



下册

医学人文英语系列教材

医学人文英语

Humanistic Medical English

总主编 杨劲松 罗永胜 主编 宁静 冯建明

 复旦大学出版社

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前 言

医学人文英语课程主要面向通过大学英语四级、六级考试,具备一定的医学行业英语表达能力的学生。

医学通识英语课程以现代外语教学理念为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际为主要内容,以现代教育技术和信息技术为重点支撑,以医学人文素养培养为实践导向,在提高学生行业英语听说读写译各项技能综合运用能力的过程中提升学生人文素养。

通过引导学生浏览医学通识性英文网站,丰富教学环境,拓展学生自主学习空间,培养学生捕捉信息、理解信息、拓展信息的实践能力。

采用真实与半真实、典型的语言材料,通过课堂教学视听说各个环节输入各种语言信息,刺激学生对医学词汇语音听觉的识别,培养学生的辨音、大意总结、内容推测、释意复述、短时记忆和速记能力。

通过大量的口语练习和实践,尤其是医学行业真实对话情景,逐步培养和提高学生使用英语进行口头交际的能力,同时帮助学生了解英语国家的人文文化背景和生活习俗。使学生能就日常生活中的一般情景进行恰当的交谈,就社会生活中的一般话题进行连贯发言,能比较准确地表达思想,做到语音、语调、语法基本正确,语言运用基本得体。

选择以内容为中心的教学法,通过选择与医学生行业相关的阅读文章和材料,有效掌握语言知识,培养获取信息的能力。通过在阅读的过程中扩充词汇量,做到能够用扎实的语法知识快速分析结构复杂的长、难句。使学生具备充分的语篇知识,能在语篇层面上准确把握文章结构,段与段之间和句与句之间的逻辑关系,语体风格,作者思路、观点和态度。能够掌握各种阅读技能,运用演绎法和归纳法对文章进行各种推理、分析和判断,提升阅读速度。

通过对各种医学语篇话题的学习,介绍医学文体语言的特点、汉英两种语言的对比和分析,使得学生掌握英汉翻译的基本理论,英汉词语、长句及各种文本的翻译技巧和英汉互译的能力。通过句型仿,训练学生在词义、词序、语法形式、修辞手法、文化背景等方面对比英汉两种语言文化,掌握词、句、篇的翻译技巧。

以医学人文为内容,通过系统地讲授英语写作基础知识,对学生进行各项与写作有关的单项训练和综合训练,培养学生英语思维习惯、观察能力和逻辑思维能力,提高学生的英语写作能力,做到语言清晰、流畅和达意,文章有一定的思想性,并具有较强的逻辑性,使学生具备一定的医学论文写作能力。

编者

2017年7月

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Unit 1

Healthcare System

I. Info-storm

What is healthcare system?

Read the web page. Then answer the questions orally.



deliver [dɪˈlɪvə]

提供(服务)

in accordance [əˈkɔːdnəns] with

按照

concerted [kənˈsɜːtɪd]

竭力的;尽力的

evolutionary [iːvəˈluːʃənəri]

进化的

revolutionary [ˌrevəˈluːʃənəri]

革命性的;突破性的

target [ˈtɑːɡɪt]

瞄准,面向(目标)

implicitly [ɪmˈplɪsɪtli]

无疑问地;暗示地

coordinated [kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtɪd]

协调的

(1) What is a healthcare system?

(2) How do nations design and develop their healthcare systems?

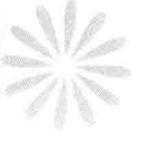
(3) What kinds of organizations deliver healthcare services?

II. Watching-in

Healthcare System

1. Watch the video clips. Match the photos (A-D) to the dialogues (1-4). Then fill in the blanks to complete the sentences which can help you get the gist of the content.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1)</p> <p>Doctor: Would you come with me? There are procedures we need to go over.</p> <p>John: What procedures?</p> <p>Doctor: We're 1) _____ your son. You need to 2) _____ the proper forms. It's possible your son may need a blood transfusion. We'll need to test you both for 3) _____</p> <p>John: Q. Quincy.</p> <p>Nurse: Name of your 4) _____? Your card, Mr. Archibald. Your 5) _____. I'll need to make a copy for our files.</p> | <p>(2)</p> <p>Doctor: You might want to make it a happy time, say good-bye. 1) And _____ is a high-risk operation. You could 2) _____ your son on that table. You might not want to take that 3) _____.</p> <p>John: If you, you know, if he doesn't have the surgery . . . If he doesn't have the surgery, how long would he live?</p> <p>Doctor: 4) _____. Months, weeks. Days.</p> <p>John: If he was your son, what would you do?</p> <p>Doctor: I'd do the 5) _____, absolutely.</p> |
| <p>(3)</p> <p>Doctor: Transplant surgery is very expensive. In most cases, prohibitively so.</p> <p>John: Oh, we got 1) _____,</p> | <p>(4)</p> <p>John: You're kidding me, right? I mean, come on. Let me get this straight. You are telling</p> |



major medical. He's 2) _____.

Doctor: We've already checked with your carrier, Mr. Archibald. There are no provisions in your 3) _____ for a procedure of this magnitude.

John: Oh, no, no, no. That's a mistake. Not that you're making a mistake. I'm just saying that I'm 4) _____. My son's covered.

Doctor: How about you, Mrs. Archibald, do you have 5) _____?

me you have dropped me from 1) _____ to part time. You switched (insurance) 2) _____. Now you're telling me I'm not fully 3) _____ even though I got a 4) _____ that says I am?

Manager: It doesn't seem right, does it?

John: No, it doesn't seem right. My son is very sick. If I'm not 5) _____, I've got a serious problem.



A



B



C



D

Video clip 1: _____; Video clip 2: _____; Video clip 3: _____; Video clip 4: _____.

2. Watch the video clips again. Take notes and answer the following questions.

(1) What happened to John's son?

(2) Did John get enough coverage for his son's surgical bills?

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III. Defining the concept

Defining healthcare system

1. Watch and define

Watch a video clip and see how a broken healthcare system got a normal person cornered. Then define the concept with the following words.



Healthcare systems are _____ or _____ in place that are designed to plan and provide _____.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) What is a hospital system?

(2) What is the difference between public hospitals and private hospitals?

(3) What is the difference between emergency care and urgent care?

(4) What is health insurance?

(5) What does the provider refer to in the health insurance terminology?

An Introduction to Healthcare System



Healthcare systems are complex and there are many things you need to know about types of hospital systems, patient care, insurance, healthcare providers and legal issues. Here we mainly talk about the first three concepts.

Hospital System

A hospital system is a group of hospitals or facilities that work together to deliver services to



their communities. Different types of hospital systems have different types of ownership and financial goals.

Public hospitals are funded and owned by local, state or federal governments and receive money from the government. Some public hospitals are associated with medical schools.

Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Some public hospitals are | associated linked connected | with medical schools. |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|

Non-profit hospitals are often community hospitals and may be linked with a religious denomination. The main goal of a non-profit hospital is to provide service to the community.

Private hospitals are owned by investors. Their goal is to earn a profit. Private hospitals tend to offer more profitable services such as rehabilitation, elective or plastic surgery or cardiology. They try to avoid unprofitable services such as emergency medicine, which can lose money due to uninsured patients.

Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Private hospitals | tend to incline to | offer more profitable services such as rehabilitation, . . . |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|

Patient Care

There are several different types of care for patients, depending on their need. They are primary care, specialty care, emergency care, urgent care, long-term care, hospice care and mental healthcare.

Primary care should be the first-place patients who go for medical care. Patients may get primary care in a doctor's office or in a community health center. One focus of primary care is to prevent disease through regular physical exams and health screening. Another focus is to care for a patient's general health by diagnosing and treating a wide variety of conditions. If a patient has a health problem that requires special knowledge or skill, a primary care doctor will refer the patient to a specialist. Primary care doctors follow a patient's care while they see a specialist.

Lexical Chunks

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Another focus is to | care for look after take care of | . . . health by diagnosing . . . | a wide variety of a range of a diversity of | conditions. |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------|

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Specialty care is the care for a patient who has a health problem or illness that requires special knowledge in one medical area. Specialty care can be ongoing or preventative care around a specific system of the body. Specialists have knowledge or skill related to a specific disease or organ system of the body. Specialists must complete special training, be certified or licensed in their area of specialty. They can be doctors, nurses or other healthcare team members. Examples of specialists

include: cardiologists, gynecologists, physical therapists or social workers.

Emergency care involves diagnosing and treating life-threatening illnesses or injuries that need immediate attention. Emergency care may take place in ambulances or other transportation vehicles, hospital emergency rooms or intensive care units. Examples of emergencies are chest pain, difficulty breathing, heart attack, serious injury, bleeding that will not stop, or mental crisis.

Urgent care is not life threatening, but is care for an illness or injury that needs immediate attention. Examples of urgent care are minor cuts or burns, stomachaches, sprains and ear or throat infections.

When someone is not able to perform daily living activities due to an injury, disability, chronic condition or dementia. Long-term care is a combination of medical, nursing and social care. It can be provided in a person's home, long-term care facility or assisted living facility.

Hospice care focuses on "palliative" care to ease symptoms rather than cure a disease toward the end of life. The philosophy of hospice care is to give physical, emotional, spiritual or social support to a patient and their family. Hospice care may be provided in a person's home or in a hospice care facility.

Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hospice care focuses on "palliative" care ... | rather than instead of | cure a disease... (curing) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|

Mental Healthcare can help when patients need help with a mental illness or emotional crisis. Mental health treatment may include medication, psychotherapy ("talk therapy") or both. Mental health professionals include psychiatrists, counselors or psychologists.

Health Insurance

Health insurance is a type of insurance coverage that covers the cost of an insured individual's medical and surgical expenses. Depending on the type of health insurance coverage, either the insured pays costs out-of-pocket and is then reimbursed,

or the insurer makes payments directly to the provider.

In health insurance terminology, the “provider” is a clinic, hospital, doctor, laboratory, health care practitioner, or pharmacy. The “insured” is the owner of the health insurance policy or the person with the health insurance coverage.

In countries without universal health care coverage, such as the USA, health insurance is commonly included in employer benefit packages and seen as an employment perk.

http://www.patientnavigatortraining.org/healthcare_system/module1/1_index.htm

<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/info/health-insurance>



denomination [dɪnəʊmɪˈneɪʃn]

教派, 宗派

rehabilitation [ˌriːəˌbɪlɪˈteɪʃn]

康复, 戒毒(或戒酒)

refer [rɪˈfɜː] ... to ...

提交……作处理

gynecologist [ˌɪɡaɪnɪˈkɒlədʒɪst]

妇科医师

reimburse [ˌriːɪmˈbɜːs]

赔付

cardiology [ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒɪ]

心脏病学

hospice [ˈhɒspɪs]

临终安养院

certify [ˈsɜːtɪfaɪ]

给……颁发合格/结业证书

dementia [dɪˈmenʃə]

痴呆

practitioner [ˈpræktɪˈtʃənə]

执业医师

3. Match each of the vocabulary listed below the numbered definition. Write the letter in the space provided.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. facilities | B. denomination | C. profitable |
| D. rehabilitate | E. screening | F. specialist |
| G. certify | H. license | I. minor |
| J. palliative | K. psychiatrist | L. coverage |

(1) _____; the act or work of a person who screens, as in ascertaining the character and competence of applicants, employees, etc.

(2) _____; formal permission from a governmental or other constituted authority to do something, as to carry on some business or profession.

- (3) _____: a religious group, usually including many local churches, often larger than a sect.
- (4) _____: to award a certificate to (a person) attesting to the completion of a course of study or the passing of a qualifying examination.
- (5) _____: to restore to a condition of good health, ability to work, or the like.
- (6) _____: (Insurance) protection provided against risks or a risk, often as specified.
- (7) _____: something designed, built, installed, etc., to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service.
- (8) _____: not serious, important, etc. .
- (9) _____: Alleviating the symptoms of a disease or disorder, especially one that is terminal, when a cure is not available.
- (10) _____: a physician who practices psychiatry.
- (11) _____: yielding profit.
- (12) _____: a medical practitioner who devotes attention to a particular class of diseases, patients, etc.

IV. Critical reading

Further reading about healthcare system

1. History of Healthcare System in America

Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

| Year | Event |
|--------|---|
| 1900's | 1) _____ was founded. |
| 1912 | 2) _____ supported mandatory health insurance. |
| 1920's | The cost of health care 3) _____ and even 4) _____ found it hard to afford medical bills. |
| 1930's | 5) _____ broke out and the health insurance was 6) _____ by the American Medical Association. |
| 1940's | Employees enjoyed 7) _____ offered by their employers but the idea of a 8) _____ was condemned by the American Medical Association. |
| 1950's | Tax incentives were given to employers offering 9) _____, and the first successful 10) _____ was performed. |
| 1960's | 11) _____ and 12) _____ were legalized, with the former providing 13) _____ for elders aged 65 and over and the latter covering long-term care for the poor and the disabled. |

(Continued)

| Year | Event |
|--------|--|
| 1970's | The cost of health care 14) _____ after Medicare and Medicaid were legalized. |
| 1980's | 15) _____ health care businesses gradually emerged. |
| 1990's | The cost of health care rose at a rate that 16) _____ the rate of inflation. |
| 2000's | 17) _____ and its 18) _____ were challenged by the public. |
| 2010 | 19) _____, enacted by Barak Obama, expands coverage to millions of 20) _____. |

The History of the Healthcare System in America

It seems that the medical profession is on the brink of significant changes. People are looking more and more to the internet to solve their medical dilemmas. Nurse practitioners are pushing to expand their roles. The complexities and often injustices of medical payment systems are being exposed. These changes strike fear in many providers — no one likes change. Massive changes in structure and attitudes toward health care like this must have occurred in the past. The following timeline may show how the U.S. health care system arrived at it's current (messy, complicated) state.

Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| It seems that the medical profession is on the | brink verge | of significant change. |
|---|----------------|------------------------|

Early 1900's:

Organized medicine began. Physicians banded together to create the American Medical Association becoming a powerful influence over health care legislation. U.S. lawmakers chose not to make legislation surrounding health insurance policy.



1912:

Theodore Roosevelt campaigned on the issue of mandatory health insurance, supported by many progressive groups. Their efforts were set aside with the beginning of World War I.



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Unit 5
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Unit 8

Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Their efforts were | set aside laid aside pushed aside | with the beginning of World War I. |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|



1920's:

The cost of health care increased relative to other sectors and medical attention became increasingly more difficult for the middle class to afford. Politically, no changes were made to health care law; however, some companies such as General Hospital and Baylor University began to offer health insurance to their employees.

1930's:

The Great Depression brought emphasis on offering government based benefits to Americans. However, in the passing of the Social Security Act health insurance was omitted. The American Medical Association voiced strong opposition to a health insurance program as it would increase bureaucracy and limit doctors' freedom. Despite resistance, Blue Cross began offering insurance for hospital care in some states.



Lexical Chunks

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| The American Medical Association | voiced strong opposition to strongly opposed / resisted/refuted | a health insurance program ... |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|

1940's:

During World War II, employers began to offer health insurance coverage to compensate for wage controls placed on employers. This was the beginning of the employer-based system we have today. President Harry Truman proposed a nationalized health care system that included mandatory coverage; however, it was ostracized by the American Medical Association whose members deemed Truman's plan "socialized medicine".

