

卫生部规划教材

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

第 一 册

第 三 版

邵循道 主编
周璐玲

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

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三 版 前 言

本教材自1982年发行第二版至今已历时十余载。现根据广大医药卫生人员使用及教学工作的需要,对此教材进行修订。

这次修订的原则是保持原教材自成体系的特点和风格,一、二册的基本框架不变:第一册仍侧重于一般性及医学科普性文章,第二册为医学基本知识;少量课文作了修改和变更,使之成为内容更新颖、难易度与目前学生水平相当的医学英语教科书。这两册供一般医药院校学生及在职人员使用。第三册在内容和文字方面有较大的变动。原来二、三册文字水平坡度不够,现有意提高文字难度,内容更接近临床医学及一些新的边缘学科。第三册可作为通过四级考试后的专业英语教材。一、二、三册配有《英语练习答案及参考译文》一书。

本教材修订小组的成员有:西安医科大学邵循道教授(主编),北京医科大学周璐玲教授(主编),同济医科大学刘炎南教授,刘应宏教授,上海第二医科大学华仲乐副教授,上海医科大学梁正溜副教授,华西医科大学柯吉贵教授,中山医科大学董丽明副教授。参加本教材第一册修订工作的有:刘炎南(负责全书初稿定稿)、刘应宏、董丽明及周璐玲等同志;参加第二册修订工作的有:华仲乐(负责全书初稿定稿)、梁正溜及柯吉贵等同志。参加第三册修订工作的有:刘炎南、刘应宏、董丽明、华仲乐、梁正溜、柯吉贵、周璐玲。

本教材修订时间仓促,又限于编者水平,书中缺点和错误在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

第一册使用说明

本册的起点与高中衔接。课文选择适合于打好英语语言基础的一般性和医学科普性文章。选材力求结构严谨,文字生动。体裁则注意多样化。每课配有语法重点。单词约1400个。

本册供126学时使用。第1~10课每课3小时,第11~20课每课4小时,第21~30课每课5小时。各院校可根据实际情况适当调整。第1~10课(即第一单元)是复习高中所学英语的主要内容,除阅读以外,还着重培养学生在课堂上用英语回答问题的能力。如果入学学生的英语水平较好,此单元可减少学时。第11~30课(即第二单元)课文由浅入深,并加入语法。在使用本册时,应重视语音、词汇和语法等方面的基本功训练。课堂教学过程中应以学生实践为主。

本册每课均配有较多的练习。教师可根据学生水平及实际情况选用。有的可作为口头练习,有的可留做书面作业。

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UNIT ONE

LESSON ONE

(The First Lesson)

TEXT

A Medical University—A Manifold Center

This medical university is one of the institutions of higher medical and pharmaceutical education under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Public Health. It comprises a faculty of basic medical sciences, a school of medicine, a school of public health, a school of pharmacy, a school of oral medicine, 4 teaching hospitals, 10 research institutes, a school for nurses and a pharmaceutical works. It has a staff of about 6500 and an enrollment of more than 3000 students, including 2600 undergraduates and over 400 postgraduates pursuing Doctor's and Master's programs respectively^①. It also admits students from foreign countries.

The period of schooling is 5 years, the total teaching hours being 4300^②. In the first 5 semesters, basic courses, such as political science, physical education, foreign language, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, etc., are offered, while in the second 5 semesters, clinical courses such as internal medicine, surgery, etc., are offered. In the last year, students will have to go to the teaching hospitals for clinical practice.

The university can grant Doctor's, Master's and Bachelor's degrees. It has 10 specialties which offer programs of study leading to Doctoral degrees and 35 specialties which offer study programs leading to Master's degrees^③. More than 300 professors and associate professors are appointed as tutors to candidates for Doctor's and Master's degrees respectively.

Each teaching hospital can receive a total of over 2 million out-patient visits annually. Each year there are about 20,000 patients discharged from the hospital after treatment.

To sum up^④, this medical university functions as a center performing at the same time three functions—teaching, research and medical services for the society.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

medical ['medikəl] *a.* 医学的, 医药的, 内科的

manifold ['mænifəʊld] *a.* 多方面的, 具有多种功能的

institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] *n.* 公共机构, 学校, 协会, 建立

pharmaceutical [ˌfɑ:mə'sju:tikəl] *a.* 药学的, 药物的

n. 药品, 药剂

supervision [ˌsju:pə'vɪʒən] *n.* 监督, 管理

ministry ['minɪstri] *n.* (政府的)部

comprise [kəm'praɪz] *vt.* 包括, 构成, 由...组成

faculty ['fækəlti] *n.* 系, 部, 全体教员

basic ['beɪsɪk] *a.* 基本的, 基础的, 首要的

pharmacy [ˌfɑ:məsi] *n.* 药学, 药房

oral ['ɔ:rəl] *a.* 口头的, 经口头的

institute [ɪn'stɪtju:t] *n.* 学院, 所, 院

vt. 开始, 建立

staff [stɑ:f] *n.* (全体)工作人员

medical~ 医务人员

enrollment [ɪn'rəʊlmənt] *n.* 注册, 入学人数

undergraduate [ˌʌndə'grædjuit] *n.* 大学肄业生; 大学生

postgraduate [ˌpəʊst'grædjuit] *n.* 研究生

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追求, 进行, 从事

program ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 规划, (教学)大纲, 节目单, 程序表

respectively [rɪs'pektɪvli] *ad.* 个别地, 分别地

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 许可进入, 承认, 可容纳

~...to 让...住院

schooling ['sku:lɪŋ] *n.* 教育

period of ~ 学制, 学习期限

semester [si'mestə] *n.* 学期, 半学年

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 课程; 过程; 路线; 疗程

biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 生物学

anatomy [ə'nætəmi] *n.* 解剖学, 解剖

physiology [fɪzi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 生理学

biochemistry [ˌbaɪəu'kɛmɪstri] *n.* 生物化学

pharmacology [ˌfɑ:mə'kɒlədʒi] *n.* 药理学

etc. (拉 et cetera) [et'setərə] 等等

(= and so on 或 and others)

clinical ['klɪnɪkəl] *a.* 临床的

internal [ɪn'tə:nl] *a.* 内服的, 内部的, 国内的

surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri] *n.* 外科学, 外科手术

grant [grɑ:nt] *vt.* 授予, 准予, 批准

n. 授予, 津贴, 补助

degree [di'ɡri:] *n.* 学位; 程度, 度数

bachelor ['bætʃələ] *n.* 学士, 单身汉

speciality [ˌspeʃi'ælɪti] *n.* 专业, 特性

doctoral [ˌdɒktərəl] *a.* 博士的

associate [ə'səʊʃiɪt] *a.* 副的

appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] *vt.* 任命, 委任

tutor ['tju:tə] *n.* 导师

candidate ['kændɪdeɪt] *n.* 候选人, 参加试者

out-patient [ˌaʊtˌpeɪʃənt] *n.* 门诊病人

annually ['ænjuəli] *ad.* 每年

discharge [dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ] *n.* 出院, 排出, 分泌物

vt. 排出, 解除

~... from hospital

让...出院

sum up 总结, 概括

to sum up = summing up 总而言之

function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 机能, 作用

vi. (器官)活动, (机器)运转

perform [pə'fɔ:m] *vt.* 执行, 施行, 演出

trio ['tri(:)əu] *n.* 三重性

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. ...over 400 postgraduates pursuing Doctor's and Master's programs respectively.
400多名研究生分别攻读博士学位课程或硕士学位课程。

句中 pursuing... respectively 是现在分词短语, 用作后置定语, 修饰名词 post-graduates。其中 pursue 的意思是“进行”、“从事”, 在此处根据上下文还可作“攻读”解; 而 program 的意思则是“(教学)大纲”、“计划”在此处则还可译作“(学位)课程”。

2. ..., the total teaching hours being 4300.

教学总时数为4300学时。

这是由“名词(或代词)+(现在或过去)分词”所构成的分词独立结构, 起着伴随状语的作用; 也可起时间、条件、原因等状语的作用。如:

The heart is an important organ of circulation, its function being to pump blood to all parts of the body. (表示伴随=and its function is to pump blood to all parts of the body.)

The patient's condition permitting, an operation may be done at once.

(表示条件=If the patient's condition permits, ...)

(详见第十三课分词用法 e)之(6))

3. ... programs of study leading to Doctoral degrees...

博士学位课程

此处 leading to Doctoral degrees 也是现在分词短语, 用作后置定语, 修饰名词词组 programs of study; 其中 lead to 的意思是“引向”、“引起”、“导致”、“造成”。

4. To sum up, ...

总之(概言之), ...

不定式 to sum up 在此处用作插入语, 往往置于句首, 起连接词的作用, 承上启下, 引出作者结论性的评语。类似用法还见于分词短语和介词短语。如:

summing up (总之) summarizing (=to summarize) (总之)

briefly speaking (=to speak briefly) (简言之)

in summary (总之) in conclusion (最后) in brief (简言之)

in short (总之) in a word (简言之, 总之)

(详见第十九课不定式之 IV)

COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the direct supervisor of this medical university, the local government or the Ministry of Public Health?
2. What is a pharmaceutical works?
3. How many programs does the university mainly offer? What are they?
4. How long does a student study in the medical university?
5. What subjects does a medical student study in the first 2 years and a half? What

about the second 2 years and a half?

6. When will students go to the teaching hospitals? What should they go there for?
7. There are 35 specialities offering study programs leading to Doctoral degrees, aren't there?
8. How many out-patients can each teaching hospital receive every year?
9. Why is the medical university also called a manifold center?

II. Complete the following sentences with the words given below.

works pursuing enrollment leading to hospital offered
candidates institution functions visits

1. A place where sick people stay for treatment is called a _____.
2. How much do you have to pay for your doctor's regular _____ every month?
3. A sad accident happened at the local steel _____ lately.
4. We all welcome any change _____ something better.
5. A medical university is an _____ to train doctors and medical research workers.
6. The nursing school has an _____ of over 500 students.
7. All the _____ for Doctoral degrees are busy preparing for the screening test.
8. Students showed great interest in _____ the new learning.
9. Beginning from the third semester, basic medical courses such as anatomy, physiology and others will be _____ to students.
10. We know that all living things perform certain life _____ while nonliving things don't.

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

I. Read aloud; ('iz' sound)

a bus	—three	buses	a dress	—some	dressess
a glass	—two	glasses	a brush	—two	brushes
an inch	—six	inches	a watch	—three	watches
a match	—some	matches	a box	—four	boxes
a class	—five	classes			

II. Read aloud and spell;

i: bike side five drive wife knife high light might

y: my by sky fly why cry dry qualify

ie: die lie pie tie

ei: either neither height

i: bit rid wish fifth which hit rib

y: city easy party army timely weekly happy library biology physiolo-
gy

e: college devote department planet respond telephone English develop
reply

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE PRACTICE

Sentence Pattern I (句型 I): S+be+predicative(主+系+表)

This is a *library*.

This hospital is *large*.

These books are *mine*.

1. Yes-or-No questions(一般疑问句): Be+S+predicative?

Is this a laboratory? Yes, it is.

Is that a laboratory? Yes, it is, too. or Yes, it is also a laboratory.

Is this a jeep? No, it isn't.

Is this a car? No, it isn't, either. It's a bus.

2. Wh-questions(特殊疑问句): Question word+be+S?

What is this? It is a textbook.

What are these? They are pencils.

Who is this man? He is our teacher.

3. Or-questions(选择疑问句): Be+S+...or...?

Is this a bus or a car? It's a car.

Is this a bike or a jeep? Neither, It's a car.

[注]①“也是”英语里可用 too(一般放在句末)或 also(一般放在 be 之后)来表达。

②“也不是”英语里用 not...either 表达, either 放在句末。

③回答选择疑问句,如果“两者都不是”,英语里用否定代词 neither。

Read aloud:

I'm=I am	I'm not=I am not
You're=You are	You aren't=You are not
He's=He is	He isn't=He is not
She's=She is	She isn't=She is not
It's=It is	It isn't=It is not
We're=We are	We aren't=We are not
They're=They are	They aren't=They are not

EXERCISES

I. Fill in each blank with 'a', 'an' or 'the'. If nothing is needed, just put a cross.

1. This is _____ egg. It's _____ fresh egg.

2. This is _____ unit It is _____ army unit.

3. I am going to tell you _____ story. _____ story is about _____ ancient king.

4. It takes half _____ hour to go there.

5. Each of us should be _____ honest man. We must speak _____ truth.

6. He goes to _____ school at seven in _____ morning and comes _____ home at five

in _____ afternoon.

7. He often goes to _____ bed late at _____ night.

8. _____ airplane is _____ machine, _____ useful machine too.

9. Mr. Green is _____ English teacher. He is at _____ work now.

10. We have three meals _____ day: _____ breakfast in _____ morning, _____ lunch at _____ noon and _____ supper in _____ evening.

I. Change the following to the plural.

1. It is not a car, but a bus.

2. Is this a box or a brush?

3. There is a new laboratory on our campus.

4. The child is playing on the sportsground.

5. This is a knife, not a fork.

6. This is a clock and that is a watch.

7. This is a nose. That is an eye.

8. There is only one man reading in the room.

II. Answer the questions about the pictures, using 'too', 'also', 'either' or 'neither'.

1. Is this a glass? Yes, it is.

Is that a glass? Yes, ...

or Yes, ...

2. Is this a table? No, ...

Is this a desk? No, ...

What is it, then? It's a chair.

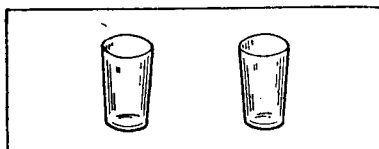


Fig. 1

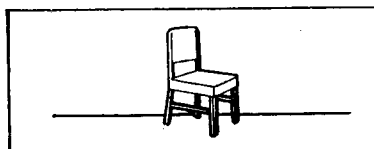


Fig. 2

3. Is this a car or a bus?

4. Is this a factory or a hospital?

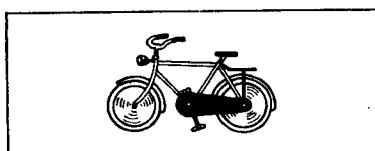


Fig. 3

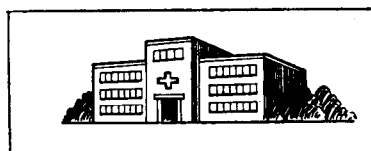


Fig. 4

5. Is that a train or an airplane?

6. Is this a radio?

Is this a recorder?

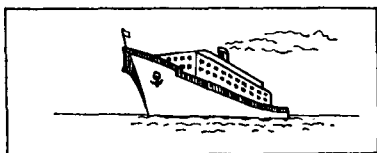


Fig. 5

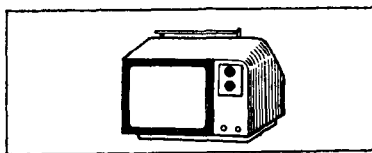


Fig. 6

7. Are these words?

Are these sentences?

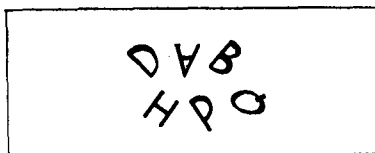


Fig. 7

8. Is radio a useful instrument?

Is TV a useful instrument?

9. Is air a solid?

Is air a liquid?

What is it, then?

IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate pronoun chosen from those given in the brackets.

1. Mr. George Martin is _____ friend. He is a friend of _____. (their, them, they, theirs)
2. He is _____ patient. He is a patient of _____. (she, her, hers, herself)
3. Your watch is half past five. _____ says five twenty. _____ is ten minutes faster than _____. (my, mine, myself) (your, yours, you)
4. _____ is a developing socialist country. (our, we, ours, ourselves)
5. Each of us has _____ own way of learning. (our, his, ours, her)
6. Is this your book? No, it's _____, not _____. (your, yourself, yours, you) (my, myself, mine, I)
7. John and Mary have a bike each. _____ is better than _____. (his, him, himself, he) (she, her, hers, herself)
8. Your nation, like _____, has been created by the hard work of ordinary men and women. (we, our, ourselves, ours)

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我们医院有工作人员500多人, 每年可接受门诊病人就诊近三百万人次。
2. 护理系计划明年开设硕士学位课程。