

B1 专项词汇拓展

生物医学词汇专项提升

生物学科词汇

- biology 生物学
- marine biology 海洋生物学
- entomology /,entə'mɑ:lədʒi/ 昆虫学
- ornithology /,ɔ:rnɪ'thɑ:lədʒi/ 鸟类学
- microbiology /,maɪkrəʊbaɪ'ɑ:lədʒi/ 微生物学
- genetics /dʒə'netɪks/ 遗传学
- paleontology /,peɪliɑ:n'tɑ:lədʒi/ 古生物学

生物类重点词汇

VERTEBRATE

vertebrate /'vɜːrtɪbrət/

- n. any animal with a backbone, including all mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians
- 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.*
- *The heart is one of first organs to form during organogenesis (器官形成) in the vertebrate.*

INVERTEBRATE

invertebrate /ɪnˈvɜːrtɪbrət/

- n. an animal with no spine(=backbone), for example a worm
- 无脊椎动物
- *Most invertebrate species disappeared during a wave of extinctions.*
- *The invertebrate represent 95% of the living world.*

MAMMAL

mammal /'mæml/

- n. any animal that gives birth to live babies, not eggs, and feeds its young on milk.
- 哺乳动物
- *Humans, dogs, elephants, whales, and dolphins are all mammals, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.*
- *Mammals live in all sorts of environments including the ocean, underground, and on land. Some mammals, bats for example, can even fly.*

AMPHIBIAN

amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/

- n. an animal, such as a frog, that lives both on land and in water but must produce its eggs in water
- 两栖动物

- frog 青蛙
- toad 蟾蜍
- salamander 蝾螈

REPTILE

reptile /'reptail/

- n. 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.
- 爬行动物
- *Unlike birds and mammals, reptiles do not maintain a constant internal body temperature.*
- *Because of their slow metabolism and heat-seeking behavior, reptiles are cold-blooded.*

CARNIVORE & HERBIVORE

carnivore /'kɑ:rnɪvɔ:r/

- n. an animal that eats meat
- 食肉动物

herbivore /'(h)ɜ:rbɪvɔ:r/

- n. an animal that eats grass
- 食草动物

- *Lions and tigers are carnivores.*
- *Cows and sheep are herbivores.*

HABITAT

habitat /'hæbɪtæt/

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

- *the destruction of wildlife habitat*
- *The panda's natural habitat is the bamboo forest.*
- *With so many areas of woodland being cut down, a lot of wildlife is losing its natural habitat.*

EXTINCT

extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/

- adj. no longer in existence
- 灭绝的, 绝种的
- extinction n. 灭绝

- an extinct species 已灭绝的物种
- to become extinct 绝种
- a tribe threatened with **extinction**/in danger of extinction 面临消亡威胁/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.*
- *An operation is beginning to try to save a species of crocodile from extinction.*

METABOLISM

metabolism /mə'tæbəlɪzəm/

- n. the chemical processes in living things that change food, etc. into energy and materials for growth
- 新陈代谢
- *The body's metabolism is slowed down by extreme cold.*
- *If you skip breakfast, your metabolism slows down.*

REPRODUCTION

reproduction /,ri:prə'dʌkʃn/

- v. the act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants
- 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.*

BIODIVERSITY

biodiversity /ˌbaɪoʊdaɪˈvɜːrsəti/

- n. 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
- 生物多样性
- *Biodiversity ensures a resource for new food crops and medicines.*
- *When a species goes extinct, it dramatically changes the landscape (局面) of biodiversity.*

REAR

rear

- 1. v. to care for young children or animals until they are fully grown
 - 抚养; 养育
 - *He describes how these birds rear their young.*
- 2. v. to breed or keep animals or birds, for example on a farm
 - 饲养
 - *She spends a lot of time rearing animals.*

SPECIES

species / 'spi:ʃi:z /

- n. a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other
- 物种
- *Mountain gorillas are an endangered (濒危的) species.*
- *Over a hundred species of insect are found in this area.*

OFFSPRING

offspring /'ɔːfsprɪŋ/

- 1. n. the young of an animal or plant
- 崽兽; 幼崽; 幼苗
- *In the case of the guinea pig, the number of offspring varies between two and five.*

- 2. n. a person's children
- 孩子; 子女; 后代
- *the problems parents have with their teenage offspring*
- *Tom's sister came over on Saturday with all her offspring.*

FERTILIZE

fertilize /'fɜːrtəlaɪz/

- v. 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
- 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.

HORMONE

hormone /'hɔ:rmɒn/

- n. 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
- 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

ORGANISM

organism /'ɔ:rgənɪzəm/

- n. a living thing, especially one that is extremely small
- 有机体；生物；（尤指）微生物
- *Not all chemicals normally present in living organisms are harmless.*
- *People are merely biological organisms just like any other life form.*

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

photosynthesis /ˌfoʊtoʊˈsɪnθəˌsɪs/

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

RESPIRATION

respiration /ˌrespə'reɪʃn/

- 1. n. the act of breathing
- 呼吸
- *His respiration grew fainter throughout the day.*

- 2. n. changes that allow gas exchange within cells
- 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.*

BACTERIA

bacteria /bæk'tɪrɪə/

- n. single-celled organisms that can cause disease
- plural of **bacterium**
- 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.*
- *Many sorts of bacteria are resistant to penicillin.*

DISINFECT

disinfect /,dɪsɪn'fekt /

- v. to clean something using chemicals that kill bacteria and other very small living things that cause disease
- 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.*
- *The population was warned to boil or otherwise disinfect water to prevent disease.*

VIRUS

virus /'vaɪrəs/

- n. an extremely small piece of organic material that causes disease in humans, animals, and plants
- 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.*
- *The virus is contracted through exchange of bodily fluids.*

ANTIBODY

antibody /'æntibaɪdi/

- n. a protein produced in the blood that fights diseases by attacking and killing harmful bacteria
- 抗生素
- *Antibodies found in breast milk protect newborn babies against infection.*

VACCINE

vaccine /væk'si:n/

- n. 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
- 疫苗
- *There is no vaccine against HIV infection.*

New rise in Covid cases shows that, yes, the vaccines work

Younger, unvaccinated people appear to be driving the latest uptick in Covid-19 cases.

HUMAN BODY

HUMAN BODY

- chest / tʃest / 胸部
- lung / lʌŋ / 肺
- abdomen / 'æbdəməŋ / 腹部
- waist / weɪst / 腰
- hip / hɪp / 臀部
- joint / dʒɔɪnt / 关节
- blood vessel / 'vesl / 血管
- vein / veɪn / 静脉
- artery / 'ɑ:rtəri / 动脉
- capillary / 'kæpələri / 毛细血管
- kidney / 'kɪdni / 肾脏
- bladder / 'blædə / 膀胱

HUMAN BODY

- stomach / 'stʌmək / 胃
- liver / 'lɪvər / 肝脏
- gall bladder / ɡɔ:l / / 'blædə / 胆囊
- pancreas / 'pæŋkriəs / 胰腺
- spleen / spli:n / 脾
- duodenum / ,du:ə'di:nəm / 12指肠
- small intestine / ɪn'testɪn / 小肠
- large intestine / ɪn'testɪn / 大肠
- blind gut 盲肠
- appendix / ə'pendɪks / 阑尾
- rectum / 'rektəm / 直肠

NUTRIENT

nutrient /'nu:triənt/

- n. a substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it to grow
- 营养物
- There are six essential nutrients:
- water
- 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

LIST OF SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY

- circulatory system / 'sɜ:kjələtɔ:ri / 循环系统 circulation
n. 循环
- cardiovascular system / ,kɑ:rdiəv'væskjələr / 心血管系统
- respiratory system / 'respərətɔ:ri / 呼吸系统
- digestive system / daɪ'dʒestɪv / 消化系统
- excretory system / 'ekskrətɔ:ri / 排泄系统
- endocrine system / 'endəkrɪn / 内分泌系统

LIST OF SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY

- immune system / ɪ'mjuːn / 免疫系统
- urinary system / 'jʊrɪnerɪ / 泌尿系统
- reproductive system / ,riːprə'dʌktɪv / 生殖系统
- muscular system / 'mʌskjələər / 肌肉系统
- skeletal system / 'skelətɪ / 骨骼系统
- nervous system / 'nɜːrvəs / 神经系统 nerve n. 神经 nervous
adj. 神经的

COMMON ILLNESSES

COMMON ILLNESSES

- asthma / 'æzmə / 哮喘
- pneumonia / nu:'moʊniə / 肺炎
- heart disease 心脏病
- arrhythmia / ə'rɪðmi:ə / 心律不齐
- indigestion / ,ɪndɪ'dʒestʃən / 消化不良
- gastritis / gæ'straɪtɪs / 胃炎
- appendicitis / ə,pendə'saɪtɪs / 盲肠炎
- hepatitis / ,hepə'taɪtɪs / 肝炎
- dermatitis / ,dɜ:rmə'taɪtɪs / 皮炎
- acne / 'ækni / 粉刺

COMMON ILLNESSES

- diarrhea / ,daɪə'riə / 腹泻
- malnutrition / ,mælnu'trɪʃn / 营养不良/失调
- inflammation / ,ɪnflə'meɪʃn / 炎症
- stupor / 'stu:pəɹ / 昏迷，神志不清
- sprain / spreɪn / 扭伤
- scalding / 'skɔ:ldɪŋ / 烫伤
- graze / greɪz / 擦伤
- trauma / 'trɔ:mə / 外伤；精神创伤
- fracture / 'fræktʃəɹ / 骨折
- dislocation / ,dɪslou'keɪʃn / 脱臼

COMMON ILLNESSES

- tinnitus / 'tɪnɪtəs / 耳鸣
- trachoma / trə'koʊmə / 沙眼
- colour blindness / 'blaɪndnəs / 色盲
- nearsightedness/myopia / maɪ'ɒpiə / 近视
- astigmatism / ə'stɪgmətɪzəm / 散光
- gingivitis / ,dʒɪŋdʒɪ'vaɪtɪs / 牙龈炎
- cavity / 'kævəti / 龋齿
- discomfort/disorder 不适
- incubation / ,ɪŋkju'beɪʃn / 潜伏期
- asthenia / æs'θɪniə / 虚弱

COMMON ILLNESSES

- poisoning / 'pɔɪzənɪŋ / 中毒
- stroke / strəʊk / 中风
- ache/pain 痛
- tetanus / 'tetnəs / 破伤风
- inflammation / ,ɪnflə'meɪʃn / 炎症
- anemia / ə'nɪmiə / 贫血
- chronic / 'krɑːnɪk / 慢性病
- nausea / 'nɔːziə / 恶心, 反胃
- cancer / 'kænsər / 癌症
- diabetes / ,daɪə'biːtiːz / 糖尿病

COMMON ILLNESSES

- mumps / mʌmps / 流行性腮腺炎
- neurasthenia / ,nʊrəs'thi:niə / 神经衰弱症
- pharyngitis / ,færɪn'dʒaɪtɪs / 咽炎
- phthisis / 'θaɪsɪs / 肺结核
- rabies / 'reɪbi:z / 狂犬病
- rheumatism / 'ru:mətɪzəm / 风湿病
- tumor / 'tu:mə / 肿瘤
- urticaria / ,ɜ:rtɪ'keriə / 荨麻疹
- insomnia / ɪn'sɑ:mniə / 失眠症

COMMON ILLNESSES

- eczema / 'eksɪmə / 湿疹
- epilepsy / 'epɪlepsi / 癫痫
- hemiplegia / ,hemɪ'plɪdʒiə / 偏瘫, 半身不遂
- insanity / ɪn'sæniəti / 精神病
- leukemia / lu:'ki:miə / 白血病
- malaria / mə'leriə / 疟疾
- measles / 'mi:zlz / 麻疹
- migraine / 'maɪgreɪn / 偏头痛
- myocardial infarction / ,maɪə 'kɑ:diəl / /ɪn'fɑ:rkʃn/ 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



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