

全国中等卫生学校教材

# 英 语

( 上 册 )

(供医士、卫生医士、妇幼医士、放射医士、  
口腔医士、护士、助产士、检验士、  
卫生检验士、临床检验士、药剂士专业用)

梁 遇 青 主编  
朱 铁 蓉 主审

安徽科学技术出版社

全国中等卫生学校教材

# 英 语

上 册

(供医士、卫生医士、妇幼医士、放射医士、口腔医士、护士、助产士、检验士、卫生检验士、临床检验士、药剂士专业用)

梁 遇 清	主 编
饶 健 华	编 写
曾 倩 仪	
朱 铁 蓉	主 审

安徽科学技术出版社

全国中等卫生学校教材

英 语

上册

梁遇清 主编

安徽科学技术出版社出版

(合肥市跃进路1号)

安徽省新华书店发行

安徽新华印刷厂印刷

\*

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 10.5 字数: 242,000

1985年2月第1版 1985年2月第1次印刷

印数: 0,001—110,000

统一书号: 14200·85 定价: (上册)1.45元

## 编写说明

本教材是由卫生部组织,按照《中等卫生学校英语教学大纲》编写的。本教材供中等卫生学校学生使用,亦可供中级卫生人员自学英语使用,旨在使学生掌握英语基本语法知识、一定数量的词汇和习惯用法,为进一步学习英语打下初步的基础。

全书共分两册。上册约需64~88学时;下册约需82~100学时。上下两册共有单词和词组1,800个左右。每课设有课文、生词和词组、课文注释、语法和练习、阅读材料。字母、语音、初学者的课等编在上册附录内,各校可根据各地的实际情况决定取舍。

课文:以浅易的科普读物为主,包括医学基础知识,医学史话,以及反映我国医学成就的文章等。多选自英语原书刊,语言生动明快,便于朗读和背诵。

生词和词组:分散出现在课文中(约1,300个)和阅读材料中(约500个),所释词义以课文中所涉及的为主。在语法、练习和其他部分中出现的生词,一般除在词后注明意义外,均不列入词汇总表内。

课文注释:解释课文难点、超前的语法现象及惯用法等。

语法:结合课文讲授,采用边讲边练的方法;例句附有译文,便于学生比较英汉表达方式的异同和正确理解例句。

练习:分阅读理解、语法练习和词汇练习;方式有英汉互译、填空、多选题、联词成句、单词辨义等。

阅读材料:上、下两册中,结合各课所讲语法和课文内容,都配有阅读材料,教师可根据教学实际情况采用。学时少的专业可不用或少用,学时多的可作为补充教材。

本书由邵阳地区卫生学校梁遇清主编并统稿。全书由湖南医学院朱铁蓉副教授审订。上册的编写人有饶健华(国防科技大学)、梁遇清和曾倩仪(上海卫校);下册的编写人是饶健华,肖运春(零陵地区卫校)担任了“常用缩写词”的编写工作。本书的插图特约知名科技插图工作者曾佑瑄绘制。

宁波地区卫生学校的王朴安、天津市护士学校的孟金巧、武汉医学院附设卫生学校的阮学超和张丽佳等同志参加了对初稿的讨论,提出了许多宝贵意见;全国各卫生学校曾对《中等卫生学校英语教学大纲》提出了许多很好的意见和建议,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编写全国中等卫生学校使用的英语教材实属首次,面向的专业多,学时数的差距大,顾此失彼,难于周全;加之我们的水平有限,时间十分仓促,书中疏漏和错误一定难免,我们殷切地希望本书能在广大读者不断指教中逐步修订完善。

编者

1984年5月

# CONTENTS

## 目 录

### UNIT ONE

TEXT	Take More Exercise	1
GRAMMAR	句子和句子成分	3
	动词的分类	4
READING MATERIAL	Exercise	5

### UNIT TWO

TEXT	A Student Nurse	6
GRAMMAR	一般现在时	8
READING MATERIAL	I Like to Be a Nurse	11

### UNIT THREE

TEXT	In a Surgical Ward	12
GRAMMAR	一般过去时 (I)	14
READING MATERIAL	A Puzzle	15

### UNIT FOUR

TEXT	Dick Gets Two Jobs	17
GRAMMAR	一般过去时 (II)	19
	反身代词	20
	名词所有格	20
READING MATERIAL	What Is His Relation to the Boy?	21

### UNIT FIVE

TEXT	In a Medical Ward	22
GRAMMAR	现在进行时	24
	人称代词的宾格	26
READING MATERIAL	In a Sickroom	26

### UNIT SIX

TEXT	Keep Everything Clean	27
GRAMMAR	动词时态小结 (I)	30

	介词	32
READING MATERIAL	General Cleaning	32
UNIT SEVEN		
TEXT	I Want to See the Dentist	34
GRAMMAR	数词	38
	年、月、日、时刻表示法	40
READING MATERIAL	Keep Your Teeth Clean	42
UNIT EIGHT		
TEXT	Vitamin	43
GRAMMAR	被动语态	46
READING MATERIAL	Treatment for Influenza	49
UNIT NINE		
TEXT	The Common Cold	50
GRAMMAR	情态动词	53
READING MATERIAL	Study Hard for the Modernization of Our Country	55
UNIT TEN		
TEXT	Automatic Control of the Body	56
GRAMMAR	形容词和副词的比较等级	59
READING MATERIAL	The Blood	62
UNIT ELEVEN		
TEXT	Man and His Environment	64
GRAMMAR	现在完成时	67
READING MATERIAL	What Makes the Air over the City Yellow?	70
UNIT TWELVE		
TEXT	A Letter	71
GRAMMAR	一般将来时	75
READING MATERIAL	An Announcement	78
UNIT THIRTEEN		
TEXT	Seeing the Doctor	79
GRAMMAR	句子的种类 (I)	83

READING MATERIAL	In the Waiting Room	87
UNIT FOURTEEN		
TEXT	Vaccination	88
GRAMMAR	句子的种类 (II)	92
READING MATERIAL	The Discoverer of the Polio Vaccine	94
UNIT FIFTEEN		
TEXT	A Story about Quinine	96
GRAMMAR	动词时态小结 (II)	101
	动词的四种形式	102
READING MATERIAL	Eradication Campaign	104
APPENDIX		
I .	The English Alphabet 英语字母	106
II .	Phonetics 语音	109
III.	For the Beginners 初学者的课	119
	Text (I)	119
	Grammar: 名词的数 指示代词	
	Text (II)	123
	Grammar: 人称代词	
	疑问代词 what, who	
	动词 be	
	Text (III)	128
	Grammar: 人称代词的所有格	
	动词 have	
	Text (IV)	132
	Grammar: 句型 There is/are...	
	some, any 和 no 的用法	
	Text (V)	135
	Grammar: 词类	
IV.	A List of Irregular Verbs 不规则动词表	139
V.	Vocabulary 词汇总表	141
中等卫生学校英语教学大纲		157

## Unit One

### TEXT

#### Take More Exercise

When daylight comes, we must get up<sup>1</sup>. This is the time for exercise<sup>2</sup>. Walking, running, swimming are all exercise. Exercise keeps the body strong<sup>3</sup>.



Exercise helps the blood to move around inside the body<sup>4</sup>. This is very important. The blood takes food to all parts of the body. The brain also needs blood. We think with the brain. If we exercise, we can think better<sup>5</sup>.

(71 words)



## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

unit ['ju:nit] <i>n.</i>	单位; (教学)单元	blood [blʌd] <i>n.</i>	血
more [mɔ:] (many, much 的比较级) <i>a.</i>	更多, 较多	move [mu:v] <i>v.</i>	移动; 运行, 转动
exercise ['eksəsaiz] <i>n. &amp; v.</i>	练习; 训练, 锻炼	around [ə'raʊnd] <i>ad.</i> 各处 <i>prep.</i> 在...周围, 环绕	
when [hwen] <i>conj.</i> 当...时候 <i>ad.</i> 什么时候, 何时		inside ['in'saɪd] <i>prep.</i> 在...里面 <i>n.</i> 里面, 内部	
daylight ['deɪlaɪt] <i>n.</i>	日光, 白昼	very ['veri] <i>ad.</i>	很, 非常
come [kʌm] came [keɪm], come <i>vi.</i>	来, 回来, 来临	important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] <i>a.</i>	重要的
must [mʌst] <i>v. aux.</i>	必须, 应当	food [fu:d] <i>n.</i>	食物, 养料
get [get] got [gɒt], gotten ['gɒtn] <i>vt.</i>	获得 <i>vi.</i> 变得, 成为	to [tu:] <i>prep.</i>	到, 往, 对
get up	起床	part [pɑ:t] <i>n.</i>	部分, 局部
up [ʌp] <i>ad.</i>	向上	of [ɒv] <i>prep.</i>	...的
time [taɪm] <i>n.</i>	时间; 次	brain [breɪn] <i>n.</i>	脑(子)
for [fɔ:] <i>prep.</i>	为了, 为, 适合于	also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] <i>n.</i>	也, 同样
walking ['wɔ:kɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	走, 步行; 散步	need [ni:d] <i>vt.</i>	需要
running ['rʌnɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	跑, 赛跑 <i>a.</i> 赛跑的, 奔跑的	think [θɪŋk] thought [θɔ:t] <i>v.</i>	想, 思索, 思考
swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	游泳	with [wɪð] <i>prep.</i>	具有, 和, 用
body ['bɒdi] <i>n.</i>	人体, 身体	if [ɪf] <i>conj.</i>	如果
strong [strɒŋ] <i>a.</i>	强健的	can [kæn] could [kʊd] <i>v. aux.</i>	能, 会
		better ['betə] (good, well 的比较级) <i>a.</i>	较好的 <i>ad.</i> 更好地

## NOTES

- When daylight comes, we must get up.  
天亮了, 我们就得起床。  
这是一个复合句, when 引起一个时间状语从句。
- This is the time for exercise.  
这是锻炼身体时候。  
类似的表达法:  
It's time for meal/class.  
是吃饭(上课)的时候了。
- Exercise keeps the body strong.  
锻炼使身体强壮。  
“keep+人或物+形容词”这一结构表示“使人或物保持在某一种状态”。
- Exercise helps the blood to move around inside the body.

运动促进血液在体内的循环。

5. If we exercise, we can think better.

如果我们经常运动，就能更好地思维。

- 1) better 在这儿是副词，作状语，修饰 think。
- 2) if 引起一个条件状语从句。

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A. Put into English:

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. 起床   | 5. 身体各部分 |
| 2. 体内   | 6. 助消化   |
| 3. 多思   | 7. 强健的身体 |
| 4. 参加锻炼 | 8. 天亮了   |

### B. Choose the proper word from the text to complete each sentence.

1. You must \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise.
2. The brain is an \_\_\_\_\_ part of the body.
3. The blood \_\_\_\_\_ around inside the body.
4. Exercise helps us (我们) to \_\_\_\_\_ better.
5. Our body \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins.
6. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the room clean (干净).
7. If we take fruit, we can \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins.
8. The nurse takes food \_\_\_\_\_ the ward (病房) every day.

### C. Complete the following sentences:

1. This is the time .... (吃饭)
2. If we exercise, we can .... (保持身体健壮)
3. Every morning (早晨) the woman takes fruit .... (到医院去)
4. We think .... (用脑)
5. The nurse helps the patient (病人).... (在房间里走动)

### D. Form sentences with the following words and phrases.

1. helps, us, to keep, exercise, strong, our bodies
2. must, children, some fruit, eat, every day
3. every sickroom, the hospital, the nurses, food, take, to, of
4. after meals, helps, walking, digestion

## GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE PRACTICE

### 句子和句子成分

句子是由词按语法规律构成的语言单位，表示一个完整的思想。句子有两个重要成分：主语和谓语。主语表明这句话说的是谁或什么情况，谓语说明主语的动作或状态。

主 语	谓 语
We	must get up.
This	is important.

句子有时还有:

宾语——表示行为的对象。

定语——说明名词或代词的性质和特点。

状语——修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。

表语(谓语的一部分)——说明主语的特点、性质、状态等。

Fruit contains vitamins. (宾语)

水果内含有维生素。

There are many sickrooms in the hospital. (定语)

这所医院有许多病房。

We think with the brain. (状语)

我们用脑思维。

The children are very strong. (表语)

这些儿童身体很健壮。

A. State the functions of the parts in italic type.

1. Walking, running, swimming are all exercise.
2. It helps digestion.
3. We eat some fruit every day.
4. His daughter takes a banana or an apple after meals.
5. Bananas and apples are fruit.
6. Mr. Smith and his wife work in a hospital.
7. The brain also needs blood.
8. The blood takes food to all parts of the body.

### 动 词 的 分 类

类 别	特 点	例 句
及物动词 (vt.)	有宾语	Fruit contains vitamins.
不及物动词 (vi.)	无宾语	We think with our brain.
系动词 (link-v.)	后跟表语	He is a surgeon.
助动词 (aux.v.)	后接动词原形或分词	They do not work in this hospital.
情态动词 (mod.v.)	后接动词原形	We must get up.

*B. Point out whether the verb in each sentence is a transitive or intransitive one.*

1. Exercise keeps the body strong.
2. The body needs oxygen.
3. The doctor has a son and a daughter.
4. We work with our hands (手).
5. The teacher comes here every day.
6. Mr. Smith works in a big hospital.
7. We eat three (三) meals a day.
8. I have some flu masks.
9. Apples contain Vitamin C.
10. The children move around in the room.

*C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate link verbs or modal verbs.*

1. If we take more exercise, we \_\_\_\_\_ think better.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ help the children.
3. The hospital \_\_\_\_\_ very small.
4. The oxygen-cylinder \_\_\_\_\_ in the corner.
5. Their names \_\_\_\_\_ Sam and Jane.
6. His daughter and I \_\_\_\_\_ medical students.

## READING MATERIAL

### Exercise

We must go to bed early and get up early in the morning. Morning is the best time for exercise. Exercise means doing things with the body. Walking, running, swimming, playing balls are all exercise. Exercise keeps the body healthy and strong.

(43 words)

### New Words and Expressions

go [gəʊ]	went [went], gone [gɒn] <i>vi.</i>	mean [mi:n]	meant [ment] <i>vt.</i> 意指,
	去		意谓
go to bed	上床, 去睡	doing ['du(:)ɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	做, 干
early ['ɜ:li]	<i>ad.</i> 早 <i>a.</i> 早的	thing [θɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	事物, 东西
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	早晨, 上午	play [pleɪ] <i>v.</i>	玩、打(球等)
best [best] (good, well 的最高级) <i>a.</i>	最好的	ball [bɔ:l] <i>n.</i>	球
		healthy ['helθi] <i>a.</i>	健康的

## Unit Two

### TEXT

#### A Student Nurse



Li Xia works in a surgical ward in a hospital. Li Xia does shift work, so she does not go to work at the same time every day. She always goes to work by bus<sup>1</sup> when she is on an early shift. The bus stops outside the out-patient department<sup>2</sup>. When she is on a late shift, Li Xia usually walks from her home to the hospital.

Li Xia is a student nurse, so she does not work in the ward every day. On certain days, she has to attend lectures on general nursing<sup>3</sup>, anatomy, hygiene and various other subjects. She works and studies very well.

(107 words)

## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

surgical ['sə:dʒɪkəl] <i>a.</i>	外科的; 外科医	前
ward [wɔ:d] <i>n.</i>	病房, 病室	生的
do [du:] did [dɪd], done [dʌn], <i>vt.</i>	做	usually ['ju:ʒuəli] <i>ad.</i> 通常, 平常
	<i>aux.</i> (无词义)	walk [wɔ:k] <i>vi.</i> 走, 步行; 散步
shift [ʃɪft] <i>n.</i>	转换; 轮班	from [frɒm] <i>prep.</i> 自, 从; 离开; 出于
so [səʊ] <i>conj.</i> 因而, 所以 <i>ad.</i> 如此; 非	常, 很	home [həʊm] <i>n.</i> 家
go [gəʊ] went [went], gone [gɒn] <i>vi.</i>	去	certain ['se:tən] <i>a.</i> 某, 一定的; 一些
at [æt] <i>prep.</i> 在..., 在...时(刻)		has [hæz] (have 的第三人称单数形式)
always ['ɔ:lweɪz] <i>ad.</i> 永远, 始终; 一直	总是	<i>vi.</i> 有 <i>aux.</i> (无词义)
bus [bʌs] <i>n.</i>	公共汽车	have to 不得不
early ['ɜ:li] <i>a.</i>	早的 <i>ad.</i> 早	attend [ə'tend] <i>vt.</i> 出席, 参加
stop [stɒp] <i>v.</i>	停止, 停下来	lecture ['lektʃə] <i>n.</i> 演讲; 讲课; 讲稿
outside ['aʊt'saɪd] <i>prep.</i> 在...外 <i>n.</i> 外部	外面	general ['dʒenərəl] <i>a.</i> 一般的, 普通的; 总的, 全面的
out-patient ['aʊt,peɪʃənt] <i>n.</i>	门诊病人	nursing ['nɜ:sɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 护理
department [di'pɑ:tmənt] <i>n.</i>	部, 科, 部门	anatomy [ə'nætəmi] <i>n.</i> 解剖, 解剖学
late [leɪt] <i>a.</i> 迟的, 晚的 <i>ad.</i> 最近, 不久		hygiene ['haɪdʒi:n] <i>n.</i> 卫生学
		various ['veəriəs] <i>a.</i> 各种各样的, 不同的
		subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] <i>n.</i> 题目; 主题; 学科
		study ['stʌdi] <i>v. &amp; n.</i> 学习; 研究
		well [wel] <i>ad.</i> 好 <i>a.</i> 健康的, 治愈的

## NOTES

1. She always goes to work by bus.  
她总是乘公共汽车去上班。  
1) go to work 上班, work 在这儿是名词。  
2) go by bus 乘公共汽车去。乘坐车、船、飞机等用 by, 如 go by train 乘火车去。
2. the out-patient department: 门诊部。
3. She has to attend lectures on general nursing.  
她必须去听普通护理课。  
1) have to: 必须, 不得不。  
2) on general nursing:  
on 在这儿是“关于”的意思。如, a book on anatomy: 一本讲解剖学的书。

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A. Put into English:

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 轮班工作   | 5. 有些天    |
| 2. 外科病室   | 6. 听讲卫生课  |
| 3. 在门诊部外面 | 7. 学习各种课程 |
| 4. 从家里到医院 | 8. 普通护理学  |

### B. Choose the proper word from the text to complete each sentence.

1. The bus usually \_\_\_\_\_ near the hospital.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ always there at the same time.
3. The teacher usually \_\_\_\_\_ around after meals.
4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ here to attend lectures.
5. The surgeon works in the \_\_\_\_\_ department.
6. On certain days the nurse works on a late \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Anatomy is an important \_\_\_\_\_ for medical students.
8. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ anatomy now.

### C. Complete the following sentences:

1. She always goes to the hospital .... (坐公共汽车)
2. The bus stops .... (我家门外)
3. Li Xia is .... (值早班)
4. Dr. Wang usually .... (从家里走到门诊部)
5. A medical student must .... (学习许多不同的学科)

### D. Form sentences with the following words and phrases.

1. walk, from, to his ward, the out-patient department, can, the patient
2. not, go, every day, at the same time, my mother (母亲), does, work, to
3. attends, subjects, the student nurse, certain, various, on, on, lectures, days
4. takes, with the students, usually, the teacher, his meals

## GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE PRACTICE

### 时 态

表示不同时间发生的动作或情况，要用谓语动词的不同形式；动词的这种形式就叫做时态。例如：

- |               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| I work.       | (表示现在) |
| I worked.     | (表示过去) |
| I shall work. | (表示将来) |

### 一 般 现 在 时

I. 构成：由动词原形表示，(be 和 have 有特殊的人称形式)。一般现在时第三人称

单数动词词尾要加 s 或 es, 例如:

She *eats* some fruit after meals.

她饭后吃些水果。

The nurse *does* her work very well.

这护士工作得很出色。

[注] 1. 以 ch, sh, s, x 或 o 收尾的词加 -es, 例如: *does, goes, teaches, washes*

2. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 -es, 例如: *study — studies*

疑 问	否 定
Does he (she, it) work?	He (She, It) does not work.
Do I (we, they, you) work?	I (We, They, You) do not work.

[注] do not = don't [daʊnt]

does not = doesn't ['daznt]

## II. 用法:

1. 表示经常的、习惯性的动作。

She always goes to work by bus.

她常坐公共汽车上班。

They attend lectures every day.

他们每天去听课。

2. 表示现在的状态或普遍真理。

This is a surgical ward,

这是个外科病室。

Exercise keeps the body strong.

锻炼使身体强壮。

A. Write these sentences again, using the words in the brackets as subjects.

1. Oranges and apples contain vitamins. (fruit)

2. My children take some bananas every day. (my son)

3. They attend lectures on various subjects. (the student)

4. I have a white gown. (she)

5. The medical workers need some flu masks. (the nurse)

6. We are student nurses. (Li Xia)

7. They study general nursing. (his daughter)

8. We go to the hospital by bus. (Dr. Liu)

B. Answer these questions after the model.

MODEL: Does fruit contain vitamins?

Yes, it does. Fruit contains vitamins.

1. Does the blood move around inside the body?



2. Does the brain need blood?
3. Does an apple a day keep the doctor away?
4. Does the bus usually stop outside the hospital?
5. Does she study these subjects well?
6. Do you work in a hospital?
7. Do they attend lectures on nursing?
8. Do we have to do the work?

C. *Answer these questions after the model.*

MODEL: Does she work in the ward?

No, she doesn't. She doesn't work in the ward.

1. Do you go to work by bus?
2. Does the patient need an oxygen-cylinder?
3. Do they study hygiene every day?
4. Do your children take bananas after meals?
5. Does she have to be on late shift?
6. Does his son study very well?
7. Do you take exercise every morning?
8. Does the teacher do shift work?

D. *Answer these questions after the model.*

MODEL: Does the teacher teach students or work in a hospital?

He teaches students.

1. Does fruit contain Vitamin C or Vitamin D?
2. Do you go to work by bus or by bike (自行车)?
3. Does she attend lectures every day or every other day (每隔一天)?
4. Does the bus usually stop outside your home or outside his home?
5. Does Dr. Smith work in the out-patient department or in the in-patient department?
6. Do nurses work in hospitals or study in schools?

E. *Turn the sentences into interrogative and negative ones.*

1. The student nurse works in the ward every day.
2. The bus usually stops outside my home.
3. They attend various lectures.
4. The doctor goes to work at the same time.
5. You have to walk to the hospital.
6. My brother studies very well.