

医字英语快速阅读

医学英语快速阅读

汉译注释

原著

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引言

本书的目的是帮助学生提高阅读速度的技能和理解力的技能。许多学生具有比他们 现在阅读几乎各类材料的速度快的多的能力。但是,如果理解力低于正常,提高速度则 无必要。因此,采用自己的最易、最快而最好的方法之一,即:提供一套定时的阅读短 文,各短文后附有理解测验,来提高这样两种至关重要的阅读技能正是本书之目的。

《快速阅读教学》(剑桥,1963年版)这本教师手册也是有用的。手册就如何能够 提高阅读能力的教程,其中都作了甚为详尽的说明。

难易程度

这些阅读短文都具有几乎相同的难度,它们是从已被删简到2000个词汇的材料中精选的。经仔细推敲,使其水平达到不太难的程度,甚至对许多学生来说,稍有点容易,因为所有练习的主要目的是不在忽视理解的同时提高阅读速度。如果一个学生对短文的理解有困难的话,这本书还是可用来提高理解力的,但是,通常不会收到象你所期望提高阅读速度那样的效果。

这些短文在写作风格和题材方面与你在许多教课书和好的杂志文章中所看到的都很 相似,它包括基本真实的、偶而加插会话和"文学"色彩的报道。公共卫生问题这个题材对 人类有许多益处,而且它对快速发展的新兴国家的未来领导人来说,也是有价值的信息。

如何測定阅读速度

各短文的词汇量都标在该文的未尾。在阅读各短文的同时,希望学生记下自己的时间,然后用书末的图表来测定速度(单词数/分)。在课堂上,老师可以让所有的学生同时进行,然后在黑板上每十秒钟记一次时间。

理解力

每篇文章后都跟有10个多选题来测验学生的理解力。在答题时,学生不要再翻回头来看短文,要求学生读完短文后立即回答这些问题,答题不计时间,但是本身用于答题的时间过长则说明缺乏理解力。正常情况下希望一个学生能回答 70 一一80% (7或8个正确答案),如果该学生始终得分在90 一一100%之间,可能是他读的太慢而需提高速度,如果他始终得分在50 一一60%,则更应该注意理解。这意思是说,在保持速度不变的同时,要更多地注意理解短文,而不是以减慢速度去理解短文。经常研,

究自己答错的练习题,并努力找到课文中回答这些问题的部分,将会提高理解力。如果一个学生时常得分在50%以下,也许这些文章对他来说太难了,所以,多阅读些比较容易的材料后,才能赏识这些测验。

这些多选题基本上有两种类型,前五、六个题通常是原文中直接陈述的具体问题,读者能在该文中准确地找到与答案相同或近义词的地方,后几个问题倾向于具有比较间接和综合性质,它们可能是概括、参考、语气问题,或者也可能是要用一些一般推论知识的问题。使用本书的学生和老师对这类题的一些答案意见可能不统一,因为他们有比较主观的倾向,就象有不同看法的问题一样,但更重要的是,在这些练习中,应该应用基本的问题,因为这些基本问题指出了重要的原则,好的读者从阅读中能够得到这些原则比得到重复上述事实的单纯能力要多得多。

学习态度

提高阅读技能的一个重要因素是专门的训练。正常情况下,能够阅读这样难度的材料,至少要花费学生数年的时间,而对大多数的成年人来讲,需要的时间就更长。因此,在提高阅读能力的过程中,首要的一点是要认识到,重大的提高不会在一夜工夫发生。这套训练课适合于课堂讲授10周,尽管学生也可以在没有老师的情况下自学。那么学生首先必须规定一段时间比如10周去从事阅读提高,但有些老师可能希望短些或长些,大多数自学者半途而废的主要原因是缺乏训练和毅力——学生做些练习就放弃了。如果一个老师,任何一个老师安排定期的上课时间和布置定期的家庭作业的话,成功者将不胜枚举。正象读者所看到的那样,阅读短文每三篇一组,建议每周在课堂上做一篇,而其余两篇则作为家庭作业。

阅读提高课程的另一个重要方面是刻苦练习,单纯地背诵课文是不能提高阅读速度的。这意味着学生必须下功夫利用每个练习去提高自己的阅读速度,如果必要的话,也必须提高自己的理解能力。仅仅只是阅读一下短文,而不试图提高速度,那你的速度还是不会提高的。在阅读提高过程中,老师的重要作用之一就是引起学生的兴趣和鼓励学生。

家庭作业

学生必须独立地学会提高阅读技能,而不应只靠老师去督促,为此,学生在做家庭作业时必须认真地试行这种独立的学习方法。家庭作业的另一层意思是已经提高的阅读技能必须在家里练习,而不是在教室。学生在做家庭作业时,阅读尽可能多的课外简易读物同样是重要的,额外的阅读练习是有帮助的。我们只所以叫做"简易读本",这是因为研究一本教课书通常无助于阅读技能——这种阅读是值得的,但对提高阅读速度却不是最好的训练方式。在白天做家庭作业比在晚上精疲力尽和家里噪音干扰的时候做常常更好些。

当学生通过这些训练成功地增加了他的阅读速度,通常也就提高了他阅读一本难度

较大的教课书的速度。可以预料,通常你阅读难的材料比容易的材料要慢,然而,不论 是难的还是容易的材料,其阅读速度都能提高。

曲线图

为了鼓励学生,在他做每组练习时,都应填写本书最后一页上的阅读速度和理解能力之图表。如果学生在课堂上使用这本书,老师可要求他只记录在课堂上所做的练习,这种训练可得到一个较为平稳的上升曲线,因为,这经常是在不太理想的条件下做家庭作业。换言之,家庭作业的得分情况可以预料会比课堂上做练习的得分上下波动要大。

曲线图有助于学生宁愿与自己竞争,而不愿与成绩优秀的其它同学去竞争,有些学生可能希望去使用周平均曲线图。

不良习惯

现在,在有些读者身上仍然存在着必须加以克服的坏习惯。阅读时做小动作,如左顾右盼,用手指或铅笔在书上乱画,咀唇活动,这些都应该立即停止。阅读主要是一个思维过程,躯体活动既无助于速度亦无助于理解。许多阅读速度慢的人所具有的另一个共同毛病是"默读",或者是在阅读时自言自语。好的读者的阅读速度比他们自己的说话速度至少要快两倍,所以,试图将阅读和谈话速度相联系的任何方法肯定要减慢读者的阅读速度。

当学生们第一次意识到他们是在默读,他们会逐渐地试图通过强制力来克服它,或是用"我将不出声地阅读"这种方法来克服它。有时,这也将产生一种可怕的阻力来妨碍理解,所以,最好不停地间接解决默读问题,即一边阅读一边说:"这是一个好主意",或"我敢打赌,这将是这个问题的答案",或"这肯定不是真的"等等。同时,学生应该努力读得快点——其最后结果是使学生变得如此匆忙地努力思考故事内容和努力提高阅读速度,以致于没有精力去默读。

快速阅读的益处

阅读快的读者领会的并不少,这正象有些阅读速度慢的读者可能相信的那样。这可以从检查任何一个句子明显地显示出来,句子的含义存在于哪里呢?是在单个的词中还是在整个句子中呢?许多单词本身几乎没有词意,为了表达意思,必须从整个句子的上下文关系来看这些词的意思。好的读者是弄清这些词在整个句子或段落中所起的作用,而不孤立地看这个词。这就是慢的逐字阅读的读者为什么常常理解的更少的原因,或者也是常常失去了阅读所带来的极大的欢乐和兴奋的原因。

快速阅读的益处只有在阅读中才可以被领会。能够在同一个时间内读较多的书可能

是一大幸事,我们中间很少有人象我们所喜欢的那样去阅读。学生时期有许多时间是用于阅读的,能够快速阅读的人就有时间做其它事情,这常常是一件令人愉快的事情。毕业后,工作或家务要花费许多时间,阅读的时间就变得珍贵了。阅读是离开学校的人仍然受教育的主要方法之——离开学校后从未读过书的任何人很难被看作是一个受过教育的人。

让我们寄希望于这本书,或许与它有联系的阅读提高过程将有助于学生在他的阅读 技巧方面有一重大的提高。这种阅读技能将会给学生在校期间和毕业以后节省出时间并 带来愉快和受到教育的机会。

致教员们

——词汇负荷

这些训练课中的故事是根据Murray Morgan的《写给世界医生》一文改编的。该书最初由Viking出版社出版发行,后来由Cryssie Anne Hotchkiss改写为Ladder 版(简化英语版),于1960年在纽约由"金字塔"书商出版发行。这些故事被进一步修订简化而成,缩减了复杂的句子结构,删去了不必要的人名,总词汇量删到2000个左右(列在下面的词除外),所使用的这2000个单词表是1934年为Carnegie Corporation工作的学者委员会发展的,后来由他们当中的一位,Michael West发表在《英语常用单词表》一书中(朗曼公司,伦敦,1953)

尽管试图把文章和问题的词汇限制在2000个以内(单词表上的词的一般性变化,如果词汇表上是"play",那么文中就可能用"playing"),但在所必需的题目上也可以发现用了一些额外的词,这些额外的词附有单词表。专有名词象人名和国名既不在2000个单词数内,也不包括在额外词汇表以内,但它们对故事的理解几乎没有什么帮助,如,假如学生不认识"Peru"这个单词或不知道这个国家的地理位置,这没有关系,因为这个故事情节几乎可能在任何地方发生。

有的老师可能希望在每周课前通过教下面的单词表让学生有点准备。每章的名称如 "金孩病"或 "狂犬病"可以教学生发音,但必须注意不能描述它们,因为故事内容通常就是描述这种病的,这就是这些阅读训练的目的之一,学生应该通过阅读而不是通过讨论来学习这些短文的,另外,象下面所列的单词,如果老师感到学生对它们很生疏的话,那么学生可以进行讨论。

附加单词.

protein starch

Kwashiorkor

infected

infections

muscles

outbreak

reinfected

vaccinated

Rabies

fit

vaccine n牛痘苗 疫苗 liver Malaria snail drua waste (body waste) insects Yaws quinine n 奎宁 mercury resistant penicillin sprays robe swamps n 沼泽、沼泽地(复) truck Yellow fever venereal disease carrier Influenza microscopes quarantine n (对港口船舶 virus 等的)检疫、留检 Underdeveloped People area Leprcsy carpenter leper n 麻风病患者 container pill latrine n 厕所、公共厕所 sulfa project tractor Microbe antibodies autumn injection Bilharzia intestines

对读者的几点说明

- 1、每个阅读练习都占一整页,在你阅读时,请自己记下最接近的分秒时间。
- 2、然后翻过来并做该篇文章的理解测验。
- 3、看122页的表格,就可得到**你每分钟阅读**单词总数的成绩,再把这个成绩记入象 124页一样的表格中。
- 4、用每课译文后的答案来判正你的理解测验是否正确,再把你的成绩记入 象125页一样的表中。

切记:

- 1、在你每次作练习时,都设法去提高你的阅读速度。
- 2、假如你的阅读理解成绩为70%或者80%,这是正常的。
- 3、不要出现多余的身体活动,例如用手指着读或者咀唇活动。不要大声念,或者自言自语。
- 4、在做这些练习的同时,再做些额外的比较容易的阅读练习。为了欣赏和训练, 多读几本藏书吧!

提高阅读速度需要训练和花费精力的,千万别半途而废!

就理解测验的正确答案应注意的问题

- 1、对可能只有一个正确答案的问题进行发挥是困难的,然而,在这本书里**却试图** 这样做,因此你有时可以选择一个答案,并发现这个答案与已给的正确答案不同,这最常发生在第6-10个问题。
- 2、重读问题,然而再仔细读一遍课文,如果仍然有疑问的话,请教你的老师和其 它同学,这可以进行一次有用的讨论,让他们来决定是你对还是答案对。
- 3、记住,这只是一个训练,不是测验。最重要的事是提高你的阅读理解和速度,如果你是这样做的,和答案有不同的意见也无关紧要!

KWASHIORKOR. 1

Look at the time before you start.

In October 1949 the United Nations brought a number of specialists on food to Geneva, to discuss the problems of eating habits and food supplies of peoples through out the world. One problem that interested the specialists particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the children in Africa and Latin America. The World Health Organization planned to study this disease to determine the relation-ship between the eating habits of the people and the disease.

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of the

Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious diseases of poor eating, often mistaken for other diseases, existed in all parts of Africa. The diseases were similar and could therefore all be named kwashiorkor.

The diseased children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness progresses, the child's stomach becomes swollen by liquid collecting in the body. The skin changes colour and may break out in open sores. The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time. Stomach liquids are

no longer produced.

The doctors reasoned that kwashiorkor was found in the young children of this age in many parts of Africa because of lack of milk or meat. Their mothers, after stopping their breast-feeding, gave them foods full of starches instead of greatly needed proteins. They found that the addition of milk to the food of children suffering from kwashiorkor saved many lives

It was necessary that the children of Africa be helped to eat better. The doctors suggested that the production of foods rich in protein be increased; they thought that more fish should be caught and more nuts should be grown. They urged education plans to teach mothers better ways of feeding children. They suggested that the United

QUESTIONS KWASHIORKOR:1

- Kwashiorkor is a disease which is caused by
 - (a) poor living conditions.
 - (b) mosquitoes.
 - (c) having no food.
 - (d) not having enough protein.
- The study of this disease by the two doctors was done in
 - (a) the Sahara.
 - (b) Africa.
 - (c) Latin America.
 - (d) Central America.

Nations should send large quantities of powdered milk to hospitals and child-health centres Finally, they recommended closer study of all the special problems connected with kwashiorkor.

The unbelievable thing about kwashiorkor is that the very existence of the
disease which has been killing thousands
of children for centuries—was not even
recognized in Latin Americas recently
as ten years ago. The deaths of those
children were mistakenly listed as due
to other diseases. It was the World
Health Organization's work in Africa
that led to the discovery of the problem
In Central America

425 words

Stop! Look at the time and write it down.

Turn over for the comprehension test

- One difficulty in discovering kwashiorkor is that
 - (a) it has no viruses.
 - (b) it is like other diseases.
 - (c) it is hard to see signs of it
 - (d) it does not last long.
- 4. A main sign of the disease is that children who have it
 - (a) cannot sit still.
 - (b) grow more hair.
 - (c) have a fat stomach.
 - (d) are always hungry.
- 5. Children with kwashiorkor are

usually

- (a) under one year old.
- (b) from one to four years old
- (c) from four to ten years old
- (d) ten to twelve years old
- 6. A good way to cure the disease is by
 - (a) taking the proper medicine
 - (b) eating more meat
 - (c) eating more starch
 - (d) drinking pure water.
- The United Nations can help to stamp out kwashiorkor by sending
 - (a) drugs.
 - (b) sanitation teams
 - (c) powdered milk
 - (d) all the above
- 8. The disease has been known in

Latin America for

- (a) centuries.
- (b) a hundred years.
- (c) fifty years.
- (d) ten years
- One way of discovering kwashiorkor is by
 - (a) the study of the child's parents.
 - (b) blood pressure
 - (c) temperature.
 - (d) observation.
- 10. Now that the cause of kwashiorkor is known, kwashiorkor—in comparison with other main diseases—will be
 - (a) easier to cure.
 - (b) about as difficult to cure.
 - (c) harder to cure.
 - (d) nearly impossible to cure unless new drugs are found.

Notes

- 1、 a number of 一些、若干。
- 2、 Sahava 撒哈拉沙漠(非洲)
- 3、 to mistake for 把……误认为。
- 4、 to break out in (皮肤等)突然发(疹子、疥疮等)
- 5、 to fall out 离队、解散、脱落。
- 6 all the time 时时刻刻。
- 7、 no longer 已不、再不。
- 8、 because of = due to 因为,由于。
- 9、 lack of 缺乏
- 10、 to connect with 连接, 连系, 相通。
- 11、 to stamp out 踏灭、消灭。
- 12、 Sanitation 环境卫生、卫生设备。
- 13、 in comparison with 与……比较。

- 14、 to suffer from 患病, 因……而受苦。
- 15、 (to be) rich in 富于。
- 16、 kwashiorkor n 金孩病(又叫红孩病、恶性营养不良。)由于严重蛋白质不足所引起的征候群。其特征为皮肤及毛发色素沉着,最早由非洲报告,现已知见之于全球,而主要见于热带及亚热带。在四肢及背部皮肤呈现暗厚片状,脱皮后遗留粉红色类糙皮病之粗糙面,或有全身脱屑。

金 孩 病 (1)

阅读之前先看时间

1949年10月,联合国委派一些食品专家到日内瓦讨论全世界人民的饮食习惯与食物供应问题。特别使这些专家们感兴趣的一个问题是发生在非洲和拉丁美洲孩子中间的一种疾病,人们对这种病的情况所知甚少。世界卫生组织计划研究这种病,以确定人们的饮食习惯与本病之间的关系。

该组织挑选了两名医生从事这项研究,他们飞往非洲撒哈拉南部,并在抵达后的两个月的时间里考察了十个国家。他们发现,在非洲所有地区普遍存在着由于单调的饮食所引起的严重疾病,当地人常常把这些疾病误认为是其它疾病。这些病表现都很相似,所以人们全把它们称之为金孩病。

该病通常发生在1-4岁的儿童。随着病情的发展,体液蓄积致胃逐渐膨胀,皮肤颜色改变,并且可能突然裂开,头发也变了颜色并开始脱落,患儿表情淡漠甚至厌食,身体逐渐衰弱以致卧床不起,胃液不再分泌。

这两位医生推想,金孩病见于非洲的许多地区的这一年令组的儿童中,是因为他们 缺乏牛奶和肉食。孩子们断奶以后,他们的母亲用含有大量淀粉的食物喂养他们,而不 用 人 体 大 量 需 要 的 蛋白质类食物。他们还发现给患有金孩病的儿童的食物中增加牛奶,可以挽救许多患儿的生命。

帮助非洲的儿童更好地改善饮食这是非常必要的。这两位医生建议,应增加富含蛋白质的食品;他们主张教育计划来教会母亲喂养孩子的更好的方法;他们建议联合国应把大量的奶粉送到医院和儿童健康中心。最后,他们建议要进一步研究与金孩病有联系的所有特殊问题。

对于金孩病,令人难以相信的是,这种病确实存在——数百年来已经夺走了成千上 万个儿童的生命——,在近十年以前还从来没有被拉丁美洲的人们所认识。在那里这种 病儿的的死亡被错误地当作因其它疾病所致。世界卫生组织在非洲所做的工作导致了中 美洲对这一问题的发现。

停!看看时间并记下来。

翻过来做理解测验。

KWASHIORKOR, 2

Look at the time before you start.

When Central American doctors read the reports from Africa that kwashiorkor was caused by not having enough protein, they began to search for this hidden killer of children in their own area. This was made more difficult because in Central America the records concerning a man's death and its causes cannot be depended upon. Doctors are not made to fill in forms stating their exact opinion. Instead, the untrained people employed for this work merely record the cause of death given by the dead person's family, which is not always correct.

For nine months a study team of health workers visited the family of every child who had died in certain mountain villages. They learned that two-thirds of all children between the ages of one and five really died of kwashiorkor. During the entire nine months, however, not one death was recorded officially as being caused by poor food, although recorders admited that parents had described all the signs of kwashiorkor in the dying child.

One of the saddest discoveries made was that parents took away any food containing protein from a sick child, and instead fed him starchy soups made of rice and sugar. As a result of this treatment, the child with kwashiorkor usually died without even reaching the hospital

Those children who escaped death were often not normal. The development of the mind might be slowed Body growth was stopped. Some people argue that children of poor countries are short because their parents are short, but the studies have proved this to be false Their parents are short because they. too, did not have enough protein. The studies showed that children in Central America grow as rapidly as children in the United States until the second part of their first year, as long as they take mother's milk During their school years, they gain in weight and bone development at a rate comparable to that of children in the United States But by this time, they are several years behind in size, since they did not grow well during the years between the time they were babies and the time they went to school

Studies were made to determine what foods children ate during the period of delayed growth. It was found that the food of poorer families of the cities. and of those families who lived in the country, consisted mainly of corn beans Other studies showed that neither the corn nor the beans had the needed food value It was found also that children, while taking mother's milk. were seldom given any other foods When they were no longer taking mother's milk, they ate food low in proteins It a special study of one-yearolds in a town in Costa Rica, it was found that one child in three had never

tasted fruit or fruit juice. Fewer than half of the one-year-olds had tasted milk after stopping mother's milk Only one in five had ever eaten an egg, and only one in a hundred, meat. They also had no yellow and green vegetables. Corn and beans were what the children

QUESTIONS KWASHIORKOR, 2

- The Central American doctors knew about kwashiorkor by
 - (a) seeing many children who had it.
 - (b) studying children.
 - (c) going to medical school
 - (d) reading reports
- 2. Health workers were helped in their search by
 - (a) death report forms.
 - (b) reports of local doctors
 - (c) hospitals.
 - (d) visiting families after a child died.
- Once kwashiorkor is cured in young children they
 - (a) have just as good a mind as others
 - (b) grow just as large as other children.
 - (c) grow more slowly in mind and body
 - (d) recover completely, if not too old.

ate, and these either slowed their growth or killed them.

525 words

Stop! Look at the time and write It down

Turn over for the comprehension test.

- 4. The survey team found that children of poorer families ate mostly
 - (a) starch and fat.
 - (b) milk.
 - (c) fruit
 - (d) corn and beans.
- 5. How many of the one-year-olds Central American children ate meat?
 - (a) almost all of them.
 - (b) about half of them.
 - (c) about one-quarter of them.
 - (d) about one in a hundred.
- 6. Man's war with this disease can be helped if
 - (a) drugs are used at the first sign of disease
 - (b) doctors fill out death forms.
 - (c) the World Health Organization takes over hospitals.
 - (d) new-born babies are given meat.
- Children in Central America did not grow as fast as United States children

. 1 .

(a) from birth.

- (b) during the first year
- (c) from one to five
- (d) during school years
- A good deal of what we know about kwashiorkor was determined by
 - (a) field studies
 - (b) studies in universities
 - (c) the work of doctors in poor countries
 - (d) agricultural experiments.
- Parents of children with kwashiorkor
 fed them starchy soups and no protein.
 This
 - (a) made them better for a while
 - (b) would help if the parents kept it

up.

- (c) did not affect the disease
- (d) killed the child
- 10. One interesting general thought that might be drawn from this story is that
 - (a) medical doctors have always known what was right
 - (b) the common sense of the public is the best thing in fighting disease.
 - (c) starchy foods are best for everybody.
 - (d) knowledge helps people live better

Notes

- 1、 to search for 捜査、捜寻。
- 2、 to fill in 填写、填入。
- 3、 to take aways 拿走、拿掉、夺去。
- 4、 starch 淀粉(单数),淀粉类食物(复数)。
- 5、 as a result of 由于……结果, 因为。
- 6、 be comparable to 比得上的。注意与be comparable with (可比较的)的区别。
- 7、 to if ll out sth 增补, 使内容更为充实。
- 8. to take over 接收、接管。
- 9, for a while=for a little 不久, 一会儿。
- 10、 to keep up 维持、坚持、继续。

金 孩 病(2)

阅读之前先看时间

中美洲的医生们读了来自非洲的这篇关于因未能供给足够的蛋白质而引起金孩病的报导后,他们开始调查发生在他们本地区的这种隐藏的杀害儿童的疾病。但是这项工作

做起来困难较大,这是因为在中美洲不能依靠这些关于病人死亡和死亡原因的记录。 医生们未能填写说明他们自己意见的表格,而是为这项工作所雇用的未经训练的人们只 记录由死者家属所提供的死亡原因,这些记录总是不正确的。

最令人痛心的发现之一是,家长们从病孩的饮食中拿掉含有蛋白质的所有食物,而 只用大米和糖所做的淀粉汤喂养。这样治疗的结果,患有金孩病的儿童常常还没有被送 到医院就死了。

那些幸免死亡的儿童,常常也不正常:他们智力发育缓慢,身体生长停止。有些人辩解说贫穷国家的儿童身材矮小是因为他们的父母矮小,但现在的研究已经证明这种说法是错误的。他们的父母身材矮小也是因食物中缺乏足够的蛋白质。这项研究表明,中美洲国家的儿童在一岁以前母乳喂养时和美国儿童生长发育一样快直到第一年的第二个阶段,而且在学令期,他们体重和骨骼发育速度可与美国儿童相比,但是到这个时候,他们身长发育要落后于美国儿童好几年,这是因为在他们的婴儿期和学令期之间的数年时间里发育不好之故。

为了弄清楚这些儿童在延误发育期间所吃的是什么食物,工作人员做了调查。并已发现,城市里较贫穷家庭以及居住在乡村的那些家庭中的食物主要由谷物和豆类组成。其它的研究表明,既不是谷类也不是豆类含有人们所需要的营养价值。还发现,母乳喂养的儿童,很少添加辅食,当他们断奶以后,则进食低蛋白食物。在哥斯达黎加一城市,对一岁儿童进行了专门研究后发现,三个儿童当中就有一个从来也没有品尝过水果或水果汁,断奶以后,吃过牛奶的还不到一半,只有五分之一的孩子吃过一个鸡蛋,而且只有百分之一的孩子吃过肉。他们也没有吃过黄色和绿色的蔬菜。孩子们吃的仅仅是谷类和豆类,而这正是阻碍他们生长甚或致他们于死地的原因。

停!看看时间并记下来。

翻过来做理解测验。

答案:

KWASHIORKOR. 3

Look at the time before you start.

For a limited time only, milk powder is the answer to the problem of supplying proteins to cure kwashiorkor in Central America But what is really needed is a product that has many proteins, is cheap, tastes good, and does not offend the eating habits of the people. The Guatemala health department set out to make such a food.

In the laboratories the young scientists