

# 医学英语选

第一册

謝大任 梁夢非 編

商 務 印 書 館

# 医学英語选

第一册

謝大任 梁夢非編

商务印書館

1960年·北京

## 內 容 提 要

本書課文除少數由編者自寫外，主要選自蘇聯出版的醫學英語課本和英美醫學教科書。第一、二冊的內容以人體生理解剖為主，一般的醫學常識及衛生知識為輔。材料排列由淺入深。每課課文後附有詞匯及注釋。每冊後并附詞匯總表。本書可供已有二、三年英語程度的醫學院學生及醫務工作者閱讀自修之用，使他們修完本書後可以掌握醫學英語基本詞匯和常用短語。

## 醫 學 英 語 總

### 第 一 冊

謝大任 梁夢彝編

---

商 務 印 書 館 出 版

北京東總布胡同10號

(北京市書刊出版業營業許可証出字第107號)

新華書店北京發行所發行 各地新華書店經售

京華印書局印刷 宣武裝訂廠裝訂

統一書號：9017·206

---

1960年4月初版 開本 850×1168 1/32

1960年4月北京第1次印刷 字數 173千字

印張 3—10/16 印數 1—5,000

零售 (10) 0.55元

## 編輯大意

1. 本書供已有二、三年英語程度的医学院校学生或医务工作者作为英語讀本或自修書籍。

2. 本書第一、二冊的內容以人体生理解剖为主，一般的医学常識及卫生知識为輔。

3. 本書課文主要选自苏联出版的医学英語讀本和最近出版的英美医学教科書等。

4. 每篇課文后有該課的詞汇及該課的注释。

5. 本書詞汇以世界通用的國際音标注音。

6. 凡單詞后面加 (L.) 字母者，表示該詞是拉丁語原詞；后面加 (G.) 字母者，表示該詞是希臘語原詞，后面加 (It.) 字母者，表示該詞是意大利語原詞。

7. 本書詞汇中的拉丁語及希臘語單詞后面，附有該單詞的复数式。

8. 本書第一冊書前附有英語語音表，以便学习國際音标时参考。

9. 本書每冊書末附有詞汇总表，以便查閱。

## CONTENTS

英語語音表.....	4
1. IN AN INFECTION HOSPITAL.....	9
2. MY FRIENDS.....	10
3. I AM A DOCTOR.....	11
4. A NEW HOSPITAL.....	12
5. MY PATIENTS.....	13
6. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—ESSENTIAL FOOD.....	15
7. PHYSIOLOGIC EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT.....	17
8. SLEEP.....	20
9. THE MICROSCOPE.....	22
10. A RATIONAL RECREATION PROGRAMME.....	24
11. ADMISSION OF A PATIENT TO THE HOSPITAL.....	26
12. TAKING THE TEMPERATURE.....	29
13. A MORNING ROUND.....	31
14. THE OSSEOUS SYSTEM.....	34
15. THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.....	38
16. THE CIRCULATORY OR VASCULAR SYSTEM.....	39
17. THE ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.....	42
18. (a) THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.....	44
(b) THE URINARY OR EXCRETORY SYSTEM.....	45
19. (a) THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	46
(b) THE REPRODUCTIVE OR GENERATIVE SYSTEM.....	47
20. SOME GENERAL FEATURES OF CELLS.....	49
21. EPITHELIAL TISSUE OR EPITHELIUM.....	52
22. CONNECTIVE TISSUE.....	54
23. LI SHIH-CHEN.....	55
24. CARTILAGE.....	59
25. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BONE.....	61
26. LYMPH NODES.....	64
27. THE HEART.....	66
28. THE APEX BEAT AND THE HEART SOUNDS.....	68
29. THE SPLEEN.....	71
30. PAVLOV AT CAMBRIDGE.....	73
31. COMPOSITION OF THE BLOOD.....	76
32. THE CLOTTING MECHANISM.....	79

33. THE SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION.....	80
34. METHOD OF DETERMINING BLOOD PRESSURE.....	83
35. GLANDS.....	86
36. BRITISH DOCTORS ON THE SOVIET HEALTH SERVICE.....	87
VOCABULARY .....	92

# 英語語音表

(附韦氏音标)

## 英語輔音表

(国际音标)

发音部位 发音方法	双 唇 音	唇 齿 音	舌 齿 音	齿 龈 音	齿 龈 后 部 音	硬 顎 齿 龈 音	軟 顎 音	喉 音
破 裂 音	p, b			t, d			k, g	
鼻 音	m			n			ŋ	
破 擦 音						tʃ, dʒ		
摩 擦 音		f, v	θ, ð	s, z	r	ʃ, ʒ	hw	h
旁 流 音				l				
半 元 音	w					j		

## 輔 音

例 詞

国际音标

韦氏音标

双 唇 音

	[p]	(p)
peace, leap	[pi:s], [li:p]	(pēs), (lēp)
	[b]	(b)
bit, rib	[bit], [rib]	(bīt), (rīb)
	[m]	(m)
make, lame	[meik], [leim]	(māk), (lām)
	[w]	(w)
wet, week	[wet], [wi:k]	(wēt), (wēk)

唇 齿 音

	[f]	(f)
fish, beef	[fiʃ], [bi:f]	(fish), (bēf)
	[v]	(v)
vine, five	[vain], [faiv]	(vīn), (fiv)

舌 齿 音

	[θ]	(th)
thin, bath	[θin], [ba:θ]	(thīn), (bāth)
	[ð]	(th)
this, with	[ðis], [wið]	(this), (with)

齿 龈 音

	[t]	(t)
tent, get	[tent], [get]	(těnt) (gět)
	[d]	(d)
did, red	[did], [red]	(dīd), (rěd)
	[n]	(n)
not, son	[nɒt], [sʌn]	(nɒt), (sūn)
	[s]	(s)
sun, rice	[sʌn], [rais]	(sūn), (rīs)
	[z]	(z)
nose, does	[nouz], [dʌz]	(nōz), (düz)
	[l]	(l)
lead, shell	[li:d], [ʃel]	(lēd), (shěll)

齿 龈 后 部 音

	[r]	(r)
rat, try	[ræt], [traɪ]	(răt), (trī)

硬 顎 齿 龈 音

	[tʃ]	(ch)
child, catch	[tʃaɪld], [kætʃ]	(child), (kăch)
	[dʒ]	(j)
bridge, judge	[brɪdʒ], [dʒʌdʒ]	(brīj), (jűj)
	[ʃ]	(sh)
ship, fish	[ʃɪp], [fɪʃ]	(shĭp), (fish)



	[ʒ]	(zh)
vision, measure	['viʒən], ['meʒə]	(vizh'ún), ('mězhūr)

	[j]	(y)
yes, yard	[jes], [jɑ:d]	(yēs), (yārd)

軟 顎 音

	[k]	(k)
kick, book	[kik], [buk]	(kík), (bōók)
	[g]	(g)
get, bag	[get], [bæg]	(gět), (bǎg)
	[ŋ]	(ng)
sing, ink	[siŋ], [iŋk]	(sīng), (íngk)
	[hw]	(hw)
what, white	[hwot], [hwait]	(hwōt), (hwīt)

喉 音

	[h]	(h)
hat, hen	[hæt], [hen]	(hăt), (hěn)

元 音

例 詞

国际音标

韦氏音标

前 元 音

	[i:]	(ē)
seat, read	[si:t], [ri:d]	(sēt), (rēd)
	[i]	(ĭ)
big, sit	[big], [sit]	(bĭg), (sĭt)
	[e]	(ě)
met, egg	[met], [eg]	(mět), (ěg)
	[æ]	(ă)
flag, man	[flæg], [mæn]	(flăg), (măn)

中 元 音

	[ə:]	(û)
bird, purse	[bə:d], [pə:s]	(bûrd), (pûrs)
	[ə]	(ă, â, ě, ěr, ǒ, ŭ)
England, husband	['ɪŋglənd], ['hʌzbənd]	(in'glănd), (hŭz'bănd)

sofa, China	[ˈsoufə], [tʰʃainə]	(sō'fá), (chī'ná)
recent, novel	[ˈri:snt], [ˈnovəl]	(rē'sǎnt), (nǒv'él)
honour, teacher	[ˈɔnə], [tʰi:tʃə]	(ǒn'ěr), (tēch'ěr)
control, connect	[kən'troul], [kə'nekt]	(kǒn-trōl'), (kǒ-někt')
circus, blossom	[ˈsə:kəs], [ˈblɒsəm]	(súr'kǎs), (blǒ'sǎm)

### 后 元 音

	[u:]	(ōō)
too, school	[tu:], [sku:l]	(tōō), (skōōl)
	[u]	(ōō)
book, put	[buk], [put]	(bōōk), (pōōt)
	[o]	(ō)
obey, November	[o'bei], [no'vembə]	(ō-bā'), (nō-věm'bēr)
	[ʌ]	(ǔ)
cup, but	[kʌp], [bʌt]	(kǔp), (bǔt)
	[ɔ:]	(ō)
all, horse	[ɔ:l], [hɔ:rs]	(ôl), (hôrs)
	[ɔ]	(ō)
box, stop	[bɒks], [stɒp]	(bōks), (stōp)
	[ɑ:]	(ā)
card, ask	[kɑ:d], [ɑ:sk]	(kārd), (āsk)

### 双 元 音

	[ei]	(ā)
name, day	[neim], [dei]	(nām), (dā)
	[ou]	(ō)
no, home	[nou], [houm]	(nō), (hōm)
	[ai]	(ī)
nice, my	[nais], [mai]	(nīs), (mī)
	[au]	(ou)
round, town	[raund], [taun]	(round), (toun)
	[oi]	(oi)
boy, oil	[boi], [ɔil]	(boi), (oil)
	[ju:]	(ū)
use, unit	[ju:s], [ˈju:nit]	(ūs), (ū'nīt)

	[ɛə]	(â)
chair, there	[tʃɛə], [ðɛə]	(châr), (thâr)
	[iə]	(ēr, ē'a, ē'ü 等)
here, dear	[hiə], [diə]	(hēr), (dēr)
idea, serious	[ai'diə], ['siəriəs]	(i-dē'a), (sē'rī-ūs)
	[ɔə]	(ōr)
more, door	[mɔə], [dɔə]	(mōr), (dōr)
	[juə]	(ūr)
pure, lure	[pjue], [ljue]	(pūr), (lūr)
	[uə]	(ōōr)
poor, sure	[puə], [ʃue]	(pōōr), (shōōr)

## 1. IN AN INFECTION HOSPITAL<sup>1</sup>

We are in a hospital for patients with infectious diseases. This is the first ward. It is for children. The children in this ward are ill with scarlet fever.<sup>2</sup> That child at the right window is a little boy. He is dangerously ill. The other boys in the ward are not dangerously ill. The second ward is for babies. That baby at the left window is very ill. He is also ill with scarlet fever. The other babies in this ward are also ill with scarlet fever. Scarlet fever is an infectious disease. It is a communicable disease and is dangerous<sup>3</sup> to life. The young girl in the ward is a nurse. The other girl in the same ward is also a nurse. Both of them are nurses. They are very good nurses. The young woman in the fifth ward is a doctor. She is a therapist. The woman in the seventh ward is also a therapist. Both women<sup>4</sup> are therapists.

### 詞 汇

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] *n.* 医院  
 patient ['peɪʃənt] *n.* 病人  
 infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] *a.* 传染的  
 disease [di'zi:z] *n.* 疾病  
 ward [wɔ:d] *n.* 病房  
 ill [ɪl] *a.* 生病的  
 scarlet fever ['skɑ:lɪt 'fi:və] *n.* 猩  
 紅熱  
 right [raɪt] *a.* 右的  
 dangerously ['deɪndʒərəsli] *ad.* 厉害地  
 baby ['beɪbi] *n.* 婴儿

left [left] *a.* 左的  
 communicable [kə'mju:nɪkəbl] *a.* 传  
 染的  
 dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a.* 危险的  
 life [laɪf] *n.* 生命  
 nurse [nɜ:s] *n.* 护士  
 doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* 医师  
 therapist [θerə'piju:tɪst] *n.* 治疗  
 学家  
 seventh ['sevənθ] *a.* 第七

### 注 釋

1. Infection hospital 或 hospital of infectious diseases 传染病院。或称 isolation hospital 隔离医院。
2. Are ill with scarlet fever 患猩紅熱病。这里的“are ill with”可以改“fall ill with”。

3. Dangerous 是“产生危险的”不是“受到危险的”例如: He is dangerous. [他是险恶的.] 如果要說“他自己受到危险”應該說“He is in danger”或“He is endangered”. Dangerously ill 病危, 病得厉害.
4. Women [ˈwɪmɪn] 是 woman [ˈwʊmən] 的复数式.

## 2. MY FRIENDS

I have two friends: Wong and Li. Wong is ill now. He has measles.<sup>1</sup> His little brother has also measles. Measles is an infectious disease. It is dangerous for children as well as for grown-ups,<sup>2</sup> but mild cases are dangerous neither for children nor<sup>3</sup> for grown-ups. Although measles is a communicable disease, it is less communicable than many other infectious diseases. As<sup>4</sup> they have a large family and to be in contact with them is dangerous, both my friend and his little brother are in a separate room. They are not in hospital. They are at home<sup>5</sup> as they have a mild form of measles.

My friend Wong has a mother, a father, three brothers and two sisters. His father as well as his mother is a doctor. They are therapeutists. Both his grown-up<sup>6</sup> brothers are students. His sisters are little girls. His parents are not at home now: his mother is at the clinic and his father is either in the laboratory or in the library.

Li has no family here. Her family is in Peking and all her relations<sup>7</sup> are also there. Her father is a doctor. He is old. Li has no mother. She is dead. Li also has two brothers. Both of them are students.

## 詞 汇

measles [ˈmi:zlz] *n.* 麻疹  
 grown-up [ɡrounˈʌp] *n.* 成人  
 mild [maɪld] *a.* 輕性  
 case [keɪs] *n.* 病例  
 separate [ˈsepəreɪt] *a.* 分开的  
 contact [ˈkɒntækt] *n.* 接触

clinic [ˈklɪnɪk] *n.* (門)診所, 臨床  
 laboratory [ˈlæbərətəri] *n.* 實驗室  
 library [ˈlaɪbrəri] *n.* 圖書館  
 family [ˈfæmɪli] *n.* 家庭  
 relation [rɪˈleɪʃən] *n.* 亲戚, 关系

## 注 釋

1. Has measles = is ill with measles.
2. For children as well as for grown-ups 对小孩子和成人同样....
3. Neither... nor = not... and not... 不是... 也不是.... 例如: He can *neither* write it *nor* read it. [他既不能写, 又不能读.]
4. As = because 因为.
5. At home 在家.
6. Grown-up 成人的. 这里 grown-up 是形容词.
7. Relation = relative.

## 3. I AM A DOCTOR

I am a doctor. I work at the First Hospital. Work at the hospital usually begins very early. It begins at 6 or 7 in the morning. The nurses who work at night<sup>1</sup> begin to take the temperature<sup>2</sup> of the patients about 7 a.m.<sup>3</sup> They write it down in the temperature charts. They give medicine to the patients and carry out<sup>4</sup> other prescriptions of the doctors. They open the windows to air the wards and do other necessary things. The doctors come at 9 a.m. and begin to examine the patients. When the professor comes, he also examines them. Each ward doctor tells the professor about his patients.

As I am a young surgeon the professor usually asks me about the post-operative condition of my patients. Usually I tell him that they are well and that there is no danger of untoward reactions. But sometimes I tell the professor that the temperature of some of them is rather high and there is some swelling or other untoward reaction and so on.<sup>5</sup>

## 詞 汇

usually [ˈjuːʒuəli] *ad.* 通常  
take [teɪk] *v.* 量, 服用, 拿

temperature [ˈtemprɪtə] *n.* 体温, 温度  
chart [tʃɑːt] *n.* 表

medicine ['medsɪn] *n.* 药, 医药  
prescription [pri'skripʃən] *n.* 命令,  
处方  
air [eə] *v.* 通空气  
necessary ['nesɪsəri] *a.* 必須的  
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] *v.* 检查  
professor [prə'fesə] *n.* 教授  
surgeon ['sɜ:dʒən] *n.* 外科医师

post-operative ['poust'ɒpəreɪtɪv] *v.*  
手术后的  
condition [kən'dɪʃən] *n.* 情况  
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* 危险  
untoward [ʌn'touəd] *a.* 强烈的  
reaction [ri'ækʃən] *n.* 反应  
swelling ['swelɪŋ] *n.* 肿胀

## 注 釋

1. At night = in the night 在晚上.
2. Take the temperature 量体温.
3. a. m. = ante meridiem 上午.
4. Carry out 实现, 贯彻. 例如: We are carrying out the Second Five-year Plan. [我們正在实现第二个五年计划.] "carry out" 和 "carry on" 不同, 不要相混. carry on 繼續, 例如: They are carrying on their construction work successfully. [他們正在順利地繼續他們的建設工作.]
5. And so on = and the like = and so forth 和其他, 等等.

## 4. A NEW HOSPITAL

This is a new hospital. It is a beautiful large building in a large garden. There are many clinics, laboratories and a large library. All the wards<sup>1</sup> in it are light<sup>2</sup> and comfortable. The walls and all the things in the wards are white. There is much fresh air in the wards, as the windows of the wards are often open.<sup>3</sup> In summer and spring, when the weather is fine and warm the windows are open all the time.<sup>4</sup> They are shut<sup>5</sup> only when it is cold and it rains. But in winter and autumn when the weather is bad or when it rains or snows the windows are shut. They are open only for a short time. But as fresh and pure air is necessary for health there is artificial ventilation in the wards, therefore the air in them is always fresh.

It<sup>6</sup> is summer now. It is early. It is only eight o'clock, but all the windows of the wards are open, as the weather

is very warm and fine. It is a fine summer morning. It is very pleasant and warm in the garden. On fine days many patients who are better and have no high temperature are in the garden. But the patients whose temperature is not quite normal are in the wards.

## 詞 匯

building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* 建築物  
 light [laɪt] *a.* 明亮的  
 comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a.* 舒適的  
 as [æz] *conj.* 因為  
 summer ['sʌmə] *n.* 夏天  
 spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春天  
 weather ['weðə] *n.* 天氣  
 winter ['wɪntə] *n.* 冬天  
 autumn ['ɔ:təm] *n.* 秋天

snow [snəʊ] *v.* 下雪  
 fresh [frefʃ] *a.* 新鮮的  
 pure [pjʊə] *a.* 潔淨的  
 health [helθ] *n.* 健康  
 artificial [ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl] *a.* 人工的  
 ventilation [ventɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* 換氣  
 pleasant ['pleznt] *a.* 愉快的  
 normal ['nɔ:məl] *a.* 正常的

## 注 釋

1. "All the wards" 注意 "all the" 不用 "the all". 例如: *All the students in the class study medicine.* [这班里的学生都学习医学.] *All the flowers are in bloom.* [这些花都盛开着.]
2. "Light" 可以用作名詞、動詞及形容詞。例如: *Put out the light.* (名詞) [熄灯.] *The light is not bright.* (名詞) [这光是不亮的.] *Light the candle.* (動詞) [点烛.] *Feather is light.* (形容詞) [羽毛是輕的.]
3. "Open" 可以用作動詞、形容詞或名詞。例如: *I opened the door.* (動詞) [我开这扇門.] *The door is open.* (形容詞) [这扇門是开着.] *The patient ought to sleep in the open.* (名詞) [这病人应睡在露天.]
4. *All the time* 全时地。例如: *We were studying all the time.* [我們在那时只管在研究.]
5. "Shut" 作形容詞。
6. "It" 是无人称句的形式主語, 在这里用来指自然現象。

## 5. MY PATIENTS

I am a surgeon. I work at the clinic of surgery. There are four patients in my ward. I treat them. Their state of health is different.



Patient Chao's condition is generally not very good, but it is much better now. His temperature and pulse rate are nearly normal and the best regime for him now is to walk a little<sup>1</sup> and to eat more.

Patient Lo feels rather well<sup>2</sup> today. He feels much better now. The pains in his stomach are less severe. He complains less and keeps more quiet.<sup>3</sup>

Patient Chu's condition is not worse. His temperature is higher but his blood pressure is lower and his pulse is more audible. However, there is still an impairment of some functions of his body that results from<sup>4</sup> a severe shock.

Patient Li's condition is less dangerous today. But he has still high temperature and complains of<sup>5</sup> a bad headache<sup>6</sup> as there is still loss of nerve control over the blood vessels that results in<sup>7</sup> the collection of the circulating blood in the large veins of the abdomen and deprives the brain and other parts of his body of<sup>8</sup> their normal supply. He must keep quiet and stir the least possible<sup>9</sup> in his bed.

## 詞 匯

surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri] *n.* 外科  
 treat [tri:t] *v.* 治疗  
 state [steit] *n.* 状况  
 different ['difrənt] *a.* 不同的  
 generally ['dʒenərəli] *ad.* 一般地  
 pulse rate [pals reit] *n.* 脈率  
 nearly ['niəli] *ad.* 几乎  
 regime [rei'ʒim] *n.* 摄生法, 制度  
 feel [fi:l] *v.* 觉得  
 rather ['rɑ:ðə] *ad.* ...一点, 稍微  
 pain [pein] *n.* 疼痛  
 stomach ['stamək] *n.* 胃  
 less [les] *ad.* 沒有那样, 更少  
 severe [si'viə] *a.* 严重的

complain [kəm'plein] *v.* 陈诉  
 blood pressure [bləd 'preʃə] 血压  
 audible ['ɔ:dəbl] *a.* (清楚) 听得見的  
 impairment [im'peəmənt] *n.* 损伤  
 function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 机能  
 result (from) [ri'zʌlt] *v.* 由...引起  
 shock [ʃɒk] *n.* 震蕩, 休克, 冲击  
 headache ['hedeik] *n.* 头痛  
 still [stil] *a.* 还  
 loss [lɒs] *n.* 丧失  
 nerve [nə:v] *n.* 神經  
 control [kən'troul] *n.* 控制, 管制  
 blood vessel [bləd 'vesl] 血管  
 collection [kə'lekʃən] *n.* 集, 收集