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第二册

謝大任 梁夢非 編

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謝大任 梁梦非編

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謝 大 任 梁 梦 非 編

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1. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LEUCOCYTES

The neutrophilic polymorphonuclear leucocytes, together with the monocytes and other reticulo-endothelial elements, constitute probably the most important means which the body possesses for its defense against invading microorganisms. The ability of these cells to attack bacteria depends upon their motility, and a proclivity for the ingestion of solid particles. The latter action, which was first demonstrated by Metchnikoff, is termed phagocytosis (phago = I eat).

These two varieties of white blood cell are free lances among the body cells; they wander from place to place¹ through the tissues, for practically no part of the body is barred to them. They insinuate a process (pseudopodium), improvised at the moment from their cell protoplasm, through one of the joints in the endothelium of the capillary wall. Then, by causing the semi-fluid substance of the cell body to stream into the protoplasmic protrusion, they pass out of the blood vessels. By this process of diapedesis, as it is called, myriads of the white corpuscles may pass out of the vessels in a remarkably short time. Reaching a point where the bacteria have entered the body, they surround the threatened area and proceed to destroy the invaders. If, for example, an actively inflamed region should be examined under the microscope, masses of neutrophils would be seen, and many of these would be observed to hold bacteria imprisoned within their bodies. As many as 15 or 20 organisms may be seen at times within a single cell. It has been shown that the germs are ingested alive, and remain so for a time within the leucocyte.

When a tissue such as the mesentery or web of a frog, in which the capillaries are clearly visible, is examined in the living state a short time after a suspension of bacteria

has been injected into it, the small vessels leading to the site of inoculation are found swarming with neutrophils. In the tissues round about, the ameboid cells are seen moving somewhat ponderously² hither and thither³ to engulf the offending bacteria. The monocytes, though much less numerous,⁴ also join in the general attack and show their phagocytic propensities to a marked degree.⁵ After the first flooding of the tissues with neutrophils and monocytes, numbers of the latter come to rest and together with other reticulo-endothelial elements of the tissues surround and isolate the infected area from the neighbouring healthy tissues. Until this is accomplished the danger of the infection becoming more widely spread always exists. In their struggle against bacteria, equipped as these are with⁶ powerful toxins, many of the white cells are killed. These collect within the infected area together with exuded plasma, liquefied tissue cells, and a few red cells that have escaped through the injured walls of the capillaries. This material constitutes pus, and the so-called pus cells are dead leucocytes. The circumscribing wall and its semifluid contents constitute an abscess. By the action of the phagocytes, aided by a protein-digesting ferment (protease) which they elaborate, the overlying structures whether connective tissue, mucosa or skin are, in part, removed piecemeal. In this way a communication with the exterior is effected and the contents of the abscess are discharged.

Not only bacteria but⁷ practically any foreign material, whether a rose thorn or a catgut suture, is attacked and removed if possible,⁸ or loosened by the phagocytes. The removal of dead tissue or of blood clot, or the separation of necrotic from living structures is accomplished in the same way. Devitalized bone, though not removed in its entirety, unless it is of very small size, is, nevertheless, eroded and separated from the living tissue by the leucocytes. The disappearance of effete organs, such as the tail and gills of the

metamorphosing tadpole or the creeping muscles of insect larvae is effected in a similar manner.

詞 匯

neutrophilic polymorphonuclear leucocyte [nju:tro'filik 'polimɔ:fo'nju:kliə 'lju:kosait] 嗜中性多形核白血球

monocyte ['mɔnəsait] *n.* 单核白血球

reticulo-endothelial [rə'tikjuluə endo'θi:liəl] *a.* 網狀內皮的

means [mi:nz] *n. pl.* 方法

defense [di'fens] *n.* 防卫

invade [in'veid] *v.* 侵入

microorganism [maikro'ɔ:gənizəm] *n.*

微生物

motility [mə'tiliti] *n.* 能动性

proclivity [prə'kliviti] *n.* 倾向, 性癖

ingestion [in'dʒestʃən] *n.* 納食, 摄食

phagocytosis (G.) [fægəsai'tousis] *n.*

吞噬作用

free lance [fri: lɑ:ns] 自由行动者

wander ['wɔndə] *v.* 徘徊

bar [bɑ:] *v.* 阻止

insinuate [in'sinjueit] *v.* 渐渐伸入

pseudopodium (L.) [sju:'do'pɔdiəm]

n. (pl. pseudopodia) 假足

improvise ['imprɔvəiz] *v.* 临时做成

endothelium (L.) [endo'θi:liəm] *n.*

(*pl. endothelia*) 內皮

semi-fluid ['semi 'fluɪd] *n.* 半液体

stream [stri:m] *v.* 流

protoplasmic [proutə'plæzmi:k] *a.* 原生質的

protrusion [prə'tru:ʒən] *n.* 凸出

diapedesis (G.) ['daɪəpidi:sis] *n.* 血球游出

myriad ['miriəd] *n.* 一万, 无数

surround [sə'raʊnd] *v.* 包围

threaten ['θreɪn] *n.* 威胁

destroy [dis'troi] *v.* 消灭

invader [in'veɪdə] *n.* 侵入者, 侵略者

neutrophil ['nju:troʊfil] *n.* 嗜中性白血球

imprison [im'prɪzn] *v.* 监禁

germ [dʒə:m] *n.* 細菌

ingest [in'dʒest] *v.* 食入

mesentery ['mesəntəri] *n.* 腸系膜

web [web] *n.* 膜

frog [frɒg] *n.* 蛙

suspension [səs'penʃən] *n.* 悬液

inject [in'dʒekt] *v.* 注射

site [saɪt] *n.* 地位

inoculation [ɪnɔkju'leɪʃən] *n.* 接种

swarm (with) [swɔ:m] *v.* 拥挤, 充满

ameboid [ə'mi:'bɔɪd] *a.* 阿米巴样的

ponderously ['pɔndərəsli] *ad.* 笨重地

engulf [in'gʌlf] *v.* 捲入

offend [ə'fend] *v.* 伤害

propensity [prə'pensiti] *n.* 癖性

isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] *v.* 孤立

equip [i'kwɪp] *v.* 装备, 武装

powerful ['paʊəfʊl] *a.* 强有力的

toxin ['tɔksɪn] *n.* 毒素

exude [ek'sju:d] *v.* 渗出

liquefy ['likwɪfaɪ] *v.* 液化

escape [ɪs'keɪp] *v.* 漏出

pus (L.) [pʌs] (*pl. pura*) *n.* 脓

abscess ['æbsɪs] *n.* 脓肿

phagocyte ['fægəsait] *n.* 吞噬細胞

protein-digesting ['proutɪ:n dɪ'dʒestɪŋ] *a.* 消化蛋白質的

ferment ['fɜ:mənt] *n.* 酵素, 酶
 protease ['prəuteis] *n.* 蛋白質, 酵素
 elaborate [i'læ'bəreit] *v.* 制造
 overlie [ouvə'lai] *v.* 复在上面
 mucosa (L.) [mju'kouso] *n.* 黏膜
 piecemeal ['pi:smi:l] *ad.* 一点一点,
 逐渐
 communication [kəmju:ni'keiʃən] *n.*
 交通, 通路
 discharge [dis'tʃɑ:dʒ] *v.* 排出
 foreign ['fɔ:rin] *a.* 外来的, 异
 rose [rouz] *n.* 玫瑰
 thorn [θɔ:n] *n.* 刺
 catgut ['kætgʌt] *n.* 肠线
 suture ['sju:tʃə] *n.* 缝
 blood clot [blʌd klɒt] 血凝块

separation [sepə'reiʃən] *n.* 分离
 necrotic [ne'krɒtik] *a.* 坏死的
 devitalize [di:'vaitəlaiz] *v.* 毁灭生命,
 丧失活力的
 entirety [in'taɪəti] *n.* 全部
 erode [i'roud] *v.* 侵蚀
 effete [e'fi:t] *a.* 衰弱的
 tail [teɪl] *n.* 尾巴
 gills [gɪlz] *n. pl.* 鳃
 metamorphose [metə'mɔ:fəuz] *v.* 变
 形
 tadpole [tædpəʊl] *n.* 蝌蚪
 creep [kri:p] *v.* 爬
 insect [ɪnsekt] *n.* 昆虫
 larva (L.) ['lɑ:və] *n. (pl. larvae)* 幼
 虫

注 釋

1. Wander from place to place 各处漂泊。
2. The amoeboid cells are seen moving somewhat ponderously (我們) 看見阿米巴样的細胞有些笨重地移动着。这句变为主动語态时应为 We see the amoeboid cells moving somewhat ponderously.
3. Hither and thither 此处或彼处, 来来去去。
4. Much less numerous 前面省掉 they (monocytes) are.
5. To a marked degree 达到显著的程度。
6. Be equipped as these are with = though these are equipped with. Equipped with 备有, 例如: He was equipped with medical knowledge. [他具有医学的学識.] We equipped him with arms. [我們武装他.]
7. Not only... but = not only... but also 不但... 而且... 例如: He can not only read but also write. [他不但能够讀; 而且能够写.]
8. If possible = if it is possible... 如可能, 例如: Come, if possible. = Come, if it is possible for you to come. [如能来請来.]

2. THE PHENOMENA OF IMMUNITY

The protective substances, then, may be described as certain forces¹ that appear in the phenomena of immunity. After microorganisms gain entrance to² the tissues, the

reaction to the invasion is an illustration of immunity. The term has acquired a meaning of absolute value whereas the condition is relative. The word, immunity, suggests complete protection against an invading organism, but in fact the phenomena of immunity range all the way from zero to³ perfect resistance to infection. Immunity may be defined as follows: Immunity is a reaction manifest in the tissues when microorganisms invade the body, and varies in force from none or little protection against the invaders to complete resistance in which the microorganisms have no effect at all.⁴ This protective power may reside in the body at birth and represent racial or familial immunity; or it may be acquired and this may be active or passive indicating the participation or receptivity of the individual. These facts may be tabulated as follows:

I. Innate immunity:

1. Partial protection.
2. Complete protection.

II. Acquired immunity:

1. Active:

- (a) Acquired naturally in the course of a disease.
- (b) Induced artificially by injection or inoculation.

2. Passive:

- (a) Acquired naturally in utero⁵ or during the nursing period.
- (b) Induced artificially by injection or inoculation.

The defense against microorganisms stands in two lines: one at the surface and the other in the tissues. Unless an organism can gain entrance to the tissues, it is of no immediate danger to an individual. The skin is protective in its structure, and, in addition,⁶ the perspiration contains a substance, called by Fleming lysozyme, which has the power of destroying bacteria. In the nose and mouth, organisms are moved toward the pharynx where they are swallowed. On entering

the stomach, the acid gastric juice succeeds in destroying⁷ many. They are still outside the body until they pass either skin or mucous membrane.

In the tissues the phenomena of immunity may be exhibited as clumping, dissolving, or precipitation of micro-organisms that have entered. These changes are chemical in nature and prepare the field so that⁸ phagocytes of the blood and other cells may ingest the invaders. The chemical substances, or antibodies, that alter the micro-organisms are in the plasma of the blood or serum. Bacteria act as stimuli to the formation of antibodies, but the term antigen is employed to denote this provocative action. Antigens and antibodies react with each other and this reaction is characteristic.

The exact nature of the reaction is unknown. Ehrlich proposed a theory known as the side-chain theory, in which body cells are regarded as possessing chemical bonds that normally unite with chemical nutrients, but may bind with an antigen present in the plasma. Thus, the toxin of bacterial growth, acting as an antigen, combines with the body cell and this union gives rise to⁹ the formation of antibodies. The cell, thus stimulated,¹⁰ produces more of these protective units than it would¹¹ normally, and these are shed by the cell into the surrounding tissue fluid. These antibodies, thus set free, combine with the antigens present (in this case the toxins) and the individual is protected.

Antigens stimulate the formation of antibodies and then react with them. A curious reaction is observed when the antigen of horse serum — in this case a protein — is introduced into the human. This antigen in some unknown way makes the individual sensitive to its particular protein, so that subsequently, after some time, if the same kind of protein is injected, a pronounced reaction may occur.¹² This is called anaphylaxis. The reaction is specific for the antigen used;¹³ horse serum sensitizes to horse serum only.

Allergy is a term that denotes a type of hypersensitivity to bacterial infection. Hypersensitivity is a readiness to react unduly to a number of proteins that may gain entrance to the blood. Anaphylaxis, allergy, and hypersensitivity are terms that describe the same sort of phenomenon — the union of antigen with antibody. The differences in the reactions depend upon the varying conditions under which union occurs.

詞 匯

phenomenon (G.) [fi'nominən] *n.* (*pl.* phenomena) 現象

immunity [i'mju:niti] *n.* 免疫

illustration [iləs'treiʃən] *n.* 例証

absolute value ['æbsəlu:t 'vælju:]

絕對值

manifest ['mæni:fest] *v.* 表現 *a.* 明顯的

reside [ri'zaid] *v.* 存在, 居住

racial ['reiʃəl] *a.* 種族的

familial [fə'miliəl] *a.* 家族的

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* 獲得

receptivity [risep'tiviti] *n.* 感受性

tabulate ['tæbjuleit] *v.* 制成图表

innate immunity ['ineit i'mju:niti]

先天免疫性

partial ['pa:ʃəl] *a.* 部分的

acquired immunity [ə'kwaɪəd

i'mju:niti] 后天免疫性

induce [in'dju:s] *v.* 誘致

artificially [ɑ:ti'fiʃəli] *ad.* 人工地

nurse [nɜ:s] *v.* 餵乳, 護理

perspiration [pə:spə'reiʃən] *n.* 出汗

lysozyme ['laisozaim] *n.* 溶菌酵素

swallow ['swolou] *v.* 吞

exhibit [ig'zibit] *v.* 顯示

clump [klʌmp] *v.* 凝集

dissolve [di'zolv] *v.* 溶解

precipitation [prisipi'teiʃən] *n.* 沉澱

stimulus (L.) ['stimjuləs] *n.* (*pl.*

stimuli) 刺激

antigen ['æntidʒən] *n.* 抗原

denote [di'nəut] *v.* 表示

provocative [prə'vøkətiv] *a.* 激發的

propose [prə'pəuz] *v.* 提出

side-chain theory ['saidtʃein 'θiəri]

側鎖說, 側鏈說

bond [bɒnd] *n.* 結合, 价標

nutrient ['nju:triənt] *n.* 滋養劑

subsequently ['sʌbsikwəntli] *ad.* 接着

anaphylaxis (G.) [ænefi'læksis] *n.*

過敏性

specific [spi'sifik] *a.* 特殊的

sensitize ['sensitaiz] *v.* 引起敏感

allergy ['ælədʒi] *n.* 變應性

hypersensitivity [haipa:'sensitiv-

nis] *n.* 過敏性

readiness ['redi:nis] *n.* 準備, 容易

unduly ['ʌn'dju:li] *ad.* 過度, 不相稱地

注 釋

1. Forces 軍隊。注意這詞的單數和複數的用法不同。單數 force “力, 勢力”。復

数 forces “军队”.

2. Gain entrance to 进入.
3. Range 分布. 和 from 及 to. 連用. 例如: To range from one to ten. [从一排到十.] It ranges from 100° to 110° Fahrenheit. [它在华氏 100 度和 110 度之間.]
4. At all 全然. 用来增加 no 的語气, 比較下面: 1) I do not know him. [我不認識他.] 2) I do not know him at all. [我毫不認識他.]
5. In utero 在子宮內.
6. In addition 又. 另外, 例如: I met some doctors, and some nurses in addition. [我遇到一位医生, 又遇到几位护士.]
7. Succeed in destroying 消灭. 注意 succeed 用作“成功”解释时一般后面接 in 和动名詞.
8. So that = in order that... 使得..., 例如: The doctor warned the patient so that he might avoid the disease. [医生警告这病人, 使他避免那疾病.]
9. Give rise to 引起.
10. Thus stimulated = which is stimulated in this way.
11. It would 后面省掉 produce.
12. A pronounced reaction may occur 一个显著的反应或許会发生.
13. The reaction is specific for the antigen used 对所用的抗体原反应会变特殊的.

3. METABOLISM

General metabolism includes all the processes involved from the time¹ food enters the body until it is excreted, but ordinarily the use of the term is limited to include only the changes that occur in digested foodstuffs from the time of their absorption until their elimination in the excretions. In a more limited sense² metabolism refers to³ the sum total⁴ of the chemical changes which take place⁵ within cells. It is in this sense the term is used here.

Metabolic changes may be classified under two heads: (1) anabolism, or constructive processes, and (2) catabolism, or destructive processes.

(1) The changes classified as anabolic include the processes by which cells take food substances from the blood and make them a part of their own protoplasm. This involves

the conversion of non-living material into living material and is a building up, or synthetic, process. The synthesis of glycogen and of fats⁶ within the cells is also anabolism. Comparatively little is known of the nature of anabolic changes, but it is thought they are largely of the dehydrolysis type, which is the opposite of hydrolysis. Dehydrolysis is the condensation of small molecules into large molecules, with a loss of water.

(2) The changes classified as catabolic consist of the processes by which cells resolve into substances (a) part of their own protoplasm or (b) substances which have been stored in them. This disintegration yields simpler substances, some of which may be used by other cells, though most of them are excreted. The catabolic processes consist mainly of (1) the simple splitting of complex molecules into smaller ones;⁷ (2) hydrolysis, i. e., the splitting of complex molecules into simpler ones with the absorption of water; and (3) oxidation, or the union of oxygen with the constituents of the cells. In the tissues, the participation of oxygen in the chemical changes of the body forms an integral part of the processes of nutrition.

The functions of metabolism as generally stated⁸ are the manufacture of protoplasm in growth and repair of tissue and the release of energy.

Factors which promote metabolic changes are oxygen absorbed from the lungs, enzymes formed by the tissue cells, hormones formed by the ductless glands, vitamins furnished by food, and the nervous system.

詞 匯

sum [sʌm] *n.* 數

anabolism [ə'neɪbəlɪzəm] *n.* 合成代謝,
組成代謝

constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *a.* 構成的

catabolism [kə'tæbəlɪzəm] *n.* 分解代謝

destructive [dis'trʌktɪv] *a.* 破壞的

non-living ['nɒn'lɪvɪŋ] *a.* 無生命的

synthetic [sɪn'θetɪk] *a.* 合成的, 綜合的

synthesis (G.) ['sɪnθɪsɪs] *n.* (*pl.* syntheses) 合成, 綜合

glycogen ['glikədʒen] *n.* 糖元, 肝糖
comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] *ad.*

比較地

dehydrolysis (G.) [di:'hai'drɒlɪsɪs]

n. (*pl.* dehydrolyses) 反水解作用

hydrolysis (G.) [hai'drɒlɪsɪs] *n.* (*pl.*

hydrolyses) 水解作用

condensation [kɒndən'seɪʃən] *n.* 凝結

molecule ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] *n.* 分子

resolve (into) [ri'zɒlv] *v.* 分解成

disintegration [dɪsɪntɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* 分
解

yield [ji:ld] *v.* 产生

split [splɪt] *v.* 分裂

constituent [kən'stɪtjuənt] *n.* 成分

participation [pɑ:tɪ'si'peɪʃən] *n.* 参加

integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] *a.* 主要的

nutrition [nju:'trɪʃən] *n.* 营养

repair [ri'peə] *n.* 修复

release [ri'li:z] *n.* 放出

注 釋

1. Time 后面省掉 when.

2. In a more limited sense 用一个比較限制的意义.

3. Refer to 講到.

4. Sum total = total sum 总数.

5. Take place 发生, 举行. 例如: The meeting took place three days ago. [这集会在三天前举行.] 这成語只能用作主动語态, 我們不說 The meeting was taken place three days ago. (被动語态)

6. Of fats 前面省掉 synthesis. 这句里的 of 不能省掉, 否則变了 fats 和 glycogen 的 synthesis 綜合. 現在是 glycogen 的綜合和 fats 的綜合. 辨別下列二句的意义: 1) I received letters from Chang and Wong. [我收到张和王二人合写的信.] 2) I received letters from Chang and from Wong. [我收到张的信和王的信.]

7. Ones 指 complex molecules.

8. As generally stated = as are generally stated.

4. THE TEETH

Teeth are of different sizes and shapes, but in any tooth three parts may be distinguished — namely, the crown, visible above the gum; the neck, covered by the gum, but beyond the bone of the jaw; and the root or roots, held in the socket of the bone.

If a tooth is sectioned, it is found to be composed of an outer layer of very hard white material — the enamel. This layer covers only the crown. Beneath the enamel is a less dense material resembling very hard bone and called the dentine. The center or core of the tooth is tunneled to hold delicate nerve filaments and blood vessels, which together are called the pulp. Between the dentine of the root and the bone of the jaw is a thin layer of modified bone called the cementum. Fine parallel tubules run outward from the pulp cavity through the dentine to end just beneath the enamel or the cementum. The teeth develop within the bony substance of the jaws and, as they grow and enlarge, force their way into position.

Man receives two sets of teeth. The first set, called the temporary or milk teeth, does not appear as a rule¹ until after birth. On rare occasions² one or more teeth are already cut when a baby is born. It was formerly a common superstition that the child so born would grow up ill-natured.³ The first tooth to cut the gum is usually a lower incisor, which does so between the fifth and the eighth month.

The permanent teeth are present within the jaw, though not fully formed, some years before the milk teeth fall out.⁴ X-rays⁵ show them lying, all in a row, beyond the roots of the temporary teeth. As the permanent teeth grow, they press upon the roots of the milk teeth and cause them to become smaller and smaller. That is the reason why a milk tooth comes out so easily at the proper time. The first permanent tooth, usually a molar, appears about the sixth or seventh year. The milk teeth number twenty, the permanent teeth thirty-two.

There are four kinds of permanent teeth — incisors, canines, bicuspid, and molars. The first two types lie in the

front of the jaws and are used for cutting and tearing the food. The bicuspids and molars, on either side of the mouth, serve to grind and crush the food into very fine fragments.

詞 汇

tooth [tu:θ] *n.* 齿
 crown [kraʊn] *n.* 冠
 gum [gʌm] *n.* 牙龈
 neck [nek] *n.* 颈
 section ['seksjən] *v.* 切开
 enamel [i'næməl] *n.* 釉質
 dentine ['dentɪ:n] *n.* 牙本質
 core [kɔ:] *n.* 核心
 tunnel ['tʌnl] *v.* 挖隧道
 delicate ['delɪkət] *a.* 巧妙的, 娇弱的
 filament ['fɪləmənt] *n.* 絲
 cementum (L.) [si'mentəm] *n.* 牙骨質
 parallel ['pærəlel] *a.* 平行的
 tubule ['tju:bju:l] *n.* 小管
 temporary ['tempərəri] *a.* 暫時的
 milk teeth [milk ti:θ] 乳齿
 birth [bɜ:θ] *n.* 出生

rare [reə] *a.* 稀少的
 occasion [ə'keɪzən] *n.* 时, 机会
 superstition [sju:pə'stɪʃən] *n.* 迷信
 ill-natured [ɪl'neɪtəd] *a.* 性情坏的
 incisor [ɪn'saɪzə] *n.* 切齿, 門齿
 permanent teeth ['pɜ:mənənt ti:θ]
 恆齿
 row [rou] *n.* 排
 molar ['məʊlə] *n.* 磨齿, 臼齿
 number ['nʌmbə] *v.* 共計...
 canine ['keɪnəɪn] *n.* 犬齿
 bicuspid [baɪ'kʌspɪd] *n.* 二尖齿
 front [frʌnt] *n.* 前部
 tear [teə] *v.* 撕
 grind [graɪnd] *v.* 嚼碎
 crush [krʌʃ] *v.* 压碎, 挤出
 fragment ['frægmənt] *n.* 碎片

注 釋

1. As a rule = usually 通常地, 往往. 例如: *As a rule, the doctor writes me once a week.* [通常地这医生每星期写一次信給我.]
2. On rare occasions 在稀有的場合, 很难得地. 例如: *On rare occasions he falls sick.* [他难得生病.]
3. The child so born would grow up ill-natured. 这样 (生出就有牙齿) 的小孩将来长大时性情恶劣.
4. Fall out 脱落.
5. X-rays 作名詞时往往用复数, 作形容詞时用单数. 例如: *The doctor examined his lungs by means of X-rays.* [这医生用爱克司光检查他的肺脏.] *An X-ray examination is necessary to him.* [爱克司光检查对于他是必须的.]