

卫生部英语培训系列教材

英语阅读

第一册

总主编

陈慕竹
邵循道
陈维益

ENGLISH READING
BOOK ONE

人民卫生出版社

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总主编：陈慕竹 邵循道 陈维益

主 编：白永权

副主编：高 云

编 者：白永权 高 云 陈向京 张安恩

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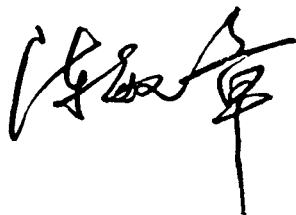
序

为适应改革开放深入发展的需要，进一步扩大对外合作与交流，学习外语、提高外语水平日益成为医务工作者、管理干部和各类人材的迫切要求。外语不仅是出国进修、学习和交往的必备工具，在国内进行外事接待、学术交流、医疗服务、科研教学中也是不可或缺的助手。英语在国际交流与交往中被视为主要的公用语言，因此，广泛开展英语培训、提高各类人材的英语水平是非常重要的。

现在国内各种类型、各种级别的英语培训班办的比较多，但适应卫生系统专业需要的英语教材还不够充实和完善，为此部科技司交流处与国家医学考试中心考务部于1992年4月开始，共同组织了我国卫生系统在英语教学方面颇有造诣、教学经验丰富、从事考试工作多年的国内权威人士以及编写过多种教材、在国内外享有声誉的专家、学者、教授，参加编写了这套《英语培训系列教材》。

该套教材是在参考国外大量资料基础上，根据WHO/笹川医学奖学金考试的要求及成人学习英语特点，重新加工整理、设计编写并加进了考试模拟样题，较全面地体现了卫生行业的特色，将海内外培训融为一体，相信会受到广大医务工作人员和其他人员的欢迎。

经全体编辑委员会成员的艰苦努力，全套教材将在不到两年时间内陆续出版、发行。我对为编写、出版本套教材，付出辛勤劳动的各位教授、同志们表示感谢并希望这套教材在实际应用中不断完善和进一步提高。



一九九三年四月

前 言

随着世界医学科学的迅速发展和国际交往日益频繁，外语已成为医务工作者、管理干部和各类人材的“必需”，不但是出国学习和交往的需要，也是在国内进行国际学术交流、外事接待、科研医疗服务以及职称晋升的需要。因此进行英语培训，提高各类人材的英语水平，与促进四个现代化紧密相关。目前，从国家级、省级到其他很多单位，都在进行各类型的英语培训，以提高人材的外语素质，但苦于没有一套合适的教材。为此，卫生部组织了“英语培训系列教材”编委会，由部属的湖南医科大学、西安医科大学与上海医科大学三个英语培训中心承担编写工作。由陈慕竹、邵循道、陈维益三位教授担任全套书的总主编。

本套教材编写目的是适应各级英语培训的需要，全面提高学习者的英语听、说、读、写能力，在打好英语基础的前提下，培养应试技巧，为参加WHO/笹川、EPT、TOEFL、MELAB等各种国内外英语水平考试作准备，同时也是职称晋升考试的重要参考书。

本套教材共分六种十二册。其中有：

英语阅读一、二、三册；

英语听力一、二、三册；

英语口语一、二册；

英语语法要点一册；

英语测试技巧一册，英语测试技巧详解一册；

英语写作一册。

全套书起点相当于大学生三级英语水平，最后可达到出国学习和参加各种国内外英语水平考试的要求。可供初、中、高英语培训班和研究生教学之用，各册书都有注解，书后均附有该书练习答案，听力和口语还配有录音带，也可供自学之用。

经全体编辑委员会成员和编者的艰苦努力，本套教材在不到两年的时间内可全部完成并出版。我们认为这是一套较好的英语教材，该套书取材新颖，练习多样，体现了新的教学方法，很有特色。

限于水平，本书难免错漏，希望读者批评指正。

编辑委员会

1993年3月

使用 说 明

本书为卫生部英语培训系列教材中的阅读课本第一册(阅读课本共3册),供已具有相当于大学三级英语阅读水平的学习者使用。

本阅读教材主要是加强英语阅读训练,特别是阅读技巧和阅读理解方面的训练。一方面,由浅到深和由易到难地进行较大量的阅读实践;另一方面,多样化的练习,对课文中出现的词组和句型进行各种形式的深入训练。

全书共18个单元。每个单元由精读和泛读两大部分组成。

精读部分又包括9个小部分,它们是:导入提问(lead-in Questions),课文(Text)、生词与词组(New Words and Expressions)、课文注释(Notes)、课文理解(Comprehension of the Text)、构词(Word Building)、句子结构(sentence Structure)和完形填空(cloze)。这9个部分互相贯融,层层递进,围绕课文形成了一个整体。

每单元开始学习课文之前,先安排“导入提问”(一般包括3个问题),其目的在于让学生在教师指导下进行若干分钟的讨论,以活跃课堂气氛和引导学生“进入”所要学的课文内容。“生词与词组”的释义主要是结合课文,尽可能用英语解释,只有当英语释义不明确或较难理解时才加注汉语。“课文”注释主要介绍有关背景知识,或说明一些特殊的语言现象,供学生深入理解课文。“课文理解练习”旨在检查学生对课文的正确理解程度。“构词练习”在于结合所学生词帮助学生熟悉英语的主要构词法,熟练掌握一些常用的前缀和后缀,以扩大词汇量。“句子结构练习”是挑选课文中所出现的重要句型进行练习。使学生掌握和使用英语常用句型,从而提高书面表达能力。“完形填空”是一种综合性练习,培养学生的整体书面语言能力。总之,精读部分是为了提高阅读质量和自读理解能力。

每单元的泛读部分包括阅读技巧讲解和泛读练习。“阅读技巧”介绍实用

的阅读技巧和方法。“泛读练习”提供一篇与课文难度相当的文章,供学生进行快速阅读练习。泛读部分是为了帮助学生提高阅读速度。

全书的精读和泛读材料均选自国外最新书刊和杂志,内容新颖和多样化,具有科学性、知识性、专业性和可读性,不仅可帮助学生学到地道英语,而且有助于学生了解英美文化背景,这是学好英语所必需的。

每一单元的精泛读和练习可供4~5学时教学,但教师可根据学生实际水平灵活运用。

由于编写时间和编者水平有限,错误或不妥之处在所难免,尚希使用本书的教师和学生多提批评和意见。

编者

一九九三年三月

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Unit 1

Part One: Intensive Reading

LEAD-IN QUESTIONS

1. Do you know when and where the postage stamp was first used?
2. Why more than a hundred years after its becoming a fashion, is the collection of postage stamps still popular today?
3. What does the title of the text mean?

TEXT

Stamps by the Million, to Use, to Collect^{1,2}

This happened a little more than a hundred years ago. One new idea was a pencil with an eraser at the end. The other----thought up by someone in England in 1840----was the postage stamp.

No matter how simple it may seem today, the idea of gumming the back of a piece of paper was really something at that time. It cleared the way for sending already-paid mail all over most of the world. It became the single most important aid to written and printed message sending. Without stamps, in fact, it would be hard to think how everyday business or life would go on.

More than this, however, stamps have other values too. Coming from so many different places, and being of so many different kinds and forms, stamps have become highly interesting in their own way. Now they have also become a form of art---taking from the fields of painting, photography, drawing, and printing.

To some collectors of postage stamps, of course, the art value of stamps is not so important. They look for other things. They can find differences between two stamps that you might think are exactly the same. The person who is only interested in mailing letters would never notice these differences.

While studying stamps from the Middle East, collectors have noticed that stamp paper is no longer made of linen or cotton rags. It is now made from cheaper wood pulp, which is not as strong or as lasting. This has caused worry because the stamps may not last for too many years. Also, because there are no longer water-marks on any stamps turned out in the Middle East except those from the United Arab Republic³.

In studying Middle East stamps, the number of tiny holes at the edge of the stamp is also counted. Stamps in sheet have long since come with these holes. This is to allow one stamp to be quickly separated from another. But to collectors the number of holes in a given length is very important. United States stamps carry only ten or eleven holes every one inch. Middle East stamps have smaller holes, fifteen to seventeen an inch.

The way in which a stamp is printed is another thing that makes each stamp so interesting. However, simpler and cheaper ways of printing have now taken the

place of the more costly ways that made the best and most beautiful stamps.

But if the watermark and the number of holes on the edge, paper and printing hide the value of stamps as art, that value is still there to be seen by the searching eye. It can be found in the gentle lines and rich colors of the birds and flowers of Lebanon or in the proud eyes of a Syrian farmer. It can be found in the sweep of a bridge of Iraq, or in the curve of a desert road in Saudi Arabia.

By saving and studying postage stamps collectors learn much about the faraway countries of the world, of their rulers, their flags, their monies, even their animals and flowers.

Most stamps, to be sure, are no more than what they were meant to be⁴: picturing, catching in a lively way some place, some man, something that is important to a people or a country. Such stamps are made by the millions to be torn off, pasted down, posted, soiled, and thrown away.

But there are others that are more than just pictures, stamps that in subject or feeling somehow cross that thin line that divides just pictures and real art. Of the many works of art in postage stamps, used by the millions, collected by the thousands, some will most surely find places of honor in our museums.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSION

1. eraser/n. a piece of rubber used to rub out writing.
2. postage stamp/n. a stamp stuck on letters, etc, with a specified value, showing the amount of postage paid.
3. gum/v. to stick together with a sticky substance.
4. photography/n. the art or process of taking photographs.
5. drawing/n. the art of representing objects, scenes, etc, by lines, with a pencil, chalk, etc.
6. linen/n. cloth made of flax.
7. rag/n. old cloth.
8. pulp/n. a soft mass of wood fibre as used for making paper.
9. watermark/n. a mark made on paper by the maker, seen only when it is held up to the light.
10. edge/n. (line marking the) outer limit or boundary of a (flat) surface.
11. gentle/a. moderate, not rough; kind, friendly.
12. paste/v. to stick with paste
13. museum/n. a building in which objects illustrating art, history, science, etc, are displayed.
14. Lebanon/n. country between Syria and Israel on the eastern shore of Mediterranean.
15. Syrian/a. of Syria or its people. /n. a native of Syria.
16. Saudi Arabia/n. kingdom occupying most of Arabia, its capital is Riyadh.

NOTES

1. The collection of postage stamps originated in France. In 1860, it became popular throughout the world, with London as its world center. The world's

largest collection is in the British Museum, the runner-up being in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Probably the world's finest private collection is that of Queen Elizabeth II.

2. Stamps by the million, to use, to collect = Millions of people use and collect stamps.
3. United Arab Republic: It was a union between Egypt and Syria, formed in 1958, broken in 1961. Egypt continued to use the name after the breach until 1971.
4. Most stamps, to be sure, are no more than what they were meant to be: In fact, most stamps have just the value as they were made to be.

COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT

I. Choose the best answer to complete the following statements according to the text. .

1. Why does the author mention a pencil with an eraser while discussing stamps?
 - A. To compare the importance of stamps and pencils.
 - B. To contrast it with the usefulness of stamps.
 - C. To demonstrate the importance of the invention of stamps.
 - D. To mention the two great inventions of the nineteenth century.
2. What does "something" in the first sentence of the second paragraph mean?
 - A. A great invention
 - B. An acceptable idea
 - C. A strange behavior
 - D. An uneasy thing
3. What does the author mean by saying "Stamps have become highly interesting in their own way?"
 - A. Stamps are used everywhere in the world.
 - B. Some stamps are precious because they are from faraway countries.
 - C. Stamps have gained special value because of their great variety.
 - D. Stamp production involves painting, photography, drawing and printing.
4. The author implies that some stamp collectors are interested in looking for other things while others in
 - A. mailing letters.
 - B. estimating the art value of stamps.
 - C. finding difference out of various stamps.
 - D. finding similarities between different stamps.
5. The text suggests that the change of materials for making stamps
 - A. increases the value of stamp collecting.
 - B. reduces the value of stamp collecting.
 - C. makes collectors more careful in selecting stamps.
 - D. makes collectors more careful in preserving stamps.
6. The text implies that
 - A. Middle East countries have never used watermarks on their stamps except the United Arab Republic.
 - B. U.A.R. has advanced technique in making stamps.

- C. The Middle East countries used to have watermarks on their stamps.
 D. There is no collecting value for stamps from the Middle East except those from U.A.R..
7. The author uses "gentle lines ", "rich colors of the birds", "flowers of Lebanon", "proud eyes of a Syrian farmer" etc, to mean
 A. the great beauty and variety of stamps.
 B. that some kind of stamps are more beautiful than others.
 C. that people from different countries prefer different pictures.
 D. that these stamps are the most valuable.
8. The last paragraph but one means that
 A. most stamps are not much of collecting value.
 B. most stamps are wasted when used for sending letters.
 C. most stamps are useless.
 D. most stamps do not mean anything, though with lively pictures, about people and places.
9. "Thin line" in the last paragraph most probably means
 A. the delicate line on a picture.
 B. the vague boundary between a mere picture and real art.
 C. the dimply-drawn line on a picture.
 D. the outline of a stamp.
10. The last paragraph means that
 A. some stamps are with gentle lines.
 B. some stamps bear a cross on pictures
 C. pictures and real art are not easy to divide.
 D. only certain stamps are of collecting value.

II. Topics for discussion.

1. Why are stamps generally considered as one of the important inventions ever made by mankind?
2. Are there many people collecting stamps in our country? What are their purposes?
3. Do you have a hobby of collecting things? If yes, what do you collect and how large is your collection?
4. What was the situation like before the stamps came into existence?

WORD BUILDING

I. Add -ly to the following words and then use them to complete the following sentences. Note that not all words ending in -ly are adverbs. Some of them are adjectives.

cost night beautiful particular exact friend

1. Simpler and cheaper ways of printing have now replaced the more _____ ways that made the most beautiful stamps.
2. Mary and Helen are twin sisters and they do things in _____ the same way.

3. They are very proud of their _____ decorated house, for they decorated the house themselves.
4. During _____ dream phases, our eyes move although the lids are closed and our other muscle are relaxed.
5. Some people are _____ interested in finding out about the people around them.
6. The meeting discussed how to promote the _____ co-operation between the two countries.

II. Study the formation of the following compound nouns and try to fill in the blanks with suitable compound nouns of the same type.

shopping-bag washing-machine writing-desk

1. A room to wait in is a _____.
2. A room to dine in is a _____.
3. A chair to rock on is a _____.
4. A pan to fry in is a _____.
5. A room to read in is a _____.
6. A needle to knit with is a _____.
7. A knife to carve with is a _____.
8. A room to dress in is a _____.
9. A desk to write on is a _____.
10. A board to carve on is a _____.

III. Choose the correct suffix from the list below to combine with the following words. Make slight changes where necessary.

er	-or	-ar	-ist	-an	er
rule	collect	lie	beg	erase	
act	translate	educate	art	physics	
violin	music	mountain	engine		

IV. Try to form nouns by adding either -age or -ade to the following words, consulting a dictionary if necessary.

post	water	freight	block	orange
cannon	pilot	orphan	hermit	short

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

I. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: Because stamps come from so many places, stamps have become highly interesting in their own ways.

Coming from so many places, stamps have become highly interesting in their own ways.

1. Because he has worked hard all his life, he decided to take a long vacation.
2. As lived only from hand to mouth, I could not afford a washing-machine.

3. Since he had been his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from others.
4. As he was a student of science, he was naturally interested in museums.
5. Because he knew that he wouldn't be able to buy food on his journey, he took large supplies with him.

II. Make sentences after the model, using "No matter how (where, what, when, who) ..." and the given words.

Model: Simple, it may seem, the idea, really, something, at that time.
No matter how simple it may seem today, the idea was really something at that time.

1. need, extra help, Tom, will give him a hand.
2. you, go, you, will find Coca-Cola.
3. hard, you, try, you, will never lose, your English accent.
4. you, come, you, will be, welcome.
5. you, say, I, won't believe, you.

III. Join each pair of the following sentences after the model, using an attributive clause.

Model: They can find differences between two stamps. You might think the two stamps are exactly the same.
They can find differences between two stamps that you might think are exactly the same.

1. This tree bears many apples. The apples are sweet and firm.
2. The silver dollar was hidden in the trunk in the attic. The silver dollar belonged to an old relative.
3. The husband took the letter. His wife had written the letter.
4. The Smiths made a new set of keys. The key fit the trunk lock.
5. He began to write short stories. The stories were based on the life in the countryside.

IV. Complete the following sentences after the models.

Model: Collectors learn much about the faraway countries by ...
Collectors learn much about the faraway countries by saving and studying postage stamps.

1. The parents try to please their son by ...
2. The student passed the examination by ...
3. He tried to improve his oral English by ...
4. The new manager earned the respect of the workers by ...
5. A child learns how to speak by ...

CLOZE

Choose the best answer to complete the following passage.

There is no end to the magic within this circle of the round world we live in.

The greatest magicians today are --1-- the physicist and chemists, the mathematicians and astronomers: the wise men seeking the answer --2-- the riddles of earth and universe. But --3-- of them can tell us how it is we can walk -- 4-- a floor. 'By the law of gravitation' used to be the readiest answer to that.

Gravitation is --5-- the most familiar thing in all the world, and we were all brought --6-- on the story of Newton and his apple and the law of gravitation. Lately physicists have begun to say that gravitation may be --7-- an illusion. If it is, --8-- it is pure magic that keeps our feet on the ground and our furniture --9-- floating off into space. And who cares, --10-- the magic works and the illusion is --11--? It is all a matter of vocabulary --12--, for no two scientists have ever agreed --13-- a definition of magic; but there is no denying --14-- every time man has finally understood and explained a --15-- he has ceased to call it magic and called it science instead.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a. forever | b. already | c. extremely | d. still |
| 2. a. for | b. to | c. on | d. after |
| 3. a. not one | b. not any | c. none one | d. no any |
| 4. a. above | b. along | c. across | d. under |
| 5. a. recently | b. probably | c. awfully | d. quietly |
| 6. a. in | b. of | c. up | d. on |
| 7. a. often | b. only | c. nearly | d. indeed |
| 8. a. but | b. yet | c. and | d. then |
| 9. a. for | b. from | c. over | d. by |
| 10. a. so long as | b. as if | c. so that | d. such as |
| 11. a. covered | b. formed | c. maintained | d. adapted |
| 12. a. really | b. fully | c. usually | d. perhaps |
| 13. a. with | b. at | c. about | d. on |
| 14. a. when | b. what | c. that | d. since |
| 15. a. wander | b. wonder | c. difficulty | d. theory |

Part Two: Extensive Reading

READING SKILL: Reading with Six Questions in Mind

Reading serves many purposes. The essential purpose is to know what is being talked about in the reading material or, so to say, to catch the main ideas contained in it. Hence, we want to know **who, where, what, why, when and how** concerning something that so happens or has happened, though many a time we do not get the whole bunch of questions answered. Now read the following example and try to answer each of these six questions.

Tom worked very hard in school last year to write the dissertation for his doctorate degree.

PASSAGE FOR EXTENSIVE READING