

高等医药院校试用教材

英 语

上 册

(供中医、针灸、中药专业用)

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前 言

为了提高教材质量,促进高等中医药教育事业的发展,卫生部于1983年8月在上海召开了全国高等中医院校普通课、西医课教材编审会议,成立首届全国高等中医院校普通课、西医课教材编审委员会;组成十七个学科编审小组,根据卫生部1982年10月颁发的中医、针灸、中药各专业教学计划对各科教学大纲作了修订,并组织编写本套教材。

中医学院的普通课和西医课教材主要是为培养中医药高级专门人才服务的。本套教材是根据各专业培养目标对本门学科的要求,按照新的教学大纲,各编审小组制定了编写提纲,在总结二十多年来中医学院普通课、西医课教学经验的基础上编写而成。

在编写过程中,以辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义为指导,力求从高等中医教育的实际出发,既保证教材内容的科学性、系统性和完整性,又贯彻“少而精”和理论联系实际的原则。在更新教材内容的同时,注意充实近年来运用现代科学技术研究中医药学的新成果,从而使本套教材为培养高级中医药人才编写出新的风格 and 特点。

本套教材包括《英语》、《日语》、《高等数学》、《数理统计方法》、《医用物理学》、《物理学》、《无机化学》、《有机化学》、《物理化学》、《分析化学》、《正常人体解剖学》、《组织学与胚胎学》、《生理学》、《生物化学》、《微生物与寄生虫学》、《病理学》、《药理学》、《西医内科学基础》和《西医外科学总论》等十九门学科,共二十二种教材。其中部分教材是在原有基础上更新、充实、修改而成。

教材质量的高低,将直接影响培养目标的实现。要使中医学院的普通课、西医课教材适应高等中医教育的需要,还要进行长期的努力。要通过大量实践,不断总结经验,加以提高,才能逐步完善。由于水平有限,经验不足,编写时间仓促,本套教材存在不足之处,恳切期望广大师生和读者随时提供宝贵意见,以便在今后修订时加以改进。

全国高等中医院校普通课、
西医课教材编审委员会
一九八四年十月

编写说明

本书是建国以来，由卫生部组织编写、供全国高等中医院校使用的第一套英语教材。教材内容系根据卫生部1982年颁发的教学计划所规定的时数，以及1983年制订的全国高等中医院校英语教学大纲(试用稿)所规定的教学目的要求而编排的；教学对象是在中学已学过六年英语并基本上达到中学英语教学大纲要求的学生。全套教材分上下两册，上册为基础教材，供中医、针灸和中药三个专业共同使用；下册为阅读教材，分别供中医、针灸和中药专业使用。这套教材的主要特点是：

1. 起点较高。词汇以六年制中学英语教材中筛选出来的1400个单词为基础；语法与中学所学的内容相衔接，在安排重点项目时，既照顾了一定的系统性，又考虑到了医学英语的特点。

2. 实用性较强。高等中医院校的学生需要掌握两种工具——医古文和外语。因此，卫生部颁发的教学计划规定外语课程的教学为198学时。尽管学时有限，教材的编写仍力求做到既有利于打好语言基础，又能适应未来专业工作的需要，以便使学生在较短的时间内具备阅读本专业中等难度英语文章的能力。

3. 具有一定的中医特色。为体现中医专业外语教学的特点和适应中医事业发展的需要，本教材编入了一些有关中医专业知识的文章作为课文和阅读教材。为照顾初学者，便于教学，选文时在文字和医理上都力求浅易通俗。鉴于中医术语译文国内外尚未统一，本教材中一些术语的译法也不强求一致，以便使学生能参考各种译法，开阔思路。

在编写过程中，除注意科学性和实践性外，还十分重视教材内容的思想性，以便对学生进行爱国主义和专业思想教育。

本教材编审组的成员有：黑龙江中医学院李赛军(组长)、湖南中医学院刘大铨(副组长)、成都中医学院刘先廷和福建中医学院林维群。基础教材前十二课由刘先廷执笔，杨肇颖参加了初稿的编写工作；后十三课由刘大铨执笔。阅读教材的中医、针灸部分由李赛军执笔，丁肃和姜芳在选材和初稿编写中协助做了一些工作；中药部分由林维群执笔；共用部分的课外练习由李赛军选编，医学英语汉译基本知识1~4章由林维群执笔，5~10章由李赛军执笔。在此，谨对杨肇颖等三位同志协编表示谢意。

编写全国高等中医院校英语教材，这是第一次，编者限于水平且缺乏经验，因此教材中难免有这样或那样的错误和缺点，敬请同行和读者随时指正，以便再版时改进提高。

一九八五年七月三十一日

使用说明

《英语》基础教材的起点为中学已学过的1400个基本单词和基本语法知识。全书25课，供基础阶段120学时使用。其中1～5课，每课讲授4学时；6～25课，每课讲授5学时。

基础阶段的教学目的，主要是授予学生约1200个单词和词组，在重点复习和巩固中学所学知识的基础上，加深和扩展学生的语言基本知识，培养其运用语言的熟巧技能，为阅读阶段的教学打好基础。

本套教材未编语法专册，故基础教材每课的语法内容编写得较为详细，授课教师可根据学生的基础和教学实际情况作适当取舍。每课的练习分为两大部分，其中 Reading Comprehension 供复习、巩固课文用，可在课堂内进行；Grammar Exercises 主要供课外练习用。因教学时间有限，Word Study 可不在堂上讲解，但学生应在课后学习，以掌握词汇的活用。为提高学生的阅读能力和扩大词汇量，每课中还编有 Supplementary Reading，供学生课外阅读；生词中带星号部分是必记词汇；其后的是非题，作自行测试理解程度用。最后所附 Dialogue 一节，不作教学要求，学生有暇时，可自己练习。

关于本册教材的使用，各院校还可根据实际情况，按照教学大纲规定的原则，作适当处理。

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LESSON ONE

(The First Lesson)

TEXT

A GREAT TREASURE HOUSE — TCM

Traditional Chinese medicine has a long history of several thousand years. It is a summary of the experience of the Chinese labouring people over many centuries of struggle against disease. For thousands of years it has played an important part in curing disease and protecting the health of the Chinese people, thus contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of the Chinese nation, as well as to the world-wide medical knowledge.

Traditional Chinese medicine is based on its own theories and contains a unique system in itself. It holds that man and his natural environment form an organic whole; many diseases are linked with the environment. It also holds that the various parts of the human body form an organic whole. When one is ill, the whole body is affected, so that treatment should emphasize the physical condition of the individual as a whole. It is still today widely used by the Chinese people in fighting disease. Traditional Chinese medicine is not a treasure belonging to the Chinese people alone, but is an integral part of world civilization and a common benefit for all mankind.

Since the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have attached great importance to traditional Chinese medicine and laid down a series of principles, policies and measures, aiming to develop traditional Chinese medicine, integrate it with Western medicine and modernize the traditional Chinese medicine. It has progressed greatly over the past thirty years and more. Encouraged by the Party and Government, quite a number of Chinese medical workers have carried out studies on traditional Chinese medicine with modern scientific knowledge and methods. They have also used combined Chinese and western medical means in the treatment of a number of difficult and complicated cases, which have all shown satisfactory results. At the same time many researchers have studied the basic theories of traditional Chinese medicine such as yin and yang, theory of zang-fu, channels and collaterals, qi and blood, the four diagnostic methods, the principles of qigong etc. with experimental research methods, resulting in considerable progress.

In recent years, there have been an increasing number of doctors and scientists throughout the world who are becoming ever more interested in traditional Chinese medicine and its integration with western medicine. Some have come to China to attend training courses in acupuncture and other subjects. With the present development

of traditional Chinese medicine, its integration with modern science and technology will surely enhance its contribution to human health.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

treasure-house ['treʒəhaus] <i>n.</i>	宝库	series ['siəri:z] <i>n.</i>	连续; 系列
traditional [trə'diʃənl] <i>a.</i>	传统的	a series of	一系列的
summary ['sʌməri] <i>n.</i>	总结	principle ['prinsipl] <i>n.</i>	方针, 原理
disease [di'zi:z] <i>n.</i>	疾病	integrate ['intigreit] <i>vt.</i>	使成一体, 使完整
contribute [kən'tribju:t] <i>vi.</i>	贡献	integrate ... with ...	使...与...结合
prosperity [prɒs'periti] <i>n.</i>	繁荣, 兴旺	integration [ˌinti'greɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	结合, 一体化
as well as	也, 以及	modernize ['mɒdənaɪz] <i>vt.</i>	使现代化
world-wide ['wɜ:ld'waɪd] <i>a.</i>	世界范围的	encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i>	鼓励
be based on	以...为基础	means [mi:nz] <i>n.</i>	方法, 手段
unique [ju:'ni:k] <i>a.</i>	独特的	complicated ['kɒmplekətiɪd] <i>a.</i>	复杂的
system ['sɪstəm] <i>n.</i>	系统; 体系	case [keɪs] <i>n.</i>	病例, 情况
environment [in'vaɪərənmənt] <i>n.</i>	环境	satisfactory [ˌsætɪs'fæktəri] <i>a.</i>	令人满意的
organic [ɔ:'gænik] <i>a.</i>	有机的; 器官的	result [ri'zʌlt] <i>n.; vi.</i>	效果, 结果
be linked with	与...相连接, 与...相关	basic ['beɪsɪk] <i>a.</i>	基础的
affect [ə'fekt] <i>vt.</i>	影响	channel ['tʃænl] <i>n.</i>	经[中医]; 海峡
treatment ['tri:tment] <i>n.</i>	治疗; 对待	collateral [kə'lætərəl] <i>n.</i>	络[中医]
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] <i>vt.</i>	强调	diagnostic [daɪəg'nɒstɪk] <i>a.</i>	诊断的
individual [indi'vɪdʒʊəl] <i>n.; a</i>	个体, 个人; 个体[人]的	acupuncture ['ækju:pʌŋktʃə] <i>n.</i>	针刺(法)
integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] <i>a.</i>	完整的, 整体的	considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] <i>a.</i>	相当大(多)的
civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	文化; 文明	enhance [in'ha:ns] <i>vt.</i>	增加; 增进, 增强
benefit ['benɪfɪt] <i>n.</i>	利益; 益处		
attach importance to	认为...重要, 重视		
lay down	制订, 订立		

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. ..., thus contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of the Chinese nation, as well as to the world-wide medical knowledge.

……, 因而它对中华民族的繁衍昌盛以及世界医学, 都贡献极大。

这是分词短语作结果状语, 这类分词短语一般置于句末并常与副词 *thus* 连用。

2. Traditional Chinese medicine is not a treasure belonging to the Chinese people alone, but is an integral part of world civilization and a common benefit for all mankind.

中医不只是中国人民的财富，而且也是世界文明的组成部分，有益于全人类。

3. Since the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have attached great importance to traditional Chinese medicine and laid down a series of principles, policies and measures, aiming to develop traditional Chinese medicine, integrate it with western medicine and modernize the traditional Chinese medicine.

新中国成立以来，中国共产党和人民政府极为重视中医，为了发展中医，使中西医结合及中医现代化，制订了一系列的方针政策，采取了一系列措施。

aiming to ... 是分词短语，作目的状语。

4. They have also used combined Chinese and western medical means in the treatment of a number of difficult and complicated cases, which have all shown satisfactory results.

他们还用中西医结合的方法治疗一些疑难病症，并已取得令人满意的效果。

which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。

5. At the same time many researchers have studied the basic theories of traditional Chinese medicine such as yin and yang, theory of zang-fu, channels and collaterals, qi and blood, the four diagnostic methods, the principles of qigong etc. with experimental research methods, resulting in considerable progress.

同时，很多研究人员通过实验来研究中医基础理论，如阴阳、脏腑和经络学说、气血、四诊、气功原理等，取得了相当大的进展。

WORD STUDY

aim

1. *vt.* 瞄准；针对

The young soldier aimed his gun at the mark.

年轻的士兵把枪对准靶子。

2. *vi.* 瞄准；旨在；打算

I wonder what he was aiming at.

我不知道他当时的目的何在。

We should aim for the best results.

我们应当争取最好的效果。

He aims to perfect himself in English.

他的目标是使自己精通英语。

3. *n.* 瞄准；目标，目的

The soldier took aim at the mark.

士兵瞄准靶子。

He has a high aim in his life.

他有崇高的人生目标。

show1. *vt.* 给…看; 表明

Please show me your tongue.

请把舌头给我看看。

He showed me how to dress the wound.

他做给我看怎样包扎伤口。

The President showed the foreign visitors round the college.

院长带外宾参观了学院。

2. *vi.* 显露出来

Does the mark of the wound still show?

伤痕还看得出吗?

He didn't show up until 10 o'clock.

他到十点才露面。

3. *n.* 显示; 展览

He was just making a show of his skills.

他这样只是为了卖弄技巧。

result1. *vi.* 产生; 发生(某种结果)

No basic changes are expected to result.

估计不会发生根本性的变化。

2. *result from* 由……引起; 是……的结果

Success results from hard work.

成功是勤奋的结果。

Her illness resulted from wind and cold.

她的病是由风寒所致。

3. *result in* 结果是; 导致

Hard work results in success.

勤奋使人成功。

4. *n.* 结果; 成果

Her illness was the result of wind and cold.

她的病是感受风寒所致。

READING COMPREHENSION**I. Answer the following questions:**

1. What experience has TCM summed up?
2. In what respects has traditional Chinese medicine played an important part?
3. What are the main points that traditional Chinese medicine holds?
4. Why should the treatment emphasize the physical condition of the individual?

as a whole?

5. Why do we say traditional Chinese medicine is not a treasure belonging to the Chinese people alone?
 6. What have the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government done for the development of TCM since the founding of New China?
 7. What have a number of Chinese medical workers done in the field of TCM, and why?
 8. How have the researchers studied the basic theories of TCM? And what's the result?
 9. What training courses have some foreign doctors and scientists attended?
 10. What do you think of traditional Chinese medicine?
- I. Complete the following sentences with appropriate words or expressions used in the text.
1. Traditional Chinese medicine is a _____ of the experience of the Chinese labouring people _____ many centuries of struggle against disease.
 2. It is held in TCM that man and his natural _____ form an organic whole.
 3. In the treatment of diseases the physical condition of the individual should be _____ a whole.
 4. The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have attached great _____ the development of TCM.
 5. A _____ of principles, policies and measures have been laid down, aiming to develop TCM, integrate it with western medicine and modernize the TCM.
 6. They have also used _____ Chinese and western medical means in the _____ of a number of difficult and complicated cases.
 7. Many doctors and scientists throughout the world are becoming _____ more interested in TCM and its integration with western medicine.
 8. The _____ of TCM with modern science and technology will certainly enhance its contribution to human health.

GRAMMAR

名词的复数形式 (The Plurals of Nouns)

I. 英语名词复数形式的构成

1. 规则变化:

大多数名词在构成复数形式时, 通常是在单数形式后加 **s** 或 **-es**。例如:

book — books [buks]

herb — herbs [hə:bs]

nurse — nurses ['nɜ:siz]

class — classes ['kla:siz]

box — boxes ['bɒksɪz]
 wish — wishes ['wɪʃɪz]
 branch — branches ['brɑːntʃɪz]
 country — countries ['kʌntrɪz]
 mosquito — mosquitoes [mə'ski:təʊz]
 photo — photos ['fəʊtəʊz]
 life — lives [laɪvz]
 half — halves [hɑːvz]
 proof — proofs [pruːfs]

2. 不规则变化:

少数名词在构成复数形式时发生不规则的变化。例如:

man — men	phenomenon — phenomena
foot — feet	formula — formulae
tooth — teeth	analysis — analyses
mouse — mice	basis — bases
ox — oxen	appendix — appendices
child — children	datum — data

3. 单、复数形式相同:

Chinese — Chinese	means — means
sheep — sheep	series — series

4. 合成名词的复数形式:

合成名词在构成复数形式时通常只将主体名词变为复数。例如:

fellow worker (s)	worker friend(s)
boy friend(s)	editor(s)-in-chief
passer(s)-by	story-teller(s)
sister(s)-in-law	postman—postmen

I. 具有特殊意义的复数名词

有些名词的复数形式不只表示量的增多, 而且具有特殊的意义。例如:

colour	colours	“彩色”的复数形式
	colours	旗帜
custom	customs	“习惯”的复数形式
	customs	关税, 海关
arm	arms	“手臂”的复数形式
	arms	武器
minute	minutes	“分”的复数形式
	minutes	记录

II. 两种不同的复数形式

有些名词有两种复数形式，意义各不相同。例如：

cloth $\begin{cases} \text{cloths} & \text{布} \\ \text{clothes} & \text{衣服} \end{cases}$

index $\begin{cases} \text{indexes} & \text{索引表} \\ \text{indices} & \text{指数} \end{cases}$

名词的所有格 (The Possessive Case)

英语中的名词所有格表示所属关系。

I. 名词所有格的构成

1. 在单数或复数名词词尾后加 “s” 构成。如果原词已有复数词尾 -s，则一般只需在 “s” 后加 “'”。例如：

the patient's name

the children's hospital

the doctors' experience

workers' rest homes

Women's Day

his brother-in-law's friends

注：代词 one、someone、anybody、everybody 等也用这种所有格形式，如：one's、someone's、anybody's、everybody's。如果这些代词与 else 连用，则在 else 后加 's，如：This is somebody else's dictionary。

2. 介词 of 加名词所构成的短语也可表示所有关系。例如：

the history of the illness

the health condition of the people

the temperature of the patients

the works of Li Shizhen

注：人及生物名词一般多用加 's 的形式，非生物名词一般多用 of 加名词的形式。

I. “of 加名词所有格”的用法

主要用于以下两种情况：

1. 这种结构所修饰的词之前若有 a、two、some、any、no、few 等词，则表示部分观念，意即“其中的…”。例如：

He is a friend of my brother's (=one of my brother's friends).

Some patients of Dr. Chang's will leave the hospital tomorrow.

2. 这种结构所修饰的词之前若有一个指示代词，则表示某种感情色彩。例如：

That little daughter of your brother's is so cute.

This basic theory of Li Shizhen's is of great importance.

These remarks of yours are of great value to us.

名词性物主代词 (The Absolute Forms of the Possessive Pronouns)

I. 名词性物主代词的形式

人 称 \ 数	单 数	复 数
第 一 人 称	mine	ours
第 二 人 称	yours	yours
第 三 人 称	his, hers, its	theirs

I. 名词性物主代词的用法

这种代词在句中可作主语、表语、宾语，并可与 of 连用作定语。例如：

Ours is a great country with a long history.

Our hospital is larger than yours.

Let's clean their room first and ours later.

She is an old schoolmate of hers.

That remark of yours is quite right.

自身代词 (The Self Pronoun)

I. 自身代词的形式

人 称 \ 数	单 数	复 数
第 一 人 称	myself	ourselves
第 二 人 称	yourself	yourselves
第 三 人 称	himself herself itself	themselves

II. 自身代词的用法

a. 作宾语，表示动作施加于动作者本身，即主语和宾语是同一个人或一些人。例如：

I can't express myself clearly in English.

He thinks more of others than of himself.

b. 作表语，用以表示健康或状态正常与否。例如：

He is not quite himself today.

I'll be myself again in no time.

She doesn't look quite herself today.

c. 作同位语，用以加强语气，多可译为“本人”、“本身”或“亲自”。例如：