

英

语

第二册

SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE

编写说明

这本教材的初稿是1975年编写的，曾在我院及兄弟院校试用。在试用过程中发现了一些错误和缺点。为此，现在进行一次修改。修改后的教材：

课文方面：增加为20课。大部分经过改写，单词及语法复现率均有所提高，并增加了课文注释。

语法方面：重点项目仍根据英语语言规律及医学英语的特点加以安排。但为了照顾一定的系统性，有些语法放在课文注释中。课文中出现的语法现象，与本课语法项目紧密结合，但也适当地安排了少量语法，使其先出现，后归纳。同时，为了便于教学起见，举例一律使用已学过的单词。此外，还介绍了构词法，并对一些介词、动词等的用法进行了小结。

练习方面：力求多样化，数量也较多，以巩固本课所学和复习已学过的内容。除阶段复习外，还增加了总复习。

增加了解剖、生理等方面的阅读材料20篇。

在修改过程中力求以马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想为指导，使教材具有革命性、科学性和实践性，由浅入深，循序渐进，便于自学。但由于我们水平有限，教材中一定还存在着不少错误和缺点。因此，请同志们随时批评指正，以便改进。

在编写这本教材初稿时以及在这次修改过程中，承许多同志提了不少宝贵意见，注此表示感谢。

上海第一医学院外文教研组

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Contents 目 录

Lesson 21	Text:	(A) Coryza (The Common Cold) 1 普通感冒
		(B) A Patient with Coryza 一个患普通感冒的病人
	Grammar:	I. 被动语态(一) II. 构词法
	Word Study:	do, of
Lesson 22	Text:	(A) Influenza 12 流行性感冒
		(B) A Patient with Influenza 一个患流行性感冒的病人
	Grammar:	I. 被动语态(二) II. 构词法
	Word Study:	take, for
Lesson 23	Text:	(A) In a Ward 24 在病房里
	Grammar:	I. 被动语态(三) II. 构词法
	Word Study:	look, at
Lesson 24	Text:	(A) Chronic Bronchitis 36 慢性支气管炎
		(B) Xiao Li Makes a Call 小李出诊
	Grammar:	I. 形容词和副词的比较等级 II. 构词法
	Word Study:	give, on
Lesson 25	Text:	(A) Bronchial Asthma 50 支气管哮喘
		(B) Xiao Li Makes a House Call 小李出诊
	Grammar:	I. 动词不定式 II. 构词法
	Word Study:	feel, in
Lesson 26	Text:	(A) Li Yuehua, A People's Good Doctor 64

人民的好医生李月华

Grammar: I. 动名词
II. 构词法

Word Study: as, from

Lesson 27 Text: (A) Pneumococcal Pneumonia78
肺炎球菌性肺炎

(B) In the Emergency Room:

A Patient with Pneumonia

在急诊室: 一个患肺炎的病人

Grammar: I. 分词
II. 构词法

Word Study: have, up

Lesson 28 Text: (A) An Internationalist Fighter91
一位国际主义战士

Grammar: I. 过去分词
II. 构词法

Word Study: know, over

Lesson 29 Text: (A) Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer (Peptic Ulcer)104
胃和十二指肠溃疡(消化性溃疡)

Grammar: 语法复习

Word Study: cause, after

Lesson 30 Text: (A) Acute Appendicitis121
急性阑尾炎

(B) In the Emergency Room:

A Patient with Acute Appendicitis

在急诊室: 一个患急性阑尾炎的病人

Grammar: I. 状语从句
II. 构词法

Word Study: make, about

Lesson 31 Text: (A) Tumours, Benign and Malignant 136
良性肿瘤和恶性肿瘤

(B) In the Radiotherapy Room:

A Patient with Bronchial Carcinoma

在放射疗室: 一个患支气管癌的病人

Grammar: I. 定语从句(一)
II. 构词法

Word Study: get, before

Lesson 32 Text: (A) Li Shizhen152
李时珍

Grammar: I. 定语从句(二)

II. 构词法

Word Study: spend, without

Lesson 33 Text: (A) Carcinoma of the Stomach163
胃癌

(B) In the Operating Room:

A Patient with Carcinoma of the Stomach

在手术室: 一个患胃癌的病人

Grammar: I. 宾语从句

II. 构词法

Word Study: find, with

Lesson 34 Text: (A) Hypertension179
高血压

(B) A Case History of Essential Hypertension

原发性高血压病史

Grammar: I. 主语从句和表语从句

II. 构词法

Word Study: result, by

Lesson 35 Text: (A) Schistosomiasis193
血吸虫病

Grammar: 语法复习

Word Study: believe, since

Lesson 36 Text: (A) Acupuncture Analgesia212
针刺镇痛

Grammar: I. it 的用法小结

II. 构词法

Word Study: consider, to

Lesson 37 Text: (A) Malaria226
疟疾

(B) Malaria in Yunnan

云南的疟疾

Grammar: I. 复合宾语小结

II. 构词法

Word Study: suggest, till(until)

Lesson 38 Text: (A) Acute Viral Hepatitis243
急性病毒性肝炎

(B) A Patient with Acute Viral Hepatitis

一个患急性病毒性肝炎的病人

Grammar: I. 独立主格结构

I. 构词法

Word Study: appear, between 和 among

Lesson 39 Text: (A) Immunity Against Disease.....257
疾病的免疫力

Grammar: I. 介词小结
II. 构词法

Word Study: receive, against

Lesson 40 Text: (A) How We Control Germ Diseases272
我们怎样控制细菌性疾病

Grammar: I. 几种概念的表达方法
II. 构词法

Word Study: leave, beside 和 besides

General Review286

附录

I. 阅读材料

1. What Are Living Things Made of?	312
2. Body Systems	314
3. What Is Disease?	316
4. Bacteria	318
5. On Tissues in General.....	320
6. The Blood	322
7. The Formed Elements, or Corpuscles	324
8. Body Temperature	326
9. Functions of the Skin.....	328
10. Structure of the Heart.....	330
11. The Circulation through the Heart Muscle	333
12. The Pulse	335
13. Blood Pressure and Its Determination.....	337
14. The Teeth	339
15. The Spleen	341
16. The Nature of the Digestive Processes	344
17. The Liver	346
18. Location and Structure of the Kidneys	348
19. The Urine	351
20. The Body's Defenses Against Disease	353
II. 总词汇表.....	356

Lesson Twenty-one

Text

(A)

Coryza (The Common Cold)

Coryza is the primary infection of the nose and nasopharynx. It is a common disease of the respiratory tract. The disease is caused by a virus. It usually occurs in the winter and spring months. People of all ages are affected. The incidence is highest in young children.

The onset is usually sudden. The patient ill with the common cold has a tickling sensation in the nose. The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge. The throat often feels sore, the head heavy, and there are a cough and a pain in the chest. The patient may cough up some tenacious sputum. He may also have a headache. Chill and slight fever may be present at the beginning. These symptoms last for a few days, and then the patient recovers from his illness. In children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature, higher.

The disease may spread to others and can cause complications. So the patient must isolate himself and go to bed if the fever is high. Acupuncture, Chinese medicine, APC and others are given in the treatment of the disease. For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.

(B)

A Patient with Coryza

P: Patient

D: Doctor

P: Good morning, Dr Li!

D: Good morning, Comrade Wang! What can I do for you?

P: I've a severe headache. My nose tickles and I sneeze and cough badly.

D: When did you begin to feel ill?

P: It was yesterday.

D: Do you have a fever?

P: No. But I've a sore throat and feel chilly.

D: Let me examine your throat and chest.

(After examination...)

You're suffering from a bad cold. As you know, the disease may spread to others. So you must isolate yourself. (Then the doctor writes out a prescription hands it over to the patient and says...) Here is your prescription.

P: Thank you very much.

D: Not at all. By the way, when you get well you must do some exercise to keep yourself fit.

P: All right. Good-bye, Dr Li.

D: Good-bye.

New Words and Expressions

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| 1. primary ['praɪməri] a. | 初期的, 原发的 | at the beginning | 起初 |
| 2. nose [naʊz] n. | 鼻子 | 19. last [lɑ:st] vi. | 持续 |
| 3. nasopharynx [ˌneɪzəʊ'færiŋks] n. | 鼻咽 | 20. recover [ri'kʌvə] vi. | 痊愈, 复原 |
| 4. respiratory [ris'piəɹətəri] a. | 呼吸的 | recover from one's illness | 病愈 |
| 5. tract [trækt] n. | 道 | 21. likely ['laɪkli] a. | (似有)可能的 |
| 6. affect [ə'fekt] vt. | 感染 | 22. spread [sprɛd] vt. | 传播 |
| 7. incidence ['ɪnsɪdəns] n. | 发病率 | spread | 过去式和过去分词 |
| 8. tickle ['tɪkl] vt. | 使觉得痒
vi. 觉得痒 | n. 传播 | |
| 9. sensation [sen'seɪʃən] n. | 感觉 | 23. complication [ˌkɒmplɪ'keɪʃən] n. | 复杂; 并发症 |
| 10. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. | 伴 | 24. isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] vt. | 隔离 |
| 11. sneeze [sni:z] n. | 打喷嚏
vi. 打喷嚏 | 25. himself [hɪm'self] pron. | 他自己 |
| 12. nasal ['neɪzəl] a. | 鼻的 | 26. if [ɪf] conj. | 如果 |
| 13. discharge [dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ] n. | 溢液, 流出物 | 27. APC [缩] aspirin, phenacetin, and
caffeine compound | 复方阿司匹林 |
| 14. head [hed] n. | 头 | 28. prevention [pri'venʃən] n. | 防止, 预防 |
| 15. heavy ['hevi] a. | 重的, 沉闷的 | 29. build [bɪld] vt. | 建造, 修建 |
| 16. tenacious [ti'neɪʃəs] a. | 粘的 | vi. 建造 | |
| 17. slight [slait] a. | 轻微的 | built [bɪlt] | 过去式和过去分词 |
| 18. beginning [bi'gɪnɪŋ] n. | 开始; 初 | build up | 增进(健康) |
| | | 30. examination [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃən] n. | 检查 |

Notes

1. The disease is caused by a virus.
此病由病毒引起。

1) 句中谓语动词是被动语态, 见本课语法。

比较:

A virus causes the disease.

2) 冠词

冠词分为定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a, an 两种。

(1) 不定冠词的用法

a. 指人或事物的某一类别, 以别于其他种类。

He is a worker.

This is a picture.

b. 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明何人或何物。

He has just come back from a hospital in Beijing.

A worker wants to see you.

(2) 定冠词的用法

a. 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物, 以别于同类中的其他的人或事物。

We study the works of Marx and Lenin.

The book on the desk is on acupuncture analgesia.

b. 指说话人与听话人彼此熟悉的人或事物。

Open the door ([dɔ:] n. 门), please.

Dr Wang is in the room.

c. 复述上文提过的人或事物。

This is a general hospital. There are many departments in the hospital.

Coryza is a common disease. The disease is caused by a virus

2. The incidence is highest in young children.

发病率在幼儿中最高。

句中 highest 是形容词 high 的最高级, 表示“最高的”。

3. The patient ill with the common cold has a tickling sensation in the nose

患普通感冒的病人鼻内有一种痒的感觉。

tickling 是动词 tickle 的动名词, 作定语修饰 sensation。

4. The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge.

这种感觉伴有打喷嚏和流鼻涕。

sneezing 是动词 sneeze 的动名词, 作介词 by 的宾语。

5. The throat often feels sore, the head heavy, and there are a cough and a pain in the chest.

喉咙常常感到疼痛, 头感到沉重, 并有咳嗽和胸痛。

这是省略句, 在 the head 和 heavy 之间省掉了 feels。

6. In children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature, higher.

这病在儿童中可能较严重, 体温较高。

1) 这是省略句, 在 temperature 和 higher 中间省掉了 is。全文应为: In

children the disease is likely to be more severe, and temperature higher.

2) 形容词 likely 后一般跟动词不定式。

例如: In children temperature is likely to be higher.

She is not likely to come.

3) 句中 higher 是形容词 high 的比较级, 表示“较高”。

7. The disease may spread to others and can cause complications.

此病会传染给他人, 并能引起并发症。

others = other people

例如: Some are reading, others writing. 一些人在阅读, 其他人在书写。

8. So the patient must isolate himself and go to bed if the fever is high.

因此病人必须自我隔离, 如热度高应卧床休息。

if the fever is high 是状语从句, 表示条件。

例如: He will come if you ask him. 你如请他, 他会来的。

9. For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.

为预防起见, 任何人应多锻炼以增进健康。

1) 句中 one 表示“任何人”。

例如: One should do one's work well for the modernization of our country.

2) 动词不定式短语 to build up the health 作状语, 表示目的。

10. When did you begin to feel ill?

你什么时候感到不适的?

动词不定式短语 to feel ill 是 begin 的宾语。

11. As you know, the disease may spread to others.

正如你所知道的, 此病会传染给他人。

as you know 是口语中的常用语, 表示“正如你所知道的。”

Grammar

I. 被动语态(一)

1. 构成:

被动语态由助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词构成。助动词 be 有时态、人称和数的变化。

2. 一般现在时的被动语态形式:

Sentence Patterns

I am examined.

We are examined.

You are examined.

You are examined.

He/She/It/is examined. They are examined.

3. 用法:

语态是动词的一种形式。它表示句子中主语和谓语之间的关系。如果主语是动作的执行者(也就是发出这动作的人或物),动词就用主动语态。如果主语是动作的承受者(也就是承受动作的人或物),动词就用被动语态。

例如: Dr Li examines the patient every day. (主动语态)

The patient is examined by Dr Li every day. (被动语态)

在以上主动语态的句子中, Dr Li 是主语, patient 是宾语, 突出动作的执行者 Dr Li, 说明 Dr Li 在做什么。而在被动语态的句子中, patient 是主语, 突出动作的承受者 patient, 说明 patient 现在的处境。两种句子突出的重点不同。

在被动语态的句子中, 动作的执行者 Dr Li 用 by 短语来表示。

The people love our Party. (主动语态)

Our Party is loved by the people. (被动语态)

Everyone likes the doctor. (主动语态)

The doctor is liked by everyone. (被动语态)

Many people visit Zhongshan Hospital every day. (主动语态)

Zhongshan Hospital is visited by many people every day. (被动语态)

如果没有必要提动作的执行者时, by 短语就可以不用, 例如:

The patient is examined every day.

The library is usually closed at 10.

English is taught in our college.

The diagnosis is usually made on history.

本课中出现的被动语态的句子:

Coryza is caused by a virus.

People of all ages are affected.

The sensation is accompanied by sneezing and a nasal discharge.

Acupuncture, Chinese medicine, APC and others are given in the treatment of the disease.

4. 被动语态的否定句和疑问句:

例如: He is not examined by Dr Li every day.

Is he examined by Dr Li every day?

5. 一般过去式的被动语态形式:

Sentence Patterns

I was examined.

We were examined.

You were examined.

You were examined.

He/She/It/ was examined.

They were examined.

例如: Dr Li examined the patient yesterday. (主动语态)

The patient was examined by Dr Li yesterday. (被动语态)

Dr Wang performed the operation. (主动语态)

The operation was performed by Dr Wang. (被动语态)

Dr Bethune saved the life of the Chinese soldier. (主动语态)

The life of the Chinese soldier was saved by Dr Bethune. (被动语态)

The Chinese doctors warmly welcomed Dr Smith. (主动语态)

Dr Smith was warmly welcomed by the Chinese doctors. (被动语态)

Dr Wu wrote the case report yesterday afternoon. (主动语态)

The case report was written by Dr Wu yesterday afternoon. (被动语态)

The book was found. (被动语态)

These medicines were all made in Beijing. (被动语态)

The patients were taken to the hospital yesterday. (被动语态)

Pattern Drills

1. A virus causes the common cold.

The common cold is caused by a virus.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

1) Many foreign friends visit our college every year

2) Everyone likes the barefoot doctor.

3) The students often do these exercises in class.

4) The Chinese workers make these medicines.

5) Infection causes bronchitis.

6) The disease affects people of all ages.

2. Dr Li examined the patient yesterday.

The patient was examined by Dr Li yesterday.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

1) A medical doctor wrote the book.

2) Dr Li performed the operation last week.

3) A peasant saved the life of the boy.

4) Xiao Wang found the book last night.

5) The nurse took the patient's temperature this morning.

3. They close the library at 10.

The library is closed at 10.

将下列各句改成被动语态:

1) The doctor makes the diagnosis on history.

2) We use acupuncture in the treatment of the disease.

3) People in many countries speak English.

(speak [spi:k] vt. 讲, spoke [spəuk] 过去式;

spoken ['spəukən] 过去分词)

4) The doctors kept him in bed for a week.

5) They took her to the hospital last night.

6) They built the hospital last year.

I. 构词法

为了便于记忆单词，掌握词类和扩大词汇量，有必要学习词的构成方法。英语单词的构成方法有三种：合成，缀合（亦称派生）和转化。

合成 由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词。

缀合 由一个词加上前缀或后缀构成新词。

单词加前缀一般不造成词类的变化。单词加后缀一般变化词类。

转化 一个单词由一种词类转为另一种词类。单词转变词类后的意义与未转变前的意义有密切的联系。

1. 缀合：

加前缀

naso- 表示“鼻”：nasopharynx

某些动词加后缀 -ion, -ation 变成名词，例如：

operate		operation
liberate [ˈlibəreɪt]	解放	liberation
prevent [prɪˈvent]	预防	prevention
isolate		isolation 隔离
infect		infection
examine		examination

绝大多数形容词加后缀 -ly 变成副词，例如：

usual [ˈju:ʒuəl]	通常的	usually
near [niə]	近	nearly
main		mainly
general		generally
sudden		suddenly

Word Study

II. do

1) 英译汉：

(1) For prevention one must do a lot of exercise to build up the health.

(2) That did him a lot of good.

(3) He is doing his lessons.

(4) Will you do the room?

(5) That will do.

(6) Do you have a fever?

(7) She does work hard.

(8) Did you go to the hospital?

Yes, I did.

2) 填空:

physics to he can tomorrow that will please

- (1) What _____ I do for you?
- (2) That _____ do you a lot of good.
- (3) She's doing _____.
- (4) _____ go and do the bed.
- (5) Will _____ do?
- (6) The disease does not spread _____ others.
- (7) Do come here _____.
- (8) Does _____ cough much?

Yes, he does.

2. of

1) 英译汉:

- (1) Coryza is a common disease of the respiratory tract.
- (2) What do you think of the book?
- (3) About twenty operations were performed in the month of May.
- (4) People of all ages are affected by the disease.
- (5) One of them is a surgeon.
- (6) They studied the works of Lenin yesterday.
- (7) His father died of pneumonia before liberation.

2) 填空:

in illness all busy Dr Li ten hear

- (1) The medical workers of the hospital are _____ all day long.
- (2) I have _____ of Dr Li.
- (3) He began to learn English _____ the year of 1970.
- (4) He is a boy of _____ years.
- (5) _____ of them are nurses.
- (6) I often ask advice of _____.
- (7) He did not come because of _____.

Exercises

1. 根据课文内容, 指出下列句子意义是否正确:

- 1) Coryza is uncommon in our country.
- 2) The common cold affects all ages.
- 3) A cold usually begins suddenly.
- 4) Some usual symptoms of coryza are pains in the stomach and a high temperature.
- 5) The common cold is often more severe in young people.
- 6) As the disease does not spread, the patient does not have to isolate

himself.

7) You can cure a cold with medicines.

2. 回答下列问题:

- 1) What is coryza?
- 2) What is the disease caused by?
- 3) When does it usually occur?
- 4) How is the onset of the disease?
- 5) What are the main symptoms of the disease?
- 6) How long do these symptoms last?
- 7) Will the disease spread to others and cause complications?
- 8) What must the patient do?
- 9) What must one do for prevention of the disease?

8. 填空:

primary nasopharynx respiratory affect sneeze nasal
heavy beginning spread complication isolate if prevention
build

- 1) The case (箱子) is rather _____ .
 - 2) Use a hanky ([ˈhæŋki] *n.* 手帕) when you _____ .
 - 3) We must make a good _____ .
 - 4) Little children go to the _____ school.
 - 5) The adjective for 'nose' is '_____ '.
 - 6) '_____ ' is the noun for 'prevent'.
 - 7) The house was _____ in 1938.
 - 8) The disease is _____ all over the world.
 - 9) Coryza, bronchitis and asthma are _____ diseases.
 - 10) The primary infection of the nose and _____ is called coryza.
 - 11) The disease _____ mainly young children and old people.
 - 12) Dr Li will come _____ you ask him.
 - 13) He was _____ because he had an infectious disease.
 - 14) The patient will recover in a few days if there is no _____ .
4. 据根句子A的意义,用学过的词汇填入B,使句子A和B的意义相等同或接近:
- 1) A. He has a tickling sensation in the nose.
B. His nose _____ .
 - 2) A. Many people are affected by the disease in winter.
B. The _____ of the disease is high in winter.
 - 3) A. I'll go to the hospital with him.
B. I am going to _____ him to the hospital.
 - 4) A. I have a headache.
B. My _____ aches.

- 5) A. His fever is not very high.
 B. He has a _____ fever.
- 6) A. At first the patient may feel chilly.
 B. Chill may be present at the _____.
- 7) A. The patient with an uncomplicated cold usually recovers, in 7 to 14 days.
 B. The uncomplicated cold usually _____ from 7 to 14 days.
- 8) A. She has got well.
 B. She has _____ from her illness.
- 9) A. Dr Li may not come this afternoon.
 B. Dr Li is not _____ to come this afternoon.
- 10) A. The teacher examined us in biology yesterday.
 B. The teacher gave us an _____ in biology yesterday.

5. 阅读下列各句并回答问题:

- 1) A number of diseases are caused by viruses.
- 2) The common cold is often accompanied by cough.
- 3) The disease is spread by infection.
- 4) Young children are mainly affected.
- 5) He is called Xiao Wang.
- 6) English is taught in many schools in Shanghai.
- 7) Shanghai was liberated in May, 1949.
- 8) Before liberation the peasants were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the landlords.
- 9) The hospital was built in 1958.
- 10) The patients were taken to the operating room this morning.

* * *

- 1) Are many diseases caused by viruses?
- 2) What is the common cold often accompanied by?
- 3) The disease is spread by infection, isn't it?
- 4) Who are mainly affected?
- 5) What is he called?
- 6) Is French ([frentʃ] n. 法语) taught in many schools in Shanghai?
- 7) When was Shanghai liberated?
- 8) Before liberation the peasants were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the landlords, weren't they?
- 9) When was the hospital built?
- 10) Where were the patients taken this morning?

6. 将下列句子改成被动语态:

- 1) We often use acupuncture analgesia in operations.
- 2) They used acupuncture analgesia in the operation.
- 3) Dr Li teaches Class Three.
- 4) Our medical workers did everything to save the patient.
- 5) The doctors examine patients in this room.
- 6) Before liberation the landlords exploited and oppressed us cruelly.
- 7) The surgeons perform operations here.
- 8) The patient vomited much food this morning.

7. 改错:

- 1) The book is written by Lu Shun.
- 2) Chinese is spoken in China by people.
- 3) The foreign friends was warmly welcomed by Dr Li.
- 4) The patient is suffered from pneumonia.
- 5) A headache is had by him.
- 6) The books are read by they every day.

8. 指出下列各句中划线部分的词性:

- 1) I have got a cold.
- 2) The patient feels cold.
- 3) The viruses are the cause of a number of diseases.
- 4) The disease is caused by a virus.
- 5) These symptoms last for a few days.
- 6) Comrade Wang was ill with pneumonia last week.
- 7) The disease may spread to others.
- 8) We must isolate the patient to prevent the spread of the disease.

9. 汉译英:

- 1) 普通感冒由病毒引起。
- 2) 所有年龄的人都会被沾染。
- 3) 这病常伴有发烧。
- 4) 这手术是由李医生做的。
- 5) 这医院是去年修建的。
- 6) 这病在老年人中可能较严重。
- 7) 任何人应为我国现代化努力工作。