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弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔

Rebecca Vickers (美) 著

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# 名人风景线

( 英 汉 双 语 )

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人们。

那他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

在他们当中，包括政治家、艺术家、演艺界人士、以及那些自强不息的创业者，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出版，书中还附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。针对不同读者，丛书分为两个难度等级，并对有一定难度的单词、短语作简要注释，分别适合英语的初学者和有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

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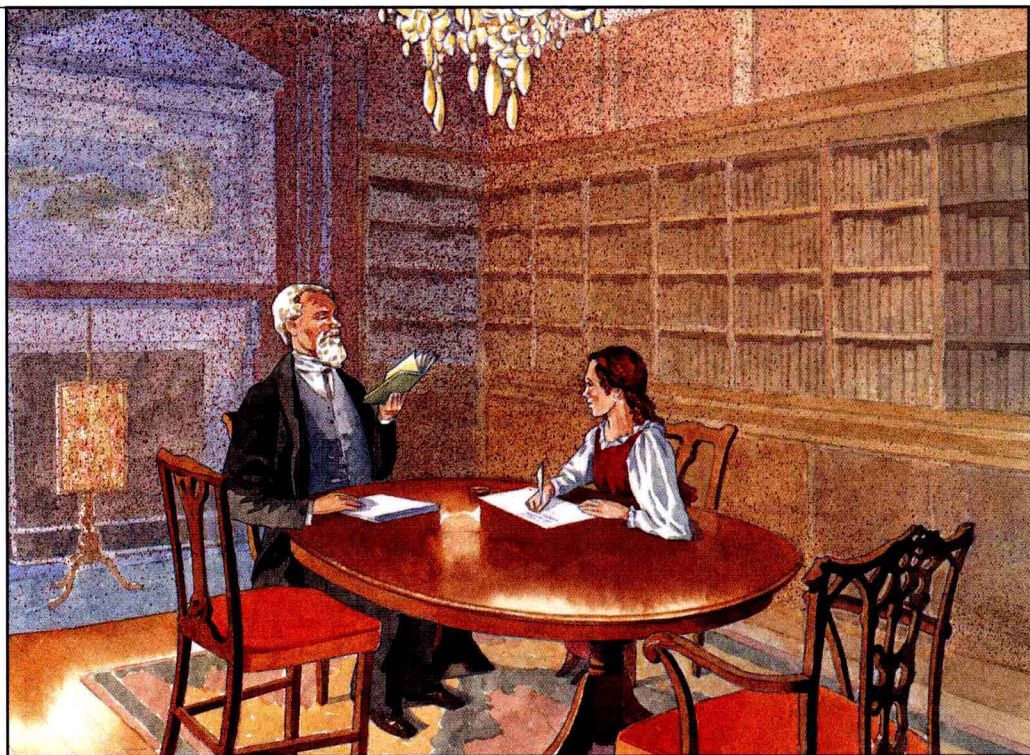


## Early life 早年生活

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820. Her parents were visiting Florence, in Italy. She was named after the city. Florence had one older sister called Parthenope. They lived with their parents.

■ 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔生于1820年。当时，她的父母正造访意大利的佛罗伦萨，便以那个城市的名字为她取名。弗洛伦斯有一个姐姐，叫帕森诺浦。她们和父母住在一起。





Florence's parents were very rich. Like many rich girls of the time, Florence did not go to school. But she was a good student. Her father taught her foreign languages, history and mathematics.

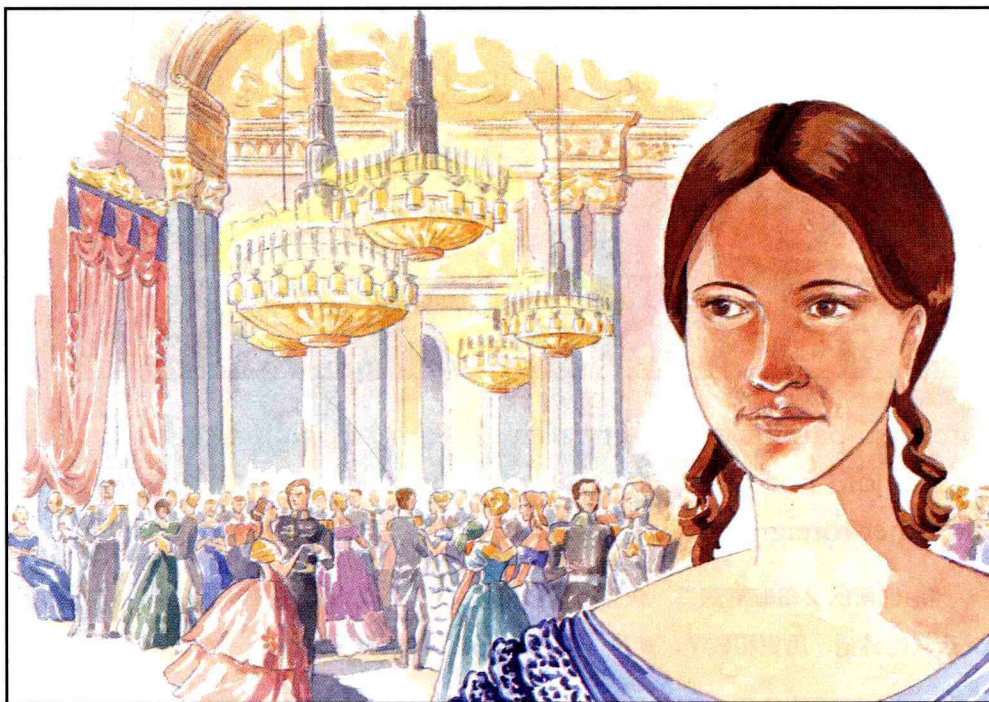
■ 弗洛伦斯的父母非常富有。像当时很多富家女孩一样，弗洛伦斯没有去学校读书。但是她父亲教她外语、历史和数学，她是一名非常优秀的学生。



## Nursing the sick 护理病人

Florence's childhood was happy. As she grew older, Florence parents thought she should find a rich young man and settle down as a wife and mother.

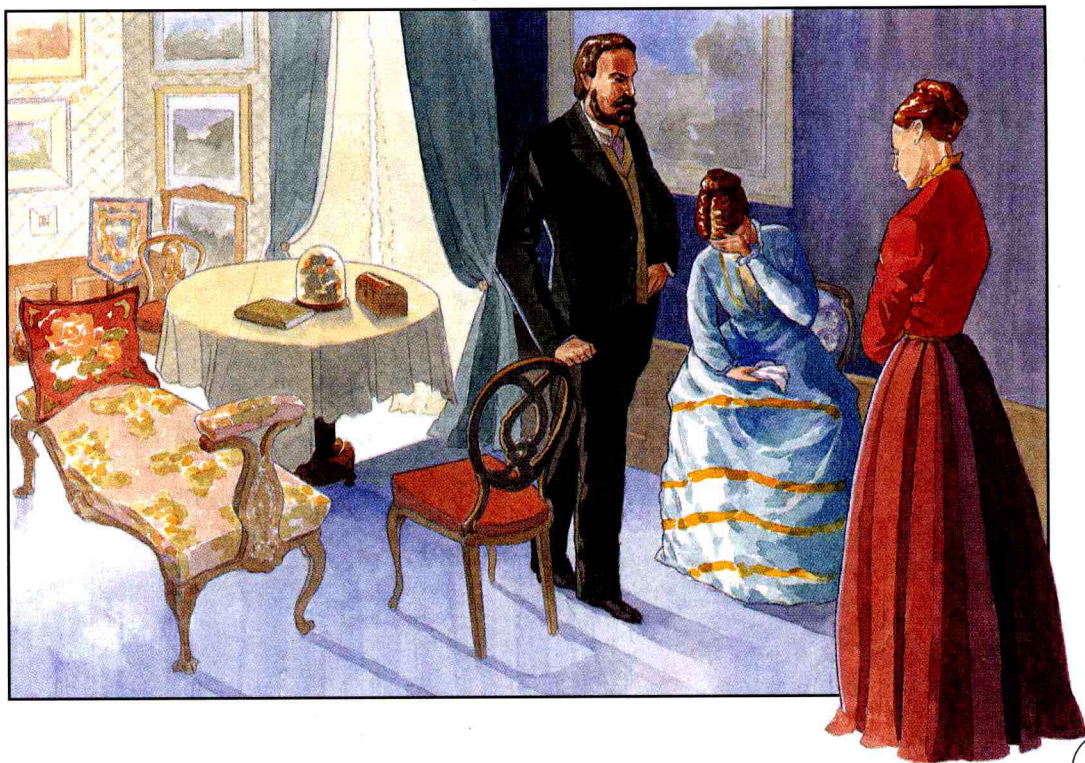
■ 弗洛伦斯的童年是幸福的。随着她渐渐长大，父母希望她找个富有而年轻的男人过上安定的生活，做个贤妻良母。





Florence realized that what she wanted was to nurse the sick. At the time, nurses were often uneducated old women. They were nothing like Florence! Her parents would not allow it!

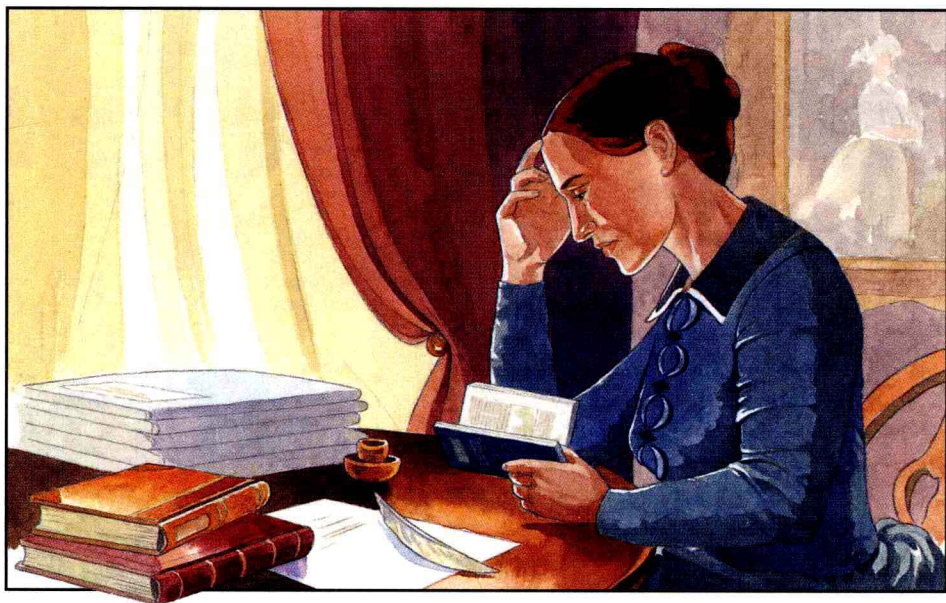
■ 弗洛伦斯知道自己的理想是护理病人。在当时，通常是没有受过教育的年老妇女才做护士。她们怎么能和弗洛伦斯相比！她父母不允许她做护士！



## Wishing and hoping 憧憬和希望

Florence read all the books and reports she could about health and hospitals. She became an expert on the ways to keep people healthy and make them better when they became ill.

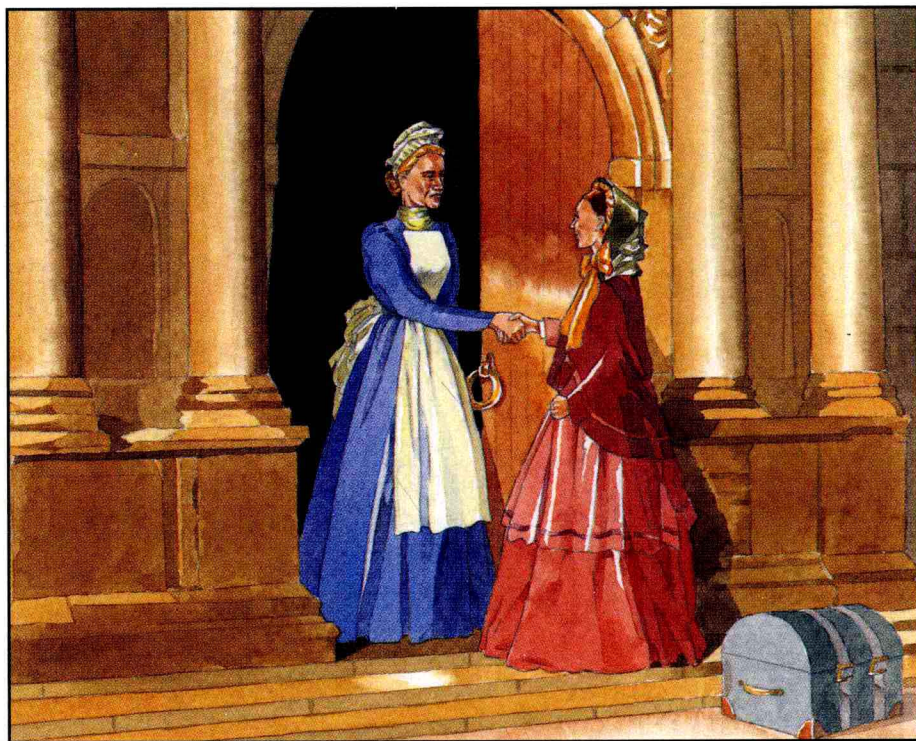
■ 弗洛伦斯阅读了所有能找到的关于健康与医院的书籍和报道。她成了保健和护理病人的专家。





When she was 30, Florence went to Germany with some friends. She visited a nursing institute at Kaiserswerth. This was where she wanted to study!

■ 30岁的时候，弗洛伦斯和朋友一起去了德国。她参观了位于凯撒斯韦特的护理学院。这里就是她想学习的地方！

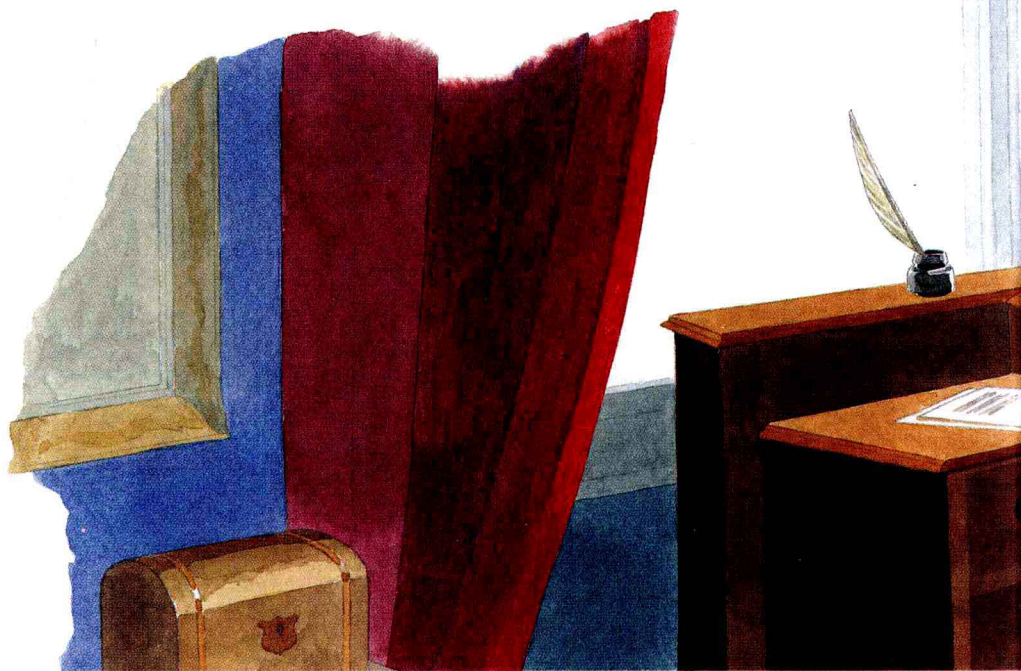




## Nurse Nightingale 护士南丁格尔

In 1851 Florence's parents finally allowed her to go to Kaiserswerth. She also went to Paris, in France, to work as a nurse. When Florence returned she worked at a hospital for sick women in London.

■ 1851年，弗洛伦斯的父母最终同意她去凯撒斯韦特。她也曾去法国巴黎从事护士工作。回国后，她在伦敦的一家医院护理女病人。



In 1854 Florence heard about the bad conditions for soldiers injured in the Crimean War between Britain and Russia. She had to do something.

■ 1854年，弗洛伦斯听说在英俄克里米亚战争中受伤的士兵生活条件很差。她决定要为他们做点事情。





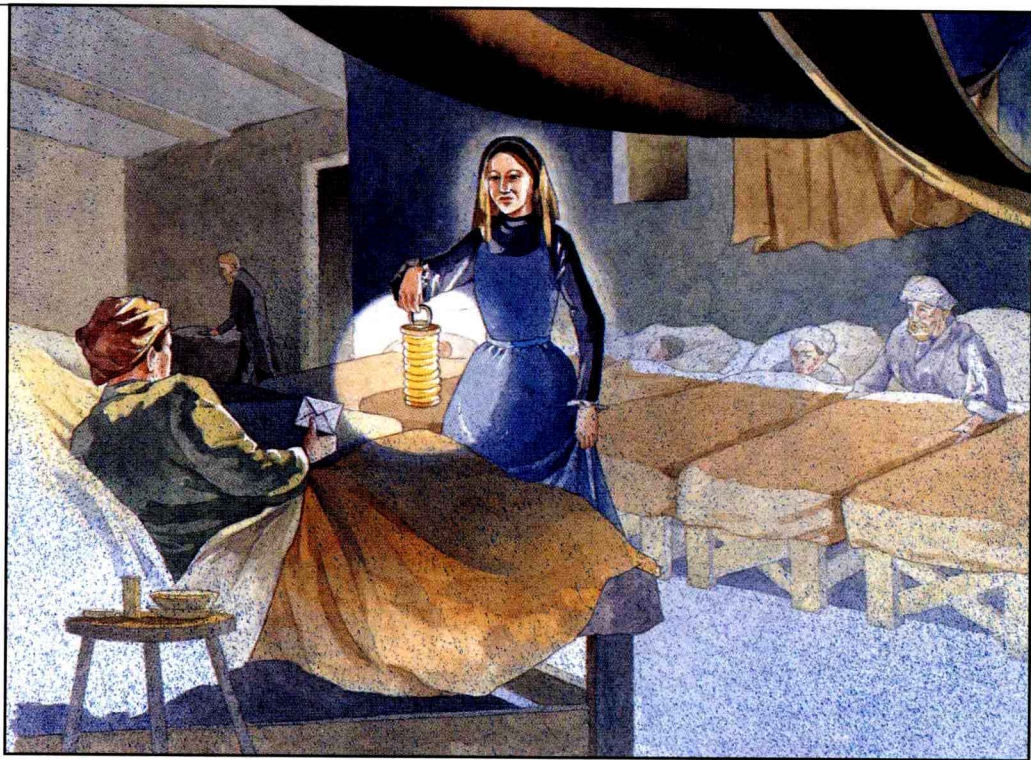
## ‘The Lady with the Lamp’ “提灯女士”

Florence gathered together supplies and a group of nurses. They travelled to Scutari Hospital in Turkey. Most of the injured soldiers were sent to Scutari.

■ 弗洛伦斯收集了供应品并集合了一群护士。她们向土耳其的斯库塔里医院进发。大多数受伤的士兵被送到斯库塔里。







The men were happy to have cleaner wards and better food. They called Florence 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she walked around the hospital every night comforting patients.

■ 士兵们为有干净的病房和更好的食物而感到高兴。因为弗洛伦斯每晚都会在医院里巡视和安慰病人，所以他们称她为“提灯女士”。

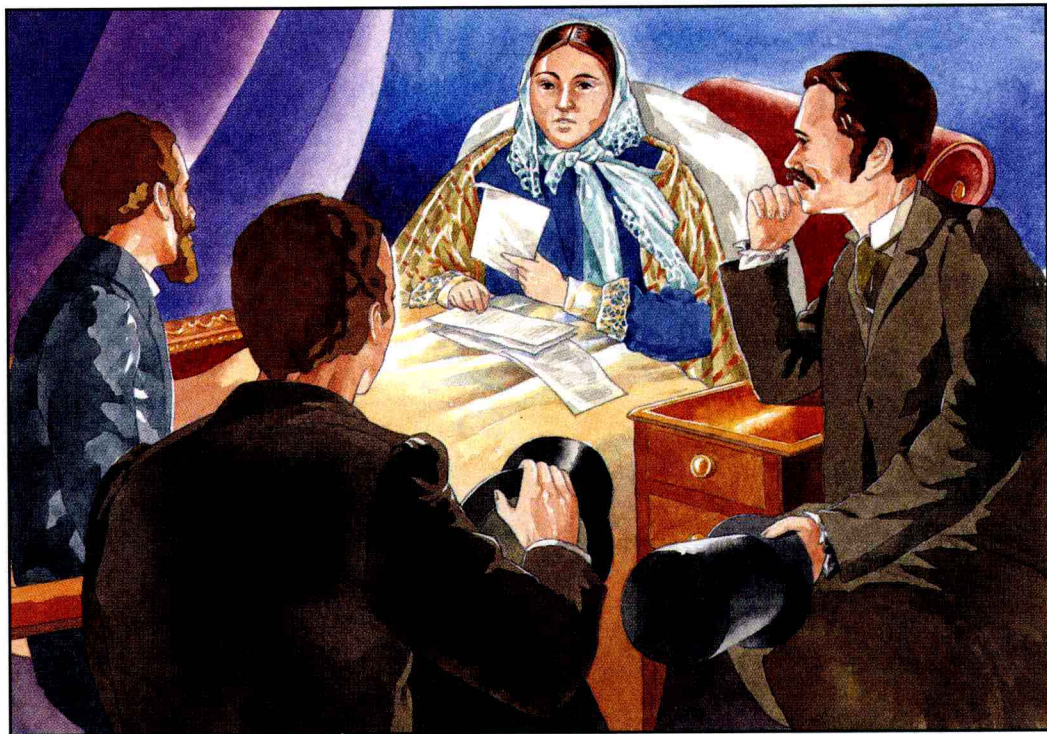
## A national hero 民族英雄

When the war ended in 1856, Florence was famous. Even Queen Victoria wanted to meet her. In 1860 Florence set up the Nightingale School for Nurses in London.

■ 1856年战争结束，弗洛伦斯成了名人，连维多利亚女王也想接见她。1860年，弗洛伦斯在伦敦开办了南丁格尔护士学校。







Everyone wanted Florence's help and advice about hospitals and health. During her life nursing had become a respected profession. She died in 1910.

■ 人们都希望就有关医院和健康的问题得到弗洛伦斯的帮助和指导。在她生活的时代，护理工作成为一种受人尊敬的职业。1910年，弗洛伦斯去世。