

医用英语 泛读材料选

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医 用 英 语 泛 读 材 料 选

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前 言

本书是为了帮助广大医务人员和医科学生提高阅读能力而编写的泛读材料。全书共五十篇。考虑到现代医学与一般科技的关系日益密切,扩大医务人员和医科学生的阅读面显得越来越重要,故该书选材广泛,题材多样,注意了科学性、知识性和趣味性。书中既有基础医学和临床医学方面的初中级阅读材料,也有名人、科学家轶事,科技新进展。为便于自学,每篇课文后面都附有主要单词表、注释和汉语译文。

书中部分汉语译文经有关专业教研室赵庆夏副教授、荆健英讲师和柴信美讲师审校,在此特致以衷心感谢。

由于编者水平所限,对于书中的缺点和错误,希望读者批评指正。

编者 1985年3月

于河南医科大学

CONTENTS 目录

1. The discovery of penicillin 青霉素的发现..... (1)
2. Dr. Robot 机器人医生..... (5)
3. Newton and his dinner 牛顿和他的用餐..... (7)
4. 98 percent perspiration 百分之九十八的汗水..... (11)
5. Edison 's thinking cap 爱迪生的动脑筋帽子..... (14)
6. The magic ointment 奇妙的药膏 (17)
7. A bag of bones 一袋骨头 (23)
8. They are all robots 它们都是机器人 (28)
9. The first description of bacteria 细菌的最初描述..... (31)
10. Normal body temperature 正常体温 (34)
11. Dialogue 对话..... (38)

12. Dialogue	对话	(42)
13. Conference note	病情记录	(48)
14. Fever	发烧	(53)
15. Organic chemistry	有机化学	(58)
16. Chemistry	化学	(62)
17. Light waves that work miracles	创造奇迹的光波	(70)
18. The coming of electricity	电的产生	(74)
19. Life in the universe	宇宙中的生命	(77)
20. A machine for finding and curing cancer	诊疗癌症的机器	(82)
21. The effects of water	水的作用	(86)
22. The uses of aspirin	阿司匹林的用途	(92)
23. The function of Zinc in man's body	锌在人体的中作用	(98)
24. Patients and doctors	患者与医生	(104)
25. The Earth's atmosphere	地球大气层	(110)
26. Falling leaves in autumn	秋天的落叶	(116)

27. Hope for the physically disabled 残疾人
 的福音..... (121)
28. Genetic engineering (1) 遗传工程 (一)
 (128)
29. Genetic engineering (2) 遗传工程 (二)
 (134)
30. A well-known surgeon---Hua Tuo 著名
 的外科医生——华佗..... (140)
31. The ultimate machine; The electronic
 computer 尽善尽美的机器: 电子计算机..... (150)
32. Energy for the cell 细胞所需要的能量
 (158)
33. Blood typing and transfusions 血型 and
 输血..... (163)
34. Physical exercise and heart disease
 体育锻炼与心脏病..... (170)
35. Man and water 人和水..... (178)
36. Life or death 生和死的鉴别..... (191)
37. Smoke-stopping 戒烟..... (197)
38. Health habits and health 卫生习惯和健康

.....	(199)
39. Healthy eating 有益于健康的饮食.....	(209)
40. Foods and disease 食物和疾病.....	(214)
41. The brain—the most powerful computer in the universe 人脑——宇宙中最强大的 计算机.....	(222)
42. More about cells 再谈谈细胞.....	(231)
43. What are living things made of? 生物是由什么构成的?	(241)
44. The man-made skin 人造皮肤.....	(247)
45. Functions of the skin 皮肤的功能.....	(256)
46. Connective tissue 结缔组织	(265)
47. Muscle tissue 肌肉组织.....	(273)
48. Skeletal muscle 骨骼肌	(278)
49. The body 's defenses against disease 抵抗疾病的机体防御.....	(289)
50. Tumors, benign and malignant 良性和 恶性肿瘤.....	(296)

I. The Discovery of Penicillin

Penicillin was discovered quite ^{偶然} (by accident) ^{chance} in the autumn of 1928. At that time, a bacteriologist, Dr. Alexander Flemming, was ^{寻找} looking for a substance ^{物质} that would kill ^{致命的} deadly bacteria. In order to observe their growth, he had spread on his laboratory desk some plates containing the bacteria. ① One evening he accidentally (failed) to place a cover on one of the plates.

When Flemming arrived the next morning, he saw that the plate had ^{聚集} ~~gathered~~ mold during the night. Around the outside of the uncovered plate the bacteria were still flourishing, while in the area close to the mold there were none. They had somehow disappeared. He transferred the mold, which he named penicillin, ② to a clean plate and let it multiply for two weeks. ③ Then he began to experiment with the penicillin and found it would destroy bacteria in a test tube.

In 1929, Flemming ~~wrote~~ wrote a report of his laboratory experiments and presented it to a medical meeting. But, for ten years, this important discovery was largely ignored by the scientific

world.

In 1938, a team of English scientists came upon Flemming's report in an old medical journal and began to improve and test the drug. In 1941, it was declared safe for use on humans and made available to doctors. Since it was first introduced, it has saved untold thousands of lives.

Words and Expressions

1. by accident (= by chance) 偶然
2. bacteriologist [bæk,tiəri'ɒlədʒist] n. 细菌学家
3. look for 寻找、找求
e. g. we are looking for an assistant. 我们在找一位助手。
4. deadly [dedli] a. 致命的
5. substance ['sʌbstəns] n. 物质
6. contain [kən'tein] vt. 容纳、包含
7. fail to do. 没能够做……, 没有做……
e. g. (1) I failed to see him. He was out.
我没有能见到他, 他出去了。

(2) The car failed to climb the hill.

那辆小车没能爬上山去。

8. place [pleis] v, n 放、置 = put
9. cover ['kʌvə] n. 盖子 vt 盖.
10. flourish. ['flʌrɪʃ] vt 茂盛、兴旺
11. close to 挨近、靠近
12. transfer ['træns'fə:] vt. 转移
13. multiply ['mʌltiplai] vi. 增殖、繁殖
14. present [pri'zent] vt. 赠送、给予 贡献
15. ignore [ig'nɔ:] vt. 忽视
16. come upon = come across (偶然) 遇见 . (偶然) 发现
 e. g. I came upon (across) him by chance one day last week.
 上星期有一天我偶然碰见了他。
17. declare [di'kleə] vt. 宣布
18. untold a. 无数的、不可计量的、无限的

Notes

① containing the bacteria.

是现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 plates.

② which he named penicillin 是非限制性定语从句修饰 mold.

③let it multiply for two weeks. multiply 为动词不定式作宾语补足语。let 后面的宾语补足语如果是动词不定式，“to”省略。

青霉素的发现

青霉素是在1928年偶然发现的。当时，一位细菌学家——亚历山大·弗莱明正寻找一种能够杀死致命细菌的物质。他为了观察细菌的生长，在他的实验台上放了一些盛有细菌的盘子。有一天晚上，他偶而忘记了把一个盘盖盖到一个盘子上。

第二天早晨弗莱明到实验室的时候，他发现这个没盖的盘子上一夜之间长了许多霉菌。在这个盘子的外侧边缘附近细菌仍然长得很旺盛，但在接近霉菌的地方细菌消失了。它们是怎样消失的呢？弗莱明就把他命名为盘尼西林的霉菌放到一个干净盘子里，让它们繁殖两星期。后来，他就开始用这种盘尼西林霉菌在试管里做试验，结果发现它能够消灭细菌。

1929年，弗莱明把它的试验结果写成了论文，并提交到一个医学会议上。但是，这个重要的发现在科学界没有予以重视达十年之久。

直到1938年，几位英国科学家在一本过期的医学杂志上偶然发现了弗莱明的报告，他们就开始加以改进，继续试验这种药物。到1941年，才正式宣布这种药可安全用于人体，可供临床医生使用。从第一次介绍使用这种药物以来，这种药已经救活了无数人的生命。

2. Dr. Robot

You'll see a new doctor at a hospital near London if you go there. He's very clever—but he never speaks and he didn't go to medical school. He can work 24 hours a day and never tire. He's one metre tall and has a face like a TV screen. He has no arms or legs but lots of buttons and switches. He is Dr. Robot.

Doctors often need to ask their patients about their health in the past. But busy doctors can only spend a few minutes with each patient. The robot doctor, however, can ask a patient questions for an hour if necessary. So when the human doctor meets his patient, he already has a lot of helpful information.

Dr. Robot is really quite human. If you answer No to the question "Is your father alive", ① Dr. Robot will reply "I'm sorry to hear that."

There are plans for better robot doctors. ② But they will never take the place of human doctors. They can only help doctors to give their patients better service. ③

Words and Expressions

1. robot ['rəubət] n. 机器人
2. screen [sk ri:n] n. 屏幕, 屏风
3. button [bʌtʌn] n. 钮扣, 按钮
4. switch [switʃ] n. 开关, 电键
5. information [,info:'meiʃən] n. 情报, 消息;
知识
6. human ['hju:mən] a. 人的, 人类的
7. take the place of 代替, 取代
e. g. who will take the place of Mr. Taylor
after he retires?
泰勒先生离职后谁来接替他呢?

Notes

- ① If you answer No to the question "Is your father alive?" "Is your father alive?" 是 question 的同位语, 说明 question 是什么。
- ② for better robot doctors 为介词短语作定语, 修饰 plans.
- ③ ...help doctors to give..., to give... 为动词不定式短语, 作宾语补足语。

机器人医生

如果你到伦敦附近的一家医院去，就能看到一位新医生。他非常聪明，但从来不说话，也不曾进过医科学校。他一天能工作二十四小时，而决不会感到疲劳。他身高一米，面孔象电视机的屏幕。他没有胳膊，也没有腿，却有许多按钮和开关。他就是机器人医生。

医生经常需要询问病人过去的健康情况。但忙碌的医生对每个病人只能问上几分钟。然而，机器人医生必要时可花上一小时询问病人的情况。因此，当医生接诊病人时，他已经有了许多关于病人情况的有用资料。

机器人医生颇有人的感情。如果机器人医生问你“你的父亲还活着吗？”而你的回答是“否定”时，机器人医生就答道：“听了你的回答，我感到难过。”

人们已经制定了设计更先进的机器人医生的计划。但是，机器人医生永远代替不了医生。机器人医生只能帮助医生提高对病人的服务质量。

3. Newton and His Dinner

Isaac Newton (1642—1727), the great British scientist, was often so deep in his thought that he would forget to eat his dinner. ①

One day a friend of his came to dine with him. Dinner was put on the table but Newton did not

come out of his study. His friend sat down and waited for him. After waiting quite a good while, ② he decided that Newton must have been so deep in some new theory that he had forgotten all about his dinner. He therefore began eating the dinner without waiting for Newton and helped himself to the chicken which was on the table.

When he had finished, he thought that he would play a trick on his friend. He put all the chicken bones back on the dish and covered them with the dish cover. Then he quietly left Newton's house. He was quite certain that his trick would work.

Several hours later, Newton came out of his study, feeling very hungry. He saw the table had been set for dinner and sat down at his place. When he lifted the cover and saw the bones of the chicken, he was greatly surprised. He turned, looking at the clock and saw that it was long past his usual time for dinner.

"Well, well, " he said to himself, "I thought I had not yet dined, but I see I am mistaken".

Getting up from the table, he went back to his study and began to work again, thinking that he had eaten his dinner at the usual hour and had forgotten all about it. ③

Words and Expressions

1. be deep in (one's) thought. 深思、陷入沉思
e. g. He's always deep in thought.
2. out of = from
3. study ['stʌdi] n 书房; 学习
4. help one self to sth 自用(食物)等
e. g. (1) Help yourself to the fruit. 请随便吃水果.
(2) He got up and helped himself to more coffee.
他站起身给自己又倒了点咖啡。
5. play a trick on... (= joke) 捉弄(开玩笑)
e. g. They played a trick on me. 他们跟我开了一个玩笑。
6. finish ['finiʃ] vt. 完成, 完毕

Notes

- ① so ... that... 引导结果状语从句, “so” 表示如此的意思, 其后面跟形容词或副词, 说明其达到“如此”的程度, 便产生什么样的结果。

e. g. 1) I was so tired that I could hardly keep my eyes open.

我疲倦得连眼都睁不开了。

2) He spoke so rapidly that we could not

clearly understand him.

他说的太快，我们听不清他说的是什么。

②After waiting for quite a good while, 是前置词短语，作时间状语，意为“等了很长时间以后”。

③Getting up all about it.

a. Getting up from the table. 为现在分词短语，作状语，意为：从桌旁站起来。

b. that.....all about it 为宾语从句，是现在分词 thinking 要求的。

牛顿和他的用餐

英国的一位伟大的科学家—艾萨克·牛顿（1642—1727）经常深思问题，以致于常常忘掉吃饭。

有一天，他的一个朋友来同他一起吃饭。饭已经端到了餐桌上，但牛顿还没有从书房出来。他的朋友就坐下来等着他。等了很长时间不见牛顿出来，他断定牛顿一定是思考什么新的理论，而忘记了吃饭。因此，他就不再等牛顿，自己开始吃饭，吃了餐桌上放的鸡子。

他吃完饭后，想给他的朋友开个玩笑。他把所有的鸡骨头放在盘子里，而后又用盘盖把盘子盖好。然后，他就悄悄地离开了牛顿的房间。他确信，这个玩笑一定会成功。

几个小时过后，牛顿从书房里出来，感觉非常饿。他看到餐桌上的饭菜已经放好，就坐到自己的座位上。当他把盘盖掀开的时候，看到盘子里有许多鸡骨头，不禁大吃一惊。他回头看了一下钟，知道这时离他通常的吃饭时间已经