高等医药院校教材 (供药学专业用)

# 药学英语

第一册

胡廷熹 陆波 主编

**"你是是是** 

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第一册

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# 江苏工业学院图等馆 藏 书 章

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人 去 卫至 电旋性 曲版 (化物 是 20 至 电旋性 曲版 北京 數文 北方印刷 印制 新年共同北京 发行 所支行

人民卫生出版社

高等医药院校制 (供高等金级用)

药学英

张 一 蒙

至城, 南斑原 抱、波

审阅。福高景(上居臣仆大华, 使报)

前者: 《世姓氏笔题》

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单文。

**药 荸 荚 语** 第 一 册 胡廷熹 陆 波 主编

人民卫生出版社出版 (北京市崇文区天坛西里10号) 北京順义北方印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发行

787×1092毫米16开本 12金印张 288千字 1986年6月第1版 1988年6月第1版第3次印刷 印数: 15,621—18,640 ISBN 7-117-00036-8/R\*37 定价: 1.75元

## Carten 情 . Assi - tog - the Ties

本书是卫生部和国家医药总局组织编写的全国药学院系英语统编教材,全书分四册、主要特点如下:

- 1. 本教材起点与高中相衔接,共有生词 4000 左右。第一、二册为基础部分,共40课,每课约需 5 学时,共200学时;第三、四册为阅读部分,共40课,每课约需 4 学时,共160学时。各校可根据学生外语水平及总学时数灵活使用。
- 2. 本教材编写时,不仅注意了思想性,也力求体现科学性、实践性和趣味性,课文全部选自国外近年出版的科普文章及书籍,内容大部分带有药学倾向性,语言则力求生动、规范,富有趣味,并易于实践。
- 3. 鉴于中学英语课程已教授过基本语法,本教材对英语语法不作系统介绍。只是对中学没学过的,或学过但不易掌握的常见的若干语法现象作一些补充和深入的讲解和练习。
- 4. 词汇学习 (word study) 部分,只就该词的各种常见用法举出例句,不作解释,以培养学生独立分析,独立解决问题的能力。
- 5. 理解性练习 (comprehension) 中有些问题是课文中所没有的, 教师 应有意识地引导启发学生讨论研究以培养学生独立思考和用英语表达思想的能力。
- 7. 每课后均附有内容与课文相近的一段短文用作综合填空练习 (cloze test) 以提高 学生综合理解和功能词 (function words) 运用的能力。填完空白后的短文,亦可作为补充阅读材料。
- 8. 本书全部例句及练习,除一部分结合化学、药学外,多数结合日常生活,以利于学生实践。 The state of the state of
- 9. 本书各册配有的练习,供学生独立完成,以达到语言实践的目的。希望各院校及有关单位或个人不要公开出售练习答案,以免影响本书的使用目的和教学质量。

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10. 本书各册将配录音材料,发售办法另行通知。 billed agfed white back

(S) an 药学英语教材编写组 (S)

To wash-wash and virtualist said IlA II smiles Haw-Raw Cura

Word Study, break, expect graff wrateful at lady drag

one same a free named day

Word Study, consider cause the stank to broth off the Study.

Grammar, The Passive Voice (2) . on each mean , what From

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Word Study, come, suggest
Superiementary Reading, The time of Greenting and of rismograp
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## ANO MOSSETPLEX ['Kompleks] a. 复杂的:

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### ELASE Branch Manual TEXT protoplasm ['proutaplezm] m.

# the part of the work of the property of the p

Of all the wonders of the universe, the most striking, perhaps, is life itself<sup>®</sup>. Just what is life? There is no direct answer. We know, of course, that some things are living and others are nonliving. A man, a lion, a fish, an oak tree, and a rosebush are certainly alive. Rocks, icicles, and such man-made objects as tables and steel pillars are just as certainly not alive<sup>®</sup>. But some things are not easily classified.

If we leave a loaf of bread and a bar of iron exposed to the open air, mold will form in time on the bread and rust on the iron. How do we tell whether the mold and the rust are living or nonliving? We cannot say simply that they are alive because they are "like men or trees," or that they are not alive because they are "like rocks or icicles." If we only knew in what respects living things differ from nonliving things, we could classify a mold or rust as living or nonliving.

One important distinction is that practically all living things are made up largely of a complex substance called protoplasm, which is arranged in units known as cells. To study protoplasm is to study life. All the activities of living things take place in this substance. However, certain organisms called viruses do not have protoplasm and cellular structure, yet they are classified as living things.

A second point of difference between living and nonliving things is that living things display *irritability*. By this we do not mean® that men, or lions, or trees are quick-tempered. We simply mean that they respond to changes in the environment.

The last but not the least important distinction is that living things have the ability to reproduce their kind. Men, snakes, and insects all have young and these young develop into adults. Trees yield seeds and in the course of time these seeds become trees. Nonliving things do not have this property.

Scientifically, life is just as simple as that.

## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- 1. universe ['ju:nivə:s] n. 宇宙;
- 2. striking ['straikin] a. 显著的,
- 3. living ['livin] a. 活的,有生命的; 26. arrange [ə'reindʒ] vt. 安排
- 4. nonliving ['non'living] a. 无生命 27. unit ['ju:nit] n. 单位; 单元; 部
- 6. rosebush ['rouzbuʃ] n. 蔷薇树, 性; 积极性
- 10. object ['obdʒikt] n. 物, 物体; 目 32. structure ['straktfə] n. 结构 的;宾语 [əb'dʒekt] vi. 反对 33. yet [jet] ad. 还,尚;仍然
- 11. pillar ['pilə] n. 柱, 柱子; 柱形物 conj. 然而
- be classified as… 被分类为… 35. irritability [iritə'biliti] n. 易怒,
- 14. bar [ba:] n. 条, 杆, 棒; 酒吧间 a. 性情急躁的, 易怒的
- 16. rust [rast] n. 锈, 铁锈 vi. 生锈 respond to… 对…有反应
- 17. simply ['simpli] ad. 仅仅; 简单 38. environment [in'vaiərənmənt]
- 18. respect [ris'pekt] n. 尊敬; 方面 39. ability [ə'biliti] n. 能力 vt. 尊重; 尊敬 40. reproduce [ˌri:prə'dju:s] v. 再
- 20. distinction [dis'tinkson] n. 区 41. insect ['insekt] n. 昆虫; 虫
- 21. practically ['præktikəli] ad. 实 43. adult ['ædalt] n. 成年人
- 22. be made up of ··· 由···组成 n. 产量, 收获量 n. 产量, 收获量
- 23. largely ['laːdʒli] ad. 大量地; 主 45. seed [siːd] n. 种子, 籽

要地

- 1/40 24. complex ['kompleks] a. 复杂的: 络合的
- 原生质; 细胞质

  - 的 al awar wang local on a crost the 装置 ladw taul , Orlean alil
- 5. oak [ouk] n. 栎,橡 28. activity [æk'tiviti] n. 活动;活
- 玫瑰树 29. organism ['ɔ:gənizəm] n. (有)机 7. alive [ə'laiv] a. 活 (着) 的,有活 4 体,生物体 4 mal 1 m a day a m
  - 30. virus ['vaiərəs] n. 病毒
- 8. icicle ['aisikl] n. 冰柱 31. cellular ['seljulə] a. 细胞的,由 9. man-made [,mæn'meid] a. 人造的 细胞组成的 细胞组成的

  - 12. classify ['klæsifai] vt. 把…分类。 34. display [dis'plei] vt. 陈列;显示

  - a loaf of… 一条; 一个 36. quick-tempered ['kwik-'tempəd]
  - a bar of… 一条 37. respond [ris'pond] ν. 响应; 有反 15. mold [mould] n. 霉;霉菌 原, 应, [lo seitrellon only [flaster]]
  - 地;简直, hon the day of the state of the state
  - - 际上;几乎 moved seed 44. yield [ji:ld] vi. 生产;产生;让步

#### NOTES

ninessanid gnivileon bus

- ① Of all the wonders of the universe, the most striking, perhaps, is life itself. = The most striking of all the wonders of the universe, perhaps, is life itself.
- 2 Rocks, icicles and such man-made objects...just as certainly not alive. = Rocks, icicles and such man-made objects...are just as certainly not alive as a man, a lion...are alive.
- ③ If we leave wexposed to the open air, 句中 exposed to the open air 是过去分词短语作宾语补足语。
- ④ If we only knew…we could classify…or nonliving. 此句用的是虚拟语气。
- ⑤ By this we do not mean… 译为: 所谓 "irritability", 我们并不是指…

#### COMPREHENSION

#### I. Questions: ath she is the stranger and grawoffer and whole it

- 1. Name two living things and two nonliving things besides those mentioned in the text.
- 2. What will happen if we expose a piece of iron to air?
- 3. What is the difference between living and monliving things in structure?
  - 4. What does the word irritability mean in the text? What does it usually mean?
- 5. What do you think is the main difference between living and nonliving things?
  - 6. Are viruses living things? discount and garab sent sent
  - 7. Is mold a living thing?
- 8. Is rust also a living thing? required the manual and at first
  - 9. Can you tell us now what life is? the same all so the land the

#### II. True or false: Want the dria \_\_\_\_ lis ow ind senst si eman sitt

- 1. Life is the most striking wonder of the universe.
- 2. Everything can easily be classified as a living or nonliving thing.
- 3. Trees and rocks are nonliving things. \_\_ Uso nov I'mob vd W
- 4. Protoplasm forms cells. were the solding of part of all boy it
  - 5. All living things, with no exception, have protoplasm.
  - 6. Viruses are nonliving things because they do not have

protoplasma, will sold the protop of the angeles	
7. Living things are able to react to the	environment.
8. Reproduction is the least important d	ifference between living
and nonliving things.	wild a l'homore bull at al him !
. Find a suitable word from the text for	each of the following
phrases or words. The first letter is giv	
1. to arrange or place things into classes	
2. difficult to understand or explain	
3. a very small unit of protoplasm	
4. to show	
5. almost at to the age of the line war and	
6. to produce the young of one's own kind	d (r)
7. to act in answer	(r_) vino ow 1
8, a person grown to full size and strengt	th (a)
WORD STUDY	then for on ew sldt - ( 18
COMPREHENMON CLICKWARD NEED WARM III	
. Study the following sentences:	annifeedd . r
1. Later they called these substances vita	
the letters of the alphabet.	inertioned in the lext
2. Our lives and health depend on this bra	anch of science, which is
called biochemistry.	's What is In difference
3. "Did you call him up?" "No, I forget h	
4. I'll call for you at 6 o'clock.	The word and
5. This problem calls for careful thought	dancelly means
6. Permit me to call on you at your office	next Tuesday afternoon.
7. The meeting has been called off.	nonliving things
8. Three times during the lesson the teac	her had to call the boy
to attention.	of and a ticking to a
Fill in the blanks with the proper forms	of the words given below:
(for, on, off, call, somebody, for)	
1. His name is James but we allhim	
2. I thought I heard calling.	I. Life is the most still
3. This trouble calls quick action by	the government.
4. The party was calledbecause of the	ne storm.
5. Why don't you call him at his offi	ce? n agoor bac tearT .8
6. If you take large quantities of reagent	s when small quantities
are called on, the result may also be	serious. All married HA .a

I. Study the following sentences: 20100 2000 to thomas agy fundial. 1. We all know that smoking is harmful. do ma I non now rendish 2. They must know right from wrong. In the sense to the s 3. Do you know how to operate this machine? 4. Does she know any other language besides English? If loomed 5. I have known the Johnsons for twenty years, and and to be a 6. Other well-known salts are Epson salts and baking soda. 7. Protoplasm is arranged in units known as cells, at any to facility 8. Yet, as you know, water is not restricted to the liquid state. 9. I know of an excellent little restaurant near here. 10. It is known to all that water is an excellent solvent. II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given below: (as, whether, best-known, know, of, to, nonliving, from, as) 1. We know that some things are living and others are 2. Some antibiotics which are effective against a large range of microorganisms are known broad-spectrum antibiotics. 3. By far the salt is sodium chloride or common table salt. 4. He enough about the structures of atoms. 5. Sometimes it is difficult to know one substance the other. 6. you know, typhoid is infectious. 7. I wonder Comrade Wang knows English. 8. I know Professor Li but I can't really say I know him. 9. This disease is little known\_\_\_\_the public. GRAMMAR Agreement of Subject and Verb (1) 做主语的名词必须与做谓语的动词在数上保持一致,如: Any drug is likely to be a poison. Drugs are likely to be poisons. 1. 主语的数不受其后面词组的影响: Basilia in languate in a million and in a model a A new factory with some research institutes is to be built here. 2. 用 and 联结的并列主语其谓语为复数: Baselong and how fush keep and la Dr. Li and his wife are going to Beijing next week. (cf. Dr. Li together with his wife is going to Beijing next week.) 但如 and 所联的部份是指一个人或一个事物,则其后的动词为单数: My teacher and friend has come. It don't add at at most od I Bread and butter is a nutritious food. 3. 用 either…or 或 neither…nor 联结的并列主语其谓语的数应与最邻近的主语

一致,如: Linga divier nouse

Either you or one of your colleagues is to attend the meeting. Neither you nor I am able to finish the work alone. 4. 有些不定代词如 some, any, all, none, most 等应根据句子意思, 有时为单数, 有时为复数。 Do you know how to operate this machiner ablet in Some of the book is good. A second to the your work and Some of the books are good. None of the books on the table are (is) mine. Most of the lecture is boring. Atom of beginning it muliquious Most of the books are boring. ton at solute, word way as day EXERCISES III Justias as no lo word 1 is to, It is known and allighet water is an excellent solvent. I. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs in brackets; 1. Physics (be) worth studying. 2. Prof. Zhang, together with some of his assistants. (be) making an experiment. 3. Keeping food safe from harmful germs (be) an important problem . . garden enterthe salties enterthe or common to the 4. Growing vegetables (need) constant watering. 5. Nobody but his close friends (know) anything about him. 6. Nothing important (have) been reported concerning the effect of the medicine. Travant mas V. ab train a to the medicine. 7. Most of the paper (be) well written. 8. Some of the novels here (be) very interesting. 9. Neither the passengers nor the driver (be) killed in the GRANMAR accident. 10. The director and chief engineer of our department (have) not come yet. II. Correct the errors in the following sentences if any: 1. Many a student like to study English. ad al visiti are saural 2. Some of the different types of diseases have been discussed. 3. The result of our studies are far from satisfactory. 4. The president and the professor are going to give a dinner party to the foreign guests. and led or anion ers all wend box id ad 5. Iron and steel are important in socialist construction. 6. Neither of the papers contain the information he needs. 7. The room is rather hot. Either an air conditioner or electric fans is necessary. The property of another than the bastle

8. Mr. Black, accompanied by his wife and two children, are coming

to Beijing.

- 6 ---

- 9. One of the best ideas was put forward by a young man. Tonnant II. Translate the following into English:
  - 1. 一块面包和一杯牛奶是她最喜爱的早餐。
- 2. 病毒和细胞不一样,它没有原生质。 III woll adopted an axia adi 292691901
  - 3. 所有生物均能繁殖。 and it and and belon at antaw arom bus\_
- 4. 他们当中的多数人现在都在图书馆里。 wall a palt to a staw add tull anul
- gn5. 房间里的两把椅子都不是新的。law lilig and line you was ni \_\_\_\_\_ton and

# Transmind the Valet gain to tempt the most hereal the Marinedet

## there exists in the same ber shifter the last the best of any that a war the best of the same best of the sa

Let us suppose that a grain of sand and a seed lie buried side by side in the ground. The grain of sand may remain there indefinitely, or it may be brought to the surface by some animal—an earthworm, perhaps. It may be exposed to heat, moisture, or cold, but it will still remain a grain of sand. What of the seed? It, too, may lie inert for a time. But suppose its environment begins to change. Suppose the earth is warmed by the sun and moistened by rain water or melting snow. The seed will respond; it will begin to sprout. Before long, its stem will push its way up out of the ground. In the course of time, the tiny stem will become a tree. The seed, unlike the grain of sand, has displayed irritability; it has reacted to environmental changes.

Irritability is expressed in movement. Of course, movement is by no means confined to living things. The water in a river moves, yielding to external forces. Gravity causes it to flow from a higher to a lower level. External forces also bring about movement in living things. When a parachute jumper leaps from an airplane, gravity will act upon him just as surely as it will upon the water in a river. This is not what we mean by movement as an expression of irritability. What we have in mind is rather such irritability movements as the swelling of the germ within the seed in response to sunlight or the closing of some fliowers in response to darkness.

#### CLOZE TEST

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

(of, more, from, to, of, frozen, changed, that, to, hand)

Living things differ\_\_\_\_nonliving things because\_\_\_\_the

manner in which they grow. Things that are not alive are capable of
growth only by accretion—that is, by adding their existing
bulk a mass made upthe same substance. In this way, a river
increases its size as brooks flow into it. An icicle becomes bigger as
and more water is added to the core of ice and isin its
turn. But the water of the enlarged river and of the enlarged icicle
has notin any wayit is still water. On the other, a living
thing, like a child, develops by taking into its body food that is
chemically different from itself, transforming this food chemically
and making it a part of itself. A growing child owes his increased
weighthis diet of milk, eggs, bread, and meat. But these foods
have been so transformedyou would seek in vain for little
particles of food in the child's biceps muscle or the calves of his legs.
side in the ground. Theagrain of sand mayoremain there andelinitely,
or it may be brought to the surface by sonic animals an earthworm,
derhaparit may be exposed to heat mulsture of coldabut thewill !.
still remain a grain of sand. What of the seeds It too. may lie doort
for a time. But suppose tits environment begins the change Suppose
thereis is distributed by the new and another the second of the second
molting snaw. The seed will respond at will begin to appoint Bolore
longs its stem will mush its wat up out of the ground; In the dourse
of times the timy stem will be wolfred the seeds unlike the grain
of sands has displayed diritability it has read to the connected by the connected
livitability is expressed in movement. Of course, movement is by
no means conferred to the ingo thingo The water in a river moven.
yielding to external forces. Gravity causes if to flow from a sigher
to a lower level. He terred forces also bring about movement in living
things. When a parachule Jumper Jeans from an latentanes gravible will
ack upon him justices antely as it will appearing water in a river.
This is not what melmian by movement as an expression of the
Tritability Other we have in mind in rather, such contability of
movements as the swelling of the germ within the seed in the pode to
sualight or the clostogoof scome direvers in response to darkness.
a world in all the boson montains this in launch in a needle was
The same is the fact of the Table ASO-In conditional or aloutri
Fill in the blanks with the following words spearsons at shall
of concrete from the factor of the major of the major of the major of the same to

Living things differ \_\_\_ nonliving things because servelous . .

#### NEW WOOWTNOOZELSSIONS

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why people who are stout have to "weigh their calories

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#### THE TEXT

# Fuel for the Human Engine

Your body is like an engine. The food you eat is the fuel that keeps your body alive and active. It gives you energy for work and play, just as the fuel burned by an engine enables it to pull a train, hoist a load or run machinery. All we ask of a steam or gasoline engine<sup>®</sup> is that it should run smoothly and efficiently. When a part wears out, we shut the engine down and repair it, but the human body must keep running<sup>®</sup> for a lifetime, repairing itself as it goes along.

Food is burned (oxidized) in the body just as truly as coal, oil or gasoline is burned in an engine, but the chemical actions in living things are far more complicated. Certainly there is nothing more important to us than the chemistry of plants and animals. Our lives and health depend on this branch of science, which is called biochemistry.

Early in human history, whenever people became hungry they ate almost anything that happened to be available. In many parts of the world, even now, savages eat such things as crocodile meat, bats, caterpillars and grasshoppers. In civilized lands we often follow our natural habits and appetites in choosing food, but we know, too, that there are certain rules for choosing a wholesome, well-balanced diet.

Sugar and starch give us most of our body heat and energy, and the heat comes from the oxidation or slow burning of food. Oxygen from the air we breathe gets into the blood stream by way of the lungs, where it combines with sugars to produce carbon dioxide and water and heat. Another kind of food substances, called fats, are furnished mainly by foods like butter and vegetable oils. They, too, can be oxidized in the body. One important thing fats do for us is to carry some of the vitamins to different parts of the body.

Scientists test various foods for their heat value. They rate the foods in calories. The average person uses about 2,500 calories each day. If you eat much more than you need, the extra part is not burned

up. Instead, it is stored as a layer of fat under your skin; so you see why people who are stout have to "watch their calories."

#### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. fuel [fjuəl] n. 燃料 24. appetite ['æpitait] n. 食欲, 胃口 2. human ['hju:mən] a. 人的,人类 25. wholesome [ hoursəm ] a 生的,促进健康的;有益的 25. wholesome ['houlsəm] a. 适合卫 3. enable [i'neibl] vt. 使能够; 使成 26. well-balanced ['wel-'bælənsd] 4. hoist [hoist] vi. 升起, 扯起, 绞起 27. diet ['daiət] n. 饮食,食物 5. load [loud] n. 担子; 重载; 负荷; 28. heat [hi:t] n. 热; 热度 v. 加热; 工作量 vt. 装;装载;使负担 sa vlidooma 变热 handa tidadhaa manana 6. run [ran] vi. 跑, 奔; 行驶 vt. 使 29. come from 来自; 出生于, 出身 跑;驾驶;开动;办;管理 of sandshi a 于) Chantager good from whom 7. ask…of… 向…要求… 30. oxidation [əksi'deiʃən] n. 氧化 8. steam [sti:m] n. 蒸汽, 水蒸汽 od and (作用) fixe) bearing at book 9. gasoline ['gæsəli:n] n. 汽油 31. breathe [bri:ð] v. 呼吸 10. smoothly ['smu:ðli] ad. 平滑地; 32. get into… 进入;陷入;染上;穿上 25 平稳地, 流畅地 a base analy lo 33. stream [strixm] n. (小)河;川;溪 11. efficiently [i'fifentli] ad. 有效 to non流 aid no brough ristent bas 地; 高效率地 34. lung [lan] n. 肺脏, 肺 12. go along 前进; 进行; 一起去 35. dioxide [dai'aksaid] n. 二氧化物 13. oxidize ['oksidaiz] v. 氧化 lave ed 36. fat [fæt] n. 脂肪 a. 肥胖的; 丰满 14. truly ['tru:li] ad. 真正地; 确实 hous 的 a saya sas a won nove house 地, 事实上 0 0 0 bas bash vio 37. furnish ['fə:niʃ] vt. 供应, 提供; 15. action ['ækfən] n. 行动; 活动; 作 do ni 装备 dongs bas alidad [soulen 用 lot-lew some state a prizoon 38. butter ['bate] n. 黄油 (旧称白脱 16. biochemistry ['baiou'kemistri] 油) n. 生物化学 and the word the lower witamin ['vitamin, 'vaitamin] n. 17. happen to 碰巧 work work and a 维生素, 维他命 warmon January 18. available [ə'veiləbl] a. 可用的, 40. scientist ['saiəntist] n. (自然) 科 bas 合用的; 可得到的 salaring bl arssau 学家 addition of a stady and in 19. crocodile ['krokədail] n. 鳄(鱼) 41. rate [reit] vt. 认为; 列为; 对…评 20. bat [bæt] n. 蝙蝠; 短棍 bus rolled s 价 n. 比率; 速率; 等级 badgarate 21. caterpillar ['kætəpilə] n. 毛虫og 42. calorie ['kæləri] n. 卡(热量单位) 22. grasshopper ['gra:s,hope] n. 蚌 143. average ['ævəridʒ] a. 平均的; 正 ent 蜢; 蝗虫off apper assirted to sook 的, 平常的 n. 平均; 平均数

23. civilize ['sivilaiz] nt. 使文明,开口和44. burn up d烧起来,烧掉 ng handban 化 Jon at the salaband bean no 45. layer ['leie] n. 层,阶层