

护
理
英
语
听
说

全国工商企业出国培训备选人员
外语水平考试系列培训教材

护理英语听说

BFTW



山
版
社

学苑出版社

**BUSINESS FOREIGN LANGUAGE
TRAINING (BFT)**

BFT 系列教材

护 理 英 语 听 说

学 苑 出 版 社

(京)新登字 151 号

护理英语听说

编 著 者: 张宝文

• 责任编辑: 张 蕾

封面设计: 张 毅

出版发行: 学苑出版社 邮政编码: 100036

社 址: 北京市海淀区万寿路西街 11 号

印 刷: 三河市新世纪印刷厂

经 销: 全国各地新华书店

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 11 字数: 250 千字

印 数: 8000 册

版 次: 1994 年 10 月北京第 1 版第 1 次

ISBN 7-5077-0967-1/G·492

全套定价: 50.80 元 本册定价: 12.00 元

学苑版图书印、装错误可随时退换。

DW 24/06

全国工商企业出国培训备选人员外语考试简介

全国工商企业出国培训备选人员外语培训/考试(Business Foreign-Language Training/Test)简称BFT,是国家外国专家局主办的国家级外语水平考试,分英语、日语、德语和俄语四个语种,中级、高级和特(出国)级三个级别。

BFT考试是由国务院引进国外智力领导小组办公室为适应引进国外智力、选拔出国培训人员的需要,于一九八五年设立的。至一九九五年一月BFT考试已进行过二十次,数以万计的考生参加了考试。随着全国工商企业界人士外语水平的不断提高,合格率逐年上升。现在,国家外国专家局每年选派各类出国培训人员近万人,BFT考试在促进引进国外智力,推动国际人才交流方面起着十分重要的作用。

BFT的最高领导机构为BFT考试委员会,由相关部委、国家外专局及有关方面的领导组成,下设BFT考试办公室。同时为保证和提高BFT培训、考试的水平,设立了英、日、德、俄四个专业委员会,并聘请国内知名语言专家组成学术委员会。

BFT考试合格者可获得由~~国家外国专家局~~培训中心和BFT考试办公室共同颁发的等级合格证。根据国家~~人事部~~及国家外国专家局的有关规定,通过BFT考试中级和高级者,认为分别~~具备中级、高级~~专业技术资格所要求的外语水平,可免于参加各地各部门组织的~~专业技术资格外语~~考试,凡通过BFT考试特(出国)级者,即获得国家外国专家局~~派遣~~出国培训~~备选~~人员资格。

BFT的英语和日语考试每年举行两次,一般在一月和七月。德语和俄语每年举行一次,一般在七月。

BFT培训是整个BFT的有机组成部分,其特点是高效、实用。其目的是通过短期强化培训迅速提高学员的外语应用能力。外国专家局培训中心在全国各地设有培训/考试中心。参加上述培训中心组织的外语强化培训是准备BFT考试的最佳途径。参加培训者在通过各培训中心的结业考试后,可获得成绩单和结业证,但欲获得BFT合格证书,需报名参加BFT考试。

前 言

本教材为工商企业出国人员外语强化培训系列教材之一，适合于有一定英语基础，具有中专以上学历的学员强化英语听力和口语训练之用。目的是经过短期强化培训，使学员能够通过国家外国专家局举行的 BFT 水平考试。

强化听力和口语训练不同于普通听力和口语课。普通听力和口语教材情景对话多，内容多、涉及面广，适合于长期学习，学员压力较轻，用循序渐进的教学方式授课。而强化听力和口语训练则由于学员学习目的明确，时间短，要求高，学员满负荷甚至超负荷学习，所以必需充分利用课堂上的分分秒秒。这就要求教材在编排上紧凑、实用，做到内容精炼、重点突出，使学员明确在每一课中自己遇到了哪些新内容，必须掌握哪几种基本句型。做到学一点，得一点，用一点，避免在学习口语时最容易出现的，一种错误顽固出现的现象：张嘴没有把握，出口杂乱无章，结结巴巴。

本教材共 32 课，供 90 学时使用。每课分为两大部分。第一部分为句型训练，约有六至八个基本句型，每个句型包含 5 至 10 个提示。在经过必要的生词准备后，教员可先让学员仅仅根据给定的提示不加限制地进行自由问答，充分发挥学员的想象力，让他们自己判断在某一语言前提下应该怎样正确地作出回答，同时注意纠正语音、语调及语法方面的错误；然后教员再给出规范化的基本句型，要求学员象学绕口令那样嘴不停，参照句型反复练习、反复诵记，利用给出的提示和同桌学员进行反复问答，而教员则采取个别抽查辅导的方式，使学员做到脱口即出，正确流利，言必达意。要注意的是，这一部分的学习比较单调，枯燥；但学员必须认识到非此不能巩固和扎实地掌握并记住英语听力和口语中最基本的内容，非此不能夸口已学过的课程已经真正属于自己。

第二部分给出一篇与医护专业有关的文章，是一种综合了听力、口语和测试的训练形式。首先播放磁带，要求学员听出文章所空缺的单词或词组，填在空白处，然后重播一遍进行自查，同时要求学员听懂文章的内容。教员可做必要的指导。然后，教员将提出若干个与文章有关的问题要求学员回答，最后再给出与文章有关的两个讨论题或情景，要求学员进行讨论。

本书最后附有每一课的句型指导及参考答案。

由于社会需求，近年来成人外语强化培训日渐普及。但是在众多的外语教材中，很难甚至找不到一套专门针对成人强化训练编写的系列教材。这次在国家外国专家局培训中心的统一组织下，我们在这一方面做了一点尝试，以期填补外语教材建设上的这一空白。

BFT 系列英语教材由 BFT 英语专业委员会总体策划，柴万里任总编。本教材由张宝文主编。鲁燕提供了听力部分文章的初稿。本教材由何兆熊和戴炜华审阅。缺点和不足之处在所难免，请广大教师和学员批评指正，以便我们今后改进。

编 者

1994 年 8 月

BFT 系列教材（英语）编委会名单

主任：马俊如

常务副主任：张宇杰

副主任：王雷保 丁建权 王建曾 杨世昌
厉家尚 胡新渝 王申卿 钱 铮
张兴准 高叔静 陈阳进 程延军
李为民

委员：柴万里 绍永真 张宝文 陈卞知
潘绍玺 王乾贵 刘 虹 周蕙明
任丽茉 王 军 崔京秋

教材编写指导小组：

桂诗春 胡壮麟 戴炜华 刘润清
何兆熊 张彦斌 方 立

Contents

Unit One	The Human Body—A Wonderful Machine	(1)
Unit Two	Walking	(4)
Unit Thr	Fainting	(8)
Unit Four.....	Appetite	(12)
Unit Five	Baby Teeth	(16)
Unit Six	Water	(20)
Unit Seven	Sleep	(24)
Unit Eight	Flatfeet	(28)
Unit Nine.....	The World Health Organization	(32)
Unit Ten	Body Temperature	(37)
Unit Eleven	Foreign Objects	(41)
Unit Twelve.....	Eczema	(45)
Unit Thirteen	Chinese Traditional Medicine	(49)
Unit Fourteen	First Aid	(53)
Unit Fifteen.....	The Bones	(57)
Unit Sixteen.....	Types Of Joints	(61)
Unit Seventeen.....	The Stomach	(65)
Unit Eighteen	The Muscular system	(69)
Unit Nineteen	The Work Of The Heart	(74)
Unit Twenty	Some Causes And Symptoms Of Shock	(78)
Unit Twenty One	Pregnancy	(82)
Unit Twenty Two	Croup	(86)
Unit Twenty Three.....	Factors Affecting Blood Pressure	(92)
Unit Twenty Four	Baldness	(96)
Unit Twenty Five	Mind And Body	(102)
Unit Twenty Six	Children's Blood Disorders	(107)
Unit Twenty Seven.....	The Functions Of The Blood Vessels	(111)
Unit Twenty Eight.....	The Diabetic Diet	(116)
Unit Twenty Nine	The Uterus	(120)
Unit Thirty	Indigestion	(124)
Unit Thirty One	Cataracts	(129)
Unit Thirty Two.....	Symptoms Of Psychosis	(134)
Answer Key	(138)

Unit One

Part I Oral Practice

A: New Words and Expressions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. stitches [ˈstɪtʃɪz] | 缝线 the thread used to close a cut or opening, for example, after an operation |
| 2. diagnosis [ˌdaɪəgˈnəʊsɪs] | 诊断 finding out the nature of an illness by observing its symptoms |
| 3. sober [ˈsəʊbə] | 清醒 self-controlled, serious in thought |

B: Dialogue

1. Examples:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Affirmative | (b) Negative |
| A: Were you sick yesterday? | A: Were you sick yesterday? |
| B: Yes, I was. | B: No, I wasn't. |

- 1). Have you ever fallen off a bike?
- 2). Was he injured in the accident?
- 3). Did he blame the nurse?
- 4). Will she recover very soon?
- 5). Do you have to tell him? (For affirmative answer use HAVE TO.)

2. Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Affirmative | (b) Negative |
| A: The train was full. | A: I wasn't late. |
| B: Was it? (or It was?) | B: Weren't you? (or You weren't?) |

These short responses are roughly equivalent to REALLY? or INDEED? When said without any special intonation, they indicate a polite lack of interest. But they can also, when

said with the appropriate intonation, express surprise, approval, disbelief and sometimes other emotions.

- 1). He had his stitches removed yesterday.
- 2). I'd like to eat something.
- 3). I have a very small appetite.
- 4). We've met before.
- 5). This patient had an operation last week.
- 6). I am not going to see the same doctor as you.
- 7). I wasn't born then.
- 8). They didn't test my blood.
- 9). I don't want to lie in bed.
- 10). I wouldn't tell a lie even to save my life.

3. Examples :

- (a) Affirmative+interrogative responses (b) Negative+negative interrogative responses

A: I forgot to take the medicine.

A: I didn't take his temperature.

B: Oh, you did, did you?

B: Oh, you didn't, did you?

Both verbs are stressed. This type of response normally indicates anger. But used without OH and with a rising intonation it can indicate surprise or disbelief.

- 1). I didn't comfort the sick lady.
- 2). He lost consciousness for about two hours.
- 3). I don't agree with your diagnosis.
- 4). The children refuse to take the injection.
- 5). The new nurse couldn't bandage the wounds.
- 6). The pharmacists aren't in the drugstore.
- 7). You shouldn't use the V. I. P. lounge.
- 8). I didn't tell you the whole truth before.
- 9). But I wasn't really intending to deceive you.
- 10). You weren't really sober enough to eat it anyway.

Part II Listening Practice

A: New words and expressions

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. harmony [ˈhɑ:məni] | 协调 pleasing combination of related things |
| 2. muscular [ˈmʌskjulə] | 肌肉的 of the muscles |
| 3. define [diˈfaɪn] | 解释 explain the meaning of |
| 4. constitute [ˈkɒnstɪtju:t] | 构成 to be made up of something |

B: Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases you hear on the tape

The Human Body—A Wonderful Machine

The human body is like a wonderful machine with all its _____ operating in harmony. The human body is composed of very _____ materials known as cells. Groups of cells performing the same function combine to form _____ called tissues. They are classified into four main types: the supporting tissues, the muscular tissues, the connective tissues and the nervous tissues. Tissues _____ for the same function to form still higher units known as organs. An organ may be defined as _____ the human body which has a particular job to do. Finally, several organs performing the same function constitute the highest units—the _____.

C: Answer the following questions according to the passage

1. What is the human body like?
2. What is the human body composed of?
3. What do groups of cells performing the same function combine to form?
4. Groups of cells are classified into how many types of tissues. What are they?
5. How can an organ be defined?
6. What do several organs performing the same function constitute?

D: Conversation questions

Why is the human body like a wonderful machine?

Unit Two

Part I Oral Practice

A: New Words and Expressions:

1. anaesthetize [æ'ni:sθitaiz] 使麻醉 to make unable to feel pain
2. pediatrician [ˌpi:diə'trifən] 小儿科医师 doctors specializing in children and their illnesses

B: Dialogue

1. Examples:

- (a) Interrogative tags after negative statements
- (b) Negative interrogative tags after affirmative statements

A: She is not happy.

A: The coffee was terrible.

B: She is not happy, is she?

B: The coffee was terrible, wasn't it?

Question tags can be said with a rising intonation, as in questions, but are usually said with a falling intonation, as in statements. This intonation indicates that the speaker doesn't need information but merely expects agreement.

Use a falling intonation for this exercise.

- 1). Ann never cares much about the patients.
- 2). Nobody objected at the time. (Use THEY in the tag.)
- 3). We shouldn't have to wait long.
- 4). He hardly ever takes the tablets regularly.
- 5). You don't expect me to wait all night.
- 6). He should have gone to bed early.
- 7). If he had taken the tablets regularly, he would have been better by now.
- 8). The coffee served here is always too cold.
- 9). She was anaesthetized.

10). All the same, it's a pity.

2. Examples:

Mixed types:

Interrogative tag

You won't be late for the appointment, will you?

Negative interrogative tag

You will be on time for the appointment, won't you?

Use a falling intonation.

A: The boy isn't afraid of the pediatrician.

B: The boy isn't afraid of the pediatrician, is he?

- 1). You didn't have to wait long for the surgeon.
- 2). You don't want me to help you.
- 3). Anyway, I'm not much use.
- 4). She will change the bed linen immediately.
- 5). So we might as well know the results.

3. Examples:

Question tags with a rising intonation.

Question tags are said with a rising intonation when the speaker is not quite sure that the statement is true and wants to be reassured. The statement here carries a fairly strong stress. The position of the stress will, of course, vary according to the speaker's meaning, so most of the following sentences could be stressed in a number of ways. But when doing the drill you should copy the stress pattern of the prompt. Notice that there is normally a rise of pitch in the stressed words.

A: The medicine is working.

B: The medicine is working, isn't it?

- 1). You are feeling better today.
- 2). The doctors warned you about the side-effects of the drug.
- 3). The water should have been boiled before you drank it.
- 4). I don't have to inform my family about my condition.
- 5). You'd rather go on a low-fat diet.

Part II Listening Practice

A: New words and expressions

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. coronary ['kɒrənəri] | 与心脏有关的 related to the heart |
| 2. elasticity [ˌelæs'tisiti] | 弹性 the quality of being able to be stretched |
| 3. calorie ['kæləri] | 卡路里 unit of heat or energy supplied by food |
| 4. strenuous ['strenjuəs] | 费力的 using or needing great effort |
| 5. humid ['hju:mɪd] | 湿的 wet and hot, muggy |

B: Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases you hear on the tape

Walking

Walking is _____. There is evidence that walking may open the narrowed areas in the coronary blood vessels and _____ the elasticity of the blood vessels. And walking is also one of the best ways _____ because it burns calories.

Although walking is one of the _____ strenuous forms of exercise, you should keep some points in mind _____. You shouldn't walk immediately after meals or in extremely cold, hot, windy or humid weather. You should wear properly fitted, low-heeled shoes _____ and safety. You should walk smoothly, putting energy into each step, and you should _____ if you become tired. In addition, to be more effective, you should walk regularly for _____, at least three times a week, and 2 or 3 miles an hour each time.

C: Answer the following questions according to the passage

1. Why is walking a good exercise?
2. Why is walking one of the best ways to reduce weight?
3. What weather should you avoid when you walk?
4. What kind of shoes should you wear when you walk?
5. Should you stop and rest when you get tired while walking?
6. How long a distance should you walk each time?

D: Conversation questions

1. Do you always walk every day? Why do you think its a good exercise?
2. Under what kind of conditions shouldn't you walk?
3. Do you think you should walk regularly? Why?

Unit Three

Part I Oral Practice

A: New Words and Expressions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. drops [drɒps] | 滴注治疗 a way to apply medicine by using an dropper |
| 2. abdomen ['æbdəmen] | 腹部 a part of the body that includes the stomach and bowels |
| 3. ward [wɔ:d] | 病房 a separate room in a hospital |
| 4. ghost [gəʊst] | 鬼 a spirit of a dead person appearing to those still living |

B: Dialogue

1. Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A: Can you both flex your arms now? | A: Can you both flex your arms now? |
| B: I can, but Tom can't. | B: I can't, but Tom can. |

- 1). Should you have been on a diet?
- 2). Had you spoken to him before?
- 3). Would you like your hair washed?
- 4). Are you both still using the drops?
- 5). Have you both got severe pains in your abdomens?

2. Examples:

- A: Jack couldn't take any cold food.
- (a) B: Neither could Tom.
- or
- (b) B: Jack couldn't take any cold food and neither could Tom.
(Both subjects stressed.)

- 1). The Smiths didn't come. (the Joneses)
- 2). He can't explain it. (anyone else)
- 3). Peter hasn't started work yet. (Harold)
- 4). Ann couldn't dress herself. (Alice)
- 5). Jack didn't get any bruises on his body. (Peter)

3. Examples:

- A: His mother didn't come to see him. (his father)
 B: His mother didn't come to see him, but his father did.
 (Both subjects are normally stressed.)
 A: George likes being alone in the sickroom. (Peter)
 B: George likes being alone in the sickroom, but Peter doesn't.

- 1). The patients don't have to get up early. (their nurses)
- 2). He didn't notice the mistake. (she)
- 3). Peter wouldn't do it for nothing. (Andrew)
- 4). Mary didn't follow the instructions. (Alice)
- 5). The pregnant woman wasn't in the ward. (her husband)
- 6). She vomited after eating the shrimp. (he)
- 7). Peter agreed to have an operation. (his sister)
- 8). Bill had to go to the hospital for a check-up recently. (Bob)
- 9). George would be horrified. (his mother)
- 10). Sidney believes in ghosts. (Jack)

4. Examples:

This is a pronunciation and stress exercise. CAN here is unstressed and pronounced /kn/. CAN'T always carries a certain stress to distinguish it from CAN. note also that the 'A' in CAN is quite different from the 'A' in CAN'T. CAN'T is pronounced /ka:nt/. Answer the question, using /kn/ and /ka:nt/.

- A: Can you understand and follow the doctor's advice?
 B: I can understand, but I can't follow it.
- 1). Can you stand up and try taking some steps now?
 - 2). Can you take someone's temperature and give injections?
 - 3). Can you drink more and sleep more?
 - 4). Can you sit upright, and then bend your knees?

- 5). Can you stand on your head and walk on your hands?

Part II Listening Practice

A: New words and expressions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. faint [feint] | 昏厥 lose consciousness |
| 2. insufficient [ˌɪnsəˈfɪʃənt] | 不充足的 not enough |
| 3. victim [ˈvɪktɪm] | 受害者 person suffering injury, pain, loss |
| 4. dizziness [ˈdɪzɪnɪs] | 眩晕 feeling as if everything were turning round or unable to balance |
| 5. consciousness [ˈkɒnʃəsnɪs] | 清醒 having feeling or sensation, being awake |

B: Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases you hear on the tape

Fainting

Fainting is caused by an _____ supply of blood to the brain. Some people will faint if they are _____, tired or forced to stand for a long time. _____ and pain after an accident of ten result in fainting.

Before they faint, the _____ experiences dizziness, and their skin may get pale and sweaty. The _____ becomes weak and the breathing shallow. Then they lose _____. If they do not realize that they are going to faint they will _____, and may injure themselves.

The victim is helped by pushing _____ forward between their knees, so that more blood _____ the head. They should not try to stand up as soon as they recovers consciousness, because the fainting may be caused by some _____.

C: Answer the following questions according to the passage

1. What causes fainting?
2. What symptoms are there before someone faints?
3. What will happen if you don't realize you are going to faint?
4. What should you do when you have these symptoms?
5. What should you do as soon as you recover consciousness?
6. What will happen if you don't do this?