

医学专业

ENGLISH

英语



湖南科学技术出版社

医学专业 英语

第一册

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编写说明

本书为医学院校试用教材，共四册。适用于六年制医学生，五年制可使用一、二、三册，中级卫校可使用一、二册；也可供在职医务人员自学。本书主要目标在于使学生掌握英语基础语法知识，一定量的词汇及其习惯用法，为顺利阅读医学英语文献打下基础。

第一册共17课，平均每课讲授5学时，合计85学时。本册主要组成部分如下：

1. 课文与阅读材料 共32篇，均与本课语法呼应配合。绝大部分取材原文，题材和文体较广泛。内容根据从中学普通英语过渡到医学专业英语的需要而选定。

2. 词汇与课文注释 课文与阅读材料的单词和词组约计600个，均注有国际音标、词类、中文意义。除分课词汇表外，在书末载有词汇总表。语法、练习和其他部分出现的新词，在词后注明意义，但未列入词汇总表内。课文注释帮助解决学习中的难点、习惯用法、超前的语言现象等。

3. 语法 主要包括：常见的七种动词时态、被动语态、非谓动词、冠词、数词、形容词、构词法等。

4. 练习 内容包括语法、词汇、课文、语音等方面。方式有英汉互译、填空、多选题、联词成句、单词辨义等。旨在通过较灵活的练习方式来巩固所学语法和词汇。

5. 其他辅助学习材料 包括简短对话和“自己学”,可提高学习兴趣 and 进一步丰富学习内容。

6. 附录部分 主要为衔接本书提供复习性材料,计有音素、几个基本语法概念等,并选编了基本英语词汇约670个。

本册的编审工作以朱铁蓉、张庆镒为主。并得到 M.Finn, R. Ward, W. Watkins, D. Jones 四位美籍教师和游达钧、郝振甫、钱采珍等同志的宝贵支持,特此一并致以诚挚的谢意。由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中疏漏和错误一定难免。我们恳切地希望本书能在广大读者不断的指教中逐步修订完善。

编 者

1982年4月于湖南医学院外语教研组

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LESSON ONE

TEXT 课文

Liquid

Liquid is one of the three states of matter. The other two states are solid and gaseous. Most substances¹ can exist in all three forms. Let us take water as an example. At one time it can exist as solid ice. At another time it can exist as liquid water. And at other times it can exist as water vapor.

If a liquid is heated², its molecules get greater and greater energy. At the boiling point the liquid changes into vapor. The boiling point of a liquid is constant at a definite pressure. At higher pressures the boiling point rises, and at lower pressures it falls.

If a gas is cooled, its molecules gradually lose energy, and move more slowly. At last they pass from the gaseous state to the liquid state. If the liquid is cooled, the molecules in it lose more energy. Then they stop moving about³, and the substance passes from the liquid state to the solid state. Solids have definite forms because the molecules in them do not move about⁴.

In recent years scientists even say there exist several more new states of matter. In the present world science develops very fast. We must keep pace with its progress.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 生词与词组

- liquid ['likwid] *n.* 液体,
a. 液体的
- matter ['mætə] *n.* 物质; 事情
- solid ['sɒlɪd] *a.* 固体的, *n.* 固体
- gaseous ['geɪzjəs/'gæsiəs]
a. 气(体)的
- substance ['sʌbstəns] *n.* 物质
- exist [ɪg'zɪst] *vi.* 存在
~ in 存在于……
~ as 作为……而存在
- ice [aɪs] *n.* 冰
- vapo(u)r ['veɪpə] *n.* 蒸汽
- heat [hi:t] *v.* 加热, *n.* 热
- molecule ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] *n.* 分子
- energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 能量
- boiling ['bɔɪlɪŋ] *a.* 沸腾的
~ point 沸点
- constant ['kɒnstənt] *a.* 恒定的
- definite ['defɪnɪt] *a.*
明确的, 确定的
- pressure ['preʃə] *n.* 压力
- cool [ku:l] *v.* 冷却, *a.* 凉的
- gradually ['grædʒuəli]
ad. 逐渐地
- lose [lu:z] *v.* 失去
- scientist ['saɪəntɪst] *n.*
科学家
- pace [peɪs] *n.* 步
keep ~ with 并驾齐驱

NOTES 注释

- substance: 一般指任一特殊物质 (any particular kind of matter), 而 matter 一般泛指构成一切有形物的物质。此外, substance (实质, 内容) 的对称词可为 form (形式), 而 matter 则与 spirit 或 mind (精神) 相对称。
- If a liquid is heated: *if*-从句作状语, 表示条件。
- stop moving about: 停止移动。句中 about 为副词, 意为到处。又如 run about 跑来跑去, look about 四下环顾。
- because the molecules in them do not move about: 因为它们里面的分子没有到处移动。because-从句作状语, 表示原因。

GRAMMAR 语法

Tense of the Verb 动词时态简介

The Simple Present Tense 一般现在时

动词时态简介

I. 时态与时间 时态与时间是两个不同的概念。时态为语法用语，其表现形式随各种语言而有所不同。在汉语中不管动作是什么时候发生的，动词形式基本上没有变化，例如“我昨天学习英语”，“我明天学习英语”，动词都是用的“学习”。

而英语则不同，不同时间发生的动作，要用不同形式的动词来表示。例如：I studied English yesterday. I shall study English tomorrow. 在英语中，用来表示动作(情况)发生的时间和进行的方式的动词的各种形式，称为时态。时间为各种语言通用的概念，一般分为过去、现在、将来三个阶段，各种语言都是一样。

II. 动词时态 英语动词时态共有16种。其中最常用的有五种，即一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时和现在完成时。在医学英语中，过去进行时和过去完成时也用得很多。

英语动词时态的16种形式(以动词 move 为例)

	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	move(s)	moved	shall/will move	should/would move
进行	am/are/is moving	was/were moving	shall/will /be moving	should/would be moving
完成	have/has moved	had moved	shall/will have moved	should/would have moved
完成 进行	have/has been moving	had been moving	shall/will have been moving	should/would have been moving

一 般 现 在 时

I. 构成 一般现在时用动词原形来表示，但应记住：

1. 主语为第三人称单数时，原形后面要加词尾 -(e)s，例如：loses, goes, studies。
2. be 和 have 随人称有固定的搭配形式，如下表：

人称	be	have
I	am	} have
you	are	
he/she/it	is	has
we/you/they	are	have

II. 常见用法

1. 表示经常性或习惯性动作,常带有时间状语如 every day/week/year, often, sometimes, usually, now and then 等。

In a substance changes **take place** every minute.

在物质内部, 每分钟都在发生变化。

It **rains** much here in February.

这里的二月份下雨甚多。

2. 表述普遍真理或科学事实。

Air and water **are** necessary for life.

空气和水是生命必需的。

Five from ten **leaves** five.

十减五余五。

3. 表示主语现在的特征或状态。

Do you love sports?

你喜欢运动吗?

He **looks** much stronger than before.

他看起来比以前强壮多了。

4. 介绍图表或说明书等。

Table One **shows** the results of this test.

表 1 显示了这次试验的结果。

Picture Two **presents** the three different states of water.

第二张图片表示水的三种不同状态。

5. 引用历史人物或作者的话时,引述动词可以用一般现在时。

Chairman Mao **teaches** us to "put prevention first".

毛主席教导我们:“预防为主”。

Marx **says** that a foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life. 马克思说外语是人生斗争的武器。

EXERCISES 练习

- I. To the following verbs, add-s or-es (给下列动词添加 -s 或 -es):

reach	take	go
teach	change	do
wash	play	try
wish	enjoy	study

- II. What do these question marks represent (根据下列两组词,说明词中的问号表示什么)?

Group A

Group B

? + -(e)s = ?

? + -(e)s = ?

days	says
energies	worries
classes	passes
examples	loses
forms	forms

III. Is it a liquid, a solid, or a gas (下列单词是液体、固体或气体)?

rain stone milk blood
O₂ ice sea water sugar

IV. Make a choice (选择填空):

1. We cannot _____ (see/feel) the air, but we can _____ (see/feel) it when it moves fast.
2. If a liquid is heated, its molecules gradually _____ (get/lose) energy.
3. A solid _____ (has/does not have) a definite form because the molecules in it _____ (move/do not move) about.
4. If a solid is _____ (cooled/heated) long enough, it may become a liquid.
5. At sea level (海平面) water _____ (boils/does not boil) at higher temperatures.
6. A bad cold (重感冒) often _____ (leads/does not lead) to a high temperature.

V. Put into English (译为英语):

1. 高温使水变成蒸气。
2. 冰不是液体。
3. 有的科学家说物质有七态。
4. 二加二等于 (make) 四。
5. 今天的工作不要留到 (leave) 明天去做。

VI. Answer the questions (回答下列问题):

1. What are the three states of matter?
2. When can the molecules of a liquid get more and more energy?
3. Is the boiling point of a liquid constant at any air pressure?
4. Do scientists say there exist several more new states of matter?
5. Does water boil at lower temperatures at high mountains?

VII. Read the following words correctly (正确朗读下列单词):

[i:] see eat feel steel greet week
[ei] say eight fail state great wake

READING MATERIAL 阅读材料

The Three States of Water

Water is found almost everywhere. Even in the driest part of the world there is some water in the air. You can not see it or easily feel it when it is part of the air. The water in seas exists as a liquid. The water in the air does not exist as a liquid but as a gas. Usually we call it water vapor.

Ice is frozen water or water in its solid form. A solid ice looks clear and bright.

Water may be a solid or a liquid or a gas. When it is a solid, it may be very hard. When it is a gas, you can not see it or easily feel it. But when air moves fast, you can feel it as a wind.

Water freezes at 32°F or 0°C. When water freezes, it changes from a liquid into a solid—it changes into ice. Water boils at 212°F or 100°C. When water boils, it changes from a liquid into a gas. When a gas is cooled long enough, it changes again into a liquid. Like many other things on earth, water changes from one state into the other from time to time. Most people often do not pay attention to such changes. But scientists study them and make them useful to man.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 生词与词组

1. everywhere ['evri(h)wɛə] *ad.* 处处, 到处
2. freeze ['fri:z] (froze, frozen) *v.* 冻结, 结冰
3. boil [bɔil] *vi.* 沸腾

DIALOGUE 对话

A: What is the date today?
[ei: (h)wət iz ðə deit tə'dei?]
B: It's September 8th.
[bi: its səp'tembə eitθ.]

甲: 今天(是)几号?

乙: 今天(是)九月八日。

A: What day is today?

[ei: (h)wət dei iz tə'dei?]

B: Today is Monday.

[bi: tə'dei iz 'mʌndi]

甲：今天星期几？

乙：今天(是)星期一。

LEARN BY YOURSELF 自己学

Find out 20 words from the following 89 letters, the last letter of the first word is the first letter of the second word (从下面的89个字母中找出20个单词，前一个单词的最后一个字母是下一个单词的第一个字母)：

liquidoesubstancenergyestateathanothereisexistemperatureexamplegaseousol
ideveloppressureach

Answers: liquid does substance energy yes state eat than no other rise
exist temperature example gaseous solid develop pressure each