

# 英 语

(供医学专业参考)

## 第 二 册

谢	大	任	主	编
梁	梦	非	编	写
陆	贞	明	评	阅

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日 六 十 月 一 一 年 九 七 九 一

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**(第 二 册)**  
谢大任 主编

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## 说 明

1. 本书供医学专业学习基础英语参考用，全书共五册。  
第一、二两册的课文内容以卫生保健的一般常识为主；第三、四两册以生理解剖为主；第五册以病理生理、内外科为主。课文的选择尽量连系医学实际。
2. 第一、二两册的内容除课文、词汇、注释、语音、构词法、练习等外，尚有中心语法内容，借以重点复习、巩固和加深学生中学所学的语法知识。语法和课文密切配合，语法中的词汇尽可能应用课文中已出现了的单词。
3. 本书各课的练习包括语音、语法和课文三个方面；另外，还有借词典翻译的练习，以达到逐步培养学生使用工具书能力的目的。
4. 本书词汇以国际音标注音
5. 凡单词后面加 (L.) 字母者，表示该词是拉丁语原词；后面加 (G.) 字母者，表示该词是希腊语原词；后面加 (It.) 字母者，表示该词是意大利语原词；后面加 (F.) 字母者，表示该词是法语原词。
6. 本书词汇中的拉丁语及希腊语名词后面，附有该名词的复数式。
7. 本书第一册书末附有英语语音表，以便学习国际音标时参考。
8. 本书每册书末附有该册课文的词汇总表，以便查阅。

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## LESSON ONE

**Text:** Energy Requirements

**Grammar:** 动词不定形式

**Phonetics:** 名词词尾 -ility, -ivity 和后缀 -ive  
的读音

**Word Formation:** 其他的构词法

### Text

### ENERGY<sup>1</sup> REQUIREMENTS

In the planning of a diet<sup>2</sup>, energy requirements as well as basic essentials need to be considered. These are usually expressed in units of heat, called calories.<sup>3</sup> By definition a calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogram<sup>4</sup> of water 1 degree C. This is sometimes called the large calorie or kilocalorie to distinguish it from the small calorie (used in physics<sup>5</sup> and chemistry), which is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram<sup>6</sup> of water 1 degree C.<sup>7</sup> The kilocalorie is the standard heat unit used in the science of nutrition.

Energy requirements vary with age, size, sex, activity, foods<sup>8</sup> to be digested, clothing, temperature of the body and



of the surrounding atmosphere, functioning of certain glands of internal secretion, etc. Hence, it is difficult to state exactly how much energy-producing food the body needs. It is possible, however, to estimate with reasonable accuracy the energy requirements of a normal person of a given size<sup>9</sup> at complete rest.<sup>10</sup> This is called the basal<sup>11</sup> metabolism. In terms of<sup>12</sup> calories this basal requirement for a 24-hour period has been found to be about 11 calories per pound of ideal weight,<sup>13</sup> that is, 11 calories per pound of what one should weigh for one's age and height.<sup>14</sup>

An adult who is up and about,<sup>15</sup> but relatively inactive, needs 20 to 30 per cent more calories than are required under basal conditions. For one engaged in<sup>16</sup> a sedentary occupation,<sup>17</sup> this extra energy requirement rises to from 30 to 40 per cent above basal; for one in moderately active muscular work, 40 to 80 per cent; and for one at hard muscular work,<sup>18</sup> 80 to 200 per cent.

### Word List

- energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 能[量], 力[量]  
requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* 需要, 要求  
planning ['plæniŋ] *n.* 计划  
diet ['daɪət] *n.* 饮食  
basic ['beɪsɪk] *a.* 基本的  
essential [ɪ'senʃəl] *n.* 要素, 要点  
usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *ad.* 通常  
express [ɪks'pres, eks-] *v.* 表示

- unit ['ju:nit] *n.* 单位
- calorie ['kæləri] *n.* 卡(热量单位)
- definition [defi'niʃən] *n.* 定义
- kilogram ['kilogræm] *n.* 千克
- sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] *ad.* 有时
- call [kɔ:l] *v.* 叫做, 喊; *n.* 号召
- kilocalorie ['kilokæləri] *n.* 千卡
- distinguish [dis'tingwiʃ] *v.* 区别
- physics ['fiziks] *n.* 物理学
- chemistry ['kemistri] *n.* 化学
- gram [græm] *n.* 克, 公分
- standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准
- science ['saɪəns] *n.* 学, 科学
- nutrition [nju:'triʃən] *n.* 营养
- size [saiz] *n.* 大小
- sex [seks] *n.* 性别, 性
- digest [di'dʒest, dai-] *v.* 消化
- surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ] *a.* 周围的
- atmosphere ['ætmosfiə] *n.* 空气, 大气
- internal [in'tə:nl] *a.* 内的, 内部的
- secretion [si'kri:ʃən] *n.* 分泌
- hence [hens] *ad.* 因此, 所以
- exactly [ig'zæktli, eg-] *ad.* 正确
- energy-producing ['enədʒiprə'dju:sɪŋ] *a.* 产生能量的
- possible ['pɒsəbl] *a.* 可能的
- estimate ['estimeit] *v.* 估计
- reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *a.* 相当的, 合理的

- accuracy [ˈækjʊərəsi] *n.* 正确
- basal [ˈbeɪsl] *a.* 基础的
- pound [paʊnd] *n.* 磅(英国重量名)
- ideal [aiˈdiəl] *a.* 标准的, 理想的
- weigh [wei] *v.* 重..., 称(重量)
- height [hait] *n.* 身长, 高度
- relatively [ˈrelatɪvli] *ad.* 比较上, 相对地
- inactive [inˈæktɪv] *a.* 不活动的
- engage [inˈgeɪdʒ] *v.* 从事
- sedentary [ˈsedntəri] *a.* 坐定的, 坐着做的
- extra [ˈekstrə] *a.* 额外的, 特别的
- moderately [ˈmɒdərɪtli] *ad.* 适度, 适中
- hard [hɑ:d] *a.* 辛苦的, 难的, 硬的

## Notes

1. energy *n.* 能, 精力; 复数式 energies 个人的活动力。  
physical energy 体力, mental energy 脑力; energetic  
*a.* 精力旺盛的。
2. diet *n.* 饮食, 食物; dietary *a., n.* 饮食(物)的, 规定的食物(的); dietetic *a.* 饮食的, 食物疗法的。
3. calorie = calory; 复数式 calories。
4. kilogram = kilogramme。
5. physics *n.* 物理学。physic *n.* 医药。
6. gram = gramme。
7. C. = centigrade 百度计, 摄氏温度计。
8. “food” 统指食物; “a food” 指一种食物; “foods” 指各种食物。

9. given size 假定的大小。
10. at complete rest 在完全休息着。
11. basal 基底的, 基部的, 基础的。basic 基本的, 根本的, 基础的。这两词很相似而用法略有不同, 兹举例如下:  
basal metabolic rate 基础代谢率, basal condition 基础的现况; basal cells 基础细胞; the basal parts of a column 圆柱的基部。basic principles 基本原理, basic salt 盐基性盐。
12. in terms of 用…的字眼。
13. weight *n.* 重量; weigh *v.* 称, 量。
14. high *a.* 高的; height *n.* 高度。
15. be up and about (病人)已经起床, 起来做事。
16. be engaged in 正做着, 正忙(在做)。
17. sedentary occupation 坐着做工作的职业。
18. at hard muscular work 做粗重的体力工作。be at work 在工作着。

## Grammar

### 动词不定形式 (The Infinitive)

1. 动词不定形式有下列的时态和语态形式:

	主动语态	被动语态
一般时	to examine	to be examined
进行时	to be examining	无
完成时	to have examined	to have been examined
完成进行时	to have been examining	无

2. 不定形式在句中的作用:

1) 作主语:

*To exterminate* the mosquitoes and flies is to prevent infectious diseases.

*To work* and *to rest* is necessary to health.

It is necessary *to clean* the skin regularly.

The blood is then said *to have coagulated*. (复合主语)

2) 作简单谓语的一部分(与助动词一起构成简单谓语):

They will *restore* their health in the sanatorium.

Do you *know* his address?

3) 作表语:

Our duty is *to care* the sick.

The chief action of ultraviolet rays is *to bring about* the conversion of sterols in the skin into vitamin D. (sterols)  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} & \text{B} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

4) 作复合动词谓语的一部分(与情态动词一起构成复合动词谓语):

May I *come* in?

He can *eat* little.

The patient's blood had *to be examined*.

Regularity is important if one is *to get* the most enjoyment and benefit out of exercise.

5) 作宾语:

I want *to know* his family history.

The doctor began *to examine* the patient.

The abolition of capitalist exploitation and the successful building of socialism makes it *possible to*

*liquidate* tuberculosis as a mass disease in our country. (复合宾语)

He wants me *to come* on Friday. (复合宾语)

6) 作定语:

We have many things *to do*.

Give me something *to eat*.

Comrade Wang is always the first *to come* to the meeting.

7) 作状语:

① 表示目的意义:

The procedures used *to check* hemorrhage are toward hastening the formation of a clot.

*To relieve* your condition I'll administer penicillin injections every four hours.

You will soon return home fit *to resume* your work.

The water is not good *to drink*.

[注] 动词不定形式表示目的意义时, 有时在它前面用 *in order* 或 *so as*, 但此种结构形式在口语中较少应用, 例如:

*In order to serve* the people well, we must study hard.

The surgeon stayed in the ward *so as to learn* whether the patients had any complaints as to their comfort.

② 表示结果意义: (常与副词 *too*, *enough*, *so*, 指示代词 *such* 连用, 在 *so* 和 *such* 后, 通常用 *as*)

The patient is too weak *to be operated upon*.  
He is not well *enough to leave* the hospital.  
The pain was so great *as to allow* him no sleep.

The pain was *such as to allow* him no sleep.  
He opened his eyes *to find* himself lying in a bed in a hospital.

③ 表示原因意义:

The parents smile *to see* their children grow so strong.

We are glad *to meet* you.

I was surprised *to hear* the news.

8) 作独立成分:

*To be short*, he is a good teacher.

3. 动词不定形式有时可与代词 *whom*, *which*, *what*, 副词 *when*, *where*, *how*, 连接词 *whether*, *as if* 及介词 *for* 加宾语等一起构成不定形式短语, 在句中作各种句子成分, 例如:

I did not know *what to do*. (作宾语)

*How to do it* is the question. (作主语)

He did not know *whether to go there or not*. (作宾语)

The difficulty was *where to find him*. (作表语)

After the skin has become well tanned, it is more difficult *for ultraviolet rays to penetrate it*. (作主语)

The time *for the blood of human beings to clot* is usually about five minutes. (作定语)

We think it necessary *for him to go there at once*. (作宾语)

This question is too difficult *for them to answer*.  
(作状语)

4. 动词不定形式记号 “to” 的省略:

动词不定形式记号 “to” 在下列情况下省略:

1) 在助动词 shall, will, do 后, 例如:

I *shall get up* at five o'clock tomorrow morning.

Do you *take* exercise every day?

2) 在情态动词 can, must, may, need (not) 后, 例如:

Young people *can* safely *enjoy* vigorous competitive sports.

We *must leave* no breeding place for mosquitoes and flies.

He *need not do* it.

3) 在动词 to let, to make, to help, to see, to hear, to feel, to watch 等后, 例如:

*Let me look* at your tongue.

She *made* the child *take* the medicine.

The nurse *helped* me *sit up* (或 *to sit up*).

I *saw* him *come in*.

I *heard* her *speak* with the doctor in the next room.

[注 1] 上述动词变为被动语态后, “to” 不可省略, 例如:

The child was made *to take* the medicine.

She was heard *to speak* with the doctor in the next room.



[注2] 在动词 to help 后, “to” 可省略或不省略。

- 4) 在词组 had better, would rather, would sooner, do nothing but 等后, 例如:

You *had better limit* yourself to less strenuous sports.

I *would rather say* so.

We could *do nothing but wait*.

## Phonetics

1. 名词词尾 -ility, -ivity 读作 [ˈɪlɪti], [ˈɪvɪti] 重音总是在第一个 “i” 上, 例如:

ability [əˈbɪlɪti]      facility [fəˈsɪlɪti]

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti]      relativity [reləˈtɪvɪti] (相关)

2. 后缀 -ive 读作 [ɪv]. 例如:

active [ˈæktɪv]      conducive [kənˈdjuːsɪv]

## Word Formation

其他的构词法:

构词法除转化法, 合成法和缀合法三种外, 较常见的尚有下列三种:

1. 改变重音。例如:

increase [ˈɪnkriːs] (名词) ... increase [ɪnˈkriːs] (动词)

record [ˈrekɔːd] (名词) ... record [rɪˈkɔːd] (动词)

2. 改变词尾读音。例如:

close [klaʊz] (动词) ..... close [klaʊs] (形容词)

use [juːz] (动词) ..... use [juːs] (名词)

3. 改变元音或辅音。例如: