

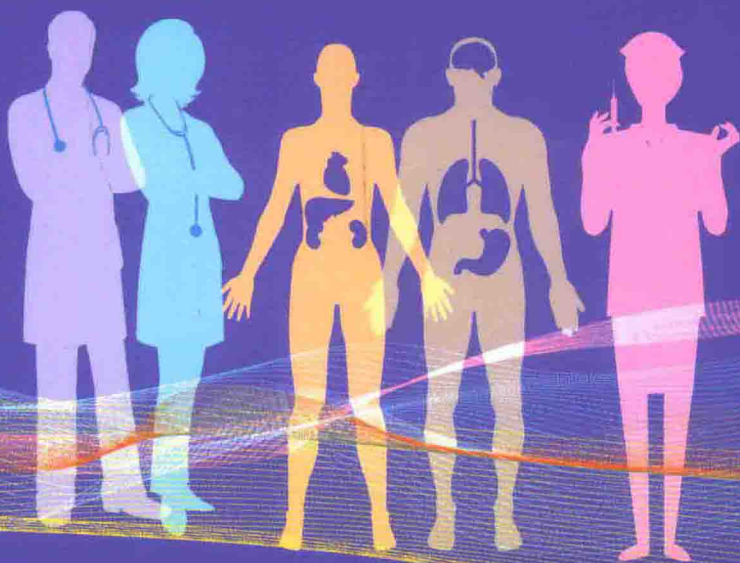
ENGLISH FOR GENERAL
MEDICAL PURPOSES

医学通识 英语

上册

主 编◎杨劲松

副主编◎管文玉 路 婧 董 燕



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SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容简介

本书是为医学类高等学校提供的一本属于专门用途英语范畴的教材,是基础英语教学的延续或扩展,是在学生的语言知识和技能发展到一定阶段、针对学生实际需要、进一步培养学生的医学专业语言工作能力的一个重要教学内容。

本书很好地反映了医疗业各层次人才所需基本医学英语词汇与语言范式,包含基因、流感、过敏症、整容、代孕、免疫等通识医学内容,使医学常识与新医学业态知识、基本医学技能和方法与英语语言能力发展同时得到提高,开拓学生的专业视野,体现主题学习(theme-learning)的教学理念,突出英语语言思辨能力的培养,从专业理念、专业词汇和专业文献理解等方面为学生进一步学习医学专业英语铺路。

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前 言

大学生在学习英语的道路上可能存在一些障碍，如学习目标不明确、没有学习英语的兴趣、缺少正确的学习方法等。其中学习目标不明确是英语学习最大的障碍。那么，目前我国大学生英语学习的目标到底应该是什么样的呢？英国文化委员会在上世纪末的一项对全世界大型英语调查中得出结论：“将来的英语学习不再是单纯的英语学习，将来的英语教学是越来越多地与某一个方面的专业知识或某一个学科结合起来”，而这其实就是 ESP（专门用途英语）的精髓。我们认为 ESP 的根本精神，顾名思义，就是把学习的内容和学习的目的紧密结合起来。

本书是为医学类高等学校提供的一本属于专门用途英语范畴的教材，是基础英语教学的延续和扩展，是在学生的语言知识和技能发展到一定阶段、针对学生实际需要、进一步培养学生的医学专业语言工作能力的一个重要教学内容。

本书很好地反映了医疗业各层次人才所需的基本医学英语词汇与语言范式，包含基因、流感、过敏症、整容、代孕、免疫等通识医学内容，使医学常识与新医学业态知识、基本医学技能和方法与英语语言能力发展同时得到提高，开拓学生的专业视野，体现主题学习（theme-learning）的教学理念，突出英语语言思辨能力的培养，从专业理念、专业词汇和专业文献理解等方面为学生进一步学习医学专业英语铺路。

本书共有六个单元，每个单元由 Info-storm（信息风暴）、Watching-in（主题视听）、Defining the Concept（概念定义）、Critical Reading（思辨阅读）、Speaking-out（口语操练）、Pros and Cons（观点视角）、Outcome（输出型写作）等七个部分组成。这一新颖的体例安排，以视听和阅读为主线，突出素材的趣味性、新颖性和前沿性，编排图文并茂，起承转合自然流畅，充分体现了专业通识英语的特色，很好地反映了语言思维与语言技能训练的结合，切实做到了在英语教学过程中进行思辨（critical thinking）教学，真正实现培养集外语知识与专业知识于一体、融合外语技能与专业技能、把语言与内容结合起来的专业外语人才的教学目标。本书每个单元需要 6 个课时（每课时 40 分钟）完成，共需 36 课时。

本书在编写过程中得到了上海交通大学出版社和外语界、医学界同仁的大力帮助，囿于水平，错讹之处在所难免，还望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于上海
2014 年 8 月

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Unit 1

Surrogacy

I. Info-storm Two blog posts

Read the web page. Then answer the questions orally.

SurrogateMother.com
Surrogate Motherhood - The best surrogate mothers community

HOME MY PAGE MEMBERS FORUM ADVERTISE SPONSORS BLOGS CHAT PHOTOS

Blog Posts

2014 & time to complete my family
Hi all, would love to make contact with any uk ts.
Posted by ABC on January 8, 2014 at 5:57pm

Searching for a TS. Anyone available or know someone?
Hi all,
We're a married gay couple living in NY who's looking for a traditional surrogate. If you are one or know one, please let us know. We've been searching a while with no luck. It'd be great if they live in the North East but we're open to anywhere in the USA.
Thanks so much in advance for any help or leads anyone can share.
Posted by R.B.J. - IP's Iso TS on

Welcome to SurrogateMother.com

Join the Conversation

- Connect with Other Surrogates
- Write your own Blog!
- Share Your Experiences
- It's 100% Free

Become a Member

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AdChoices ▶ Surrogacy ▶ Surrogate ▶ Mother Help ▶ The Mother

Latest Activity

Welcome to SurrogateMother.com
[Sign Up](#)
or [Sign in](#)

China Girls
www.chineseloveinks.com
Chinese Girls Seek Dating & Love Find Love Today Join Free!

surrogate *n.* 代理人 *a.* 替代的
surrogacy *n.* 代孕

gay *n.* 同性恋
blogger *n.* 写博客的人

(1) Where are the bloggers probably living?

(2) What or who are they looking for?

(3) What does TS stand for?

II. Watching-in I want you to put your baby inside me

1 View the video clips. Match the photos (A-D) to the dialogues (1-4). Then fill in the blanks to complete the sentences which can help you get the gist of the content.

<p>(1) Kate: Because I really hope that you like me, Angie. Because I'm asking you for a very _____, you know. You have a God-given ability _____.</p> <p>Angie: I know I could be good at this.</p>	<p>(2) Doctor: We've transferred three of Kate's _____ eggs to your womb, Angie. Now, with the _____ you've been taking the probability of success is about 60%. You should continue taking the hormones and get as much rest as possible. And in about two weeks, you can take a home _____.</p>
<p>(3) Agent: Kate, you're used to being the boss, and, Angie, being pregnant makes you feel _____ and _____. I know my hormones are on a rollercoaster right now.</p> <p>Kate: Are you saying... Agent: That's right. I'm _____ again.</p> <p>... Agent: These _____ are normal. This is a highly unusual relationship, and that's what this support group is for.</p>	<p>(4) Angie: Kate, I gotta tell you something, I'm not really ... Doctor: Oh. There's the baby's _____. Angie: Ah-ha, I'm not really ... what? Doctor: _____? Angie: Holy shit! There's a _____? Doctor: Yep! Angie: How did it _____? It's a miracle. Kate: What did you wanna tell me? Angie: I'm so excited.</p>

A.



B.



C.



D.



fertilized eggs 受精卵
 hormone *n.* 荷尔蒙
 being the boss 指手画脚
 vulnerable *a.* 易受伤害的, 脆弱的

sensitive *a.* 敏感的
 rollercoaster *n.* 过山车
 be expecting 怀孕了

2 View the video clips again. Answer these questions.

(1) What favor does Kate ask Angie to do for her?

(2) Is it allowed in your country for a woman to bear a baby for another woman or a couple?
 Or: Is surrogate motherhood legally allowed where you live?

III. Defining the Concept

Defining surrogacy

1 View a video clip. Define the term "surrogacy" using the following expressions

pregnant

raise

arrangement

gestate

give birth to

Surrogacy is a(n) _____ whereby a woman agrees to become _____ for the purpose of _____ and _____ a child for others to _____.

psychologist *n.* 心理学家

gestate *vi.* 妊娠, 受孕

Word Origin & History

Gestate comes from Latin.

Gestate means “to carry in the womb”.

There are two different ways the eggs are fertilized and gestated.

2 Read the following passage and answer these questions.

(1) Why is there a need for surrogacy?

(2) How many kinds of “mother” are there with regard to surrogacy?

(3) What might be the third type of surrogacy?

Surrogacy

Surrogacy is an arrangement whereby a woman agrees to become pregnant for the purpose of gestating and giving birth to a child for others to raise. The surrogate mother may be the child’s genetic mother (the more traditional form of surrogacy), or she may be implanted with someone else’s fertilized egg (gestational surrogacy). Surrogacy is generally used when a couple is unable to have children of their own. It is an alternative to adoption which allows one or both of the couple to be the child’s genetic parents.

Academic Vocabulary

It is	an alternative a choice an option a possibility	to adoption ...
-------	--	-----------------

Surrogacy has a long history, but was not formally recognized until the late twentieth century. There are a number of emotional, legal, ethical, and social issues that the surrogate mother and contracting couple must pay heed to when deciding to put themselves in this situation. Surrogacy can be viewed in a positive light as providing a way for otherwise childless couples to have a child, and forming a family, which is the basic unit of society. Since the family is such an essential institution in the fulfillment of human happiness, and the experience of parenting provides a unique opportunity to learn unconditional love, surrogacy can be seen as an invaluable benefit.

Academic Vocabulary		
Surrogacy can be	viewed seen	in a positive light.

Nevertheless, there are justifiable concerns, and thus many legal restrictions. When payment for this service is involved, the process becomes questionable. A person who makes a living out of growing babies for others is violating the essential quality of creativity in this process. If the surrogacy is entered into for money, not love, the child has been treated as an object produced and sold by the surrogate mother. Even more problematic is the fact that the bond of marriage between a man and a woman becomes confused when a second woman enters the process, especially if she is the genetic mother. A baby reflects the characteristics of his or her genetic parents, and thus the parents see the surrogate mother in their child. The production of children is not a self-serving activity, but produces a lineage, an eternal connection between generations.

Academic Vocabulary		
If the surrogacy is	entered into contracted agreed upon	for money

While the physical problems of **infertility** lead many to search for options such as surrogacy in order to have their family, such options involve serious risk. All those involved need to be **mature**, capable of unconditional love, and committed to the good of the child and the family to be established. Money cannot be the **motivation** if this process is to succeed.

Surrogate mother

A surrogate mother is a woman who agrees to bear a child for a couple who want to have children but are incapable. This may be due to the wife being infertile or physically incapable of carrying a developing fetus. In this case, the surrogate mother is the biological mother of the child, conceiving it through artificial insemination with sperm donated from the husband. Alternatively, the wife may be fertile but incapable of carrying a growing fetus. In these situations, the child is conceived by in vitro fertilization using the wife's eggs and her husband's sperm, and the resulting embryo is implanted in the surrogate mother's uterus and brought to term.

Types of surrogacy

There are two major types of surrogacy:

(1) Partial or genetic contracted motherhood (also known as “traditional” or “straight” surrogacy), in which the gestational mother is impregnated with the sperm of the commissioning father (usually through artificial insemination). In these cases, the woman who becomes pregnant is both the genetic and gestational mother of the child; however, she gives up her role of social mother to the commissioning mother.

Word Origin & History

Embryo comes from Greek.

Em means “in”.

Bryo means “to swell, to be full”.

The plural form of “embryo” is “embryos”.

(2) Complete or gestational contracted motherhood (also known as “host” or “gestational” surrogacy). Using in vitro fertilization (IVF), the intended parents produce an embryo that can then be transplanted into the surrogate mother for her to gestate and give birth to after nine months. In gestational contracted motherhood the pregnant woman makes no genetic contribution to the child; however, she is the child’s birth mother. In some cases, particularly of infertility, this may be combined with the use of donor sperm or donor eggs in creating the embryo for transfer.

Note that the term “biological mother” confuses the two sorts of surrogacy, and as such is best avoided. Also of note, the surrogate can have her pregnancy achieved via in vitro fertilization treatment. The surrogate’s own eggs would still be used and would still be the genetic mother of the child. A sort of “hybrid” method of the two major forms of surrogacy.

genetic *a.* 基因的
genetic mother 生母
implant *vt.* 植入
alternative *n.* 选择
adoption *n.* 收养
ethical *a.* 伦理的
pay heed to 注意
fulfillment *n.* 实现
in...light 从……的角度
justifiable *a.* 有正当理由的
restriction *n.* 限制
violate *vt.* 违反
bond of marriage 婚姻关系
lineage *n.* 家系

infertility *n.* 不孕, 不育
mature *a.* 成熟的
motivation *n.* 动机
fetus *n.* 胎儿
conceive *vt.* 怀孕
insemination *n.* 授精
sperm *n.* 精子
in vitro fertilization (IVF) 体外受精
embryo *n.* 胚胎
uterus *n.* 子宫
impregnate *vt.* 使怀孕
commission *vt.* 授予, 委托
donor *n.* 捐献者
hybrid *n.* 混合

3

Match each of the terms listed below with the numbered definition. Write the letter in the space provided.

A. gestational mother	E. impregnate	I. implant
B. infertile	F. biological mother	J. fertilization
C. insemination	G. lineage	K. in vitro fertilization (IVF)
D. embryo	H. fetus	L. donor sperm

- (1) ____ : the union of a egg and sperm
- (2) ____ : an organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation, from fertilization to the beginning of the third month of pregnancy (in humans)
- (3) ____ : a process by which an egg is fertilized by sperm outside the body
- (4) ____ : a direct line of descent from an ancestor
- (5) ____ : something provided by a man for the purpose of inseminating or impregnating a woman who is not necessarily his sexual partner
- (6) ____ : a woman whose mature sexual reproductive cell results in a child through her ovum
- (7) ____ : to become attached to and embedded in the uterine lining
- (8) ____ : the deposit of sperm within the vagina or cervix
- (9) ____ : to make pregnant; inseminate
- (10) ____ : a woman who carries a fertilized embryo formed from another woman's egg to term—completion of pregnancy—and is expected to release the infant to the genetic parents upon delivery
- (11) ____ : having the inability to produce offspring
- (12) ____ : the unborn young from the end of the eighth week after conception to the moment of birth, as distinguished from the earlier embryo

IV. Critical Reading

What do you know about “surrogacy”?

1

History of surrogacy

Read the following passage and complete exercises that follow.

A. Fill in the blanks to complete the table.

Year	Event	Legitimacy
____		First formal surrogacy agreement
____	The “Baby M” case	Surrogacy not supported by law; voluntary surrogacy
____	the American Bar Association writing two alternative surrogacy laws	contracts enforceable

B. Judge whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- _____ (1) Most states in the US prohibit surrogacy, giving birth certificates to surrogate mothers or commercial surrogacy practices.
- _____ (2) In six states in the US surrogacy contracts are recognized in all instances.
- _____ (3) Surrogate mothers in Australia can be easily paid for surrogacy.
- _____ (4) Surrogate mothers in Asia have no right to keep the baby at anytime after the birth of the baby.
- _____ (5) In India there are deals of surrogacy in the underground market for which higher prices are offered.

History of surrogacy



Surrogacy has been around for centuries. The existence of the concept of one woman bearing a child for another dates back to the Old Testament, when Hagar, the maid-servant of Sarah, lies with Abraham to bear a child for her infertile mistress. However, the first formal surrogacy agreement was not arranged until 1976, in the United States. After this, surrogacy was marketed as a solution for women with fertility issues. Firms and companies began to spring up dedicated to promoting surrogacy and taking care of surrogate mothers.

A landmark year for surrogate mothers was 1986, with the “Baby M” case. In 1984, William and Elizabeth Stern had contracted Mary Beth Whitehead to be their surrogate mother. When it came closer to the birth date, Whitehead decided to void the contract and keep the baby, rejecting the money offered with the contract. Whitehead was arrested and brought to court, where several trials followed to determine the legitimacy of Whitehead’s claim: That the baby was indeed hers. In the end, the court concluded that surrogacy contracts conflicted with state public policy, but still permitted voluntary surrogacy. In effect, surrogacy contracts cannot be supported by law but are allowed to be created. In the case of Baby M, the Sterns were allowed to keep custody of the child, but Whitehead was granted visiting privileges.

Academic Vocabulary

In the end, the courts	concluded decided	that ...
------------------------	------------------------------------	----------

In 1989, mainly in response to the Baby M case, the American Bar Association penned two alternative surrogacy laws. They were meant to be a template for states; many states had decided to either permit surrogacy or outlaw it completely. These laws made surrogacy a choice and made contracts enforceable through court while prohibiting the creation of contracts that would void the birth mother of any role in the child’s life. These laws were meant to be guidelines to states that were planning on adopting their own laws on surrogacy.

Academic Vocabulary

The American Bar Association	penned written drafted	two alternative surrogacy laws.
------------------------------	---	---------------------------------

Within a few years of this, nineteen states adopted stances on surrogacy. Most of these were penned to discourage surrogacy and prevent the arrangement and monetary benefit of third parties.

The United States allows surrogacy to some degree in most states, with only a handful banning it completely. The District of Columbia and eleven states prohibited surrogacy agreements in all or some instances; and six states allow individuals and couples to enter into surrogacy contracts, some of them uncompensated agreements only. All states recognize birth certificates from surrogacy births. Criticism has been levied that in the United States, surrogacy is treated like a business process, with many surrogacy “firms” dedicated to the practice.

Academic Vocabulary

Nineteen states adopted	stances on attitudes to	surrogacy.
Criticism has been	levied collected	that surrogacy is treated like a business process, ...

Different countries have different stances on surrogacy. Western Europe and Australia have developed tight surrogacy laws which still allow the practice but make it difficult for the surrogate mother to receive proper financial compensation. Many Eastern European and Asian countries allow surrogacy. Unlike in Western Europe where a surrogate mother can claim the child to be hers at any time within the first two years, Asia and Eastern Europe have adopted contracts where the surrogate mother signs away any responsibility before the child is born. This is appealing for many westerners, especially in countries such as India, where western quality care is available at a much more affordable price.

Old Testament (圣经) 旧约全书
 maidservant *n.* 女仆
 void *vt.* 使无效
 legitimacy *n.* 合法, 合理
 custody *n.* 监禁, 监护
 privilege *n.* 特权
 template *n.* 样板, 模板
 outlaw *vt.* 宣告非法

enforceable *a.* 可实施的
 stance *n.* 立场, 态度
 monetary *a.* 金钱的
 prohibit *vt.* 禁止
 levy *vt.* 征收, 强收
 sign away 签字放弃
 appealing *a.* 引起兴趣的

2 Issues and controversies

Read the following passage to complete the note-taking table, and then check your understanding.

Issues and controversies

- (1) Distress arises due to _____ from children on the part of the surrogate mothers.
_____ between parents and children
- (2) Arguments in support of surrogacy:
Surrogacy for those with _____ to have children
Causing no _____ to others
_____ needed for protecting the child's right
Abundant _____ for the child
Surrogate mother ready to _____ others
- (3) Arguments against surrogacy:
The surrogate mother's claiming the right to the child
Children suffering _____
_____ of children's right
Unacceptable payment for surrogacy
- (4) Social issues:
The problem of the surrogate mother being _____ treated
Confusion of the surrogate mother and the _____ mother
The _____ exploiting the _____ by using the latter's bodies

Emotional issues



Many emotional issues can arise in the course of a surrogate mother's term. The surrogate mother can become attached to the fetus and not want to give up the baby when she gives birth, as seen in the Baby M case. If the surrogate mother is cut off completely from the child, she may feel emotional distress at not being able to see the child develop and mature. There is also the debate concerning whether or not to tell the child, when they are old enough, of their situation, which can lead to stress between the parents and the child.

Ethical issues



There has also been considerable debate over the ethics of surrogacy.

The clearest argument supporting surrogacy is that it allows couples who want a family but are prevented from having one by infertility to have a child. Another argument is that people should be allowed to make personal arrangements with a surrogate as long as this arrangement does not harm others. Supporters claim that the child's rights can be protected if legal provisions are adequate and enforced. Supporters also argue that if a couple would go to such lengths to have a child, this child would very much be wanted and loved. Finally, proponents of surrogacy believe