

卫生部规划教材

全国中等卫生学校教材
供四年制护理专业用

英语

梁遇清 主编

中册



人民卫生出版社

全国中等卫生学校教材

供四年制护理专业用

英 语

中 册

主编 梁 遇 清

主审 饶 健 华

编写 (按姓氏笔划为序)

丁晓芬 (浙江省杭州护士学校)

王爱琴 (上海医科大学护士学校)

刘 洪 (山西省运城地区卫校)

汤先觉 (安徽省巢湖卫校)

梁遇清 (湖南省邵阳市卫生学校)

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语. 中册/梁遇清主编. —北京:
人民卫生出版社, 2000
ISBN 7-117-03294-4

I. 英… II. 梁… III. 英语-专业学校-教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 57083 号

英 语
中 册

编 者: 梁遇清

出版发行: 人民卫生出版社 (中继线 67616688)

地 址: (100078) 北京市丰台区方庄芳群园 3 区 3 号楼

网 址: <http://www.pmph.com>

E-mail: pmph@pmph.com

印 刷: 三河市富华印刷包装有限公司

经 销: 新华书店

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 21

字 数: 492 千字

版 次: 2000 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 2 月第 1 版第 3 次印刷

标准书号: ISBN 7-117-03294-4/R·3295

定 价: 31.60 元

著作权所有, 请勿擅自用本书制作各类出版物, 违者必究

(凡属质量问题请与本社发行部联系退换)

关于卫生部四年制中等护理专业教材的编写说明

为适应医学模式的转变和城乡人民对医疗卫生服务要求不断提高的需要，并着眼于21世纪护理人才培养，卫生部于1997年3月正式下发了《四年制中等护理专业教学计划》，为更好地贯彻新教学计划和教学大纲，保证四年制中等护理专业教学质量，在科教司领导下，教材办公室组织编写了四年制中等护理专业规划教材，教材编写以《四年制中等护理专业教学计划》为依据，紧紧围绕培养目标，突出护理的专业特征和专业需要，更注重学生整体素质的培养与提高，本套规划教材的主要特色是“突出护理、注重整体、加强人文、体现社区”；课程布局体现“先预防保健，后疾病护理”、“先健康人群，后患病人体”的规律。本次列入卫生部规划教材的品种如下：

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. 法理与卫生法律法规 | 张德林 |
| 2. 语文 | 郭常安 |
| 3. 英语 | 梁遇清 |
| 4. 数学 | 秦兆里 |
| 5. 化学 | 曾崇理 |
| 6. 物理学 | 刘发武 |
| 7. 计算机应用基础 | 刘书铭 |
| 8. 生物化学 | 李宗根 |
| 9. 免疫学基础和病原生物学 | 肖运本 |
| 10. 病理学 | 梁树祥 |
| 11. 药理学 | 信长茂 |
| 12. 护理学基础 | 丁言雯 |
| 13. 心理学基础 | 潘蕴倩 |
| 14. 内科护理学 | 张培生 |
| 15. 护理伦理学 | 田荣云 |
| 16. 外科护理学 | 党世民 |
| 17. 中医基本常识 | 柴瑞霖 |
| 18. 儿科护理学 | 梅国建 |
| 19. 妇产科护理学 | 笪斯美 |
| 20. 五官科护理学 | 劳樟森 |

以上教材均由人民卫生出版社出版。

卫生部教材办公室

1999年3月

前 言

本册共6个教学单元(第7~12单元),约需108学时,按照卫生部颁布的《四年制中等护理专业教学计划》教学时数分配,供第二学年教学使用,第一学期教学第7~9单元,第二学期教学第10~12单元。

参加本册编写的老师是:丁晓芬(浙江省杭州护士学校)、汤先觉(安徽省巢湖卫校)、王爱琴(上海医科大学护士学校)、刘洪(山西省运城地区卫校),由梁遇清(湖南省邵阳市卫校)主持编写并统稿。

插图特约尹磊绘制。

全书特请国防科技大学外语系饶健华教授审定。

由于编写时间紧,加之水平有限,书中疏漏和错误在所难免,恳切希望使用者提出批评和建议,以待修订时补正。

四年制中等护理专业《英语》编写组

1999年9月

CONTENTS

Unit 7 Nursing Practices	1
Dialogue 19 The first day of nursing practice	1
Dialogue 20 Registering for treatment	5
Dialogue 21 Admitted to the hospital	9
Dialogue 22 Receiving the new patient	13
Dialogue 23 In the nurses' office	17
Dialogue 24 Checking T. P. R.	21
Dialogue 25 Before injecting penicillin	25
Dialogue 26 Injection and medication	29
Dialogue 27 Discharging from the hospital	33
Unit 8 Medicine and Health	37
Lesson 13 Diet to prevent cancer	37
Lesson 14 Genetic engineering	45
Lesson 15 Test-tube babies	53
Lesson 16 Computers in health care	61
Lesson 17 Intelligence	69
Lesson 18 The importance of anatomy and physiology	76
Lesson 19 Bitter pill —Thalidomide is coming back	84
Lesson 20 Do you have hepatitis C?	92
Unit 9 Writing-3 Nursing Notes	102
Unit 10 Clinical Nursing	107
Dialogue 28 Morning care	107
Dialogue 29 In the emergency room	111
Dialogue 30 In the medical ward	115
Dialogue 31 Care of the patient with a fatal illness	119
Dialogue 32 Nursing before operation	123
Dialogue 33 In the obstetrics ward	127
Dialogue 34 In the pediatric ward	131
Dialogue 35 In the psychiatric ward	135
Dialogue 36 First aid	138
Unit 11 Treatment and Nursing	142
Lesson 21 Patients and their needs	142
Lesson 22 Five big cold myths	150

Lesson 23	Psychological care	158
Lesson 24	How to cope with insomnia	166
Lesson 25	Can humans be frozen & revived?	175
Lesson 26	Science may move ahead	184
Lesson 27	The healing power of belief	193
Lesson 28	AIDS: The nation's worst public-health problem	201
Unit 12 Writing-4 Abstract	.....	209
Listening Practice	.....	213
Translating Exercises	.....	229
Notes to the Texts	.....	240
Grammar	.....	261
13.	The present participle (现在分词)	261
14.	The past participle(过去分词)	262
15.	The infinitive(不定式)	263
16.	The gerund(动名词)	265
17.	Noun clauses(1)[名词从句(1)]	266
18.	The noun clause(2)[名词从句(2)]	267
19.	The past progressive tense(过去进行时)	268
20.	The past perfect tense(过去完成时).....	269
21.	Adverbial clauses(1)[状语从句(1)]	270
22.	Adverbial clauses(2)[状语从句(2)]	271
23.	Uses of "it"(it 的用法)	272
24.	Revision(复习)	
25.	The subjunctive mood(1)[虚拟语气(1)]	274
26.	The subjunctive mood(2)[虚拟语气(2)]	276
27.	Word building(1)[构词法(1)]	279
28.	Word building(2)[构词法(2)]	281
New Words and Expressions in Each Unit	.....	283
Vocabulary	.....	305
Proper Names	.....	330

Unit 7 Nursing Practices

Dialogue 19 The first day of nursing practice

1 Listen and read

Head nurse: Good morning, girls. Welcome to our department. It's your first day to work and study here. I'd like to show you around first, so you'll get familiar with the arrangements and the facilities.

Student nurses: Thank you, head nurse. That will be very helpful.

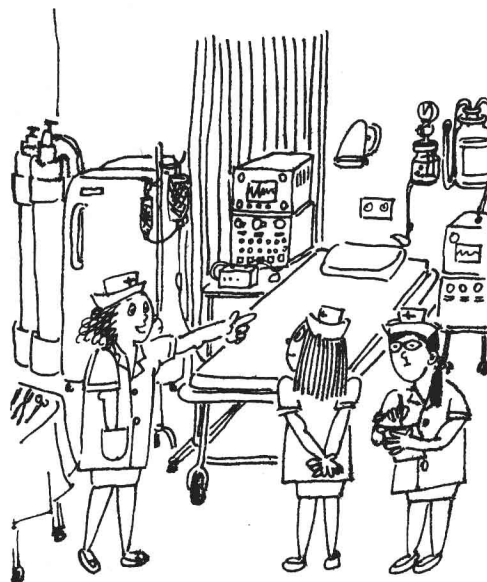
Head nurse: Well, girls, let's start from the very beginning. This is a typical and well-equipped emergency department. There are two entrances to the building, one for ambulance patients and the other for walking patients.

Student nurses: To which room will the patients be taken first?

Head nurse: Normally to the examination cubicles, however, when the patients' conditions are very critical, we put them into the resuscitation room directly. It's on the right side of the entrance.

Student nurses: This must be one of the most important rooms in the hospital. Will we come in for a look?

Head nurse: Of course. The room is a bright, spatial and well-equipped one, as you see. Every staff member in our department should be able to use the basic apparatus in this room. On the wall is the oxygen pipe and the suction pipe, at the left corner the portable X-ray machine and the cardiac resuscitation trolley, and on the right side the cardiac monitoring machine.



Student nurses: What will we do with the patient once the preliminary treatment is finished?

Head nurse: Usually we send the patients to special departments in this hospital when the patients' conditions are comparatively stable and further treatments are indicated. But if the patients have been largely recovered, we prefer to put them into the observation ward over there for short term observation and treatment.

2 Practice

A. Ask your partner:

—Where does the story happen?

—For what do the student nurses come to this hospital?

—Where will the patient be taken to, if he is a very critical case?

—How many entrances are there to the emergency department?

—What equipment is there in the resuscitation room?

—To which room will the patients be taken first in a normal situation?

—What is cardiac resuscitation trolley and for what its use?

—Are the patients usually taken to the observation ward after the preliminary treatment? Why?

—Where is the resuscitation room?

—Why is the resuscitation room is important in the hospital?

B. Complete the short dialogues below with the appropriate words or phrases in the box. Change the form if necessary.

show around	get familiar with	facility	well-equipped	normally	critical
	indicate	preliminary	ambulance		

1. A: Welcome to our hospital, Mr. David. I'll _____ you _____.

B: Thank you!

2. A: What _____ work should we do before the test, sir?

B: Go through the book again.

3. A: My God! Tim is bleeding! The situation is _____.

B: Take it easy. I've called for an _____.

4. A: Excuse me! Would you please tell me the way to Hotel California?

B: Sorry! I'm a stranger, too. I don't _____ the city.


5. A: This is really a _____ resuscitation room.

B: But I think the _____ are not properly arranged.

6. A: Is there any special treatment _____ by the doctor?

B: _____ there is, but this time no.

C. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. —Where should we send the patient, head nurse? His pulse is becoming weak.
—
A. Take him to the reposing room.
B. Just lay him there.
C. Take him to the resuscitation room. Now!
D. Let him be.
 2. If the patient has lost the ability to breathe, what apparatus in the resuscitation room can be used?
A. X-ray machine.
B. Cardiac monitoring machine.
C. Oxygen pipe.
D. Suction pipe.
 3. If the patient has largely recovered after the preliminary treatment,
A. he will be sent home.
B. he will be sent to special departments in the hospital.
C. he will stay in the observation ward.
D. he will be given an operation at once.
 4. —Doctor, I've got a very bad cold.
—Sorry. This is the emergency department. _____
A. Come in, please.
B. Would you please go to Doctor Smith's?
C. I'll take care of you.
D. I think you'd better go home.
 5. —You can't go this way. It's not for the ambulance.
—
A. OK. I'll send the patient back.
B. But there is only one entrance to the emergency department.
C. Well, where is the one for the ambulance?
D. Get out of my way.
- D.  Listen to and retell this:

Last summer, I happened to see a car accident and saved a little child.

It was a windy day and there were few people in the street. Suddenly, I saw a child lying on the ground and there was a lot of blood on his head.

"It must be a car accident," I thought and called for an ambulance at once. Five minutes later, the ambulance came. I helped the doctors carry the child into it and went to the hospital together.

The child's situation was very critical. He had lost consciousness and his pulse was very weak. After reaching the emergency department, he was sent to the resus-

citation room directly.

The child was saved. After three months in the hospital, he was as healthy as before.

- E. Learn individual parts in **Dialogue 19** and then play the roles in pairs or small groups.

3 Listening

Turn to page 213

Helpful Expressions

Would you please show me around your hospital?

I didn't get familiar with the city yet.

Has the preliminary work be finished?

Normally, the hospital opens all day.

This is a typical Children's Hospital.

This emergency department is a well-equipped one.

I prefer to give the patient an operation at once.

The patient's condition is comparatively stable.

Dialogue 20 Registering for treatment

1 Listen and read

A

Patient: Excuse me, where do I queue up to register?

Nurse: That's the line for new patients. The registration fee will be 5 yuan. Pay over there, and they'll give you a registration card. Fill it in and bring it back to me. (Later...)

Nurse: What's the trouble?

Patient: Since this morning I've had a high temperature, and I feel generally wretched.

Nurse: In that case, you'd better go to the Medical Department.

Patient: Which way do I go?

Nurse: Go up to the fourth floor, and you'll see it sign-posted to the right. Give the doctor your registration card.

Patient: Is it very busy?

Nurse: Usually yes, but today you are lucky.

Patient: Oh, good. Thank you.



B

Patient: Excuse me, nurse. As it's so busy, will it be all right if I come back later?

Nurse: No, you'd better wait, because the registration time is between 8 and 11:30 o'clock, and now it's almost 10.

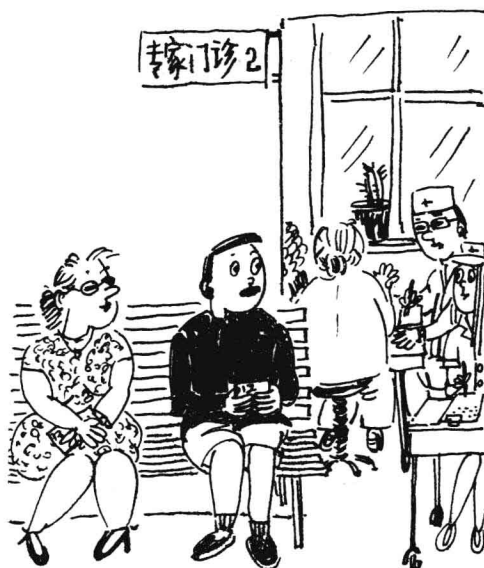
Patient: Can I register now and see the doctor in the afternoon?

Nurse: Yes, you can, but if you don't wait, a lot of patients will be before you, and you won't be able to get a chance to see the doctor today. Besides, since you have a high temperature, the sooner you see the doctor, the better.

Patient: I see. I'd better wait then. By the way, what day is the consultant available?

Nurse: Every Thursday afternoon.

Patient: Oh, that's today. So I'm lucky.



2 Practice

A. Ask your partner:

- What's the process of seeing a doctor?
- What does the nurse mean by saying "but today you are lucky"?
- Are there any signposts in the Medical Department?
- Where is the Medical Department?
- How much is the registration fee?
- What should the patient give to the doctor?
- What is the registration time?
- Can the patient register in the morning and see the doctor in the afternoon?
- Do you have to queue up to register in a hospital in your hometown?
- What day is the consultant available?

B. Complete the short dialogues below with the appropriate words or phrases in the box. Change the form if necessary.

queue	register	wretched	sign-post	besides	available
the sooner... the better			by the way		

1. A: When should we hand in the assignment?
B: _____ you hand in, _____.
2. A: Excuse me. Where should I _____ to buy the ticket?
B: Go there, and you'll see the ticket office _____ to the left.
3. A: Why don't you stay in the hospital?

B: Don't worry. My fracture is not so serious. _____, there is no bed _____ now.

4. A: Is that Doctor James?

B: Yes. Who is that?

A: I'm David. I feel terribly _____. My headache is killing me.

B: Take it easy. Come to my office immediately. _____, don't forget to bring your history sheet.

5. A: Excuse me. How can I get _____ to see the doctor?

B: Come with me.

C. Rearrange the procedures of seeing a doctor and answer the True or False Questions followed, according to the text.

1. Find the proper department

2. Fill in the registration card

3. Queue up to register

4. See the doctor

5. Pay the fee and get a registration card

True or False Questions:


1. If one gets a fracture, he should go to the Medical Department.

2. Normally, the patient should get registered before seeing a doctor.

3. One can find the consultant all the time.

4. There is no need to register before seeing a doctor.

5. The Medical Department has no signpost and the nurse will tell the patient where it is.

D.  Listen to and retell this:

I'll have to take Simon to a doctor today. When he woke up this morning, he didn't feel well. At breakfast he complained about a headache. He'd taken some aspirin but that hadn't helped.

After we'd had breakfast, I phoned my sister and she gave me her doctor's number. Then I rang the surgery. After I'd explained the trouble to the receptionist, she gave us an early appointment so that I wouldn't waste the whole day.

If we were at home, I wouldn't worry about him but I want to be careful here so that he won't spoil his holiday. If I told him to stay in bed, he'd probably be angry but if the doctor tells him to go to bed, he'll go.

Simon hates going to the doctor's. He's afraid of doctors. He hates taking medicine and he's afraid of injection.

E. Learn individual parts in **Dialogue 20** and then play the roles in pairs or small groups.

3 Listening

Turn to page 214

Helpful Expressions

Excuse me, where should I queue up to buy the tickets?

Where should I register for the Medical Department?

This aching tooth makes me feel wretched.

I don't like that new dictionary; besides, it's too expensive.

The sooner the patient gets treated, the better.

By the way, don't forget to come on time.

The book you ordered is not available.

This building zone has no sign-post.

You had better leave for Hong Kong immediately.

As we all know, the flu can not be cured by medicine.

Dialogue 21 Admitted to the hospital

1 Listen and read

Nurse: Have you been registered yet, Miss Anne?

Patient: No, I haven't.

Nurse: Are you a medical or surgical case?

Patient: I'm a medical case.

Nurse: Do you have your history sheet?

Patient: Yes, here you are.

Nurse: Please fill this admission card.

Patient: Oh, let me see... It is finished now.

Nurse: How long do you expect to stay in the hospital?

Patient: The doctor told me to stay about one month. I have nephritis. This is the second time for me to enter the hospital.

Nurse: Would you come to the hospital today?

Patient: Yes, I hope to enter the hospital this morning.

Nurse: But there is no bed available now. This afternoon two patients will be discharged, so you may be admitted this afternoon.

(In the afternoon)

Nurse: Hi, Miss Anne. Welcome. We hope you will feel at home here. Your bed is No. 8. Let me assist you to undress and into bed.

Anne: Thanks. Well, where should my clothing be kept?

Nurse: Here is a locker for you. Please keep your clothes in it.

Anne: Can I keep valuables at my bedside?

Nurse: Sorry, you can't. You'd better give the valuables to your family to take home. If this is not possible, you should give them to the head nurse.

Anne: Oh, I understand. Er... this bed is too high. May I adjust the bed?

Nurse: Sure. It's an adjustable bed. Now I'll tell you how to adjust.

Anne: Will you please tell me how to call a nurse when I need one?



Nurse: Of course. Please press this button any time you need help. Now let me take your blood pressure.

Anne: What about my BP? Is it low or high?

Nurse: A little higher. Ah, Anne, I'll take you to the X-ray and laboratory departments.

Anne: Er... for what?

Nurse: You should take urine and blood tests and have your chest X-rayed.

Anne: All right. I'll do as what you said.



2 Practice

A. Ask your partner:

- What disease does the patient suffer from?
- Should the patient stay in a surgical ward or a medical ward?
- Why can't the patient enter the hospital in the morning?
- Has the patient ever been in the hospital?
- When can the patient be admitted into the hospital?
- If the patient carry some valuables, to whom should they be given?
- Why should the patients not keep valuables with them?
- How can the patient call a nurse if he needs help?
- Can the bed be lowered if the patient thinks it is too high?
- Where does the patient take urine and blood tests?

B. Complete the short dialogues below with the appropriate words in the box.

surgical	discharge	adjust	undress	pressure
----------	-----------	--------	---------	----------

1. A: Would you please lend me some money? I've run out of money.
B: I think you should _____ expense to your income.
2. A: Doctor, my stomach is aching.
B: Sorry, here is the _____ department. You should go to the medical department.
3. A: How is your broken leg?
B: It almost heals. I can walk without assistant. I think it's time to _____ from the hospital.
4. A: I'm feeling dizzy.
B. Now let me take your blood _____.
5. A: Why are your clothes so wet?