



上册

医学人文英语系列教材

医学人文英语

Humanistic Medical English

总主编 杨劲松 罗永胜 主编 高玮 张俐华

 复旦大学出版社

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总主编 杨劲松 罗永胜
主 编 高 玮 张俐华
副主编 路 婧 黄冬妮 文瑞玲 刘春娴
编 委 杨劲松 罗永胜 宁 静 吴晓明 高 玮
张俐华 陈 英 唐韶凤 路 婧 黄冬妮
文瑞玲 刘春娴 黄晓彬 蔡远顺 陈雨宇
田 苗 张 璇 李红叶 丁 雯

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前 言

医学人文英语课程主要面向通过大学英语四级、六级考试,具备一定的医学行业英语表达能力的学生。

医学通识英语课程以现代外语教学理念为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际为主要内容,以现代教育技术和信息技术为重点支撑,以医学人文素养培养为实践导向,在提高学生行业英语听说读写译各项技能综合运用能力的过程中提升学生人文素养。

通过引导学生浏览医学通识性英文网站,丰富教学环境,拓展学生自主学习空间,培养学生捕捉信息、理解信息、拓展信息的实践能力。

采用真实与半真实、典型的语言材料,通过课堂教学视听说各个环节输入各种语言信息,刺激学生对医学词汇语音听觉的识别,培养学生的辨音、大意总结、内容推测、释意复述、短时记忆和速记能力。

通过大量的口语练习和实践,尤其是医学行业真实对话情景,逐步培养和提高学生使用英语进行口头交际的能力,同时帮助学生了解英语国家的人文文化背景和生活习俗。使学生能就日常生活中的一般情景进行恰当的交谈,就社会生活中的一般话题进行连贯发言,能比较准确地表达思想,做到语音、语调、语法基本正确,语言运用基本得体。

选择以内容为中心的教学法,通过选择与医学生行业相关的阅读文章和材料,有效掌握语言知识,培养获取信息的能力。通过在阅读的过程中扩充词汇量,做到能够用扎实的语法知识快速分析结构复杂的长、难句。使学生具备充分的语篇知识,能在语篇层面上准确把握文章结构,段与段之间和句与句之间的逻辑关系,语体风格,作者思路、观点和态度。能够掌握各种阅读技能,运用演绎法和归纳法对文章进行各种推理、分析和判断,提升阅读速度。

通过对各种医学语篇话题的学习,介绍医学文体语言的特点、汉英两种语言的对比和分析,使得学生掌握英汉翻译的基本理论,英汉词语、长句及各种文本的翻译技巧和英汉互译的能力。通过句型仿,训练学生在词义、词序、语法形式、修辞手法、文化背景等方面对比英汉两种语言文化,掌握词、句、篇的翻译技巧。

以医学人文为内容,通过系统地讲授英语写作基础知识,对学生进行各项与写作有关的单项训练和综合训练,培养学生英语思维习惯、观察能力和逻辑思维能力,提高学生的英语写作能力,做到语言清晰、流畅和达意,文章有一定的思想性,并具有较强的逻辑性,使学生具备一定的医学论文写作能力。

编者

2017年7月

目 录

Unit 1	Autism	1
	I. Info-storm What is autism?	1
	II. Watching-in Autism & Asperger	2
	III. Defining the concept Defining autism	4
	IV. Critical reading Further reading about autism	10
	V. Speaking out Review your perception about autism	19
	VI. Pros/Cons Celebrities with autism	23
	VII. Outcome Do you accept autistic people?	26
Unit 2	HIV/AIDS	28
	I. Info-storm HIV/AIDS Basics	28
	II. Watching-in	29
	III. Defining the Concept Defining HIV and AIDS	31
	IV. Critical Reading	35
	V. Speaking Out	47
	VI. Pros/Cons HIV and AIDS; Language and the Blame Game	50
	VII. Outcome	54
Unit 3	Surrogacy	55
	I. Info-storm Two blog posts	55
	II. Watching-in I can't have a baby	56
	III. Defining the Concept Defining surrogacy	58
	IV. Critical Reading What do you know about "surrogacy"	61
	V. Speaking Out	69
	VI. Pros/Cons Commercial surrogacy; Is it really so bad?	71
	VII. Outcome Does gay husbands choose adoption or surrogacy?	75
Unit 4	First Aid	76
	I. Info-storm What is First Aid?	76
	II. Watching-in Code Blue	77
	III. Defining the Concept Defining first aid	79
	IV. Critical Reading Further reading about first aid	86
	V. Speaking Out Read and say	97
	VI. Pros/Cons First aid techniques learnt from medical show help	99

	VII. Outcome Is it necessary for students to take first aid courses?	101
Unit 5	Allergy	102
	I. Info-storm Web news on allergies	102
	II. Watching-in	103
	III. Defining the Concept Defining allergy	105
	IV. Critical Reading 1 Pet allergy	109
	V. Speaking Out	122
	VI. Pros/Cons Preventing Food Allergies: To avoid or to expose? That's a question.	125
	VII. Outcome What to do with peanuts?	129
Unit 6	Plastic surgery	130
	I. Info-storm A plastic surgery web page	130
	II. Watching-in Plastic surgery	131
	III. Defining the concept. Defining plastic surgery	133
	IV. Critical Reading What do you know about plastic surgery	137
	V. Speaking Out Why do people have plastic surgery	146
	VI. Pros/Cons Plastic surgery: beauty or beast?	150
	VII. Outcome Plastic surgery	154
Unit 7	Influenza	156
	I. Info-storm Latest News on Influenza A	156
	II. Watching-in When does get sick	157
	III. Defining the Concept Defining influenza	159
	IV. Critical Reading What do you know about "influenza"?	165
	V. Speaking Out Read and say	176
	VI. Pros/Cons Flu vaccine, to get a shot or not, that'a question	180
	VII. Outcome Factors concerning influenza	183
Unit 8	Organ Transplant	185
	I. Info-storm Web news on organ donation	185
	II. Watching-in Inhale—Some people only have one option	186
	III. Defining the Concept Defining organ transplant	188
	IV. Critical Reading What do you know about "organ transplant"?	195
	V. Speaking Out Understanding Organ Donation	206
	VI. Pros/Cons Make an Informed Decision! Know the Pros and Cons of Organ donation	210
	VII. Outcome How do you view organ transplant?	214

Unit 1

Autism

I. Info-storm

What is autism?

Read the web page. Then answer the questions orally.

The screenshot shows the Autism Speaks website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'WALK', 'DONATE', and 'SHOP' buttons, and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there are several menu items: 'FAMILIES & ADULTS', 'RESEARCH', 'ADVOCATE', and 'GET INVOLVED'. The main content area is titled 'What is Autism?' and features a list of links: 'First Concern to Action', 'Step 1: Learn the Signs', 'Step 2: Get Your Child Screened', 'Step 3: Access Services', 'Learn More About Autism', 'Associated Medical and Behavioral Conditions', 'Autism Therapies and Supports', and 'What Causes Autism?'. On the left side of the page, there is a social media sharing section with icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Email, and LinkedIn. Below this, there is a paragraph of text about autism spectrum disorder, followed by a photo of a young boy blowing a balloon. The text explains that autism spectrum disorder refers to a range of conditions characterized by challenges with social skills, repetitive behaviors, speech and nonverbal communication, as well as by unique strengths and differences. It also mentions that the term 'spectrum' reflects the wide variation in challenges and strengths possessed by each person with autism, and that autism's most-obvious signs tend to appear between 2 and 3 years of age.

<https://www.autismspeaks.org/what-autism>

What is Autism?

- First Concern to Action
- Step 1: Learn the Signs
- Step 2: Get Your Child Screened
- Step 3: Access Services
- Learn More About Autism
- Associated Medical and Behavioral Conditions
- Autism Therapies and Supports
- What Causes Autism?

What is autism spectrum disorder?

Autism, or autism spectrum disorder, refers to a range of conditions characterized by challenges with social skills, repetitive behaviors, speech and nonverbal communication, as well as by unique strengths and differences. We now know that there is not one autism but many types, caused by different combinations of genetic and environmental influences.

The term "spectrum" reflects the wide variation in challenges and strengths possessed by each person with autism.

Autism's most-obvious signs tend to appear between 2 and 3 years of age. In some cases, it can be diagnosed as early as 18 months. Some developmental delays associated with autism can be identified and addressed even earlier. Autism Speaks urges parents with concerns to seek evaluation without delay, as early intervention can improve outcomes.



autism	<i>n.</i> 自闭症
characterize	<i>vt.</i> 使具有特征
genetic	<i>adj.</i> 遗传的;基因的
spectrum	<i>n.</i> 系列;范围
diagnose	<i>v.</i> 诊断;确诊
evaluation	<i>n.</i> 评估;评价

(1) What is another term for autism?

(2) What is autism?

(3) What causes autism?

(4) What variation does spectrum show?

(5) When do the symptoms of autism manifest themselves?

II. Watching-in

Autism & Asperger

1. Watch 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)</p> <p>Adam: Sometimes it's hard for me to, um, I have this thing that makes me hard to, er, it's called Asperger's _____.</p> <p>Beth: Oh.</p> <p>Adam: One thing about it is _____ what people are thinking, like right now.</p> <p>Adam: My brain works _____ NTs.</p>	<p>(2)</p> <p>Adam: It didn't go well? What did he say?</p> <p>Beth: He wouldn't even see me. I _____ in the visiting room for an hour. And finally a guard came and told me that he wasn't _____....</p> <p>Beth: What do you mean? We are going, right? We are _____</p>
--	---



Beth: NT?
Adam: Neurotypicals.
...
.

tomorrow and going to California.
Adam: You should _____. You haven't _____ at all.
Beth: Can you give me a minute? Okay? Just _____ for a while.
...

(3)
Friends: What's wrong? Is she all right?
Doctor: Interested in playing with other _____?
Mom: Not really.
Doctor: Plays with toys, dolls?
Mom: She loves to _____ things.
Doctor: And _____ yet at the age of?
Mom: Four. She's four. No, not yet? I'm sure it's just a phase, but ...
Doctor: Your child is clearly _____
...

(4)
Mom: Hitting another child with _____. There's no excuse, but I will say this in her _____. I have never seen her _____ unless she's been _____. And other children have taunted and _____ her constantly. They _____ her because she doesn't understand their jokes. She spins to _____ herself. She talks fast, often too fast and she _____.
...



A



B



C



D

Video clip 1 _____; Video clip 2 _____; Video clip 3 _____; Video clip 4 _____.

2. Watch the video clips again. Take notes and answer the following questions.

Video Clip 1

(1) What is Asperger's syndrome according to the school director?

(2) Are all the Aspies dumb and stupid? Please give an example according to the video clip.

Video Clip 2

(1) Why does Adam wish Beth to go to California with him?

(2) Do you think Beth loves Adam as much as he loves her? Why or why not?

Video Clip 3

(1) What causes autism according to the doctor? Did the girl's mother agree with him?

(2) What diagnosis and advice does the doctor give on the autistic girl?

Video Clip 4

(1) What school subject does Temple like to take?

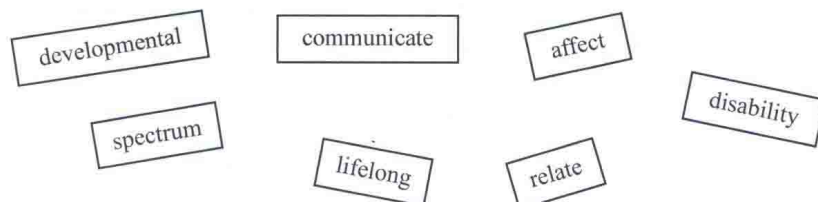
(2) How does Dr. Carlock look upon Temple?

III. Defining the concept

Defining autism

1. Watch and define

Watch a video clip and define autism with the following words.





2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) What is autism?

(2) Can we judge autistic people by their appearance? Why or why not? How can we tell them from ordinary people?

(3) What are the syndromes of autism?

(4) Is autism a disease? What is the possible best treatment?

(5) Why are some people more inclined to suffer autism?

An Introduction to Autism

What is autism?

When people refer to “Autism” today, they are usually talking about Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), which is a brain-based disorder characterized by social-communication challenges and restricted repetitive behaviours, activities, and interests.

There is often nothing about how people with ASD look that sets them apart from other people, but people with ASD may communicate, interact, behave, and learn in ways that are different from most other people. The learning, thinking, and problem-solving abilities of people with ASD can range from gifted to severely challenged. Some people with ASD need a lot of help in their daily lives; others need less.

Autism is a spectrum condition. The term “spectrum” reflects the wide variation in challenges and strengths possessed by each person with autism. If you are autistic, you are autistic for life; autism is not an illness or disease and cannot be ‘cured’. Often people feel being autistic is a fundamental aspect of their identity.

How common is autism?

Autism is much more common than most people think. There are around 700,000 people in the UK living with autism—that’s more than 1 in 100. People from all nationalities and cultural, religious and social backgrounds can be autistic, although it appears to affect more men than women.



In 2016, the Centres for Disease Control's Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) reported that approximately 1 in 68 children in the United States has been identified with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This rate remains the same as in 2014, which is the first time it has not risen. However, with respect to older data, this new estimate is roughly 30 percent higher than the previous estimate of 1 in 88 children reported in 2012. In the 1980s, autism prevalence was reported as 1 in 10,000. In the nineties, prevalence was 1 in 2500 and later 1 in 1000.

Academic Vocabulary

With respect to	older data, this new estimate	roughly	30 percent higher than ...
In respect to	is	about	
In terms of		approximately	
With regard to			

What causes autism?

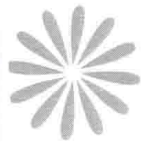
Scientists are unsure what, if any, environmental triggers may be involved in autism. One theory, popular in the late 1990's and early 2000's, that vaccines cause autism, has since been disproven by numerous studies conducted around the world.



There is no known single cause for autism, although the best available science points to important genetic components. Through twin studies, scientists have determined that autism is a genetically based condition. If one identical (monozygotic) twin has autism then there is an 36%—95% chance that the other twin will also be diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder. For non-identical (dizygotic) twins the chance is about 0—31% that both twins will develop autism spectrum disorder. The chance that siblings will both be affected by ASD is also about 2%—18%.

Academic Vocabulary

There is an 36%—95%	chance	that ...
	possibility/probability/likelihood	
The	chance	is about 0—31% that ...



Who are more likely to be affected by autism?

Autism is two to five times more likely to affect boys than girls, and is found in all racial, ethnic, and social groups. Until recently, brain experts haven't focused much on the possible gender-based reasons for this difference. Now, in a report published in JAMA Psychiatry, scientists point to one possible explanation for the discrepancy.

Brain scientists know that some structures in the brain differ between the sexes. One is the thickness of the cortex, the brain's outer layer that is embedded with nerves involved in memory, thinking, language and other higher cognitive functions. Men tend to have thinner cortex measurements, while women tend to have thicker ones, and this difference is a pretty reliable way to distinguish males from females.

"The assumption was that if the male brain were more vulnerable to ASD, then maybe the brains of females with autism have features that resemble the more male-like brain," says Ecker, a professor of neuroscience and brain imaging at Goethe University in Germany.

Academic Vocabulary

The	assumption belief/conclusion/presupposition/expectation	was that ...
-----	---	--------------

What are the signs of autism?

Every child is different and every child develops at his or her own pace. However, there are specific developmental milestones that all children should be reaching by specific ages.

Possible signs of autism in babies and toddlers:

- By 6 months, no social smiles or other warm, joyful expressions directed at people
- By 6 months, limited or no eye contact
- By 9 months, no sharing of vocal sounds, smiles or other nonverbal communication
- By 12 months, no babbling
- By 12 months, no use of gestures to communicate (e. g. pointing, reaching, waving etc.)
- By 12 months, no response to name when called
- By 16 months, no words
- By 24 months, no meaningful, two-word phrases

What are the signs of Autism?

<p>Inability to relate to children or adults</p>	<p>Poor speech or lack of speech</p>	
<p>Oversensitive or undersensitive to sound</p>	<p>Inappropriate playing with toys</p>	<p>Difficulty dealing with changes in routine</p>
<p>Inappropriate laughter or crying</p>	<p>Lack of awareness of Danger</p>	<p>Hypersensitivity or Passiveness</p>
<p>Oversensitive or undersensitive to touch</p>	<p>Strange attachment to objects</p>	<p>Lack of eye contact</p>

- Any loss of any previously acquired speech, babbling or social skills

Possible signs of autism at any age:

- Avoids eye contact and prefers to be alone
- Struggles with understanding other people's feelings
- Remains nonverbal or has delayed language development
- Repeats words or phrases over and over (echolalia)
- Gets upset by minor changes in routine or surroundings
- Has highly restricted interests
- Performs repetitive behaviors such as flapping, rocking or spinning
- Has unusual and often intense reactions to sounds, smells, tastes, textures, lights and/or colors

How do physicians screen and diagnose autism?

If you've been noticing some early signs of autism in your child, and have brought your concerns to a physician, the next step will be a visit to a physician. Diagnosing autism spectrum disorder (ASD) can be difficult, since there is no medical test, like a blood test, to diagnose the disorders. Doctors will conduct diagnostic assessments on your child, looking at the child's behavior and development.

ASD can sometimes be detected at 18 months or younger. By age 2, a diagnosis by an experienced professional can be considered very reliable. However, many children do not receive a final diagnosis until much older. This delay means that children with an ASD might not get the help they need.

What is the possible effective treatment for autism?

Scientists agree that the earlier in life a child receives early intervention services the better the child's prognosis. All children with autism can benefit from early intervention, and some may gain enough skills to be able to attend mainstream school.

Academic Vocabulary

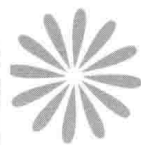
The earlier . . . less	the	better ... more
---	-----	----------------------------------

The + comparative adjective + clause, the + comparative adjective + clause.



The most effective treatments available today are applied behavioral analysis (ABA), occupational therapy, speech therapy, physical therapy, and pharmacological therapy. Treatment works to minimize the impact of the core features and associated deficits of ASD and to maximize functional independence and quality of life.

Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) works to systematically change behavior based on principles



of learning derived from behavioral psychology. ABA encourages positive behaviors and discourages negative behaviors. In addition, ABA teaches new skills and applies those skills to new situations.

<http://autismsciencefoundation.org/what-is-autism/>

<https://www.autismspeaks.org/what-autism>

Autism Spectrum Disorders	自闭症谱系障碍
identical	<i>adj.</i> 同卵的
monozygotic twin	同卵双胞胎
echolalia	<i>n.</i> 模仿言语
dizygotic twin	异卵双胞胎
outer layer	外层(细胞次生壁外面的一层)
neuroscience	<i>n.</i> 神经科学
JAMA = Journal of the American Medical Association	美国医学协会杂志
variation	<i>n.</i> 变化, 变异
prevalence	<i>n.</i> (疾病等的)流行程度
vaccine	<i>n.</i> 疫苗
component	<i>n.</i> 组成部分; 成分
affect	<i>v. n.</i> (疾病)侵袭
behavioral	<i>adj.</i> 行为的
cognitive	<i>adj.</i> 认知的
flapping	<i>v.</i> 挥动, 舞动(手臂)
spinning	<i>v. n.</i> 旋转
assessment	<i>n.</i> 评估; 评定; 鉴定
intervention	<i>n.</i> 介入

3. Match each of the vocabulary listed below the numbered definition. Write the letter in the space provided.

A. trigger	B. embed	C. physician
D. discrepancy	E. repetitive	F. prognosis
G. vulnerable	H. cortex	I. nonverbal
J. pharmacological	K. psychiatry	L. reliable

(1) _____: To cause to be an integral part of a surrounding whole.

(2) _____: The outer layer of an internal organ or body structure.

- (3) _____ : A prediction of the probable course and outcome of a disease.
- (4) _____ : The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders.
- (5) _____ : Divergence or disagreement, as between facts or claims; difference.
- (6) _____ : Something that precipitates a particular event or situation.
- (7) _____ : Capable of being relied on; dependable.
- (8) _____ : The science of drugs, including their composition, uses, and effects.
- (9) _____ : A person trained and licensed to practice medicine; one who has a Doctor of Medicine or a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine degree.
- (10) _____ : Given to or characterized by repetition.
- (11) _____ : Susceptible to physical harm or damage.
- (12) _____ : Involving little or no use of words.

IV. Critical reading

Further reading about autism

1. History of Autism

A. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Year	Event
1908	The word autism was used to describe _____.
_____	_____ published " <i>Autistic Disturbance of Affective Contact</i> ".
1970s	Autism was understood as _____.
1994—2000	The _____ of Autism was expanded and include _____.
_____	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) was defined by two categories: _____.

B. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or not. Write T for true and F for false.

- _____ (1) Jeffery Baker was the first person in the world to define autism.
- _____ (2) The criteria of diagnosing autism is up to date rather controversial.
- _____ (3) Autism is regarded as being parallel to childhood schizophrenia.
- _____ (4) Decisions on treatments for autism are difficult to make upon for there are too many options.
- _____ (5) Asperger's syndrome is one form of autism.