**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: What5 s the matter with the woman?

You will read:

1. 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 lefs begin with question number 1.

1. A. He was waiting in the wrong place.
2. He won't have to wait any longer.
3. The woman was mistaken.
4. The woman should ask somebody else for help.
5. A. The results might be ready tomorrow afternoon.
6. The results might he ready tomorrow morning.
7. The results will be ready this afternoon.
8. The results were back this morning.
9. A. Buy a purse.
10. Buy the AIDS patients medicine.

D. Lend the man some money.

1. A. He failed to defend his paper.
2. He had got a bleeding finger.
3. He cut his finger with a *knife.*
4. He had a paper cut.
5. A. He can't afford a digital camera now.
6. He' not sure how much a digital camera costs.
7. He\*11 buy a digital camera that fits his *pocket.*
8. He's lost the money he saved
9. A. Join the student Union •
10. Persuade the other members of the Student Union not *o qui*
11. Keep an eye on the other members of the *Student Union.*
12. Help the man find someone to fill the vacancy.
13. A. The dentist will be back this afternoon.
14. The dentist will have a full schedule this afternoon.
15. He's already had the dentist check his teeth.
16. He plans to see the dentist this afternoon.
17. A. Large and bulky.
18. Lightweight and compact.
19. Fancy and sophisticated.
20. Appealing and amazing.
21. A. Use less shampoo.
22. Stop using shampoo.
23. Switch to the man's brand.
24. Rinse off the shampoo thoroughly.
25. A. the fitness center doesn't open until tomorrow.
26. She is too busy to go to the fitness center.
27. The fitness center is not fbr kids.
28. The project of the fitness center will be finished tomorrow.
29. A. Look in the library catalogue.
30. Borrow the man's computer.

C • Seek the information from the Internet.

12.

D.

A.

Seek the information from Drama Society. He has changed his schedule.

B • He was sick last Monday.

1. He works less than he used to

13.

D.

A.

B.

C.

D.

He started his vacation last Monday.

Because she has to pay a home visit to an emergency case.

Because she dislikes teaching and wants to quit

Because her father has just been sent to the hospital and *need. 4*Because her father% leaving 恥 hospital and 二。［V 侦

1. A. Discontinue all the medications.

B . Try new medicine and then have a CT scan.

1. Take a CT scan before medication.
2. Have a CT scan right away.
3. A. Annoyed. B. Scared. C. Puzzled.

Section B

D. Anxious.

*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

1. A. Common insomnia.
2. Sleep-including activities.
3. Foods to help people sleep better.
4. Causes of insomnia and ways to deal with it.
5. A. Asthma B. Aches. C. Ulcer.
6. A. Go to bed earlier the next night.
7. Co to bed as usual the next night.
8. Take a nap the next day.
9. Sleep late the next few days.
10. A. Because tryptophan can balance their diet.
11. Because tryptophan is an amino acid found in certain foods.
12. Because tryptophan is crucial to the sleep process.
13. Because tryptophan can cure insomnia altogether.
14. A. Pessimistic. B. Optimistic. C. Doubtful.

Passage Two

1. A. The difference between the couple in their view of time.
2. The difference between the couple in their view of religion.
3. The difference between the couple in their view of loyalty.
4. The difference between the couple in their view of responsibility.
5. A. He likes to be late.

B. He likes to he early.

C • He likes to be just on time.

1. He likes to be just in time.
2. A. 2 pm. B. 1:40 pm. C. 2:03 pm.
3. A. Cancel the wedding immediately.
4. Find a substitute immediately.
5. Wait patiently till the groom to come finally.
6. Find a lawyer to sue the groom.
7. A. Cultural difference.

B. Gender-related difference.

D. Anemia.

D. Indifferent.

D. 2:30 pm.

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.*

1. There was no but to close the road until February.

A. dilemma B. denying C. alternative D. doubt

1. I when I heard that my grandfather had died.

A. fell apart B. fell away C. fell out D. fell back

1. 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

1. In front of the platform, the students were talking witii the professor over the quizzes of their subject.

A. compulsory B. compulsive

C. alternative D. predominant

1. 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 tiie 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 far the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. The company was losing money, so they had to lay off\* some of its employees for three months.
2. owe B. dismiss C. recruit D. summon
3. The North American states agreed to sign the agreement of economical and military union in Ottawa.
4. convention B. conviction C. contradiction D. confrontation
5. The statue would be perfect but for a few small defects in its base.
6. faults B. weaknesses C. flaws D. errors
7. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was startlingly pale.
8. amazingly B. astonishingly C. uniquely D. dramatically
9. 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

1. The school master applauded the girl's bravery in his opening speech.

A. praised B. appraised C. cheered D. clapped

1. The local government leaders are making every effort to tackle the problem of poverty.

A. abolish B. address C. extinguish D. encounter

1. This report would be intelligible only to an expert in computing.

A. intelligent B. comprehensive C. competent D. comprehensible

1. Reading a book and listening to music simultaneously seems to be on problem for them.

A. intermittently B. constantly C. concurrently D. continuously

1. 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*

|  |
| --- |
| … |
| Mr. AD^s high school class.aU the students Ve to get 出 However, the wedding |  |  |  |
| 哈皿are not凤g成顼\_ g皿找 Monies sometimes become so 52 that the | 51. | A. duplications C. assumptions | B. imitations D. fantasies |
| loud laughter drowns out the voice of the FinisteT. | 52. | A. noisy | B. artificial |
| Even 恥 Mo students getting mairied often begin to |  | C. graceful | D. real |
| giggle. |  |  |  |
| The teacher, Mr. Allen, believes that marriage is a difficult and serious business. He wants young people | 53. | A. might | B. would |
| to understand that there are many changes that 53 |  | C. must | D. need |
| take place after marriage. He believes that the need for | 54. | A. issues | B. adjustments |
| these psychological and financial 54 should be understood before people many. |  | C. matters | D. expectancies |
| Mr. Allen doesn't only introduce his students to | 55. | A. to face | B. facing |
| m^or problems 55 in marriage such as illness or |  | C. having faced | D. faced |
| unemployment He also exposes them to nitty-gritty problems they will fece every day. He wants to | 56. | A. tribulations | B. errors |
| introduce young people to all the trials and 56 |  | C. triumphs | D. verdicts |
| that can strain a marriage to the breaking | 57. | A. informs | B. concerns |
| 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. |  | C. familiarizes | D. associated |
| It has been upsetting for some of the | 58. | A. Until | B. Before |
| students to see the problems that a married |  | C. After | D. As |
| couple often faces.顼\_ they took the course, | 59. | A. taken | B. suggested |
| they had not worried much about the problems |  | C. endorsed | D. reproached |
| of marriage. However, both students and parents feel that Mr. Allen's course is valuable and have 59 the course publicly. Their | 60. | A. confirmedC. compromised | B. convincedD. conceived |
| statements and letters supporting the class have 60 the school to offer the course again. |  |  |  |
| Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%) |
| *Directions-ln this part there are sixpassa.es, each of.hich is folded by five questions. For each auestJn there are four possible answer marked A, B, C and D, Choose the answer and* |

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,5, 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.

Ibdd speculates that listening to extremely loud music is a fbnn of "Vestibular self^stimulation'': it gives a heightened sensation of motion. t4We don't know exactly why it causes pleasure,he says. 4tBut 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. 4tThe typical pulse rate of dance music is around the rate of locomotion/5 he says. "It's quite possible you're triggering a spinal reflex."

1. The passage begins with .
2. a new explanation of music
3. a cultural universal question
4. a common psychological abnormality
5. a deep insight into human physical movements
6. What intrigued Todd was .
7. human instinct reflexes
8. people's biological heritages
9. people's compulsion about loud music
10. the damages loud music wrecks on human hearing
11. Todd's biological explanation for the desire to dance refers to
12. the mechanism of hearing sounds
13. the response evoked from the sacculus
14. the two main functions performed by the human ear
15. the segregation of the hearing and balance maintaining function
16. When the sacculus is acoustically stimulated, according to Todd,

*A* , Actional balance will be maintained in the ear

B - pleasure will be aroused

C- decibels will shoot up

D. hearing will occur

1. What is the passage mainly about?
2. The human ear does more than hearing than expected.
3. Dancing is capable of heightening the sensation of hearing.
4. 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 0氐 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 一 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



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.

1. From the first two paragraphs, the author implies that .
2. hi-tech as made life easy everywhere
3. nobody seems to be innocent in polluting the planet
4. recycling can potentially control environmental deterioration
5. everybody is joining the global battle against pollution in one way or another
6. The waste caused by household and office electrical appliances on stand-by mode seems to .
7. be a long-standing indoor problem
8. cause nothing but trouble
9. get exaggerated
10. go unnoticed
11. By idle electronic devices, the author means those appliances .
12. left on stand-by mode
13. filling the atmosphere with carbon dioxide
14. used by those who are not energy-conscious
15. used by those whose words speak louder than actions
16. Ultra-light packaging .
17. is expected to reduce American waste by one-third
18. is an illustration of what is called "source reduction'，
19. can make both manufacturers and consumers intelligent
20. is a villain of what the garbage experts call "source reduction"
21. The conclusion the author is trying to draw is that .
22. one person cannot win the battle against pollution
23. anybody can pick up tricks of environmental protection on the web
24. nobody can be absolutely right in all tricks of environmental protection
25. 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 一 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 o£" 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 一 to force them to use their partially paralyzed limb 一 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 fbrelimbs of rats fbr 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. Ifs a very dramatic ef^ect.^^ 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 Schallerfs 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 efifects of glutamate.

1. Schallert issued a warning to those who .
2. believe in the possibility of rewiring the brain
3. are ignorant of physiotherapy in the clinic
4. add exercise to partially paralyzed limbs
5. are on the verge of a stroke
6. Which of the following is Schaller's hypothesis for his investigation?
7. Earlier intervention should lead to even more dramatic improvements.
8. The critical period for brain damage is one week after injury.
9. A partially paralyzed limb can cause brain damages.
10. Physiotherapy is the key to brain recovery.
11. The results from Schaller's research .
12. reinforced the significance of physiotherapy after a stroke
13. indicated the fault with his experiment design
14. turned out the opposite
15. verified his hypothesis
16. The results made Schaller's team aware of the fact that .
17. glutamate can have toxic effects on healthy nerve cells
18. exercise can boost the release of glutamate
19. glutamate is a neurotransmitter
20. all of the above
21. Schaller would probably advise clinicians .
22. to administer drugs to block the effects of glutamate
23. to be watchful of the amount of exercise for stroke victims
24. to prescribe vigorous exercise to stroke victims one week after injury
25. to reconsider the significance of physiotherapy to brain damage

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 feshioned from this standpoint in that routine trip-making behavior is the fbcus of study, its explanation being central to the notion that spatial structures are inert and long lasting.

1. We, according to the passage, tend to observe cities .

77.

78.

79.

A. chronologically

C. sporadically

We think about a city as .

A. a spatial event

C. a social environment

Cross-sectional studies show that cities .

1. are structured in three dimensions
2. are transformed rapidly in any aspect
3. are resilient and long lasting through time
4. change slowly in spatial and social structures The author is drawing our attention to .

B. longitudinally D. horizontally

B. a symbolical world

D. an interrelated system

1. the equilibrium of urban spatial structures
2. the intrinsic dynamics of urban change
3. the fixed spatial infrastructure

D • all of the above

1. The conventional notion the author contends .
2. presents the inherent nature of a city
3. underlies the fixed spatial infrastructures
4. places an emphasis on lesser cycles of time
5. 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, tying 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 don5t 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 patients5 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 cany 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 ajar of ice water, and he looks with satisfaction on his job just done, ril 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.

Pve 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 Fve helped reshape, new meanings stacked against the despair of pain. I need to remember the smell of hay in June.

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the story?
2. The muscular work in the field has an emotional impact on the narrator.
3. The narrator gets tired easily working in the field.
4. It is the first time for the narrator to do haying.
5. The narrator is a physician.

1. In retrospection, the narrator .
2. feels guilty before his father and brother
3. defends his soft hands in a meaningful way
4. hates losing his muscular power before ho knows it
5. is shamed for the former callouses he does not possess
6. As a physician, the narrator is •

D. fragile

1. empathic B. arrogant C. callous
2. His associations punctuate .
3. the similarities between medicine and agriculture
4. the simplicity of muscular work
5. the hardship of life everywhere
6. the nature of medical practice
7. The narrator would say that .
8. it can do physicians good to spend a vocation doing muscular work
9. everything is interlinked and anything can be anything
10. he is a shame to his father
11. 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 fbr 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 bum out were once on fire. Ifs 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 fbr individuals to safeguard and renew their spirit, and, more important, there are ways fbr organization to change conditions that lead to burnout.

1. The passage begins with ,

*A ,* a personal transition B. a contrast between two types of people

C・ a shift from conformity to individuality D. a mysterious physical and mental stare

1. Which of the following is related with the crisis of spirit?

A・ Emotional exhaustion. B. Depersonalization.

C ・ Reduced personal accomplishment. D ・ All of the above.

1. 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

1. Burnout can be .

A. fetal B. static C. infectious D・ permanent

1. Those who are bumed-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\_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 损或炎症溃疡的渗岀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。第二期为 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。

艾滋病的治疔和预防

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，艮 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]
2. [A]
3. [C]
4. 【D】
5. 【A】
6. [D]
7. [D]
8. [C]。
9. 【B】
10. [C]
11. 【A】
12. [D]
13. 【B】
14. [A]

Section B

Passage One

[D]对话讨论了失眠的各种原因和对付失眠的办法。

1. [D]
2. [B]
3. [C]
4. [D]

Passage Two

1. [A]
2. 【B】
3. (C

24 ； B

25、D

Passage Three

26.【C】

1. 【D 】
2. 【A 】

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

1. [C]
2. [A]
3. [B]
4. [A]
5. [A]
6. [C]
7. [A]
8. LD]
9. [A]
10. [D]

Section B

1. [B]
2. [A]
3. [C]

[B] ,

1. [A]
2. [A]
3. 【B】
4. [D] 、
5. [C]
6. [B]

Part III Cloze

1. 【B】
2. 【A】
3. 【A】
4. [B]
5. [A]
6. [A1
7. [C]
8. [B]
9. [C]
10. 【B】
11. 【B】
12. [C1
13. [B]
14. [B
15. [C]
16. [B]
17. [D]
18. [A]
19. 【B】
20. [C1
21. 【C】
22. [A1
23. 【C
24. [B1

75,lB]

Passage Four

1. [C1
2. [B]
3. 【A】

84 [a]

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.

]6. What is the talk mainly about?

1. Which of the following is not mentioned as an illness inducing insomnia?
2. What is the speaker's advice to insomniac who had a bad sleep?
3. Why are the insomniac advised to include food high in tryptophan in their daily diet?
4. 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. Lefs 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.

1. What is the talk mainly about?
2. What kind of person is the speaker?
3. If a Wasp wedding is scheduled to start at 2 p. m., what time then would the bride come down the aisle?
4. How would a Wasp family react if the originally scheduled groom has bailed out?
5. 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 ifs 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, whafs 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. Ifs pressing on the nerve in your spine so that it can'fly freely. And thafs 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 wt may have to consider an operation at a later date.

1. What does the woman most probably do?
2. What is the woman doing now?
3. What caused the damages to the man's health?
4. What is the location of the damaged disc?
5. Which of the following is not mentioned as a piece of advice given by the woman?

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.

1. 【D】
2. **【**A**】**
3. [D]
4. [D]
5. **【**C**】**
6. **【**B**】**

**2005**年医学考博录音原文

**Section A**

1.

Part I Listening comprehension (30%)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

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?

M: Hello, this is Jason Smith. Tm 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?

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?

M: Oh, that hurts!

W: What happened? Did you cut yourself?

M: Yes, on the edge of this paper. Tm not bleeding. But my finger is really hurt.

Q： What happened to the man?

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?

M: One of the members of the Student Union is quitting. Do you know anyone who will be interested in taking this place?

W: Tm not sure. But I will certainly keep an eye out fbr you.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

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?

M: See, it looks normal enough. Ifs 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?

W: The new shampoo Fve 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. Ifs all natural.

Q： What does the man suggest the woman do?

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?

W: Tm 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?**

1. M: Whafs 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?**

1. 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 fbr his discharge.

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

1. 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?**

1. 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 arid, 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 fMl sleep and stay asleep. And you can do certain things that are sleep-inducing. Here are some guidelines :

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

As fbr 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