

中等卫生专业学校教材

英 语

ENGLISH

(第一册)

严仁莉 侯本定 主编

中国医药科技出版社

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ISH

BOOK ONE

主编：严 仁 莉
侯 本 定

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前 言

经卫生部允许,本教材由河南省外语学会中专卫校分会组织京、津、豫、鄂、皖、浙、苏、陕、晋等九省市重点卫校有经验的教师集体编写而成。

本教材是根据国家教委(85)教职字 010 号文件关于全国中专教材规划会议有关文件为指导原则,以部颁中专卫校英语教学大纲为总目标,紧密衔接初中教材和学生实际掌握程度,经集体研究、讨论、规划、制定编写计划后,进行编写的。本教材课文与阅读材料绝大部分选自英语原文书刊,以科普为主,包括医学基础知识、医学史话,以及最新医学科学成就,内容丰富、新颖,具有一定的思想性、知识性、医学适用性和趣味性。语法结合课文,有利于学生巩固基础知识与提高运用英语的能力。练习的内容与形式丰富多样,有利于学生熟练掌握,以提高英语的水平,也为今后进一步自学英语打下良好的基础。同时,本书有较详尽的课文注释,并配有教学参考书,可供医务工作者自学英语之用。

全书共分三册,约45万字。一、二册可供144~180课时使用,共25课,设有课文、生词与词组、课文注释、语法及练习,以及阅读材料。第三册为阅读教程,以提高学生的阅读能力为目的。

本教材主编:严仁莉(北京卫校,高级讲师),侯本定(南阳卫校,高级讲师);参加编写的还有:罗景青(湖北襄樊卫校)、商磊石(天津护校)、张珠穆(河南信阳卫校)、余美玲(浙江金华卫校)、刘洪(山西运城卫校)、林宝荣(郑州卫校)、曹国琪(江苏盐城卫校)、李冰(南京市二卫校)、常蓉(合肥卫生干部进修学院)、刘琼铮(陕西省卫生干部进修学院);另外,史作政(北京卫校)、林先河(北京卫校)、薛维涵(北京卫校)、栾汝勤(商丘卫校)、乔天锦(晋中卫校)等同志也参加编写工作。本教材由河南医科大学外语教研室主任江伟珊教授和郑州粮食学院第一外语教研室副主任贾莉同志审阅,并推荐本教材“可供中专卫校学生使用”。由首都医学院宋宁教授最后认真负责地审阅全套教材。他们都提出了许多宝贵的意见,在此我们由衷地感谢。各编委所在的单位领导及教研组的同志们都给予了资助及支持,在此我们也致以诚挚的谢意。

最后,对本教材不妥与错误之处,恳请读者批评指正。

“中等卫生专业学校英语”编写组

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Lesson 1

Text: Did You Want To Tell Me Something?

Grammar: The Past Perfect Tense

Reading Material: Am I All Right?

Text

Did You Want To Tell Me Something?

Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer.¹ My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while.² I tried to say something, but my mouth was full of cotton-wool. He knew I collected birds' eggs and asked me whether my collection was growing.³ He then asked me how my brother was and whether I like my new job in London. In answer to these questions I either nodded or made strange noises. Meanwhile, my tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been.⁴ I suddenly felt very worried, but could not say anything. When the dentist at last removed the cotton-wool from my mouth, I was able to tell him that he had pulled out the wrong tooth.

New Words And Expressions

dentist ['dentist]	n. 牙科医生	noise [nɔiz]	n. 声音; 响声; 噪声
impossible [im'pɒsəbl]	a. 不可能的, 不会发生的	nod [nɒd]	v. 点头
pull out	拔(牙等); 抽出(抽屉等)	meanwhile ['mi:hwail]	ad. 当时; 同时
cotton-wool ['kɒtnwul]	n. 脱脂棉; 药棉	search [sə:tʃ]	v. 搜寻; 搜查
London ['lʌndən]	n. 伦敦	remove [ri'mu:v]	v. 去掉; 移动
		able ['eibl]	a. 能够……的; 有才能的

Notes

1. ...When it is impossible for you to answer. ...在你不能答话时
这是时间状语从句; it 是形式主语, 动词不定式 for you to answer 是真正主语。
for you 是不定式 to answer 的逻辑主语。impossible 是表语。
2. My dentist...had told me to rest for a while. 我的牙医...叫我休息一会儿。
to rest for a while 是动词不定式短语作宾语补足语。

3. He knew I collected birds' eggs and asked me whether my collection was growing. 他知道我收集鸟蛋, 就打听我收集鸟蛋数量是否增加了。

I collected birds' eggs 以及 whether my collection was growing 均为宾语从句。

4. Meanwhile, my tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been. 与此同时, 我的舌头忙着寻找刚被拔掉的那只牙的洞孔。

...where the tooth had been 是定语从句。

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Do the dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for the patients to answer?
2. What did he ask the patient to do when the dentist had just pulled out the patient's tooth?
3. Did the dentist ask a lot of questions after the patient had just been pulled out his tooth?
4. What did the dentist ask?
5. Could the patient answer them? Why?
6. Why did the patient suddenly feel very worried?

B. Choose the best answer:

1. The patient tried to say something after he had pulled out his tooth, but his mouth _____.
a. was full of water ~~c.~~ was full of cotton-wool
b. was full of blood d. was not able to open
2. The dentist knew the patient collected _____.
a. stamps c. jewels
b. picture-books ~~d.~~ birds' eggs
3. In answer to the dentist's questions the patient _____.
a. nodded his head
b. couldn't do anything
c. made strange noises
~~d.~~ either nodded or made strange noises
4. When the dentist at last removed the cotton-wool from the patient's mouth, the patient said that the dentist _____.
a. had saved him
b. had pulled out the wrong tooth
c. had pulled out the right tooth
d. had pulled out three-wrong teeth

Vocabulary Exercises

A. From the following list choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence:

rest, impossible, say, collect, full, either, strange, either...or..., in search, search for, search out 找到

1. It is _____ for me to go.
2. His mouth was _____ of bread.
3. He sat down to take a little _____.
4. He wanted to say something.
5. He knew I collect stamps and asked me whether my collection was growing.
6. _____ of us may go.
7. There are hills on _____ side of the river.
8. His manner is very _____.
9. They _____ the dentist everywhere.
10. I am _____ of a new hospital.
11. We wanted to _____ the reason for the failure.
12. _____ he _____ I am to go there.

B. Circle the word that completes the sentence correctly:

1. My younger brother always ask questions when it is (impossiblity, impossible) for me to answer.
2. He told me (rest, to rest) for a while.
3. My teacher knew (I, me) collected picture-books.
4. I was busy (searching, to search) the words in the dictionary.
5. At last the dentist (removal, removed) the cotton-wool from my mouth.
6. I was (able, ably) to tell him that he had made a fatal mistake.

Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense 过去完成时

I. 构成

由助动词had+动词的过去分词构成。

例如:

I had worked.

He had not worked.

II. 主要用法

1. 表示某一动作或状态在过去某一时间之前已经完成或结束。例如：
When he got to the station, the train had already left.
他到车站时火车已经开了。
He had finished his work before I went there.
在我到那里去之前他已经工作完了。
How many patients had you cured by the end of last month?
到上月底止你诊治了多少病人？
2. 表示某一动作或状态在过去某一时间之前已经开始，一直延续到这一过去时间，而且到那时还未结束，仍有继续下去的可能性。例如：
By the end of last week, we had studied here for a year and a half.
到上星期末为止我们已经在这里学习一年半了。
She said that she had made much progress since she came here.
她说自从她到这里以来她已经取得了很大进步。
I had worked for ten hours when she came in.
她进来时我已经工作十小时了。
She had learned some English before she came to the college.
她进大学之前已学过一些英语。

III. 过去完成时的时间状语

过去完成时不能离开过去某一时间而独立存在，如何表示出过去某一时间，有下列两种方式：

1. 用单词、词组、短语或从句明显地表示过去某一时间。例如：

We had then been without sleep for ten hours.

这时我们已有十小时没有合眼了。

(then=by then为时间状语)

When I reached the hospital the operation had begun.

我抵达医院时手术已经开始。

(When I...hospital 为时间状语)

过去完成时的时间状语通常由when, before, after, until, by, since 引导。

注意：when, before, after 有时可引导出意义相同的时间状语。例如：

(1) When the bell rang, we had finished our work.

(2) The bell rang after we had finished our work.

2. 过去的某一时间表现在上下文中。例如：

Oh, I had forgotten.

噢，我忘了。

I had thought of that.

我也想到这一点了。(即在对方提出这一点之前我也想到了)

Had you told him?

你告诉他了吗? (即在某一事件之前是否告诉过他)

Exercises

A. Fill in each blank with the right form of the verb given.

1. Jack told me he did not _____ (go) to see the film last Sunday because he _____ (see) it already.
2. When I came home, my mother _____ (go) to work.
3. When I went back to my hometown, a new hospital _____ (put) up.
4. He _____ (go) over his lessons by nine last night.
5. When we got to the cinema, the film _____ (be) on five minutes.
6. He didn't know how many new buildings _____ (build) in the past five years.
7. Mr. Wang asked who _____ (take) away his dictionary.
8. It _____ (rain) many times since summer.
9. It was not a strange thing in the island as I _____ (think).
10. I was able to tell him that he _____ (pull) out the wrong tooth.

B. Rewrite the sentences after the model:

Model: She said, "I've lost my pen."

She said she had lost her pen.

1. Tom said, "I've finished my homework."
2. He asked me, "Who did it?"
3. He thought, "The operation has been over."
4. He told me, "We have built a new hospital."
5. He explained, "The cancer (癌) has been transferred(转移)."

Reading Material

Am I All Right?

While John Gilbert was in hospital, he asked his doctor to tell him whether his operation had been successful, but the doctor refused to do so. The following day, the patient asked for a bedside telephone. When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange and asked for Doctor Millington. When the doctor answered the phone, Mr. Gilbert said he was inquiring about a certain patient, a Mr. John Gilbert. He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful and the doctor told him that it had been. He then asked when Mr.

Gilbert would be allowed to go home and the doctor told him that he would have to stay in hospital for another two weeks. Then Dr. Millington asked the caller if he was a relative of the patient. 'No' the patient answered, 'I am Mr. John Gilbert.'

New Words And Expressions

operation [ɒpə'reɪʃən]	n. 手术	inquire [ɪn'kwaɪə]	v. 打听, 询问
successful [sək'sesfəl]	a. 成功的	certain ['sɜ:tn]	a. 某一的; 一定的
refuse [rɪ'fju:z]	v. 拒绝	allow [ə'laʊ]	v. 允许
a bedside telephone	一部床头电话	caller ['kɔ:lə]	n. 打电话的人
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]		relative ['relatɪv]	n. 亲戚; 有关系的
	n. 电话总机; 电话局		

Comprehension

[ʃu:z] 选择

Choose the best answer:

- While John Gilbert was in hospital he asked his doctor to tell him _____.
a. if the doctor would operate on him the following day
b. whether his operation had been successful
c. if the doctor wanted him to stay in hospital for another two weeks
d. whether he should cut his smoke down
- When the patient was alone, he phoned the hospital exchange and asked for _____.
a. the head nurse
b. Dr. Millington
c. a bedside telephone
d. some medicine
- Mr. John Gilbert telephoned Dr. Millington in order to inquire _____.
a. a relative
b. his friend
c. John Gilbert himself
d. Miss Gilbert
- Doctor Millington answered the phone and told the caller that Mr. John Gilbert's operation _____.
a. had been successful
b. had not been successful
c. would be postponed (延期, 推迟)
d. would bring much trouble to him

Lesson 2

Text:	The Most Dangerous Animal
Grammar:	The Past Continuous Tense
Reading Material:	I'd Like Another Doctor To Come And See Me

Text

The Most Dangerous Animal

People often said the fly is the most dangerous animal in the world. Since it carries disease germs, it causes much sickness and many deaths.¹ The fly has pads on its feet. These pads enable the fly to cling to glass or walk on the ceiling.² Disease germs and unclean matter are often carried on these pads.

Flies hatch and feed in unclean places. They also feed in open dustbins, and on dirty matter of all kinds.

Outdoor toilets are the most common of the fly's breeding places. If these places are kept clean and the manure is taken good care of, they will not become breeding place for flies.

Everything possible should be done to keep flies out of the house.³ If any do get in,⁴ they should be killed. But it is the most important thing to have clean surroundings and get rid of the places where flies hatch and feed.⁵ Only thus can man do away with flies.⁶

New Words And Expressions

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs]		cling [klɪŋ] (clung [klʌŋ])	
a. 危险的; 引起危险的		v. 紧握; 紧抱; 粘着; 缠着	
disease [dɪ'zi:z]	n. 病; 疾病	matter ['mætə]	
germ [dʒɜ:m]	n. 病菌; 微生物	n. 物质; 物品; 事情; 事故	
pad [pæd]	n. 肉趾; 肉掌	hatch [hætʃ]	v. 孵化; 孵出
enable ['i:neɪbl]		feed [fi:d]	v. 喂养; 饲养; 进食
v. 使能够; 使成为可能		dustbin ['dʌstbɪn]	n. 垃圾箱
ceiling ['si:lɪŋ]	n. 天花板	open dustbin	露天垃圾箱

toilet ['tɔɪlɪt]

n. 抽水马桶; 便池; 厕所

outdoor toilet

户外厕所

breeding ['brɪ: dɪŋ]

n. 繁殖; 生育

breeding place

孽生场所

manure [mə'njuə]

n. 肥料(粪便)

surroundings [sə'raʊndɪŋz]

n. 环境

to get rid of

清除; 去掉; 摆脱

Notes

1. Since it carries disease germs, it causes much sickness and many deaths.

由于苍蝇带着病菌, 它给人们带来许多疾病和死亡。

Since (因为, 由于) 是从属连词引导状语从句; death (死亡) 是可数名词。Since it ... germs 这是原因状语从句。

2. These pads enable the fly to cling to glass or walk on the ceiling. 这些肉趾能使苍蝇叮在玻璃上或在天花板上爬行。

3. Everything possible should be done to keep flies out of the house. 必须采取一切可能的措施, 防止苍蝇进入室内。

everything 是由不定代词 every + 名词 thing 构成的复合代词

everything possible = everything that is possible

possible 是后置定语。

4. If any do get in ... 要是有些(苍蝇)果真进来了...

any 即 any flies, do 是助动词, 表示强调, 又例如:

Do come here tomorrow. 明天务必到这里来。

5. But it is the most important thing to have clean surroundings and get rid of the places where flies hatch and feed. 但是最重要的是把环境打扫干净, 清除苍蝇孵化和进食的场所。

it 是形式主语 to have ... the places 是真正主语

where ... and feed 是由 where 引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 the places.

6. Only thus can man do away with flies. 只有这样, 人类才能消灭苍蝇。

这是由 only 置于句首的倒装句, man 是主语, to do away with 消灭。

Only 置于句首往往引导倒装句。例如:

Only in this way can we overcome the difficulty.

只有用这种方法我们才能克服那种困难。

Comprehension

Choose the best answer:

1. People often said the most dangerous animal in the world is _____.

a. the tiger

c. the viper

b. the lion

d. the fly

2. The fly can cause much sickness and many deaths because it _____.
 - a. hatches and feeds in unclean places
 - b. walks on the ceiling
 - c. has pads on its feet
 - d. carries thousands of disease germs
3. The most common of the fly's breeding places are _____.
 - a. the open dustbins
 - b. outdoor toilets
 - c. the markets
 - d. the kitchens
4. Everything possible should be done to keep flies _____.
 - a. away from feeding in open garbage cans
 - b. away from breeding in unclean places
 - c. out of the house
 - d. from not going to breed

Vocabulary Exercises

Choose the proper word(s) from the text to complete each sentence

1. Fly _____ much sickness and many deaths.
2. Fly _____ pads on its feet.
3. Disease germs and unclean matter _____ often _____ on these pads.
4. Flies hatch and _____ in unclean places.
5. _____ are the most common of the fly's breeding places.

Grammar

The Past Continuous Tense 过去进行时

I. 构成

过去进行时由助动词 be 的过去式 (was, were) 加动词的现在分词构成。

II. 主要用法

- (1) 表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。

He was having breakfast at eight yesterday morning.

When I arrived Smith was talking on the telephone.

- (2) 表示过去某一段时间内正在进行的动作。

We were cleaning the classroom from 7~9 last night.

He was reading a book that evening.

(3) 表示过去将要发生的动作。

They were leaving a few days later.

She said she was going to Shanghai.

Exercises

A. Fill in each blank with the right form of verb to be,

1. He _____ writing a letter yesterday morning.
2. He said he _____ living in Wuhan.
3. What _____ you doing before you came here?
4. I _____ talking to Smith now.
5. We _____ meeting Comrade Zhang tonight.

B. Put the verbs in the brackets into the simple present or the present continuous tense,

1. You _____ (live) in North London, don't you?
2. Why _____ that boy _____ (stand) on the table?
3. He _____ (see) her doctor twice a week.
4. Tom _____ (get) up at six o'clock every day.
5. _____ you _____ (do) your homework?

Reading Material

I'd Like Another Doctor To Come And See Me

When Dave Perkins was young, he played a lot of games, and he was thin and strong, but when he was forty-five, he began to get fat and slow. He was not able to breathe as well as before.¹ and when he walked rather fast, his heart beat painfully.

He did not do anything about this for a long time, but finally he became anxious and went to see a doctor, and the doctor sent him to hospital. Another young doctor examined him there and said, "I don't want to mislead you, Mr Perkins. You're very ill, and I believe that you are unlikely to live much longer. Would you like me to arrange for anybody to come and see you before you die?"²

Dave thought for a few seconds and then he answered, "I'd like another doctor to come and see me."