

河北大学 2010 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: B)

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目及科目代码	考试时间
分析化学		专业英语	

敬告: 务必将所答内容另写在答卷纸上。

一、Translate to Chinese (10 分)

“Progress in Analytical Methodologies for Trace Metal Speciation

Abbreviations: AED, Atomic emission detector; AFS, Atomic fluorescence spectroscopy; AGNES, Absence of Gradients and Nernstian Equilibrium Stripping; CE, Capillary electrophoresis; EI, Electron impact; ESI, Electrospray ionization; FIA, Flow-injection analysis; FT-ICR, Fourier-transform ion cyclotron resonance; GC, Gas chromatography; GF-AAS, Graphite furnace-atomic absorption spectrometry; HG, Hydride generation; HPLC, High-performance liquid chromatography; ICP, Inductively coupled plasma; ID, Isotope dilution; MALDI, Matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization; MS, Mass spectrometry; PED, Plasma emission detection; RP, Reversed phase; SPME, Solid-phase microextraction; XRD, X-ray diffraction.

二、Translate to Chinese (10 分)

Two major trends are observed in the analysis of veterinary drugs and growth-promoting agents.

First is the selection of sample material for monitoring the use of registered veterinary drugs. Traditionally meat, kidney and liver were analyzed, but due to the food scandals in which meat was very often involved, the consumption of alternative products (e.g., eggs and fish) has become more popular and therefore more of interest for residue-monitoring programmes. Most food scandals started with contamination of animal feed, so feed has also gained interest for monitoring purposes. For the detection of unauthorized substances (e.g., growth-promoting agents), the matrix hair is frequently used because residues can be detected in hair even a long time after treatment.

Second, the techniques used for residue analysis are moving from target-orientated methods, mainly based on liquid chromatography in combination with triple-quadrupole mass-spectrometric detection, towards accurate mass full-scan MS techniques.

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