



## 脱口说英语丛书

## 科普英语脱口说 Popular Science English Talk-Show

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## **刷 言** PREFACE

"科学技术是第一生产力"。一直以来,人们对科技在人类社会中所起的作用给予了高度的肯定。随着社会的发展,科学技术变得越来越举足轻重。学习科技知识以跟上时代发展的需求也变得必不可少。

本书包含生物、自然、化学、天文、地理、电子等方面的内容,形象立体地介绍了部分与人类息息相关的科技知识,体现了较强的时代性、知识性,又具有较强的实用性,可以满足人们了解科学、学习科学的需求。

本书在编排上有如下特点:

脱口而出:网罗流行、实用的句子;

触类旁通:一语多说,多种表达,举一反三;

对答如流:经典贴切的对话,打造完全符合读者的语言环境;

鲜活词汇: 收录了生动的与本单元相关的词汇。

希望本书能为科学技术在社会生活中的普及贡献一份力量,并 能提高更多人对学习科学技术的兴趣。

## (京)新登字 130 号

## 内 容 简 介

本书包含生物、自然、化学、天文、地理、电子等各方面科普英语内容,形象立体地介绍了部分与人类息息相关的科技知识,体现了较强的时代性、知识性、又具有较强的实用性,可以满足人们了解科学、学习科学的需求。

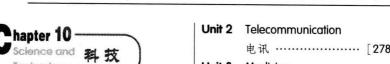
本书分为若干单元,每一单元都由脱口而出、触类旁通、对答如流、鲜活词汇四部分组成,对于科普英语的口语练习大有裨益,适合广大英语学习者和爱好者使用。

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部系统帷一一家中央级综合性科技出版机构,我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

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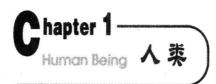
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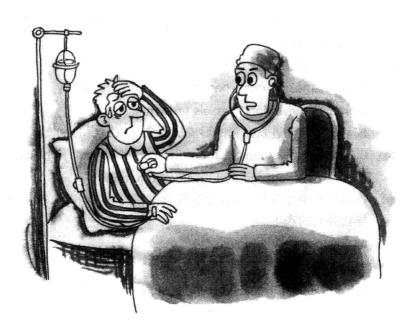
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## **Disease**

疾病



## 1

## Talk Show

#### 脱口而出

- Asthma has grown into an epidemic now.
   哮喘病现在已发展成为流行病了。
- Perhaps half of all asthma takes the allergic form, which is associated with a family history of the disease. 也许半数的哮喘病以过敏的形式出现,这种情况与患者家庭有哮喘病史有关。
- Education can protect the minds from the brain's physical deterioration.接受教育能保护智力免受大脑自然衰退的影响。
- 4 Cigarette smoking was a major cause of illness and death in the United States.
  在美国,抽烟是疾病和死亡的一个主要原因。
- Passive smoking may speed the growth of tumor by prompting new blood vessels to form.
  被动吸烟会促进新血管的形成从而会导致肿瘤的生长。
- 6 Cigarette fumes contain more than 60 chemicals, including arsenic and benzene that encourage tumor. 香烟烟雾中今有 60 多种化学物质,其中包括砷和苯,这都会导致肿瘤的产生。
- AIDS is not easy to catch.艾滋病不容易染上。
- Salt is a culprit in high blood pressure.食盐是高血压的一个原因。

- Coronary heart disease is the most frequent and dangerous form of heart disease among adults.
  冠心病是成年人中最常见而又最危险的一种心脏病。
- A stroke occurs when the blood flow to a section of the brain stops.

血流在脑的某一部分受阻时就发生中风。

## Comprehend by Analogy

#### 触类旁通

- ▶恐怖和其他消极情绪的产生皆与扁桃体有关。
- The amygdala is involved in the production of a fear response and other negative emotions.
- The amygdala relates to the production of a fear response and other negative emotions.
- ▶救死扶伤
- heal the wounded and rescue the dying
- retrieve the dying or rescue the wounded
- ▶病入膏肓
- The disease has attached the vitals.
- have no hope of recovery
- bond all hope
- ▶器官移植术也能传播艾滋。
- Organ transplants could also spread AIDS.
- AIDS could also be spreaded by organ transplants.

## 3

## Reply Fluently

#### 对警切流

#### Conversation 1

A: What's your trouble?

B: I've been coughing all day.

A: When did the cough begin?

B: It started two days ago.

A: Have you had any chest pain?

B:Yes,I have a little here, but mainly it hurts here on the left side of my belly.

A: It sounds like you had tuberculosis, let me examine you briefly, and we'll see if we can make you comfortable.

A:哪儿不舒服?

B:整天一直咳嗽。

A:什么时候开始咳嗽的?

B:两天前。

A:胸口是否痛?

B:这里有一点痛,但主要还是左腹部痛。

A:看起来你好像患上了肺结核,先检查一下,看看有什么办法能使你好受些。

#### **Conversation 2**

- A: Today so many people are talking about AIDS. Is the AIDS epidemic very serious now?
- B:Oh, this disease will be the most serious public-health problem we are facing in the 21 century. On an global scale, it threatens to undermine countries.
- A; Oh, it's so terrible? What do you mean by "undermine countries"?

- B:It is a very serious disease in the middle ages of the population, so that it will greatly reduce the number of people carrying out the functions of the society.
- A: We know that AIDS is mainly caused by sex contact and blood exchange or drug abuse. Do you think people's basic behavior can be altered in time to stop the AIDS epidemic?
- B:In time to have a significant impact, yes. I don't think we'll be perfect. People will respond differently. People were obviously willing to change their behavior when they were made to realize how severe a risk they were taking.
- A: What about groups not yet hard hit? Can the message get to them before massive death occurs?
- B:It is certainly harder to reach people when they don't see the consequence of what they're doing right around them.
- A: How can we reach people?
- B:A massive educational campaign is the only thing conceivable at the moment that can help.
- A:So everyone shall not pass the ball in fighting against AIDS.
- A:现在很多人在谈论艾滋病,它的传播程度很严重吗?
- B:艾滋病是21 世纪我们面临的头号健康大敌。从全球范围来说,艾滋病将危害国计民生。
- A:有那么严重吗? 你所说的危害"国计民生"是指什么?
- B:艾滋病会在中间年龄段人群中间广泛传播,导致在社会上工作的 人员大量减少。
- A:艾滋病主要是通过性接触和血液,或者是吸毒传播的。你认为我们可以及时改变人们的基本行为,来阻止艾滋病的传播吗?
- B:及时产生重大影响,是可以做到的,我认为我们不会有什么万全之策。人们会做出不同的反应。当人们意识到自己的行为实在冒险时,他们显然愿意改变自己的行为。

- A:对于那些还未受到危害的群体,在大规模死亡发生之前,他们能 意识到艾滋病的严重性吗?
- B: 当人们对自己的所作所为未看到有何不良后果时,要让人们意识到问题的性质肯定会难得多。
- A:怎样才能让人们意识到问题的严重性呢?
- B:开展大规模的教育是目前惟一行之有效的手段。
- A: 所以, 与艾滋病之战, 每个人都责无旁贷。

#### **Conversation 3**

- A: What's wrong with you?
- B; I've got a bad cough and there's an ache in my chest.
- A: (After examination) You've got bronchitis.
- B; Oh, is it serious?
- A:No, but you've got to be careful about it. Are you allergic to penicillin?
- B:No, usually not.
- A: Then you'll have an injection.
- A:哪里不舒服?
- B:我咳嗽得很厉害,胸口痛。
- A:(检查后)你得了气管炎。
- B:哦,很严重吗?
- A:不严重,但你得当心点儿。你对青霉素过敏吗?
- B:不,平常不会过敏。
- A:那就给你打一针。

#### **Conversation 4**

- A: Good morning. What seems to be the trouble?
- B: I've got an awful ache in my belly.
- A:Oh, how long have you had this ache?

B:About three weeks. But it got real bad last night, and I threw up some blood.

A: Does the pain stay in that one place?

B.Yes.

A: When does it come on?

B: No special time. It just comes and goes.

A: Is this the first?

B:That's right. I never had that before.

A:早上好。什么症状?

B:我肚子疼得厉害。

A:噢,多长时间了?

B:大约三星期了。但昨天晚上最疼,而且吐了一些血。

A:疼痛只在这一个地方吗?

B:是的。

A:什么时候发作?

B:没特定的时间,只是时有时无。

A:这是第一次吗?

B:是的。我以前从没有得过。

## 4

## **Key Words**

### 鲜活词汇

therapy ['θerəpi] 治疗
eczema ['eksimə] 湿疹
framework ['freimwəːk] 构造
exacerbate [igˈzæsəˌbeit] 加剧
steroid ['sterəid] 类固醇
predispose [ˌpridisˈpəuz] 预先安排
pore [pɔː] 毛孔
deficit ['defisit] 赤字

dysfunction [dis'faŋkʃən] 官能异常 cortex ['kɔːteks] 外皮 asthma ['æsmə] 哮喘病 mite [mait] 微小的东西 pulmonary ['palmənəri] 肺部的 parasite ['pærəsait] 寄生虫 hay fever 花粉病 predisposition [ˌpriːdispə'ziʃən] 倾向

apnea [æp'niə] 窒息
menopause ['menəpɔːz] 更年期
obesity [əu'biːsiti] 肥胖
hypopnea 呼吸不足
suicide ['suəˌsaid] 自杀
sobriety [səu'braiəti] 清醒
headache ['hedeik] 头痛
earache ['iəreik] 耳痛
flu [flu:] 流行性感冒
cough [kəf] 咳嗽
inject [in'dʒekt] 注射
nurse [nəːs] 护士
recovery [ri'kʌvəri] 痊愈
pneumonia [njuː'məunjə] 肺炎

hiccup ['hikap] 打嗝
high blood pressure 高血压
heart disease 心脏病
inflammation [ˌinflə'meiʃən]发炎
infectious disease 传染病
dysentery ['disəntri]痢疾
AIDS 艾滋病
mental disease 精神病
leukemia [luː'kiːmiə]白血病
tablet ['tæblit]药片
pill [pil]药丸
potion ['pəuʃən]药水
capsule ['kæpsjuːl]胶囊



## Care for Life

## 养生



## 1

## Talk Show

#### 脱口而出

Cats and dogs may play a role in taming your "stress response", according to a recent study presented at the American Heart Association Scientific Sessions.

全美心脏病协会科学会上发表的一份研究报告称,猫、狗可能在缓和你的"紧张性反应"方面起作用。

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