

10.3.1 Unit Glossary

Word	Definition	Introduced Where in the Text (Page Number)	Lesson #
cervix	(n.) – any neck-like part, especially the constricted lower end of the uterus	1	1
chemotherapy	(n.) – the treatment of disease by means of chemicals that have a specific toxic effect upon disease-producing microorganisms or that selectively destroy cancerous tissue	2	1
cloning	(n.) – the process of producing a clone (a cell, cell product, or organism that is genetically identical to the unit or individual from which it was derived)	2	1
gene mapping	(n.) – any of a number of methods used to construct a model of the linear sequence of genes of a particular chromosome	2	1
in vitro fertilization	(n.) – a specialized technique by which an ovum, especially a human one, is fertilized by sperm outside the body, with the resulting embryo later implanted in the uterus for gestation	2	1
genome	(n.) – a full set of chromosomes; all the inheritable traits of an organism	3	1
herpes	(n.) – any of several diseases caused by herpes virus, characterized by eruption of blisters on the skin or mucous membranes	4	1

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influenza	(n.) – an acute, commonly epidemic disease, occurring in several forms, caused by numerous rapidly mutating viral strains and characterized by respiratory symptoms and general prostration	4	1
hemophilia	(n.) – any of several X-linked disorders, symptomatic chiefly in males, in which excessive bleeding occurs owing to the absence or abnormality of a clotting factor in the blood	4	1
Parkinson’s disease	(n.) – a common neurologic disease believed to be caused by deterioration of the brain cells that produce dopamine, occurring primarily after the age of 60, characterized by tremors, especially of the fingers and hands, muscle rigidity, shuffling gait, slow speech, and a masklike facial expression	4	1
lactose digestion	(n.) – the process of digesting a disaccharide that is present in milk	4	1
sexually transmitted disease	(n.) – any disease characteristically transmitted by sexual contact	4	1
appendicitis	(n.) – inflammation of the vermiform appendix	4	1
workhorse	(n.) – a person or thing that works tirelessly at a task, assumes extra duties, etc.	4	1

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biopsy	(n.) – the removal for diagnostic study of a piece of tissue from a living body	27	2
epidermoid carcinoma	(n.) – cancer that begins in squamous cells (squamous cells are thin, flat cells that look like fish scales, and are found in the tissue that forms the surface of the skin, the lining of the hollow organs of the body, and the lining of the respiratory and digestive tracts.)	27	2
menopause	(n.) – the period of permanent cessation of menstruation, usually between the ages of 45–55	27	2
endometriosis	(n.) – the presence of uterine lining in other pelvic organs, especially the ovaries, characterized by cyst formation, adhesions, and menstrual pains	27	2
gynecology	(n.) – the branch of medical science that deals with the health maintenance and diseases of women, especially of the reproductive organs	28	2
pipette	(n.) – a slender graduated tube used in a laboratory for measuring and transferring liquids from one container to another	28	2
hysterectomy	(n.) – excision of the uterus	29	2
indigent	(adj.) – needy, poor, impoverished	30	2

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dearth	(n.) – an inadequate supply; scarcity; lack	30	2
radioactive	(adj.) – of, pertaining to, exhibiting, or caused by radioactivity	32	2
dilated	(v.) – made wider or larger; caused to expand	33	2
catheter	(n.) – a flexible or rigid hollow tube employed to drain fluids from body cavities or to distend body passages	33	2
deception	(n.) – the act of deceiving (misleading by false appearance or statement)	63	3
specimen	(n.) – a sample of a substance or material for examination or study	66	3
polio	(n.) – shortened form of poliomyelitis; a serious disease that affects the nerves of the spine and often makes a person permanently unable to move particular muscles	93	4
vaccine	(n.) – a substance that is usually injected into a person or animal to protect against a particular disease.	93	4
autoclave	(n.) – a heavy vessel for conducting chemical reactions under high pressure	96	4

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incubators	(n.) – apparatus in which media inoculated with microorganisms are cultivated at a constant temperature	96	4
proteins	(n.) – any of various naturally occurring extremely complex substances that consist of amino-acid residues joined by peptide bonds; contain the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, usually sulfur, and occasionally other elements (as phosphorus or iron); and include many essential biological compounds (as enzymes, hormones, or antibodies)	97	4
optimal	(adj.) – most favorable	97	4
hardy	(adj.) – capable of enduring hardship; strong	97	4
metabolism	(n.) – the chemical processes by which a plant or animal uses food, water, etc., to grow and heal and to make energy	98	4
culture medium	(n.) – a liquid or solidified nutrient material suitable for the cultivation of microorganisms	99	4
inoculation	(n.) – introduction of (the causative agent of disease) into the body of (a person or animal), in order to induce immunity	127	5

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immune systems	(n.) – a diffuse, complex network of interacting cells, cell products, and cell-forming tissues that protects the body from pathogens and other foreign substances, destroys infected and malignant cells, and removes cellular debris	128	5
lymph nodes	(n.) – any of the glandlike masses of tissue in the lymphatic vessels containing cells that become lymphocytes through which lymph passes to be filtered and cleaned	128	5
refrain	(n.) – a phrase or verse recurring at intervals in a song or poem	129	5
diagnosis	(n.) – the process of determining by examination the nature and circumstances of a diseased condition	130	5
dissecting	(v.) – cutting apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the structure, relation of parts, or the like	131	5
ethical boundaries	(n.) – the limits of accepted principles of right and wrong that govern the conduct of a profession	132	5
civil courts	(n.) – courts of law in which civil cases (private and civilian affairs) are tried and determined	132	5

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inalienable rights	(n.) – that which is due to anyone by just claim, legal guarantees, moral principles, etc., and cannot be transferred to another without consent (e.g., rights of liberty or of speech)	134	5
abducted	(v.) – took (someone) away from a place by force	165	7
tactics	(n.) – modes or procedures for gaining advantage or success	166	7
exhumed	(v.) – removed a body from the place where it was buried	166	7
anesthesia	(n.) – loss of sensation, especially of pain, induced by drugs; called general anesthesia when consciousness is lost	166	7
peril	(n.) – something that is likely to cause injury, pain, harm, or loss	167	7
discretion	(n.) – the power or right to decide or act according to one's own judgment; freedom of judgment or choice	167	7
predisposition	(n.) – tendency to a condition or quality, usually based on the combined effect genetic and environmental factors	167	7
abatement	(n.) – suppression or termination	168	7

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exploited	(v.) – used (someone or something) in a way that helps you unfairly	168	7
autopsy	(n.) – an examination of a dead body to find out the cause of death	181	8
deduce	(v.) – to use logic or reason to form a conclusion or opinion about something; to decide (something) after thinking about the known facts	183	8
receptive	(adj.) – able or quick to receive knowledge, ideas, etc. *Hsu uses the word <i>receptible</i> , which is not a word in English. What Hsu likely meant was <i>receptive</i> .	183	8
biotech [biotechnology]	(n.) – the use of living organisms or other biological systems in the manufacture of drugs or other products or for environmental management, as in waste recycling; includes the use of bioreactors in manufacturing, microorganisms to degrade oil slicks or organic waste, and genetically engineered bacteria to produce human hormones	194	9
crossed	combined characteristics of two different types of individuals	196	9
malignant	(adj.) – (of a tumor) characterized by uncontrolled growth; cancerous, invasive, or metastatic	199	10
severed	(v.) – separated (a part) from the whole, as by cutting or the like	199	10

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cremation	(n.) – consumption by fire; process of burning	199	10
voluntarily	(adv.) – done, made, brought about, undertaken, etc. of one’s own accord or by free choice	200	10
heirs	(n.) – people who inherit or have a right of inheritance in the property of another following the latter’s death	200	10
patent	(n.) – the exclusive right granted by a government to an inventor to manufacture, use, or sell an invention for a number of years	201	11
pharmaceutical companies	(n.) – companies that manufacture and sell medicinal drugs	202	11
legislation	(n.) – a law or body of laws enacted	204	11
incentive	(n.) – something that encourages a person to do something or work harder	205	11