



高等医学院校教材

ENGLISH FOR

MEDICAL PURPOSE

湖南科学技术出版社

预备级



主编： 王佩侠

READING AND WRITING

# 英语 ENGLISH

## 读与写

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# 英 语

## 预备级 读与写

主编 王佩侠

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高等医学院校英语教材

### 读 与 写

(预备级)

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## 使用说明

这本预备级《读与写》教材是为未能达到高等医学院校《英语教学大纲》所规定入学时应具有的英语水平的医学生编写的。为此,本教材的任务是重点复习和巩固中学所学过的英语知识和技能;增加一定数量的常用词汇,适当扩大语法知识,提高阅读水平;培养简单的口语能力。

本教材共有 12 个单元,每个单元包括四部分:Part I Text 供精读用,其中词汇、注释、阅读理解、翻译练习均围绕课文进行;Part II Grammar 重点复习中学所学过的语法内容,通过多样化的练习,以达到巩固的目的;Part III Reading Materials 供泛读用,包括翻译短文两篇,阅读理解短文一篇;Part IV Oral Practice 供口头练习用。至于语音及听力训练,另有预备级《听与说》一书。

本教材课文内容注意政治性、知识性与趣味性;语法内容包括基本的词法和句法;词汇着重最常用的单词和词组。

本书教学时数为 54 学时,第 1~6 单元,每单元 4 学时;第 7~12 单元,每单元 5 学时。书中练习形式多样,教师可根据学生的具体情况有选择地加以使用。本书除供入学时英语水平较低的 5 年制学生使用外,尚可供 3 年制医学专科学生使用。

由于编写时间短促,编者的水平和能力有限,书中一定有不妥和错误之处,敬请广大师生及读者批评指正,以便日后进一步修订。

卫生部英语教材编审组

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# UNIT 1

## PART I TEXT

### BILLY'S STORY

Mrs. Robinson had one small son. His name was Billy. Mrs. Robinson loved Billy very much, and as he was not a strong child, she was always afraid that he might get ill, so she used to take him to the best doctor in the town four times a year to be examined.

During one of these visits, the doctor gave Billy various tests and then said to him, 'Have you had any trouble with your nose or ears recently?'

Billy thought for a second and then answered, 'Yes, I have.'

Mrs. Robinson was very worried, 'But I'm sure you've never told me that, Billy!' she said anxiously.

'Oh, really?' said the doctor seriously. 'And what trouble have you had with your nose and ears, my boy?'

'Well,' answered Billy, 'I always have trouble with them when I'm taking my jersey off, because the neck is very tight.'

#### Words

#### To

#### The

**Text** afraid [ə'freɪd] a. 害怕的

used to (do) 过去经常做某事 (后接动词不定式)

visit ['vɪzɪt] n. 访问; 参观 v. 访问; 参观

various ['veəriəs] adj. 不同的; 种种的; 各式各样的

test [test] n. 试验, 测验, 考验

trouble ['trʌbl] n. 生理的毛病, 困难; 麻烦

have trouble with 有...病痛; 同...闹纠纷

recently ['riːntli] adv. 新近, 最近

second ['sekənd] n. 片刻, 瞬间; 秒

worry ['wəri] v. 担心, 发愁, 烦恼



anxiously [ˈænkʃəsli] adv. 忧虑地, 焦急地; 渴望地

a. anxious 忧虑的, 担心的, 焦急的

seriously [ˈsɪəriəsli] adv. 严肃地, 认真地, 严重地

a. serious 严肃的, 认真的, 严重的

take sth. off 脱下...

jersey [ˈdʒəːzi] n. 紧身运动衫; 针织紧身上衣

neck [nek] n. 颈, 脖子

tight [taɪt] adj. 紧的; 绷紧的、挤满的

## Notes

To

The

**Text** 1. ..., and as was not a strong child, she was always afraid that he might get ill.

由于他不是个强壮的男孩, 她总是怕他会得病。

此句中的 as 是从属连接词, 引导一个原因状语从句, 作“由于”解。

2., so she used to take him to the best doctor in the town four times a year to be examined.

所以她常常每年四次带他(指男孩)到城里最好的医生那里去检查身体。

① used to do sth. 这个结构只有过去时。表示“过去常常”的意思。

例如:

I used to go on Saturdays (but now I no longer do so)

我以前星期六常常去(现在不了)。

He used not to like fish (but now he does)

他过去一向不喜欢鱼(现在喜欢了)。

It used to be thought that the earth was flat.

过去大家认为地球是平的。

I do not swim so often as I used (to).

我不象过去那样常游泳了。

② 注意 used to do sth. 的疑问式和否定式, 例如:

Did you use to play basketball at school? (或 Used you to play basketball at school?)

你过去在学校里玩篮球吗?

I didn't use to like opera, but now I'm getting interested.

(或 I used not to like opera, but now I'm getting interested)

我过去不喜欢歌剧, 但是现在慢慢地感兴趣了。

You used to be very strong, usedn't (或 didn't) you?

你过去身体很强壮, 不是吗?

③ 不要把 used to do sth. 与 be used to doing sth. 混淆起来:

be used to doing sth. 这一结构表示“习惯于...”的意思, 它可用来谈现在、过去或将来。

例如。

He is used to working hard (或 He is used to hard work).

他习惯于艰苦工作。

When I was younger, I was used to walking long distances, but now I'm out of practice.

在我年轻的时候,我习惯于长距离步行,但是我现在缺乏锻炼。

An electric typewriter is easy, you'll be used to it in a few hours.

电动打字机好学,用不了几个小时你就会习惯的。

You will soon be (或 get) used to living in the country.

你很快就会习惯于农村生活了。

④ four times a year 每年四次,此句中的 a 相当于 each, every, per 作“每”解。例如:  
three times a day 一天三次; eighty miles an hour 每小时八十英里

3. Have you had any trouble with your nose or ears recently?

你最近鼻子或耳朵有什么病痛吗?

此句中 have trouble with 指“有…病痛”,“有…毛病”。

例如:

I have got some trouble with my heart but it's nothing serious.

我心脏有毛病,但不太严重。

4. Mrs. Robinson was very worried. 鲁滨逊太太非常担心。

此句中 worried 是形容词作表语。worry 作动词时常跟介词 about 或 over 连用。

例如:

You don't have to worry about that. 你不必为那事担心。

Don't worry about your children, they're old enough to take care of themselves. 别为孩子们担心,他们岁数不小会照顾自己了。

5. She said anxiously. 她焦急地说。

形容词 anxious 常和介词 about 或 for 连用。作“忧虑”、“焦急”解。例如:

We are anxious about (或 for) his safety. 我们为他的安全而忧虑。

6. because the neck is very tight 中的 neck 作“领圈”“领口”解。

## Exercises

To

The

Text 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Mrs. Robinson always afraid that Billy might get ill? What did she use to do?
2. What did the doctor ask Billy during one of the visits?
3. How did Billy answer?
4. What did Mrs. Robinson say anxiously?
5. What trouble did Billy actually have with his nose and ears?

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions, changing the form if necessary.

used to	be afraid that	have trouble with
anxious for	recently	second tight
take sth off	worry about	serious

1. The state of affairs is very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her sweater \_\_\_\_\_ since it was very warm in the room.
3. I'll be back in a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I have only \_\_\_\_\_ begun to learn French.
5. That's where I \_\_\_\_\_ live when I was a child.
6. The drawer is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I cannot open it.
7. She is having \_\_\_\_\_ with her teeth.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ he will die in one year.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ your health can make you ill.
10. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ her son's health.

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 由于他不是个强壮的人，他总怕感冒。
2. 当我是孩子的时候，母亲常带我上剧院。
3. 我最近患胃病。
4. 不要忧虑，一切都会好的。
5. 他脱掉上衣跳入河中去抢救溺水的 (drowning) 儿童。

## PART II GRAMMAR

### 一、名词 (The Noun)

名词：表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称的词。

#### (一) 名词的数

名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类。

1. 可数名词：可以用数目计算的东西的名称，其规则变化如下：

情 况	加 法	例 词
一 般	加-s	teacher—teachers chair—chairs
以 s, x, ch, sh, 结 尾的词	加-es	box—boxes match—matches
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词	变“y”为“i”， 加-es	country—countries study—studies
以“o”结尾的词	多数加-es 少数加-s	hero—heroes radio—radios
以“f”结尾的词	多数变“f”为“ves” 少数加-s	leaf—leaves roof—roofs

有些名词的复数形式是不规则的，如：

man—men

child—children

woman——women

foot——feet

tooth——teeth

goose——geese

mouse——mice

deer——deer

sheep——sheep

means——means

2. 不可数名词：不能用数目计算的事物的名称，一般用单数形式，如：

air work difficulty hope bread

以下情况需要注意：

①有时复数名词表示不同类别。

fruit——fruits 各种水果

fish——fishes 各种鱼

wool——wools 各种羊毛

hair——hairs 几根头发

②有些名词单，复数表示不同含意。

snow 雪——snows 积雪

advice 忠告——advices 情报

sand 沙——sands 沙漠

water 水——waters 海水

paper 纸——papers 文件

look 脸色——looks 外貌

time 时间——times 时代

letter 信——letters 文学

spirit 精神——spirits 酒精

iron 铁——irons 手铐

③有些词从汉语角度来看是可数的，但英语中却是不可数，要表示单个概念时，需加“a piece of”这类短语。

a piece of news 一个消息/information 一则情报/furniture 一件家具

a word of advice 一句忠告

an article of clothing 一件衣服

a set of furniture 一套家具

a tube of toothpaste 一管牙膏

## (二) 名词的格

英语中，名词有三个格：主格（作主语），宾格（作宾语）和所有格（作定语）。其中只有所有格有形式变化，所有格表示人或物的所有及领属关系，所有格的形式是在名词的词尾加‘s’或用“of+名词”的短语。

(1) 表示有生命的名词，单数用’s，复数用s’，（如复数名词的结尾不是s仍用’s）。

Aesop’s fables 伊索寓言 students’ dormitory 学生宿舍

Women’s Liberation Movement 妇女解放运动

(2) 表示时间、距离、国家、星球等名词的所有格，可用’s的形式。

an hour’s talk 一小时的演讲

the moon’s silver beam 银色的月光

(3) 表示无生命名词的所有格，一般用“of+名词”构成词组。

the title of the book 书名

(4) 表示部分概念用“of+所有格”形式。

a friend of mine 我的一位朋友

a picture of my uncle’s 我叔叔的一张照片

(5) 如果一件东西为两人共有，则只要在后一名词词尾加’s；如果不是共有，则两个名词词尾都要加’s。

Tom and Jim’s car 汤姆和吉姆共有的汽车。

Tom's and Jim's cars 汤姆的汽车和吉姆的汽车。

## 二、主谓一致关系 (The Agreement of Subject and Predicate)

- (1) 谓语动词和作主语的名词或代词的人称和数要一致。

The work is not so easy as I expected. 这项工作不象我想象的那么容易。

The children are playing outside. 孩子们在外玩。

Were you in the classroom yesterday evening? 你昨晚在教室里吗?

- (2) 用“and”连接的并列主语，谓语动词用复数；但如两个并列主语指同一人或物，第二个主语前没有冠词，则动词用单数。

The sailor and the singer have come. 水手和歌唱家已来了。

The sailor and singer has come. 那位水手歌唱家已来了。

- (3) 主语如是单数，尽管后面跟 as well as, no less than, rather than, with, along with, together with, like, beside, in addition to 以及“of + 名词”等短语，不能看作并列主语，谓语动词仍用单数。

The president, as well as his wife and two daughters, takes a walk in the garden every morning. 总统每天早晨偕妻女在花园散步。

- (4) 用连词 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的并列主语，谓语动词应和贴近它的主语一致。

Either he or I am to speak at the meeting. 不是他就是我在会上发言。

- (5) 在主谓倒装句中，谓语动词的数，应与其后的主语一致。

There goes my last hope. 我最后一丝希望破灭了。

- (6) 表示时间、金钱、度量衡、国家、书报名称时，可看作单一的概念，谓语动词用单数。

Two hours is too long. 两小时太长了。

## Grammar

### Exercises I. Change the following words into plural forms:

key	potato	knife	handkerchief
box	month	crisis	woman-doctor
path	piano	city	sister-in-law

### I. For each phrase on the left find the proper unit word on the right:

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. a ( ) of ice       | a. pair   |
| 2. a ( ) of ink       | b. piece  |
| 3. a ( ) of paper     | c. lump   |
| 4. a ( ) of money     | d. bottle |
| 5. a ( ) of compasses | e. drop   |
| 6. a ( ) of sugar     | f. sheet  |
| 7. a ( ) of bread     | g. grain  |
| 8. a ( ) of rice      | h. block  |

9. a ( ) of water i. cake  
10. a ( ) of soap j. sum

**II. Find the mistakes and correct them:**

1. Bread and butter are what he likes best for breakfast.  
a b c d
2. Not only air, but also natural gas consist of some elements.  
a b c
3. Each of us, who has just come back from abroad, have some thing to say.  
a b c d
4. The secretary of the Party branch and schoolmaster of the school were an old teacher.  
a b c d
5. The ~~teach~~er told them that the students reading-rooms were near the classroom.  
a b c d
6. Before we moved to the new house, we bought a lot of furnitures.  
a b c d
7. This is the one of the books on the subject that has ever been written in English.  
a b c d
8. After climbing for two hours, we were glad to take a few minute's rest.  
a b c d
9. All that can be done to save his life have been done.  
a b c d
10. This morning we received a postcard sent by a friend of my father.  
a b c d

**IV. Fill in the blanks with nouns in proper form:**

1. This is not your skirt, but \_\_\_\_\_. (yours, sister, your sisters', your sister's)
2. Susan was \_\_\_\_\_ in his childhood. (Jim's close friend, Jim's a close friend, a close friend of Jim's)
3. They spent a wonderful evening at the \_\_\_\_\_ Palace of Culture last Saturday. (Workers, Worker's, Workers')
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sugar in the jar. (has, are, is)
5. Neither the parents nor the child \_\_\_\_\_ the answer. (know, knowing, knows)
6. I, like my colleagues in the office, \_\_\_\_\_ highly satisfied with the result. (am, are, is)
7. The bookshelf over there is \_\_\_\_\_. (Mary's and Jane's, Mary's and Jane, Mary and Jane's)
8. I don't think the news you told me \_\_\_\_\_ true. (are, is, being)
9. Every man and every woman \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in the election. (is, are, have)
10. We will work for the people all our \_\_\_\_\_. (lives, life's, lives)

**V. Multiple choice:**

1. The rich \_\_\_\_\_ contented.

- VI. Translate the following sentences into English:**

- 8

3. 那所漂亮的工人疗养院离火车站不远。
4. 不是你就是他已被任命为我们的市长了。
5. 我们的正义斗争赢得全世界人民的支持。
6. 她和其他学生一样，也会熟练使用英语辞典了。
7. 对我来说，做这些练习半小时就够了。
8. 他们两人谁也没读过老舍的剧本。
9. 全班人正在听广播。
10. 我不喜欢用铅笔写的信。

## PART III READING MATERIALS

Translate

The

Following

Passages

into

Chinese

### Passage one

A wife could not read the thermometer, but she took her husband's temperature with it and gave a call to the ambulance.

"Please come at once, My husband's temperature is 63". The answer was: "Dear Madam, we can do nothing. Send for the fire brigade."

### Passage Two

Mrs. Williamson had two sons. One morning during the holidays, when she was doing the washing for the family, her younger son came and asked her for some money for sweets.

'Sweets are bad for your teeth,' Mrs. Williamson said. 'Take these two oranges instead, and give one to your older brother.' One of the oranges was quite a lot bigger than the other, and as the small boy liked oranges, he kept that one for himself, and gave his brother the smaller one.

When the older boy saw that his brother had a much larger orange than his own, he said to him, 'It's selfish to take the bigger one for yourself. If Mother had given me the oranges, I'd have given you the bigger one.'

'I know you would,' answered his brother. 'That's why I took it.'

Reading

Comprehension

### YOU ARE A YEAR OLDER THAN I

Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him, "Mike your hands are very dirty again. Go and wash



them." But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them out again.

Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them. Ted was a year younger than Mike, and he didn't like soap and water, either.

The boys sat with their parents for a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted's hands and then said proudly, "My hands are dirtier than yours!"

"Of course they are," Ted answered angrily. "You're a year older than I am."

### Comprehension

- Checks**
1. Mike never really washed his hands, because
    - a. he was always dirty.
    - b. he hated soap and water.
    - c. he washed them too often.
    - d. his mother never told him to do so.
  2. Ted was.
    - a. Mike's uncle.
    - b. Mike's brother in another city.
    - c. Mike's cousin in the same city.
    - d. Mike's cousin in another city.
  3. Mike's aunt and uncle
    - a. came to visit his parents.
    - b. lived with Mike's parents always.
    - c. lived in the same city with Mike.
    - d. came without taking any children with them.
  4. According to Ted
    - a. Mike's hands shouldn't be dirtier than his.
    - b. hands grow dirtier as one gets older.
    - c. his hands must be dirtier than Mike's.
    - d. hands grow cleaner if one becomes older.

## PART IV ORAL PRACTICE

Polly went to school when she was six years old. She liked her first day very much. Her teacher, Miss Yates, was very nice, and the other children in her class were nice, too. But at the end of the second day, when the other children left the classroom, Polly stayed behind and waited.

Miss Yates had some work to do and did not see Polly at first, but then she looked up and saw her. "Why didn't you go with the others, Polly?" she asked kindly. "Did you want to ask me a question?"