 11 段第 2 句：If they escape from the tumour, the copies will be quickly recognised and mopped up by the body's immune system.（如果他们从肿瘤中逃脱，他们会很快被人体的免疫系统识别并消灭掉。）mop up 这里与 wipe out 同义，意思是“消灭，歼灭”。

Passage Four

76. 【B】细节题。根据第一段最后两句话作者通过问句的形式提出了人们关心的问题：Are these pregnancies normal? Are the babies normal?（这些受孕正常吗？这些试管婴儿正常吗？）换句话说也就是人们关心这些试管婴儿从怀孕到出生是否都正常。
77. 【B】推理题。找到“in vitro”所在的那句话“The earliest answers come from Australia, where a group of medical experts at the Queen Victoria Medical Center in Melbourne have taken a look at the continent's first nine successful in vitro pregnancies.”而这句话的前一句是人们担心试管婴儿从怀孕到出生是否正常，而接来说“最早的答案来自于澳大利亚墨尔本维多利亚女王医学中心的一组医学专家，他们观察了澳大利亚头九例 in vitro 怀孕。”由此来推断 in vitro 应该是试管。
78. 【D】细节题。从第二段第二句话开始到第五句“...but at birth some unusual trends did show up. Seven of the nine babies turned out to be girls. Six of the nine were delivered by Caesarean section. Undone baby, ..., was born with a serious heart defect and a few days later developed life-threatening

problems.”(……但是出生的时候确实出现了一些不同寻常的趋势。九个婴儿中七个是女孩，六个是剖腹产，还有一个出生时就有严重的心脏病，几天后发展成为威胁生命的问题。)这里提到了 A、B、C 三个选项的内容，没有提到 D 选项，因此选 D。

79. **【C】** 推理题。根据第三段的最后两句话 “One thing the doctors can explain is the high number of Caesareans. Most of the mothers were older, had long histories of fertility problems and in some cases had had surgery on the fallopian tubes, all of which made them likely candidates for Caesareans anyway.” (医生唯一可以解释的是较高的剖腹产率。大部分母亲年纪比较大，长期患有生育问题，有些还在输卵管上做过手术，所有这些使得她们很可能需要进行剖腹产。)
80. **【A】** 态度题。根据最后一段 “The Australian researchers report that they are quite encouraged. All the babies are now making normal progress even the twin with the birth defects.” (澳大利亚研究者报告称他们非常受鼓舞。所有的试管婴儿现在的进展非常正常，甚至患有先天心脏病的那个孩子也很正常。) 可以看出作者是非常乐观的。

Passage Five

81. **【B】** 主旨题。综观全文，只有 B 项能够最好地表达出本文的主要思想。
82. **【A】** 词汇题。从第 1 段内容可知，这次手术是法国和纽约两地的医生通过电脑来共同完成的，因此 telesurgery 可以解释为“远程手术”。A 项为正确答案。
83. **【C】** 根据第 2 段的 “The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.” (病人大约 48 小时后可以出院，第二个星期就能正常活动) 可知，C 项为正确答案。
84. **【C】** 细节题。根据第 3 段的 “The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay.” (纽约和法国之间的高速光纤使得克服远程手术中的时间延迟变得可能) 可知，C 项为正确答案。
85. **【D】** 推理题。根据第 3 段的 “The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians” (用来控制手术的电脑系统也能使得在教授新一代医生手术方法上有所突破) 可知，D 项为正确答案。

Passage Six

86. **【C】** 词汇题。emanate from 表示“源自于”，与 C 选项最符。
87. **【D】** 细节题。根据第三段的第六、七句话 “Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise — anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it’s not understood why.” (酒精、饥饿、说话过多、运动时用嘴呼吸——任何使嘴巴发干的事都会引起口臭。压力也可以引起口臭，尽管其原因不为人所知。) 可知 D 是最佳选择。
88. **【D】** 推理题。根据第三段第一句话 “Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva slows.” 得知“口臭在正常的唾液流动变慢时产生。” 又根据这段后面的第六句话 (译文参见第二题解释) 得知酒精是产生口臭的原因之一，所以酒精对口臭的影响主要是因为它影响了唾液的正常流动。
89. **【B】** 细节题。答案在最后一段的第三四句 “Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don’t necessarily reach all offending germs.” (一些漱口水声称能杀死引起口臭的细菌。问题是他们不可避免地无法杀死所有可恶的细菌。)
90. **【A】** 态度题。本文主要讲述的是几年前医生对口臭的建议只是清洁口腔，而现在人们对口臭的诱因发现了其他的办法，嚼口香糖、刷牙、喝饮料、用漱口水等。但是这些也大多是清洁口腔方面的，而漱口水的作用也只管一个小时左右。因此本文认为口臭是很难被医治的。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Environmental risks to children's health in the home.

There is no place like home? Is there? A new WHO study identified environmental risks to children's health in the home.

According to the report of WHO, the home setting affected children health in many ways. The study was a large analysis and review of European housing and health status in eight different WHO European cities.

According to the report, the home which was usually considered the safest place for children can host a variety of harmful environmental factors. Selected findings from the study include the following:

Damp conditions nurture the growth of mould, which affects children's respiratory diseases.

ETS, indoor solid-fuel combustion, humidity, dust mites and dander from pet animals represent major threats to the air children breathe.

Children whose sleep is disturbed by noise have 120% more chance of suffering from migraine and 90% of whom have more chance of suffering from respiratory disorders.

In no city surveyed did all children have access to hot water in their dwellings.

Lead poisoning is the most severe threats to children's health which is found in paint or solder for pipes.

20% surveyed children declared that they did not have enough space for recreation around their homes.

模拟试题九 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Could you please tell me what room Robert Davis is in?

W: Yes, he's in the intensive care unit on the fourth floor. I suggest that you check with the nurse's station before going in, though.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. M: Why do you look so worried? Only one person finished ahead of you last time.

W: Well, this time I want to make sure I come in first.

Q: Why is the woman worried?

3. M: I went to Chicago yesterday, but I forgot to call Barry.

W: Barry wouldn't have been there anyway. He's an accountant in California now.

Q: What information does the man find out?

4. M: It only takes two hours to get to New York, but you'll have a six-hour layover between flights.

W: Oh, that's all right. I don't mind having the time in New York. I still have a few things to shop for.

Q: How many hours will the woman be in New York?

5. M: You've been hanging on to the phone for quite a while. Who were you talking with?

W: Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can't wait to talk it over with me.

Q: What do we learn about Sally from the conversation?

6. M: I'd like to buy a \$10 ticket for Friday's concert.

W: That'll put you on the floor. The tickets in the lower balcony are five dollars while the upper balcony seats are two-fifty.

Q: What is the man's ticket for?

7. M: We'll have to hurry if we're going to be on time to the airport. It's already 8:30.

W: Well, it takes only half an hour to get to the airport, and the plane doesn't leave until 9:15. I think we'll make it all right if we leave immediately.

Q: How much time is the couple allowing once they get to the airport?

8. M: Your son is badly bruised. In a couple of days he'll be well enough to go back to climb trees.

W: He won't be climbing any more trees if I can help it.

Q: What happened to the boy?

9. W: May I borrow your ladder for an hour, Mr. Riley?

M: Of course you may, but I don't think you should try to pick those green apples in the upper branches for at least two more weeks. By that time they'll all be red.

Q: Why did Mr. Riley think the woman should not borrow his ladder at that time?

10. W: My son finds it very difficult to be away from home. I'm afraid that he will drop out of college.

M: I had a similar problem with my older son. But he managed to adjust and stayed in school until he graduated.

Q: Where is the woman's son at the present time?

11. W: I need to find a dentist; you said you know Dr. Smith well, do you recommend her?

M: Well, I had to see her a few times, but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.

Q: What does the woman imply?

12. W: I'm afraid I can't show you the apartment at the moment, because the tenant is still living in it. It's really a lovely place, with a big kitchen and a sunny window, for only two hundred dollars a month.

M: Sounds good, but we really can't rent an apartment without seeing it first.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13. M: So, that's what's been keeping you so busy recently!

W: Yes, I've been tied up with my studies. You know I'm planning to go to the United States this coming summer, but I'm a bit nervous about my English.

Q: What is the woman busy doing?

14. W: How did you feel when you found out you had high blood pressure?

M: Shocked! The problem for me was that there were no symptoms; it seemed to have sneaked up on me.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: So, you're just back from a trip to India. What were you doing there?

M: The trip was intended to bring to the world's attention the fact that AIDS is not just an African disease; it's also endangering other countries, notably, India and Thailand.

Q: What was the purpose of the man's trip to India?

Section B

Passage One

Today I'd like to discuss the first non-instance of strange evolutionary strategy. This phenomenon occurs in a flowering plant called the scarlet jilia. The scarlet jilia depends on hummingbirds and moths for pollination. And the blossoms seem to change their color for each of these pollinators. On fern mountains near Flagstaff, Arizona where these flowers grow, hummingbirds arrive in mid-July to drink nectar from the scarlet jilia. In July, the flowers are bright red, which is attractive to the hummingbirds. By late August, however, the hummingbirds leave the area for a warmer climate. As the weather cools, the color of the plant blossoms changes to white, a color that attracts a particular moth species, the night-flying hawk moths. Apparently, this kind of moths can see these white blossoms easily at night. These moths continue to pollinate the flowers until well into September. The scarlet jilia demonstrates at an unusual way in which the plant lures pollinators to continue its life cycle.

Questions 16 – 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What's the main topic of the talk?
17. Why is the scarlet jilia plant considered to be unusual?
18. Why do the hummingbirds leave fern mountains?
19. When is the scarlet jilia plant pollinated?
20. According to the speaker, in what way are white blossoms attractive to moths?

Passage Two

In January 1989, the Community of European Railways presented their proposal for a high speed pan-European train network extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland by the year 2020. If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Barcelona to Madrid will be by train, not plane. When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: totally new high speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, upgraded lines which allow for speeds up to 200 to 225 kilometers per hour, and existing lines for local connections and distribution of freight. If business people can choose between a three-hour train journey from city-center to city-center and a one-hour flight, they'll choose the train, says an executive travel consultant. They won't go by plane any more. If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to and from the airport, you'll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first. Since France introduced the first 260-kilometer-per-hour high speed train service between Paris and Lyons in 1981, the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high speed trains. If people accept the Community of European Railways' plan, the 21 century will be the new age of the train.

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways?

22. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality?
23. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight?
24. When did France introduce the first high speed train service?
25. Which following statement is wrong according to the speaker?

Passage Three

Water scooters are water vehicles that look very much like motor cycles. Nowadays speedy, colorful water scooters are gaining in popularity. They can travel anywhere a small boat can and typically popular with young people. The rising popularity of the craft has raised the question of water scooter regulation. In this case, the argument for strict regulation is compelling. Water scooters are a particularly deadly form of water recreation. For example, two women were vacationing in Long Boat Key. While they were floating on a rubber boat along the shore, a water scooter crashed into them and killed them. Also, water scooter operators have been killed or seriously injured in collisions with other water craft. Others have been straddled at the sea when the scooters either failed or sank far from shore. Many water scooter operators are inexperienced and ignorant of navigational rules which increases the potential for accidents. The increasing popularity of the scooter has aggravated the problem providing more water vehicles to compete for the same space. Crowded waterways are simply an open invitation to disaster. In addition to the inherent operational hazards of water scooters, they're proving to be an environmental nonsense. Beach residents complained of the noise of the scooters. The Pacific Whale Foundation on the west coast expressed concern that the scooters are frightening away and endanger species of whale that migrates to Hawaii for breeding. Regulations such as minimum operating age, restricted operating areas and compulsory classes in water safety are essential. Without such regulations, tragedies involving water scooters are sure to multiply which makes many beaches unsafe for recreation.

Questions 26–30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What did the speaker say about water scooters?
27. What does he mentioned as one of the causes of water accidents?
28. In what way is water scooters said to be an environmental nonsense?
29. What does the speaker propose to ensure the safety of beaches for recreation?
30. Which following statement is true?

模拟试题十

10

Model Test Ten

Foreign Language Admission Test for Medical Doctoral Students

试卷一 (Paper One)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear fifteen 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**.

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 ☒ D

Now let's begin with question number 1.

1. A. They haven't seen any. B. They have seen enough.
C. They need plenty of space. D. They have an apartment.
2. A. To find a house which is about 20 miles away from work.
B. To drive about 20 miles to work everyday.
C. Buy a farm.
D. Rent an apartment in the suburbs.
3. A. In a kitchen. B. In an orchard. C. In a garden. D. At a picnic.

4. A. A traffic guard. B. A sociologist.
C. A student. D. A salesperson.
5. A. Disconnect his telephone.
B. Blow a whistle into the receiver.
C. Keep a record of incoming annoyance calls.
D. Report his problem to the police.
6. A. Betty told him. B. Peter told him.
C. Paul told him. D. Nobody told him.
7. A. Over the phone. B. At a garage.
C. In a store. D. At home.
8. A. It's filled with lies. B. It doesn't describe all her.
C. It is too long. D. It contains one lie.
9. A. She eats an egg, a toasted muffin, and coffee.
B. She eats at the school cafeteria.
C. She eats at home when she gets a ride and leaves the house early.
D. She has breakfast in the kitchen.
10. A. She decided to buy a gold necklace.
B. She decided to buy a pair of gold earrings and a gold necklace to match them.
C. She decided to buy a pair of gold earrings to match a gold necklace that she already had.
D. She decided to buy a pair of silver earrings because they were cheaper than the gold ones.
11. A. He is quite easy to recognize. B. he is an outstanding speaker.
C. he looks like a movie star. D. he looks young for his age.
12. A. consult her dancing teacher. B. take a more interesting class.
C. continue her dancing class. D. improve her dancing skills.
13. A. the man did not believe what the woman said.
B. the man accompanied the woman to the hospital.
C. the woman may be suffering from repetitive strain injury.
D. the woman may not follow the doctor's instructions.
14. A. they are not in style any more. B. they have cost him far too much.
C. they no longer suit his eyesight. D. they should be cleaned regularly.
15. A. he spilled his drink onto the floor.
B. he has just finished wiping the floor.
C. he was caught in a shower on his way home.
D. he rushed out of the bath to answer the phone.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear three 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 One

16. A. At a country school in Mexico. B. In a mountain valley of Spain.
C. At a small American college. D. In a small village in Chile.

17. A. By expanding their minds and horizons.
B. By financing their elementary education.
C. By setting up a small primary school.
D. By setting them an inspiring example.
18. A. She wrote poetry that broke through national barriers.
B. She was a talented designer of original school curriculums.
C. She proved herself to be an active and capable stateswoman.
D. She made outstanding contributions to children's education.
19. A. She won the 1945 Nobel Prize in Literature.
B. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.
C. She translated her books into many languages.
D. She advised many statesmen on international affairs.
20. A. She was invited to help organize the rural school system.
B. Some of her books have been translated into several languages.
C. She was the first American to win the Nobel Prize.
D. she gained worldwide recognition by winning the Nobel Prize in literature.

Passage Two

21. A. 17.6 million. B. Several million.
C. Two thirds of Americans. D. Not mentioned.
22. A. More than two drinks for men per day.
B. Binge drink and heavy dinking at time.
C. Binge drink and heavy drinking everyday.
D. More than one drink for women per day.
23. A. Skin cancer. B. Lung cancer.
C. Breast Cancer. D. Liver cancer.
24. A. Craving. B. Tolerance.
C. Loss of control. D. Withdrawal symptom.
25. A. Genetics. B. Environment.
C. Pressure form life. D. All of the above.

Passage Three

26. A. She engaged in field research on environmental pollution.
B. She helped families move away from industrial polluters.
C. She taught chemistry and microbiology courses in a college.
D. She gave lectures on how to become a public speaker.
27. A. The job restricted her from revealing her findings.
B. She was offered a better job in a minority community.
C. The job posed a potential threat to her health.
D. She found the working conditions frustrating.
28. A. More branches of her company have been set up.
B. Many toxic sites in America have been cleaned up.
C. More environmental organizations have appeared.

- D. Some giant industrial polluters have gone out of business.
29. A. Her rigorous training in delivering eloquent speeches.
 B. Her lifelong commitment to domestic and global issues.
 C. He widespread influence among members of Congress.
 D. Her ability to communicate through public speaking.
30. A. Japan. B. Mexico.
 C. China. D. Canada.

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 thieves fled with the local police close on their _____.
 A. backs B. necks C. toes D. heels
32. A friendship may be deep, lasting, or _____, casual and situational.
 A. critical B. identical C. superficial D. original
33. The head of the Museum was _____ and let us actually examine the ancient manuscripts.
 A. promising B. agreeing C. pleasing D. obliging
34. It is believed that children of two or three years old are able to learn any language if they are _____ it.
 A. involved in B. indulged in C. disposed to D. exposed to
35. Tim has failed three courses this semester, so he will have to _____ them next semester.
 A. remake B. repeat C. reapply D. revise
36. The tone of the article _____ the writer's mood at the time.
 A. reproduced B. reflected C. imagined D. imitated
37. The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
 A. exhausted B. exhausting C. exhaustive D. exhaustion
38. In the face of unexpected difficulties, he demonstrated a talent for quick, _____ action.
 A. determining B. defensive C. demanding D. decisive
39. Last Sunday she came to visit us *out of the blue*. The italicized phrase means _____.
 A. unexpectedly B. unhappily C. untidily D. unofficially
40. The teacher told the students to stay in the classroom and they did _____.
 A. absolutely B. accidentally C. accordingly D. accurately

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. If a cat comes too close to its nest, the mockingbird initiates a set of actions to protect its offspring.
 A. hastens B. triggers C. devises D. releases
42. Panic swept through the swimmers as they caught sight of a huge shark approaching menacingly.

- A. Tension B. Excitement C. Fear D. Nervousness
43. Lighting levels are carefully controlled to fall within an acceptable level for optimal reading convenience.
A. ideal B. required C. optional D. standard
44. In the latter case the outcome can be serious indeed.
A. result B. judgment C. decision D. event
45. The policeman wrote down all the particulars of the accident.
A. secrets B. details C. benefits D. words
46. Today black children in South Africa are still reluctant to study subjects from which they were effectively barred for so long.
A. anxious B. curious C. opposed D. unwilling
47. The exhibition is designed to facilitate further cooperation between Chinese TV industry and overseas TV industries.
A. establish B. maximize C. guarantee D. promote
48. You have to pay a (n) premium for express delivery.
A. extra charge B. extra price C. extra tip D. extra bonus
49. The workers in that factory manufacture furniture.
A. promote B. paint C. produce D. polish
50. We're happy to report that business is booming this year.
A. failing B. open C. successful D. risky

Part III Cloze (10%)

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

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, after heart disease. In the past, it was often considered a death sentence. But many patients now live longer 51 of improvements in discovery and treatment.

Researchers say death 52 in the United States from all cancers combined have fallen for thirty years. Survival rates have increased for most of the top fifteen cancers in both men and women, and for cancers in 53.

The National Cancer Institute and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention studied the number of cancer survivors. A cancer survivor is defined 54 anyone who has been found to have cancer. This would include current patients.

51. A. owing B. because
C. regardless D. due
52. A. opportunities B. results
C. orders D. rates
53. A. men B. women
C. children D. people
54. A. as B. by
C. at D. for

The study covered the period from 1971 to 2001. The researchers found there are three 55 as many cancer survivors today as there were thirty years ago. In 1971, the United States had about threemillion cancer survivors. Today there are about tenmillion.

The study also found that 64% of adults with cancer can expect to still be 56 in five years. Thirty years ago, the five-year survival rate was 50%. The government wants to 57 the five-year survival rate to 70% by 2010.

The risk of cancer increases with age. The report says the majority of survivors are 65 years and older.

But it says medical improvements have also helped children with cancer live 58 longer. Researchers say 80% of children with cancer will survive at least five years after the discovery. About 75% will survive at 59 ten years. In the 1970s, the five-year survival rate for children was about 50%. In the 1960s, most children did not survive cancer. Researchers say they expect more improvements in cancer treatment in the future. In fact, they say traditional cancer-prevention programs are not enough anymore. They say public health programs should also aim to support the 60 numbers of cancer survivors and their families.

55.	A. numbers	B. periods
	C. times	D. rounds
56.	A. strong	B. alive
	C. healthy	D. happy
57.	A. fix	B. lower
	C. study	D. increase
58.	A. very	B. fairly
	C. much	D. more
59.	A. little	B. least
	C. less	D. better
60.	A. small	B. growing
	C. fixed	D. mixed

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage One

In the 1962 movie *Lawrence of Arabia*, one scene shows an American newspaper reporter eagerly snapping photos of men looting a sabotaged train. One of the looters, Chief Auda abu Tayi of the Howeitat clan, suddenly notices the camera and snatches it. "Am I in this?" he asks, before smashing it open. To the dismayed reporter, Lawrence explains, "He thinks these things will steal his virtue. He thinks you're a kind of thief."

As soon as colonizers and explorers began taking cameras into distant lands, stories began circulating about how indigenous peoples saw them as tools for black magic. The "ignorant natives" may have had a point. When photography first became available, scientists welcomed it as a more objective way of recording faraway societies than early travelers' exaggerated accounts. But in some ways, anthropological

photographs reveal more about the culture that holds the camera than the one that stares back. Up into the 1950s and 1960s, many ethnographers sought “pure” pictures of “primitive” cultures, routinely deleting modern accoutrements such as clocks and Western dress. They paid men and women to re-enact rituals or to pose as members of war or hunting parties, often with little regard for veracity. Edward Curtis, the legendary photographer of North American Indians, for example, got one Makah man to pose as a whaler with a spear in 1915—even though the Makah had not hunted whales in a generation.

These photographs reinforced widely accepted stereotypes that indigenous cultures were isolated, primitive, and unchanging. For instance, *National Geographic* magazine’s photographs have taught millions of Americans about other cultures. As Catherine Lutz and Jane Collins point out in their 1993 book *Reading National Geographic*, the magazine since its founding in 1888 has kept a tradition of presenting beautiful photos that don’t challenge white, middle-class American conventions. While dark-skinned women can be shown without tops, for example, white women’s breasts are taboo. Photos that could unsettle or disturb, such as areas of the world torn asunder by war or famine, are discarded in favor of those that reassure to conform with the society’s stated pledge to present only “kindly” visions of foreign societies. The result, Lutz and Collins say, is the depiction of “an idealized and exotic world relatively free of pain or class conflict.”

Lutz actually likes *National Geographic* a lot. She read the magazine as a child, and its lush imagery influenced her eventual choice off anthropology as a career. She just thinks that as people look at the photographs of other cultures, they should be alert to the choice of composition and images.

61. What’s the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Photographs taken by Western explorers reflect more Westerners’ perception of the indigenous cultures and the Western values.
 - B. There is a complicated relationship between the Western explorers and the primitive peoples.
 - C. Popular magazines such as National Geographic should show pictures of the exotic and idealized worlds to maintain high sales.
 - D. Anthropologists ask the natives to pose for their pictures, compromising the truthfulness of their pictures.
62. We can infer from the passage that early travelers to the native lands often _____.
 - A. took pictures with the natives
 - B. gave exaggerated accounts of the native lands
 - C. ask for pictures from the natives
 - D. gave the natives clocks and Western dresses
63. The author mentions the movie Lawrence of Arabia to _____.
 - A. show how people in the indigenous societies are portrayed by Westerners.
 - B. illustrate how people from primitive societies see cameras as tools of black magic that steal their virtues.
 - C. show how anthropologists portray untruthful pictures of native people.
 - D. show the cruel and barbarian side of the native people.
64. “But in some ways, anthropological photographs reveal more about the culture that holds the camera than the one that stares back.” In this sentence, the “one culture that stares back” refers to _____.
 - A. the indigenous culture
 - B. the Western culture
 - C. the academic culture
 - D. the news business culture

65. With which of the following statements would Catherine Lutz most probably agree?
- A. Reporters from the Western societies should routinely delete modern elements in pictures taken of the indigenous societies.
 - B. The primitive cultures are inferior to the more advanced Western culture.
 - C. The western media are not presenting a realistic picture of the faraway societies.
 - D. People in the Western news business should try not to challenge the well-established white middle-class values.

Passage Two

Having a few too many drinks can mean more than just a blackout or a bad hangover. People who engage in binge drinking are courting danger, experts warn.

Binge drinking is most common at colleges and universities, where many adults treat drinking to excess as a rite of passage. A 1997 study from the Harvard School of Public Health reports that 42.7% of all college students engage in binge drinking. The well-publicized deaths of several college students from binge drinking in 1997 highlights the risks.

An 18-year-old freshman at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology drank himself into a coma and died. A 20-year-old fraternity pledge at Louisiana State University died from alcohol poisoning.

“Alcohol is always toxic. It’s really a poison,” said Steven Schandler, professor of psychology at Chapman University and chief of addiction research at the Long Beach Veterans Affairs Health Care System, who added that binge drinking can lead to alcohol poisoning. “Because it’s a poison, like any other poison, if you take in a little bit, you might tolerate it, but if you take in a lot, you might die.”

Administrators and doctors say that college freshmen are especially at risk for alcohol poisoning, in part because they often lack the maturity to refrain or stop. And for some who may be new to drinking, their bodies have a relatively low tolerance for alcohol.

But problems with alcohol aren’t limited to teenagers and young adults. A 39-year-old Buena Park man recently recalled that two days of steady imbibing on a trip to Las Vegas several years ago left him in bad shape.

Doctors say blood alcohol levels of about 4% — five times the legal intoxication limit of 0.8% — can induce potentially lethal side effects in most people. Alcoholics have higher limits. Although not well understood, enzymes that break down and expel alcohol in the liver and kidneys do so more effectively in seasoned drinkers, allowing them to tolerate more, Schandler said.

Regardless of a person’s tolerance, alcohol exerts its influence when the amount of alcohol taken in exceeds the amount that the body can digest. At that point, alcohol passes from the bloodstream into the brain and begins its attack. Alcohol first affects the brain’s cortex, which controls more sophisticated thought processes. That’s why people generally become less inhibited under the influence of alcohol, and some are more willing to try things that could be dangerous to themselves or others.

Coordination, mainly controlled by the cerebellum, is the next to go, leading to slurred speech and difficulty walking in a straight line. As excessive drinking continues, alcohol moves deeper into the brain until “it gets to the very basic structure of the brain stem that affects things like respiration and heart beat,” said Dr. Bret Ginther, an assistant clinical professor of emergency medicine at UC Irvine.

At that point, people may pass out or fall into a coma. Their vital signs may weaken. “The most common cause of death from alcohol poisoning is respiratory arrest,” said Ginther. Eventually, the heart

simply stops. Getting to that point is fairly unusual. But Ginther said that at least once or twice a month, patients are brought into the emergency room at UCI Medical Center in Orange suffering from alcohol poisoning.

College officials say they are always on the lookout for alcohol abuse but say there is no fail-safe method to keep students from drinking. Many colleges try to educate students, especially those caught drinking illegally or causing disruptions. The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention in Newton, Mass, advocates a community-based approach that includes administrators, faculty, police and businesses in the fight to curb binge drinking, in part by being on alert for people abusing alcohol. The center also stresses the importance of parental guidance and urges parents to have frank discussions with their children about excessive drinking.

66. From the passage, we can learn that “binge drinking” is _____.
 A. an excessive consumption of alcohol
 B. drinking oneself into a coma
 C. drinking poisonous alcohol
 D. a kind of illegal drinking
67. Why are college freshmen especially at risk for alcohol poisoning according to administrators and doctors?
 A. Their bodies are not used to alcohol.
 B. They can not refrain themselves.
 C. They are under greater pressure.
 D. Both A and B.
68. What can enzymes do when one is drunk?
 A. They help drunken people survive when they take in more alcohol than tolerable.
 B. They help people in coma regain consciousness.
 C. They expel alcohol in the liver and kidneys.
 D. They can make people stay conscious.
69. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. College officials are aware of the seriousness of students’ binge drinking but can not do anything.
 B. College officials are taking measures to prevent binge drinking though without much success.
 C. College officials think that they do not have any methods to stop students from drinking.
 D. College officials just stand by without doing anything to the problem.
70. Binge drinking may most seriously lead to _____.
 A. death B. craziness C. disability D. unconsciousness

Passage Three

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today’s people especially those born

to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations-apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients-notably, protein-to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height-5'9" for men, 5'4" for women-hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

71. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to _____.
 - A. illustrate the change of height of NBA players
 - B. show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.
 - C. compare different generations of NBA players
 - D. assess the achievements of famous NBA players
72. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
 - A. Genetic modification.
 - B. Natural environment.
 - C. Living standards.
 - D. Daily exercise.
73. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
 - A. Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
 - B. Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
 - C. Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
 - D. Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
74. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future _____.
 - A. the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size
 - B. the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged
 - C. genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen
 - D. the existing data of human height will still be applicable
75. The text intends to tell us that _____.
 - A. the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern
 - B. human height is becoming even more predictable

- C. Americans have reached their genetic growth limit
- D. the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

Passage Four

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research but research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

76. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that _____.
 - A. there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
 - B. the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
 - C. people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
 - D. antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
77. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as _____.
 - A. a protector B. a judge C. a critic D. a guide
78. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, paragraph 4)?
 - A. Endless studies kill action.
 - B. Careful investigation reveals truth.
 - C. prudent planning hinders.
 - D. Extensive research helps decision-making.
79. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
 - A. Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
 - B. Raise public awareness of conservation.

- C. Press for further scientific research.
 - D. Take some legislative measures.
80. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because _____.
 A. they both suffered from the government's negligence
 B. a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
 C. the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
 D. both of them have turned from bad to worse

Passage Five

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228-the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like Vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?" Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ test do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership-that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it knows when to guess or what questions to skip.

81. Which of the following may be required in an intelligent test?
 A. Answering philosophical questions.
 B. Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
 C. Telling the difference between certain concepts.

- D. Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
82. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
- People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
 - More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
 - The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
 - Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
83. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as Vos Savant's because _____.
 A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures
 B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now
 C. Vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat
 D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed
84. We can conclude from the last paragraph that _____.
 A. test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability
 B. IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated
 C. testing involves a lot of guesswork
 D. traditional test are out of date
85. What is the author's attitude towards IQ test?
 A. Supportive. B. Skeptical. C. Impartial. D. Biased.

Passage Six

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

The Internet-and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it-is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers say that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations

such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

86. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.
A. the background information of journal editing
B. the publication routine of laboratory reports
C. the relations of authors with journal publishers
D. the traditional process of journal publication
87. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
A. It criticizes government-funded research.
B. It introduces an effective means of publication.
C. It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
D. It benefits scientific research considerably.
88. According to the text, online publication is significant in that _____.
A. it provides an easier access to scientific results
B. it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
C. it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
D. it facilitates public investment in scientific research
89. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to _____.
A. cover the cost of its publication
B. subscribe to the journal publishing it
C. allow other online journals to use it freely
D. complete the peer-review before submission
90. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?
A. The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
B. A new mode of publication is emerging.
C. Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
D. Publication is rendered easier by online service.

Please turn to the next page and go on to Paper Two. (注意: 考试进行到 115 分钟时收试卷一, 然后开始做试卷二。)

试卷二 (Paper Two)

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: Please read the following article in Chinese carefully, and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that you cover all the major points of the article.

人格变化

自从现代心理学建立以来,由老龄化引发的人格变化一直是大家争论的话题。人格发展理论有两大主要流派。第一个流派认为成年人的人格是相对稳定的。例如,麦克卡雷和考斯塔指出 25~30 岁以上的成年人的人格结构一般不会有大的变化。弗洛伊德认为一个人的人格发展到了青春期就相对完整,40 岁以后几乎就不会再发生变化。这些作者认为人格发展就像身高一样,逐渐稳定并进入最佳成熟状态。另一方面,第二个流派认为人格以可塑性与变化为特征,人格发展会随着人生阅历变化而发生变化。卡斯皮和巴尔迪茨主张,虽然人格显现出一定的稳定性,但人与环境间的交互作用极其复杂,人格变化会贯穿于人的一生。

人格特点的纵向研究表明,基本的人格特征在成年人阶段还是相对稳定的。例如,巴尔迪摩的纵向研究发现,诸如情绪性、外倾性、开放性等在内在的人格衡量指标在 10 年或更长的时间内存在显著的稳定性。科学家们在明尼苏达州进行的一项长达 30 年的相同研究也得出了类似的结论。而且,在老年人中进行的访谈发现,一个人的自我意象似乎没有随着年龄的增长而发生什么变化。这使得一些人类学家推断自我意象本质上是“永恒的”。很多理论学者相信一旦进入成年期,人格不再有显著的变化。然而,近期的纵向研究发现绝对稳定性被高估了。事实上,人们已经发现了成年期出现的显著的个人内在变化。一般说来,随着宜人性和责任感的增加,情绪性、外倾性降低。这就意味着心理层面上的成熟始于成人阶段之初。随着年龄的增长,成熟速度下降,但持续性的重大变化不断出现,直至高龄阶段。例如,斐尔德和米尔萨普的纵向研究发现情绪性下降会延续到 69 岁,然后趋向平稳直到 83 岁,而宜人性增加,外向性减弱的变化也延续到 83 岁。

尽管基本的人格特征在成年期还相当稳定,但人格的其他方面会出现一些可预见性的变化。成人阶段人格变化之一就是更加醉心于个人内心世界,包括增加对个人感情和经历的关注,减少外倾性。这种持续增长的内倾性格的变化经常伴随着比年轻时候更少的冲动和更谨慎的行为。在某些情况下,还伴随对外部世界兴趣的降低,行事会更加小心翼翼。

纵向研究已经发现,随着年龄的增长,成年人越来越表现出彼此间的差异。人际交往的风格更加个性化,人们也较以往更加的“自我”。在一定程度上,这可能是由于老年人降低了对顺应外部世界期望的需求,在缺乏清晰、明确的老年社会角色标准的社会当中尤其如此。另外,有些变化还可能由于阿耳茨海默式病(早老性痴呆)、艾滋病、中风、或者其他疾病如脑瘤、感染、抑郁、其他压力等引起的。

This is the end of Model Test Ten. (注意:写作部分要求 50 分钟内完成。)

模拟试题十 答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **【C】** 从 “We need such a large amount of space” 可知他们需要大的空间。
2. **【B】** 从 “about 20 miles. I don't mind the distance as long as I can live in the country...” 可推知女士每天要开车大约 20 英里。
3. **【C】** 从他们谈论西红柿, 浇水, 采摘等可推知出他们在菜园里。
4. **【C】** 从 “I'm looking for a textbook for my sociology course.” 找社会学课程的书可知买书人为学生。
5. **【C】** “Beginning today, we want you to keep a record of the time each call occurs.” 女士建议从今天开始把每个电话的时间记录下来, 据此可查恼人的电话。
6. **【A】** 从 “That's what I heard from Betty;” 可知从 Betty 那里听说了这事。
7. **【C】** 从投诉手表质量问题可推知谈话地点在商场。
8. **【B】** “That's not quite true. My father was an advertising consultant and he gave me a fairly thorough introduction to the business.” (那不完全正确。我父亲是个广告顾问, 他就这个工作给了我全面的介绍)。据此可推断答案为 B。
9. **【D】** 从 “In the kitchen” 可知女士通常在在厨房吃早饭。
10. **【C】** 从 “give me the gold ones. I have a gold necklace that would look very nice with them.” 可知她选中金色的那个来配她的金色的项链。
11. **【A】** 他瘦高个, 秃头, 留胡子。因此很好认。stand out 意为 “突出”。
12. **【C】** “If I were you, I'd stick with it...” 句意: 如果我是你的话, 我会坚持下去的。据此可推断答案为 C。
13. **【D】** 从 “Maybe you should've taken it three times a day as you were told.” (大意是: 你本应该一天服三次药) 可推断出女士未按医嘱服用药物。
14. **【C】** “Well, you've been wearing those same glasses as long as I've known you. Why not get a new pair, it won't cost you too much.” 句意: 自我认识你以来, 你就一直戴着同一副眼镜, 为什么不换一副, 不会花很多的钱。据此可知眼镜不合近视度数了。
15. **【D】** “The phone rang the moment I got into the shower,” 句意: 电话响的时候我在淋浴呢。据此可推断出男士湿身冲出去接电话导致地板湿了。

Section B

Passage One

16. **【D】** 从 “Gabriela Mistral was once an ordinary teacher in a small village school in Northern Chile.” 可推知 Gabriela Mistral 曾是智利北部的小乡村的一个普通教师。
17. **【A】** “She helped the minds of her students scale the mountain walls and reach out to the world beyond.” 她帮助学生的思想攀越山峰走向外面的世界。Scale 在这里的意思是 “攀越”。
18. **【D】** “—many countries recognized her as a great friend of children and the leader in education.” 句意: 许多国家公认她是孩子的了不起的朋友和教育上的先锋。据此可知她为儿童的教育事业做

出了突出贡献。

19. 【A】“In 1945, she gained worldwide recognition by winning the Nobel Prize in literature” 句意：在 1945 年，她获得了诺贝尔文学奖，得到了世界的认可。
20. 【C】“— the first Southern American to win the prize.” 句意：她是第一个获得这个奖的南美人。这不等于说她是获这个奖的第一个美国人。所以答案为 C。

Passage Two

21. 【A】“Currently, nearly 17.6 million adult Americans abuse alcohol or are alcoholic.” 句意：目前，有 1760 万的美国成年人滥用酒或成为嗜酒者。
22. 【C】从 “These patterns include binge drinking and heavy drinking on a regular basis.” 可知这些形式包括经常地纵酒狂欢和大量地饮酒。
23. 【D】“Heavy drinking can increase the risk for certain cancers, especially those of the liver, esophagus, throat, and larynx.” 句意：过度的饮酒可以增加患某些癌症的危险，特别是肝癌，食道癌和咽喉癌。
24. 【D】“Withdrawal symptoms, such as nausea, sweating, shakiness, and anxiety, occur when alcohol use is stopped after a period of heavy drinking.” 句意：在过度饮酒停下来之后就会发生诸如恶心，出汗，哆嗦和焦虑这样的断瘾症状。
25. 【D】文中最后提到饮酒与基因，环境和生活的压力都有关。故答案为 D。

Passage Three

26. 【A】“As part of her job, she conducted field research on toxic substances in the environment, often in minority communities located near large industrial polluters.” 句意：她工作的一部分是，对环境的有毒物质进行现场的调查，经常在工业污染源严重的少数民族居住区。可推知她从事环境污染研究。
27. 【A】从 “Frustrated by these restrictions, Subra left her job in 1981,” 可知她的工作限制她把调查结果公之于众，于是愤而辞职。
28. 【B】“Because of her efforts, dozens of toxic sites across the country have been cleaned up.” 句意：由于她的努力，整个国家好几个有毒的地方都被清理干净了。
29. 【D】“Partly through her scientific training, partly through her commitment to environmental justice. But just as important is her ability to communicate with people through public speaking. “Public speaking,” she says, “is the primary vehicle I use for reaching people.” 从这句可以看出她的成功一部分是她科学的训练，一部分是她对环境正义的承诺，最重要的是她通过演讲获得的沟通能力。故答案为 D。
30. 【C】“Along the way she has lectured at Harvard, testified before Congress, and addressed audiences in 40 states, as well as in Mexico, Canada, and Japan.” 从中可以看出她在哈佛大学开过讲座，在国会作过证，在墨西哥，加拿大和日本以及国内四十个州进行过演讲。故答案为 C。

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

31. 【D】题意：小偷们在逃窜，其后有当地的警察紧追不舍。on one's heels 是一个固定搭配，意思是“紧随其后，紧追不舍”。其他各项都没有这种用法。因此，应该选择 D。
32. 【C】题意：友谊可以是深厚而持久的，也可以是肤浅、偶然的。critical “吹毛求疵的”；identical “相同的”；superficial “肤浅的”；original “有创见的”。句子中 or 连接两个意思相反的词，所

以选前文 deep 的反义词, C 正确。

33. **【D】** 题意: 博物馆馆长非常热心, 甚至允许我们仔细查看那些古代手稿。obliging 表示“热心助人的, 亲切的”, 此含义正好符合句意。promising 表示“有希望的, 有前途的”, pleasing 表示“令人愉快的”, 都不符合句意。agree 的形容词是 agreeable, 含义与 pleasing 相同, 没有 agreeing 这种形式的形容词。
34. **【D】** 题意: 人们认为, 两三岁的孩子能够学习他们所接触到的任何语言。involve sb. in sth. 意指“使某人参与某活动或陷入某情况, 表明某人与(某罪行)有关联”; indulge in sth. 指“让自己尽情享受某事物”; dispose sb. to sth. 指“使某人愿意做某事”; expose sb. to sth. 指“显露或暴露某人于某事物, 使某人面临某事物或接触某事物”。所以, 正确答案为 D。
35. **【B】** 题意: 蒂姆这学期有三门课不及格, 因此下学期他不得不重修它们。remake “重制”; repeat “重复”; reapply “重新申请, 重新运用”; revise “修订, 修改”。用 repeat 指重复上同样的课, 故选 B。
36. **【B】** 题意: 这篇文章的语气反映了作者当时的心情。reproduced 的意思是“复制, 繁衍”; B. reflected 是“反映, 体现”; C. imagined 是“想象”; D. imitated 是“模仿”。因此只有 B 符合题意。
27. **【C】** 题意: 科学家对导致这种疾病的病毒进行了详尽的研究。exhausted 表示 (be worn out “疲惫的”; exhausting “令人疲乏不堪的”; exhaustive “无遗漏的、详尽的”; exhaustion 是名词, 意为“耗尽, 疲惫, 筋疲力尽, 竭尽”。综合以上词义, 可以判断正确答案为 C。
28. **【D】** 题意: 在始料未及的困难面前, 他迅速、果断地采取了行动。determining 很少出现, 一般是 determined, 意思为“坚定的, 坚决的”; defensive 意思是“防卫的, 防御的”; demanding 意思是“要求高的, 要求多的”。这里是说他在困难面前迅速、果断地作出决定, 只能选 D “果断的, 决断的”。
29. **【A】** 题意: 上个星期天, 她突如其来地拜访了我们。斜体短语 out of the blue 和下面哪个单词同义? 考查固定用法和副词词义。out of the blue 表示 unexpectedly, without warning “未经事先告知地, 突如其来地”, A 与此含义一致。unhappily “不高兴地”; untidily “不干净地, 不整洁地”; unofficially “非正式地”, 均与题意不符。
30. **【C】** 题意: 老师让学生们待在教室里, 他们照做了。absolutely “完全地”, 常用来加强语气; accidentally “偶然地, 意外地”; accurately “准确地, 精确地”, 都明显与句意不符。只有 C 项 accordingly “照着, 相应地”合适, C 正确。

Section B

41. **【B】** 题意: 如果有猫靠近嘲鸫窝时, 嘲鸫会采取一系列的措施来保护它们的幼鸟。hastens “催促, 加速”; triggers “引发, 触发”; devises “发明, 图谋”; releases “释放, 发表”。根据一般常识, 当有危险的动物靠近嘲鸫窝时, 嘲鸫会采取一系列的措施来保护它们的幼鸟。由此推断 initiates 与 triggers 意思相似, 意为“发动, 发起”, 故选 B。
42. **【C】** 题意: 当看到一个巨大的鲨鱼向他们靠近时, 游泳者感到非常恐惧。tension “紧张, 不安”; excitement “兴奋, 刺激”; fear “害怕, 恐惧”; nervousness “神经过敏, 紧张”。当游泳者看到有鲨鱼靠近他们的时候, 他们的反应是害怕和恐惧, 由此推断, panic 意为“惊慌, 恐慌”, 与 fear 意思相近, 故答案是 C。
43. **【A】** 题意: 光线被小心地调控到令人满意的程度, 以最大程度地方便阅读。ideal “理想的, 完美的”; required “必需的, 要求的”; optional “随意的, 可选择的”; standard “标准的, 权威的”。调节灯光的照明度以方便怎么样的阅读, 可以推测 optimal 意为“最佳的, 理想的”,

ideal 与之意思相近, 故选 A。

44. 【A】题意: 在后一种情况下, 后果可能会非常严重。outcome 意为: 结果, 成果, 与答案 A, result 意思相同。judgment 意为: 判断, 它的动词形式是: judge; decision 意为: 决定, 动词形式是: decide; event 意为: 事件。latter 意为: 后面的, (两者中) 较后的, 它的反义词是: former。
45. 【B】题意: 警察将事故的所有细节记录了下来。“details”是“细节”的意思。“particulars”也是“细节”的意思。secret 秘密; benefits 利益; words 话语。
46. 【D】题意: 现在, 非洲的孩子们仍然不愿意学习那些实际上长期以来禁止他们学习的科目。anxious “担忧的, 渴望的”; curious “好奇的, 古怪的”; opposed “反对的, 敌对的”; unwilling “不愿意, 勉强的”。reluctant “勉强的, 不情愿的”, be reluctant to do something 意为“不愿意做某事”, 所以选 unwilling 最合适, be unwilling to do something 意为“不愿意做某事”。
47. 【D】题意: 这场展览会的目的是促进中国和海外电视产业的进一步合作。establish “建立, 安置”; maximize “最佳化, 最大值”; guarantee “保证, 担保”; promote “促进, 提升”。根据题意和常识推断, 展览会的目的一般是促进进一步的合作, 所以 facilitate 应该意为“使便利, 推动”的意思, 与 promote 意思最相似, 故选 D。
48. 【A】题意: 你必须缴纳特快专递的额外费用。extra charge “额外收费”; extra price “额外代价”; extra tip “额外小费”; extra bonus “额外津贴”。根据 express delivery 可以判断 premium 意为额外费用, 所以选 “extra charge”。
49. 【C】题意: 那个工厂的工人们生产家具。manufacture 在这里做动词, 意为“生产, 制造”, 与 produce 意思相似。promote 意为“促进, 发扬, 提高”; paint 意为“油漆, 绘, 描绘”; polish 意为“擦亮, 磨光”。
50. 【C】题意: 我们很高兴地宣布, 今年生意兴隆。句中 booming 意为“兴旺的, 繁荣的”, 四个选项中, failing 下降的; open 开放的; successful 成功的; risky 冒险的。在该句中, successful 相对其他选项更为合适。

Part III Cloze

51. 【B】此句的意思是说由于科学发现和治疗水平的提高, 现在很多病人存活的时间更长了。这里缺的是表示因果关系的。而 due 和 owing 表因果关系都要跟 to, 只有 because 接 of。
52. 【D】根据上下文得知这里应该填的是“死亡率”。
53. 【C】根据题意应该是“对于大多数前十五种癌症来说他们的患者存活率在男人、女人和孩子身上都提高了。”
54. 【A】这道题考的是固定搭配 define as, 表示“定义为”。
55. 【C】这道题考的是结构“倍数词+as+形容词/副词+as…”。此句型意为“是……的几倍”。“两倍”是 twice, 而三倍以上的“倍”, 通常用 times。
56. 【B】根据上下文, 这句话应该是说“研究发现 64% 的成年癌症患者在五年内仍可存活。”因此选 B。
57. 【D】前一句说三十年前五年存活率为 50%, 政府想在 2010 年达到 70%, 因此应该是提高。选 D increase。
58. 【C】可以修饰比较级的, 因此选 much。
59. 【B】这道题考的是固定搭配 at least, 表示“至少”。
60. 【B】本文前面一直在讲癌症患者存活率的提高, 因此这句话意思是“他们说公共健康项目应该致力于支持日益增长的癌症幸存者及其家庭。”

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. **【A】** 问：文章主要大意是什么？从文章中可以看出西方的媒体，为了迎合西方读者猎奇的心理，为了不与西方读者的中产阶级价值观发生冲突，在他们拍摄的照片中，并不是真正客观公正地反映经济发展水平较为落后的社会中人们的生活。他们经常有意删除照片中反映西方文明烙印的成分，甚至摆布照片中的主人公，以描绘出一个西方读者想象中的，经济不发达的，有异域风情的，相对地没有痛苦和阶级冲突的经济落后社会的画面。他们甚至避免刊登那些反映饥荒，战争，灾害的照片，以满足西方媒体“只刊登外国社会美好一面的照片”的默契。
62. **【B】** 问：从文章中可以推测，去本土的早期旅游者经常是什么样的？文章第二段第二句说：“When photography first became available, scientists welcomed it as a more objective way of recording faraway societies than early travelers exaggerated accounts.”意思是：当照相术开始成为可能的时候，科学家们欢迎它，相对于早期旅游者夸大其辞的描述，科学家把摄影术当做是对遥远社会的一种更客观的记录。
63. **【B】** 问：作者提到电影《阿拉伯的劳伦斯》的目的是什么？作者用电影中描述的场景来说明一个论点。那就是比较原始，不知道相机为何物，对此产生恐惧感和误解。
64. **【A】** 问：在某些方面，人类学家的照片更多的反映了拿相机的人的文化，而不是那个往后瞪着相机的人的文化。这其中，往后瞪着相机的人指的是什么人？作者暗示，照片反映了西方摄影者的偏见和对落后文化固有的看法，反映的是西方的价值观，并不是完全真实客观的那些原始土著人们的写照。
65. **【C】** 问：Catherine Lutz 会同意下面哪个句子？Catherine Lutz 是 1993 年出版的 Reading National Geographic 的作者之一。她们在书中写道，《国家地理》杂志自从 1888 年创刊以来，就一直保持一种习惯，即不刊登那些和美国中产阶级白人的价值观发生冲突的优美照片。因此答案：C The western media are not presenting a realistic picture of the faraway societies（西方媒体并没有展现落后地区的真实画面）最能表现该作者的观点。

Passage Two

66. **【A】** 细节题。从文章中我们可以看出，“binge drinking”是_____。猜词题。根据全文的意思，很容易得出“binge drinking”的意思为“过度饮酒”。故答案为 A。
67. **【D】** 细节题。根据学校管理者和医生的说法，为什么大学新生饮酒中毒的风险更大？答案在文中第五段。大学新生饮酒更易中毒的原因有两方面：一是大一新生心智还不成熟，不能很好地控制自己；二是大一新生刚开始喝酒，身体对酒精的适应能力还有限。故答案为 D。
68. **【C】** 喝醉了之后，生化酶有什么作用？细节题。答案在文中第七段倒数第二行：酶能分解并排出肝脏和肾里的酒精。故答案为 C。
69. **【B】** 下面哪一项是正确的？细节题。答案在文中最后一段：大学行政人员一直在采取种种措施去遏制大学生过度饮酒的问题，但收效甚微。选项 A，C，D 都含有大学行政人员没有采取任何措施的意思，显然是错误的。故答案为 B。
70. **【A】** 过度饮酒严重时将导致_____。细节题。答案在文中第七段前两行：当人体血液中的酒精含量达到 4% 时，就有可能对人体产生致命影响。故答案为 A。

Passage Three

71. **【A】** 问：Wilt Chamberlain 的例子是为了什么？第一段的第一句话：“In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42”。此句说明，

目前 NBA 的球员的身高超过 7 尺的增加到了 42 人。这就证明了 NBA 运动员的身高变化。这符合选项 A 的意思。B 选项的意思是：显示了美国 NBA 球员的名声，选项 C 的意思是，比较了 NBA 两代的球员的区别。选项 D 的意思是：评估了著名 NBA 球员的成绩。这三个选项中提到的内容在原文中都没有提到。故答案为 A。

72. 【C】问：根据本文，哪个对于身体的增长起到重要作用？第三段的第三句话：“But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years”。此句说明身高增长的因素包括饮食和健康的提升。饮食和健康的提升可以综合为生活水平的提高。这符合选项 C 的意思。选项 A 的意思是：基因变化。选项 B 的意思是：自然环境。选项 D 的意思是：日常锻炼。这几项原文未提到。故答案为 C。
73. 【B】问：作者同意哪个观点。第四段的第二句：“Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs”。这表明直立起来的姿势限制了人类的身高。这符合选项 B 的意思。选项 A 的意思是：非美国人增加了这个国家的平均身高。选项 C 的意思是：美国人是世界上平均身高最高的民族。选项 D 的意思是，大的婴儿在孩童时期容易长得更高，这三个在文中没有提到。故答案为 B。
74. 【D】问：我们从文中推测不仅是将来会发生什么？最后一段最后一句：“you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident”。此句说明，现在的人类身高的数据以后还能被使用。这符合选项 D 的意思。选项 A 的意思是：服装业要重新考虑衣服尺码。这与原文不符。选项 B 的意思是：军队制服的设计将不变。选项 C 的意思是：基因测试将运用到选拔运动员中去。这两个内容在文中均无提及。故答案为 D。
75. 【C】问：文章要告诉我们什么？选项 A 的意思是：人类的身高改变遵循着周期的模式。文章中没提到这点。选项 B 的意思是：人类的身高变得更加具有可预知性。文中表达美国人增长的尺度到达了极限，没有提到整个人类的身高的尺度问题。选项 D 的意思是：美国人的基因形态已改变，文中未提到这个内容。选项 C 的意思是：美国的身高人已经达到了基因增长的极限。文中就要说明由于基因的限制，美国人已经达到了身高的极限。所以下面要谈的问题还是与此相关的具体论证。故答案为 C。

Passage Four

76. 【C】问：支持吸烟的人的观点是什么？可以用排除法来做。选项 A 的意思是：没有科学证据来证明吸烟和死亡的相关性。文章第一段第二句话：“That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain?” 此句的意思是说，证据是非结论性的，还没有科学的确定性。但是这并不表明没有科学的证据存在，只是说科学的证明还不确定和非结论性。这是不同的概念。选项 B 的意思是：在过去的几十年里，因为吸烟而过早去世的人的总数不重要。文章中没有提到这个问题。选项 D 是，反对吸烟者经常胡言乱语。文章中第一段的最后这个句子：“Lots of Americans bought that nonsense,” 此句说明大多数美国人都相信了这些胡言乱语，并没有说反对吸烟者常胡言乱语。再看文章第一段第三句：“that the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?” 意为：反对吸烟的游说是为了毁掉我们的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外吗？这句话其实就是在讲，人们有权选择自己的生活方式。这符合选项 C 的意思，故答案为 C。
77. 【D】问：根据 Bruce Alberts 的看法，科学扮演着什么角色？第二段的第四句话：“But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future”。其中的 guide 意思也是说，科学是走向未来的向导。因此选项 D 入选。选项 A 的意思是，一个保护者。这是错误的，文中没有提到这个作用。选项 B 的意思是：一个法官。选项 C 的意思是：一个批评家。这两个选项与原文没有任何关系。

不能入选。故答案为 D。

78. **【A】** 问：分析导致麻痹是什么意思。文章第四段最后的句子：“Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of ‘paralysis by analysis’”。这话的意思是：不去作行动的安排，他们持续要求进行更多研究，这就是典型的分析导致麻痹的例子。选项 A 的意思是：无止境的研究扼杀了行动。因此选项 A 入选。选项 B 的意思是：仔细的研究才能揭示事实。文章中未谈到这个问题。选项 C 的意思是：过于谨慎的计划会影响进步。文章没有说到这个观点。选项 D 的意思是：广泛的研究能帮助决策的制定。文中也没提到。故答案为 A。
79. **【D】** 问：根据作者的观点，管理部门对于全球变暖做了什么？原文最后一段第二句 “If the Administration won’t take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures”。如果管理部门不能主动采取一些立法行动，国会应该帮助去开始制定保护的措施。选项 D 的内容是，采取一些法律措施。这与原文意思相符，是正确的。选项 A 的意思是：给建造清洁能源的工厂提供帮助。选项 B 的意思是：提高全民对能量保护的认识。选项 C 的意思是：促进更多的科学研究。这三个选项本身的内容都对，但是都与本题无关。从文章可以看到，它们都不是管理部门的责任。故答案为 D。
80. **【B】** 问：作者把全球变暖问题和吸烟问题联系在一起的目的是什么？文章一开始谈论吸烟的问题，到第二段转入全球变暖的问题，接下来又谈吸烟问题。从文章最后一段可以看出，作者说的就是：如果政府对待全球变暖的态度就和对待吸烟的态度一样，就会产生严重的后果。选项 B 的意思是：后者的教训也同样适用于前者。这和文章的意思贴切。选项 A 的意思是：他们同样是由于政府的疏忽而造成的。这是错误的，政府并没有忽视这个问题，只是解决的方法不是很好。选项 C 的意思是：两者都已变得越来越糟。作者在文中没有表达这个意思，只是希望政府能够从对待吸烟的问题上找到解决好全球变暖的问题的方法。故答案为 B。

Passage Five

81. **【D】** 问：在智商测试中要求我们做到什么？原文第一段第二句 “IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks”。此句的意思是，除了其他类似的任务之外，智力测验是让你完成文字和视觉的类比，在纸张被折叠、剪切后想象它的形状以及推断出数字的顺序。选项 A 的意思是：回答一些哲学问题。文中未提及这个内容。选项 B 的意思是：纸张在折叠或者裁剪成不同的形状。原文是想象纸张在折叠或者裁剪后形状，与此不是一个概念。选项 C 的意思是，区分不同的特定概念。文中未提及这个内容。选项 D 的意思是，选择与已给出的相似的那些单词或者图表。其中 words 和 graphs 对应原文的 verbal, graphs; similar to 对应原文中的 analogy，故答案为 D。
82. **【C】** 问：根据第三段对于智商测试有何推测？选项 A 的意思是：人们不再把 IQ 成绩作为智商的指示了。这与原文第三段首句 “The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score” 的意思相反；原文第三段第二句阐述现在智力测试只有两个版本 “the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales” 所以选项 B 不正确。选项 D 的意思是：科学家已经为人类智商的重要因素下了定义。文中根本没有提到给智商下定义的问题。选项 C 的意思是：成人和孩子的智商测试内容是不同的。原文第三段第二句中：“both come in adult and children’s version” 说到了这个问题。故答案为 C。
83. **【A】** 问：今天的人不再可能达到和 Vos Savant’s 一样高的 IQ 分数的原因。原文第三段第四句，“—because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100”。选项 A 的意思是：智力测试

的成绩使用不同的计算步骤。这就是原文第二段第四句的意思。选项 B 的意思是：今天测试强调创造力而不是分析能力。该选项与问题没关系。本文的问题是：为什么人们不可能再获得像 Vos Savant 那样的智商测试高分？选项 D 的意思是：智力测试特点的定义已经发生了改变。文中未提及相应信息。故答案为 A。

84. 【A】问：从本文的最后一段可以推测出什么？选项 A 的意思是：智力测试结果可能并不是一个人的能力的可靠的表达。从最后这段的首句 “Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life” 中可以看出这与 A 的内容一致。选项 B 的意思是，智力测试成绩和 SAT 测试结果是高度相关的。看原文末句 “Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters”。这说是对于两种考试，考试技巧都有作用，而并非考试结果相关。选项 C 的意思是，考试中涉及大量的猜测工作。原文未提到这个内容。选项 D 的意思是，传统的测试已经过时了。文中根本没有谈论这个问题。故答案为 A。
85. 【B】问：作者对于智力测试的态度？看第二段首句 “Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test”。很明显，智力所包含的远远不止测试成绩。由此我们判定作者对于智力测试持怀疑的态度，因此选择 B。选项 A 的意思是：支持的。选项 C 的意思是：中立的。选项 D 的意思是：有偏见的。这三项与作者的态度不相符合，故答案为 B。

Passage Six

86. 【D】问：第一段的主旨是什么？第一段说明了学术期刊的出版过程及特点。所以这与选项 D 的内容符合。选项 A 的意思是：编辑期刊的特点。文中没有提到编辑具体工作的特点。选项 B 的意思是：实验报告的发表流程。文中未提到此信息。选项 C 的意思是：作者和期刊发行人的关系。本地没有探讨这个关系。故答案为 D。
87. 【C】问：哪个是关于 OECD 报告的正确说法？这个题可以用排除法去分析。选项 A 的意思是：OECD 的报告批评政府出资的科研项目。这不正确。原文没有提到这个意思。故选项 A 不正确。选项 B 的意思是：引进介绍一种有效的出版方法，这不正确。OECD 的报告说明了新的互联网为媒介的阅读和出版的新模式。而不是引进介绍一种新的方法。选项 D 也不正确。文中没有说明报告本身对科学研究会产生什么样的影响。故答案：为 C。
88. 【A】问：根据文章，为什么在网上发表很重要？第二段第一句：“... is making access to scientific results a reality”。网络使大家接触科研成果成为现实。这其中的内容就符合选项 A。选项 B 的意思是：网上出版给科学研究者带来了巨大的利润。原文没提到这个内容。选项 C 的意思是：网上出版强调了科学知识的关键作用。任何形式的出版都要强调科学知识的关键作用，这句话本身没错误，但是本文没有论及这个观点。D 的意思是：网上出版改变了在科学研究上的公共投资。看原文第三段的第一句：“The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access”。这只是说明知识的价值和对科学研究上的公共投资的回报部分是依赖于科学成果的广泛的流通和使用。这与本题也不相关。因此不能入选。故答案为 A。
89. 【A】问：开放式出版模式中论文的作者被要求做什么？原文第四段第三句：“There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published”。这句话说明，在开放式出版模式中，是要求作者（或其雇主）付费发表文章。这与 A 的内容相符合。选项 B 的意思是：订购发表文章的期刊。这是第一段介绍的传统出版模式。因此此项不能入选。选项 C 的意思是：容许其他网上期刊免费地使用它。这个内容本文没有提到，所以选项 C 也不能入选。选项 D 的意思是：在提交前要完成同行的审阅。这个内容在第一段中出现了，是传统出版模式的做法。所以选项 C 也错误。故答案为 A。
90. 【B】问：哪个最能概括本文的主旨？本文的主旨是介绍新的网上的出版模式，这与选项 B 的

内容相符。选项 A 的意思是：网络对出版商形成了威胁。文中没有提到这个情况。所以选项 A 错误。选项 C 的意思是：作者们欢迎出版的新方式。文中只是介绍新的网上的出版模式，没有表露作者的观点。所以选项 C 不能入选。选项 D 的意思是：通过网上服务，出版变得容易了。文中没有提到这个信息。所以选项 D 可以排除。故答案为 B。

Part V Writing

摘要范文

Personality Changes Associated with Aging

Personality changes associated with aging have been debated almost the beginning of modern psychology. There are two major schools of personality development. The first hypothesizes that adults' personality is relative stable. The second one hypothesizes that personality is characterized by change.

Longitudinal studies of personality traits have found that basic personality traits remain relatively consistent throughout one's adult life. A Minnesota study for up to 30 years and interviews with older adults obtained the similar findings. However, recent longitudinal studies suggest that absolute stability has been overestimated.

Whereas basic personality traits remain stable throughout adulthood, relatively predictable shifts may occur in other aspects of a person's personality. One of personality changes in adulthood is an increased preoccupation with one's inner life.

Longitudinal studies have found that adults tend to exhibit greater inter-individual differences and appear to be more themselves as they grow old. To some extent, it may be because of a decreased need to conform to external expectations. In addition, these changes can be caused by Alzheimer's AIDS, strokes, or other problems such as brain cancer, infection, depression and other stress.

模拟试题十 听力原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

- M: Have you found an apartment yet?
W: No. We need such a large amount of space that all the apartments we've seen are too expensive.
Q: Why are the people having trouble finding an apartment?
- M: Don't you have to drive far to work every day?
W: Yes, about 20 miles. I don't mind the distance as long as I can live in the country, and have my vegetable garden and lots of trees.
Q: What must the woman do to have a house in the country?
- W: These tomatoes are huge! You must have watered them a lot!
M: Yes, I did. They ought to be ripe enough to pick by next Friday when we have our picnic.
Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?
- W: I'm looking for a textbook for my sociology course. It's called American Society at the Crossroads. Do you have it?
M: Yes, we do. You'll find it in Section 24 on the top shelf.
Q: What is the woman's occupation?

5. M: I've been having annoyance calls for two weeks. When I answer the phone, the other party hangs up without saying anything. I've tried everything including blowing a whistle into the receiver.

W: Beginning today, we want you to keep a record of the time each call occurs. From this chart, we can get information to help us trace the calls. If necessary, the telephone company can contact the police.

Q: What does the woman suggest that the man do?

6. W: Did you know that Paul had a bad accident and is in the hospital?

M: That's what I heard from Betty; only she made a mistake at first and said it was his brother Peter who was hurt.

Q: How did the man first learn about the accident?

7. M: This is a very expensive watch, but I've had trouble with it ever since I bought it. I insist on seeing the manager.

W: Actually, there is no need for that, sir, I'll give you another watch just like this one.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

8. M: According to your resume, you don't have much experience in advertising, Miss Montag.

W: That's not quite true. My father was an advertising consultant and he gave me a fairly thorough introduction to the business.

Q: What does Miss Montag say about her resume?

9. M: Where do you usually eat breakfast?

W: In the kitchen, I fix myself some orange juice, an egg, a slice of unbuttered toast and some coffee. But once in a while I have breakfast in the school cafeteria. That's when I get a ride and leave the house early.

Q: Where does the woman have breakfast?

10. M: These silver earrings are only sixteen dollars this week. The gold ones are twenty-four.

W: I'll take the silver ones, then; or, on second thought, give me the gold ones. I have a gold necklace that would look very nice with them.

Q: What did the woman decide to buy?

11. M: I'm asked to pick up the guest speaker Bob Russel at the airport this afternoon, do you know what he looks like?

W: Well, he's in his sixties, he stands out, he's bald, tall and thin and has a beard.

Q: What do we conclude from the woman's remarks about Bob Russel?

12. W: I'm considering dropping my dancing class. I'm not making any progress

M: If I were you, I'd stick with it. It's definitely worth time and effort.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

13. W: You see I still have this pain in my back, this medicine the doctor gave me was supposed to make me feel better by now.

M: Maybe you should've taken it three times a day as you were told.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Frankly, when I sat at the back of the classroom, I can't see the words on the board clearly.

W: Well, you've been wearing those same glasses as long as I've known you. Why not get a new

pair, it won't cost you too much.

Q: What does the woman imply about the man's glasses?

15. W: How come the floor is so wet? I almost slipped, what happened?

M: Oh, sorry! The phone rang the moment I got into the shower, anyway, I'll wipe it up right now

Q: Why was the floor wet according to the man?

Section B

Passage One

Gabriela Mistral was once an ordinary teacher in a small village school in Northern Chile. Towering mountains separate her village from the world outside. Gabriela Mistral was only fifteen when she began teaching, but she was a good teacher. She helped the minds of her students scale the mountain walls and reach out to the world beyond. For eighteen years, Gabriela devoted her life to the poor farm children of Chile's Northern valleys. During part of this time, she was director of schools in all of Chile. Before long, many countries recognized her as a great friend of children and the leader in education. In 1922, she was invited to Mexico to help organize the rural school system. Two years later, Gabriela Mistral came to the United States where she served as a visiting professor in several colleges. In New York City, a group of teachers helped to finance the publication of her first book of poetry. Some of her books have been translated into six different languages. She gave the income from some of her books to help poor and neglected children. Beginning in the 1920's, her interests reached out to broader fields. Statesmen asked her advice on international problems. She tried to break through the national barriers that hindered the exchange of ideas among the Spanish speaking peoples of South America. She tried to develop a better understanding between the United States and countries of Latin America. In 1945, she gained worldwide recognition by winning the Nobel Prize in literature, the first Southern American to win the prize.

Questions 16–20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Where did Gabriela Mistral start her teaching career?
17. How did Gabriela Mistral help the poor children of her hometown?
18. Why did many countries think highly of Gabriela Mistral?
19. How did Gabriela Mistral become famous all over the world?
20. Which of the following statements is not true?

Passage Two

For most people who drink, alcohol is a pleasant accompaniment to social activities. Moderate alcohol use—up to two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women and older people—is not harmful for most adults. Nonetheless, a large number of people get into serious trouble because of their drinking. Currently, nearly 17.6 million adult Americans abuse alcohol or are alcoholic. Several million more adults engage in risky drinking that could lead to alcohol problems. These patterns include binge drinking and heavy drinking on a regular basis. In addition, 53 percent of men and women in the United States report that one or more of their close relatives have a drinking problem.

The consequences of alcohol misuse are serious—in many cases, life threatening. Heavy drinking can increase the risk for certain cancers, especially those of the liver, esophagus, throat, and larynx. Heavy drinking can also cause liver cirrhosis, immune system problems, brain damage, and harm to the fetus during pregnancy. In addition, drinking increases the risk of death from automobile crashes as well

as recreational and on-the-job injuries. Furthermore, both homicides and suicides are more likely to be committed by persons who have been drinking.

Alcoholism, also known as “alcohol dependence”, is a disease that includes four symptoms: craving, loss of control, physical dependence and tolerance. Withdrawal symptoms, such as nausea, sweating, shakiness, and anxiety, occur when alcohol use is stopped after a period of heavy drinking.

Many people wonder why some individuals can use alcohol without problems but others cannot. One important reason has to do with genetics. Scientists have found that having an alcoholic family member makes it more likely that if you choose to drink you too may develop alcoholism. Genes, however, are not the whole story. In fact, scientists now believe that certain factors in a person’s environment influence whether a person with a genetic risk for alcoholism ever develops the disease. A person’s risk for developing alcoholism can increase based on the person’s environment, including where and how he or she lives; family, friends, and culture; peer pressure; and even how easy it is to get alcohol.

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. How many adult Americans are alcoholic?
22. What patterns can be included as signs of alcohol problems?
23. What cancers can be resulted from alcohol misuse?
24. What symptom will occur after alcohol use is stopped?
25. What can be the reasons for alcoholism?

Passage Three

Wilma Subra had no intention of becoming a public speaker. After graduating from college with degrees in chemistry and microbiology, she went to work at Gulf South Research Institute in Louisiana. As part of her job, she conducted field research on toxic substances in the environment, often in minority communities located near large industrial polluters. She found that many families were being exposed to high, sometimes deadly, levels of chemicals and other toxic substances, but she was not allowed to make her information public.

Frustrated by these restrictions, Subra left her job in 1981, created her own company, and has devoted the past two decades to helping people fight back against giant industrial polluters. She works with families and community groups to conduct environmental tests, interpret test results, and organize for change. Because of her efforts, dozens of toxic sites across the country have been cleaned up, and one chemical industry spokesperson calls her “a top gun” for the environmental movement.

How has Wilma Subra achieved all this? Partly through her scientific training, partly through her commitment to environmental justice. But just as important is her ability to communicate with people through public speaking. “Public speaking,” she says, “is the primary vehicle I use for reaching people.”

If you had asked Subra before 1981, “Do you see yourself as a major public speaker?” She would have laughed at the idea. Yet today she gives more than 100 presentations a year. Along the way she has lectured at Harvard, testified before Congress, and addressed audiences in 40 states, as well as in Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

Questions 26 – 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What did Wilma Subra do as part of her job while working at Gulf South Research Institute?
27. Why did Wilma Subra leave her job in 1981?
28. What results have Wilma Subra’s efforts had in the past two decades?
29. What does the speaker say has contributed to Wilma Subra’s success?
30. Which of the following countries hasn’t he ever been to give a address to?

██████████ ██████████ ██████████

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