

涉外护理专业英语系列



英语阅读教程 (第三册)

刘国全 主编

English Reading Course
(Book Three)

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英语阅读教程 (第三册)

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序

涉外护理专业在我国开设至今已有 20 年了,广大涉外护理英语教育工作者白手起家,敬业奉献,勇于探索,大胆创新,在教学实践中创造了一个又一个奇迹,在他们的帮助下,成百上千的白衣天使实现了自己的梦想,走出了国门,他们刻苦努力的奋斗精神及扎实的护理技能,赢得了国外同行的尊敬。作为我国护理教育和护理技术对外交流的先驱,他们必将极大地促进我国护理技术水平的提高,推动我国护理事业的发展。

但 20 年来,由于没有合适的英语教材,各院校使用的教材东拼西凑、五花八门,既要适合初中毕业生的低起点,又要满足国外对语言能力的较高要求,跳跃性很大,也很不系统,使各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学遇到了困扰,影响了各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学质量。

涉外护理专业开设以来,广大英语教师一直奋斗在第一线,辛勤耕耘,敬业奉献,为我国涉外护理专业的发展做出了突出贡献。目前,历经多年的教学实践和探索,他们在教学实践中积累了丰富的经验,对涉外护理专业的英语教学有了深刻的实战经验和体会,在此基础上,编写适合涉外护理专业使用的英语系列教程的时机已经成熟。现在已到了该认真总结并进行教材建设这一新的探索和尝试的时候了。编写系列教程,对于常年埋头教学的广大教师来说无疑是一个新的课题,大家积极准备,认真选材,精心策划、一丝不苟地进行编审,历时 8 个月,终于初步完成了这套系列教程的编写工作。

涉外护理专业英语系列教程共包括《综合英语基础教程》(上、下册);《英语阅读教程》(1~6 册);《实用英语口语教程》(1~4 册);《听力训练教程》(1~6 册)和《中级英语语法与练习》(上、下册)5 个分教程,具有起点低、过渡快、适用性强的特点,既符合时代要求又具有一定的专业特征。

涉外护理专业英语系列教程的出版必将成为我国涉外护理专业建设的一个

里程碑,为提高各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学质量,为涉外护理专业的健康发展发挥积极的作用。为此,我们谨代表全国涉外护理教育研究会向复旦大学出版社、向给予本系列教程编写提出了许多宝贵意见和建议的翟象俊教授表示衷心的感谢;向广大英语教育工作者致以崇高的敬意。

全国涉外护理教育研究会
2009 年 4 月

前 言

《英语阅读教程》主要是针对四年制涉外护理(英语)专业学生而编写的教材。在编写过程中,坚持“三基五性”的原则,以必需够用为度,强调基本技能的培养。在保证教材思想性和科学性的基础上,强调适用性和先进性,融传授知识、培养技能和提高素质为一体,重视培养学生的创新、获取知识及终生学习的能力,突出启发性。

本教材的编写严格按照四年制涉外护理(英语)教育对基础英语阅读教学的要求进行选材、设计,以初中毕业的英语水平为起点,以雅思阅读考试要求为导向,以提高学生英语水平为目标。本教材共分六册,按照语言习得规律,文章内容由浅入深,选材上注重趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,题材广泛,内容丰富,主要涉及经济、文化、历史、自然、科技、时事和人物等方面。教师可在教学过程中,搜集相关资料,适当拓展,激发学生的兴趣,扩展学生的视野。每册分为16个单元,各单元由2篇文章、生词的中英文注解和练习组成。在练习设计上也注意培养学生的主动表达能力和独立思考能力,设置了多种题型,涵盖了雅思阅读考试及其他英语阅读考试的常见题型,旨在使学生熟悉雅思阅读考试,巩固所学知识,增强应试能力。

本教材建议使用216学时,每册36学时,每单元2学时,每册4学时机动。教师在授课过程中,可根据教学对象和教学内容,酌情决定取舍,灵活组织教学。另外,也可供相当水平的英语学习者自修之用,尤其是准备参加雅思考试但英语基础又欠扎实的人员。

本教材还编写了配套的《英语阅读教程学习指导》,主要提供教材中文章内容的背景知识、客观题的答案、主观题的答案示例以及参考译文,以便教师课堂教学和学生自学。

本教材在编写过程中,得到了郑州市卫生学校和各编者单位的鼎力支持。另外,涉外教学部的黄金艳参与了部分文字输入等工作,在此谨致诚挚的谢意。

限于编者水平,书中疏忽、遗漏及不足之处在所难免,敬请斧正,是以至幸。

刘国全
2009年4月

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Unit One

Passage 1



Pre-Reading Questions

1. Was the boy born without ears or damaged after that?
2. Who after all devoted the boy ears for transplantation?

"Can I see my baby?" the happy new mother asked. When the baby was placed in her arms, she was surprised. The baby had been born without ears.

Time proved that the baby's hearing was perfect. It was only his appearance that was damaged.

When he rushed home from school one day and put himself into his mother's arms, she sighed, knowing that he would have many heartbreaks in his life.

He grew up and became a friend with his classmates. He might ever have been class president, but for that. The boy's father chatted with the family doctor in secret. "Could something be done?" the father asked. "I believed I could transplant a pair of outer ears, if they could be got", the doctor answered. So the search began for a person who would make such devotion for a young man.

Two years went by. Then the father said, "You are going to hospital, son. Mother and I have someone who will give the ears you need. But it's a secret," said the father. The operation was very successful, and a new person appeared. "But I must know!" the son urged his father. "Who did so much for me? I could never do enough for him." "I do not believe you could," said his father.

The secret was kept for years till he stood with his father beside his mother's coffin. Slowly and sadly, his father raised his mother's thick brown hair to show that

his mother had no outer ears. "Mother said she was regretful she never let her hair be cut," he whispered gently, "and nobody ever thought she was less beautiful, did they?"



New Words and Expressions

sigh [saɪ] *vi.*

take and exhale a deep breath that can be heard (indicating sadness, tiredness, relief, etc.) 叹息, 叹气 (表示悲哀、疲倦、慰藉等)

heartbreak ['hɑ:tbreɪk] *n.*

overwhelming sorrow 心碎, 伤心

chat [tʃæt] *vi.*

talk friendly (usually about unimportant things) 闲谈, 聊天

outer ['aʊtə] *adj.*

of or for the outside; farther from the middle or inside 外面的, 外部的

devotion [dɪ'vəʊʃn] *n.*

devoting or being devoted 忠实, 热心, 奉献

coffin ['kɒfɪn] *n.*

box or case for a dead person to be placed in and then buried (安置和埋葬死人的) 棺材, 柩

regretful [rɪ'ɡretfl] *adj.*

feel sorry for the loss of something 遗憾的, 惋惜的

whisper ['wɪspə] *vi.*

speak or say using the breath but no vibration of vocal cords (声带不振动) 以气音说, 低语, 耳语

Questions 1-5

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

1. When the happy new mother saw his baby, she was _____.

A. curious

B. surprised

C. happy

D. disappointed

2. "One day, the boy rushed home and put himself into his mother's arms," What probably might have happened to the boy? _____

A. He failed his exam.

B. He was laughed by his schoolmates.

- C. He missed his mother. D. The teacher criticized him.
3. Why did the father chat about the boy's treatment with the family doctor in secret?

- A. They didn't want other doctors to know.
B. They were afraid the operation wouldn't succeed.
C. They were not sure about the search for the outer ears.
D. They wanted to keep it secret to the mother.
4. When did the boy get the transplantation? _____
- A. When he was two years old.
B. Two years after he went to school.
C. Two years after the father talked with the family doctor.
D. The writer didn't tell us.
5. The mother never let her hair cut, because _____.
A. she didn't like short hair
B. she couldn't afford to have her hair cut
C. she wanted to keep the secret of donating her outer ears
D. she would be less beautiful if she let her hair be cut

Questions 6-10

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Passage 1?

Write

YES *if the statement reflects the claims of the writer*

NO *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*

NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- _____ 6. The boy's hearing as well as the appearance was damaged.
_____ 7. The boy had no friends in his class.
_____ 8. He had ever been the class president.
_____ 9. Unluckily, the boy's mother was born without ears, either.
_____ 10. The boy wanted to know eagerly who made such a devotion to him.

Passage 2



Pre-Reading Questions

1. With how much money people are more likely to be happy according to Catherine Sanderson?
2. What's the secret of happiness?

Many of us dream of having thousands and thousands of dollars to spend on anything we desire. We buy lottery tickets, enter contests or spend hours building a business or playing the stock market. We're sure when we have plenty of money, we will be happy. But will we?

While having some money does have an impact on our level of happiness, having a lot of money does not. People in the United States whose income go from US\$20,000 a year to US\$50,000 a year are more likely to be happy.

But after US\$50,000, happiness does not increase as salaries go up. Why is that? It's because we are never satisfied. "We always think if we just had a little more money, we'd be happier," says Catherine Sanderson, a psychology professor at Amherst College. "But when we get there, we're not."

"The more you make, the more you want. The more you have, the less it brings you joy," says Daniel Gilbert, a psychology professor at Harvard. "We incorrectly assume we'll get more pleasure from more, and we don't."

The things money can buy don't make you happy either. A lot of research suggest that you won't find the "good life" by buying expensive "toys". You finally buy that BMW you've always wanted and it soon loses its appeal. Then, instead of wondering if a new car is what really makes you happy, you decide you just need a different new car. It's an endless cycle.

To really be happy, you need to understand what makes you happy in the first place. One secret of happiness: people. Surveys have found that people need people. Those who have five or more close friends are 50 percent more likely to describe

- C. a brand of car D. a company
14. By saying “It’s an endless cycle”, the writer wants to tell us _____.
A. happiness is a circle without end
B. people’s desire is just like a circle which you can not get the end
C. everyone needs a ring to be happy
D. if you buy an expensive bicycle, you’ll be happy
15. Which of the following do you think would make you happy most? _____
A. Something new (car, computer, clothing, etc.).
B. More money (salary raise).
C. Good grades.
D. Good relationships with others.

Questions 16-20

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Passage 2?

Write

YES *if the statement reflects the claims of the writer*

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- _____ 16. The more you have, the happier you are.
- _____ 17. Money can do nothing for our life.
- _____ 18. Andrew Oswald is a psychologist.
- _____ 19. It's the things that money can buy make you happy rather than money itself.
- _____ 20. Having some money does have an impact on our level of happiness, but it's not all we need.

Unit Two

Passage 1



Pre-Reading Questions

1. Do you know how to use chopsticks correctly?
2. How can we use chopsticks politely?

Chinese use chopsticks and Westerners use knives and forks for main dishes. Chinese people were taught to use chopsticks long before spoons and forks were invented in Europe. Chopsticks were strongly advocated by the great Chinese philosopher Confucius (551-479 BC). There are different styles of chopsticks. The Chinese variety is blunt on the eating end. The most common chopsticks are made of wood or bamboo but there are chopsticks made from ivory, silver, plastic and even jade as well. For daily use, wood, bamboo, or ivory is best. Here are the details of using chopsticks.

There are two important things to remember for effective use of chopsticks. One is that the two lower ends must be even, that is, one must not protrude over the other. The other condition is that the two chopsticks must be in the same plane.

Place the first (bottom) chopstick in the base of the thumb and index finger and rest its lower end below on the ring finger. This chopstick remains fixed. Then, hold the other (top) chopstick between the tips of the index and middle fingers, steady its upper half against the base of the index finger, and use the tips of the thumb to keep it in place. Finally, to pick up food, move the upper chopstick with index and middle fingers. With a little practice, you will be able to use chopsticks with ease.

However, when you use chopsticks, you should know much about chopstick

etiquette. Firstly, never wave the chopsticks over food when having a meal because it is considered poor manners. Secondly, never poke food with the tips of the chopsticks. Thirdly, if you need to rest your chopsticks, leave them by the side of your bowl or plate. Finally, do not suck on the tip of the chopsticks.



Proper Name

Confucius [kən'fju:fiəs] 孔子



New Words and Expressions

philosopher [fɪ'lɒsəfə] *n.*

person who has developed a particular set of philosophical theories and beliefs 哲学家,思想家

variety [və'raɪəti] *n.*

a member of a class of things that differ from others in the same general group 同类中的分类事物

blunt [blʌnt] *adj.*

without a sharp edge or a point 不锋利的,不尖的,钝的

effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *adj.*

producing the intended result 有效的,产生预期效果的

even [i:vən] *adj.*

level; smooth; flat 平的,平滑的,平坦的

protrude [prə'tru:d] *v.*

jut or stick out from a surface 伸出,突出

plane [pleɪn] *n.*

any flat or level surface 平面

thumb [θʌm] *n.*

short thick finger set apart from the other four 拇指

index finger

食指

with ease

容易地,无困难地

etiquette [i'tɪkət] *n.*

formal rules of correct and polite behavior in society or among members of a profession 礼节,礼仪

poke [pəʊk] *v.*

push something sharply with a stick 捅,拨或戳

某物

suck [sʌk] v.

draw something into the mouth by using the lip
muscles 吮吸, 嘬, 啜

Questions 1-5

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

1. The eating end of Chinese chopsticks is _____.
A. sharp B. pointed C. blunt D. various
2. The two chopsticks must _____.
A. move at the same time B. keep in hand all the time
C. not be put on the table D. be in the same place
3. Which finger is not used when you pick up food with chopsticks? _____.
A. Thumb. B. Little finger. C. Ring finger. D. Index finger.
4. How should you do if you need to rest your chopsticks? _____.
A. Put them by the side of your bowl or plate.
B. Don't put them on the table.
C. Keep them in your hand.
D. Suck the tips of the chopsticks.
5. Which of the following is NOT true? _____.
A. The upper chopstick remains fixed.
B. The upper chopstick should be held between the tips of the index and middle fingers.
C. Use the tips of the thumb to keep the upper chopstick in place.
D. Move the upper chopstick with index and middle fingers to pick up food.

Questions 6-10

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in this passage?

Write

YES if the statement reflects the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this