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医学英语水平考试三级  
高等学历继续教育学士学位英语考试样题

I. 交际用语

根据情景补全对话，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. – How are you feeling, Mr Ian?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Thank you very much. It's a good hospital.
- B. Not very well. Can I have some painkillers, please?
- C. Yes, please. My hands ache more in the mornings.
- D. I should take only one tablet daily.

2. – Have you ever been short of breath when you exercise too hard?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Yes, I would. | B. Yes, I'm feeling better. |
| C. No, never.    | D. It's very nice.          |

3. – Does it happen before meals or after meals?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. Yes, it does.                       | B. Yes, I remember it now.        |
| C. Usually I eat three meals in a day. | D. Usually it comes before meals. |

4. – Let me have a look. Where does it hurt?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. It's hard to say. It hurts all over. | B. Sorry, I don't have any idea. |
| C. Oh, I have a good appetite.          | D. Well, it hurts frequently.    |

5. – Which department do you want to register with?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Urinate into these glasses, please.
- B. Yes, but the doctor told me I still have to rest for one more week.
- C. I don't know exactly. I have a blurring vision.
- D. Operation room, please.

6. – \_\_\_\_\_

– Thank you. The water is too hot. May I take it a little later?

- A. I'm afraid not. The visiting hours are from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock PM every day.
- B. My nose is blocked and I have a fever accompanied by joint pain.
- C. You should have a good rest, give up smoking and alcohol.
- D. Here is medicine to help your digestion. Please take it now.

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7. – What symptoms did you have?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I had many bowel movements and my abdomen was painful.
- B. I feel much better than yesterday, thank you.
- C. I'd like to put this thermometer under my tongue.
- D. I should go to the medical ward on the second floor.

8. – \_\_\_\_\_

– When I look at food, I feel sick.

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. What happened to your food? | B. How is your appetite?            |
| C. How is your food?           | D. Does the pain last all the time? |

9. – I am going to change the sheets on your bed. Do you mind getting out of bed?

– Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. I've no time. | B. I'd rather not.  |
| C. I'd like it.  | D. I'd be happy to. |

10. – The surgeon begins his work at 8:30. Let's hurry.

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The emergency room was too far for me to reach.
- B. I'm afraid he is fully booked on Monday and Tuesday.
- C. We still have 35 minutes. How do we go there?
- D. Good luck! We will be better. How is your feeling?

11. – What has actually been happening since the thyroid trouble?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. All sorts of things. I've been feeling very depressed for a year.
- B. I've had bronchitis a time or two, especially in winter months.
- C. Only when I take medicine.
- D. For about 2 to 3 years now.

12. – Welcome, Dr. William James. Today, we're discussing brain health. Can you explain what that means?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Having a healthy brain is super important.
- B. Our brain can face challenges from various risk factors.
- C. Certainly. Our brain is like the mighty engine behind everything we do and think.
- D. Of course. There are a long list of things that impact our brain health.

13. – How exactly do cigarettes harm us, Dr. Johnson?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Cigarettes aren't good for us.
- B. We've known about the dangers of smoking for decades.
- C. Cigarettes are very popular among people.

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D. Smoke damages nerve-endings in the nose, causing loss of smell.

14. – \_\_\_\_\_

– I have had it on and off for the past two years.

- A. How often do you have the pain in your stomach?
- B. How long have you had the pain in your stomach?
- C. When did you have the the pain in your stomach?
- D. Do you have the the pain in your stomach?

15. – I'd like to make a registration for the Department of Internal Medicine.

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. All right. Do you have a record?
- B. Of course. When did the cough begin?
- C. Certainly. What's wrong with you?
- D. OK. Have you ever had any injuries?

16. – You've been referred to me because you're suffering from tennis elbow. Correct?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes. I'm suffering from insomnia.
- B. Correct. My stomach has been hurting lately.
- C. Yes. The pain has just got to be too much to bear.
- D. Correct. I have never had some serious illness in the past.

17. – When did you first start to feel nauseated?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Well, you see I've been having these headaches.
- B. I had a fractured leg two months ago.
- C. I just lie and it goes off within a few hours.
- D. Er...well, I think around dinner time.

18. – How does the fatigue affect your daily life?

– \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I was diagnosed with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.
- B. It has an impact on everything from the time I get up to the time I go to bed.
- C. My fatigue symptoms have lasted for two weeks.
- D. The plan will help you get rid of the fatigue.

19. – \_\_\_\_\_

– I feel I'll fall over and the room spins round.

- A. Any other serious illness? Anything else?
- B. When did this start?
- C. How long do they last?
- D. When you say go dizzy, what do you mean?

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20. – Okay, I see what you mean. What about your medical history?

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- A. I don't think so. My mother was always healthy. My dad developed gout as an adult.
  - B. Since I was diagnosed with hypertension last year, I've been taking some medications at the moment for that.
  - C. I've lost quite a bit of weight. I didn't notice at first because it was very gradual.
  - D. No, it won't eliminate the symptoms, but it helps me recognize behaviors that might make me feel more tired.

## II. 阅读理解

### (I) 判断正误

阅读下面的短文，根据文章内容从 A. (T)、B. (F) 两个选项中作出判断。

The demand for health care workers is on the rise. The government's United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that employment in health service industries through the year 2019 will grow at almost double the rate of all other (nonfarm) wage and salary employment. In sheer numbers, about 9 million American workers are now employed in health services. By 2019, that number is expected to be at about 13 million—an increase of nearly 4 million jobs.

(41) Within the allied health field in particular, prospects are looking good. Allied health embraces a wide range of careers—surgical technicians, dietitians, licensed practical nurses (LPNs), genetic counselors, and dental hygienists, to name a few. The fact is, employment in the vast majority of all allied health occupations is expected to increase at a much faster than average rate—at least 27 to 40 percent—through the year 2019.

(42) A primary factor contributing to the rosy outlook for allied health professionals is the “managed care” system taking root in the healthcare industry today. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) offer a perfect example of managed care. HMOs operate by setting fixed fees for healthcare services provided under their plans. If those needs are met for less, that extra money becomes profitable for the HMO. In other words, the doctors don't decide what to charge for their services—the HMOs do. And oftentimes it simply costs less, without **sacrificing** quality care, to get an allied health professional to do certain things the doctor used to do.

At the close of 2017, healthcare became the U.S.'s largest employer, surpassing both manufacturing and retail in the number of workers employed, according to Federal Reserve Economic Data. Due to our aging population, demand for healthcare workers is on the rise and small and medium-sized businesses are hiring. According to BLS projections, healthcare support and technical jobs will be among the fastest growing occupations over the next decade.

21. The demand for healthcare workers is decreasing due to a lack of job opportunities.

- A. (T)                      B. (F)

22. The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts significant growth in health service employment by 2019.

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A. (T)                      B. (F)

23. The word “sacrificing” (Line 6, Para. 3) means “renewing”.

A. (T)                      B. (F)

24. Managed care systems allow doctors to set their own fees for services.

A. (T)                      B. (F)

25. Healthcare became the largest employer in the U.S. by the end of 2017.

A. (T)                      B. (F)

### (II) 多项选择

阅读下面的短文，根据文章内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

When the food we eat reaches the stomach, it is acted upon by the gastric juice, which contains hydrochloric acid and certain enzymes. The juice has some very important functions to play. (43) From experimental and clinical data we have gained considerable information concerning the relationship between the emotions and the secretion of digestive juices. We have long known that the sight or smell of a favorite food will make the mouth water and cause the stomach to produce gastric juice. This initial psychic secretion of gastric juice is important because it starts protein digestion in the stomach, and the resulting partially digested proteins seem to incite the larger gastric secretions necessary for continued protein digestion.

Digestion ensues much more readily if the food eaten is appealing in sight, odor, and taste. (44) For persons who, because of illness or for some other reason, have dainty appetites, attractive, small servings are best. Forcing children to eat, punishing them unnecessarily at the table, or feeding them immediately after they have been emotionally upset are all unhygienic. It is equally important that the meal be pleasant and free from anxiety, worry, and ill-feeling. Otherwise, a vicious cycle will be set up, and the person who begins by worrying at mealtime or thinking intensely about the problems of work will set up a mild indigestion, which will in turn lower efficiency and further aggravate the worry.

(45) The unfavorable and sometimes inhibitory digestive effects of psychic disturbances are very striking. Strong emotions, such as fear and rage, have been shown to check not only the flow of gastric juice but also that of pancreatic juice and bile. They may also prevent the normal contractions of the stomach and intestines. An investigator has shown by means of the fluoroscope that all stomach contractions and all peristalsis in the cat cease abruptly when a dog is brought into the room.

26. The passage suggests that the secretion of gastric juice \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can begin to flow before food is actually taken
- B. is brought about by the proteins in the food
- C. is chiefly a psychological response to the food
- D. makes us feel hungry and gives us the urge to eat

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27. Which of the following is true about eating according to the passage?

- A. Children must be made to eat certain food to stay healthy.
- B. It is always better to have smaller and more frequent meals.
- C. Eating when one is unhappy can often change the mood.
- D. A good atmosphere is important when one is eating.

28. What does the author mean by “a vicious cycle”?

- A. Worry is a major cause of indigestion.
- B. Worry and indigestion may lower efficiency.
- C. Worry and indigestion may fuel each other.
- D. Worry eases the symptoms of indigestion.

29. What does the example at the end of the passage show?

- A. Animals may have digestive problems too.
- B. Seeing an enemy can cause the contraction of the stomach.
- C. Contractions of the stomach are essential for digestion.
- D. Fear may stop the flow of digestive juices.

30. Which of the following best sums up the main idea of the passage?

- A. The emotions and the secretion of digestive juices.
- B. Experimental and clinical data about digestion.
- C. The effects of pleasant food on the power of digestion.
- D. Physiology and psychology of digestion.

### (III) 完形填空

阅读下面的短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

More people die of heart attacks, strokes and heart failure in winter than in other seasons, research shows. One theory is that the drop in 31, even in milder areas, causes blood vessels to constrict. Another is that people are 32 active in winter — and then when they are active outside, they may overexert themselves in the cold. That's why shoveling snow can be “a perfect storm for heart attack and stroke to occur,” says Rani Whitfield, and an American Heart Association spokesman.

A bout of flu can also strain the heart, and misuse of over-the-counter cold and flu 33 can raise blood pressure, he says.

Here's what to do: Get a flu shot, and if you have heart disease, keep taking your 34 medicine and tracking your blood pressure. If you have 35 of a possible heart attack or stroke, call 911, Whitfield says. “Your life is the best present you can give your loved ones.”

Many people have the so-called “winter blues.” They sleep more, drag a bit and eat worse. But a smaller group 36 from a form of major depression that can start in the fall and last until

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spring. Seasonal affective disorder, or SAD, is a serious \_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_ but can be treated with medication and psychotherapy, says psychologist Kelly Rohan, a professor at the University of Vermont. Another common \_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_ is light therapy — sitting in front of a bright light for a little while each day, she says.

While people with SAD can be just as impaired as people with other forms of depression, they are less likely to have suicidal thoughts, Rohan says. That may be \_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_ they know there is a “light at the end of the tunnel” in the spring, she says. For people with other forms of depression, suicides actually peak in the spring, she says.

Here’s what to do if you are susceptible to SAD: Seek professional treatment. If you have milder “winter blues,” \_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_ taking a walk outside each morning. The bright light will help keep your body rhythms in sync.

- |                      |                 |                |                |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. bloodpressure | B. temperatures | C. pulse       | D. breathing   |
| 32. A. frequent      | B. more         | C. less        | D. normal      |
| 33. A. medications   | B. heater       | C. operation   | D. examination |
| 34. A. frightened    | B. described    | C. prestigious | D. prescribed  |
| 35. A. symphony      | B. symptoms     | C. system      | D. sympathy    |
| 36. A. works         | B. heals        | C. suffers     | D. confuses    |
| 37. A. illness       | B. wound        | C. hurt        | D. ailment     |
| 38. A. dressing      | B. harm         | C. medicine    | D. treatment   |
| 39. A. because       | B. because of   | C. due to      | D. due         |
| 40. A. have          | B. manage       | C. try         | D. allow       |

### III. 翻译

#### (I) 把下列句子译成汉语。

41. Within the allied health field in particular, prospects are looking good.
42. A primary factor contributing to the rosy outlook for allied health professionals is the “managed care” system taking root in the healthcare industry today.
43. From experimental and clinical data we have gained considerable information concerning the relationship between the emotions and the secretion of digestive juices.
44. For persons who, because of illness or for some other reason, have dainty appetites, attractive, small servings are best.
45. The unfavorable and sometimes inhibitory digestive effects of psychic disturbances are very striking.

#### (II) 把下列句子译成英语。

46. 恐怕我们得重新安排这次会诊时间。

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47. 服用此药，要多喝水。

48. 我要给您注射，每日两次。

49. 大夫下周一下午应该有空。

50. 她晚上就寝，很难入睡。

#### IV. 写作

51. 请根据题目 “**How to Build a Good Nurse-Patient Relationship?**” 完成一篇作文，字数在 120-150 词之间。



## 样题参考答案

### I. 交际用语 (每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

1. B    2. C    3. D    4. A    5. C    6. D    7. A    8. B    9. D    10. C  
11. A    12. C    13. D    14. B    15. A    16. C    17. D    18. B    19. D    20. B

### II. 阅读理解 (30 分)

#### (I) 判断正误 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

21. B    22. A    23. B    24. B    25. A

#### (II) 多项选择 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

26. A    27. D    28. C    29. D    30. A

#### (III) 完型填空 (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

31. B    32. C    33. A    34. D    35. B    36. C    37. A    38. D    39. A    40. C

### III. 翻译 (20 分)

#### (I) 英译汉 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

41. 尤其是在辅助健康医疗职业领域, 前景十分看好。  
42. 辅助健康医疗专业人员就业前景一片光明, 其中一个主要因素就是扎根于今天医疗行业的“管理式医疗”体系。  
43. 从实验和临床数据上看, 我们已经获得了有关消化液分泌和情绪之间关系的大量信息。  
44. 对于那些胃口不佳的人来说, 由于生病或者其他的原因, 少而精的美味是最好的食物。  
45. 精神紊乱对消化产生的不利影响, 有时甚至是抑制性作用, 极为显著。

#### (II) 汉译英 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

46. I'm afraid we'll have to reschedule the consultation.  
47. Take the medicine with a lot of water.  
48. I will give you an injection twice a day.  
49. The doctor will be available next Monday afternoon.  
50. It is usually hard for her to fall asleep when she goes to bed at night.

### IV. 写作 (30 分)

51.

Sample:

Establishing a healthy nurse-patient relationship is vital. Nurses should greet the patient by name, make eye contact, and display confidence and professionalism. They should explain everything they will be doing and review the plan of care, making sure to involve them in decision making. Maintaining patient privacy is also essential. For some patients, touch is a way to demonstrate compassion and caring, but nurses should be aware of personal boundaries, as some patients prefer not to be touched. These essential items help to develop trust and open the lines of communication. Nurses are on the front lines of health care. A healthy nurse-patient relationship built on trust and respect goes a long way in improving a patient's overall health.

### 作文评分标准

#### 1. 评分原则

- 1) 本题总分为 30 分, 按 6 个档次给分。
- 2) 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
- 3) 评分时应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、句型变化、词汇运用和语法结构的准确性, 语意的连贯性、逻辑性以及相应文体的格式要求。
- 4) 评分时, 如拼写错误较多, 书写较差, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

21~30 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 完全完成了试题规定的任务;</li> <li>● 覆盖所有内容要点;</li> <li>● 语法结构、句型和词汇有变化;</li> <li>● 语法结构和用词准确;</li> <li>● 语义连贯、逻辑性强;</li> <li>● 写作格式规范。</li> </ul>
16~20 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 较好地完成了试题规定的任务;</li> <li>● 覆盖所有内容要点;</li> <li>● 句型和词汇有变化;</li> <li>● 语法结构和词汇基本准确, 些许错误主要是由尝试使用较复杂语法结构或词汇所致;</li> <li>● 语义基本连贯、有一定的逻辑性;</li> <li>● 写作格式较为规范。</li> </ul>
11~15 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 基本完成了试题规定的任务;</li> <li>● 覆盖所有内容要点;</li> <li>● 语法结构和词汇运用方面的能力能满足任务的基本要求;</li> <li>● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解;</li> <li>● 语义连贯性及逻辑性方面存在一定问题;</li> <li>● 写作格式基本规范。</li> </ul>
6~10 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 虽尽力但不足以完成试题规定的任务;</li> <li>● 仅覆盖部分主要内容, 或写了一些无关内容;</li> <li>● 语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱;</li> <li>● 有许多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解;</li> <li>● 语义不连贯, 逻辑性方面问题较大;</li> <li>● 写作格式不规范。</li> </ul>
1~5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 未完成试题规定的任务;</li> <li>● 句子不完整或无法理解;</li> <li>● 语法结构或词汇方面错误连篇, 影响对写作内容的理解; 语言运用能力差;</li> <li>● 语义不清, 毫无逻辑;</li> <li>● 写作格式不规范。</li> </ul>
0 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 未答题, 或虽作答, 但让人不知所云。</li> </ul>