

★★★中等职业学校学生综合素质教育系列教材



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涉外护理英语

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I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.

I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

—— *The Florence Nightingale Pledge*

“余谨于上帝及公众前宣誓，愿吾一生纯洁忠诚服务，勿为有损无益之事，勿取服或故用有害之药。

当尽予力以增高吾职业之程度，凡服务时所知所闻之个人私事及一切家务均当谨守秘密，予将以忠诚勉助医生行事，并专心致志以注意授予护理者之幸福。”

——弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔的誓约

Preface (前言)

“涉外护理英语”是中等卫生职业学校护理专业的一门重要专业课程,也是一门新兴的、实用的课程。《涉外护理英语教学大纲》指出:“本课程的任务是使学生具有较强的英语实践能力,掌握常用的医学专业英语词汇和护理专业术语,熟悉英语国家的文化和护理理念,为学生从事国际护理工作奠定坚实的基础,最终满足涉外护理工作中的专业交际需求。”

国际化医疗市场的出现,促进了护士的国际性流动,对护士资格国际化提出了挑战,也必然对我国护理人才的培养提出新的要求。加强护理人员涉外英语教学,提高护理人员的英语口语及英语应用能力,是我国护理院校面临的新课题。

本教材编写的指导思想是以交际功能为最终目标,以语言技能训练为基本方法,着力体现素质教育和能力本位的教育教学理念,注重学以致用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下:

1. 以话题为纲领,以综合英语为基础

本教材以护理专业的实际应用能力为核心,以参加国外护士认证资格考试为导向,将国内外护理专业的工作模式和英语语言教学有机地结合起来,根据医院各科室的护理岗位与工作程序划分单元模块,以生动有趣的情境案例为引导,从护理实践的角度出发,使护士与护理对象能有效地进行沟通。在编排上从护理实践出发,按照护理服务流程和工作场景共设置16个教学单元,每个教学单元包括场景会话、趣味阅读、写作训练及专业词汇四个模块。各单元之间形成专业和语言的递增梯度。学生也可以有意识地与护理专业教材相结合,形成整体护理英语的学习思维。

2. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本教材话题重视护理程序的引导,场景会话涵盖了门诊接待、挂号、查体、填写入院表、办理出院手续等就医流程,以及在急诊室、诊疗室、药房、注射室、住院部、病房等工作场景中,护理人员所必须掌握的英语会话技能。趣味阅读部分的选材内容参考了中职基础英语和高中英语教材,并结合中职生的特点,选取了一些热门话题,包括健康与体育、健康与饮食、住房、未来家庭、未来城市、互联网、污染、节约时间、美国人的日常饮食、名人简介、国家介绍、医院环境等16篇经典美文。前者注重实践性与实用性,后者注重知识性与趣味性。

3. 难易适中,易学好用

本教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的 600 个英语单词。“场景会话”模块涉及医院工作常用专业词汇,“趣味阅读”模块的生词量控制在 10% 左右。“写作”模块点面结合,既简述了英语应用文的基本内容和格式,又提供了样例展示,实用性强。各部分内容难易适中,易学好用。

本教材可作为中等职业学校护理专业英语教材,也可以作为在职护理人员涉外护理英语培训教材。

限于编者水平,书中疏漏和不足之处在所难免,敬请斧正,是为至幸。

编 者

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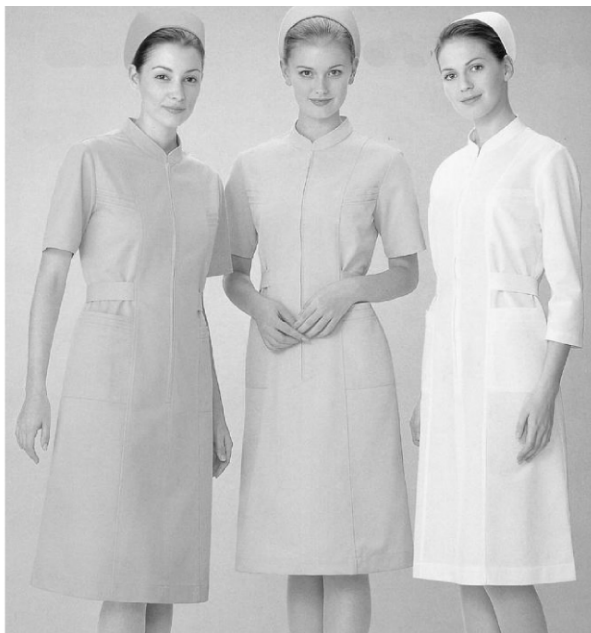
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Unit 1 Being a Would-be Nurse



Part 1 Dialogue

(Li Mei, a student nurse from Zhangye Health School, is starting her nursing practice at the No. 2 People's Hospital of Zhangye. She feels both excited and nervous. The head nurse, Ms. Wang, is going to give the student nurses a tour of the hospital.)

H=Head Nurse(护士长) S=Student Nurses(实习护士)

H: Good morning, girls. Welcome to our hospital. I'm Wang Ling, the head nurse of the Nursing Department. As the saying goes, start the way you hope to finish, so I hope you would have a good start here. 早上好,同学们! 欢迎到我们医院来。我叫王玲,是护理部的护士长。俗话说:善始善终。我希望你们在这里有个好的开端。

S: Thank you, Ms. Wang. 谢谢您,王老师!

H: Girls, I'd like to show you around first. So you'll get familiar with our hospital. Follow me,

please. 同学们,首先我将带领你们熟悉一下医院环境,请跟我来。

S: Is it a general hospital or specialized hospital? 这是一个综合医院还是专科医院?

H: Ours is a general hospital. Do you know what departments there are in a general hospital?
我们医院是综合医院。你们知道综合医院都有哪些部门吗?

S: Medical department, surgical department, pediatric department, obstetric department, gynecological department, neurological department, etc. 内科、外科、儿科、产科、妇科、神经科等。

H: Very good. The hospital mainly consists of two major departments, the out-patient department (OPD) and in-patient department. Could you tell me something about them?
非常好。医院主要由两大部门组成,即:门诊部和住院部。你们能说说这两大部门吗?

S: OK. In the out-patient department, there are medical treatment departments, emergency department, injection room, etc. And in the in-patient department there are many wards.
好。在门诊部,有内科治疗室、急诊室、注射室等;在住院部,有许多病房。

H: Yes. Wards may be classified into various kinds, such as medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, pediatric wards, etc. Each ward has about 40 hospital beds. 对。病房可以分为不同类型,如:内科病房、外科病房、产科病房、儿科病房等。每种病房大约有 40 张病床。

S: Ms. Wang, could you tell us how many medical staff there are in your hospital? 王老师,您能告诉我们你们医院有多少医护人员吗?

H: Altogether 1,200. They're doctors, nurses and other medical workers. Doctors, according to their specialties, are called physicians, surgeons, ophthalmologists, dentists, ENT-doctors, etc. Other medical staff include physiotherapist, radiologists, laboratory technicians, dieticians, pharmacists, etc. 总共 1200 人。他们是医生、护士和其他医务工作者。医生,根据他们的专业,分别被称为内科医生、外科医生、眼科专家、牙医、耳鼻喉科医生等。其他医务人员包括理疗师、放射科医生、实验室技术员、营养师、药剂师等。

S: The medical staffs provide their own services for the patients. 医务人员都为病人服务。

H: Right. Take doctors and nurses as an example, doctors treat diseases, while nurses look after patients. Hospital patients may see their doctors only for a few minutes each day. But they see nurses much more, because nurses provide most of the care. 你们讲得很对。就以医生和护士为例,医生治疗疾病,而护士照顾病人。医院的患者可能每天见医生就几分钟,但见护士的时间更多。因为护士给患者大部分的护理。

S: How important the nurse is to the patients! 护士对病人来说是多么重要啊!

H: Certainly. Try to be the bright sunshine to lighten patients' time here. Now we are standing in the out-patient department building. Let's start from the first floor. 当然。我们尽量用温暖的话语、灿烂的笑容给病人以家的温馨和亲人般的关怀,以减轻他们在医院治病期间的痛苦。现在我们正站在门诊大楼,让我们先从一楼大厅看。



Related Words and Expressions

pediatric	[pi:di'ætrik]	adj. 小儿科的
obstetric	[əb'stetric]	adj. 产科的;生产的,分娩的
gynecological	[gainikə'lɒdʒikəl]	adj. 妇科的;妇产科医学的
maternity	[mə'tə:niti]	n. 母性;妇产; 妇产科医院 adj. 产科的
physician	[fi'ziʃən]	n. 医师;内科医师
surgeon	['sə:dʒən]	n. 外科医生
ophthalmologist	[ɒfθəl'mɒlədʒist]	n. 眼科医师
radiologist	[reidi'ɒlədʒist]	n. 放射线研究者, 放射科医生
laboratory	[lə'bɒrətəri]	n. 实验室, 研究室
dietician	[daie'tiʃən]	n. 营养学家;膳食学家(等于 dietitian)
pharmacist	['fɑ:məsist]	n. 药剂师



Related Phrases

student nurse	实习护士
head nurse	护士长
the Nursing Department	护理部
the No. 2 People's Hospital of Zhangye	张掖市第二人民医院
excited and nervous	激动而又紧张
show somebody around	领某人参观
get familiar with	熟悉;精通
general hospital	综合医院
specialized hospital	专科医院
consist of	由……构成
be classified into	被分类为
such as	比如;诸如
medical staff	医务人员
according to	根据……
take ... as an example	以……为例



Related Sentence Patterns

1. Good morning. / Good afternoon. 早上好! /下午好!
2. Welcome to our hospital. 欢迎到我们医院来!
3. As the saying goes, start the way you hope to finish. 俗话说:善始善终。
4. I hope you would have a good start here. 我希望你们在这里有个好的开始。
5. Follow me, please. 请跟我来。
6. Is it a general hospital or specialized hospital? 这是一个综合医院还是专科医院?
7. Ours is a general hospital. 我们医院是综合医院。
8. Do you know what departments there are in a general hospital? 你们知道综合医院都有哪些部门吗?
9. Each ward has about 40 hospital beds. 每种病房大约有 40 张病床。
10. Could you tell us how many medical staff there are in your hospital? 您能告诉我们你们医院有多少医护人员吗?
11. Doctors treat diseases, while nurses look after patients. 医生治疗疾病, 而护士照顾病人。
12. How important the nurse is to the patients! 护士对病人来说是多么重要啊!

Questions

1. Who is the head nurse?
2. Where are the student nurses from?
3. How many hospital beds are there in each ward?
4. How many medical staff are there in Ms. Wang's hospital?
5. How to be a would-be nurse?

Part 2 Reading for Interest

Greeting around the World



Different countries have different ways of greetings. But all greetings show friendship and respect. We know that Japanese usually greet each other with a bow. But in Thailand, people put their hands together with a head bow. In Latin countries, women often greet each other with an embrace, putting their cheeks together while exchanging greetings. In France, the way to greet friends is a kiss on both cheeks. But possibly the most unusual way to greet a friend is the one used by Eskimos in Alaska — an enthusiastic rubbing of noses!

However, the handshake is becoming the most popular greeting around the world. In European countries, the handshake is so popular that is used almost every time people get together. They take each other's gently and just move them for a few time — sometimes several times a day with the same person. However, they don't move their hands as much as in other parts of the world. In Arabic countries, men usually don't release the handshake until many greetings have been exchanged. In the United States, the handshake is used when meeting people for the first time or when greeting people on important occasions. The American handshake is usually a very strong one. Some people even think it's too strong. Also, Americans move their hands up and down (shake them!) more than Europeans do. But whatever greeting is used — a handshake, a bow, or an embrace — we can all recognize and understand a gesture of friendship.

Notes

1. In Latin countries, women often greet each other with an embrace, putting their cheeks together while exchanging greetings. 在拉丁国家,妇女们问候对方时要拥抱,并且脸颊相互贴在一起。

句中的现在分词“putting their cheeks together while exchanging greetings”作伴随状语,“while exchanging greetings”相当于时间状语从句“while they are exchanging greetings”。

2. But possibly the most unusual way to greet a friend is the one used by Eskimos in Alaska — an enthusiastic rubbing of noses! 但最与众不同的问候方式可能要算住在阿拉斯加州的爱斯基摩人所用的方式——热情地摩擦鼻子。

句中“used by”为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰“one”。

3. In the United States, the handshake is used when meeting people for the first time or when greeting people on important occasions. 在美国,人们初次见面或在重要场合要握手。
4. But whatever greeting is used — a handshake, a bow, or an embrace — we can all recognize and understand a gesture of friendship. 但不管用什么方式问候——握手、鞠躬或者拥抱,我们都认为是友好的表示。

Comprehension Exercises

Choose the one that best completes each of the following statements according to the text.

1. Greetings are showing _____.
A. friendship B. respect C. both A and B
2. The most popular way of greeting is _____.
A. kiss B. handshake C. embrace
3. The most unusual way of greeting is _____.
A. rubbing noses B. handshake C. embrace
4. The Europeans take each other's hands _____.
A. gently B. strongly C. for a long time
5. In Latin countries, women greet to each with _____.
A. a bow B. handshake C. an embrace

Part 3 Writing Practice

Congratulation

贺卡(Congratulation)包括称呼(Greeting or Salutation)、贺词(Body)、签名(Signature)三部分。

称呼 指祝贺人对受贺人的称呼, 如: To my dearest father, To my dear dad, To my dearest teacher 等, 也可以在前面不加 to, 如: Mr. and Mrs. Read, My good friend。

贺词 一般写些固定的贺词用语。如:

Happy Birthday!

Happy Mothers' Day !

Happy New Year to You!

Happy Teachers' Day!

With best wishes for a Happy New Year!

签名 祝贺人的姓名写在贺卡的右下方, 在姓名前加 from, 如: from your student, from Mrs. Smith 等, 也可以不加。

Sample 1

To Mr. Smith

With Best Wishes for

**Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year**

From Wu Zhen

Sample 2

To Sir with love

We all like having you as our friend. Thank you very much for teaching us so well.

Happy Teachers' Day !

From all your students

Useful Expressions

May the joy and warmth of Christmas fill your home with happiness.

愿圣诞的欢乐和温馨,带给您和家人无边的幸福!

May peace and love be your gift at Christmas and always!

献上祥和与爱心,在圣诞以至永远!

Wishing you the peace, joy and happiness of Christmas!

祝圣诞安宁、欢乐、幸福!

Rich blessings for health and longevity is my special wish for you in the coming year.

祝您在新的一年里健康长寿!

With best wishes for you!

向您致以良好的祝福!

I want to wish you longevity and health!

愿您健康长寿!

I wish you longevity and health.

愿您福寿安康!

Wishing you a long life.

愿您长命百岁!

Wishing a happy, long and healthy life!

多福多寿!

Exercises

1. 假如明天是“三八”妇女节,儿子 Frank 准备给妈妈送一张贺卡,以示祝贺。请你帮他写张贺卡。

2. 根据对话内容填写贺卡:

Rose: Hi, Ann! Where are you going?

Ann: Hi, Rose! I am going shopping. I want to buy a present for Mr. Wu. The day after tomorrow is Teachers' Day. How about you? Are you going to make a Teachers' Day card?

Rose: No, I'm not. I made one yesterday evening and I will give it to Mr. Wu the day after tomorrow.

To _____	
Happy _____!	
Good _____!	
Best _____!	
	From _____

Study Tips

Hospitals (医院名称)

General hospital	综合医院
Children's hospital	儿童医院
Ophthalmic(eye) hospital	眼科医院
Teaching hospital	教学医院
Convalescent hospital	康复医院
Mental hospital	精神病院
Lock hospital	性病医院
Sanatorium	疗养院
Geriatric hospital	老年病医院
Rehabilitation center	康复中心
Infectious hospital	传染病医院
Tumor hospital	肿瘤医院
Training hospital	实习医院
Stomatological hospital	口腔医院
Hospital of TCM	中医院
Women and children health care institution	妇幼保健所
Affiliated hospital	附属医院
Dispensary	卫生所
Clinic	门诊部
District hospital	区医院
Community health center	街道医院
Epidemiologic and sanitary station	防疫站

A healthy mind is in a healthy body.

健康的思想寓于健康的身体之中。