



教育部职业教育与成人教育司推荐教材
五年制高等职业教育护理英语教学用书

English for International Nursing Reference Book

涉外护理英语教程

✿ 教师用书

5

总主编 华仲乐

主 编 华仲乐 王 蕾



高等教育出版社



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《涉外护理英语综合教程》

参考答案与译文说明

《涉外护理英语教程》教师用书是整个教程的组成部分,主要供使用本教程的教师参考。有关如何使用好《涉外护理英语综合教程》,编者提出以下几点建议和说明:

1. 教师在使用《涉外护理英语综合教程》时,可根据具体的需要对书的内容进行选择,包括主课文、扩展阅读和各项练习。(该教程的编写思路和特点等在学生用书的前言中有具体说明。)建议每周4~5学时学习《综合教程》一个单元的内容。
2. 教师用书中涉及《综合教程》的内容力求简约,避免繁琐。学生用书主课文中的难点和重要的背景知识在课文注释中已经涉及,考虑到学生的实际需要,不再在教师用书中过多展开;有关语法和词汇用法等语言点也不作不必要的叙述。由于这方面的内容在学生用书中主要通过练习的形式加以突出,所以教师用书以提供答案为主。
3. 学生用书课文理解(Text Comprehension)中的问题回答和思考,由于绝大多数问题的答案可直接在课文中找到,为节省篇幅,教师用书中予以省略;讨论性的问题则鼓励学生发表自己的看法。
4. 词汇练习(Vocabulary Exercises)中的填词和词组翻译是属于复习性的练习,学生应能较容易地完成;词义辨别由于涉及意义相近或在其他方面容易混淆的词汇,又由于这些词汇常常在不同的上下文有不同的含义,有一定难度,教师可向学生做一定的讲解。
5. 词汇练习中的词组动词和复习和实践(Review and Practice)中的常用表达法两项练习,目的是扩大学生对常用语、习惯用法的了解,引起学生在这方面的兴趣。教师应鼓励学生多掌握这样的词组和用法。
6. 语法与结构(Grammar and Structure)练习中的段落分析和完成或改写常用句型从段落结构和语法、句型两方面为切入点,帮助学生增加阅读的深度和运用的准确性。
7. 由于要求学生直接参与讨论,小组活动(Group Activities)应该会有相当难度;建议从实际出发,选择有条件做到的一些活动。
8. 扩展阅读是主课文的延续。在重点讲授和学习主课文的基础上,鼓励学生自主学习扩展阅读,做好相关的练习(多选题、填空题、问答题、是非题等)。扩展阅读中的主要语

言点和难点出现在英译汉的练习里,教师可在这方面给予学生必要的指导。汉译英则是词组、句型和语法的综合练习。

9. 构词知识是学习英语所不可缺少的。《综合教程》用逐个介绍的方法,让学生了解常用的词缀和构词方法。
 10. 为了方便教师对《综合教程》的使用,我们将全部的主课文和扩展阅读译成汉语,供使用者参考;译文但求准确,不求文字华美。
- 教师用书的内容仅供参考,有错误请批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 5 月

涉外护理英语综合教程

参考答案与译文

主编 华仲乐

Part I Keys

Unit One

Reading

Questions to Think Over and Answer

(Answers will not be provided for the questions as many of them can be found easily in the text. For questions concerning students' own opinions, encourage them to express their ideas freely in discussions.)

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the words given, changing forms where necessary.

1. doubled 2. exert 3. stripped 4. posted 5. harvest 6. shake

II. Complete the sentences, putting the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. if possible
2. Whatever you do
3. a critical need
4. in the form of fruits and vegetables

III. Get familiar with some common phrasal verbs.

(Encourage students to guess the meaning of a phrasal verb from the basic meaning of the verb or from the context; and use a dictionary to make sure if necessary.)

1. to rise into the air at the beginning of a flight
2. to have a day (or a period) off from work
3. to go away, esp. on a journey
4. to begin to become successful or popular
5. to copy the speech or manners of someone, esp. for fun

IV. Complete each sentence with the word that seems most suitable.

1. crush 2. wring 3. Soak 4. suck 5. shelter 6. shade

Grammar and Structure

I. Study the paragraph.

1. By making a short, but strong statement, including the use of *whatever*.
2. Your body loses about a quart of water a day through sweating and urinating. It is used as a comparison with what comes next.
3. The fact that you have to work to save yourself and that the heat is almost unbearable.
4. Losing too much water may bring death quickly.

II. Combine the following parts into complete sentences, following the models given.

1. It's easier to find shelter and water in forests than (it is) in the desert.
2. It's safer to sleep on a bed of shrub branches than (to sleep) on the ground.
3. If it's daytime and you have no other shelter, dig a ditch a foot or two deep.
4. If you take your shoes off at night, shake them out in the morning.

Further Reading

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B

II. Translate the following into English.

1. Food is no problem in the forest; many nuts are safe to eat.
2. Everyone can build a large vocabulary gradually, starting with the most commonly used words.
3. Take it easy; exerting yourself in such heat will soon drain away your energy.
4. When you find someone showing these symptoms, you must move fast (or: waste no time).
5. The amount of water to drink depends on how thirsty you are.

III. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the *italicized* parts.

1. 如能做到的话,在火的后方堆一堵木头墙,这样,热可以反射到你这边来。
2. 没有这张树枝床,地面会很快耗尽你身体的热量,这会是十分危险的。
3. 她们在洞中的火上烧水,强迫她喝下去,以温暖身体内部。
4. 山上天然食物的多少取决于你所在的高度,海拔不高的地方有时食物相当之多。

IV. Common Expressions Back

1. behind his back
2. have their backs to the wall
3. turn my back on
4. put our backs into
5. break your back

Word-Building Tips (1)

1. v. 2. n. 3. v. 4. a. 5. v. 6. n. 7. v. 8. a.

Unit Two

Reading

Vocabulary Exercises

I . Fill in the blanks with the words given, changing forms where necessary.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. disgusting | 2. miserable | 3. limit |
| 4. obey | 5. was wheeled | 6. populated |

II . Complete the sentences, putting the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. is headed by a nursing director
2. tell by his quick steps
3. catch on to
4. get along much better

III . Get familiar with some common phrasal verbs.

1. to depend on someone or something for support and encouragement, esp. at a difficult time
2. to tend to support a particular set of opinions, beliefs, etc.
3. to delay dealing with something
4. to do a job, go to a meeting, etc. instead of the person who usually does it
5. to be in a sitting position or get into a sitting position

IV . Complete each sentence with the word that seems most suitable.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. stretched | 2. extends | 3. burned |
| 4. bake | 5. hurt | 6. unnatural |

Grammar and Structure

I . Study the paragraph.

1. When the children of the tribe are considered to be becoming adults.
2. This is something they are used to, and they think this makes them look better.
3. Yes. Because they think it is strange (funny, wrong, etc.) that other people don't do it.

4. Ugly, because they have big, long front teeth.
5. Looking at the paragraph before this one, we know it is an example of how people usually see their own ways as “just human nature,” while considering other people’s ways strange and unnatural.

II. Rewrite the following sentences, following the models given.

1. Some people seem to have been born with certain habits.
2. These customs seem to have been there for many generations.
3. The patient was told by the doctor to avoid meat food as much as possible.
4. He has been taught by experience to be very careful under such situations.

Further Reading

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A

II. Translate the following into English.

1. My parents believe if we are educated, we will not be cut off from the outside world as they have been.
2. Many counties in western regions do not have hospitals; mine is a rare exception.
3. When children first saw an American, they were scared by his pale skin and blue eyes.
4. It is a big joke to think there are still many wild animals in the countryside.

III. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the *italicized* parts.

1. 当他回家时,甚至他的家人都认为他变成了可怕的说谎者,因为他们根本无法相信他讲的那些事,如里面有楼梯的大楼,从水龙头里流出的水,有出售许多从未听说过的东西的商店,等等。
2. 每一群小屋由树篱所包围,中间形成的一片场院,牛群就在里面过夜。
3. 在我能了解我想了解的关于巴奇格人民的许多情况之前,我必须学他们的语言。
4. 当后来证实,这是我的帮工和一些邻居敲击我的锅子、盘子等,以赶走在我帐篷外的一头豹时,我反倒松了一口气。

IV. Common Expressions Skin

1. skin and bone
2. get under your skin
3. skin-deep

4. thick-skinned
5. save his skin
6. jumped out of my skin

Word-Building Tips (2)

1. painting
2. meeting
3. endings
4. serving

Unit Three

Reading

Vocabulary Exercises

I . Fill in the blanks with the words given, changing forms where necessary.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. crouched | 2. is programmed | 3. descend |
| 4. grabbed | 5. inherited | 6. locate |

II . Complete the sentences, putting the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. comes into play
2. pass a series of tests
3. first and foremost
4. that are too high for the human ear

III . Get familiar with some common phrasal verbs.

1. to discuss, examine in detail
2. to experience something difficult or unpleasant
3. to do something you have planned or agreed to do
4. to attack someone physically or verbally
5. to try to get something that you have to compete for
6. to start working in a particular profession
7. to become unconscious after receiving an anesthetic

IV . Complete each sentence with the word that seems most suitable.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. playful | 2. graceful | 3. chased |
| 4. pounced | 5. hidden | 6. dim |

Grammar and Structure

I . Study the paragraph.

1. Through the use of first, then, when. . . .
2. Creeping up means moving quietly and slowly, often with the body close to the ground and in order to avoid being noticed.