

ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

医学英语

主编 黄仁昌

东北师范大学出版社



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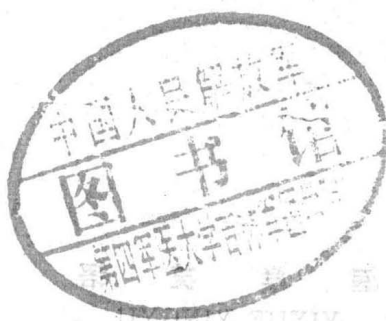
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黄仁昌 主编
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前 言

本书是《医用基础英语》的续本，作为大专各专业班英语教学的课本。

本教材包括30篇课文和1000道语法练习题。为适应学校教学和空军医疗专业技术干部复习迎考的需要，课文和语法练习取材于《空军专业技术干部晋升专业技术职务统一考试复习指南》中的英语（医学类）部分；单词、短语的注释与《医用基础英语》相衔接，并重复了少数医学专业词汇和术语，对课文中较难的句子做了详细的语法注解，开辟了与空军统考题型相一致的课文阅读理解和完型填空练习。视课文的长度每课设阅读理解5题或10题，每5题的跨度为两至三个自然段，十二行左右；每课设一个或两个完型填空题，要求填结构词或主题词。为提高学员的应用能力，也为适应将来空军统考题型的变化，大部分语法练习题由选择填空改为按要求填空，并分类列出了要求和要点，个别题作了修正。本教材配有《医学英语学习指导》一书。

本教材由郑素贤、王文静、于丽、张华强、黄仁昌分别编写了第1—10课、11—16课（及总词汇表）、17—23课、24—30课和语法练习题，均经集体讨论审订。魏克全、刘福祥、李先锋、韩学平、胡芳、艾永华、鲁桂臻参加了编写工作。由于时间仓促及编者水平所限，本教材中的错误和缺点在所难免，敬请读者指正。

在编写过程中，我们得到了空军医学高等专科学校领导和机关的大力支持以及有关医学专业教研室的热情帮助，在此一并致谢。

编 者

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CONTENTS

LESSON 1	WE NEED CLEANER AIR.....	(1)
LESSON 2	SALT AND OUR LIFE	(4)
LESSON 3	SOUND OR NOISE	(7)
LESSON 4	CANCER.....	(10)
LESSON 5	THE HUMAN POPULAATION	(15)
LESSON 6	COMING; LONGER LIFE-SPANS	(21)
LESSON 7	(1) HOW SMOKING DAMAGES THE LUNGS	(26)
	(2) NO SMOKING!	(27)
LESSON 8	THE WORD "MEDICINE"	(32)
LESSON 9	DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION.....	(35)
LESSON 10	AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE	(39)
LESSON 11	THE ORGAN SYSTEMS.....	(43)
LESSON 12	BODY DEFENSES AGAINST INFECTIONS	(49)
LESSON 13	CROSS INFECTION AND THE NURSE	(53)
LESSON 14	THE LADY WITH THE LAMP	(57)
LESSON 15	SMOKING AND HEALTH	(63)
LESSON 16	INFLUENZA.....	(68)
LESSON 17	NUTRITION	(73)
LESSON 18	AIR POLLUTION	(78)
LESSON 19	BLOOD CIRCULATION	(81)
LESSON 20	METABOLISM.....	(85)
LESSON 21	RESPIRATION AND THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.....	(90)
LESSON 22	HOW TO BE A GOOD DOCTOR	(95)
LESSON 23	MEDICINE AS A SCIENCE.....	(102)
LESSON 24	HOW COLORS AFFECT YOUR MOODS AND HEALTH...(109)	
LESSON 25	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION...(115)	
LESSON 26	HUMAN CIRCULATORY PROBLEMS	(123)
LESSON 27	LEARN AND REMEMBER.....	(128)
LESSON 28	THE NERVES NATURE'S RADAR AND COMPUTER NETWORKS.....	(133)
LESSON 29	INSTRUCTION FOR USE OF DRUG ROTER TABLETS...(138)	
LESSON 30	HOW TO WRITE A BUSINESS LETTER.....	(144)
	GRAMMAR EXERCISES	(151-195)
	VOCABULARY.....	(196-225)

LESSON ONE

TEXT

WE NEED CLEANER AIR

People and the sources of air pollution are found in the same places. This means that cities that have large populations have the biggest problem of dirty air. Air pollution is caused by many different things. A major source of air pollution is the gas fumes from cars. Statistics show that 93 percent of all auto trips are within cities. Another major source of dirty air is the burning of coal and oil for energy. This energy is needed to make electricity. Of course, much more electricity is used in the city than in the country.

On the average, we throw away more trash and garbage than the year before. The burning of garbage contributes to air pollution. Many major industries are also responsible for the dirty air in and around cities¹. The fumes from iron, steel, chemical, and petroleum production add particles to the air.

The effects of air pollution range from mild headaches to death². The levels of pollution found in heavy traffic may cause headaches or loss of clear vision. Wherever coal and oil are used for fuel, fumes may kill trees and plants and cause metal to corrode³. In some of the larger cities, these fumes endanger the lives of human beings by contributing to lung diseases and causing early deaths.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

source [sɔ:s]	n. 根源, 出处	statistics [stə'tistiks]	n. 〔复〕统计; 统计数字
pollution [pə'lju:ʃən]	n. 污染, 玷污	auto ['ɔ:təu]	n. 汽车
population [pəpju'leiʃən]	n. 人口 (数字); (人、物) 全体	trip [trip]	n. (车辆较短距离的) 行驶, 往返
major ['meɪdʒə]	a. 较大的; 主要的	coal [kəʊl]	n. 煤; 煤块
dirty ['dɜ:ti]	a. 脏的	oil [ɔɪl]	n. 油, 石油
fume [fju:m]	n. (浓烈或难闻的) 烟, 气		

energy ['enədʒi]	n. 活力; 能量	add [æd]	v. 添加, 增添
electricity [ilek'trisiti]	n. 电; 电学	particle ['pɑ:tɪkl]	n. 微粒; 极小量
throw away	扔掉	effect [i'fekt]	n. 结果; 作用, 影响
trash [træʃ]	n. 落叶; 垃圾	range [reɪndʒ]	vi. (在一定范围内) 变动, 变化
garbage ['gɑ:bɪdʒ]	n. 废料; 垃圾	level ['levl]	n. 水平; 标准
contribute to	促成, 有助于	heavy ['hevi]	a. 大量的, 多的; 重的
industry ['ɪndəstri]	n. 工业; 勤奋	traffic ['træfɪk]	n. 交通; 交通量
responsible for	对……负责; 造成……的原因	clear [kliə]	a., v. 清澈的, 清晰的; 使清澈
iron ['aɪən]	n., v. 铁, 铁制品; 烫平	vision ['vɪʒən]	n. 视觉; 眼光
steel [sti:l]	n. 钢, 钢铁, 钢制品	kill [kɪl]	v. 弄死, 毁掉
petroleum [pi'treʊljəm]	n. 石油	tree [tri:]	n. 树木
production [prə'dʌkʃən]	n. 生产	metal ['metl]	n. 金属; 金属制品
corrode [kə'reɪd]	v. 腐蚀; 起腐蚀作用		

NOTES

1. Many major industries are also responsible for the dirty air in and around cities.

许多主要工业也是造成城市里及其周围空气污染的原因。

be responsible for 对……负责, 在本句中意为“是(造成)……的原因”。如:

The nervous system is responsible for the coordination of bodily activities.
神经系统负责人体活动。

Last year, pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for one per cent of the deaths in this city. 去年这个城市百分之一的死亡是肺结核造成的。

2. The effects of air pollution range from mild headaches to death.

空气污染的结果是从轻微头痛到死亡。

句中 range 意为(在……范围内)变动, 常与 between...and 和 from...to 连用。如:

The time of observation of the patients ranged from three months to two years. 观察这些病人的时间为三个月至两年。

3. Wherever coal and oil are used for fuel, fumes may kill trees and plants and cause metal to corrode.

哪里用煤和油做燃料, 哪里的烟气就可能毁坏树木和植物, 腐蚀金属。

wherever 意为无论什么地方, 连接词, 引出地点(亦可叫做让步)状语从句。如:

Wherever David goes, he is welcome. 戴维德无论走到哪里都受到欢迎。

COMPREHENSION

选择最佳答案，并在所选答案前字母上画圈（注：以后各课的同类要求不再重复列出）：

1. This passage is about _____.
A. cities B. cars C. industries D. air pollution
2. What is said about air pollution?
A. The main cause of air pollution is people.
B. The causes and effects of air pollution are both found in cities.
C. The effects of air pollution range from headaches to death.
D. Air pollution is caused by dirty air.
3. Why is air pollution more grave in the city than in the country?
A. Because there is a large population in the city.
B. Because the air in the city is dirty.
C. Because there are more cars in the city.
D. Because there are more sources of air pollution in the city.
4. People and the sources of air pollution are found _____.
A. in different places B. in the same places
C. in some places D. in many places
5. The fumes from coal and oil may make metal _____.
A. turn black B. become rusty
C. corrode D. twist

CLOZE TEST

在空白处填入一个适当的词（注：以后各课的同类要求不再重复列出）：

_____ 1 _____ the average, we throw _____ 2 _____ more trash and garbage _____ 3 _____ the year before. The burning _____ 4 _____ garbage contributes _____ 5 _____ air pollution. Many major industries are also responsible _____ 6 _____ the dirty air _____ 7 _____ and _____ 8 _____ cities. The fumes _____ 9 _____ iron, steel, chemical and petroleum production add particles _____ 10 _____ the air.

LESSON TWO

TEXT

SALT AND OUR LIFE

Salt is as necessary to life as water¹. In many areas of Africa, people once drank the urine of animals because they had no other source of salt. Without salt, human beings die.

The human body demands that the amount of salt in the blood always stay the same². When the body does not get enough salt, it protects itself by letting less salt leave the body in urine and sweat. But it can not reduce this output to zero. Some salt is always escaping. On a completely saltless diet, like that of some people in Africa, the body steadily loses small amounts of salt through the kidneys and sweat glands³. It then tries to adjust to this loss by speeding up its secretion of water. In this way, the body attempts to keep the amount of salt in the blood at the necessary level. The result is a slow drying up of the body and, finally, death⁴. The person dies of thirst.

In cases where there is little or no water to drink, the body tries to do the opposite thing⁵. Again, it must keep the salt level in the blood constant. Because it has little water, it attempts to stop water from leaving the body and to increase its secretion of salt. But, as with the escaping salt, it cannot be completely successful. Some water still leaves and the person eventually dies of thirst. In short, the body's normal needs for salt and for water are both parts of the same important need—to keep the salt level in the blood constant.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Africa [ˈæfrikə]	n. 非洲	output [ˈaʊtput] n. 产量; (力等) 输出量
urine [ˈjuəriːn]	n. 尿	
demand [diˈmɑːnd] v., n. 要求, 需要		zero [ˈziərəʊ] n., vt. 零, 零点; 把……减少到零
sweat [swet] n., v. 汗; 出汗		
reduce [riˈdjuːs] v. 减少, 缩减		escape [isˈkeɪp] v. 逃跑; 流出, 漏出

completely [kəm'pli:tli]	ad. 完全地, 完整地	secretion [si'kriʃən] n. 分泌, 分泌液
saltless ['sɔ:ltlis]	a. 无盐的	attempt [ə'tempt] vt., n. 尝试, 试图; 企图
diet ['daɪət]	n. 饮食	dry up 枯竭, 干涸
steadily ['stedili]	ad. 稳定地, 平稳地	opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] a. 相反的, 对面的
lose [lu:z] (lost, lost)	v. 丢失, 丧失	constant ['kɒnstənt] a. 不变的, 永恒的
adjust to	适应于	successful [sək'sesful] a. 成功的, 有成就的
speed up	加速	eventually [i'ventʃuəli] ad. 终于, 最后
		in short 简单地

NOTES

1. Salt is as necessary to life as water.

盐和水一样, 是我们生活所必需的。

as...as 意为“像……一样”, 第一个as是副词, 第二个 as 是连接词。如:

The history of nursing is as old as the history of man.

护理的历史和人类的历史一样悠久。

2. The human body demands that the amount of salt in the blood always stay the same. 人体要求血液中的盐含量总是保持恒定。

宾语从句中的谓语 stay 是虚拟语气形式, 即动词用 (should) + 原形, 这是主句的谓语 demand 所要求的。类似的动词还有 suggest, propose, recommend, move, order, request, desire, insist 等。如:

The director recommended that she study more English before going abroad. 导师建议她在出国前再学些英语。

3. On a completely saltless diet, like that of some people in Africa, the body steadily loses small amounts of salt through the kidneys and sweat glands. 即使饮食完全无盐, 像非洲一些人的饮食一样, 人体也通过肾脏和汗腺不断地丧失少量盐。句中的 on 是介词, 表示“处于……状态中”; like 是介词, 作“像、如”解; that是代词, 代替 a completely saltless diet.

4. The result is a slow drying up of the body and, finally, death.

结果是人体慢慢干瘪, 最后死亡。

句中的 drying up 是名词化的动名词短语, 在句中作表语。名词化的动名词具有更多的名词的特点, 可有冠词, 可有定语, 不再有状语和宾语, 若需要宾语, 要用 of 再跟宾语。如:

The first stage was the building of a reservoir with a capacity of 1 000 million cubic metres.

第一期工程是修建一座容量为十亿立方米的水库。

5. In cases where there is little or no water to drink, the body tries to do the opposite thing.

在少水或无水的情况下，人体就力图做相反的事。

句中的 where 引出同位语从句。如：

Then comes the question where we are to get the medicines needed.

那末就产生了这么一个问题：我们到哪里去找到所需要的药呢？

6. But, as with the escaping salt, it can't be completely successful.

但是如同抑制盐排泄一样，抑制水排泄也是不会完全成功的。

句中的 as with 意为“如同……的情况一样”。it 指代 to stop water from leaving the body.

COMPREHENSION

1. _____ is not the result of a lack of salt in the body.
A. That the person dies of thirst B. That the body dries up
C. That the body secretes more water D. That the person gets fatter
2. "Steadily" in this passage means _____.
A. heavily B. poorly C. properly D. regularly
3. The human body requires that the salt level in the blood _____.
A. be kept constant B. be not too low
C. is kept constant D. be kept high enough
4. To keep the salt level in the blood constant, the body needs _____.
A. normal amounts of neither salt nor water
B. normal amounts of either salt or water
C. normal amounts of both water and salt D. normal amounts of salt only
5. When the body does not get enough salt, it protects itself by _____.
A. allowing less salt to leave the body
B. slowing down its secretion of water
C. drinking more water D. stopping water from leaving the body

CLOZE TEST

In 1 where there is little or no 2 to drink, the body tries to do the 3 thing. Again it must keep the 4 level in the blood 5. Because it has little 6, it attempts to stop water from 7 the body and to increase its 8 of salt. But as with the escaping 9, it can't be completely successful. Some water still leaves and the person eventually dies of 10.

LESSON THREE

TEXT

SOUND OR NOISE

What is noise? Scientists define noise as "any undesired sound". This means that any sound can become a noise. How does this happen? Sound is produced by vibrations of air. The sources of the sound—a piano, a voice, a loud bell—starts the air moving in waves. These air waves are funneled through your outer ear to your eardrum. The air waves cause your eardrum to vibrate, and you hear sound.

The human ear can hear a wide range of sounds. This range is measured in units called decibels.

The sound of a whisper has a decibel level of 20, the sound of conversation has a decibel level of 60, and the sound of an airplane is about 110 decibels.

Sound is said to become noise (and can begin to damage your hearing if it is continued) when it goes above 86 decibels¹. Of course, sounds below 86 decibels can be called noise when they interrupt other sounds and are unwanted. An example of this is the sound of a vacuum cleaner when it drowns out your telephone conversation².

Prolonged noise can cause deafness. Doctors have found that electric guitars and other amplified instruments may produce decibel levels from 90 to 105. These levels, doctors feel, can begin to cause deafness in the musicians and their listeners³ if their ears are continuously hit by such high decibel noise.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

noise [nɔɪz]	n. 噪声, 杂音	mean [mi:n] (meant, meant)	
define...as 把.....定义为, 把.....解释为		v. 意指, 作.....解释, 用意	
undesired [ʌndɪ'zaɪəd]	a. 不希望得到的, 非所要求的	vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃən]	n. 振动, 颤动
sound [saund]	n., v. 声音, 响, 发声	piano [pi'ænoʊ]	n. 钢琴

voice [ˈvɔɪs]	n. 说话声, 噪音	真空的	
funnel [ˈfʌnl]	vt., n. 使汇集; 漏斗	cleaner [ˈkli:nə]	n. 打扫清洁的人;
outer [ˈaʊtə]	a. 外部的, 外侧的		清洁器
eardrum [ˈiədɾəm]	n. 耳鼓	drown out	淹没; 压过 (另一声音)
vibrate [ˈvaɪbreɪt]	v. 使颤动, 颤动	telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn]	n. 电话
measure [ˈmeɪʒə]	v., n. 测量	prolong [prəˈlɒŋ]	vt. 延长, 拉长
unit [ˈju:nɪt]	n. 单位	deafness [ˈdefnis]	n. 聋
decibel [ˈdesɪbəl]	n. 分贝	electric [ɪˈlektɪk]	a. 电的; 导电的
whisper [ˈwɪspə]	v., n. 耳语, 私语	guitar [ˈɡɪtɑ:]	n. 吉它
conversation [kənˈvəˈseɪʃən]	n. 会 话, 谈话	amplify [ˈæmplɪfaɪ]	vt. 放大, 扩大
airplane [ˈæəpleɪn]	n. (美) 飞机	instrument [ˈɪnstrəmənt]	n. 仪器, 乐器
damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ]	n., vt. 损害, 毁坏	musician [mju:ˈzɪʃən]	n. 音乐家
of course	当然	listener [ˈlɪsnə]	n. 听者, 听众之一
interrupt [ɪntəˈrʌpt]	v. 中断, 阻碍; 打扰	continuously [kənˈtɪnjuəsli]	ad. 持 续地, 连续地
unwanted [ʌnˈwɒntɪd]	a. 不需要的, 多余的, 讨厌的	hit [hɪt] (hit, hit)	vt. 打击, 碰撞, 袭击
vacuum [ˈvækjuəm]	n., a. 真空;		

NOTES

1. Sound is said to become noise (...) when it goes above 86 decibels.
一般认为, 声音超过86分贝就成为噪音。
to become noise 在句中作主语补语, it 指代 sound.
2. An example of this is the sound of a vacuum cleaner when it drowns out your telephone conversation.
真空吸尘器的声音淹没你的电话交谈声就是其中一例。
这是一个倒装句, 表语在句首, 这样在意思上紧呈上文。
3. These levels, doctors feel, can begin to cause deafness in the musicians and their listeners...
医生认为, ……, 这些等级的噪音能慢慢使他们 (音乐家及其听众) 耳聋。
句中的 doctors feel 是插入语。这类插入语可插在句子中间, 也可放在句子末尾。如:
That will be a good beginning, I hope. 希望这是一个良好的开端。

COMPREHENSION

1. Scientists define noise as something that is not _____.

A. happy B. desired C. pleasant D. bearable

2. _____ is not said to become noise.

- A. A sound above 86 decibels B. A sound that is unwanted
C. A sound that can cause deafness D. A sound that is desired

3. "Unit" in this passage means _____.

- A. an official person B. an inch
C. a fixed amount D. a link

4. If something had a decibel level of 70, it might not be called _____.

- A. a noise B. a sound
C. a cause of deafness D. unwanted

5. A decibel level of _____ can cause deafness in the musicians and their listeners.

- A. one hundred B. eighty C. twenty D. seventy

CLOZE TEST

The sound of a 1 has a decibel level of 20, the sound of 2 has a decibel level of 60, and the sound of an 3 is about 110 decibels.

Sound is said to become 4 when it goes above 86 decibels. Of course, sounds below 5 decibels can be called 6 when they interrupt other 7 and are unwanted. An example of 8 is the sound of a vacuum 9 when it drowns out your telephone 10.

LESSON FOUR

TEXT

CANCER

Certain diseases also increase the risk of cancer. Patients with ulcerative colitis and pernicious anemia, for instance, have a predisposition to cancer and frequently develop colon and stomach tumors.

Women have an above-normal chance of developing breast cancer if they have had, no children, or a first baby after 30, prior breast disease, or a family history of breast cancer.

Alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking are the main causes of esophageal cancer in Europe and probably in the U.S. as well¹. This relationship has not been studied as intensively as that of cigarettes and lung cancer², but it has been found that drinking more than six ounces of 80-proof liquor each day (or the equivalent in beer or wine) may increase chances of developing cancer of the esophagus at least two- or three-fold. Cigarette smoking markedly increases the odds of developing this form of cancer, and when combined with drinking alcohol is a particularly potent promoter of both cancers of the esophagus and the mouth³.

The most important risk factor in lung cancer is an environmental one—cigarette smoking. Smoking one or two cigarettes a day probably does not increase your risk of developing lung cancer appreciably. But at nine or ten cigarettes a day, your lung-cancer risk is about four times that of a non-smoker⁴. And smoking a pack or more of cigarettes a day puts you in a high-risk category—ten or more times the normal risk.

Does breathing polluted air contribute to lung cancer? Yes—~~in~~inhaling asbestos or other industrial particles in factories has been shown to be an important cause of lung cancer among employees. But, while air pollution may enhance the carcinogenic effects of tobacco, there is little evidence that air pollution itself contributes to the cancer risk of the general population⁵.

The cancer-causation puzzle becomes increasingly complicated when two or more risk factors are combined—say, a family history of lung cancer

and habitual cigarette smoking. They have a deadly, multiplying effect on each other.

The key to cancer prevention at present is to identify personal risk factors—and make a commitment to do something about them.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

risk [risk]	n. 危险, 风险	成的) 酒	
ulcerative ['ʌlsəreɪtɪv]	a. 溃疡的	wine [waɪn]	n. 葡萄酒, 果酒
colitis [kə'laitɪs]	n. 结肠炎	at least	至少
pernicious [pə(:)'niʃəs]	a. 有毒的, 致命的, 恶性的	-fold [fəʊld]	[后缀] (附于数词后) 表示“倍”, “重”
anemia [ə'ni:miə]	n. 贫血症	odds [ɒdz]	n. (事情发生的) 可能性; 不平等
predisposition ['pri:ˌdispə'ziʃən]	n. 易感染	combine [kəm'baɪn]	v. 使结合, 结合
have a ~ ot	有...倾向, 易患	particularly [pə'tɪkjələ]	ad. 特别, 尤其
colon ['kəʊlən]	n. 结肠; 胃号	potent ['pəʊtənt]	a. (药、酒等) 有效力的, 有力的
chance [tʃa:ns]	n. 机会; [复] 可能性; 机率	promoter [prə'məʊtə]	n. 启动子, 助长者
breast [brest]	n. 乳房	environmental [ɪnˌvaɪərən'mentl]	a. 环境的, 环境产生的
prior ['praɪə]	a. 在先的, 居先的	appreciably [ə'pri:ʃiəbli]	ad. 可估计到地, 可感觉到地
history ['hɪstəri]	n. 历史	pack [pæk]	n. 包
alcohol ['ælkəhɒl]	n., a. 酒精, 酒精的	category ['kætɪɡəri]	n. 种类, 范畴
consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən]	n. 消费 (量); 消耗	breathe [bri:ð]	v. 呼吸
cigarette [sɪɡə'ret]	n. 纸烟, 卷烟	inhale [ɪn'heɪl]	v. 吸入, 吸气
smoking ['sməʊkɪŋ]	n. 抽烟; 烟	asbestos [æz'bestəs]	(asbestos) n. 石棉
esophageal [i(:), səfe'dʒi(:)əl]	a. 食管的	industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl]	a. 工业的, 产业的
Europe ['juərəp]	n. 欧洲	among [ə'mʌŋ]	prep. 在...之间, 在...之中
as well	也, 还	employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:]	n. 雇工, 雇员
probably ['prɒəbəbli]	ad. 很可能, 大概, 或许	enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns]	vt. 提高, 增强
intensively [ɪn'tensɪvli]	ad. 深入地	carcinogenic [ˌkɑ:sɪnə'dʒenɪk]	
ounce [aʊns]	n. 盎司, 英两		
proof [pru:f]	n. (酒精、酒类的) 强度标准; 证据		
liquor ['likə]	n. 液体; (尤指蒸馏制		

tobacco [tə'beɪkəʊ]	a. 致癌的 n. 烟草, 烟草制品	deadly ['dedli] a., ad. 致命的, 非常	的, 习以为常的
evidence ['evidəns]	n. 证据, 迹象	multiply ['mʌltiplai] v.	增加, 成倍地增加
causation [kə:'zeɪʃən]	n. (某种结果的) 引起, 因果关系	at present	现在, 目前
puzzle ['pʌzl]	n. 难题, 谜	identify [ai'dentɪfaɪ] vt.	识别, 认出
complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd]	a. 结构复杂的, 难懂的	personal ['pɜ:sənəl]	a. 个人的, 私人的
habitual [hə'bitʃuəl]	a. 习惯(性)	commitment [kə'mɪtmənt]	n. 承担义务, 许诺

NOTES

1. Alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking are the main causes of esophageal cancer in Europe and probably in the U. S. as well.

饮酒和吸烟, 在欧洲是或许在美国也是食道癌的主要原因。

句末的 as well 作“也、又、同样”解, 通常位于句末。如:

This therapy is true of other cases as well. 这种疗法也适用于其它病例。

The old physician has knowledge and experience as well.

这位老医生既有知识, 又有经验。

2. This relationship has not been studied as intensively as that of cigarettes and lung cancer,

这种关系尚未像吸烟与肺癌之间的关系那样经过深入细致的研究。

句中的 not as...as 意为“不如...那样”, that 代替 the relationship.

3. Cigarette smoking..., and when combined with drinking alcohol is a particularly potent promoter of both cancers of the esophagus and the mouth.

伴有饮酒时, 吸烟是食道癌和口腔癌的特别强烈的启动子。

when 引导的状语从句中省去主语 cigarette smoking 和助动词 is。在有些状语从句中, 如果主语与主句的主语相同, 且有 be 动词, 这时从句的主语和 be 动词可省。如:

This disease will cause death unless (it is) treated promptly.

如不及时治疗, 这种病会引起死亡。

4. ...your lung-cancer risk is about four times that of a non-smoker.

你得肺癌的危险性大约是不吸烟者的四倍。

句中的 times 意为“倍”, 表示三倍以上时用, ...+times 作后面名词的定语, 本句中的 that 代替 the risk。如:

The volume of the sun is about 1 300 000 times the volume (或用 that) of the earth. 太阳的体积约为地球体积的 1 300 000 倍。

5. There is little evidence that air pollution itself contributes to the cancer