

## 原力英语 B1 专项词汇拓展 4 生物医学词汇专项提升

### 生物学科词汇

biology	生物学	microbiology	微生物学
entomology	昆虫学	genetic	遗传学
ornithology	鸟类学	paleontology	古生物学
marine biology	海洋生物学		

【ps: biology 生物学家】

### 生物类重点词汇

#### VERTEBRATE

vertebrate ['vɜ:tibrət]

any animal with a backbone **【脊椎】**, including all mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians

n. 脊椎动物(包括所有哺乳动物、鸟类、鱼类、爬行动物和两栖动物)

The abundance of vertebrate species fell by a third between 1970 and 2006.

1970 年至 2006 年间，脊椎动物物种的丰富度下降了三分之一。

The heart is one of first organs to form during organogenesis (器官形成) in the vertebrate.

心脏是脊椎动物器官发生过程中最早形成的器官之一。

#### INVERTEBRATE

invertebrate [ɪn'vɜ:tibrət]

an animal with no spine(=backbone), for example a worm

n. 无脊椎动物

Most invertebrate species disappeared during a wave of extinctions.

大多数无脊椎动物物种在一波灭绝中消失了。

The invertebrate represent 95% of the living world.

无脊椎动物占世界的 95%。

## MAMMAL

mammal ['mæml]

any animal that gives birth to live babies, not eggs, and feeds its young on milk.

n.哺乳动物

Humans, dogs, elephants, whales, and dolphins are all mammals, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.

人类、狗、大象、鲸鱼和海豚都是哺乳动物，而鸟类、鱼类和鳄鱼则不是。

Mammals live in all sorts of environments including the ocean, underground, and on land. Some mammals, bats for example, can even fly.

哺乳动物生活在各种环境中，包括海洋、地下和陆地。有些哺乳动物，例如蝙蝠，甚至能飞。

## AMPHIBIAN

amphibian [æm'fibiən]

an animal, such as a frog, that lives both on land and in water but must produce its eggs in water

n.两栖动物

frog 青蛙

salamander 蝾螈

toad 蟾蜍

## REPTILE

reptile ['reptail]

Reptiles are a group of cold-blooded animals which lay eggs and have skins covered with small, hard plates called scales. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles.

n.爬行动物

Unlike birds and mammals, reptiles do not maintain a constant internal body temperature.

与鸟类和哺乳动物不同，爬行动物不能保持恒定的体内温度。

Because of their slow metabolism and heat-seeking behavior, reptiles are cold-blooded.

由于它们的新陈代谢缓慢和寻找热量的行为，爬行动物是冷血动物。

## CARNIVORE & HERBIVORE

carnivore ['kɑ:nɪvɔ:(r)]

an animal that eats meat

n. 食肉动物

herbivore ['hɜ:bɪvɔ:(r)]

an animal that eats grass

n. 食草动物

Lions and tigers are carnivores.

狮子和老虎是食肉动物。

Cows and sheep are herbivores.

牛和羊是食草动物。

## HABITAT

habitat ['hæbɪtæt]

the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found

n. 栖息地

the destruction of wildlife habitat

野生动物栖息地的破坏

The panda's natural habitat is the bamboo forest.

熊猫的自然栖息地是竹林。

With so many areas of woodland being cut down, a lot of wildlife is losing its natural habitat.

随着这么多的林地被砍伐，许多野生动物正在失去其自然栖息地。

**EXTINCT**

extinct [ɪk'stɪŋkt]

no longer in existence

灭绝的，绝种的

extinction

灭绝【名词】

an extinct species

已灭绝的物种

to become extinct

绝种

a tribe threatened with extinction

面临消亡威胁

a tribe in danger of extinction

有消亡危险的部落

At the current rate of decline, many of the rain forest animals could become extinct in less than 10 years.

按照目前的下降速度，许多雨林动物可能在不到 10 年的时间内灭绝。

An operation is beginning to try to save a species of crocodile from extinction.

一项旨在拯救一种鳄鱼免于灭绝的行动正在开始。

**METABOLISM**

metabolism [mə'tæbəlɪzəm]

the chemical processes in living things that change food, etc. into energy and materials for growth

n. 新陈代谢

The body's metabolism is slowed down by extreme cold.

身体的新陈代谢因极度寒冷而减慢。

If you skip breakfast, your metabolism slows down.

如果你不吃早餐，你的新陈代谢就会减慢。

**REPRODUCTION**

reproduction [ˌrɪːprə'dʌkʃn]

the act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants

v. 繁殖，生殖

sexual reproduction 有性生殖

asexual reproduction 无性生殖

Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy.

生长、繁殖和日常新陈代谢都需要有机体消耗能量。

## BIODIVERSITY

biodiversity [ˌbaɪəʊdəɪˈvɜːsəti]

the number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally, or the problem of protecting this

n.生物多样性

Biodiversity ensures a resource for new food crops and medicines.

生物多样性确保了新的粮食作物和药物的资源。

When a species goes extinct, it dramatically changes the landscape (局面) of biodiversity.

当一个物种灭绝时，它会极大地改变生物多样性的局面。

## REAR

rear [rɪə(r)]

1.to care for young children or animals until they are fully grown

v.抚养;养育

He describes how these birds rear their young.

他描述了这些鸟是如何抚养幼鸟的。

2.to breed or keep animals or birds, for example on a farm

v.饲养

She spends a lot of time rearing animals.

她花了很多时间饲养动物。

## SPECIES

species [ˈspiːʃiːz]

a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other.

n.物种

Mountain gorillas are an endangered(濒危的)species.

山上大猩猩是濒危物种。

Over a hundred species of insect are found in this area.

在这个地区发现了一百多种昆虫。

## OFFSPRING

offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ]

1.the young of an animal or plant

n.崽兽;幼崽;幼苗

In the case of the guinea pig, the number of offspring varies between two and five.

荷兰猪后代的数量在 2 到 5 之间变化。

2. a person's children

n.孩子;子女;后代

the problems parents have with their teenage offspring

父母对他们十几岁的孩子的问题

Tom's sister came over on Saturday with all her offspring.

汤姆的妹妹星期六带着她所有的孩子来了。

## FERTILIZE

fertilize ['fɜ:təlaɪz]

to put pollen into a plant so that a seed develops; to join sperm with an egg so that a baby or young animal develops

v. 使受精;使受粉;使受孕

a fertilized egg 受精卵

Flowers are often fertilized by bees as they gather nectar.

蜜蜂采集花蜜时，常常使花受精。

## HORMONE

hormone ['hɔ:məʊn]

any of various chemicals made by living cells that influence the development, growth, sex, etc. of an animal and are carried around the body in the blood

n. 激素, 荷尔蒙

growth hormones 生长激素

male and female hormones 雄性和雌性激素

a hormone imbalance 激素失调

Hormones are your body's chemical messengers. They travel in your bloodstream to tissues or organs. They work slowly, over time, and affect many different processes, including

Growth and development

Metabolism - how your body gets energy from the foods you eat

Sexual function

Reproduction

Mood

荷尔蒙是你身体的化学使者。它们在你的血液中传播到组织或器官。随着时间的推移，它们工作缓慢，影响许多不同的过程，包括：增长与发展、新陈代谢 - 你的身体如何从你吃的食物获得能量、性功能、繁殖、心情。

## ORGANISM

organism ['ɔ:gənɪzəm]/

a living thing, especially one that is extremely small

n. 有机体；生物；(尤指)微生物

Not all chemicals normally present in living organisms are harmless.

并非所有通常存在于生物体中的化学物质都是无害的。

People are merely biological organisms just like any other life form.

人只是生物有机体，就像任何其他生命形式一样。

## PHOTOSYNTHESIS

photosynthesis [ˌfəʊtəʊˈsɪnθəsis]

the process by which a plant uses the energy from the light of the sun to produce its own food

n.光合作用

Photosynthesis, the process by which green plants and certain other organisms transform light energy into chemical energy. During photosynthesis in green plants, light energy is captured and used to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen and energy-rich organic compounds.

光合作用，绿色植物和某些其他生物将光能转化为化学能的过程。在绿色植物的光合作用过程中，光能被捕获并用于将水、二氧化碳和矿物质转化为氧气和富含能量的有机化合物。

## RESPIRATION

respiration [ˌrespəˈreɪʃn]

1. the act of breathing

n.呼吸

His respiration grew fainter throughout the day.

他一整天的呼吸越来越微弱。

2. changes that allow gas exchange within cells

n.呼吸作用

The process of respiration in plants involves using the sugars produced during photosynthesis plus oxygen to produce energy for plant growth. In many ways, respiration is the opposite of photosynthesis.

植物的呼吸过程包括利用光合作用产生的糖和氧气为植物生长提供能量。在许多方面，呼吸作用与光合作用相反。

【ps: respire v. 呼吸】



**BACTERIA**

bacteria [bæk'tɪəriə]

single-celled organisms that can cause disease 能引起疾病的单细胞有机体

plural of bacterium

n.细菌

a colony of bacteria 菌落

bacterial infections/growth 细菌传染/生长

Food must be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful bacteria.

食物必须加热到高温才能杀死有害细菌。

Many sorts of bacteria are resistant to penicillin.

许多细菌对青霉素有抗药性。

**DISINFECT**

disinfect [ˌdɪsn'fekt]

to clean something using chemicals that kill bacteria and other very small living things that cause disease

v.给.....消毒，杀菌

disinfect a surface/room/wound 给表面/房间/伤口消毒

Victims are advised to disinfect the area to reduce the risk of infection.

建议受害者对该区域进行消毒，以降低感染风险。

The population was warned to boil or otherwise disinfect water to prevent disease.

人们被警告煮沸水或消毒水以预防疾病。

**VIRUS**

virus ['vaɪrəs]

an extremely small piece of organic material that causes disease in humans, animals, and plants

n.病毒

the chickenpox/flu/herpes/mumps virus 水痘/流行性感冒/疱疹/流行性腮腺炎病毒  
a virus infection 病毒感染

A local doctor was the first to raise the alarm about this latest virus.

当地的一位医生率先对这种最新病毒发出警报。

The virus is contracted through exchange of bodily fluids.

病毒通过体液交换而感染。

## ANTIBODY

antibody ['æntibɒdi]

a protein produced in the blood that fights diseases by attacking and killing harmful bacteria

n. 抗生素

Antibodies found in breast milk protect newborn babies against infection.

母乳中发现的抗体可以保护新生儿免受感染。

## VACCINE

vaccine ['væksɪn]

a substance containing a virus or bacterium in a form that is not harmful, given to a person or animal to prevent them from getting the disease that the virus or bacterium causes

n. 疫苗

There is no vaccine against HIV infection.

目前还没有预防艾滋病毒感染的疫苗。

## HUMAN BODY

chest	胸部	abdomen	腹部
lung	肺	waist	腰

hip	臀部	artery	动脉
joint	关节	capillary	毛细血管
blood vessel	血管	kidney	肾脏
vein	静脉	bladder	膀胱
stomach	胃	small intestine	小肠
liver	肝脏	large intestine	大肠
gall bladder	胆囊	blind gut	盲肠
pancreas	胰腺	appendix	阑尾
spleen	脾	rectum	直肠
duodenum	12 指肠		

## NUTRIENT

nutrient ['nju:triənt]

a substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it to grow

n. 营养物

There are six essential nutrients:

water	(水)
carbohydrates	(碳水化合物)
protein	(蛋白质)
fat	(脂肪)
vitamins	(维生素)
minerals	(矿物质)

## LIST OF SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY

circulatory system	循环系统	circulation	循环
cardiovascular system	心血管系统	respiratory system	呼吸系统
digestive system	消化系统	excretory system	排泄系统
endocrine system	内分泌系统	immune system	免疫系统

urinary system	泌尿系统	reproductive system	生殖系统
muscular system	肌肉系统	skeletal system	骨骼系统
nervous system	神经系统	nerve	神经
nervous	神经的		

## COMMON ILLNESSES

asthma	哮喘	gastritis	胃炎
pneumonia	肺炎	appendicitis	盲肠炎
heart disease	心脏病	hepatitis	肝炎
arrhythmia	心律不齐	dermatitis	皮炎
indigestion	消化不良	acne	粉刺
diarrhea	腹泻	scalding	烫伤
malnutrition	营养不良/失调	graze	擦伤
inflammation	炎症	trauma	精神创伤
stupor	昏迷，神志不清	fracture	骨折
sprain	扭伤	dislocation	脱臼
tinnitus	耳鸣	gingivitis	牙龈炎
trachoma	沙眼	cavity	龋齿
colour blindness	色盲	discomfort/disorder	不适
nearsightedness	近视	incubation	潜伏期
astigmatism	散光	asthenia	虚弱
poisoning	中毒	anemia	贫血
stroke	中风	chronic	慢性病
ache /pain	痛	nausea	恶心，反胃
tetanus	破伤风	cancer	癌症
inflammation	炎症	diabetes	糖尿病
mumps	流行性腮腺炎	neurasthenia	神经衰弱症
pharyngitis	咽炎	phthisis	肺结核
rabies	狂犬病	rheumatism	风湿病

tumor	肿瘤	urticaria	荨麻疹
insomnia	失眠症	eczema	湿疹
epilepsy	癫痫	hemiplegia	偏瘫
insanity	精神病	leukemia	白血病
malaria	疟疾	measles	麻疹
migraine	偏头痛	myocardial infarction	心肌梗塞

## 生物类翻译必备词汇

涵盖四六级和考研翻译类常见词汇和表达

biotechnology	生物技术
clone	克隆
genetic mutation	基因突变
genetic engineering	基因工程
genetically modified food (GM food)	转基因食品
environment-friendly agriculture	生态农业
life expectancy	预期寿命