

邹孜彦 刘玲 编著

Modern Nursing English 2

现代护理英语



外语教学与研究出版社

Modern Nursing English

现代护理英语

Book III

邹孜彦 刘玲

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代护理英语 = MODERN NURSING ENGLISH 第二册: 英文/邹孜彦, 刘玲著. - 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 1994. 3
ISBN 7-5600-0733-3

I. 现… II. ①邹… ②刘… III. ①英语-护理学②护理学-英语 IV. H319.4:R

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(94)第 00331 号

现代护理英语

第二册

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京外国语大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 850×1168 1/32 15 印张 287 千字

1994 年 3 月第 1 版 1997 年 11 月第 3 次印刷

印数: 15001—21000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-0733-3

G·382

定价: 17.90 元

Contents

Unit VII : Development Of Medicine

Lesson One 2

Text: The Founder Of Clinical Medicine—Thomas
Sydenham 2

Dialogue: Information Gathering 5

Lesson Two 13

Text: Who Destroyed Smallpox 13

Dialogue: Morning Care 16

Lesson Three 24

Text: The Id, The Ego, The Superego 24

Dialogue: I Know How You Feel 28

Lesson Four 39

Text: The Search For New Drugs 39

Dialogue: Are You Allergic To Any Drug? 42

Lesson Five 53

Text: What Makes Open-heart Surgery Possible 53

Dialogue A: You Are Scheduled To Have An Operation 57

Dialogue B: Enema 58

Unit VIII : Medicine And Ethics

Patients And Nurses

Lesson One 66

Text: A. Problems From The Exchange Of Human Parts 66

B. Organ Donation 69

Lesson Two 80

Text: Mercy Killing (A Discussion) 80

Lesson Three 91

Text: Being Ill 91

Dialogue: Let's Try To Walk To The Nursing Station 93

Lesson Four 101

Text: The Patient's Rights 101

Dialogue: The Booklet Will Help You Get Informed 104

Lesson Five 113

Text: The Patient's Family And Visitors 113

Dialogue A: You Have My Utmost Sympathy 115

Dialogue B: Who May Give Consent To Medical

Treatment? 116

Lesson Six 122

Text: Communicating With The Patient 122

Interview: Nurse-Patient Relationship 126

Unit IX : People We Meet

Lesson One 136

Text: Remembering My Grandparents 136
Conversation: Are You A Typical . . . ? 139

Lesson Two 148

Text: Complaint Manager 148
Dialogue: What Do Your Friends Look Like? 154

Lesson Three 163

Text: The Only Thing We Have To Fear Is Fear Itself 163
Conversation: What Kind Of People Do You Really Like To Be
With? 166

Lesson Four 173

Text: Not Gods, But Men 173
Conversation: Does Friendship Mean A Lot To You? 177

Lesson Five 186

Text: Simple Habits, Deep Thoughts 186
Conversation: What Would You Do If You Became Rich
Overnight? 192

Unit X : A Positive Self-image

Lesson One 202

Text: Daydream A Little 202
Dialogue: My Dream Will Come True 206

Lesson Two 214

Text: Intelligence 214
Dialogue: What Is Intelligence? 217

Lesson Three 225

Text: Your Key To A Better Life 225

Dialogue: How To Succeed In A Job Interview 229

Lesson Four 237

Text: The Fifth Freedom 237

Interview: What Do Staff Nurses Want Most? 243

Unit XI: New Trends In Nursing

Lesson One 254

Text: Tomorrow's ICU 254

Discussion: Can Computers Replace Nurses? 258

Lesson Two 268

Text: Nursing Process — Guarantee Of Quality Care 268

Dialogue: Nursing Is A Systematic, Cyclic Process 272

Lesson Three 282

Text: The Legal Status Of Nursing 282

Dialogue A: How To Take The Fear Out Of Being Sued For
Malpractice 286

Dialogue B: Documentation Is The Nurses' Greatest
Protection 287

Lesson Four 297

Text: Marketing Nursing Services 297

Dialogue: Quality Assurance And Risk Management 300

Lesson Five 312

Text: Small Change 312

Interview: Can Anyone Be Trained To Be A Nurse? 315

Unit VIII: Language And Culture

Lesson One 328

Text: Who Does English Belong To? 328

Dialogue: Is There Any Shortcut In English Learning? (1)

— Practice And Communication 331

Lesson Two 340

Text: Variety And Style In Language 340

Dialogue: Is There Any Shortcut In English Learning? (2)

— Context Clues And Word Analysis 346

Lesson Three 355

Text: The Development Of The English Language And Medical English 355

Conversation: Is There Any Shortcut In English Learning? (3)

— From The Metaphorical To The
Conceptual 359

Lesson Four 365

Text: Culture Shock And The Problem Of Adjustment In New Cultural Environments 365

Dialogue: They Wave Good-bye In Just The Same Way As We Beckon 371

Translations Of The Texts 380

Appendix I : Natural Anatomical Landmarks 438

1. Parts Of The Human Body 438
2. Topographical Lines And Regions With The Projection Of
Certain Organs 440

Appendix II : The Systems And Organs Of The Human Body 442

- The Nervous System 442
- The Endocrine System 443
- The Skeletal System 443
- The Muscular System 444
- The Respiratory And Circulatory Systems 445
- The Digestive And Excretory Systems 445
- The Male Reproductive System 446
- The Female Reproductive System 446
- The Eye 447
- The Ear 447
- The Teeth 448
- The Skin 448

Appendix III : Medical Terminology 449

- Word Elements 449
 - Prefixes 450
 - Roots 456
 - Suffixes 460
- Abbreviations 463

Unit Seven

Development Of Medicine

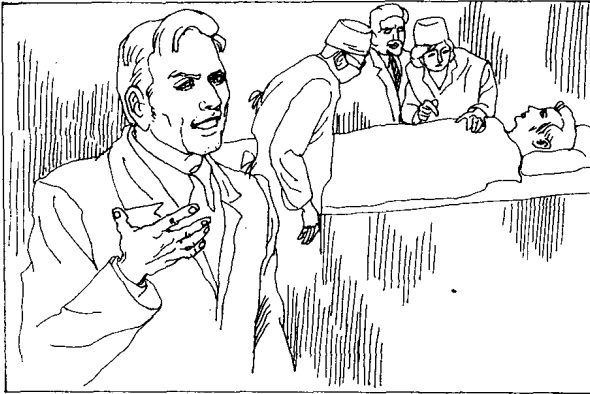
There are no such things as incurables;
there are only things for which man has
not found a cure.

Bernard M. Baruck

True science teaches, above all, to
doubt and be ignorant.

Miguel de Unanumo

Unit Seven



Lesson One

The Founder Of Clinical Medicine——

Thomas Sydenham

The invention of the ^(mikroskop) microscope in the seventeenth century made it possible for scientists to see a very small world—a world of microbes. The scientists could explore more deeply into the workings of the human body. Facts and evidence began to replace old beliefs with new ideas.

One idea was that the body worked as a wonderful piece of machinery. It was a carefully built mechanical system, with pumps,

pipes, filters, coolers and heaters. Supporters of this idea believed that measuring, weighing and observing parts of the machine would show how to fix it when disease caused it to break down.

The other idea was that the body was a chemical factory. All things done in the body or by the body depended on chemical actions and reactions. Supporters of this idea believed that illness resulted when the body's chemicals got out of balance. The body had a life force that struggled to retain the chemical balance. By giving patients right chemicals they could help the life force cure sickness.

These new ideas produced much knowledge about the body and how its parts worked. But the knowledge didn't make much progress in curing diseases. New discoveries were destroying the old ways of medicine. Where were new ones?

This brings us to such a man, Thomas Sydenham, an English physician. He was different from other doctors. He did not care whether the body was a ^{of} chemical factory or a machine. He firmly believed a doctor could learn to treat the sick only by studying the sick. What ^{of} diseases had struck them down? "You must go to the bedside." He said to young doctors, "It is there alone you can learn diseases."

Sydenham fully agreed with the ancient Greek Hippocrates. Hippocrates spent much of his time studying the sick and describing their conditions. Sydenham did the same. He wrote careful history of the diseases of his patients. He described in great detail such diseases as scarlet fever, cholera, hysteria, malaria, smallpox and gout. He introduced opium into medical practice, used mercury to help victims of syphilis, and treated malaria with quinine. He was one of the first to use iron in treatment of anemia. He studied epidemics in relation to different seasons, years and ages.

Sydenham was important in the history of medicine for several reasons. He insisted it was in the sickroom not in the laboratory that doctors could best help the sick. He was one of the first doctors in his times to understand there were many different diseases. He taught that doctors should treat diseases, not symptoms of disease. He is often called “the English Hippocrates” and highly regarded as a founder of clinical medicine and epidemiology.

Words and Expressions

- clinical [ˈklinikəl] *a.* 临床的
microbe [ˈmaɪkrəʊb] *n.* 微生物
explore [ɪksˈplɔː] *vt.* 探索
replace [rɪˈpleɪs] *vt.* 放回原处, 取代
filter [ˈfɪltə] *n.* 过滤器
cooler [ˈkuːlə] *n.* 冷却器
heater [ˈhiːtə] *n.* 加热器
measure [ˈmeʒə] *vt.* 测量
weigh [wei] *vt.* 称重量
break down 破坏, 粉碎, 击破
out of balance 失去平衡
retain [rɪˈteɪn] *vt.* 保留, 保持
firmly [ˈfɜːmli] *ad.* 坚定地
Hippocrates [hɪˈpɒkrətiːz] 希波克拉底(古希腊名医, 称为医学之父)
in detail 详细地
scarlet fever [ˈskɑːlɪt ˈfɪvə] *n.* 猩红热
cholera [ˈkɒlərə] *n.* 霍乱

malaria [mə'læriə] *n.* 疟疾
gout [gaut] *n.* 痛风
opium ['əupiəm] *n.* 鸦片
mercury ['mækjuri] *n.* 水银
syphilis ['sifilis] *n.* 梅毒
anemia [æ'ni:miə] *n.* 贫血
epidemics [ˌepi'demiks] *n.* 流行病
epidemiology [ˌepidi:mi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 流行病学

Dialogue

Information Gathering

Nurse: I'd like to ask you a few questions, Mr. Thomson.
Patient: What kind of things would you like to know?
Nurse: Personal things, such as your eating habits and some of your clinical history.
Patient: All right.
Nurse: What do you do for a living?
Patient: I'm an engineer working in a company.
Nurse: Are you married or single?
Patient: I'm married.
Nurse: Are your parents living?
Patient: My mother is healthy, but my father died of nephritis three years ago.
Nurse: Do you often exercise?
Patient: I'm afraid not. I'm sitting at a desk working the whole day. I really feel the need to get more exercise.
Nurse: Do you keep regular hours?

Patient: Well, sometimes I sit up at night when I have to get work done.

Nurse: Have you ever been hospitalized before?

Patient: No, never.

Nurse: Are you allergic to anything?

Patient: What do you mean?

Nurse: Let me see. Do you break out in a rash when you eat certain food?

Patient: No, I don't.

Nurse: What kind of food do you dislike? Is there anything in particular that you can't eat?

Patient: Oh, I eat everything except pork because of my religion.

Nurse: I see. I will inform the dietitian about this.

Notes to the Text

1. The invention of the microscope in the seventeenth century made it possible for scientists to see a very small world—a world of microbes.

make it possible for sb. to do sth. 使某人能做某事

Many modern instruments such as CT and NMR **make it possible for the doctors to have a clear imaging of the internal organs.**

Market economy **makes it possible for the enterprises to compete on an equal footing.**

2. a piece of machinery

machinery 是集体名词,泛指机械、机器,不可数,用 piece 计量;
machine 指具体的机器,是可数名词:

The mill sold its old **machinery** and bought more efficient **machines**.

3. All things done in the body or by the body depended on chemical actions and reactions.

done in the body or by the body 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 形容 things.

4. It is there alone you can learn diseases.

这是强调句型, 省去了 that.

5. Hippocrates spent much of his time studying the sick and describing their conditions.

spend some time doing sth. 花费时间做某事

He spent too much of his time watching TV.

She spends most of her time studying English.

Exercise to the Text

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Was the invention of the microscope in the seventeenth century important to the development of medicine? Why?
2. According to the text, how did the body work?
3. What would make it possible to show how to fix the 'machine'?
4. Why was the body compared to a chemical factory?
5. When did illness result according to the belief that the body was a chemical factory?
6. What could help the life force cure sickness?
7. What was the difference between Thomas Sydenham and other doctors?

8. What did Thomas Sydenham firmly believe?
9. Why did he fully agree with the ancient Greek Hippocrates?
10. What did Sydenham do when he studied the sick?
11. Why was Sydenham important in the history of medicine?
12. What did he think the doctors should do?

II . Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions listed below in their proper form:

replace	measure	break down
balance	detail	retain

1. Taking too much medicine will disturb the metabolic _____.
2. Only when you can keep your _____, will you be able to ride the bicycle.
3. His bank _____ isn't very large any more.
4. I'll pay you the _____ when I get my check.
5. When the chemicals in the body get out of _____, one may fall ill.
6. He tried to cope with the ever-increasing burden of his work, but finally he _____ in health and had to take a complete rest.
7. She _____ and sobbed when the news of her son's death reached her.
8. He _____ in the middle of his speech.
9. Chemicals in the body _____ our food into useful substances.
10. We are sorry to arrive late, but the car _____ on the way.
11. He gave me the _____ of the accident.
12. The reporters were pressing him for _____ of the talks,