

中国专业技术职务评聘英语考试教材

医学分册  
上

中国人事出版社



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主编 王 琰

ENGLISH



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# 《中国专业技术职务评聘英语考试教材》

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## 《医学分册》

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## 序 言

国家人事部  
全国职称考试 指导中心副主任

原 通

随着我国改革开放的顺利推进和社会主义市场经济的不断发展,各项建设事业对人才资源的需求日益增强。在这种新形势下,人事工作应在邓小平同志有中国特色社会主义基本理论指导下,贯彻党的基本路线,按照十四届三中全会确定的市场经济基本框架,着眼于改革开放、经济发展、民族和谐和社会稳定,更好地为经济建设服务,为用人单位服务,为各类人员服务。

根据这一工作方针,如何按照社会经济发展的要求,客观公正评价人才的知识水平和工作能力已成为深化职称改革的重要任务。其中,外语作为专业技术人员学习、借鉴国外先进科学技术和管理经验的一种工具,是职称工作中人才评价的一项重要内容。在这方面,除了建立符合我国实际的有关政策规定以外,还必须有一套科学的评价办法。为此,一些省市和部门对职称外语考试进行了有益的探索。但由于各方面的原因,目前在考试的内容、标准和方法上仍然存在一些缺陷和不足,特别是缺乏符合专业技术职务评聘工作需要,科学、规范的考试教材。在这种情况下,我很高兴看到由黄凤山主编,中国人事出版社出版的《中国专业技术职务评聘外语考试教材》一书。

虽然由于我不是外语考评方面的专家,很难对这本书的内容、水平、以及适用程度作准确的评价。但从职称考试工作的角度看,这无疑是件好事。基于这一点,我应邀写了上面几句话,以表示对本书出版的祝贺与对有关人员辛勤工作的敬意。同时,以此作为本书的序言。

借此机会,希望社会各方面,特别是有关专家、学者和广大专业技术人员更多地关心、支持职称考试工作,以建立客观、公正的人才评价制度,为我国社会主义现代化建设事业评价和造就大批合格人才。我也希望这套教材,对推进和完善我国专业技术职务评聘外语考试制度,能起到积极的作用。

一九九四年四月于北京



## 前 言

人事部人职发〔1991〕4号文件《关于在专业技术职务评聘工作中严格掌握外语条件的通知》颁布已经三年了,各地在专业技术职务评聘工作中对外语条件考试、考核的要求,都作了一些有益的探索,这对促进我国专业技术职务评聘外语考试制度的建立,都有积极的意义。但这一工作还不够规范,也不平衡,大部分地区和部门,尚无较实用的考试教材,根据这种情况,为了更好地贯彻执行国家人事部人职发〔1991〕4号文件精神,我们组织编写出版了《中国专业技术职务评聘外语考试教材》。这套教材,共包括英语、日语、俄语三个语种,其中英语考试教材共分六册,包括《文科分册》(含政法)、《理科分册》(含信息管理)、《工科分册》(含工程)、《财经分册》、《农学分册》和《医学分册》。为了使用方便,每一分册又分上、下两册。上册为外文课文100篇(初级30篇、中级30篇、高级40篇)、单词和注释;下册为语法、参考译文及考试样题。教材根据《通知》中“对外语条件既要严格要求,又要实事求是,区别对待”的精神,各地区、各部门对参加专业技术职务评聘的长期坚持在基层、野外或海上从事地质、水利、森林、渔业捕捞等和处在同一系列专业技术职务的老年专业技术人员,应区别对待,可以降低等级参加考试。教材在这方面作了充分考虑,每一等级系列,均由易到难,以便为各种情况下的专业技术人员使用本教材提供方便。

这套教材的编写,得到国家有关部门的大力支持,中央教育和出版的有关部门对书稿进行了认真的审定,人事部全国人事考试中心副主任、人事部全国职称考试指导中心副主任宋小海同志曾对编写工作给予关怀指导并亲自为教材作序,向全国推荐使用。

这套外语考试教材的出版,对于提高我国专业技术人员的外语水平,对促进和完善我国专业技术职务评聘外语考试制度的建立,具有积极的意义。各地区、各部门职改办(考试中心),如果本地区、本部门尚无完备的统一外语考试教材,我们希望能使用这套教材,通过实践,不断使教材质量得到提高,让我们共同携手,积极稳妥地推进我国专业技术职务评聘外语考试工作进行。

这套教材由黄凤山主编,各分册主编,均是国内外外语教学界有影响的学者、教授,但因教材资料新、时间紧,不妥甚或错误在所难免,恳请专家、学者以及使用本教材的广大专业技术人员批评指正,以便再版修改。

中国专业技术职务  
评聘外语考试教材编委会

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# Lesson 1

## Healthy Habits

There is something that our bodies must not have, we don't want illness or disease. When we are ill, we stay in bed, we cannot work and we cannot play. We feel ill and we are unhappy.

One cause of illness and disease is dirt. Dirt causes illness. If we want to see how dirt causes disease, we need a microscope. When we look at some dirt through a microscope, we can see germs. Dirt is full of<sup>①</sup> germs, but they are too small to be seen<sup>②</sup> without a microscope. They are very small but they are alive. They can go inside things. When germs go inside fruit, the fruit becomes bad, we cannot eat it. When germs get inside milk, the milk becomes sour. We cannot drink it. When germs get inside our bodies, we sometimes become ill.

Do you know how germs get inside our bodies<sup>③</sup>? They can get in through the nose or the mouth. They can get in through the mouth more easily than through the nose. We must breathe through the nose. We must try to breathe clean, fresh air.

Germs can get into our bodies through our skin. We must keep our bodies clean<sup>④</sup>. We must wash our hands before meals. We must keep our finger-nail clean. If our finger-nails are long, dirt can get under them.

We must also keep our teeth clean. Germs can make teeth become bad, then they become black. They ache, tooth-ache is very painful, then they fall out. We must clean our teeth every morning and every night. This is a very good habit.

We must also keep our homes clean. Floors must be washed and swept. Furniture must be dusted. There must be plenty of fresh air.

Last, we must keep the streets clean. Drains carry away dirty water. If we throw rubbish in the drains, they cannot do this<sup>⑤</sup>. Remember not to throw rubbish in them<sup>⑥</sup>! Some people spit in the streets, this is very dirty. People who spit<sup>⑦</sup> give disease to other people.

## New Words

cause *n.* 原因, 病因  
dirt *n.* 脏东西  
microscope *n.* 显微镜  
germ *n.* 细菌

alive *a.* 活的  
breathe *v.* 呼吸  
skin *n.* 皮肤  
meal *n.* 餐, 饭

finger-nail *n.* 手指甲

ache *n. v.* 疼

painful *a.* 疼痛的

habit *n.* 习惯

sweep *v.* 扫

furniture *n.* 家俱

drain *n.* 排水管, 阴沟

throw *v.* 扔

rubbish *n.* 垃圾

spit *v.* 吐痰

## Notes

① full of 充满……。例: The air surrounding us is full of disease-giving germs. 我们周围的空气里充满了致病的细菌。

② too...to 太……以致不能。例: They are too many to be counted one by one. 它们太多以致不能一一数清。

③ How germs get inside our bodies. 是谓语 know 的宾语从句。其中 inside 是介词。

④ We must keep our bodies clean. 句中 our bodies 是宾语。clean 是形容词作宾语补足语。

⑤ they cannot do this 句中 do this 指 carry away dirty water.

⑥ 本句为祈使句, not to throw rubbish in them 是否定的不定式词组, 作谓语 remember 的宾语。

⑦ who spit 是定语从句, 修饰 people.

## Lesson 2

### Body Cells

All living things are made up of cells<sup>①</sup>. Cells are the smallest units in the human body, too. Metabolism is the word we use to include all the chemical changes in the living cell. Without these changes, cells cannot grow and divide.

The tissues of the body are made up of cells. Each tissue has its own particular type of cells. Muscle cells form our muscles which can contract<sup>②</sup>. The brain and the nerves of our body are made up of nerve cells. Nerve cells can carry messages from one part of the body to another part. The skin and the bones too, are made up of their own particular types of cell. The skin forms a protective covering all over the body. It has a sense of touch. Many messages about the outside world come to us through the skin. We can also feel pain through the skin. The skin helps in the work of many of the organs in the body.

Without a microscope, we can't see the body cells with our own eyes. Even the largest cells are too small to be seen with our eyes. Only when we look through a microscope can we see these wonderful cells that make up the human body<sup>③</sup>.

We have learned that the tissues are made up of cells<sup>①</sup>. A tissue is then a group of cells that perform a certain kind of function<sup>②</sup>. A human organ may consist of<sup>③</sup> various kinds of tissues. The brain, the heart, the lungs and the stomach, for example, are called organs. Muscles, bones and the skin are also organs. The various organs may further be grouped into systems. The organs included in one particular system<sup>④</sup> all cooperate in the carrying out<sup>⑤</sup> of a particular function or group of functions.

In one word, all the tissues, organs and systems are made up of cells.

## New Words

metabolism *n.* 代谢

chemical *a.* 化学的

divide *v.* 分裂

contract *v.* 收缩

message *n.* 信息

protective *a.* 保护的

sense *n.* 感觉

perform *v.* 执行, 做

function *n.* 机能

various *a.* 各种各样的

further *ad.* 更进一步地

cooperate *v.* 合作

particular *a.* 特殊的

## Notes

①be made up of 由……组成。 例: The spinal cloumn is made up of 33 vertebrae. 脊柱是由 33 块椎骨组成。

②Which can contract 是修饰 muscles 的定语从句。

③Only when we look through a microscope 这是一个状语从句。英语句子以 only 开头, 后面主句的语序要倒装。所以原句后面为 can we see these wonderful cells, 本句最后 that make up the human body 是定语从句, 修饰其前的 cells。

④that the tissues are made up of cells 在句中是 宾语从句。

⑤that perform a certain kind of function 是定语从句, 修饰其前的 cells。

⑥consist of 由……组成。

⑦included in one particular system 是过去分词词组, 有被动含义, 修饰其前的名词 organs。

⑧carry out 执行, 进行。 例: Nurses carry out the doctor's advice. 护士执行医嘱。

## Lesson 3

### A Talk on Cancer

Cancer isn't just one disease; it's a lot of different diseases. Some are commoner in rich communities, others are commoner in poor communities. Some of them usually attack older people, others also attack young people and even children. So we're fighting a world-wide battle against cancer of all kinds.

Our bodies always need new cells to take the place of<sup>①</sup> old, dead cells. So some of our cells divide into two separate cells; each is exactly like the other. And each of the new cells grows to the same size as<sup>②</sup> the old one. The new cells may divide again, and so on. Normally, this cell division only happens when the body must grow, or when it has to repair itself. It is carefully controlled.

In a cancer, something goes wrong. Some of our body cells become completely uncontrolled. They start to divide much too quickly. Too many cells are made. The new cells form a tumour. The tumour starts to press against other body tissues and grow into them. If we don't treat the condition quickly, cells may break off from the tumour. The blood carries them round the body, and they start new tumours in different places.

We know some of the reasons, but not all of them. We may get cancer of the lungs if we continually breathe smoke or dust into them. I'm not blaming only cigarettes. Workers in chemical factories and mines may get lung cancer if we don't protect them. The air in big cities is often full of smoke, and this may help to cause cancer. If there is a disease or swelling of any part of the body for a long time, it may become cancerous. Everyone knows that too much atomic radiation can cause leukaemia; leukaemia is a kind of cancer of the blood cells. Even sunshine—too much sunshine—can cause skin cancer, if we don't protect the skin.

Some scientists think that viruses really cause cancer.

We know that viruses cause some kinds of cancer in animals. We also know that some kinds of virus often appear in human cancer cells. But do these viruses cause the cancer? Scientists are working very hard on this question. Tumours often take many years to grow. Very often, the patient doesn't know that he has a tumour for a long time. He only goes to his doctor when it begins to press on a nerve and he feels pain. By that time the tumour is already big. We can cut it out, and then we hope that it hasn't already spread to other parts of the body.

For tumours of some kinds, we can use radiation treatment, or 'radiotherapy'. Radia

tion attacks and kills all body cells if it is strong enough. But it specially attacks cells which are dividing. Cancer cells divide much more often than normal<sup>②</sup> cells, so radiation kills more of them. So we try to make the radiation just strong enough to kill the cancer cells, but not strong enough to kill the patient's normal body cells.

We also have a lot of drugs which we use in different kinds of cancer. But we need better ones<sup>④</sup>. There are many things that we don't know yet. Is there just one cause for each kind of cancer, or are there many different causes for each one? Shall we be able to vaccinate people against the different cancers, as we vaccinate them against smallpox? Or shall we be able to prevent them by the regular use of certain drugs?

## New Words

community *n.* 社区

battle *n.* 战争

divide *v.* 分裂

repair *v.* 修复

press *v.* 压

dust *n.* 尘埃

blame *v.* 责备

mine *n.* 矿

swell *v.* 肿

cancerous *a.* 癌的, 生癌的

atomic *a.* 原子的

radiation *n.* 辐射

leukaemia *n.* 白血病

virus *n.* 病毒

radiotherapy *n.* 放射疗法

vaccinate *v.* 接种

smallpox *n.* 天花

regular *a.* 定期的

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## Notes

①take the place of 代替。 例: Medication cannot take the place of nourishment and rest. 药物治疗不能代替营养和休息。

②the same as 与……同样的。 例: Medicinal herbs have the same curative effect as the medicine. 草药和这种药同样有效。

③Cancer cells divide much more often than normal. 句中副词 much 修饰 more often. 用以修饰比较级的形容词或副词的词有 much, even, still, far.

④But we need better ones. 句中 ones 代替 drugs.

## Lesson 4

### How Your Body Keeps the Same Temperature?

The temperature of your body is always just the same, no matter whether<sup>①</sup> the weather is hot or cold. That is why the doctor uses his thermometer when you are sick. When you are well, your temperature is ninety-eight and six tenths degrees. If he finds it higher than that, it is a sure sign that something is wrong.

The body keeps the same temperature all the time, because it balances the heat it produces and the heat it gives off. It is always burning up food and producing heat. It is also continually giving off heat. It can produce heat faster when it needs to, or give off heat faster when it becomes too warm. Let us see how this happens.

The heat of your body is given off chiefly through the skin. When you are cold, your skin is tight and shows "goose flesh." When you get chilly, you must dance around to keep warm or else you will shiver. Then your muscles begin work, burn up fuel, and produce more heat. It is not very pleasant to shiver, so you usually prefer warming up by exercise, or by putting on more clothes to hold the heat in.

When you are warm, the skin is loose and soft. It is so well supplied with blood that heat is given off rapidly. If you get too warm, you begin to sweat, and more body heat is used in evaporating the moisture from your skin. You wear less clothing, too, in warm weather or in a warm room, so that heat may be given off freely. You feel less like<sup>②</sup> exercising because your body is warm already, and the extra heat produced by exercise makes you uncomfortable.

You can see from this why you feel differently in different kinds of weather. In summer, when it is warm, you feel tired and lazy. You do not care to work or play, but enjoy lying still and doing nothing. When you go out of doors in winter, the cold air makes you feel lively. You want to run and play.

You are affected in the same way by the air in a room. If it is too warm, you do not feel like work. The pores of your skin are open and you begin to perspire. If a room is too cold, you are uncomfortable, too. You must get up and move around, or put on more clothes. It is perhaps easier to get comfortable again after you have been a little chilly than after you have been too warm. Moreover, you are not so likely to get chilled when you go out of doors from a cool room.

You feel more like working, too, if your room temperature is kept at sixty-five to sixty-eight degrees. You should never let it go above the higher figure, and you will probably find



the lower temperatures more comfortable. See that your room is kept within these limits all the time. It will help you to do better work in school and to keep free from colds. Some pupil may act as<sup>®</sup> a thermometer inspector and record the temperature four times a day on the blackboard.

You will feel better, too, if you can have some fresh air coming into the room all the time. It is partly this effect of fresh air moving over the surface of the skin which makes you feel better when you sleep with open windows or when you sleep out of doors. If your school heating system will permit, keep a window partly open all the time. Be sure<sup>®</sup>, of course, that no one sits in a draft.

Do not be afraid to play out of doors in cold weather if you are dressed properly. Exercise in the cold air makes your body burn more food and gives you a good appetite. It makes your whole body more alive. Probably it even makes you grow faster.

Make friends with cold water, too. Splashing it over your face, throat, and chest every morning wakes you up and makes you feel better. It also tightens your skin, which helps to keep you from<sup>®</sup> feeling chilly on a wintry morning. Another way to improve the circulation in the skin is to have a dry rub all over with a rough towel.

Sometimes people have thought that alcoholic drinks help to keep them warm in cold weather. Alcohol makes them feel warm at first, because it makes the heart beat faster and dilates all of the surface blood vessels so that more blood flows into the skin. But that is not Nature's way of saving heat. Indeed, it is her way of giving off heat, so the real effect of drinking alcohol in cold weather is to allow the body to give off more heat than it would have given off otherwise<sup>®</sup>.

## New Words

thermometer *n.* 体温计, 寒暑表

balance *v. n.* 平衡

tight *a.* 紧的

goose *n.* 鹅

shiver *v.* 战栗

prefer *v.* 宁愿

loose *a.* 松的

evaporate *v.* 蒸发

moisture *n.* 湿气, 水分

still *a.* 安静的

pore *n.* 孔

perspire *v.* 出汗

figure *n.* 数字

inspector *n.* 监察员

draft *n.* 隙间风

appetite *n.* 食欲

splash *v.* 溅, 泼

rub *n. v.* 擦

rough *a.* 粗糙的

alcoholic *a.* 酒(精)的

dilate *v.* 扩张

otherwise *ad.* 否则, 要不然的话

## Notes

- ①no matter whether “无论是否”为引出让步状语从句的连接词。
- ②feel like 想要。 例: I don't feel like sleeping just now. 我此刻不想要睡觉。
- ③act as 作为, 起……作用。 例: The heart acts as a muscular pump. 心脏起着肌肉泵的作用。
- ④be sure “务必一定(要做到)”。 后常接不定式或由 that 引出的宾语从句。
- ⑤keep...from 防止, 使之不。 例: The patient should be kept from working for a long time. 应在长时期内, 不让病人工作。
- ⑥...than it would have given off otherwise. 句中谓语 would have given off 是表达推断性假设的虚拟语气。

## Lesson 5

### The Good Doctor

“When I grow up I want to be a doctor. A doctor gets to help other people. I want to be like Dr. Balthazar. He is a good doctor. A doctor helps a lot. He helps the poor.”

That simple tribute written by a boy named Curt, is a pretty good description of Dr. Eugene R. Balthazar of Aurora, Illinois. Even in retirement at the age of 74, he's still helping the poor. In fact<sup>①</sup>, when he closed his private practice four years ago, Dr. Balthazar used \$30,000 of his own savings to open the Aurora Free Medical Dispensary to treat the city's poor three and a half days a week.

Even before his retirement, Dr. Balthazar had a rather unusual attitude about collecting money from his patients—he never sent bills. “When people could pay me, they did,” he explains, “Sending bills out was a lot of work for nothing.” He and his wife, Dorothy, who died in 1973, had done<sup>②</sup> the planning to open the free clinic with their own money.

“I am here because I want to be here,” says Dr. Balthazar. “I could be on a beach on the Riviera with a case of beer, but I want to be here. I enjoy the clinic. It's needed and I owe it to<sup>③</sup> the community. Aurora has been good to me and my family for 100 years.”

Dr. Balthazar went into medicine largely because of<sup>④</sup> his father, a laborer. “He was a pretty hard old man,” Dr. Balthazar says. “When he spoke, we did what he said, and he told me to be a doctor.”

So young Balthazar went to medical school. He graduated in 1925, and practised as a general surgeon and family doctor in Aurora from 1927 until he retired in 1972.