

全国中等卫生学校教材

英 语

(下 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

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Unit Sixteen

TEXT

An English Doctor's Report on Acupuncture

People who are used to taking drugs or medicine¹ when they are ill find the idea of acupuncture strange. Acupuncture began in ancient China, and although it seems to be “unscientific” to Western minds, its principles are precise.

To treat a patient², the acupuncturist puts a needle into the skin at an exact place. Normally, the patient feels no pain. The needle starts a current which travels to the nervous system. The part of the body which is ill then responds to the impulse carried on the current³. The acupuncturist inserts the needle or needles in different places, according to the effect he wants to produce. To him, the parts of the body work together in a way that Western medicine cannot understand.

What can this form of medicine cure? Its followers say it can treat many illnesses—including stomach disorders, spinal diseases and headaches⁴. It can be used as an anaesthetic, and in one hospital in England, women giving birth⁵ are offered acupuncture instead of pain-killing drugs.

(177 words)

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] <i>n.</i>	英语	<i>a.</i>	英国的		
acupuncture ['ækjupʌŋktʃə] <i>n.</i>	针刺;			into ['ɪntu] <i>prep.</i>	灸医生 进入
	针刺疗法			put into	把…放进…
used [ju:st] <i>a.</i>	惯于			needle ['ni:dl] <i>n.</i>	针
be used to	习惯于			exact [ɪg'zækt] <i>a.</i>	确切的, 正确的
idea [ai'diə] <i>n.</i>	思想; 主意			place [pleɪs] <i>n.</i>	地方
strange [streɪndʒ] <i>a.</i>	陌生的; 奇怪的			normally ['nɔ:məli] <i>ad.</i>	在一般情况下
ancient ['eɪnʃənt] <i>a.</i>	古代的			current ['kʌrənt] <i>n.</i>	流; 气流; 电流
China ['tʃaɪnə] <i>n.</i>	中国			travel ['trævl] <i>vi.</i>	旅行; 行进
seem [si:m] <i>vi.</i>	好象; 似乎			nervous ['nɜ:vəs] <i>a.</i>	神经的; 紧张不安的
unscientific ['ʌn,saɪən'tɪfɪk] <i>a.</i>	不科学的			system ['sɪstɪm] <i>n.</i>	系统
Western ['westən] <i>a.</i>	西方的			respond [rɪs'pɒnd] <i>vi.</i>	有反应
mind [maɪnd] <i>n.</i>	头脑; 精神			respond to	对…作出反应
principle ['prɪnsəpl] <i>n.</i>	原则; 原理			impulse ['ɪmpʌls] <i>n.</i>	冲动; 刺激
precise [pri'saɪs] <i>a.</i>	精确的; 明确的			insert [ɪn'sɜ:t] <i>vt.</i>	插入
acupuncturist [ækju'pʌŋktʃərɪst] <i>n.</i>	针			different ['dɪfrənt] <i>a.</i>	不同的

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] <i>ad.</i>	根据	spinal ['spainl] <i>a.</i>	脊柱的, 脊髓的
according to	按照	headache ['hedɪk] <i>n.</i>	头痛
produce [prə'dju:s] <i>vt.</i>	产生, 引起	an(a)esthetic [ˌænis'tetɪk] <i>n.</i>	麻醉剂
together [tə'geðə] <i>ad.</i>	共同, 一起	England ['ɪŋɡlənd] <i>n.</i>	英国
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] <i>vt.</i>	理解	birth [bɜ:θ] <i>n.</i>	分娩; 诞生
understood	懂, 理解	give birth	生; 分娩
form [fɔ:m] <i>n.</i>	形式	offer ['ɒfə] <i>vt.</i>	提供
follower ['fɒləʊə] <i>n.</i>	追随者, 拥护者	instead [ɪn'sted] <i>ad.</i>	代替
illness ['ɪlnɪs] <i>n.</i>	病, 疾病	instead of	代替; 而不是
include [ɪn'klud] <i>vt.</i>	包括	pain-killing	止痛的
disorder [dɪs'ɔ:də] <i>n.</i>	混乱, 失调, 轻病		

NOTES

1. People who are used to taking drugs
be used to: to 为介词, 后面只能跟名词或动名词(原形动词 + ing), 如:
He is used to hard work.
他习惯艰苦工作。
2. To treat a patient, the acupuncturist puts a needle into the skin at an exact place.
To treat a patient = In order to treat a patient
3. ... responds to the impulse carried on the current.
对由(生物)电流传来的冲动起反应。
carried on the current 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 impulse, 相当于一个定语从句, which is carried on the current.
on the current 修饰 carried。
4. It can treat many illnesses — including stomach disorders, spinal diseases and headaches.
including 是 include 的现在分词, 引起同位语。
5. ... women giving birth are offered acupuncture instead of pain-killing drugs.
给分娩的妇女用针刺镇痛, 而不用止痛药。
giving birth 是一个现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 women 相当于一个定语从句, who are giving birth。

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. Acupuncture began in
 - a. England.
 - b. ancient China.
 - c. Western countries.

2. "The principles of acupuncture are precise." This suggests that its principles are
 - a. strange.
 - b. scientific.
 - c. unscientific.
3. To treat a patient, the acupuncturist inserts needles
 - a. in any places.
 - b. into the veins.
 - c. into acupuncture points.
4. The author believed that acupuncture produces effects on the
 - a. heart.
 - b. nervous system.
 - c. skin.
5. In Paragraph 2 "To him, the parts of the body work together in a way ...", "him" refers to
 - a. the patient.
 - b. any Englishman.
 - c. the acupuncturist.
6. The last paragraph describes
 - a. some illnesses acupuncture can cure.
 - b. acupuncture can be used to relieve pain.
 - c. both a and b.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in each blank with the appropriate word from the text with the given letter as a clue.

1. A _____ is still an important part of Chinese medical practice.
2. The girl s _____ to understand English.
3. We usually s _____ our work at 8:30 every morning.
4. The writer has i _____ a new paragraph in this article.
5. Two hundred years ago operations were carried out without a _____.
6. There were 156 more b _____ than deaths in the town last year.
7. I have been o _____ a job in the hospital.
8. This drug can p _____ some effects on the nervous system.
9. A cold c _____ of air came in when the door was opened.
10. Mr White's illness quickly r _____ to the careful treatment of the Chinese doctors.

B. Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Choose the best answer.

1. The part of the body ... *responds* to the impulse.

- a. answers
 - b. reacts to
 - c. has an effect on
2. The word "followers" in the last paragraph refers to
 - a. some medical workers.
 - b. some patients.
 - c. both a and b.
 3. "Western minds" refers to
 - a. people who live in Western countries.
 - b. people who live in England.
 - c. people who want to live in Western countries.
 4. *Normally*, the patient feels no pain.
 - a. Sometimes
 - b. Usually
 - c. Gradually
 5. *Women giving birth* are offered acupuncture.
 - a. Women who are having babies
 - b. Women who help other women produce babies
 - c. Women who look after the new-born babies
 6. Pain-killing drugs are medicine which
 - a. prevents pain.
 - b. kills germs.
 - c. relieves pain.

C. *Antonyms: Circle the word that completes the sentence correctly.*

1. He (starts — finishes) work at 8 a. m. and (starts — finishes) at 5 p. m. every day.
2. When I speak, I become (calm — nervous) and my hands shake.
3. If you go out of the room first, every one will (lead — follow) you.
4. The microscope is a (scientific — unscientific) instrument.
5. The man's (normal — abnormal) temperature is 37° C.
6. His memory is very (exact — inexact); he never makes a mistake.
7. I went to his home three (same — different) times, but he was out.
8. The baby was 4 kg. at (birth — death); it was healthy.

D. *Put into Chinese:*

During a visit to China, an American reporter who had stood by the side of a patient during an operation under acupuncture anaesthesia, told about his personal experience. To keep the patient from feeling pain, four needles were used. Two were inserted under the skin on each side of the patient's neck. The tops of the needles were attached to wires which led to a small electrical instrument.

Throughout the operation the patient talked easily to those who were standing around him.

E. Put into English:

1. 许多西方人对针刺疗法还不习惯。
2. 医生根据不同的病情，在病人身上不同的地方扎针。
3. 医生给这位正在分娩的妇女服止痛药。
4. 病人要求张医生而不是刘医生给她动手术。
5. 氧是人体所需要的一种气体。

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE PRACTICE

定语从句 (I)

定语从句修饰名词或代词。被修饰的名词称为“先行词”。定语从句通常由关系代词 (who, which, that) 或关系副词 (when, where, why) 引导，它们又作定语从句的一个成分。

The student *who* answered the question was Li Xia.

回答问题的学生是李霞。

The needle starts a current *which* travels to the nervous system.

银针产生一股传到神经系统去的电流。

This is the hospital *where* Dr. Bethune worked.

这是白求恩大夫曾经工作过的医院。

I. 关系代词的用法

who, that (指人)

A. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one sentence.

MODEL: That is the boy. He broke his arm.

That is the boy who broke his arm.

1. This is the girl.
She found the money.
2. The patient thanked the nurse.
She helped him get out of bed.
3. The nurse is taking the patient's temperature.
She is my sister.
4. The doctor has just left.
He operated upon the patient last week.
5. Do you know the man?
He came to the ward this morning.

which, that (指物)

B. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one sentence.

MODEL: The book is very interesting.

It has many pictures in it.

The book which has many pictures in it is very interesting.

1. The car was travelling very fast.

It fell into the river.

2. The bottle is over there.

It contains some sleeping pills.

3. The heart is an organ.

It pumps blood to all parts of the body.

4. The operation was successful.

It lasted eight hours.

5. Acupuncture is a form of medicine.

It can treat many illnesses.

II. 关系副词的用法

when (先行词为表示时间的名词) = in/on which

where (先行词为表示地点的名词) = in which

why (先行词为表示原因的名词) = for which

C. Complete the following sentences with when, where or why.

1. Is this the ward _____ you lived last year?

2. He will never forget the day _____ he was admitted into the medical school.

3. It was the year _____ I began to learn English.

4. Do you remember the summer _____ we learned acupuncture treatment in a training class?

5. I do not see any reason _____ he must go.

6. The cause _____ he failed in the experiment is not clear.

7. Light can travel in empty space _____ there is not even air.

III. 关系代词在从句中作宾语时应用 whom, which 或 that, 一般可省略。

D. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one sentence.

MODEL: I know the man.

You met him yesterday.

I know the man (whom) you met yesterday.

1. The nurse comes on duty at 9:30.

We saw her yesterday.

2. Show me the book.

You got it from the library.

3. That is the doctor.
I saw him on the television.
4. The instrument is a stethoscope.
The doctor is using it.
5. The man was very old.
I helped him cross the street.

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns. Leave them out where possible.

1. The nurse _____ admitted the patient gave him an injection.
2. Only instruments _____ have been sterilized are used in this department.
3. She is talking to the nurse _____ we met in the out-patient department yesterday.
4. The blood _____ flows out from the heart is bright red.
5. I wish to learn the new method of acupuncture treatment _____ I saw yesterday.
6. The patient _____ I examined yesterday is ill with a bad cold.
7. The exercises _____ we are doing are easy.
8. That is just the place _____ I am going to.
9. English is one of the subjects _____ I am much interested in.
10. The bike _____ he was using was very old.

F. Put into English:

1. 她借的那本书是讲护理的。
2. 这个小诊所(clinic)是他工作过的地方。
3. 桌上的那件器械是注射器(syringe)。
4. 患肺炎的那个孩子已送到医院去了。
5. 你找的病人住在四病室。

READING MATERIAL

Homeopathy and Acupuncture

From very early times man believed that gods and devils controlled his life. Disasters like storms, attack by enemies, a bad harvest and disease happened because the gods were too angry; or the devils were too strong. The best way to stop these disasters was to please the gods, or fight the devils. So the first doctors were usually priests too.

In the old civilisations of India, China and Japan there were also priest-doctors. But these countries also made great discoveries. For thousands of years, Indian doctors have practised "homeopathy".

The homeopathic doctors give very small amounts of drugs which cause in a healthy person the same symptoms as the disease itself. Today, homeopathy is still practised in many countries. Many patients believe that it is better than "normal" medicine, for some diseases.

The Chinese and Japanese have practised "acupuncture" for thousands of years. Doctors put long needles into the patient's body, in many different places. They still use acupuncture today in many kinds of illnesses. They believe that it is just as good as other countries' Western medicine; in fact, they use both forms of medicine, side by side. Western doctors cannot explain how acupuncture works. But it can work; that seems clear.

(207 words)

READING TIME: _____ minutes

READING SPEED:

5 minutes = 41 wpm (=words per minute)

6 minutes = 34 wpm

7 minutes = 30 wpm

8 minutes = 26 wpm

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Read each statement and decide whether it is true (+) or false (-). Base your answers on the information in this article *only*, even if you disagree with what the author said.

- () 1. People who lived in very early times believed that diseases were caused by gods or devils.
- () 2. When they were ill, they tried to please the gods or fight the devils.
- () 3. In the old civilisation of China all the doctors were priests.
- () 4. India and China made great discoveries in medicine.
- () 5. Homeopathy was first practised in Japan.
- () 6. Homeopathy is a treatment of disease.
- () 7. Homeopathy is still practised in every country.
- () 8. Acupuncture was used by the Chinese thousands of years ago.
- () 9. The Chinese doctors use not only acupuncture but also Western medicine.
- () 10. Western doctors understand why acupuncture can cure diseases.

New Words and Expressions

hom(o)opathy [ˌhəʊmi'ɒpəθi] n.	顺势	devil ['devl] n.	魔鬼
	疗法	disaster [di'zɑːstə] n.	灾难
god [gɒd] n.	神	storm [stɔːm] n.	风暴

enemy ['enimi] <i>n.</i>	敌人	hom(o)eopathic [,həʊmjə'pæθɪk] <i>a.</i>	顺势疗法的
harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] <i>n.</i>	收获	normal ['nɔ:məl] <i>a.</i>	正常的
angry ['æŋɡri] <i>a.</i>	发怒的	Chinese ['tʃaɪ'ni:z] <i>a.</i>	中国的 <i>n.</i> 汉语;
fight [faɪt] fought <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	战斗、斗争		中国人
priest [pri:st] <i>n.</i>	牧师, 术士	Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'ni:z] <i>a.</i>	日本的 <i>n.</i> 日
civilisation (civilization) [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən]	文明		语; 日本人
<i>n.</i>		kind [kaɪnd] <i>n.</i> 种、类 <i>a.</i>	仁慈的
India ['ɪndjə] <i>n.</i>	印度	in fact	事实上
Japan [dʒə'pæn] <i>n.</i>	日本	side by side	一起, 肩并肩地
priest-doctor ['pri:st-'ɪ] <i>n.</i>	巫医	clear [kliə] <i>a.</i>	明确的, 清晰的
Indian ['ɪndjən] <i>a.</i>	印度的		
practise ['præktɪs] <i>v.</i>	实践, 练习		

Unit Seventeen

TEXT

The Discovery of Bacitracin

Every year scientists open more doors that lead to the secrets of new drugs.

There is bacitracin, which was discovered by two scientists at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. These two people knew that the human body had some kind of action in itself¹ with which it fights infections. They began to search for the chemical that does this². In the hospital they examined badly infected wounds³ of people who had been hurt in accidents and made tests of the blood and the infected tissue.

Finally, in the wound of a girl who had broken a leg bone, they found the useful germs which seem to be fighting the poisonous infection. They took some of these into the laboratory and from them developed cultures. At last, after long and painstaking work, they were able to draw from these germs a substance which is a germ destroyer⁴. The two doctors named it bacitracin — baci because the germ is, in scientific language⁵, a bacillus and tracin for Margaret Tracy, whose broken leg supplied the germ.

Bacitracin at first was used only locally; later the drug was developed into a solution that can be used to fight germs through the blood stream.

(208 words)

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

bacitracin [ˌbæsiˈtreɪsɪn] <i>n.</i>	杆菌肽	badly [ˈbædli] <i>ad.</i>	严重地, (口)非常
lead [li:d] <i>led v.</i>	领导; 通向	wound [waʊnd] <i>n.</i>	伤口 <i>vt.</i> 使受伤
secret [ˈsi:krit] <i>n.</i>	秘密	hurt [hɜ:t] <i>hurt v.</i>	伤害, 损害, 使受
Columbia [kəˈlʌmbiə] <i>n.</i>	哥伦比亚		伤痛
college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	学院	accident [ˈæksɪdənt] <i>n.</i>	意外的事, 事故
physician [fɪˈziʃən] <i>n.</i>	内科医生	test [test] <i>n. & v.</i>	试验; 化验; 检验
human [ˈhju:mən] <i>a.</i>	人的, 人类的	tissue [ˈtɪʃu:] <i>n.</i>	组织
kind [kaɪnd] <i>n.</i>	种, 类	finally [ˈfaɪnli] <i>ad.</i>	最后, 最终
infection [ɪnˈfekʃən] <i>n.</i>	传染; 感染	break [breɪk] <i>broke, broken vt.</i>	打破; 折断
search [sɜ:tʃ] <i>v.</i>	探究; 搜寻		
search for	寻找	bone [bəʊn] <i>n.</i>	骨
chemical [ˈkemɪkəl] <i>n.</i>	化学制品; 化学	useful [ˈju:sfəl] <i>a.</i>	有用的; 有益的
	药品	poisonous [ˈpɔɪznəs] <i>a.</i>	有毒的
examine [ɪgˈzæmɪn] <i>vt.</i>	检查; 诊察	laboratory [ləˈbɒrətəri] <i>n.</i>	实验室

develop [di'veləp] <i>v.</i>	发展, 使生长,	destroyer [dis'trɔɪə] <i>n.</i>	破坏者, 消灭者
	产生	scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] <i>a.</i>	科学(上)的,
culture ['kʌltʃə] <i>n.</i>	培养, 文化	language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	语言
at last	最后	bacillus [bə'sɪləs] (单)	
painstaking ['peɪnz,teɪkɪŋ] <i>a.</i>	艰苦的,	bacilli [bə'sɪləɪ] (复) <i>n.</i>	杆菌
	辛勤的	at first	最初
able ['eɪbl] <i>a.</i>	有能力的	locally ['ləukəli] <i>ad.</i>	局部地
be able to	能, 会	solution [sə'ljʊ:ʃən] <i>n.</i>	溶液, 溶解
draw [dɹɔ:] drew, drawn <i>vt.</i>	抽, 提取	stream [stri:m] <i>n.</i>	流, 小溪

NOTES

1. ... the human body had some kind of action in itself: 人体本身有某种机能。
some 在这里是“某一”的意思。
2. ... that does this = that fights infections.
3. infected wounds: 感染了伤口。
infected 是过去分词, 在这里作定语, 修饰 wounds.
4. ... they were able to draw from these germs a substance which is a germ destroyer.
他们能够从这些细菌中提取一种杀菌的物质。
substance 是 draw 的宾语, 因宾语与修饰它的定语太长。故将状语 from these germs 提前了。
5. in scientific language: 用科学术语来说。

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. Today, the discovery of a new drug occurs
a. very seldom.
b. once every ten years.
c. often.
2. The scientific term for the action with which the human body fights infection is
a. drug.
b. biotic.
c. not mentioned.
3. Searching for the fighting chemical, the scientists examined
a. fresh wounds.
b. infected wounds.
c. only infected leg bone.
4. Bacitracin
a. is poisonous.

- b. destroys germs.
 - c. develops germs.
5. To say that a drug was used locally is to say that it was used only
- a. in the area of infection.
 - b. at Columbia.
 - c. in hospitals.
6. Medical research to discover bacitracin was
- a. easy.
 - b. a long but not difficult process.
 - c. a long, difficult process.
7. From this article you can infer that
- a. every month scientists discover new drugs.
 - b. behind medical discovery there may be an interesting story.
 - c. cultures are usually developed in the laboratories.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in each blank with the appropriate word from the text with the given letter as a clue.

1. The boy fell from the tree and b his leg.
2. Fresh air and exercise d healthy bodies.
3. You had better go to the hospital to have an eye t.
4. The scientist is s for a cure to the common cold.
5. He was killed in a motor a.
6. The man was b wounded in the accident.
7. The disease i her eyes, and she became blind.
8. This p plant can also be used to treat some diseases.

B. Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Choose the best answer.

1. ... it *fights* infection.
 - a. uses force against
 - b. tries to prevent
 - c. takes part in
2. They began to *search for* the chemical.
 - a. look after
 - b. examine carefully
 - c. try to find
3. They began to search for the *chemical*.
 - a. substance
 - b. drug
 - c. germ