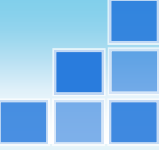


School of Continuing Education

大学英语第二册网络课程

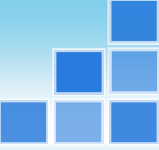
*By School of Foreign
Languages*





Unit 6

The Making of a Surgeon

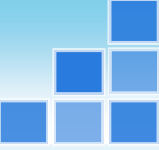


1 **Pre-reading Activities**

2 **Text Analysis**

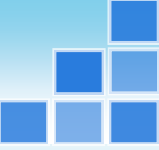
3 **Expressions & Patterns**

4 **Exercises**

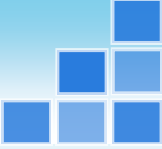


Pre-reading Activities

Pre-reading Questions



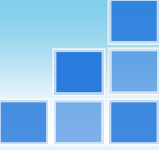
This article is written by Dr. William Nolen, a well-known American Surgeon and author. Dr. Nolen reveals to us in his article that, as a doctor, had gone a long way before he became a surgeon. Then, what quality, according to Dr. Nolen, is essential in the making of a surgeon and at what point of time does a doctor finally become a surgeon?



Three types of doctors

General practitioners

A general practitioner cares for patients with all kinds of illness. He may not have any special training in any field of medicine, but develops a wide knowledge of all kinds of illness. He delivers babies, diagnoses diseases, perform surgery, and sets broken

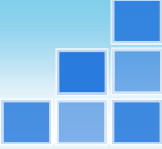


Three types of doctors

Researchers

Some doctors do not practise medicine after they complete medical training. They prefer to devote their time to medical research. These doctors often help teach future physicians in medical schools. At the same time, they use the laboratories and hospital facilities of the medical schools to conduct research programs.

Many medical researchers work in ^{7/78}

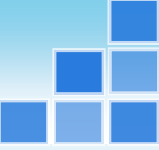


Three types of doctors

2) Specialists

Certain fields of medicine require advanced training and skill. One specialist is the surgeon, who treats diseases by means of surgical operations.

Some doctors prefer to treat only certain kinds of illness, thus becoming specialists in their chosen fields. Other doctors often consult them when a patient needs their special skill and knowledge. For



Careers in medicine in the US

To become a medical doctor in the US, one must attend four years of college and receives a bachelor's degree, followed by four years of medical school. Then he becomes an intern in a hospital and receives supervised practical training. As an intern, he has to “make rounds” with other doctors, visiting hospital patients. He is supposed to help give special treatment and answer emergency calls in the hospital at

New Words

surgeon n. 外科医生

self-confidence n. 自信心

making n. 成功之道

resident n. 住院医师

conclude vt. 得出结论

surgical a. of, by, or for surgery 外科；手术

competently ad. 称职地；胜任地

competent a.

near vt. approach; come closer to

emergency n. 紧急情况；急症

encounter vt. 遭到；意外地遇见

dread vt. fear greatly 畏惧

critical a. 紧要；关键性

particular a. 特定

case n. instance of disease or injury 病例

New Words

- infrequently ad. seldom; not often
- relax vi. become less tense 放松
- relaxation n.
- residency n. 高级专科住院实习（期）
- constant a. 不停；一直如一
- resolve vt. solve 处理
- resolution n.
- considered a. carefully thought out 经过深思熟虑
- dwell vi. live (in a place) 居住
- bound a. very likely; certain 一定，必定
- sound a. 正确，合理
- confident a. 自然
- confidence n.

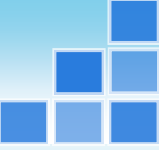
New Words

- handle vt. manage, deal with 处理
- butterfly n. 蝴蝶
- abdomen n. belly 腹 (部)
- anticipate vt. see beforehand 预期
- anticipation n.
- sweat n. 汗 vi. 流汗
- stab n. thrust made with a pointed weapon 刺; 戳
- belly n. 肚, 腹部
- puncture vt. make a small hole in (sth.) with sth.
pointed 刺穿
- compound a. having more than one part 复合
- fracture n. break in a bone 骨折
- compound fracture n. 复合性骨折
- inevitably ad. unavoidably 不可防止地
- inevitable a.

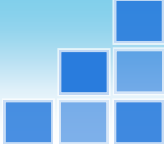
New Words

- err vi. make mistakes; do wrong
- operate vi. perform a surgical operation 动手术
- surgery n. 外科; 外科手术
- sole a. unshared; one and only 唯一
- responsibility n. 责任; 责任心
- avoid vt. escape; keep or get away from 防止
- conceited a. having too high an opinion of oneself
自负
- conceit n. too high an opinion of oneself
- trying a. 难受; 恼人
- bother vt. annoy, trouble 烦扰, 麻烦
- uncertainty n. uncertain condition; doubt

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

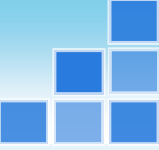


- draw to a close come to an end 结束
- live with 学会； 适应； 容忍
- dwell on think, write, or speak a lot about 老是想
着； 详述； 强调
- (be) bound to (do) 一定..., 必定...
- in practice (医师, 律师等) 在开业中; 在实践中
- butterflies in the stomach 忐忑不安
- open up cut open 切开, 给...开刀
- in advance ahead of time 预先, 事前
- at one time or another sometime or other 早晚
- sit on delay taking action on; do nothing about 拖
延; 搁置

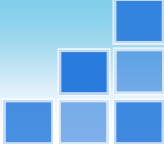


Text Analysis

Text and Audio

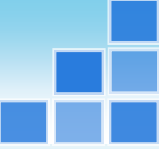


- A famous surgeon tells about the importance of self-confidence from his own experience.
- The Making of a Surgeon
- 1. How does a doctor recognize the point in time when he is finally a "surgeon"? As my year as chief resident drew to a close I asked myself this question on more than one occasion.
- 2. The answer, I concluded, was self-confidence. When you can say to yourself, "There is no surgical patient I cannot treat competently, treat just as well as or better than any other surgeon" - then, and not until then, you are indeed a surgeon. I was nearing that point.



- 3. Take, for example, the emergency situations that we encountered almost every night. The first few months of the year I had dreaded the ringing of the telephone. I knew it meant another critical decision to be made. Often, after I had told Walt or Larry what to do in a particular situation, I'd have trouble getting back to sleep. I'd review all the facts of the case and, not infrequently, wonder if I hadn't made a poor decision. More than once at two or three in the morning, after lying awake for an hour, I'd get out of bed, dress and drive to the hospital to see the patient myself. It was the only way I could find the peace of mind I needed to relax.
- 4. Now, in the last month of my residency, sleeping was no longer a problem. There were still situations in which I couldn't be certain my decision had been the right one, but I had learned to accept this as a constant problem for a surgeon, one that could never be completely resolved - and I could live with it. So, once I had made a considered decision, I no longer dwelt on it. Reviewing it wasn't going to help and I knew that with my knowledge and experience, any decision I'd made was bound to be a sound one. It was a nice feeling.

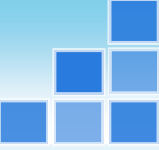




- 5. In the operating room I was equally confident. I knew I had the knowledge, the skill, the experience to handle any surgical situation I'd ever encounter in practice. There were no more butterflies in my stomach when I opened up an abdomen or a chest. I knew that even if the case was one in which it was impossible to anticipate the problem in advance, I could handle whatever I found. I'd sweated through my share of stab wounds of the belly, of punctured lungs, of compound fractures. I had sweated over them for five years. I didn't need to sweat any more.

- 6. Nor was I afraid of making mistakes. I knew that when I was out in practice I would inevitably err at one time or another and operate on someone who didn't need surgery or sit on someone who did. Five years earlier - even one year earlier - I wouldn't have been able to live with myself if I had had to take sole responsibility for a mistake in judgment. Now I could. I still dreaded errors - would do my best to avoid them -- but I knew they were part of a surgeon's life. I could accept this fact with calmness because I knew that if I wasn't able to avoid a mistake, chances were that no other surgeon could have, either.
- 7. This all sounds conceited and I guess it is - but a surgeon needs conceit. He needs it to encourage him in trying moments when he's bothered by the doubts and uncertainties that are part of the practice of medicine. He has to feel that he's as good as and probably better than any other surgeon in the world. Call it conceit - call it self-confidence; whatever it was, I had it.

Text Translation

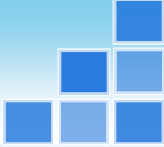


一个著名外科医生从他自己经验中得知自信主要性。

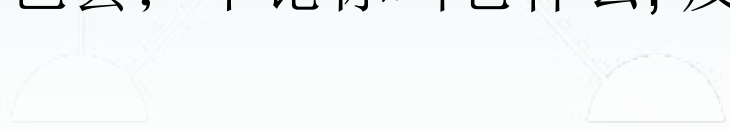
外科医师成功之道

1. 一个医生怎要确认当自己终于成了一名“外科医师”那一时刻？在我任住院医师那一年快要结束时候，我曾不止一次地问过自己这问题。
2. 我最终认定，问题答案在于“自信”二字。当你能够对自己说，“没有一个外科病人我不能治好。我医术跟其它外科医生一样高明，甚至比他们都更高明”——那时，而且只有到了那时，你才真正成了一名外科医师。当初我正靠近那个时刻。

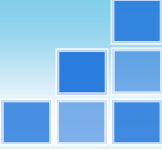
- 3. 就以我们几乎每晚都会碰到急诊情况为例吧。在那一年最初几个月,我一直害怕听到电话铃响。我知道电话铃声意味着又要作出一个生死攸关决定。事情往往是这么,在我告诉沃尔特或拉里对于某一特殊情况应怎样处理之后,我就极难再重新入睡了。我会重温那位急诊病人整个病情,不止一次,经常会怀疑自己是否作出了不妥决定。在凌晨两、三点钟,在我躺了一个小时还睡不着之后,我会从床上跳起来,穿好衣服,驾车去医院亲自探视病人。唯有这么我才能找到安心何处所需要内心平静。
- 4. 然而,在我做住院医师最终一个月,睡眠已不再是一个问题了。在有些情况下我依然不能确定自己决定是否正确,但我已学会把这看作一个外科医师经常会碰到问题,一个永远也不能完全处理问题——我已能适应它了。所以,我一旦经过深思熟虑作出某一决定,就不再去多想它了。多想也不会有什么帮助,而且我知道凭我知识和经验,我作出任何决定必定都是稳定。这是一个令人愉快感觉。
- 5. 在手术室里我也一样充满信心。我知道自己知识,技术,经验足能对付我在开业行医中将会碰到任何外科病例。我不再担心得瑟瑟发抖了,当我切开病人腹部或胸腔时,我知道即将碰上事先无法预见其问题所在病例,我也能处置我发觉任何情况。我战战兢兢地治疗过由我负责腹部刺伤,肺部穿孔,以及复合性骨折等病例。这类外科手术我已经战战兢兢地干了五年。我再也无须担惊受怕了。



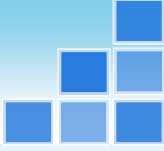
- 而且,我也不再怕犯错误了。我知道在我出去开业行医时,说不定什么时候我就会不可防止地出差错,我会给不需要手术治疗病人开刀,也可能会把需要动手术病人忽略过去。五年前——甚至一年前——我是没法容忍自己,假如我不得不为一次又一次判断上失误负全部责任话。现在我能了。我依然害怕犯错误——愿意竭尽全力防止犯错——但我知道这是外科医师生活一部分。我之所以能够平静地接收这一事实。是因为我知道假如我不能防止出差错,那么换了任何别外科医生很可能也不能防止。
- 这些话听上去很自负,而且我认为这确实是自负——但外科医生需要这种自负。他需要“自负”来支撑自己度过这些令人难受时刻,当他在行医中必定会碰到种种疑虑煎熬时,他必须以为他与世上任何一位外科医生相比都毫不逊色,甚至还技高一筹。你管他叫自负也好,——叫它自信也罢;不论你叫它什么,反正我都有。



Reading Aloud and Memorizing



- Now, in the last month of my residency, sleeping was no longer a problem. There were still situations in which I couldn't be certain my decision had been the right one, but I had learned to accept this as a constant problem for a surgeon, one that could never be completely resolved - and I could live with it. So, once I had made a considered decision, I no longer dwelt on it. Reviewing it wasn't going to help and I knew that with my knowledge and experience, any decision I'd made was bound to be a sound one. It was a nice feeling.



Expressions & Patterns

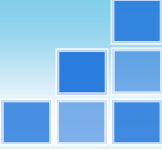
- **the making of a surgeon**

How a surgeon comes into being.

making

the process of being made or coming into being

---The making of the English language is an interesting subject.



1) *Arrives at a belief or opinion by reasoning*

---The commander concluded, from the evidence, that the enemy fled north.

---The surgeons concluded that the patient was too weak to be operated on.

2) *Come or bring to an end*

---The Olympic Games is scheduled to conclude on August 23.

- **conclude**

---The professor concluded his lecture by summing up the main points he had previously mentioned.

3) *arrange; bring about*

---The two countries concluded a peace treaty.

---Jim was all smiles since he had just concluded a large contract with the local builder.

surgical a.

◀ BACK

of, by, or for surgery

---Surgical masks and gloves prevent infection.

---The surgical patient was attended by two nurses.

treat, cure

To treat someone medically is to accept him as a patient, to diagnose his illness to help relieve it. To cure someone(of an illness), on the other hand, is to bring him back to health, stressing the positive result of medical treatment. We can also say “to cure a disease” meaning“ to get rid of a disease”.

Compare the following examples:

- Which doctors are treating her for her illness?*
- The bone fracture in the truck driver’s left leg was being carefully treated.*
- This medicine should cure you of your cold.*
- Doctors and scientists may discover at any moment now how to cure cancer.*

sudden and dangerous happening needing immediate action

- an emergency exit/ door/ bell/ landing
- The president declared a state of emergency after the earthquake.

Encounter, meet

Encounter is a synonym for meet. it is a more formal word and strongly implies a

casual and unexpected meeting.

Compare the following examples:

---He promised to meet her at the airport.

---On the train I encountered (or: chanced to meet) an old friend of mine who I hadn't seen for years.

---He encountered many difficulties on his journey around the world.

(1) Important at a time of danger or difficulty

---Millions of people watch TV that night to learn the critical decision.

---Heroes emerge at critical times in history.

(2) fault-finding

---She blushed upon hearing those critical remarks.

---My boss is always critical of me/ my carelessness.

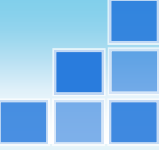
particular

(a.)

(1) belonging to some person, thing, or occasion.

---Scientists are now interested in this particular planet since there seem to be some signs of life on it.

---The bus driver is usually polite, but in this particular case, he lost his temper.



(2) Special

---The particular nature of this job keeps him on guard all the time.

---Particular attention was given to the orphan girl.

(3) Hard to satisfy

---Women are usually particular as to what they wear.

---British people are said to be very particular about their food when they travel abroad.

- **particular**

(n.) detail

---The design of a spaceship must be correct in every particular.

---Time is limited so don't go into particulars now.

Have trouble doing sth.

◀ BACK

have difficulty doing sth.

---Such a pleasant girl as she has no trouble making friends with people.

---The boy has a lot of trouble getting up early in winter.

(1) Instance of disease or injury

---There have been several cases of yellow fever in the past month.

---Emergency cases must be treated first.

(2) Actual state of affairs; instance of the occurrence of sth.

---That being the case, she has to cancel her appointment.

- **relax**

become less tense

---His face relaxed in a smile.

---Hot bath helps people relax.

---Slowly he relaxed his grip on his murderer and fell to the ground.

constant

(a.)

(1) happening all the time

---The rent is low because of the constant noise from the mill.

---Headache is her constant complaint.

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