

专门用途英语“十三五”全国规划教材



博学·当代医学英语系列
总主编 陈社胜


当代医学英语微课程

A Mini-Course of English on Controversial Issues in Medical Culture

医学文化问题与争议



主 编 戴月珍 于 洋

 复旦大学出版社

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“博学而笃志，切问而近思。”

(《论语》)

博晓古今，可立一家之说；
学贯中西，或成经国之才。

内容简介

《当代医学英语微课程 II ——医学文化问题与争议》,是大学阶段英语教育转型与创新的专门用途英语教材。通过四步学习法——“案例观察→要点概述→细节理解→意义探索”,从提升英语交际技能、获取专业学科知识、发展创新思维能力和培育人文精神及全球视野四个方面综合一体培养适应社会和时代发展的合格医药卫生人才。

《当代医学英语微课程 II ——医学文化问题与争议》内容涉及当代医学发展过程中所涉及的医学文化的种种问题和争议。通过对典型案例和事件的了解、观察与思考,理解健康、生命与社会文化之间的关系及其复杂性,从而提升对生命意义的理解,摆脱医学文化中的一些不合时宜的传统想法;更新健康意识;采取与时俱进的健康行为;推动当代医学文化建设并促进整个社会的健康发展。

序

《当代医学英语微课程Ⅱ——医学文化问题与争议》是创新型的专门用途英语教材,其创新之处凸显在以下4个方面。

一、形式新

这是全新的第四代(4.0版)教材,形式区别于前三代教材,如下所示:

专门用途英语教材	形式特征
第一代(1.0)版	单一平面文字、读写型
第二代(2.0)版	单一平面文字+录音带、读写译型
第三代(3.0)版	平面+数字化、读写听说综合型
第四代(4.0)版	互联网+影像+平面、视听说写译综合型

英语学习的信息先以影像声形式输入,颠覆了传统的文字形式输入方式,但又兼顾了传统的平面文字做法。当学习者一开始不习惯影像声信息输入形式,可通过与传统的文字阅读相结合来适应。传统的读写型学习变成了视听说写译综合+互联网学习。影像视听等资源可从互联网云盘下载到移动设备终端,适合个性化学习。

二、内容新

第四代(4.0版)医学类英语专门教材,在总体内容上区别于前三代教材,如下所示:

医学类专门英语教材	内容特征
第一代(1.0)版	生物医学
第二代(2.0)版	学科专业类医药卫生学
第三代(3.0)版	医药卫生健康、社会医学
第四代(4.0)版	医学前沿、问题及医学文化

联网云盘下载到移动设备终端,方便随时随地教与学的需要。互联网云盘登入名和密码可向复旦大学出版社或本教材编者询问索取。

本微课教程编写得到了复旦大学外文学院大学英语部 2015—2016 教学科研(课程建设系列)项目资助,编者为此深表感谢。编者还要感谢复旦大学出版社为专门用途英语教学理论研究的成果转化和应用提供的机会以及推动大学英语教育转型创新所做的持续努力,感谢更多的本教材使用者对微课教学的体验及建设性意见,使微课能更完善地应用于大学专门用途英语教学中。

编 者

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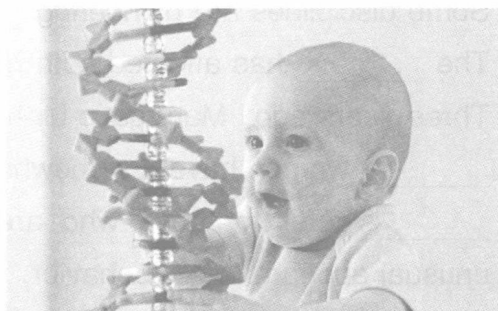
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Fertility and Life

Lesson 1

Designing Your Babies?



Pre-class Session

Activity 1 Vocabulary Work

Get familiar with the following glossary and complete each sentence with a proper word or phrase from the grid.

groundbreaking *adj.*

开创性的

conjure up

想起,使在脑海中显现

freak *n.*

怪人,畸形人

in vitro fertilization

体外受精,试管内受精

fertilize *v.*

使受精,使肥沃

womb *n.*

子宫

infertile *adj.*

不能生育的

hereditary *adj.*

遗传的

ordeal *n.*

折磨,考验

slippery slope

灾难性的急剧下滑

1. Once an egg is _____ by the sperm, it becomes an embryo.
2. Researchers are looking at how a mother's health can affect the baby in the _____.
3. The mere mention of the words "heart failure", can _____, to the layman, the prospect of imminent death.
4. The tendency to become obese is at least in part _____.
5. Some disciplines are pioneering _____ research on ethical behavior.
6. The _____ has affected both her mental and physical health.
7. Three years ago, Mary gave birth to her triplets after undergoing _____.
8. _____ women have a somewhat higher risk of developing breast cancer.
9. _____ refer to those who are regarded as strange because of their unusual appearance or behavior.
10. What can be done to help people escape from the _____ of the poor health, poor education and deprivation?

In-class Session

Activity 2 Event Observation

Observe a case or event by watching the video three times, focus on its five major points, and outline each one with a phrase.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Activity 3 Detailed Understanding

Understand details by watching the video once again. Give a short oral or written

response to each of the following questions.

1. What feeling did people have 30 years ago when the first test tube baby was born?

2. How is the groundbreaking technology being used today?

3. What is the new application of the IVF technology?

4. How does the therapy “pre-implantation genetic diagnosis” work?

5. Why did the Zimmermans use PGD?

6. What is a big ethical question that PGD raises?

7. Is it ethical or unethical for the Zimmermans to use PGD to make a healthy baby?

Activity 4 Discussing and Commenting

Discuss and comment on the following questions or statements.

1. Robert Edwards, a British physiologist and the father of the *in vitro* fertilization technique, was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine in 2010. It was his work that led to the birth of the first test tube baby back in 1978. Why did people feel fearful when the world’s first test tube baby was born?
2. Since 1978 millions of babies have been born as a result of IVF. What would have happened to millions of infertile couples if it had not been for the IVF technology?
3. There are some debates over the use of the IVF technique and pre-implantation genetic diagnosis. Comment on those controversies and give your view on them.

Post-class Session

Activity 5 Written Expression

Translate the following passage into English.

作为社会文化的一部分,生育文化中的一些问题与医学发展密切相关。医学技术能帮助不育夫妇满足生育孩子的愿望,而这种愿望是历经数百万年进化、被程序化植入身心的最基本的本能之一。体外受精技术与胚胎植入前遗传诊断,为数百万夫妇带来生育健康孩子的希望,但也引发了对一些问题的争议:父母真的应控制子女的生物构造吗?定制婴儿的做法不符合伦理吗?

Reference Reading

Designing Your Babies?

It was 30 years the world's first test tube baby was born in Manchester, England. You might remember the fears surrounding it. Today the groundbreaking technology that gave her life is being used in the way that no one could imagine back in 1978. As the technology has developed, so has the controversy.

Thirty years ago, the phrase “test tube baby” conjured up images like these from “Brave New World” and real fears these babies would be social-polarized — freaks!

Well here she is, the world first test tube baby, now all grown-up and

perfectly normal. Since her birth more than three million babies have been born through *in vitro* fertilization, or IVF, where the egg is fertilized outside the body, then implanted into the womb.

But today the IVF isn't just about helping infertile parents, now it's been used to make sure babies are born healthy. The therapy is called pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, or PGD. It works by screening the embryos for genetic diseases before implanting them in the womb.

"They have embryos that we could look at, transfer only unaffected embryos, and then they have normal children, who have not only unaffected, but don't have to worry about the disease," said Dr. Zev Rosenwaks, director of the Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility.

PGD changed everything for Larry Zimmerman. Larry was born with a rare form of hereditary eye cancer. When their first born, Perry, was only seven weeks old, the tumor started showing up in her eyes and two years later in her brain. She spent many months in the hospital and had two operations. Perry is cancer free now, but the ordeal took its toll on the Zimmermans. They want to have more kids, but couldn't handle the risk of another cancer diagnosis.

But PGD raises some big ethical questions, especially as scientists identify more and more of our genes. Should parents really have control over biological make-up of their child?

"Then how are we going to stop people from saying, you know what: I would like someone with musical ability. I would like someone who is mathematically gifted. This slippery slope needs to have some stairs to put on if we are going to have any control over where we are going," said Prof. Arthur Caplan of Center for Bioethics, University of Pennsylvania.

It all starts with the first test tube baby. Now 30 years later, similar debates about science and nature ginned up genetics and made-to-order babies, but for the Zimmermans, it wasn't about making a designer family, it was about making a healthy one.

Lesson 2

Babies of the Future



Pre-class Session

Activity 1 Vocabulary Work

Get familiar with the following glossary and complete the exercise by matching a word or phrase with its definition or synonyms.

innocent <i>adj.</i>	天真的, 无辜的
tinker with	修补, 摆弄
athletic <i>adj.</i>	运动的, 体格健壮的
trait <i>n.</i>	特性, 特点
empathy <i>n.</i>	同理心, 共情
map out	筹划, 制订, 详细提出
genome <i>n.</i>	基因组, 染色体组
pore over	仔细阅读, 钻研
susceptible <i>adj.</i>	易受影响的, 易受感染的
defective <i>adj.</i>	有缺陷的

- _____ vigorously active; having a sturdy and well proportioned body
- _____ the ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation
- _____ the ordering of genes in a haploid set of chromosomes of a particular organism; the full DNA sequence of an organism