



IV级

高等医学院校教材

ENGLISH FOR
MEDICAL PURPOSE

湖北科学技术出版社

主编 邵循道 秦德庄

KEY TO THE EXERCISES
AND TRANSLATION FOR REFERENCE

英语
ENGLISH

练习答案及参考译文

高等医学院校教材

英 语

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练习答案与参考译文

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湖北科学技术出版社出版发行 新华书店湖北发行所经销

湖北黄石国营七七〇二总厂激光照排中心照排

湖北科学技术出版社黄冈印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 10印张 215千字

1990年5月第1版 1990年5月第1次印刷

ISBN7—5352—0584—4/G·131

印数：1—4 600 定价：4.40元

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前 言

这套教材是由卫生部英语教材编审组负责编写的。本届英语教材编审组于1987年4月正式组成后，即首先组织研究修订了《医科英语教学大纲》。《大纲》参照理工科和文理科的做法，强调加强公共英语基础训练，根据学生的不同入学水平，实行分级教学，同时指出要注意结合医学教育的实际。《大纲》已由卫生部于1987年印发各高等医学院校参考。本套教材即是依据该《大纲》编写的。

本套教材共分6级，每级有《读与写》和《听与说》两册课本。各级课本在读、听、说、写几方面的具体要求，与现行几种文理、理工科大学英语教材基本一致，但在词汇与课文取材方面注意到了医学生今后阅读英语医学书刊的需要。

在编写过程中，特别强调要打好语言基础，重视培养运用语言进行交际的能力；注意取材要新，文章要有趣味性、可读性和可思性。

为了避免内容庞杂、册数过多，本教材将精读、泛读与快速阅读三者合并并在《读与写》课本之中；同时，语法也与阅读密切结合。因此，每级的《读与写》课本包括四个部分：Part I：Intensive Reading（结合语法结构练习）；Part II：Improve Your Word Power（加强词汇练习）；Part III：Improve Your Reading Skills（包括泛读与快速阅读）；Part IV：Improve Your Writing Skills（有系统地进行写作训练）。这样，每课将从精读开始，进行较大量的练习与实践，进而扩大词汇量，提高阅读技能与速度，逐渐培养写作能力，以达到《大纲》所规定的读、写能力。

《听与说》课本也遵循“循序渐进”的原则，从纠音和语调开始，逐渐由简单句而段落，直至听短篇讲演或对话。目的主要是培养学生具有较好的听力。

本套教材采取分工编写和主编负责制。具体分工如下：

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| I 级： | 《读与写》 | 王佩侠主编 |
| | 《听与说》 | 吴书楷主编 |
| II 级： | 《读与写》 | 陈慕竹主编 |
| | 《听与说》 | 吴书楷主编 |
| III 级： | 《读与写》 | 刘炎南主编 |
| | 《听与说》 | 秦德庄主编 |
| IV 级： | 《读与写》 | 邵循道主编 |
| | 《听与说》 | 秦德庄主编 |
| V 级： | 《读与写》 | 陈慕竹主编 |
| | 《听与说》 | 吴书楷主编 |
| VI 级： | 《读与写》 | 邵循道主编 |

《听与说》 秦德庄主编

不过，全套教材的编写原则、分工事宜以及其他重大问题，均由教材编审组集体讨论决定。各主编编出的教材初稿，也要交编审组传阅并开会讨论，然后再经主编修改。教材编审组组长负责编写全过程各项工作的组织与协调以及最后定稿。

各校学生来源不同，学制和学时也有差别，故在使用本教材时可从实际出发，具有一定的灵活性。

编写供“分级教学”用的教材是新的尝试，教材份量较大，而编写时间较短，编者的水平与能力也有限，书中尚有不妥或错误之处，敬请读者与教学同志批评指正，以便进一步修订。

卫生部英语教材编审组

1980年2月1日

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1 KEY TO THE LISTENING EXERCISES

Lesson One No Smoking

Part I

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and decide which is the best answer.

1. Man My radio doesn't work. What do you think I should do?
Woman Why not call Mr. Jones?
Question What does the woman mean?
 - a. She doesn't want to ask Mr. Jones herself.
 - b. She doesn't want to work for Mr. Jones.
 - c. Mr. Jones may have broken the radio.
 - d. Mr. Jones might fix the radio.
2. Man How are your piano lessons going?
Woman Very well. My teacher thinks I'm making progress, and I find the lessons well worth the time and trouble.
Question What does the woman think of her piano lessons?
 - a. They are too expensive.
 - b. They are very rewarding.
 - c. They are too easy.
 - d. They are given by a strict teacher.
3. Woman Did you graduate when your cousin did in 1965?
Man No, I finished school a year before she did.
Question When did the man graduate?
 - a. In 1963.
 - b. In 1964.
 - c. In 1965.
 - d. In 1966.
4. Woman Sam always puts things off until the last minute.
Man He'd better hurry if he wants to get the assignment in before Friday.
Question What do we learn about Sam?
 - a. He's in a hurry.
 - b. He never does assignments early.
 - c. He wants to finish the assignment before Friday.
 - d. He'll finish the assignment soon.
5. Man The room was so warm and the lecture so boring that I almost fell asleep.
Woman How about a cup of coffee?
Question What will these people probably do?
 - a. Attend the lecture.
 - b. Offer the professor a drink.
 - c. Stop at the grocery store.
 - d. Go to the cafeteria.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 1 short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices.

Andrew M did not want to give up cigarette smoking altogether. He was smoking 40 cigarettes a day and he wanted to reduce this. He worked out a time-bound gradual reduction plan with no cigarettes till 9. 30 a. m. for two weeks, then extending the self-imposed

ban to the 11.00 a. m. coffee break for another two weeks; then to lunch time, and so on, until he came to 7 p. m.

Andrew M now smokes after 7 and never more than 5 cigarettes a day. This is a good method for those who want to cut down on smoking but don't want to give it up completely. However, implementing this system requires strong will-power.

1. How did Andrew cut down on smoking?
 - a. He didn't smoke until 9.30 a. m. for a weeks.
 - b. He smoked only at coffee break.
 - c. He only smoked after 7.
 - d. He reduced smoking gradually.
2. How many cigarettes did he use to smoke a day?
 - a. 40.
 - b. 30.
 - c. 20.
 - d. 50.
3. How many cigarettes is he smoking now?
 - a. 7.
 - b. 5.
 - c. More than 5.
 - d. Never more than 5.
4. What's most important for reduction of cigarette smoking?
 - a. Strength.
 - b. Will-power.
 - c. Patience.
 - d. Gradual reduction.

Part II Comprehending by listening (Exercises with key)

Warming-up exercises

Directions: Listen to the following 4 sentences carefully and then fill in the blanks.

1. Smokers breathe out 100 times as much pollution as nonsmokers.
2. Among nonsmoking women married to smokers, there are twice as many deaths from lung cancers as there are among women married to nonsmokers.
3. He'd sooner buy a packet of cigarettes than go to the cinema.
4. He'd prefer to watch television rather than go to a football match.

The Passage

Directions: Listen to the passage and then choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

1. Compared with non-smokers, smokers have _____ times more cancer of the mouth, tongue and throat.
 - a. 6
 - b. 90
 - c. 5
 - d. 2
2. According to the passage which is the disease that causes the largest number of early deaths among smoking men?
 - a. Cancer of the mouth, tongue and throat.
 - b. Heart disease.
 - c. Stomach cancer.
 - d. Lung cancer.
3. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Smoking causes more early deaths.
 - b. Smokers harm themselves as well as their children and wives or husbands.
 - c. Smokers cause more economic problems.
 - d. There are more young smokers than old ones.
4. The passage maintains that
 - a. women live longer than all men.
 - b. men who do not smoke have just the same life span as women.
 - c. smoking men live just as long as smoking women.

- d. it's more harmful for children to smoke.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for young people to start smoking?
 - a. They want to develop a habit.
 - b. Smoking makes them feel grown-up and independent.
 - c. Smoking makes them feel at ease.
 - d. They want to act like everyone else.

Now listen to the passage again and then give T or F to the following statements.

- 1. Women usually live longer than men because they smoke less. (T)
- 2. Smoking only causes breathing problems. (F)
- 3. Non-smokers suffer more from the polluted air than smokers do. (F)
- 4. Smokers have the right to smoke among their relatives if they want to. (F)
- 5. Many young people start smoking because it can bring them some rewards. (T)

The Dialogue

Directions: Listen to this dialogue and then choose the right answer to each of the questions.

- 1. If someone has a smoking problem, he
 - a. smokes very occasionally.
 - b. smokes only when he was with friends or at a party.
 - c. can't stand the habit of smoking.
 - d. smokes too much.
- 2. A chain-smoker is someone who
 - a. smokes non-stop.
 - b. enjoys the smell of tobacco.
 - c. throws cigarette ashes everywhere.
 - d. would rather buy a packet of cigarettes than go to a football match or to the cinema.
- 3. John thinks his uncle should have given up smoking because
 - a. he has spent too much money on it.
 - b. his aunt hates it.
 - c. it is damaging his health.
 - d. he ought to save the money to go to a football match or to a cinema.
- 4. From the discussion, we can infer that
 - a. John does not smoke at all.
 - b. Maria is strongly against smoking.
 - c. John does not think smoking is a problem.
 - d. Maria doesn't think many smokers can afford a packet of cigarettes a day.
- 5. Maria says she wouldn't encourage anyone to take up smoking because
 - a. she hates the smoke getting into her eyes.
 - b. she considers it a waste of money.
 - c. she believes that smoking can damage one's health.
 - d. she regards smoking as a dirty habit.

Now listen to the dialogue again and then give T or F to each of the following statements.

- 1. John seldom smokes when he was with friends or at a party. (F)
- 2. Maria is glad that John is not smoking during the discussion. (T)
- 3. Both Yasmin and John enjoy smoking. (T)
- 4. John's aunt believes her husband should go to a football match or to a cinema rather than buy a packet of cigarette. (T)
- 5. Yasmin does not think the occasional cigarette will do more harm than chewing gum. (F)

Part III Tapescript

The Passage

No Smoking

Smoking causes lung cancer. Lung cancer is the number one cancer among men. *Ninety* percent of the people who get lung cancer die. Smokers have six times as much cancer of the mouth, tongue, and throat as nonsmokers. Smokers have twice as much heart disease. Smoking gives people breathing problems. It harms the stomach. Smoking causes one million early deaths in the world every year.

Throughout the world, women live longer than men. Why? Because men smoke more. Nonsmoking men live just as long as women.

Smokers pollute the air. They breathe out 100 times as much pollution as nonsmokers. They breathe it out on their children and on their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children. Among nonsmoking women married to smokers, there are twice as many deaths from lung cancer as there are among women married to nonsmokers. Men have the right to kill themselves by smoking if they want to. They do not have the right to kill their wives and children by smoking.

Smokers are absent from work more. Factories and businesses lose millions of dollars every year because of smokers. Smokers have higher medical bills.

All of these facts from research show that smoking is bad. So why do people smoke?

Young people start smoking because everyone else is doing it. They feel grown up and independent. It helps them relax. Then it becomes a habit.

The Dialogue

A Smoking Problem

- Teacher John, do you really have a smoking problem?
- John No, not at all. I smoke very occasionally, in the evenings, when I am with friends or at a party.
- Maria Thank goodness you don't do it here! I can't stand the habit! The smoke gets in your eyes, and the ash gets everywhere!
- Yasmin Oh, I quite enjoy the smell of tobacco.
- John So do I, but I know what Maria means. I've got an uncle who smokes non-stop.
- Maria A real chain-smoker!
- John Yes. My aunt hates that habit of his. He ought to have given it up, considering all the money he wastes on it. She says he'd sooner buy a packet of cigarettes than go to a football match or to the cinema.
- Maria (Heatedly) But from the point of view of health nobody can afford to do so! It's been proved that smoking can damage your health—so why do people do it? I would't encourage anyone to take up smoking.
- Yasmin But I still think that the occasional cigarette is better than chewing gum!

Lesson Two Physical Fitness

Part I

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and decide which is the best answer.

1. Woman Do you think we should invite Peter over for dinner?
Man His mother's here for a visit.
Question What does the man mean?
a. Peter is visiting his mother.
b. Peter will be unable to come.
c. Peter's mother is coming for dinner.
d. Peter can't hear them.
2. Woman Are you coming with me to the museum?
Man I already have my hands full with this report.
Question What does the man mean?
a. He must hand in a full report on the museum.
b. He is too busy to go along.
c. He has to wash his hands first.
d. he has already seen the whole museum.
3. Man It's really steamy today. The temperature must be over ninety.
Woman Yes, I know. There's a lot of moisture in the air.
Question What does the woman say? *潮湿. 闷热*
a. Steamed rice would be nice for dinner.
b. There are a lot of hot-air balloons.
c. Steve must be over ninety years old.
d. It's hot and humid outside.
4. Man Did you make a reservation on the 7 : 00 flight?
Woman I thought you wanted to take the 6 : 00 one. It's too late to change now.
Question What happened to the woman?
a. She wanted to take the 6 : 00 flight.
b. She made a reservation for the 7 : 00 flight.
c. She misunderstood the man.
d. She changed the reservation.
5. Man I've been home in bed all week. It's going to be tough catching up without notes.
Woman Would you like to use mine?
Question What is the woman willing to do?
a. Borrow his notes.
b. Take a note to his professor.
c. Lend him her notes.
d. Pick up his prescription.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 1 short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. After you hear one question, you must choose the best

answer from the four choices.

The first step in exercising for most people is determining whether or not they should. This is particularly true with anyone over thirty-five, especially if they have been heavy smokers. Likewise, young adults who have been very inactive should proceed slowly and with caution.

Whatever exercise program is selected, it is important to start with warm-up periods. These should include stretching exercises, jumping jacks (jumping feet astride, bringing hands together overhead), or brisk walking. The idea is to increase heart rate and circulation slowly without placing a sudden strain on the heart or the muscles that are starting to work.

The next phase in developing an exercise program is to determine the amount of exercise that is enough to condition the muscles and cardiovascular system without overly straining the body.

1. For most people what is the first step getting on an exercise program?
 - a. Proceeding slowly and with caution.
 - b. Determining whether or not one should be on such a program.
 - c. Choosing a suitable program.
 - d. Taking exercise course.
2. Why is it important to start with warm-up periods?
 - a. To warm up the body.
 - b. To avoid a sudden strain on the heart or the muscles.
 - c. To train the heart gradually.
 - d. To exercise the muscles.
3. What should be determined next?
 - a. The kind of exercise.
 - b. The condition of exercise.
 - c. The amount of exercise.
 - d. The program of exercise.

Part I Comprehending by listening (Exercises with key)

Warming-up exercises

Directions: Listen to the following 2 mini-talks and answer the questions by choosing a, b, c or d.

Mini-talk 1

- A Did you pass the test of stamina in your Physical Education Course?
B No. I failed. My muscles are flabby. I mean, they are too soft to endure the strenuous physical activity.
A Yeah, you do look a bit flabby, though you are not very fat.

Question 1 What is stamina?

- a. Power of endurance.
- b. Flexibility of the body.
- c. Alertness.
- d. Explosive force.

Question 2 What does the word "flabby" mean?

- a. Too fat.
- b. Too thin.
- c. Too soft.
- d. Too hard.

Mini-talk 2

- A It is said that jogging can help prevent many ailments.
B And even some more serious illnesses such as heart attack and high blood pressure, too.

What probably are ailments?

- a. Minor illnesses.
b. Critical conditions of the body.
c. Serious disorders.
d. Rare diseases.

Passage 1

Directions: Listen to the passage about physical fitness and then choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

- Which of the following is mentioned as an essential factor of physical fitness?
 - Good medical care and proper nutrition.
 - Adequate rest and relaxation.
 - Sensible personal habits.
 - Regular physical activity.
- What part of the body is compared to a kind of machine?
 - Lungs.
 - Digestive tract.
 - Heart.
 - Blood vessels.
- When not used or not used enough, young muscles
 - do not develop and grow properly.
 - soon become too soft and weak.
 - shrink in size and lose the ability to do the job they were meant to do.
 - All of the above.
- One reason why many pupils failed the President's Council on Physical Fitness test is because
 - they spend too much time watching TV and too little time in organized play or exercise.
 - they are not used to this kind of test.
 - the test is too difficult.
 - the boys and girls are not allowed to use their hands.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as devices that reduce strenuous physical activity?
 - Cars and buses.
 - Elevators and escalators.
 - Bicycles and motorcycles.
 - TV and push-button machines.

Now listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions.

- What does the writer mean by regular physical activity?
Exercise for a body that needs it to function well.
- What are mentioned as examples of ordinary movements?
Running, jumping, and bending.
- What are some of the other things that muscles do?
Sucking air into the lungs, pushing food along the digestive tract, tightening blood vessels, pumping blood.
- What is one of the things which the pupils were asked to do in the President's Council on Physical Fitness test?
To raise themselves to a sitting position.
- What will happen to our bodies if there is not enough exercise?
They soon become weak, ineffective and unattractive.