



21世纪高等院校英语教材

涉外护理英语教程

(第一册)

任多玉 陈长英 主编

Nursing English for Medical Students

河南科学技术出版社



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PREFACE

前言

教育全球化进程的加快和各国之间交流、合作与竞争的加剧,使得高等护理教育正日渐向现代化、社会化、终身化和国际化的趋势发展。树立国际型人才观,加速中国高等护理教育走上国际标准化轨道,培养被国际认可的高级护理人才,已成为目前我国高等护理教育面临的挑战。

为使更多护理专业的学生有更强的参与国际竞争的能力,我们特组织长期从事医学英语教育的专家、护理教育专家、临床护理专家以及在国外工作过的资深护理工作者共同编写了《涉外护理英语教程》。本教材的编写和出版填补了河南省涉外护理英语教材的空白,在我国同类教材也为数不多。

《涉外护理英语教程》是一套护理专业知识的英语教材,共分为两册。本书为第一册,共20个单元,每个单元涵盖听、说、读、写、译五个方面。本教材内容设定为与高中英语和职业中等学校英语教学和程度相衔接,课文语言较为简单易懂,练习编写紧扣所学课文,翻译、写作训练从基本句型入手。此外,本书每个单元里的 Passage B 和 Passage C 为学习提高部分,教师或读者可以根据情况适当增加学习内容。本书涉及基础护理诸多方面,既有大量的基础医学护理知识,也有一定的临床医学护理知识,有利于读者有条理地掌握基本的护理表达用语,旨在帮助学生复习巩固已有语言知识,适当扩大医学词汇量,提高护理英语的运用能力,为参加国际护理资格证书考试打下良好的基础。该书在编写过程中力求知识性与趣味性融为一体,突出语言的实用性,使学习和使用相结合,达到学以致用,满足日后工作的需要。

本教材的编辑出版源于郑州大学护理学院牛扶幼院长的提议和支持;新乡医学院外语系的任多玉副教授为本书的编写设计、材料收集、编辑校对付出了大量的劳动;郑州大学第一附属医院护理部的陈长英主任护师以及编委会成员都为本书的编写做了大量的工作。所以说,这套教材是集体智慧的结晶。

由于编写《涉外护理英语教程》是一项新的尝试,可供参考的资料不多,加上我们自身的水平有限,因此本书无论在内容选择还是编排形式上都可能存在欠缺和不足,殷切希望使用本教材的广大师生和读者提出宝贵意见,以利我们以后的改进。

编者

2006年7月

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Unit One

Part 1 Listening Comprehension

Directions: Questions 1 to 4 are based on the passage you have just heard. Please read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which one is the best answer.

1. Cognitive impairment means _____.
A. a loss of thinking ability
B. a gain of thinking ability
C. a loss of reflecting ability
D. a gain of reflecting ability
2. Which of the following is right according to the passage?
A. Women who drank less than fifteen grams of alcohol per day had about a twelve percent lower risk than those who drank none at all.
B. Women who drank less than fifteen grams of alcohol per day had about a twenty percent lower risk than those who drank none at all.
C. Women who drank less than fifteen grams of alcohol per day had about a twenty percent higher risk than those who drank none at all.
D. Women who drank less than fifteen grams of alcohol per day had about a twelve percent higher risk than those who drank none at all.
3. Moderate amounts of alcohol may reduce the risk of _____.
A. lung cancer B. liver cancer C. heart disease D. appendicitis
4. Which is not the result of drinking too much alcohol?
A. Cause liver disease.
B. Harm the brain.
C. Increase the risk of some kinds of cancer.
D. Stroke.

Part 2 Dialogue

Clerk: Good morning. This is Doctor Johnson's office. What can I do for you?

值班护士:早上好,这里是约翰逊大夫办公室。有什么需要帮忙的吗?

Mrs. Reed: Yes, this is Mrs. Reed. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor this week.



Unit One

雷德太太:是的,我是雷德太太。我想本周预约看病。

Clerk: Well, let's see. I'm afraid he is fully booked on Monday and Tuesday.

值班护士:好的。恐怕约翰逊大夫本周星期一和星期二都已经被预约满了。

Mrs. Reed: How about Thursday?

雷德太太:星期四怎么样?

Clerk: Sorry, but I have to say he is also occupied on Thursday. So, will Wednesday be OK for you, Mrs. Reed?

值班护士:抱歉,星期四也已经预约满了。雷德太太,星期三你方便吗?

Mrs. Reed: I have to work on Wednesday. By the way, is Dr. Johnson available on Saturday?

雷德太太:星期三我得上班。顺便问一下,约翰逊大夫星期六有空吗?

Clerk: I'm afraid the office is closed on weekends.

值班护士:我们周末不上班。

Mrs. Reed: Well, what about Friday?

雷德太太:那么,星期五如何?

Clerk: Friday. Let me have a check. Oh, great. Dr. Johnson will be available on Friday afternoon this week.

值班护士:星期五。让我查一下。太好了,约翰逊大夫本周星期五下午有空。

Mrs. Reed: That's fine. Thank you, I'll come then.

雷德太太:很好。谢谢你。到时我会来的。

Related Expressions

1. What can I do for you? 需要我帮忙吗?
2. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor this week. 我想本周约见大夫。
3. I'm afraid he is fully booked on Monday and Tuesday. 恐怕他周一、周二已经预定满了。
4. Is Dr. Johnson available on Saturday? 约翰逊大夫周六有空吗?
5. I wonder if I could come to see Dr. Johnson this afternoon. 今天下午我能来找约翰逊大夫看病吗?
6. I'm afraid Dr. Johnson is occupied this afternoon. 恐怕约翰逊今天下午没有空。
7. Just a moment, please. I will check the appointment book. 稍等片刻,我得查一下预约簿。
8. Let's make it 10:00 next Monday morning. 我们就定在下周星期一上午10点吧。
9. I'm afraid we'll have to reschedule the consultation. 恐怕我们得重新安排这次会诊。



时间。

10. I'm sorry I'll have to cancel the appointment I made with Dr. Johnson this morning. 非常抱歉,我不得不取消今天上午与约翰逊大夫的预约。

Part 3 Readings

Passage A

Florence Nightingale

Katrina Argyle

Before Nursing

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 and was named after the city of her birth, Florence, Italy. She was the second daughter of wealthy parents from England. Florence and her sister, Parthenope, were educated by their father, William Nightingale, and private teachers. She excelled in her studies, especially math. She loved to read books from her father's library and she also loved to write. Florence was always scribbling notes, writing letters or writing in her diary.



Florence was a wealthy woman in the early 1800's. During this period, her "class" of women were expected to get married, have children and throw parties for the other wealthy families of England. Florence was not happy with the way her life was supposed to be, and she knew she could make a difference in the lives of people, if she could serve.

Nursing

In 1844, Florence decided to go into the nursing profession. This decision greatly upset her family. Her parents refused to let Florence become a nurse. Nurses in England had a reputation for being drunken, untrained and uneducated. Nurses were people who cooked for the sick and sometimes bathed them. Hospitals were dirty, smelly, overcrowded places that were full of diseases. The only people in the hospitals were poor people who could not afford a private doctor. Florence was heartbroken when she was told she could not become a nurse. She fell into depression. Her parents finally approved, and Florence began caring for the sick. She



started by visiting them, bringing them clean clothes, good food and medicine. Her focus was on the patients' health. She realized that once the patients were clean and genuinely cared for, their health improved.

Florence learned basic nursing skills while volunteering in hospitals around Germany and France. After receiving formal training in Alexandria, Egypt, she became the head nurse at a hospital in London. She made sure that the conditions of the hospitals were very clean. Everything was washed. This helped to keep disease from spreading and the patient's health improved faster.

The Crimean War (1853—1856)

Sidney Herbert, who sent British soldiers to fight against Russia in the Crimean War, had heard of Florence Nightingale and admired her work. More wounded soldiers were dying from disease and infections they acquired in the field hospitals, than died from the wounds of battle. Sidney sent for Florence and her nurses to help. Florence came at once with a team of trained nurses. When they arrived, they had very little to work with. There was no access to water and no medical equipment. Florence organized a kitchen and a laundry and worked very hard to improve the terrible conditions. She worked up to 20 hours a day. At night she would carry a lantern to the bedsides of the wounded to check on them. The soldiers began to call Florence, "The Lady with the Lamp". The wounded would often kiss her shadow as it would pass over their beds. Thousands of soldiers were saved because of the work of Florence and her nurses.

Later in Life

* In 1856, after the war, Florence returned to London a national heroine.

* In 1859, Florence wrote two books that were published. *Notes on Nursing* and *Notes on Hospitals*.

* In 1860, she opened the Nightingale Training School. Every time a "Nightingale" nurse was sent to a far away nursing job, Florence would have a bouquet of flowers waiting her arrival. "Nightingales" were in great demand and came highly recommended.

* In 1861, she advised the United States Secretary of War on setting up army hospitals for the northern soldiers, wounded in the Civil War.

* In 1872, the International Committee of the Red Cross' founder, Henry Dunant, testified that his ideas were influenced by the work of Florence Nightingale in



the Crimean War.

* In 1907, at the age of 87, Britain's King Edward VII bestowed the Order of Merit on Florence Nightingale. She was the first woman to receive this award which honors civilians for their services to Britain.

* August 13, 1910, Florence Nightingale died in her sleep.

Florence Nightingale will always be remembered for her endless work to help the poor and especially the sick. She could have lived an aristocratic lifestyle with no worries, but she chose a different path. She saw a need for someone who cared, and did everything in her power to make a change. Florence is the mother of modern nursing and was the driving force that reformed military medicine.

New Words and Expressions

scribble /'skribl/ *v.*

to write hurriedly without heed to legibility or style 乱写

reputation /,repju(:)'teifən/ *n.*

the general estimation in which a person is held by the public 名声

genuinely /'dʒenjuɪnli/ *adv.*

真诚地, 诚实地

laundry /'ləʊndri/ *n.*

a room or an area, as in a house, for doing the wash 洗衣房

lantern /'læntən/ *n.*

an often portable case with transparent or translucent sides for holding and protecting a light 提灯

lamp /læmp/ *n.*

a device that generates light, heat, or therapeutic radiation 灯

heroine /'herəuin/ *n.*

a woman noted for courage and daring action 女英雄

bouquet /'bu(:)kei, bu'kei/ *n.*

a cluster of flowers; a nosegay 花束

testify /'testifai/ *v.*

to make a declaration of truth or fact under oath 作证

bestow /bi'stəu/ *vt.*

to present as a gift or an honor; confer 作为礼物或荣誉赠与; 授予

order of merit

一等功勋章

aristocratic /,æristə'krætik/ *adj*

贵族的, 贵族化的, 贵族政治的



Notes

The Crimean War (克里米亚战争): 1853 ~ 1856 年间在欧洲爆发的一场战争, 英、法与俄国争夺近东霸权所导致的俄国与英国、法国、土耳其、撒丁王国之间的战争。这次战争主要是在俄国的克里木半岛进行, 故名。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following according to the text.

1. Florence Nightingale was the _____ daughter in her family.
A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
2. The following statements are true except _____.
A. Florence Nightingale was very good at math only
B. Florence Nightingale loved to read books
C. Florence Nightingale had a wealthy family
D. Florence Nightingale also loved to write
3. Florence's decision to go into the nursing profession made her family very upset because _____.
A. she was too young to be a nurse
B. she was expected to be a doctor
C. nursing was not a desirable profession
D. she would soon get married
4. The following statements are true except _____.
A. the people in the hospital were poor
B. hospitals were usually very dirty
C. hospitals were crowded with people because they didn't like private doctors
D. people in the hospital couldn't have clean clothes and good food
5. During the Crimean War, _____.
A. more soldiers died from wounds than infections
B. Florence came to help the wounded soldiers with some good equipment
C. Florence used to carry a lantern because she was afraid the darkness
D. through Florence's efforts, thousands of lives were saved