

高等医药院校教材

供医学、中医、儿科、口腔、卫生类专业用

英 语

练习答案与参考译文

(第一、二、三册)合订本

第 三 版

邵循道 主编
周璐玲

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

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人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语—练习答案与参考译文. 邵循道, 周璐玲主编. —3 版. —北京:
人民卫生出版社, 1996

ISBN 7-117-02517-4

I. 英… II. ①邵… ②周… III. 英语-解题-高等学校-教学参考资料
IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 20251 号

英 语

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主 编: 邵循道 周璐玲

出版发行: 人民卫生出版社(中继线 67616688)

地 址: (100078)北京市丰台区方庄芳群园 3 区 3 号楼

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E - mail: [pmph @ pmph. com](mailto:pmph@pmph.com)

印 刷: 北京人卫印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 15.25

字 数: 351 千字

版 次: 1993 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 3 版第 8 次印刷

印 数: 69 116—74 115

标准书号: ISBN 7-117-02517-4/R·2518

定 价: 14.00 元

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前 言

经过全面修订的三版《英语》教材，已经以崭新的面目与读者见面了。为了使读者能更方便地使用此教材，我们编写了这本《练习答案与参考译文》。此书为合订本，包括一、二、三册医学英语教材的练习答案，以及三册教材的课文和补充读物的参考译文。每册第一部分为练习答案，第二部分为参考译文。

全部练习答案的编排次序与形式均与原教材一致，以便于读者查阅。

医学英语教材的文章大多选自国外医学教科书或杂志，而参考译文却主要出自英语教师之手，虽经医学行家指导，仍难免有不妥和错误之处，欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1996. 5. 30.

1996. 5. 30.

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第一部分 练习答案

LESSON ONE

COMPREHENSION (见课本 pp3~4).

I. (略)

- II. 1. hospital 2. visits 3. works 4. leading to 5. institution 6. enrollment
7. candidates 8. pursuing 9. offered 10. functions

EXERCISES (见课本 pp5~8)

- I. 1. an/a 2. a/an 3. a/The/an 4. an 5. an/the 6. x/the/x/the 7. x/
x 8. An/a/a 9. an/x 10. a/x/the/x/x/x/the

II. 1. They are not cars, but buses.

2. Are these boxes or brushes?

3. There are new laboratories on our campus.

4. The children are playing on the sportsground.

5. These are knives, not forks.

6. These are clocks and those are watches.

7. These are noses. Those are eyes.

8. There are some people (men) reading in the room.

III. 1. Yes, it is, too. (or Yes, it is also a glass.)

2. No, it isn't. No, it isn't, either.

3. Neither. It is a bike.

4. It's a hospital.

5. Neither. It is a ship.

6. No, it isn't. No, it isn't, either. It is a TV.

7. No, they aren't. No, they aren't, either. They are letters.

8. Yes, it is. Yes, it is, too. (or Yes, it is also a useful instrument.)

9. No, it isn't. No, it isn't, either. It's a gas.

IV. 1. their/theirs 2. her/hers 3. Mine/Yours/mine/ 4. Ours 5. his 6. yours/
mine 7. His (Hers) /hers (his) 8. ours

V. 1. Our hospital has a staff of over 500 and can receive a total of nearly 3 million out-patient visits annually.

2. The nursing faculty is planning to offer study programs leading to Master's de-

grees next year.

3. Over 250, 000 patients were discharged from hospital after treatment for heart diseases last year.
4. Is this a classroom? No, it isn't. Is this a laboratory? No, it isn't, either.
5. Is this a classroom or a laboratory? Neither. It is an office.

LESSON TWO

COMPREHENSION (见课本 pp10~11)

I. (略)

- II. 1. in-patient/out-patient 2. round the clock 3. consulting 4. pharmacy
5. blood bank 6. transfusion 7. intensive care 8. make up 9. general

EXERCISES (见课本 pp13~15)

- I. 1. There is no (isn't any) clock on the wall.
2. There is no (isn't any) building on the left.
3. There are no (aren't any) chemical plants in the suburbs.
4. There are no (aren't any) buses in the street.
5. There is nothing (isn't anything) wrong with this machine.
6. There is nothing (isn't anything) wrong with his heart.
7. There is nobody (isn't anybody) in the next room.
8. There is none (isn't anyone) who can give us a correct answer.
- II. 1. Is there a clock on the wall?
Yes, there is one. No, there isn't any.
2. Is there any building on the left?
Yes, there are some. No, there isn't any.
3. Are there any chemical plants in the suburbs?
Yes, there are some. No, there aren't any.
4. Are there any buses in the street?
Yes, there are some. No, there aren't any.
5. Is there anything wrong with this machine?
Yes, there is something wrong with this machine.
No, there isn't anything wrong with this machine.
6. Is there anything wrong with his heart?
Yes, there is something wrong with his heart.
No, there isn't anything wrong with his heart.
7. Is there anybody in the next room?
Yes, there is somebody.
No, there is nobody (isn't anybody).

8. Is there anyone who can give us a correct answer?

Yes, there is someone who can do so.

No, there is none (isn't anyone) who can do so.

III. 1. Yes, there is. Yes, there is, too (there is also a recorder there).

2. No, there aren't. No, there aren't, either.

3. Neither. There are only numbers (figures).

4. Neither. There is a radio there.

5. Neither. There are some buses there.

6. No, there isn't. No, there isn't, either.

There is a typewriter.

7. Yes, there is something wrong with your lungs.

No, there isn't anything wrong with your lungs.

8. Yes, there is somebody who knows it.

No, there is nobody (isn't anybody) who knows it.

IV. 1. many 2. much 3. a little/little 4. few 5. a few 6. Few 7. Little
8. a little/a few 9. a little 10. much/little

V. 1. twelve months 2. four seasons 3. sixty seconds 4. 26 letters 5. seven
main continents 6. twelve inches 7. three feet 8. thirty-two teeth 9. sixteen
ounces

10. 10 years/100 years

VI. 1. A general hospital has many different departments, such as department of
medicine, department of surgery, department of paediatrics, and so on.

2. A consulting room is a place in the out-patient department where a doctor sees
his patients.

3. A teaching hospital is a place where medical students go for clinical practice.

4. There are two pens and three pencils on the table.

I have a pen and two ballpens.

5. I have much work to do this evening, so I have no time for watching TV.

LESSON THREE

COMPREHENSION (见课本 p. 18)

I. (略)

II. 1. non-living 2. biology 3. recognize 4. functions/function 5. Different/
different 6. either/Neither/neither 7. goes on 8. response/stimulus/stimuli/
responds 9. mean/meant

EXERCISES (见课本 pp20~22)

- I . 1. Yes, he does. He often goes to a public library.
No, he doesn't. He never goes to a public library.
2. Yes, he does. He sometimes teaches English.
No, he doesn't. He never teaches English.
3. Yes, she does. She often studies Chinese.
No, she doesn't. She never studies Chinese.
4. Yes, he does. He often does his homework by himself.
No, he doesn't. He never does his homework by himself.
5. Yes, she does. She always washes her hands before meals.
No, she doesn't. She never washes her hands before meals.
6. Yes, he does. He sometimes flies from Beijing to Shanghai.
No, he doesn't. He never flies from Beijing to Shanghai.
7. Yes, he does. He sometimes has his lessons in the afternoon.
No, he doesn't. He never has his lessons in the afternoon.
8. Yes, it does. It sometimes supplies drugs.
No, it doesn't. It never supplies drugs.
- 1 . 1. A bird flies and an airplane does, too.
A bird flies and so does an airplane.
A bird flies. So does an airplane.
2. A plant needs water and an animal does, too.
A plant needs water and so does an animal.
A plant needs water. So does an animal.
3. John goes to school by bike and his sister does, too.
John goes to school by bike and so does his sister.
John goes to school by bike. So does his sister.
4. Sam loves reading and Mary does, too.
Sam loves reading and so does Mary.
Sam loves reading. So does Mary.
5. He studies medicine and I do, too.
He studies medicine and so do I.
He studies medicine. So do I.
6. They work very hard and we do, too.
They work very hard and so do we.
They work very hard. So do we.
7. Your watch keeps good time and mine does, too.
Your watch keeps good time and so does mine.
Your watch keeps good time. So does mine.

8. Animals respond to stimuli and plants do, too.
Animals respond to stimuli and so do plants.
Animals respond to stimuli. So do plants.
- III. 1. Dr. Johnson does not smoke and his wife doesn't, either.
Dr. Johnson does not smoke and nor (neither) does his wife.
Dr. Johnson does not smoke. Nor (Neither) does his wife.
2. Mary does not watch TV on school nights and her brother doesn't, either.
Mary does not watch TV on school nights and nor (neither) does her brother.
Mary does not watch TV on school nights. Nor (Neither) does her brother.
3. Sam never spits on the floor and I don't, either.
Sam never spits on the floor and nor (neither) do I.
Sam never spits on the floor. Nor (Neither) do I.
4. The little boy never tells a lie and his sister doesn't, either.
The little boy never tells a lie and nor (neither) does his sister.
The little boy never tells a lie. Nor (Neither) does his sister.
5. Sam does not sit up late at night and John doesn't, either.
Sam does not sit up late at night and nor (neither) does John.
Sam does not sit up late at night. Nor (Neither) does John.
6. Professor Wang never leaves the day's work for the next day and I don't, either.
Professor Wang never leaves the day's work for the next day and nor (neither) do I.
Professor Wang never leaves the day's work for the next day. Nor (Neither) do I.
7. Cars do not move on their own and airplanes don't, either.
Cars do not move on their own and nor (neither) do airplanes.
Cars do not move on their own. Nor (Neither) do airplanes.
8. A true scientist does not go after money and he doesn't go after fame, either.
A true scientist does not go after money and nor (neither) does he go after fame.
A true scientist does not go after money. Nor (Neither) does he go after fame.
- IV. wakes/gets, dresses/brushes/washes/goes, takes/hurries, has, does, hurries, reviews, does not watch, studies. makes, is
- V. 1. to 2. into 3. from 4. to 5. on/off 6. on 7. By 8. for 9. round (around) 10. by
- VI. 1. By irritability is meant (we mean) the ability of living things to respond to stimuli.
2. These four main properties make living things different from non-living ones.
3. A bird flies and so does an airplane.
4. Cars do not move on their own. Nor (Neither) do airplanes.
5. Animals are living things and so are plants.

6. John did not catch the bus. Nor (Neither) did his sister.

LESSON FOUR

COMPREHENSION (见课本 pp24~25)

I. (略)

- II. 1. organisms 2. ranging 3. perfect/perfect 4. to magnify/magnify 5. identified/identified 6. light/light 7. play 8. meaning/meaning

EXERCISES (见课本 pp27~29)

- I. 1. goes/going/went 2. is/was/will...be 3. takes/took/is...taking 4. leaves/left/will leave 5. to get/got/is getting 6. to begin/began/will begin 7. writes/wrote/is...writing/to write 8. catches/lost...caught/catch

- II. 1. Yes, he did. No, he never taught English before.
2. Yes, I did. No, I never made notes while reading.
3. Yes, I did. No, I never ground anything to powder.
4. Yes, I did. No, I never saw an electron microscope.
5. Yes, I did. No, I never identified anything strange under a microscope.
6. Yes, he did. No, he never studied biochemistry at college.
7. Yes, he did. No, he never bought any new books for me.
8. Yes, he did. No, he never caught cold.

- III. 1. No, I never used to sit up late at night.
Now I am used to sitting up late at night.
2. No, he never used to live in a big city.
Now he is used to living in a big city.
3. No, she never used to work in noisy surroundings.
Now she is used to working in noisy surroundings.
4. No, I never used to walk very fast.
Now I am used to walking very fast.
5. No, he never used to get up early.
Now he is used to getting up early.
6. No, he never used to be here with me (us).
Now he is used to being here with me (us).
7. No, I never used to be away from home.
Now I am used to being away from home.
8. No, they never used to wash their hands before each meal.
Now they are used to washing their hands before each meal.
- IV. 1. John took notes while listening to a lecture and so did Mary.
2. Dr. Johnson never used to smoke and nor (neither) did his wife.

3. Mr. Green taught English before and so did his wife.
 4. Mary didn't learn Chinese before and nor did her sister.
 5. My father never used to eat anything before bedtime and nor (neither) did I.
 6. Your temperature dropped and so did her temperature (hers).
 7. Dictionaries could never be taken away from the library and nor (neither) could encyclopedias.
 8. He never worked for money and nor (neither) did he work for fame.
- V. 1. When were you born?
2. How old will he be next year?
 3. What was the date the day before last?
 4. Where did she find the dictionary?
 5. What did he use to do while reading books in English?
 6. What did you use to go to the library for?
 7. How often did the duty nurse use to take the patients' temperatures?
 8. What time (At what time) is the boy used to getting up every day?
 9. What would you do early in the morning?
 10. What happened to his left hand in a traffic accident?
- VI. 1. A microscope is a scientific instrument which can magnify objects hundreds or thousands of times, or even more.
2. Microscopes play a more and more important role (part) in modern research work.
 3. He often referred to his notes while speaking at the meeting.
 4. Robert Hooke used then (at that time) a compound microscope, didn't he?
 5. He did not use to (used not to) sit up late at night. Now he is used to sitting up late at night.
 6. What happened to him last night? Last night he fell on the ground and had his right leg fractured.

LESSON FIVE

COMPREHENSION (见课本 p. 32)

- I. (略)
- II. 1. play/plays 2. author 3. information/information 4. reference/refer to
 5. dictionary/encyclopedia/dictionary 6. dealing with/deals with/dealt with
 7. use/available/available 8. periodical 9. card catalogs

EXERCISES (见课本 pp34~35)

- I. 1. will walk/will not go 2. will not leave/will stay 3. will rain 4. shall do/
 shall stop 5. will show 6. will not operate on/will give 7. shall not take/shall

study 8. shall try

II. 1. Will Sam walk to school this morning?

---Yes, he will. No, he won't.

2. Will he leave hospital right now?

---Yes, he will. No, he won't leave hospital until next Friday. (No, he will stay for another week.)

3. Will it rain tomorrow?

---Yes, the radio says so. No, it won't.

4. Will you do one more exercise?

---Yes, I shall. No, I shan't.

5. Will Comrade Li show us around the campus?

---Yes, he will. No, he won't.

6. Will the doctor operate on you?

---Yes, he will. No, he won't.

7. Will you study basic medical courses in the first year?

---Yes, we shall.

Will you take clinical courses in the first year?

---No, we shan't.

8. Will you try the experiment once again?

---Yes, we shall. No, we shan't.

III. 1. Sam is going to walk to school this morning and is not going to go there by bus.

2. He is not going to leave hospital until next Friday. So he is going to stay there for another week. (He is not leaving hospital. He is staying there for another week.)

3. The radio says that it is going to rain heavily tomorrow.

4. I am going to do one more exercise and then (I am going to) stop.

5. Comrade Li is going to show us around the campus in a few minutes.

6. The doctor is not going to operate on me. He is about to give me needle treatment.

7. In the first year we are not going to take clinical courses.

We are about to study such basic sciences as biology, chemistry, physics and so on.

8. We are about (going) to try the experiment once again.

IV. 1. John is going to work harder next year and so is his sister.

2. He is going to make a telephone call and so am I.

3. Mr. Green is not going to go to the party and nor (neither) is his wife.

4. She will not say anything at the meeting and nor (neither) shall I.

5. A bird can fly and so can an airplane.

6. A car can't move on its own and nor (neither) can a plane.
 7. You must improve your English and so must I mine.
 8. You must not spit on the floor and nor (neither) must we.
 9. The train is not to leave until twelve and nor (neither) is the ship.
 10. Dr. Miller is about to start a trip to China and so is his wife.
- V. 1. When and where will there be a meeting (is a meeting to be held)?
2. How old will you be next year?
 3. When shall we meet at the same place?
 4. What is Dr. Johnson going to Japan this summer for (Why is Dr. Johnson going to Japan this summer)?
 5. What lecture is she about to give us?
 6. What day will tomorrow be?
 7. What is the weather going to be like tomorrow?
 8. What courses are you to take beginning next year?
 9. Where are you leaving for the day after tomorrow?
- VI. 1. With a microscope people can study the whole world of microbes (tiny living things).
2. Minute living things which are smaller than bacteria come under the general name of microorganisms.
 3. Tomorrow will be Sunday, December 21 (twenty-first).
 4. After graduation from middle school, he is going to continue (go on) studying and so am I.
 5. I am not going to say anything at the meeting and nor is he.

LESSON SIX

COMPREHENSION (见课本 pp38~39)

I. (略)

- II. 1. arrived 2. too ill (sick) 3. specializes/specialist 4. branches/branches/
branch 5. consult/consults/consulting 6. internal/ill/sick 7. known/qualified/
informed 8. surgically/on the other hand/non-surgically

EXERCISES (见课本 pp41~42)

- I. 1. No, he is sitting at a desk.
2. Neither, she is swimming in the pool.
 3. No, he is writing. He is writing a letter.
 4. He is going to work by car. He is going with his wife.
 5. He is making his rounds.

6. He is making a phone call. He is talking to the head nurse on the telephone. He is talking about an emergency operation.
 7. Neither, he is lying on the operating table.
 8. She is making preparations for an operation.
- II. 1. John is riding a bike to school, isn't he?
2. He is not walking to school, is he?
 3. The head nurse is making preparations for a chest operation, isn't she?
 4. Dr. Johnson is not planning to use local anesthesia, is he?
 5. You are not writing anything, are you?
 6. You are watching TV, aren't you?
 7. TV is a useful instrument, isn't it?
 8. Anatomy and physiology are not clinical courses, are they?
 9. He is telling the truth, isn't he?
 10. The boy is not lying, is he?
- III. 1. How are you getting along (on) with your studies?
2. What is the doctor planning to do this afternoon?
 3. Who (m) are the patients waiting outside for?
 4. What are medical students going to the teaching hospital for?
 5. How are some people hurrying back and forth to work?
 6. What time (When) is the train arriving and leaving?
 7. Where is Mr. Martin going now?
 8. What is happening over there (What is happening to the house over there)?
- IV. 1. gets up 2. are changing 3. are going on 4. sits/is sitting 5. goes/is going
6. are living 7. studies/is not studying 8. enjoy/am enjoying
- V. 1. What is going on (happening) in the laboratory?
2. The doctor is speaking to the nurse about an emergency operation.
 3. From 9 : 00 to 11 : 00 yesterday morning Dr. Wang was making his ward rounds.
 4. The doctor is listening to my heart and chest.
 5. You are waiting for bus No. 10, aren't you?

LESSON SEVEN

COMPREHENSION (见课本 p. 46)

- I. (略)
- II. 1. globe 2. To date/to date 3. concerned 4. involving 5. piled up 6. effective
7. acquire 8. efficient 9. solved 10. lies ahead