

医用自学英语

解皋鸣编著 姚子然审校

MEDICAL ENGLISH
FOR SELF-STUDY

上海科学普及出版社

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前 言

《医用自学英语》是一本以医学科普和医学新知识为基本内容的自学课本。选材和习题力求多样，所选材料具有一定的科学性与趣味性，有助于提高医学生和医务人员阅读英语专业书刊的能力和扩大知识面。本书分为三个部分：

第一部分(1~10课)采用医学科普文章为题材。书中编排了若干思考题和练习题，便于读者复习语法、提高阅读技巧和记忆常用医学词汇与词组。每课由思考题、单词及例句、课文及问答题、完形练习 I (课文的概述)、单词检查、须熟记的单词及词组、注释、完形练习 II 和参考译文九个项目组成。

第二部分(11~20课)题材以医学新知识为主，编排了若干阅读理解题、词汇和语法习题。每课由单词及例句、课文及问答题、单词检查、注释、阅读理解题、词汇练习题和参考译文八个项目组成。

第三部分(21~40课)题材仍以医学新知识为主。通过学习，要求读者加快阅读速度、学会迅速找出文章的主题。每课由课文及主题、问答题、单词检查、单词表、注释和参考译文六个项目组成。

书后附有练习答案及总词汇表

编 者

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Passage One

The Human Body

1. Think of the following questions before you read:
 - a. Do you know how the different parts of your body work?
 - b. Could you name some organs and systems?
2. Read the following words and sentences:

aware	[ə'wɛə]	a. 知道的
be aware of		知道
function	['fʌŋkʃən]	vi. (器官)活动

You are seldom aware of the functioning of the different parts of your body.

perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	vt. 执行
---------	-----------	--------

Several parts of your body perform a certain function.

system	['sistim]	n. 系统
digest	[di'dʒest]	vt. 消化(食物)

The function of the digestive system is to digest food.

respiratory	[ris'piəɪətəri]	a. 呼吸的
-------------	-----------------	--------

The respiratory system obtains oxygen.

grind(ground) [graɪnd (graʊnd)] *vt.* 磨(碎), 碾(碎)

The teeth grind the food.

chew [tʃu:] *vi.* 咀嚼

The tongue pushes food into place for chewing.

cell [sel] *n.* 细胞

Most human cells are very small.

process ['prəuses] *n.* 过程

Life and growth depend upon some processes.

individual [,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] *a.* 个体的, 单独的

The individual cells do all the work your body does.

laboratory [lə'bɒrətəri] *n.* 实验室

Cells are like chemical laboratories.

protoplasm ['prəʊtəplæzəm] *n.* 原生质, 原浆

Protoplasm is the living material that makes up each cell.

transparent [traens'pɛərənt] *a.* 透明的

jellylike ['dʒelilaɪk] *a.* 胶状的

Protoplasm is a transparent jellylike substance.

role [rəʊl] *n.* 作用

play a role in ... 在...中起作用

Water plays a major role in many chemical processes.

nerve [nɜ:v] *n.* 神经

Some nerve cells are quite long.

tissue ['tisju:] *n.* 组织

Muscle cells make up muscle tissue.

bind (bound) [baɪnd (baʊnd)] *vt.* 使结合

connective [kə'nektɪv] *a.* 连接的

Connective tissue binds groups of tissue together.

gland [glænd] *n.* 腺

The walls of the stomach contain a number of different kinds of tissue, e. g. gland tissue.

3. Skim the passage below with the following questions in mind:
- What is the organization of the body?
 - What does the muscular system do?
 - Name some organs of the digestive system.
 - Which paragraphs are about cells?
 - What is the essence of good health?

The Human Body

(1) The parts of your body work together in harmony. In fact, the teamwork is so smooth that you are seldom aware of the functioning of the different parts.

(2) The parts of your body that work together to perform one set of activities make up a system. For example, food is digested by the digestive system. Oxygen is obtained by the respiratory system. Body

movement is the job of the muscular system.

(3) Each system is made up of organs, and each organ has its share in^b the work of the system. In the digestive system, for example, the teeth grind the food. Another organ, the tongue, pushes food into place^c for chewing. Then the tongue starts the food down toward the stomach, which is a third organ of the digestive system.

(4) Each organ is made up of units called cells. Most human cells are so small that they can be seen only under a microscope. Yet the processes upon which life and growth depend^d take place within these cells. In fact, all the work that your body does, whether it is digesting food, or running, or studying^e, is actually done by the individual cells. The workings of these tiny chemical laboratories are so many and so complicated that scientists have not yet been able to solve all their mysteries.

(5) Each cell is composed of living material called protoplasm. The outside of each cell is a layer of thickened protoplasm which makes a wall around the cell. Near the center of each cell is the nucleus, the life center of the cell^f.

(6) Protoplasm is a transparent jellylike substance. It is composed chiefly of water and contains the many chemical elements needed to carry on the life of a cell^g. About 80 percent of each cell (and there-

fore about 80 percent of the whole body) is composed of water. Water plays a major role in the chemical processes that go on inside the cell.

(7) Cells are of different sizes and shapes, according to the type of work they do. Some nerve cells are several feet long. Some cells are just big enough to be seen. Some cells are microscopic.

(8) Groups of cells of the same kind which do the same kind of work are called tissues. For example, muscle cells make up muscle tissue, and bone cells make up bone tissue. Groups of tissue are bound together by what is called connective tissue^b.

(9) Most organs contain a number of different kinds of tissue. For example, the walls of the stomach contain muscle tissue, gland tissue, blood tissue, and other tissues.

4. Scan the passage to fill in the blanks with proper words:

A system is made up of the parts of the organism that perform one function. For example, the digestive system performs _____. Each system contains _____. The digestive system contains teeth, tongue, stomach, and other organs. Each organ is made up of _____. A tissue is a group of _____ of the same kind doing the same work. For example, nerve cells make up nerve tissue. Most organs are made of muscle, nerve, and other types of

tissue.

5. Read the relevant parts and find the words or phrases which mean the following:
- a. agreement in ideas, feelings, etc. (Paragraph 1)
 - b. the action or efforts of people working together as a group (Paragraph 1)
 - c. with no trouble or difficulty (Paragraph 1)
 - d. to form (Paragraph 2)
 - e. the act of moving (Paragraph 2)
 - f. a part that each one of a group has (Paragraph 3)
 - g. a device with a lens or group of lenses for making tiny things look larger so that they can be seen and studied (Paragraph 4)
 - h. something that is not known or explained (Paragraph 4)
 - i. to make by combining (Paragraph 5)
 - j. to make or become thick or thicker (Paragraph 5)
 - k. the small mass at the center of most living cells (Paragraph 5)
 - l. any substance that cannot be broken down into different substances except by splitting its atom (Paragraph 6)
 - m. so tiny that it cannot be seen without a microscope (Paragraph 7)

6. Remember the following useful words and phrases:

a.

systems: the digestive system, the muscular system, the respiratory system, the circulatory ([ˈsə:kjələtəri] 循环的) system, the excretory ([eksˈkri:təri] 排泄的) system, the nervous ([ˈnə:vəs] 神经的) system

organs: the lungs, the heart, the teeth, the tongue, the stomach, the liver ([ˈli:və] 肝), the spleen ([ˈspli:n] 脾), the intestine ([inˈtestin] 肠)

tissues: blood tissue, bone tissue, connective tissue, gland tissue, muscle tissue

cell: the nucleus, the cytoplasm ([ˈsaɪtə-plæzm] 细胞质), the cell membrane ([ˈmembrein] 膜)

protoplasm:

b.

to make up 组成

Several organs make up a system.

to be made up of 由...组成

Tissues are made up of cells of the same kind doing the same kind of work.

to be composed of 由...组成

What is water composed of?

to play a role 在...中起作用

to take place 发生

Water plays an important role in the chemical processes that take place inside the cell.

7. Refer to the following notes if necessary:
- a. ... that work together to perform one set of activities 是定语从句, 修饰 the parts of your body.
 - b. have one's share in 在...中出一份力
 - c. in (into) place 在适当的位置
 - d. ... upon which life and growth depend 是定语从句, 修饰 the processes, 其中 which 作 depend upon 的宾语。
 - e. ... whether it is digesting food, or running, or studying 是让步状语从句。
 - f. Near the center of each cell is the nucleus, the life center of the cell. 这是倒装句, 主语是 the nucleus, the life center of the cell 为主语的同位语。
 - g. ...needed to carry on the life of a cell. 是过去分词短语, 作定语修饰 chemical elements.
 - h. ... what is called connective tissue. 是宾语从句, 作介词 by 的宾语。

8. Cloze test: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D listed below. Choose the correct one.

The skin, mucous membranes, tears, and stomach contents are slightly acidic and 1 prevent the

growth of organisms. Bactericidal agents _____ 2 _____ lysozyme and properdin in the body fluids also prevent bacterial growth.

_____ 3 _____ a great extent, your body is able to build up and maintain a resistance to disease. You are constantly exposed _____ 4 _____ disease-producing organisms that are helpless against the body's defenses. If they do succeed in _____ 5 _____ your body and penetrate its defenses, your body goes to work to overcome _____ 6 _____. In some instances, it builds up _____ 7 _____ a resistance during this fight that you probably will never have the disease again — scarlet fever, whooping cough, or chickenpox, for example.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. chemistry | B. chemist |
| C. chemically | D. chemical |
| 2. A. like | B. as |
| C. likewise | D. for |
| 3. A. To | B. In |
| C. With | D. On |
| 4. A. of | B. to |
| C. within | D. without |
| 5. A. going | B. entering |
| C. arriving | D. getting |
| 6. A. it | B. itself |
| C. themselves | D. them |
| 7. A. so | B. as |
| C. many | D. such |

3. Refer to the following Chinese translation if necessary:

人 体

人体各部工作协调一致。事实上，它们配合得如此默契，以致人们极少知道这是各个不同部分在进行活动。

人体中共同工作执行一系列活动的各个部分组成某个系统。例如消化系统消化食物，呼吸系统吸收氧气，肌肉系统的任务则是负责肌体的运动。

每个系统由一些器官组成，而每个器官在该系统中都有自己的一份工作。例如消化系统中，牙齿磨碾食物，另一器官——舌——使食物处于适当的位置上，以方便咀嚼，然后使食物下行至消化系统的第三器官——胃。

每个器官由称之为细胞的单位组成。人体细胞大多数非常小，只有在显微镜底下才能看到。然而在这些细胞内却发生着生命和生长所依赖的一切过程。事实上，人体所进行的一切活动，不管是在消化食物，或是在奔跑，或是在学习，实际上都是由这些单个细胞完成的。这些小小化学实验室的工作十分多而复杂，科学家还不能揭示其全部奥秘。

每个细胞由称之为原生质的生命物质组成。细胞的外部是一层厚厚的原生质，在细胞周围构成一道壁。近细胞的中央是细胞核，这是细胞的生命中心。

原生质是一种透明的胶状物质，它主要由水组成，含有许多进行细胞生命活动所必需的化学元素。细胞约 80%（因而整个机体也是约 80%）是由水组成。在细胞内进行的化学过程中，水起着主要的作用。

细胞的工作性质决定其形状与大小。有些神经细胞长达数英尺，有些细胞大得可以看见。有些细胞要用显微镜才能看到。

进行同种工作的同类细胞群叫做组织。例如，肌细胞组成肌组织，骨细胞组成骨组织。组织群是靠所谓的结缔组织结合在一起的。

多数器官含有若干不同的组织。例如，胃壁内有肌组织、腺组织、血组织及其它组织。