

second call

医学英语中阶

*English Course for
Medical Professionals*



北京大学医学出版社
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foreword

Back in January 1996, we could never have imagined when we presented our ALLISA Project on linguistic requirements for health workers to the European Commission's Leonardo da Vinci Program, that we would end up here. But one thing led to another and, once the study had been successfully completed, we found we had unique knowledge about this important group's needs for scientific English.

Moreover, the demand was seen to be much greater than we had imagined, to the extent that many of us think the day will come when it will be very difficult to practice our profession without at least the basics of English because the bibliography, the international fora and the congresses are all dominated by this language. And, as if this were not enough, the Internet has now come to be an everyday working tool. With its enormous potential for training, information and exchange, it is now placing even more pressure on us as professionals to acquire sufficient medical English.

Since a thorough analysis of needs is the first step for designing specific teaching materials and since this step had already been taken, it seemed only natural to go on to the next one. That is, the production, for the first time, of a course in medical English that was designed as such from the start and that aimed to meet the specific needs of all health sector professionals.

It was a huge task but, thanks to the hard work of a few people and collaboration by many others – from institutions to companies and including people of great prestige in the field of health science, so many of them that they cannot be mentioned here – here I am writing this foreword. This represents the culmination of a project which I am sure will be welcomed by those it addresses.

Ignacio Sánchez Nicolay
Former President of the Spanish Medical Organization

A complex work of these characteristics always requires assistance and collaboration. This is the time to acknowledge all the advice, support, criticism and contributions so generously given by both individuals and institutions. Special mention must be made of Ruth Forgan for her outstanding dedication, Thomas J. Hoeft for his organizational skills, and Isabel Álvarez and Blanca Díaz for their translations.

We must also express our thanks to Lisa Smith and Chris Benaud of the Royal Flying Doctors, Australia; Dr Pat Butler and Ann Price of the World Health Organization; Shirley Slipman of Nursing Times; Sharon Reader of the British Medical Journal; Dr David Baldwin of the American Association of Experts in Trauma Studies; Pierre Steiner of Gordon and Breach Publishers, Lausanne; Adam Shalson of the Superlative Travel Agency, London; Llana Alroy of International Travel and Congresses, Israel; Kristina Fallenius of The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm; Simon Geller, Editor of Men's Health; Janice Graner, Administrator, and Jessie Bradley, Public Affairs in the Mayo Clinic, Rochester; Nancy Brown, Project Manager for Telemedicine Information Exchange; Kate Cheney of the Boston Consulting Group; Clint Harper of Dream Swing; David Sharp, Deputy Editor of the Lancet; Dr Sandra Goldbeck-Wood of the British Medical Journal; Dr Paul Scully-Power, the first Australian astronaut, and Gorka Beaumont, Gabriel Monreal Goikoetxea, Mrs Shirley Kaye, Yvonne Warrington, Ms Kim Sparrow, Mrs Margaret Chapman, Dr Mirian Berruete, Dr TG Palferman, Dr Maria Teresa Herraiz, Dr Cristina Esteve, Kit Cree, Michelle Mulkeen, Ms Elizabeth Forgan, Maureen Becker, Dr Thomas Forgan, Dr Richard O'Donovan, Sonia Arellano and Manolo Rekalde.

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Very special thanks must be given to Dr Ignacio Sánchez Nicolay, Former President of the Spanish Medical Organization, who was the inspiration behind this work and without whose firm advocacy of on-going medical training it would not have been possible.

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- Grammar** Present Simple; Present Continuous; Personal Pronouns; Question Words
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- Pronunciation** Short Vowel Sounds /æ/, /e/, /ɪ/; Stress in Words
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A Dentists' Congress

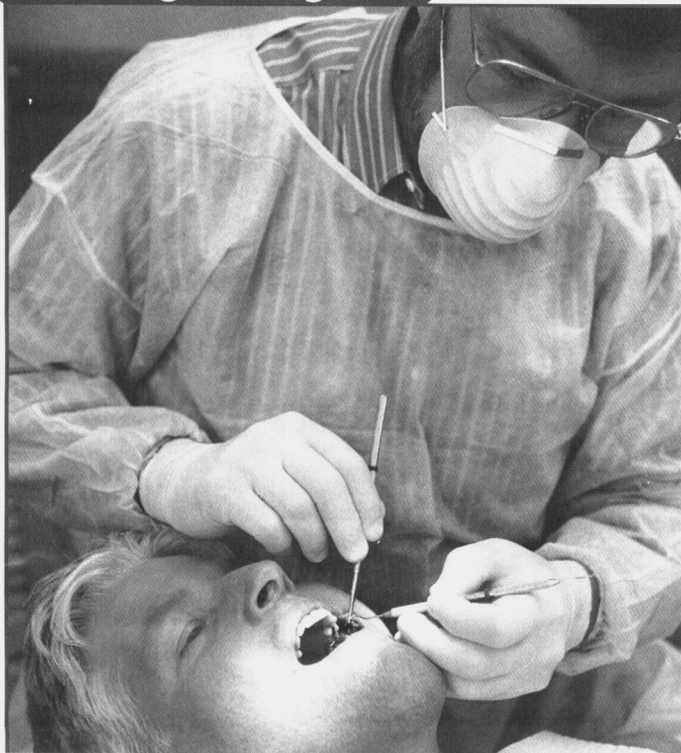
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Learning Strategies	Getting Started, Setting Realistic Objectives
Situation	Deciding about a Congress
Functions	Making Suggestions; Revision of Numbers and Letters
Vocabulary	Congress Related Words; Common Verbs Revision
Reading	"What's behind the Mona Lisa's Smile?" (Did the Mona Lisa Have Good Teeth?)
Listening	In an Art Gallery; At the Dentist's; A Typical Day
Grammar	Present Simple; Present Continuous; Personal Pronouns; Question Words
Writing	Formal Letter
Pronunciation	Short Vowel Sounds /æ/, /e/, /ɪ/; Stress in Words
Speaking	Giving Personal Information; Describing Daily Routine

Learning Strategies

Getting Started



Starting something is always easier than finishing it. This is especially true when you study on your own. From the start, you must realize the difficulties you may face – loneliness, lack of direction and monotony. We have tried to avoid the latter two in this course. It is up to you to use what you learn and communicate with it so that you can avoid feeling isolated.



This section on learning strategies has been designed to help you in your studies. It acts as your teacher. The units are divided into sections but you will have to decide how fast you wish to progress and how much time you can spend on the different objectives of the course.



Making Suggestions

When one travels or attends a congress, one frequently has to decide where to go and what to see. Make a list of any expressions you know for making suggestions.

- *Why don't we...?*
-
.....
-
.....

Listen to this couple, Sue and Dave, who are taking advantage of a congress in Paris to see the sites. This husband and wife dentist team decide how to spend their free day. List the expressions used for making suggestions.



Listening

In an Art Gallery



2



In the end Sue and Dave decide on the Louvre Museum. They are walking around looking for the Mona Lisa.

First read these listening comprehension questions. Then listen to the conversation between Sue and Dave and answer the questions using only short answers, as in the example.

Example:

Is Sue very tired?

Yes, she is.

1. Is the food in the cafeteria cheap?
2. Are there lots of people looking at the Mona Lisa?
3. Does Sue like the picture?
4. Is the painting small?
5. Do Dave and Sue think it's the original?
6. Is anyone interested in the other paintings in the room?

Reading 1

Perhaps the most famous painting in the world is the Mona Lisa. Here is an article from a British newspaper about what dentists can see in the Mona Lisa's smile.

Reading Comprehension Questions

See how many of these questions you can answer before reading the text. Then cross-check your answers by reading the text.

1. Who painted the Mona Lisa?
2. Before toothpaste, what did people use to clean their teeth?
3. What kind of experts use teeth to date ancient civilizations?
4. When did the rich buy teeth from living donors?



What's behind the Mona Lisa's smile?

The truth behind the Mona Lisa's strange smile could be as simple as bad teeth. This is the theory of archaeologists collecting information for a study on the history of dentistry.

Forensic experts say that Leonardo da Vinci's model, Isabella of Aragon, had black teeth. They say she used archaic techniques to clean the dark areas.

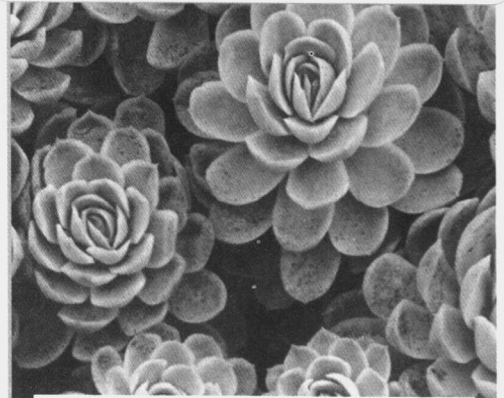
"Unfortunately, Isabella's dental hygiene removed both stains and enamel. She probably used pumice-stone and shells," said Chrissie Freeth, an archaeology doctoral student. "Perhaps her curious smile was hiding the state of her teeth".

Archaeologists have great interest in the study of teeth because they are the most durable part of the human body. They help to date ancient civilizations and indicate the state of their inhabitant's health.

Other data collected in the study explains the long history of dental transplants. Society's rich in the 15th century could buy new teeth from living donors, or use teeth from dead soldiers on battlefields or hanged convicts. These were called "Waterloo teeth".

The Guardian, 5/4/99

Words in the Text



Look carefully at these words in the text and decide which are nouns, verbs or adjectives. Then, from the context, put them into the correct gaps in the following sentences.

hanged	shells	archaic
stain	removed	
hiding	pumice-stone	enamel

Example:

The enamel on your teeth is usually very hard.

1. The patient his shirt for the doctor to examine him.
2. Damn! I have a red wine on my new trousers.
3. My sister uses a to clean her feet in the bath.
4. We found thousands of on the beach.
5. Grandfather has some ideas about politics.
6. I think the children are in the cupboard upstairs.
7. They him for the murder of his wife.

Information about congresses is very often in English. All that paperwork in another language can be off-putting. In the following exercises plenty of practice is given with congress words.

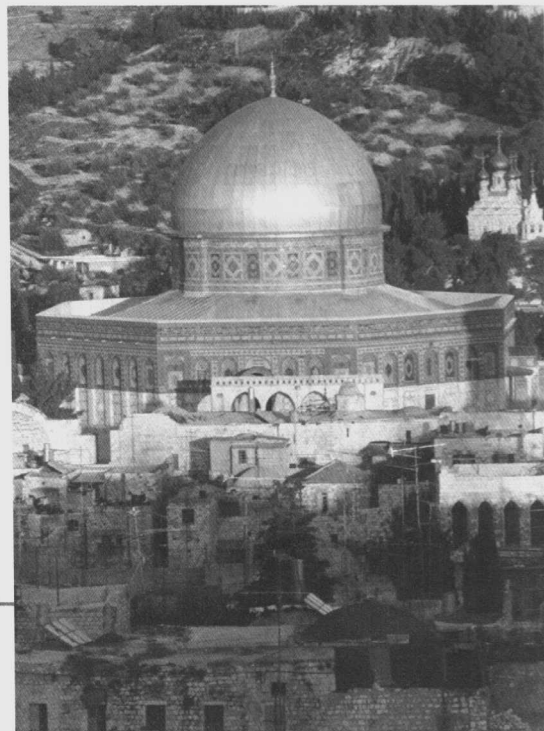
Vocabulary 1 Congress Words

First look at these typical congress words in the column on the left. They all appear in the Situation activity below. Then match them with the synonymous words on the right. The first one has been done for you.

Will take place/will be held	More details
Main topics	Carried out
Free of charge	Schedule for tourist visits
Conducted	Principal subjects
Further information	Will happen
Sightseeing program	Cost nothing

Situation Deciding about a Congress

Now read on to see if you can understand this web page from the Internet inviting participants to attend an International Dental Congress in Jerusalem, Israel.



9th International Dental Congress on Modern Pain Control

Pain and Anxiety control: challenges & frontiers of the 21st century.

Jerusalem, Israel, May 2nd-5th, 2000

Dear Colleague,

The 9th International Dental Congress on Modern Pain Control will take place in Jerusalem, Israel, May 2nd-5th, 2000. We invite you to join us in this momentous occasion in the historic land of Israel.

Israel, and Jerusalem in particular, is the center of many international events celebrating the new Millennium. The congress "Pain and anxiety control: challenges and frontiers of the 21st century" will be an unforgettable experience.

I look forward to welcoming you and your family to Jerusalem in the year 2000.

Sincerely yours
Prof. Eliezer Kaufman
Chairman

The City of Jerusalem

Israel offers many attractions for visitors from every country, and of every age. Jerusalem, Israel's ancient and modern capital, is the heart of the country. From the moment you arrive, you feel the special

atmosphere and ambience of this city, which was built in harmonious contrast between old and new. This unique city, holy to the world's three great faiths, is the home of numerous churches, synagogues, and mosques. There are hundreds of archeological sites for visitors to enjoy.

Main Topics of the Congress

- Pre-treatment Assessment
- From Pediatric to Geriatric Management
- Complications in Sedation and General Anesthesia
- Non-pharmacological Regimes
- The Challenge of Chronic Pain Management

Congress Venue

The congress will be held at the Jerusalem Renaissance Hotel which is near the entrance to Jerusalem and the central bus station. The hotel is the largest convention and hotel complex in Jerusalem, offering 5-star facilities and services. The magnificent health club has a large outdoor pool and a large indoor heated pool. There is also a jacuzzi, sauna, Turkish bath, gym and tennis court, all free of charge to all hotel guests.

Language

The congress will be conducted in English.

Social and Sightseeing Program

Participants and companions can enjoy social events and go on sightseeing tours. In addition, Israel's scenery, wonderful relics and antiquities offer opportunities for interesting excursions away from the city.

Weather

Jerusalem in May is mild and pleasant during the day and cool at night. Average temperatures are between 15-25 degrees Celsius (59-79F).

Organizing Societies

The Israeli Society for Sedation Analgesia and Anesthesia in Dentistry in conjunction with:
The Israel Society of Anesthesiologists.

For Further Information

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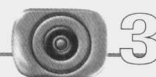
Situation Questions



Now write down the answers to these questions in your note book. Try to write the answers without checking how they are expressed in the text.

1. What is special about the city of Jerusalem?
2. When will the congress take place?
3. What leisure facilities does the Renaissance Hotel offer? Do guests have to pay for them?
4. What other activities are there for participants, in addition to the congress?
5. What's the weather like in Israel in May?

Functions 2



Revision of Numbers and Letters

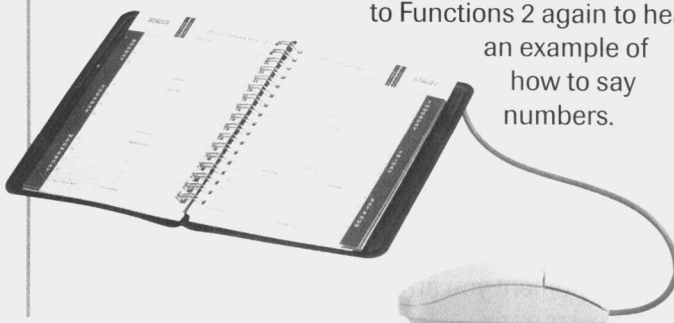
Look at the information about the congress again. Can you say all the numbers, dates, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses correctly? Practice reading them aloud. Then listen to the tape and check your answers.

Speaking 1

Personal Numbers

What are your personal numbers and data? (e-mail or address or telephone numbers etc.)? Have you ever had to exchange this kind of information with a colleague at a conference, for example? Practice giving this information aloud in English and record yourself if possible. As soon as you have the opportunity, put yourself to the test with somebody who is a native speaker and exchange your personal details in English! You may want to listen

to Functions 2 again to hear an example of how to say numbers.



Learning Strategies Setting Realistic Objectives

The contents of this book will allow you to reach an intermediate level in the English language. You should be realistic about how much time you can devote to studying and when. To reach this level, you should know clearly what your short and long term goals are. You must have a program and keep to a regular rate of work.

Although it is important to know your starting level, most progress is usually made when the goals are ambitious. It is easy to learn the irregular verbs or the essential vocabulary for a congress in a week but it is not possible to speak English fluently in the same period of time. It is therefore very important for your goals to be realistic so that you can experience the satisfaction of learning and attain the desired results.



Grammar Check 1

Present Simple

Form

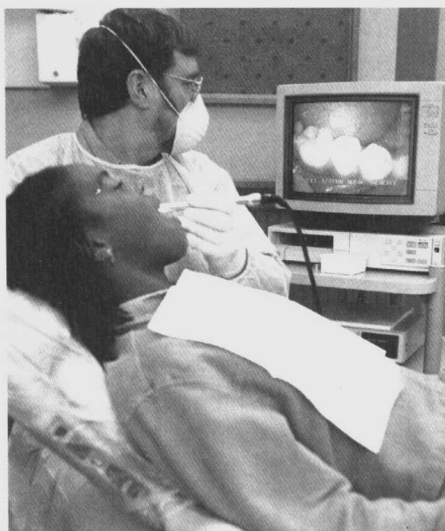
- I live in France.
- He works in Edinburgh.

In the reading and listening texts in this unit you have seen and heard many examples of the Present Simple or Indicative. Although you probably already know the grammar rules, a few points should be reviewed to make sure you know the rules for forming this tense before going on to the other units. Remember to add -s to the third person singular, that the verbs 'to be' and 'to have' are irregular and that 'to be' is usually contracted in spoken English.

- I am an orthodontic specialist.
- The hotel is in Jerusalem.
- We are teachers.

- You have a good job.
- The hotel has a large swimming pool.

For a more detailed explanation, see the Grammar Summary at the end of the book.



Use

Use the Present Simple tense to talk about things which are always true.

- Teeth *are* the most durable part of the human body.
- Water *freezes* at 0°C.

The Present Simple is also used to describe repeated or habitual actions. Notice that adverbs and expressions of frequency are often used.

- He *visits* the dentist twice a year.
- I usually *go* to work by car.

The Present Simple is typically used in timetables.

- The plane leaves at 6.00 pm.

It's Your Turn 1

Complete the sentences by putting one of the verbs from the box in the spaces. Don't forget to use the third person s where necessary.

brush, love, watch, go,
read, buy, **get-up**

Example:

Mr. Kipling at 5.30 am every morning.

Mr. Kipling *gets up* at 5.30 am every morning.

1. John to Paris every year.
2. I a new toothbrush every two months.
3. She a lot of articles about dentistry.
4. Christine and Tom the cinema.
5. Jeremy the television for four hours every day.
6. He his teeth after every meal.