

医学英文选



英 汉 对 照

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湖北科学技术出版社

ENGLISH FORMEDICAL STUDENTS

医学英文选

〔英汉对照〕

郭锦文 编译

湖北科学技术出版社

学英文选

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代 序

英国 Clive Brasnett 所著的 English for Medical Students 《医学英文选》，是一部极其实用的书。就文体而言，实为普通英语达到阅读医学英语的津梁书。英国专家 R. A. Close 称为 The English for Use for Science，足以说明医学方面也有其专著“医学英文”。Brasnett 之书在亚洲各国医学界享有盛誉，固其宜。

更有甚者，该书已由郭锦文同志编译，浏览后，觉该书之优点甚多：翻译翔实，语法分析精细，注释及练习答案极为实用，裨益国内之学者匪浅。至于原书及编译本之价值，优点自在，无容赘述，是为序。

薛诚之

于武昌桂子山

一九八五年元月五日

编 译 者 的 话

本书由英国出版的 English for Medical Students 编译而成，题材多样，内容丰富，练习新颖（如多选题、选择同义词、辨别真伪等均为目前流行的练习形式）。每篇课文后附有生词表、课文注释、参考译文和练习答案，便于读者自学。

本书可供全国高等医学院校学生和广大医务工作者作为自学教材使用，对提高读者的英语阅读能力有所裨益。

本书曾经华中师范学院外语系薛诚之教授和武汉医学院外语教研室田书桐副教授审阅，薛诚之教授阅后欣然为本书写了序言，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编译时间仓促，加上水平的限制，缺点和错误在所难免，请读者批评指正。

编 译 者

一九八四年十月

于湖北医学院

Preface

This book is intended to help the medical and pre-medical student who is planning to study medicine in English. It is assumed that he will have some knowledge of general English but little experience of studying works in scientific English.

Passages have been selected from a variety of standard medical textbooks and reproduced in their original form. Preceding certain of these passages in the first section of the book simplified versions have been given. Thus the student has a chance to move from a familiar kind of English to a less familiar kind and to discover the relationship. Notes following the passages draw attention to characteristic but unfamiliar features of the kind of scientific English used in medical texts, and exercises provide the student with opportunities for checking his command over these features, both of vocabulary and structure. Further exercises are designed to check that the student has correctly grasped the facts given in the texts. These exercises do not place a heavy demand on the student's powers of expression in English. However, Review Exercises are provided at intervals. These are concerned not only with finding the facts but also with

making deductions from these facts. They will particularly appeal to students who wish to formulate ideas in English. It is suggested that these exercises should first be attempted orally, under the guidance of a teacher. Later, when the teacher is satisfied that his students can express themselves accurately, written answers can be attempted.

Texts have been chosen to reflect various aspects of medicine. They deal, for example, with the contributions made by researchers in the laboratory, the work of physicians in general practice and in hospitals, and with the measures necessary for the maintenance of public health. Terminology tends to recur when a certain aspect of a subject is presented, so several texts dealing with each aspect have been given to allow the student to become familiar with this.

For the exchange of scientific information through international conferences and for the efficient functioning of international bodies such as the World Health Organization it is important that medical workers should be mutually intelligible in the spoken language. Pronunciation practice lists are given at intervals throughout this book. They follow the texts in which fresh vocabulary is introduced, but teachers are advised to check these lists before introducing a text to their students, to make sure that their own pronunciation of terms which may be unfamiliar is correct. Students must practise conscientiously with due attention to stressing the right syllables. An

explanation of the symbols used for the various sounds of English and the signs used to indicate stressed syllables is given on page 1.

In the course of his studies the medical student will frequently need to make a quick reference to sources of information. Practice has therefore been provided in using a variety of reference materials—footnotes, index, bibliography and dictionary. The dictionary provided at the back of this book is not intended to be a full medical dictionary but it will help prepare the student to make use of one, since it is fuller than the usual glossary provided in textbooks. Students should be encouraged to refer to it constantly.

Preparing the student to become an independent reader of scientific matter in English, to be able to make good use of those works necessary for his studies and for maintaining his interest in his subject, is the primary aim of this book. Permission of authors and publishers to make use of original texts is gratefully acknowledged. The titles of these works will be found in the Acknowledgements on P. viii. I am also grateful to Government of India and scholars from various Asian countries who conscientiously worked through these texts and exercises, and to Miss Ann Domingo for her enthusiastic help in the preparation of the typescript.

CLIVE BRASNETT

序

编写本书的目的是为了帮助医科学生和预科生学习医用英语。我们设想他们有一些普通的英语知识，但是缺乏医用科技英语的知识。

本书中的短文选自各种标准的医学教科书，按原来的形式复印。本书第一部分中，开始的几篇短文提供了简写课文。这样，学生有机会从熟悉的普通英语文体过渡到不太熟悉的医学科技英语文体，并了解它们之间的联系。短文后的注释可促使学生注意医学教科书中使用的科技英语所特有的而自己不熟悉特征。练习给学生提供了检查他们掌握这些词汇和结构特征的机会。此外，我们还设计了一些练习，以便检查学生正确地掌握课文内容的情况。这些练习，并不过于要求学生具有英语表达的能力，但阶段性地安排了一些复习练习。这些练习，不仅有助于弄懂课文内容，而且有助于根据这些内容作出推断。它们尤其能引起希望用英语表达思想的学生的兴趣。我们建议首先让学生在教师的指导下口头试做这些练习。然后，当教师确信他的学生能正确地表达自己的意思时，才让他们做出书面答案。

本书所选的课文反映了医学的许多方面。例如，它们涉及实验室研究人员所作的贡献，开业医生和医院医生的工作，并涉及保持公共卫生所必需的措施。当介绍一个题目的某一方面时，所用术语往往重复出现，所以每一方面都安排了几篇课文，以便让学生逐渐熟悉这些术语。

为了在国际会议上交流科学情报和有效地发挥国际机构如国际卫生组织的作用，医务工作者应该用口语沟通思想是重要的。因此，每隔几篇课文提供一些发音练习，这些发音练习安

排在有生词的课文之后，但建议教师在给学生介绍课文之前，先检查这些发音练习，以保证他们对自己不熟悉的词发音准确。学生必须认真地练习，适当地注意读准重读音节。在第一页里，对用来表示各种音素的符号和表示重读音节的符号作了解释。

在学习过程中，医科学生经常需要迅速查阅资料的来源，为此，本书提供了使用各种参考资料——脚注、索引、目录和词典的练习。本书后面提供的词典不是完整的医学词典，但它能帮助学生使用好医学词典，因为它比教科书通常提供的词汇表要完整一些，应鼓励学生经常参考它。

本书的主要目的，是使学生能独立地阅读英文科技资料，能充分利用他们学习中所需要的著作，并保持对其学科的兴趣。在此，对作者和出版者允许使用他们的原文表示衷心的感谢。我也感谢印度政府和来自亚洲各国认真审阅本书课文和练习的学者们，并感谢安·多明哥小姐热情地帮助我准备打字稿。

克莱夫·布兰斯尼特

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Bacteriology

1. How bacteriology began

1. 1 a (Simplified text)

Men no doubt^[1] observed bacteria almost three hundred years ago. But they did not then realize the part that bacteria played in producing disease^[2]. Louis Pasteur^[3] first proved this, less than one hundred years ago. Before this time, many men had written about what disease was like^[4], and about the spontaneous generation of living things. These men were mostly philosophers. Their ideas were mostly speculations. Afterwards, men proved that only a few of these ideas were correct^[5]. Nevertheless, men developed the science of bacteriology from the speculations of these philosophers.

Words and Expressions

bacteriology/bæk'tiəri'ɒlədʒi	realize/'riəlaiz/vt.
/n. 细菌学	认识到; 了解; 实现
doubt/daut/n.	bacteria/bæk'tiəriə/n. 细菌
怀疑	play a part in
no doubt 无疑(地)	在...方面起...作用
observe/əb'zə:v/vt.	produce/prə'dju:s/vt.
观察; 看到	

生产; 产生; 引起	哲学家
disease/di'zi:z/n. 病, 疾病	speculation/ˌspekju'leiʃən/n.
prove/pru:v/vt. 证明; 证实	思索; 推测
less than 少于, 不到	afterwards/'ɑ:ftəwədz/ad.
spontaneous/spɒn'teinjəs/a.	后来; 以后
自发的; 自然的	nevertheless/ˌnevəθə'les/
spontaneous generation	conj. 然而, 不过
自然发生	develop/di'veləp/vt.
living things 生物; 微生物	发展; 显示; 使生长
philosopher/fi'lɒsəfə/n.	

Notes

1. no doubt 译为“无疑(地)”, 在句中作状语。

2. ...the part that bacteria played in producing disease:

(1) that 为关系代词, 引导定语从句, 修饰 part, that 代替先行词 part, 在从句中作 played 的宾语。

(2) producing disease 为动名词短语, 作介词 in 的宾语。

3. Louis Pasteur: 路易斯·巴斯德, 法国化学家和细菌学家, 1822—1895.

4. what disease was like 可译为“疾病的性质”。(直译: 疾病是什么样的。)

(1) what 为连接代词, 引导宾语从句。

(2) like 为介词, 意为“象”、“如”。

5. that only a few of these ideas were correct:

(1) that 为连词, 引导宾语从句。

(2) only a few 作“只有少数”解。

细 菌 学

1. 细菌学的起源

1. 1 a (简写课文)

毫无疑问，大约在三百年前人们就观察到了细菌。但是，当时人们还没有认识到细菌具有致病作用。大约在一百年前，路易斯·巴斯德首先证实了这一点。在这以前，许多人描述过有关疾病的性质和微生物的自然发生。这些人大多数是哲学家。他们的观点多半是推测。后来，人们证实这些观点只有少数是正确的。然而，人们根据这些哲学家的推测发展了细菌学。

1. 1 b (Unsimplified text)

Although there is no doubt that bacteria were observed almost three centuries ago, their significance in the production of disease was not established until the brilliant work of Louis Pasteur, a French chemist, almost 100 years ago^[1]. Previous to^[2] this period much had been written about the nature of disease and the spontaneous generation of living things, but these views were largely the speculations of philosophers and in only a few cases were they subsequently proved to be correct^[3]. Nevertheless, these speculations were mainly responsible for the development of the science of bacteriology.

Words and Expressions

significance/sig'nifikəns/n.	大量地; 主要地
意义; 重要性	subsequently/'sabsikwentli/
establish/is'tæblɪʃ/vt.	ad. 以后, 后来
建立; 确立; 证实	responsible/ris'pɒnsəbl/a.
brilliant/'brɪljənt/a.	负责任的; 应负责任的
光辉的; 卓越的	(be) responsible for
nature/'neɪtʃə/n.	对...负责; (是)...的原因
自然; 性质	development/di'veləpmənt/
view/vju:/n.	n. 发展; 显示; 生长
观点	
largely/'lɑ:dʒli/ad.	

Notes

1. Although there is no doubt that bacteria were observed almost three centuries ago,.... 此句为主从复合句, 带有两个从句。

(1) Although 引导让步状语从句, 修饰主句的谓语 was not established.

(2) 在“there is...”句型中, doubt 是主语, that为连词, 引导同位语从句, 修饰 doubt。

2. previous to = before, 作“在...以前”解。

3. in only a few cases were they subsequently proved to be correct: 此句为倒装句, 谓语部分的助动词were位于主语they前。to be correct 为不定式短语, 作主语they的补语。

1. 1 b (原文)