

涉外护理专业英语系列

英语阅读教程 (第一册)

刘国全 主编

English Reading Course (Book One)

 復旦大學出版社
www.fudanpress.com.cn

涉外护理专业英语系列

英语阅读教程
(第一册)

主 编 刘国全

復旦大學出版社

总主编 毕向群
策 划 路喜存

涉外护理专业英语系列

英语阅读教程 (第一册)

主 编 刘国全
副主编 蔡竹珍
编 者(以姓氏笔画为序)

于芳芳 (许昌市卫生学校)
王雪梅 (大连铁路卫生学校)
刘国全 (郑州市卫生学校)
刘 伟 (周口卫生学校)
刘 军 (信阳职业技术学院)
刘 鑾 (黑龙江省卫生学校)
江 歌 (郑州铁路职业技术学院)
许炎锋 (郑州市卫生学校)
沙吉庆 (山东医学高等专科学校)
吴 丹 (长春医学高等专科学校)
张献红 (焦作师范高等专科学校)
武雪霜 (郑州铁路职业技术学院)
杨 梅 (铁岭市卫生学校)
张雪梅 (抚顺市卫生学校)
郑 铮 (四川大学外语系)
梁 玮 (甘肃省卫生学校)
蔡竹珍 (郑州市卫生学校)
魏绪同 (山东平阴卫校)

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
2008年6月6日

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,各单元由两篇文章、生词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中常见题型以及其他英语阅读考试常见题型,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4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也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、阙漏及不足之处在所难免,敬请斧正,是以至幸。

刘国全
2008年8月

CONTENTS

Unit One	1
Passage 1	1
Passage 2	3
Unit Two	6
Passage 1	6
Passage 2	8
Unit Three	12
Passage 1	12
Passage 2	15
Unit Four	18
Passage 1	18
Passage 2	20
Unit Five	24
Passage 1	24
Passage 2	26
Unit Six	30
Passage 1	30
Passage 2	33
Unit Seven	36
Passage 1	36
Passage 2	38

Unit Eight	41
Passage 1	41
Passage 2	43
Unit Nine	47
Passage 1	47
Passage 2	50
Unit Ten	54
Passage 1	54
Passage 2	56
Unit Eleven	60
Passage 1	60
Passage 2	63
Unit Twelve	66
Passage 1	66
Passage 2	68
Unit Thirteen	71
Passage 1	71
Passage 2	73
Unit Fourteen	76
Passage 1	76
Passage 2	79
Unit Fifteen	82
Passage 1	82
Passage 2	85
Unit Sixteen	89
Passage 1	89
Passage 2	92
Vocabulary	96
Reference	107

Unit One

Passage 1



Pre-Reading Questions

1. What do you know about Franklin?
2. Do you think the way he knew about things is good?

When Ben Franklin was only a boy, he always wanted to know about things. He was always asking his father and brothers “What?” “How?” or “Why?”.

They couldn’t always tell him what he wanted to know.

When they couldn’t tell him, Ben tried to find out by himself.

Many times Ben found out things that no one knew before. The other boys would say, “That’s Ben Franklin! He’s always finding out something new!”

Ben lived close to the water. He liked to go there to see the boats. He saw how the wind blew them across the water.

One day Ben said to himself, “Why can’t the wind help me float across the water? I’m going to try.” Ben got a big kite. He took hold of the kite string and ran with it. The wind took the kite up into the air. Then Ben jumped into the water and began to float across the water! His kite took him to the other side, and he had not worked at all.

One boy shouted, “Look at Ben floating across the water! His kite takes him to the other side without any work!”

“Yes,” said another, “He’s always finding new ways to things.”



New Words and Expressions

blow [bləʊ] <i>v.</i>	when the wind blows, it is moving. 刮动, 吹动
float [fləʊt] <i>v.</i>	to move slowly on water 浮动, 漂流
string [striŋ] <i>n.</i>	material made of several threads twisted together 线, 细绳
without [wɪˈðaʊt] <i>prep.</i>	not having 没有

Questions 1-5

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

- When Ben was only a child, he _____.
 - liked to fly a kite by himself
 - always asked easy questions
 - always liked to play with water
 - always liked to find out how things worked
- His father and brothers _____.
 - couldn't answer all his questions
 - could answer all his questions
 - tried hard to find out something new for him
 - were too busy to answer his questions
- How did Ben Franklin float across the water? _____.
 - The other boy took him across it
 - The water carried him across it
 - The flying kite took him across it
 - A boat took him across it
- Ben found out many things that _____.
 - children didn't know
 - his father and brothers knew
 - people didn't know
 - most people knew

5. In the passage, the sentence “and he had not worked at all” means _____.
- A. he worked hard to cross the water
 - B. he didn't go to work that day
 - C. he didn't cross the water
 - D. he crossed the water in an easy way

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. Ben Franklin is a famous actor.
- _____ 7. Ben tried to get answers from his parents.
- _____ 8. Ben liked asking questions.
- _____ 9. Ben floated across the water by holding the kite string.
- _____ 10. Ben's friends liked him very much.

Passage 2



Pre-Reading Questions

1. What do you think is the first great invention?
2. What changed the kind of clothes people wear?

There have been many great inventions that changed the way we lived. The first great invention was the one that is still very important today — the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances. For thousands of years after that there were few inventions that had much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800s the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People did not have to explore much further. They began to work in order to make

life better. By the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Some of them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all became a big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions — The helicopter in 1909, movies with sound in 1926, then the computer in 1928. This was also a time when a new material was made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wore. The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases. They worked very well. They made people healthier and let them live longer. By the 1960s most people expected to live to be at least 60, and now they can live to be as old as 80 or even more.



New Words and Expressions

invention [ɪn'veɪʃn] <i>n.</i>	a thing that has been invented 发明,发明物
distance [ˈdɪstəns] <i>n.</i>	the space between two places 距离
helicopter [ˈhelɪkɒptə] <i>n.</i>	an aircraft without wings 直升机
nylon [ˈnaɪlɒn] <i>n.</i>	a very strong artificial material, used for making clothes, rope, etc. 尼龙
get over	to deal with or gain control of something 解决; 控制

Questions 11-15

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

11. Wheel is an important invention because _____.
- A. it is easier to make
 - B. it makes it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances
 - C. it is cheaper to buy
 - D. everyone in the world can make wheel easily
12. In the early 1800s the world started to change because _____.
- A. people didn't like to find out more land any more
 - B. people couldn't find anything in the world
 - C. people find other things to do instead of looking for new land

- D. people had nearly found all the land on the earth
13. Inventions such as the camera, the electric light and the radios were _____.
- A. invented in the 18th century B. all invented in Britain
C. invented to make life better D. useless today
14. Which of the following was invented in the 20th century? _____
- A. The wheel B. The camera
C. The helicopter D. The radio
15. _____ made people healthier and let them live longer.
- A. The helicopter B. The movies
C. Nylon D. The new ways to get over diseases

Questions 16-20

Answer the following questions with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

16. What is the first great invention that is still very important?

17. When was computer first invented?

18. What changed the kind of clothes people wear?

19. What kind of invention can fly and land without an airport?

20. How long can the people now live to be?

Unit Two

Passage 1



Pre-Reading Questions

1. Do you know what an interview is?
2. How to make a successful job interview?

Jane was going to have an interview with an insurance company for the position of a secretary. She'd been thinking about how to make a good impression on the employer. She was able to become a qualified secretary. In other words, she typed well and fast. She is careful and responsible for her work. Besides it, she had a good telephone voice. But of course, appearance was also important. She had to look like a professional. She needed something that would look smart in the office.

So she went to a clothing shop. She told a salesman that she preferred the dark clothes to the bright color ones. The salesman, who was friendly and helpful, chose a gray dress for her. Now she stood in front of the mirror, looking at herself. She was pleased with the dress. And she was pleased with herself, too. The salesman said, "It's a good fit." Jane turned around to take another look. By now she had made up her mind to buy it.

Walking out of the shop happily, Jane wanted to go straight for her interview. Suddenly, Jane stopped and looked rather anxious, because she had left the address and telephone number of the company at home! Now she even didn't know where to go.



New Words and Expressions

insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] *n.*

security, protection; promise to make compensation in case of loss 保险

position [pə'zɪʃən] *n.*

post, a job in an organization 职位

secretary ['sekɹətɹɪ] *n.*

a person who is a head of an administrative department of government 秘书

make an impression on

给……留下印象

qualified ['kwɒlɪfaɪd] *adj.*

meeting the proper standards and requirements and training for an office or position or task 合格的; 有资格的

responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] *adj.*

worthy of or requiring responsibility or trust; or held accountable 有责任的, 可靠的, 可依赖的, 负责的

appearance [ə'pɪərəns] *n.*

outward or visible aspect of a person or thing 外表

professional [prə'feʃənl] *n.*

a person engaged in one of the learned professions 专业人员

smart [smɑ:t] *adj.*

elegant and stylish 巧妙的, 聪明的, 漂亮的

anxious ['æŋkʃəs] *adj.*

mentally upset over possible misfortune or danger etc.; worried 忧虑的; 焦急的, 担心的

Questions 1-5

Answer the following questions.

1. Which position did Jane want to apply for in the insurance company?

2. What was Jane's attitude toward her job?

3. Did she buy the dress at last?

4. How was the salesman?

5. Why did Jane stop and look anxious outside the shop?

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. Jane worked as a secretary before.

_____ 7. Jane had a sweet voice.

_____ 8. Jane paid much attention to the interview.

_____ 9. Jane liked red clothes better than black ones.

_____ 10. Her money, together with the address and phone number was stolen.

Passage 2



Pre-Reading Questions

1. How much do you know about fast food?
2. Can you name some famous fast food chain store in your city?

As we all know, eating is important to us. But not every person thinks about what to eat. A lot of people eat things just for the sake of killing hunger, regardless of being healthy or not.

“Fast food is easy and saves me a lot of time,” says Susan, a white collar in New York. She is enjoying her lunch at KFC, “It’s quick and it is delicious. If they made healthy food, maybe I wouldn’t buy it.” She eats fast food whenever she is in a hurry.

On average, each American eats about three hamburgers and four bags of French

fries (potato chips) every week. That is 2,520 calories. A person needs about 2,000 calories for a whole day. Most Americans know that fast food may do harm to their body. But it seems that they can't give it up. In fact, more and more people are eating fast food, and fast food restaurants are part of American life. 96% of American school children know KFC or McDonald's. Because they love the French fries, it's no surprise that children are getting fatter. In America, 33% of them are overweight. That makes it hard for them to move around, go upstairs and even breathe. They will probably have health problems later in life. Of course it's not just the young people who are getting heavier. It's all Americans.



New Words and Expressions

sake [seɪk] <i>n.</i>	a reason for wanting something done 理由, 目的, 缘故
for the sake of	for the purpose of 由于……
regardless of	not to consider 不管, 不顾
average [ˈævərɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	a statistic describing the location of a distribution 平均, 水平, 平均数
white collar [ˈwaɪtˈkɒlə] <i>n.</i>	designating salaried professionals or clerical workers 白领阶层, 职员
calorie [ˈkæləri] <i>n.</i>	a measure used to show the amount of heat or energy 卡路里(食物的热量单位)
harm [hɑ:m] <i>n.</i>	the act of damaging something or someone 损害, 伤害; 危害
overweight [ˈəʊvəweɪt] <i>n.</i>	the property of excessive fatness 超重
phenomenon [fɪˈnɒmɪnən] <i>n.</i>	any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning 现象