

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第1级

医学先驱 MEDICAL PIONEERS



原版美国阅读教程

内附全套教学指导及练习

用英文阅读，学百科知识

完美实现国家新课程标准要求

童趣出版有限公司编译 人民邮电出版社出版

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特别推荐

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最佳学习安排

训练正确阅读习惯，提高理解分析能力

- 第一步，正式的学习开始之前，请先认真阅读封面封底，以了解本书的特点。
- 第二步，在开始阅读某一本书时，首先阅读目录页，然后粗略翻阅全书各页，看一看照片和图表。根据以上粗读所获信息判断出本书的基本内容和主题。
- 第三步，想一想你已经掌握了多少关于本书主题的知识。
- 第四步，开始阅读。阅读的重点放在与主题相关的新知识上。哪些是你通过阅读本书获得的新知识，用简洁的方式做上标记。
- 第五步，边读边标出你有切身体会的地方，你喜欢或支持的观点或做法。
- 第六步，遇到当页注释中没有的生词，要尽量根据上下文猜出它的意思，而不要马上查词典，以免打断阅读。将这些生词标出来，读后查词典印证你的猜测。
- 第七步，读完后，总结文章主要讲的是什么，并在文中找出具体内容支持你的判断。

写作

- 第八步，完成阅读后，写出本书提要。
- 第九步，分析本书文章的写作方法，按要求完成“教学指导与练习”中的写作练习。

口语讨论

- 第十步，与同学们就本书主题展开讨论，并提出自己的观点和结论。

付诸行动

- 第十一步，行动起来，完成“教学指导与练习”中设计的全部活动，包括科学实验和社会活动！

重要提示

利用词汇注释巩固和扩充词汇量

为扩充学生词汇量，超出高中课本范围的词汇在读本各页中做了注释，并汇总在书后词汇表和索引中，以方便学习和记忆。

利用音标学习单词发音

为规范本读物的音标标注方法，并更充分地体现美式发音的特点，本读物采用标准的Jones国际音标和K.K音标，Jones在前，K.K在后，同时标注同一个单词。此两种音标为目前使用最多的音标系统，而K.K音标又能充分体现美式发音的特点。音标查证以商务印书馆的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》（第四版）为准。

Medical Pioneers

医学先驱



By Evelyn Brooks

王金玉 注

目 录

1. What Is a Pioneer?	2
2. Florence Nightingale.....	4
3. Jonas Salk	10
4. Michael DeBakey.....	16
5. Milestones in Modern Medicine.....	22
Glossary	23
Index	24
指导与练习	25

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What Is a Pioneer?

Question:

Can you think of any other medical pioneers? Make a list.

A pioneer is someone who does something that no one has done before. Pioneers have courage. Pioneers take risks. Often, they fail and try again. They keep going forward even when others think they should stop.

The people you will meet in this book were pioneers in medicine. Florence Nightingale was the first to make nursing a **branch** of the **medical profession**. Jonas Salk was the first to find a way to prevent a crippling disease. Michael DeBakey was the first to find ways to repair a weak heart. Each of these medical pioneers saved thousands of lives.

pioneer [paɪəˈniə, paɪəˈnɪr] n. 先驱者

courage ['kʌrɪdʒ, 'kærɪdʒ] n. 勇气、胆量

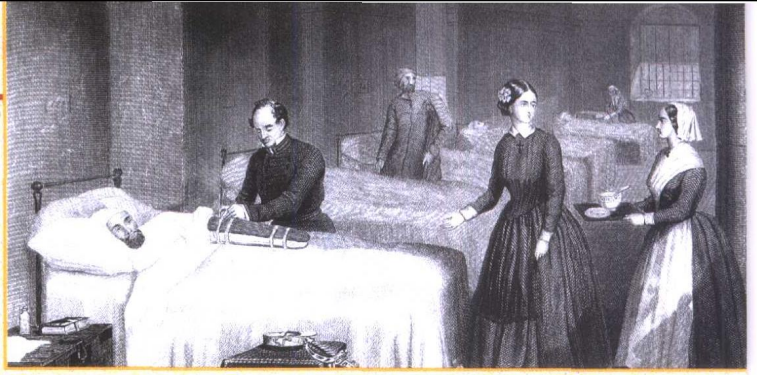
take risk 冒险

branch [brɑːntʃ, bræntʃ] n. 分科

profession [prəˈfeʃən, prəˈfeʃən] n. 职业、专业

cripple ['krɪpl] v. 使致残, 使跛

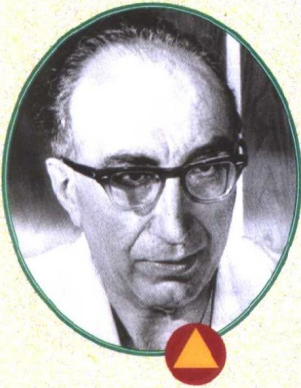




Florence Nightingale: Pioneer in nursing



Jonas Salk, M.D.: Pioneer in vaccine research



Michael DeBakey, M.D.: Pioneer in heart surgery

Michael DeBakey [də'beɪki] 德巴基，心脏手术先驱

Florence Nightingale ['nɑːtɪŋɡeɪl] 南丁格尔，近代护理学创始人

Jonas Salk [sɔːlk, sɒlk] 索尔克，微生物学家，研制成脊髓灰质炎疫苗



Florence Nightingale *Pioneer in Nursing*



Florence Nightingale
(1820-1910)



Italy

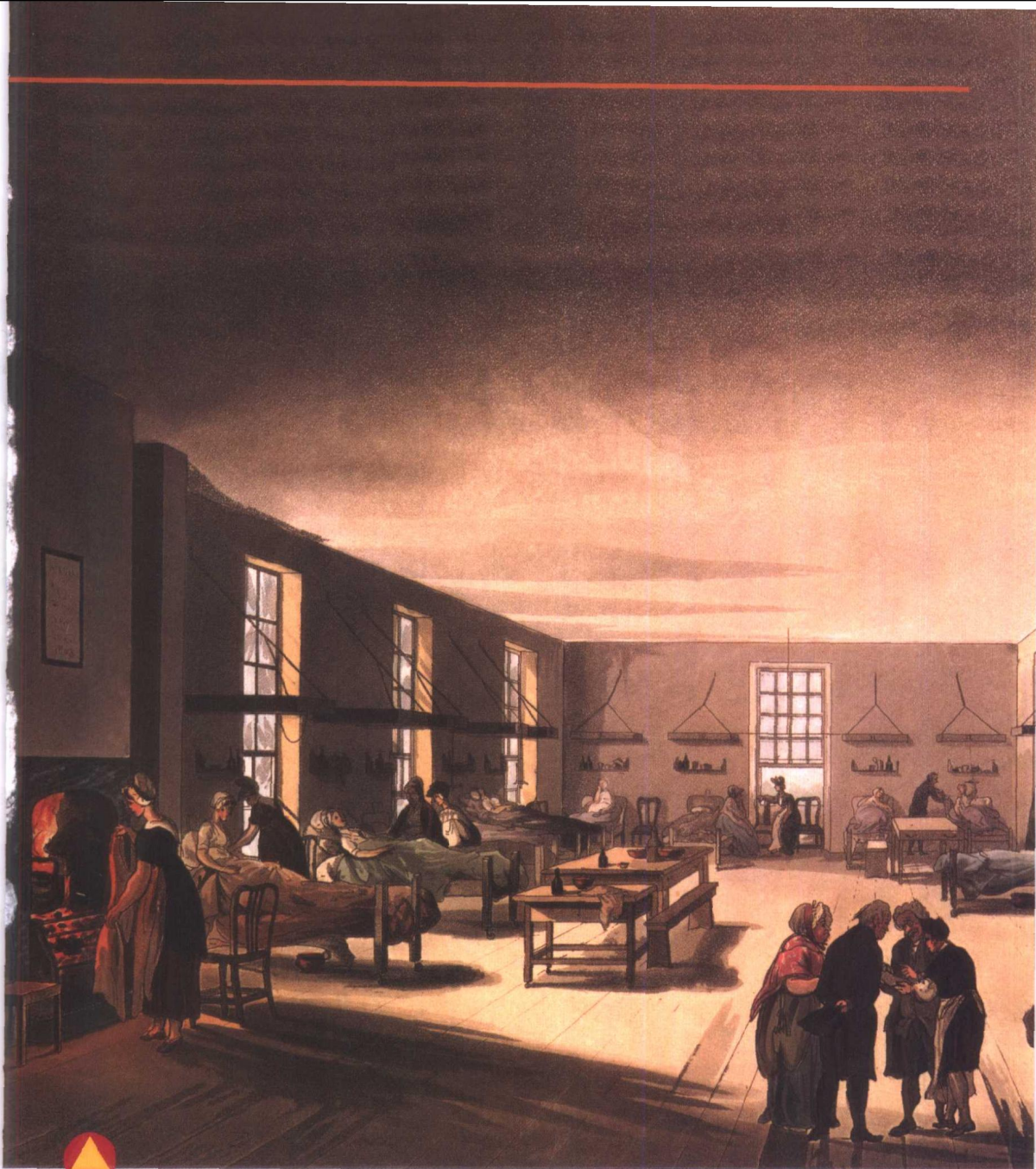
Today, nurses, along with doctors, take care of the sick. In fact, the word “nurse” means “to take care of.” One hundred and fifty years ago, nurses did not care for people in the hospital. Back then, they swept floors, emptied bedpans, and did the laundry. In 1860, one woman changed all that. Her name was Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy, while her wealthy English parents were traveling in Europe. As a child, she traveled to many places with her family and learned how to speak several languages.

When Nightingale was seventeen, she told her family that she was going to help sick people. Her parents did not approve, but Nightingale was determined.

sweep [swi:p, swip] v. 扫, 清扫
bedpan ['bedpæn, 'bɛdpæn] n. 便盆
laundry ['lɔ:ndri, 'lɒndri] n. 洗衣

approve [ə'pru:v, ə'pruv] v. 赞成
determined [di'tɜ:mɪnd, di'tɜ:mɪnd]
a. 坚决的, 坚定的

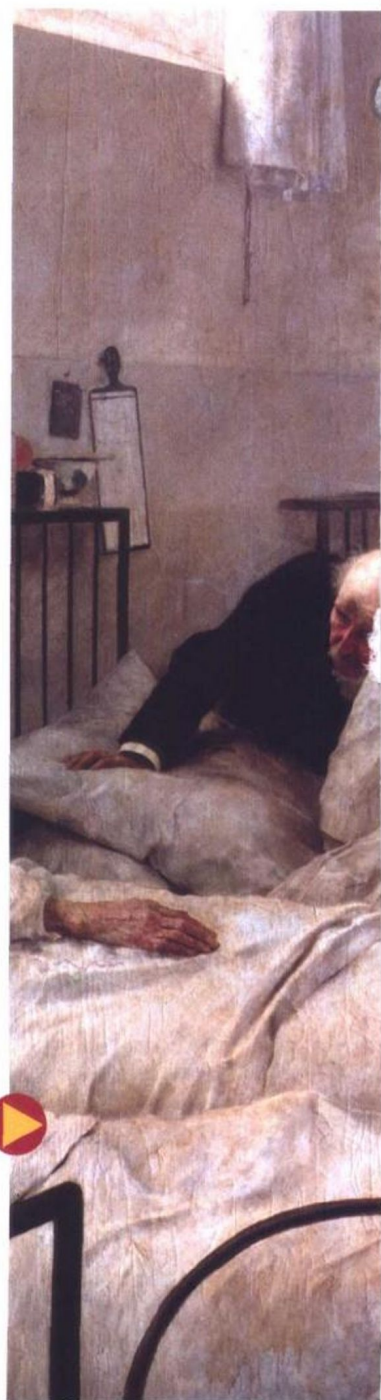


This painting shows an English hospital in 1808.

She traveled to hospitals all over Europe. She saw that doctors were working too hard. She saw that patients died because they did not get enough care. Nightingale felt that women could be doing more to help doctors take care of sick people.

Nightingale knew that in order for nurses to do more, they needed special training in how to take care of sick people. Nightingale went to a hospital in Germany to study nursing. Then she returned to London and became the head of a group of women called Gentlewomen During Illness. These women cared for sick people in their homes.

This painting is *The Hospital Visit* by Manuel Jimenez Prieto. It shows a group of medical students watching a doctor examine a patient.





Question:

What words would you use to describe someone like Florence Nightingale?

In 1854, England was fighting a war with Russia. War reporters wrote about the terrible conditions in the hospitals that cared for the wounded. People demanded that something be done about it. A leader of the government asked Florence Nightingale to take some nurses into the war hospitals. So, in November 1854, Nightingale finally got to work in a hospital.

Florence Nightingale tends a wounded soldier during a battle in the Crimean War.

reporter [rɪ'pɔ:tə, rɪ'pɔ:tə] n. 记者

wounded ['wu:ndɪd, 'wundɪd] n. 伤员; a. 受伤的



She took along thirty-eight nurses whom she had trained herself.

At first, the doctors on the battlefields did not want Nightingale and her nurses in their hospitals. They did not believe that women could help. But in fact, the nurses did make a difference. They worked around the clock, tending the sick. Thanks to their hard work, many wounded soldiers survived.

After the war, Nightingale and her nurses were treated like heroes. Finally, in 1860, she started the Nightingale School for Nurses. In time, thanks to Florence Nightingale, nursing became an important part of medicine.

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

Each night, walking a total of four miles from bed to bed, Florence Nightingale checked on her wounded soldiers. She was known as "the lady with the lamp" because of the lamp that she carried.



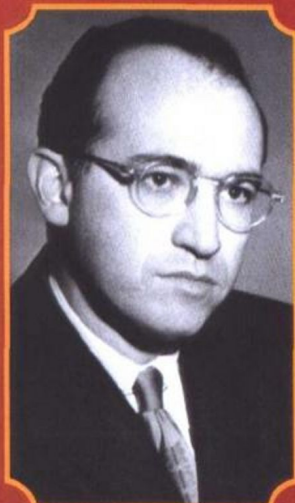
battlefield ['bætlfi:ld, 'bætlfild] n. 战场

tend [tend, tend] v. 照料、护理

thanks to 由于

survive [sə'vaɪv, sə'vaɪv] v. 幸存

Jonas Salk *Pioneer in Vaccine Research*



Jonas Salk
(1914-1995)



New York

In the 1940s and 1950s a disease called **polio** made thousands of people sick. These people suffered greatly. Some could no longer walk. Others could not even breathe on their own. They had to live the rest of their lives inside a breathing machine called an **iron lung**.

Polio is caused by a germ called a **virus**. People catch polio in the same way they catch a cold, but polio is far more dangerous. There was no way to prevent it until a man named Jonas Salk made an important discovery.

Jonas Salk was born in 1914 in New York City. He was the oldest of three sons. His mother came from Russia.

polio ['pəʊliəʊ, 'pɒliə] n. 小儿麻痹症
suffer ['sʌfə, 'sʌfə] v. 遭受痛苦
on one's own 独自地, 独立地
iron lung 人工呼吸器

germ [dʒɜ:m, dʒɜ:m] n. 细菌
virus ['vaɪərəs, 'vaɪrəs] n. 病毒
discovery [dɪ'skʌvəri] n. 发现

Neither of his parents ever finished high school, but they made sure that their children were well educated. When Salk was young, he wanted to be a lawyer. While he was in college, however, he changed his mind. He decided to go into medical research.



Here is Jonas Salk (standing, right) with his family.

change one's mind 改变主意

research [ri'sɜ:tʃ, 'nisɜ:tʃ] n. 研究





After Salk finished medical school, he worked in a research lab. He studied influenza (flu) viruses and developed **vaccines** to control them. The vaccines Salk worked on were different from other virus vaccines.

Before that time, virus vaccines were made with living viruses that were weakened so they would cause only a very mild case of the disease. The vaccines Salk worked on were made with viruses that had been killed, so they could never cause the disease.

D Dr. Salk looks at a bottle filled with polio viruses.

Here is President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at his home in New York.



A TIME OF FEAR

One of the most famous people to suffer from polio was Franklin D. Roosevelt. Despite being disabled by the disease, he became president of the United States. Roosevelt led the nation from a wheelchair.

influenza [ˌɪnfluˈɛnzə, ɪnfluˈɛnzə] n. 流行性感冒
vaccine ['væksɪn, 'væksɪn] n. 疫苗
mild [maɪld] a. 轻微的

Question:

Have you ever tried to do something that you weren't sure you would be able to do? How did you feel at that time? How did you feel afterwards?

During the polio **epidemics**, doctors needed a vaccine to stop the polio virus from causing disease. It was hard to make a polio vaccine from live virus. Scientists were worried about infecting people with even a weakened virus, just in case it made them sick.

Salk decided to create a safe polio vaccine using killed virus. Other scientists did not believe that he could do it. Even Salk wasn't sure.

epidemic [ˌepɪˈdemɪk, ɛpəˈdemɪk] n. 流行病

live [laɪv] a. 活的

in case 免得、以防、万一

Polio - United States, 1940 - 1995

