

高级

ADVANCED MEDICAL ENGLISH READING & WRITING

医学英语

阅读与写作

主编 王应杰



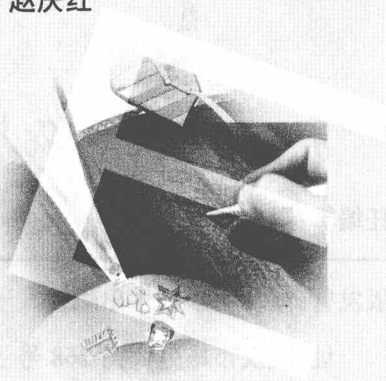
湖北科学技术出版社

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医学英语 阅读与写作

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前 言

近年来,国内英语教学吸收了各种教学法流派的理论和实践经验,采用了现代化教学手段,使大学生甚至中学生的英语水平有了大幅提高。除基本保持语法、阅读优势外,在以前忽视的听力和口语能力上也有了长足的进步。同时,研究生培养模式也发生了很大的变化,对英语教学提出了更高要求,如课时减少,同时特别强调英语实用能力的培养。

本教材(**Advanced Medical English Reading & Writing**)是适应这种新形势和要求的产物。可供医学专业高年级生、硕士生和博士生使用。

本教材分为4个单元。第一单元精选日常普通英语中的词缀和词根,然后过渡到医学英语中常用的构词成分。第二单元重点练习多种类型段落的写作。第三单元继而进行多种文体的全文写作。第四单元转向医学英语实用写作。

本教材是在总结国内外语言教学、教材编写经验的基础上编写的,具有下列特色。

一、实用性

虽然现在的学生如前所述在听、说、读方面能力较强,但写作是明显的短板。原因在于,写作水平不像听说那样可以在短时间内强化提高,而是没有捷径可走的(很多学生背了一些所谓的“漂亮”句子,但其冠词运用等基本能力总是“露”了他们的底)。真正提高写作能力不仅需要学生、也需要教师的大量投入。在主观意愿和客观条件有限的情况下,本教材精选最有用的技能项目,将输入和输出相结合(从阅读中学习写作),精讲精练;同时根据多年的教学经验指明学生容易犯的错误及其改正方法,使学生明白前进方向。另外,第一单元中对医学英语词汇读音的解说以及附录中配套的构词成分都是编者长期研究心血的结晶,使用者一定会获益良多。

二、趣味性

被作为高级(研究)人才培养的研究生应具备熟练运用相关专业英语的能力。综合性大学学科专业众多,众口难调;但人数较多的医学院研究生可以共同学习医学英语。不过,以往绝大多数医学英语教材枯燥乏味,缺乏生活和文化气息。本教材特别注意日常、科普、专业例句相结合,编排多样化;并将“医学英语特殊词尾变化”、“医学英语论文常用语句”、“常用构词成分”等内容做成“补白”、表格、附录等形式,避免长篇大论的医学内容(也免得与“全英文专业课”相混淆);还可通过大量课件进行补充。

三、先进性

医学研究生掌握英语的最终目的是获取信息、交流信息,而现在使用最多的平台是网络。我们已在此方面进行了几年的探索,英语医学网络资源的利用与英语语言教学相结合是我院的一个深受学生欢迎的特色。这样就能将医学英语技能培养(其变化相对较缓)和最新的医学科学(其发展日新月异)语言材料有机地结合起来;同时还能以网络资源作为外延,使学生在追踪各自学科领域最新进展的过程中提高自主学习和开放性思维的能力。

本教材为华中科技大学研究生教改基金所资助的教改项目;工作中承蒙何业华教授的无私指导和冯友仁编辑的热情帮助;我们从很多来源包括网络收集资料,但在参考书目中无法全部注明;在此特致衷心的感谢。对于本教材中的任何问题,诚挚地希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2009年7月于华中科技大学同济医学院

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Unit 1 Word-formation & Pronunciation

Chapter 1 Common Affixes and Roots

There are many ways to form words: **affixation (derivation)**, **compounding**, **conversion**, **blending**, **clipping**, **acronymy** and so on. Since the affixes and roots are most useful, we will give more attention to learning such **word parts** that occur often in medical English. However, affixes and roots are enormous in number, and some vocabulary books offer hundreds of such elements. Trying to learn all of them is impractical. In our opinion, it's more realistic and wiser to learn a selected list for our purpose.

Knowing a number of common affixes and roots and using the knowledge when you are **reading** result in quicker and better **understanding**. The use of such word elements also strongly promotes **vocabulary growth**, an indispensable part of learning English. Thus, comprehension and speed are both improved by increased skills in handling difficult words and by the development of wider reading vocabulary.

Many words can be separated and analyzed in meaningful units, e. g.

anti-dis-establish-ment-ar-ian-ism
prefixes base suffixes

This word is formed by **prefixes**, **root** or **base**, and **suffixes**. Careful analysis will reveal the meaning of this seemingly complex word.

I. Prefixes

Most prefixes, added to a base word, do not change its **part of speech** but its **meaning**, e. g.

arch- (chief)	+ bishop (n.)	= archbishop (n.)
semi- (half)	+ circle (n.)	= semicircle (n.)
dys- (ill)	+ peptic (adj.)	= dyspeptic (adj.)

A few prefixes, added to a base word, also change its part of speech, e. g.

a- (in the state of)	+ sleep (n.)	= asleep (adj.)
be- (make, become)	+ little (adj.)	= belittle (v.)
en- (make)	+ large (adj.)	= enlarge (v.)

Exercise 1

Directions: *Word parts in context* - Figure out the meanings of the following word parts by looking closely and carefully at the context in which they appear.

1. de-
()
 - a. I shall now proceed to delineate dangers of a different and perhaps more alarming kind.
 - b. On turning the corner, he saw that the road descended steeply.
2. ante-, anti-
()
 - a. The cave men lived in a period of history antecedent to written records.
 - b. Our service comes from the heart and anticipates your every need.
3. contra-, contro-
()
 - a. Your statements today are in contradiction with what you said yesterday.
 - b. Families should have fewer children by using birth control methods such as contraception.
4. circum-
()
 - a. The circumference of the earth is almost 25,000 miles.
 - b. They are circumnavigating the world.
5. amphi-, ambi-
()
 - a. Crocodiles are amphibious animals.
 - b. An ambivert is a person who is neither an extrovert nor an introvert, whose personality type is between introversion and extroversion.
6. epi-
()
 - a. In the mid-19th century, British doctor John Snow used principles of medical geography to locate the source of a cholera epidemic in London.
 - b. "I can resist everything except temptation" is a very interesting epigram.
7. hetero-
()
 - a. Cultural barrier refers to the heterogeneous barrier between different cultures..
 - b. Science at this point in time cannot explain why some people are homosexual while others are heterosexual.
8. demi-
()
 - a. Greek myths made up many demigods.
 - b. People don't like demimonde.
9. pan-
()
 - a. The super large room of 40-60 m² and the panorama French window facilitate the ease, spaciousness and comfort.
 - b. The first air timetable was published by Pan-American Airways in 1928.
10. proto-
()
 - a. In 1968, prototype quartz crystal watches were introduced.
 - b. I know the protoplasm is the basis of all animals and plants.

Exercise 2

Directions: Read the sentence and guess the meaning of the underlined word. Then write the meaning of the underlined word in the space provided. The first one is done for you.

1. If a teacher misinforms students, they will be confused because students always expect their teachers to give them the correct information.
misinform = give wrong information to
2. Our library contains a large fiction collection (novels, short stories, and other books that tell a story) ; but most students use the library ' s nonfiction collection because these contain important information for their studies.
nonfiction =
3. Flatboats transport cars across the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada.
transport =
4. The leader roused the protesters with an impassioned speech.
impassioned =
5. The major events in economics, the Keynesian Revolution, Monetarist Counterrevolution, Rational Expectation Revolution, etc. , made up main path of development of modern macroeconomics.
macroeconomics =
6. Monopoly industries should carry out reforms to introduce competition mechanisms.
monopoly =
7. She is Britain ' s longest surviving transplant patient.
survive =
8. In order not to be late to work, she synchronized her watch with the clock at the office.
synchronize =
9. A few anatomical mysteries remain unsolved.
anatomical =
10. The lapse of time is irreversible.
irreversible =

II. Suffixes

In contrast, most suffixes, added to a root word, change its part of speech rather than its meaning, e. g.

translate (v.) + -ion = translation (n.)

protect (v.) + -ive = protective (adj.)

social (adj.) + -ize = socialize (v.)

A few suffixes also change the meaning of a word, e. g.

success (n.) + -ful = successful (adj.) (full of success)

care (n.) + -less = careless (adj.) (without care)

understand (v.) + -able = understandable (adj.) (able to be understood)

All the words of various parts of speech that are **derived** from the same base make up a **word family**. It's useful as a memory aid to learn words in families, e. g.

vindicate (v.): prove the justice

vindicated vindication vindicator vindictory

vindictive vindictively vindictiveness

therapy (n.): curative treatment

therapeutic(al) chemotherapy

therapeutics psychotherapy

therapist radiotherapy

Exercise 3

Directions: *Word parts in context* - Figure out the meanings of the following word parts by looking closely and carefully at the context in which they appear.

1. -ship
()
 - a. She gazed at the film star with worship in her eyes.
 - b. It took skilled craftsmanship to make that beautiful oak wall unit.
2. -ose, -ous
()
 - a. The verbose speech exhausted the patience of almost everyone present.
 - b. He is a curious person who searches into things under the earth and in heaven.
3. -ster
()
 - a. Many youngsters are not satisfied with the present society.
 - b. The pollster is going to the polls.
4. -wise
()
 - a. Turn the wheel counterclockwise.
 - b. The boy made faces, and his younger brother did likewise.

5. -ward
()
 - a. He walked eastward.
 - b. The whalers were homeward bound from the south seas.
6. -escent
()
 - a. Many children recover completely and resume full activity without this prolonged convalescent period.
 - b. X-rays record their images on fluorescent plates, lasers read off and store the data and the plates are wiped clean to use again.
7. -some
()
 - a. It was a tiresome piece of work.
 - b. Many of his teachers said that he was a troublesome child.
8. -er, -ar, -or
()
 - a. He's a liar and a cheat.
 - b. Thomas Paine was an Englishman working as a magazine editor in Philadelphia at the time of the Revolution.
9. -cle, -cule
()
 - a. There is not a particle of truth in the statement.
 - b. A molecule of water is made up of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
10. -ette
()
 - a. It is known that cigarette smoking is harmful to our health.
 - b. There is a lovely kitchenette in the small apartment.

III. Roots

Roots or bases of words are mostly derived from **Latin** and **Greek**. They literally form thousands of English words of both a general and a technical nature. Of the hundreds of available roots, we have tried to select those of consistent meaning and spelling so that you may use them with confidence in your reading.

Exercise 4

Directions: *Word parts in context - Figure out the meanings of the following word parts by looking closely and carefully at the context in which they appear.*

1. clud, clus
()
 - a. We can not exclude the possibility that the money won't arrive.
 - b. His explanation precludes any misunderstanding.
2. dem
()
 - a. Iceland has a long history of democracy.
 - b. Bronchitis is an endemic disease.
3. fac, fact, fect
 - a. This consuming city has been turned into a manufacturing one.

- ()
- b. The computer has some defects.
4. fess
()
- a. He professed a great interest in my welfare.
b. The accused man made a full confession.
5. fus, fund
()
- a. She is effusive in her gratitude.
b. Don't confuse Austria with Australia.
6. eu
()
- a. "Pass away" is a euphemism for "die".
b. He eulogized her contribution to science.
7. fid
()
- a. He was too diffident to do justice to himself.
b. His whole career was treachery to his own government. His life was one long perfidy.
8. cur, curs
()
- a. A cold current of air came in when the door was opened.
b. Next week, they will make an excursion.
9. dict
()
- a. In all the thousands of words of malediction which have been called upon his head, very few have made him angry.
b. Why don't you see what the dictionary says about the word?
10. grad, gress
()
- a. This tendency represents a regression to a more primitive stage of religion.
b. A gradual increase in the cost of living is worrying people.
11. it
()
- a. It's not very difficult to find an exit.
b. Here is my itinerary to Southeastern Asian countries.
12. log, logue
()
- a. Its scripts are full of insight and nicely caught dialogue.
b. He made an apology for being late for the meeting.
13. loqu, locut
()
- a. In English, some words and phrases are colloquially used and some, in writing. There is no semantic difference between them.
b. He is an eloquent speech maker.
14. lud, lus
()
- a. And now, hopelessly out of condition, our sedentary executive still deludes himself into thinking he is the suave and sexy lady killer.
b. Usually music is played in the interlude of a church service.

3. They feared the child had been abducted.
 - a. injured
 - b. carried away
 - c. poisoned
 - d. terrified(root: affix:)
4. The omnipresent mosquitoes are disgusting.
 - a. minute, tiny
 - b. tropical
 - c. annoying
 - d. present everywhere(root: affix:)
5. In frogs and toads, the tongue is fixed to the front of the mouth in order to facilitate projecting it at some distance, greatly aiding in the capture of insects.
 - a. proscribing
 - b. protruding
 - c. provoking
 - d. proposing(root: affix:)
6. By the time Paulson found out she was actually a decade older than she claimed, the woman was already pregnant with an embryo created from her husband's sperm and an anonymous donor's egg.
 - a. nameless
 - b. feeble
 - c. horizontal
 - d. indignant(root: affix:)
7. The writers were contemporaries.
 - a. school friends
 - b. authorities in their fields
 - c. rivals
 - d. persons belonging to the same period of time(root: affix:)
8. Finally the decision was made to deport him.
 - a. arrest
 - b. vindicate
 - c. send out (of the country)
 - d. accept(root: affix:)
9. Falling leaves gave a premonition of coming winter.
 - a. cash on hand
 - b. uncertainty
 - c. memory
 - d. forewarning(root: affix:)
10. My passport expires in a fortnight.
 - a. will run off
 - b. becomes invalid

- c. will be over
(root: affix:)
- d. becomes exhausted
11. The woman saturated her face with suntan oil.
a. soaked b. washed
c. cleaned d. made ugly
(root: affix:)
12. The old man's body was taken to the mortuary.
a. hospital b. sickroom
c. bedroom d. room in which dead bodies are kept for a short time
(root: affix:)
13. The firefighter invoked the aid of his assistants at the scene of the fire.
a. called out to a power b. forced
c. discouraged d. exerted
(root: affix:)
14. He was denounced as a spy.
a. announced b. declared
c. given information against d. given information for
(root: affix:)
15. There is a great disparity in age between him and his wife.
a. similarity b. flexibility
c. difference d. disadvantage
(root: affix:)
16. I find it impossible to exhibit impartiality even to the smallest degree.
a. quality of disparity b. quality of politeness
c. quality of equality d. quality of difference
(root: affix:)
17. Emma was very compassionate; and the distresses of the poor were as sure of relief from her personal attention and kindness; her counsel and her patience; as from her purse.
a. sympathetic b. optimistic
c. pessimistic d. patriotic
(root: affix:)
18. What impedes your making an early start?

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|---|
| a. makes | b. hinders | |
| c. urges | d. encourages | |
| (root: | affix: |) |

19. Some U. S. aircraft carriers are propelled by nuclear power.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| a. moved | b. protected | |
| c. attacked | d. defended | |
| (root: | affix: |) |

20. I never heard of a philanthropic meeting in which it was sincerely proposed to do any good to me.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| a. human | b. mankind | |
| c. benevolent | d. academic | |
| (root: | affix: |) |

Exercise 6

Directions: Choose the right word to go with each meaning. Write the number of the word next to its meaning. Extra words are in the test to make it more difficult. You don't have to find a meaning for them.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. celerity | _____ to arbitrate |
| 2. bicentennial | _____ weight |
| 3. intercede | _____ of every two hundred years |
| 4. pendulum | _____ speed |
| 5. dioxide | |
| 1. recluse | _____ to prevent from being carried away |
| 2. circumvent | _____ to deny, oppose |
| 3. controvert | _____ killing of one's own father |
| 4. patricide | _____ person who lives alone or avoids other people |
| 5. antisymmetric | |
| 1. innermost | _____ directed backward |
| 2. selective | _____ thing's position |
| 3. lingual | _____ having the power to select |
| 4. retrograde | _____ of speech, or language |
| 5. locality | |
| 1. compatibility | _____ small hole made by sth. sharp |
| 2. puncture | _____ watchfulness, keeping watch |