

农科专业 英语

(畜牧兽医分册)

农科专业英语编写组 编

English

四川科学技术出版社

SELECTED
READINGS
IN ENGLISH
FOR
STUDENTS
OF
AGRICULTURE

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1989·成都

前 言

编写本书的目的，是想为农业院校学习了基础英语的学生，提供一套后续教材或作他们自学之用。从而逐渐把阅读科普英语的能力，过渡到阅读专业英语的能力上来。

本书分农学和畜牧兽医两分册，各14课，每课包括课文和阅读材料两部分，附有词汇表及疑难句注释。每一课文后设计了一些练习，供读者选作。课文及阅读材料均选自国外近期出版的农业书刊，知识性较强，还有一定的实用价值。

本书承蒙四川建材学院周纪兴老师及该校英籍英语教师维多利亚小姐 (Miss Victoria Price) 对练习进行了审阅，提了许多宝贵的意见，对其热情支持谨此表示衷心感谢。另在本书的编审过程中，李超和何姝同志协助做了许多工作，在此一并致谢。

最后，希望使用本书的读者，对本书的缺点与错误不吝指正。

编 者

1988年7月1日

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Lesson One

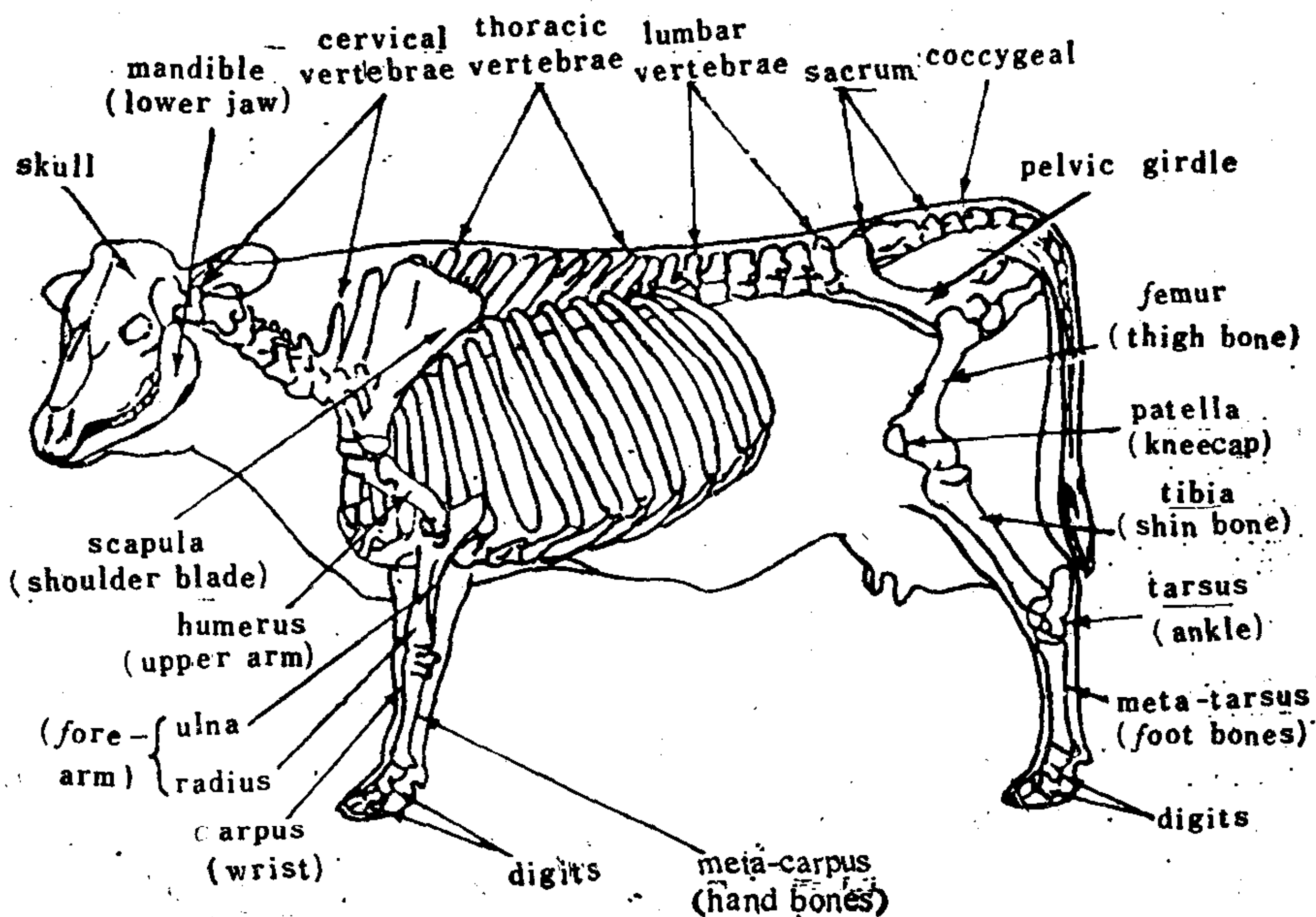
Text

Anatomy

Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body. A knowledge of how the animal's body functions, helps with the understanding of animal husbandry and the reasoning of many management decisions concerned with feeding, growth and health of animals.

The skeleton is the basic framework of the animal. It gives it shape and size. The skeleton carries and supports the weight of the body. It protects some organs from external damage, e. g. ribs protect the heart and lungs and skull protects the brain. New blood cells develop in the marrow of some bones. Joints between bones allow the animal to move. The bones contain reserves of some elements which the animal can mobilize when they are needed by the body.

The parts of the skeleton is shown in the following Figure:



The skeleton develops in the unborn animal from cartilage which hardens as chemical salts are deposited in it.

In the aged animal the amount of mineral in the bone increases. This makes the bones brittle. Bones grow in both length and thickness. The bones of the skeleton do not develop at the same rate in the growing animal. The proportion of one bone to the whole of the skeleton changes as the animal grows. The skull and hind limbs of a new-born lamb form a high percentage of the skeleton but this decreases as the lamb grows. Hind limbs develop faster than fore limbs.

Animal breeders by careful selection can change the shape and size of the skeleton and thus the animal. Sometimes the changes produce weakness in the skeleton. Very long pigs can suffer from back troubles.

Movement depends on the joints between the bones to move under muscle action. Joints fall into three categories:

- sliding joints;

- hinged joints;

- ball-and-socket joints.

Sliding joints. In these joints the two bone ends that form the joint are smooth and slightly curved. They are able to slide over each other allowing movement. The bones are held together by ligaments attached to the outer membrane of the two bones.

Hinged joints. The bones forming the joint have enlarged surface areas that key into each other. This forms strong joint, but limits movement in the joint to one plane.

Ball-and-socket joints. These very strong joints have large surface areas of contact which spreads the weight put on the joint. Movement is limited (rotary with some sideways movement).

The joints of the skeleton need 'oiling' to reduce wear. Where the bones meet, they are covered with a pack of cartilage which acts as a shock absorber and provides a wear-resistant surface. Over the cartilage is a membrane which produces a fluid to lubricate the joint.

Movement in joints is caused by the contraction and expansion of muscles associated with that joint.

The muscles do not go directly over the joint from bone. They are attached to the bones by tough, inelastic fibres-the tendons. The tendons pass over the joints they operate.

The muscles that move the joint work in pairs. One muscle contracts causing a pulling action in its tendons, the opposing muscle relaxes,

increasing in length, and thus allowing its tendons to move forward. The bones of the joint move in the direction of the contracting muscle. When the role of the muscles reverses the movement created by the pull of the tendons is in the opposite direction.

Teeth can be considered as part of the skeleton, but they are really a modified form of skin. They contain the hardest substance in the animal's body, the enamel.

There are three types of teeth in mammals,

incisors—broad, sharp teeth in front of the jaw, and used for cutting,

canine—sharp pointed teeth at the side of the mouth, used for gripping and ripping,

pre-molars and molars—broad, flat teeth with ridges, found in the side of the jaw and used for grinding.

Number and type of permanent teeth

	Incisors	Canine	Pre-Molars	Molars
Cattle, Upper Jaw	0	0	6	6
Cattle, Lower Jaw	8	0	6	6
Sheep, Upper Jaw	0	0	6	6
Sheep, Lower Jaw	8	0	6	6
Pigs, Upper Jaw	6	2	8	6
Pigs, Lower Jaw	6	2	8	6

Animals are born with a temporary set of 'milk teeth'. These are later replaced by 'permanent teeth'.

Pigs have incisors, canine, pre-molars and molars in both the upper and lower jaws. Sheep and cattle do not have canine teeth in either jaw, and only have incisors in the lower jaw. The incisors of the upper jaw are replaced by a hard dental pad.

Many diseases and problems of the skeleton are caused by wear and old age. Few farm animals live long enough for these to develop. Malformation and disease of the skeleton of young animals can lead to chronic ill-health, with the animal having to be culled, for example,

arthritis—inflammation of the joints,

joint-ill—swelling and distortion of joints of young animals,

rickets—soft bones, distorted bones and joints,

osteomalacia—permanent rickets of adults,

fractures—broken bones;
dislocation—stretching and tearing ligaments, allowing the joint to
come out of line;
sprain—stretched ligaments.

Adapted from Livestock Production, by P. Blake,
London Heinemann, 1985.

Words and Expressions

anatomy	[ə'naetəmi]	<i>n.</i> 解剖, 解剖学
arthritis	[ɑ:'θraitis]	<i>n.</i> 关节炎
brittle	['britl]	<i>a.</i> 易碎的, 易损的, 脆弱的
carpus	['kɑ:pəs] (复 carpi ['kɑ:pai])	<i>n.</i> 腕, 腕骨
cartilage	['kɑ:tilidʒ]	<i>n.</i> 软骨
canine	['keinain]	<i>n.</i> 犬牙, 犬齿
category	['kætigəri]	<i>n.</i> 种类, 部属
cervical	['sə:vik(ə)l]	<i>a.</i> 颈的; 子宫颈的
chronic	['krɒnik]	<i>a.</i> 长期的, 慢性的 <i>n.</i> 慢性病患者
coccygeal	[kɒk'sidʒiəl]	<i>a.</i> 尾骨的
contract	[kən'trækt]	<i>vt.</i> 使收缩; 使缩起来
cull	[kʌl]	<i>vt.</i> 挑选, 选拔; 采集
dental	['dentl]	<i>a.</i> 牙齿的, 牙科的
dentition	[den'tiʃən]	<i>n.</i> 出牙, 长牙; 牙系, 牙列
deposit	[di'pɒzit]	<i>vt.</i> 储备, 保存; <i>vi.</i> 沉淀, 沉积
digit	['didʒit]	<i>n.</i> 手指, 足趾
dislocation	[,dislə'keiʃən]	<i>n.</i> 脱臼, 关节错位
distort	[dis'tɔ:t]	<i>vt.</i> 扭曲, 弄曲; 变形
enamel	[in'æməl]	<i>n.</i> 珐琅质; 珐琅, 搪瓷
expansion	[iks'pæʃən]	<i>n.</i> 张开, 伸展, 扩张
femur	['fi:mə] (复 femurs或femora ['femərə])	<i>n.</i> 股骨, 大腿骨; 腿节
fracture	['fræktʃə]	<i>n.</i> 骨折; 破裂, 断裂
grip	[grip]	<i>vt.</i> 咬住, 咬牢; 夹牢
hinged	['hindʒid]	<i>a.</i> 铰接的
humerus	['hju:mərəs] (复 humeri ['hju:mərai])	<i>n.</i> 肱骨
ill-health	[il'helθ]	<i>n.</i> 健康状况不良, 病态
incisor	[in'saizə]	<i>n.</i> 门牙, 切牙, 门齿
inflammation	[,inflə'meiʃən]	<i>n.</i> 炎症, 发炎; 激动, 燃烧
kneecap	['ni:kæp]	<i>n.</i> 膝盖骨; 护膝

ligament	[ˈligəmənt]	<i>n.</i> 韧带; 系带
lubrication	[ˌl(j)uːbriˈkeɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 润滑
lumbar	[ˈlʌmbə]	<i>a.</i> 腰的, 腰部的
malformation	[mælfɔːˈmeɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 畸型, 结构不良
mandible	[ˈmændɪbl]	<i>n.</i> 下颌骨; (昆) 上颚, (鸟) 喙
marrow	[ˈmærəu]	<i>n.</i> 髓; 骨髓
membrane	[ˈmembrein]	<i>n.</i> 膜, 膜状物
modify	[ˈmɒdɪfaɪ]	<i>vt.</i> 更改, 修改, 改变
molar	[ˈməʊlə]	<i>n.</i> 磨牙, 臼齿
osteomalacia	[ˌɒstiəʊməˈleɪʃiə]	<i>n.</i> 软骨病, 软骨化
pad	[pæd]	<i>n.</i> 垫, 衬垫
palella [pəˈtelə] (复 patellas 或 patellae [pəˈteliː])		<i>n.</i> 腓, 膝盖骨
pelvic	[ˈpelvɪk]	<i>a.</i> 骨盆的
permanent	[ˈpɜːmənənt]	<i>a.</i> 永久的, 持久的, 常备的
radius [ˈreɪdjəs] 复 raduses 或 radii [ˈreɪdiː]		<i>n.</i> 桡骨
reserve	[rɪˈzəːv]	<i>n.</i> 储备物, 保存物 <i>vt.</i> 储备, 保存
rickets	[ˈrɪkɪts]	<i>n.</i> (可用做单数或复数) 佝偻病, 软骨病
ridge	[rɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> 隆起(部); (动物的) 脊梁, 山岭, 山脉
rip	[rɪp]	<i>vi.</i> 撕, 扯, 撕裂; <i>vt.</i> 撕开, 扯开
rotary	[ˈrəʊtəri]	<i>a.</i> 旋转的, 转动的
sacrum [ˈseɪkrəm] (复 sacra [ˈseɪkrə])		<i>n.</i> 骶骨, 荐骨
scapula [ˈskæpjulə] (复 scapulas 或 scapulae [ˈskæpjuliː])		<i>n.</i> 肩胛骨; (鸟) 肩羽
skeleton	[ˈskelɪtn]	<i>n.</i> 骨骼, 骨架, 骷髅
skull	[skʌl]	<i>n.</i> 头盖骨
sprain	[spreɪn]	<i>n.</i> 扭伤, <i>vt.</i> 扭, 扭伤
swell	[swel]	<i>vi.</i> 肿胀, 膨胀
structure	[ˈstrʌktʃə]	<i>n.</i> 结构, 构造; 组织
tarsus [ˈtɑːsəs] (复 tarsi [ˈtɑːsaɪ])		<i>n.</i> 跗骨; (昆虫的) 跗节
temporary	[ˈtempərəri]	<i>a.</i> 暂时的, 临时的
tendon	[ˈtendən]	<i>n.</i> 腱
thoracic	[θɔː(ː)ˈræsɪk]	<i>a.</i> 胸的, 胸部的
tibia [ˈtɪbiə] (复 tibias 或 tibiae [ˈtɪbiː])		<i>n.</i> 胫骨
ulna [ˈʌlnə] (复 ulnas 或 ulnae [ˈʌlniː])		<i>n.</i> 尺骨
vertebra [ˈvɜːtɪbrə] (复 vertebras 或 vertebrae [ˈvɜːtɪbriː])		<i>n.</i> 椎骨, 脊椎
pelvic girdle	骨盆带, 腰带	
sliding joint	滑动关节	
hinged joint	铰式关节	
ball-and-socket joint	球窝状(式)关节	
meta-tarsus	蹠骨 (同 <i>metatarsus</i>)	

Notes to the Text

1. A knowledge of how the animal's body functions, helps with the understanding of animal husbandry and reasoning of many management decisions concerned with feeding, growth and health of animals.

有关动物的身体如何发挥功能的知识, 有助于对畜牧工作的理解, 并有助于对有关动物饲养、育成和保健等许多管理决策的推理。

help with 有助于... 如:

The study of anatomy of animals helps with the production of milk, meat, eggs and other livestock products.

concerned with 有关的 如:

The researches of the group are concerned with ecological balance and natural environment protection.

2. The bones contain reserves of some elements which the animal can mobilize when they are needed by the body.

骨骼内含有一些物质储备, 当动物身体需要时, 可被调动起来。which 之后为一定语从句, 修饰 reserves of some elements 在此从句中, 又含有一个以 when 引导的时间状语从句。

3. The proportion of one bone to the whole of the skeleton changes as the animal grows.

某一块骨头与整个骨架的比例, 随着动物的生长而变化。

proportion to 比例, 与...的比例。

4. Animal breeders by careful selection can change the shape and size of the skeleton and thus the animal.

动物育种家们通过仔细的选育, 可以改变动物骨骼的形状和大小, 从而也就改变了动物体的本身。

as 引导一时间状语从句。 如:

We can not see the sound waves as they travel through the air.

thus ... 此句子为一省略句。

5. The bones forming the joint have enlarged surface areas that key into each other.

形成关节的骨骼增大了相互嵌接在一起的骨头表面积。

forming the joint 为分词短语, 修饰名词 bones

key into 插入, 嵌入 如:

These parts of the machine key into each other properly.

Exercises

- . The following statements are about the text. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. A knowledge of how the animal's body functions is very helpful to animal husbandry.
2. The skeleton of the animal carries and supports the weight of the body and gives the animal shape and size.
3. The movement in joints is caused only by relaxing of the muscles which attached over the joints.
4. Theeth of animals are really a modified form of skin but they are the hardest part in the animal's body.
5. Pigs have not any incisors in the upper jaw but cattle and sheep have six incisors in the upper jaw.

I. In each case, choose one of the four words that best matches the definition given below:

1. a bluish-white, elastic tissue, which connected with bones
a). cartilage b). muscle c). tooth d). mandible
2. a branch of morphology concerned with the structure of man, animal or plant
a). biology b). anatomy c). ecology d). surgery
3. broad, sharp teeth in the front of the jaw for cutting
a). canines b). joints c). incisors d). tendons
4. a system of the animal's teeth
a). dentation b). molar c). canine d). cement
5. the hard framework of supporting or protecting some organs of an animal
a). skin b). dentation c). skull d). skeleton

II. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase from the list that correctly completes the sentences:

concerned with	linked to
be created by	caused by
help with	develop

1. There are two sets of teeth _____ during the lives of mammals.
2. A new therapy to treat the disease _____ the research group after hard work for as long as five years.
3. Anatomy is a basic branch of biology science, which _____ the understanding of animal husbandry.
4. Professor Wang _____ his research work in Animal husbandry.
5. Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease _____ the tubercle bacillus.
6. The result of the vote will adopt an important proposal _____ the future and destiny of the island country.

IV. For each of the words appearing in the left column, choose a word or a phrase from the right column that is similar in meaning.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. skull | a. a hard framework of animal |
|----------|-------------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 2. dentition | b. lasting only for a short time |
| 3. permanent | c. soft tissue filling up the cavity in most bones |
| 4. distort | d. continuing without change for a very long time |
| 5. skeleton | e. tooth |
| 6. temporary | f. finger or toe |
| 7. digit | g. a bony covering of the head to twist |
| 8. marrow | h. out of natural, usual shape or condition |

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, pay attention to the expressions in capitals.

1. Fat is a kind of energy material which could be *MOBLIZED* when energy is needed by the animals.
2. Many diseases and chronic ill-health are *CAUSED BY* the early improper mineral salts taken in by the animals.
3. The size and weight of animal often *DEPEND ON* the size of the skeleton.
4. The information *CONCERNED WITH* the home and abroad markets is very important to the management decisions of domestic animals.
5. Human beings, like most of the other mammals, are born with a *TEMPORARY* set of "milk teeth" and the teeth are replaced later by "*PFRMANENT*" teeth.
6. *MALFORMATION* and diseases of the skeleton of young animals can lead the animals to *CHRONIC ILL-HEALTH*.
7. Could you name the parts of the skeleton *ANATOMICALLY*? And how many of them can you read and spell correctly?
8. Everyone has some *GENERAL IDEA* of what a mammal is like and no doubt can name a dozen without much difficulty.
9. Agricultural universities and colleges always have their teaching veterinary hospitals and farms *ATTACHED TO* them.

VI. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Teeth

Moistened by the saliva (唾液, 涎水) in the mouth, the food is broken up into small pieces by the teeth. Each tooth consists of three portions. 1) the root, consisting of one to three fangs contained in the socket, 2) the crown, which projects beyond the level of gums, and 3) the neck, or constricted (收缩的) portion between the root and the crown.

Each tooth is composed principally of dentin (牙质), which gives it shape and encloses a cavity, the pulp (髓, 牙髓) cavity. The pulp cavity is filled with dental pulp holding a number of blood vessels and nerves. The dentin of the crown is capped (冠以) by a dense layer of enamel. The dentin of root is covered by cement (牙骨质). These three substances-- enamel, dentin, and cement-- are all harder than bone, enamel being the hardest substance found in the body.

There are two sets of teeth developed during life, the milk teeth (temporary

teeth) and the Permanent teeth. For human beings, the permanent teeth are 32 in number, 16 each in the upper and lower jaws. The 4 teeth of each jaw are called incisors; following them, on either side of the jaws are canine, two premolars, or bicuspid (两尖牙), and three molars. The incisors have a sharp cutting edge. The canines have sharp, pointed edges and are longer than the incisors. The premolars are broad, with two points or cusps projecting on each crown. The molars have broad crowns with small, pointed projections. Biting, tearing and grinding food, the teeth aid much in digestion.

Lesson Two

Text

Nature of Disease

Disease may either be a structural defect or a functional one. The structural defect is clear when a bone is broken or an abscess is discharging. A functional defect denotes that the part is apparently normal but is not carrying out its normal function, a paralysed muscle which causes a limb to be limp or a muscle in spasm which causes a joint to be severely fixed.

Acute and chronic disease. These words have a clear meaning in medicine rather different from that in ordinary speech. They are contrasting terms. "Acute" denotes a disease that is quick in onset and short-lived;

"Chronic" denotes a slow longerlasting condition. The words are used comparatively and therefore denote no fixed time. A disease like liver fluke in sheep, which normally lasts for months even when fatal, will be described as acute when a sheep wastes away rapidly in a few weeks, but a normally acute disease like swine erysipelas which can kill in a few days will be described as chronic, if it settles in the heart and become protracted to a few weeks. The word "acute" does not denote a severe disease though many acute diseases can be severe. Acute swine erysipelas, for instance, though often fatal if untreated, responds well to treatment whereas the chronic form of the disease does not respond and is usually fatal.

The word subacute is used to describe a condition between acute and chronic while a disease which kills very quickly, like anthrax, is called peracute.

Infection and contagion. A disease is infectious if it can be transmitted from one animal to another without direct contact. This usually means that the disease is caused by a germ, either bacterium or virus, which is carried in the air and breathed or swallowed by the victim. A contagious disease is one which can be transmitted by contact. The most obvious examples are external parasites which cannot fly such as mites and lice.

The words "non-infectious" and "non-contagious" have important and

obvious meaning. Deficiency diseases are manifestly both non-infectious and non-contagious even though the whole of a group of animals is likely to be affected at the same time, but in pneumonia resulting from exposure there is often no risk of infection though germs are definitely active in the patient's lungs and putting his life in jeopardy.

Epizootic; Sporadic. The word "epidemic" denotes a disease spreading amongst people. The same word is sometimes used about animal disease but purists of the past insisted that "epizootic" should be used to denote a spreading disease in animals, and surprisingly this affectation has been accepted. Similarly an enzootic is a disease continuously present amongst a group of animals without spreading fast as opposed to an epizootic which runs a course in the group and then tends to die away. A sporadic disease is one which suddenly appears affecting one or more animals but then as suddenly disappears.

Septicaemia; Bacteraemia; Toxaemia. When bacteria gain entry to the animal body they tend to be localised and the defence mechanism tends to keep them that way. If, however, bacteria gain entry to the blood a state of bacteraemia occurs in which bacteria use the animal's own circulatory system to get carried all over the body. When the bacteria are actually multiplying in the blood the condition is described as septicaemia. This is a very serious development; unless the animal rapidly begins to win back the result is likely to be fatal. Sepsis is the condition in which bacteria are active in a part of the body with resultant breakdown of tissue. The classic example is the septic wound, usually a much less serious matter than septicaemia,

Toxin, a word derived from the Greek word for poison, is used mainly to describe the poisons in the animal body derived from bacteria and other invading organisms, or the breakdown products of the animal's own tissues. When such products gain access to the blood a state of toxaemia is produced. The importance of this state depends on a number of factors, chiefly the potency of the toxin.

Fever. Any condition in which the temperature is raised can be termed a fever, and diseases which lead to fever are termed febrile in contrast to non-febrile or afebrile diseases in which a rise of temperature does not occur. Fever is usually the animal's response to the invasion of bacteria or other microorganisms or to a state of toxaemia. A moderate rise in temperature is not essentially a bad thing for it is part of the animal's mechanism for combating disease.

Termination of disease. Disease may end in death or a full recovery, but the stock-owner needs to remember that a third possibility is a partial recovery. A permanent disability resulting from a disease may be unimportant, for instance the loss of a small part of the lung following pneumonia, but it may be highly important, for example when a breeding animal remains permanently sterile. The possibility of partial recovery is a matter requiring careful consideration when deciding the course of action with a sick animal, particularly with a protracted chronic disease.

—Abridged from *Health and Disease in Farm Animals*
by Q. H. Parker, Pergamon
Press, 3rd Edition, England,
1980.

Words and Expressions

abscess	[ˈæbsɪs] <i>n.</i>	脓肿
acute	[əˈkju:t] <i>a</i>	急性的; 尖锐的
anthrax	[ˈænræks] <i>n.</i>	炭疽 (病)
bacteraemia	[ˈbæktəriːmiə] <i>n.</i>	细菌血症
bacterium	[bækˈtəriəm] (<i>pl.</i>) <i>n.</i>	细菌
chronic	[ˈkrɒnɪk] <i>a.</i>	慢性的; 长期的
circulatory	[ˈsə:kjuleɪtəri] <i>a.</i>	循环的
contagion	[kənˈteɪdʒən] <i>n.</i>	(接触) 传染
defect	[dɪˈfekt] <i>n.</i>	缺陷; 疵伤
enzootic	[ˌenzəuˈɒtɪk] <i>n, a.</i>	地方性动物病 (的)
epizootic	[ˌepizəuˈɒtɪk] <i>n, a.</i>	动物流行病 (的)
erysipelas	[ˌeriˈsɪpələs] <i>n.</i>	丹毒
febrile	[ˈfiːbrɪl] <i>a.</i>	热病的
fluke	[flu:k] <i>n.</i>	肝蛭; 吸虫
functional	[ˈfʌŋkʃənəl] <i>a.</i>	机能的; 官能的
germ	[dʒə:m] <i>n.</i>	病菌; 细菌; 微生物
infection	[ɪnˈfekʃən] <i>n.</i>	传染; 感染
jeopardy	[ˈdʒepədi] <i>n.</i>	危险; 危难
lice	[ləɪs] <i>n.</i> (louse 的复数)	寄生虫, 小虫, 虱
localise	[ˈləukəlaɪz] <i>vt.</i>	使限于局部
mite	[maɪt] <i>n.</i>	螨; 蛆
onset	[ˈɒnsɛt] <i>n.</i>	突然开始; 攻击