

An English-Chinese Dictionary of Biological Terms

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P. S. Kwan • Hung Fung Book Co.

英漢生物學辭典

關培生 • 宏豐圖書公司

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真菌
微血管
無絲分裂



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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

"Perfect means makes perfect". It applies to the master of penmanship with pens of fine quality in hand. Simultaneously it also proves true to biologists who can find textbooks or dictionaries with which they are mostly satisfied. That is why the author attempted to compile "An English-Chinese Dictionary of Biological Terms" in 1966, with a view to offering the learners assistance to overcome the difficulties in memorizing biological terms derived from Latin or Greek. However, the collection of the terms more or less restricted to general biology was only approximately 1,000 in number.

After the first edition, there has been suggestion from the readers, that the terms included are so insufficient for learners or post graduates. As a result, the author endeavours to collect about 5,000 terms which cover most fields in biology, and the name is therefore changed into "An English-Chinese Dictionary of Biological Science."

Finally, acknowledgement is also made to those who have offered their valuable opinion and suggestion during the compilation.

1979

P.S. Kwan

PREFACE

It is a well-known situation that most Chinese students of modern sciences when first come to use a text in foreign language would get lost in their struggle through the jungle of strange-looking technical terminologies before they can be benefited by the contents of the text. Is it not a great pity to see so much energy and effort spent in vain without resorting to the aid of some dictionary compiled and designed to confront and to overcome such apparent handicaps?

Neither a mere glossary as one would ordinarily find at the back of most introductory English texts, nor a bare list of English-Chinese terms as one may occasionally find at the end of some Chinese texts, but a correctly defined and briefly explained glossary with its Chinese equivalents side by side will meet the need of all Chinese students as a handy aid in the serious study of modern sciences in English or any other foreign language.

Many may have talked about the weather, but only a very few would try to do something about it. Among these very few, Mr. Kwan is one.

Samuel S. W. Hung, Ed. D.

FOREWORD

The prefix and suffix of biological terms are mostly derived from Latin or Greek, for the beginners, it might be quite difficult to understand. To meet the requirement, I have made the aim to compile all terms covering biological science, including a number of prefixes and root-words with their meaning both in English and Chinese. Hence, it serves to provide the students with assistance to understand and use the various terms associated with biology in senior forms of school and the first year of a university course.

It is hoped that this book will prove useful to those who are engaged in individual study and class-work.

For the publication I wish to express my acknowledgement to Dr. Samuel S.W. Hung, who was so kind as to write the preface. I am also indebt to Mr. Y.C. Wong, and Mr. H.Y. Lee, for their constructive suggestion.

1966

P.S.Kwan

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A- 1. 拉丁字首, “離”或“無”之意

2. 希臘字首, “無”之意

1. A Latin prefix meaning “off, away, or from”.

2. A Greek prefix meaning “not or without”.

Ab- 拉丁字首, “離”或“無”之意

A Latin prefix meaning “away or from.”

Abdomen 腹部

1. The posterior part of the body of an insect.

2. The lower part of the trunk of a vertebrate, lying below the thoracic cavity, and containing the digestive organs, excretory organs and reproductive organs.

Abducens nerve 外旋神經

The sixth cranial nerve of vertebrates which innervates the external rectus muscle of the eyeball.

Abductor 外旋肌

A muscle which pulls a limb away from the body.

Abiogenesis 1. 無生源論 2. 自然發生論

1. An old theory that living thing may arise from non-living thing.

2. The theory of spontaneous generation.

Abiology 非生物學

The science that deals with non-living things.

Abomasum (*p/l.* Abomasa) 皺胃

The fourth part of the stomach of a ruminant, with the function of digestion.

Abortion 流產

Producing young before the proper time and not completely formed.

Abscission layer 離層

Two or more rows of parenchyma cells near the base of the petiole which allow the leaves, floral parts and fruits to fall.

Absorption 吸收作用

The taking up of nutritive substances by living cells.

Absorption spectrum 吸收光譜

A measure of the amount of energy which passes through a substance. Each type of molecule has a characteristic absorption spectrum.

Accessory bud 副芽

A bud formed on a leaf; an additional axillary bud.

Accessory fruit 附果, 副果, 假果

Fruit that does not consist of the ripened ovary only but is partly formed by the receptacle.

Accessory nerve 副(行)神經

The eleventh cranial nerve of vertebrates; it separates the vagus only in mammals.

Accommodation 調節, 適應(指視力)

The ability of the eye to adjust its focusing power to the distance of the object viewed.

-aceous 拉丁字尾, “脂肪”之意

A Latin suffix meaning “fat”.

Acetabulum 髖臼

The socket of the hip into which the femur fits.

Acetylcholine 乙醯膽素, 醋膽素

The acetic acid ester of the organic base choline, normally secreted at the end of many neurons.

Achene 瘦果, 閉果。

An indehiscent, dry, one-seeded fruit, with the seed attached to the ovary wall at one point only.

Achlamydeous flower 無被花

A flower lacking a perianth.

Achondroplasia 軟骨發育不全

A hereditary disturbance of growth and maturation of the bones which results in inadequate bone formation and a characteristic type of dwarfism.

Achondroplasty 軟骨發育不全

See Achondroplasia.

Acid 酸

A substance whose molecules or ions release hydrogen ions in water. Acids have a sour taste, turn blue litmus paper red and unite with bases to form salts.

Acidosis 酸毒, 酸血症

A pathologic condition resulting from the accumulation of acid or the loss of base in the body.

Acquired character 獲得性

Characteristics developed by an organism because of the special condition under which it lives; such properties are not inherited.

Acquired immunity 後天免疫

Immunity to a disease which is acquired by having once contracted the disease or by artificial means such as inoculation.

Acromegaly 肢端肥大症

A condition characterized by overgrowth of the extremities of the skeleton, the nose, jaws, fingers and toes. This may be produced by excessive secretion of growth hormones from the pituitary gland.

Acromion 肩峯

The prolongation of the scapular spine forming the point of the shoulder.

Acrosome 頂體, 穿孔器

A cap-like structure covering the head of the spermatozoon.

Actin 肌動蛋白

A protein found in muscles which together with myosin is responsible for the contraction and relaxation of muscles.

Actinomorphic 輻射對稱

Generally referring to flowers which are symmetrical about a number of radially arranged axes.

See also Actinomorphic flowers.

Actinomorphic flowers 輻射對稱花

Flowers which are regularly arranged and can be cut into two similar halves in two or more directions.

Acu- 拉丁字首, “尖”之意

A Latin prefix meaning “pointed like a needle.”

Ad- 拉丁字首, “趨”或“近”之意

A Latin prefix meaning “toward or near.”

Adaptation 適應作用

A characteristic which aids in the survival of organisms under certain environmental conditions.

Adaptive radiation 適應輻射

The evolution from a single ancestral species of a variety of species which occupy different habitats.

Addison's disease 青銅症, 阿狄生病

Slow destruction of the adrenal glands; the skin turns brown; the body wastes away; leading to death eventually.

Adductor 內旋肌

A muscle which pulls a limb towards the body.

Adenine, Adenin 腺嘌呤

A purine which is a component of nucleic acids and of nucleotides important in energy transfer.

Adeno- 希臘字首, “腺體”之意

A Greek prefix meaning “gland.”

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) 三磷酸腺苷酸

An organic compound containing adenine, ribose, and three phosphate groups; of prime importance in energy transfers.

Adipose (*adj.*) 脂肪的

Referring to the tissue in which fat is stored or to the fat itself.

A.D.P. 二磷酸腺苷酸的縮寫

Abbreviation for adenosine diphosphate.

Adrenal gland 腎上腺

A ductless gland situated near each kidney in vertebrates, secreting a number of hormones, the chief of which is adrenalin. See also **Adrenalin**.

Adrenalin (*p/* **Adrenaline**) 腎上腺素

A hormone secreted by the adrenal gland, it increases blood pressure, tones muscle, and causes shivering.

Adsorption 吸附作用

A process in which molecules of one substance adhere to the surface of another substance.

Adventitious bud (or root) 不定芽 (根)

Bud (or root) arising from mature non-meristematic tissue, such as a stem.

Aecidium 锈孢子腔

A cup-like structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores.

Aeciospore 锈孢子

Thin-walled binucleated spore of wheat rust produced in the spring on the leaves of barberry plants.

Aecium 锈孢子腔

See **Aecidium**.

Aerenchyma 通氣組織

Loose porous secondary tissue found in root or stem, especially of aquatic plants.

Aerial root 氣(生)根

A root, usually arising adventitiously from a stem, and hanging down in the air.

Aero- 希臘字首, “空氣”之意

A Greek prefix meaning “air”.

Aerobe 喜氣菌, 需氣生物

An organism which can only live in the presence of free oxygen.

Aerobic (adj.) 好氣的, 需氣的, 需氧的

Growing or metabolizing only in the presence of molecular oxygen.

Aerobic respiration 有氣呼吸

Breathing in oxygen from the air and giving out carbon dioxide and water.

Aestivation 夏伏

The inactivity of some animals during the hot dry season.

Afferent (adj.) 輸入的, 向心的

Conveying toward a center; designating vessels or neurons that transmit blood or impulses toward a point of reference.

Agar-Agar 瓊膠

A gelatin-like substance obtained from seaweed, used in bacteriological culture media.

Agglutination 膠合作用

A clumping together of red blood corpuscles or bacteria.

Aggregate fruit 聚合果

The fleshy fruit which develops from several ovaries of a single flower; each single ovary is called a fruitlet.

Aggregation 凝集

Number of bacteria or toxins brought together into a mass or group.

Agnatha 無顎綱

A class of vertebrates including the jawless fishes, such as the lampreys, hagfishes and many extinct forms.

Agnosia 認識不能, 理會不能

The loss of the ability to recognize the significance of sensory stimuli.

-agogue 希臘字尾, “催”之意

A Greek suffix meaning “leading”.

Agri- 希臘字首, “田野”或“土地”之意

A Greek prefix meaning “field or land”.

Agriculture 農業, 農藝

Cultivation of the soil.

Agronomy 農學

The science that deals with soil and efficient crop production.

Akinete 休眠孢子

A resting cell in certain green algae, which will later reproduce.

Albino 白化體

Name given to an animal which lacks the characteristic pigment of the species.

Albumen 蛋白

The water soluble protein found in egg, meat and seed.

Albuminous seed 有胚乳種子

Seed containing endosperm.

Alcoholic fermentation 酒精發酵

The production of various alcohols in carbohydrates during the anaerobic respiration of various micro-organisms such as yeast.

Aleuron, Aleurone 蛋白質層

A layer containing protein of the endosperm in monocotyledons.

Alga (*pl. Algae*) 藻類

Any of a large group of plants which contain chlorophyll but which do not form an embryo during development and lack vascular tissues.

-algia 希臘字尾, “痛”之意

A Greek suffix meaning “pain”.

Alimentary canal 消化管

Food canal in the body. Food passing through it is made available for the body to use, by being broken down into simple substances.

Alkaloid 植物鹼

Complex basic nitrogenous organic compound found in plants.

Allantois 尿膜, 尿囊

A pouch growing out of the posterior part of the digestive system and serving as an embryonic urinary bladder or as a source of blood vessels to and from the chorion or placenta.

Allele 等位基因, 相對因子

One of a group of alternative forms of a gene that may occur at a given site on a chromosome.

Allelomorph 異基因, 同位基因

One of any pair of alternative hereditary characters; gene which can occupy the same locus as another gene in a particular chromosome.

Allergy 變態反應, 變應性 (過敏性)

A hypersensitivity to some substance in the environment, manifested as hay fever, skin rash or asthma.

Alternation of generations 世代交替

Form of reproduction in which sexual and asexual generations alternate with each other.

Alveolus (*pl. Alveoli*) 肺泡

Small air sac in the mammalian lung.

Amebocyte 變形細胞

See Amoebocyte.

Ameboid motion 變形運動

See Amoeboid motion.

Amensalism 片害共棲

A relationship between two species whereby one is adversely affected by the second, but the second species is unaffected by the presence of the first.

Amentum 莢蒾花序

See Catkin.

Amino acid 氨基酸

An organic compound containing an amino group ($-NH_2$) and a carboxyl group ($-COOH$); amino acids may be linked together to form the peptide chains of protein molecules.

Amitosis 無絲分裂

A process of cell division in which there is a simple cleavage of the nucleus without the formation of chromosomes.

Ammonification 氨化作用

Decomposition of amino acid by bacteria, resulting in the production of ammonia.

Amnion 羊膜

A fluid-filled sac around the embryo.

Amniota, Amniote 羊膜動物

A vertebrate characterized by having an amnion during its development, such as a reptile, bird or mammal.

Amniotic sac 羊水囊

Bag of amniotic fluid in which the embryo of a mammal develops.