

大学英语应用提高阶段专业英语系列教材

新世纪 医学英语教程 [社会医学]

**New Century
Medical English Course
[Social Medicine]**

梁正溜 □ 主编




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外教社

上海外语教育出版社

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根据国家教育部对大学生提出的全面要求,大学生在完成基础阶段英语学习之后应进入应用提高阶段,结合各自专业的专业英语学习。为此,我们根据以往专业英语的教学实践和当前大学生掌握英语的实际能力,以及教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)对专业英语教学的具体要求,编写了这套《新世纪医学英语教程》。

作为医学专业英语教材,首先应当与医学教学的实际相结合。当前的医学发展,正面临崭新的前景。传统的医学模式作为医学的基础仍然占据着重要的地位,同时,医学又日益与心理学、社会学、伦理学等学科结合,呈现出前所未有的广度和深度。基于这一情况,本教程共分上下两册:上册以生物医学为主线,下册则以社会医学为主要题材。本书是下册。

本册共有十六个单元。每一单元由课文(Text)、阅读理解(Comprehension Questions)、生词和词组(Words & Expressions)、综合填空(Integration)、听力(Listening Comprehension)和怎样撰写医学论文(Writing a Scientific Paper)六部分组成。

本册的练习由阅读理解(Comprehension Questions)和补充练习(Follow-up Activities)两大块组成。

阅读理解中每一项练习都基于各个段落篇章,与课文同步,轮流出现,自然编织而成。鉴于版面的限制,每项练习指令(Directive)都以字母缩写形式表示。编者认为阅读不应只是一种被动输入行为,而应是一种注重主动输出(Production-oriented)的阅读。基于这一观点,本书在课文和阅读理解的安排上独辟蹊径,在师生之间架起了一座交际桥梁,可进行多种形式的交流。阅读理解题包括:

- **多项选择题 MCQs**(Multiple-choice Questions)——根据段落阅读理解,选出最佳答案。
- **是非题 T/FQs**(True / false Questions)——根据段落阅读理解,判断每个问题是否正确。
- **完成句子题 SCQs**(Sentence Completion Questions)——根据段落阅读理解,完成(时常需要用自己的语言)每一句子。
- **概括大意 GQ**(Gist Question)——在所阅读的某一段落的左上角印有上标,表示该段落在该页位于第几段落。缩写 GQ 的右上角印有相应的上标,表明该题的相应段落。根据段落大意,完成只给出首字母的单词。

补充练习包括:

- **综合题(Integration)**——该练习设计新颖,要求学生在阅读中有所输出。每一道题都配有特定的指令,有的要求学生运用掌握的各方面语言知识;有的则要求学生身临其境,并且能用自己的语言根据上下文完整表达作者某一思想。

- **听力理解**(Listening Comprehension)——该练习形式多样化,旨在让学生从听的媒体中获得更多与课文主题相关的信息,在广度和深度两个方面帮助学生了解相关语言。
- **怎样撰写医学论文**(Writing a Scientific Paper)——该项目由讲解和练习组成,按照论文内容出现的先后次序全面系统地阐述论文各部分的写作方法及注意事项。每部分的讲解与练习分两个单元完成。一个单元进行某一部分的写作指导,下一单元中即进行部分的复习性练习。既有理论又有实践的指导贯穿于本书十六个单元。其目的是让医学生尽早了解撰写医学论文要领,增加感性认识,为将来能在国际医学杂志上发表论文打好基础。

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编者

2000年7月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT

On the Origin of Darwin's Ills

*What transformed the adventurous young Charles Darwin
— a man who sailed around the world — into someone
afraid to leave the confines of his home?*

by
Libi Ma

Chronic ill health plagued Charles Darwin for most of his adult life. Bouts of nausea, insomnia, chest pain, skin problems, dizziness, abdominal stress, vomiting, palpitations, and flatulence eventually transformed an adventurous young world traveler into a housebound recluse. Many people, including Darwin himself, have speculated about the nature of his illness. Some medical historians have suggested that he picked up a tropical disease during his epic voyage aboard the *Beagle*. While the debate may never be resolved, two medical researchers from the University of Iowa believe they've come up with the best diagnosis yet of Darwin's condition. The great naturalist, they say, may have suffered from panic disorder.

Thomas Barloon and Russell Noyes studied Darwin's notes, letters, diaries, autobiography, several biographies, and other writings. The sources describe a textbook case of panic disorder; Barloon and Noyes say that Darwin had at least 9 of the 13 symptoms of the illness listed in a standard physicians' reference. Considered individually, the symptoms could be explained by any number of diseases, says Barloon. But viewed as a whole, they make an overwhelming case for panic disorder.

③ Darwin showed the first signs of the disease when he was 28 — onset in the twenties is typical for panic disorder — just one year after completing his five-year voyage as an unpaid naturalist aboard the *Beagle*. He complained of being “unwell, with a swimming of the head, depression and trembling” and wrote to a friend that “anything which flurries me completely knocks me up afterwards and brings on violent palpitation of the heart.”

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

MCQs

1. Most of Darwin's housebound adulthood was due to
 - a. the writing of his autobiography.
 - b. his desire to be a recluse.
 - c. his physical condition.
 - d. a tropical disease.
2. The nature of Darwin's illness
 - a. was recently disclosed.
 - b. was a tropical contagion.
 - c. will be accurately verified.
 - d. has never been confirmed.

SCQs

3. Barloon and Russell found that Darwin's symptoms are in conformity with _____.
4. They based their diagnosis on _____.

GQ^③

5. The O _____ of Darwin's First Signs

T/FQs

6. Being seasick, Darwin showed the signs of panic disorder. []
7. Darwin's complaint in his letter was typical for panic disorder. []

These attacks so restricted Darwin, say Barloon and Noyes, that he begged off from travel and attending meetings. For example, he declined the Geological Society's secretaryship, and the anxiety he felt after speaking at the Linnaean Society in London brought on 24 hours of vomiting. In 1842, Darwin and his wife, Emma, moved to the country to live a quiet life. He avoided social gatherings and left his home only in the company of his wife.

Some scholars have disagreed with Barloon and Noyes's diagnosis, pointing out that Darwin was a member of the Council of the Royal Society and attended meetings frequently in 1855 and 1856. He was also away from home a total of some 2,000 days between 1842 until the year of his death in 1882. One explanation of his ills, suggested by many scholars, is Chagas' disease, which is transmitted by the bite of the benchuca beetle. Apparently Darwin was bitten in 1835 while in Argentina, and his gastrointestinal complaints are typical Chagas symptoms.

Barloon says a closer look at Darwin's life refutes those objections. "Darwin traveled mostly with his wife," he says. "Sometimes he even took his household with him. He traveled with his wife, children, and servants. And he rode in a carriage that had covered windows so he couldn't see out." As for the Chagas diagnosis, Barloon points out that even if Darwin did suffer from the disease, it doesn't explain his many other problems.

^④ His condition worsened during the two decades he spent writing *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*. Barloon

MCQs

8. As a result, according to Barloon and Noyes, Darwin's physical condition
 - a. had an adverse effect on society.
 - b. confined him to the activities on land.
 - c. changed the way he perceived nature.
 - d. made him afraid of travel and attending social gatherings.
9. In the countryside, Darwin
 - a. only looked after his wife.
 - b. never left the confines of his home.
 - c. might feel comfortable with his quiet life.
 - d. left social gatherings earlier than expected.

T/FQs

10. Some scholars are not convinced of Barloon and Noyes's diagnosis. []
11. They even denied Darwin's complaints. []
12. Many scholars made a diagnosis of Darwin's condition according to his typical Chagas symptoms. []

SCQs

13. Barloon would say those objections are _____.
14. He would ask how Darwin could travel adventurously in _____.
15. He points out that many of Darwin's medical problems are not related with _____.

GQ^④

16. The D _____ of Darwin's Condition

and Noyes theorize that Darwin's anxiety was exacerbated by his fears of how the scientific community would receive his ideas on evolution. During this time Darwin had nightmares about being hanged.

No one knows what brings on panic disorder. Whatever its cause, the disease clearly changed Darwin. During his travels around the world, before the onset of the illness, he rode with gauchos in Argentina, weathered rough seas and earthquakes, and ventured into countries torn by civil war. Paradoxically, the affliction may have allowed Darwin the time to fully develop his ideas. Darwin himself recognized as much. He wrote: "Even ill health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distraction of society and its amusements."

"His illness kept him undistracted by minutiae; he kept his focus on his work," says Barloon. "Even though he worked only four to five hours a day because he felt too drained of energy afterward, he concentrated hard on his theories," he says, "Had it not been for this illness," Barloon and Noyes remark in a recent journal, "his theory of evolution might not have become the all-consuming passion that produced *On the Origin of Species*."

MCQs

17. Barloon and Noyes explain Darwin's worsening condition
- psychologically.
 - physically.
 - anxiously.
 - scientifically.
18. Panic disorder changed Darwin into
- a thinker.
 - a coward.
 - a naturalist.
 - a housebound recluse.
19. Darwin took advantage of his quiet life
- to have fun.
 - to escape from reality.
 - to cover up his condition.
 - to fully develop his ideas.

SCQs

20. According to Barloon, freedom from minutiae made it possible for Darwin to _____
- _____
- _____
21. In this way, he transformed his theory of evolution into _____
- _____
- _____

Words and Expressions

bout / baʊt / *n.*

palpitation / ˌpælpɪ'teɪʃən / *n.*

flatulence / ˌflætjʊləns / *n.*

housebound / ˈhaʊsbəʊnd / *a.*

recluse / ˈriːkluːs / *n.*

an attack of illness

心悸

肠胃胀气

(因病等)出不了门的

a person who lives alone and avoids other people

speculate (about) / 'spekjuleit / <i>v.</i>	思索
epic / 'epik / <i>a.</i>	史诗的;英雄的
panic / 'pænik / <i>a.</i>	由恐慌引起的;极度的
autobiography / ɔ:təubaɪ'ɒgrəfi / <i>n.</i>	自传
biography / baɪ'ɒgrəfi / <i>n.</i>	传记
complain (of) / kəm'pleɪn / <i>v.</i>	主诉
flurry / 'flʌri / <i>v.</i>	to cause (sb.) to be confused, in a nervous hurry; etc
knock up <i>v.</i>	使筋疲力尽;使累垮
beg off (from) <i>v.</i>	恳求免除
Chagas' disease / 'tʃɑ:gəs /	恰加斯病,南美洲锥虫病(以发现该病的巴西医生 Carlos Chagas (1879-1934)的姓命名)
the benchuca / bentʃu:kə / beetle	南美洲昆虫—蝽蟓
gaucho / 'gautʃəu / <i>n.</i>	加乌乔牧人(居住于南美大草原上)
weather / 'weðə / <i>v.</i>	经受住
paradoxically / pærə'dɒksɪkəli / <i>ad.</i>	似非而是地;反常地
affliction / ə'flɪkʃən / <i>n.</i>	suffering
annihilate / ə'naɪəleɪt / <i>v.</i>	to destroy completely; to end the existence of sth.
minutiae / maɪ'nju:ʃi: / <i>n.</i>	[复]琐事
drain (of) / dreɪn / <i>v.</i>	使精疲力竭
all-consuming <i>a.</i>	废寝忘食的;消耗殆尽的

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

I. Integration

Read the following essay carefully and complete each task according to its corresponding directive.

A Monument to Modesty

by David Schneider

Most people credit Charles Darwin with first figuring out how evolution operates, at least in broad outline, citing his 1859 classic *The Origin of Species*. Serious students of biology learn that Darwin's theory

was first ¹⁾ _____ publicly the previous year, at an assembly of the Linnean Society of London, where a paper with ²⁾ _____ by Alfred Russel Wallace was also read. Despite the gentlemanly device of simultaneous publication, Darwin's name has become almost synonymous with evolution by natural selection, ³⁾ _____ few remember Wallace as more than a footnote.

In actuality, the question of priority for this advance in understanding remains ⁴⁾ _____ open. Over the past few decades, some historians ⁵⁾ _____ that Wallace (a self-educated naturalist of humble birth and means) in fact beat Darwin (an upper-class gentleman scientist) to the punch.

For one thing, Darwin's formulation of the divergence of lineages described in *The Origin of Species* borrows heavily and without attribution from a scholarly article by Wallace that Darwin had studied years earlier. And whereas Darwin's "paper" presented to the Linnean Society in 1858 was ⁶⁾ _____ a collection of correspondence and unpublished drafts assembled in a hasty effort to demonstrate priority, Wallace's article displayed a clearly reasoned and well-polished ⁷⁾ _____.

Curiously, neither of the protagonists attended the critical meeting. Darwin was distracted by a serious illness that had struck his household, and Wallace was far away ⁸⁾ _____ specimens in the Dutch East Indies. When Wallace eventually learned of the parallel manner of publication, he was pleased that his ideas ⁹⁾ _____ by the scientific establishment. ¹⁰⁾ *His modesty apparently overwhelmed any resentment he might reasonably feel over Darwin publishing just then only because Wallace prepared a powerful article.*

But the need to share credit must have stung Darwin. Some telling evidence comes from his letter to Joseph Hooker (a fellow naturalist who helped orche-

1) Put the missing word back into the blank.

2) One of the missing words is *same*. Figure out the rest, and then complete the phrase.

3) Fill in the blank with a conjunction which means *but*.

4) Place a proper modifier before *open*.

5) Use *argue* in its proper tense.

6) Use a proper word to strengthen a *collection*.

7) Fill in the blank with a proper word.

8) Fill in the blank with *collect* in its proper form.

9) Complete the sentence according to the context.

10) Improve the sentence in grammar and structure.

strate the ¹¹⁾ _____ of the dual papers) soon after that meeting: "I always thought it possible that I might be forestalled, but I fancied that I had a grand enough soul not to care; but I found myself mistaken and punished ..."

¹²⁾ _____ punishing Darwin, posterity treated his memory well. He is buried in Westminster Abbey, among British royalty and such notables as Newton and Disraeli; his residence at Down House is now a government-run museum. ¹³⁾ _____, Wallace's last home was demolished decades ago to make room for apartments. His gravesite, marked shortly after his death in 1913 with petrified tree trunk for a monument, is now overgrown and difficult ¹⁴⁾ _____.

11) Insert a proper word into the blank.

12) Fill in the blank with one choice from *Far from*, *Regardless of*.

13) Insert a proper transition into the blank.

14) Complete the sentence contextually.

II. Listening Comprehension

Directions: In this task, you are going to listen to a passage, and then answer the questions that follow. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best one according to what you have just heard from the passage.

1. a. Before graduation.
b. Before admission.
c. Upon graduation.
d. After admission.
2. a. In a partly religious way.
b. By Indian standards.
c. In a scientific way.
d. In a magic way.
3. a. The father of medicine.
b. Both a priest and a physician.
c. A priest who became a physician.
d. A Greek who started modern science.
4. a. He made observations on cases.
b. He related mental disorder to physical disorder.