

<<医学基础化学>>

图书基本信息

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前言

化学是医科学生的一门重要基础课。

我国大部分高等医学院校开设了基础化学和有机化学两门课程来完成高等医学教育中的化学教育。这样的教学目标使得基础化学课程的内容十分宽泛，总体来说，它必须包含无机化学、物理化学与胶体化学、结构化学和分析化学中的必需基础知识，以及化学与医学和生命科学交叉领域发展起来的必要知识。

经过30年的探索改革和教学实践，基础化学已经有了比较成熟合理的教学内容。

人民卫生出版社出版的《基础化学》教材就典型地反映了基础化学课程的沿革和发展。

随着我国高等医学教育发展的需要，全英语教学和双语教学已经比较普遍，而且在国际交流中，一些医学院校接收的国外留学生人数增加，有一本合适的英语基础化学教材成为许多学校的共同愿望

。出于这个目的，我们编写了这本《医学基础化学》。

这本教材与人民卫生出版社出版的普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《基础化学（第7版）》配套，适合我国的医学教育特点，便于英语教学和对照进行双语教学。

参加编写这本教材的老师一般都有丰富的英语教学和双语教学经验，也有目前正在国外的留学人员。

他们参加编写了或仔细研读了《基础化学（第7版）》，吸取国外相近教材的经验，对照编写了这本书的内容。

感谢华中科技大学外语学院张开平教授，他修改审定了本书部分章节的英语修辞。

感谢FordKatirai博士，他审读了这本教材的部分内容并提出了很好的意见。

希望读者对教材使用中发现的不足给予批评指正。

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内容概要

本书为临床医学五年制规划教材配套教材，与人民卫生出版社出版的普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材《基础化学（第7版）》配套，适合我国的医学教育特点，便于英语教学和对照进行双语教学。

每章列参考读物、配典型习题、英文小结等内容，并利用插入框来介绍重大科学发展、重要临床应用或科学家小传等。

书籍目录

Chapter 1 Introduction Chapter 2 Colligative Properties of Dilute Solution Chapter 3 Electrolyte Solutions Chapter 4 Buffer Solutions Chapter 5 Colloids Chapter 6 Chemical Thermodynamics and Thermochemistry Chapter 7 Rate of Chemical Reaction Chapter 8 Oxidation-Reduction Reaction and Electrode Potential Chapter 9 Structure of the Atom and Periodic Law Chapter 10 Covalent Bond and Intermolecular Forces Chapter 11 Coordination Compounds Chapter 12 Titrimetric Analysis Chapter 13 Ultra-violet Visible Spectrophotometry Chapter 14 Introduction to the Modern Instrumental Analysis Chapter 15 Nuclear Reactions and Their Applications Appendix Appendix 1 Chinese Legal Units of Measurement Appendix 2 Fundamental Physical and Chemical Constants Appendix 3 Tables of Equilibrium Constants Appendix 4 Essential Thermodynamic Data of Chemical Substances Appendix 5 Standard Reduction Potentials, values, at 298.15 K (25) Appendix 6 Greek Letters Answers to Selected Exercises Index Name, Atomic Number and Relative Atomic Weight of Elements Periodic Table of the Elements

章节摘录

Nature is composed of substance, which has two forms, matter and field. Matter has rest mass, such as molecules, atoms and electrons, etc. Field, such as electric field, magnetic field, etc., has no rest mass. Matter, also customarily known as substance, is the major object studied in chemistry. Chemistry is a science that studies the composition, the structure, properties and the rules of change in matter at atomic-molecular level. The history of chemistry can be divided into three periods. In ancient and medieval times before the middle of the seventeenth century, chemistry was not born as a science; the chemical knowledge of human race came from the specific art process for practical use, such as alchemy, medicine and so on. Later from the second half of the 17th century to the end of the 19th century, the theories of scientific elements and the atom-molecule were successively put forward, and the periodic rule of chemical elements was found, the system of comparatively complete inorganic chemistry and chemical theory were formed. At the same time, carbon tetrahedron structure and benzene ring structure of six members were established, which promoted the development of organic chemistry. The theory of physical chemistry was constructed in virtue of physics achievement. The measurement of atomic weight (now called relative atomic mass) and the component analysis of substance facilitated the development of analytical chemistry.

编辑推荐

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