

2004MD 医学博士入学考试英语试卷
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 marker 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 sentences 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 completes 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 was 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. There are four other words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were 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 list 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 produces. A forger can't approach a _55_ buyer 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 page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, _57_ after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern state, 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 see 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__ .

- 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
- 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%)

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

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, need, 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, and/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.

The depressed person can find little beauty or fun in life. His or her talk is filled with gloomy negatives. Doom and anxiety fill his or her mind. Depression is often cyclical, and when the anxiety does lift the person may demonstrate an opposite extreme of carefree irresponsibility.

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 outdoor, 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. Car 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.

See 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.

70. 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 sidewalk 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 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 background 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 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 fellowship and grants for applicants from particular racial background. 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 up 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 .

- 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.

Figure like these bring home the devastating impact of AIDS and the Urgent need of for a cheap, effective vaccine. As a stroke, a vaccine could stop the tide of infection and stem the need for more, costly treatment. It could even help people who already have the virus healthy.

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

So you maight expected 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 vaccine, 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 Institute of Health and the other through the Department of Defense.

The NIH and the DoD have a long history of rivalry in AIDS reseach. 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", dublicating work of questioable value is itself questioable. Better to join forces with the military for this trail and spend money saved—whith amounts to about \$60 milliion— elsewhere.

There are, after all, reasons for optimism. A new wave of vaccine from industry and academia has nearly completed safety tests. It makes sense to carry out limited trials of all this newcomers, to identify which ones offe 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 based 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 measure
- D. is curbed with an inexpensive, effective vaccine

82. Neither of the vaccine tested in the two large-scale trails .

- A. is in the 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 joined 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 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 a 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 procession 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, test confirmed that the problem was dyslexia, a congenital difficulty with reading. The cause 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 Brain 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 corresponds to particular sound.

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 read 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, like in the brain’s ability to tackle the English language’s complex system of mapping sounds to letters, 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

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

Paper Two

Part V Writing (20%)

Direction: 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

合资医院服务好，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，洋医院医生中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。在候诊时，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，前者挣得是 服务费，后者挣得是药品钱。

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认识也是比较模糊的。既使总认为里面装修豪华、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，它业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，提出了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。尤其公立医院的服务问题，一直困扰着医患关系实行正常化。

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，而且更多的是纷纷打起了技术、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，而是扩大服务阵营。

2004 年全国医学考博英语试题答案（仅供参考）

- 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.D 10.D
11.A 12.B 13.C 14.C 15.D 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.A
21.A 22.B 23.D 24.C 25.D 26.A 27.D 28.C 29.B 30.C
31.B 32.A 33.D 34.A 35.B 36.B 37.A 38.B 39.C 40.B
41.A 42.C 43.B 44.D 45.C 46.D 47.C 48.A 49.D 50.A
51.A 52.B 53.D 54.A 55.B 56.C 57.A 58.A 59.B 60.C
61.D 62.C 63.B 64.D 65.C 66.D 67.D 68.C 69.D 70.B
71.B 72.D 73.B 74.C 75.B 76.B 77.A 78.D 79.A 80.B
81.B 82.D 83.C 84.C 85.A 86.B 87.D 88.A 89.A 90.D