医学院试用教材

英 语

(第二册)

上海第二医学院 主编

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英 语

第二册(供医学专业用)

主编单位 上海第二医学院 协编单位 北京医学院 西安医学院

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毛主席语录

列宁为什么说对资产阶级专政,这个问题要 搞清楚。这个问题不搞清楚,就会变修正主义。 要使全国知道。

Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.

为什么语言要学,并且要用很大的气力去学 呢?因为语言这东西,不是随便可以学好的,非 下苦功不可。

Why do we need to study language and, what is more, spend much effort on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

编写说明

- 一、本书的教学对象是医学院校初学英语的工农兵学员。
- 二、本书的编写原则:
 - 1. 坚持以马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想为统帅, 以路线斗争为纲,对学员进行社会主义、爱国主义 和国际主义的教育,转变学生的思想;力求符合革 命性、科学性、实践性。
 - 2. 坚持辩证唯物主义的认识论和方法论,加强语言实践,注意单词的复现率,对基本理论知识要阐述清楚、反复实践。
 - 3. 要"少而精"。教材中出现的单词绝大部分应是常用的。基本句型和语法内容应精选,避免多而杂。练习必须针对性强,重点突出,同时量要适中。
 - 4. 要体现启发式教学,培养学员分析问题和解决问题 的能力。
 - 5. 教学内容既要注意打好语言基础,又要考虑到医学院的特点,并能适应开门办学。力求循序渐进,由近及远,由浅入深。说明的文字要通俗、明白,便于学员自学。
- 三、本书分五册。第一、二册供基础学习阶段用,第三册供 阅读实践阶段用,第四册供学员自学用,第五册是语法, 供查阅参考。
- 四、第二册共7课,有重点语法内容。先通过句型的训练, 初步了解句子的结构和语法项目的要点,再从理论上予 以总结说明,非重点的语法内容在注释中说明。 课文选材以医学倾向性的文章为主。单词量每学时6~ 8个。每课教学5~6学时。书末附有"补允读物""部

分疾病和症状名称"、"常用医疗物品及器械名称"、"常用化验名称"、"医院部分科室名称"和总词汇表等。"补充读物"供已学过一些英语的学员自学用。

五、由于我们对毛主席的教育革命思想学习很不够,领会还 不深,又限于我们的水平,本书一定有不少缺点和错误, 希望广大工农兵学员和教师在使用过程中批评指正。

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LESSON NINETEEN

Text

A Factory Health Station Grammar

形容词、副词的比较等级

Sentence Patterns

(汉语对比)

这根针和那根针 一样长。	原级	This needle is as long as that one.	
这根针比那根针 长。	比较级	This needle is longer than that one.	
这根针是三根针 中最长的。	最高级	This needle is the longest of the three.	

Pattern Drill

- 1. 仿照上述句型用所给单词和词组造句。
 - 1) This wall, that wall, high, of the three walls
 - 2) Comrade Wang, Comrade Li, young, in the class
 - 3) This medicine, that medicine, cheap, of all these medicines
- 2. 朗读下列句子, 并译成汉语:

注意下列形容词和副词的比较级和最高级,

原级 比较级 最高级 large larger largest

busy	busier	busiest
early	earlier	earli e st
good	better	best

- 1) It is the busiest season of the year.
- 2) This factory is larger than that one.
- 3) We shall have a better harvest this year.
- 4) Today his fever is higher than it was yesterday.
- 5) He works harder than before.
- 6) He got up earlier today.
- 7) This medicine is more (更) effective than that one.
- 8) This medicine is the most (最) effective for cold.
- 9) She reads more slowly than I.
- 8. 把下列句子译成英语:
 - 1) 他是我们卫生院里最年青的医生。
 - 2) 她和我一样忙。
 - 8) 他们将在建设社会主义新农村中作出更大的贡献。

Text

A Factory Health Station

This is the health station of our factory. There are four rooms in it. The first room is as large as the second one. They are the consultation rooms. The third room is smaller than the first two. It serves as a dispensary. The fourth room is the smallest of them all. It is used as an X-ray room.

The health station was established in 1953. There were not so many medical workers as there are

now, and the equipment was far⁶ simpler.

To serve the workers better and more promptly, the medical workers go to the workshops and workers' homes regularly to spread knowledge about hygiene and



give treatment on the spot. Under the impetus of the movement to study well Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, they are making their skill more useful to the workers. Doctors trained in Western medicine are learning from doctors trained in traditional Chinese medicine, and physicians are learning to do surgery. Many have learnt acupuncture treatment and can handle dispensary work.

There is an old worker in our factory. We call him Lao Wang. He worked as a child-labourer in this factory before liberation. Once he fell sick⁷ and ran a high fever⁸. He could not go on working⁸. The foreman beat him cruelly and forced him to work. In the old society many workers

died of hunger and illness10.

Now the workers have free medical care¹¹. Their living and working conditions are a hundred times¹² better than before. Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching: "Putting prevention first¹³", the health station gives all the workers regular physical check-ups and the factory Party committee pays special attention to¹⁴ the improvement of their working conditions. The incidence of occupational¹⁵ and epidemic diseases has dropped remarkably and the general health condition of the workers has greatly improved¹⁶.

Word List

second ['sekand] num. 第二 than [ðæn, ðən] conj. 比 fourth [fo:θ] num. 第四 X-ray ['eksrei] a. X射线的 equipment [i'kwipment] n. 设备、装备 far [fo:] ad. 很, ……得多, 远 simple ['simpl] a. 简单的 spread [spred] (spread) v. 传播, 宣传 knowledge ['nolida] n. 知识 hygiene ['haid3i:n] n. 卫生学 **spot** [spot] n. 地点 impetus ['impites] n. 推动 movement ['mu:vmənt] n. 运动

skill [skil] n. 技能 useful ['ju:sful] a. 有用的 traditional [trə'di [nl] a. 传统的 traditional Chinese medicine 中医 physician [fi'zi[an] n. 内科医生, 医生 surgerý ['sə:dʒəri] n. 外科 handle ['hændl] v. 处理 child-labourer [tsaild'leibərə] n. 童工 sick [sik] a. 有病的, 患病的 go on [gou on] v. 继续 foreman ['fo:mon] n. 工头 hunger ['hangə] n. 饥饿 free [fri:] a. 免费的, 自由的 living ['livin] a. 生活的 time [taim] n. 倍 better ['betə] a. 更好的 regular ['regiula] a, 定期的,规则的 physical ['fizikəl] a. 身体的 committee [kə'miti] n. 委员会 improvement [im'pru:vmənt] n. 改进 incidence ['insidens] n. 发病率 occupational [skju'peisenl] a. 职业的 epidemic [epi'demik] a. 流行的 drop [drop] v. 下降 remarkably [ri'ma:kəbli] ad. 显著地 greatly ['greitli] ad. 很大地 improve [im'pru:v] v.

改进

Notes

- 1. as ... as 与……一样
 I am as tall as you. 我和你一般高。
 但在否定句里要以 "so" 代替 "as", 如:
 I am not so tall as you.
- 2. the second one=the second room
- "X-ray" 作名词时,一般用复数,应加 "-s",如 X-rays. He was examined by X-rays. 用X线检查了他。 本课中 X-ray 是形容词,用作定语,没有 "-s", 例如: X-ray examination, X 线检查。
- 4. health 是名词,这里用作定语。healthy 是形容词。 He is in good health.=He is healthy. 他是健康的。
- 5. in 1953 在一九五三年(在一千九百五十三年), 在英语 里年份有四个数字时, 如:

1953 读 nineteen fifty-three.

- "year" (年)可以不说或不写,如果要说要写的话,应说 in the year of 1953.
- 6. far 远,这里用来加重语气。
 I am taller than he (is tall). 我比他高。
 I am far taller than he (is tall). 我比他高得多。
- 7. fall sick=fall ill

 He has fallen sick (ill). 他生病了。
- 8. run a high fever 发高烧
- 9. go on working 继续工作
 He went on working with me for a week. 他继续和我工作了一星期。
- 10. ill a., illness n.

- 11. free medical care 免费医疗
- 12. a hundred times 一百倍
- 13. put prevention first 预防为主
- 14. pay attention to 注意(这是成语)

We must pay attention to the prevention of diseases. 我们必须注意疾病的预防。

- 15. occupational a., occupation n.
- 16. improve v., improvement n.

Grammar

形容词、副词的比较等级 (Degrees [di'gri:z]-of Comparison [kəm'pærisn])

某些有程度差别的形容词和副词如"大"、"早",汉语中有"大的、更大的、最大的"和"早地、更早地、最早地"的说法,英语中也有相当的形式,叫做形容词和副词的比较等级。

1. 构成方法:

1) 词尾加 -er, -est (适用于单音节词和部分双音节词)

原	级	比	较级	最	高 级
high	高的	higher	更高的	highest	最高的
cold	冷的	colder	更冷的	coldest	最冷的
large	大的	larger	更大的	largest	最大的
hot	热的	hotter*	更热的	hottest	最热的
early	早的	earlier	更早的	earliest	最早的

^{*} 这里结尾字母须双写,和某些动词(如 put) 加 -ing 时的情况一样。

2) 特殊变化的形容词和副词

原	级	比 较 级	最高级
good	好	better ['betə]	best [best]
well	好	予 更好	最好
bad	坏	worse [wə:s]	worst [wə:st]
ill	不适,不好	更坏	最坏
much	(不可数)多	more [mo:]	most [moust]
many	(可数)多	更多	最多
little	少	less [less] 更少	least [li:st]最少

3) 原级能加 more, most (适用于多音节词和部分双音 节词)

原	级	比较级	最高级
difficult	困难的	more difficult	most difficult
		更难的	最难的
effective	有效的	more effective	most effective
		更有效的	最有效的,
useful	有用的	more useful	most useful
		更有用的	最有用的

2. 用法,

1) The first room is small.

The second room is smaller than the first one. The third room is the smallest of all.

[注] ① 使用形容词最高级时通常有一个介词短语(如 of all) 说明比较的范围。

② 最高级形容词前一般要求加 "the", 如有物主代词则不加, 如:

He decided to do his best to save Uncle Ma. 最高级副词前,则常不用"the",如:

He works (the) hardest (of all).

The Party knows us best.

③ 有时形容词前加"most"并不是最高级,"most" 只起强调作用,等于"very",因此前面不加 "the",如:

This medicine is most effective for cold.

2) 引出比较状语的几个常见词组:

as... as... 与……一样……(表示同样程度)

more ... than ... 比……更…… (表示程度深一些)

not so ... as ... 不如…… (表示不到某种程度)

less ... than ... 比……少 (表示程度浅一些)

It is not so cold as it was yesterday.

Measles (麻疹) is less serious than scarlet fever (猩红热).

3) 比较级和最高级前有时加 much, far, by far 等, 表示强调, 有"……得多"等意思。例如:

The medicinal herbs are more effective for this disease, and much cheaper.

The equipment was far simpler at that time.

That is by far the most useful.

4) "the + 比较级…, the + 比较级…"句型, 汉语意思 为"越……越……"

The higher one's temperature (is), the quicker (is) his pulse.

The more you learn from the people, the better can you serve them.