

涉外护理英语中级教程教学 参考资料

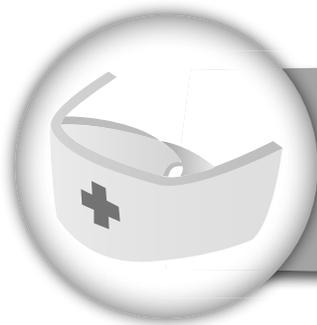
高等教育出版社·北京
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING



CONTENTS

一、 教学要点及练习答案	1
二、 自测试卷（2份）	36
三、 全书练习答案汇总	50





一、教学要点及练习答案

Unit One

教学目标:

1. Recognize some of the chief complaints.
2. Understand the structure of a patient history.
3. Be familiar with the different kinds of diagnosis.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生掌握患者主诉正确方法及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉书写病史(history taking)的相关知识点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,均设计围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。

- b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型变化模仿操练,第二个则是传统选择题。引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,然后对照课文相关内容,有可能获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation即看着课文英文原文,尝试着用中文口头翻译出来),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. accurate | 2. sifting | 3. relieve | 4. pertinent |
| 5. retain | 6. elaborate | 7. neglect | 8. contributes/has contributed |

II. Complete the following sentences by putting in the proper word in the right form.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. evaluation | 2. is evaluated | 3. dependent | 4. depends |
| 5. was admitted | 6. admissions | | |

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the sentences below, following the models given.

1. When questioned repeatedly whether he had told the truth, he admitted that he had lied.
2. When told the real reason for her change of heart, he had to accept the fact.
3. No food contains all the needed nutrients.
4. If the affected veins fail to respond to simple treatment, they may sometimes require surgical removal.

II. Make the correct choice in the following passage about Taking Histories.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. to analyze | 2. to be recorded | 3. are found | 4. are |
| 5. exposes | 6. needs | 7. questioning | 8. asks |

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Many diseases are not only gender and age dependent, but may also occur more commonly in specific social groups.
2. The history of the present illness is the most important structural element of the medical history.
3. Learning to take a history properly requires much patience and practice.
4. Medical history provides the doctor with a large part of the information needed to make the diagnosis.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解各种类型的诊断方法及其英文表达方式。

2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习再一次向学生提供回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,有助于学生提高医学英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer to the following questions according to the passage.
 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.
 1. 鉴别诊断是比较多种疾病的症状,然后看哪种症状最有可能引发病患的。
 2. 身体诊断是通过医生查看肉眼可见的疾病症状,如皮疹、骨折之类,同时用手对病人进行检查。
 3. 当医生认为某种疾病存在,却因症状不够明确无法确认时,有时他们会刻意诱发病状,或使它们变得更糟。
 4. 做出诊断之后,医生会针对他们认定的疾病对病人进行治疗,但是他们仍然会密切观察病人的新症状。

Unit Two

教学目标:

1. Recognize the feeling as a nursing student performing a procedure for the first time.
2. Understand the common items of the physical examination.
3. Be familiar with what a nurse should do to prepare the physical examination.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容:医学生实习故事。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓住文章概略内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 用英文讨论文前理解性问题,让学生了解作为实习医生在操作中有可能与病人一样紧张。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. D

课文A**教学要点:**

1. 阅读课文,帮助学生积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的阅读理解练习Text Comprehension,熟悉医疗体检(physical examination)的相关知识点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后其他练习包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,均设计围绕课文重点词汇,建议课上练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习涉及“by+名词/动名词”句型,作方式状语,第二个涉及不定式表目的结构,通过操练帮助学生掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,然后对照答案,教师可适当讲解英汉翻译技巧。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation)练习,进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案**Text Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

II. Answer the following questions.

1. For women a Papanicolaou, or “Pap” smear test is done to detect early signs of cancer of the cervix.
2. The scrapings from the surface of the cervix are obtained and sent to the laboratory (to be stained and examined under the microscope to assess the health of the cells).
3. The electrocardiogram is used to make a tracing of the electrical impulses produced with each heartbeat, allowing the detection of changes in the rhythm or in the heart muscle itself. The electroencephalogram puts on paper the electrical impulses made by brain activity, making it possible to learn about the condition of the brain.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. routine 2. palpate 3. have noted/noted 4. checked
5. underlying 6. employed 7. assessing 8. detect

II. Match the terms on the left column with their meanings on the right column.

1. h 2. g 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. A

Grammar and Structure

I. In the following three sentences, the preposition by is used to show how something is done. There are many examples of this usage in the text. Find these examples.

1. The blood pressure is taken by using a blood pressure cuff on the upper arm.
2. By following these steps the physician can arrive at a diagnosis, the most important part of his task.

3. By examining specimens of blood, urine, and other body fluids, the physician, can learn a great deal.
 4. By auscultation (or listening with the stethoscope), he can hear bowel sounds. / The rectum and lower colon can be seen by a lighted tube inserted into the rectum.
- II. In the following two sentences, an infinitive is used adverbially to show purpose. Complete the sentences below by supplying an infinitive phrase that fits into the context.
1. Physicians often employ the X ray to see the structure of underlying organs.
 2. The scrapings are stained and examined under the microscope to assess the health of the cells obtained.
 3. The electrocardiograph is specially designed to make a tracing of the electrical impulses produced with each heartbeat.
 4. All equipment must be checked to see that it functions properly.
 5. When the examination is being performed, room temperature should be controlled to avoid chilling.

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Diagnosis of the cause of pain is based on a person's medical history, family history and even a complete neurological evaluation.
 2. During a physical examination, the doctor studies your body to determine if you do or do not have a physical problem.
 3. The nurse should take measures to prevent interruptions from any source of noise during a physical examination.
 4. For women, an examination of the breast and pelvis is important to detect tumors or abnormalities.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B 课文主要供学生课后自习, 让学生了解体检前的准备工作及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读, 具体做法为: 先分别做课后阅读练习 I、II, 碰到不解之处, 寻找课文 B 的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习 III 英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文 B 中一部分重点句子的操练机会。译完之后与参考答案对照, 教师可适当讲解帮助学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Give a brief answer to the questions by summing up the main points.
1. The nurse should have all equipment ready and available before the examination begins. If possible, the equipment to be used should be kept warm. All equipment must be checked

to see that it functions properly.

2. Before starting, the examiner should ask the client if he needs to use the toilet. The nurse should make sure the client is dressed properly. The client should be given privacy during undressing and plenty of time to finish. The nurse should make sure the client stays warm by eliminating drafts, controlling room temperature, and providing warm blankets.
3. The nurse can explain in simple terms what is going to happen with each step of the examination and how the client can best cooperate. She should encourage the client to voice any discomfort or ask questions. If the client seems overly anxious or fearful, the nurse may need to postpone the examination.
4. Because during the examination the body parts should be easily accessible and at the same time the client should be made comfortable. Some positions, such as the lithotomy and knee-chest, are embarrassing and uncomfortable, it is therefore important to keep the client in those positions no longer than necessary.

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 患者应从身心两方面做好准备,这样护士才能顺利地进行检查,不被打断。
2. 护士应消除一切外界噪音来源,并避免在检查过程中来自其他医务人员的干扰。
3. 护士简明扼要地解释了每一步检查的情况以及患者最好应该如何配合检查。
4. 盖布应进行调整,以确保要检查的部位能接触到,而其他部位没有不必要的暴露部位。

Unit Three

教学目标:

1. Recognize the basic conception of blood transfusion.
2. Understand blood and its constituents.
3. Be familiar with the different kinds of studies made of the blood.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生掌握输血相关知识及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

课文A**教学要点:**

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉血液及其组成成分的相关知识点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练定语从句的用法,第二个则是传统的选择题。引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案**Text Comprehension**

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.
1. dissolve 2. store 3. engulfed 4. outnumber
5. shed 6. vital 7. average 8. generated
- II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.
1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D

Grammar and Structure

- I. Complete the sentences below, using an attributive clause that fits into the context.
 1. that goes from the lungs, through the arteries, to the tissues.
 2. that returns from the tissues, via the veins, and back to the lungs.
 3. that performs vital pickup and delivery services for the body.
 4. which use some of this material and add others.
 5. which is manufactured in the liver and circulates in the plasma.
 6. by which blood is prevented from leaving an injured blood vessel.
- II. Complete the passage about Blood Banks by supplying the proper choice given.

1. clotting	2. be stored	3. no more	4. Such
5. are dated	6. giving	7. have disintegrated	8. be used
9. it	10. any	11. must	12. to be used

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. A blood transfusion is the transfer of blood or blood products from one person into another person's bloodstream.
2. Blood transfusion is usually done as a life saving maneuver to replace blood cells lost through severe bleeding, during surgery.
3. When infection occurs, leukocytes will rush to the site of infection to fight the invading organism.
4. The platelets are essential to blood clotting, or coagulation.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解各种血液检验项目及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- #### I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B
- #### II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- #### III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.
1. 白血球计数低于5 000是一些诸如疟疾与麻疹等感染的特征,也是某些造血器官疾病的特征。
 2. 在手术之前和其他一些情况下,确认凝血所需要的时间不是很长,是十分重要的。
 3. 白细胞增多症指的是白血球计数超过每立方毫米9 000或10 000。
 4. 例如,溶解在血液中的葡萄糖超过正常计数就称其为高血糖症,经常发生在糖尿病人身上。

Unit Four

教学目标:

1. Recognize the basic idea about the change-of-shift report.
2. Understand the characteristics of good reporting and recording.
3. Be familiar with the content of the change-of-shift report.

预热课文**教学要点:**

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生了解护理交班报告的基本概念及其英文表达方式。

参考答案**Warming-up Activities**

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

课文A**教学要点:**

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉优秀护理报告和护理记录的相关特点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练名词从句的用法,第二个则是句子改写题,熟悉so that引导的结果状语从句的用法。引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案**Text Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. C

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. describe | 2. response | 3. involves | 4. required |
| 5. relies | 6. relevant | 7. aware | 8. discriminate |

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

Grammar and Structure

I. Point out the noun-clause in the sentences below.

1. The law protects information about *what the private life of a client is like*.

2. Clients do not always remember *what medications they have received*.
 3. Only through repeated practice can the nursing students learn *how a procedure is performed*.
 4. Decisions about *how a client should be cared for* are based on currently reported information.
 5. The record does not show *whether an earlier dose of medication was administered*.
- II. Rewrite the following sentences, using an adverbial clause of result introduced by *so that*.
1. At rest the body's demand for oxygen is comparatively small *so that breathing is slow and superficial*.
 2. Normally all the individual organs are functioning properly *so that the body as a whole works smoothly*.
 3. All information is communicated in a logical format or order *so that other health team members understand fully the information conveyed*.
 4. Cells of the central nervous system are extremely sensitive to low blood levels of oxygen *so that lack of oxygen results in serious damage*.

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Medical history and personal information are strictly confidential.
 2. When involving critically ill patients, the content of shift-changeover should be more detailed and specific.
 3. It is illegal to falsify medical history and treatment record.
 4. Writing medical history can test a doctor's writing skill and generalization ability.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解护理交班报告的基本内容及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 进行走访式(交班)报告有几个好处:病人见到了提供护理人员;可以解释下一个班次可预期的

- 活动; 护士能观察病人, 与病人见面。
2. 一个完整的(交班)报告很重要, 有利于在病人心目中建立护士负责任的印象。
 3. 作为交班报告的护士通过低声说话, 防止旁人无意中听到信息, 以此确保病人的隐私。
 4. 不管用什么方法, 好的条理性使每个护士能预测报告的进程和走向。

Unit Five

教学目标:

1. Recognize the relation between cholesterol and heart disease.
2. Understand the structure of the heart.
3. Be familiar with the definition of the pulse and blood pressure.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题, 了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文, 注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题, 让学生了解胆固醇与心脏病的关系及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions according to the text.
 1. Cholesterol is a glistening white, fatty substance that is manufactured naturally by the liver. It is useful in that it is an important component of cell membranes.
 2. Cholesterol can build up in an artery and lead to the formation of plaques, the thickened regions of the artery wall that close the passageway and prevent blood from flowing freely. As blood flow becomes increasingly impeded in a given artery, a blood clot may form and block the flow completely, leading to a heart attack or, if the affected artery is in the brain, to a stroke.
 3. Susceptibility to atherosclerosis is highly individual and is related to both genetic tendencies and life-style habits.
 4. One major difference is that high-density lipoproteins (HDLs) have very few cholesterol molecules attached, while low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) have great number of attached cholesterols. A higher level of HDLs can help prevent plaques from building up in the blood vessels and decrease the risk of heart disease and strokes, while people with high level of LDLs, seem to be at greater risk of developing atherosclerosis.
 5. By exercising regularly, eating more vegetable and fish oils, and avoiding smoking, heavy drinking, and obesity, a person will have higher level of HDLs.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉心脏结构特点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,有两个内容:操练比较复杂的定语从句(e.g. sth. of which引导的定语从句)和as引导的方式状语从句的用法;第二个则是普通的给定动词填空题,熟悉具体语言环境下动词的使用。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. B
- II. Give the correct names for the valves located in different places.
 1. the aortic semilunar valve
 2. the pulmonary semilunar valve
 3. the mitral valve/the left atrioventricular valve
 4. the tricuspid valve/the right atrioventricular valve

Vocabulary

- I. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.
 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D
- II. Choose the correct word from the two choices given.

1. blocking	2. single	3. collect	4. starving	5. form
6. plugged	7. narrow	8. cutting off	9. survive	10. recovery

Grammar and Structure

- I. Rewrite the sentences below by following the models given.
 1. The heart is a muscular organ *the function of which is to pump blood to all parts of the body.*
 2. On either side of the heart there are two chambers *one of which is a receiving space and the other a pumping chamber.*
 3. The iron lung is a metal chamber: *the variations of which cover either the chest or all of the*

patient with the exception of his head.

4. *Just as* an engine requires fuel to run, *so* the human body requires food to carry on all of its activities.
5. *Just as* a child loses heat more rapidly than an adult, *so* such parts as the fingers and the toes are affected more by exposure to cold, because in each case there is a greater amount of skin compared with total tissue volume.
6. *Just as* the frequent use of an organ strengthens its performance, *so* regular exercise improves respiratory efficiency.

II. Complete the short passage by putting in the blank a proper form of the verb given.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. composed | 2. strengthens/will strengthen | 3. enabling | 4. circulate |
| 5. to meet | 6. imposed | 7. reduces | 8. raises |
| | | | 9. reducing |

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. A lot of heart diseases are associated with congenital malformation or valve dysfunction.
2. Regular and proper physical exercises can enhance the pumping function of the heart.
3. Blood always flows through the heart in a fixed route.
4. Heart diseases are so complex and changeable that the diagnosis and treatment of them are really a test of the doctor's experience and judgment.

课文B

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解脉搏和高血压的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
- III. Translate the following sentences into English.
 1. 心室收缩的力量产生一股增强的压力波,它从心脏开始,沿着动脉往前推进。
 2. 由于血管内压力随心脏和动脉的状况以及其它因素而变化,所以测定血压并仔细地加以解释,就可能是护理和评估一个人健康的重要依据。
 3. 将袖口绕在病人的上臂,使之充气,直至肱动脉受压,血流被阻断为止。
 4. 接着继续放气,直至出现另一种特殊的声音,表明已到了可以在汞柱上读出舒张压的时候了。

Unit Six

教学目标:

1. Understand the consequence of kidney failure and its treatment.
2. Get aware of kidney and its main functions.
3. Be familiar with the most common types and causes of kidney damage.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生了解肾衰竭及其治疗方法及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions according to the text.
 1. They operate silently, efficiently, and in most people continuously for a lifetime without a glitch.
 2. The kidneys can lose their exquisite ability to cleanse the blood in several ways. Bacteria can contaminate the urinary tract, attacking the kidneys. An autoimmune attack on the kidneys by white blood cells can block and destroy glomeruli. Finally, poisoning by mercury, lead, or certain solvents can damage the kidney tissue.
 3. It depends on the level of destruction. A person's nephrons are so numerous and so efficient that even if two-thirds of these tubules are destroyed, the individual can still live a fairly normal life. If the number drops to 10 or 20 percent, however, the person can suffer extreme tissue swelling as a result of salt and water retention, as well as a buildup of urea and other metabolic by-products.
 4. No. Using dialysis as a treatment, the patient's blood must be treated with an anticoagulant so that it does not clot as it passes through the machine, then treated again with a coagulant as it reenters the person's body so that he or she won't bleed too freely. Because of the drug treatments, the artificial kidney can only be used every two or three days.
 5. It is probably a suitable comparison: It extends their life but gobbles much of their time; moreover, they only have very limited freedom of movement.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。

2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension, 熟悉肾脏、肾脏主要功能及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个, 围绕课文重点词汇与词组, 建议课内练习, 检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案, 针对学生反映出来的问题, 作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿, 有两个内容: 一是操练介词despite+the face+ 同位语从句与even though 让步状语从句的互相转换方式和主动句与被动句的转换方式; 第二个则是有指导的段落写作训练, 认知具体语言环境下段落的建构方式。由此, 引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验, 建议学生先尝试独立翻译, 如有困难, 可对照课文相关内容, 获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation), 进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B

II. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. If a person deliberately drinks a large amount of water even though he may not feel thirsty, most of the water will very quickly be excreted by the kidneys; and furthermore this water will contain only a small concentration of waste materials; on the other hand, if little or no water is drunk, very little water will be lost in the form of urine, with a high concentration of waste materials.
2. If this is the case, the normal body processes will not take place. This means that it is just as important for the blood and other tissues that an excess of alkalinity be avoided as it is that too much acidity be prevented. In other words, there must be a balance.

Vocabulary

I. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D

II. Choose a proper phrase in the box to complete the following sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. in order | 2. in the form of | 3. In addition |
| 4. In spite of | 5. among other things | 6. in other words |

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following sentences by following the models given.

1. A person may deliberately drink a large amount of water *even though* he may not feel thirsty.
2. Many of us ignore the advice about healthy diets and regular exercise, *even though* we know it to be true.
3. Many people still live a fairly normal life *even though* they have lost one kidney.

4. *It has been proved that* most congenital cataracts are not progressive.
5. *It has been reported that* this disorder runs in families.
6. *It was once thought that* overeating played a major role in causing obesity; but *it has been found that* people who do not eat very much may suffer from the problem to as great a degree.

II. Form a short paragraph by following the suggested steps.

Step One:

to remove	—	waste products and excess fluid
to maintain	—	a stable balance
to involve	—	highly complex steps
to remove	—	through the urine

Step Two:

The production of urine *involves highly complex steps* of excretion and reabsorption. Most people know that a major function of the kidneys is *to remove waste products and excess fluid* from the body.

This process is necessary *to maintain a stable balance* of body chemicals.

These waste products and excess fluid *are removed through the urine*.

Step Three:

Most people know that a major function of the kidneys is to remove waste products and excess fluid from the body. These waste products and excess fluid are removed through the urine. The production of urine involves highly complex steps of excretion and reabsorption. This process is necessary to maintain a stable balance of body chemicals.

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
 1. For those patients with renal failure, the fundamental solution is kidney transplantation.
 2. Reasonable drinking of water is quite helpful for the maintenance of renal function.
 3. This kind of medicine is mainly excreted by kidney, so people with renal dysfunction should not take it.
 4. A person can stop breathing altogether only until the CO₂ concentration in his blood reaches a certain level.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解肾脏病种类及其成因的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 糖尿病起因于患者体内无法产生足够的胰岛素或者无法适当地利用常量的胰岛素。
 2. 其特征为肾囊肿形成,并随着时间推移持续增大,有可能造成严重肾损伤,甚至肾衰竭。
 3. 造成肾结石的原因有多种,其中包括一种有可能导致从食物中吸收过量钙质的遗传疾病以及尿路感染或尿路堵塞。
 4. 这些感染常常会影响到膀胱,但有时也会影响到肾脏,有可能引起发烧以及背部疼痛。

Unit Seven

教学目标:

1. Recognize blood test as a means for confirming a diagnosis.
2. Understand liver, its functions and diseases.
3. Be familiar with gallbladder and its diseases.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生了解胆囊及其疾病的知识及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions.
1. When a strange fatigue set in, the whites of her eyes showed a yellowish color, her upper abdomen began to hurt, and she grew nauseated, Martha was certain that she had contracted something serious.
 2. When aged red blood cells break down, they produce an orange-yellow pigment called *bilirubin*. While a healthy liver can pick up the bilirubin and secrete it into the intestines for elimination from the body, a diseased liver is unable to do that. As a result, the yellowish substance builds up in the skin and eyes, causing what is known as jaundice.
 3. The doctor made the diagnosis of viral hepatitis on the basis of several factors including

the particular pattern on the chem screen, jaundice, tender abdomen, fatigue, nausea, and Martha's exposure. (注释: chem screen= chemistry screen 即: 化学筛检)

4. Martha's exposure to patients was the most likely cause.
5. Martha's physician prescribed bed rest and fluids. Hopefully, within a few weeks, Martha's blood chemistry and her old energy level would return to normal.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉肝脏结构、肝功能及其肝病的特点及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练虚拟条件句;第二个练习句型改写模仿题,操练非限定定语从句与非限制分词短语的转换改写。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B
- II. Explain briefly the cirrhosis of the liver.
 1. In this condition, the whole liver may become hard, yellow, gritty, lumpy, and shriveled.
 2. The disease may result from drinking too much alcohol. It may also result from certain infections, from poisons, or from a diet that contains too much fat and not enough protein. A lack of B-complex vitamins also makes a person likely to get cirrhosis.

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. shriveled	2. released	3. freed	4. derived
5. extensive	6. excrete	7. containing	8. versatile
- II. Choose the correct word or expression that fits the context.

1. related	2. As a result	3. sufficient	4. transported	5. deterioration
6. develops	7. partially	8. nutrition	9. results	10. permanent

Grammar and Structure

I. Complete the sentences below by following the model.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. were, would not last | 2. were, would not be |
| 3. would not occur, knew | 4. were breast-fed, would be |

II. Complete the sentences below by following the model.

1. The pancreas, called the “salivary gland of the abdomen,” secretes pancreatic juice to aid the digestive process.
2. Pancreatic juice, released to the duodenum, contains enzymes needed to digest all kinds of food.
3. Glycogen, formed and stored in the liver and muscles, is a tasteless, odorless white powder.
4. Each adrenal gland, shaped like a hat, consists of an outer layer and a central medulla.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. The liver is located in the right upper abdomen.
2. Tests of liver function are of great significance in the diagnosis of many diseases.
3. Tumor invasion of the portal vein resulted in his liver dysfunction.
4. A balanced diet and reasonable rest is very important to patients with liver cirrhosis.
5. For most people, the gall bladder is attached below the liver.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解胆囊和胆石症的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案**Review and Practice**

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 尽管肝脏能不停地产生胆汁,但一天中对胆汁需求也可能只有几次而已。
2. 当半流质状态的食物(食糜)进入十二指肠时,胆囊会把胆汁挤入小肠。
3. 病人进食高脂肪食物时,胆囊会收缩以排出消化脂肪所必备的胆汁。胆囊收缩反过来也会造成形成胆石的压力。
4. 胆石症没有症状至关重要,因为胆结石被认为是胆囊癌的易感因子。

Unit Eight

教学目标:

1. Recognize the hidden causes to be blame for gaining weight.
2. Understand the functions of the stomach and its diseases.
3. Be familiar with peptic ulcer disease: its cause, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 讨论文前理解性问题,让学生了解脂肪细胞、基点与减肥之间的相互关系及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions.
 1. It is a level of fat storage and body weight that is genetically determined.
 2. Because a person's fat cells tend to remain a given size, and they will return to their original size soon after a diet ends.
 3. It means "over-eating".
 4. According to the 4th paragraph, the body itself may initiate self-regulation to compensate any change in lipid storage so as to maintain the size of the fat cells.
 5. Exercise seems to turn up the metabolic rate so that the body burns more calories. Exercise decreases fat tissue and increases muscle mass. In addition, moderate daily exercise reduces the appetite.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉胃的功能、胃病的知识及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练变换句子主语位置,使其置于句末重心加以强调的方法;第二个则是普通的填空题,操练原因状语从句的使用,尤其注意in that 引导原因状语从句的用法。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。

- c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验, 建议学生先尝试独立翻译, 如有困难, 可对照课文相关内容, 获得启发。
4. 课后建议对 A 课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译 (sight interpretation), 进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. An ulcer is defined as an area of the skin or mucous membrane in which the tissues are gradually disintegrating and the substance is being lost.
2. A peptic ulcer is found on the mucous membrane of the esophagus, the stomach or the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine.
3. It may be the result of the acid action of the gastric juice. Emphasis is now being placed on mental and emotional factors as a contributing cause of ulcers.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. contracting | 2. expulsion | 3. stretch | 4. interfering |
| 5. failed | 6. define | 7. mixes | 8. retained |

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following sentences according to the model given, placing the italicized parts at the beginning of the sentence to make them better balanced.

1. *Attached to the cecum* is a small blind tube, called the vermiform appendix.
2. *Included in this first line of defense* are other means of a mechanical or chemical nature.
3. This is called an inflammatory reaction; and *accompanying it* are the four classic symptoms, heat, redness, swelling and pain.
4. *Considerably less frequent* are the delicate operations carried out by eye surgeons, brain surgeons, and plastic surgeons.
5. *With this understanding* have come new and better ways to treat ulcers and even cure them.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of reason.

1. in that it determines the length of time in which the food remains in the stomach
2. since it is often found in cases of abnormally low acidity
3. As veins have much thinner walls than those of comparable arteries
4. Because there are so many air spaces

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. The main function of this drug is to strengthen the gastric peristalsis.

2. The main function of the stomach is food digestion, while the main function of the small intestine is nutrient absorption.
3. The stomach is smooth on the surface, but there are many folds in the lining.
4. Hot food tends to stimulate the esophagus, while cold food tends to stimulate the stomach.
5. Peptic ulcer has already become a common disease of people in modern cities.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习, 让学生了解胃溃疡成因、症状、诊断和治疗的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读, 具体做法为: 先分别做课后阅读练习I、II, 碰到不解之处, 寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照, 可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
 1. 胃壁覆盖着厚厚的一层保护性粘膜, 防止胃酸腐蚀胃壁。
 2. 但是, 最近有一项革命性的令人惊讶的发现, 即胃溃疡大多源自幽门螺杆菌引起的胃部感染。
 3. 这种细菌有可能源自受感染的食物或者饮水杯。只有当幽门螺杆菌破坏胃粘膜保护层, 胃酸才会损伤胃壁, 最终造成胃溃疡。
 4. 但是, 在某些情况下, 胃溃疡可能引发潜在的致命性并发症, 比如, 穿透、穿孔、出血以及梗塞。

Unit Nine

教学目标:

1. Understand why a less lethal virus can be more dangerous.
2. Understand the lung and its disorders.
3. Be familiar with the way in which transmission of infections along the respiratory tract occurs.

预热课文**教学要点:**

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 本单元课文文前理解性问题讨论应该结合A课文标题含义,即为什么非致命性禽流感病毒变得更危险? 让学生了解非致命性病毒可能更危险背后的道理及其英文表达方式。

参考答案**Warming-up Activities**

- I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

课文A**教学要点:**

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,熟悉肺脏和相关疾病的知识及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练独立主格结构的用法;第二个则是填空题,熟悉时间状语从句的使用。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案**Text Comprehension**

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B
- II. Give brief answers to the following questions.
1. Pneumonia is an inflammation of the alveoli and may be caused by several pathogens.
 2. Pneumonia is more likely to occur if a person's resistance to infection is lowered; in such cases, the pathogens may invade the tissues and work their damage.
 3. The introduction of new drugs and the improvement of living and working conditions have made it less threatening; in fact, the death rate from tuberculosis has declined dramatically.
 4. The death rate due to cancer of the lungs has increased dramatically during the last two

decades or so.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. estimate 2. feature 3. invade 4. seal 5. declining
6. ample 7. controversial 8. constructed 9. resemble 10. progressive

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following by using the nominative absolute construction as shown in the model.

1. The circulation of the fetus differs in several ways from that of the child after birth, one difference being that the lungs are not used until the child is born.
2. As a rule, lymph nodes are massed together in groups, the number in each group varying from two to three up to well over 100.
3. The adrenal glands are two small glands, each one being situated above a kidney.
4. The bladder is emptied from time to time, the urine being expelled to the exterior through urethra.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of time.

1. after H. pylori bacteria injure the protective mucous layer of the stomach
2. as the organisms travel along the lining membrane
3. When so many air sacs become filled with fluid
4. As soon as each bronchus enters the lung at the hilum
5. before it enters the small intestine
6. until finally there is no cartilage at all in the most minute subdivisions

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. The pulmonary tuberculosis is showing a rising trend again in recent years.
2. The lung is a sophisticated and delicate organ.
3. The relationship between smoking and lung diseases has been widely known, but the number of smokers is still on the increase.
4. The first cry of the neonate indicates the beginning of his lungs' work.
5. Serious heart diseases will finally have certain degree of pulmonary symptoms.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解呼吸道感染疾病的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.

1. 呼吸道粘膜是这样一个通道的绝佳例子；呼吸道粘膜是致病菌进入人体的最为重要的入口之一。
2. 流鼻涕这一普通感冒的令人不快的症状，就是自然为洗去病原菌，从而保护深层组织不受进一步感染的一种努力。
3. 感染也可能从呼吸道传播至消化系统，或者相反，因为两者粘膜的连续性。
4. 局限于鼻子、咽喉部或者气管的感染称之为上呼吸道感染（经常简记为 URI）。

Unit Ten

教学目标：

1. Understand why people need to use wheelchairs and what can be done to improve the lives of the physically-challenged people.
2. Be aware of some brain disorders.
3. Be familiar with the common forms of headaches and their treatment.

预热课文**教学要点：**

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题，了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文，注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 本单元课文前理解性问题讨论可以让学生了解造成行动不便的原因及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

Warming-up Activities

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. They use wheelchairs when they have very weak or paralyzed legs, or they themselves are unable to control their leg movements.
2. It results from some genetic defect, and people with muscular dystrophy are genetically determined rather than catch it after birth.
3. This disease can attack the nervous system, which carries messages from your brain to your muscles. If the nervous system is damaged, messages from the brain can't get through, and the muscles can't move.

4. No, paralysis cannot be completely cured. In certain cases surgery may improve a person's ability to move around. Physical therapy may sometimes also help to strengthen weak muscles or prevent unused muscles from wasting away.
5. Because they want to guarantee their equal rights such as education & employment opportunities, etc.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合A课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,了解脑部相关疾病的知识及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,操练比较复杂的同位语从句的用法;第二个则是填空题,熟悉多种形式的让步状语从句的使用。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

I. Match the parts of the brain with the functions they perform.

1. C 2. E 3. F 4. D 5. B 6. A

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. originated 2. drowsy 3. conversely 4. acquire
5. obtained 6. dominant 7. affect 8. destructiveness

II. Complete the each of the following sentences by choosing the correct word given.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

Grammar and Structure

I. In the following sentence, there is an appositive clause introduced by the connective that. Rewrite the sentences below by following the model.

1. Researchers have begun to investigate the possibility that people have a fixed level of fat storage and body weight that is genetically determined and difficult to alter.

2. People have never liked the thought that they would get old or that their lives would end around a fixed age.
 3. If a patient's breathing continues to be noisy this is an indication that there is some obstruction in the air passage.
- II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of concession.
1. even though speech areas are damaged
 2. though it may not be manifest until a later time in life
 3. no matter whether they are of the mild variety, or the severe aches
 4. Although there are many fissures in the brain
 5. However mild it is
 6. Effective as the new antibiotics are

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Lack of sleep will make one feel dizzy.
 2. Nuts contain much nutrition required for the operation of brain.
 3. The car accident damaged his left brain and caused aphasia.
 4. Physical therapy helped him to stand up again after being a sufferer with paralysis for many years.
 5. The child's disability mainly resulted from cerebral anoxia in birth.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习,让学生了解常见类型头痛及其治疗方式的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读,具体做法为:先分别做课后阅读练习I、II,碰到不解之处,寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照,可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) on the basis of Psychological headaches.
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 几乎所有的人在一生中都会遭遇至少一次头痛,不管是轻微跳痛还是引起恶心或眩晕的严重的搏动痛。

2. 一般放松方法包括睡眠、沉思、洗热水浴、按摩以及用于放松受累肌肉的某些热疗法。
3. 高血压、过敏、低血糖、脊椎病、普通感冒、假牙配装不适、视力疾患以及其他疼痛或损伤都有可能引发这种状况。
4. 如果服用阿司匹林或实施放松疗法后头痛症状并无改善,持续3天以上或者伴有视觉障碍、恶心、言语障碍、脸部麻木或刺痛,你就应该去看医生了。

Unit Eleven

教学目标:

1. Be aware of how to survive in the desert.
2. Understand the basic human needs: oxygen and elimination.
3. Be familiar with the nursing measures to deal with urinary elimination.

预热课文

教学要点:

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 通过本单元课文文前理解性问题讨论让学生了解如何在沙漠生存的一些知识及其英文表达方式。

参考答案

- I. Answer the following questions.
 1. If it is summertime, you will find that sun rages by day and temperatures over 40 degrees wring water from your body. At night it's so cold that you shiver. The only sign of life is an occasional lizard or snake, and no real water is visible.
 2. The first thing you must remember is that you should not move around a lot or exert yourself too much. Because you can easily lose a lot of water by digging to make shelter, walking, jumping, or stripping your clothes off in desert heat. Two or three days of water loss can be enough to kill you.
 3. If you sit on the ground, sit on a couple of shrub branches. If possible, sleep a little off the ground.
 4. Start by finding if there is water in your car's cooling system. You can also get water from some desert plants like cactus. If you are lucky, you can sometimes find water holes in the desert. You can harvest good water in the form of dew drops from car hoods.
 5. You can pluck off a piece about the size of a pea and taste it. If it tastes all right, eat the small piece and wait as long as possible to see how your stomach reacts. If you still feel well after a day, go back to the plant and eat a little bit more.
 6. If you know how to find water and food in the desert, and how to make shelter for yourself

and keep cool during the day and keep warm at night, your chances of seeing rescuers arrive will be really good.

课文A

教学要点:

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语言产出能力。
2. 结合B课文及其课文后所附的练习Text Comprehension,了解人的基本需求之氧气和排泄相关知识及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有2个,围绕课文重点词汇,建议课内练习,检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案,针对学生反映出来的问题,作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有2个。第一个练习强调句型模仿,继续操练同位语从句的用法;第二个则是普通的填空题,熟悉条件从句的使用。由此,引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验,建议学生先尝试独立翻译,如有困难,可对照课文相关内容,获得启发。
4. 课后建议对A课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation),进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.
1. arrest 2. delivered 3. prolong 4. fulfill
5. intake 6. lethargic 7. concerns 8. output
- II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Grammar and Structure

- I. In the following sentences, the italicized part is used appositionally, giving a more detailed explanation of the word or phrase before it. Point out the appositional construction in the sentences below.
 1. Clients with a progressive long-term decrease in tissue oxygen show cyanosis, *the bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes caused by decreased oxygen in the blood.*
 2. Hypothermia, *the opposite of fever,* is caused mainly by prolonged exposure to cold, rarely by abnormal conditions within the body.

3. Among the most important of the large collections of nerve fibers is the internal capsule, a crowded strip of white matter where any injury is apt to cause extensive damage.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of condition.

1. as long as it has no antifreeze in it
2. If a client has difficulty eliminating excess carbon dioxide
3. provided (that) water is available
4. unless something is done to restore circulation immediately

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Water and air are the most basic needs to sustain life.
2. In addition to the basic needs on material, humans also have emotional needs.
3. Severe hypoxia made his face pale and his lips purple.
4. Doctors and nurses are performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on the wounded.
5. The doctor repeatedly urged him to develop regular bowel habits.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习, 让学生了解处理排尿问题的相关护理措施的基本知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读, 具体做法为: 先分别做课后阅读练习I、II, 碰到不解之处, 寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照, 可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

I. Answer the following questions.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

II. Answer the following questions.

1. A client with normal renal function who does not have heart disease or alterations requiring fluid restriction should drink 2 000 to 2 500 ml of fluid daily.
2. Adequate intake of water increases the output of urine, which helps to flush out any solutes or particles that may collect in the urinary system.
3. The nurse can offer fluids the client prefers. At home it may be helpful to set a schedule for drinking fluids (e.g. with meals or medications).
4. Urinary retention means the inability to empty bladder (due to loss of muscle tone of the bladder, old age, exposure to cold, etc.); and urinary incontinence means the inability to retain urine (through loss of sphincter control or because of cerebral or spinal lesions).

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 患者排尿能力取决于是否感觉有尿意,是否能控制尿道括约肌以及是否小便顺畅。
2. 适合所有患者的其他促进正常排尿措施包括使用感官刺激,例如发出流水声、把患者的手放入一盆温水之中或者安抚女性患者大腿内侧。
3. 在家中,身体虚弱的病人也许更愿意使用床边便桶,周边使用隔板或屏风遮掩。
4. 患者如果肾脏功能正常,没有心脏疾患或病变需要限制饮水的话,每天应该饮水2 000至2 500毫升。

Unit Twelve

教学目标:

1. Be aware of how to survive on snow-covered mountains.
2. Understand the basic human needs: fluids, nutrition, and body temperature.
3. Be familiar with the effects of extreme heat and cold on human body.

预热课文**教学要点:**

1. 组织学生预习文前理解性问题,了解文章焦点内容。
2. 让学生快读课文,注意抓文章主要内容。
3. 课文阅读之后做阅读理解题。
4. 通过本单元A课文文前理解性问题的讨论让学生了解如何在雪山上生存的知识及其英文表达方式。

参考答案**Warming-up Activities**

I. Answer the following questions

1. Water is no problem in this situation. Snow can also provide a good shelter; for example, you may dig a hollow space big enough for you to disappear beneath the surface. If you scoop out the hollow beneath a low-lying tree branch, you'll have a ready-made roof.
2. Without the bed of branches, the ground will drain away your body's warmth, which can be dangerous.
3. The first symptom is violent shivering. After that, hypothermia victims often don't know what's happening to them. Another symptom is slurred speech. Muscles tighten and sometimes the skin gets blue. In later stages, the victim passes out.
4. Warm the victim up however you can. You can open your jacket and hold the victim close to share the warmth. You can start a fire, heat water over the fire and force the victim to drink, etc.
5. (Let the students retell the story in whatever way they like.)

课文A**教学要点:**

1. 阅读课文,注意积累短语与专业语块,结合课文注释强化语言难点和难句讲解,提高医学英语语

言产出能力。

2. 结合 A 课文及其课文后所附的练习 Text Comprehension, 了解人的基本需求之水分、营养和体温等相关知识及其英语表达方式。
3. 课后练习还包括词汇、结构和翻译三个部分。
 - a. 词汇类习题有 2 个, 围绕课文重点词汇, 建议课内练习, 检查学生练习完成情况并核对答案, 针对学生反映出来的问题, 作进一步辅导。
 - b. 语法结构题有 2 个。第一个练习强调句型模仿, 操练多种表建议类句型的用法, 注意此类句型需要使用虚拟语气(should+ 原形或直接用动词原形); 第二个则是普通的填空题, 熟悉比较状语从句的使用。由此, 引导学生通过操练掌握本单元重点语言结构知识。
 - c. 翻译练习其实也算是对课文内容与结构掌握的一种检验, 建议学生先尝试独立翻译, 如有困难, 可对照课文相关内容, 获得启发。
4. 课后建议对 A 课文英文原文尝试进行英文到汉语的视译(sight interpretation), 进一步巩固所学知识。

参考答案

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. restricts 2. regulate 3. confusion 4. conserve
5. sign 6. intervention 7. functioning 8. supplement

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following sentences by following the model.

1. It is important that the health worker (should) check respiratory rates and record them properly.
2. It is essential that the patient (should) be kept warm in case of shock.
3. It is necessary that a plug (should) be inserted into the bleeding nose in order to encourage adequate clotting.
4. It is important that the pacemakers (should) be replaced as required to prevent mechanical failure.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of comparison. Note that part of the clause may be omitted.

1. than (it does) without oxygen and fluids
2. as it is to assure an adequate supply of oxygen
3. than can be replaced

4. as is necessary for life
5. as it is that too much acidity be prevented
6. than are required to combat infection

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
 1. Infection and fluid deficiency are main problems facing patients with large burn area.
 2. Massive intestine fluid loss caused by diarrhea may exacerbate the electrolyte imbalance of the patient.
 3. Lack of certain nutrients may lead to children's growth retardation.
 4. His head trauma may affect the brain temperature regulation mechanism.
 5. The nurse is performing gradual rewarming on his frostbitten hands.

课文B

教学要点:

1. B课文主要供学生课后自习, 让学生了解极端炎热和极端寒冷环境对人体的影响知识及其英文表达方式。
2. 学生可以尝试:
 - a. 第一遍通篇阅读
 - b. 第二遍尝试寻读, 具体做法为: 先分别做课后阅读练习I、II, 碰到不解之处, 寻找课文B的相关内容获取解题信息。
3. 课后练习III英译汉练习提供学生再一次回顾课文B中一部分重点句子的机会。译完之后与参考答案对照, 可以有助于学生提高英汉翻译能力。

参考答案

Review and Practice

- I. Sum up information about heat exhaustion and sunstroke.

Heat exhaustion

Cause: acute reaction to heat exposure; excessive salt loss

Symptoms: muscle cramps, dizziness, vomiting and fainting

Treatment: This condition usually can be forestalled by taking salt tablets in hot weather.

Sunstroke

Cause: high outside temperatures; the sweat glands affected; decreased blood supply to the skin; and diminished secretion of perspiration

Symptoms: the body temperature rocketing up to a level that can be fatal; the victim of sunstroke exhibiting many of the symptoms of heat exhaustion (i.e. dizziness, fainting); dry and flushed skin

Treatment: first aid measure is needed to lower the temperature; cooling of the body is accomplished by immersing the victim in cool water or else by spraying him with it; ice can be applied to the head, and cold drinks should be administered if the patient is conscious

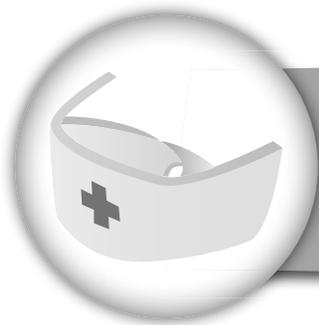
II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Its main effects are lowered respiratory rate and blood pressure and a feeling of drowsiness finally ending in coma and perhaps death.
2. Hypothermia is caused mainly by prolonged exposure to cold, rarely by abnormal conditions within the body.
3. The cold causes a spasm of the smooth muscle of the arteriole walls, diminishing the blood supply to the area. This condition causes interference with cell nutrition and metabolism; and necrosis of the tissues with gangrene can result.
4. A frostbitten area should never be rubbed, but should be thawed by wrapping in blankets or by immersion in warm water. The affected area should be treated gently; if the feet are frostbitten, the victim should not be permitted to walk.
5. Because their circulatory system is less effective; and blood and nutrients do not easily reach every part of the body, especially the hands and feet.

III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.

1. 中暑患者常常表现出一些热衰竭的多种症状,例如眩晕、昏厥。但是有一个区别很明显,患者不出汗且皮肤干燥潮红。
2. 例如,如果身体浸在冷水中一段时间,水(导热性比空气好)就会从人体中带走的热量会多于人体所能补充的热量,这样体温就会下降。
3. 体温过低称之为低体温。其主要表现为:呼吸频率和血压降低、有嗜睡感,最终出现昏迷,甚至可能死亡。
4. 这些损伤的通常原因是寒冷引起小动脉管壁平滑肌痉挛,导致局部区域供血不足。

参 考 资 料



二、自测试卷

《涉外护理英语》自测考试卷一

2015.12

姓名 _____ 班级 _____ 学号 _____ 成绩 _____

Part I Reading Comprehension (20%)

Asthma

Bronchial asthma is a chronic respiratory disease. It is characterized by acute attacks of breathless wheezing. The breathless wheezing is caused by chronic airway inflammation with episodes of narrowing of the bronchioles. Although its mechanisms are understood, the reason that some people develop asthma is not fully known. The identification of a gene (which may be one of several) related to asthma suggests a genetic predisposition that is expressed during exposure to one or more triggering agents. If other genes are identified, perhaps someday asthma will be regarded primarily as a predisposed condition.

Two main types of asthma have been identified: extrinsic and intrinsic. In extrinsic asthma, allergens such as pollen, dust mites, mold spores, animal fur or dander, and feathers cause sudden and severe bronchoconstriction that narrows the air ways. Increased sputum production further narrows the bronchioles and restricts the passage of air. It is the most damaging aspect of asthma. Wheezing is the most pronounced symptom when the patient tries to exhale air through the narrowed air passages. For many people with asthma, exercise, cigarette smoke, and certain foods or drugs can cause an attack. Physicians once thought that immunizations (for measles, mumps, and rubella) predisposed people to extrinsic asthmatic attacks by weakening the immune system, but this view was not supported by a large European study.

The incidence of extrinsic asthma is increasing within the general population (69.1%)

and particularly among children (72%). In fact, asthmatic attacks cover nearly one-fifth of the pediatric emergency room visits in this country. Minority children, in particular, are most at risk of developing asthma and dying from its complications. Many factors cause this increase in asthma among minority children. Of course, there are environmental factors possibly causing this increase, such as the poor outdoor and indoor urban air quality, high levels of urban stress, and overexposure to ozone in heavy traffic areas. However, genetic predisposition may also play an important role in this increase, as studies comparing asthma levels among children of different races who share the same environment for long find higher rates among minority children than their non-minority classmates. A final environmental factor that may cause some of the reported increase is the more complete reporting of acute asthmatic attacks and deaths without, unfortunately, the much-needed increase in initial diagnosis and medical management that would have prevented the acute attacks and death.

Intrinsic asthma, the less common form, has similar symptoms but is caused by stress or by frequent respiratory tract infections. Allergens play a lesser role in this form of asthma, which may be more strongly influenced by genetic predisposition.

Prevention, Diagnosis, and Management

Prevention or effective management of asthma is often possible using a number of methods. The most important, of course, is keeping a healthful life style to maintain high-level wellness including a sound diet, regular exercise, and effective stress management. Each person who has asthma should work with his or her physician to develop a sound management plan.

A number of components can be included in an asthma management plan. Exercises that are well tolerated, such as swimming, can help maintain a more normal level of respiratory function. Immunotherapy, in which the patient with extrinsic asthma is desensitized through injections of weakened allergens, is often attempted. In addition, the careful use of corticosteroid drugs several times per day reduces inflammation. Four additional drugs have recently been introduced. Two of these are antileukotrienes that reduce the immune system's ability to foster inflammation, and two reduce the effects of exercise and cold air that frequently trigger asthma attacks.

Although older drugs such as the bronchodilators that open constricted airways, and the newer drugs that counter specific allergens or immune system inflammation are in use for long, asthma remains a serious and potentially fatal condition. Each year in this country, several thousand people die as the result of asthma attacks. Some experts believe that this number could be reduced if physicians were more aggressive in their treatment of the bronchial inflammation component of the condition.

People with exercise-induced asthma (EIA), a common type of extrinsic asthma, should take several important steps when attempting to exercise.

Many children who have asthma manage well with the proper use of exercise and medication. They may experience less asthma, or none at all, when they reach adulthood.

Comprehension Exercises**A. Choose the best answer to each question according to the passage. (20%)**

1. A variety of allergens may cause extrinsic asthma. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
 A. dust mite
 B. animal fur
 C. mould spores
 D. fly ash
2. According to the passage, all of the following statements are false except _____.
 A. The reason why people develop asthma is fully understood.
 B. Extrinsic asthma is less popular than intrinsic asthma.
 C. A sound management plan including diet, exercises and stress management helps to prevent people from getting asthma.
 D. All the symptoms of asthma will get much better if a person who gets asthma during his childhood steps into his adulthood.
3. Bronchial asthma, a respiratory-related disease, is featured as acute attacks of breathless wheezing which is caused by _____ with episodes of narrowing of the bronchioles.
 A. acute swelling
 B. chronic inflammation
 C. chronic swelling
 D. acute inflammation
4. The incidence of asthma for children and general population is _____ and _____ respectively.
 A. 69.1% ... 72%
 B. 69.2% ... 71%
 C. 71% ... 69.2%
 D. 72% ... 69.1%
5. Asthma is now being considered as a more serious and fatal condition, so physicians are encouraged to use a more _____ treatment to alleviate this condition.
 A. aggressive
 B. gentle
 C. relaxing
 D. effective
6. There is a therapy called _____ in which the patient with extrinsic asthma is desensitized through injections of weakened allergens.
 A. physiotherapy
 B. acupuncture therapy
 C. immunotherapy
 D. chemotherapy

B. Match the following expressions with their English meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| () 7. respiratory | A. a condition that makes one likely to suffer from a particular disease |
| () 8. predisposition | B. a substance that causes an allergic reaction |
| () 9. sputum | C. connected with breathing |
| () 10. allergen | D. a mixture of saliva and mucus coughed up from the respiratory tract |

Part II Matching of the Word Root and Its Meaning (10%)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. gastro | a. 蛋白质 |
| 2. itis | b. 血 |
| 3. lith | c. 痉挛 |
| 4. proteo | d. 肝 |
| 5. lipo | e. 结石 |
| 6. gluco | f. 炎症 |
| 7. amylo | g. 尿 |
| 8. oxy | h. 糖 |
| 9. hydro | i. 肺 |
| 10. scope | j. 单, 一 |
| 11. hemo | k. 狭窄 |
| 12. leuko | l. 心; 智 |
| 13. erythro | m. 白 |
| 14. stenosis | n. 脂肪 |
| 15. spasm | o. 光学仪器 |
| 16. uro | p. 牙齿 |
| 17. odonto | q. 神经 |
| 18. pneumo | r. 红 |
| 19. encephalo | s. 胆 |
| 20. neuro | t. 水、氢 |
| | u. 淀粉 |
| | v. 氧 |
| | w. 骨 |
| | x. 鼻 |
| | y. 胃 |
| | z. 口 |
| | aa. 耳 |
| | bb. 脑, 头颅 |

Part III Put the following phrases into English (20%)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. 诊室 | 8. 酸碱平衡 |
| 2. 病史 | 9. 腹腔 |
| 3. 主诉 | 10. 肝动脉 |
| 4. 氨基酸 | 11. 免疫体 |
| 5. 感染部位 | 12. 心脏瓣膜 |
| 6. 血管 | 13. 小肠 |
| 7. 泌尿系统 | 14. 消化液 |

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 15. 烧灼感 | 18. 上呼吸道 |
| 16. 食物摄入过多 | 19. 脑瘫 |
| 17. 胸腔 | 20. 心肺复苏 |

Part IV Multiple Choice Exercises (10%)

- The medical history of a patient is essential for the physician when he is attempting _____ the manifestations of a disease.
A. analyze B. analyzing C. to analyze D. analyzed
- In order to keep the blood from _____, sodium citrate in solution is added.
A. clotting B. being clotted C. clotted D. to be clotted
- In _____ (any/some) case, the blood may be stored no more than one to a maximum of three weeks.
A. any B. some C. no D. all of the above
- It is important that the patient _____ his symptom clearly to their physician.
A. describes B. describe C. would describe D. will describe
- _____ of the danger to her baby, she chooses to take a holiday during pregnancy.
A. Having been aware B. To be aware C. Being aware D. Had been aware
- The endocardium lines the _____ of the heart.
A. fabric B. exterior C. outermost D. interior
- When _____ is accumulated in the blood plasma, a condition called uremia results.
A. urine B. urea C. urinary D. urinal
- A _____ is a muscle that surrounds a passage in our body, and can tighten in order to close it.
A. pouch B. churn C. sphincter D. fold
- An inflammation of lung tissue caused by breathing in dust is called _____.
A. silicosis B. leukocytosis C. bronchitis D. mucositis
- It is possible to do _____ surgery on the eyes to take care of the problem.
A. extensive B. diverse C. corrective D. conducive

Part V Put the following passage into Chinese (20%)

The medical history records a person's life-long physical and mental wellness, including his growth and development level, acute and chronic diseases, etc. The information may suggest the current disease. A systematic medical history covers many points as follows:

- surgical history, including the name, length, and date of all the surgical operations;
- medications and medical allergies;
- family history, including the health status of immediate family members, their causes of death, and common diseases in the family;
- social history, including interpersonal relationships, careers, schooling and religious belief, etc;

5. habits, including those that may affect the health, such as cigarette smoking, alcohol drinking, diet, exercises, etc;
6. obstetric history, special for female patients, including previous pregnancies and outcomes;
7. growth and development history, special for pediatric patients;
8. immunization history

Part VI Put the following sentences into English (20%)

1. 治疗该病需要涉及饮食改变,主要是少食多餐,多吃富含复合碳水化合物的食物。

2. 病人感到胸骨部位疼痛。

3. 糖尿病起因于患者体内无法产生足够的胰岛素或者无法适当地利用常量的胰岛素。

4. 血压偏低也许是诊断这种疾病的敏感指标。

附试卷一答案

Part I Reading Comprehension

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C
7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

Part II Matching of the Word Root

- 1-5 yfean 6-10 huvto 11-15 bmrkc 16-20 gpi/bb/q

Part III Put the following phrases into English

1. consulting room 诊室
2. patient/medical history 病史
3. chief complaint 主诉

4. amino acids 氨基酸
5. the area/region of infection 感染部位
6. the blood vessel 血管
7. urinary system 泌尿系统
8. acid-base balance 酸碱平衡
9. abdominal cavity 腹腔
10. the hepatic artery 肝动脉
11. immune bodies 免疫体
12. cardiac valve 心脏瓣膜
13. small intestine 小肠
14. digestive juices 消化液
15. a burning sensation 烧灼感
16. excessive food intake 食物摄入过多
17. thoracic/chest cavity 胸腔
18. upper respiratory tract 上呼吸道
19. cerebral palsy 脑瘫
20. cardiopulmonary resuscitation 心肺复苏

Part IV Multiple Choice Exercises

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C

Part V Put the following passage into Chinese

病史记录了一个人一生的身体、心理健康状况,包括生长发育水平、急性和慢性病等。这些信息能为患者现有的疾病提供线索。系统的病史包含以下多方面信息:

1. 外科手术史,包括所有手术的名称、持续时间和手术日期等;
2. 药物和药物过敏史;
3. 家族史,包括直系亲属的健康状况和死亡原因、家族共患疾病等;
4. 社会史,包括患者的人际关系、职业、求学经历、宗教信仰等;
5. 生活习性,包括吸烟、饮酒、饮食、运动等可能影响健康的行为;
6. 女性患者特有的产科史,包括既往妊娠史和妊娠结果;
7. 儿科患者特有的生长发育史;
8. 免疫史。

Part VI Put the following sentences into English

1. Treatment of the disease involves dietary modification, that is, the consumption of frequent, small meals that contain high levels of complex carbohydrates.
2. The patient feels pain in the breastbone.
3. Diabetes is a disease in which your body does not make enough insulin or cannot use normal amounts of insulin properly.
4. Lower blood pressure may be a sensitive indicator on the diagnosis of the disease.

《涉外护理英语》自测考试卷二

2015.12

姓名 _____ 班级 _____ 学号 _____ 成绩 _____

Part I Reading Comprehension (20%)

The Causes and Management of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia

Tuberculosis

Experts considered Tuberculosis (TB), a bacterial infection of the lungs resulting in chronic coughing, weight loss, and even death, to be under control in this country until the mid-1980s. The number of the cases rose greatly, then, however, with a peak of 26 283 cases in 1992. The number has declined since then, with 18 361 cases reported in 1998. However, we must continually watch this infectious disease, as the people immigrate to the United States from the areas of the world in which TB is more common and drug-resistant strains of the bacterium appear.

Tuberculosis grows well in the crowded places where the infected people are in constant contact with others, since TB is spread by coughing. These places include prisons, hospitals, public housing units, and even college residence halls. In such settings, a single infected person can spread the TB agents to many others.

When the healthy people are exposed to TB agents, their immune systems can usually suppress the bacteria enough to prevent the symptoms from developing and to reduce the possibility of infecting others. However, when the immune system is damaged such as in some older adults, the malnourished people, and those who are infected with HIV, the disease can become established and finally be transmitted to the other people at risk.

As previously mentioned, the multiple drug-resistant (MDR) TB has appeared. Increasingly prevalent in this country, the MDR tuberculosis is the result of the patients' inability to follow their physicians' instructions when initially treated (for whatever reason), the inadequate treatment by physicians, and the increased exposure of the HIV-infected people to TB. Only 50 percent of the people with this form of TB can be cured. Some believe that the MDR tuberculosis will be the next epidemic in this country.

Health officials suggest again that the TB testing programs be implemented and that the infected people be identified, isolated, and brought into treatment. The recent identification of the tuberculosis bacterium's genetic code offers promise for the development of the new medications and the effective immunizations.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia is a general term that describes a variety of infectious respiratory conditions. There are bacterial, viral, fungal, rickettsial, mycoplasmal, and parasitic forms of pneumonia.

However, the bacterial pneumonia is the most common form and is often seen with the other illnesses that weaken the body's immune system. In fact, pneumonia is so common in the frail older adult that it is often the specific condition causing death. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a parasitic form, is important today because it is a principal opportunistic infection associated with the diagnosis of AIDs in the HIV-infected people.

The older adults with a history of the chronic obstructive lung disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or alcoholism often come across a potentially serious midwinter form of pneumonia known as the acute community-acquired pneumonia. The characteristics of this condition are the sudden onset of chills, chest pain, and a cough producing sputum. In addition, a symptom-free form of pneumonia known as walking pneumonia is only seen in adults and can become serious without warning.

The first known drug-resistant strain of pneumonia strain has been identified. As a result, some experts are calling for more comprehensive vaccination of the older adults.

Immunization against influenza and the increasingly drug-resistant pneumonia can play a critical role in preventing pneumonia. The influenza vaccine is formulated and administered annually. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that vaccines be offered to persons older than 50 years and patients who have the chronic heart and lung disorders, the chronic metabolic diseases (including diabetes mellitus), the renal dysfunction, hemoglobinopathies, or immunosuppression. The pneumococcal vaccine has been shown to be 60% to 70% effective in immunocompetent patients. The side effects are rarely serious and consist of local pain and erythema, which occur in up to 50% of the recipients.

Comprehension Exercises

A. Choose the best answer to each question according to the passage.

- The percentage of reduction the reported cases of tuberculosis experienced from the peak number in 1992 to 1998 is _____.
A. 30.1% B. 50% C. 40.5% D. 25.5%
- It is more likely to get tuberculosis in the hospitals, schools and public places which are characterized as the _____ places where people have _____ contacts.
A. crowded ... rare B. calm ... constant
C. crowded ... constant D. calm ... rare
- _____ is the most common form of pneumonia.
A. Viral pneumonia B. Bacterial pneumonia
C. Mycoplasmal pneumonia D. Fungal pneumonia
- If a person has certain cardiovascular disease, he/she would be more likely to get the _____ in the midwinter.
A. acute community-acquired pneumonia B. viral pneumonia
C. walking pneumonia D. bacterial pneumonia
- _____ is the type of pneumonia only seen in adults.
A. Acute community-acquired pneumonia B. Viral pneumonia
C. Walking pneumonia D. Bacterial pneumonia

6. The effectiveness of the pneumococcal vaccine for immunocompetent patients is _____.
- A. 40%-50% B. 35%-50% C. 30%-50% D. 60% -70%

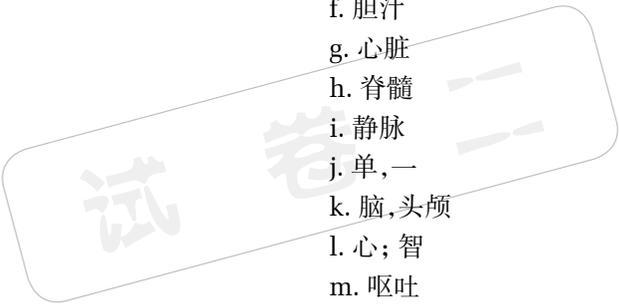
B. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 7. TB is spread by shaking hands.
- () 8. When a person is HIV-infected, he may be more likely to have pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.
- () 9. The side effects of the pneumococcal vaccine tend to be very serious.
- () 10. Tuberculosis (TB) is a viral infection of the lungs resulting in chronic coughing, weight loss, and even death.

Part II Matching of the Word Root and Its Meaning (10%)

1. myelo
2. tracheo
3. broncho
4. duodeno
5. esophago
6. hepato
7. chole
8. cyst
9. rhagia
10. ptosis
11. cardio
12. ectomy
13. phlebo
14. sclerosis
15. necrosis
16. ptysis
17. emesis
18. pneumo
19. encephalo
20. neuro

- a. 出血
- b. 吐(痰、血等)
- c. 痉挛
- d. 肝
- e. 膀胱
- f. 胆汁
- g. 心脏
- h. 脊髓
- i. 静脉
- j. 单,一
- k. 脑,头颅
- l. 心;智
- m. 呕吐
- n. 下垂
- o. 食道
- p. 切除术
- q. 坏死
- r. 肺
- s. 胆
- t. 十二指肠
- u. 气管
- v. 支气管
- w. 骨
- x. 鼻
- y. 肝
- z. 口
- aa. 耳
- bb. 硬化



Part III Put the following phrases into English (20%)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 消化系统疾病 | 11. 人工肾 |
| 2. 健康状况 | 12. 尿路, 泌尿道 |
| 3. 常规检查 | 13. 胆色素 |
| 4. 肿大部位 | 14. 结缔组织 |
| 5. 粪便标本 | 15. 阿米巴痢疾 |
| 6. 输血 | 16. 幽门括约肌 |
| 7. 血型 | 17. 胃溃疡 |
| 8. 血库 | 18. 物理疗法 |
| 9. 交班报告 | 19. 全身乏力 |
| 10. 肾衰竭 | 20. 心脏停搏 |

Part IV Multiple Choices Exercises 10%

- The patient's occupation is also an important factor, especially if the patient's job _____ him to certain substances.
A. exposed B. expose C. exposing D. exposes
- The physician _____ to know the exact circumstances of the appearance, extent, and duration of the symptoms.
A. need B. being needed C. needs D. is needed
- It may take years before a coronary artery is _____ enough to be sealed off completely.
A. having weakened B. to weaken C. weakened D. narrow
- If a person is in good condition, the pulse does not remain rapid _____ a continuation of exercise.
A. despite B. in spite C. although D. despite of
- _____ the liver may manufacture bile continuously, the need for it is likely to arise only a few times a day.
A. For B. While C. When D. Where
- When a patient suffers from acute _____, the nurse assesses the patient for symptoms of dehydration, such as dry skin, and decreased urine output.
A. enema B. edema C. diarrhea D. uremia
- The brain controls the _____ of muscle movement.
A. transmission B. involvement C. coordination D. cooperation
- An inflammation of lung tissue caused by breathing in dust is called _____.
A. silicosis B. leukocytosis C. bronchitis D. mucositis
- An ulcer that is found on the _____ is not a peptic ulcer.
A. esophagus B. duodenum C. stomach D. rectum
- When _____ is accumulated in the blood plasma, a condition called uremia results.
A. urine B. urea C. urinary D. urinal

Part V Put the Following passage into Chinese (20%)

Everybody wants to keep healthy throughout his or her life. However, no one can achieve the goal and all of us would possibly catch diseases of different kinds for various reasons. Sometimes we ourselves just don't know how the disease comes to us.

According to the World Health Organization, a person's status of health is determined by several factors, including the person's individual characteristics or biology, individual behaviors or lifestyle, the physical environment, and the social and economic environment.

Genetics are closely related to the health status during a person's life. However, according to scientific studies, living habits and behaviors also do much with our health. People can improve their health through physical exercise, enough sleep, and avoiding bad habits such as smoking and drinking alcohol.

The physical environment also plays an important part in our health. Clean water and air, safe food and medicine are basic needs for maintaining good health.

The social and economic environments are also key factors in maintaining the people's health. Higher education level, higher income, and better social support networks, especially convenient health services are closely related to a higher standard of life as well as better health.

Part VI Put the following sentences into English (20%)

1. 通过视诊,医生可以发现问题所在,然后决定是否需要进一步检查。

2. 这些药物在孕期内不能服用。

3. 病人进食高脂肪食物时,胆囊会收缩以排出消化脂肪所必备的胆汁。

4. 心电图是最广为应用的监测仪器。

附试卷二答案**Part I Reading Comprehension**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D
7. F 8. T 9. F 10. F

Part II Matching of the Word Root and Its Meaning

- 1-5 huvto 6-10 yfean 11-15 gpi/bb/q 16-20 bmrkc

Part III Put the following phrases into English

1. GI disease 消化系统疾病
2. the state of health 健康状况
3. routine check up 常规检查
4. the area/region of swelling 肿大部位
5. fecal specimen 粪便标本
6. blood transfusion 输血
7. blood type 血型
8. blood bank 血库
9. change-of-shift report 交班报告
10. kidney failure 肾衰竭
11. artificial kidney 人工肾
12. urinary tract 尿路, 泌尿道
13. bile pigment 胆色素
14. connective tissue 结缔组织
15. amebic dysentery 阿米巴痢疾
16. pyloric sphincter 幽门括约肌
17. peptic ulcer 胃溃疡
18. physical therapy 物理疗法
19. general weakness 全身乏力
20. cardiac arrest 心脏停搏

Part IV Multiple Choice Exercises

- 1-5 DCDAB 6-10 CCADB

Part V Put the Following passage into Chinese

每个人都希望自己一辈子都保持健康。然而, 这个目标没有人能实现, 我们每个人都可能由于各种原因得这种或那种疾病。有时候我们自己也不知道自己是怎么得病的。

世界卫生组织指出, 个人的健康状况由许多因素决定, 包括个人特质或生物学特质、个人的行为和生活方式、物理环境, 以及社会经济环境。

一个人一生各个阶段的健康状况与其遗传特点密切相关。然而, 科学研究发现, 生活习惯和行为也与我们的健康存在很大关联。参加体育锻炼、保持充足的睡眠、避免吸烟、酗酒等恶习, 这些行为有

助于机体促进自身健康。

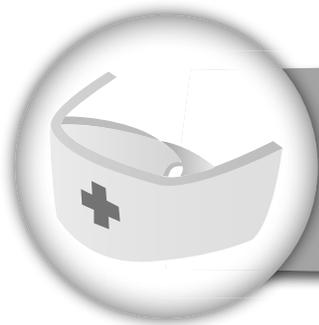
物理环境也可对我们的健康产生重要影响。清洁的水和空气、安全的食品和药品等都是人们保持身体健康之基本需要。

社会经济环境也是保持人体健康的重要因素。文化程度高、收入多、社会支持系统完善,尤其是便捷的医疗服务等,都与较高的生活质量和良好的健康状况存在密切联系。

Part VI Put the following sentences into English

1. Through inspection, the physician can discover where the problem is and decide if further examinations are needed.
2. These drugs should not be taken during pregnancy.
3. When the patient eats foods that are high in fats, the gallbladder contracts to release bile, which is necessary for fat digestion.
4. Electrocardiogram is the most widely used monitoring device.





三、全书练习答案汇总

Unit one

Warming-up Activities

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. accurate | 2. sifting | 3. relieve | 4. pertinent |
| 5. retain | 6. elaborate | 7. neglect | 8. contributes/has contributed |
- II. Complete the following sentences by putting in the proper word in the right form.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. evaluation | 2. is evaluated | 3. dependent | 4. depends |
| 5. was admitted | 6. admissions | | |

Grammar and Structure

- I. Rewrite the sentences below, following the models given.
- When questioned repeatedly whether he had told the truth, he admitted that he had lied.
 - When told the real reason for her change of heart, he had to accept the fact.
 - No food contains all the needed nutrients.
 - If the affected veins fail to respond to simple treatment, they may sometimes require surgical removal.
- II. Make the correct choice in the following passage about Taking Histories.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. to analyze | 2. to be recorded | 3. are found | 4. are |
| 5. exposes | 6. needs | 7. questioning | 8. asks |

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Many diseases are not only gender and age dependent, but may also occur more commonly in specific social groups.
 2. The history of the present illness is the most important structural element of the medical history.
 3. Learning to take a history properly requires much patience and practice.
 4. Medical history provides the doctor with a large part of the information needed to make the diagnosis.

Text B

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer to the following questions according to the passage.
1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.
1. 鉴别诊断比较多种疾病的症状,然后看哪一种最有可能引发病患。
 2. 身体诊断时,医生查看肉眼可见的疾病症状,如皮疹、骨折之类,同时用手对病人做检查。
 3. 当医生认为某种疾病存在,却因症状不够明确无法确认时,他们会刻意诱发症状,或者加重症状。
 4. 作出这一诊断之后,医生根据他们认定的疾病进行治疗,但是他们仍然会仔细留意新的症状。

Unit Two

Warming-up Activities

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. D

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B
- II. Answer the following questions.
1. For women a Papanicolaou, or “Pap” smear test is done to detect early signs of cancer of the cervix.
 2. The scrapings from the surface of the cervix are obtained and sent to the laboratory (to be stained and examined under the microscope to assess the health of the cells).
 3. The electrocardiogram is used to make a tracing of the electrical impulses produced with each heartbeat, allowing the detection of changes in the rhythm or in the heart muscle itself. The electroencephalogram puts on paper the electrical impulses made by brain activity, making it possible to learn about the condition of the brain.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. routine | 2. palpate | 3. have noted/noted | 4. checked |
| 5. underlying | 6. employed | 7. assessing | 8. detect |

II. Match the terms on the left column with their meanings on the right column.

1. h 2. g 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. A

Grammar and Structure

I. In the following three sentences, the preposition by is used to show how something is done.

There are many examples of this usage in the text. Find these examples.

- The blood pressure is taken by using a blood pressure cuff on the upper arm.
- By following these steps the physician can arrive at a diagnosis, the most important part of his task.
- By examining specimens of blood, urine, and other body fluids, the physician, can learn a great deal.
- By auscultation (or listening with the stethoscope), he can hear bowel sounds. / The rectum and lower colon can be seen by a lighted tube inserted into the rectum.

II. In the following two sentences, an infinitive is used adverbially to show purpose. Complete the sentences below by supplying an infinitive phrase that fits into the context.

- Physicians often employ the X ray to see the structure of underlying organs.
- The scrapings are stained and examined under the microscope to assess the health of the cells obtained.
- The electrocardiograph is specially designed to make a tracing of the electrical impulses produced with each heartbeat.
- All equipment must be checked to see that it functions properly.
- When the examination is being performed, room temperature should be controlled to avoid chilling.

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

- Diagnosis of the cause of pain is based on a person's medical history, family history and even a complete neurological evaluation.
- During a physical examination, the doctor studies your body to determine if you do or do not have a physical problem.
- The nurse should take measures to prevent interruptions from any source of noise during a physical examination.
- For women, an examination of the breast and pelvis is important to detect tumors or abnormalities.

Text B**Review and Practice**

I. Give a brief answer to the questions by summing up the main points.

- The nurse should have all equipment ready and available before the examination begins. If possible, the equipment to be used should be kept warm. All equipment must be checked

to see that it functions properly.

2. Before starting, the examiner should ask the client if he needs to use the toilet. The nurse should make sure the client is dressed properly. The client should be given privacy during undressing and plenty of time to finish. The nurse should make sure the client stays warm by eliminating drafts, controlling room temperature, and providing warm blankets.
 3. The nurse can explain in simple terms what is going to happen with each step of the examination and how the client can best cooperate. She should encourage the client to voice any discomfort or ask questions. If the client seems overly anxious or fearful, the nurse may need to postpone the examination.
 4. Because during the examination the body parts should be easily accessible and at the same time the client should be made comfortable. Some positions, such as the lithotomy and knee-chest, are embarrassing and uncomfortable, it is therefore important to keep the client in those positions no longer than necessary.
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 患者应从身心两方面做好准备,这样护士才能顺利地执行检查,不被打断。
 2. 护士应消除一切外界噪声来源,并避免检查过程中来自其他医务人员的干扰。
 3. 护士简明扼要地解释了每一步检查的情况以及患者最好应该如何配合检查。
 4. 盖布应进行调整,确保要检查的部位能接触到,而其他部位没有不必要的暴露。

Unit Three

Warming-up Activities

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. dissolve | 2. store | 3. engulfed | 4. outnumber |
| 5. shed | 6. vital | 7. average | 8. generated |
- II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.
1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D

Grammar and Structure

- I. Complete the sentences below, using an attributive clause that fits into the context.
1. that goes from the lungs, through the arteries, to the tissues.
 2. that returns from the tissues, via the veins, and back to the lungs.
 3. that performs vital pickup and delivery services for the body.
 4. which use some of this material and add others.
 5. which is manufactured in the liver and circulates in the plasma.
 6. by which blood is prevented from leaving an injured blood vessel.
- II. Complete the passage about Blood Banks by supplying the proper choice given.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. clotting | 2. be stored | 3. no more | 4. Such |
| 5. are dated | 6. giving | 7. have disintegrated | 8. be used |
| 9. it | 10. any | 11. must | 12. to be used |

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. A blood transfusion is the transfer of blood or blood products from one person into another person's bloodstream.
 2. Blood transfusion is usually done as a life saving maneuver to replace blood cells lost through severe bleeding, during surgery.
 3. When infection occurs, leukocytes will rush to the site of infection to fight the invading organism.
 4. The platelets are essential to blood clotting, or coagulation.

Text B**Review and Practice**

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.
1. 白血球计数低于 5 000 是一些诸如疟疾与麻疹等感染的特征,也是某些造血器官疾病的特征。
 2. 在手术之前和其他一些情况下,确认凝血所需要的时间不是很长,是十分重要的。
 3. 白细胞增多症指的是白血球计数超过每立方毫米 9 000 或 10 000。
 4. 例如,溶解在血液中的葡萄糖超过正常计数就称其为高血糖症,经常发生在糖尿病人身上。

Unit Four**Warming-up Activities**

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

Text A

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. C

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. describe 2. response 3. involves 4. required
5. relies 6. relevant 7. aware 8. discriminate

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

Grammar and Structure

I. Point out the noun-clause in the sentences below.

1. The law protects information about *what the private life of a client is like*.
2. Clients do not always remember *what medications they have received*.
3. Only through repeated practice can the nursing students learn *how a procedure is performed*.
4. Decisions about *how a client should be cared for* are based on currently reported information.
5. The record does not show *whether an earlier dose of medication was administered*.

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using an adverbial clause of result introduced by so that.

1. At rest the body's demand for oxygen is comparatively small *so that breathing is slow and superficial*.
2. Normally all the individual organs are functioning properly *so that the body as a whole works smoothly*.
3. All information is communicated in a logical format or order *so that other health team members understand fully the information conveyed*.
4. Cells of the central nervous system are extremely sensitive to low blood levels of oxygen *so that lack of oxygen results in serious damage*.

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Medical history and personal information are strictly confidential.
2. When involving critically ill patients, the content of shift changeover should be more detailed and specific.
3. It is illegal to falsify medical history and treatment record.
4. Writing medical history can test a doctor's writing skill and generalization ability.

Text B

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 进行走访式(交班)报告有几个好处:病人见到了护理人员;可以解释下一个班次可预期的活动;护士能观察病人,与病人见面。
2. 完整的(交班)报告很重要,有利于在病人心目中留下护士是负责任的印象。
3. 作交班报告的护士应低声说话,防止旁人无意中听到,以此确保病人的隐私。
4. 不管用什么方法,好的条理性使每个护士能预判报告的进程和走向。

Unit Five

Warming-up Activities

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Cholesterol is a glistening white, fatty substance that is manufactured naturally by the liver. It is useful in that it is an important component of cell membranes.
2. Cholesterol can build up in an artery and lead to the formation of plaques, the thickened regions of the artery wall that close the passageway and prevent blood from flowing freely. As blood flow becomes increasingly impeded in a given artery, a blood clot may form and block the flow completely, leading to a heart attack or, if the affected artery is in the brain, to a stroke.
3. Susceptibility to atherosclerosis is highly individual and is related to both genetic tendencies and life-style habits.
4. One major difference is that high-density lipoproteins (HDLs) have very few cholesterol molecules attached, while low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) have great number of attached cholesterols. A higher level of HDLs can help prevent plaques from building up in the blood vessels and decrease the risk of heart disease and strokes, while people with high level of LDLs, seem to be at greater risk of developing atherosclerosis.
5. By exercising regularly, eating more vegetable and fish oils, and avoiding smoking, heavy drinking, and obesity, a person will have higher level of HDLs.

Text A

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. B

II. Give the correct names for the valves located in different places.

1. the aortic semilunar valve
2. the pulmonary semilunar valve
3. the mitral valve/the left atrioventricular valve
4. the tricuspid valve/the right atrioventricular valve

Vocabulary

I. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D

II. Choose the correct word from the two choices given.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. blocking | 2. single | 3. collect | 4. starving | 5. form |
| 6. plugged | 7. narrow | 8. cutting off | 9. survive | 10. recovery |

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the sentences below by following the models given.

- The heart is a muscular organ *the function of which is to pump blood to all parts of the body.*
- On either side of the heart there are two chambers *one of which is a receiving space and the other a pumping chamber.*
- The iron lung is a metal chamber: *the variations of which cover either the chest or all of the patient with the exception of his head.*
- Just as* an engine requires fuel to run, *so* the human body requires food to carry on all of its activities.
- Just as* a child loses heat more rapidly than an adult, *so* such parts as the fingers and the toes are affected more by exposure to cold, because in each case there is a greater amount of skin compared with total tissue volume.
- Just as* the frequent use of an organ strengthens its performance, *so* regular exercise improves respiratory efficiency.

II. Complete the short passage by putting in the blank a proper form of the verb given.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. composed | 2. strengthens/will strengthen | 3. enabling | 4. circulate |
| 5. to meet | 6. imposed | 7. reduces | 8. raises |
| | | | 9. reducing |

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

- A lot of heart diseases are associated with congenital malformation or valve dysfunction.
- Regular and proper physical exercises can enhance the pumping function of the heart.
- Blood always flows through the heart in a fixed route.
- Heart diseases are so complex and changeable that the diagnosis and treatment of them are really a test of the doctor's experience and judgment.

Text B

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 心室收缩的力量产生一股增强的压力波,它从心脏开始,沿着动脉往前推进。
- 由于血管内压力随心脏和动脉的状况以及其他因素而变化,测定血压并正确地加以解释,就成了保护和估量一个人健康的重要依据。

3. 将袖套绕在病人的上臂,使之充气,直至肱动脉受压,血流被阻断为止。
4. 接着继续放气,直至出现另一种特殊的声音,表明已到了可以在汞柱上读出舒张压的时候了。

Unit Six

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions according to the text.
 1. They operate silently, efficiently, and in most people continuously for a lifetime without a glitch.
 2. The kidneys can lose their exquisite ability to cleanse the blood in several ways. Bacteria can contaminate the urinary tract, attacking the kidneys. An autoimmune attack on the kidneys by white blood cells can block and destroy glomeruli. Finally, poisoning by mercury, lead, or certain solvents can damage the kidney tissue.
 3. It depends on the level of destruction. A person's nephrons are so numerous and so efficient that even if two-thirds of these tubules are destroyed, the individual can still live a fairly normal life. If the number drops to 10 or 20 percent, however, the person can suffer extreme tissue swelling as a result of salt and water retention, as well as a buildup of urea and other metabolic by-products.
 4. No. Using dialysis as a treatment, the patient's blood must be treated with an anticoagulant so that it does not clot as it passes through the machine, then treated again with a coagulant as it reenters the person's body so that he or she won't bleed too freely. Because of the drug treatments, the artificial kidney can only be used every two or three days.
 5. It is probably a suitable comparison: It extends their life but gobbles much of their time; moreover, they only have very limited freedom of movement.

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B

- II.

1. If a person deliberately drinks a large amount of water even though he may not feel thirsty, most of the water will very quickly be excreted by the kidneys; and furthermore this water will contain only a small concentration of waste materials; on the other hand, if little or no water is drunk, very little water will be lost in the form of urine, with a high concentration of waste materials.
2. If this is the case, the normal body processes will not take place. This means that it is just as important for the blood and other tissues that an excess of alkalinity be avoided as it is that too much acidity be prevented. In other words, there must be a balance.

Vocabulary

I. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D

II. Choose a proper phrase in the box to complete the following sentences.

1. in order 2. in the form of 3. In addition
4. In spite of 5. among other things 6. in other words

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following sentences by following the models given.

- A person may deliberately drink a large amount of water *even though* he may not feel thirsty.
- Many of us ignore the advice about healthy diets and regular exercise, *even though* we know it to be true.
- Many people still live a fairly normal life *even though* they have lost one kidney.
- It has been proved that* most congenital cataracts are not progressive.
- It has been reported that* this disorder runs in families.
- It was once thought that* overeating played a major role in causing obesity; but *it has been found that* people who do not eat very much may suffer from the problem to as great a degree.

II. Form a short paragraph by following the suggested steps.

Step One:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|
| to remove | — | waste products and excess fluid |
| to maintain | — | a stable balance |
| to involve | — | highly complex steps |
| to remove | — | through the urine |

Step Two:

The production of urine *involves highly complex steps* of excretion and reabsorption. Most people know that a major function of the kidneys is *to remove waste products and excess fluid from the body*.

This process is necessary *to maintain a stable balance* of body chemicals.

These waste products and excess fluid *are removed through the urine*.

Step Three:

Most people know that a major function of the kidneys is to remove waste products and excess fluid from the body. These waste products and excess fluid are removed through the urine. The production of urine involves highly complex steps of excretion and reabsorption.

This process is necessary to maintain a stable balance of body chemicals.

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

- For those patients with renal failure, the fundamental solution is kidney transplantation.
- Reasonable drinking of water is quite helpful for the maintenance of renal function.
- This kind of medicine is mainly excreted by kidney, so people with renal dysfunction should not take it.

4. A person can stop breathing altogether only until the CO₂ concentration in his blood reaches a certain level.

Text B

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 糖尿病起因于患者体内无法产生足够的胰岛素或者无法适当地利用常量的胰岛素。
 2. 其特征为肾囊肿形成,并持续增大,有可能造成严重肾损伤,甚至肾衰竭。
 3. 造成肾结石的原因有多种,包括一种有可能导致从食物中过量吸收钙质的遗传疾病以及尿路感染或尿路堵塞。
 4. 这些感染常常会影响到膀胱,但有时也会影响到肾脏,有可能引起发烧以及背部疼痛。

Unit Seven

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions.
1. When a strange fatigue set in, the whites of her eyes showed a yellowish color, her upper abdomen began to hurt, and she grew nauseated, Martha was certain that she had contracted something serious.
 2. When aged red blood cells break down, they produce an orange-yellow pigment called *bilirubin*. While a healthy liver can pick up the bilirubin and secrete it into the intestines for elimination from the body, a diseased liver is unable to do that. As a result, the yellowish substance builds up in the skin and eyes, causing what is known as jaundice.
 3. The doctor made the diagnosis of viral hepatitis on the basis of several factors including the particular pattern on the chem screen, jaundice, tender abdomen, fatigue, nausea, and Martha's exposure. (注释: chem screen = chemistry screen 即: 化学筛检)
 4. Martha's exposure to patients was the most likely cause.
 5. Martha's physician prescribed bed rest and fluids. Hopefully, within a few weeks, Martha's blood chemistry and her old energy level would return to normal.

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B

II. Explain briefly the cirrhosis of the liver.

1. In this condition, the whole liver may become hard, yellow, gritty, lumpy, and shriveled.
2. The disease may result from drinking too much alcohol. It may also result from certain infections, from poisons, or from a diet that contains too much fat and not enough protein. A lack of B-complex vitamins also makes a person likely to get cirrhosis.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. shriveled | 2. released | 3. freed | 4. derived |
| 5. extensive | 6. excrete | 7. containing | 8. versatile |

II. Choose the correct word or expression that fits the context.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. related | 2. As a result | 3. sufficient | 4. transported | 5. deterioration |
| 6. develops | 7. partially | 8. nutrition | 9. results | 10. permanent |

Grammar and Structure

I. Complete the sentences below by following the model.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. were, would not last | 2. were, would not be |
| 3. would not occur, knew | 4. were breast-fed, would be |

II. Complete the sentences below by following the model.

1. The pancreas, called the "salivary gland of the abdomen," secretes pancreatic juice to aid the digestive process.
2. Pancreatic juice, released to the duodenum, contains enzymes needed to digest all kinds of food.
3. Glycogen, formed and stored in the liver and muscles, is a tasteless, odorless white powder.
4. Each adrenal gland, shaped like a hat, consists of an outer layer and a central medulla.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. The liver is located in the right upper abdomen.
2. Tests of liver function are of great significance in the diagnosis of many diseases.
3. Tumor invasion of the portal vein resulted in his liver dysfunction.
4. A balanced diet and reasonable rest is very important to patients with liver cirrhosis.
5. For most people, the gall bladder is attached below the liver.

Text B

Review and Practice

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 尽管肝脏能不停地产生胆汁,一天中对胆汁需求也可能只有几次而已。
2. 当半流质状态的食物(食糜)进入十二指肠时,胆囊会把胆汁挤入小肠。
3. 病人进食高脂肪食物时,胆囊会收缩以排出消化脂肪所必备的胆汁。胆囊收缩反过来也会造成

形成胆石的压力。

4. 胆石症没有症状至关重要,因为胆石被认为是胆囊癌的易感因子。

Unit Eight

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions.
1. It is a level of fat storage and body weight that is genetically determined.
 2. Because a person's fat cells tend to remain a given size, and they will return to their original size soon after a diet ends.
 3. It means "over-eating".
 4. According to the 4th paragraph, the body itself may initiate self-regulation to compensate any change in lipid storage so as to maintain the size of the fat cells.
 5. Exercise seems to turn up the metabolic rate so that the body burns more calories. Exercise decreases fat tissue and increases muscle mass. In addition, moderate daily exercise reduces the appetite.

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.
1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A
- II. Answer the following questions briefly.
1. An ulcer is defined as an area of the skin or mucous membrane in which the tissues are gradually disintegrating and the substance is being lost.
 2. A peptic ulcer is found on the mucous membrane of the esophagus, the stomach or the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine.
 3. It may be the result of the acid action of the gastric juice. Emphasis is now being placed on mental and emotional factors as a contributing cause of ulcers.

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. contracting | 2. expulsion | 3. stretch | 4. interfering |
| 5. failed | 6. define | 7. mixes | 8. retained |

II.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Grammar and Structure

- I. Rewrite the following sentences according to the model given, placing the italicized parts at the beginning of the sentence to make them better balanced.
1. *Attached to the cecum* is a small blind tube, called the vermiform appendix.
 2. *Included in this first line of defense* are other means of a mechanical or chemical nature.

3. This is called an inflammatory reaction; and *accompanying it* are the four classic symptoms, heat, redness, swelling and pain.
 4. *Considerably less frequent* are the delicate operations carried out by eye surgeons, brain surgeons, and plastic surgeons.
 5. *With this understanding* have come new and better ways to treat ulcers and even cure them.
- II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of reason.
1. in that it determines the length of time in which the food remains in the stomach
 2. since it is often found in cases of abnormally low acidity
 3. As veins have much thinner walls than those of comparable arteries
 4. Because there are so many air spaces

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. The main function of this drug is to strengthen the gastric peristalsis.
 2. The main function of the stomach is food digestion, while the main function of the small intestine is nutrient absorption.
 3. The stomach is smooth on the surface, but there are many folds in the lining.
 4. Hot food tends to stimulate the esophagus, while cold food tends to stimulate the stomach.
 5. Peptic ulcer has already become a common disease of people in modern cities.

Text B

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.
1. 胃壁覆盖着厚厚的一层保护性粘膜,防止胃酸腐蚀胃壁。
 2. 但是,最近有一项革命性的令人惊讶的发现,即胃溃疡大多源自幽门螺杆菌引起的胃部感染。
 3. 这种细菌有可能源自受感染的食物或者饮水杯。只有当幽门螺杆菌破坏胃粘膜保护层,胃酸才会损伤胃壁,最终造成胃溃疡。
 4. 但是,在某些情况下,胃溃疡可能引发潜在的致命性并发症,比如,穿透、穿孔、出血以及梗塞。

Unit Nine

Text A

Warming-up Activities

- I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

Text A**Text Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B

II. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Pneumonia is an inflammation of the alveoli and may be caused by several pathogens.
2. Pneumonia is more likely to occur if a person's resistance to infection is lowered; in such cases, the pathogens may invade the tissues and work their damage.
3. The introduction of new drugs and the improvement of living and working conditions have made it less threatening; in fact, the death rate from tuberculosis has declined dramatically.
4. The death rate due to cancer of the lungs has increased dramatically during the last two decades or so.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

1. estimate 2. feature 3. invade 4. seal 5. declining
6. ample 7. controversial 8. constructed 9. resemble 10. progressive

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following by using the nominative absolute construction as shown in the model.

1. The circulation of the fetus differs in several ways from that of the child after birth, one difference being that the lungs are not used until the child is born.
2. As a rule, lymph nodes are massed together in groups, the number in each group varying from two to three up to well over 100.
3. The adrenal glands are two small glands, each one being situated above a kidney.
4. The bladder is emptied from time to time, the urine being expelled to the exterior through urethra.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of time.

1. after H. pylori bacteria injure the protective mucous layer of the stomach
2. as the organisms travel along the lining membrane
3. When so many air sacs become filled with fluid
4. As soon as each bronchus enters the lung at the hilum
5. before it enters the small intestine
6. until finally there is no cartilage at all in the most minute subdivisions

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. The pulmonary tuberculosis is showing a rising trend again in recent years.
2. The lung is a sophisticated and delicate organ.
3. The relationship between smoking and lung diseases has been widely known, but the number of smokers is still on the increase.

4. The first cry of the neonate indicates the beginning of his lungs' work.
5. Serious heart diseases will finally have certain degree of pulmonary symptoms.

Text B

Review and Practice

- I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.
1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D
- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
- III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.
 1. 呼吸道粘膜是这样一个通道的绝佳例子;呼吸道粘膜是致病菌进入人体的最为重要的入口之一。
 2. 流鼻涕这一普通感冒的令人不快的症状,就是自然为洗去病原菌,从而保护深层组织不受进一步感染的一种努力。
 3. 感染也可能从呼吸道传播至消化系统,或者相反,因为两者粘膜的连续性。
 4. 局限于鼻子、咽喉部或者气管的感染称之为上呼吸道感染(经常简记为 URI)。

Unit Ten

Warming-up Activities

- I. Answer the following questions according to the passage.
 1. They use wheelchairs when they have very weak or paralyzed legs, or they themselves are unable to control their leg movements.
 2. It results from some genetic defect, and people with muscular dystrophy are genetically determined rather than catch it after birth.
 3. This disease can attack the nervous system, which carries messages from your brain to your muscles. If the nervous system is damaged, messages from the brain can't get through, and the muscles can't move.
 4. No, paralysis cannot be completely cured. In certain cases surgery may improve a person's ability to move around. Physical therapy may sometimes also help to strengthen weak muscles or prevent unused muscles from wasting away.
 5. Because they want to guarantee their equal rights such as education & employment opportunities, etc.

Text A

Text Comprehension

- I. Match the parts of the brain with the functions they perform.
1. C 2. C 3. F 4. D 5. B 6. A
- II. Answer the following questions according to the text.
1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. originated | 2. drowsy | 3. conversely | 4. acquire |
| 5. obtained | 6. dominant | 7. affect | 8. destructiveness |

II. Complete the each of the following sentences by choosing the correct word given.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

Grammar and Structure

I. In the following sentence, there is an appositional clause introduced by the connective that. Rewrite the sentences below by following the model.

1. Researchers have begun to investigate the possibility that people have a fixed level of fat storage and body weight that is genetically determined and difficult to alter.
2. People have never liked the thought that they would get old or that their lives would end around a fixed age.
3. If a patient's breathing continues to be noisy this is an indication that there is some obstruction in the air passage.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of concession.

1. even though speech areas are damaged
2. though it may not be manifest until a later time in life
3. no matter whether they are of the mild variety, or the severe aches
4. Although there are many fissures in the brain
5. However mild it is
6. Effective as the new antibiotics are

Translation

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Lack of sleep will make one feel dizzy.
2. Nuts contain much nutrition required for the operation of brain.
3. The car accident damaged his left brain and caused aphasia.
4. Physical therapy helped him to stand up again after being a sufferer with paralysis for many years.
5. The child's disability mainly resulted from cerebral anoxia in birth.

Text B**Review and Practice**

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) on the basis of Psychological headaches.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 几乎所有的人在一生中都会遭遇至少一次头痛, 不管是轻微跳痛还是引起恶心或眩晕的严重的

搏动痛。

2. 一般放松方法包括睡眠、沉思、洗热水浴、按摩以及用于放松受累肌肉的某些热疗法。
3. 高血压、过敏、低血糖、脊椎病、普通感冒、假牙配装不适、视力疾患以及其他疼痛或损伤都有可能引发这种状况。
4. 如果服用阿司匹林或实施放松疗法后头痛症状并无改善,持续3天以上或者伴有视觉障碍、恶心、言语障碍、脸部麻木或刺痛,你就应该去看医生了。

Unit Eleven

Warming-up Activities

I. Answer the following questions.

1. If it is summertime, you will find that sun rages by day and temperatures over 40 degrees wring water from your body. At night it's so cold that you shiver. The only sign of life is an occasional lizard or snake, and no real water is visible.
2. The first thing you must remember is that you should not move around a lot or exert yourself too much. Because you can easily lose a lot of water by digging to make shelter, walking, jumping, or stripping your clothes off in desert heat. Two or three days of water loss can be enough to kill you.
3. If you sit on the ground, sit on a couple of shrub branches. If possible, sleep a little off the ground.
4. Start by finding if there is water in your car's cooling system. You can also get water from some desert plants like cactus. If you are lucky, you can sometimes find water holes in the desert. You can harvest good water in the form of dew drops from car hoods.
5. You can pluck off a piece about the size of a pea and taste it. If it tastes all right, eat the small piece and wait as long as possible to see how your stomach reacts. If you still feel well after a day, go back to the plant and eat a little bit more.
6. If you know how to find water and food in the desert, and how to make shelter for yourself and keep cool during the day and keep warm at night, your chances of seeing rescuers arrive will be really good.

Text A

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. arrest | 2. delivered | 3. prolong | 4. fulfill |
| 5. intake | 6. lethargic | 7. concerns | 8. output |

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Grammar and Structure

I. In the following sentences, the italicized part is used appositionally, giving a more detailed explanation of the word or phrase before it. Point out the appositional construction in the sentences below.

1. Clients with a progressive long-term decrease in tissue oxygen show cyanosis, *the bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes caused by decreased oxygen in the blood.*
2. Hypothermia, *the opposite of fever,* is caused mainly by prolonged exposure to cold, rarely by abnormal conditions within the body.
3. Among the most important of the large collections of nerve fibers is the internal capsule, *a crowded strip of white matter* where any injury is apt to cause extensive damage.

II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of condition.

1. as long as it has no antifreeze in it
2. If a client has difficulty eliminating excess carbon dioxide
3. provided (that) water is available
4. unless something is done to restore circulation immediately

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Water and air are the most basic needs to sustain life.
2. In addition to the basic needs on material, humans also have emotional needs.
3. Severe hypoxia made his face pale and his lips purple.
4. Doctors and nurses are performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on the wounded.
5. The doctor repeatedly urged him to develop regular bowel habits.

Text B

Review and Practice

I. Answer the following questions.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

II. Answer the following questions.

1. A client with normal renal function who does not have heart disease or alterations requiring fluid restriction should drink 2 000 to 2 500 ml of fluid daily.
2. Adequate intake of water increases the output of urine, which helps to flush out any solutes or particles that may collect in the urinary system.
3. The nurse can offer fluids the client prefers. At home it may be helpful to set a schedule for drinking fluids (e.g. with meals or medications).
4. Urinary retention means the inability to empty bladder (due to loss of muscle tone of the bladder, old age, exposure to cold, etc.); and urinary incontinence means the inability to retain urine (through loss of sphincter control or because of cerebral or spinal lesions).

III. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 患者排尿能力取决于是否感觉有尿意,是否能控制尿道括约肌以及是否小便顺畅。
2. 适合所有患者的其他促进正常排尿措施包括使用感官刺激,例如发出流水声、把患者的手放入一盆温水之中或者安抚女性患者大腿内侧。
3. 在家中,身体虚弱的病人也许更愿意使用床边便桶,周边使用隔板或屏风遮掩。
4. 患者如果肾脏功能正常,没有心脏疾患或病变需要限制饮水的话,每天应该饮水 2 000 至 2 500 毫升。

Unit Twelve

Warming-up Activities

I. Answer the following questions

1. Water is no problem in this situation. Snow can also provide a good shelter; for example, you may dig a hollow space big enough for you to disappear beneath the surface. If you scoop out the hollow beneath a low-lying tree branch, you'll have a ready-made roof.
2. Without the bed of branches, the ground will drain away your body's warmth, which can be dangerous.
3. The first symptom is violent shivering. After that, hypothermia victims often don't know what's happening to them. Another symptom is slurred speech. Muscles tighten and sometimes the skin gets blue. In later stages, the victim passes out.
4. Warm the victim up however you can. You can open your jacket and hold the victim close to share the warmth. You can start a fire, heat water over the fire and force the victim to drink, etc.
5. (Let the students retell the story in whatever way they like.)

Text A

Text Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. restricts | 2. regulate | 3. confusion | 4. conserve |
| 5. sign | 6. intervention | 7. functioning | 8. supplement |

II. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

Grammar and Structure

I. Rewrite the following sentences by following the model.

1. It is important that the health worker (should) check respiratory rates and record them

properly.

2. It is essential that the patient (should) be kept warm in case of shock.
 3. It is necessary that a plug (should) be inserted into the bleeding nose in order to encourage adequate clotting.
 4. It is important that the pacemakers (should) be replaced as required to prevent mechanical failure.
- II. Complete each of the following sentences by fitting in an adverbial clause of comparison. Note that part of the clause may be omitted.
1. than (it does) without oxygen and fluids
 2. as it is to assure an adequate supply of oxygen
 3. than can be replaced
 4. as is necessary for life
 5. as it is that too much acidity be prevented
 6. than are required to combat infection

Translation

- I. Translate the following sentences into English.
1. Infection and fluid deficiency are main problems facing patients with large burn area.
 2. Massive intestine fluid loss caused by diarrhea may exacerbate the electrolyte imbalance of the patient.
 3. Lack of certain nutrients may lead to children's growth retardation.
 4. His head trauma may affect the brain temperature regulation mechanism.
 5. The nurse is performing gradual rewarming on his frostbitten hands.

Text B

Review and Practice

- I. Sum up information about heat exhaustion and sunstroke.

Heat exhaustion

Cause: acute reaction to heat exposure; excessive salt loss

Symptoms: muscle cramps, dizziness, vomiting and fainting

Treatment: This condition usually can be forestalled by taking salt tablets in hot weather.

Sunstroke

Cause: high outside temperatures; the sweat glands affected; decreased blood supply to the skin; and diminished secretion of perspiration

Symptoms: the body temperature rocketing up to a level that can be fatal; the victim of sunstroke exhibiting many of the symptoms of heat exhaustion (i.e. dizziness, fainting); dry and flushed skin

Treatment: first aid measure is needed to lower the temperature; cooling of the body is accomplished by immersing the victim in cool water or else by spraying him with it; ice can be applied to the head, and cold drinks should be administered if the patient is conscious

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Its main effects are lowered respiratory rate and blood pressure and a feeling of drowsiness finally ending in coma and perhaps death.
2. Hypothermia is caused mainly by prolonged exposure to cold, rarely by abnormal conditions within the body.
3. The cold causes a spasm of the smooth muscle of the arteriole walls, diminishing the blood supply to the area. This condition causes interference with cell nutrition and metabolism; and necrosis of the tissues with gangrene can result.
4. A frostbitten area should never be rubbed, but should be thawed by wrapping in blankets or by immersion in warm water. The affected area should be treated gently; if the feet are frostbitten, the victim should not be permitted to walk.
5. Because their circulatory system is less effective; and blood and nutrients do not easily reach every part of the body, especially the hands and feet.

III. Translate the following from the text into Chinese.

1. 中暑患者常常表现出一些热衰竭的多种症状,例如眩晕、昏厥。但是有一个区别很明显,患者不出汗且皮肤干燥潮红。
2. 例如,如果身体浸在冷水中一段时间,水(导热性比空气好)从人体中带走的热量会多于人体所能补充的热量,这样体温就会下降。
3. 体温过低称之为低体温。其主要表现为:呼吸频率和血压降低、有嗜睡感,最终出现昏迷,甚至可能死亡。
4. 这些损伤的通常原因是寒冷引起小动脉管壁平滑肌痉挛,导致局部区域供血不足。

参 考 资 料