

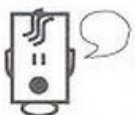
# PART I

## AN EDUCATION IN MEDICINE

# 14

## lesson fourteen

Fourteenth(14th)  
Lesson



■ LISTEN AND READ.



The distinctive feature of a medical education is how completely theoretical and scientific knowledge is fused with the results derived from experience. It must be remembered that the clinical teacher has an immediate responsibility to patients as well as to his or her students. This double load of theory and practice is particularly heavy when great advances are being made in medical science.

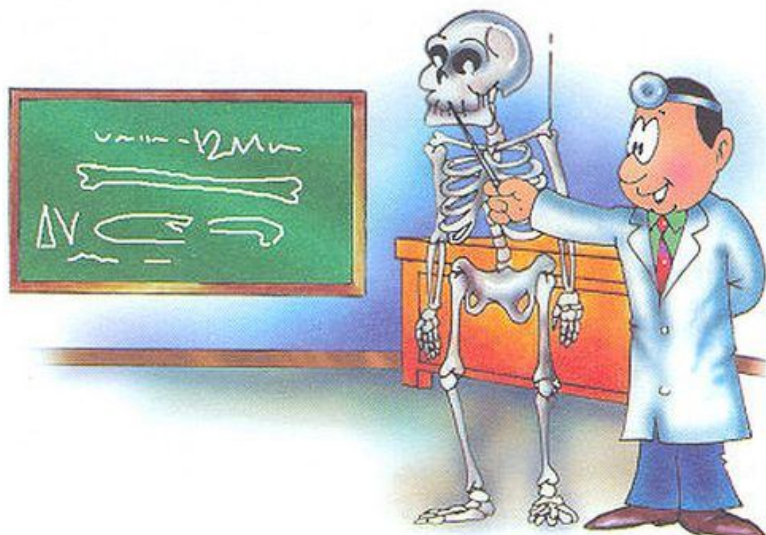
In most countries students must complete a four-or five-year medical education in order to obtain a license to practice. After that, a practitioner of any branch of medicine needs at least four years to complete reasonably adequate training.

The premedical courses required in most countries are in the subjects of physics, chemistry and biology. Graduation from a recognized high school is required. Each of the courses should include laboratory periods from two to six hours a week for a full semester.

However, the extent of the students' familiarity with the use of instruments and laboratory procedures varies widely from country to country depending on the funds each country can use to support this expensive instruction.

The medical schools begin their work with the study of the structure of the body and its formation: anatomy, histology and biology.

The sequence of the courses and the emphasis the schools give certain areas may differ from country to country, but medical schools should by all means adhere to the following basic pursuits: superior quality in the teaching staff, a high ratio of teaching staff to students, and adequate funds for laboratory work and research.



# PART II

## ■ ANSWER



1. Is medical education based only on theory and science?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How long does it take students to get a license to practice?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How can financial matters affect the quality of a medical education?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why should medical schools be very careful about the selection of the teaching staff? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which pursuits should be followed by all schools?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## DIALOGUE APPENDICITIS



### AT HOME

MR. STEPHENSON: Hi, honey. I'm back from work.

HELEN: Hi, darling. What's wrong with you? You look so pale and tired.

MR. STEPHENSON: Oh, I don't know. About two hours ago I began to feel awful.  
I've got awful pains in my stomach.

HELEN: You have to see a doctor at once. Let me take you to the hospital.

### AT THE HOSPITAL

DR. KRAMER: Hello, I'm Dr. Kramer. What seems to be the trouble? What brings you to the emergency room?

MR. STEPHENSON: It's this awful pain in my stomach.

DR. KRAMER: When did this pain start?

MR. STEPHENSON: Last night. Up here, but now it's here, and it really hurts.

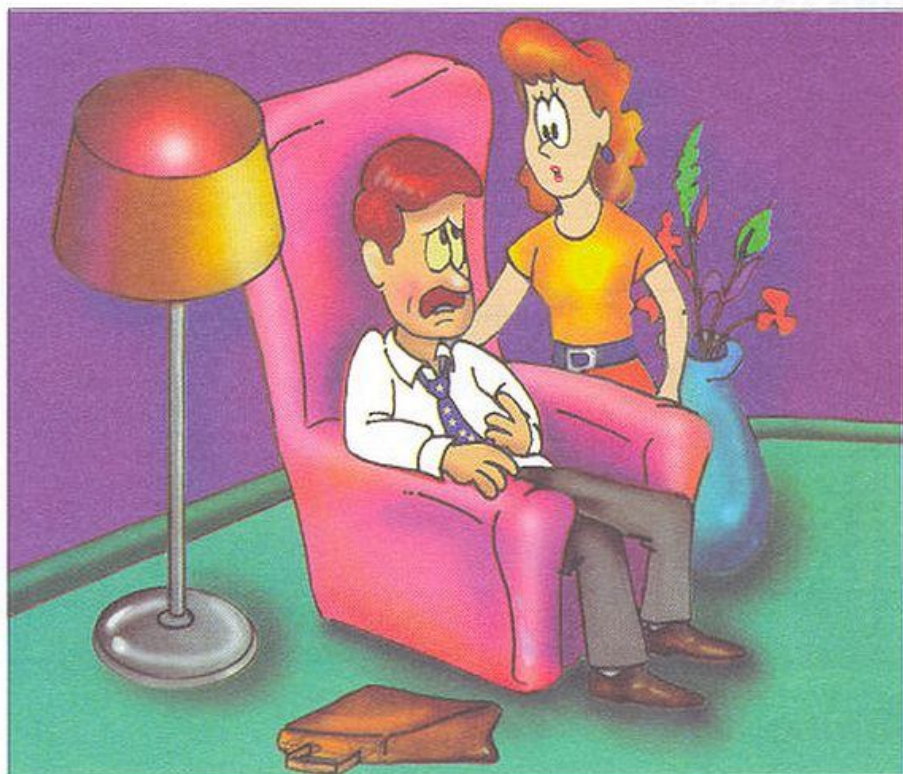
DR. KRAMER: How was it this morning?

MR. STEPHENSON: Well, it wasn't really very bad. The pain came and went, and I even did some work in my office, but now I can't stand it any more. It's killing me.

DR. KRAMER: Have you lost your appetite?

MR. STEPHENSON: Oh, sure. I haven't had anything to eat since yesterday evening.  
I can't even look at or smell food.

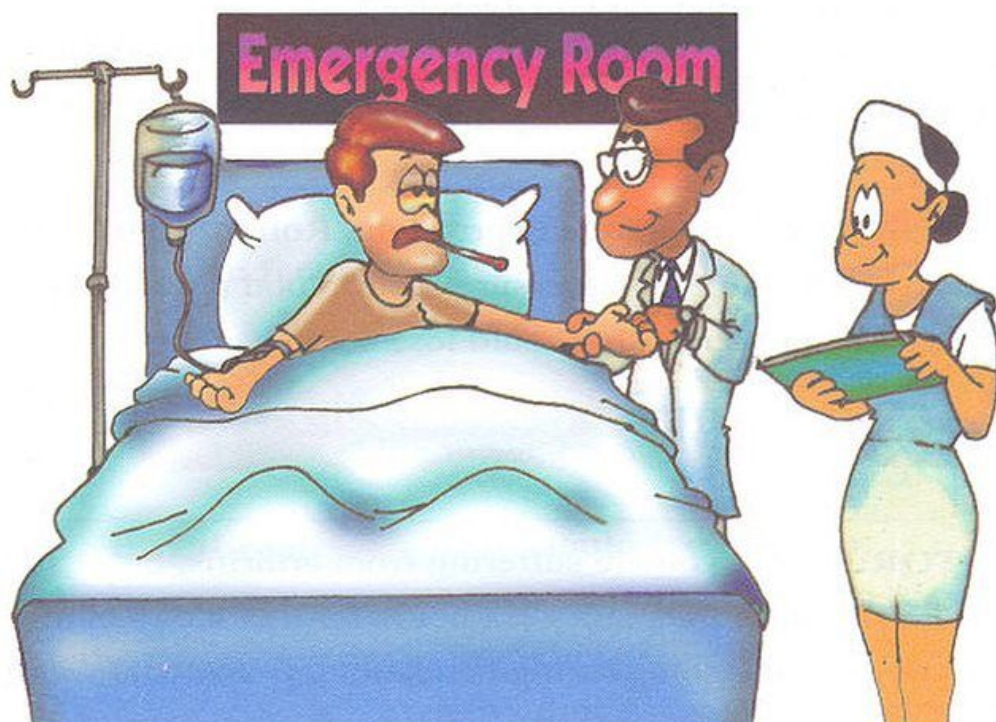




**DR. KRAMER:** How about nausea and vomiting?

**MR. STEPHENSON:** Last night it was really bad. I was vomiting about every two hours. It's a little better now.  
Oh, oh, it's coming again.

**DR. KRAMER:** Nurse, please help us. It seems to be a case of appendicitis.



■ GIVE YOUR OWN ANSWER:



1. Have you ever had an X-ray? Explain.

2. Have you ever fractured a bone? If so, when and where?

3. Have you ever had an accident or felt ill during a holiday?

What happened?

4. How did it affect your vacation?

5. Were you insured against illness and accidents?

■ GIVE YOUR OWN ANSWER:



**DOCTOR:** You don't look very well today.

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** What seems to be the trouble?

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** I see. Do you smoke?

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** How often do you exercise?

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** How is your appetite? Do you eat well?

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** You seem a little overweight. Roll up your sleeve.

I want to check your blood pressure. Your blood pressure is down.

That's good, but you really should lose some weight.

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** Fine, does your knee or ankle swell?

**YOU:**

**DOCTOR:** I think you are suffering from arthritis, but it's nothing serious. Take these pills every six hours for a month. On this sheet of paper you will find some recommendations you should follow.

Then come to my office in two weeks.





## PART III

# FUNCTION: HEALTH PROBLEMS



■ DIALOGUE.

### 1. Talking about health problems:

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - What's the matter?   | - I don't feel well.            |
| - What's wrong?        | - I think it's something I ate. |
| - How do you feel?     | - I feel terrible.              |
| - Does it hurt?        | - Yes, very much.               |
| - How are you feeling? | - Not so well.                  |

### 2. Giving advice on health problems:

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| - I have a sore throat. | - You should see a doctor.               |
| - I have a toothache.   | - Make an appointment with your dentist. |
| - I have the flu.       | - Take this medicine.                    |
| - I have a fever.       | - Why don't you go to the doctor?        |
| - I feel awful.         | - You'd better stay in bed.              |



# vocabulary

■ WRITE SENTENCES IN FUTURE TENSE FOR THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

**FUSE, MAKE, OBTAIN, REQUIRE,  
RECOGNIZE, SEEM, HURT, INSURE,  
TAKE, FOLLOW**

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