全国普通医药中专教材

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会 组织编写

药学英语

PHARMACEUTICAL ENGLISH

主编 章国斌　主审 苏怀德

中国医药科技出版社

全国普通医药中专教材

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会 组织编写

药学英语

PHARMACEUTICAL ENGLISH

封面设计 无限设计

ISBN 7-5067-2141-4

9 787506 721417 >

www.mpsky.com.cn

ISBN 7-5067-2141-4/G · 0207

定价：12.00元

全国普通医药中专教材

药学英语
Pharmaceutical English

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会　组织编写

主　　编　章国斌（福建医药学校）

主　　审　苏怀德（国家药品监督管理局）

参编人员　（按姓氏笔画排序）

马建德（湖北省医药学校）

吴静仪（北京市医药总公司教育中心）

梁向东（广州市医药中等专业学校）

中国医药科技出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是由全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会组织编写的规划教材之一，全书包括著名科学家、趣味药品史、药物报道、新剂型、生物制剂、草药报道、药品使用说明书、英美药典阅读与翻译、中草药、制药机械、CA文摘等12篇课文。各校可根据各专业的实际情况选择使用。

本课程属基础专业课，是为学完普通中专公共英语1～6册的学生而编写的。重点强调了专业英语的特点，尽可能广泛地接触药学英语的各种不同文体，并在每课后侧重介绍该类文体的阅读技巧，力争取得举一反三的效果。本书也可作为全国执业药师考前培训辅助教材。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

药学英语/章国斌主编 .—北京：中国医药科技出版社，2000.1

全国普通医药中专教材

ISBN 7-5067-2141-4

Ⅰ.药… Ⅱ.章… Ⅲ.药物学-英语-专业学校-教材 Ⅳ.H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（1999）第56086号

出版 中国医药科技出版社
地址 北京市海淀区文慧园北路甲22号
邮编 100088
电话 010-62244206
网址 www.mpsky.com.cn
规格 787×1092mm 1/16
印张 7¾
字数 169千字
印数 26001—31000
版次 2000年1月第1版
印次 2006年1月第6次印刷
印刷 北京市朝阳区小红门印刷厂
经销 全国各地新华书店
书号 ISBN 7-5067-2141-4/G·0207
定价 12.00元

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会名单

主任委员	苏怀德(中国医药教育协会常务副会长、国家药品监督管理局)
常务副主任委员	王书林（四川省医药学校）
副主任委员	林锦兴（山东省医药工业学校）
	贾景华（辽宁省医疗器械学校）
	周晓明（山西省中药材学校）
顾　　问	齐宗韶（广州市医药中等专业学校）
	路振山（天津市药科中等专业学校）
	竺芝芬（浙江省医药学校）
委　　员	左淑芬（河南省医药学校）
	缪立德（湖北省制药工业学校）
	夏海云（湖南省医药学校）
	谢淑俊（北京市医药器械学校）
	贾江锋（江西省医药学校）
	唐介眉（江苏省医药学校）
	周　琦（安徽省医药学校）
	周慧君（上海市医药学校）
	徐文强（江苏省药科学校）
	沃联群（浙江省医药学校）
	梁向东（广州市医药中等专业学校）
	汤浚溪（天津市药科中等专业学校）
	杨群华（广东省医药学校）
	缪存信（福建医药学校）
秘　　书	刘　佳（四川省医药学校）

前　言

我国普通医药中等专业教育兴起于20世纪50年代。以后历经曲折，有一定进步。80年代以来，在改革开放国策的指引下开始获得巨大发展。历年来所培养的大量人才在推动全国医药事业的持续发展中起到了重要作用。

但是，几十年来医药中专教育一直缺少自己的规范化教材，长期存在着靠借用其他专业或其他层次教材应付教学急需的尴尬被动局面。原国家医药管理局科技教育司履行“指导全国药学教育”和“为基层服务”的职责，应各省普通医药中专学校的要求，于80年代后期开始组织各校共同编写教材，以解决各校之急需。经过几年实践，有关普通医药中专教材建设的规章制度日趋完善，遂于1998年正式成立全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会。该委员会隶属于中国医药教育协会的二级组织——职业技术教育委员会。本系列教材编写的基本依据是原国家医药管理局科技教育司颁布的全日制普通医药中等专业学校“指导性教学大纲汇编”（医药类各专业，1997年7月），同时根据中等职业教育的改革发展和各地区的办学条件及对人才需求的差别，体现了一定的灵活性。

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会的指导思想是：认真贯彻党的教育方针和职业教育法，面向21世纪，根据中等职业教育教学改革精神，搞好医药中专教材建设工作。教材建设的基本过程是：各校根据教学需要提出急需编写的教材建议；委员会从各校建议中确定分阶段编写的教材品种；各校根据委员会制订的对主编和参编人员的要求，申报主参编人员；经教材建设委员会审定，择优组成各门教材编写队伍。编写过程实行主编负责制，同时每门教材特聘主审一人，其主要职责是审定教材业务内容以保证质量。各校对教材工作均高度重视，纷纷派出优秀教师参加编写，中国医药科技出版社也给予了大力支持，才使得本系列教材建设能在较短时间内完成。

经各校的共同努力，第一阶段编写的12门教材、第二阶段编写的14门教材进展顺利，均将按计划供应教学使用。今后还将按实际需要组织第三阶段教材建设和若干教学参考书的编写，使新编写的中等教材形成较为完整的系列。这些工作在医药中等教育发展历史上具有首创意义，他对规范教材规格、确保教学质量、提高师资水平以及促进校际交流和团结都将会发挥重要作用。但本系列教材建设缺乏经验，时间又紧，因此某些部分略显粗糙是很难避免的，其质量如何也有待教学实践检验。教材建设委员会将组织制订教材质量评估体系，逐步开展教材评估和评优工作，以利于进一步的修订。

本套教材虽为中专教材，但也注意到与全国执业药师资格考试有关内容的衔接，不仅适合于普通医药中专教学之需，也适合对在职人员进行中等职业培训及有志自学者的学习之需。

竭诚欢迎广大读者提供宝贵意见。

全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会

1999年2月

编 写 说 明

从80年代初开始，我国普通医药中等专业学校英语教学一直采用公共英语教材。随着改革开放的不断深化以及医药事业不断发展对人才要求的提高，加之近几年来全国执业药师资格制度的推行，使各校深感有必要开设药学专业英语课程。各校为此也进行了许多探索。在此基础上1998年9月，全国普通医药中专教材建设委员会将“药学英语”确定为规划教材之一并开始组织编写活动。

1999年1月，教材建设委员会组织全体参编人员在北京举行教材编写培训会议，并在会上确定了编写大纲，明确了写作分工。本教材在编写过程中注重教材的科学性、完整性、时代性和新颖性，体现医药中专和职业教育的特点，努力做到深入浅出、简明扼要、条理清晰、语言简练、突出重点。为了在有限的课文范围内介绍本学科的英语表达知识，在主要的各课附有介绍各种文体的阅读技巧说明，力求通过有限的课文教学，尽可能让学生掌握有关药学英语文体的写作特点和常用词汇，以提高阅读能力。

本教材具体编写分工如下：吴静仪编写第1、2、10课；马建德编写第3、4、5、6课；章国斌编写第7、8、9课；梁向东编写 第11、12课。全书由国家药品监督管理局苏怀德教授主审。

本教材在编写过程中，得到了编者所在单位的大力支持和帮助，许多兄弟单位老师及出版社编辑对本书的编写给予了极大的支持和鼓励，并且提供了有关资料和宝贵建议，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者所掌握的药学专业知识和理论水平有限，编写经验不足，加之时间仓促，书中不妥之处在所难免。恳请使用本教材的读者批评、指正。编者将不胜感激，并努力使之完善。

编者

1999年10月

目　录

Lesson One
Louis Pasteur——the Founder of Modern Bacteriology

Louis Pasteur is acknowledged as one of the greatest scientists of all times. He began his scientific career as a chemist, but his most valuable achievements were in biology and medicine. Born in 1822, he lived and worked in France, and died a prominent figure at th age of 73.

He began his studies of bacteria around 1860, when the entire wine industry in France was in dreadful trouble. The wine was turning sour. Pasteur was asked to try and solve this problem.

Pasteur examined sound and unsound wines and beers under his microscope. He saw that yeast cells in sound wine and beer were ball－shaped. As a substance, yeast was used in manufacturing wine. When it is added to sugar, alcohol is formed by a chemical change called fermentation. However, the unsound wine and beer contained germs that were rod－shaped. This led Pasteur to conclude that the latter cells changed the sugar into a substance known as lactic acid, which made the wine and beer go sour.

He experimented by heating the wine for a few minutes, at a temperature of about 55℃. The heat killed most of germs. It stopped the fermentation process before the germs could cause souring. This process of heating has since been called 'pasteurization' in honor of the scientist. Being sufficient to kill the contaminating organisms without altering the quality of the wine, pasteurization is of immense practical value as it is now also demonstrated as the means for destroying any disease germs that may be present in the raw milk.

Pasteur's experiments showed that certain living organisims, germs, make things decay. He also proved that these living organisims are in the air, carried by dust. If they settle on food, it also decays.

Pasteur had suspected for a long time that diseases were caused by these tiny living organisms, now known as microorganisms. He believed that these germs could spread diseases by passing from one individual to another. His germ theory of disease was eventually formulated, which eventually revolutionized medical practice. From his theory, doctors realized that to control or prevent a disease, they had to kill the germs that caused it. As they often could not see these germs without a microscope, they began to boil instruments, steam bandages, and use chemical disinfectants in hospitals to ensure the elimination of even those germs. What is more, Pasteur's brilliant discoveries laid the foundations for modern bacteriology.

New Words and Expressions

1. founder ['faundə] n. 创立者;奠基人
2. bacteriology [bækˌtiəri'ɔlədʒi] n. 细菌学
3. Louis Pasteur ['lu:i pæs'tə:] n. 路易·巴斯德(姓名)
4. acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt. 供认;承认;表示感谢
5. achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. 成功;成就;功绩
6. Dumas ['dju:mɑ:] n. 仲马(姓)
7. sour ['sauə] adj. 酸的;酸腐的 vi. 变酸
8. sound [saund] adj. 完好的;健全的;可靠的
9. unsound ['ʌn'saund] adj. 腐烂变质的;不健全的;谬误的
10. yeast [ji:st] n. 酵母;发酵物
11. ball-shaped ['bɔ:l'ʃeipt] adj. 球形的
12. alcohol ['ælkəhɔl] n. 醇;酒精
13. fermentation [ˌfə:men'teiʃən] n. 发酵
14. latter ['lætə] adj. 后者的;后面的 the ~ 后者
15. lactic ['læktik] adj. 乳的 ~ acid 乳酸
16. pasteurization [ˌpæstərai'zeiʃən] n. 巴氏消毒法;低温消毒法
17. in honor of… 为纪念……;为向……表示敬意;为庆祝……
18. contaminate [kən'tæmineit] vt. 污染;弄脏;传染
19. alter ['ɔ:ltə] vt. 改变;改做(衣服)
20. immense [i'mens] adj. 巨大的;广大的
21. demonstrate ['demənstreit] vt. 显示;(用实例)说明;表演;示范
22. suspect [səs'pect] vt. 猜疑;怀疑
23. microorganism ['maikrəu'ɔ:gənizəm] n. 微生物
24. formulate ['fɔ:mjuleit] vt. 形成;系统地阐述;用公式表示
25. disinfectant [ˌdisin'fektənt] n. 消毒剂; adj. 消毒的
26. elimination [ˌilimi'neiʃən] n. 消除;消灭
27. brilliant ['briljənt] adj. 杰出的;卓越的;光辉的
28. foundation [faun'deiʃən] n. 基础;创办;基金;基金会
    lay the ~ for… 为……打下基础
29. prominent ['prɔminənt] adj. 卓越的,显著的
30. talent ['tælənt] n. 才能,才智
31. mark [mɑ:k] n. 分数;vt. 标记
    be marked by … 特征是……
32. inspire [in'spaiə] vt. 鼓舞
33. wine [wain] n. 葡萄酒

34. ruin ['ru:in] n. 毁灭 vt. 破坏
35. rod-shaped ['rɔdʃeipt] adj. 杆状的
36. silkworm ['silkwə:m] n. 蚕
37. eradicate [i'rædikeit] vt. 根除
38. confirm [kən'fə:m] v. 证实,更坚定
39. revolutionize [ˌrevə'lju:ʃənaiz] vt. 使革命化,使彻底革命
40. microscope ['maikrəskəup] n. 显微镜

Notes to the Text

1. acknowledge vt. (to recognize, accept, admit as one to be) 公认
   Marrie Curie was acknowledged to be the greatest woman scientist in the world.
2. …, and died a prominent figure at the age of 73.
这位杰出人物于73岁时逝世。
句中 died 作系动词,意思是"死时是",后面跟的名词或形容词都作表语。类似句子还有:
He died young. 他夭折了。
He left home a boy, and returned a prominent scientist.
他离家时只是个孩子,而回家时,已成为一个卓越的科学家了。
3. …, which made the wine and beer go sour.
它使葡萄酒和啤酒变酸。
句中 go 也作系动词,意思是"变成"、"变为",后面跟的形容词起表语作用。如:
go hungry 挨饿; go blind 变瞎了
come 也有类似的用法,如:come true 成为现实,实现
4. Being sufficient to kill the contaminating organisms without altering the quality of the wine, pasteurization is of immense practical value as it is now also demonstrated as the means for destroying any disease germs.
由于巴氏消毒法既可以杀死所污染的微生物,而又不使葡萄酒变质,所以它有着很大的实用价值。现已表明巴氏消毒法还可用于破坏任何病原微生物。
5. Pasteur's next problem was how to kill them.
   how to kill them 是带疑问词的不定式,在句中作表语。
   The question is where to get money.
6. asked to try and solve this problem; try to do sth. 力图解决这个问题。
7. they had to kill the germs that caused it. 人们必须杀死引起疾病的细菌。
8. … steam bandages 蒸煮绷带 steam v. 蒸煮,用蒸汽处理
9. what is more 而且(插入语)

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Louis Pasteur? In what field were his most valuable achievements?
2. Do you know how did Louis Pasteur succeed in killing all the yeast cells?
3. What's the use of pasteurization in our daily life?
4. What did Pasteur believe to be the cause of disease?
5. What important theory did he finally formulate from these studies?
6. Who was thought to be one of the founders of modern bacteriology?

II. Translate the following into Chinese:

The Search for New Drugs

After Louis Pasteur discovered that infections were caused by bacteria, many scientists began to experiment with these tiny creatures. Soon afterwards various kinds of pathogenic germs were identified successively. Much later an even tinier kind of pathogenic agent called a virus was discovered. All this new information about bacteria and viruses helped scientists find out more about the cause and cure of infective disease(s). Scientists have since begun a painstaking search for new drugs to combat such disease－producing agents.

英语构词法(一)

学好构词法会大大提高记单词的效率,做到事半功倍,为学好英语打下良好基础。英语构词法有三种:转换、合成、派生。

1. 转换(conversion) 由一个词类转化为另一词类。单词转换后的意义往往与未转换前的意义有密切的联系。

例如:water n.水——water v.浇水

(1) 名词转换为动词 如:

X－ray n.爱克斯光 v.透视

elbow n.肘 v.用肘推挤

(2) 形容词转换为动词 如:

slow adj. 慢 v.放慢

better adj. 较好 v.改善

(3) 副词转换为动词 如:

down adv.向 v.放下(工具)

(4) 动词转换为名词 如:

to take a walk 散步

to have a try　试一试

a decisive move　决定性的步骤

(5) 形容词转换为名词　如：

the wounded　受伤的人，伤员

the blind　盲人

(6) 其他词类转换为名词　如：

a must　必须做的事情　ins and outs　问题的底细

(7) 有一些词可以词形不变用作另一词类，但重音发生变化。动词重音在后，名词重音在前。如：

compress[kəm'pres]　v. 压紧　['kəmpres]　n. 止血垫布

digest[dai'dʒest]　v. 消化　['daidʒest]　n. 摘要，文摘

extract[iks'trækt]　v. 提取　['ekstrækt]　n. 提取物

ferment[fə:'ment]　v. 发酵　['fə:ment]　n. 酵素

2. 合成(compounding)　由两个或更多的词合成一个词。

例如：white－haired　白发的　sleeping－pills　安眠药

(1) 复合名词的主要构成方式

形容词＋名词	sickbed 病床	green－house 温室
动词＋名词	break－water 防波堤	scarecrow 稻草人
副词＋名词	outbreak 爆发	well－being 福利
名词＋名词	bloodtest 验血	silkworm 蚕
动名词＋名词	sleeping－pills 安眠药	waiting－room 候车室

(2) 复合形容词的主要构成方式

名词＋形容词	seasick 晕船的	color－blind 色盲的
形容词＋形容词	bitter－sweet 又苦又甜的	red－hot 烫而发红的
形容词＋副词	over－sensitive 过敏的	ever－green 常绿的
形容词＋名词＋ed	open－minded 胸襟开阔的	white－haired 白发的
副词＋过去分词	well－known 著名的	wide－spread 广为流传的

(3) 合成动词主要构词方式

名词＋动词	sleep－walk 梦游	sun－bathe 行日光浴
副词＋动词	overthrow 推翻	undergo 经历
形容词＋动词	white－wash 粉刷	

Supplementary Reading

Two Pioneers in Medical Science

Before the 1600s, no one knew how blood ciruclated in the body. Many doctors thought liver changed the food into blood. They thought that blood went from the liver to the heart to be warmed. And then somehow blood disappeared into body tissues. It was believed that the

new blood was made in the body every day or so.

In the early 1600s, Dr William Harvey began to question these ideas. The English doctor studied forty different kinds of animals. He noted what happened to the blood in their bodies. He also observed the human heart and blood vessels as he operated.

In 1628, Dr Harvey made known his findings. He had discovered that the same blood was being pumped around and around in the body. He had noticed the valves in blood vessels kept the blood flowing in only one direction.

Harvey reported that the heart pumped blood into the arteris. From there the blood went to the veins. Then the veins brought blood back to the heart.

Dr Harvey did not know how blood got from the arteries into the veins. But he knew that somehow it did.

In 1661, an Italian scientist discovered how the blood gets from arteries into veins. This scientist was Dr Marcello Malpighi.

By this time the microscope had been discovered. Dr Malpighi put a drop of water in the artery of a frog's lung. Then he looked at it under his microscope and waited. Soon he saw the watery spot in a vein. How do you think it got there? With his microscope, Dr Malpighi was able to see the tiny, tiny blood vessels now called capillaries. The mystery was solved. Originally, many people rejected Harvey's theory of circulation on the basis that there was no possible way for blood to get from arteries to veins. The discovery of the capillaries formed the final proof that the blood actually does circulate from the heart to arteries, to veins, and back to the heart through tiny, tiny capillaries.

New Words and Expressions

1. circulate ['sə:kjuleit] v. 循环
2. liver ['livə] n. 肝
3. disappear [ˌdisə'piə] v. 消失
4. tissue ['tisju:] n. 组织
5. observe [əb'sə:v] v. 观察
6. vessel ['vesl] n. 脉管
7. pump [pʌmp] n. v. 泵,抽水机
8. valve [vælv] n. 瓣膜
9. flow [fləu] v. 流动
10. artery ['ɑ:təri] n. 动脉
11. vein [vein] n. 静脉
12. capillary [kə'piləri] n. 毛细管,微血管
13. reject [ri'dʒekt] v. 否定,否认;(医)排斥
14. mystery ['mistəri] n. 秘密,奥妙

15. Dr William Harvey 威廉·哈维(英国解剖学家)
16. Dr Marcello Malpighi 马塞洛·马尔皮基(意大利解剖学家)

Comprehension Questions

1. Who were the two pioneers in 17th century in medical science?
2. When did Dr William Harvey begin to question to blood circulation?
3. According to Harvey's report, what were Dr Harvey's findings?
4. What did Dr Malpighi discover?
5. How did Dr Malpighi find out capillaries with his microscope?

Lesson Two
The Discovery of Quinine

People used to take quinine to remain free from malaria. What is quinine? How was its value discovered? Here is an old story about it, which may or may not be true.

In the seventeeth century a famous Spaniard, the Count of Chinchon, went to live in Lima, Peru, and took his wife Ana with him. The people of South America are usually called Indians or Amerindians (American Indians), and Chinchon found that they knew a lot about their plants and trees. They used some of them as medicines, and one tree was called "The Tree of Life" because it was very useful, indeed. There was malaria in Peru; there were mosquitoes to carry it about; there was a lot of still water where these mosquitoes bred which had not been drained away. The Amerindians knew that the bark of the special tree might cure malaria. The bark was made into a powder, mixed with water, and then drunk. However, the Amerindians decided not to tell the Spaniards about it.

Suddenly Ana, the Count's wife, fell ill with malaria. Zuma, one of the beautiful Amerindian girls, nursed her. They were intimate friends and Zuma was much worried about her health. Although her own people did not want to tell the Spaniards about the bark of the tree, Zuma put some of the powder into Ana's medidine. She wanted to cure her of her illness, as a good nurse should.

The Count, hearing about this, secretly watched Zuma, and saw her putting the powder into his wife's medicine. He thought that she was trying to murder Ana, and Zuma could not tell the truth. If she told, the other Amerindians would kill her for disclosing the secret. So she remained silent without uttering a word, and the Spaniards made ready to kill her. Poor Zuma was going to be burnt alive.

Suddenly Ana noticed that her nurse was absent and inquired where she was. The other servants told her the reason, and she rushed out of the house. She got to the square just in time to stop the men who were making the fire ready, and Zuma's life was saved at the last moment. The wonders of the powder were then revealed to the Spaniards, and they took some of it to Europe.

Later, a Swedish scientist made a study of medicines and plants. He named this tree Cinchona after the Countess. As to the word 'quinine', it is derived from the Peruvian word 'Kina', which means 'bark'.

New Words and Expressions

1. quinine [kwi'ni:n] n. 奎宁
2. free from … adj. 无……的;免去……的
3. malaria [mə'leəriə] n. 疟疾
4. Spaniard ['spænjəd] n. 西班牙人
5. count [kaunt] 伯爵(贵族头衔) n. & vt. 计数;计算
6. Lima ['limə] n. 利马(秘鲁首都)
7. Peru [pə'ru:] n. 秘鲁
8. Peruvian [pə'ru:vjən] adj. 秘鲁的;秘鲁人的 n. 秘鲁人
9. Amerindian [ˌæmər'indjən] n. 美洲印第安人;adj. 美洲印第安人的
10. mosquito [məs'ki:təu] n. (pl. -es) 蚊子
11. breed [bri:d] (bred) v. 繁殖;饲养;养育
12. drain [drein] v. 排去;排水;引流 ~ away 排去……的水
13. bark [bɑ:k] n. 树皮
14. intimate ['intimit] adj. 亲密的;密切的;私人的
15. utter ['ʌtə] vt. 说出;表达;发出(声音) adj. 完全的;全部的
16. inquire [in'kwaiə] vt. 询问;打听
17. reveal [ri'vi:l] vt. 揭示;揭露;启示
18. Swedish ['swidiʃ] adj. 瑞典的;瑞典人的 n. 瑞典人;瑞典语
19. name … after … v. 以……命名
20. countess ['kauntis] n. 伯爵夫人;女伯爵
21. powder ['paudə] n. 粉末,粉剂
22. mix [miks] v. 使混合 ~ with……与混合在一起
23. fall [fɔ:l] ill 生病,fell[fel]fall 的过去式
24. Zuma ['zu:mə] n. 朱玛(人名)
25. murder ['mə:də] v. & n. 杀害,谋杀
26. disclose [dis'kləuz] vt. 解开;泄密
27. get to v. 到达
28. in time 及时,还早,最后
29. at the last moment 在最后的时刻
30. wonder ['wʌndə] n. 奇迹,惊奇 vt. 极想知道
31. as to prep. 至于……,关于
32. worry about …为……担心,为……着急
33. nurse n. 护士 vt. 看护,照料