

附件：医学英语词汇竞赛样题

Medical English Vocabulary Competition (MEV)

(50 minutes)

Section I

Directions: In this section, you are going to read 15 morphemes. Please choose the ONE that is the corresponding meaning for the given morpheme from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. chloro-

A. red B. green C. white D. blue

2. pseudo-

A. single B. same C. beyond D. false

KEY 1.B 2.D

Section II

Directions: In this section, you are going to read 15 groups of morphemes. Please choose the most different ONE from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. mono- B. tri- C. bi- D. erythro-

2. A. -meter B. -graph C. -scope D. -pathy

KEY 1.D 2.D

Section III

Directions: In this section, you are going to read 20 definitions of medical terms. Each definition is followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the ONE that fits the given definition.

1. pigment released with bile

- A. glycogen B. bilirubin C. cholesterol D. androgen

2. soft, inner section of a tooth

- A. dentin B. enamel C. pulp D. gum

KEY 1. B 2. C

Section IV

Directions: In this section, you are going to read 20 words or phrases with four choices marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the ONE that does NOT normally collocate with the word or phrase.

1. inhibit

- A. growth B. activity C. enzyme D. insomnia

2. _____ symptom

- A. alleviate B. relieve C. develop D. diffuse

KEY 1. D 2. D

Section V

Directions: In this section, you are going to read 20 sentences.

Each sentence is followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Please choose ONE to complete each given sentence.

1. _____ is the color body or substance that carries genetic features from parents to children.
- A. Centrosome B. Ribosome
C. Chromosome D. Chromatin
2. People who have inherited a low rate will gain weight.
- A. cardiac B. respiratory C. secretory D. metabolic

KEY 1. C 2. D

Section VI

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a paragraph.

Please fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

A. populations	B. scratching	C. disturbances	D. association
E. critical	F. onset	G. chronic	H. impairments
I. performance	J. ranks		

Atopic dermatitis 1 among the largest components of the nonfatal disease burden worldwide. Sleep 2 have been identified as central to quality-of-life decrements in atopic dermatitis, but little is known about their 3 with sleep in the general population. Pruritus, a hallmark of atopic dermatitis, is often worst at night, resulting in 4 that may interfere with the process of falling asleep and cause disruptions in ongoing sleep. Small polysomnography and actigraphy studies among clinic based 5 have found that children with atopic dermatitis are more restless in their sleep, awaken more often, and spend more time awake after the 6 of sleep. Adequate sleep is 7 to well-being and health; in children, acute and 8 sleep disturbances have been associated with a wide range of cognitive, mood, and behavioral 9 and have been linked to poor educational 10.

KEY 1. J 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. F 7. E 8. G 9. H 10. I