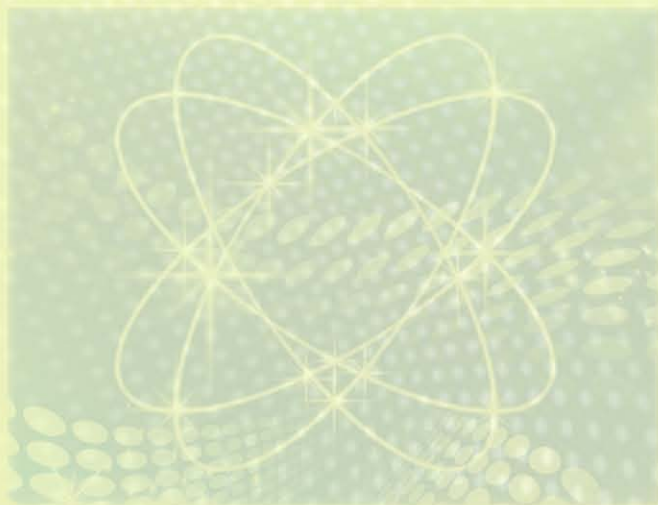


# 医护英语应用基础

姜德民 主编



第四军医大学出版社

国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校改革创新教材

供中西医结合护理、英语护理、中医专业使用

# 医护英语应用基础

Basic of English Application for Doctors and Nurses

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# 前 言

## Foreword

根据教育部、人力资源和社会保障部、财政部《关于实施国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校建设计划的意见》(教职成[2010]9号)和《国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校建设计划项目管理暂行办法》(教职成[2011]7号)的精神,要建立由行业、企业、学校和有关社会组织等多方参与的教材建设机制,针对岗位技能要求变化,研发特色教材和校本教材。为此,在我校国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校建设过程中,依据《甘肃省中医学校国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校建设计划项目建设方案》和《任务书》的要求,我们编写了这本《医护英语应用基础》。

本教材从培养技能型护理人才的目标出发,结合护理工作实际,力求为学生提供未来护理工作岗位所需要的护理专业方面的英语基础知识和基本技能。其编写以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据,将“公共英语”与“实用医护英语”相结合,坚持“贴近学生、贴近岗位、贴近社会”的基本原则,体现“实用为本,够用为度”的特点,满足当代医护人员综合素质的需求,提高医护人员应用英语的能力。

教材编写的内容贯穿了一条主线:以语言技能和语言知识为主线,融入学习策略的教学以及情感态度的培养和医护常识的灌输;实现了两个接轨:与医护岗位实际需求接轨、与成人高考(英语)和医护英语水平考试(METS)接轨;突出了三个特点:基础性、实用性和时代性。适用对象是中等职业学校护理专业学生以及对护理英语有兴趣的医疗工作者。

全书共10个单元,每个单元分为导学、正文、实践指导和综合测试四个部分,共包括8个模块:热身(模块1),对话(模块2),阅读(模块3),听力(模块4),写作(模块5),语法(模块6),课外阅读(模块7)和总结(模块8)。

本教材在编写过程中参考了部分医学英语类教材和相关著作,从中借鉴了许多有益的内容,在此向相关作者和出版社表示感谢。鉴于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,虽经各方面专家精心指导和斧正,但疏漏之处在所难免,望同行和读者批评指正。

姜德民

2015年3月

# 目 录

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## Contents

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<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Florence Nightingale</b>	.....	( 1 )
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Seeing a Doctor</b>	.....	( 24 )
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Nursing Etiquettes</b>	.....	( 42 )
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>A Nuclear War in the New Period</b>	.....	( 61 )
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Vitamin C</b>	.....	( 80 )
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Sub – health</b>	.....	( 98 )
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>The Day of A Nurse</b>	.....	( 117 )
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	.....	( 133 )
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Transgenic Technology</b>	.....	( 150 )
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Traditional Chinese Medicine Culture</b>	.....	( 168 )
<b>Main References</b>		.....	( 184 )
<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>Words and Expressions in Each Unit</b>	.....	( 185 )
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>Words and Expressions from A to Z</b>	.....	( 196 )
<b>Appendix 3</b>	<b>Medical Words</b>	.....	( 207 )
<b>Appendix 4</b>	<b>Irregular Verbs</b>	.....	( 212 )

# UNIT 1 Florence Nightingale

- To improve the abilities of reading, listening, speaking and writing.
- To grasp the usages of voice, key words, phrases and sentence patterns.
- To learn how to write a resume.
- To realize that a nurse should have a particularly fervent kind of dedication.



The nurse must be compassionate and willing to work a pair of hands.

护士必须要有同情心和一双愿意工作的手。



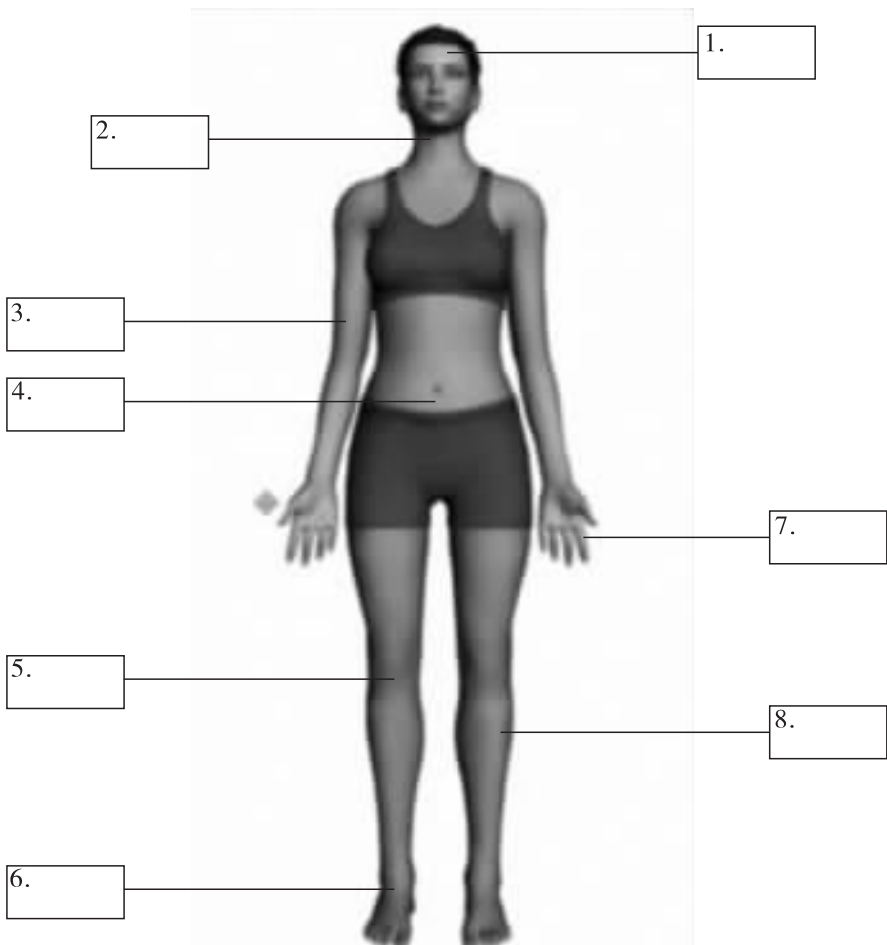
## Section One Warming up



### Exercise

Label the parts of the human body (1 ~ 8) on this page by using the words in the box.

knee	forehead	arm	leg	foot	fingers	neck	belly
------	----------	-----	-----	------	---------	------	-------





## Section Two Situational Dialogues

### Registration

#### Sample Dialogue

Doctor: Hello, I am Dr. Li De. Can I help you?

Jones: I want to see a doctor. I'm ill.

Doctor: What are your symptoms?

Jones: I have a temperature and feel very tired.

Doctor: You need to see an Internal Medicine doctor. Do you understand Chinese?

Jones: No.

Doctor: You need to register first and then I will take you to Outpatient Department. The registration fee is 7 Yuan. Please take a seat and I will get a form for you.

Jones: Thank you.

Doctor: Here is a registration form, and you need write the answer to a few of questions.  
What is your name?

Jones: Paula Jones.

Doctor: What is your date of birth?

Jones: 7<sup>th</sup> September 1980.

Doctor: What is your address in Beijing?

Jones: Beijing University.

Doctor: What is your nationality?

Jones: British.

Doctor: What is your telephone number?

Jones: My mobile number is 136 × × × 0797.

Doctor: Do you have Health Insurance?

Jones: Yes.

Doctor: I will take this form back to the counter and get your paperwork. Can I have 7 Yuan for the registration fee please? I will come back please stay here.

Jones: Thank you.

### New Words and Expressions

registration [ˌredʒɪ'streɪfɪn] *n.* 挂号

symptom [ˈsɪm(p)təm] *n.* [临床] 症状

Internal Medicine 内科

register [ˈredʒɪstə] *vt.* 挂号

Outpatient Department 门诊部



fee [fi:] n. 费用

form [fɔ:m] n. 表格

nationality [næʃə'nælɪtɪ] n. 国籍

Health Insurance 健康保险



### Exercise 1

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

1. What's wrong with Jones?

---

---

2. Which department will Jones be taken?

---

---

3. What questions should Jones answer?

---

---



### Exercise 2 Role - play

Work in pairs. Read your role carefully and exchange roles and practice again.

#### Some Useful Expressions and Sentences

Outpatient Department/Emergency Room/Internal Medicine/Department of General Surgery/ Department of Gynecology/Department of pediatrics

Can I help you?

What are your symptoms?

What's the problem?

Which department do you want to register with?

You need to register first.

Where shall I register?

Do you have a registration card?

The registration time is between 8 and 11 o'clock. Here is the registration form, and you will fill in the form correctly.



### Exercise 3 Situational Dialogue

Learn the sample dialogue and make short ones based on the following situations by using the expressions in this part. Exchange roles and practice again.

1. Betty is suffering from vomiting.

---

---

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---

---

2. Delia has a headache.

---

---

---

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---

---

3. Jack has abdominal pain.

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Section Three Reading**

*Pre – reading questions*

1. Can you tell us something about Florence Nightingale?
2. Why did the soldiers call Nightingale “The Lady with the Lamp”?

**The Lady with the Lamp**

Florence Nightingale was born on 12 May 1820 into a rich, upper – class, well – connected British family in Florence, Italy, and died in London in 1910. She was named after the city of her birth. She was a Unitarian. Although her parents expected her to become a wife and a mother, she decided that she was going to be a nurse. And she went to learn nursing in Germany and France.

Nightingale’s hospital visits began in 1844 and continued for eleven years. Between 31 July to 13 August 1850, Nightingale made her first visit to the Institute of Protestant Deacones-

ses at Kaiserswerth. The institute had been founded for the care of the destitute in 1833 and had grown into a training school for women teachers and nurses. Her visit convinced Nightingale of the possibilities of making nursing a vocation for ladies. In 1851 she spent four months at Kaiserswerth, training as a sick nurse. When she returned home, she undertook more visits to London hospitals. In 1853 she accepted her first administrative post when she became superintendent of the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen.

In March 1854 the Crimean War broke out and the reports of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the English camps created anger in Britain. On 21 October 1854, Nightingale and the staff of 38 women volunteer nurses that she trained were sent to the Ottoman Empire. After reading many reports about the poor treatment of sick and injured soldiers, she travelled to Crimea to see for herself and discovered the hospitals were crowded and dirty. Florence used her own money and some from her friends to buy clothes, beds, medicines and food for the men. Her only pay was the smiles of the wounded soldiers. But they were more than enough for this kind woman. Florence Nightingale worked harder than anybody else. She often worked for twenty – four hours. Every night she walked around the hospital with a small lamp, visiting the patients. The soldiers were pleased to see her and gave her the name of “The Lady with the Lamp”. Out of confusion Nightingale brought order. The rate of deaths fell from sixty per thousand to three per thousand. She stayed at the hospital until the war was over.

Florence developed a Model Hospital Statistical Form for hospitals to collect and generate consistent data and statistics. Karl Pearson acknowledged Nightingale as a “prophetess” in the development of applied statistics.

Florence Nightingale’s two greatest life achievements—pioneering of nursing and the reform of hospitals—were amazing considering that most victorian women of her age group did not attend universities or pursue professional careers. Today, nurses all over the world remember “The Lady with the Lamp”.

### New Words and Expressions

Florence Nightingale 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔(英国护士)

Florence [ˈflɒrəns] *n.* 佛罗伦萨, 弗洛伦斯(女子名)

upper – class [ˈʌpəˈklæs] *adj.* 上流社会的, 上层阶级的

well – connected [ˈwelkəˈnektɪd] *adj.* 出身名门的

unitarian [ˌjʊnəˈteəriən] *n.* 一位论派, 一位论派教徒

nursing [ˈnɜːsɪŋ] *n.* 护理

institute [ˈɪnstɪtjuːt] *n.* 学会, 协会; 学院

protestant [ˈprɒtɪstənt] *adj.* 新教的, *n.* 新教, 新教徒

deaconess [ˌdiːkəˈnes] *n.* 女执事

Kaiserswerth 杜塞尔多夫

- found [faʊnd] *vt.* 创立
- destitute [ˈdestɪtju:t] *adj.* 穷困的
- convince [kənˈvɪns] *vt.* 说服,使确信
- undertake [ˌʌndəˈteɪk] *vt.* 承担,保证;从事
- inspect [ɪnˈspekt] *vt.* 检查,视察
- administrative [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv] *adj.* 管理的,行政的
- superintendent [su:p(ə)rɪnˈtend(ə)nt; sju:-] *n.* 监督人,负责人
- invalid [ɪnˈvælɪd] *adj.* 有病的,残废的
- gentlewoman [ˈdʒent(ə)lwʊmən] *n.* 贵妇人,有地位的妇女
- crimean [kraɪˈmiən] *adj.* 克里米亚半岛的
- suffering [ˈsʌf(ə)rɪŋ] *adj.* 受苦的,患病的
- camp [kæmp] *n.* 露营
- volunteer [ˌvɒlənˈtɪə] *n.* 志愿者,志愿兵 *adj.* 志愿的
- Ottoman Empire 奥斯曼帝国
- lamp [læmp] *n.* 灯
- be pleased to 很愿意,乐意于
- confusion [kənˈfju:ʒ(ə)n] *n.* 混淆,混乱
- model [ˈmɒdl] *adj.* 模范的,作模型用的
- statistical [stəˈtɪstɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 统计的,统计学的
- generate [ˈdʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 使形成,发生,生殖
- consistent [kənˈsɪst(ə)nt] *adj.* 始终如一的,一致的
- data [ˈdeɪtə] *n.* 数据
- statistics [stəˈtɪstɪks] *n.* 统计,统计学
- acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 承认,答谢
- prophetess [ˈprɒfɪtes] *n.* 女先知,女预言家
- applied [əˈplaɪd] *adj.* 应用的,实用的
- achievement [əˈtʃi:vm(ə)nt] *n.* 成就
- pioneer [paɪəˈniə] *n.* 先锋,拓荒者; *vt.* 开辟,倡导
- pioneering [paɪəˈniəriŋ] *adj.* 首创的,先驱的
- amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] *adj.* 令人惊异的
- considering that 考虑到……,就……而论
- victorian [vɪkˈtɔ:riən] *adj.* 维多利亚女王时代的
- pursue [pəˈsju:] *vt.* 继续,从事
- professional [prəˈfeʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* 专业的,职业的
- career [kəˈrɪə] *n.* 生涯,职业

★ **Exercise 1**

Match the words in the table below with the correct Chinese equivalents.

( ) 1. convince
( ) 2. nursing
( ) 3. considering that
( ) 4. applied
( ) 5. career
( ) 6. acknowledge
( ) 7. volunteer
( ) 8. statistics
( ) 9. pioneer
( ) 10. lamp

a. 统计;统计学
b. 承认
c. 志愿者
d. 先锋
e. 应用的
f. 考虑到...
g. 说服;使确信
h. 灯
i. 生涯
j. 护理

★ **Exercise 2**

Please choose the best answer from A, B, or C according to the text.

- Although her parents expected her to become a wife and a mother, she decided that she was going to be a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor                                      B. worker                                      C. nurse
- Nightingale's hospital visits began in 1844 and continued for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A. eleven                                      B. nine                                      C. five
- Her visit \_\_\_\_\_ Nightingale \_\_\_\_\_ the possibilities of making nursing a vocation for ladies.  
A. convinced...of                                      B. consisted...of                                      C. complained...of
- After reading \_\_\_\_\_, she travelled to Crimea to see for herself and discovered the hospitals were crowded and dirty.  
A. many reports about the poor treatment of sick and injured soldiers  
B. many books about the poor treatment of sick and injured soldiers  
C. many reports about the poor treatment of healthy soldiers
- Florence used her own money and some from her friends to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for the men.  
A. flowers, beds, medicines and food  
B. clothes, beds, pictures and food  
C. clothes, beds, medicines and food

★ **Exercise 3**

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions.

1. What happened in 1854?

---



---

2. What did she find at the hospital in the Crimean?

---



---

3. What are Florence Nightingale's two greatest life achievements?

---



---

### ★ Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and expressions given in the brackets.

1. 我们很高兴和你们详细讨论这件事情。(be pleased to)

---



---

2. 但是,应该考虑王先生并没有处在那么强有力的地位上。(considering that)

---



---

3. 他友善的微笑很快造成了友好的气氛。(generate)

---



---

4. 我们检查下一个电动机好吗?(inspect)

---



---

5. 她或者他应该能够说服你的愚蠢决定。(convince of)

---



---



## Section Four Listening

### ★ Exercise 1

You will hear ten sentences. After listening, try to choose the correct answer.

1. The bedridden patient need \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a bedpan                      B. a bedspread                      C. a basin

2. His \_\_\_\_\_ was badly injured in a horrible car accident.

- A. head                      B. heart                      C. hip

3. A student nurse is learning to care for a patient suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. diabetes                      B. deafness                      C. dermatitis

4. What is wrong with your \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. gall bladder                      B. gastritis                      C. gout

5. The doctor is carrying out an \_\_\_\_\_ therapy for the kid.

- A. irrigation                      B. injection                      C. infusion

6. The doctor has told me that I have got a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pneumonia                      B. palpitation                      C. constipation

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is very important to our health.  
 A. Electrolyte                      B. Electrocardiograph                      C. Emergency
8. Please pass me the book on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. etiology                      B. gynecology                      C. hygiene
9. Have you been \_\_\_\_\_ yet, Mr. Smith?  
 A. registered                      B. recovered                      C. evaluated
10. I've got a very bad pain in my \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. abdomen                      B. atrium                      C. intestine



### Exercise 2

You will hear five conversations. After listening, try to choose the correct answer for each question.

- (     ) 1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
 A. Nurse and patient.  
 B. Nurse and doctor.  
 C. Nurse and head nurse.
- (     ) 2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the conversation?  
 A. The patient was talking about his pain.  
 B. The patient was cut by a knife.  
 C. The patient has continuous headache in bad weather.
- (     ) 3. When did the patient start to have the pain?  
 A. Three years ago.  
 B. One year ago.  
 C. Ten years ago.
- (     ) 4. What is TRUE about the man?  
 A. He often goes to the hospital.  
 B. He seldom goes to the hospital.  
 C. He never goes to the hospital.
- (     ) 5. Where does this conversation take place?  
 A. In the doctor's office.  
 B. At the man's home.  
 C. In the ward.



## Section Five Writing

### Resume

#### 一、简历概述

简历,即简要的个人履历。一份卓有成效的简历是开启事业成功的钥匙。简历有不

同的样式和格式,但主要包括个人资料(姓名、性别、婚姻状况、出生年月、出生地、国籍、电子邮件、联系方式、地址等)、教育背景、工作经历、自我评价等。

## 二、书写简历的基本原则

1. 真实。
2. 简洁。
3. 重点突出。
4. 陈述有利信息,争取成功机会。

## 三、简历的组成部分和写作方法

1. 姓名的写法有很多种,如“张明”可以写成 Zhang, Ming 或 Ming Zhang。

2. 地址

Dept. of Foreign Languages

Beijing University

Beijing, 100112

China

3. 电话号码

手机号码一般采用“4-3-4”格式,例如 1300-562-5648。

## 四、目标叙述

写目标叙述的目的是向雇主表明你是最适合某一个职位的人,所以写作时要求对自己的职业方向绝对明确。

目标叙述常用句型

A position as a... allowing me to use/develop my...

To utilize my... as a...

To enter/join a member of...allow me/give me the opportunity to use my...

## 五、教育背景

1. 时间采用倒序,即最近的学历要放在最前面。如:

June 2009 Master of Business Administration

Beijing University, China

June 2006 Bachelor of Business Administration

Beijing University, China

2. 学历 (Educational History)

如果尚未毕业,用 Candidate for 开头比较严谨。

2000—2004 College of Commerce, Beijing University



Candidate for a B. S. degree in Marketing.

## 六、工作经历

工作经历包括对工作内容的简单描述、时间等。对于已经工作的人,工作经历应写在教育背景前面,而对于在校生而言,教育背景应放在工作经历之前。

工作经历常用词汇和句型:

### Some Useful Expressions and Sentences

social practice/ part - time jobs/ summer jobs/ vacation jobs/ substitute teacher/ tutor/ second job/ adept in/ enlarge/ enrich/ exploit/ enliven/  
be promoted to/ be proposed as/ independently developed/ designed...  
as the head of.../ took charge of.../ took part in/  
joined.../ responsible for.../ developed and directed a ...