

大学专业英语系列教材


医学英语 视听说

II

主编 卢凤香 黄一瑜 秦明照



ENGLISH

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大学专业英语系列教材

医学英语视听说 II

Medical English II

Listening, Speaking and Critical Thinking

主编 卢凤香 黄一瑜 秦明照

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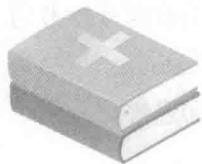
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P 前言

reface

《医学英语视听说》旨在培养医学生具有较好的医学英语表达能力，特别是听与说的能力，使他们在今后的医学专业工作和交往中能够进行有效的信息交流，进而增强其医学专业素养，更好地满足社会对高素质医学人才的需求。本教材由《医学英语视听说I》和《医学英语视听说II》两册书组成，I侧重于基础类医学英语，II侧重于临床类医学英语。

《医学英语视听说II》适合于进入临床阶段学习、掌握一定临床医学知识的医学生。本教材选用较新的原版影音材料，力图通过影像、声音等手段加强对医学生的语言刺激，并结合多种提高听说能力的任务，激发医学生学习医学英语知识的兴趣，进而实现提高医学生专业英语表达能力的目标。

本教材有以下五大特色：

一、话题覆盖面广

从呼吸系统、消化系统、循环系统、血液、免疫系统、泌尿系统、生殖系统到健康的生活方式、急救和心理健康共10个主题单元。这些主题都是医学生进入临床阶段学习必不可少的内容。

二、内涵丰富，形式多样

此书适合课堂教学，也适合学生自学。每个单元设置五大类别，每个类别下提供音/视频文件，每个单元有5~6个音/视频可供选择，教师可根据学生的兴趣选择性使用其中的材料和话题。通过影像、声音等多媒体手段，为学生创造了一个真实的语言环境。

三、人文氛围浓厚

医学谈论的话题似乎总是围绕疾病，给人一种冰冷的感觉，但此书提供了一种不同的感受。每单元的起始处有与单元主题一致原汁原味的英文名人名言，有Introductory



Remarks点明每章的主旨，每个音/视频都有可供思考的话题、话题表述时所需的词汇以及参考答案。可以说，每个音/视频涵盖的不仅仅是医学知识，更包括了能引发深度思考的论点。此外，每单元的第五部分都设为名人与医学，最终部分是Further Thinking，目的是扩展医学生的思维，鼓励他们进一步思考、探索，进而提高问题分析和思辨能力。

四、音/视频内容新颖、前瞻

本书采用较新的原版音/视频材料，具备医学知识的真实性和时效性，所选材料将医学知识与趣味性融为一体，为医学生呈现出一场场原汁原味的视听享受，让教师爱教、学生爱学。

五、任务形式多样

本书每个单元都设计了丰富的任务形式，包括填充信息、判断对错、单项选择、排序、简答、思考。这些任务形式既满足了学生锻炼听力的需要，又有助于引发学生的思考，激发学生进一步学习、探索的兴趣。

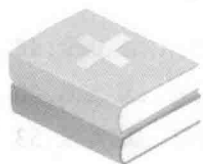
本教材由首都医科大学卢凤香、黄一瑜以及首都医科大学附属同仁医院秦明照主编。编写过程中承蒙外籍教师Manfred Hall先生为所有音/视频文本资料审阅、把关，他在该教材的编写过程中给予了我们很大的支持和帮助；技术人员刘思宇在音/视频的筛选过程中从专业技术的角度提出了诸多建议，并对音/视频资料进行剪辑和加工，付出了很多心血，在此一并感谢。本教材选材内容广泛，出处众多，在此向教材中所选作品的各位作者谨表谢忱。

为方便教师教学和学生学习，本教材配有内容详尽的教师用书和教学课件，请联系chengzsh@crup.com.cn，或致电010-62513265索取，也可登录中国人民大学出版社外语分社主页<http://www.crup.com.cn/wy/>下载相关资源。

由于编者水平有限，不足之处敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2014年11月于首都医科大学



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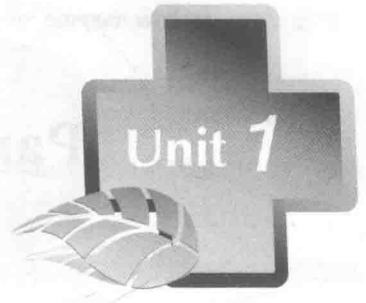
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Respiratory System

Coughing in the theater is not a respiratory ailment. It is a criticism.

— Alan Jay Lerner

Introductory Remarks

The respiratory system is a biological system consisting of specific organs and structures used for the process of respiration in an organism. The respiratory system is involved in the intake and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and the environment.

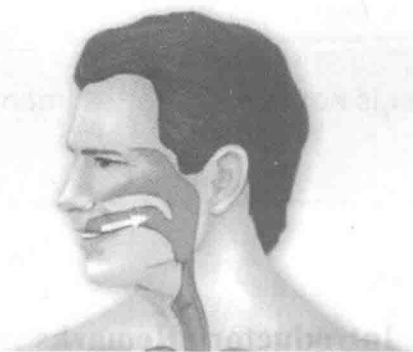
Human as aerobic organisms must automatically obtain oxygen from their environment and breathe out carbon dioxide in order to survive. Air is breathed in through the nasal passageways, travels through the trachea and bronchi to the lungs. This breathing occurs owing to the respiratory system, which includes the nose, throat, voice box, windpipe and lungs delivering sufficient oxygen to the bloodstream through the capillary walls and removing carbon dioxide that is produced as a waste product in the system.



Part I

Respiration

Video One



Words and Expressions

nostril 鼻孔

pharynx 咽喉

trachea 气管

larynx 喉头

sac 液囊

capillary 毛细管

swap 交换

cilia 纤毛

oesophagus 食管

epiglottis 会厌

cartilage 软骨

alveoli 肺泡

cavity 腔

bronchiole 小支气管



Think and Talk

Directions: The pharynx is known to carry both food and air, having one path for food called the oesophagus and the other side for air called the trachea. What do you know about the

function of the trachea? How does it work? Talk about it with your partner with the help of the following words.

epiglottis

larynx

cartilage

bronchiole

alveoli

capillary

swallowed solids and liquids

sac

Task One: Rearrange the order.

Directions: Watch the video and number the sentences in the order you hear them.

1. The upper airway, including the nose, mouth, pharynx, and larynx, allows the airflow into the lungs.
2. Carbon dioxide transfers from the bloodstream into the air sacs, where it gets breathed out of the body.
3. The trachea functions only as passageways for moving air into and out of the lung.
4. In the respiratory system, the air enters the body on inhalation and carbon dioxide is expelled on exhalation.
5. The pharynx carries both food and air and is used for digestion and respiration.
6. The bronchioles end in tiny air sacs which look a bit like grapes.
7. Exercising also helps our chest cavity to get bigger, which enables the body to increase the amount of air it takes in.
8. The oxygen passes through these air sacs and travels through the capillary walls into the bloodstream.

Task Two: Blank Filling

Directions: This video is about the Respiratory System. Watch and fill in the blanks with the exact word(s) you've heard.

Every day, the body breathes about 20,000 times. By the time we reach 70 years old, that's about (1) _____ breaths. At the top of the respiratory system, the nostrils bring air into the nose where it's (2) _____, warmed and moistened. Air can also be breathed in through the mouth. The two airways of the nose and mouth (3) _____ at the pharynx which is located at the back of the throat. A small flap of tissue called the epiglottis covers the air-only passage when we (4) _____. This stops food and liquid from going into the lungs. The larynx—or



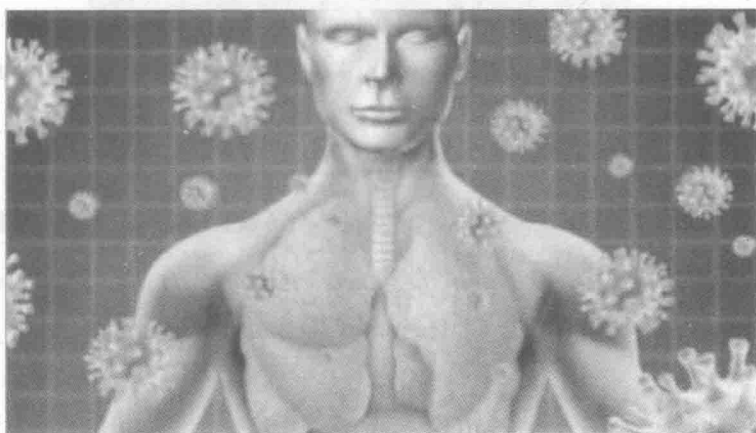
voice box—is located at the top of the trachea—the air-only pipe. This is where our vocal cords are. The trachea—or windpipe—which is a 2 cm to 3 cm tube then extends downwards from the bottom of the (5) _____ for about 12 cm. The walls of the windpipe are made strong by stiff rings of cartilage that keep it open. The trachea is also lined with tiny hairs. They sweep foreign (6) _____ and fluids out of the airway, keeping them from entering the lungs. The windpipe divides into two branches and each one of these enters one of the two lungs of the body. Each branch (7) _____ the limbs of a tree dividing into smaller, finer branches called bronchioles. The bronchioles end in tiny air sacs called (8) _____ which look a bit like grapes. These structures enable fresh air to get to the air sacs which are surrounded by tiny blood vessels, or capillaries.

As the cells of the muscles use up more oxygen, the lungs have to work harder to keep up the supply. The respiratory system then (9) _____ to supply the body with much-needed oxygen and also to get rid of the carbon-dioxide waste in the system. More capillaries form around the air sacs so the body gets better at (10) _____ oxygen and carbon-dioxide gases.

Part II

Pneumonia

Video Two



Words and Expressions

fungi 真菌

streptococcus 链球菌

sinus 窦

pneumococcal 肺炎球菌的

meningitis 脑膜炎

vaccination 接种



Think and Talk

Directions: *Pneumonia is an inflammation and infection of the lungs caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi. It's often accompanied with many symptoms. Please describe the symptoms and put forward the possible treatments to get rid of it with the help of the following words or phrases.*

antiviral

antifungal

fluids

intravenous

chills



chest pain confusion fatigue difficulty breathing OTC remedies
 admitted to the hospital intravenous antibiotics


Task One: True or False

Directions: Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Pneumococcal pneumonia is caused by the bacterium known as fungi.
2. Pneumococcal pneumonia can affect anyone but infants.
3. Streptococcus pneumoniae is responsible for more deaths worldwide than any other single bacteria.
4. No precautions can be taken to prevent pneumococcal pneumonia.
5. Pneumococcal bacteria can cause a range of diseases such as meningitis and middle ear and sinus infections.


Task Two: Blank Filling

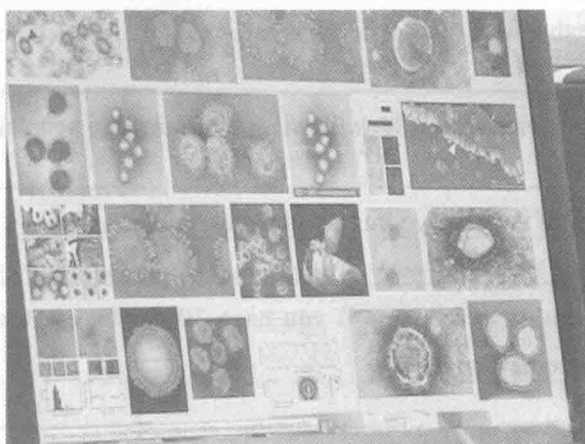
Directions: Watch the video and fill in the blanks with the exact word(s) you've heard.

1. Pneumonia is an _____ and infection of the lungs caused by _____, bacteria or fungi.
2. It causes the _____ and small airways of the lungs to become inflamed and _____ limiting the oxygen _____ to the body's organs.
3. Pneumococcal pneumonia is caused by the bacterium known as _____.
4. Pneumococcal pneumonia is the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia _____.
5. _____ pneumonia, pneumococcal bacteria can cause _____ diseases including meningitis, _____ and middle ear and sinus infections.
6. Those at higher risk include _____, the elderly, those with _____ immunity, tobacco smokers and people with _____ illnesses.

Part III

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

Video Three



Words and Expressions

coronavirus 冠状病毒

inadvertently 非故意地

mutate 产生突变

cluster 群; 簇

viral 病毒的

transmissibility 可传播性

mortality 死亡率

pilgrim 朝圣者



Think and Talk

Directions: Coronaviruses are common viruses that most people get some time in their life. Human coronaviruses usually cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses. Since April 2012, cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus have been identified in the Middle East. Do you know why it is called “coronavirus”? Who can get infected? How can



people get infected? What are the symptoms? Are there treatments? You may refer to the following words and expressions.

derived from	virions	transmission	animal secretions
bulbous	camels	flu-like illness	virus replication
come into contact with	health care workers	cell culture	drug regimen
licensed antiviral drugs	gastrointestinal symptoms		



Task One: Short Answer Questions

Directions: Watch the video and give short answers to the following questions.

1. What's the full name for SARS ?

2. Did Dr. Anthony S. Fauci know how the virus transmitted to people?

3. What may happen if the deadly virus could mutate and be spread by direct human contact?

4. What is the mortality percentage if you have 30 deaths of 50 cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus?



Task Two: Blank Filling

Directions: Watch the video and fill in the blanks with the exact word(s) you've heard.

1. It is a coronavirus, the same viral family that _____ of SARS, that killed _____.

2. At first, the symptoms can seem like _____ accompanied by breathing problems.

The illness can _____.

3. The characteristics are that _____ at all from person to person, so it doesn't have _____ from you to me, from me to my family, etcetera.

4. While the number of cases is _____, Dr. Fauci says there is _____ the deadly virus could mutate and be spread by direct human contact.

5. When you look at a typical influenza virus, for example seasonal flu, where you have _____, the mortality is less than one percent, _____.