

英 语

第 三 册

SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE

英 语 第 三 册

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编写说明

这本教材的初稿是 1975 年编写的,曾在本院和部分兄弟院校及医院试用。在试用过程中发现了一些错误和缺点。为此,现在进行一次修改。修改后的教材:

课文方面:增加为 10 课。单词每课自 60 个左右,减为 45 个左右,但课文长度未变,单词复现率有所提高。

语法方面:作了较多补充。重点项目仍根据英语语言规律及医学英语的特点加以安排。但为了照顾一定的系统性,有些语法放在课文注释中。课文中出现的语法现象,与本课语法项目紧密结合,但也适当地安排了少量语法,使其先出现,后归纳。同时,为了便于教学起见,举例一律使用已学过的单词。此外,继续介绍了构词法,并对一些常用词的用法(词的多义性和词性)进行了小结。

练习方面:力求多样新式,数量增加较多,以巩固本课所学和复习已学过的内容。

附录中: 1. 对每课课文增加了“阅读理解”,其中分三部分:第一部分有关本课题材;第二部分有关第二册课文题材;第三部分选自最近的外国杂志。 2. 语法总复习四个部分。 3. 阅读材料 10 篇。 4. 药物说明书 2 篇。 5. 医学词汇的前、后缀及构词成分的总结。 6. 总词汇总表。

由于同学水平及学时安排有所不同,本教材内容增加较多,各课课文、语法、词的学习及各种练习要求学完。至于附录中的“阅读理解”可以结合每课讲解,也可在学毕 10 课后再学习。语法总复习可在最后做。至于阅读材料、药物说明书以及医学词汇的前、后缀及构词成分等可供同学自学用。

在修改过程中力求以马克思、列宁主义、毛泽东思想为指导,使教材具有革命性、科学性和实践性,由浅入深,循序渐进,便于自学。但由于我们水平有限,教材中一定还存在着不少错误和缺点。因此,请同志们随时批评指正,以便改进。

在编写这本教材初稿时以及在这次修改过程中,承许多同志提了不少宝贵意见,注此表示感谢。

上海第一医学院外文教研组

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Lesson Forty-One

Text

Tetanus

Tetanus is an acute disease caused by an exotoxin produced in a wound by *Clostridium tetani*. It is characterized by trismus and generalized increased rigidity and severe spasms of muscles.

ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS *Clostridium tetani* is a gram-positive bacillus which is motile and promptly forms spores. It is capable of producing two exotoxins, one of which, generally referred to as tetanus toxin, is responsible for the typical muscle spasms of tetanus. The other is relatively unimportant clinically.

Tetanus is still an important health problem in the world. It is common in warm climates. The organism is found in soil and feces and rural areas are most likely to be affected. Spores or bacteria enter the body through wounds. Infection remains localized but the toxin produced is disseminated through the blood stream and lymphatics to the central nervous system.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS The incubation period, i.e., the period from injury to the first sign of tetanus, usually ranges from one to two weeks — the longer the incubation period, the milder the attack.

Patients often complain of difficulty in opening their mouths, and of trismus — the most important early symptom of the disease. As more muscles are involved, rigidity becomes increased and generalized. Spasms soon occur, and as the disease progresses, they become more severe and last longer with increasing frequency. Respiration may be impaired by severe spasms of respiratory muscles.

After about 10 days of proper treatment, spasms begin to occur less frequently and most patients are expected to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

DIAGNOSIS The diagnosis of tetanus is clinical and usually does not depend on bacteriologic confirmation. *Clostridium tetani* is said to have been recovered only in 30 percent of cases.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT Tetanus is (no longer) a disease to be feared. Effective active immunization is possible, and if it is applied according to recommendation, the disease can be virtually eliminated.

Treatment should be given as soon as possible and because of the seriousness of the complications, it is preferable for patients to be hospitalized right away.

An injection of antitoxin should be given immediately the diagnosis is suspected.

The wound requires to be thoroughly cleaned and debrided. If antibiotics are used, penicillin G is the drug of choice as it is effective against *Clostridium tetani* and in preventing secondary infection of the respiratory tract. Spasms may be prevented by sedatives and antispasmodics. Chinese medicines as well as acupuncture treatment are also recommended. 针灸

New Words and Expressions

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1. tetanus ['tetənəs] <i>n.</i> | 破伤风 | 20. feces ['fi:si:z] (复) <i>n.</i> | 粪, 排泄物 |
| 2. exotoxin ['eksəu'tɒksin] <i>n.</i> | (菌体)外毒素 | 21. through [θru:] <i>prep.</i> | 通过 |
| 3. <i>Clostridium tetani</i> [kləus'trɪdiəm 'tetəni] | 破伤风杆菌 | 22. disseminate [di'semineɪt] <i>vt.</i> | 散布 |
| 4. trismus ['trɪzməs] <i>n.</i> | 牙关紧闭 | 23. lymphatic [lɪm'fætɪk] <i>n.</i> | 淋巴管 |
| 5. generalized ['dʒenərəlaɪzd] <i>a.</i> | 全身的 | 24. central ['sentrəl] <i>a.</i> | 中心的, 中枢的 |
| 6. rigidity [rɪ'dʒɪdɪti] <i>n.</i> | 坚硬; 强直, 僵化 | 25. nervous ['nə:vəs] <i>a.</i> | 神经的 |
| 7. spasm ['spæzəm] <i>n.</i> | 痉挛, 抽搐 | 26. injury ['ɪndʒəri] <i>n.</i> | 损害; 伤害 |
| 8. muscle ['mʌsl] <i>n.</i> | 肌肉 | 27. range [reɪndʒ] <i>vi.</i> | (在一定范围内)变动; 变化 |
| 9. etiology [i:'ti:ɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i> | 病原学, 病因学 | 28. impair [ɪm'peə] <i>vt.</i> | 损害, 损伤 |
| 10. pathogenesis [ˌpæθə'dʒenɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> | 致病, 发病 | 29. depend [dɪ'pend] <i>vi.</i> | 依靠; 依...而定 |
| 11. gram-positive [græm'pɒzətɪv] <i>a.</i> | 革兰氏阳性 | depend on ... | 依靠; 依...而定 |
| 12. bacillus [bə'sɪləs] <i>n.</i> | 芽孢杆菌, 杆菌 | 30. bacteriologic [bæk'tɪərɪə'lɒdʒɪk] <i>a.</i> | 细菌学的 |
| bacilli [bə'sɪlaɪ] (复数) | | 31. fear [fiə] <i>vt.</i> | 害怕 |
| 13. motile ['məʊtaɪl] <i>a.</i> | 能动的 | 32. immunization [ɪmju(:)naɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> | 免疫 |
| 14. form [fɔ:m] <i>vt.</i> | 形成 | 33. according to [ə'kɔ:dn̩ tu:] | 按照; |
| <i>n.</i> | 形态; 形式 | 根据...所说; 随着...的不同(而不同) | |
| 15. spore [spɔ:] <i>n.</i> | 孢子 | 34. recommend [ˌrekə'mend] <i>vt.</i> | 推荐; 劝告; 建议 |
| 16. capable ['keɪpəbl] <i>a.</i> | 有能力的 | recommendation [ˌrekəmen'deɪʃən] <i>n.</i> | 推荐; 劝告; 建议 |
| be capable of ... | | 35. virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] <i>ad.</i> | 实质上, 实际上, 事实上 |
| 有...能力的, (事物)能...的 | | 36. preferable ['prefərəbl] <i>a.</i> | 更可取的, 更好的 |
| 17. responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] <i>a.</i> | 有责任的, (应)负责的 | 37. require [rɪ'kwaɪə] <i>vt.</i> | 需要 |
| be responsible for ... | | 38. thoroughly [ˈθɒrəli] <i>ad.</i> | 彻底地 |
| 对...负责; 引起 | | 39. clean [kli:n] <i>vt.</i> | 把...弄干净, 清除 |
| 18. climate ['klaɪmɪt] <i>n.</i> | 气候 | 40. debride [ˈdei'bri:d] <i>vt.</i> | 清创, 扩创 |
| 19. soil [soɪl] <i>n.</i> | 泥土, 土壤 | 41. penicillin [ˌpenɪ'sɪlɪn] <i>n.</i> | 青霉素 |

42. choice [tʃɔɪs] *n.* 选择
of choice 精选的, 首选的
43. sedative ['sedətɪv] *n.* 镇静剂; 止痛药
44. antispasmodic ['æntɪspæz'mɒdɪk] *n.* 镇痉药

Notes

- It is capable of producing two exotoxins, one of which, generally referred to as tetanus toxin, is responsible for the typical muscle spasms of tetanus.
它(破伤风杆菌)可产生两种外毒素,其中之一通常称为破伤风毒素,引起典型的破伤风肌肉痉挛。
1) be capable of ...: 有...能力的; (事物)能...的
例如: He is capable of performing this operation.
Viruses are capable of causing many serious illnesses.
表示能力除了用 be capable of 外, 还可使用 can, be able to, have the ability to, know how to 等, 例如:
Can you perform this operation?
Will you be able to complete the work tomorrow?
Malignant tumours often have the ability to metastasize.
She knows how to do the work.
 - 定语从句 one of which, generally referred to as tetanus toxin, is responsible for the typical muscle spasms of tetanus 修饰 exotoxins。在这定语从句中, 关系代词 which 作介词 of 的宾语, 介词短语 of which 作定语, 修饰代词 one。
例如: The blood has a number of functions, some of which are known to us.
血液有许多功能, 其中有一些我们是知道的。
3) refer to sth (sb) as ...: ...称某物(某人)为...
例如: We refer to malignant new growths as cancer.
(被动语态: Malignant new growths are referred to as cancer.)
比较: Gastric or duodenal ulcer refers to ulceration occurring in the stomach and duodenum.
 - be responsible for ...: 对...负责; 引起
例如: The organism which is responsible for the disease remains unknown.
2. Infection remains localized but the toxin produced is disseminated through the blood stream and lymphatics to the central nervous system.
感染保持在局部, 但产生的毒素经血流和淋巴管散布到中枢神经系统。
过去分词 produced 作定语, 修饰 toxin。作定语的过去分词有时可放在它所修饰的词的后边, 例如:
The tumour cells may become resistant to the drug used.
Symptoms of radiation damage vary with the area involved.
3. Spasms soon occur, and as the disease progresses, they become more severe and last

longer with increasing frequency.

迅速产生痉挛,在病情发展时,痉挛变得更加强烈并且持续时间更长,次数也增加。

4. The diagnosis of tetanus is clinical and usually does not depend on bacteriologic confirmation.

破伤风的诊断是临床诊断,通常并不依靠细菌检查来确定。

depend on (或 upon [ə'pɒn]) ...: 依靠; 依...而定

例如: The diagnosis of the disease depended on/upon/examination of the urine.

5. Clostridium tetani is said to have been recovered only in 30 percent of cases.

据说仅在百分之三十的病例中找到了破伤风杆菌。

- 1) 本课语法介绍的动词不定式的被动语态,可以有完成式。如本句中出现的 to have been recovered.

例如: The patient is said to have been discharged.

- 2) 句中 recover 是及物动词,表示“找到”。

例如: We have recovered Clostridium tetani in this case.

6. Effective active immunization is possible, and if it is applied according to recommendation, the disease can be virtually eliminated.

有效的自动免疫是可能的,如果根据建议进行的话,本病实际上是可以消灭的。

according to: 按照; 根据...所说

例如: Cancers may be classified according to the stage of the disease.

7. Treatment should be given as soon as possible and because of the seriousness of the complications, it is preferable for patients to be hospitalized right away.

应尽早给予治疗,并且由于并发症的严重性,最好使病人立即住院。

- 1) as ... as possible: 尽可能...

例如: Penicillin G is the drug of choice and should be given as early as possible.

- 2) for patients to be hospitalized right away 是动词不定式被动语态,作主语。见本课语法。

8. An injection of antitoxin should be given immediately the diagnosis is suspected.

诊断中怀疑有此病时,应立即注射抗毒素。

句中 immediately 作连接词用,引起时间状语从句。

例如: The patient should be hospitalized immediately the disease is suspected.

9. The wound requires to be thoroughly cleaned and debrided.

伤口需要彻底清除及扩创。

to be thoroughly cleaned and debrided 是动词不定式的被动语态,作动词 requires 的宾语,见本课语法。

10. If antibiotics are used, penicillin G is the drug of choice as it is effective against Clostridium tetani and in preventing secondary infection of the respiratory tract.

如果用抗菌素,青霉素 G 是首选药物,因为它对破伤风杆菌及预防呼吸道继发感染有效。

- 1) of choice: 精选的, 特别的
例如: Acupuncture is the therapy of choice in the treatment of this disease.
- 2) be effective against ...: 对...有效
例如: Penicillin is effective against various organisms.

Grammar

I. 动词不定式的被动语态

1. 构成:

动词不定式的被动语态(一般式)由 to be+ 及物动词的过去分词构成。

例如: to be examined

2. 用法

当动词不定式的逻辑上的主语是这不定式所表示的行为的对象(或动作的承受者)时, 动词不定式一般要用被动式。这种形式可以作主语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语、主语补足语等。

1) 主语

It is important for the patient to be kept in bed.

It is necessary for the patient to be sent to hospital.

It is preferable for the patient to be hospitalized.

2) 宾语

He asked to be sent to that factory to make a study of the case.

She preferred to be given more work to do.

The room wants to be cleaned.

The wound requires to be thoroughly cleaned and debrided.

3) 定语

The next thing to be done is to examine the patient's blood.

Are you going to watch the operation to be performed by Dr Li?

Dr Wang is a man to be depended on.

Tetanus is no longer a disease to be feared.

4) 状语

The children went to the hospital to be examined.

Operation is likely to be prescribed.

Viruses are too small to be seen by the naked eye.

Rural areas are most likely to be affected.

5) 宾语补足语

Dr Li advises the patient to be kept on a low salt diet.

He wanted the work to be done right away.

Dr Li didn't like himself to be praised.

We expect most patients to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

6) 主语补足语

The patient is advised to be kept on a low salt diet.

The therapy is in most cases required to be repeated.

The result of the research work is expected to be announced soon.

Most patients are expected to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

注意下列各句中的动词不定式被动语态之前用 be, have 和 be going to:

The medicine is to be taken three times a day.

The diagnosis is to be confirmed by a blood test.

All the questions have to be answered.

Proper attention has to be given to the use of the drug.

The operation is going to be performed this way.

The patients are going to be examined soon.

【注一】在某些结构中, 动词不定式的主动语态可以有被动的意思, 例如:

We have many patients to examine today.

She has two children to take care of.

Give him some Chinese medicine to take.

We found English not hard to learn.

The disease is hard to cure.

The cause is difficult to determine.

【注二】有时动词不定式的主动语态和被动语态表示相同的意思, 例如:

There is no time to lose/to be lost/.

The first thing to do/to be done/is to take the patient's temperature.

This is an illness to take/to be taken/seriously.

Bacteria are too small to see/to be seen.

但有时可表示不同的意思, 例如:

There is nothing to do now. (= We have nothing to do now.)

There is nothing to be done now. (= We can do nothing now.)

I have a few letters to type. (The letters are to be typed by me.)

I have no more letters to be typed, thank you. (The letters are to be typed by you.)

Pattern Drills

1. It is necessary for the patient to be hospitalized.

改写下列各句(用动词不定式的被动语态):

示例: It is necessary to hospitalize the patient.

It is necessary for the patient to be hospitalized.

1) It is necessary to operate on the patient immediately.

2) It is preferable to isolate the patient at once.

3) It is preferable to put the patient on a special diet.

4) It is important to clean the wound thoroughly.

5) It is essential to debride the wound thoroughly.

2. The wound needs to be cleaned.

改写下列各句(用动词不定式的被动语态,动词用 require 或 need);

示例: The wound must be cleaned.

The wound needs/requires/to be cleaned.

- 1) The heart must be x-rayed.
 - 2) The patient must be given a blood transfusion.
 - 3) The diagnosis must be confirmed by laboratory studies.
 - 4) The wound must be kept clean.
 - 5) The wound must be debrided at once.
3. The next thing to be done is to examine the patient's blood.

改写下列各句(用动词不定式的被动语态):

示例: The next thing that should be done is to examine the patient's blood.

The next thing to be done is to examine the patient's blood.

- 1) The next thing that should be done is to write a case report.
 - 2) Pneumonia is an illness that should be taken seriously.
 - 3) We are going to watch the operation which is to be performed by Dr Wang.
 - 4) Influenza is no longer a disease that should be feared.
 - 5) He is a man who can be depended on.
4. Rural areas are most likely to be affected.

改写下列各句(用动词不定式的被动语态):

示例: It is most likely that rural areas will be affected.

Rural areas are most likely to be affected.

- 1) It is most likely that young children will be affected.
 - 2) It is most likely that the stomach will be involved.
 - 3) It is most likely that the disease will be suspected in old people.
 - 4) He went to the hospital so that he could be examined.
 - 5) The patient is so weak that he can't be operated on.
5. We expect most patients to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

1) 改写下列各句:

示例: We expect doctors to cure most patients in 2 weeks to 2 months.

We expect most patients to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

- (1) We expect the doctor to discharge the patient in 2 weeks.
- (2) He wants us to complete the work before Monday.
- (3) Xiao Li doesn't like others to praise her.
- (4) They recommend us to treat the patient with acupuncture.

2) 将下列各句改成被动语态:

示例: We expect most patients to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

Most patients are expected to be cured in 2 weeks to 2 months.

- (1) We expect the patient to be brought back to health in 2 weeks.
- (2) The doctor advises the patient to be kept warm.

(3) They require Dr Li to make a report.

(4) They recommend the patient to be treated with penicillin.

6. The operation is going to be performed this way.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

示例: We are going to perform the operation this way.

The operation is going to be performed this way.

1) We are going to do the work this way.

2) They are going to operate on the patient tomorrow.

3) We are to produce 300 microscopes next month.

4) We are to give the patient three injections a day.

5) The doctor may have to remove part of the stomach.

6) The doctor has yet to confirm the diagnosis.

I. 动名词的被动语态

当一个动名词逻辑上的主语所表示的是这动作的对象时, 这动名词一般要用被动语态, 例如:

Dr Li doesn't like being praised.

He came in without being asked.

The patient insisted on his being given a blood transfusion.

The urine should be tested soon after being passed.

Food is capable of being taken into the cells by way of the blood.

但在 want, need, require 等动词后, 尽管表示的是被动的意思, 仍应用动名词的主动语态, 例如:

The room wants cleaning. (=The room wants to be cleaned.)

The method needs improving. (=The method needs to be improved.)

The wound requires debriding thoroughly. (=The wound requires to be debrided thoroughly.)

II. 现在分词的被动语态

在表示一个被动动作时, 如果这动作是正在进行的, 或是与谓语表示的动作同时发生的, 可以用现在分词的被动语态, 例如:

Who is the man being operated on?

You'll find the subject being discussed everywhere in our college.

Being asked to make a report on the subject, she couldn't but do so.

IV. 构词法

1. exo- 构词成分, 表示“外”

exotoxin

exocrine ['eksəkrain]

a.

外分泌的

2. patho- 构词成分, 表示“疾病”

pathogenesis

pathology [pə'θɒləʒi]

n.

病理

pathogen ['pæθədʒɪn]

n.

病原体

3. -able 后缀(附在动词后构成形容词),表示“可…的”,“能…的”

preferable

avoidable [ə'vɔɪdəbl]

a.

可避免的

believable [bi'li:vəbl]

a.

可相信的

Word Study

most

1. 阅读下列各句, 区别 most 的各种意义和词性:

- 1) Dr Wang has made the most tests.
- 2) Most patients are expected to be cured in 2 weeks.
- 3) We must do the most we can to save the patient.
- 4) Most of them are medical doctors.
- 5) Anorexia has been found to be the most prominent complaint.
- 6) The liver is most frequently affected.
- 7) Rural areas are most likely to be affected.
- 8) It is a most common disease.

1. 填空:

who the at time often of most aged

- 1) It is a _____ important problem.
- 2) _____ has the most need of help?
- 3) Dr Li has been gone 15 minutes _____ most.
- 4) Xiao Wang was ill most of _____ winter.
- 5) The disease is most likely to occur in the _____.
- 6) We must make the most of our _____.
- 7) _____ the several symptoms cough is the most important.
- 8) The incubation period of the disease is most _____ between one and two weeks.

which

1. 阅读下列各句, 区别 which 的各种意义和词性:

- 1) Which of the cases is serious?
- 2) Which ward is he in?
- 3) Clostridium tetani is a gram-positive bacillus which is motile and promptly forms spores.
- 4) The book which he is reading is about immunity.
- 5) Clostridium tetani is capable of producing two exotoxins, one of which is responsible for the typical muscle spasms of tetanus.
- 6) Essential hypertension is the type of hypertension for which no cause can be found.

- 7) He did not come, which is something unexpected.
- 8) Which of us will perform the operation is not decided yet.
- 9) Tell me which is better.
- 10) The question is which method we are going to use.

2. 填空:

like try in all which most be me remain subject

- 1) They have helped us, _____ is very kind of them.
- 2) Which methods have you _____?
- 3) Which of you would _____ to go with me?
- 4) The building which stands over there _____ our library.
- 5) The subject which we are studying is _____ interesting.
- 6) Which medicine is most effective _____ to be seen.
- 7) The organ has a number of functions, many of which are not at _____ clear.
- 8) Fever is a condition _____ which the body temperature is higher than normal.
- 9) Tell _____ which foreign language he has studied.
- 10) What I should like to know is which _____ we are going to study.

refer

1. 阅读下列各句, 区别 refer 的各种意义:

- 1) He refers his good health to much exercise.
- 2) We refer coryza to the diseases of the respiratory tract.
- 3) Such cases should be referred to a surgeon for an examination.
- 4) The teacher referred me to several books on chemistry.
- 5) Dr Li often referred to his notes while making the report.
- 6) She several times referred to her past experiences.
- 7) Gastric or duodenal ulcer refers to ulceration occurring in the stomach and duodenum.
- 8) One of the exotoxins, generally referred to as tetanus toxin, is responsible for the typical muscle spasms of tetanus.

2. 填空:

to eye further refer again as

- 1) We should refer the patient to an _____ doctor.
- 2) I'll refer to this point _____.
- 3) Malignant new growths are frequently referred to _____ cancer.
- 4) The discovery is referred _____ China.
- 5) The question _____ to is of great importance.
- 6) He referred me to Dr Wang for _____ advice.

remain

1. 阅读下列各句, 区别 remain 的各种意义:

- 1) Much has been done but more remains to be done.
- 2) If doubt remains, an x-ray study of the stomach is necessary.
- 3) Remain here till Dr Li comes back.
- 4) The fever rises rapidly and remains high for from three to twelve days.
- 5) Carcinoma of the stomach remains a serious health problem in all parts of the world.
- 6) If the person remains in health, the bacteria may be carried with no ill effect.
- 7) Infection remains localized but the toxin produced is disseminated through the blood stream and lymphatics to the central nervous system.
- 8) The cause of the disease remains unknown.

2. 填空:

study for at most remain or pneumonia one

- 1) The patient remains _____ work.
- 2) The problem remains to be _____.
- 3) If uncertainty _____, further tests are to be made.
- 4) Penicillin, the first antibiotic, remains the _____ widely useful.
- 5) Dr Smith remained in Shanghai _____ three weeks.
- 6) _____ remains a common problem in medical practice.
- 7) The condition is a dangerous _____, particularly if it remains unrecognized.
- 8) An infection may remain localized _____ may spread to the whole body.

Exercises

1. 根据课文内容填空:

- 1) Tetanus is due to infection by _____, which is usually present in soil and feces.
- 2) Clostridium tetani is a _____ actively motile bacillus.
- 3) Infection occurs through contamination of _____, though these may be so slight that they may go undiscovered.
- 4) The severity of an attack of tetanus is related to the incubation period (the period from _____ to the first sign of tetanus).
- 5) Symptoms first appear from two days to several weeks after injury—the longer the _____, the milder the attack.
- 6) Much the most important early symptom is _____ — a painless spasm of the muscles which causes difficulty in opening the mouth.
- 7) Rarely the only manifestation of the disease may be local tetanus