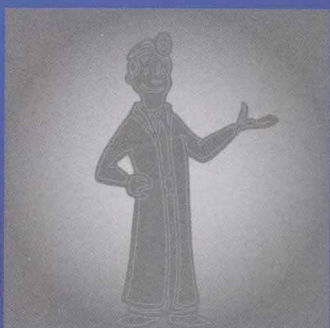
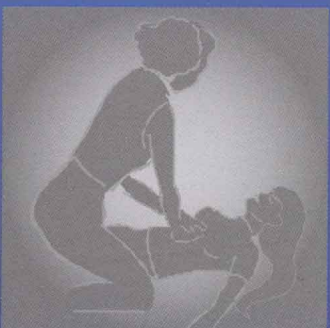
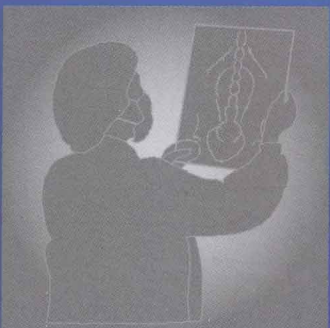
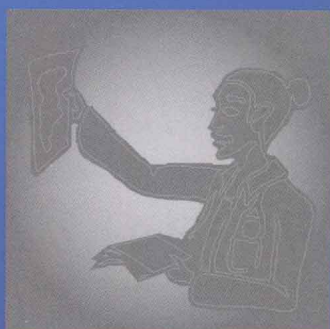
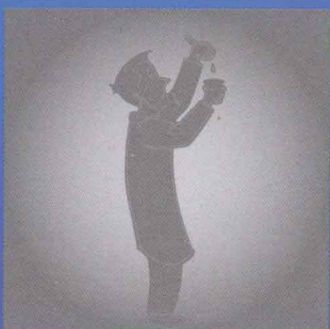
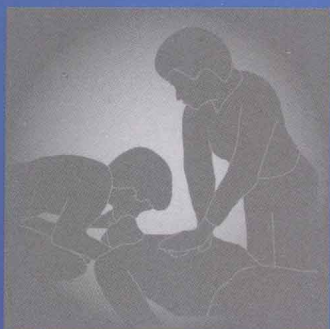
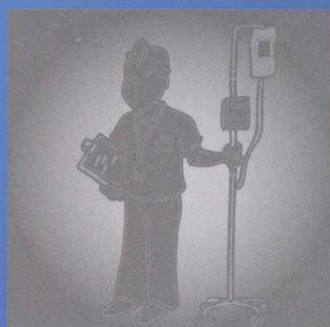
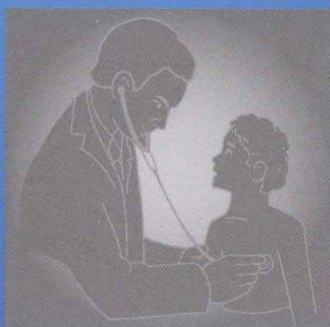
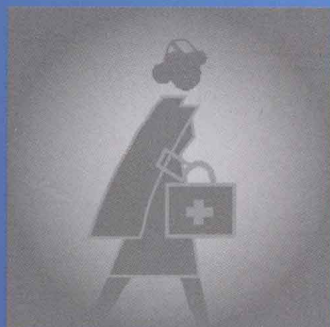


大学医学英语

College Medical English

主 编：梁忠宝 张宏 朱晓梅 陈迎



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主 编： 梁忠宝 张 宏 朱晓梅 陈 迎

副主编： 冯 丹 郝家荣 马丽娣 封春元
 赵立光 王 琦

编 委： 高晓平 杨 杨 张建波 方 敏
 徐 冰 赵 明 李 荔 周 娜
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前言

改革开放以来,随着我国对外交往和学术交流的不断深入,社会对专业技术人员的外语水平要求也越来越高。在这种形势下,我国对大学英语教学进行了一系列的改革和创新,取得了很大成绩。但是应用提高阶段的专业英语,尤其是医学专业英语的教学还很薄弱,其中一个重要原因是由于医学专业英语教材的改革和创新与时代的发展和需要极不适应。目前医学专业学生普遍的情况是接触专业英语不多,掌握的医学词汇有限,还不真正具备进行专业阅读的能力。为了达到上述目标,帮助学习者提高专业阅读能力和阅读速度,提供适合的医学英语阅读教材已成为当前客观迫切的要求。为了深化医学英语教学改革,使广大医学院校的本科生和研究生尽快掌握21世纪迫切需要的、在一定专业领域内以英语为工具进行信息交流的能力,根据教育部1999年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的英语教授、医学专家编写了这本《大学医学英语》。

本教材在编写过程中注意突出时代性和实用性。选材充分反映了最新的医学科技发展状况,体现现代医学理念。本书把人体解剖系统作为主要线索,构建了现代医学英语学习框架,并安排了一系列适合语言运用能力提高的练习。本教材还特别注意了与大学英语四、六级的教学要求进行衔接,以便学生从大学英语基础阶段到应用提高阶段的专业英语的平稳过渡和提高。

全书包括20单元,每单元有A、B两篇课文及补充阅读材料,供一学期使用,也可视实际情况而定。A篇为各单元中心内容,配有旨在提高语言基本能力的练习,力求帮助学生完成从科普医学英语学习到的专业医学英语学习的过渡;B篇则是为提高学生的泛读能力所设,训练学生快速准确地理解重要事实和把握文章脉络,从而提高阅读能力和阅读效率;补充阅读材料主要讲临床常见病,以期扩大学生的阅读视野,培养自主学习兴趣。

本书的特点是强调医学词汇构成,较系统地将常用希腊语和拉丁语词根及前后缀附于前十个单元课文之后,补充专业英语写作翻译方法和医学英语文化背景知识。内容丰富、脉络清晰、信息面广,可使学生在巩固医学基础知识的同时,掌握常见医学词汇,从而在短期内快速全面提高学习水平,培养学生的语言实际运用能力。

书末附有详尽的练习答案,方便学生使用。

本书可供广大医学院校专科生、本科生、研究生学习,对医学英语研究工作者及医药院校的英语教师也有较大参考价值。虽然我们力求完美,但仍难免有疏漏不妥之处,期望同行和读者不吝指正。

编者

2007年6月12日

Contents

Unit 1 INTRODUCTION	1
Text A Human Body	1
Text B Cells, Tissues and Organs	7
Supplementary Reading Growth and Development	10
Word Building 体区系统常见术语构词法	13
Learn More 医学英语的词汇来源	14
 Unit 2 THE SKELETAL SYSTEM	16
Text A The Skeleton	16
Text B Bones	20
Supplementary Reading Disorders of Bones and Joints	24
Word Building 部分疾病名称的构词法	27
Learn More 医药卫生人员的英汉称谓对照表	29
 Unit 3 THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM	30
Text A The Muscles	30
Text B Skeletal Muscles	36
Supplementary Reading Common Muscle Disorders and Diseases	39
Word Building 数字系统常见术语构词法	43
Learn More 医院科室英文名称	45
 Unit 4 THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	46
Text A The Heart and Blood Vessels	46
Text B Coronary Heart Disease	52
Supplementary Reading When Falling Down Isn't Funny	54
Word Building 基础医学部分常用术语构词法	58
Learn More 病历中常见的英文缩写	60
 Unit 5 THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	61
Text A The Respiratory System	61
Text B Respiratory Disorders and Diseases	65

Supplementary Reading	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	69
Word Building	呼吸系统与药物治疗系统常用术语构词法	72
Learn More	不同种类医院的英译	73
Unit 6	THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	75
Text A	The Digestive System	75
Text B	Diseases of Digestive System	81
Supplementary Reading	Infectious Gastroenteritis	86
Word Building	消化及内分泌系统部分术语构词法	87
Learn More	医学英语的发音特点	88
Unit 7	THE URINARY SYSTEM	91
Text A	Common Knowledge of the Urinary System	91
Text B	Urinalysis	96
Supplementary Reading	Kidney Failure and Dialysis	99
Word Building	颜色系统常用词构词法	102
Learn More	处方中常见的缩略语	103
Unit 8	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	105
Text A	The Endocrine System	105
Text B	The Endocrine Glands	108
Supplementary Reading	Diagnosing the Undiagnosed with Diabetes	112
Word Building	性状系统常用词构词法	114
Learn More	常见医学研究机构	115
Unit 9	THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	117
Text A	The Nervous System	117
Text B	The Central Nervous System	121
Supplementary Reading	Diseases of the Nervous System	124
Word Building	神经系统及生理系统部分术语构词法	128
Learn More	抗生素药物的英文名称	130
Unit 10	THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	131
Text A	The Male Reproductive System	131
Text B	The Female Reproductive System	135
Supplementary Reading	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	139

Word Building 生殖泌尿系统术语构词法	143
Learn More 医学论文摘要写作中常用词 (组) 和表达方式	144
Unit 11 PREGNANCY	146
Text A Relief of Pain in Labor	146
Text B Hypertensive Disorders During Pregnancy	150
Supplementary Reading Education and Health of Pregnant Women	153
Essay Writing 英语医学文章的结构	154
Unit 12 THE SKIN	157
Text A The Skin	157
Text B Derivative Structures of the Skin and the Glands	162
Supplementary Reading The Man-Made Skin	164
Essay Writing 英语医学文章标题的撰写 (一)	165
Unit 13 OPHTHALMOLOGY	170
Text A Eyes and vision	170
Text B Cataracts	175
Supplementary Reading Glaucoma	178
Essay Writing 英语医学文章标题的撰写 (二)	181
Unit 14 PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	188
Text A Physical Examination	188
Text B Modes of the Physical Examination	191
Supplementary Reading Pulse-taking	193
Essay Writing 英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (一)	196
Unit 15 MEDICAL DOCUMENTS	203
Text A A Sample of Complete History	203
Text B Presentation of Case	207
Supplementary Reading The Pharmacist Intervention Report	209
Essay Writing 英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (二)	211
Unit 16 AIDS	218
Text A HIV and AIDS	218
Text B Infection and Immunization	223

Supplementary Reading	AIDS: Global Lessons from a Global Epidemic	226
Essay Writing	英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (三)	228
Unit 17	CANCER	231
Text A	Cancer	231
Text B	Twins Shed Light on the Causes of Cancer	236
Supplementary Reading	Foods that Fight Cancer	237
Essay Writing	英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (四)	239
Unit 18	MEDICINE	245
Text A	Drugs	245
Text B	Adverse Drug Reactions	251
Supplementary Reading	Nuclear Medicine	255
Essay Writing	英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (五)	256
Unit 19	TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE	258
Text A	Yin and Yang (1)	258
Text B	Yin and Yang (2)	262
Supplementary Reading	Safe Use of Herbal Medicine	265
Essay Writing	英语医学文章摘要的写作要求 (六)	268
Unit 20	MEDICAL SERVICES	271
Text A	World's First Digital Hospital	271
Text B	Fatal Flows—Doctors on the Move	275
Supplementary Reading	Giving the Gift of Life	278
Essay Writing	英语医学论文正文的写作要求	279
KEY		286

1

Unit

Introduction

Text A

Human Body

To understand the human body it is necessary to understand how its parts are put together and how they function. The study of the body's structure is called anatomy; the study of the body's function is known as physiology. Other studies of human body include biology, cytology, embryology, histology, endocrinology, hematology, immunology,
5 psychology, etc.

Anatomists find it useful to divide the human body into ten systems, that is, the skeletal system, the muscular system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the digestive system, the urinary system, the endocrine system, the nervous system, the reproductive system and the skin. The principal parts of each of these systems are described and illustrated
10 in this article.

The Skeletal System. The skeletal system is made of bones, joints between bones, and cartilage. Its function 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. There are 206 bones in the human skeleton: they have various shapes—long, short, cube-shaped,
15 flat, and irregular. Many of the long bones have an interior space that is filled with bone marrow, where blood cells are made.

The Muscular System. The muscular system allows the body to move, and its contractions produce heat, which helps maintain a constant body temperature. Striated muscles can be consciously controlled. The ends of these muscles are attached to different
20 bones by connective tissue bands so that when the muscle contracts one bone moves in relation to the other. This makes it possible to move the whole body, as when walking, or to move just one part of the body, as when bending a finger.

Contractions of the heart and smooth muscles are not under conscious control. Smooth

muscles are found in the walls of organs such as the stomach and the intestines and serve to
25 move the contents of these organs through the body.

The Circulatory System. All parts of the body must have nourishment and oxygen in order to function and grow, and their waste products must be removed before they accumulate and poison the body. The circulatory system distributes needed materials and removes unneeded ones. It is made up of the heart, blood vessels, and blood, which together
30 make up the cardiovascular system. The blood is also part of the body's defense system. It has antibodies and white blood cells that protect the body against foreign invaders.

The heart is a muscle that is divided into two nearly identical halves: one half receives blood from the lungs and sends it to the rest of the body; the other half sends blood that has traveled through the body back to the lungs. When the heart muscle contracts, the blood is
35 forced out into arteries and enters small capillaries. Blood returns to the heart through veins.

The Respiratory System. The respiratory system takes in oxygen from the air and expels carbon dioxide and water vapor. Air enters the nose and mouth and travels through the larynx, and trachea. The trachea divides to enter each of the two lungs and then divides more than 20 times to form a very large number of small air spaces. Oxygen from the air enters
40 the blood through capillaries in the walls of these air spaces, and the blood releases carbon dioxide into the air spaces to be exhaled.

The Digestive System. The digestive system consists of a tube extending from the mouth to the anus. In it, food and fluids are taken in, moved through the body, and broken down into small molecules that are absorbed into the circulatory system. This breakdown,
45 known as digestion, is both a mechanical and a chemical process.

Food enters through the mouth, where chewing and saliva start to break it up and make it easier to swallow. Next, the food travels down through the esophagus to the stomach. Contractions of the stomach's muscular wall continue to break down the food mechanically, and chemical digestion continues when acid and enzymes are secreted into the stomach
50 cavity.

The liquefied food gradually passes into the small intestine. In the first part of the small intestine, called the duodenum, enzymes from the pancreas are added. These enzymes complete the chemical breakdown of the food. The digestion of fat is aided by bile, which is made in the liver and stored in the gall bladder. The small intestine of an adult is about 21
55 feet (6.4 meters) long. Most of its length is devoted to absorbing the nutrients released during these digestive activities.

The liquid remainder of the food enters the large intestine, or colon, which is about 12 feet (3.7 meters) long. It is more than twice as wide as the small intestine. In the large

intestine most of the fluid is absorbed, and the relatively dry residues are expelled.

60 **The Urinary System.** The urinary system maintains normal levels of water and of certain small molecules such as sodium and potassium in the body. It does this by passing blood through the kidneys, two efficient filtering organs that get rid of any excess of various molecules and conserve those molecules that are in short supply.

65 The fluid that leaves the kidneys, known as urine, travels through a tube called the ureter to the bladder. The bladder holds the urine until it is voided from the body through another tube, the urethra.

The Endocrine System. The two systems that control body activities are the endocrine system and the nervous system. The former exerts its control by means of chemical messengers called hormones. Hormones are produced by a variety of endocrine glands,
70 which release the hormones directly into the blood stream.

A major gland is the pituitary, which is located under the brain in the middle of the head. It produces at least eight hormones, which affect growth, kidney function, and development of the sex organs. Another gland, the thyroid, is located between the collarbones. Its hormone controls the rate of the body's metabolism.

75 **The Nervous System.** The nervous system—the brain, the spinal cord, and the nerves—also controls body activities. The lower parts of the brain control basic functions such as breathing and heart rate as well as body temperature, hunger, and thirst. Above these regions are the centers for sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste, and the regions that direct voluntary muscular activities of the arms and legs. Performed here are the higher functions of
80 integrating and processing information.

The brain receives and sends information by means of nerves, many of which lie partly in the spinal cord. The spinal cord is protected by the spinal column. Nerves enter and leave the spinal cord at each level of the body, traveling to and from the arms, legs, and trunk. These nerves bring information from the various sense organs. The information is processed
85 by the brain, and then messages are carried back to muscles and glands throughout the body.

The Reproductive System. The reproductive system is constructed differently for males and females. The male reproductive system is responsible for producing, transporting and maintaining viable sperm (the male sex cell). It also produces the male sex hormone, testosterone, which regulates the development of a beard, pubic hair, a deep voice and other
90 bodily characteristics of the adult male.

The female reproductive system is responsible for producing and transporting ova (the female sex cells), eliminating ova from the body when they are not fertilized by sperm, nourishing and providing a place for growth of an embryo when an ovum is fertilized by

sperm, and nourishing a newborn child. The female reproductive system also produces the
 95 female sex hormones: estrogen and progesterone, which regulate the development of breasts
 and other bodily characteristics of the mature female.

The Skin. The skin is a complete layer that protects the inner structures of the body, and
 it is the largest of the body's organs. It keeps out foreign substances and prevents excessive
 water evaporation. The nerves in the skin provide tactile information. The skin also helps
 100 keep the body's temperature close to 98.6 °F (about 37°C): heat is conserved by reducing
 blood flow through the skin or is expended by increasing blood flow and by evaporation of
 sweat from the skin. Hair and nails are accessory structures of the skin.

Words and Expressions

anatomy *n.* 解剖学
 physiology *n.* 生理学
 cytology *n.* 细胞学
 embryology *n.* 胚胎学
 histology *n.* 组织学
 hematology *n.* 血液学
 immunology *n.* 免疫学
 skeletal *a.* 骨骼的
 circulatory *a.* 循环的
 respiratory *a.* 呼吸的
 urinary *n.* 泌尿的
 endocrine *a.* 内分泌的
 reproductive *a.* 生殖的
 cartilage *n.* 软骨
 bone marrow 骨髓
 striated muscle 条纹肌
 connective tissue 结缔组织
 smooth muscle 平滑肌
 intestine *n.* 肠
 nourishment *n.* 营养
 cardiovascular *a.* 心血管的
 antibody *n.* 抗体

artery *n.* 动脉
 capillary *n.* 毛细血管
 vein *n.* 静脉
 larynx *n.* 喉管
 trachea *n.* ([复] tracheae) 气管
 anus *n.* 肛门
 molecule *n.* 分子
 breakdown *n.* 分解
 saliva *n.* 唾液
 esophagus *n.* 食管
 enzyme *n.* 酶
 duodenum *n.* 十二指肠
 pancreas *n.* 胰腺
 bile *n.* 胆汁
 gall bladder 胆囊
 colon *n.* 结肠
 residue *n.* 残余物
 sodium *n.* 钠
 potassium *n.* 钾
 kidney *n.* 肾
 urine *n.* 尿液
 ureter *n.* 输尿管

bladder *n.* 膀胱

void *v.* 使排空

urethra *n.* 尿道

hormone *n.* 激素, 荷尔蒙

gland *n.* 腺体

pituitary *n.* 垂体

thyroid *n.* 甲状腺

collarbone *n.* 锁骨

metabolism *n.* 新陈代谢

spinal cord 脊髓

integrate *v.* 整合

spinal column 脊柱

viable *a.* 能存活的

sperm *n.* 精子

testosterone *n.* 睾酮

public hair 阴毛

ovum *n.* ([复] ova) 卵子

estrogen *n.* 雌激素

progesterone *n.* 孕酮

tactile *a.* 触觉的

accessory *a.* 附属的

Exercises

I. Comprehension

i. Answer the following questions.

1. Where are blood cells made?
2. Why can human beings move?
3. Which system is in charge of distributing nourishment and oxygen and removing waste products and poison?
4. How many hormones are produced by pituitary?
5. Which system is constructed differently for males and females?

ii. Choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

1. The main idea of this article is _____.
 - A. about anatomy
 - B. some system which is useful to human beings
 - C. the formation of human body
 - D. the functions of human body
2. The skeletal system is made of _____.
 - A. bones
 - B. joints between bones
 - C. cartilage
 - D. all the above
3. Which of the following statement is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. The muscular system allows the body to move.
 - B. The muscular system helps maintain a constant body temperature.
 - C. Some muscles serve to move the contents of some organs through the body.

- D. All the muscles are under conscious control.
4. Fat is digested in the _____.
A. bile
B. pancreas
C. duodenum
D. gall bladder
5. It's the _____ system and nervous system that control body activities.
A. reproductive
B. skeletal
C. digestive
D. endocrine

II. Vocabulary

1. The skeletal system also provides points of _____ for the muscles that move the body.
A. access
B. attachment
C. application
D. association
2. Contractions of the heart and smooth muscles are not _____ conscious control.
A. in
B. without
C. under
D. off
3. The respiratory system _____ oxygen from the air and expels carbon dioxide and water vapor.
A. takes to
B. takes off
C. takes in
D. takes up
4. I was so _____ the novel *Harry Potter*, that I didn't hear your call.
A. absorbed in
B. devoted to
C. engaged in
D. committed to
5. Dr. Brown will be _____ the company next month when the director is away.
A. in light of
B. in charge of
C. in hope of
D. in pursuit of

III. Translation

i. Put the following into Chinese.

A team of international researchers argue life may not have begun in the sea as previously thought, but in tiny droplets of water thrown up by ocean waves that drifted high in the sky. In an article in *New Scientist* magazine, the researchers argue such water droplets could have provided just the conditions needed for complex chemicals like DNA and proteins to form. They noticed that as opposed to just seawater, up to half of the material in the droplets was organic matter picked up from oily molecules on the ocean surface. As

the water in the droplets evaporates, the organic matter then becomes more concentrated and with energy from sunlight, it could undergo chemical reactions to combine or polymerize.

ii. Put the following into English.

以前，医生很受敬仰。这不仅因为他们能减轻病人的病痛并挽救他们的生命，还因为他们乐于帮助患者。现在，医生的高薪是别人所羡慕的。许多高中毕业生很想考入医学院校。但是，多年来公众指责公立医院的医生向住院病人索要额外的钱财。据说制药公司也得付给医生钱，医生才肯用他们的产品。

Text B

Cells, Tissues and Organs

Biological students have to study anatomy and physiology of living organisms. Anatomy is the study of structure, and physiology is the study of function.

As living organisms have very complex structures, anatomy is organized by levels, from the smallest components of cells to the largest organs and their relationships to other organs.

- 5 Gross anatomy is the study of the body's organs as seen with the naked eye during visual inspection and dissection. Cellular anatomy is the study of cells and their components, which require special instruments such as microscopes and special techniques for observation.

Cells

- 10 Often thought of as the smallest unit of living organisms, a cell is made up of many even smaller parts, each with its own function. Human cells vary in size, but all are quite small. Even the largest, a fertilized egg, is too small to be seen with the naked eye.

- 15 Human cells have a membrane that holds the contents together. However, this membrane is not just a sac. It has receptors that identify the cell to other cells. The receptors also react to substances produced in the body and to drugs taken into the body, selectively allowing these substances or drugs to enter and leave the cell. Reactions that take place at the receptors often alter and control a cell's functions.

- 20 Within the cell membrane are two major compartments, the cytoplasm and the nucleus. The cytoplasm contains structures that consume and transform energy and carry out the cell's functions; the nucleus contains the cell's genetic material and the structures that control cell division and reproduction.

The body is composed of many different types of cells, each with its own structure and function. Some, such as white blood cells, move freely, unattached to other cells. Others, such as muscle cells, are firmly attached one to another. Some cells, such as skin cells,

divide and reproduce quickly; nerve cells, on the other hand, don't reproduce at all. Some
 25 cells, especially glandular cells, have as their primary function the production of complex
 substances, such as a hormone or an enzyme. For example, cells in the breast produce milk,
 those in the pancreas produce insulin, those in the lining of the lungs produce mucus, and
 those in the mouth produce saliva. Other cells have primary functions that are not related to
 the production of substances—for example, cells in the muscles and heart contract. Nerve
 30 cells conduct electrical impulses, allowing communications between the central nervous
 system (brain and spinal cord) and the rest of the body.

Tissues and Organs

Related cells joined together are collectively referred to as a tissue. The cells in a tissue
 are not identical, but they work together to accomplish specific functions. A sample of tissue
 35 removed for examination under a microscope (biopsy) contains many types of cells, even
 though a doctor may be interested in only one specific type.

Connective tissue is the tough, often fibrous tissue that binds the body's structures
 together and provides support. It is present in almost every organ, forming a large part of
 skin, tendons, and muscles. The characteristics of connective tissue and the type of cells it
 40 contains vary, depending on where it's found in the body.

The body's functions are conducted by organs. Each organ is a recognizable structure
 that performs specific functions—for example, the heart, lungs, liver, eyes and stomach. An
 organ is made up of several types of tissue and therefore several types of cells. For example,
 the heart contains muscle tissue that contracts to pump blood, fibrous tissue that makes up the
 45 heart valves, and special cells that maintain the rate and rhythm of heartbeats. The eye contains
 muscle cells that open and close the pupil, clear cells that make up the lens and cornea, cells
 that produce the fluid within the eye, cells that sense light, and nerve cells that conduct impulses
 to the brain. Even an organ as apparently simple as the gall bladder contains different types of
 cells, such as those that form a lining resistant to the irritative effects of the bile, muscle cells
 that contract to expel bile, and cells that form the fibrous outer wall holding the sac together.

Words and Expressions

living organism 生物

naked eye 肉眼

dissection *n.* 解剖

cellular *a.* 细胞的

fertilized egg 受精卵

membrane *n.* 膜, 细胞膜

sac *n.* 囊

receptor *n.* 感受器

compartment *n.* 隔间

cytoplasm *n.* 细胞质

genetic *a.* 基因的
 glandular *a.* 腺体的
 pancreas *n.* 胰腺
 insulin *n.* 胰岛素
 lining *n.* 内壁
 mucus *n.* 黏液
 contract *v.* 收缩
 impulse *n.* 神经冲动
 identical *a.* 相同的

biopsy *n.* 活检
 tendon *n.* 腱
 heart valve 心脏瓣膜
 rhythm *n.* 节奏
 pupil *n.* 瞳孔
 lens *n.* 晶状体
 cornea *n.* 角膜
 gallbladder *n.* 胆囊
 expel *v.* 排出

Check Your Understanding

Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Anatomy is the study of function, and physiology is the study of structure.
- () 2. Anatomy is organized by levels, from the smallest components of cells to the largest organs and their relationships to other organs.
- () 3. The largest, a fertilized egg, can be seen with naked eyes.
- () 4. Human cells have a membrane that holds the contents together, which only serves as a sac.
- () 5. Skin cells divide and reproduce quickly, while nerve cells don't reproduce at all.
- () 6. There are two major compartments within the cell membrane, the cytoplasm and the nucleus.
- () 7. The body is composed of many different types of cells, whose structure and function is different.
- () 8. Some cells, especially glandular cells, have as their primary function the production of milk.
- () 9. Related cells joined together are collectively known as a tissue.
- () 10. Connective tissue is the soft, often solid tissue that binds the body's structures together and provides support.