

英 语

(供医学专业参考)

第 五 册

谢 大 任 主 编

梁 梦 非 编 写

陆 贞 明 评 阅

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编写说明

1. 本书供医学专业学习基础英语参考用，全书共五册。
第一、二两册的课文内容以卫生保健的一般常识为主；第三、四两册以生理解剖为主；第五册以病理生理、内外科为主。课文的选择尽量联系医学实际。
2. 第一、二两册的内容除课文、词汇、注释、语音、构词法、练习等外，尚有中心语法内容，借以重点复习、巩固和加深学生中学所学的语法知识。语法和课文密切配合，语法中的词汇尽可能应用课文中已出现了的单词。
3. 第五册对某些日常用词作了用法上的例介，使学员能进一步掌握英语的特点和常用的表达方法。
4. 本书词汇以国际音标注音。
5. 凡单词后面加(L.)者，表示该词是拉丁语原词；后面加(G.)者，表示该词是希腊语原词；后面加(It.)者，表示该词是意大利原词；后面加(F.)者，表示该词是法语原词。
6. 本书词汇中的拉丁语及希腊语名词后面，附有该名词的复数式。
7. 本书第一册书末附有英语语音表，以便学习国际音标时参考。
8. 本书每册书末附有该册课文的词汇总表，以便查阅。

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LESSON ONE

INFLAMMATION

Injury¹ or infection insufficient at once to impair the vitality of tissues stimulates the reactive process known as inflammation². Since the effects of injuries and infections constitute a large part of a surgeon's work, to understand this process may justly be regarded as of fundamental importance in the management of his day to day tasks.

Inflammation may be caused by a number of physical and chemical agencies, including direct trauma, irritation³ by foreign bodies, heat, cold, light, electricity, X-rays and radium. Inflammation may also be caused by pathogenic bacteria, and this is by far the most important type. Inflammation may be acute or chronic, according to the intensity and duration of action of the causative agent, and various degrees of both acute and chronic inflammation occur, according to the specific type of bacterium or trauma responsible.

Acute inflammation, in its broadest sense⁴, includes three distinct processes—the local vascular phenomena at the site of the lesion, the local reaction of the fixed tissue cells, and the constitutional effect characterized by leucocytosis and antibody formation.

The local vascular phenomena can be observed *in vivo*⁵ by direct microscopy of the frog's web or mesentery, or in mammals by use of the Clark-Sandison chamber. The first change, which develops within a few minutes of the time of injury, is that the smaller vessels (capillaries, venules, lesser arterioles) become dilated so that the flow of blood to the part is accelerated. The next change, which also occurs almost at once, is that the permeability of the endothelial cells is increased, so that protein-rich fluid exudes into the injured tissues, diluting any noxious agents and bringing antibodies to bear on them. At this time also the endothelial cells become swollen⁶, and as a result the flow of blood through individual vessels becomes slower, though the total blood flow through the part remains high. Lastly, and usually at a much later stage, comes the process of leucocytic emigration, whereby polymorph leucocytes escape from the smaller vessels to reach the seat of injury.

Word List

- reactive [ri'æktiv] *a.* 反应的
 justly ['dʒastli] *ad.* 正确, 正当
 fundamental [fʌndə'mentl] *a.* 基本的, 主要的
 management ['mænidʒmənt] *n.* 处理, 经营
 agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 作用, 途径
 direct [di'rekt, dai'r-] *a.* 直接的
 trauma (G.) ['trɔ:mə] *n.* (*pl.* -ta [-tə]) 外伤
 foreign body ['forin 'bɒdi] 异物

electricity [ilek'trisiti] *n.* 电
intensity [in'tensiti] *n.* 强度, 强烈
duration [djuə'reiʃən] *n.* 持续期间, 持久
causative agent ['kəʊzətiv 'eidʒənt] 病原体
responsible [ris'pɒnsəbl] *a.* 应负责的
broad [brɔ:d] *a.* 广阔的
phenomenon (G.) [fi'nɒmɪnən] (*pl.* -na [-nə]) *n.*

现象

lesion ['li:ʒən] *n.* 损害
constitutional [kɒnsti'tju:ʃnl] *a.* 体质的
characterize ['kærəktəraɪz] *v.* 以……为特性
leucocytosis (G.) [lju:kosai'tousis] *n.* 白血球增多
microscopy [mai'krɒskəpi] *n.* 显微镜检查法
frog [frɒg] *n.* 蛙
web [web] *n.* 蹼
mesentery ['mesəntəri] *n.* 肠系膜
mammal ['mæməl] *n.* 哺乳动物
Clark-Sandison chamber

[klɑ:k 'sændisən 'tʃeɪmbə] Clark-Sandison 室

venule ['venju:l] *n.* 小静脉
arteriole [ɑ:'tiəriəl] *n.* 小动脉
endothelial [endo'θi:liəl] *a.* 内皮的
protein-rich ['prəutiinritʃ] *a.* 富有蛋白质的
exude [ig'zju:d, ek's-] *v.* 渗出
dilute [dai'lju:t, di'l-] *v.* 稀释
total ['təʊtl] *a.* 总的
leucocytic [lju:ko'sitik] *a.* 白血球的

emigration [emi'greiʃən] *n.* 移行, 移住

whereby [hwɛə'bai] *ad.* 凭那个

polymorph [pɒli'mɔ:f] *a.* 多形的

seat [si:t] *n.* 地位, 座位

Notes

1. injury *n.*; injurious *a.* 伤害的; injured *a.* 受了伤的; injure *v.* 伤害
2. inflammation *n.*; inflammatory *a.*; inflammable *a.* 易发炎的; inflame *v.* 使发炎
3. irritation *n.*; irritable *a.* 易受刺激的; irritability *n.* 易受刺激; irritate *v.* 刺激; 使发红; irritating *a.* 刺激的; irritant *a. & n.* 刺激的, 刺激药
4. in its broadest sense 最广义来说
5. in vivo (L.) ('vi:vou) 在活体内
6. swollen *a.* 肿起的, 膨胀的; swell *v.* 肿起, 膨胀; swelling *n.* 肿胀, 隆起

THE STUDY OF EVERYDAY WORDS

about

1. about *prep.*—around; on every side of.
Bind a bandage *about* his wounded leg.
Medicinal herbs grow *about* the building.
2. about *prep.*—by one's person.
Have you a note-book *about* you?
3. about *prep.*—concerning.
They always talk *about* the patients under their

treatment.

4. about *prep.*—engaged in.

What are you *about*? (= What are you doing?)

5. about *adv.*—on all sides; around.

They looked *about* and saw no mice.

6. about *adv.*—nearly.

The doctor will meet his patients *about* eight o'clock.

7. about *adv.*—[with infinitive] on the point of; in the act of.

I am *about* to start for Peking. (= I am just going to start for Peking. = I shall start for Peking very soon.)

USEFUL IDIOMS

1. bring about—cause to take place.

Their different opinions never *brought about* a quarrel.

2. come about—take place, happen.

While I was on my way home, a shower *came about*.

after

1. after *adv.*—behind.

The children came running *after*.

2. after *adv.*—later.

Three minutes *after* (soon after, shortly after) the

obstetrician came to the obstetric ward.

3. after *prep.*—[of place] behind.

Shut the door *after* you, please.

4. after *prep.*—[of order] next to.

Let this patient come into my office *after* that one.

5. after *prep.*—in search of, in pursuit of.

The geologists are *after* the coal mine.

6. after *prep.*—later than.

After finishing our task, we sang revolutionary songs.

7. after *adj.*—later.

He enjoyed a happy life in *after* years.

The *after* effects of the injection were good.

8. after *conj.*—after the time at which.

After the sun had set I returned home.

USEFUL IDIOMS

1. after all—in spite of; when everything has been taken into account.

After all, that medicine may prove of some use.

2. day after day; year after year; continuously.

Day after day he worked in the factory for a number of years.

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying

special attention to the italicized parts:

- 1) All the cells of the body have much *in common*.
- 2) They all *consist of* an outer skin which is *filled with* a fluid.
- 3) In the protoplasm we usually find a structure which is *known as* the nucleus of the cell.
- 4) The tissues of the body *are made up of* billions of cells *such as* we have described.
- 5) The brain, the spinal cord and the nerves of the body *are composed of* what we call nerve cells.
- 6) Even the largest cells are many times *too small to be seen* with the unaided eye.
- 7) The split of the cell goes right through the centre of the nucleus and the result is, that we now have two small cells *in place of* the one large cell.
- 8) These small cells grow and, *in time*, become *large enough* each *to form* two new cells.
- 9) An effect *similar to* the action of sunlight on the skin is brought about by eating food known to be *rich in* vitamin D.
- 10) The living bone is fed from the outside *by means of* the blood-vessels in the periosteum.
- 11) The *action of* direct sunlight *upon* a certain chemical under the skin, known as ergosterol, provides vitamin D for the bone cells.
- 12) Bones *act as* levers and make movement possible.
- 13) Bones of children are *not so brittle as* those of

adults.

14) *In fact*, in old age it often happens that a broken bone will *not* grow together *at all*.

15) The trunk is *divided* by the diaphragm *into* the chest and abdominal cavities.

2. Change the following simple sentences into complex ones:

1) Injury or infection insufficient at once to impair the vitality of tissues stimulates the reactive process known as inflammation.

2) Inflammation may be caused by pathogenic bacteria in our body.

3) Various degrees of both acute and chronic inflammation occur, according to the specific type of bacterium or trauma responsible.

4) The constitutional effect characterized by leucocytosis and antibody formation is one of the three distinct processes of acute inflammation.

5) The local vascular phenomena can be observed *in vivo* by direct microscopy of the frog's web or mesentery.

6) The protein-rich fluid exudes into the injured tissues, diluting any noxious agents and bringing antibodies to bear on them.

3. Answer the following questions:

1) What stimulates inflammation?

2) What constitutes a large part of a surgeon's work?

- 3) What may justly be regarded as of fundamental importance in the management of the day to day tasks of a surgeon?
 - 4) What physical and chemical agencies may cause inflammation?
 - 5) Why may inflammation be acute or chronic?
 - 6) Are the degrees of inflammation always the same?
 - 7) How many distinct processes does acute inflammation include? What are they?
 - 8) How can the local vascular phenomena be observed in vivo?
 - 9) What happens when the blood vessels become dilated?
 - 10) What results as the endothelial cells become swollen?
4. Translate the following passage into English:

人体骨骼由 206 块骨头构成。它是人体的支架, 保护生命器官使不受到损伤。

骨有不同的形状和大小, 它们可分为长骨、短骨、扁骨和不规则骨。骨的外面包着骨膜, 骨膜里有神经和血管。

骨由关节连接。人体大多数的大关节能活动, 如肩、肘、髋和膝关节。

脊柱由许多形状不规则的椎骨构成。它可以弯曲, 使身体能采取不同的位置。

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

1) 炎症是损伤或感染所引起的一种反应过程。

- 2) 了解这一过程对一个外科医师是很重要的。
 - 3) 在炎症的原因中，病原菌是最常见的一种原因。
 - 4) 急性炎症和慢性炎症的程度取决于引起炎症的细菌的类型。
 - 5) 急性炎症发生时，可以看到三个明显的过程。
6. Read and translate the following into Chinese with the help of a dictionary:

A Local Infection

Some organisms gain entrance to the body and develop a localized infection. It may remain local throughout its period of existence, or the infection may subsequently spread to other areas, and secondary foci may appear. When such agents gain entrance to the tissues, they grow and thrive unless checked by the forces of the circulation that oppose them. The resulting condition is called inflammation, which is denoted by the "itis" ending of words describing such conditions as appendicitis, bronchitis, tonsillitis, rhinitis, cystitis, etc. The character of the inflammation varies exceedingly according to the virulence of the pathogen, the resistance of the individual is expressed in terms of immune substances in the blood that check the growth of microorganisms and of white blood cells that carry on active warfare against the foreign invaders. An area of infection will show increased blood supply to the part, accounting for the swelling, heat, and redness