

卫生部英语培训系列教材

# 英语阅读

第二册

总主编

陈慕竹  
邵循道  
陈维益

ENGLISH READING  
BOOK TWO



人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

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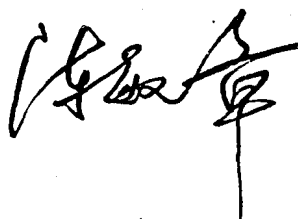
## 序

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、学习和交流的必备工具,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缺少的助手。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它人员的欢迎。

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。



一九九三年十月

# 前 言

随着世界医学科学的迅速发展和国际交流的日益频繁,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流的需要,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,都在进行各种类型的英语培训,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、高级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,本书难免有错漏之处,希望读者批评指正。

编辑委员会

一九九三年十月

## 使 用 说 明

本书为卫生部英语培训系列教材中的阅读分册。阅读课本共三册,本册为第二册,供已具有一定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,提供多样化的练习,对课文中出现的词组和句型进行各种形式的深入训练。

本册共有 18 个单元。每个单元由精读和泛读两大部分组成。

精读部分又包括九个部分,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),词汇学习(Word Study),句子结构(Sentence Structure)和完形填空(Cloze)。这九个部分互相融贯,层层递进,围绕着课文形成一个整体。

开始学习每单元课文之前,先安排“导入提问”(一般包括三个问题),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”所要学的新课文内容。“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理解正确程度。“词汇学习”在于结合本课所学的生词帮助学生掌握和扩大词汇。“句子结构练习”是挑选课文中所出现的重要句型进行练习,使学生能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表达能力。总之,精读部分是为了提高阅读质量和阅读理解能力。

每单元的泛读部分包括一篇与课文难度相当的文章,供学生进行快速阅读训练,它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、趣味性和可读性,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。

每一单元的精读和泛读练习可供 4—5 学时教学,但教师可根据学生实际水平灵活使用。

由于编写时间和编者水平的限制,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

一九九三年十月

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# Unit 1

## Part One: Intensive Reading

### LEAD-IN QUESTIONS

1. Have you ever thought of the significance of trust and mistrust among people?
2. Did the lack of trust by somebody ever bother you?
3. What would happen if there were no trust in this world?

### TEXT

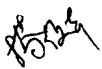
#### Trust

As I went up the stairs, I looked to my right and there he was, sitting on the walls as still as a statue. His gray fur stood out against the color of the wall. His tiny front feet were held up in the air. I just had to try and touch him. As I got closer, with my hand out, he came to sniff my finger. When he got about one-quarter of an inch away. I pulled my hand back, I was afraid he was going to bite me. This made him jump up and run half-way down the wall. When I got my courage back, I put my hand out again and he walked slowly back towards me. We repeated this process three times. Suddenly there was a soft noise behind me. I turned to see a boy walking up the stairs behind me. When I turned back to the wall, the squirrel was gone.

Why did he stay so long? Every other squirrel I have run into has hidden as soon as a human comes along. What made us sit there and try to touch each other? Was he curious, or did he trust me not to hurt him? I stayed because I love wild animals and always attempt to touch them. I was afraid of this tiny squirrel, though. I didn't want him to bite me. Does this mean I didn't trust him?

Trust is a belief in and reliance on the integrity and ability of a person or thing. It also involves hope. It is a feeling of relying on someone. It is not one of those silly games you played as a kid like catch me<sup>1</sup>, where you test your trust in your friend to catch you. Trust is a real thing. The feeling gets stronger and stronger as the days go by.

Trusting someone is very healthy. It shows that you care and that you're alive. There is a sense of accomplishment in trusting someone. You can't survive without it. But there is one catch: in order to be trusted, you have to be trustworthy. You have to earn the trust you receive and return it. You must keep that trust alive. Not every-one, I'm afraid, has the ability to trust.



This lack of trust bothers me. Not many people are willing to put their trust in anything or anyone. There is evidence of distrust everywhere. On the highway, a ~~hitch-hiker~~ tries to ~~thumb~~ a ride but you don't stop because you don't trust him or her. As you leave your house on your way to the store, you lock your doors and windows so no one can get in. When you reach the store, you lock your car so it will be there when you get back. One day my grandmother had a flat tire on the way home from her friend's house. She was miles from home with no one to help her. She walked to the nearest house to call my godfather, Charlie. The woman who owned the house did not trust my grandmother enough to let her into the house to call. This was her right, of course, but my grandmother needed help. The lady took Charlie's phone number and called for her while grandma stood on the front steps. What was she afraid of? My grandmother is 78 years old! What did she think my grandma was going to do?

Are people afraid to trust? I think so. I also think fear is a part of mistrust. Fear may hurt trust, but it also might help it. If you are afraid to have one of your possessions stolen, you are forced to trust someone to protect it. Fear and trust are inseparable.

What is at stake if you give in and trust someone? You may get hurt, but you will never know until you try. If you do get hurt, just start over again, because life goes on.

What causes distrust? There are a number of things that could cause it. As I said, you might have been hurt at one time, and you do not want to get hurt again. Or your parents could, without knowing it, have caused this feeling of mistrust by telling you not to talk to strangers or open the door without knowing who it is. This mistrust will grow inside you and when you are on your own you might become paranoid. Or maybe you just don't want to trust anyone. If that's true then I feel sorry for you.

There should be more trust in the world. It would help everyone all over the world, not just in our personal lives but in our political and social lives as well. But trust can't be one-sided. They also have to trust us. Who will make the first move? Socially speaking, I bet everyone would have more friends and get along better if we didn't have to worry about who was saying what behind our backs. Marriages would last longer with a little more trust in them.

As you can see, trust is important to our lives. It makes us stronger. I believe that people would be nervous wrecks if they didn't trust.

## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. statue /n. figure of a person, animal, etc., cut out of stone or made in metal, etc.
2. accomplishment /n. successful completion

3. trustworthy /a. deserving to be trusted; honest; dependable
4. catch /n. hidden difficulty or disadvantage
5. hitch-hiker /n. person traveling by obtaining free rides from passing cars.
6. thumb /v. to ask motorists for a ride by holding out one's hand with the thumb raised
7. flat tire / the tire of a wheel without enough air in it
8. godfather /n. person who undertakes, when a child is baptized, to see that it is trained as a Christian.
9. possession /n. something owned or a piece of personal property
10. inseparable /a. that can not be divided up into the parts forming the whole.
11. at stake / to be won or lost; being risked, depending on the outcome of an event
12. paranoid /n. patient with mental illness in which he is obsessed by mistaken beliefs, esp. that he is being badly treated by others or that he is somebody very important
13. name calling / insultation
14. wreck /n. useless person; something ruined or destroyed.
15. on one's own / alone

## NOTES

1. catch me: a simple game in which 2 or more people throw a ball to each other, esp. played by children.
2. Who will make the first move? = who will be the first one out of the two to start to trust?

## COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT

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

1. His gray fur stood out against the color of the wall. This means
  - A. both the animal and the wall are gray in color.
  - B. the gray color of the animal's fur is not as dark as that of the wall.
  - C. the color of the wall is quite different from that of the animal.
  - D. the animal in gray fur stood up.
2. The first 2 paragraphs imply that
  - A. the writer loves the squirrel but shows no trust in it.
  - B. the writer loves the squirrel and trust it as well.
  - C. the writer has no courage to touch the squirrel.
  - D. it is a funny story.
3. "Every other squirrel I have run into has hidden" means
  - A. the other squirrels have hidden when I ran to them.
  - B. the squirrels disappeared as I approached them.
  - C. all the squirrels have disappeared except the one I happen to meet.
  - D. I like to see all the squirrels.

4. Trusting someone is very healthy
  - A. if only healthy persons have ability to trust.
  - B. if the healthy persons needs to be trusted.
  - C. but one needs to be strong enough.
  - D. but some good characters are necessary in order to trust people.
5. Fear may best be regarded as something to
  - A. hurt trust.
  - B. help trust.
  - C. test your courage.
  - D. both A and B.
6. "This was her right" means
  - A. it was a right thing for the landlady not to let the writer's grandmother into the house.
  - B. the landlady was on the right side of the door.
  - C. it was just lawful for the landlady not to let anybody into the house.
  - D. she was right by all means.
7. The writer implies that
  - A. his 78 year old grandmother should be allowed to come into the house and call.
  - B. his grandmother is too old to come into the house.
  - C. the woman who owned the house was too old to open the door.
  - D. the woman who owned the house is not willing to put her trust in his grandmother.
8. What are the possible causes of distrust?
  - A. You once had an experience of being hurt.
  - B. Your parents told you not to trust a stranger easily before you know him.
  - C. You just don't want to trust.
  - D. All the above.
9. Who will make the first move? In the writer's opinion
  - A. we should be the first one to show trust to our enemies.
  - B. the enemies should be the first one to show trust to us.
  - C. it does not mater which side should take the first step.
  - D. not mentioned.
10. Trust can
  - A. make us stronger.
  - B. hurt us when we take the first move.
  - C. never last long.
  - D. keep one from becoming paranoid.

## II. Topics for Discussion.

1. Do you agree that trust is a reliance on the integrity and ability of a person or thing?

2. Why are people sometimes afraid of trusting or being trusted?
3. What will you do if you try to trust someone but get hurt?

### WORD STUDY

I. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. They have begun to read Irish books with \_\_\_\_\_ passionate interest.  
 A. an amusing                      ~~B. a curious~~  
 C. a funny                          D. a strange
2. The old Roman walls may still be seen, but not in their \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. character                      B. completion  
 C. integrity                      D. shape
3. Robinson Crusoe obtained food and supplies from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wreck                          B. ship  
 C. boat                          D. yacht
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ danger from the expressions on his face.  
 A. showed                      B. felt  
 C. disregarded                  D. sniffed
5. It is said that the house \_\_\_\_\_ the storm several times.  
 A. survived                      B. endured  
 C. surpassed                      D. surmounted

II. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word.

1. Don't bother about getting dinner for me today. I'll eat at a restaurant in town.  
 A. trouble                      ~~B. worry~~  
 C. anxious                      D. impatient
2. He was sitting on the walls as still as a statue.  
 A. stature                      B. image  
~~C. figure~~                      D. status
3. We regret that we can't repeat the article they want.  
 A. supply again                  B. reproduce  
 C. restock                      D. restore
4. I am surprised that he pulled my proposal to pieces.  
 A. tore                          B. distorted  
 C. criticized                      D. destroyed
5. We trust to receive a cheque from you in settlement of this account.  
 A. hope                          B. believe  
 C. want                          D. think

III. Use the verb in the bracket to form an appropriate phrasal verb and complete the sentence with it.

1. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ four employees at gun-point and forced them to open the safe. (hold)
2. Our car couldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ of the garage because there were several other locked cars around it. (get)
3. The scouts \_\_\_\_\_ on their mission on a stormy night. (start)
4. They say the cost of remodeling of the building will \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of dollars. (run)
5. We hope she will finally \_\_\_\_\_ the problem. (worry)

IV. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text.

1. I hope you have left none of your belongings in the hotel.
2. The fish would not accept the bait.
3. The other day on my way home I came across an old friend.
4. You shouldn't feel no confidence in your own power.
5. If these anxieties continue, the old lady's health will be destroyed.

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

I. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: She was miles from home and there was no one to help her.  
*She was miles from home with no one to help her.*

1. The girl stood there. She did nothing.
2. The sick lady was left in the dark room. There was nobody to look after her.
3. A lot of people were standing. There was nowhere to sit in the crowded hall.
4. He fought for his country. There were thousands of people standing behind him.
5. She was in a desperate state. There was no way to get help.

II. Make sentences after the model, using the expression "There is no/some sense in doing ..." together with the given words. You may supply some words of your own to make the meaning complete.

Model: an accomplishment, trust, someone  
*There is a sense of an accomplishment in trusting someone.*

1. blame, the child, when he did not make the mistake
2. duty, take care, his stepfather
3. see a dentist, when you have a headache
4. open the window, when the weather is cold
5. consider, travel, all over the world, when you have no money

III. Complete the following sentences after the model.

Model: We can't survive without ...

*We can't survive without food.*

1. There is no smoke without ...
2. You'll never succeed without ...
3. Can you make an omelette without ...
4. You can't speak English well without ...
5. There is no pain without ...

IV. Join each pair of the following sentences after the model, using "as soon as ...".

Model: Every other squirrel I have run into has hidden.

A human comes along.

*Every other squirrel I have run into has hidden as soon as a human comes along.*

1. They decided to follow Hogg to London.  
They had rested from the recent long journey.
2. We heard the murmur of their voices.  
We entered the hall.
3. I will let you know about it.  
We come to any conclusion.
4. He made up his mind to set out.  
He got a reply.
5. He will do us an Irish play.  
He has finished a book he has now in hand.

**CLOZE**

Choose the best answer to complete the following passage.

It must have been after two o'clock in the morning when the last guest took their leave, and although we had enjoyed their accompanying, my wife and I were quite thankful to shut the door --1-- them. We left all the dirty dishes and glasses --2--, and, after opening a few windows to let some fresh air in and let the smell of stale --3-- out, we climbed into bed and fell asleep.

I --4-- asleep for more than half an hour when I awoke with a strong smell of smoke in --5-- . Still half asleep, I --6-- into the lounge, and there, though --7-- clouds of smoke, I saw that one of the curtains was on fire. I should have closed the windows then without delay, but --8-- I tried to beat out the flames with a folded newspaper. --9-- this failed I hastened into the kitchen to --10-- a bucket and fill it with water. At the same time I shouted to Barbara, who --11-- dialled 999 to summon the fire brigade --12-- coming to my aid. We had to work at top speed carrying buckets of water from the kitchen to prevent the flames, --13-- by the



breeze from the windows, from spreading. We --14-- to extinguish the fire but we managed to keep it --15-- in check until the arrival of the firemen. Fortunately, they arrived promptly and they had little difficulty in putting out the flames.

For most of the rest of the day we worked hard.

1. A. for                      B. on                      C. behind                      D. before
2. A. as they were      B. there                      C. with us                      D. lying about
3. A. smoking              B. tobacco                      C. food                      D. wine
4. A. mustn't have been                      B. must fall  
    C. couldn't have been                      D. needn't tell you that I was
5. A. my nostrils              B. the lounge                      C. our kitchen                      D. outside
6. A. looked                      B. staggered                      C. opened                      D. searched
7. A. dense                      B. numerous                      C. large amounts                      D. tiny
8. A. once more              B. this time                      C. hard                      D. instead
9. A. Unfortunately      B. For                      C. When                      D. Still
10. A. catch                      B. snatch                      C. grip                      D. grab
11. A. hurriedly              B. reluctantly  
    C. intentionally                      D. purposely
12. A. without                      B. before                      C. while                      D. that is
13. A. put out                      B. fanned                      C. fired                      D. near
14. A. were unable              B. knew how                      C. ought                      D. had
15. A. particularly              B. partially                      C. up                      D. back

## Part Two: Extensive Reading

### Darkness at Noon

Blind from birth, I have never had the opportunity to see myself and have been completely dependent on the image I create in the eye of the observer. To date it has not been narcissistic.

There are those who assume that since I can't see, I obviously also cannot hear. Very often people will converse with me at the top of their lungs, enunciating each words very carefully. Conversely, people will also often whisper, assuming that since my eyes don't work, my ears don't either.

For example, when I go to the airport and ask the ticket agent for assistance to the plane, he or she will invariably pick up the phone, call a ground hostess and whisper: "Hi, Jane, we've got a 76 here." I have concluded that the word "blind" is not used for one of two reasons: Either they fear that if the dread word is spoken, the ticket agent's retina will immediately detach, or they are reluctant to inform me