

# 医学基础英语

(下 册)

谢 大 任 主 编  
梁 梦 非 编 写

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

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## 1. I AM A DOCTOR

I am a doctor. I work at the First Hospital<sup>1</sup>. Work at the hospital usually begins at eight o'clock<sup>2</sup> in the morning. The nurses who work at night begin to take the patients' temperature about 7 a.m.<sup>3</sup> They write it down<sup>4</sup> in the temperature charts<sup>5</sup>. They give medicine to the patients and carry out<sup>6</sup> other prescriptions of the doctors. The doctors come at 9 a.m. and begin to examine the patients. They serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly.

### 词 汇

work [wɜ:k] <i>n.</i> 工作, 业务	down [daʊn] <i>ad.</i> 向下
usually [ˈju:ʒuəli] <i>ad.</i> 通常	chart [tʃɑ:t] <i>n.</i> 图表

### 注 释

1. the First Hospital 第一医院。这里 “the First Hospital” 作为专有名词，故除冠词 the 外每个词的第一个字母须用大写体。
2. at eight o'clock 在八点钟。“o'clock” 是 “of the clock” 的缩写。注意：说在什么时刻，须用 “at”，不用 “on”。
3. a. m. = ante meridiem (L) [ˈænti məˈrɪdiəm] 午前 (=before noon 略写为 a. m. 或 A. M.)。about 7

- a. m. 大约上午七时。
4. write down 写下来,记下来。
  5. temperature chart 体温记录表。
  6. carry out 执行,贯彻。

## 练 习

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does a doctor work?
2. When does work at the hospital begin?
3. What should a nurse do?
4. When do the doctors come to examine the patients?
5. How do the doctors serve the workers, peasants and soldiers?

### II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他们是医师。
2. 他们不是在这医院里工作。
3. 护士们在什么时候开始量病人体的体温?
4. 医师来的时候我将告诉他关于病人的情况。
5. 在检查病人的医师是她的兄弟。

### III. Give the plural of the following nouns:

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. cavity  | 7. knife  |
| 2. child   | 8. desk   |
| 3. apple   | 9. ray    |
| 4. country | 10. house |
| 5. potato  | 11. brush |
| 6. watch   | 12. man   |

13. photo

14. soldier

15. mouse

16. shelf

17. glass

18. fruit

19. piece

20. Sunday

IV. Tell the case of each noun in the text.

## 2. BODY CELLS

Cells are the tiny units which make up all the various parts of the human body<sup>1</sup>. Each cell is itself a living thing<sup>2</sup>. There are many different sorts of<sup>3</sup> cells which go into<sup>4</sup> the make-up of our bodies, but all these cells have much in common<sup>5</sup>. They all consist of<sup>6</sup> an outer skin which is filled with a fluid<sup>7</sup>. The fluid is called protoplasm and in it we usually find a structure which is known as<sup>8</sup> the nucleus of the cell. This nucleus is the most<sup>9</sup> important part of the cell. If it dies the whole<sup>10</sup> cell dies. A cell takes in<sup>11</sup> nourishment from the blood and the fluids that surround it. By digesting this nourishment it lives and grows.

### 词 汇

cell [sel] *n.* 细胞

tiny ['taini] *a.* 很小的

unit ['ju:nit] *n.* 单位

various ['væəriəs] *a.* 不同

的, 种种的

human ['hju:mən] *a.* 人的

itself [it'self] *pro.* 它自己,

它本身 (it 的强意)



living ['lɪvɪŋ] *a.* 活着的,  
有生命的  
sort [sɔ:t] *n.* 种类  
make-up ['meɪkʌp] *n.* 组  
织,构造  
common ['kɒmən] *n.* 共同  
consist [kən'sɪst] *v.* 由…组  
成  
outer ['aʊtə] *a.* 外面的  
fluid ['fluɪd] *n.* 液体  
protoplasm ['prəʊtəplæzəm]  
*n.* 原生质(原浆)  
find [faɪnd] *v.* 发见

structure ['strʌktʃə] *n.* 构  
造,组织  
known [naʊn] (know 的过  
去分词)  
nucleus (L) ['nju:klɪəs] *n.*  
(*pl.* nuclei) 核  
die [daɪ] *v.* 死  
whole [həʊl] *a.* 完全的  
nourishment ['nʌrɪʃmənt]  
*n.* 营养  
surround [sə'raʊnd] *v.* 围  
绕  
digest [dɪ'dʒest] *v.* 消化

## 注 释

1. the human body 人体。
2. a living thing 一个活的东西。
3. different sorts of 种种的。
4. go into 参与。
5. have much in common 有许多共同点。
6. consist of 由…组成。注意:“consist”和“of”连用。
7. is filled with a fluid 充满一种液体的。
8. is known as 叫做。
9. “most”是“many”或“much”的最高级。
10. the whole 全体的。“whole”作“完全的”解,如前面加“the”作“全体的”解。
11. take in 收进(摄取)。

## 练 习

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are cells?
2. Of what does a cell consist?
3. What do we usually find in protoplasm?
4. What does a cell do?
5. By what does a cell live and grow?

### II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 人体的各部分由许多细胞组成。
2. 细胞是很小的东西。
3. 细胞内有核。
4. 细胞消化血液带给它的营养。
5. 构成人体各部分的单位叫做细胞。

### III. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ cell. \_\_\_\_\_ cell has \_\_\_\_\_ outer skin. \_\_\_\_\_ outer skin is filled with \_\_\_\_\_ fluid. \_\_\_\_\_ fluid is called \_\_\_\_\_ protoplasm.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ most important part of \_\_\_\_\_ cell is \_\_\_\_\_ structure which is known as \_\_\_\_\_ nucleus of \_\_\_\_\_ cell.
3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ sister and \_\_\_\_\_ brother. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ nurse and my brother is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor came into the ward. He was \_\_\_\_\_ ward doctor. He came to \_\_\_\_\_ ward every day and examined \_\_\_\_\_ patients in

- \_\_\_\_\_ ward.
5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ good medicine for fever. Take \_\_\_\_\_ medicine three times \_\_\_\_\_ day: in \_\_\_\_\_ morning, at \_\_\_\_\_ noon and in \_\_\_\_\_ evening.

### 3. MUSCLES AND TENDONS

The bones of the skeleton are mostly covered with red flesh or muscle. There are many muscles in the body. Each of them has the ability to contract. Most of<sup>1</sup> the muscles can be controlled voluntarily, as in the movements of the arm. One has no control over<sup>2</sup> certain others as, for instance<sup>3</sup>, the muscles of the heart.

Most muscles are attached to<sup>4</sup> bones at each end, either directly or<sup>5</sup> by means of<sup>6</sup> strong white cords or bands called tendons. Thus when a muscle contracts, since it is fastened to two bones, it pulls these together and produces movement.

#### 词 汇

tendon ['tendən] *n.* 腱  
bone [bəʊn] *n.* 骨  
skeleton ['skelɪtən] *n.* 骨骼  
mostly ['məʊstli] *ad.* 多半  
cover ['kʌvə] *v.* 覆盖

flesh [fleʃ] *n.* 肉  
ability [ə'bɪləti] *n.* 能力  
contract [kən'trækt] *v.* 收缩  
control [kən'trəʊl] *n., v.* 控制

制  
voluntarily ['vɒləntərɪli] *ad.*  
自动地, 随意地  
movement ['mu:vmənt] *n.*  
运动  
instance ['ɪnstəns] *n.* 例  
attach [ə'tætʃ] *v.* 附上, 附着  
means [mi:nz] *n. pl.* 方法  
cord [kɔ:ld] *n.* 带, 索

call [kɔ:l] *v.* 称为..., 叫做  
thus [ðʌs] *ad.* 这样  
since [sɪns] *conj.* 既是, 因为  
fasten ['fɑ:sn] *v.* 把...结在一起, 一同  
together [tə'geðə] *ad.*  
produce [prə'dju:s] *v.* 产生

### 注 释

1. most of 大多数。
2. has no control over 不能控制, 无控制力。
3. for instance 例如。
4. be attached to 附着。
5. either...or... 或...或...。
6. by means of 用, 以。

### 练 习

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What covers the bones of the skeleton?
2. What can the muscle do?
3. Can we control all the muscles of our body?
4. How are muscles attached to bones?
5. How are our movements produced?

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 身体里有许多骨头吗?
2. 骨骼由许多的骨组成。
3. 我们能够控制手臂的运动。
4. 肌腱附着在骨头上。
5. 肌肉收缩时产生身体的运动。

III. Analyse the following sentences:

1. My sister is a nurse.
2. We begin to work at eight o'clock.
3. You must take your temperature three times a day.
4. There are five patients in the ward.
5. Since the muscles have the ability to contract, they pull the bones together and produce movements.

## 4. THE BLOOD

The blood is a red, sticky fluid that circulates through the arteries, capillaries and veins. It has a peculiar, faint odor and a salty taste, and varies in colour<sup>1</sup> from a bright scarlet to a bluish red<sup>2</sup>.

The blood is composed chiefly of<sup>3</sup>:

(a) The Fluid Part or Plasma, also called Serum<sup>4</sup>—this is a clear yellow fluid that carries the food and also the red and white cells. The serum also carries waste materials<sup>5</sup> to the organs of excretion<sup>6</sup>.

(b) The Red Cells<sup>7</sup> or Corpuscles—These can be seen only under a high powered microscope<sup>8</sup>. They give the red colour to the blood and serve as<sup>9</sup> oxygen carriers.

(c) The White Cells<sup>10</sup> or Corpuscles—These are also very small but much less numerous than the red cells. They form one of the body's chief protections against infection.

## 词 汇

sticky ['stiki] *a.* 粘性的  
circulate ['sə:kjuleit] *v.* 循  
环

artery ['ɑ:təri] *n.* 动脉  
capillary [kə'piləri] *a., n.*  
毛细管

vein [vein] *n.* 静脉  
peculiar [pi'kju:ljə] *a.* 独  
特的

faint [feint] *a.* 轻微的  
odor ['oudə] *n.* (臭或香的)  
气味

salty ['sɔ:lti] *a.* 有盐味的  
vary ['veəri] *v.* 变化  
colour ['kʌlə] *n.* 色  
scarlet ['skɑ:lit] *n.* 深红色  
bluish ['blu:ɪʃ] *a.* 带青色  
的

compose [kəm'pouz] *v.* 组  
成, 构成

chiefly ['tʃi:fli] *ad.* 主要  
plasma (G) ['plæzmə] *n.*  
(血)浆, 原生质

serum (L.) ['siərəm] *n.*  
(*pl.* sera 或 serums) 血  
清

yellow ['jələu] *a.* 黄色的  
waste [weist] *a.* 废物的  
material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 材  
料

organ ['ɔ:gən] *n.* (生物的)  
器官

excretion [eks'kri:ʃən] *n.*  
排泄

corpuscle ['kɔ:pəsl] *n.* 小  
体, 细胞

under [ˈʌndə] *prep.* 在…

下面

high [hai] *a.* 高的

powered [ˈpaʊəd] *a.* 力的

microscope [ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp]

*n.* 显微镜

serve [sə:v] *v.* 有用

oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən] *n.* 氧

carrier [ˈkæriə] *n.* 带…者

small [smɔ:l] *a.* 小的

numerous [ˈnju:mərəs] *a.*

许多的

chief [tʃi:f] *a.* 主要的

protection [prəˈtekʃən] *n.*

保护

against [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* 抗,

防

infection [ɪnˈfekʃən] *n.* 感

染

## 注 释

1. vary in colour 有各样的颜色。
2. from a bright scarlet to a bluish red 从鲜明的深红色到带青的红色。
3. be composed of 由…组成。
4. “the Fluid Part or Plasma also called Serum” 是一个标题，所以主要单词都用大写体开始。
5. waste material 废物。
6. organs of excretion 排泄器官。
7. red cell=red corpuscle 红血球。
8. under a high powered microscope 在高倍的显微镜下。
9. serve as 用作。
10. white cell=white corpuscle 白血球。

## 练 习

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the blood?
2. Of what is the blood composed?
3. What does serum do?
4. What do the red corpuscles do?
5. What do the white corpuscles do?

### II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 血液有一种特殊的气味吗?
2. 动脉、静脉和毛细血管都是身体里的血管。
3. 血液的液体部分叫做血清。
4. 血球只有在显微镜下面才能被看到, 因为它们是很小的东西。
5. 白血球比红血球大; 白血球是血液里最大的血球。

### III. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:

- |             |              |           |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. high     | 5. strong    | 9. bad    |
| 2. numerous | 6. fine      | 10. early |
| 3. tiny     | 7. big       |           |
| 4. good     | 8. important |           |

## 5. THE SPLEEN

The spleen is a highly vascular, bean-shaped lymph gland. It is situated directly beneath the diaphragm<sup>1</sup>,



behind and to the left of the stomach. It consists of a pulpy mass of tissue throughout which<sup>2</sup> masses of lymphoid tissue are scattered.

The spleen appears to play a special part in the regulation of the blood volume and of the blood composition, and it is also of primary importance<sup>3</sup> in the destruction of the red corpuscles. It is not, however, essential to life<sup>4</sup>, and the processes of red cell destruction can be carried out in its absence<sup>5</sup> by the rest of the reticulo-endothelial system.

Another function of the spleen appears to be the formation of lymphocytes.

## 词 汇

spleen [spli:n] <i>n.</i> 脾	beneath [bi'ni:θ] <i>prep.</i> 在 ...之下
highly [ˈhaili] <i>ad.</i> 很, 非 常	diaphragm [ˈdaɪəfræm] <i>n.</i> 膈
vascular [ˈvæskjulə] <i>a.</i> 血 管的	behind [bi'haind] <i>prep.</i> 在 后
bean-shaped [ˈbi:nʃeɪpt] <i>a.</i> 豆形的	pulpy [ˈpʌlpi] <i>a.</i> 果肉的, 柔软的
lymph [limf] <i>n.</i> 淋巴	mass [mæs] <i>n.</i> 块
gland [glænd] <i>n.</i> 腺	throughout [θru:'aʊt] <i>prep.</i> 全...
situated [ˈsitʃueɪtɪd] <i>a.</i> 位 于, 在	lymphoid [ˈlimfɔɪd] <i>a.</i> 淋 巴样的
directly [di'rektli] <i>ad.</i> 直 接	