


总主编 / 卢凤香

 世纪实用研究生英语系列教程

医学院校硕士研究生英语 听与说教师用书

主 编 / 郑守志 顾维萍 李文斌

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总主编 卢凤香

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前 言

《医学院校硕士研究生英语听与说》是在教育部2004年推出的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的基础上依据当前医学院校硕士研究生的具体需求而编写出版的教材。《医学院校硕士研究生英语听与说》由14个单元组成,每个单元包含A、B两部分,A部分为公共英语,B部分为专业英语。每个单元一般需要5~8学时,教师可根据学生的实际情况调整课时数。

《医学院校硕士研究生英语听与说教师用书》中每个单元包括两大部分,即A部分和B部分。A部分呼应学生用书中的相应A部分,该部分由练习答案、听力原文以及文化链接等组成,文化链接部分提供了与原文主题相关的信息资源,利于教师备课。B部分呼应学生用书中的相应B部分,由教学设计环节、练习答案以及听力原文等组成,其中教学设计环节包括背景知识介绍、教学目标、教学组织过程等,这些将为教师组织安排医学英语部分教学内容提供详细的参考范本。

本教材由首都医科大学郑守志、顾维萍,北京世纪坛医院李文斌主编,参加编写的教师有刘娟、李国英、陈远亮、赵钧、张华君和中国疾病预防控制中心的殷红梅老师。

本教材承蒙外籍教师James Boulton先生审阅,他在该教材的编写过程中给予我们大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不足或谬误之处敬请读者不吝赐教。

卢凤香

2008年8月于首都医科大学

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Unit 1

Section A Famous Universities in the World



Reference Answer

I Brainstorming

Famous universities in Asia

Name	Specialty
University of Tokyo	politics, law, medicine, engineering
Kyoto University	education, law, economics, science, medicine, pharmaceutical sciences, engineering, agriculture, energy science
Osaka University	law and politics, economics, science, medicine, dentistry, pharmaceutical sciences, engineering
Seoul National University	agriculture, life science, business administration, education, engineering, arts, humanities, medicine, veterinary medicine
National University of Singapore	engineering, computer science, natural science, medicine
The University of Hong Kong	medicine, chemistry, architecture, law, arts, vegetable & animal science
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	humanities, business administration, education, engineering, medicine, social science, law, natural science
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	science, engineering, business, humanities, social science

Peking University	humanities, natural science, business, medicine, mathematics, public administration, economics, law, western language & literature, life science, computer science
Tsinghua University	natural science, engineering, architecture, mechanical engineering, computer science, humanities, economics, business administration, law, medicine, arts

Famous universities in North America

Name	Specialty
Harvard University	law, natural sciences, engineering & applied sciences, political economy, medicine, humanities, computer sciences, social sciences, theology, education, business administration
Stanford University	business administration, earth science, education, engineering, humanities & science, law, medicine, politics, arts
University of California, Berkeley	natural sciences, humanities, education, business administration, economics, computer science, communications
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	architecture & planning, engineering, humanities, arts & social sciences, management, science, health sciences & technology
Princeton University	humanities, natural sciences, architecture, engineering, finance, social sciences
Columbia University	medicine, science, arts, humanities
University of Chicago	law, accounting, finance, business administration, economics, biology, politics, language & literature, medicine, social sciences
Yale University	humanities, arts, history, music, law, medicine, architecture, theology, management
Cornell University	hotel administration, agriculture and life sciences, human ecology, computer science
University of Pennsylvania	finance, accounting, marketing, humanities, business administration, engineering, medicine, veterinary medicine, law, nursing

Famous universities in Europe

Name	Specialty
University of Cambridge	science, engineering, economics, politics
University of Oxford	humanities, mathematical, physical & life sciences, social sciences
University Utrecht, Netherlands	theology, law, medicine, mathematical & computer science, physics, chemistry, pharmaceutical sciences, veterinary medicine, humanities
University Paris 06, France	humanities, science, medicine, law, economics, arts, computer science, life sciences, electronics, physics, chemistry
Technical University of Munich	natural science, engineering, computer sciences, architecture & planning, architecture, mechanical engineering
Karolinska Institute of Stockholm	life sciences, medicine, surgery, biochemistry, pharmaceutical sciences
University of Edinburgh	electronic engineering, computer sciences, architecture & planning, finance & accounting, veterinary medicine, physics, chemistry, law
University Paris 11, France	science, engineering, economics, life sciences, medicine, law, arts, public health, computer sciences, business administration
University of Munich	enterprise economics, medicine, law, social sciences, physics, chemistry, forestry, veterinary medicine
University of Zurich, Switzerland	theology, law, medicine, economics, veterinary medicine, philosophy, mathematics & natural science

Famous universities in Oceania

Name	Specialty
University of Melbourne	architecture, literature, education, engineering, law, medicine, music, science, veterinary medicine
The University of Sydney	accounting, veterinary medicine, agricultural science, aviation engineering, arts & humanities, architecture, education
The University of Queensland	biology, computer sciences, food sciences, commerce

The University of New South Wales	law, medicine, commerce, arts
The University of Adelaide	information technology and communications, environmental science and management, physics, chemistry, geography, geology, commerce, international economics, population geography
Queensland University of Technology	city architecture & planning, science and technology, commerce
University of Otago	natural science, commerce, arts, medicine
Massey University	commerce, education, natural science, humanities, social sciences, international economics, aviation, information technology and communications, agricultural science, veterinary medicine
University of Auckland	architecture, education, engineering, finance, accounting, music, economics and law, international commerce, marketing
Victoria University of Wellington	architecture & planning, business administration, economics, computer science, law, accounting and finance

Famous universities in other areas

Name	Specialty
University of Cape Town	commerce, engineering, health sciences, humanities, law
Cairo University	medicine, literature, law, commerce, engineering, agriculture
University of Pretoria	law, politics, business administration
University of the Western Cape	law, politics, economics, commerce
University of South Africa	law, politics, economics, literature
Alexandria University	medicine, arts, literature, law, commerce

III Monologue

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

IV Conversation

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

VI Passage

Passage 1

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

Passage 2

1. 1853
2. distinctive
3. academic
4. freedom, honesty, openness and rigor
5. research
6. to strengthen its core intellectual disciplines
7. teaching
8. to attract the brightest student
9. public-spirited
10. declares its intention
11. serve public ends
12. based on evidence and reason
13. internationally engaged
14. undertakes to work with
15. to meet global challenges

VII Lecture

1. was founded; in 1827; institution
2. affiliated teaching hospitals; Faculty
3. Canada's; an international reputation; a greater range of courses than
4. liberal arts education; insistence on; graduate education; doctoral candidates
5. quality and range; attract students; province; country; abroad



Tapescript

III Monologue

Welcome to Yale. We invite you to visit us at any time—in person or through this site—and explore the life of our campus.

Some people think of Yale primarily as an undergraduate school, Yale College. Yale is indeed well known for the strength of its college, where its 5,200 students learn to lead and serve not only through a strong academic curriculum but also by participation in a host of extracurricular activities, from athletics to community service. Yale students are famous for forming and shaping their own clubs and organizations. More than 240 student organizations now exist, some over a century old and others formed just this year.

Yale is also a major research university. Led by a distinguished faculty, it carries on its education and research on the graduate level in eleven graduate and

professional schools: the graduate school of arts and sciences, divinity, forestry & environmental studies, law, management, medicine, nursing, and four schools of the arts: architecture, art, drama, and music. The University is home to one of the world's great libraries and three outstanding public museums and galleries—Peabody Museum of Natural History, the University Art Gallery, and the Center for British Art—that help to enrich the cultural climate of the university and city.

Founded in 1701, Yale is a university with honored traditions. In the diversity of its students, its global outlook, and its outstanding research, it is also a university of compelling change. We welcome your interest in the University and in our community.

IV Conversation

Andres: Hi, James. You are a graduate from Harvard University, aren't you?

James: Yes, I am.

Andres: Can you tell me something about this school?

James: It's my pleasure. What do you want to know?

Andres: Can you tell me where the school is located and when was it founded?

James: It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Not far from Boston on the East Coast of the USA. And it was founded in 1636.

Andres: What is the student population?

James: The student population is 18,694, 59% men, 41% women and 7% of the students are from overseas.

Andres: What is the position of the school in the USA and is the school very expensive?

James: There are over 3,300 colleges and universities in the USA. Harvard, the oldest American university, is regarded as one of the best. The fees are expensive, but students can get scholarships and many of them work to help pay for their education.

Andres: I hear there is a famous boat race between Harvard and Yale, is it true?

James: Yes it's true. A typical image of Cambridge, Massachusetts is Harvard students rowing on the River Charles. The Harvard-Yale Regatta, a boat race between the two rival American universities is held in the spring every year.

Andres: Can you tell me one of the main characteristics of the university?

James: Yes. One of the main characteristics of the university is choice. There are

some basic courses which everyone must take, but after that students can follow their own interests. Students are encouraged to take some courses outside their main subject, their "major," to widen their experience. For example, students of science may decide to study a foreign language. Success in each course counts towards your degree. They don't examine three or four years' work in one exam.

Andres: Where do the students live?

James: Most of the undergraduate students live in the twelve residential houses on campus. The houses or dorms have some social life and there are events so that new students can get to know the other residents, like for example Freshman Week, organized for first-year students, known as "freshmen."

Andres: Are there any student organizations and activities?

James: Yes. There are over 200 student organizations and over 40 sports clubs at the university. Nearly 60% of students participate in organized sports activities at Harvard.

Andres: Can you tell me the location of the school again?

James: No problem. Harvard is situated in the city of Cambridge and it is not far from Boston's bars, pubs, clubs and cultural centers, where students spend a lot of their free time.

Andres: Now I think I know something about the school, and thank you very much, indeed.

James: Not at all.

VI Passage

Passage 1

The University of Cambridge is one of the oldest universities in the world, and one of the largest in the United Kingdom. It has a world-wide reputation for outstanding academic achievement and the high quality of research undertaken in a wide range of science and arts subjects.

The University pioneers work in the understanding of disease, the creation of new materials, advances in telecommunications and research into the origins of the universe. It trains doctors, vets, architects, engineers and teachers. At all levels about half of the students at Cambridge study arts and humanities subjects, many of whom have gone on to become prominent figures in the arts, print and broadcast media. The University's achievements in the sciences can be measured by the sixty or more

Nobel Prizes awarded to its members over the years.

The University is a self-governing body: the legislative authority is the Regent House, which consists of the three thousand or so members of the teaching and administrative staff of the University and Colleges who have an MA or a higher degree. The principal administrative body of the University is the Council, which consists mainly of members of the academic staff elected by the Regent House. The General Board of the Faculties co-ordinates the educational policy of the University and the Finance Committee of the Council supervises its financial affairs.

As Cambridge approaches its eight hundredth anniversary in 2009, it is looking to the future. The modern University is an international center of teaching and research in a vast range of subjects: about half of the students study science or technology. Members of the University have won over sixty Nobel Prizes.

Passage 2

Established in 1853, the University of Melbourne is a public-spirited institution that makes distinctive contributions to society in research, teaching and knowledge transfer.

As a fine academic institution, Melbourne honors its traditional promise to uphold the scholarly values of intellectual freedom, honesty, openness and rigor.

As a fine research institution, Melbourne seeks to strengthen its core intellectual disciplines, open new paths to scientific understanding and support critical and creative endeavor in fields that do not fit conventional research paradigms.

As a fine teaching institution, Melbourne aims to attract the brightest student cohorts from the widest range of backgrounds, offering an outstanding educational experience.

As a public-spirited institution, Melbourne declares its intention to make research, student learning and external engagement serve public ends. This includes taking up pressing societal problems in research, producing graduates prepared for responsibility, and promoting inquiry and open debate based on evidence and reason.

As an internationally engaged institution, Melbourne undertakes to work with overseas colleagues and students to meet global challenges with intelligence, ingenuity and respect for humanity.

VII Lecture

The University of Toronto was founded as King's College in 1827 and has

evolved into a large and complex institution. It now occupies three campuses: Scarborough and Erindale and the historic St. George campus. It has federated with three smaller universities which are on the St. George campus, and is affiliated with several colleges and institutes. There are ten fully affiliated teaching hospitals in metropolitan Toronto. Faculty conduct research in many places in Canada and around the world.

The University is Canada's most important research institution and has gained an international reputation for its research. It enrolls more students, employs more faculty, and offers a greater range of courses than any other Canadian university.

A liberal arts education is the heart of the undergraduate curriculum at Toronto, and the Faculty of Arts and Science has more students than any other faculty. The education of students for the professions has always been an important part of the University's role, and the University accordingly maintains a wide range of professional faculties. The University's insistence on the importance of research in all disciplines has made it the major center for graduate education in Canada. In many fields it produces a majority of the nation's doctoral candidates. The quality and range of the programs—undergraduate, graduate and professional—attract students from all parts of the province, from around the country and from abroad.

To support its work of teaching and research, the University has collected a library that is the largest in Canada and among the best in the world. The University maintains many laboratories and specialized aids to research. The Library and many of these research facilities are available for use by members of other universities. The University of Toronto Press Inc. is the chief institution of its kind in Canada and one of the most important scholarly publishers in North America.



Culture Link

1 About the University of Cape Town

The university evolved from the South African College founded in 1829. The faculty of engineering at the South African College was created in 1903. UCT was given independence by an act of parliament in 1918. The first engineering graduates with University of Cape Town degrees were in the same year.

2 About the Yale University School of Medicine

The Yale University School of Medicine is known throughout the world as one

of the leading centers for biomedical research, education and advanced health care. Founded in 1810, the School of Medicine has grown to include every modern medical discipline. Its faculty includes some of the world's most respected scholars in medicine, public health and biomedical science.

3 Harvard, the Oldest University in the US

Harvard University is one of the world's greatest resources. It has 17 academic departments administered by nine faculties. Allied with them are 95 libraries, seven potential institutions, two astronomical stations, more than 50 laboratories of science, engineering, and medicine, nine museums of natural history, medicine, art and archaeology and numerous committees, hospitals, clinics, and foundations devoted to advanced study and research. And such is its renown that its current enrollment includes students from almost 90 countries. For three and a half centuries then, Harvard has been at the very center of the gathering and dispensing of old and new knowledge that has affected people everywhere.

4 Oxford University

Oxford is a unique and historic institution. As the oldest English-speaking university in the world, it lays claim to eight centuries of continuous existence. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

5 The Birth of Stanford University

On October 1, 1891, Stanford University opened its doors after six years of planning and building. In the early morning hours, construction workers were still preparing the Inner Quadrangle for the opening ceremonies. The great arch at the western end had been backed with panels of red and white cloth to form an alcove where the dignitaries would sit. Behind the stage was a life-size portrait of Leland Stanford, Jr., in whose memory the university was founded.

6 The University of Sydney

The first university to be established in Australasia, the University of Sydney was established on 1 October 1850 by the Act of Incorporation to promote useful knowledge and to encourage the residents of New South Wales to pursue a regular course of liberal education.

Section B Immune System and Cancer



Teaching Procedure

① Background Information about Immune System and Cancer

What does immune system do against cancer ?

The immune system protects the body against infections by bacteria, viruses and other parasites. It is really a collection of responses that the body makes to infection.

So it is sometimes called the “immune response.” The immune system is important to cancer patients in many ways because:

- The cancer can weaken the immune system;
- Cancer treatment can weaken the immune system;
- The immune system may help to fight your cancer.

The cancer can weaken the immune system by invading the bone marrow where the cells that help fight infection are made. This happens most often in leukaemia or lymphoma. But it can happen with other cancers too.

Chemotherapy and radiotherapy can weaken immunity by causing a drop in the number of white blood cells made in the bone marrow. Apart from bone marrow or stem cell transplants, this effect on the bone marrow is temporary. High doses of steroids can also weaken your immune system temporarily.

Some cells of the immune system can recognize cancer cells as abnormal and kill them. Unfortunately, this is not enough to get rid of a cancer altogether. But some new treatments aim to use the immune system to fight cancer.

There are two main parts of the immune system:

- The inbuilt protection we have from birth;
- The immune protection we acquire from being exposed to certain diseases.

What is immunotherapy?

Immunotherapy is a type of biological therapy. Biological therapies use natural body substances or drugs made from natural body substances to treat cancer. Immunotherapies are treatments that boost your immune system. They are used in cancer treatment because cancer cells are different from normal cells and so are