

● XIANDAI YIHU YINGYU

现代医护英语

第一册

主编 彭丽 副主编 刘渝 张煤

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前言

《现代医护英语》是一套供全国大专院校医学、中医、护理、儿科、口腔、卫生等专业使用的英语教材,也可作为广大医务工作者的自学教材。

本套教材旨在通过精读和泛读一定数量的医学性科普文章,熟练掌握一定的医学专业词汇,医护人员日常会话和扩大认识量,为阅读英文药品说明,病案记录,住院、出院证明,医学杂志和书籍打下必要的语言基础,使使用者提高实际运用语言的能力,以适应现代医护领域的工作需要。

本套教材的编写素材主要选自当代国内外英语书刊,医学杂志,论著。在选材上,注重知识性、实用性,体裁多样,力求语言规范,扩大学科覆盖面。此外还全面地介绍最实用的医护知识,会话句子和构词法,使之体现出自己的特色,使学习者能在短期内掌握较多的专业术语和最新的医学信息。

本套教材分两册,每册各 18 课。第一册的结构如下:

一、课文及相关练习

本教材课文全部选自国外最新出版物,内容丰富、新颖、涉及面广,语言地道,并配有词汇表,注释,课文后附有紧扣课文内容的各项练习。

二、语法及练习

本教材在语法方面强调系统性,并适当突出该语法项目在实际运用中的作用。紧扣课文,以练为主,简要讲解为辅,反复操练,以求达到培养语言能力的目的。

三、构词法

医学术语是由前缀、词根和后缀构成的。医护人员对学习英语医学术语总感到头痛,但又是医护工作中很重要的一环,为此,我们编写了这部分,目的是通过每课后面的词缀介绍,让使用者掌握更多的英语医学术语。

四、阅读及练习

本教材强调阅读理解能力的训练,第一册每课后都附有一篇阅读理解材料,材料内容丰富,涉及面广,以求拓宽视野,扩展知识面,提高阅读能力和速度。

五、实用医护英语句子

为弥补该类教材口语教学方面的不足,本教材在每课后增设了 Practical English Sentences。教师可根据需要组织学生在课堂上进行练习,以提高口语表达能力。

书后附有课文和阅读理解译文及练习答案。

本书由重庆医科大学罗世军教授主审。英文部分承蒙国际友人 Kevin N. Weaver 审读。

参加本书编写工作的有:张煤,蒋显菊,蔡以强,刘渝,张爱维,李义容,秦莉,彭丽,张爱文,周春晖(按课文编写顺序排序)。本书由彭丽任主编,刘渝、张煤任副主编。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处。恳请使用本教材的师生和广大读者批评指正。

编者

1998 年春

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Lesson One

Text

Hospitals

Hospitals may be divided into general hospitals and special hospitals. A general hospital may be divided into such departments as the medical department, surgical department, pediatric department, obstetric and gynecological department, dental department, skin department, department of traditional Chinese medicine, etc.

A hospital mainly consists of two major departments; the out-patient department and the in-patient department. There is also an emergency room. There are consulting rooms in the out-patient department. And there are wards and intensive care units in the in-patient department. Wards may be divided into various kinds, such as medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, isolation wards and observation wards. Each ward has several hospital beds.

A hospital has many sections or parts. They are a registration office, a dispensary, a laboratory, a blood bank, a central supply room, an operation room, an X-ray room, a CT room, etc.

Doctors, nurses and other medical workers make up the staff of a hospital. Doctors, according to their specialities, may be divided into physicians, surgeons, eye-doctors, ear-nose-throat doctors, dentists, etc. Other medical staff include radiologists, laboratory technicians, dietitians, anesthetists and pharmacists etc.

Both doctors and nurses care for the patients. With doctors, however, the science of medicine comes first; with nurses, the art of healing comes first. People say: Doctors treat diseases; nurses treat patients. Nurses work under doctors' supervision, but they do more than carrying out the doctor's orders. Hospital patients may see their doctors only for a few minutes each day. But they see nurses much more, because nurses provide most of hospital patient care. They watch over the patients 24 hours a day.

All medical staff work under the director or superintendent of a hospital. Under the superintendent we have the head of each department, such as the head of the department of medical administration, the head of the nursing department, the head of the out-patient department, the head of the medical department, the head of the surgical department, etc. Under the heads of departments we have other medical staff. For example, under the head of the medical department we may have physicians in charge, resident physicians, interns, head nurses and nurses, etc. All medical staff provide their services for the sick.

New Words and Expressions

- divide [di'vaid] *vt. vi.* 划分, 分隔
- department [di'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* 部门, 科室, 系科
- medical ['medikl] *a.* 内科的, 医学的, 医疗的, 医术的
- surgical ['sə:dʒikl] *a.* 外科的
- p(a)ediatric [pi:di'ætrik] *a.* 儿科学的, 小儿科的
- obstetric [əb'stɛtrik] *a.* 产科(学)的
- gyn(a)ecological [ˌɡaɪnəkə'lɒdʒikl] *a.* 妇科(学)的
- dental ['dentl] *a.* 牙齿的, 牙科(用)的
- traditional [trə'diʃnl] *a.* 传统的, 惯例的
- consist [kən'sist] *vi.* 由……组成, 存在于
- major ['meɪdʒə] *a.* 主要的, 较大的, 年龄较大的
- out-patient ['aut, peɪfnt] *n.* 门诊病人
- in-patient ['ɪn, peɪfnt] *n.* 住院病人
- emergency [i'mə:dʒnsi] *n.* 紧急情况
- consulting [kən'sʌltɪŋ] *a.* 诊断的, 咨询的, 会诊的
- ward [wɔ:d] *n.* 病房, 病室
- intensive [ɪn'tensɪv] *a.* 强化的, 加强的, 集中的, 强烈的
- maternity [mə'tɜ:nɪti] *n.* 产科, 母性
- isolation [ˌaɪsə'leɪʃn] *n.* 隔离, 分离
- observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃn] *n.* 观察, 观测
- registration [ˌredʒɪs'treɪʃn] *n.* 挂号, 登记, 签到
- dispensary [dis'pensəri] *n.* 药房
- bank [bæŋk] *n.* 库, 银行, 河岸
- staff [stɑ:f] *n.* (全体)工作人员
- speciality [ˌspeʃi'ælɪti] *n.* 专业, 特征
- physician [fɪ'zi:ʃn] *n.* 内科医生
- surgeon ['sə:dʒən] *n.* 外科医生
- radiologist [ˌreɪdi'ɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 放射科医师
- dietician [ˌdaɪə'tɪʃn] *n.* 营养师
- an(a)esthetist [æ'ni:sθɪtɪst] *n.* 麻醉师
- pharmacist ['fɑ:məsɪst] *n.* 药剂师
- supervision ['sju(:)pə'vɪʒən] *n.* 管理, 监督
- superintendent ['su:pəɪn'tendənt] *n.* 负责人, 厂长, 所长
- administration [əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃən] *n.* 管理, 经营; 给药, (药的)服法
- resident ['rezɪdənt] *a.* 居住的, 固有的
- intern ['ɪntə:n] *n.* 实习医生

abdomen ['æbdəmen] *n.* 腹(部)

to divide ...into... 把……分成

to make up 构成

to consist of 由……组成

to come first 为先,最重要,压倒一切

Notes

1. ...be divided into... 分成……

divide 常跟 into 搭配。

e. g. divide the class into small groups 将那个班分成小组

2. general hospitals and special hospitals 综合医院和专科医院

3. medical department 内科

4. traditional Chinese medicine 中医

5. to consist of... 由……组成

consist 常跟 of 搭配。

e. g. As we know, the acute abdomen consists of a number of diseases. 如我们所知, 急腹症包括一系列疾病。

6. an emergency room 急诊室

emergency 紧急情况

e. g. the emergency exit 太平门, the emergency ward 急诊病房

7. consulting rooms 诊室

to consult *v.* = go to (a person, book etc) for information, advice, etc. 请教, 查阅

e. g. I consulted my doctor about my pains. 我就我的病痛请教了医生。

to consult a dictionary/map 查阅词典/地图

8. intensive care units 监护抢救小组(室)

intensive 加强的, 强化的, 集中的

e. g. intensive farming 精耕细作, intensive course 强化课程

e. g. The accident victims have been taken into intensive care. 已对事故受伤者进行了监护抢救。

9. registration 挂号, 登记, 签到

e. g. registration number 汽车登记号码, registration letters 挂号信

10. laboratory 这里指的是 clinical laboratory (化验室)

11. central supply room 总供应室

supply 这里指医疗器械及用品等的供应。

12. operation room 手术室, 亦作 operation theatre (这里的 theatre 不指戏院)

13. staff (全体)工作人员/职员, 常写作单数, 用作复数

e. g. a new member of (the) staff 一位新职员; The staff in this hospital are very helpful. 这家医院的员工服务很周到。

For Staff Only! 闲人免进!

14. ear-nose-throat doctors 常缩写为 ENT doctors

15. medical staff=medical personnel 医务人员

16. ...the art of healing comes first 治愈的技术最重要

art 指技术/技能

to come first 视为第一/最重要

e. g. Safety comes first! 安全第一!

17. ...under a doctor's supervision 在医生的指导下

under sb.'s supervision 在某人的指导/监督下

e. g. This new drug should only be taken under the supervision of a doctor. 这种新药只能在医生的指导下服用(意即严格遵照医嘱服用)。

18. ...carrying out the doctor's orders 按医生的嘱咐行事

to carry sth. out 执/实行,进行

e. g. carry out a plan 执行计划

Doctors have carried out extensive tests on the in-patient. 医生对那位住院病人进行了全面检查。

19. ...provide most of hospital patient care 对医院病人提供大多数照顾

hospital patient 作定语修饰限制 care。

20. watch over the patients 照顾病人

to watch over 照顾,守护

e. g. The doctors and nurses watched over the patients in the intensive care unit. 医护人员照看抢救室里的病人。

21. ...work under the director or superintendent of a hospital 在医院院长的领导下工作

under 从属于,听命于;在……领导/指引下

e. g. She has a staff of 20 working under her. 有 20 人在她手下工作。

22. Under the superintendent, we have... 院长之下,有……

under 表(地位等)低于

e. g. A nurse is under a head nurse. 护士比护士长职称低。

关于 under 的一些相关用法,请参见上一条注释。

we 这里表虚指,译成汉语时可略去不译。

23. medical administration 医务

24. physicians in charge 主治医生

25. resident physicians 住院医生

26. provide their services for the sick 为病人提供服务

provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物

e. g. These nurses provide care and medical services for patients at home. 这些护士为呆在家中的患者提供照顾及各种医疗服务。

services 种种服务

service 原为不可数名词,这里指各类医护人员提供的各种服务,故用复数。又如:water(水,不可数名词)→waters(水域,可数名词);gas(气体,不可数名词)→gases(各种气体,可数)

名词)。

27. the sick 病人, 患者

某些形容词前加定冠词 the 后可表示某类人。

e. g. the poor 穷人, the rich 富人, the injured 伤员/伤者, the dead 死亡者

Exercises to the Text

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is this text about?
2. How many major departments does a hospital have? And what are they?
3. What are consulting rooms?
4. What is a ward for?
5. What is a registration office?
6. What is a dispensary?
7. What is a laboratory?
8. Whom does the medical staff include?
9. Do you know any medical staff? And what are their jobs?
10. What do you learn medical English for?

II. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions listed below, making changes where necessary:

intensive care in-patient consulting dispensary under eye-nose-throat blood bank come first in charge of out-patient

1. A person who stays in a hospital for treatment is an ____.
2. A person who goes to a clinic or hospital for treatment without staying in a hospital is called an ____.
3. A room where patients consult a doctor is said to be a ____ room.
4. A place where medicines are prepared and given is called a ____ or pharmacy.
5. A ____ is a place where blood is kept for emergency cases or operations.
6. A patient is placed in an ____ unit if his doctor thinks he needs constant watching.
7. ENT doctors are also called ____ doctors.
8. Quality, not quantity, ____.
9. This physician is ____ the patients in this medical ward.
10. We all medical staff in this medical centre work ____ the supervision of the superintendent.

III. Translate the following into Chinese:

Nurses will become more important in the future. This is partly because the world population is aging (衰老、老化). Old people often have continuing health problems. The problems may not be severe (严重的) but people need some nursing care.

Another reason is that more people will suffer from AIDS (爱滋病). AIDS can not be cured at present by doctors, but AIDS patients need health care from nurses.

Patients now spend less time in the hospital and more time at home. As a result, the average (平均的) hospital patient is sicker. He or she needs more care than in the past. Hospitals also need more skilled nurses to operate new medical devices (医疗设备).

New nursing jobs will be created in the future and more nurses will be in great need.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 医院可分为许多种。
2. 病房由内科病房, 外科病房等组成。
3. 医院工作人员由医生、护士及其他医务人员组成。
4. 产品质量第一!
5. 现代化的医院为患者提供医疗保健。

Grammar

Basic Sentence Patterns

(基本句型)

根据英语句子结构的特征, 可以将英语句子分为六种基本句型, 现逐一介绍如下:

1. 基本句型一 主语+谓语 (S+V)

例: 1) The symptoms persist. 症状不消。

2) The surgeon is going to the operation room *. 这位外科医生要去手术室。

* 划线部分为状语。状语与定语皆称为修饰语 (The Modifier), 简称 M。

2. 基本句型二 主语+谓语+宾语 (S+V+O)

例: 1) The medical students sometimes make experiments. 学医的学生有时作实验。

2) These herbs can cure your chronic disease. 这些草药可以治好你的慢性病。

3. 基本句型三 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语 (S+V+_iO+_dO)

例: 1) The doctor has given me two weeks' sick leave. 医生给了我两周病假。

2) His doctor gave him a prescription for pain-killers. 他的医生给他开了止痛药的处方。

用于此类句型的动词有 give, tell, show, send, bring, teach, read, write 等。

4. 基本句型四 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语 (S+V+O+C)

例: 1) The survey of cancer has made early diagnosis and treatment possible. 对癌症的调查使早期诊断和治疗成为可能。

2) High blood pressure might not cause you to feel dizzy. 高血压不一定会使你感到头晕。

在此句型中, 宾语和宾语补足语的逻辑关系是主谓关系。常用于此句型的谓语动词除以上提到的之外, 还有 call, name, find, set, consider, make, get, have, let, see, watch, keep, help 等。常作为宾语补足语用于此句型的词还有名词, 分词, 介词短语和副词。

5. 基本句型五 主语+谓语+表语 (S+V+P)

例: 1) The liver is one of the organs of the digestive system. 肝是消化系统中的器官之

一。

2) I can get well soon. 我很快就会好的。

联系动词除 be 之外,尚有 get, become, seem, look, sound 等。

6. 基本句型六 There be 结构 (There be + S + M)

例: 1) There are hundreds of different nursing jobs inside and outside of hospitals. 医院内外有数百种不同的护士工作。

2) There is something wrong with my pulse. 我脉搏有问题。

Exercises to the Grammar

I. Find out the sentence pattern for each sentence:

1. He fell ill last week.
2. The incidence of occupational and epidemic diseases has dropped in recent years.
3. Are there hundreds of different nursing jobs inside and outside of hospitals?
4. As a student, Pasteur liked to ask his teachers many questions instead of saying "yes" all the time.
5. I saw a man lying on the ground unconscious on the way home yesterday.
6. Health care facilities serve the needs of individuals requiring health care.
7. The liver lies in the upper part of the abdomen on the right side over the right kidney.

II. Rewrite the following sentences as shown in the example:

Example: Yesterday she brought me some books. → Yesterday she brought some books to me.

1. The sun gives us heat and light.
2. Mr. Smith teaches us medical English.
3. Can you leave me a note?
4. The doctor showed the interns the difference between the two diseases.
5. The nurse brought me some sleeping pills this morning.

Word Building

医学词汇中出现的词缀不少,其中还包括一些医学中专用的词缀。从本课起,我们将陆续学习一些常用的词缀。

本课将要学习的是两个后缀,即-or(er)和-ist。

I. -or(er)为名词性后缀。在某些动词后加-er, or 构成动作发出者,执行该动作的人。

e. g. work—worker(工作者), radiograph—radiographer(放射科技师), act—actor(演员)

II. -ist 为名词性后缀,表“某方面的专家,学者”。

e. g. dermatology—dermatologist(皮肤病专家), neurology—neurologist(神经科专家), special—specialist(专家)

Reading Material

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale, an English nurse, was born in Italy on May 12, 1820, and died in London, England on August 13, 1910.

Florence Nightingale pioneered in the development of modern techniques in nursing and hospital administration. Nursing became a respected profession because of her efforts.

Miss Nightingale received training in both Egypt and Germany and became superintendent of a small London hospital. In 1853 she was asked by the Minister of War to supervise the nursing in English army hospitals at the front.

Using her influence with the English War Ministry and her training and supervising skill, Miss Nightingale managed to reduce the hospital death rate drastically. She became a national heroine and was called Lady of the Lamp.

Miss Nightingale continued her work to improve the army medical service and the health of soldiers. With more cooperation from the War Office, she succeeded in making hospitals cleaner and more efficient, staffing them with trained orderlies, and having an army medical school set up. A grateful public gave money and set up the Nightingale Fund, which she used in 1860 to set up the Nightingale School and Home for Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. The graduates of this first modern nurses' training school set up nursing schools in other hospitals and carried Nightingale methods wherever they were sent. In addition, they set up the district, or visiting, nursing service.

In her later years, Florence Nightingale was much in demand as a consultant on health, nursing, and hospitals.

She received many honors during her life. In 1915, after her death, the Crimean Monument in London was dedicated to her, and in 1934 the Florence Nightingale International Foundation was set up.

New Words and Expressions

Florence Nightingale ['flɔːns'naitɪŋgeɪl] 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔

Italy ['ɪtəli] *n.* 意大利

pioneer [ˌpaɪə'niə] *vt.* 开拓, 倡导

development [di'veləpment] *n.* 发展, 开发

technique [tek'ni:k] *n.* 技术, 技巧

respect [ris'pekt] *vt. & n.* 尊敬, 尊重

profession [prə'feʃən] *n.* 职业

Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt] *n.* 埃及

Germany ['dʒə:məni] *n.* 德国

minister ['minɪstə] *n.* 部长,大臣

Minister of War (英)陆军部长

supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] *v.* 管理,监督

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响

ministry ['mɪnɪstri] *n.* 部,内阁

The English War Ministry 英国陆军部

manage ['mænɪdʒ] *vt.* 设法,安排

reduce ['rɪdju:s] *v.* 减少,降低

rate [reɪt] *n.* (比)率

drastically ['dræstɪkli] *ad.* 急剧地,大幅度地

heroine ['herəʊɪn] *n.* 女英雄

cooperation [kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作

the War Office (英)陆军部

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] *a.* 效率高的,生效的

staff [stɑ:f] *vt.* 为……配备工作人员

orderly ['ɔ:dəli] *n.* 护理员,勤杂工

grateful ['greɪtful] *a.* 感谢的,充满感激之情的

fund [fʌnd] *n.* 资金,基金

St. Thomas' Hospital [sənt'tɒməs'hɒspɪtl] 圣托马斯医院

demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *n. & v.* 需求

consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* 顾问,咨询专家

Crimean [kraɪ'miən] *a.* 克里米亚(半岛)的

monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n.* 纪念碑

dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] *vt.* 献给

dedicate to... 献给……

foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən] *n.* 基础,基金会

Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Florence Nightingale was an Italian nurse.
2. We honour nurses because of Florence Nightingale.
3. Miss Nightingale was called Lady of Lamp because she made lamps for the soldiers.
4. In Miss Nightingale's later years, people asked her advices on health, nursing, hospitals and consulting rooms.
5. Florence Nightingale helped to modernize nursing.

Practical English Sentences

1. This is the line for new patients.
2. Fill in and bring it back to me.

3. You'd better go to the Medical Department.
4. Go up to the second floor, and you'll see the Medical Department's sign posted to the left.
5. Give the doctor your registration card.
6. The registration time is between 7 : 30 and 11 : 00.