



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

高职高专行业英语系列教材

总主编 贾艳萍

医用高职英语

English for
Medical College

主 编 刘丽洁



 復旦大學 出版社

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主 编 刘丽洁

副主编 郑晓华 刘君玉 郑 蕾 张银成

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

万兰英 王木宝 朱秀红 刘君玉 刘丽洁

张银成 郑晓华 郑 蕾 徐 彤 曹 琳

程 程 翟爱华 薛 媛

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前 言

伴随着经济发展和社会变化,中国高等职业教育走过了一条从学术教育逐步过渡到职业技术教育的历程。最初作为大学学术教育(本科和专科)的一部分,高等专科学校和高等职业技术学院为国家和社会培养出大批知识分子和技术人才;而全球化的今天,我国的高等职业教育也提出新的要求和培养目标,那就是大力培养适合“世界工厂”和中国产业升级所需求的技术工人和服务人员。与此相对应,教育部对高等职业教育,尤其是万众瞩目的基础英语教育的要求和培养目标做出了调整,即提高英语基础教育的同时,加大对职业英语和行业英语教育的投入;要求全国高等职业技术学院在课时的安排和教学方向上适当对职业英语和行业英语方面倾斜,并加强校企合作。正因如此,各高等职业院校加大了对职业英语和行业英语教材方面的开发和使用。而本书,《医用高职英语》,正是在这个背景下产生的。

《医用高职英语》作为行业英语教材之一,全面贯彻以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向的高等职业教育医学专业的办学方针,主要有以下几个特点:

1. 单元结构不再是以往同类教材强调阅读和掌握行业词汇为目的,而是突出了学生该掌握的医学英语听、说、读、写、译的各方面的能力。
2. 充分体现高职英语教学的实用性、职业性特征,为高职行业英语教材建设开辟了一条新的思路。
3. 语言素材来自真实工作场景,练习设计模拟真实工作任务,真正做到与职业结合、与行业结合。内容涵盖从业者日常工作的方方面面。
4. 书中所涉及的行业知识深浅适度,语言知识要言不烦,完美兼

顾英语水平的提高和行业知识的积累,针对从业者的实际工作需要,照顾学习者的水平差异,以细致的行业需求分析为基础,着力培养学生用英语进行工作的能力。

全书依据医学英语共同的主题,共分八个单元。每个单元分为Warm-up、Listening、Speaking和Reading四大模块。

Warm-up:这个模块作为整个单元的导入部分,采用图文并茂的形式,让学生对单元内要学习的主题有个初步的预热。教师也可在一个部分的基础上根据学生的实际需求,增加适当的内容,使学生对这个主题有更深入的了解。

Listening :这个模块的设计采用了由浅入深的方法,全部4个任务由填单词、句子,再逐步过渡到段落的理解。各个任务围绕一个医学主题紧密衔接。教师可根据学生水平的不同,采取分步骤和选取练习的教学方法让学生在医学英语听力方面逐步提高。

Speaking :这个部分学生通过小组活动、结对练习和课堂演示等办法,对要学习的主题加强口语的练习。教师可以不同的课堂组织形式,促使学生达到口语锻炼的效果。

Reading:这部分又分为Text A和Text B两篇课文,但都围绕同一主题。每篇文章都配有相应的练习,如词汇、句子结构、段落理解和句型翻译等。最为重要的是,在Text A部分还设有和主题相关的应用写作练习。在教师的指导下,学完这两篇文章和后面的练习后,学生在单元主题涉及的范围内的相关内容就有了充分的了解。

本书由淄博职业技术学院长期从事医学英语教学的教师共同编写,融进多年的教学经验和学生反馈。在教与学的互动中,教师和学生都在慢慢成长。在职业教育改革大潮的引领下,本校的医学英语教学算是走在了全国的前列,但作为教学总结的教材的编写,本书还存在诸多不足,恳请使用者批评指正。

编者

2011年7月

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MODULE 1

History of Medicine

Objective:

After learning this module, you should be able to:

- be familiar with the terms about Chinese medicine and western medicine.
- know about the history of medicine.
- know well about the differences between TCM and the west medicine.
- develop the creativity and the ability of independent learning.





Warm up

Task 1 Please match the pictures with the proper expressions.



A

1. stethoscope

2. TCM dispensary



B

3. injector

4. herbs



C

5. capsules

6. acupuncture



D



E



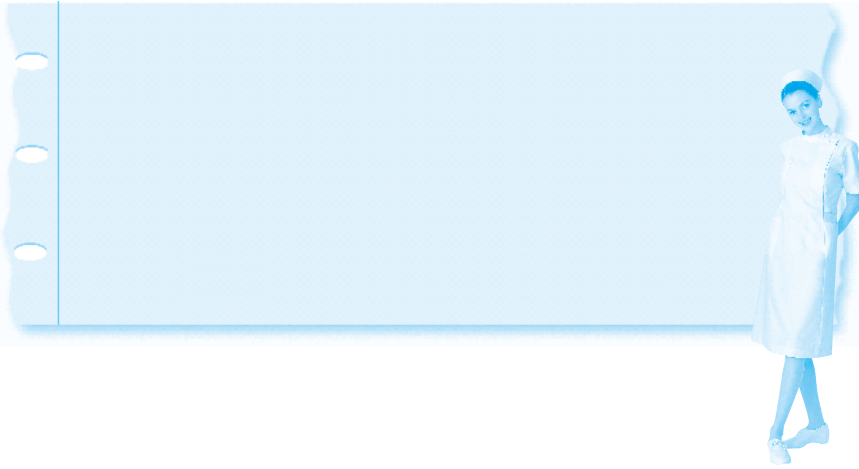
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Task 2 Can you make a classification to the above pictures as instructed below?

Chinese Medicine:

Western Medicine:

Task 3 Can you tell the differences between Chinese medicine and western medicine?



Listening

Task 1 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words. It will be given twice.

What is medicine? And what is health? In different _____ and at different times you would have received _____ answers to these questions.

In earlier times, western medicine depended on a muddled _____ of prayer, folk _____ and theories going back to the Arab civilizations and beyond that to the ancient Greeks.

True advances in medical care did not take place until the 1800's, and it was not until the 1900's that medicine was able to reduce the high death rates caused

Words Collection

varying	不同的
western medicine	西医
Chinese medicine	中医
muddled	混乱的, 模糊的
prayer	祈祷
remedy	治疗法
infection	感染
restore	恢复, 调节



by _____ .

Eastern medicine took a different line. It is believed that the whole body had to be treated in order to keep it healthy and to _____ disease _____ appearing.

Chinese medicine treats the whole body by _____ the balance of forces flowing within it.

Task 2 Listen, repeat and write. You will hear five statements three times, repeat each statement you hear and then write it down.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Task 3 Here is a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. Listen to it and try to finish the following information. The dialogue will be given twice.

Words Collection

acupuncture 针灸	moxibustion 灸术,艾灼
drug therapy 药物治疗法	pleurapophysis 椎骨侧突,椎肋
incoordination 不同等,不配合	equilibrium 平衡均势
statistics 统计学	cerebrovascular 脑血管的

1. The history of TCM is _____ years.
2. According to TCM theory, _____ is the reestablishment of the equilibrium between yin and yang.
3. According to the passage, the common ways of TCM to cure diseases _____ and _____.
4. Traditional medicines of drug therapy usually include _____, etc.
5. Compared with western medicine, TCM is better for the treatment of diseases without causing _____.

Task 4 Listen to the dialogue again and finish the chart of two common ways of TCM curing diseases and the diseases better treated in TCM.

Drugs therapy?

Diseases better treated in TCM?



Speaking

Task 1 Team work. Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to your tones and intonations.

How do you feel now? / How are you feeling now? / Are you getting well? / Are you feeling better?

What medication are you on? / What's on at the cinema? / Which company/ team are you on? / Is the movie on?

My fever's gone and so is the cough. / I've been to Paris and so has my mother. / I can swim and so can Mary.

Task 2 Pair work. In this part, you will hear a dialogue between Ivy and Lee, talking about traditional Chinese medicine. Role-play the sample dialogue and pay attention to the bold words.

Words Collection

recovery 康复, 恢复

prescribe 给……开(药); 开(处方)

medicinal 医学的; 内科的; 医药的

medication 施药, 药物

remedy 药品, 治疗法

diagnosis 诊断

Ivy: Hi, Lee. How do you feel now?

Lee: Oh, thank you, Ivy. My fever's gone and so is the cough. I'm almost myself again.

Ivy: A bad cold almost gone in a few days' time? That's a quick recovery. Who's been treating you? And what medication are you on?

Lee: I went to a traditional Chinese doctor who prescribed some herbal medicine for me.

Ivy: So you've been taking the magical herbal remedy.

Lee: Yes, I've always found Chinese medicinal herbs especially effective for treating bad colds.

Ivy: How terrific Chinese medicine is!

Lee: Sure, especially when Chinese medicine combines with the advanced techniques of scientific diagnosis and treatment.

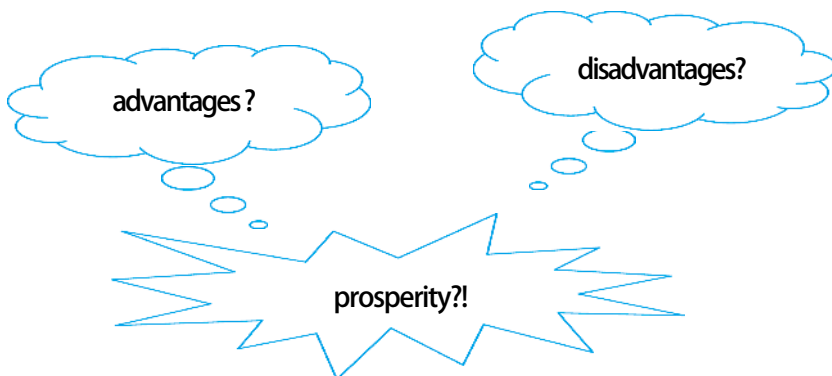
Ivy: What an excellent combination!

Task 3 Pair work. Make up a situational dialogue using expressions similar to the above dialogue.

Situation A: Chinese medicine

Situation B: Western medicine

Task 4 Class presentation. Discuss in groups the advantages and disadvantages of Chinese medicine and its tendency.





Reading

TEXT A

Pre-reading Before reading the passage, see how much you know about TCM by finishing the following tasks.

- Task 1 Please name some important doctors and medical books in the history of TCM.
- Task 2 Traditional Chinese medicine is considered to require considerable diagnostic skills. The following methods are regarded as parts of Chinese medicine. Please match the items in Column A with their Chinese equivalent in Column B.

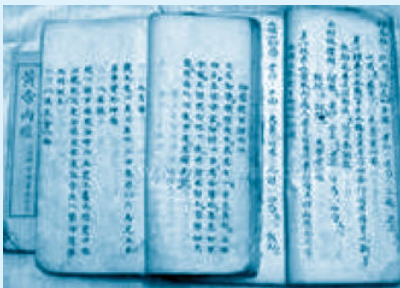
Column A
1. acupuncture
2. auriculotherapy
3. Chinese food therapy
4. Chinese herbal medicine
5. cupping
6. Guasha
7. Drieda
8. Qigong
9. Tuina / massage

Column B
a. 拔罐
b. 食疗
c. 耳灼疗法
d. 气功
e. 推拿
f. 跌打
g. 刮痧
h. 中草药
i. 针灸



Traditional Chinese Medicine

The term traditional Chinese medicine, also known as TCM, refers to the modern practice of Chinese medicine as a result of sweeping reforms that took place after 1950 in the People's Republic of China.



The history of TCM can be summarized by a list of important doctors and books. In legend, the Yellow Emperor (2 698~2 596 BC) is supposed to have composed Huangdi Neijing. During Han





Dynasty (202 BC~220 AD), Zhang Zhongjing, the Hippocrates of China, wrote *Shanghan Zabing Lun*. Sun Simiao of Tang Dynasty (618~907AD) with his contribution to *Qianjinfang* is well-known as the King of Medicine all over the world. In the period of Ming Dynasty (1368~1644), *Bencao Gangmu* written by Li Shizhen is recognized as the most complete and comprehensive pre-modern herbal book.



In addition, Bian Que is credited with being the first person to use the pulse as a tool to diagnose illness. Wang Shuhe further developed theories about what the pulse could tell physicians about their patient's illness, and these theories are widely used throughout all forms of medicine today. And Hua Tuo is honored as the first surgeon in the world to develop and use anesthesia, also furthering the limited Chinese knowledge of anatomy.



Much of the philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine derives from the same philosophy that informs Taoist and Buddhist thought, and reflects the classical Chinese belief that the life and activity of individual human beings have an intimate relationship with the environment on all levels.

According to traditional Chinese medicine, the human body is a small universe with a set of complete and sophisticated interconnected systems, and those systems usually work in balance to maintain the healthy function of the human body. The balance of yin and yang is considered with respect to qi ("breath", "life force" or "spiritual energy"), blood, jing ("kidney





essence”, including “semen”), other bodily fluids, the Wu Xing, emotions and the soul or spirit (shen).

Holding the human body in great reverence, symptoms of illness are recognized as the

body’s way of speaking. Consider the words “ease” and “disease”. When the body is well, it is at ease. When body, mind and spirit are out of harmony, the body has no ease, then the body has disease.

Following a macro philosophy of disease, traditional Chinese diagnostics are based on overall observation of human symptoms rather than “micro” level laboratory tests. There are four types of TCM diagnostic methods: observing (wàng), hearing and smelling (wén), asking about background (wèn) and feeling (qiè). The pulse-reading component of the feeling examination is so important that Chinese patients may refer to going to the doctor as “going to have my pulse felt”.

Traditional Chinese medicine is considered to require considerable diagnostic skills. A training period of years or decades is said to be necessary for TCM practitioners to understand the full complexity of symptoms and dynamic balances.

In the world, the popularity of traditional Chinese medicine has spread. In western society, Chinese medicine is gaining a strong foothold because it offers such a unique perspective on the nature of health and illness.

(518 words)

