

医学专业用

英语教材

(分析阅读部分)

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73

北京医学院外文教究组编

1978年12月

毛主席语录

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。

China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.

古为今用，洋为中用。

Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China.

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？语言这个东西不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

Why do we need to study language and, what is more, spend much effort on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

编写说明

1. 本册教材供学生学完前一册基本语法和基本词汇约 800 个之后, 进一步在教师指导下掌握阅读医学专业书刊必需的语法知识和常用词汇, 为独立阅读创造条件。

2. 本书共有课文 20 篇, 多为有关基础医学各科科普文章。文字简短, 每课生词 30—40 个。课文中某些难点和重点作了注释。课文仍如前一册一样是教学的中心环节, 词汇和语法教学应密切结合课文进行。课文要求熟读。

3. 本书有针对性地选定阅读必需的语法专题约 20 个, 有的为前一册学过的语法项目扩大和加深, 有的为新增; 配合课文、结合例句进行分析讲解; 并设置大量练习, 加以巩固。例句大都摘自医学书刊。

4. 本书适当地扩大词义注释, 设置较多的构词、辨义、搭配及组句练习, 帮助掌握词汇。鉴于习用词组已成为本阶段学习重点之一, 在每课词汇表后单独列出, 便于学生结合课文中实例掌握。

5. 本册教材计划用 80—100 学时授完, 每课平均用 4—5 学时: 其中 2 学时用于讲授词汇、课文, 1 学时用于讲授语法, 1—2 学时用于复习及练习讲评。课外自学时间不得少于 1:1: 其中预、复习各用 1—2 学时, 做练习用 1—2 学时。

本册教材承天津医学院外文教研组校阅。匆促付印, 漏误恐仍难免, 请读者指出, 以利改进。

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LESSON 1

THE BODY AS A WHOLE

Text: The Body as a Whole

Gr. 词的多义多用。惯用短语

The Body as a Whole

An understanding of the body structure is essential in order to know how the body functions.¹ The various parts and systems of the body are usually described separately, but it must be kept constantly in mind that² these various structures are interrelated and that all work together to maintain the activity of the body as a whole. Each person must eat and assimilate food; he must excrete waste materials; he must grow and he must constantly repair and replace certain cells and tissues; he produces offspring; he reacts and adjusts himself to his environment. Certain systems of the body have become specialized to carry on these functions and only when³ all parts are working in harmony is an individual a healthy organism.

The cell is the basic unit of the structure of the body. A group of similar cells specialized to perform a certain function is a tissue. Later several tissues unite in a definite

pattern to perform a certain function, thus forming organs. A group of organs forms a system.

The skeleton, muscles and joints must be studied in order to know how we move from place to place. A knowledge of the nervous system will help us to understand how the various parts are integrated and how we secure information about our environment. The endocrine glands are needed to correlate and adjust all of the functions into one harmonious whole. The circulatory, digestive and respiratory systems are essential for the digestion of food and the maintenance of life. The urinary system excretes waste materials. The skin is an organ of excretion and protects the surface of the body. Finally, the reproductive organs are necessary to carry on the race.

New Words

understand	(ʌndə'stænd) vt.	了解, 懂
structure	('strʌktʃə) n.	结构
separately	('sepəritli) adv.	分开地, 分别地
constantly	('kɒnstəntli) adv.	恒久地, 时时刻刻地
various	('vɛəriəs)	各种各样的
interrelated	(intəri'leitid) a.	相互联系的
maintain	(men'tein) vt.	维持, 保持, 坚持
assimilate	(ə'simileit) vt.	同化
repair	(ri'pɛə) vt. n.	修复
replace	(ri'pleis) vt.	替换, 更新

offspring	(ˈɒfsprɪŋ) n.	子孙, 后代
react	(riˈækt) vi.	反应
himself	(himˈself) pron.	他自己
specialize	(ˈspeʃəlaɪz) vt. vi.	专门化
harmony	(ˈhɑ:məni) n.	协调, 一致
organism	(ˈɔ:gənɪzm) n.	有机体
basic	(ˈbeɪsɪk) a.	基本的, 基础的
group	(gru:p) n.	群, 组
similar	(ˈsɪmɪlə) a.	同样的, 类似的
several	(ˈsevrəl) a. pron.	几个
definite	(ˈdefɪnɪt) a.	一定的
pattern	(ˈpætən) n.	类型, 式样, 模式
joint	(dʒɔɪnt) n.	关节
information	(ɪnfəˈmeɪʃən) n.	情报, 消息, 知识
endocrine	(ˈendəʊkraɪn) a.	内分泌的
correlate	(ˈkɒrɪleɪt) vt. vi.	相关, 关联
maintenance	(ˈmeɪntɪnəns) n.	维持, 保持
urinary	(ˈjuərɪnəri) a.	泌尿的
reproductive	(ri:prəˈdʌktɪv) a.	生殖的
race	(reɪs) n.	种族; 赛跑

in order to

to keep in mind

as a whole

only when

a group of

to carry on

为了, 以便

把……记在心上

作为一个整体, 总地说来

只有在……的时候才……

一群, 一组

延续, 继续

Notes to the Text

1. How does the body function?

身体是怎样发挥它的功能的?

We know how the body functions.

我们知道身体是怎样发挥它的功能的。

How在第一句中为疑问副词, 引导特殊疑问句, 在第二句中为连接副词, 引导宾语从句。

注意第一句中 how 后面用了助动词 does, 而在第二句中则没有用。类似的句子

Where does he live?

他在那里住?

I don't know where he lives.

我不知道他在那里住。

What did he say?

他说了些什么?

I don't know what he said.

我不知道他说了些什么。

2. It must be kept in mind that……

应当记住……

that 为连接词, 引导主语从句。句首 it 为逻辑主语, 如改成主动结构, 则为

We must keep it in mind that……

it 变成了逻辑宾语。that 引导的从句便成了宾语从句。

举例

We must keep it in mind that work is struggle.

我们必须记住工作就是斗争。

3. Only when all parts are working in harmony is an individual a healthy organism.

只有当所有部分工作协调时，个体才是一个健康的有机体。

only 为强调的副词，用在一句话的开端时常使后面的句子的主语，谓语颠倒(简称倒装句，参阅第十九课语法)如：

Only with the help of a microscope can we count blood cells.

只有借助显微镜我们才能计算血球数。

Only when we are united can we achieve success.

只有我们团结一致，才能获得成功。

Grammar

一、词的多义多用

英语中不少常用词有多种词义，可用于不同词类。现以本课中出现的若干词举例如下：

Do you know the functions of the blood? (名词)

你知道血液的功能吗？

Do you know how the body functions? (动词)

你知道身体是怎样发挥它的功能的吗？

He works in a chemical works. (不及物动词；名词)

他在一个化工厂工作。

Traditional Chinese and Western medicine put together can work wonders. (及物动词)

中西医结合可以创造奇迹。

We must excrete waste materials. (形容词)

我们必须排除废物。

Don't waste your time. (动词)

不要浪费你的时间。

There is a microscope on the table. (介词)

桌上有一架显微镜。


The reproductive organs are necessary to carry on the race. (副词)

生殖系统是延续种族所必需的。

二、惯用短语 (Idiomatic Phrases)

惯用短语又叫成语，具有独特词义，英语中极为丰富。

惯用短语约有如下几种：

 ①. 词组动词 (Phrasal verbs)，即动词后加一副词或介词(加介词的有时另称介词动词)形成新的词义。如：

to carry on 继续 to bring on 带来，诱发

to carry out 执行 to bring about 引起

to depend on 依靠，取决于

to consist of 由……组成

②. 短语介词 (Phrasal Prepositions) 如：

because of 由于

as a result of 由于……的结果

due to 由于

in addition to 除了……之外

③. 介词短语 (Prepositional Phrases)

at first 起初 in addition 此外，还有

for example 例如 of course 当然

from place to place 由一处到另一处，到处

④. 其他短语

a group of 一群(组) a vast amount of 大量的
in order to 为了 so as to 以便
more or less 多多少少, 大约
again and again 一再

Exercises

Ⅰ、朗读下列各词, 说出词意, 标出重音, 划出词根, 观察词尾。

organ	organism
special	specialize
similar	assimilate
relate	correlate
	interrelate
just	adjust
know	knowledge
harmony	harmonious
place	replace
produce	reproductive
maintain	maintenance

Ⅱ、利用 in order to. It must be kept in mind that.....

翻译句子:

1. 为了知道人体结构, 我们学解剖学。
2. 为了保护人民的健康, 我们学医。
3. 必须记住人体所有各部分协调地起作用。
4. 必须记住细胞是人体基本结构单位。

Ⅲ、英译汉, 说出划横线的词的词义和词类。

1. Several tissues unite in a definite pattern to per-

form a certain function.

2. The workers injured in the accident were brought to the hospital.

3. We must carry on the revolution through to the end.

4. Who operated on that patient?

5. Blood transfusions are needed in order to keep the patient alive.

6. There is no need to give the patient needle treatment.

7. All the structures work together to maintain the activity of the body as a whole.

8. One's hair may turn gray as he grows old.

9. Only socialism can save China.

10. Dr. Liu was the only surgeon able to perform such operations.

11. Do you know how we secure information about our environment?

12. We feel secure about our future.

LESSON 2

HOW THE HEART WORKS

Text: How the Heart Works

Gr. 动词的多义多用。联系动词和表语。

How the Heart Works

The heart, which weighs only about 300 grams, performs a vast amount of work during a person's life; moreover, it does not cease its work for even one moment. How does it manage to do¹ such an amount of work that is seemingly beyond its strength? The reason for this lies in the rhythmic motions of its work—in the regular alternation of contraction and relaxation.

The skeletal muscles can also work for a long time without manifesting fatigue if there are alternate contractions of the various groups of muscles. The work of the respiratory muscles serves as a very good example.

If a muscle keeps on contracting unceasingly, fatigue quickly sets in. This explains why it is impossible to stand immovable.²

The heart never stops working; nevertheless, it rests every second. If we consider that the heart contracts 75

times a minute, then each full period of contraction lasts 0.8 of a second. The contraction of the auricles takes up 0.1 of a second of this time, and the contraction of the ventricles—0.3 of a second; the pause lasts 0.4 of a second. Thus the ventricles rest almost twice as much as they work. The auricles rest for a still longer time. The small intervals of rest following each contraction are quite enough to put the heart muscle into a fit³ condition to contract again with the same power.

New Words

vast	(vɑ:st) a.	广泛的, 巨大的
amount	(ə'maunt) n.	量
moreover	(mɔ:'rouvə) ad.	加之, 此外, 而且
cease	(si:s) vt. vi.	停止, 停息
moment	(məumənt) n.	时刻
manage	(mænɪdʒ) vt.	经营, 设法
seemingly	(si:'miŋli) ad.	似乎
beyond	(bi'jɒnd) prep. ad.	在……之外, 超 出
strength	(streŋθ) n.	力量
rhythmic	(riðmik) a.	有节奏的
motion	(məuʃən) n.	运动
regular	('regjulə) a.	有规则的
alternation	(ɔ:ltə'neɪʃən) n.	交替
skeletal	(skelɪtl) a.	骨骼的
relaxation	(ri:læk'seɪʃən) n.	松弛, 舒张

manifest	(ˈmænɪfɛst) vt.	表现出
fatigue	(fəˈti:g) n.	疲劳
unceasingly	(ʌnˈsi:siŋli) ad.	不停息地
explain	(iksˈpleɪn) vt.	解释
impossible	(imˈpɒsəbl) a.	不可能的
immovable	(iˈmu:vəbl) a	不动的, 不可动的
nevertheless	(nevəðəˈles) ad. conj	然而
consider	(kənˈsidə) vt.	考虑
each	(i:tʃ) a. pron.	各(个), 每一
period	(ˈpiəriəd) n.	周期, 时期
auricle	(ˈɔ:rikl) n.	心耳, 心房
pause	(pɔ:z) n. vi.	中止, 暂停
twice	(twais) ad.	两次, 两倍
interval	(ˈintəvəl) n.	间隔, 间歇
enough	(iˈnʌf) a. ad.	足够的(地)
fit	(fit) vt. a.	适合; 适宜的, 健康的
power	(ˈpaʊə) n.	力量



a vast amount of
to lie in
to keep on
to set in
to take up

大量的

在于

继续

来临, 涌来

拿起, 占据, 费(时间), 接

受, 着手, 吸收

come to the fore

Notes to the Text

1. How does it manage to do such an amount of work?

它是怎样得以(设法)做这么多工作的呢?

manage to (do) 设法(做)

We managed to perform the operation in the patient's home.

我们设法在病人家里做了这次手术。

2. to stand immovable.

站着不动。

stand, sit, lie 这类动词之后常可跟形容词或分词说明处于什么状态。

The patient lies motionless in bed.

病人躺在床上^一动也不动。

Ask the patient to stand erect with the arms outstretched.

叫病人立直，两臂平伸。

3. to put the heart muscle into a fit condition to……

使心肌处于适当状态来……

fit 在此作形容词用，等于 suitable, good

We must decide on a fit time and place for the meeting.

我们必须为开会决定一个合适的时间和地点。

Grammar

一、动词的多义多用: