

涉外护理专业英语系列



# 英语阅读教程 (第二册)

刘国全 主编

English Reading Course  
( Book Two )

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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 (第二册)

主 编 刘国全  
副主编 许炎锋  
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 鎏 (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 (山东平阴卫生学校)

# 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、遗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

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# Unit One

## Passage 1



### *Pre-Reading Questions*

1. What is a blind date?
2. When did World War II break out?

In 1945, there was a young boy of 14 in a concentration camp. He was tall, thin but had a bright smile. One day, a young girl came by the other side of the fence. She noticed the boy and asked him if he spoke Polish, and he said yes. He looked hungry. She then reached in her pocket and gave him an apple. He thanked her and she went away. The next day, she came again, bringing him another apple. Each day, she walked by the outside of the fence, hoping to see him, and happily handed him an apple and talked with him.

One day he told her not to come by any more. He told her he would be shipped to another concentration camp. As he walked away with tears streaming down his face, he wondered if he'd ever see her again. She was the only kind person he'd seen across the fence.

Years later, he moved to America. In 1957, his friends had fixed him up on a blind date. He picked the woman up, and during the dinner they began talking of Poland and the concentration camp. She said she was in Poland at that time. She said she used to talk to a boy and gave him an apple daily. He asked if this boy was tall, skinny and if he had told her that she shouldn't come back because he was leaving. She said yes.

It was she, the young girl who came by every day to give him apples. After 12 years, after the war and in another country, they met again. What are the odds? He

proposed to her on that very night and told her he'd never again let her go. They are still happily married today.

Miracles do happen, and there is a greater force at work in our lives.



## Proper Name

Polish ['pɒlɪʃ] *n.*

波兰语



## New Words and Expressions

concentration camp

a type of prison 集中营

[kɒnsn'treɪʃn kæmp] *n.*

Polish ['pəʊlɪʃ] *adj.*

of Poland; the native language of Poland 波兰的, 波兰人的; 波兰语

ship [ʃɪp] *v.*

send somebody / something by ship 用船运

date [deɪt] *n.*

meet with somebody who might become a boyfriend or a girlfriend 约会

odds [ɒdz] *n.*

the degree to which something is likely to happen 可能性

propose [prə'pəʊz] *v.*

ask somebody to marry you 求婚

miracle ['mɪrəkl] *n.*

a lucky thing that happens that you didn't expect or think was possible 奇迹

## Questions 1-5

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

- Which of the following words can be used to describe the young girl? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Kind.            B. Simple-minded.            C. Beautiful.            D. Far-sighted.
- Every day the girl walked by the outside of the fence to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. see what was happening in the concentration camp  
B. advise the boy to escape from the concentration camp  
C. have a talk with the boy

- D. sell an apple to the poor boy
3. When the boy learned that he was being shipped to another concentration camp \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he knew he would live a happy life
- B. he agreed to meet the girl in the USA
- C. he didn't know whether he had the chance to meet the girl again
- D. he worried about how he could get an apple each day
4. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A Happy Date
- B. A Surprising Marriage
- C. A Legendary Boy
- D. Lovely Coincidence
5. In 1957 he picked up the woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to thank her for what she had done in Poland
- B. to find out the girl he had been eager to see
- C. because he worked as a driver
- D. because his friends had asked him to make a date with her

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. When he met her later after war, she was still beautiful and healthy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. They recognized each other as soon as they saw each other.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. When they met , they talked about the war.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. He didn't marry her though he was thankful.



### ***Pre-Reading Questions***

1. When were the first potatoes brought to Europe?
2. Why did the King tell his nobles to plant potatoes?

Today potatoes are eaten all over the world. But long ago people didn't eat potatoes. They did not even give them to their pigs. They believed that roots which grew underground were bad for people's health.

The Indians of South America planted potatoes and ate them for the first time. Spanish people brought the first potatoes to Europe from South America in about 1565. But the Europeans were not interested in them. After about two hundred years some people in the French government discovered that potatoes were very good food.

They told King Louis about it. The King was very pleased. He told his nobles to plant potatoes. The nobles planted them, but nobody ate them. The government had a good idea!

The government built a large fence around the potatoes field, and sent many guards to watch it. During the day guards watched over the potatoes field, so that people didn't even come near the fence. But at night all the guards went home. When the guards were away, lots of people came to take away the potatoes.

Finally there were no potatoes in the field.

The King and his government were very happy. Because they thought that people would now have enough food. They were right. More and more people began to eat potatoes, and they knew they were good and not expensive. The news spread fast.

The news spread from France to other countries. For example, potatoes grew so well in Ireland that they became an important food there. But in the 19th century the potatoes did not grow well there. Thousands of people died because they were too hungry, so a lot of people in Ireland went to North America.

Today the potato is one of the most common and popular foods in the world.



## Proper Names

1. Indian ['ɪndiən] *n.* 印第安人
2. South America [saʊθ ə'merɪkə] *n.* 南美洲
3. European [jʊərə'pi:n] *n.* 欧洲人
4. King Louis [kɪŋ' lu:ɪs] 国王路易



## New Words and Expressions

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| root [ru:t] <i>n.</i>       | a part of a plant grow under the ground 根               |
| noble ['nəʊbl] <i>n.</i>    | a person who comes from a family of high social rank 贵族 |
| fence [fens] <i>n.</i>      | a structure made of wood or wire 篱笆, 栅栏, 围栏             |
| guard [gɑ:d] <i>n.</i>      | a person who protects a place or people 卫兵              |
| spread ['spred] <i>v.</i>   | be known by more and more people 传播, 流传                 |
| common ['kɒmən] <i>adj.</i> | existing in large numbers or in many places 常见的         |

## Questions 11-15

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

11. The people who first tried potatoes were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Spanish people
  - B. a lot of people in Ireland
  - C. the South American Indians
  - D. some people in the French government
12. The French government tried \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to know why people didn't want to eat potatoes
  - B. to give people potato plants to have much more food
  - C. to give the king potato plants, and the king was pleased

- D. to give potato plants to hungry people, but they didn't try them
13. Guards watched over the potato field during the day, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they didn't want people to try to get potatoes
- B. they thought people would not come near the fence
- C. they thought people would be interested in potatoes and take them away at night
- D. they want to catch people when they try to pull up potatoes and run away with them
14. French people began to eat potatoes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the 16th century
- B. in the 17th century
- C. in the 18th century
- D. in the 19th century
15. Potatoes became important food in Ireland \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because they grew very well there
- B. and the news spread to other countries
- C. and the people there knew they were good and not expensive
- D. because people did not get enough wheat in the middle of the 19th century

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. King Louis himself liked eating potatoes very much.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. The guards watched over the potatoes day and night.

# Unit Two

## Passage 1



### *Pre-Reading Questions*

1. What are how-to books?
2. Why have how-to books become so popular?

How-to books are very popular in the United States today. Thousands of books like this begin with titles that start with the words how-to. Many of how-to books give advice on careers. They tell you how to choose a career and how to succeed in it. If you fail, however, you can buy a book called *How to Turn Failure into Success*. If you would like to become very rich, you can buy the book *How to Make a Million*. If you never make any money at all, you need a book called *How to Live on Nothing*.

Of all the most popular types of books, there is one that helps you with personal problems. If you are unhappy with your life, you can read *How to Love Every Minute of Your Life*. If you are exhausted with books on happiness, you may choose a book called *How to Make Yourself Sad*.

You may want to know why how-to books have become so popular. Probably life has become so popular. Probably life has become so complex. Now people have far more free time to use, more choices to make, and more problems to solve. Maybe how-to books can help people deal with modern life.





## New Words and Expressions

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| popular [ˈpɒpjələ] <i>adj.</i>  | liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people 流行的; 受欢迎的; 大众化    |
| give somebody advice on         | 给某人建议   |
| career [kəˈrɪə] <i>n.</i>       | way of making a living; profession 生涯; 经历; 职业               |
| be exhausted with               | 厌烦做某事   |
| happiness [ˈhæpɪnɪs] <i>n.</i>  | 幸福; 高兴  |
| complex [ˈkɒmpleks] <i>adj.</i> | consisting of many different and connected parts 复杂的; 难以理解的 |
| solve [sɒlv] <i>v.</i>          | find the answer to ( a problem etc. ) 解答( 问题等)              |

### Questions 1-4

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

Write

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| YES       | <i>if the statement reflects the claims of the writer</i>    |
| NO        | <i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if the statement is not given in the passage</i>          |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. How-to books help people deal with modern life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How-to books can help you with personal problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. How-to books can help you do anything.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. It's a waste of time to read how-to books.

### Questions 5-8

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

5. If one wants to change his job from one type to another, he probably needs to read

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. *How to Succeed*