

# 英汉对照 英语医学科普文选

张惠良 周文芝 编

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## 前 言

本书收集了医学科普短文二十三篇。文章短小精悍，内容通俗易懂，语言生动，文字朴素，可供已有初步英语基础的读者提高阅读能力之用。

书中的全部文章选自一九八三年九月至一九八四年四月的美国之音科技报道。每篇文章根据录音整理成文，标题为编者所加，附有注释、检查理解的思考题以及参考译文。全部文章配有美国播音员的录音(共两盒磁带，另外发行。需购买磁带者，可与人民卫生出版社服务公司联系邮购)，为需要提高英语听力的同志提供方便。

本书中不少文章报道了国外最新医学动态，这有利于开阔视野，更新知识。我们希望此书不仅对医务工作者有所帮助，对喜欢涉猎医学科普知识的读者也有裨益。

在本书编写过程中，我们得到了很多同志，特别是北京地质学院吴荣祥副教授审阅了全稿，给了我们许多帮助，我们在此表示衷心感谢。由于编者水平有限，书中缺点和错误在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

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## 1. A New Drug Against Malaria

American government scientists say they have successfully tested a new drug that fights the disease malaria<sup>1</sup>. The researchers said the new medicine effectively cured the most deadly<sup>2</sup> kind of malaria in tests on twenty-two persons in the United States. They now plan tests involving<sup>3</sup> a much larger number of malaria patients in Thailand<sup>4</sup>.

Malaria is one of the world's most serious health problems. It affects millions of<sup>5</sup> persons in Central and South America, Africa, and South and East Asia. About one million children in Africa die of<sup>6</sup> malaria each year.

The experimental drug tested in the United States<sup>7</sup> is called simply WR 180. It was tested against falciparum malaria<sup>8</sup>, the most deadly kind of the disease. The experiments were done at the Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Doctors said the medicine killed falciparum malaria parasites<sup>9</sup> in tests on mice<sup>10</sup> and monkeys. They reported the same success in their tests on humans<sup>11</sup>.

The head of the research team Thomas Cosgriff said twenty-two persons were given small amounts of<sup>12</sup> the falciparum parasite. Each patient then received the

同所

medicine two times, about twelve hours apart<sup>13</sup>. Dr. Cosgriff said each of the malaria patients was cured. Researchers examined each of the patients for eight weeks to make sure<sup>14</sup> all parasites were killed, and that the disease did not return<sup>15</sup>. Falciparum malaria develops rapidly and can cure quickly. Dr. Cosgriff said the new drug probably would not be as effective against less dangerous malaria infections that develop slowly over many years<sup>16</sup>.

(VOA 1983, 9, 6)

### Notes

1. ...they have successfully tested a new drug that fights the disease malaria.  
……他们对一种能医治疟疾的新药进行了成功的试验。  
1) they...malaria 是宾语从句，前面省略了连接词 that。  
2) that fights the disease malaria 是定语从句，修饰前面的名词 a new drug, that 在定语从句中作主语。
2. deadly ['dedli] a. 致命的
3. involve [in'volv] v. 包含，含有；使卷入
4. They now plan tests involving a much larger number of malaria patients in Thailand.  
他们现在打算在泰国对一批数量大得多的病人进行试验。  
1) involving...Thailand 是现在分词短语，作定语，



修饰前面的名词 tests。

2) Thailand [ˈtaɪlənd] *n.* 泰国

5. millions of: 数以百万计的

6. die of: 死于……

7. tested in the United States 是过去分词，作定语，修饰前面的名词 the experimental drug。

8. falciparum malaria [fælˈsɪpərəm məˈlɛəriə]: 恶性疟疾，镰状疟原虫疟疾（最严重型疟疾，由镰状疟原虫引起，常致死）

9. parasite [ˈpærəsait] *n.* 寄生虫

10. mouse [maʊs] (pl. mice) *n.* 小鼠

11. human [ˈhjuː mən] *n.* & *a.* 人(的)

12. small amounts of: 少量的……

13. Each patient then received the medicine two times, about twelve hours apart.

然后，每个病人时间间隔十二小时，接受两次药物治疗。

14. make sure: 查明，弄确实；使确定

15. to make sure all parasites were killed, and that the disease did not return

动词不定式短语 to make sure 作目的状语，其后面有两个宾语从句。第一个宾语从句是 all parasites were killed (省略了 that)，第二个宾语从句是 that the disease did not return。

16. ...the new drug probably would not be as effective against less dangerous malaria infections that develop slowly over many years.

……对于历经多年发病缓慢的不太危险的疟疾，这种新药的疗效可能要差一些。

- 1) that develop slowly over many years 是定语从句，修饰前面的 less dangerous malaria infections。
- 2) not as effective: 不如那样有效
- 3) 这句的后面省去了与之进行比较的那部分，实际上  
not be as effective against...over many years=  
not be as effective against...over many years as  
against falciparum malaria infections

### Comprehension

1. How many children in Africa die of malaria each year?
2. What kind of malaria was the new drug tested against?
3. On how many persons did the new drug effectively cure the most deadly kind of malaria in tests?
4. How were the experiments done?
5. Why can falciparum malaria cure quickly?
6. Why wouldn't the new drug probably be as effective against less dangerous malaria infections?

## 一、治疗疟疾的新药

美国政府的科学家说，他们对一种能医治疟疾的新药进行了成功的试验。参加研究的人员说，根据他们在美国对二十二个人所作的试验，这种新药能有效地医治使人致命的那种疟疾。他们现在打算在泰国对一批数目相当大的疟疾病人进行试验。

疟疾是世界上对健康危害最大的疾病之一，它使中美、南美、非洲、南亚和东亚等地区的千百万人受害，而死于疟疾的非洲儿童每年约有一百万。*die of. it was*

在美国试验的这种药简称 WR 180。这种药对使人致命的疟疾——恶性疟疾进行了临床试验，此项试验是在马里兰州迪特里克堡的传染病医学研究所里做的。医生们说，在他们对小鼠和猴子所做的试验中，这种药杀死了恶性疟疾的疟原虫。他们还报道说，对人进行的试验，也同样取得了成功。

研究小组组长托马斯·科斯格里夫说，他们先让二十二个人感染到少量的恶性疟原虫，然后每个病人时间间隔十二小时接受两次药物治疗，结果病人全部治愈。研究人员对病人观察了八个星期，确认疟原虫已全部杀死，疟疾不再复发。恶性疟疾发作快、治好也快。科斯格里夫说，对于历经多年发病缓慢的不太危险的疟疾，这种新药的疗效可能要差一些。

(美国之音，1983，9，6)

## 2. Transplanting Cortex Tissue

American scientists say they have successfully transplanted<sup>1</sup> brain tissue<sup>2</sup> in laboratory animals. The scientists said the operations greatly improved the learning ability<sup>3</sup> of laboratory rats<sup>4</sup> that had suffered brain damage. They also said the operations have expanded<sup>5</sup> their understanding of the brain and nerve damage. And they believe the technique<sup>5</sup> may lead someday<sup>7</sup> to<sup>8</sup> similar operations to treat human brain damage. The research was done by scientists from Clark University in Worcester, Massachusettes<sup>9</sup> and from Beth Israel Hospital in Boston<sup>10</sup>. The report appeared in the publication "Science".

The scientists experimented with rats that had damaged part of the brain called the cortex.<sup>11</sup> The damaged tissue controls the animals' ability to learn ~~to do tasks~~<sup>12</sup>. The scientists transplanted healthy cortex tissue from fetal<sup>13</sup> rats into these disabled<sup>14</sup> animals. Then, four days later, they tested the animals' ability to learn a simple task. Normally, the researchers said, a healthy rat can learn the task in about two and one half days. The animals with untreated brain damage<sup>15</sup> took about seventeen or eighteen days<sup>16</sup>. But the rats with cortex transplants took just eight and one half

days. The scientists said they believe the improvement would continue, possibly for the rest<sup>17</sup> of the animals' life<sup>18</sup>.

(VOA 1983, 9, 6)

### Notes

1. transplant [træns'plɑ:nt] *v.* 移植
2. tissue ['tisju:] *n.* 组织
3. ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 能力
4. rat [ræt] *n.* 大鼠
5. expand [iks'pænd] *v.* 扩大; 发展
6. technique [tek'ni:k] *n.* 技术, 技巧
7. someday ['sʌmdeɪ] *ad.* 有朝一日, 将来有一天
8. lead to: 导致
9. Massachusetts [ˌmæ səʹtʃu:sɪts] *n.* 马萨诸塞 (美国州名)
10. Boston ['bɒstən] *n.* 波士顿 (美国城市)
11. The scientists experimented with rats that had damaged part of the brain called the cortex.  
科学家们用脑皮层局部受到损伤的老鼠来做实验。
  - 1) cortex ['kɔ:teks] *n.* 皮质, 皮层
  - 2) that...the cortex 是定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 rats.
12. to learn to do tasks 是动词不定式短语, 作定语, 修饰前面的名词 ability.  
task [tɑ:sk] *n.* 任务; 工作; 作业
13. fetal ['fi:təl] *a.* 胎儿的

14. disabled [dis'eibld] *a.* 残废的
15. the animals with untreated brain damage  
脑损伤未经治疗的动物
  - 1) with untreated brain damage 是一个介词短语，  
作定语，修饰 the animals.
  - 2) untreated 是过去分词，作定语，修饰 brain dam-  
age。
  - 3) damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *n.* 损害，毁坏；破坏
16. ...took about seventeen or eighteen days  
……大约需要十七天到十八天  
此句中 take 的意思是“花费、需要(多少时间)”。
17. the rest: 剩余部分
18. the rest of the animals' life 这些动物的余生

### Comprehension

1. Have American scientists successfully transplanted brain tissue in animals?
2. What was the result of the operations?
3. Do American scientists believe the technique may lead someday to similar operations to treat human brain damage?
4. What did scientists experiment with?
5. How did they do the experiment?
6. What showed the improvement of the animals' learning ability?

## 二、脑皮层组织移植

美国科学家说，他们已成功地给实验室动物作了脑组织移植手术。科学家们说，脑受到损伤的实验室大鼠经过手术后，它们的学习能力大大提高。他们还说，通过这些手术使他们对于脑和神经损伤有了进一步的了解。他们认为，现在有了这种技术，将来就有可能为人脑损伤做类似的手术。这项研究成果是马萨诸塞州伍斯特的克拉克大学和波士顿的贝斯·以色列医院的科学家们取得的。有关报道发表在“科学”杂志上。

科学家用脑皮层局部受到损伤的大鼠来做实验，受损伤的组织是控制大鼠学会做各种活动的能力的。科学家们将完好的胎鼠脑皮层组织移植到脑皮层受损伤的大鼠身上。相隔四天之后，他们测试了这些大鼠学会一项简单活动的的能力。研究人员说，一只健康的大鼠学会这项活动一般需要大约两天半的时间，脑损伤未经治疗的大鼠大约需要十七到十八天，但做过脑皮层移植手术的大鼠只需八天半。这些科学家认为，这些大鼠的能力今后可能还会继续提高。

(美国之音，1983，9，6)

### 3. Hair—Violence

An American scientist says he has found a link between violence<sup>1</sup> and the amounts of some chemicals<sup>2</sup> in a person's hair. He said his discovery might lead to ways to control a person's violent acts by correcting the chemical imbalances<sup>3</sup>. The scientist is William Walsh of the Argonne National Laboratory in Naper-ville, Illinois<sup>4</sup>. Mr Walsh has studied the hair chemistry<sup>5</sup> of extremely violent persons. He has found that almost all violent persons have unusual amounts of metal<sup>6</sup> substances<sup>7</sup> in their hair.

Mr Walsh said that the extremely violent persons he tested<sup>8</sup> can be divided into two groups. The first group includes what he calls psychotic<sup>9</sup> criminals<sup>10</sup>. These persons are normal most of their lives<sup>11</sup>. But they suffer from periods of extreme violence that they can not seem to control<sup>12</sup>. Mr Walsh said he found that these persons had larger than normal amounts of copper<sup>13</sup> in their hair. They had low amounts of zinc<sup>14</sup> and sodium<sup>15</sup>.

The second group Mr Walsh calls sociopaths<sup>16</sup>. These are persons who continually carry out<sup>17</sup> violent crimes<sup>18</sup>. He found their hair had small amounts of copper, large amounts of zinc and medium<sup>19</sup> amounts



of sodium. Mr Walsh said the chemical imbalances were found in violent persons of all races<sup>20</sup> and social groups. But none of the non-violent persons in the study had the imbalance. The scientist said that the chemical imbalance could tell doctors what persons might have problems with violence. He said it might be possible to correct the problem before any crime is committed<sup>21</sup>.

(VOA 1983, 9, 6)

### Notes

1. violence [ˈvaɪələns] *n.* 暴力
2. chemical [ˈkemɪkəl] *n.* 化学物质 *a.* 化学的
3. He said his discovery might lead to ways to control a person's violent acts by correcting the chemical imbalances.  
他说他的发现有可能使今后研究出控制暴力行为的方法, 这可以通过校正化学物质的不平衡得到实现。  
1) to control ... imbalance 是动词不定式短语, 作定语, 修饰前面的名词 ways。  
2) by prep. [表示方法、手段] 用, 靠, 通过  
3) imbalance [ɪmˈbæləns] *n.* 不平衡, 不均衡
4. Illinois [ˌɪliˈnɔɪ, ˌɪliˈnɔɪz] *n.* 伊利诺斯(美国州名)
5. chemistry [ˈkemɪstri] *n.* 物质的组成和化学性质
6. metal [ˈmetl] *n.* 金属
7. substance [ˈsʌbstəns] *n.* 物质
8. he tested 是定语从句(前面省略了关系代词 whom 或