

王 佩 侠 编

医学英语难句剖析

• 人 民 卫 生 出 版 社 •

医学英语难句剖析

王 佩 侠 编

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

医学英语难句剖析

王佩侠 编

人民卫生出版社出版

(北京市崇文区天坛西里10号)

金堂县印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

787×1092毫米32开本 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ 印张 220千字

1982年8月第1版第1次印刷

1984年9月第1版第2次印刷

印数: 44,601—60,600

统一书号: 14048·3984 定价: 1.00元

前 言

本书是为医学院校的学生、专业教师和医师复习巩固已有的英语词汇和语法知识，进一步提高阅读医学书刊的能力而编写的。同时也可作为医务人员自修英语的参考教材。

本书共收二百多个例句，根据医学英语书刊中常见的语法现象和惯用语由浅入深地排列，每例都附有词汇注释、语法注释和参考译文三部分。对语法结构及惯用法都作详细分析并举例说明，帮助读者正确理解句子的意思，并提供必要的翻译知识。

由于本人专业知识缺乏，语言水平有限，在内容安排上以及注释与译文中一定有不妥甚至有错误之处，恳切希望读者批评指正。

王 佩 侠

上海第二医学院外语教研室

1980. 6. 15.

[1] Nursing in a well-ventilated room reduces the chance of secondary respiratory infection, and the prompt treatment of bacterial complications is all that is required.

A. 词汇注释: ① nurse [nə:s] *v.* 护理 *n.* 护士
② well-ventilated [wel'ventileitid] *a.* 通风良好的
③ reduce [ri'dju:s] *v.* 减少, 降低 ④ chance [tʃɑ:ns]
n. 机会 ⑤ secondary ['sekəndəri] *a.* 继发 (性) 的
⑥ respiratory [ris'pairətəri] *a.* 呼吸的 ⑦ prompt
[prɒmpt] *a.* 及时的, 迅速的, 即刻的 ⑧ treatment
['tri:tment] *n.* 治疗 ⑨ bacterial [bæk'tiəriəl] *a.*
细菌的 ⑩ complication [kəmpli'keifən] *n.* 并发症
⑪ require [ri'kwaɪə] *v.* 需要, 要求

B. 语法注释: ① 动名词 nursing 加介词短语 in a well-ventilated room 构成动名词短语, 在句中作主语。例如: Putting prevention first is an important principle in our medical and health work. (预防为主是医疗卫生工作中的一个重要原则)。putting prevention first 是动名词短语, 在句中作主语。② reduces 是谓语。chance 是宾语。③ all 是代词, 在句中作表语。④ that is required 是由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 all。⑤ all that is required = the only thing that is required. 可译作“唯一需要做的事情。例如: This is all (that) I have. (我仅有这个。) All (that) I can say is this. (我所能说的就是这些。)

C. 参考译文: 在通风良好的房间里护理病人, 可减少继发性呼吸道感染的可能性。及时治疗细菌性并发症是唯一需要做的事情。

[2] Breathing consists of two processes, taking in air that ordinarily contains about twenty per cent of oxygen, and giving out air that usually contains about sixteen per cent of oxygen.

A. 词汇注释: ① breathe [bri:ð] *v.* 呼吸 ② consist of..., 由...组成, 由...构成 ③ process ['prouses] *n.* 过程 ④ take in 吸入 ⑤ air [eə] *n.* 空气 ⑥ ordinarily ['ɔ:dinərəli] *ad.* 通常 ⑦ contain [kən'tein] *v.* 含有 ⑧ per cent [pə'sent] *n.* 百分之..., 可写作% ⑨ oxygen ['ɒksidʒən] *n.* 氧 ⑩ give out 呼出

B. 语法注释: ① breathing 是动名词, 在句中作主语。consists of 是动词词组, 作谓语。processes 是宾语。② taking in air 和 giving out air 是动名词短语, 在句中作同位语, 同位于 two processes。例如: His habit, getting up early in the morning, remains unchanged, (他早晨早起的习惯仍然不变。) getting up early in the morning 是动名词短语, 作同位语, 同位于 his habit。③ that ordinarily contains about twenty per cent of oxygen 和 that usually contains about sixteen per cent of oxygen 是二个由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句, 分别修饰前面的名词 air。about 是副词, 作状语, 作“大约”解。

C. 参考译文: 呼吸由两个过程组成: 吸入通常含有大约百分之二十的氧的空气和呼出通常含有大约百分之十六的氧的空气。

[3] Before being utilized by the body, all proteins must be broken down in the process of digestion to

amino acids. The various proteins are made up of different amino acids, and the body requires some of each of these for tissue growth.

A. 词汇注释: ① utilize ['ju:tilaiz] *v.* 利用 ② protein ['prouti:n] *n.* 蛋白质 ③ break down 分解 ④ in the process of 在...的过程中 ⑤ digestion [di'dgestʃən] *n.* 消化 ⑥ amino ['æminou, ə'mi:nou] *a.* 氨基的 ⑦ acid ['æsid] *n.* 酸 ⑧ various ['vɛəriəs] *a.* 各种各样的 ⑨ be made up of 由...组成的 ⑩ tissue ['tisju:] *n.* 组织 ⑪ growth [grouθ] *n.* 生长

B. 语法注释: ① being utilized 是动名词 utilizing 的被动形式, being utilized by the body 是动名词短语, 在句中作介词 before 的宾语。② before being utilized by the body 是介词短语, 作时间状语, 修饰谓语 must be broken down。③ must be broken down 是 must break down 的被动语态 ④ in the process of digestion 和 to amino-acids 都是介词短语, 作状语, 修饰谓语 must be broken down。注意这里的介词 to (或 into) 作“成”或“为”解。⑤ 在 some of each of these 中, these 是代词, 指前面的名词 amino acids。

C. 参考译文: 在被人体利用之前, 所有的蛋白质都必须在消化过程中被分解成氨基酸。各种蛋白质都是由不同的氨基酸组成的。人体对每一种氨基酸都需要一些, 以供组织生长。

[4] Basal metabolism can be estimated when a person is placed in a state of complete rest, by meas-

uring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide exchanged during breathing under certain standard conditions.

A. 词汇注释: ① basal ['beɪsl] *a.* 基础的 ② metabolism [me'tæbəlizəm] *n.* 新陈代谢, 代谢作用 ③ estimate ['estimeɪt] *v.* 估计 ④ place [pleɪs] *v.* 放置, 安置 ⑤ in a state of 处于...状态 ⑥ complete [kəm'pli:t] *a.* 完全的 ⑦ rest [rest] *n.* 静止, 休息 ⑧ measure ['meɪʒə] *v.* 测量, 量 ⑨ amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* 数量, 量 ⑩ carbon dioxide ['kɑ:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd] *n.* 二氧化碳 ⑪ exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* 交换 ⑫ during ['dʒuəriŋ] *prep.* 在...期间 ⑬ certain ['sɜ:tn] *a.* 某, 某种 ⑭ standard ['stændəd] *a.* 标准的 ⑮ condition [kən'dɪʃən] *n.* 状况, 情况

B. 语法注释: ① basal metabolism 是句中的主语, can be estimated (can estimate 的被动语态) 是句中的谓语。② when a person is placed in a state of complete rest 是由连接副词 when 引导的时间状语从句, 主语是 a person, 谓语是 is placed (place 的被动语态), in a state of complete rest 是状语, 修饰 is placed。③ by measuring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide 是由介词 by 和动名词短语 measuring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide 构成的介词短语, 作状语, 修饰 can be estimated。"by + 动名词" 作状语常表示方式, 作 "借着..."、"靠..."、"由..." 或 "通过..." 解。例如: The loss of heat can also be regulated by adjusting the flow of blood through the skin. (散热也能通过调整流到皮肤的血流量来

调节。) ④ *exchanged during breathing* 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 *the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide*。⑤ 介词短语 *under certain standard conditions* 是动名词 *measuring* 的状语。⑥ *breathing under certain standard conditions* 是动名词短语, 作介词 *during* 的宾语。

C. 参考译文: 当一个人处于完全静止状态时, 基础代谢可以通过在某些标准情况下测量呼吸时氧气和二氧化碳的交换量来估计。

[5] Thus the subjecting of all contaminated materials to boiling water for a few minutes kills all but the spore-bearing organisms.

A. 词汇注释: ① *thus* [ðʌs] *ad.* 因而 ② *subject* [səb-'dʒekt] *v.* 使受到, 使遭遇 ③ *contaminate* [kən'tæmi-neit] *v.* 污染 ④ *material* [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 材料, 原料 ⑤ *boil* [bɔil] *v.* 煮沸 ⑥ *few* [fju:] *a.* 少数的, 不多的 ⑦ *minute* ['minit] *n.* 分, 分钟 ⑧ *kill* [kil] *v.* 杀死 ⑨ *all but...*, 除了...以外的全部 ⑩ *spore* [spɔ:] *n.* 芽胞, 孢子 ⑪ *spore-bearing* 产生孢子的 ⑫ *organism* ['ɔ:ɡənizəm] *n.* 有机体, 生物体, 细菌

B. 语法注释: ① *subjecting* 是名词化动名词, 在句中作主语。名词化动名词的形式和动名词相同, 但用法不同, 名词化动名词只用作名词, 其前须用冠词, 其后不可跟直接宾语。例如: *Brushing teeth everyday is a good habit.* (每天刷牙是个良好的习惯。) *brushing* 是动名词。 *The brushing of teeth should be done daily.* (应当每天刷牙。) *brushing* 是名词化动名词。② *kills* 是谓语, *all* 是代词。作宾语。

but the spore-bearing organisms 是介词短语，作定语，修饰 all。all but the spore-bearing organisms 可译作“除了芽胞菌以外的所有的细菌。”

C. 参考译文：因此，将一切污染物放在沸水中煮几分钟，可以把除芽胞菌以外的所有的细菌杀死。

[6] The signs and symptoms enumerated above are really those of an acute circulatory failure, which is the result of a decreased effective volume of circulating blood. This decreased volume is accompanied by decreased filling of the great veins, diminished return of blood to the right side of the heart, and, in consequence, decreased cardiac output and a fall in blood pressure.

A. 词汇注释：① sign [sain] *n.* 征，病征 ② symptom ['sɪmptəm] *n.* 症状 ③ enumerate [ɪ'nju:məreɪt] *v.* 列举 ④ really ['riəli] *ad.* 实在，真正地 ⑤ acute [ə'kju:t] *a.* 急性的 ⑥ circulatory ['sə:kjuleɪtəri] *a.* 循环的 ⑦ failure ['feɪljə] *n.* 衰竭，失败 ⑧ result [rɪ'salt] *n.* 结果 ⑨ decrease [di:'kri:s] *v.* 减少 ⑩ effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *a.* 有效的 ⑪ volume ['vɒlju(:)m] *n.* 容量 ⑫ circulate ['sə:kjuleɪt] *v.* 循环 ⑬ accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 伴随 ⑭ filling ['fɪlɪŋ] *n.* 充填，充盈 ⑮ vein [veɪn] *n.* 静脉 ⑯ diminish [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ] *v.* 减少，缩减 ⑰ return [rɪ'tə:n] *n.* 返回 ⑱ consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 结果 ⑲ cardiac ['kɑ:diæk] *a.* 心脏的 ⑳ output ['aʊtput] *n.* 输出量，产量 ㉑ fall

[fɔ:l] *n.* 下降 ② pressure ['preʃə] *n.* 压力

B. 语法注释: ① enumerated above 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰主语 the signs and symptoms. 例如: Waste products eliminated through the kidneys are carried away in water in the form of urine. (由肾脏排泄的废物随水以尿的形式排出。) eliminated through the kidneys 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 waste products. ② those(that 的复数形式) 是代词, 指 the signs and symptoms. ③ which is the result of a decreased effective volume of circulating blood, 是一个由关系代词 which 引导的定语从句, 修饰 an acute circulatory failure. 在这定语从句里 which 又充当主语. decreased 是过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 volume. circulating 是现在分词, 作定语, 修饰 blood. ④ filling, return, cardiac output 和 a fall 都是介词 by 的宾语, 相当于四个并列的介词短语, 在句中作状语, 修饰 is accompanied.

C. 参考译文: 以上列举的体征和症状实在是急性循环衰竭的体征和症状。这是有效循环血量减少的结果。这种容量减少伴有静脉充盈减少, 回到右心的血液缩减, 结果心脏输出量减少, 血压下降。

[7] If we look at the skin of a person who is hot and perspiring, tiny drops of moisture will be seen glistening at the mouths of the pores.

A. 词汇注释: ① skin [skin] *n.* 皮肤 ② perspire [pə'spaɪə] *v.* 排汗, 出汗 ③ tiny ['taɪni] *a.* 微小的, 极小的 ④ drop [drɒp] *n.* 滴, 水滴 ⑤ moisture ['moɪs-

tʃə] *n.* 湿气, 水分 ⑥ glisten ['glɪsn] *v.* 闪耀 ⑦ pore [pɔ:] *n.* 孔

B. 语法注释: ① If we look at the skin of a person who is hot and perspiring, 是由从属连接词 if 引导的条件状语从句。在从句里还有一个由关系代词 who 引导的定语从句 who is hot and perspiring, 修饰 person。who 在定语从句中又充当主语。② tiny drops of moisture 是主句中的主语。will be seen (will see 的被动语态) 是谓语。③ glistening at the mouths of the pores 是现在分词短语, 作主语补足语。例如: She was seen taking the patient's temperature. taking the patient's temperature 是现在分词短语, 作主语补足语。如将谓语动词改为主动语态, 则主语补足语变成了宾语补足语。例如: We saw her taking the patient's temperature.

C. 参考译文: 如果我们观察一个热得出汗的人的皮肤, 就会看到微小的水滴在毛孔口闪闪发光。

[8] The lymph nodes, therefore, must be looked upon as important elements of defence against the invasion of the blood by bacteria and other injurious agents travelling by the lymphatic paths. They constitute a second defense line, the leucocytes at the actual site of infection, usually bearing the first shock of attack.

A. 词汇注释: ① lymph [limf] *n.* 淋巴 ② node [nɒd] *n.* 结节 ③ look upon (或 on) sb. (或 sth.) as..., 把某人或某事看作是... ④ defence [dɪ'fens] *n.* 防

御, 防卫 ⑤ invasion [in'veiʒən] *n.* 入侵, 侵犯 ⑥ injurious [in'dʒuəriəs] *a.* 有害的 ⑦ agent ['eidʒənt] *n.* 因子, 物, 剂 ⑧ travel ['trævl] *v.* 游走, 移动, 旅行 ⑨ lymphatic [lim'fætik] *a.* 淋巴的 ⑩ path [pɑ:θ] *n.* 路, 小道 ⑪ defense [di'fens] *n.* 防御, 防卫 ⑫ line [lain] *n.* 线, 路线 ⑬ leucocyte ['lju:kousait] *n.* 白细胞, 白血球 ⑭ actual ['æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的 ⑮ site [sait] *n.* 部位, 地点, 场所 ⑯ infection [in'fek-ʃən] *n.* 感染 ⑰ bear [beə] *v.* 承受 ⑱ shock [ʃɒk] *n.* 冲击, 休克 ⑲ attack [ə'tæk] *n.* 攻击

B. 语法注释: ① lymph nodes 是主语, must be looked upon (must look upon 的被动语态) 是谓语。important elements of defence 是由介词 as 引导的主语补足语。against the invasion of the blood by bacteria and other injurious agents 是介词短语, 作定语, 修饰 defence。② travelling by the lymphatic paths 是现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 other injurious agents。③ the leucocytes...usually bearing the first shock of attack, 是前面带有主语 leucocytes 的独立现在分词短语, 作状语, 表示伴随行为或补充说明。例如: The patient was in a bad state, his temperature being over 40°C, and his pulse being weak and rapid. (病人情况很坏, 体温在 40°C 以上, 脉搏虚弱而急速。) being over 40°C 和 being weak and rapid 是两个并列的分别带有自己的主语 his temperature 和 his pulse 的独立分词短语。

C. 参考译文: 因此, 必须把淋巴结看作是防止细菌和借淋巴管道游走的其他有害因子侵入血液的重要因素。淋巴结

构成第二道防线,而就在感染部位的白血球通常是首当其冲。

[9] During the examination respiration should be uninterrupted, the respiratory rate and rhythm and the degree of the chest expansion being kept under observation.

A. 词汇注释: ① examination [igzæmi'neifən] *n.* 检查
② uninterrupted [ʌnintə'raptid] *a.* 不间断的, 连续的
③ rate [reit] *n.* 率, 比率 ④ rhythm ['riðəm] *n.* 节律
⑤ degree [di'gri:] *n.* 程度, 度。⑥ chest [tʃest] *n.* 胸腔, 胸
⑦ keep [ki:p] (kept, kept) *v.* 使(人或物)保持在(某一状态)
⑧ expansion [iks'pænfən] *n.* 扩张
⑨ observation [əbzə(:)'veifən] *n.* 观察

B. 语法注释: ① uninterrupted 是形容词, 作表语。
② during the examination 是介词短语, 作状语, 修饰 should be uninterrupted。③ being kept under observation (keeping...under observation 的被动形式)是现在分词短语, 前面带有三个并列的主语, the respiratory rate, (respiratory) rhythm 和 the degree of the chest expansion 一起构成独立分词短语, 表示伴随情况或补充说明。

C. 参考译文: 在检查期间呼吸应保持连续不断, 以便观察呼吸速度和节律以及胸部扩张的程度。

[10] Due to the deposit left by evaporating perspiration, the collection of oily, sebaceous material and adhering dirt, it is necessary to clean the skin regularly.

A. 词汇注释: ① due to 由于 ② deposit [di'pɒzɪt] *n.* 堆积, 沉积物 ③ leave [li:v] (left, left) *v.* 留下 ④ evaporate [i'væpəreɪt] *v.* 蒸发 ⑤ perspiration [pə:s-pə'reɪʃən] *n.* 汗 ⑥ collection [kə'lekʃən] *n.* 聚集 ⑦ oily ['ɔɪli] *a.* 油状的 ⑧ sebaceous [si'beɪʃəs] *a.* 皮脂的 ⑨ material [mə'tɪəriəl] *n.* 物质 ⑩ adhere [əd'hɪə] *v.* 粘着, 粘附 ⑪ dirt [dɜ:t] *n.* 污垢 ⑫ necessary ['nesɪsəri] *a.* 必要的, 必需的 ⑬ clean [kli:n] *v.* 清洁 ⑭ regularly ['regjʊləli] *ad.* 经常地, 定期地

B. 语法注释: ① due to 作介词用, 后面有三个并列的宾语 deposit, collection 和 dirt。这三个宾语分别由过去分词短语 left by evaporating perspiration, 介词短语 of oily, sebaceous material 和现在分词 adhering 修饰。② it is necessary to clean the skin regularly 是主句。it 是形式主语。真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to clean the skin regularly。此句也可写成 To clean the skin regularly is necessary。

C. 参考译文: 由于汗蒸发留下的沉积物, 油状皮脂物质的聚集和粘着的污垢, 经常清洁皮肤是必要的。

[11] In order to cure a person of a disease and to be able to safeguard a healthy person against diseases, it is necessary to know the structure of the organism and the processes going on in it.

A. 词汇注释: ① cure [kjʊə] *v.* 治愈, 治疗 ② be able to (动词不定式) 能, 能够, 会 ③ healthy ['helθi] *a.* 健康的 ④ safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d] *v.* 保护 (与 against

连用，保护…免受…) ⑤ structure ['strʌktʃə] *n.* 结构
⑥ organism ['ɔ:ɡənɪzəm] *n.* 有机体，生物体 ⑦ process
['prəʊses, 美 'prɒses] *n.* 过程，变化过程 ⑧ go on 发
生，进行

B. 语法注释：① to cure a person of a disease 和 to be able to safeguard a healthy person against..., 是两个并列的不定式短语，前面带有 in order, 作状语，表示目的。动词不定式短语作目的状语时，前面可加 in order 以加强语气。“in order + 动词不定式”作“为了…”解。例如：We started early in order to arrive before dark. (为了天黑前到达，我们很早就出发了。) We are working hard in order to build socialism in China. (我们正为着在中国建设社会主义而努力工作。) ② it is necessary to know the structure of the organism and the processes going on in it 是主句。it 是形式主语。真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to know the structure of the organism and the processes going on in it. ③ going on in it, 是现在分词短语，作定语，修饰 processes。in it 中的 it 是代词，代替 organism。

C. 参考译文：为了治愈一个人的疾病，并能够保护健康人不患病，有必要了解机体的结构和在机体内发生的变化过程。

[12] Reactions of the organism may also be brought about through the medium of the fluids of the body, that is, by humoral means. However, the rapid and varied responses of the organism to changes in the environment cannot be provided for in this way. To bring about these and all other reactions requires

the absolute participation of the nervous system.

A. 词汇注释: ① reaction [ri'ækʃən] *n.* 反应 ② bring about 引起, 产生 ③ medium ['mi:djəm] *n.* 媒介物, 媒质 ④ humoral ['hju:mərəl] *a.* 体液的 ⑤ means [mi:ns] *n.* 方法, 手段 ⑥ however [hau'evə] *ad.* 不过, 可是 ⑦ varied ['væriəd] *a.* 多变化的, 各种各样的 ⑧ response [ris'pɒns] *n.* 反应 ⑨ environment [in'vaiəəmənt] *n.* 外界, 环境 ⑩ provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* 提供; provide...for...为...提供... ⑪ absolute ['æbsəlju:t] *a.* 绝对的 ⑫ participation [pɑ:tisi'peɪʃən] *n.* 参与, 参加 ⑬ nervous ['nə:vəs] *a.* 神经的 ⑭ system ['sɪstɪm] *n.* 系统

B. 语法注释: ① may be brought about (may bring about 的被动语态) 在句中作谓语。② that is 是插入语 (常略作 i. e.) 作“那就是”、“即”、“也就是说”解。③ by humoral means 是 through the medium of the fluids of the body 的同位语。④ varied 是形容词, 作定语, 修饰 responses。⑤ to changes in the environment 是介词短语, 作定语, 修饰 responses。⑥ to bring about these and all other reactions, 是动词不定式短语, 作主语。

C. 参考译文: 机体的反应也可通过体液为媒介而引起, 也就是借体液引起。不过, 这种方式不能使机体对环境变化作出迅速和多变的反应。要引起这些反应和所有其他的反应就绝对需要神经系统参与了。

[13] On admission the patient had little pain and refused operation steadfastly. At first the surgeon