

# 医用英语

## 第二册

姚子然编写 杨昌毅审校

上海科学技术出版社



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杨 昌 毅 审 校

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## 前 言

《医用英语》系我院教材，初稿是 1975 年编写的，在 1980 年作了一次修改。初稿及修改稿均曾在内部发行，并为部分兄弟院校及医务工作人员所采用。现在加编练习解答一册，以便自学。修改后的教材共四册。第二册在：

课文方面：增加为 20 课。大部分经过改写，尽可能选用医学英语常用词汇、句型及特有表达法。每课词汇量均加以控制，单词及语法复现率有所提高，并增加了较详细的课文注释。

语法方面：重点项目仍根据英语基本规律及医学英语的特点加以安排。但为了照顾一定的系统性，有些语法放在课文注释中。课文中出现的语法现象，与本课语法项目紧密结合，但也适当地安排了少量语法，使其先出现，后归纳。同时，为了便于学习起见，举例一律使用已学过的单词。此外，还介绍了构词法，并对一些介词、动词等的用法进行了小结。

练习方面：力求多样化，数量也较多，以巩固本课所学和复习已学过的内容。除阶段复习外，还增加了总复习。

附录中增加了解剖、生理等方面的阅读材料 20 篇。

本教材由我室姚子然老师编写，杨昌毅教授审校。在编写这本教材初稿时以及在这次修改过程中，承许多同志提了不少宝贵意见，注此表示感谢。

上海第一医学院外文教研室

1981 年 3 月

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## Lesson Twenty-One

### Text

#### (A)

### Coryza (The Common Cold)

Coryza is the primary infection of the nose and nasopharynx. It is a common disease of the respiratory tract. The disease is caused by a virus. It usually occurs in the winter and spring months. People of all ages are affected. The incidence is highest in young children.

The onset is usually sudden. The patient ill with the common cold has a tickling sensation in the nose. The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge. The throat often feels sore, the head heavy, and there are a cough and a pain in the chest. The patient may cough up some tenacious sputum. He may also have a headache. Chill and slight fever may be present at the beginning. These symptoms last for a few days, and then the patient recovers from his illness. In children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature, higher.

The disease may spread to others and can cause complications. So the patient must isolate himself and go to bed if the fever is high. Acupuncture, Chinese medicine, APC and others are given in the treatment of the disease. For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.

#### (B)

### A Patient with Coryza

P: Patient

D: Doctor

P: Good morning, Dr Li!

D: Good morning, Comrade Wang! What can I do for you?

P: I've a severe headache. My nose tickles and I sneeze and cough badly.

D: When did you begin to feel ill?

P: It was yesterday.

D: Do you have a fever?

P: No. But I've a sore throat and feel chilly.

D: Let me examine your throat and chest.

(After examination ...)

You're suffering from a bad cold. As you know, the disease may spread to others. So you must isolate yourself. (Then the doctor writes out a prescription, hands it over to the patient and says ...) Here is your prescription.

P: Thank you very much.

D: Not at all. By the way, when you get well you must do some exercise to keep yourself fit.

P: All right. Good-bye, Dr Li.

D: Good-bye.

### New Words and Expressions

- |                                     |         |                                      |          |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. primary ['praɪməri] a.           | 初期的,    | at the beginning                     | 起初       |
|                                     | 原发的     | 19. last [lɑːst] vi.                 | 持续       |
| 2. nose [nəʊz] n.                   | 鼻子      | 20. recover [ri'kʌvə] vi.            | 痊愈, 复原   |
| 3. nasopharynx [ˌneɪzəʊ'færɪŋks] n. |         | recover from one's illness           | 病愈       |
|                                     | 鼻咽      | 21. likely ['laɪkli] a.              | (似有)可能的  |
| 4. respiratory [rɪs'paɪəətəri] a.   | 呼吸的     | 22. spread [spred] vt.               | 传播       |
| 5. tract [trækt] n.                 | 道       | spread 过去式和过去分词                      |          |
| 6. affect [ə'fekt] vt.              | 感染      | n. 传播                                |          |
| 7. incidence ['ɪnsɪdəns] n.         | 发病率     | 23. complication [ˌkɒmplɪ'keɪʃən] n. |          |
| 8. tickle ['tɪkl] vt.               | 使觉得痒    |                                      | 复杂; 并发症  |
|                                     | vi. 觉得痒 | 24. isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] vt.          | 隔离       |
| 9. sensation [sen'seɪʃən] n.        | 感觉      | 25. himself [hɪm'self] pron.         | 他自己      |
| 10. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt.       | 伴       | 26. if [ɪf] conj.                    | 如果       |
| 11. sneeze [sniːz] n.               | 打喷嚏     | 27. APC [缩] aspirin, phenacetin, and |          |
|                                     | vi. 打喷嚏 | caffeine compound                    | 复方阿司匹林   |
| 12. nasal ['neɪzəl] a.              | 鼻的      | 28. prevention [prɪ'venʃən] n.       | 防止,      |
| 13. discharge [dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ] n.       | 溢液,     |                                      | 预防       |
|                                     | 流出物     | 29. build [bild] vt.                 | 建造, 修建   |
| 14. head [hed] n.                   | 头       | vi.                                  | 建造       |
| 15. heavy ['hevi] a.                | 重的; 沉闷的 | built [bɪlt]                         | 过去式和过去分词 |
| 16. tenacious [tɪ'neiʃəs] a.        | 粘的      | build up                             | 增进(健康)   |
| 17. slight [slaɪt] a.               | 轻微的     | 30. examination [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃən] n.  |          |
| 18. beginning [bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ] n.         | 开始; 初   |                                      | 检查       |

### Notes

1. The disease is caused by a virus.

此病由病毒引起。

1) 句中谓语动词是被动语态, 见本课语法。

比较:

A virus causes the disease.

2) 冠词

冠词分为定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a, an 两种。

(1) 不定冠词的用法

a. 指人或事物的某一种类, 以别于其他种类。

He is a worker.

This is a picture.

b. 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明何人或何物。

He has just come back from a hospital in Beijing.

A worker wants to see you.

(2) 定冠词的用法

a. 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物, 以别于同类中的其他的人或事物。

We study the works of Marx and Lenin.

The book on the desk is on acupuncture analgesia.

b. 指说话人与听话人彼此熟悉的人或事物。

Open the door ([dɔ:] n. 门), please.

Dr Wang is in the room.

c. 复述上文提过的人或事物。

This is a general hospital. There are many departments in the hospital.

Coryza is a common disease. The disease is caused by a virus.

2. The incidence is highest in young children.

发病率在幼儿中最高。

句中 highest 是形容词 high 的最高级, 表示“最高的”。

3. The patient ill with the common cold has a tickling sensation in the nose.

患普通感冒的病人鼻内有一种痒的感觉。

tickling 是动词 tickle 的动名词, 作定语修饰 sensation。

4. The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge.

这种感觉伴有打喷嚏和流鼻涕。

sneezing 是动词 sneeze 的动名词, 作介词 by 的宾语。

5. The throat often feels sore, the head heavy, and there are a cough and a pain in the chest.

喉咙常常感到疼痛, 头感到沉重, 并有咳嗽和胸痛。

这是省略句, 在 the head 和 heavy 之间省掉了 feels。

6. In children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature, higher.

这病在儿童中可能较严重, 体温较高。

1) 这是省略句, 在 temperature 和 higher 中间省掉了 is。全文应为: In children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature is higher.

2) 形容词 likely 后一般跟动词不定式。

例如: In children temperature is likely to be higher.

She is not likely to come.

3) 句中 higher 是形容词 high 的比较级, 表示“较高”。

7. The disease may spread to others and can cause complications.

此病会传染给他人, 并能引起并发症。

others = other people

例如: Some are reading, others writing. 一些人在阅读, 其他人在书写。

8. So the patient must isolate himself and go to bed if the fever is high.

因此病人必须自我隔离, 如热度高, 应卧床休息。

if the fever is high 是状语从句, 表示条件。

例如: He will come if you ask him. 你如请他, 他会来的。

9. For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.

为预防起见, 任何人应多锻炼以增进健康。

1) 句中 one 表示“任何人”。

例如: One should do one's work well for the modernization of our country.

2) 动词不定式短语 to build up the health 作状语, 表示目的。

10. When did you begin to feel ill?

你什么时候感到不适的?

动词不定式短语 to feel ill 是 begin 的宾语。

11. As you know, the disease may spread to others.

正如你所知道的, 此病会传染给他人。

as you know 是口语中的常用语, 表示“正如你所知道的”。

## Grammar

### I. 被动语态(一)

#### 1. 构成:

被动语态由助动词 be+ 及物动词的过去分词构成。助动词 be 有时态、人称 和 数的变化。

#### 2. 一般现在时的被动语态形式:

#### *Sentence Patterns*

I am examined.

We are examined.

You are examined.

You are examined.

He/She/It/is examined.

They are examined.

#### 3. 用法:

语态是动词的一种形式。它表示句子中主语和谓语之间的关系。如果主语是动作的执行者(也就是发出这动作的人或物), 动词就用主动语态。如果主语是动作的承受者(也就是承

受动作的人或物), 动词就用被动语态。

例如: Dr Li examines the patient every day. (主动语态)

The patient is examined by Dr Li every day. (被动语态)

在以上主动语态的句子中, Dr Li 是主语, patient 是宾语, 突出动作的执行者 Dr Li, 说明 Dr Li 在做什么。而在被动语态的句子中, patient 是主语, 突出动作的承受者 patient, 说明 patient 现在的处境。两种句子突出的重点不同。

在被动语态的句子中, 动作的执行者 Dr Li 用 by 短语来表示。

The people love our Party. (主动语态)

Our Party is loved by the people. (被动语态)

Everyone likes the doctor. (主动语态)

The doctor is liked by everyone. (被动语态)

Many people visit Zhongshan Hospital every day. (主动语态)

Zhongshan Hospital is visited by many people every day. (被动语态)

如果没有必要提动作的执行者时, by 短语就可以不用, 例如:

The patient is examined every day.

The library is usually closed at 10.

English is taught in our college.

The diagnosis is usually made on history.

本课中出现的被动语态的句子:

Coryza is caused by a virus.

People of all ages are affected.

The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge.

Acupuncture, Chinese medicine, APC and others are given in the treatment of the disease.

#### 4. 被动语态的否定句和疑问句:

例如: He is not examined by Dr Li every day.

Is he examined by Dr Li every day?

#### 5. 一般过去式的被动语态形式:

##### *Sentence Patterns*

I was examined.

We were examined.

You were examined.

You were examined.

He/She/It/ was examined.

They were examined.

例如: Dr Li examined the patient yesterday. (主动语态)

The patient was examined by Dr Li yesterday. (被动语态)

Dr Wang performed the operation. (主动语态)

The operation was performed by Dr Wang. (被动语态)

Dr Bethune saved the life of the Chinese soldier. (主动语态)

The life of the Chinese soldier was saved by Dr Bethune. (被动语态)

The Chinese doctors warmly welcomed Dr Smith. (主动语态)

Dr Smith was warmly welcomed by the Chinese doctors. (被动语态)

Dr Wu wrote the case report yesterday afternoon. (主动语态)

The case report was written by Dr Wu yesterday afternoon.

(被动语态)

The book was found. (被动语态)

These medicines were all made in Beijing. (被动语态)

The patients were taken to the hospital yesterday. (被动语态)

### Pattern Drills

1. A virus causes the common cold.

The common cold is caused by a virus.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

- 1) Many foreign friends visit our college every year.
- 2) Everyone likes Dr. Wu.
- 3) The students often do these exercises in class.
- 4) The Chinese workers make these medicines.
- 5) Infection causes bronchitis.
- 6) The disease affects people of all ages.

2. Dr Li examined the patient yesterday.

The patient was examined by Dr Li yesterday.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

- 1) A medical doctor wrote the book.
- 2) Dr Li performed the operation last week.
- 3) A peasant saved the life of the boy.
- 4) Xiao Wang found the book last night.
- 5) The nurse took the patient's temperature this morning.

3. They close the library at 10.

The library is closed at 10.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

- 1) The doctor makes the diagnosis on history.
- 2) We use acupuncture in the treatment of the disease.
- 3) People in many countries speak English.  
(speak [spi:k] *vt.* 讲, spoke [spəuk] 过去式,  
spoken ['spəukən] 过去分词)
- 4) The doctors kept him in bed for a week.
- 5) They took her to the hospital last night.
- 6) They built the hospital last year.



## I. 构词法

为了便于记忆单词，掌握词类和扩大词汇量，有必要学习词的构成方法。英语单词的构成方法有三种：合成，缀合（亦称派生）和转化。

合成 由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词。

缀合 由一个词加上前缀或后缀构成新词。

单词加前缀一般不造成词类的变化。单词加后缀一般变化词类。

转化 一个单词由一种词类转为另一种词类。单词转变词类后的意义与未转变前的意义有密切的联系。

### 1. 缀合：

加前缀

naso- 表示“鼻”： nasopharynx

某些动词加后缀 -ion, -ation 变成名词，例如：

operate		operation
liberate ['libəreit]	解放	liberation
prevent [pri'vent]	预防	prevention
isolate		isolation 隔离
infect		infection
examine		examination

绝大多数形容词加后缀 -ly 变成副词，例如：

usual ['ju:ʒuəl]	通常的	usually
near [niə]	近	nearly
main		mainly
general		generally
sudden		suddenly

## Word Study

### 1. do

#### 1) 英译汉：

- (1) For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.
- (2) That did him a lot of good.
- (3) He is doing his lessons.
- (4) Will you do the room?
- (5) That will do.
- (6) Do you have a fever?
- (7) She does work hard.
- (8) Did you go to the hospital?

Yes, I did.

#### 2) 填空：

physics to he can tomorrow that will please

- (1) What \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you?
- (2) That \_\_\_\_\_ do you a lot of good.
- (3) She's doing \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ go and do the bed.
- (5) Will \_\_\_\_\_ do?
- (6) The disease does not spread \_\_\_\_\_ others.
- (7) Do come here \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) Does \_\_\_\_\_ cough much?  
Yes, he does.

2. of

1) 英译汉:

- (1) Coryza is a common disease of the respiratory tract.
- (2) What do you think of the book?
- (3) About twenty operations were performed in the month of May.
- (4) People of all ages are affected by the disease.
- (5) One of them is a surgeon.
- (6) They studied the works of Lenin yesterday.
- (7) His father died of pneumonia before liberation.

2) 填空:

in illness all busy Dr Li ten hear

- (1) The medical workers of the hospital are \_\_\_\_\_ all day long.
- (2) I have \_\_\_\_\_ of Dr Li.
- (3) He began to learn English \_\_\_\_\_ the year of 1970.
- (4) He is a boy of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of them are nurses.
- (6) I often ask advice of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) He did not come because of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercises

1. 根据课文内容, 指出下列句子意义是否正确:

- 1) Coryza is uncommon in our country.
- 2) The common cold affects all ages.
- 3) A cold usually begins suddenly.
- 4) Some usual symptoms of coryza are pains in the stomach and a high temperature.
- 5) The common cold is often more severe in young people.
- 6) As the disease does not spread, the patient does not have to isolate himself.
- 7) You can cure a cold with medicines.

2. 回答下列问题:

- 1) What is coryza?

- 2) What is the disease caused by?
- 3) When does it usually occur?
- 4) How is the onset of the disease?
- 5) What are the main symptoms of the disease?
- 6) How long do these symptoms last?
- 7) Will the disease spread to others and cause complications?
- 8) What must the patient do?
- 9) What must one do for prevention of the disease?

3. 填空:

primary      nasopharynx      respiratory      affect      sneeze      nasal  
heavy      beginning      spread      complication      isolate      if      prevention  
build

- 1) The case (箱子) is rather \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) Use a hanky (['hæŋki] *n.* 手帕) when you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) We must make a good \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) Little children go to the \_\_\_\_\_ school.
  - 5) The adjective for 'nose' is '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
6) '\_\_\_\_\_' is the noun for 'prevent'.
  - 7) The house was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1938.
  - 8) The disease is \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
  - 9) Coryza, bronchitis and asthma are \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
  - 10) The primary infection of the nose and \_\_\_\_\_ is called coryza.
  - 11) The disease \_\_\_\_\_ mainly young children and old people.
  - 12) Dr Li will come \_\_\_\_\_ you ask him.
  - 13) He was \_\_\_\_\_ because he had an infectious disease.
  - 14) The patient will recover in a few days if there is no \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 根据句子A的意义, 用学过的词汇填入B, 使句子A和B的意义相等同或接近:
- 1) A. He has a tickling sensation in the nose.  
B. His nose \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) A. Many people are affected by the disease in winter.  
B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease is high in winter.
  - 3) A. I'll go to the hospital with him.  
B. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ him to the hospital.
  - 4) A. I have a headache.  
B. My \_\_\_\_\_ aches.
  - 5) A. His fever is not very high.  
B. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ fever.
  - 6) A. At first the patient may feel chilly.  
B. Chill may be present at the \_\_\_\_\_.