

卫·生·部·规·划·教·材

全国高等医药院校教材·供临床、预防、基础、口腔、药学、护理等专业用

# 医学 专业英语

## MEDICAL ENGLISH



### 阅读教学参考书

### TEACHER'S BOOK

总主编·白永权

主 编·邱望生 张宏清



人民卫生出版社

全国高等医药院校教材  
供临床、预防、基础、口腔、药学、护理等专业用

医学

专业英语

*MEDICAL ENGLISH*

阅读教学参考书

*TEACHER'S BOOK*

总主编：白永权  
主 编：邱望生 张宏清  
副主编：郝长江 周铁成  
编 者：邱望生 郝长江 陈忠荣  
张 帆 郝 军 张宏清  
周铁成 胡 建 葛广纯  
王群英 孙秋丹

人民卫生出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

医学专业英语·阅读教学参考书/白永权总主编. —北京:  
人民卫生出版社, 2001

ISBN 7-117-04033-5

I. 医… II. 白… III. 医学-英语-阅读教学-  
医学院校-教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 043102 号

**医学专业英语**  
**阅读教学参考书**

总 主 编: 白 永 权

主 编: 邱 望 生 张 宏 清

出版发行: 人民卫生出版社(中继线 67616688)

地 址: (100078) 北京市丰台区方庄芳群园 3 区 3 号楼

网 址: [http://www. pmph. com](http://www.pmph.com)

E - mail: [pmph @ pmph. com](mailto:pmph@pmph.com)

印 刷: 三河市宏达印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 19

字 数: 442 千字

版 次: 2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印 数: 00 001—20 050

标准书号: ISBN 7-117-04033-5/R·4034

定 价: 21.00 元

著作权所有, 请勿擅自用本书制作各类出版物, 违者必究

(凡属质量问题请与本社发行部联系退换)

# 前言



《医学专业英语》系列教材是根据国家教育部大学英语教学大纲的要求和精神,由卫生部教材办组织编写的一套供医学本科生使用的系列教材,分为医学专业英语阅读、医学专业英语写作和医学专业英语听说三种教材。全套教材共五本:医学专业英语阅读一、二册;医学专业英语写作一册;医学专业英语听说一册和医学专业英语阅读教师用书一册。医学专业英语听说配有录音带。

医学专业英语阅读两册可供 80 个学时的教学使用。医学专业英语写作和医学专业英语听说分别可供 40 个学时的教学使用。三种教材每种都自成体系,可在教学中单独使用,但又可相互组合形成一个整体,作为一套系列教材使用。整套教材可供 160 个学时的教学使用。

本套教材是以大学英语四级为起点,面向 21 世纪英语教学改革和要求为目标而编写的。在体例、内容和编排等方面都与传统的医学英语教材有所不同,充分体现了医学英语的特点,针对医学生对英语的需求,突出了对学生的医学英语知识和能力的培养。阅读教材按人体解剖系统排列,基础与临床相结合。每一章包括医学英语构词法和阅读两大部分,在学习医学英语构词方法,扩大学生词汇量的基础上,提高学生的阅读能力。写作教材以实用和实践为主,讲授从医学应用文到医学论文摘要的写作方法和技巧,书中既有范、例文,又有常见错误分析。听说教材将英语听说有机结合,练习多样活泼,内容包括了从问诊到学术报告等情景。

《医学专业英语》全套教材由白永权教授担任总主编。医学专业英语阅读第一册由邱望生教授担任主编,郝长江教授担任副主编;医学专业英语阅读第二册由张宏清教授担任主编,周铁成教授担任副主编;医学专业英语写作由叶春阳副教授担任主编,聂文信副教授担任副主编;医学专业英语听说由董双辰教授担任主编,梁平教授担任副主编。

全国参加《医学专业英语》系列教材编写的单位有:西安交通大学、北京大学、华西医科大学、华中科技大学、中南大学、吉林大学、中山医科大学、第一军医大学、第二军医大学、第三军医大学、第四军医大学、哈尔滨医科大学、河北医科大学、青岛大学医学院、兰州医学院和承德医学院。

在该套教材的编写过程中,吴书楷教授、刘应宏教授、方廷钰教授、何筑丽教授、董哲教授、董丽明教授等对于编写大纲的制定和教材的审定,付出了很大心血,在此对

他们表示衷心地感谢。

由于时间急迫和编者水平及经验有限，教材中难免会有不妥之处，希望广大读者批评指正。

医学专业英语系列教材编写委员会

2000年11月

# ***Contents***

---



## **READING I**

Chapter 1	Human Body As a Whole .....	3
Chapter 2	Diseases and Disorders .....	20
Chapter 3	Muscular System .....	39
Review of Word Elements (1)	.....	53
Chapter 4	Skeletal System .....	57
Chapter 5	Digestive System .....	71
Chapter 6	Respiratory System .....	86
Review of Word Elements (2)	.....	104
Chapter 7	Cardiovascular System .....	108
Chapter 8	Blood and Immunity .....	126
Chapter 9	Development and Genetics .....	147
Review of Word Elements (3)	.....	165

## **READING II**

Chapter 1	Eyes and Ears .....	171
Chapter 2	Endocrine System .....	183
Chapter 3	Urinary System .....	196
Review of word elements (1)	.....	207
Chapter 4	Reproductive System .....	212
Chapter 5	Nervous System .....	225
Chapter 6	Skin .....	237
Review of word elements (2)	.....	250

Chapter 7	Oncology .....	255
Chapter 8	Drugs .....	267
Chapter 9	High-Tech Medicine and Its Consequences .....	281
Review of Word elements (3)	.....	294

---

# ***READING I***

---

原书空白

## Chapter 1



# Human Body As a Whole

## Section A Medical Terminology

terminology	meaning
adrenal	-al pertaining to, thus pertaining to the adrenal gland
adrenaline	a hormone secreted from the adrenal gland
adrenatitis	-itis inflammation, hence inflammation of the adrenal gland
medical	pertaining to medicine
biological	pertaining to biology
chemical	pertaining to chemistry
vascular	vascul/o blood vessels, hence pertaining to the blood vessel
cellular	pertaining to cells
molecular	pertaining to molecules
biomedical	pertaining to the medicine of the living thing
biology	-logy study of, hence the study of the living thing
biophysical	pertaining to the physics of the living thing
cardiology	the study of the heart
cardiopathy	-pathy disease, hence the disease of the heart
cardiogram	-gram record, hence the record of the heart waves
chromosomes	-somes bodies, hence the color body, the substance that carries genetic features from parents to children (染色体)
chromatin	-in substance, hence a protein substance in the nucleus of a cell, component of chromosomes (染色质)

terminology	meaning
chromatoplasm	- <i>plasm</i> jelly substance in the cell (细胞浆), hence the colored portions of jelly substance, the pigment substance of cells (色素质)
endocrinology	the study of the human inner secretion from glands (the hormones)
crinogenic	<i>gen/o</i> + <i>-ic</i> pertaining to the production, hence pertaining to the production of hormones
crinology	the study of inner gland secretion
erythrocyte	<i>eryth/o</i> red, hence the red blood cell
leukocyte	<i>leuk/o</i> white, hence the white blood cell
lymphocyte	<i>lymph/o</i> lymph (淋巴), hence the lymph cell
cytology	the study of cell
cytochemistry	the study of chemistry of cells
cytobiology	the study of biology of cells
embryology	the study of the embryo
embryoma	- <i>oma</i> tumor, hence the tumor of the embryo
embryopathology	<i>pathology</i> the study of disease, hence the study of the disease of the embryo
endocrinology.	the study of the human inner secretion from glands, the hormones
endocardial	pertaining to the inside of the heart
endocellular	pertaining to the inside of cells
epithelial	<i>thelial</i> nipple, the covering tissue, hence above the skin
epidermic	<i>derm/o</i> skin, hence above the skin
epidermatitis	inflammation of the skin
erythrocyte	red blood cells
erythrocytometer	- <i>meter</i> instrument, hence the instrument of measuring red blood cells
erythogenesis	- <i>sis</i> state of, hence the state of producing the red blood cell (红细胞发生)
exhale	<i>hale</i> breathe, hence to breathe out the waste gas
expel	<i>pel</i> drive, hence to drive somebody or something out
expand	<i>pandere</i> spread, hence to spread outside
pathogen	sth that produces diseases
oxygen	<i>oxy-</i> oxygen, hence oxygen produced
nitrogen	<i>nitro-</i> niter, hence niter produced
hematology	the study of blood
hemoglobin	- <i>globin</i> protein, hence protein of blood (血红蛋白)
hemocyte	blood cells
histology	the study of tissues
histopathology	the study of tissue pathology

terminology	meaning
histotherapy	<i>therapy</i> treatment, hence tissue treatment (组织疗法)
basic	pertaining to the base
toxic	pertaining to toxin
symptomatic	pertaining to symptoms
immunology	the study of body's auto protection from diseases
immune	protected from
immunodeficiency	deficiency in the immune system of the body
adrenaline	substance (hormone) from the adrenal gland
insulin	<i>insulu/o</i> island, hence substance that looks like island (胰岛素)
urin	<i>ur/o</i> the urinary tract, hence water from it
metabolism	<i>meta-</i> change, hence the process of change, the total of the chemical process in a cell 新陈代谢
anabolism	<i>ana-</i> up, hence the process of building up complex materials (protein) from simple materials 合成代谢
catabolism	<i>cata-</i> down, hence the process of breaking down complex materials (foods) from simpler substance and release energy 分解代谢
sociology	<i>soci/o</i> society, hence the study of societies
urinology	the study of the urinary system
cytology	the study of cells
lymphocyte	lymph cell.
lymphoma	tumor of the lymphatic system
lymphology	the study of the lymphatic system
physiology	the study of physical growth
physician	<i>-cian</i> personnel in a certain field, hence a doctor of internal medicine
physiotherapy	treatment by physiological methods
cytoplasm	jelly substance in the cell (细胞浆)
protoplasm	<i>prot/o</i> first, hence the first jelly substance in the cell (原生质)
neoplasm	<i>neo-</i> new, hence the new growth, tumor
psychology	the study of mind
psychosis	<i>-osis</i> abnormal condition, hence abnormal condition of the mind (精神病)
psychobiology	the study of the relationship between psychology and biology
chromosomes	the color body or substance that carries genetic features from parents to children (染色体)
centrosomes	<i>centr/o</i> center, hence bodies in the center (中心体)
ribosome	<i>rib/o</i> nucleic acid, hence the body of nucleic acid (核糖体)

terminology	meaning
hyperthyroidism	<i>hyper-</i> over, hence a condition of overactivity of the thyroid gland
hypothyroidism	<i>hypo-</i> under, hence the condition of underactivity of the thyroid gland
thyroiditis	the inflammation of the thyroid gland
anatomy	<i>ana-</i> apart; hence cutting apart the human body as a branch of medical sciences
osteotomy	<i>oste/o</i> bone, hence cut open the bone
cardiotomy	to cut the heart open
vascular	pertaining to the blood vessel
vasculitis	inflammation of the blood vessel
vasculolymphatic	pertaining to the lymphatic system and the blood vessel

## Exercises

### A. Complete the following sentences.

- Word beginnings are called \_\_\_\_\_. (prefixes)
- Word endings are called \_\_\_\_\_. (suffixes)
- The foundation of a word is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ root.
- A vowel linking a suffix and a root, or linking two roots in a term is called \_\_\_\_\_ (combining vowel).
- The combination of a root and a combining vowel is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ (combining form).

### B. Give meanings to the following combining forms, prefixes and suffixes and provide one example for each.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. embryo/o _____ (embryo)                             | embryology     |
| 2. -ism _____ (process/condition)                      | mechanism      |
| 3. cardi/o _____ (heart)                               | cardiovascular |
| 4. chrom/o _____ (color)                               | chromatin      |
| 5. crin/o _____ (secretion)                            | endocrinology  |
| 6. cyt/o _____ (cell)                                  | cytology       |
| 7. -gen _____ (something that produces or is produced) | pathogen       |
| 8. lymph/o _____ (lymph)                               | lymphatic      |
| 9. -logy _____ (the study of)                          | psychology     |
| 10. -ar _____ (pertaining to)                          | regular        |

**C. Match Column I with Column II .**

Column I	Column II
epi-	[2]
hemat/o	[8]
vascul/o	[10]
-somes	[7]
-cyte	[5]
-plasm	[4]
endo-	[6]
immun/o	[1]
erythr/o	[12]
hist/o	[9]
thyr/o	[13]
physi/o	[15]
adren/o	[14]
-tomy	[11]
bi/o	[3]

**D. Give the stress to the following medical terms: for example: *histo'therapy***

- |                                 |                                    |                                     |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. a <sub>1</sub> drena'litis   | 2. 'cellular                       | 3. mo'lecular                       |
| 4. cardi'opathy                 | 5. e <sub>1</sub> rythrocy'tometer | 6. e <sub>1</sub> rythro'genesis    |
| 7. 'embryo'ma                   | 8. 'embryopa'thology               | 9. 'endocvi'nology                  |
| 10. 'endo'cardial               | 11. 'endo'cellular                 | 12. 'epi'thelial                    |
| 13. 'epiderma'titis             | 14. e'rythrocyte                   | 15. e <sub>1</sub> rythrocy'tometer |
| 16. e <sub>1</sub> rythogenesis | 17. 'histopa'thology               | 18. 'sympto'matic                   |
| 19. 'immu'nology                | 20. me'tabolism                    | 21. lymph'oma                       |
| 22. lym'phology                 | 23. 'psychobio'logy                | 24. 'chromosomes                    |
| 25. 'ribosome                   | 26. 'hyper'thyroidism              | 27. 'hypo'thyroidism                |
| 28. thyroiditis                 | 29. a'natomy                       | 30. 'vasculolym'phatic              |

## Section B

### Exercises ( Passage One)

**B. Rewrite the following sentences in your own way and use phrases and expressions you are familiar with.**

For example:

The digestive system consists of a tube extending from the mouth to the anus.

> >

The digestive system begins at the mouth and ends at the anus and the whole system looks like a tube.

1. The skeletal system is composed of bones, joints between bones, and cartilage. (**The skeletal system consists of bones, joints and soft bones.**)
2. The contraction of the muscular system produces heat, which helps maintain a constant body temperature. (**Heat is generated when muscles are contracted, which helps keep the body temperature constant.**)
3. The circulatory system distributes needed materials and removes unneeded ones. (**The circulation of blood carries useful materials to all body cells while removing waste ones.**)
4. The respiratory system takes in oxygen from the air and expels carbon dioxide and water vapor. (**Oxygen is inhaled and carbon dioxide is exhaled in the process of respiration.**)
5. This breakdown (**of food**), known as digestion, is both a mechanical and a chemical process. (**the digestion of food involves both mechanical and chemical procedures.**)
6. The urinary system maintains normal levels of water and of certain small molecules such as sodium and potassium in the body. (**The urinary system keeps normal levels of water and of certain chemicals in the body.**)
7. A major gland is the pituitary, which is located under the brain in the middle of the head. (**The pituitary is a major gland located under the brain in the middle of the head.**)
8. The information is processed by the brain, and then messages are carried back to muscles and glands throughout the body. (**The brain collects and processes information and then sends instructions to all parts of body to be carried out.**)
9. The male reproductive system is responsible for producing, transporting and maintaining viable sperm. (**The main function of the male reproductive system is to generate, transport and keep active male sex cells.**)
10. The skin is a complete layer that protects the inner structures of the body, and it is the largest of the body's organs. (**The largest of the body's organs, the skin protects the inner structures of the body with a complete layer.**)

C. Put the following words or phrases into the following sentences and change the form if necessary.

skeleton system	cartilage	residues	exhale	evaporation
striated muscles	ovum	tactile	accessory	antibody

1. The blood is also part of the body's defense system. It has \_\_\_\_\_ (antibodies) and leukocytes that protect the body against foreign invaders.
2. The skin is a complete layer that protects the inner structures of the body and it is the largest of

- the body's organs. Hair and nail are \_\_\_\_\_ (accessory) structures of the skin.
3. The human skin is covered with plenty of nerves and any touch on it provides \_\_\_\_\_ (tactile) information to the central nerve system.
  4. The function of the \_\_\_\_\_ (skeleton system) is to provide support and protection for the soft tissues and the organs of the body and to provide points of attachment for the muscles that move the body.
  5. When we breathe, we inhale fresh air with oxygen and \_\_\_\_\_ (exhale) carbon dioxide.
  6. The body's temperature can be lowered by \_\_\_\_\_ (evaporation) of sweat from the skin.
  7. An infant's skeleton is made of \_\_\_\_\_ (cartilage) that is gradually replaced by bone as the infant grows into an adult.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Striated muscles) can be consciously controlled and therefore are called voluntary muscles.
  9. When \_\_\_\_\_ (ova) are not fertilized by sperm, they are to be eliminated from the body.
  10. When liquid remainder of food enters the colon, most of the fluid is absorbed and the relatively dry \_\_\_\_\_ (residues) are expelled.

**D. Match Column I with Column II .**

Column I	Column II
thyroid	[6]
metabolism	[2]
enzyme	[9]
potassium	[7]
trachea	[8]
capillary	[4]
bone marrow	[1]
hematology	[10]
nutrient	[3]
hormone	[5]

**E. Translate the following into English.**

1. 心血管疾病	cardiovascular diseases	2. 脑垂体的功能	function of the pituitary
3. 泌尿道	the urinary tract	4. 分子	molecules
5. 动脉	artery	6. 内分泌学	endocrinology
7. 呼吸困难	dyspnea/difficulty in respiration	8. 唾液	saliva

9. 组织学	histology	10. 血液循环	blood circulation
11. 血液学	hematology	12. 生理学	physiology
13. 解剖学	anatomy	14. 女性生殖系统	the female reproductive system
15. 神经细胞	nervous cells	16. 免疫学	immunology
17. 消化不良	indigestion/ poor in digestion	18. 随意肌	voluntary muscle
19. 胚胎学	embryology	20. 心理学	psychology

## Exercises (Passage Two)

### B. Translate the following into English.

1. 细胞学	cytology	2. 原生质	protoplasm
3. 细胞膜	cell membrane	4. 细胞核	cell nucleus
5. 细胞质(浆)	cytoplasm	6. 脱氧核糖核酸	deoxyribonucleic acid
7. 能半渗透的	semipermeable	8. 分子生物学	molecular biology
9. 碳水化合物	carbhydrate	10. 有区别性地	differentially
11. 使 ... 完整	to keep ....intact	12. 根据 ...	on the evidence of ...
13. 遗传特性	hereditary trait	14. 渗透	diffusion
15. 转换	transaction	16. 蓝图	blueprint
17. 染色体	chromosome	18. 色素	pigment
19. 排出废液	to excrete waste liquid	20. 散开	to disperse
21. 脉冲信号	impulse	22. 核糖核酸	ribonucleic acid

### C. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Located along the endoplasmic reticulum as well as elsewhere in the cytoplasm are numerous ribosomes. 细胞质的各处以及沿着胞浆网有数量很多的核糖体。
2. Small chambers located on the cell membrane called caveolae gather chemical signals and channel them into the cells. 位于细胞膜上的叫做“小穴”的小室收集化学信号，并把它们传送到细胞。
3. Scientists who study cells have determined that a single cell may be as large as a tennis ball or so small that thousands would fit on the point of a needle. 研究细胞的科学家已经确立：一个细胞可能有一个网球那么大，也可能成千上万个细胞合在一起才有针尖那么大。
4. For one-celled organisms this fluid is an external body of water—the ocean, a lake, or a stream. For many-celled plants and animals, however, the medium is part of the organism, in plants, the sap; in animals, the blood. 对于那些单细胞的有机体而言，这种液体是体细胞以外的水，即海洋、湖泊或小溪；但对于多细胞的生物而言，这种媒介就是生物体的一部分——对于植物来讲是它的汁液，对于动物来讲是它的血液。