



# 医学英语学习

# MEDICAL ENGLISH LEARNING



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# 医学英语学习 (1)

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## Congratulations to the Readers

上海第二医科大学

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For the purpose of quickening the speed of the four modernizations of our country, the most up-to-date advanced and manifold technical abilities are in dire need. That is why the cultivation of technical abilities of every kind is now in full swing. Under the circumstances the question of how to cultivate such abilities has cropped up. All methods have been tried. Among them the teaching of English as an instrument is the most effective one.

Speaking of the word "technical" we cannot but compare the everyday English with the so-called-technical English. For a great distinction does really exist between these two categories. The following sentences illustrate the case: "An operation was perfectly-formed at the hospital yesterday" is perfectly correct, whereas "An operation was made at the hospital yesterday" is apparently wrong. Again, in the sentence "She had an attack of vertigo" the word "attack" here has not the least idea of an "assault" but means "a fit of" or "a bout of".

Moreover, many peculiar expressions frequently appear in medical journals or books. Though quite

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popularly used in the medical profession, they are seldom met with in other academic circles. Would you agree if we call them "the medical jargon" or something like that? The medical term "heartburn" means an uneasy burning sensation in the stomach in internal medicine, it has nothing to do with the "heart" or "burning". That is why medical English forms a special branch in technical English and to master it demands painstaking effort on the part of the learners.

In order to pave the way for the mastery of medical English, the editors have made their best endeavours to bring this new periodical into existence. It will make conditions easy for the readers to gain a practical knowledge in medical English by offering various medical articles with copious and explicit annotations.

The publication of this periodical will be helpful to the medical students and the general medical workers alike. It will certainly be "a good teacher and useful friend" to them.

May it meet with great success and prosperity!

\* \* \*

## 问题解答

问: Given the extent of osteoporosis, Riggs believes the only cost-effective approach is preven-



## 合用的宾语

几个介词或动词有时合用一个宾语，这种合用的宾语一般有如下三种情况：

### (1) 两个介词合用一个宾语

Other drugs are used at times either *instead of* or *in addition to* those mentioned above.

有时可用其他药物代替上述药物，或与上述药物一起使用。

This is a new principle, namely, that recovery from pneumococcal pneumonia is aided *by*, but not

tion. 如何分析句子前半部分？全句如何翻译？

答：given 可理解为介词，意为 *if one takes into account* (考虑到)。因此，句子的前半部分为介词短语，在句中作状语。

全句可译为：考虑到骨质疏松的广泛性，Riggs 认为代价与效果相称的唯一方法是预防。

given 的这种用法再举一例：

Given his inexperience, the young doctor has done his best.

考虑到这位年轻医生的经验不足，他已尽了自己最大的努力。

(玫瑰解答)



dependent on, antibody formation and that phagocytosis is the prime defensive factor.

这是一种新的原理，即抗体的形成有助于肺炎球菌性肺炎患者的复原（但不是对复原起决定作用），吞噬作用是主要的防御因素。

— Stability testing is necessary both during and after production.

在生产过程中和生产以后都必须进行稳定性试验。

(2) 两个（或三个）动词合用一个宾语

If doctors can get artificial blood to their patients in time, the artificial blood may be able to halt or even reverse some of the damaging effects of stroke.

如果医师能及时给中风患者输入人造血液，则可能终止甚或逆转中风引起的某些损害作用。

Premedical students regularly pass, and even enjoy, organic chemistry.

医学预科的医学生通常能通过有机化学的考试，甚至会爱上这门学科。

〔注〕如果两个动词中其中的一个是连系动词的话，那么这个合用的词就兼具表语和宾语作用。

Once the enzyme could be purified it became apparent that most of them were, or contained, protein.

一旦酶可以纯化，很明显，其中大多数就是蛋白质或者含有蛋白质。

(3) 一个动词和一个介词（或一个介词和一个动词）

合用一个宾语

Mouse antibodies don't always work in humans, who may *reject* or be allergic to **them**.

小鼠的抗体在人体内不总是能起作用，因为人体会排斥这些抗体，或引起过敏。

To obtain this energy, everyone *eats*, or takes **in, food**.

为了获得这种能量，每个人必须吃（摄取）食物。

A suitable substance is required to prevent the growth of, or to *destroy*, **microorganisms**.

需要一种合适的物质，以抑制微生物生长或杀灭微生物。

在介词（动词）与介词（动词）两部分间一般用 *and*, *or*, *but*, *both...and* 和 *either...or* 等并列连接词连接，但有时也可不用连接词，例如：

The electronic doctor is a diagnostic tool designed to *aid*, not *replace*, **the physician**.

电子医生是一种诊断工具，其作用是为了帮助而不是取代医师。

有时合用的宾语提前放到句子的开头，这是为了强调这个宾语，或者是因为这个宾语是由定语从句中的关系代词表示的：

**Anything that a virus might cause**, interferon might *prevent* or *cure*.

凡是由病毒引起的疾病都可以用干扰素进行防治。

**This is a thing that I have dreamed of and worked for**.

这就是我梦寐以求的东西。

## “with+主谓关系”结构

这是哈尔滨医科大学 金成哲

介词 with 后接宾语和由分词、形容词、副词等表示的

补足语构成的结构在科技文献中比较常见。其中介词 with

的宾语相当于该结构的逻辑主语，而分词、形容词、副词等

相当于结构中的逻辑谓语。这种结构在句子中可起状语或定

语作用，但主要作状语，可表示时间、原因、条件、方式、让步、

附加说明等意义。现将几种常见用法分别举例说明如下：

(1) with+ 宾语 + 现在分词

*With his heart beating too fast, the patient*

*should be kept in bed.*

患者心跳太快，应卧床休息。

*Thus respiration occurs in two places, in the*

*lungs and in the tissues, with the blood serving*

*as the connecting highways.*

因此呼吸就在肺和组织中进行，而血液则作为两者间的

联络通道。

(2) with+ 宾语 + 过去分词

*With different methods used, different results*

*are obtained.*

用的方法不同，取得的效果也不同。

*Keep the patient in bed with the foot of the*

*bed raised if haemorrhage has been severe.*

如果出血严重，应让病人卧床，并把床的尾部抬高。

(3) with+ 宾语 + 形容词

• 6 •



Take a deep breath *with your mouth open*.

张开嘴，深呼吸。

Have the patient sit erect, *with his head forward*.

让病人坐直，脸朝前。

(4) with + 宾语 + 介词短语

Measles is prevalent during the first six months of the year *with a peak incidence in March*.

麻疹是一种流行病，每年上半年流行，其高峰在三月份。

He was admitted one and a half years ago *with a pain in the hip and in the back*.

他在一年半前，因臀部和腰部疼痛而入院。

(5) with + 宾语 + 动词不定式

*With nobody to help him*, the little boy worked late into the night and did all the sums by himself.

小男孩因无人帮助，做功课一直到深夜，终于自己做完了全部算术题。

*With so many problems to be solved*, we have to make a good arrangement.

既然有那么多的问题要解决，我们必须很好地安排。

(6) with + 宾语 + 副词

We can cause the machine to work *with electricity on*.

只要接通电流，我们就能使机器运转。

## worth, worthy和worth-while

王重稼

worth, worthy和worth-while 都是形容词，都可作“值得的”解，但三者的用法是有区别的。

1. worth (值…的，值得…的) 在句中通常只能作表语，不能作定语（偶尔可作后置定语）。一般后接动名词，这个动名词可以看作是worth的宾语，而且都用主动形式来表示被动意义。

In such cases surgical intervention is *worth* considering.

在这种情况下，外科手术是值得考虑的。

(注意: *worth considering* 不能改为 *worth being considered*)

Your teeth are well *worth* guarding with every care in your power.

牙齿非常值得尽力保护。

It is *worth* stressing that such patients may have more years of useful productive life ahead of them than do many patients with diabetes, valvular heart disease, or emphysema.

值得强调的是：这些病人可能比许多糖尿病、心脏瓣膜病或肺气肿患者的工作年限长。

〔注〕(1) *worth* 一般不单独用作表语，但偶有例外。如：

With mild symptoms oxygen therapy may be more trouble than it is worth.

如症状轻微，氧疗可能弊多利少。

(2) worth后也可接名词，但一般表示“值…钱”。

如：

This heart-lung machine is worth 50000 yuan.

这台人工心肺机价值5万元。

2. worthy (值得…的) 在句中一般用作表语。如用作定语则作“高尚的”、“可敬的”解(如: a worthy man 高尚的人; a worthy cause 正义的事业)。worthy 后可接介词of + 名词，也可接动词不定式(可用主动形式，亦可用被动形式)。

The fact is worthy to be mentioned.

这一事实值得一提。

The extensive coverage of the multiple causes of vomiting in infancy and childhood in this article is worthy of commendation.

值得推荐本文中关于婴儿和儿童呕吐多种原因的详尽论述。

Worthy of emphasis is that while sulphadiazine is suitable for prophylaxis, it cannot be recommended for initial therapy.

虽然磺胺嘧啶适宜于预防，但它不可推荐用于初期治疗，这一点是值得强调的。

〔注〕worthy一般不单独用作表语。

3. worth-while (值得的) 在句中用作定语。另有意义相同的词组worth while, 在句中用作表语。例如：

## 表示“疾病”名词的辨析

哈尔滨医科大学 周雅荣 吴绍本

英语中表示“疾病”这一概念的名词较多，如 *disease*, *illness*, *sickness*, *malady*, *disorder*, *trouble*, *ailment*, *complaint*, *condition*, *indisposition*, *entity*, *affection* 等，但是这些名词的具体含义、使用范围及修辞色彩则不尽相同。

1. *disease* 医学用语，指有明确病程、典型症状的病，例如：

(1) The physician cured me of my heart *disease*.

It is well worth while to discuss the question again.

这个问题很值得再讨论一下。

(注意: *worth*, *worthy* 和 *worth while* 之前只能用 *well*, 还能用 *very*)

It is a *worth-while* attempt to save the patient's life even though it may be failed.

挽救病人的这种尝试是值得的，即使未必能成功。

*Biopsies*, although inconclusive, are definitely *worth while*.

活检虽然不是决定性的，但确有一定的价值。

内科医生治好了我的心脏病。

(2) Communicable diseases are those that can be passed on from person to person.

传染病是可由一个人传给另一个人的疾病。

2. illness 泛指身体健康状况发生异常或不知具体名称的疾病；或已知具体病名，但讲话人说话的目的只是指出有病的事实，而不想指出病名的病。例如：

(1) In case of serious illness, the doctor is called in.

如有重病，要请医生。

(2) Illness makes one weak.

疾病使人虚弱。

3. sickness 泛指因对外界条件不适而引起的身体异常反应，如恶心、呕吐、乏力等。例如：

(1) He has a sickness at the stomach.

他反胃恶心。

(2) Altitude sickness is a morbid condition caused by diminished oxygen pressure at high altitudes.

高空病是在高处因氧气压减小而引起的一种病态。

4. malady 文学用语，具有书面语言色彩，其意义与 disease, illness 大体相同，但除了可指人体疾病外，还可以指社会上道德风尚方面的不良现象。例如：

(1) The old man has been suffering from one malady after another all winter long.

这位老人一冬天始终灾病不断。

(2) We are to fight against the social mala-



dy.

我们应该向社会上的不正之风作斗争。

5. disorder 泛指身体内器官的功能失调或紊乱，通常指功能性疾病。例如：

(1) He was admitted to the hospital with a heart disorder.

他由于心脏疾患而被接收入院。

(2) She is suffering from nervous disorder.

她患神经错乱症。

6. trouble 指病情不十分严重，但令人烦恼的疾患，具有一定的口语色彩。例如：

(1) He has a trouble in his eyesight.

他视力有毛病。

(2) The drug has proved to be a good remedy for gastrointestinal trouble.

已证明这种药物是治疗胃肠疾患的良药。

7. ailment 指慢性而不甚严重的疾病，一般不用于急性病。例如：

(1) Back pain and upset stomach are just two of his minor ailments.

背痛和胃部不适只是他的两种小病。

(2) She is always complaining of some ailment or other.

她总是说她有这个病或那个病。

8. complaint 指患者主诉的病情或症状，有时可译为“疾病”。例如：

(1) No one could see what his complaint was.

没有人能明白他主诉的病情是什么。

(2) *Diphtheria and whooping cough are common complaints of children.*

白喉和百日咳是儿童常见病。

9. *condition* 泛指情况，但在医生和患者讲话中，则通常指病情，或者是指一种不称名的疾病。例如：

(1) *This is an interesting condition. I've never seen this illness before.*

这是一种值得研究的病，我过去从未见过。

(2) *Acute appendicitis is the most common surgical condition of the abdomen.*

急性阑尾炎是最常见的腹部外科疾病。

10. *indisposition* 多指小毛病或轻微的病情。例如：

(1) *I have an indisposition with a cold to-day.*

我今天因感冒而身体不舒服。

(2) *He recovered from his indisposition.*

他的小病痊愈了。

11. *entity* 一般指独立存在的事物，医学英语中可作“病种”解。例如：

(1) *The common cold is probably the most frequently seen entity.*

感冒可能是最常见的疾病。

(2) *Asthma is not a disease entity but one form of clinical presentation of a variety of disorders of the bronchi.*

哮喘不是一个病种，而是各种支气管疾患的临床表现



## 翻译技巧

### 直译和意译

上海第二医科大学 黄振华

直译 (literal translation), 意思是“逐字翻译”, 即按照原文中每个词的意义和语法关系依次译出; 意译 (free translation), 意思是“自由翻译”, 即不必逐字死译, 不必死抠原文的形式, 着重于表达原意。

英语中很多句子可以直译。如:

The food that cells use is quite different from the food that one eats.

细胞所利用的食物和一个人所吃的食物是完全不同的。

但是有不少句子, 甚至词组或单词, 用上述直译方法就

形式。

12. affection 指患病的状态。例如:

(1) He has a gout affection.

他患痛风。

(2) The patient is suffering from an affection of the ear.

那病人正患耳疾。

\* \* \*

There's no royal road to learning.

学无坦途。

(肖文成 摘译)

不易理解。如：

Hunger gives relish to any food.

饥饿把美味给予任何食物。

In many cases, between the attacks of pain the patient is symptom-free.

在许多病例中，病人在疼痛的发作中间没有症状。

One of the dreams of researchers is to find a way to correct genetic defects in humans, but as far as I can see, this is still science fiction.

科研人员的理想之一是探求纠正人类遗传性缺陷的途径，但就我所知，这仍是科学的虚构。

以上译文有的违反汉语习惯，如第一例，意思应该是“饥不择食”；第二例“在疼痛的发作中间”概念不清，应为“在两次疼痛发作之间”，用医学术语便是“在疼痛间歇期间”；第三例“科学的虚构”只是把原文中的词堆砌在一起，其实就是“科学幻想”之意。显然这决不能直译。

有些直译的句子看来似乎没有错误，但读来拗口，违反译文的语言规律，也不宜直译。请比较下列各句译文：

Although the basic structure of cells remains constant regardless of the type of cell under discussion, cells themselves vary enormously with respect to shape, size and color.

直译 虽然不管论及的细胞是何种类型而细胞的基本结构仍保持不变，但细胞本身在形状、大小和颜色方面变化很大。

意译 我们要讨论的细胞，不论什么类型，其基本结构总是没有差异的。虽然如此，细胞本身的形状、大小和颜色