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# 医学英语

MEDICAL ENGLISH

中 级

军事医学科学出版社

# 医学英语

(中级)

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## 内容简介

本书以国家和军队医务工作者专业外语考试有关规定为依据编写而成,共80课,100万字,分中、高级两册。每册各40课,每课设课文、课文注释和练习三个部分。全书共有词汇(不含练习词汇)5068个,其中医学词汇1316个,短语1152条,基本涵盖了英语考试大纲所要求掌握的常用词汇。课文选材新,专业覆盖面广,既体现了医学基础知识和英语语言基础的普遍性,又兼顾了医、药、护、技等不同医学专业的特殊性,可读性较强。

\* \* \*

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## 医学英语

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## 序

语言是人类交流的工具。现代社会由于科学技术高度发达,国与国之间的联系越来越紧密,人与人之间的交往越来越频繁,世界正在变成一个“地球村”。熟练掌握和运用外语,是现代人的素质和标志,是广大科技人员把握学科前沿、涉猎最新知识、扩大学术交流、提高学术水平的重要手段。国家和军队制定的各系列专业技术资格评审条件,对外语都有明确要求:申报中级资格人员一般应具备二小时内翻译本专业外文资料 3 000 字符的能力;申报高级资格人员一般应具备二小时内翻译本专业外文资料 5 000 字符的能力。

据权威的《美国医学索引》统计,在全世界每年发表的医学论文中,用英文撰写的约占 70%—80%,居各语种之首。由此可见,医学英语是卫生技术干部必修的重要课程之一。公共英语和医学英语既有联系又有区别,公共英语是医学英语的基础,医学英语在词汇、术语、语法、语体等方面有其自身的特点。因此,这就要求广大医务工作者在打牢公共英语语言基础的同时,还要注重学习医学英语词汇,熟悉医学英语术语,研究医学英语的规律,掌握这一语言工具,及时获取最新医学信息。

为了帮助卫生技术干部学习和掌握医学英语并顺利通过有关外语考试,军队部分医学英语专家编写了这套《医学英语》。全书绝大部分课文选编自近期出版的原版英语医学文献,内容新鲜实用,

时代感强。尤其是富有知识性、趣味性的医学科普文章,即体现了医学基础知识和英语语言基础的普遍性,又兼顾了医、药、护、技等不同专业的特殊性,是一本水平较高的医学英语教材。

我愿向全军医务工作者推荐此书,希望她能帮助大家学好用好医学英语,提高学术技术水平,更好地为全军广大官兵和人民群众服务。

总后勤部部长助理兼卫生部长

一九九七年十二月二十日于北京

## 编写说明

为了适应广大医务工作者学习专业外语并参加外语考试的需要,我们以国家和军队的有关规定为依据,参考了国内外大量有关资料,编写了这套《医学英语》。

全书约 100 万字,分中、高级两册,每册各 40 课;每课设课文、课文注释和练习三个部分。全书共有词汇(不含练习词汇)5 068 个,其中医学词汇 1 316 个,短语 1 152 条,基本涵盖了英语考试大纲所要求掌握的常用词汇。中级分册词汇 3 251 个(含医学词汇 814 个),短语和词组 547 条;高级分册词汇 3 469 个(含医学词汇 996 个),短语和词组 619 条。各册词汇总表和练习参考答案均附在书后,以供读者查阅、自学和自测。

课文主要选编自《现代医学》、《柳叶刀》、《新英格兰医学杂志》、《星期日泰晤士报》等近期出版的原版医学英语文献和报刊。考虑到医、药、护、技各专业间的差异,我们以医学科普文章为主,力求较好地适应各医学专业读者的需求。课文注释主要对文中语法难点和长难句进行分析,旨在帮助读者排除语言障碍,引导读者迅速掌握篇章大意,提高阅读能力。练习主要设多选题、阅读理解和完形填空三种形式,除可供读者熟悉考试题型外,更主要的是可以通过大量的语言实践,逐渐培养读者的语言应用能力。

本书在编写过程中,得到总部有关业务部门的亲切关怀和指导,得到济南军区后勤部、政治部干部部、后勤部卫生部、济南医学

高等专科学校的大力支持,总后勤部部长助理兼卫生部长陆增祺将军亲自为本书写了序言,全军医学院校外语教学研究会会长、第四军医大学外语教研室主任惠如镛教授、第二军医大学外语教研室愈枝丰教授、第四军医大学外语教研室葛广纯教授审阅了全书,济南军区医学科技信息研究中心和济南医高专图书馆提供了大量资料,在此一并致以谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有错误或不妥之处,恳请专家和读者教正,以便再版时修改。

编 者

一九九七年十一月十六日于济南

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## LESSON ONE (THE FIRST LESSON)

### TEXT

#### Welcome to Our Academy

Comrades, you are now medical students studying to be doctors. We would like to offer you our warm welcome and hope you will enjoy your life here.<sup>1</sup>

You are about to start a three-year medical training program.<sup>2</sup> In the first year you will take general basic courses, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and English.<sup>3</sup> The next two years will be devoted to the study of basic medical sciences, such as anatomy, physiology, pathology, internal medicine, surgery and so on.<sup>4</sup> Of course, you are required to go to a teaching hospital for clinical practice in the last term.<sup>5</sup>

In addition, you should study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought during the three years. You will have physical education, too. Only in this way can you be trained to be qualified doctors able to serve the people well.<sup>6</sup>

Probably you have already seen our campus. We are now in the main teaching building which is four storeys high. On the top storey there is a language laboratory and you will have your English classes there. In front of the building is our playground. The white building on the left is our library with a large collection of books and magazines. Our central laboratory where you will do scientific experiments is over there. On the southeast corner there is a beautiful dining hall. It is for you students only. Not far from the dining hall there are several new buildings. They are your dormitories.

Well, that big building is our auditorium, to the south of which is our newly built swimming pool. You can learn to swim when summer comes. In the west part of our campus there is a big flower garden. There grow all kinds of flowers. Our academy is really a good place. I am sure you will like it soon.

That's all what I want to say. Wish you work hard, study well and keep fit.

### NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. We would like to offer you our warm welcome and hope you will enjoy your life here.  
我们向你们表示热烈的欢迎,并希望你们喜爱这里的生活。  
1) would like to do sth. = be willing to do sth. 愿意干某事

I would like to go together with you but I have no time tomorrow.

我很愿意和你一起去,但我明天没有时间。

2) ... and hope you will enjoy your life here.

hope 既可以跟从句作宾语,也可以跟不定式作宾语。如:

I hope that I can become a qualified doctor.

I hope to become a qualified doctor.

2. You are about to start a three-year medical training program.

你们将开始为期三年的医学训练。

to be about to do... (按计划)即将于……

We are about to have an English examination.

3. In the first year you will take general basic courses, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and English.

第一学年你们将学习一般基础课,象数学,物理,化学和英语。

句中 such as 引出同位语,对前面的复数名词所指的内容加以列举,使之具体化,可译为“如”、“象”、“例如”等。

Vegetables such as tomato, potato, spinage and so on are helpful to our health.

诸如西红柿、土豆、菠菜等蔬菜有助于我们的身体健康。

4. The next two years will be devoted to the study of basic medical sciences, such as anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, internal medicine, surgery and so on.

随后两年将用于攻读医学基础课程,如解剖学、生理学、病理学、药理学、内科学和外科学等。

句中 to be devoted to 原意为“贡献给……”,这里可解作“致力于”或“用于”。如:

Most of my spare time has been devoted to my English study.

我的大部分空余时间都用于英语学习了。

5. Of course, you are required to go to a teaching hospital for clinical practice in the last term.

当然,最后一学期你们还要到教学医院进行临床实习。

to be required to do sth. = to be asked to do sth. 被要求干某事

We are required by our teacher to recite the text.

老师要求我们(我们被老师要求)背诵课文。

6. Only in this way can you be trained to be qualified doctors able to serve the people well.

只有这样你们才能被训练成为能很好地为人们服务的合格医生。

1) 副词 only 用于句首可以引起倒装句。在倒装句中,动词放在主语前面。

2) to be able to do sth. 意为 can do sth., 但前者可用以表示 can 所不能表示的未来或完成的概念。如:

We shall be able to finish the work next week.

我们可以在下周完成这项工作。

## EXERCISES

### I. Multiple Choice

1. She is studying medical science now, but she \_\_\_ a lawyer.  
A. was used to be    B. was    C. had been    D. used to be
2. It is true that \_\_\_ drinking is bad for the health.  
A. enough    B. sufficient    C. excessive    D. extreme
3. An object is said \_\_\_ if its temperature is much higher than that of our bodies.  
A. to be hot    B. as being hot    C. hot    D. as hot
4. Dr. Bethune, a great international fighter, worked very hard \_\_\_ his work.  
A. in    B. at    C. on    D. during
5. You will feel better after you \_\_\_ a while.  
A. have rested    B. would rest    C. rested    D. had rested
6. Nurses seldom have \_\_\_ occasion of using this expensive medical machinery.  
A. a little    B. few    C. any    D. some
7. Having been exposed \_\_\_ the sunshine for about three hours, she began to feel her skin burning.  
A. of    B. under    C. by    D. to
8. Tom has become a famous doctor, \_\_\_ made his mother very delighted.  
A. which    B. that    C. who    D. what
9. So badly \_\_\_ in the accident that he had to stay in the hospital for a few weeks.  
A. did he injure    B. he did injure    C. was he injured    D. he was injured
10. The head nurse asked that it \_\_\_ done right away.  
A. is    B. be    C. shall be    D. must be

### II. Reading Comprehension

We all know that doctors are concerned with the health of people from conception to the grave. They have routine check-ups on people at regular intervals to see that they stay healthy, and they treat sick people to restore them to health. If a person feels sick, he may visit a doctor, or, if he is too ill to do that, then the doctor may come to see him. The doctor will examine the patient, looking for any visible symptoms of disease and checking heart and lungs with his stethoscope. From all this information the doctor will arrive at a decision as to the exact nature of the patient's ailment. Once the doctor

has established a diagnosis, he is in a position to predict the course of the illness and set about the treatment.

Doctors have many other jobs to do apart from curing people of illness. They work on research programmes to develop new methods of treatment and also write and lecture to the general public so that they will understand the important problems of public health. And most important of all, a doctor will have to build up a strict sense of responsibility and should always be patient and sympathetic to his patients.

1. According to the passage, doctors are concerned with the health of a person \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in his childhood
  - B. from childhood to adulthood
  - C. all his life
  - D. when he is ill
2. If a person is too ill to see a doctor, the doctor may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. listen to his complaints by telephone
  - B. send for the patient
  - C. make an appointment with him by phone
  - D. pay him a visit immediately
3. Before arriving at a decision as to the nature of the disease, a doctor usually \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. searches for external and internal signs
  - B. pays the patient a visit who is seriously ill
  - C. delivers routine check-ups
  - D. checks heart and lungs with a medical apparatus
4. Which of the following is NOT a doctor's job?
  - A. Write and lecture to the general public.
  - B. Understand the important problems of public health.
  - C. Carry out medical researches.
  - D. Deal with illness.
5. According to the author, it is of top importance for a doctor to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cure a disease for the sake of curing it
  - B. deliver regular physical examinations
  - C. develop new methods of treatment
  - D. show deep concerns for his patients

## II. Cloze

We are now medical students. We shall receive a 1 medical training in the Jinan Medical College, PLA. In the first year we shall take four general basic courses; physics, mathematics, chemistry and English. We are going to 2 the next two

years to such basic medical sciences 3 anatomy, surgery and so on. In the last term we shall go to our teaching hospital for 4 practice. 5 the direction of our teachers we shall learn there how to diagnose and how to treat cases. The most important of all, we shall learn how to 6 the patients.

After graduation we shall be doctors of 7 specialities. Some of us will serve 8 eye doctors or ENT (ear, nose, throat) doctors. No matter 9 speciality we may take, our duty is to serve the patients wholeheartedly. We are going to devote all our lives to medical 10.

- |                  |               |                |                |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. three year | B. three-year | C. three-years | D. three years |
| 2. A. devote     | B. take       | C. cost        | D. spend       |
| 3. A. of         | B. as         | C. about       | D. on          |
| 4. A. clinical   | B. clinic     | C. theoretical | D. theory      |
| 5. A. On         | B. For        | C. In          | D. Under       |
| 6. A. approach   | B. diagnose   | C. cure        | D. examine     |
| 7. A. other      | B. many       | C. various     | D. one         |
| 8. A. for        | B. as         | C. to          | D. be          |
| 9. A. how        | B. when       | C. what        | D. where       |
| 10. A. trade     | B. profession | C. position    | D. duty        |

*Nothing is hard much. I would  
if you draw to scale at night.*

## LESSON TWO (THE SECOND LESSON)

### TEXT

#### Cells, the Basic Units of Life

We all know that cells are the basic units of life, just as the atoms are the basic units of all things. It is therefore necessary to understand how they are formed and how they carry on their activities.<sup>1</sup>

Low down in the scale of life we find that there are simple animals consisting of one cell.<sup>2</sup> It is quite interesting that these one-cell animals carry on complex biological functions. Under the microscope we can observe how the ameba, a typical one-cell animal, performs these functions.

Higher in the scale of life we find that animals consist of a great number of cells. The human being may be described as a multicellular animal consisting of an enormous number of cells.<sup>3</sup>

One of the characteristics of these is that different organs of the human body are composed of varied cells. Nevertheless, under the microscope it can be noted that certain features are common to all the cells. We can see that there is protoplasm and a nucleus in each of the cells. Protoplasm is a general term for living substance. It has an outer covering — the cell membrane.

Recent research has proved that the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) in the cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell, exclusive of the nucleus) plays a significant role in the development and heredity of animals.<sup>4</sup> It has been also discovered that the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in the cell nucleus plays an induction role in the development and heredity of distantly related animals.<sup>5</sup>

Many theories in cytogenetics have been formulated on the relationship between the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm. In general, the opinion of most scientists is that the cytoplasm is controlled by the cell nucleus which is the principal factor in controlling cell differentiation, development and hereditary characteristics. Many experiments prove that nucleic acid also plays an induction role in the development and heredity of distantly related animals of different classes. This discovery is likely to be of great significance in breeding new strains of animals.<sup>6</sup>



## NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. It is therefore necessary to understand how they are formed and how they carry on their activities.

因此,有必要弄清它们是怎样构成和如何进行生命活动的。

1) to understand how they are formed and how they... 为不定式短语,是句中的真正主语。由两个 how 引导的从句均为不定式 to understand 的宾语。

2) to carry on = to conduct 从事;进行

2. Low down in the scale of life we find that there are simple animals consisting of only one cell.

在非常低等的生物中,我们发现有些简单生物仅由一个细胞组成。

1) Low down in the scale of life = in the low-down scale of life 在非常低等的生物中

2) to consist of = to be composed of / to be made up of 由……组成

The 106th Hospital consists of more than ten departments. = The 106th Hospital is composed of more than ten departments.

一〇六医院由十多个科室组成。

3. The human being may be described as a multicellular animal consisting of an enormous number of cells.

人类可以被说成是由大量细胞组成的多细胞动物。

1) as a multicellular animal 是主语补足语。

2) a number of 若干,许多

a great number of = a large number of / an enormous number of 大量的

4. Recent research has proved that the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) in the cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell, exclusive of the nucleus) plays a significant role in the development and heredity of animals.

最新研究业已证实,细胞质(细胞核除外的细胞原生质)中的信使核糖核酸在动物的发育和遗传方面起着重要的作用。

to play a role in = to play a part in 在……中起作用

5. It has been also discovered that the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in the cell nucleus plays an induction role in the development and heredity of distantly related animals.

人们还发现细胞核中的脱氧核糖核酸在远亲动物的发育和遗传中起诱导作用。

1) It has been discovered (人们)已经发现

2) that the deoxyribonucleic acid... 为主语从句,句首 it 为形式主语。

6. This discovery is likely to be of great significance in breeding new strains of animals. 这一发现似乎对繁殖新的动物品种有着重要意义。

to be of great significance = to be very significant 非常重要