

# 英 语

(供医学专业参考)

## 第 四 册

谢	大	任	主
梁	梦	非	编
陆	贞	明	写
			评
			阅

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

英 语

(第四册)

谢 大 任 主 编

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社 出 版

外 文 印 刷 厂 印 刷

新 华 书 店 北 京 发 行 所 发 行

787×1092毫米32开本6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 印张138千字

1965年6月第1版第1次印刷

1978年12月第2版第3次印刷

印数：62,101—262,700

统一书号：14048·3107 定价：0.43元

## 编写说明

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。课文的选择尽量联系医学实际。
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. 第四册重点复习了第一、二、三册的惯用语并对某些日常用词作了用法上的例介，使学员能进一步掌握英语的特点和常用的表达方法。
4. 本书词汇以国际音标注音。
5. 凡单词后面加(L.)者，表示该词是拉丁语原词；后面加(G.)者，表示该词是希腊语原词；后面加(It.)者，表示该词是意大利原词；后面加(F.)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。

一九七九年二月五日

# 目 录

**LESSON ONE** .....1

Text: General Description of the Eye

Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: call, eye

**LESSON TWO** .....13

Text: Protecting the Ears

Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: blow, set

**LESSON THREE** .....25

Text: The Liver and Gall Bladder

Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: keep, bring, help

**LESSON FOUR** .....36

Text: The Practical Importance of Anatomy and Physiology

Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: make, work

**LESSON FIVE** .....47

Text: Vitamins

Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: need, put

**LESSON SIX** .....58

Text: Decay of the Teeth or Dental Caries  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied  
 Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: look, give  
**LESSON SEVEN** .....70 ✓

Text: Growth of Bacteria  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied  
 Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: right,  
 grow, half

**LESSON EIGHT** .....80

Text: Hemorrhage  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied  
 Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: speak,  
 part

**LESSON NINE** .....93 ✓

Text: Fetal Growth and Development within  
 the Womb  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied  
 Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: time,  
 return, know

**LESSON TEN** .....105 ✓

Text: The Nature of Our Sensations  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied  
 Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: should,  
 would, may

**LESSON ELEVEN** .....116 ✓

Text: Immunity  
 Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: take	
LESSON TWELVE .....	127
Text: A Small Needle Works Wonders	
Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied	
Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: come, life	
LESSON THIRTEEN .....	139
Text: A Steel-worker's Life is Saved (Part 1)	
Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied	
Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: from, man	
LESSON FOURTEEN .....	152
Text: A Steel-worker's Life is Saved (Part 2)	
Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied	
Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: but, have	
LESSON FIFTEEN .....	165
Text: A Steel-worker's Life is Saved (Part 3)	
Idiom Study: The Review of Idioms Previously Studied	
Word Study: The Study of Everyday Words: move,	
want, send	
VOGABULARY .....	177

## LESSON ONE

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EYE

The adult human eye is almost spherical<sup>1</sup>, and about an inch in diameter. A transparent circular area, called the cornea, is situated in its anterior wall. The posterior wall is lined by a light-sensitive tissue called the retina. A rounded bundle of nerve fibres—the optic nerve—passes from the posterior pole of the globe to the brain. The eye except for the anterior fifth or so of its circumference, is enclosed in a bony case, the eye socket or orbital<sup>2</sup> cavity, but a thick layer of areolar tissue is interposed between the eyeball and the bone which serves as a cushion to buffer it against external violence. The eyeball is also protected from injury by the eyelids which, as we know, close reflexly in an instant<sup>3</sup> to prevent dust or other particles from coming into contact with the surface. The exposed part of the eyeball is covered by a delicate membrane called the conjunctiva which is continued forward on to the inner surfaces of the lids. When the lids open and close, the apposed conjunctival surfaces slide over one another. The surfaces are lubricated by a thin film of tears<sup>4</sup> secreted by the lachrymal gland, which lies under the shelter of the bone forming the upper and outer part of the wall of the eye socket. The tears, after flowing over

the surface of the eye, are drained from its inner angle into the nose by two small tubes—the lachrymal ducts. If it were not for<sup>5</sup> the continual washing and lubrication of the eyeball by the tears, the delicate protective membrane would soon become dry and inflamed; ulceration<sup>6</sup> of the corneal surface would result.

### Word List

- description [dis'kripʃən] *n.* 描述, 叙述  
 almost ['ɔ:lmoust] *ad.* 几乎, 差不多  
 spherical ['sferikəl] *a.* 球形的  
 diameter [dai'æmitə] *n.* 直径  
 transparent [træns'pæərənt] *a.* 透明的  
 circular ['sə:ikjulə] *a.* 圆形的  
 cornea (L) ['kɔ:niə] *n.* (*pl.* corneae ['kɔ:ni:i]) 角膜  
 anterior (L) [æn'tiəriə] *a.* 前面的  
 light-sensitive [lait 'sensitiv] *a.* 能感光的  
 retina (L) ['retinə] *n.* (*pl.* retinae ['retini:]) 视网膜  
 fibre ['faibə] *n.* 纤维  
 optic ['ɒptik] *a.* 视觉的, 眼的  
 pole [poul] *n.* 极  
 globe [gloub] *n.* 球  
 circumference [sə'kʌmfərəns] *n.* 圆周  
 enclose [in'klouz] *v.* 包, 围  
 case [keis] *n.* 盒, 箱  
 socket ['sɒkit] *n.* 窝, 孔  
 orbital ['ɔ:bitl] *a.* 眶的



areolar tissue [ə'ri:ələ 'tisju:] 蜂窝组织  
 eyeball ['aibɔ:l] *n.* 眼球  
 cushion ['kʊʃɪn] *n.* 垫子  
 buffer ['bʌfə] *v.* 缓冲  
 violence ['vaiələns] *n.* 暴力  
 eyelid ['aɪlɪd] *n.* 眼睑  
 reflexly [ri'fleksli] *ad.* 反射地  
 instant ['ɪnstənt] *n.* 瞬间  
 delicate ['delɪkɪt] *a.* 精致的, 柔弱的  
 conjunctiva (L) [kɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvə] *n.* (*pl.* conjunctivae  
 [kɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvi:]) 结膜  
 forward ['fɔ:wəd] *ad.* 向前  
 lid [lɪd] *n.* 盖, 眼睑  
 appose [ə'pəʊz] *v.* 连合  
 conjunctival [kɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvl] *a.* 结膜的  
 slide [slaɪd] *v.* 滑, 滑动  
 lubricate ['lu:brikeɪt] *v.* 使滑润  
 film [fɪlm] *n.* 膜  
 tear [tiə] *n.* 泪  
 lachrymal ['lækriməl] *a.* 泪的  
 shelter ['ʃeltə] *n.* 掩护  
 outer ['aʊtə] *a.* 外面的  
 angle ['æŋɡl] *n.* 角  
 duct [dʌkt] *n.* 管  
 continual [kən'tɪnjuəl] *a.* 不断的  
 wash [wɒʃ] *v.* 洗  
 lubrication [lu:bri'keɪʃən] *n.* 滑润

protective [prə'tektiv] *a.* 保护的

ulceration [ʌlsə'reɪʃən] *n.* 溃疡

corneal ['kɔɪniəl] *a.* 角膜的

## Notes

1. spherical *a.*; sphere *n.* 球。
2. orbital *a.*; orbit *n.* 眶的, 轨道。
3. in an instant—in a very short time, 瞬间, 即刻,  
例如: I shall be ready to join your work *in an instant*.
4. “tear” 是泪滴, 不是“泪水”。“a tear” 是“一滴泪”。  
“tears” 是“多滴泪”。故不可说 “much tear” 或 “eyes full of tear”。可以说 “in tears”, “eyes full of tears.”, “shed tears” 等。
5. If it were not for = were it not for 或 if it had not been for = had it not been for—but for 如非, 如果没有。例如: *If it were not for my sickness, I should attend class as usual.*
6. ulceration *n.*; ulcerate *v.* (使)生溃疡; ulcer *n.* 溃疡; ulcerous *a.* 溃疡性的。

## The Review of Idioms Previously Studied

1. be ill with—fall ill with, be infected with, get ill with, be taken ill with, be suffering from 患病。

He is unable to attend our meeting because he is *ill with* fever.

The patient is lying very *ill with* typhoid fever.

2. consist of—be composed of 由…组成。

The atmosphere *consists of* certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.

3. consist in—be comprised in 在于, 被包括在…里。

What does happiness *consist in*?

4. do one's duty—perform or fulfill one's duty 尽其职务。

I will *do my duty* as a people's teacher.

5. only a few—few 很少, 几乎没有。

There are *only a few* men who cannot do this.

6. a few—some though not many 虽然不多而却有几个, 几个。

*A few* of these children have already recovered from measles.

7. be dependent upon (or on)—depend on, rely on (or upon), have faith in 依赖, 信托。

He *was dependent upon* Dr. Wang's coming at 8 o'clock in the morning.

You *may be dependent on* the treatment Dr. Li gives you.

8. depend on—rely on (or upon) 依赖。

We *depend on* the newspaper for daily news.

Victory does not always *depend on* numbers.

This *depends upon* whether he will follow the doctor's advice or not.

9. in the form of—in the character or nature of appearing as 带…之性质, 以…的形式。

Many medicines are prepared *in the form of*

tablets.

10. for example—for instance 例如, 举例。

Some medicines are very bitter—quinine—for example.

11. not less than—perhaps more 不比…少; 至少不低于…。

She is *not less* (=perhaps more) diligent *than* her brother.

比较: She is *no less* (=quite as) diligent *than* (=as) her brother.

12. as well as—in addition to, equally with; no less than 不但…, 加在…上, 等于, 不下于。

The old man is deaf *as well as* blind.

比较: The old man is *not only* blind, *but (also)* deaf.

The doctor *as well as* the nurse is worthy of confidence.

## The Study of Everyday Words

### call

1. call *v. i.*—cry, shout, speak loudly.

Listen! Some one *is calling*.

2. call *v. i.*—pay a short visit to another's house.

I was in the office when he *called*.

I *called* on (or upon) (=went to see) him when he was busy writing his reports.

3. call *v. t.*—ask to come in any way.

He has broken his arm, *call* a doctor.

4. call *v. t.*—waken from sleep.

*Call* me tomorrow morning at six o'clock.

5. call *v. t.*—name.

He *is called* Li Ming.

What do you *call* this instrument in English?

#### Useful Idioms

1. call on—call upon, ask.

Chairman Mao *calls on* us to learn from Comrade Lei Feng,

2. call for—require.

His appendicitis *calls for* immediate operation.

3. call...up—summon to talk by telephone.

You may *call me up* at any time if you feel any pain in your stomach.

#### eye

eye *n.*—an organ of sight.

We cannot see microbes with our naked *eyes*.

#### Useful Idioms

1. have an eye for—have the power of knowing the value (of something).

He *has an eye for* paintings.

2. in the eyes of the world—in public opinion.

*In the eyes of the world* he is an excellent teacher.

3. keep (or have) an (or one's) eye on—keep watch over.

*Keep an eye on* the baby.

4. see with half an eye—see it easily.

I *could read it with half an eye*, if you wrote them in good order.

Some common compound words.

Eyeball, eyebrow, eyelash, eyelid, eyesight, eyesore, eyestrain, eyewash (a liquid preparation to clean or heal the eyes).

### Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences, paying special attention to the use of the infinitives:

- 1) The bony structure makes it possible to maintain an erect posture.
- 2) To know the human body it is necessary to acquire an understanding of the different parts of the body.
- 3) Many foods are essential to regulate the body metabolism.
- 4) An easy way to memorize the composition of carbohydrates is to note the first three syllables, hence *carb* (carbon) *o* (oxygen) and *hyd* (hydrogen).
- 5) Vegetables should be cooked in as little water as possible in order not to lose their valuable food constituents.
- 6) It is customary to express the energy of a food simply in terms of heat.
- 7) No vitamins or minerals are to be found in sugar.

- 8) To be alive means to serve the people.
  - 9) An insufficient intake of water causes the body to cease to function properly.
  - 10) A sufficient amount of water is necessary to help prevent constipation.
2. Complete the following sentences, using infinitives or infinitive phrases:
- 1) Our task is...
  - 2) It is important...
  - 3) I like...
  - 4) We use a clinical thermometer...
  - 5) It is time...
  - 6) I thought it necessary...
3. Translate the following questions into English and then answer them in English:
- 1) 成年人的眼睛是什么形状的?
  - 2) 角膜的位置在哪里?
  - 3) 视网膜是一种什么组织?
  - 4) 什么神经从眼球的后极通到脑部?
  - 5) 眼眶象什么?
  - 6) 什么东西保护眼球使不受到损伤?
  - 7) 眼睑怎样防止灰尘和眼球的表面接触?
  - 8) 什么膜覆盖眼球的暴露部分?
4. Put questions to the italicized parts of the following sentences:

- 1) *When the eyelids open and close*, the apposed

conjunctival surfaces slide over one another.

2) The conjunctival surfaces are lubricated by *a thin film of tears*.

3) *The lachrymal gland* lies under the shelter of the bone forming the upper and outer part of the wall of the eye socket.

4) The tears are drained from the inner angle of the eye into the nose by the *lachrymal* ducts.

5) If the eyeball were not continually washed and lubricated by the tears, *the delicate protective membrane would soon become dry and inflamed*.

5. Change the following simple sentences into compound or complex ones:

1) The adult human eye is almost spherical, and about an inch in diameter.

2) The posterior wall is lined by a light-sensitive tissue called the retina.

3) The conjunctival surfaces are lubricated by a thin film of tears secreted by the lachrymal gland.

4) The tears, after flowing over the surface of the eye are drained from its inner angle into the nose by two small tubes.

5) The lachrymal gland lies under the shelter of the bone forming the upper and outer part of the wall of the eye socket.

6. Memorize the following passage:

The eye is almost spherical. It is about an inch



in diameter. It is enclosed in the eye socket, which, together with the eyelids, protects the eyeball from injury.

In the anterior wall of the eyeball there is a transparent circular area called the cornea. The posterior wall of the eyeball is lined by a light-sensitive tissue called the retina. A rounded bundle of nerve fibres—the optic nerve—passes from the posterior pole of the eyeball to the brain.

The exposed part of the eyeball is covered by a delicate membrane called the conjunctiva, the surfaces of which are lubricated by a thin film of tears secreted by the lachrymal gland. It is this thin film of tears that keeps the conjunctiva from becoming dry and inflamed.

7. Translate the following passage into English:

能量的需要通常用热量单位——卡来表示。卡就是一千克水升高摄氏一度所需要的热量。能量的需要因人而异,而且一个人在不同的条件下可以需要不同的热量。例如,一个人睡着时比工作时需要的热量要少。一个正在运动的人比一个坐着工作的人就需要更多的热量。

8. Read and translate the following into Chinese with the help of a dictionary:

### The Protection and Care of the Eyes

People who live in the countryside or in the mountains, where the eyes are constantly adjusting