科学分类手册 FACTS ON FILE SCIENCE LIBRARY

# 生物 BIOLOGY

戴尔格兰姆专业小组 著徐 坚 郭兴林 张拥军 译徐 坚 郭兴林 张拥军 译



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科学分类手册

## 生物

(美)戴尔格兰姆专业小组 著 徐 坚 郭兴林 张拥军 等译 徐 坚 审校

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#### 生物

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### 原书导言

对科学的理解是所有技术进步的基础,只有通过对支撑物质世界原理的科学研究,我们日常生活的改善、财富的增加、城市的进步以及产业的升级才有望变成可能。但是,若不借助于一定范围内的书籍,而得到对任何科学分支的全面了解将是困难的。术语词典、百科全书、人物介绍以及大事年鉴,这些知识的集合一般都包含了各科学领域里的知识。

由美国 Facts On File 出版社出版的《科学分类手册》系列涵盖了如下学科:生物、几何、代数、微积分、化学、物理、地球科学、海洋科学、空间与天文学、天气与气候。《科学分类手册·生物》把大量的信息压缩成精致的内容,简洁、全面又易于理解。本书包括4个主要部分:术语、人物介绍、大事记、图和表,最后附有便捷的索引,方便学生和教师快速查证。

- ■术语:涵盖了 1000 多个词条,许多条目还附有简图,以帮助 澄清术语的含义。主题包括:肾上腺、羊水诊断、植物学、细胞膜、胚胎、激素、淋巴结、合成、心室以及受精卵等。
- ■人物介绍:描述了从古代至现代的 400 多位科学家和生物学家,他们的发现促进了人类对生物学的认识与理解。这些科学家包括:伊丽莎白·加勒特·安德森,约翰·詹姆士·奥特朋,弗朗西斯·培根,雅克-微斯·考斯泰,希波克拉底,埃德温·鲍威尔·哈勃,莱纳斯·鲍林,乔纳森·爱德华·索尔克,弗雷德里克·桑格。
- ■大事记:跨越了从古希腊到现在 4000 多年的生物学的发展历史,包含了有关生物学的重大发现和重要事件:古希腊哲学家亚

里士多德把 500 种动物分为八个纲及进一步划分;意大利天文及物理学家伽利略将显微镜用于昆虫解剖学方面的研究;法国化学家路易斯·巴斯德发现厌氧性的器官等。

■图和表:查找任何一个专业的基础信息相对比较困难,将有 关图表和常用信息汇集起来,为学生和教师提供了重要的资料。

本书把生物置于科学的大背景之下,突出了所有学科间的紧密联系,更可比较、融会各学科领域中的信息。

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	物介绍;描述了从古代至现代的 400 多位科兰的发现促进了人类对生物学的认识与理解。这对自己的对待、安德森、约翰·詹姆士·奥特朗、一德斯·考斯泰、希波克拉底、埃德温·鲍威尔乔纳森·爱德华·客尔克、弗雷德里克·桑格	
上物業的发展		

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# SECTION ONE GLOSSARY

abelower The part of the vertebrate body that contains all the internal organs except for the heart and lungs. In most arthropods, the hard region of the body.

abductor inuscle A muscle that pulls a fimb or other structure (such as the shelf of a breable mollusts) away from the center of the body.

scomesum The fourty and final degion of the stamach of a runnant.

bered The side of an animal opposite the configuration. The uptake of description The uptake of description of the configuration of the

absorption spectrum The relative amounts of different wavelengths of light that are absorbed that an argument

acartaum in some bees. 吉 ouch that 大 sprotection for symbic

accitular Not divided into separate cells

accohalous Lacking a clearly defined-head,

acetabulum The worket in the bull and socket joint by which the femur is attached to the pelvis.

acetylcholine The most common chemical substance (neurotransmiter) involved in transmitting nerve impulses across a synapse and across a nerve-missele function.

acetyletucosamine A derivative of the animo sugar glucosamine and a common constituent of givcoproteins and glycoligids.

achene A one-scoded dry trait formed from a single carpel

Achilles tenden The tendon that attaches the gastrochemius muscle to the beel.

acid. A chemical compound that releases hydrogen ions (H\*) when dissolved in water and yields a solution with a pH value below.

ecoclomate Without a coclom (refers to cerean lower altimal phylm).

acoustice-lateralis system The sensory system in a fish that compress the inner ear and the organs of the fateral line.

acredont Having the teeth fused to the jaw bone

acromion An extension of the scappilarin maintenls: if the animal has a clavicle the acromion articulates with it.

acrosome A region at the anterior of a sperm that contains enzymes that dissolve the zona pellucida of an ovum.

See adrenocorticotrophic hormone.

**abdomen** The part of the vertebrate body that contains all the internal organs except for the heart and lungs. In most arthropods, the hind region of the body.

**abductor muscle** A muscle that pulls a limb or other structure (such as the shell of a bivalve mollusk) away from the center of the body.

**abomasum** The fourth and final region of the stomach of a ruminant.

**aboral** The side of an animal opposite the mouth.

absorption The uptake of dissolved substances into cells.

**absorption spectrum** The relative amounts of different wavelengths of light that are absorbed by an organism or structure.

**acarinum** In some bees, a small pouch that provides protection for symbiotic mites.

acellular Not divided into separate cells.

acephalous Lacking a clearly defined head.

**acetabulum** The socket in the ball-and-socket joint by which the femur is attached to the pelvis.

**acetylcholine** The most common chemical substance (neurotransmitter) involved in transmitting nerve impulses across a synapse and across a nerve-muscle junction.

**acetylglucosamine** A derivative of the amino sugar glucosamine and a common constituent of glycoproteins and glycolipids.

achene A one-seeded dry fruit formed from a single carpel.

Achilles tendon The tendon that attaches the gastrocnemius muscle to the heel.

A chemical compound that releases hydrogen ions (H<sup>+</sup>) when dissolved in water and yields a solution with a pH value below 7.

acoelomate Without a coelom (refers to certain lower animal phyla).

**acoustico-lateralis system** The sensory system in a fish that comprises the inner ear and the organs of the lateral line.

acrodont Having the teeth fused to the jaw bone.

**acromion** An extension of the scapula in mammals; if the animal has a clavicle the acromion articulates with it.

**acrosome** A region at the anterior of a sperm that contains enzymes that dissolve the zona pellucida of an ovum.

**ACTH** See adrenocorticotrophic hormone.

**外展肌** 使肢体或其他结构(如双壳类软体动物的壳)从身体中心向外展开的肌肉。

皱冒 反刍动物胃的第四部分,也是最后的一部分。

**反口的,离口的** 动物身体与嘴相对的一侧。

吸收 将溶解的物质摄入细胞。

**吸收光谱** 不同波长的光被生物或其他物质吸收的 相对量。

**螨巢** 一些蜂类身体上为共生的螨提供保护的小

非细胞的 不是由细胞组成的。

无头的 缺乏严格意义上的头部的。

髋臼 股骨与骨盆相连的杵臼关节的臼。

**乙酰胆碱** 神经冲动通过突触和神经 - 肌肉接头传导过程中所涉及的最常见的一种化学物质(神经递质)。

**乙酰氨基葡萄糖** 氨基葡萄糖的一种衍生物,是糖蛋白和糖脂的一种常见的组成部份。

瘦果 由单个心皮发育而成的只有一个种籽的干果。

跟腱 连接腓肠肌和脚跟的腱。

酸 溶于水时能解离出氢离子(H<sup>+</sup>),生成 pH 值小于 7 的溶液的一种化学物质。

无体腔的 没有体腔的(指某些低等动物)。

侧向助听系统 鱼类的感觉系统,由内耳和侧线器官组成。

边齿的,颌缘的 牙齿与颌骨一体的。

**肩峰** 哺乳动物肩胛骨的延伸。如果有锁骨的话,肩峰则与锁骨相连。

**顶体** 精子前端的一个区域,包含能分解卵细胞透明带的酶。

**促肾上腺皮质激素** 见 adrenocorticotrophic hormone (促肾上腺皮质激素)。



」页14

- action spectrum The relative amounts of different wavelengths of light that are absorbed by an organism or structure and are actively used in promoting a biochemical reaction, such as photosynthesis.
- **active site** The small region of an enzyme molecule that combines with the substrate. It determines the enzyme's substrate specificity.
- **active transport** The cellular process that actively transports dissolved substances across a membrane. It involves carrier proteins and requires ATP.
- adambulacral At the outer edges of the plates of an echinoderm.
- **adaptive radiation** The evolution of several divergent forms from a single ancestral form.
- **adductor** A muscle that draws an appendage toward the mid-line of an organism. In mollusks, it refers to the muscle that draws the two valves of a shell together.
- **adenohypophysis** Part of the pituitary gland, comprising the anterior and part of the posterior lobes.
- **adenosine diphosphate** (**ADP**) The chemical formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP.
- adenosine triphosphate (ATP) The main chemical-energy carrier common to all organisms. When ATP is hydrolyzed to ADP, energy is released and is used to power enzyme-catalyzed reactions.
- **ADH** See vasopressin.
- adipose Pertaining to fat.
- **adipose eyelid** A thick, transparent eyelid possessed by some animals. It can cover most of the eye, except for a small central aperture.
- **adipose fin** In some fish (including catfish and salmon), a second dorsal fin made from a flap of fatty tissue, containing rays and covered with skin.
- **ADP** See adenosine diphosphate.
- adrenal cortex The structurally distinct outer region of the adrenal gland.
- adrenal gland A gland that secretes a range of hormones associated with fighting or fleeing (epinephrine [adrenaline] and norepinephrine [noradrenaline]), reproduction, and the regulation of water and salt balances. Mammals have two adrenal glands, one located near each kidney.

adrenaline See epinephrine.

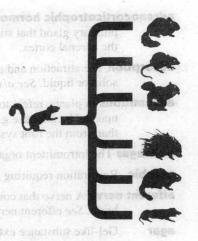
进一个生化反应,如光合作用的不同 建制 的 图 7 波长的光的相对含量。

活性部位 一个酶分子上与底物相结合的小区

主动运输 细胞主动地将溶解的物质透过细胞 膜进行传输的过程。这一过程要有载 体蛋白的参与,并要消耗三磷酸腺苷 (ATP)

测步带 位于棘皮动物鳞甲的前端。

适应辐射 单一物种演化发展形成多种后裔物 种的现象。由同一原始形态进化而来 的几个不同的形态。



内收肌 生物体中将附肢向中线拉的肌肉,对软体动物则是指将两贝壳合上的肌 blood cells (when incompatible blood groups are mixed) 。肉

**腺垂体** 脑垂体的一部分,包括前叶以及后叶的一部分。 problem of the problem

二磷酸腺苷 三磷酸腺苷(ATP)去掉一个磷酸根形成的化合物。

三磷酸腺苷 生物体中常见的主要化学能载体。三磷酸腺苷(ATP)水解成二磷酸 腺苷(ADP)时能量释放,并被用于酶促反应。

抗利尿激素 参见 vasopressin (血管加压素)。 seles and seles and seles are value.

脂肪的 关于脂肪的。

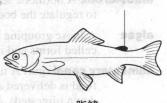
一些动物所具有的一种厚的透明的眼睑,除中间的小瞳孔外,它可能覆盖 能眼睑 全部眼睛。

一些鱼(包括鲶鱼和鲑)由脂肪组织组成的第二背鳍,包括鳍刺,并覆盖 

二磷酸腺苷 见 adenosine diphosphate (二磷酸腺苷)。

肾上腺 分泌一系列激素的一个腺体。这些激素与 bod add alabase of 动物的打斗或逃避行为(肾上腺素和去甲)。如何2002 22 肾上腺素分别起作用)、繁殖、体内水和盐 分的平衡等有关。哺乳动物有两个肾上 腺,分别位于两个肾脏附近。

肾上腺 见 epinephrine (肾上腺素)。 si larratam starw bas b



- **adrenocorticotrophic hormone** (**ACTH**) A hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the growth and secretory activity of the adrenal cortex.
- **adsorption** The attraction and accumulation of a substance on the surface of a solid or liquid. *See also* absorption.
- **adventitious** In plants, refers to tissues, organs, or structures that arise from unusual locations, e.g., small roots that arise from the stem rather than from the root system.
- aedeagus The intromittent organ (penis) in most insects.
- aerobic Respiration requiring gaseous oxygen.
- **afferent nerve** A nerve that conducts signals from a sensory organ to the brain. *See* efferent nerve.
- Gel-like substance extracted from seaweeds. It is used as a support medium on which to grow bacteria and other microbes.
- **agglutination** The clumping or sticking together of cells. The term is applied to bacteria (when attacked by specific types of antibody) and red blood cells (when incompatible blood groups are mixed).
- **Agnatha** The vertebrate class that comprises the jawless fishes (lampreys, etc.).
- An extension of the lung of a bird that penetrates the body cavity and enters bones, giving them a very lightweight structure.
- ala (pl. alae) A winglike projection on the shell of a bivalve mollusk.
- alary muscle The wing muscle of an insect.
- **alate** Having wings or structures resembling wings.
- albino The term is usually applied to mammals. An individual who has very pale skin and pink eyes caused by the genetically controlled absence of skin pigments.
- **albumen** A solution of a protein and water in the eggs of birds and some reptiles.
- **aldosterone** A hormone secreted by the adrenal gland that acts on the kidneys to regulate the body's salt/water balance.
- A loose grouping of plantlike organisms, including many singlecelled forms and multicellular forms such as seaweeds.
- **alimentary canal** (gut) A tube running through an animal's body into which food is delivered and then processed. Inside the gut, food is broken down (digested), and from it, useful dissolved substances are absorbed and waste material is ejected.

**促肾上腺皮质激素** 腺垂体(垂体前叶)分泌的一种激素,它能促进肾上腺皮质的生长和激素分泌。

**吸附** 物质被吸引并富集到固体或液体表面。参见 absorption(吸收)。

**不定的** 对植物而言,是指长在异常部位的组织、器官或结构。例如长在茎而不是根系上的须根。

阳茎 大多数昆虫的插入器官(雄性交接器)。

需氧的 需要氧气的呼吸作用。

**传入神经** 将信息从感觉器官传递到大脑的神经。参见 efferent nerve(传出神经)。

**琼脂** 从海藻中提取的凝胶状物质。它被用作培养细菌和其他微生物的培养基。

凝聚 细胞粘连成块的现象。这个术语常用于细菌 (受特定抗体攻击时)和红细胞(混合不相 容血液时)。

无颚类脊椎动物 无颚鱼类(如七腮鳗等)组成的一 类脊椎动物。

气囊 鸟类肺的延伸,贯穿整个体腔,并深入骨骼, 使得鸟有一个非常轻巧的结构。

翼状体 两壳类软体动物贝壳上翅膀状突起。

翼状肌 昆虫振动翅膀的肌肉。

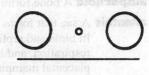
**有翼的** 有翅膀或翅膀状结构的。

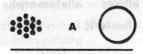
**白化病人,白化体** 此词常用于哺乳动物。由于遗传性的皮肤色素缺失,个体皮肤苍白,眼睛呈粉色。

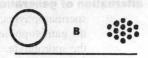
醛甾酮 肾上腺分泌的一种激素,作用于肾,用来调节身体水、盐平衡。

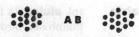
**海藻,藻类** 一类类似植物结构疏松的生物体,包括许多单细胞生物和多细胞生物,例如海菜。

**消化道** 贯穿动物身体的管道,用于食物的传输和消化处理。在消化道里,食物被分解(消化),食物中有用的可溶性成分被吸收,废物被排出体外。









抗体A凝聚成组A和B, 抗体B凝聚成组B和AB 凝聚



- alisphenoid A bone forming part of the wall of the skull.
- allantois A sac that forms from an outgrowth of the gut of vertebrate embryos. In birds and reptiles, blood vessels in its walls provide the means of respiration, and its cavity is used to store metabolic wastes. In placental mammals the allantois forms part of the placenta.
- alleles or allelomorphs Different forms of the same gene.
- **allosteric** Refers to an enzyme that has a site other than the active site to which a chemical may attach and regulate the activity of the enzyme molecule.
- alternation of generations The life cycle of bryophytes, pteridophytes, and spermatophytes, during which a haploid, gamete-forming generation, the gametophyte, alternates with a diploid, spore-forming generation, the sporophyte. Alternation of generations also occurs in some animal phyla, particularly Cnidaria, but without any change in chromosome number.
- alula (pl. alulae) A false wing comprising a few feathers attached to the thumb of a bird.
- **alveolus** (1) A thin-walled compartment in the lung through the wall of which gas exchange occurs.
  - (2) A sac at the end of a duct leading from a gland.
  - (3) The socket in the jaw bone into which a tooth fits.
- **ambulacral groove** A deep linear depression in the ambulacrum of an echinoderm.
- ambulacral ridge Raised plates (called ossicles) that run radially along the center of the ambulacra of echinoderms. They form a lattice bound together by connective tissue, together comprising the skeleton of the animal.
- **ambulacrum** (pl. **ambulacra**) An area of the body surface of an echinoderm, lying above one of the radial canals of the water vascular system, that bears the tube feet. In most echinoderms ambulacra are covered by plates made from calcium carbonate.
- amebocyte An animal cell capable of ameboid (amoebalike) movement.
- amino acid An organic acid that is the chemical building block of a protein.
- amino group The part of an amino acid with the chemical configuration -NH<sub>2</sub>.
- **amniocentesis** The withdrawal of amniotic fluid containing suspended fetal cells. These are tested for the presence of congenital abnormalities.
- amnion A fluid-filled sac that grows around and eventually encloses the

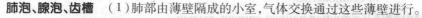
翼碟号 形成部分头颅的一块骨头。 and bound block a look of the

**尿囊** 脊椎动物胚胎中由消化管的派生物形成的囊。对鸟类和爬行类,尿囊壁的血管提供了呼吸的功能,其空腔则被用来储存新陈代谢的废物。对有胎盘的哺乳动物,尿囊形成部分胎盘。

等位基因 同一基因的不同形式。

**变构的** 指酶有一个部位(非活性部位),某些化合物可在此与之结合并调节酶的活性。

世代交替 苔藓类植物、蕨类植物和种子植物的生命周期中,单倍体的形成配子的配子体与双倍体的形成孢子的孢子体交替出现的现象。世代交替也出现在一些动物门中,特别是刺胞动物,但是染色体的数目不发生变化。



- (2)通向一个腺体的管道末端的囊。
- (3) 颌骨上长牙齿的槽。

**步带脊** 沿棘皮类动物步带中央放射状分布的隆起的小片(称为小骨)。这些小片由结缔组织连接在一起形成网格,一起构成动物的骨骼。

**阿米巴状细胞** 一种能进行变形运动(阿米巴样 运动)的动物细胞。

氨基酸 一种有机酸,是组成蛋白质的化学单元。

氨基 氨基酸的一部分,化学结构式为-NH<sub>2</sub>。

**羊膜** 围绕爬行类、鸟类和哺乳类动物胚胎生长

