



V 级

高等医学院校教材

ENGLISH FOR
MEDICAL PURPOSE

湖南科学技术出版社

主编 陈慕竹 秦德庄

KEY TO THE EXERCISES
AND TRANSLATION FOR REFERENCE

英语
ENGLISH

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练习答案及参考译文

高等医学院校教材

英 语

V级 练习答案与参考译文

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前 言

这套教材系1978年以来卫生部组织编写的第三轮教材，供医学、儿科、口腔、卫生专业用。由卫生部英语教材编审组负责编写。本届英语教材编审组于1987年4月正式组成后，即首先组织研究修订了《医科英语教学大纲》。《大纲》参照了理工科和文理科大纲的原则，强调公共英语基础训练，并因材施教，根据学生不同的入学水平，实行分级教学。同时《大纲》也充分考虑了医学教育的实际需要，突出了医科英语教学的特点。《大纲》已由卫生部于1987年印发各高等医学院校。教材即是依据该《大纲》的要求编写而成的。

本套教材共分6级，每级均有《读与写》和《听与说》两册课本。各级课本在读、写、听、说几方面的具体要求，与现行几种文理、理工科大学英语教材基本一致，但在词汇与课文取材方面则注意了医学生日后阅读英语医学书刊的需要。此外，尚有一册《练习答案及参考译文》教师用书，同样也可供学生尤其是自学者复习时参考。

在编写过程中，特别强调了语言基础训练，重视培养学生运用语言进行交际的能力，并注意取材的新颖。所选文章亦具有一定的科学性、趣味性和可读性。

为了避免内容庞杂，册数过多，本教材将精读、泛读与快速阅读三者合并于《读与写》课本之中；同时，语法也与阅读紧密结合。因此，每级的《读与写》课本包括四个部分：Part I: Intensive Reading, (结合语法结构练习)；Part II: Improving Your Word Power (词汇强化练习)；Part III: Improving Your Reading Skills (泛读与快速阅读)；Part IV: Improving Your Writing Skills (系统写作训练)。这样，每课将从精读开始，进行较大量的练习与实践，进而扩大词汇量，提高阅读技能与速度，逐渐培养写作能力，以达到《大纲》所规定的写、读能力。

《听与说》课本也遵循“循序渐进”的原则，从纠音和语调开始，逐渐由简单句而段落，直至听短篇讲演或对话。目的主要是培养学生具有较好的听、说能力。

本套教材采取分工编写和主编负责制，具体分工如下：

- I级：《读与写》王佩侠主编
《听与说》吴书楷主编
- II级：《读与写》陈慕竹主编
《听与说》吴书楷主编
- III级：《读与写》刘炎南主编
《听与说》秦德庄主编
- IV级：《读与写》邵循道主编
《听与说》秦德庄主编
- V级：《读与写》陈慕竹主编
《听与说》吴书楷主编
- VI级：《读与写》邵循道主编
《听与说》秦德庄主编

不过，全套教材的编写原则、分工事宜以及其他重大问题，均由教材编审组集体讨论决定。各主编编出的教材初稿，也要交编审组传阅并开会讨论，然后再经主编修改。教材编审组组长负责编写全过程各项工作的组织与协调以及最后定稿。

由于各校学生来源不同，学制和学时也有差别，故在使用本教材时各校可从实际出发，灵活选择。

教材建设是一项长期而艰巨的工作，编写供“分级教学”用的医科英语教材更是一项新的尝试。不仅内容分量较大，而且编写时间较短，编者的水平与能力也有限，书中一定有不妥或错误之处。敬请广大师生及读者批评指正，以便进一步修订。

卫生部英语教材编审组

1989年2月1日

使用说明

高等医学院校英语教材系根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的系列教材。本书系第V级的《听与说》和《读与写》的练习答案及参考译文的合订本。

I. 《听与说》V级的练习答案编排与学生用书一致，所以教师备课和上课时毋需参阅学生用书。每项练习均有正确参考答案。

II. 《读与写》V级的练习答案包括第一部分精读的课文理解、完形填空，第二部分的全部词汇练习，第三部分阅读技能的预习练习及阅读理解检查等。全部课文和阅读材料均有参考译文，附在练习答案之后。

编者

1991. 4.

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1 KEY TO THE LISTENING EXERCISES.



Lesson One The Study of Sciences

Part I

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and decide which is the best answer.

1. **Woman** That's the kind of car I've always wanted.
Man Here are the keys. Try it out.
Question What is the woman probably doing?
 - a. Trying to find her keys.
 - b. Borrowing the man's car.
 - c. Trying out the keys.
 - d. Buying a car.
2. **Man** Isn't that the anchor man from Channel 5 news?
Woman No, that's the weatherman.
Question Which of the following is not true?
 - a. They saw the anchor man.
 - b. They saw a TV personality.
 - c. The man was confused.
 - d. The woman identified the weatherman.
3. **Man** Do you have any books on running?
Woman Of course. Are you an experienced runner or a beginner?
Question Why did the man make such a request?
 - a. The man is an athlete.
 - b. He wanted more information.
 - c. He wanted the woman to join him.
 - d. He doesn't have anything to read.
4. **Man** The doctor gave me a prescription for some antibiotics.
Woman Why don't we stop at the pharmacy on the way to work.

Question What does the woman suggest?

- a. That the man not go to work.
- b. That the man take some antibiotics.
- c. That they pick up the prescription.
- d. That the pharmacy is out of the way.

5. Man Afternoon, can I help you?

Woman Yes, I bought a Bolex movie camera in Paris recently and I think I ought to insure it.

Question What conclusion can be drawn?

- a. The woman's camera is very expensive so it needs to be insured.
- b. The man sold the camera to the woman.
- c. The woman is from Paris.
- d. The woman bought a Bolex movie in Paris.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 1 short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices.

The rise of modern science may perhaps be considered to date as far back as the time of Roger Bacon, who lived between the years 1214 and 1292. He was probably the first in the middle ages to assert that we must learn science by observing and experimenting on the things around us, and he himself made many remarkable discoveries. Galileo, however, who lived more than 300 years later, began by degrees to show how many important truths could be discovered by well-directed observation. Before the time of Galileo, learned men believed that large bodies fall more rapidly towards the earth than small ones. But Galileo, going to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, let fall two unequal stones, and proved to some friends, whom he had brought there to see his experiment, that Aristotle was in error. It is Galileo's spirit of going direct to Nature, and verifying our opinions and theories by experiment, that has led to all the great discoveries of modern science.

1. When may the rise of modern science date back?

- a. The middle ages.
- b. The fourteenth century.
- c. The sixteenth century.
- d. The eighteenth century.

2. Who was probably the first to declare the importance of scientific experiments?

- a. Galileo
 - b. Roger Bacon
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Leonardo da Vinci
3. How did Galileo prove that large and small bodies fall at the same speed?
- a. By observing and experimenting on the things around him.
 - b. By going to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 - c. By well-directed observation.
 - d. By letting fall two unequal stones.
4. In the writer's opinion, what has led to all the great discoveries of modern science?
- a. Galileo's spirit.
 - b. Galileo's experiments.
 - c. Galileo's discoveries.
 - d. Galileo's theories.

Part II

Passage 1

Drill 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and then choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

1. How has modern technology affected us?
 - a. It has changed every thing in the world.
 - b. It has made our lives easier and better.
 - c. It has improved everything in the world.
 - d. It has brought about some bad changes in the last hundred years.
2. What is given as an example to show that technology may be essential to our lives on earth?
 - a. The fact that everyone is affected by modern technology.
 - b. Everything in the world has been changed by technology in the last hundred years.
 - c. We may need the technology to purify sea water in the future.
 - d. Technology will affect us even more in the future.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the talk?
 - a. Not everyone agrees that all the changes are good.
 - b. Some people doubt whether it is true that technology affects all of us.
 - c. Technology will continue to affect us in the present patterns.
 - d. Scientists have already understood how to predict earthquakes.

4. What is the value of being able to predict earthquakes?
 - a. It may provide us with an understanding of the natural world.
 - b. We may be able to prevent them.
 - c. It may help us predict other natural events
 - d. It may help save hundreds of lives.
5. Why do scientists study human being?
 - a. Because they are trying to understand what makes people human.
 - b. Because they are trying to understand things that affect people such as illness.
 - c. Because they are trying to make the world easier to understand.
 - d. Both a and b.
6. Where would you probably hear this talk?
 - a. In an office.
 - b. In a lecture.
 - c. In a ceremony.
 - d. In a bookstore.

Drill 2

Now listen to the passage again and then answer T or F to the following statements.

1. Science is only important to those who are affected by modern technology. (F)
2. Some of the changes resulting from technology may not be good. (T)
3. In the future, our lives may depend on technology. (T)
4. Scientists are already able to predict many natural events such as earthquakes and storms. (F)
5. The study of the natural world may save many lives and improve life for many people all over the world. (T)

Passage 2

Drill 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and then choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

1. What are some of the things one might study in a science course?
 - a. Ways to ask interesting questions.
 - b. Interesting questions about people and their lives.
 - c. Interesting men and women.
 - d. All of the above.
2. What have biologists contributed to our knowledge of humanity?
 - a. They have asked us a lot of interesting questions.
 - b. They have helped us to understand the origin and development of the human race.
 - c. They have discovered the secret of longevity.

- d. They have found the causes of all illnesses and ways of preventing them.
- 3. Why is science hard to study?
 - a. Because students have to answer a lot of questions in exams.
 - b. Because students cannot ask so many interesting questions.
 - c. Because there are too many questions without answers.
 - d. Because it will have to be studied for many years.
- 4. How can we study science?
 - a. By asking questions.
 - b. By studying and doing research to try to find the answers.
 - c. By changing our lives and explaining them.
 - d. Both a and b.
- 5. What does the speaker think of science?
 - a. He thinks it's too difficult.
 - b. He thinks it's important and interesting.
 - c. He believes there are too many different kinds of it.
 - d. He thinks it only involves people and their lives.

Drill 2

Listen to this part again and write down the questions which interest scientists and which biologists study?

1. What are men and women essentially?
2. What information would help us to understand all people better?
3. What information can explain where human beings come from and why they act the way they do?
4. What makes people sick?
5. Why do some people never get sick?
6. Why can some people live to be 100 years old while others do not live past 55?

Part III. Tapescript

Passage 1

The Study of Sciences (part A)

Science is important to everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the result of advances in technology. Almost everything in the world has been improved or changed in the last hundred years as a result of technology. While some people would ask whether all these changes are good, it is still true that technology affects all of us. And, if the present patterns continue, technology will affect us even more in the

future than it does now. In some cases, such as the technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential to our lives on earth. In order to understand the modern world and developments in it in the next century, an understanding of science and technology will be necessary.

The study of science also provides us with an understanding of the natural world. Scientists are learning to predict such things as earthquakes. This may someday help to save hundreds of lives. Scientists are also continuing to study many other natural events such as storms of various kinds. Scientists are also studying people. They are trying to understand not only what makes people human, but also the things that affect people such as illness. They are studying various other aspects of human biology, also. The study of the natural world by scientists and by students of science may help to make the world easier to understand. It may also save many lives, and improve life for many people all over the world.

Passage 2

The Study of Sciences (part B)

Some of the things one might study in a science course are extremely interesting questions about people and their lives. Some of these questions are: What are men and women, essentially? What information would help us to understand all people better? What information can explain where human beings come from and why they act the way they do? Questions like these have led biologists to understand the origin and development of the human race. Some of the other questions biologists study have to do with illness. What makes people sick? Why do some people never get sick? Why can some people live to be 100 years old, while others do not live past 55? These are all questions that interest scientists and that, when answered, will surely have an effect on our lives.

One of the reasons science is hard to study is that there are so many questions without answers. Much of science involves asking questions, and then studying and doing research to try to find the answers. Some questions have been studied by research scientists for many years, and the answers are still not known. However, scientists are slowly but surely able to answer more and more questions about life, and these answers change our lives and also explain them.

Lesson Two A Most Serious Decision To Make

Part I

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and decide which is the best answer.

1. **Woman** I'm so glad you were able to come to our housewarming celebration.

Man You really have a lovely place. Will you show me around?

Question What did the man want to do?

- a. To see the house.
- b. To meet the guests.
- c. To eat some of the delicious food.
- d. To warm himself by the fireplace.

2. **Man** Do you think your car will be ready today?

Woman I don't know. They had to order a part from the factory. Can you pick me up tomorrow if it isn't?

Question What did the woman want?

- a. A new car.
- b. A pickup.
- c. A part.
- d. A ride.

3. **Man** It's really cold out tonight.

Woman Sure it is. My hands are practically numb. How about lighting the furnace?

Question What did the woman ask the man to do?

- a. Warm her hands.
- b. Turn on the heater.
- c. Light the candles.
- d. Get some wood.

4. **Woman** It's terribly hot in this little room.

Man I agree. Would you mind my raising the window a bit more?

Question What did the man want to do?

- a. To break the glass.