

中等卫生学校教材

英 语

刘 锴 罗景青 主编

余新涛 主审

湖北科学技术出版社

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主编 刘 锴 罗景青
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编者 刘 锴 罗景青
孙国祿 沈鹏程

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前 言

为了适应中等医学教育改革和卫生事业发展的需要,我厅和湖北科学技术出版社联合组织编写了一套中等卫生学校教材,供护士、助产士专业用。

这套系列教材,包括《英语》、《数学》、《医用物理学》、《医用化学》、《医学伦理学》、《医学心理学》、《医用生物学》、《人体解剖学》、《生理学》、《生物化学》、《医学微生物学及人体寄生虫学》、《病理学》、《药理学》、《基础护理学》、《内科护理学》、《外科护理学》、《妇产科护理学》、《儿科护理学》、《五官科护理学》、《皮肤病护理学》、《传染病护理学》、《中医学基础及针灸学》、《预防医学概要》、《康复医学》、《妇产科学》等 25 门。根据卫生部和我厅颁布、修订的教学计划、教学大纲,围绕护士、助产士专业的特色,贯彻“少而精”、理论联系实际和加强基础理论、基本知识、基本技能与实践性教学等原则,在编写过程中,力求使本套教材具有时代性、科学性、实践性及较强的实用性。

为了保证教材质量,突出中专教育的特点,我们聘请中等卫生学校具有丰富教学经验的主任医师、副教授、高级讲师、副主任医师担任主编,并聘请同济医科大学和湖北医学院等高等院校的教授、专家担任主审。

教材是培养专门人才的重要依据,也是教师进行教学与学生获得知识的主要工具。教材质量的高低,直接影响到人才的培养质量。随着科学技术的不断进步,教材需要不断补充新的知识内容。只有通过教学实践,不断总结经验,加以修订,才能使教材日臻完善。这套教材由于编写仓促,水平所限,错漏之处,恳请中等卫生学校的师生和广大读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,共同为搞好中等卫生学校教材建设作出贡献。

湖北省卫生厅

1989 年 8 月 18 日

编写说明

本教材是根据卫生部颁发的“中等卫生学校 13 个专业教学计划”的要求,结合湖北省中等卫生学校的英语教学实际,由湖北省卫生厅、湖北科学技术出版社组织编写的。本教材主要供中等卫生学校护士专业使用,也可供中等卫生学校的其他专业以及在职医务人员自学或中级英语培训班使用。内容起点与全国统编初中英语课本相衔接。全书按 152 学时编写,旨在使学生能较牢固地掌握基础英语,为进一步学习英语打下基础。

全书由课文、阅读材料、基础语法、习题以及补充阅读材料等 5 个主要部分组成。有生词和词组约 1300 个。每篇课文之后有词汇表、课文注释、词汇学习、阅读理解、基础语法、综合练习题以及一篇与课文难度相当的阅读材料。全书有课文及阅读材料各 28 篇,补充阅读材料 10 篇。其中,绝大部分选自英文原著,语言地道。选文注意了内容的新颖和较强的趣味性,并尽量结合医学专业的特点。笔者还注意了选文形式的多样化,既选有文学名著,也选有人物传记;有书信体,也有对话体。总之,不拘一格。补充阅读材料主要是供英语基础较好的学生用来进一步提高阅读医学科普文章的能力使用的。全书共有习题 2000 余道,这些习题紧密结合课文内容及基础语法的运用。由于习题数量多,涉及面广,教师可根据实际情况布置学生全做或选做其中的一部分。

为了提高教学质量,加强学生听说读写基本技能的训练,编写组录制了由外籍教师朗读课文及阅读材料的录音磁带,随本教材一起发行。

在编写过程中,编者力求使教材具有思想性、科学性、先进性和实用性。体例的安排注意了由浅入深、循序渐进。

本教材编写组由武汉市卫生学校高级讲师刘锴、襄樊市卫生学校高级讲师罗景青、武汉市卫生学校讲师孙国棣、孝感地区卫生学校讲师沈鹏程四人组成。刘锴、罗景青二人担任主编。全书由武汉同济医科大学外语教研室余新涛副教授审订。荆州地区卫生学校米家全、湖北医学院附属第一医院护校刘干华、宜昌地区卫生学校林志军三位老师参加了初稿的讨论,提了宝贵的意见。本教材在编写过程中还得到全省各个卫生(护士)学校的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

本教材使用可大致分为三种情况进行教学:第一种情况需上完 1~28 课,第二种情况需上完 1~22 课,第三种情况需上完 1~16 课。各校可根据具体实际作出安排。

由于我们水平有限,编写时间又特别仓促,教材中难免有疏漏之处,敬请读者和同行们随时指出,以便再版时修订。

编者

1989 年 8 月

CONTENTS

LESSON 1		(1)
TEXT	The Study of English	
WORD STUDY	ring, teach, read, join, absorb	
GRAMMAR	The Number of Nouns	
READING MATERIAL	Into the World of Language	
LESSON 2		(10)
TEXT	What is the Pulse?	
WORD STUDY	count, complete, flow, move, push	
GRAMMAR	The Article	
READING MATERIAL	The Circulation of Blood	
LESSON 3		(20)
TEXT	Life on a Desert	
WORD STUDY	take, spend, arrive, imagine, bring	
GRAMMAR	The Numerals	
READING MATERIAL	Two Jobs at the Same Time	
LESSON 4		(30)
TEXT	William Henry	
WORD STUDY	write, hear, think, know, find	
GRAMMAR	The Preposition (1)	
READING MATERIAL	The Heart	
LESSON 5		(42)
TEXT	On the Telephone	
WORD STUDY	refer, long, call, leave, speak	
GRAMMAR	The Preposition (2)	
READING MATERIAL	How is the Sound of the Voice Made?	
LESSON 6		(56)
TEXT	The Rabbit Has a Cold	
WORD STUDY	give, choose, ask, go, want	
GRAMMAR	Classes of Verbs	
READING MATERIAL	The Golden Chain	
LESSON 7		(65)
TEXT	Cells	
WORD STUDY	look, make, clear, examine, discover	
GRAMMAR	The Modal Verbs	
READING MATERIAL	The Nursing Process	

LESSON 8.....	(76)
TEXT	Social Customs and Behavior
WORD STUDY	consider, offer, use, remember, feel
GRAMMAR	The Tenses (1)
	The Indefinite Tenses
READING MATERIAL	Good Manners
LESSON 9.....	(87)
TEXT	Electricity
WORD STUDY	notice, cause, stand, happen
GRAMMAR	The Passive Voice
READING MATERIAL	Something about Electrification
LESSON 10.....	(97)
TEXT	Some of the Gases
WORD STUDY	separate, allow, show, appear, part
GRAMMAR	Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs
READING MATERIAL	Look Carefully and Learn
LESSON 11.....	(110)
TEXT	Patients Needed
WORD STUDY	get, keep, cut, fill
GRAMMAR	Attributive Clauses (1)
READING MATERIAL	Penicillin
LESSON 12.....	(120)
TEXT	Bruce and the Spider
WORD STUDY	fight, scatter, lose, reach, forget
GRAMMAR	The Tenses (2)
	The Continuous Tenses
READING MATERIAL	The Tramp
LESSON 13.....	(131)
TEXT	Weather in England
WORD STUDY	hope, pass, carry, put, reply
GRAMMAR	The Tenses (3)
	The Present and the Past Perfect Tenses
READING MATERIAL	Senior Citizens in the United States
LESSON 14.....	(141)
TEXT	A Letter
WORD STUDY	send, learn, describe, run, enjoy
GRAMMAR	Attributive Clauses (2)
READING MATERIAL	The Post-operative Patient
LESSON 15.....	(151)

TEXT	The Common Cold	
WORD STUDY	avoid, recovery, raise, suffice, impair	
GRAMMAR	The Infinitive	
READING MATERIAL	Non-smoking Day	
LESSON 16		(160)
TEXT	The Lady with the Lamp	
WORD STUDY	arrange, plan, light, start, change	
GRAMMAR	The Participle (1)	
READING MATERIAL	Some Uses of Solution	
LESSON 17		(171)
TEXT	The Trojan Horse	
WORD STUDY	wonder; decide, lay, suggest, turn	
GRAMMAR	The Participle (2)	
READING MATERIAL	The Fisherman and His wife	
LESSON 18		(181)
TEXT	Abraham Lincoln	
WORD STUDY	add, lead, free, help, see	
GRAMMAR	The Gerund	
READING MATERIAL	Tipping	
LESSON 19		(192)
TEXT	Talk Returns to the Doctor's Office	
WORD STUDY	spread, treat, touch, depend, expect	
GRAMMAR	Noun Clauses	
READING MATERIAL	Developments in Surgery	
LESSON 20		(203)
TEXT	Uncle Tom	
WORD STUDY	miss, remind, cover, walk, stop	
GRAMMAR	Adverbial Clauses (1)	
READING MATERIAL	Childhood	
LESSON 21		(216)
TEXT	The Last Lesson (1)	
WORD STUDY	repeat, pay, wear, beat, play	
GRAMMAR	Adverbial Clauses (2)	
READING MATERIAL	The Care of Patients with Head Injuries	
LESSON 22		(228)
TEXT	The Last Lesson (II)	
WORD STUDY	study, try, say, talk, prepare	
GRAMMAR	The Subjunctive Mood	
READING MATERIAL	Shakespeare	
LESSON 23		(239)

TEXT	A Very Rewarding Job	
WORD STUDY	care, concern, feed, serve, suit	
GRAMMAR	Uses of "It"	
READING MATERIAL	Becoming a Nurse	
LESSON 24.....		(250)
TEXT	Body Defenses against Infection	
WORD STUDY	mean, manage, result, disease, terminate	
GRAMMAR	The Preposition (3)	
READING MATERIAL	Cross Infection and the Nurse	
LESSON 25.....		(263)
TEXT	Chinese-Americans	
WORD STUDY	grow, employ, attend, receive, still	
GRAMMAR	Word Formation (1)	
READING MATERIAL	Influenza	
LESSON 26.....		(272)
TEXT	David and the Waiter	
WORD STUDY	die, look, hold, drive, doubt	
GRAMMAR	Word Formation (2)	
READING MATERIAL	Look at the Future	
LESSON 27.....		(283)
TEXT	Is Self-medication Good for Health?	
WORD STUDY	train, improve, catch, influence, advance	
GRAMMAR	Agreement of Subject and Predicate	
READING MATERIAL	First Aid	
LESSON 28.....		(296)
TEXT	A Speech by Norman Bethune	
WORD STUDY	express, fix, equip, return, believe	
GRAMMAR	Elliptical Sentences and Inverted Sentences	
READING MATERIAL	A Story about Dr. Bethune	
SUPPLEMENTARY READING.....		(313)
CURRENT MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS.....		(322)
IRREGULAR VERBS.....		(326)
VOCABULARY.....		(328)

LESSON ONE

TEXT

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

Three years have passed since I began my English study. I am glad to say that I am getting on well with it.

First of all, I know clearly what I study English for. I think I have a better idea of that now. To know what is going on outside our country, to tell our friends abroad what is going on in China, to change our country into the modern socialist country—to do all this, a good command of foreign languages is necessary.

So the problem now is not why I should study English, but how to get the best results in the shortest possible time.

Learning a language is not a matter of acquiring a good training in pronunciation, spelling, handwriting and grammar. The mastery of a language is measured by how well I can use it, not by how much I know about it. In order to learn the language faster and use it better, we have to pay close attention to idiomatic expressions. For example, I have learned to say *to ring a bell*, but *to beat a gong*; *to attend a meeting*, but *to join in a conversation*; *to take a walk*, but *to make a trip* or *to go on a journey*. I have learned the difference between *after* and *since*, between *find* and *look for*, between *wear* and *put on*. I have also learned to absorb whole sentences without trying to translate them word for word into Chinese. All this makes me see the importance of idioms in English study.

However, this is just a beginning, and there is still a long, long way to go. It is quite clear to us all that we must be trained adequately in all four basic language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. I am fully prepared for more hard work. I have made up my mind to learn English well through practice and to use it effectively both as a tool and as a weapon.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

pass [pɑ:s] vi. & vt. 经过、超越; prep.

(指时间、地点)过

clearly ['kliəli] ad. 明白地; 清晰地

idea [ai'diə] n. 思想, 概念

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. 国外

change [tʃeɪndʒ] vt. 改变, 变革

~... into ... 把...变成...

modern ['mɒdən] a. 现代的

socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] a. 社会主义的

command [kə'mɑ:nd] n. 掌握

problem ['prɒbləm] n. 问题

result [rɪ'sʌlt] n. 结果, 效果

possible ['pɒsəbl] a. 可能的

matter ['mætə] n. 事, 事情; 问题

acquire [ə'kwɪə] vt. 得, 获得

training ['treɪnɪŋ] n. 训练, 培养

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] n. 发音

mastery ['mɑ:stəri] n. 精通, 熟练

measure ['meɪʒə] vt. 量; 判断; 测量

attention [ə'tenʃən] n. 注意, 留心

idiomatic [ɪ'diə'mætɪk] a. 成语的; 符合语言习惯的

order ['ɔ:də] n. 次序, 顺序; v. 订购

in ~ to 为了

ring [riŋ] (rang [ræŋ], rung [rʌŋ])

v. & vi. 打(铃), 敲(钟)

attend [ə'tend] vt. 出席, 参加

song [sɒŋ] n. 歌

trip [trip] n. 旅行, 远足

journey ['dʒɜːni] n. 旅行

absorb [əb'sɒb] vt. 吸收; 消除

without [wi'ðaʊt] prep. 无, 没有

importance [im'pɔːtəns] n. 重要性

idiom ['idiəm] n. 成语, 习惯用语

adequately ['ædɪkwɪtli] ad. 适当地

effectively [ɪ'fektɪvli] ad. 有效地

weapon ['wepən] n. 武器

NOTES

1. to get on (with) 进展。例如:

Well, Mrs. Jones, you're getting on very nicely. Keep taking your pills, and come and see me again in a month's time.

好呀, 琼斯太太。你现在情况很好, 继续服药, 过一个月再来找我看看。

2. first of all 首先。

3. ...to do all this, a good command of foreign languages is necessary.

为了做到所有这一切, 必须掌握好外国语。

动词不定式短语常出现在句首, 作为表示目的状语, 意思是“为了...”。to do all this 在这里总括了以上几个并列的不定式短语, 使句子结构更为严谨。

4. ...we have to pay close attention to idiomatic expressions.

我们还必须密切注意英语的习惯表达法。

to pay attention to 注意。

5. to join in (v. + prep) 参加(某种活动), 试比较 to join (vt.) 参加(某种组织)。例如:

Will you join me in a walk. 和我一起散步好吗?

She joined the Youth League. 她加入了青年团。

6. to make a trip—to go on a trip. 旅行, 远足

7. I have also learned to absorb whole sentences without trying to translate them word for word into Chinese.

我学会了领悟整句的意思, 而不去逐词译成汉语。

word for word 一字不差地, 一个字对一个字地(翻译)。

8. It is quite clear to us all that we must be trained adequately in all four basic language skills.

句中真实主语是主语从句 we must be trained...skills, it 作形式主语; 当主语是动词不定式、动名词或主语从句时, 往往放在谓语动词之后, 而用 it 放在句首。

9. to be fully prepared for...为...作好充分准备。例如:

I'm sure I'm fully prepared for the coming examination.

我确信我对即将到来的考试有了充分的准备。

10. make up one's mind 打定主意, 决定。例如:

I made up my mind to go to him. 我肯定去他那儿。

WORD STUDY

RING

vt. & vi.

1) 按(铃)

Ring your bell for the secretary.

Did you ring, sir?

2) (铃,钟)响

The front-door bell rang sharply.

Will the bell ring if I press the switch?

3) 给...打电话

This is the fourth time she's rung you in a week.

Ring 999 and an ambulance will bring you here.

请打电话 999,救护车将把你送到这儿来。

4) 回响,(某物)发出响声

His last words are still ringing in my ears.

TEACH

vt. & vi.

1. 教

1) + 名词或代词

He played the piano for her and she taught him the words of old songs.

2) + 不定式复合结构

The physiotherapist taught her to walk again.

这位理疗医生教她重新走路。

Nurses are taught to be sympathetic with their patients.

教护士对待病人应抱同情态度。

3) “任教”,“教学”,“教”

Where does he teach?

Teaching is a complex skill.

教学是一种复杂的技艺。

2. 教训,给...以教训

The accident taught her to be more careful.

3. 常用短语

teach a lesson 给...教训

Oh, it won't do him any harm. Teach him a useful lesson, I hope.

READ

1. vt. & vi.

1) 阅读,看(书、报等)

He read Shakespeare to help his English.

The sister is reading the night nurse's reports.

护士长正在看夜班护士的报告。

I'm reading the X ray.

我在看这张 X 光照片。

- 2) (仪器等)上面的读数为

The speedometer (计程器) reads sixty miles per hour.

2. n.

- 1) 看一看,读一读

Can I have a read of your paper?

- 2) 读物

It's not good literature (文学), but it's a very good read.

JOIN

vt. & vi.

- 1) 参加,加入

We joined the country club.

和...在一起(从事某活动)

Will you join us for dinner?

- 3) 和...相连

Where does the path join the road?

- 4) 跟 in 引起的短语

May I join in the game?

ABSORB

1. vt.

- 1) 吸收

Dry earth absorbs water.

- 2) 吸取知识

You must learn to absorb whole sentences of English without going through translation.

Can the students absorb the lesson in an hour?

- 3) 吸引注意力

The books absorbed his attention.

2. 常用短语

be absorbed in 聚精会神(干某事)

He was so absorbed in the book that he didn't hear the knock.

He is completely absorbed in his work.

COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions:

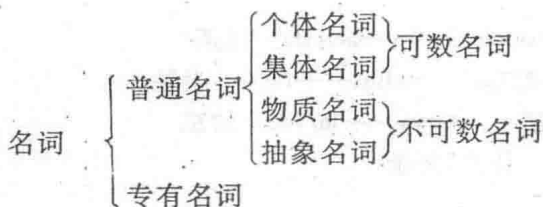
1. When did you begin studying English? How are you getting on with it?
2. When were you interested in English? And were you quite clear about its usefulness?
3. Why do we study English?
4. Do you find English easy or difficult?
5. Do you find English spelling difficult? Do you find the rules or reading of any help?
6. Do you mark out the idiomatic expressions while you read?

7. Do you think one can learn a language well by just memorizing the rules of grammar?
 8. Why is it important paying close attention to English idioms?
 9. Why is English both a tool and a weapon?
- II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, then tell what part of speech each of the italicized words is:
1. He *commands* a large vocabulary.
He has a good *command* of spoken English.
 2. Helen *studied* her spelling lesson for half an hour.
Mary is *studying* to be a nurse.
He spends all his evenings in *study*.
I shall not end my *studies* when I leave school.
 3. Forget those *past* unhappy things.
We know nothing of his *past*.
It was *past* one o'clock when he came in.
The car drove *past*.
 4. Here is the doctor's *present* address.
We learn from the past, experience the *present*, and hope for success in the future.
 5. We must pay *close* attention to the difference between Chinese and English idioms.
Don't forget to *close* the window when you leave the room.

GRAMMAR

名词的数(The Number of Nouns)

I. 名词的分类:



可数名词分为单数和复数两种形式。如:

cup—cups; eye—eyes; book—books

II. 名词的复数形式:

1. 构成规则

构成规则	例 词
1) 直接加 -s	hand—hands; room—rooms
2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾加 -es	class—classes; box—boxes match—matches; brush—brushes

构成规则	例 词
3) 以 o 结尾大多数加 -es	potato—potatoes; Negro—Negroes 但 radio—radios; photo—photos
4) 以辅音字母+y 结尾,则改 y 为 i 加 -es	city—cities; fly—flies 但 y 前为元音,只加 -s boy—boys
5) 以 f 或 fe 结尾将 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加 -es	leaf—leaves; shelf—shelves 但 roof roofs; handkerchief handkerchiefs
6) 不规则变化	man—men; woman—women child—children; foot—feet goose—geese; sheep—sheep fish—fish; deer—deer

2. 复数词尾 -s; -es 的读音:

读音规则	例 词
1) 清辅音后 s 读[s]	maps [mæps], books [bʊks]
2) 浊辅音及元音后 s 读[z]	rooms [rʊmz], boys [bɔiz]
3) es 读[tɪz]	classes ['klɑ:sɪz]; boxes ['bɒksɪz]

3. 源于拉丁语和希腊语的名词很多还保留着它们自己原来的复数形式。例如:

源于拉丁语:

axis—axes 轴 bacterium—bacteria 细菌
medium—media 培养基 radius—radii 半径
stratum—strata 地层 larva—larvae 幼虫
addendum—addenda 补遗,附录

源于希腊语:

analysis—analyses 分析 basis—bases 基础
hypothesis—hypotheses 假设 criterion—criteria 标准
phenomenon—phenomena 现象 thesis—theses 论文

4. 有些外来语的复数形式,两种形式并存。如:

appendix—appendixes, appendices 附录
formula—formulae, formulas 公式,药方
fungus—fungi, funguses 真菌
sanatorium—sanatoria, sanatoriums 疗养院

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences:

1. They wrote to tell us that they were _____ with the autumn harvest. (干得很顺利)
2. We expect our students to graduate with _____. (对英语良好的掌握)
3. He has had _____ in spoken English. (严格的训练)
4. You can't hope to spell correctly _____. (不努力练习发音)
5. To lay a solid foundation, we must _____. (注意基本语法)

II. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs:

When we want to tell other people what we think, we can do it not only _____ the help _____ words, but also _____ many other ways. _____ example, we sometimes move our hands _____ and _____ when we want to say "yes", and we move our hands _____ side _____ side when we want to say "no". People who can neither hear nor speak talk _____ each other _____ the help _____ their fingers. People who do not understand each other's language have to do the same. The following story shows how they sometimes do it.

An Englishman who could not speak Italian was once travelling _____ Italy. One day he entered a restaurant and sat _____ a table. When the waiter came, the Englishman opened his mouth, put his fingers _____ it, took them _____ again and moved his lips. _____ this way he meant to say, "Bring me something to eat." The waiter soon brought him a cup of tea. The Englishman shook his head and the waiter understood that he didn't want tea, so he took it _____ and brought him some coffee. The Englishman was very hungry _____ this time and looked very sad. He was just going to leave the restaurant when another traveller came _____. When this man saw the waiter, he put his hands _____ his stomach. That was enough. _____ a few minutes there was a large plate of bread and meat _____ the table _____ him.

III. Give the plural forms of the following nouns:

baby branch tax city mouce place inch cat roof tooth phenomenon dish lake
prince ox butterfly success holiday knife map piano hero bases analysis
erratum brush goose mass shelf index

IV. Fill in each of the blanks with the given noun in its proper form:

1. This is a _____ (mean) to an end.
2. An iron _____ (work) stands at the foot of the hill.
3. Before liberation he could hardly live on his _____ (wage).
4. The truck was loaded with _____ (bedding), _____ (suitcase) and _____ (food).
5. They accomplished the work in spite of all the _____ (difficulty).
6. We are going to put on a _____ (two-act) English play.
7. It contained a little quantity of _____ (hair); not more than one or two long golden _____ (hair).
8. The trees are now in full _____ (blossom).
The tree was covered with _____ (blossom).

V. Use the plural form of the words listed below to finish the short text; and translate it into Chinese.

church center club meeting holiday occasion family snowflake flower egg child
form color eggshell boy design girl adult

If you visit Easter, you must know that religion plays an important role in both American culture and daily life. Religion in America is not limited to worship. _____ are also social _____ which sponsor _____, _____ and nursery. Religions _____ are also the most important family _____ of the year.

Like Christmas, Easter is a time when _____ get together. Besides its religious significance, Easter is also a kind of spring festival. _____ are a symbol of Christmas, but _____ are a symbol of Easter.

Easter _____ are also a symbol of Easter, and a part of the holiday which _____ enjoy very much. Easter _____ come in many different _____; they may be made of candy, glass, porcelain, or they may be real _____ which are painted with bright _____ and _____. A popular game is an Easter-egg hunt, in which _____ and _____ hunt for _____ which _____ have hidden.

VI. Translate the following into English:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 国内国外 | 2. 课内课外 |
| 3. 最好的成绩 | 4. 考试成绩 |
| 5. 尽可能短的时间 | 6. 尽可能少的浪费 |
| 7. 三年的学习 | 8. 一年的工作 |
| 9. 良好的训练 | 10. 体育训练 |
| 11. 基本语法 | 12. 基本规则 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

From Lesson One to Lesson Ten you are given a number of questions, which test something different about your ability to speak, read and understand English. You will then be given the four possible answers from which you are to pick the one you think is right answer.

QUESTION

Would you like to join us for lunch?

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- We will go there for lunch.
- Thanks, but I've already eaten.
- You'll see them at the restaurant.
- I'm already a member.

READING MATERIAL

INTO THE WORLD OF LANGUAGE

For the first nineteen months of her life, Helen Keller was like other pretty, happy babies in every way. Then a sudden illness destroyed her sight and hearing. Because she could not hear what other people were saying, the child could not learn to speak. For the next seven years, she lived in a world of darkness, without sounds or words.

The person who changed Helen's world was her teacher, Anne Sullivan. Miss Sullivan was a very special kind of teacher. She had been blind during part of her own childhood and had learned to read Braille, a system of writing. She had learned to see again after several operations, but she had