



IV 级

高等医学院校教材

ENGLISH FOR
MEDICAL PURPOSE

湖北科学技术出版社

主编 吴书楷

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

英语
ENGLISH

听与说



高等医学院校教材

英 语

IV 级

听与说

主编 秦德庄

湖北科学技术出版社

高等医学院校教材

英语 IV 级

听 与 说

秦德庄 主编

湖北科学技术出版社出版发行 新华书店湖北发行所经销

湖北省咸宁市印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 4.25印张 85千字

1990年5月第1版 1990年5月第1次印刷

ISBN 7—5352—0583—6/G·130

印数：1—13 000 定价：2.05 元

本册编写说明

一、本册教材力求做到覆盖大纲中功能意念及微技能表所规定的有关Ⅳ级听力技能部分,与Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ级紧密衔接。

二、教材材料选自近年来英美杂志、报章及教科书,题材多样化,并注意内容的知识性、科学性、趣味性。语言规范自然。

三、本册共 18 课。每课由两部分组成。第一部分包括对话五则和短文一篇,用于帮助同学逐步适应考试要求。短文字数不超过 170 字。第二部分由准备练习(Warming-up exercises)及正课文(短文或对话)组成。准备练习是为了把正课文中的语言难点,新词或背景知识通过练习,加以解决,为听懂课文铺平道路。正课文包括两篇短文或对话,字数在 150—250 左右,并通过多种形式的练习(多选、填空、是非、问答、听写、摘要等),使同学真正听懂,并逐步提高语篇听力水平。

教材最后根据大纲要求编了两份模拟试题。

教材编写组

前 言

这套教材是由卫生部英语教材编审组负责编写的。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》参照理工科和文理科的做法,强调加强公共英语基础训练,根据学生的不同入学水平,实行分级教学,同时指出要注意结合医学教育的实际。《大纲》已由卫生部于1987年印发各高等医学院校参考。本套教材即是依据该《大纲》编写的。

本套教材共分6级,每级有《读与写》和《听与说》两册课本。各级课本在读、听、说、写几方面的具体要求,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注意到了医学生今后阅读英语医学书刊的需要。

在编写过程中,特别强调要打好语言基础;重视培养运用语言进行交际的能力;注意取材要新,文章要有趣味性、可读性和可思性。

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并在《读与写》课本之中;同时,语法也与阅读密切结合。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: Improve Your Word Power(加强词汇练习);Part III: Improve Your Reading Skills(包括泛读与快速阅读);Part IV: Improve Your Writing Skills(有系统地进行写作训练)。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》所规定的读、写能力。

《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。

各校学生来源不同,学制和学时也有差别,故在使用本教材时可从实际出发,具有一定的灵活性。

编写供“分级教学”用的教材是新的尝试,教材份量较大,而编写时间较短,编者的水平与能力也有限,书中尚有不妥或错误之处,敬请读者与教学同志批评指正,以便进一步修订。

卫生部英语教材编审组

1989年2月1日

CONTENTS

Lesson	One	No Smoking	1
Lesson	Two	Physical Fitness	4
Lesson	Three	Life Span	8
Lesson	Four	Care Takers of Aging Parents	11
Lesson	Five	Our Brain	14
Lesson	Six	Memory	17
Lesson	Seven	The Human Impact on the Environment	20
Lesson	Eight	Our Polluted Planet	23
Lesson	Nine	Some Facts about Diet	26
Lesson	Ten	Earthquake	29
Lesson	Eleven	Black Students in American Colleges	32
Lesson	Twelve	Jimmy Taylor	35
Lesson	Thirteen	Violence on TV	38
Lesson	Fourteen	Mothers Against Drunk Drivers	41
Lesson	Fifteen	Dr. Mark Adams Travelling by Air	44
Lesson	Sixteen	How Long a Person Will Sleep	47
Lesson	Seventeen	English——The International Language	50
Lesson	Eighteen	English——A World Language?	53
Model Listening Test(I)			56
Model Listening Test(II)			58

4. He' d _____ to watch television _____ go to a football match.

The Passage

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

1. Compared with non-smokers, smokers have _____ times more cancer of the mouth, tongue and throat.
a. 6. b. 90 c. 5 d. 2
2. According to the passage which is the disease that causes the largest number of early deaths among smoking men?
a. Cancer of the mouth, tongue and throat.
b. Heart disease.
c. Stomach cancer.
d. Lung cancer.
3. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
a. Smoking causes more early deaths.
b. Smokers harm themselves as well as their children and wives or husbands.
c. Somkers cause more economic problems.
d. There are more young smokers than old ones.
4. The passage maintains that
a. women live longer than all men.
b. men who do not smoke have just the same life span as women.
c. smoking men live just as long as smoking women.
d. it's more harmful for children to smoke.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for young people to start smoking?
a. They want to develop a habit.
b. Smoking makes them feel grown-up and independent.
c. Smoking makes them feel at ease.
d. They want to act like everyone else.

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

1. Women usually live longer than men because they smoke less. ()
2. Smoking only causes breathing problems. ()
3. Non-smokers suffer more from the polluted air than smokers do. ()
4. Smokers have the right to smoke among their relatives if they want to. ()
5. Many young people start smoking because it can bring them some rewards. ()

The Dialogue

Directions: Listen to this dialogue and then choose the right answer to each of the questions.

1. If someone has a smoking problem, he
a. smokes very occasionally.
b. smokes only when he is with friends or at a party.
c. can't stand the habit of smoking.
d. smokes too much.
2. A chain-smoker is someone who
a. smokes non-stop.
b. enjoys the smell of tobacco.
c. throws cigarette ashes everywhere.
d. would rather buy a packet of cigarettes than go to a football match or to the cinema.
3. John thinks his uncle should have given up smoking because

- a. he has spent too much money on it.
 - b. his aunt hates it.
 - c. it is damaging his health.
 - d. he ought to save the money to go to a football match or to a cinema.
4. From the discussion, we can infer that
- a. John does not smoke at all.
 - b. Maria is strongly against smoking.
 - c. John does not think smoking is a problem.
 - d. Maria doesn't think many smokers can afford a packet of cigarettes a day.
5. Maria says she wouldn't encourage anyone to take up smoking because
- a. she hates the smoke getting into her eyes.
 - b. she considers it a waste of money.
 - c. she believes that smoking can damage one's health.
 - d. she regards smoking as a dirty habit.

Now listen to the dialogue again and then give T or F to each of the following statements.

- 1. John seldom smokes when he was with friends or at a party. ()
- 2. Maria is glad that John is not smoking during the discussion. ()
- 3. Both Yasmin and John enjoy smoking. ()
- 4. John's aunt believes her husband should go to a football match or to a cinema rather than buy a packet of cigarettes. ()
- 5. Yasmin does not think the occasional cigarette will do more harm than chewing gum. ()

Lesson Two Physical Fitness

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. a. Peter is visiting his mother.
b. Peter will be unable to come.
c. Peter's mother is coming for dinner.
d. Peter can't hear them.
2. a. He must hand in a full report on the museum.
b. He is too busy to go along.
c. He has to wash his hands first.
d. He has already seen the whole museum.
3. a. Steamed rice would be nice for dinner.
b. There are a lot of hot-air balloons.
c. Steve must be over ninety years old.
d. It's hot and humid outside.
4. a. She wanted to take the 6:00 flight.
b. She made a reservation for the 7:00 flight.
c. She misunderstood the man.
d. She changed the reservation.
5. a. Borrow his notes.
b. Take a note to his professor.
c. Lend him her notes.
d. Pick up his prescription.

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.

1. a. Proceeding slowly and with caution.
b. Determining whether or not one should be on such a program.
c. Choosing a suitable program.
d. Taking exercise course.
2. a. To warm up the body.
b. To avoid a sudden strain on the heart or the muscles.
c. To train the heart gradually.
d. To exercise the muscles.
3. a. The kind of exercise.
b. The condition of exercise.
c. The amount of exercise.
d. The program of exercise.

Part II Comprehending by listening

Warming-up exercises

Directions; Listen to the following 2 mini-talks and answer the questions by choosing a, b, c or d.

Mini-talk 1

- a. Power of endurance.
- b. Flexibility of the body.
- c. Alertness.
- d. Explosive force.

Mini-talk 2

- a. Minor illnesses.
- b. Critical conditions of the body.
- c. Serious disorders.
- d. Rare diseases.

Passage 1

Directions; Listen to the passage about physical fitness and then choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which of the following is mentioned as an essential factor of physical fitness?
 - a. Good medical care and proper nutrition.
 - b. Adequate rest and relaxation.
 - c. Sensible personal habits.
 - d. Regular physical activity.
2. What part of the body is compared to a kind of machine?
 - a. Lungs.
 - b. Digestive tract.
 - c. Heart.
 - d. Blood vessels.
3. When not used or not used enough, young muscles
 - a. do not develop and grow properly.
 - b. soon become too soft and weak.
 - c. shrink in size and lose the ability to do the job they were meant to do.
 - d. All of the above.
4. One reason why many pupils failed the President's Council on Physical Fitness test is that
 - a. they spend too much time watching TV and too little time in organized play or exercise.
 - b. they are not used to this kind of test.
 - c. the test is too difficult.
 - d. the boys and girls are not allowed to use their hands.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as devices that reduce strenuous physical activity?
 - a. Cars and buses.
 - b. Elevators and escalators.
 - c. Bicycles and motorcycles.
 - d. TV and push-button machines.

Now listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions.

1. What does the writer mean by regular physical activity?

2. What are mentioned as examples of ordinary movements?

3. What are some of the other things that muscles do?

4. What is one of the things which the pupils were asked to do in the President's Council on Physical Fitness test?

5. What will happen to our bodies if there is not enough exercise?

Passage 2

Directions: You'll hear a passage about the importance of physical fitness for children. Listen carefully and then choose the right answer to each question.

1. Physical fitness offers
 - a. more advantages to children.
 - b. more advantages to adults.
 - c. equal advantages to children and adults.
 - d. advantages to children but not to adults.
2. Children who are overweight
 - a. usually worry about their weight later.
 - b. often do not have a problem of weight when they grow up.
 - c. may have to worry about their lives.
 - d. have more control of themselves.
3. According to the passage, many people
 - a. worry about being overweight.
 - b. lack psychological strength.
 - c. feel anxiety and tension.
 - d. are not aware of the problem of depression in children.
4. Children who enjoy physical fitness
 - a. feel like adults.
 - b. are less likely to suffer from illness.
 - c. are usually very thin.
 - d. have no psychological problem at all.
5. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - a. physical fitness is more important for children than for adults.
 - b. Underweight children usually have no problem with weight all their lives.
 - c. Children may feel depressed at school.
 - d. Children are more easily attacked by heart disease and high blood pressure.

Now listen to the passage again and do the note-taking.

Physical fitness important for children.

First of all, _____
e. g. _____

Secondly, _____

Another benefit: _____
e. g. _____

In addition (to these benefits)

e. g.

Lesson Three Life Span

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. a. She knows where it is.
b. She wants to go to the park.
c. He should get help in finding the way.
d. He can't see the map very well.
2. a. He wants to eat immediately.
b. He wants to know when the game will be over.
c. He's worried about what time it is.
d. He's afraid he's dying.
3. a. He's a plumber.
b. He makes organs.
c. He builds apartments.
d. He's a train conductor.
4. a. More air.
b. A raise.
c. A room with a window.
d. A better view.
5. a. The man can find work in the library.
b. She can't help the man because she's working.
c. She can work without air conditioning.
d. The man can do his work elsewhere.

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.

1. a. In the U. S.
b. In Soviet Union.
c. In Britain.
d. In Ecuador.
2. a. 8 people above the age of 100.
b. 9 people above the age of 100.
c. 19 people above the age of 100.
d. 90 people above the age of 100.
3. a. Their life style.
b. Their tradition.
c. Their eating habit.
d. Their physical activity.

Part II Comprehending by listening

Warming-up exercises

Directions: Listen to the following mini-talks and then give the definitions of life span, life expectancy and undernutrition.

Mini-talk 1

Life span is _____
Life expectancy is _____

Mini-talk 2

Undernutrition:

Passage 1

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

1. The average person now lives a much longer life than his ancestors as a result of
 - a. medical advances.
 - b. nutritional advances.
 - c. advances in science.
 - d. both a and b.
2. Today, especially in developed countries, people
 - a. are expected to live to old age.
 - b. live to old age as a rule.
 - c. have to live to old age.
 - d. normally suffer from diseases only in old age.
3. How much longer does the average American live now than his ancestor did 90 years ago?
 - a. 29 years.
 - b. 45 years.
 - c. 47 years.
 - d. 74 years.
4. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
 - a. People on the average have a longer life span now.
 - b. Some diseases are no longer the major cause of death.
 - c. There are more old people than young ones now.
 - d. There is no significant increase in the life expectancy of people over 65.
5. Which of the following does the writer think is more desirable?
 - a. Dramatically longer life.
 - b. A longer youth.
 - c. An increase in the life expectancy after 65.
 - d. Greater medical and nutritional advances.

Now listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions.

1. What diseases does the writer say are eliminated or controlled?

2. What was the believed life span for the average American in 1900?

3. When do you think this article was written?

4. What does the writer think about the change in the life span of the average American?

5. What do we expect from the research currently being done by thousands of scientists?

Passage 2

Directions: Roy Walford is considered an expert on aging. You are going to hear his research on undernutrition. Listen carefully and then choose the right answer to each of the questions.

1. Roy Walford helps people
 - a. who are dying of high fevers.
 - b. to become young again.
 - c. to stay young.

- d. to lower body temperature in fountains.
2. Walford believes that
- mice live twice as long as humans.
 - his research findings can be used with humans'.
 - his findings are much better than his colleagues.
 - he has found a fountain that can prolong people's life.
3. The mice in Walford's research experiments
- are healthier than "normal" mice.
 - are better fed than "normal" mice.
 - are smaller but live longer than "normal" mice.
 - weight only half as much as "normal" mice.
4. Walford expects he can live about _____ the normal person.
- twice as long as
 - 130 years longer than
 - 140 years longer than
 - 10 years longer than
5. Which of the following statement is true?
- Walford eats the same food he gives to his mice.
 - Walford's diet contains little meat.
 - It was Walford who first discovered the value of undernutrition.
 - No other scientists have tried their findings on themselves.

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

- A lower body temperature is important for a long life. ()
- One must go on a diet in order to lower one's body temperature. ()
- Roy Walford expects to live as long as the mice in his experiments. ()
- An important part in Walford's experiments is to lose weight. ()
- Walford is quite sure he can lengthen his middle age considerably. ()