
Chapter 1

Human Body as a Whole

Medical Terminology

Learn the following combining forms, prefixes and suffixes

and write the meaning of the medical term in the space provided.

1. a hormone secreted from the adrenal gland
2. inflammation of the adrenal gland
3. pertaining to medicine
4. pertaining to biology
5. pertaining to chemistry
6. pertaining to the blood vessel
7. pertaining to cells
8. pertaining to molecules
9. pertaining to the medicine of the living thing
10. the study of the living thing
11. pertaining to the physics of the living thing
12. the study of the heart
13. the disease of the heart
14. the record of the heart waves
15. the study of the human inner secretion from glands

16. pertaining to the production of hormone
17. the study of inner gland secretion
18. the red blood cell
19. the white blood cell
20. the lymph cell
21. the study of cell
22. the study of chemistry of cell
23. the study of biology of cell
24. the study of embryo
25. the tumor of the embryo
26. the study of the disease of the embryo
27. the study of the human inner secretion from glands
28. pertaining to the inside of the heart
29. pertaining to the inside of the cell
30. above the skin
31. above the skin
32. inflammation of the skin
33. red blood cells
34. instrument of measuring red blood cells
35. to breathe out the waste gas
36. to drive somebody or something out
37. to spread outside

38. sth that produces diseases
39. the study of blood
40. blood cells
41. the study of tissues
42. the study of tissue pathology
43. therapy treatment, hence tissue treatment
44. pertaining to the base
45. pertaining to the toxin
46. pertaining to symptoms
47. the study of body's auto protection from diseases
48. protected from
49. deficiency in the immune system of the body
50. substance from the adrenal gland
51. water from it
52. the study of societies
53. the study of urinary system
54. the study of cell
55. lymph cells
56. tumor of the lymphatic system
57. the study of the lymphatic system
58. the study of physical growth
59. a doctor of internal medicine

60. treatment by physiological methods
61. the new growth ,tumor
62. the study of mind
63. abnormal condition of the mind
64. the study of the relationship between psychology and biology
65. a condition of over activity of the thyroid gland
66. the condition of under activity of the thyroid gland
67. the inflammation of the thyroid gland
68. cutting apart the human body as a branch of medical sciences
69. cut open the bone
70. to cut the heart open
71. pertaining to the blood vessel
72. inflammation of the blood vessel
73. pertaining to the lymphatic system and the blood vessel

Key to the Exercises B.

1. (embryo) embryology
2. (process/condition) mechanism
3. (heart) cardiovascular
4. (color) chromatin
5. (secretion) endocrinology
6. (cell) cytology

7. (sth. that produces or is produced) pathogen

8. (lymph) lymphatic

9. (the study of) psychology

10. (pertaining to) regular

Language Points:

put together 组成 known as 叫做 joints between bones 关节

to provide points of attachment for the muscles that move the body 牵动骨骼肌

引起各种运动 hip joint 髋关节 flexible 有韧性的 cushioning 缓冲

replaced by bone 骨化

one bone moves in relation to the other 两骨彼此靠近产生运动 contents 物

质

nourishment 营养物质 function 发挥功能

waste products 废物 accumulate 积聚

poison the body 危害生命 distributes 运送

needed materials 有用的物质 unneeded ones 废物

is made up of 包括 protect ..against foreign invaders 防止外来侵袭(See! Power

Point)

identical 对等的 receives 吸收

traveled through 流经 forced out 压送

reenter 流入 directly 直接地

channels 管道 filters 过滤

larynx 喉管 trachea 气管

two lungs 左右肺 very large number of 大量的

air spaces 肺泡 release 释放出

extending 延伸到 broken down 分解

absorbed into 吸收进 chewing 咀嚼 esophagus 食管

Key to the Section B Passage 1 Exercises B.

1. (The skeletal system consists of bones, joints and soft bones.)
2. (Heart is generated when muscles are contracted, which helps keep the body temperature constant.)
3. (The circulation of blood carries useful materials to all body cells while removing waste ones.)
4. (Oxygen is inhaled and carbon dioxide is exhaled in the process of respiration.)
5. (The digestion of food involves both mechanical and chemical procedures.)
6. (The urinary system keeps normal levels of water and of certain chemicals in the body.)

7. (The pituitary is a major gland located under the brain in the middle of the head.)
8. (The brain collects and processes information and then sends instructions to all parts of the body to be carried out.)
9. (The main function of the male reproductive system is to generate, transport and keep active male sex cells.)
10. (The largest of the body's organs, the skin protects the inner structure of the body with a complete layer.)

Key to the Section A Passage 1 Exercises E.

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|--|------------------------------|
| 1. cardiovascular diseases | 2. function of the pituitary |
| 3. the urinary tract | 4. molecules |
| 5. artery | 6. endocrinology |
| 7. dyspnea / difficulty in respiration | 8. saliva |
| 9. histology | 10. blood circulation |
| 11. hematology | 12. physiology |
| 13. anatomy | 14. the female reproductive |
| 15. nervous cells | 16. immunology |
| 17. indigestion / poor in digestion | 18. voluntary muscle |
| 19. embryology | 20. psychology |

Section B, Passage 2 Cells and Tissues

Language Points

Organized 组(构)成 arranged in to 构成 in turn are grouped into 又
 进一步组成 serves its specific 有特定的 bear in mind 记住 result
 from 源于 billions 亿万 determind 确立 fit on 合在一起 by
 contrast 相比之下 machinary 机构
 while normally 在正常情况下 function with great efficiency 高效地发挥作用
 are subject to 易于发生 result in 导致 millionth 百万分之一
 equal 等于 average 一般 a speck barely visible 基本上看不见的一个小点
 The science that deals with cells on the smallest structural and functional level is
 called molecular biology. 从最小的结构及功能水平研究细胞的科学叫分子生物学。
 living jelly 生命胶囊 encloses 覆盖 is done 完成 external 以外的
 semipermeable 半透性的 phospholipid 磷脂(膜) intact 完整
 distribute 分布 diffusion 扩散 dissolved 分解 pinocytosis 胞饮
 作用 breaks loose 分裂出来 drifts into 进入 varies from---to 在---
 范围内变化 depending on 取决于 vanish 消失 stiffening 增强剂
 glucose 葡萄糖 run through 交织 twists through 交织穿过
 stacks 堆 appear to 看来 play a part in 对---起作用 hereditary
 traits 细胞特性 strands 条串 too thinly strung 过于稀疏 spherical
 structure 球体状 cavities 孔穴 coordinates 协调

Key to the Exercises B

1. cytology
2. protoplasm
3. cell membrane

4. cell nucleus 5. cytoplasm 6. deoxyribonucleic acid
7. semipermeable 8. molecular biology 9. carbohydrate
10. differentially 11. to keep ∴: intact
12. on the evidence of ∴ 13. hereditary trait 14. diffusion
15. transaction 16. blueprint 17. chromosome
18. pigment 19. to excrete waste liquid 20. to disperse
21. impulse 22. ribonucleic acid

Key to the Exercises C

1. 细胞质的各处以及沿着胞浆网有数量很多的核糖体。
2. 位于细胞上的叫做“小穴”的小室收集化学信号，并把它们传送到细胞。
3. 研究细胞的科学家已经确立：一个细胞可能有一个网球那么大，也可能成千上万个细胞合在一起才有针尖那么大。
4. 对于那些单细胞的有机体而言，这种液体是细胞以外的水，即海洋、湖泊或小溪；但对于多细胞的生物而言，这种媒介就是生物体的一部分——对于植物来讲是它的汁液，对于动物来讲是它的血液。

Chapter 2 Diseases and Disorders

Medical Terminology

Learn the following combining forms, prefixes and suffixes and write the meaning of the medical term in the space provided.

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2. lack of blood
 3. pertaining to the condition of lacking shape
 4. cutting apart the body as a branch of medical sciences
 5. examination through separation, taking things apart
 6. a specialist whose work is to carry out analysis
 7. the x-ray photo of the blood vessel
 8. surgical repair of the vessel
 9. inflammation of the blood vessel
 10. destroys or weakens bacteria or neutralizes the poison they produce
 11. stimulates the production of antibodies
 12. destroys or inhibits the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria
 13. sth to do with the lungs
 14. pertaining to the urinary tract
 15. pertaining to heredity
 16. not enough; lack
 17. no longer generate, produce, go down
 18. ribonucleic acid without oxygen
 19. the complete knowledge about a patient
 20. complete separation of waste matter from ...
 21. a cross measurement of a round surface
 22. the machine which records the heart electric waves

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24. the record of electric wave of the brain
 25. within a particular group of people
 26. to close in
 27. to swallow in
 28. complete knowledge of a patient
 29. the state of knowing sth before it actually occurs
 30. record of electric wave of the heart
 31. an x-ray photo of the blood vessel
 32. an x-ray photo of the muscle (spinal cord)
 - 33.the machine which records the heart electric waves
 34. the instrument which measures the time
 35. the instrument which measures the breath
 36. the process of taking X-ray photograph
 37. the process of using ultra sound to detect the abnormality of the body
 38. inflammation of the liver
 39. the cell of the liver
 40. pertaining to the liver and stomach
 41. inflammation of the colon
 42. inflammation of the stomach
 43. inflammation of the intestine
 44. the process of taking x-ray photos of the breasts

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46. surgical reconstruction of the breasts
 47. the instrument for measuring amount of air breathed into the lungs
 48. the instrument for measuring temperatures
 49. the instrument for measuring pressure
 50. the abnormal condition of hardening
 51. abnormal mind condition
 52. pertaining to infection
 53. pertaining to the nerve
 54. pertaining to the mucus
 55. the study of diseases
 56. the instrument to record diseases
 57. germs that produce diseases
 58. a type of cell of the body defense system destroys invaders
 59. the study of how the cell of the body defense system destroys invaders
 60. surgical repair of the blood vessel
 61. surgical repair of the bone
 62. surgical repair of the muscle
 63. status of a woman before her labor
 64. to make statement about the future event
 65. before it is mature
 66. pertaining to the lungs

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68. inflammation of the lungs
69. the science which deals with x ray or radioactive substances
70. pertaining to radioactivity
71. the instrument to examine the heart and lungs by listening
72. the instrument that can make bacteria and virus look larger enough to be examined
73. the instrument which is used to examine the bladder
74. the instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed into the lungs
75. breathing 76. having to do with the spirometer
77. the instrument to examine the heart and lungs by listening
78. the chest pain
79. to measure the circumference of the chest
80. treatment of diseases by medicine (chemistry)
81. treatment of diseases by x ray or radioactive agents
82. treatment of diseases by physical means
83. the study of urinary system
84. the instrument which measures sugar in the urine
85. to do with the reproductive organ and the urinary tract

Key to the Section A Exercise B

1. the colon colitis 2. the stomach gastritis

	enteritis	4. the lungs	pumonitis
5. the breast	mammitis	6. the thyroid	thyroiditis
7. the lymph vessel	lymphangitis	8. the blood vessel	vasculitis
9. the adrenal gland	adrenalitis	10. the blood vessel	angitis

Section B Readings

Passage One Human Diseases

Language Points:

brief survey 概论 glimpse 印象 fundamentals 基础、原理

the picture is not complete 这一概论就不完整

the modern approach to the study of disorder 现代对疾病的研究方法

aspect 方面 defined as a condition 被定义为一种状态

succumb to 受制于 in turn 反过来说 detect 觉察

swollen blood vessel 血管扩张 strikes 侵袭 community 社区

runs a short course 病程短 often hits without warning 常常发作没有前兆

gradual onset 发病慢 ailment (精神)病 causative agents 病原体

airborne droplets 空气小粒 sneeze 打喷嚏 produce 导致

a disease-producing organism 一个致病的有机体 disturbances 紊乱

poorly operating nervous system 神经系统工作不良 provoked 引发

drug addiction 吸毒成性 Furthermore 而且 gene patterns 基因

improperly operating 工作状态不良 Genetic disorders 基因失调

inborn errors of metabolism 先天性代谢失调

mental retardation 智力发育迟缓 places to breed 繁衍的世界

广义地 ward off 阻止 sexual contact 性接触 cholera 霍乱
typhoid fever 伤寒热 tainted 腐烂的 barriers 屏障
offer considerable resistance 在很大程度上抵抗 In minor cases 在较轻的病例
中
lined with mucus-secreting cells 覆盖满了能分泌黏液的细胞 trap 捕捉
dust particles 尘粒 wave like a field of wheat 象麦田里的小麦一样舞动
foreign matter 异物 potential 潜在的 thrive 蓬勃繁殖
assumes higher 达到高烧 Wax 蜡 flock to 群集在
try to localize the infection 使感染局部化 pus-filled abscesses 脓块
Unless 如果不 drain 排除 blocked 挡住 tender 松柔的
brought 感染上传 traces 侵袭 long-lasting 长期的 range 包括
are a class of 一种被称为 sites 部位 link with 相连 hook up 粘和
out of action 失去作用 by inactivating 失去活性
key portion of the harmful substance 关键有害部分 butter the surface 表面
涂上一些奶油
make them tastier to phagocytes 让吞噬细胞更喜欢吞噬它们
intermediate 中间体 actually destroy 实施消灭 fixes 会有一个
eat through 咬穿 burst 暴开 several kinds 若干
the most plentiful and versatile 数量最多用途最多 next most plentiful 数量次
多
adapted to 适合 at the first signs of 一有。。出现 against the infection 对
付传染病

involved 涉及 triggered by 触发 to multiply 准备繁殖

are not the best qualified to fight a wide range of antigens 不是对付广普抗原的最好选择

concentrates 集中 sticks well to 粘连 switched off 停止

example of negative feedback control 消极反馈控制的例子

Key to the Exercise E

1. (每一个抗体由一条化学亚单位(即氨基酸)的重链和一条轻链所构成。这条轻链上有特别的部位,氨基酸能使其补体和抗原子相连。)
2. (某些情况下,通过调理素作用的过程,抗体在抗原表面涂抹上一些“奶油”,让吞噬细胞更喜欢吞噬它们。)
3. (在另一些情况下,抗体和一个细菌抗原合上以后,却需要一个中间体,或补体来实施对该细胞的消灭。于是,当抗体和抗原的结合体随血液循环时,该结合体有一个补体附体。)
4. (在第一天左右,血液中没有发现对付传染病的抗体。但是,这只是因为涉及抗体制造的基本细胞已被当前的抗原存在所触发而准备开始繁殖。)

Key to the Section B

Passage 1

Exercise F

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. to impair proper function | 2. to contaminate environment |
| 3. malfunction | 4. causative agent |
| 5. vulnerable groups | 6. localized infection |
| 7. venereal disease | 8. antigen and antibody |

Section B, Passage 2 Diagnosis and Prognosis

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