

总主编 / 卢凤香

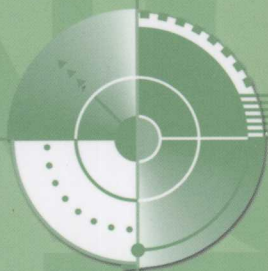



世纪实用研究生英语系列教程

医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写

主 编 / 张海萍 张华君 殷红梅

Medical English

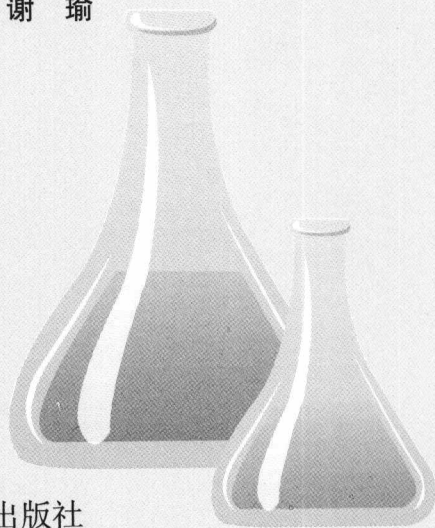


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医学院校硕士 研究生英语读与写

总主编 卢凤香
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郑守志 刘 娟 谢 瑜



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序 言

随着 2007 年 9 月教育部办公厅正式下发《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学英语教学改革不断深入，作为本科阶段后的研究生英语教学改革成为必然。否则，研究生阶段的英语教学必定不能满足研究生层次学生的需求，英语教学会落伍于时代的发展，必将阻碍高水平的研究生人才培养。因此，研究生阶段英语教学改革是大势所趋。

研究生英语课程是医学院校硕士阶段研究生学习中的一个重要组成部分。医学院校有着其明显的专业特色，有别于普通的综合性院校。医学院校硕士研究生的公共英语教学应该体现出医学的特色，所用的教材更应突出医学专业特色。

《医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写》的第一大特点是以与医学硕士研究生专业学习密切相关的主题为线索，如医学生的道德问题、医患双方各自的权利问题、生命与死亡问题、暴力问题、信任问题以及环保问题。这些主题非常适合于医学学生的学习背景。该教材选材视角独特，把提高医学硕士研究生的英语水平和国内外医学发展过程中出现的各种伦理问题很好地结合起来，不仅使学生能够提高英语语言的综合应用能力，更能使学生加深对今后从事医疗卫生事业过程中遇到的类似伦理问题的认识程度，如医患信任危机问题。

《医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写》的第二大特点是把读、写、译三个原本静止的过程转变为动态过程，课文主题把三者巧妙地连贯在一起，读为起点，写为读的延续，译为读、写的升华。三者的结合非常有利于培养研究生的英语综合应用能力。

《医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写》的第三大特点充分体现在选材上。希波克拉底誓言的中文版、胡佛兰德的十二箴言都是医学院校学生耳熟能详的经典，



但该教材中英文版的学习一定会加深学生对这些经典之作的认识。其他选材语言地道，在为学生提供大量信息的同时，引发学生的深度思考，这也很有利于培养学生的英语思辨能力。

本教材是一套特别适合医学院校硕士研究生使用的实用教材，它的出版无疑将非常有利于医学院校研究生英语教学的推进和改革，为此我郑重向各医学院校推荐使用这套教材。

白永权

中华医学会全国医学外语学组主任委员，
西安交通大学外国语学院院长、英语教授

2008年1月于西安

前 言

《医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写》是在教育部2004年推出的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的基础上,依据最新的《研究生英语教学大纲》,并根据当前医学院校硕士研究生的具体需求而编写出版的教材。本书由14个单元组成,每个单元包含A、B两篇课文,A篇主要供课堂教学使用,B篇供课后学生扩展使用。每个单元一般需要5~8学时,教师可根据学生的实际情况调整课时数。

《医学院校硕士研究生英语读与写》教材的主要目的是培养医学院校硕士研究生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是通过阅读过程来培养学生的写作能力和英、汉两种语言间的互译能力,为医学院校硕士研究生今后从事医学工作,尤其是科研工作以及继续攻读博士学位等打下坚实的书面语言表达的基础。

本书每一单元分别包括导入、正文A、词汇、注释、练习、正文B、练习及课后扩展阅读所需的网站信息等。为了便于教师和学生使用该教材,每单元的词汇部分根据其在原文中出现的段落作了上标。导入环节包括进行简单话题讨论时需要的词汇、词组,并附有中文注释,2~4个讨论题目。正文A后及部分正文B后附有文中专有词语的简短明了的注释。练习部分包含对课文中细节把握准确性的检测题型,如正误判断,以及需要结合文中观点拓展性的讨论话题,同时练习中还包括与课文主题相关的中文段落翻译和写作练习。写作练习分为三类,一类是限定性题目写作,一类是开放性题目写作,再一类是概括所给段落的主要观点并发表自己的看法,这几种类型涵盖了近年来硕士研究生英语水平测试以及医学院校博士研究生英语入学考试的题型。为了便于学生更好地进行阅读拓展训练,正文B在词汇注释上比较详细,非常有利于学生的自主学习。该部分的练习主要是帮助学生检测自主阅读过程的效果,题型主要包括正误判断、阅读理解、完成句子或根据课文大意改写的完型填空。

本教材在教学方法上适合以任务为手段,通过过程教学法来安排课堂教学,学生是整个教学环节的主体,教师在教学过程中发挥主导作用。本教材主要有以



下特点:

1. 选材紧扣医学特色

文章的选材全部为与医学发展、医学伦理等相关的话题,既有希波克拉底誓言这样的经典,又有与现实社会相结合的环保新课题,传统与现实相结合。

2. 文章内容有深度

选材主题为学生所熟悉,但每一单元的内容都可以使学生的思想观念、社会认识得到进一步升华,学生在获得英语知识的同时进一步剖析现实社会中存在的各类医学问题,达到了语言与内容的完美结合。

3. 选材语言地道

各个单元的文章均经过仔细筛选,文中语言地道,原汁原味,非常适合研究生层次学生的使用。

4. 读、写、译过程结合

本教材阅读是写作的起点,写作过程融合了阅读,中英文语言间的互译是读、写过程的延伸,因此阅读、写作、翻译都不再是单独的环节,而是一个信息互为补充、输入输出相结合的动态链。

5. 编排结构合理

单元的编排以话题为线索进行排列,同一话题的文章从不同的角度切入,非常有利于学生课后进行拓展性训练。

6. 为方便教师教学和学生学习,本教材配有内容丰富的网络版教师用书和媒体课件,教材的使用者可以登陆:<http://www.crup.com.cn> → “外语分社”,从外语分社的所有网络资源中免费下载课件。

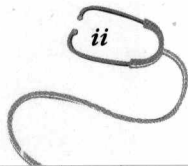
本教材由首都医科大学的张海萍、张华君,中国疾病预防控制中心的殷红梅老师主编。参加教材资料收集的老师还有顾维萍、陈远亮、赵均、胡滨等,我们对他们在收集资料阶段付出的辛苦劳动表示衷心感谢。本教材选材内容广泛,作者众多,在此向教材中所选作品的各位作者谨表谢忱。

本教材承蒙外籍教师 James Boulton 先生审阅,他在该教材的编写过程中给予我们大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不足或谬误之处敬请读者不吝赐教。

卢凤香

2008年1月于首都医科大学



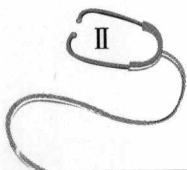
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Unit

1

Text A The Hippocratic Oath

Text B 12 Principles from Christoph
Wilhelm von Hufeland

Text A The Hippocratic Oath

Lead-in Activities

A Useful Vocabulary

Hippocratic Oath	希波克拉底誓言
disciple /dɪ'saɪpl/ <i>n.</i>	弟子, 门徒, 信徒
enroll /ɪn'reɪl/ <i>v.</i>	登记, 招收, 使入伍 (或入会、入学等); 参加
precept /'pri:sept/ <i>n.</i>	规则, 箴言, 格言
regimen /'redʒɪmən, -ən/ <i>n.</i>	食物疗法, 养生法
qualified /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	有资格的, 合格的
conscientious /,kɒnʃɪ'enʃəs/ <i>adj.</i>	尽责的
conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ <i>n.</i>	良心, 道德心

B Topic Discussion

1. What should a doctor do for his patients?
2. What, in your opinion, can make a qualified doctor?

The Hippocratic Oath

① I swear by Apollo the physician, by Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea, and I take to witness all the gods, all the goddesses, to keep according to my ability and my judgement, the following Oath.

② "To consider dear to me as my parents him who taught me this art; to live in common with him and if necessary to share my goods with him; to look upon his children as my own brothers, to teach them this art if they so



desire without fee or written promise; to impart to my sons and the sons of the master who taught me and the disciples who have enrolled themselves and have agreed to the rules of the profession, but to these alone the precepts and the instruction. I will prescribe regimen for the good of my patients according to my ability and my judgment and never do harm to anyone. To please no one will I prescribe a deadly drug, nor give advice which may cause his death. Nor will I give a woman a pessary to procure abortion. But I will preserve the purity of my life and my art. I will not cut for stone, even for patients in whom the disease is manifest; I will leave this operation to be performed by practitioners, specialists in this art. In every house where I come I will enter only for the good of my patients, keeping myself far from all intentional ill-doing and all seduction and especially from the pleasures of love with women or with men, be they free or slaves. All that may come to my knowledge in the exercise of my profession or in daily commerce with men, which ought not to be spread abroad, I will keep secret and will never reveal. If I keep this oath faithfully, may I enjoy my life and practice my art, respected by all men and in all times; but if I swerve from it or violate it, may the reverse be my lot."



Vocabulary

impart ²	/ɪm'pɑ:t/	v.	传授, 告知; 给予 (尤指抽象事物)
disciple ²	/dɪ'saɪpl/	n.	弟子, 门徒, 信徒
precept ²	/'pri:sept/	n.	规则
regimen ²	/'redʒɪmen, -ən/	n.	摄生法
pessary ²	/'pesəri/	n.	阴道药栓, 子宫托, 子宫帽
procure ²	/'prə'kjʊə(r)/	v.	获得, 取得
abortion ²	/ə'bo:ʃən/	n.	流产, 堕胎
manifest ²	/'mænɪfest/	adj.	显然的, 明白的
seduction ²	/'sɪ'dʌkʃən/	n.	诱惑
commerce ²	/'kɒmɜ:s/	n.	(古用法) 社交, 交往
swerve ²	/'swɜ:v/	v.	突然转向
reverse ²	/'rɪ'vɜ:s/	adj.	相反的, 倒转的, 颠倒的
lot ²	/lɒt/	n.	命运



Notes to the Text

- Hippocrates:** a Greek physician born in 460 B.C. on the island of Cos, Greece. He became known as the founder of medicine and was regarded as the greatest physician of his time.
- Apollo:** one of the great Greek divinities, associated with light, truth and prophecy.
- Asclepius:** child of Apollo, the “father” of medicine.
- Hygieia and Panacea:** the names mean “health,” “living well” and “healing all,” daughters of Asclepius, associated with what modern readers might call “prevention” and “treatment.”



Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) In what conditions, do you think, was the Hippocratic Oath created?
- 2) Do you think the Hippocratic Oath is still practical now?
- 3) What medical principles are suitable in the present society?
- 4) Do you think it necessary for doctors to follow certain medical ethics?
- 5) What is more important for a doctor, medical skills or medical ethics?

2. Discuss the following questions.

- 1) What do you expect is the Hippocratic Oath's relevance in the 21st century?
- 2) Is the Hippocratic Oath a pointless anachronism (时代错误) or an invaluable moral guide?
- 3) Should aspiring doctors still be made to take some version of the oath?
- 4) If you are a doctor, would you take the oath again? Why?
- 5) What is the general condition of today's medical profession?

3. Complete the following sentences with words from the text. The initial letter(s) for each blank may give you some tip.

- 1) After the robbery, the criminal quickly t_____ the woods for fear that





people might find him.

- 2) Generally speaking, a good teacher is the one who i _____ wisdom to his pupils.
- 3) Try to p _____ us some specimens of the polluted water from the river.
- 4) Though he made great efforts to fulfill the job, his attempt proved an a _____.
- 5) The final examination is coming, but he still doesn't m _____ much interest in his studies.
- 6) The s _____ of country life made him forget to return to his home in the city.
- 7) The car sw _____ to avoid the dog and bumped into a big tree by the riverside.
- 8) He r _____ the judgment and set the prisoner free after all, which won him respects from many citizens.
- 9) Let's decide by l _____ who will be in charge of this negotiation and then we will get everything started.
- 10) A c _____ college teaches what would be useful in business and trade.

3. Writing exercise

A. Translation from Chinese to English

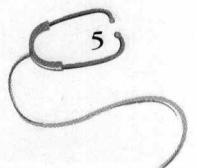
医学生誓言

健康所系，性命相托。

当我步入神圣医学学府的时刻，谨庄严宣誓：

我志愿献身医学，热爱祖国，忠于人民，恪守医德，尊师守纪，刻苦钻研，孜孜不倦，精益求精，全面发展。

我决心竭尽全力除人类之病痛，助健康之完美，维护医术的圣洁和荣誉。救死扶伤，不辞艰辛，执著追求，为祖国医药卫生事业的发展和人类身心健康奋斗终生。





B. Topic writing (150 words)

Some people say the Hippocratic Oath is not appropriate in the present situation and should be revised according to the status quo. What is your idea? Please state your arguments and try to persuade your readers.

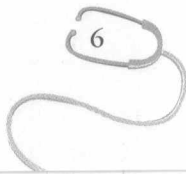
- 1) The final examination is coming, but the still haven't made much interest in his studies.
- 2) The _____ of memory has made him forget so often in his time in the city.
- 3) The car was _____ to crash the bus and jumped into a big hole by the roadside.
- 4) Her _____ the judge and set the president after all, who won her respect from many judges.
- 5) The _____ who will be in charge of this negotiation and whom we will get everything started.
- 6) A _____ college teacher who would be used in business and trade.

3. Writing exercise

A. Translation from Chinese to English

医学英语

1. 医生在为患者做检查时，应始终保持冷静、沉着、有条不紊。
 2. 医生在为患者做检查时，应始终保持冷静、沉着、有条不紊。
 3. 医生在为患者做检查时，应始终保持冷静、沉着、有条不紊。
 4. 医生在为患者做检查时，应始终保持冷静、沉着、有条不紊。
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 10. 医生在为患者做检查时，应始终保持冷静、沉着、有条不紊。



Text B 12 Principles from Christoph Wilhelm von Hufeland

① To live for others and not for himself is a physician's vocation. Woe to the physician, who makes honor with men or money the end of his efforts! He must be ever ready to sacrifice his repose, advantages and comforts, even higher considerations, to the end of saving the life and health of his fellow-men.

② A fundamental law for all the relations of a physician is: "Regulate all your actions in a manner, that the highest end of your vocation which is saving life, restoring health, and relieving the sufferings of humanity, be attained as far as possible."

③ The physician in the exercise of his career must regard only man, and make no difference between rich and poor, high or low. What a hand full of gold compared with the tears of gratitude shed by the poor, who, unable to speak or to give, pours out a confession of eternal indebtedness?

④ In medical treatment, the physician must exercise his greatest attention, accuracy and conscientiousness. He must not proceed superficially, but with research and knowledge. He must never consider the patient as a means, but always as an end; never as an object of a natural experiment or of art alone, but as a man, as the highest scope of nature.

⑤ Seldom, it is true, can the faults of the physician be brought before, and punished by, a tribunal, as this retribution depends upon accurate evidence of the case, but which is scarcely ever obtained. However, the most certain and the most formidable tribunal is waiting for him—his conscience—where no subterfuge, no palliation, no want of a complaint can guard him, where nothing will absolve him but a pure and guiltless mind, and the conviction of having done all within his power and knowledge towards saving his patient. He must be mindful that neither levity, his own ease, nor any personal consideration, nor—what may happen to a better one—that any predilection for a system or fondness of experimenting, lead him to neglect his duties; for then the internal



judge will not remain silent.

⑥ But skill and art alone are not sufficient. He must be particularly mindful of his conduct. It is this, which recommends him to the public and creates confidence and admittance; for the generality of people are incompetent of pronouncing on his science; it is, then, natural for them to take their measure of his ability from the measure of his conduct. By the force of conduct alone, a physician of very moderate talents can become the favorite of the public, and without it, the most skillful professional man remains unnoticed and unappreciated.

⑦ The main features of his conduct should be: aptitude to create confidence, friendly with dignity, decent without affectation, gay but not ludicrous, serious when he ought to give importance to his subject and his words, complaisant and indulgent in all insignificant matters, but firm while executing important measures and sustaining the pronounced sentence; sympathizing and cordial, of sound sense and regard for religion and its consolations; neither taciturn nor loquacious, much less a messenger of news, but devoting his whole attention to the sick, noticing every circumstance, careful in the examination of the patient, observing even those around him, neither eccentric nor vulgar, neither coxcomb nor pedant, but holding to the middle way in all things; especially not passionate and angry, but calm and circumspect; for a quiet and sober sense creates confidence. It is a great fault common to young practitioners, particularly of late, that they strive principally to create sensation, whether it be by the newest fashion of dress or science, or by paradoxes and singularities, or even by charlatanism.

⑧ When the noise of the day has terminated, and the silence of the evening invites to reflection, then the physician may yet devote a few hours of calm contemplation to his patients, write down the most important points in the history of a malady, the alterations which have occurred, his remarks and ideas on the origin and treatment of disease, the remedies prescribed, and reconsider the whole maturely. No evening must pass without paying this last duty to his patients, and thereby adding the keystone to his work. Here, in the silence of night, many a thing will appear to him in quite a different light from during the day; revelations and inspirations will come over him, such as he