

高等学校教材

供基础、临床、预防、口腔医学等专业用

# A Listening and Speaking Medical English Course

## 医学英语 听说教程



配光盘

主 编  
赵 颖 杨晓华

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中英文对照

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人民卫生出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

医学英语听说教程 / 赵颖, 杨晓华主编. —北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2013.11

ISBN 978-7-117-17656-9

I. ①医… II. ①赵… ②杨… III. ①医学—英语—听说教学—医学院校—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第182623号

人卫社官网	<a href="http://www.pmph.com">www.pmph.com</a>	出版物查询, 在线购书
人卫医学网	<a href="http://www.ipmph.com">www.ipmph.com</a>	医学考试辅导, 医学数据库服务, 医学教育资源, 大众健康资讯

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医学英语听说教程

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出版发行: 人民卫生出版社(中继线 010-59780011)

地 址: 北京市朝阳区潘家园南里19号

邮 编: 100021

E-mail: [pmph@pmph.com](mailto:pmph@pmph.com)

购书热线: 010-59787592 010-59787584 010-65264830

印 刷: 潮河印业有限公司

经 销: 新华书店

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 10

字 数: 250千字

版 次: 2013年11月第1版 2013年11月第1版第1次印刷

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-117-17656-9/R·17657

定价(含光盘): 30.00元

打击盗版举报电话: 010-59787491 E-mail: [WQ@pmph.com](mailto:WQ@pmph.com)

(凡属印装质量问题请与本社市场营销中心联系退换)

# 前 言

随着大学英语教学改革的不深入，专门用途英语将成为中国大学英语教育的主流。医学英语是专门用途英语中的一个分支，其改革也势在必行。长期以来，医学专业知识的听力和口语表达能力一直是医科学学生的弱项，制约了他(她)们与国际社会的交流。为了提高医学专业学生的医学英语语言运用能力，使其医学英语水平得到全面提高，我们组织了具有丰富医学英语教学经验的老师编写了这本《医学英语听说教程》，希望对那些医学生和医学工作者有所帮助。

国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定：大学英语分为两个阶段：基础阶段(一、二年级)和应用提高阶段(三、四年级)。《医学英语听说教程》是根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求和我国医学英语教学发展的趋势编写的。在编写的过程中注重听、说能力的培养，其实用性值得广大医学院校学生、教研人员、临床医学工作者给予重视。

本书共 15 个单元，每个单元由 Background Information、Listening In 和 Speaking Out 三部分组成。每一部分相互独立又相互联系，从听力着手，听写结合，通过口头复述和角色扮演等形式提高口语水平。内容涵盖了内科、外科、妇科、儿科等常见医学专业内容，覆盖了人体重要器官、常见病症、检查体征及诊断治疗的专业词汇，通过常用医学英语对话的形式为学生创造了一个真实的语言环境。每个单元都附有练习及答案。练习包括听写填空、复述大意、多项选择及角色扮演等。

这本教材覆盖了医学专业英语广泛的话题，适合从事医学英语专业的教师课堂使用，同时又适合有基础医学知识的广大医学院校学生、教研人员、临床医学工作者自学。

本书在编写过程中，各位编者都付出了很大的努力，是他们的大力支持，才能够让此书顺利地与读者见面。除了大连医科大学的各位同仁们，大连工业大学葛秀丽老师也参与完成了 2 万多字的编写工作。一些国际友人也担任了本书的校正工作。

由于时间有限，书中难免存在不足，敬请读者和同行们多多指正。

编 者

2013 年 10 月

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# Unit 1

## Registration

### Word Tips

- outpatient / 'aut,peɪʃənt / *n.* 门诊病人  
appointment registration 预约挂号  
launch / lɔːntʃ / *v.* 开展, 实行  
comprehensive hospital 综合性医院  
reasonably / 'riːz(ə)nəbli / *adv.* 明辨道理地  
intensively / in'tensɪvli / *adv.* 密集地  
infection / in'fekʃən / *n.* 感染  
premise / 'premis / *n.* 前提  
referral / ri'fəːrəl / *n.* 转诊  
network reservation registration 网上预约挂号  
unified / 'juːnɪfaɪd / *adj.* 统一标准的  
coincide / ,kəʊɪn'saɪd / *v.* 与……一致  
automatically / ,ɔːtə'mætɪkəli / *adv.* 自动地; 不自觉地  
manual / 'mænjuəl / *adj.* 人工的  
register / 'redʒɪstə / *v.* 挂号  
dedicated / 'dedɪ,keɪtɪd / *adj.* 专门(为……而)设计制造的  
adequate / 'ædɪkwɪt / *adj.* 充足的  
Traditional Chinese Medicine 中医  
consulting room 诊室  
guide-nurse 导医  
wretched / 'retʃɪd / *adj.* 难受的  
Western medicine 西医  
registry / 'redʒɪstri/ *n.* 挂号处  
Chinese herb 中药

### Medical Background Information

Outpatient appointment registration is a key step which is concerned with the service quality

improvement in hospitals, especially in those general hospitals with high medical skills and huge number of outpatients. Appointment registration can therefore save time and make patients' visit as pleasant as possible.

Patients who have not pre-registered should go to Central Registration prior to proceeding to their testing or treatment. With the constant reform of national health care, the Ministry of Health launched the new appointment registration policy, aiming to solve crowding outpatient registration in most of the comprehensive hospitals.

Appointment registration can shunt patients at the rush time reasonably and improve efficiency of outpatient service, saving time of both the doctors and patients. This mode prevents patients from making hospital registration intensively, which avoids possibility of cross infection. Outpatient appointment can create a good medical atmosphere for patients to make them maintain a good mood and reduce their anxiety, and it aims at helping the patient to recover. All the hospitals are trying to take measures to embody the principle of service, which is "taking patients as the center". Appointment registration can thus improve the efficiency of medical resources, not only improve the hospital's economic and social benefits, but also enhance the competitiveness of the hospital.

Registration is a necessary step before patients can receive a medical treatment. Correct, easy, quick registration process is a premise to have medical service. So carrying out real-name booking registration is very important to improve the quality of outpatient service.

## LISTENING IN

### Task 1 Spot Dictation

Step 1 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Appointment registration refers to patients selecting the hospital, subjects, 1 \_\_\_\_\_, time through on-site appointment, referral appointment, telephone or network reservation registration.

Unified hospital registration booking system design and documentation requirements for the Ministry of Health coincide, such as the real-name system and a variety of booking ways. Real-name booking registration contains two meanings: the first one is the appointment, patients should have appointment with the hospital before to see a doctor on 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and complete the registration; the second one is the real-name registration that requires the patients to show real name and effective 3 \_\_\_\_\_ number to complete appointment registration. The doctors check patients' identity according to the number and name when patients see a doctor. We strengthen publicity of real-name appointment registration, so that patients will understand the way and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of appointment registration.

Real-time out-patient appointment is an earlier 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of registration, and patients make an appointment through the registration window or in the nurses' station waiting areas in sorting service center.

Appointment registration made by telephone contains 6 \_\_\_\_\_ registration



automatically and manual registration. Automatic registration is defined as patients register in the hospital through the dedicated telephone booking system, in 7 \_\_\_\_\_ with the telephone tips. Manual registration is that patients register in the hospital with the help of service staff after 8 \_\_\_\_\_ appointment phone.

The network appointment registration is a new Internet-based system of registration, which is the most important appointment form currently. People can place appointment registration via registration 9 \_\_\_\_\_ established by hospitals. The network appointment registration is 10 \_\_\_\_\_ for appointments 24 hours or more from now. This is to ensure there is adequate time to process the registration and avoid patients' delays or inconvenience on the day of their visits.

Step 2 Try to retell the part about registration and pay attention to the medical terms.

## Task 2 Dialogue

Step 1 Listen to the model dialogue and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What's wrong with the patient?  
A. He has pneumonia. B. He has trouble with his ears.  
C. He has chest pain. D. He has a high temperature.
2. Which department will the patient register with?  
A. Medical Department.  
B. Traditional Chinese Medicine Department.  
C. Neurology Department.  
D. Department of Surgery.
3. Where is the registration office?  
A. It's on the first floor. B. It's on the second floor.  
C. It's on the third floor. D. It's on the fourth floor.
4. Where is the consulting room of that famous herbalist doctor?  
A. It's on the fifth floor of the building 2 at the western district.  
B. It's on the fourth floor of the building 2 at the western district.  
C. It's on the fifth floor of the building 2 at the eastern district.  
D. It's on the fourth floor of the building 2 at the eastern district.
5. How long will that patient stay in China?  
A. About two years. B. Half a year.  
C. About one year. D. Not sure.

Step 2 Listen to the model dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

(In the reception) (导医台)

Guide-nurse: Good morning, Miss. Can I help you?

导医: 早上好, 女士。有什么需要帮助的吗?

Patient: Yes, I had a high temperature and I 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

病人: 我发高烧, 感觉浑身不舒服。

Guide-nurse: How long have you had the problem?

导医: 从什么时候开始的?

Patient: Since last night.

病人: 从昨晚开始的。

Guide-nurse: Which kind of medicine do you prefer? Western medicine or 2 \_\_\_\_\_?

导医: 请问您想挂西医还是中医?

Patient: Er, I have been looking to try the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Traditional Chinese Medicine. It's very popular nowadays.

病人: 唔, 我想尝试一下神奇的中医, 中医现在很受欢迎。

Guide-nurse: That's a good idea. You'll find that 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Do you have a registration card?

导医: 这个想法不错。你会感觉到中药的神奇之处的。您有挂号卡吗?

Patient: No. This is my first visit.

病人: 没有。我是第一次来这医院。

Guide-nurse: Then you need to register a new card.

导医: 那您需要先办理个挂号卡。

Patient: OK. Can you show me 5 \_\_\_\_\_?

病人: 好的。能告诉我一下挂号处怎么走吗?

Guide-nurse: Of course. It's on the first floor. 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

导医: 当然。它就在一楼, 您一直走就能看见标牌。

...

(At the registry) (挂号处)

Registrar: Good morning. What can I do for you?

挂号员: 早上好。能为您做些什么?

Patient: I'd like to make a registration for the Traditional Chinese Medicine, please.

病人: 我想挂个中医的号。

Registrar: All right. Do you have 7 \_\_\_\_\_?

挂号员: 好的, 请问您有挂号卡吗?

Patient: No. I'm new here. So I'd like to open one.

病人: 没有。我第一次来, 所以想办一张。

Registrar: OK. Can I have a look at your 8 \_\_\_\_\_? I need your name, age, occupation and address.

挂号员: 好的。请出示下您的身份证或护照。我需要输入您的名字、年龄、职业和地址。

Patient: Here you are. By the way, may I ask a 9 \_\_\_\_\_?

病人: 给你。顺便问下能帮我找个专家看看吗?

Registrar: Certainly. I'd like to 10 \_\_\_\_\_. His consulting room is on the fifth floor of the building 2 at the 11 \_\_\_\_\_. Take that lift to the fifth floor and then make a left turn. 12 \_\_\_\_\_ until you see the sign on your right.

挂号员: 没问题, 我为您推荐一位老中医。他在 2 号楼西区的五楼。您坐那个电梯到五楼

后左拐。然后沿着走廊道走。在右手边您会看到一块牌子。

Patient: Thanks a million.

病人: 十分感谢。

Registrar: Here is your passport. Please make sure 13 \_\_\_\_\_. Here is your registration card. Please don't lose it and bring it whenever you come.

挂号员: 护照还给您, 请放好。这是您的挂号卡, 别弄丢了, 再来的时候记着带着。

Patient: Yes, I will.

病人: 好的, 知道了。

Registrar: You can get there easily by yourself or you can ask a guide-nurse to help you.

挂号员: 您能很容易找到诊室, 您也可以请一位导诊护士带您去。

Patient: It's very kind of you. Thank you very much.

病人: 你真好, 非常感谢。

Registrar: You're welcome. How long do you 14 \_\_\_\_\_?

挂号员: 不客气。您准备在中国待多久呢?

Patient: One year or longer.

病人: 一年多吧。

Registrar: Wish you a great time and 15 \_\_\_\_\_!

挂号员: 祝您愉快、平安!

Patient: Thank you. Goodbye.

病人: 谢谢, 再见。

Registrar: Goodbye.

挂号员: 再见了。

Step 3 Role play this dialogue with your partner.

## SPEAKING OUT

### Task 1 Varied Useful Expressions

#### Receiving the Patient

1. Excuse me, where do I go to register?  
请问在哪儿挂号?
2. I will give you directions.  
我带您过去。
3. Excuse me, is this the line for registration?  
请问挂号在这里排队吗?
4. The registration fee is 7 Yuan.  
挂号费是七元。
5. Please pay for the registration.  
请交挂号费。
6. Since when have you been feeling like that?

什么时候开始有这种感觉的?

7. Sorry to have kept you waiting.  
对不起让您久等了。
8. Which department should I register with, madam?  
请问我应该挂哪科?
9. I will tell you what doctor you will need.  
我会告诉您挂哪个科的大夫。
10. I don't know which clinic. I have a rash all over my body.  
我不知道该挂哪个科。我浑身起红疹。
11. I think you should see a dermatologist first. If necessary, we'll transfer you to the physician.  
我想你应当先看皮肤科大夫。需要的话再转内科。
12. You need to register first and the counter is over there. (Pointing to the counter)  
你需要先挂号, 挂号台在那边。(指向收费处)
13. You need a thorough examination.  
你需要做一个全面检查。
14. I want to see a physician (an internist, surgeon, obstetrician, gynecologist, pediatrician, neurologist, dermatologist, oculist, E.N.T. specialist, traditional medicine doctor, allergist, urologist, orthopedist, dentist, endocrinologist).  
我要看病(内科、外科、产科、妇科、小儿科、神经科、皮肤科、眼科、耳鼻喉科、中医科、过敏反应科、泌尿科、骨科、牙科、内分泌科)。

### Payment for the Registration

1. Do you have Medical Health Insurance?  
请问你有医疗保险吗?
2. If you do not have Medical Health Insurance you will have to pay for the medical bill.  
如果没有医疗保险, 你将自己支付医疗费用。
3. Who is paying?  
谁替你付款?
4. I will pay by myself.  
我自己付款(我自费)。
5. Can you charge it to your organization?  
你能在你的单位报销吗?
6. Will they reimburse you?  
他们给你报销吗?

### Task 2

Create a dialogue with a partner using these expressions. Role play the dialogue in front of class.

### Word Tips

maternity /mə'tə:niti/ *adj.* 产妇的; 产科的

isolation /,aɪsə'leɪʃən/ *n.* 隔离

assessment /ə'sesmənt/ *n.* 检查

therapeutic /,θerə'pjʊ:tɪk/ *adj.* 治疗(学)的

intravenous /,ɪntrə'vi:nəs/ *adj.* 静脉注射的, 静脉内的

diagnose /'daɪəgnəʊz/ *v.* 诊断

disorder /dɪs'ɔ:də/ *n.* (身心功能的) 失调

supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ *n.* 增补, 补充; 补充物

mineral /'mɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物质

vaccination /,væksə'neɪʃən/ *n.* [医] 种痘, 接种

### Medical Background Information

A hospital mainly consists of two major departments: the outpatient department and the inpatient department. The in-patient department is composed of wards and intensive care units. Wards may be divided into the following: medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards, isolation wards and observation wards.

When a patient is admitted to a hospital, he will be given a room and a bed number. The patient will either walk to the ward by himself or be taken there on a wheelchair. The patient who is admitted to the hospital is examined by the medical staff as a case with a problem to be solved. When he arrives at the nurse station of the ward, a nurse will meet him and perform the necessary nursing assessments. She will take the patient's vital signs, ask about his medical history, and do a physical examination in the therapeutic room. If the patient is to receive quick intravenous treatment, the nurse will start an intravenous line for the patient. The nurse will show him where the restroom is and how to use the public facilities. Finally the patient is led to his bed and the nurse will tell him where the call button is and how to make a call for help. A doctor must then examine the patient in order to diagnose or determine what is wrong with him. Once a diagnosis has been made, the physician must prescribe some form of treatment to cure the patient. This treatment may simply be medical, involving the use of drugs. It may also be surgical, requiring an operation.

## LISTENING IN

### Task 1 Spot Dictation

Step 1 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

People are admitted to a hospital when they have a serious or 1 \_\_\_\_\_ problem (such as a heart attack). They also may be admitted for less serious disorders that cannot be 2 \_\_\_\_\_ treated in another place (such as at home or in an outpatient surgery center). A doctor — a primary care doctor, a specialist, or an emergency department doctor — determines whether people have a medical problem serious enough to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ admission to the hospital.

For many people, hospital admission begins with a visit to the emergency department. When people do go to the emergency department, they should bring their medical information. Of particular importance is a list of all drugs being taken, including over-the-counter drugs, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ drugs, and dietary supplements (such as vitamins, minerals, and medicinal herbs). A copy of their most recent medical summary and records of recent hospital stays are also helpful, although many people do not have these records. In such cases, the emergency department staff 5 \_\_\_\_\_ obtains the information from the primary care doctor, the hospital records department, or both.

After admission, people may be taken for blood tests or X-rays or go immediately to a hospital room. Hospital rooms may be private (one bed) or shared (more than one bed). Even in a private room, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is limited. Staff members frequently go in and out of the room, and although they usually knock, they may enter before people can respond.

Various tests, such as blood or 7 \_\_\_\_\_ tests may be done to check for other problems. Staff members may ask questions to determine whether people are likely to develop problems in the hospital or to need extra help after discharge from the hospital. People may be asked about eating habits, mood, vaccinations, and drugs taken. They may be asked a standard series of questions to 8 \_\_\_\_\_ mental function.

During the hospital stay, people are examined by a doctor at least once a day. Nurses and other staff members usually come in several times a day and provide most of the care. Physical 9 \_\_\_\_\_ may come in regularly to help with exercise. If people need extra help, such as help with eating or getting to the toilet, family members may provide this care. Family members can also talk with a social worker at the hospital about making 10 \_\_\_\_\_ for extra help. Children may require a parent or other caregiver to stay at the hospital most of the time.

Step 2 Try to retell the part about admission into hospital and pay attention to the medical terms.

### Task 2 Dialogue

Step 1 Listen to the model dialogue and choose the best answer to each question.

- According to the dialogue, when was the patient admitted to the hospital?  
A. That morning. B. That afternoon.

- C. That evening. D. The next day.
2. Where can the patient put his necessary daily articles?  
A. On the bedside table. B. On the cabinet.  
C. On the bed. D. On the writing desk.
3. What is the equipment near the bedside used for?  
A. It's an alarm clock. B. It's a burglar alarm.  
C. It's a light switch. D. It's an emergency call button.
4. When do the ward rounds and treatment start?  
A. At 7:00 a.m. every morning. B. At 8:00 a.m. every morning.  
C. At 8:30 a.m. every morning. D. At 11:30 a.m. every morning.
5. How many times has this patient been hospitalized?  
A. Twice. B. Once.  
C. Never. D. Three times.

**Step 2** Listen to the model dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

(At the Admission Office) (住院部)

Nurse: Can I help you?

护士: 您需要帮忙吗?

Patient: Yes. I'm here for **1** \_\_\_\_\_.

病人: 是的,我过来办住院手续。

Nurse: Do you have your outpatient card?

护士: 您带门诊病历卡了吗?

Patient: Yes, here you are.

病人: 带了,给你。

Nurse: Please **2** \_\_\_\_\_.

护士: 请您填一下住院卡。

Patient: Oh, let me see. ...It is finished.

护士: 嗯,我看一下。填完了。

Nurse: There is no bed available now. But this afternoon, one patient will be **3** \_\_\_\_\_ so you will be **4** \_\_\_\_\_.

护士: 现在没有床位,但是今天下午就有一位病人出院,所以您下午就能住进来。

Patient: OK. By the way, is it possible for my husband to stay in the ward with me?

病人: 好的,请问一下,我丈夫可以住在病房陪我吗?

Nurse: We don't think it is necessary, because any ward attendant will help every patient a lot. What's more, **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

护士: 我们想不需要,病房护士会帮助照顾好每位患者的,而且您的病情并不是很严重的。

Patient: OK. I like to go home to **6** \_\_\_\_\_, and I'll be back this afternoon.

病人: 好吧。我想现在回家去拿些洗漱用品,然后下午回来。

Nurse: Yes, fine.

护士： 好的。

...

(In the afternoon)(下午)

Patient: Good afternoon. Is there a bed available now?

病人： 下午好。现在有床位了吗？

Nurse: Yes, and have you registered?

护士： 有的，您已经办理手续了吧？

Patient: Yes, I have registered this morning.

病人： 是的，我早上办完了。

Nurse: Let me see, yeah, you will be in Room 5, bed number 2. And follow me please, let's go to your ward.

护士： 我看下，是的，您被安排在 5 病房，2 号床。跟我来，咱们去病房吧。

...

(In the Ward)(病房)

Nurse: Please take this bed. Everything is ready. This is the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ for you.

护士： 您住这张床，床已经给您收拾好了，这是您的病号服。

Patient: Where should my clothing be kept?

病人： 我自己的衣服放哪呢？

Nurse: This cabinet with locks is used to keep your clothing. And that is your bedside table. Please keep only your small 8 \_\_\_\_\_ on it, such as your tooth brush, 9 \_\_\_\_\_, and tea-cup.

护士： 这个带锁的柜子是给您放衣服的。那个是您的床头柜，您可以摆放些日常用品，比如牙刷、牙膏，茶杯之类的。

Patient: Oh, I've got it.

病人： 好，我知道了。

Nurse: The panel at the bedside table is 10 \_\_\_\_\_. To alert the staff at the nurse's station, press the button on it. A nurse will attend to your needs as soon as possible.

护士： 床头柜的呼叫开关和呼叫护士系统相连接。呼叫护士的话，请按这上面的按钮。这样，护士就会随叫随到。

Patient: That's fine. When will the doctor come to visit me?

病人： 很好。那医生什么时候过来呢？

Nurse: Patients usually get up at 7:00 a.m., 11 \_\_\_\_\_ is 7:30 a.m. for breakfast, 11:30 a.m. for lunch, and 5 p.m. for dinner. The ward rounds and treatment start at 8:30 a.m. every morning.

护士： 病人通常七点起床，七点半开始早餐，中午十一点半供午餐，晚餐时间是在五点。而医生巡房时间是每天的八点半。

Patient: To tell you the truth, I have never been hospitalized. So 12 \_\_\_\_\_.

病人： 说实话，我没住过院，所以还真有些害怕。

Nurse: Oh. Don't be nervous. I hope you will feel at home here. There are some common exams that an inpatient must take, and there are 13 \_\_\_\_\_. So I'll come back



later to check for you. Dr. Li is in charge of you, and he will come to visit you ten minutes later. He is very good at 14 \_\_\_\_\_ on this kind of disease. I'm sure you'll get speedy recovery.

护士: 哦。不要紧张。我希望您能感觉在家里一样。入院病人要做一些常规检查和与疾病相关的检查。我一会就过来给您检查。负责您的是李医生,他十分钟后就会过来的,他在您这种疾病的诊断和治疗上都是很擅长的,所以您很快就会康复的。

Patient: Thank you very much for your information and advice. You have made me feel much better.

病人: 谢谢您提供的信息和意见,我感觉好多了。

Nurse: You are welcome. In case of any question, don't 15 \_\_\_\_\_ and any of the staff here are glad to offer you our help. And we hope you can recover soon.

护士: 不客气。以后您有任何问题,欢迎问我们,我们很愿意给您帮助。祝您早日康复。

Patient: Thanks a lot.

病人: 多谢了。

Step 3 Role play this dialogue with your partner.

## SPEAKING OUT

### Task 1 Varied Useful Expressions

#### Patient Rounds (making rounds of wards)

1. We supply hot water.  
我们供应热水。
2. Let me adjust the air conditioner.  
我来调一下空调。
3. If you need anything, just press this button.  
你若需要什么,就请按这个按钮。
4. Smoking is not allowed here.  
这里不允许吸烟。
5. May I have another pillow (blanket)?  
我可以再要一个枕头(毛毯)吗?
6. Let me take your temperature. It will take 10 minutes.  
让我先帮您测体温。大概需要十分钟。
7. I help you get up. You can try walking around the room or corridor.  
我帮助你起床吧。你可以试着在房间里或走廊里走走。
8. If you have any problems, please ask the nurse. If she can't help you, she will find someone who can.  
如果你有什么问题,你可以问护士。如果她不知道怎么办,她会找知道的人来帮助你。