

英 語

(72级试用本)

中

湖南医学院革委会教育組

一九七二年六月

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

毛主席语录

The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place.

路线是个纲，纲举目张。

Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism.
认真看书学习，弄通马克思主义。

Unite to win still greater victories.

团结起来，争取更大的胜利。

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors
and all their running dogs!

全世界人民团结起来，打败美国侵略者及其一切走狗！

Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve
China.

古为今用，洋为中用。

China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.
中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。

Carry out education in ideology and political line.
进行一次思想和政治路线方面的教育。

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

毛主席语录

Put prevention first.

预防为主。

In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas.

把医疗卫生工作的重点放到农村去。

Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house; efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level.

中国医药学是一个伟大的宝库，应当努力发掘，加以提高。

Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services.

应当积极地预防和医治人民的疾病，推广人民的医药卫生事业。

Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism.

救死扶伤，实行革命的人道主义。

Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions.

动员起来，讲究卫生，减少疾病，提高健康水平。

Give both Chinese and Western treatment.

用中西两法治疗。

Contents

1. Lesson Nine

The Revolution in Health Work of Shangfeng Commune(I)

2. Lesson Ten

The Revolution in Health Work of Shangfeng Commune(II)

3. Lesson Eleven

Snail Fever Must Be Wiped Out

4. Lesson Twelve

A New Treatment by Acupuncture

5. Lesson Thirteen

Treating Acute Abdominal Cases with No Operations

6. Lesson Fourteen

Acupuncture Anaesthesia Given by Commune Health Centres

7. Lesson Fifteen

A Good Medical Worker Sent by Chairman Mao

8. Lesson Sixteen

Calling on the Doctor at the Clinic

词汇总表

第 1—16 课不规则变化动词

常用医学词汇选编

Lesson 9 (Nine)

The Revolution in Health Work of Shangfeng Commune

(I)

The Shangfeng Commune is in Hunan Province. There, the commune members read and study seriously. They work hard for the revolution. They are in good health. And they have got good harvests in recent years.

But before the Great Cultural Revolution, traitor Liu Shao-chi put the stress of health work on the cities, and the rural areas were short of doctors and medicines. In this commune, many people had poor health, and the harvests were poor too.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, a revolution in health work has taken place in the Shangfeng Commune.

New Words and Expressions

1. nine [ˈnaɪn] (形容词) 九 (个)
2. Shangfeng [ˈʃæŋˈfeŋ] (名词) 上峰 (译音)
3. commune [ˈkɒmjʊːn] (名词) 公社
4. Hunan [ˈhuːˈnɑːn] (名词) 湖南
5. province [ˈprɒvɪns] (名词) 省
6. member [ˈmembə] (名词) 成员
7. they [ðei] (代词) 他们, 它们
8. good [ɡʊd] (形容词) 好的
9. get [ɡet] (got, got) (动词) 获得

10. **harvest** [ˈhɑ:vɪst] (名词) 收获, 收成
11. **recent** [ˈri:snt] (形容词) 近来的, 最近的
12. **year** [jiə] (名词) 年, 岁
13. **but** [bʌt] (连接词) 但是
14. **before** [biˈfɔ:] (介词、付词、连接词) 在…以前
15. **cultural** [ˈkʌltʃərəl] (形容词) 文化的
16. **traitor Liu Shao-chi** [ˈtreɪtə lju: ʃau-tʃi] 叛徒刘少奇
17. **city** [ˈsɪti] (**cities**) [ˈsɪtɪz] (名词) 城市
18. **were** [wə:/wɜ] (动词) (**are** 的过去时) 是
19. **short** [ʃɔ:t] (形容词) 短(少)的, 不足的
20. **poor** [puə] (形容词) 贫穷, 虚弱
21. **many** [ˈmeni] (形容词) 许多
22. **since** [sɪns] (介词, 连接词) 自从…以来
23. **start** [stɑ:t] (名词, 动词) 开始
24. **take place** [teɪk pleɪs] (动词词组) 发生

Notes to the Text

1. **They are in good health.** 他们身体健康。
be in good (poor) health 或 **have good (poor) health**
 都可以表示“身体(不)健康”
2. **They have got good harvests in recent years.** 近年来他们一直获得丰收。
3. **the Great Cultural Revolution** 文化大革命全称:
the Great Proletarian (,prəuleˈtɛəriən) Cultural Revolution 无产阶级文化大革命。
4. **have taken place** 已经发生(现在完成时)。
take place 发生(现在时)。

语 法 (Grammar)

动词时态 (I)

§ 1 动词时态简介

一、表示不同时候发生的动作或存在的状态，汉语动词只用一个形式，并且往往带有时间状语；但是英语动词要用不同的形式。英语动词的这些变化形式，叫做“时态”。例如(e. g.):

- a) I was a worker. 我(过去)是一个工人。
- b) I am a worker-student. 我(现在)是一名工人学员。
- c) I shall be a doctor. 我(将)是(成为)一个医生。

上例中的 was, am 和 shall be 各自表示出不同时候存在的状态，代表现在、过去和将来三种时态。但是汉语动词只用了“是”字一个形式。

二、医学英语的动词时态中比较常用的有五种：现在时(态)、过去时(态)、将来时(态)、现在完成时(态)以及现在进行时(态)。现以主语 we (我们) 和动词 work (工作) 为例，将五种时态的结构形式列举如下：

- a) We work. 我们(现在)工作。(现在时)
- b) We worked. 我们(过去)工作。(过去时)
- c) We shall work. 我们(将要)工作。(将来时)
- d) We have worked. 我们(已经)工作(了)。(现在完成时)

- e) We are working. 我们(正在)工作。(现在进行时)

在语法上我们称 work 为动词原形，也是动词现在时形式；称 (b) 例中的 worked 为过去时；称 (d) 例中的

worked 为过去分词；称 **working** 为现在分词。动词原形、过去时；过去分词和现在分词就是英语动词的四种基本形式，利用这些基本形式再与助动词合在一起，就可以构成英语的各种时态，用来确切地表达不同时候发生的动作或存在的状态。

§ 2 动词现在时

一、构成法：

现在时用动词原形表示。要特别注意的是主语为第三人称单数（即：他、她或它）时，动词原形后面要加词尾“s”或“es”。动词 **work** 随人称的变化如下：

work (工作)

I work.	We work.
You work.	You work.
He works.	They work.
She	
It	

- 说明：1. 一般情况下，只在动词原形后加“s”；
 2. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词，先变y为i，再加“es”，e.g. study—studies（学习）
 3. 以“ch, sh, s, x, o”结尾的动词加“es”，e.g.
 teach — teaches（教）
 stress — stresses（强调）

二、用法：

1) 表示真确的事实或一般真理：

a) The Shangfeng Commune is in Hunan Province.

上峰公社在湖南省。

b) Medical theories come from clinical practice.

医学理论来源于临床实践。

2) 表示经常性动作:

a) We study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao every day.

我们每天学习马列和毛主席的著作。

b) The poor and lower-middle peasants often say: "Our peasant doctors are good doctors of Chairman Mao."

贫下中农常常说: "我们的赤脚医生是毛主席的好医生。"

3) 表示主语现在的特征或状态:

a) We are worker, peasant and soldier students.

我们是工农兵学员。

b) She is in good health now.

现在她的身体健康。

需要注意的是, 英语现在时所说的动作, 都不是指现时正在发生的一次动作, 而是包括过去、现在和将来在内的一段泛泛时间内发生的动作。

§ 3 动词现在进行时

一、构成法:

现在进行时由 助动词be + 现在分词 构成。只有 be 随人称而变化, 现在分词词形永远不变:

work

I am working.	We are working.
You are working.	You are working.
He She is working. It	They are working.

现在分词的构成方法：

1. 一般情况下，在动词原形后加词尾 “ing” ；

2. 以 “e” 结尾的动词，去掉 “e” 再加 “ing”，e.g.

make—making（制造）；

3. 以辅音字母结尾而前面是重读短元音时，先重复辅音字母，再加 “ing”，e.g.

put — putting（放）

二、用法：

现在进行时表示现刻正在发生的动作，汉语中常用“（正）在，着”等字眼表示。

a) We are studying Lesson Nine now.

我们现在正在学习第九课。

b) Commune members of Shangfeng are working hard for another good harvest.

上峰公社的社员们正在为夺取又一次大丰收而辛勤劳动。

还有一个常用句型

be going to + 动词原形

 表示即将发生的行为，e.g.

We are going to work in the college herb-medicine-house this week.

本周我们将在校办草药加工厂劳动。

§ 4 动词过去时

一、构成法：

动词过去时有规则变化和不规则变化两种形式，称为规则动词和不规则动词。人称变化不影响过去时词形的变化。规则动词过去时是在动词原形后加词尾 “ed”。

work

I worked.	We worked.
You worked.	You worked.
He She worked. It	They worked.

说明：以“e”结尾的动词，只加“d”，e.g.
serve—served（服务）；

以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词，先变“y”为“i”，
再加“ed”。e.g. try—tried（试验）。

不规则动词，一般是改变词干元音，e.g. give—gave
（给，服用）或其他方法，e.g. put—put（放）。

对于不规则动词的变化，一般辞典或语法书后都附表
注明，便于查阅。本教材出现的不规则动词变化，参见书后
“不规则变化动词表”。由于be的出现较多，单独列表如下：

be

I was ...	We were ...
You were ...	You were ...
He She was ... It	They were ...

二、用法：

过去时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。

a) In 1970, he worked in the surgical ward.

一九七〇年，他在外科病室工作。

b) Before the Great Cultural Revolution, traitor Liu Shao-chi put the stress of health work on the cities, and the rural areas were short of doctors and medicines.

无产阶级文化大革命以前，叛徒刘少奇把卫生工作重点放到城市，因此农村缺医少药。

英语中在叙述过去发生的事情，多数的句子都是用这个时态。

Exercises

一、写出括号内动词的现在时，并将句子译成汉语：

1. They _____ (是) health workers.
2. Li Ming _____ (是) a doctor in the medical ward.
3. She _____ (看书学习) seriously.
4. She _____ (工作) hard too.
5. He _____ (服务) the people heart and soul.

二、用下列动词的过去时或现在进行时填空，并将句子译成汉语：

be, work, collect, make, study

1. You _____ students of the Hunan Medical College.
2. We _____ peasant doctors in the people's communes in the past (过去).
3. She _____ a nurse in the Workers' Hospital in the past.
4. They _____ herbs in the rural areas last year (去年).
5. Comrade Liu _____ Chairman Mao's works hard for

the revolution in the past.

6. He _____ needle treatment seriously now.

7. He _____ herb medicines in the herb-medicine-house now.

三、将下列句子译成英语：

1. 上峰人民公社的社员认真看书学习。

2. 他的身体健康。

3. 去年 (last year) 这个公社获得丰收。

4. 文化革命以前，农村缺医少药。

5. 现在我们在湖南医学院学习中医和西医。

四、将下面短文译成汉语：

Comrade Li Ming (李明同志) is from the Shangfeng People's Commune. He was a peasant doctor in the medical co-op of the Commune. He collected and nursed medicinal herbs. He served the poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul. The commune members were all in good health. They got a good harvest last year (去年). Thanks to Chairman Mao and the Party, he is a student of our college now. He studies the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously. He studies medicine very hard, too. He is striving to make a greater contribution to the Chinese and world revolution.

Lesson 10 (Ten)

The Revolution in Health Work of Shangfeng Commune

(II)

With the help of a P.L.A. medical team, the people of the Shangfeng Commune have set up their medical co-op.

Their medical co-op is a good one. All the commune members work hard for good health. They collect and nurse herbs for the medical co-op, and they prepare and make up medicines, too.

The peasant doctors serve the commune members heart and soul. They put prevention first. They give both Chinese and Western treatment to the people. And they call on their patients from house to house. The poor and lower-middle peasants often say: "Our peasant doctors are Chairman Mao's good medical workers."

Now in the medical co-op there is a well-organized team of health workers and plenty of medicines. The incidence of disease has greatly decreased every year.

In their health work, the Shangfeng people have set us a good example.

New Words and Expressions

1. ten [ten] (形容词) 十 (个)
2. help [help] (动词、名词) 帮助
3. P.L.A. [pi: el ei] (缩写) 人民解放军
4. team [ti:m] (名词) 队

5. set up [set ʌp] (动词词组) 建立, 安置
6. their [ðeə] (代词) 他们的, 它们的
7. co-op [kou-'ɒp] (名词) 合作社
8. one [wʌn] (形容词、代词) 一 (个)
9. prepare [pri'peə] (动词) 准备; 配制
10. make up [meik ʌp] (动词词组) 制作
11. peasant ['pezənt] (名词) 农民
12. give [gɪv] (gave, given) (动词) 给
13. treatment ['tri:tment] (名词) 治疗, 处理, 疗法
14. call [kɔ:l] (动词、名词) 访问, 号召; 叫做, 称为,
call on... 访问
15. patient ['peɪfənt] (名词) 病人
16. house [haus] (名词) 房子, 家庭
17. lower-middle [ləuə-'mɪdl] (形容词) 下中的
18. often ['ɔ:fn] (付词) 常常, 经常
19. well-organized [wel-'ɔ:ɡənəɪzd] (形容词) 组织良
好的
20. plenty ['plenti] (名词) 丰富, 许多
21. incidence ['ɪnsɪdəns] (名词) 发生 (病) 率
22. disease [di'zi:z] (名词) 疾病
23. greatly ['ɡreɪtli] (付词) 大大地
24. decrease [di:'kri:s] (动词) 减少
25. every ['evri] (形容词) 每 (个)
26. example [ɪɡ'zɑ:mpl] (名词) 例, 典型, 样本

Notes to the Text

1. medical co-op 医疗合作社 (合作医疗)

一般译为: cooperative medical service 合作医疗事业

2. Their medical co-op is a good one. 他们的合作医疗办得很好。

句中 one 代替 medical co-op, 以免行文累赘。英语中使用代词的情况比汉语多。

3. give both Chinese and Western treatment 用中西两法治疗。

4. Chairman Mao's good medical workers 毛主席的好医务工作者, 也可说 good medical workers of Chairman Mao。

5. in their health work... 在卫生工作方面, 句中 their 不必译出。又如: He is a worker. 他是(一个)工人。英汉互译时, 按照各自语言习惯, 常有增(减)词语的情况发生。

6. set us a good example 为我们树立好榜样。

set an example 是常用的表示法; 也可说 set a good example to us 为我们树立好榜样。

语 法 (Grammar)

动词时态 (II)

§ 5 动词现在完成时

一、构成法:

现在完成时由

助动词	have (has)	+ 过去分词
-----	------------	--------

 构成。

work

I have worked.	We have worked.
You have worked.	You have worked.
He She has worked. It	They have worked.

说明：1. 过去分词的规则变化，也是加“ed”，与过去时相同。

2. 过去分词的不规则变化，需要记忆，详见书后附录。

be

I have been ...	We have been ...
You have been ...	You have been...
He She has been ... It	They have been...

二、用法：

1) 表示一个在过去发生持续到现在的行为或状态。

a) We have studied at Hunan Medical College for a year.

我们在湖南医学院已经学习了一年。

b) Wang Hung has been a peasant doctor since the