



UNIT

1

Registration and Visiting a Doctor

Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you are be able to:

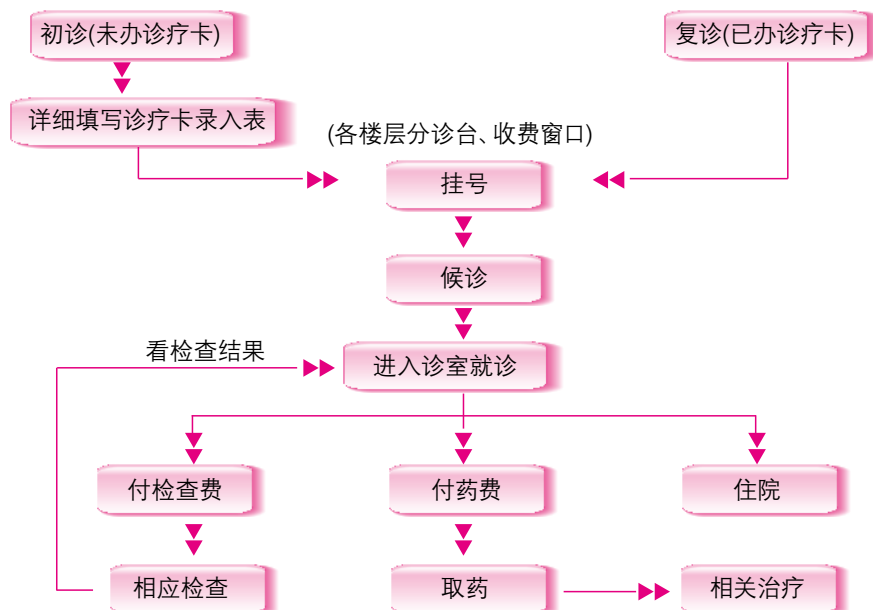
- be familiar with the terms for various diseases of the body systems;
- present to a foreign patient the common procedures of visiting a doctor in Chinese hospitals;
- answer a variety of questions from patients as a guiding nurse;
- write a public notice.





Warming-up

Task 1 In China, the first step for a patient to visit a doctor is registration. Now you are required to work in groups and draw a flow chart of procedures to visit a doctor in Chinese hospitals. A Chinese version is given for your reference.



Task 2 It is necessary for a guiding nurse to keep in mind her/his job responsibilities. Match the responsibilities with the corresponding pictures.

Having a decent bearing and fine manners in receiving patients

Being warm-hearted in guiding patients to their visits to doctors

Offering humane service to patients earnestly

Accompanying the elderly, the weak or the disabled to the consulting rooms in wheelchairs





Reading A

Task 1 Before reading the passage, see how much you know about the common diseases of the body systems by answering the following questions.

1. How can you decide that a specific disease belongs to one of the body systems?
2. Which hospital department might you refer a patient to if he/she has a stomachache?

Common Diseases of the Body Systems

Human body diseases vary in both severity and diversity. Any body part or function can contract a disease or have a disorder. We are more capable of fighting these diseases today than ever before and medicine is advancing every day.

Below are introductions to human body diseases and disorders:

Skin Disorders

The skin is susceptible to physical injury and to infection by bacteria, virus, fungi, and exposure to sunlight. Almost any teenager can tell you the most common skin disorder: acne. There are other skin problems far more serious than acne, e.g. skin cancer, melanoma, psoriasis and vitiligo.

Nervous System Disorders

Damage to the nervous system through physical injury or disease can impair both physical and mental function. Brain tumors, Parkinson's disease and stroke are some of the nervous system conditions.

Cardiovascular Disorders

Cardiovascular disorders are conditions of the heart and blood vessels, which consist mainly of coronary heart disease (CHD), or coronary artery disease (CAD), hypertension, arrhythmia and heart failure. What we eat and the amount of exercise we get can affect our cardiovascular system.

Immune Disorders

When the immune system does not function properly, a number of diseases can occur. There are two types of immune system disorders: allergies

and autoimmune diseases including juvenile diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis and anemia, etc. and immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS.

Digestive Disorders

Most digestive diseases are very complex. Common disorders include hepatitis, heartburn and stomach cancer. Abusing alcohol imposes the greatest risk for digestive diseases.

Reproductive Disorders

Disorders that may affect the proper functioning of the reproductive system include abnormal hormone secretion, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as syphilis and gonorrhea, and the presence of cancerous tissue in the region. Such problems frequently affect fertility. There are also functional problems caused by infertility or sexual dysfunction.

Respiratory Disorders

Respiratory disorders, or lung diseases, are disorders such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer and others. They can affect



people of all ages and both genders.

Endocrine Disorders

Endocrine system disorders occur either due to too much or too little or sometimes no hormone. These disorders may lead to abnormal growth pattern, diabetes, high cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Endocrine system disorders include hyperthyroidism, growth hormone deficiency and

hypothyroidism.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system may result in the inability to walk, sit, or even breathe. The musculoskeletal conditions having the most impact on population health will be presented: back pain, repetitive strain injury (RSI) and osteoarthritis.

Task 2 Read the passage and match each common disease with one body system.

1. hypertension ●

2. acne ●

3. bone fracture ●

4. stomach cancer ●

5. brain tumors ●

6. AIDS ●

7. lung cancer ●

8. hypothyroidism ●

● a. respiratory system

● b. skin system

● c. nervous system

● d. cardiovascular system

● e. endocrine system

● f. digestive system

● g. immune system

● h. musculoskeletal system

Task 3 Read the passage again, and tick the facts mentioned in the passage about the common diseases of the body system.

- Our ability to fight human body diseases
- Various disorders of the nine body systems
- An introduction to the new cures for the diseases
- The skin featuring its susceptibility
- The specialists in some of the diseases
- The case history of the patients
- Disorders typical of the body systems
- Two types of immune disorders
- Alcoholism contributing to digestive diseases
- Asthma as a respiratory problem

Task 4 Put up a wall chart of human body on the blackboard. Work in pairs and name at least one disease of each system.





Listening

Task 1 Mr. Black is making a call to pre-register at a hospital. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.



1. Why can't Mr. Black register right now?
A. Because of a power cut. B. Because of lack of record.
C. Because of the system failure.
2. Which card is NOT necessary for registration?
A. ID card. B. Credit card. C. Insurance card.
3. What is the registration time?
A. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. B. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. C. 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
4. When does the nurse suggest Mr. Black come to the hospital?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. On weekdays.
5. Where will Mr. Black find receptionists at the hospital?
A. At the registration office. B. In the Outpatient Hall.
C. Outside the consulting room.

Task 2 Mr. Black is registering at the hospital in person. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with what you hear.



Mr. Black: Good morning.

Nurse: Good morning. Sorry to have kept you waiting. Have you ever been here before?

Mr. Black: No, this is my first _____ here.

Nurse: In this case, you have to fill in this registration form. Your name, age, _____, and things like that. I'll make a record for you.

Mr. Black: No problem.

Nurse: Well, what's troubling you?

Mr. Black: I have a stomachache and feel like _____ sometimes. Besides, it's difficult for me to swallow. Which department should I register _____?

Nurse: I think you should go to the the Department of Gastroenterology first. If necessary we'll _____ you to the Department of Chest Surgery.

Mr. Black: Okay, here is my form.

Nurse: Thank you. The registration _____ is five *yuan*. This is your registration card. Please don't lose it and bring it whenever you come.

Mr. Black: Thank you for your help.

Nurse: That's all right.

New Words

vomit *v.* 呕吐

gastroenterology *n.* 胃肠学



Task 3 Mr. Liu, an overseas student in Britain, is calling at St. Paul's Hospital to make an appointment. Listen to the conversation and help the nurse to fill in the record.



Appointment Record

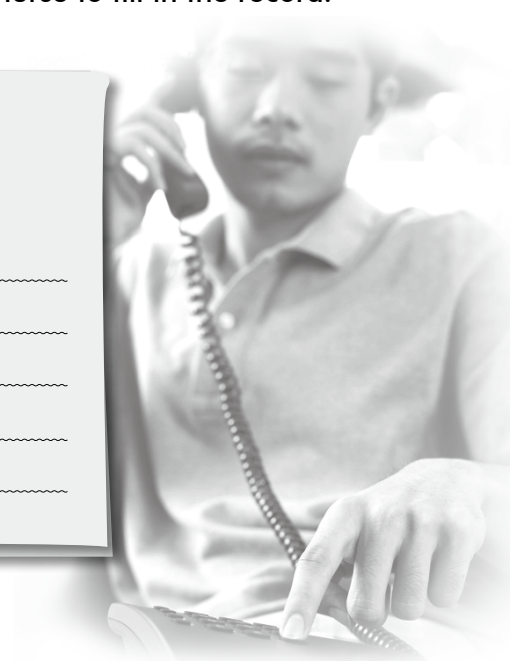
Patient's Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Visiting Purpose: _____

Time: _____

Doctor's Name: _____



Task 4 Mrs. Simpson is talking with a nurse at the registration office. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.



1. Which department does Mrs. Simpson want to register with?

2. What was the reason for her last admission?

3. What is her insurance card number?

4. Which doctor does Mrs. Simpson want to visit?

5. Where is the waiting room?

New Words

myoma *n.* 肌瘤
uterus *n.* 子宫



Speaking

Task 1 Work in pairs. Suppose a patient calls to pre-register at a hospital. Practice making a conversation with the expressions below.



Nurse	Patient
<p>Hello, this is Patient Registration Department of...Hospital. May I have your name? Which department do you want to register with? You may bring... You're expected to come at...o'clock. You're welcome.</p>	<p>I wonder if I could... My name is... I don't know exactly. I feel... What should I take with me? When should I come tomorrow? Thank you very much.</p>

Task 2 Work in pairs. Suppose a patient is at the registration office of a hospital. Practice making conversations between a nurse and a patient with the words provided according to the example below.



Example: Jim Brown/have a toothache/Department of Stomatology


- Nurse:** Mr. Brown, have you ever been here before?
Patient: No, this is my first visit.
Nurse: In this case, you have to fill in this registration form.
Patient: No problem.
Nurse: Well, what's troubling you?
Patient: I've got a toothache. Which department should I register with?
Nurse: I think you should go to the Department of Stomatology first. Here is your registration card. The registration fee is five *yuan*.
Patient: Here you are. Thank you for your help.









New Words

stomatology *n.* 口腔学
 pulmonary *a.* 肺的
 orthopedic *a.* 矫形外科的

- * 1. Adam Hill/have a dry cough/Department of Pulmonary Medicine
- * 2. Emily Cotton/have a pain in the back/Department of Orthopedic Surgery
- * 3. Sophia Reed/feel sleepless at night/Neurology Department

Task 3 Work in pairs. Practice helping a patient make an appointment with a doctor with the expressions below.



-  What's wrong with you?
-  What's troubling/bothering you?
-  The available time will be...
-  What time is convenient for you?
-  What about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning?
-  Would 9 o'clock suit you?
-  Which day is available for you?
-  Let me make your appointment on...with...

Task 4 Work in pairs. Follow the instructions below and practice.



Nurse

Greet

Inquire about the patient's personal information

Get to know the patient's symptoms & make a decision

Charge for the registration



Patient

Greet & want to register

Wonder which department to register with

Decide which doctor to visit

Express appreciation





Reading B

Procedures to Visit a Doctor

✿ How to Visit a Doctor in the West

When you get sick, you might have to make an appointment to visit a doctor for a physical checkup. Talking to the doctor and explaining your symptoms might not be too difficult. Here's how to make the most of your doctor's visit.

✿ Before You Go

When making the appointment, state the nature of your concern so that a proper length of time can be scheduled.

If it's your first visit to that clinic or with that physician, be ready to give your medical history.

- Provide information about diseases that run in your family.
- Describe current and past health problems and treatments.
- Bring the original containers for any prescription and over-the-counter medications, herbs, supplements and vitamins you're taking.

Preparing written information to bring with can help you communicate well with your doctor.

- A short description of your health problem should include a list of symptoms and details on when the problem started, where it is, what it feels like, and if there's anything you do that makes it worse or better.
- A list of medications you're taking should include the dose and frequency of prescription and over-the-counter drugs, as well as herbs, supplements and vitamins.

✿ While You're There

When talking with your doctor, remember that your health is worth his or her time.

- Clearly describe your health concern (symptoms, when it started, where it is, what it feels like). Information written in advance can help.
- Restate explanations and ask for clarification, until you're sure that the doctor understands your concerns and completely answers your questions.
- Don't forget about your emotional health; it influences your physical health. So mention all health-related concerns, not just the visible ones.
- Make sure your provider is aware of the prescription and over-the-counter medications, herbs, supplements and vitamins you're taking.

Before leaving, find out...

- if and when you should return for another visit
- whether you are to phone in for any test results or to report on your condition

- if there are certain warning signs you should watch for
 - whether there are materials you could take home or a website you should visit to learn more about your diagnosis or treatment
- Never leave uncertain about your diagnosis or treatment.

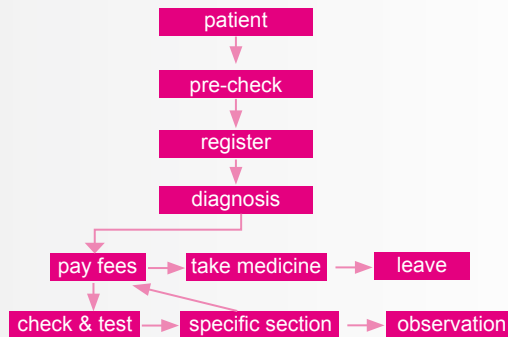
❁ **Common Procedures to Visit a Doctor in China's Hospitals**

The first thing you should know about the medical services is that you should have some basic knowledge about the procedures.

In China patients simply show up at local hospitals. No preset appointment is necessary, except for surgical procedures. Treatment techniques include diagnosis, medication, injection or the necessary scans. Your doctor may give you a prescription for you to buy medicine from the in-house pharmacy, most of the time at the lobby of the outpatient section building.



❁ **A chart on how to visit a doctor in Chinese hospitals:**



Task 1 Read the passage and answer the following questions.

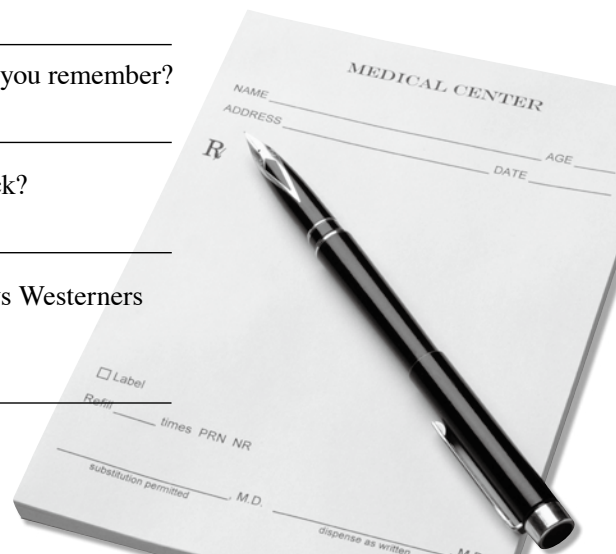
1. When people in the West are ill, what might they have to do?

2. Before you go and visit a doctor, what do you need to do?

3. When you are talking with your doctor, what should you remember?

4. What does a Chinese usually do when he/she gets sick?

5. What do you think is the difference between the ways Westerners and Chinese visiting a doctor?



Task 2 Match the following terms with their Chinese meanings.

1. make an appointment	○	○ a. 原包装
2. physical checkup	○	○ b. 先兆
3. run in the family	○	○ c. 预约
4. original container	○	○ d. 体格检查
5. over-the-counter medications	○	○ e. 门诊楼
6. emotional health	○	○ f. 世代相传
7. warning signs	○	○ g. 情绪健康
8. surgical procedures	○	○ h. 非处方药
9. outpatient section building	○	○ i. 外科手术

Task 3 Complete the procedures to visit a doctor in Western countries according to the passage.


How to Visit a Doctor in the West

1. Before you go

- a. Make an _____ with your _____ .
- b. Be ready to give your _____ on your first visit.
- c. Prepare _____ .

2. While you're there

- a. When _____ with your doctor, remember that your _____ is worth his or her time.
- b. Before leaving, make sure of _____ things.
- c. Never leave _____ about your diagnosis or treatment.



Task 4 Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

In China patients simply show up at local hospitals. No preset appointment is necessary, except for surgical procedures. Treatment techniques include diagnosis, medication, injection or the necessary scans. Your doctor may give you a prescription for you to buy medicine from the in-house pharmacy, most of the time at the lobby of the outpatient section building.

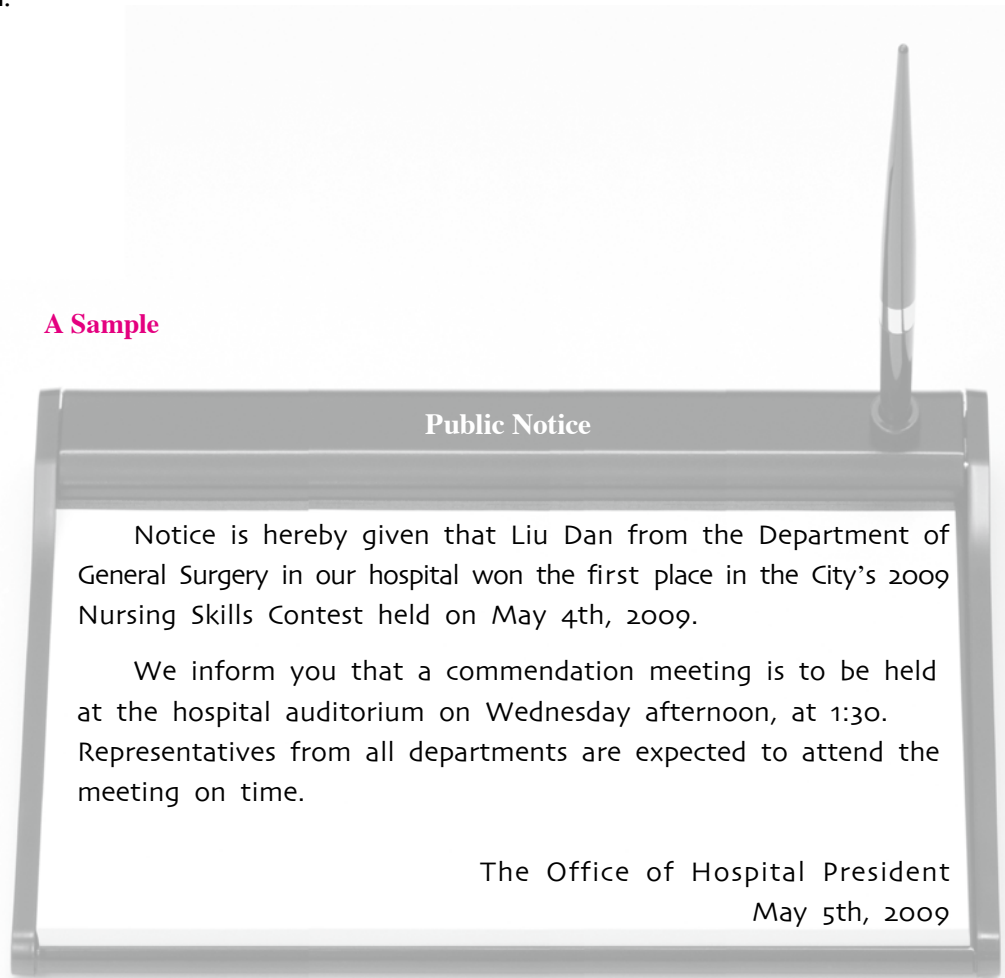


Writing

Public Notice

Task 1 A public notice is written for many reasons. By writing a public notice, you will inform people about some news. No matter which kind of public notice you write, you will find several tips useful: be brief and to the point, well-worded, coherent and smooth with a definite purpose. Now read the following sample public notice and learn about the way it is written.

A Sample



New Words

commendation
meeting 表彰会

Task 2 Suppose you are a secretary with the human resource department. Please write a public notice based on the following information.

Information:

Li Lan has succeeded in competing for the position of head nurse in the emergency department. She took the first place in both the theoretical examination and interview for the position. Therefore the hospital leaders and the nursing department, after due consideration, have officially decided to appoint Li Lan head nurse in the emergency department.



A stack of several sheets of white paper with horizontal lines, intended for writing a public notice. The papers are slightly offset, showing the edges of multiple sheets.



Project

Project Guidelines

This project aims at performing the whole process of a patient's registration and visiting a doctor in the hospital. The overall tasks are divided into three steps. Step One rests on receiving the patients on their first visits to the doctors. Step Two focuses on the re-checks and registrations of the patients. Step Three is designed for arranging for the patients' visiting the doctor.



Please follow the *Task Description* to complete the project.

Task Description

1 Step One

- Organize a small group with 4 students (2 acting as nurses and 2 as patients) in your class;
- Receive the patients at the front service desk in the lobby of the hospital;
- Direct the patients' visits to the doctors by preliminary pre-check.

2 Step Two

- Re-check the patients and guide them to fill in the Patient Basic Information Card (e.g. name, gender, age, home address, the reason for seeing a doctor, etc.);
- Input the patients' basic information into the computer after the patients register for their illness;
- Ask the patients (with their case records and registration cards in their hands) to wait for their turns (onscreen) at the corresponding waiting section.

3 Step Three

- Arrange for the patients to visit the doctors in the consulting rooms in the order of the names shown onscreen;
- Keep the patients in order when they stamp the cards for their test results.



Self-evaluation

Rate your progress in this unit.

D M P F*

I can understand the terms for various human body diseases.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the conversations between a nurse and a patient during the registration and visiting a doctor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand and sum up the procedures to visit a doctor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can direct a foreign patient's registration and pre-check.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write a public notice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note: Distinction, Merit, Pass, Fail*





New Words and Expressions

Reading A

New Words

abnormal /æb'nɔ:məl/ *a.* 异常的
 acne /'æknɪ/ *n.* 粉刺; 痤疮
 allergy /'ælədʒɪ/ *n.* 变应性; 过敏性
 anemia /ə'ni:miə/ *n.* 贫血
 arrhythmia /ə'rɪðmiə/ *n.* 心律不齐
 autoimmune /,ɔ:təu'mju:n/ *a.* 自身免疫的
 bronchitis /brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs/ *n.* 支气管炎
 cardiovascular /,kɑ:diəv'væskjələ(r)/ *a.* 心血管的
 cholesterol /kə'lestərol/ *n.* 胆固醇
 contract /kən'trækt/ *v.* 感染 (疾病等)
 digestive /dɪ'dʒestɪv/ *a.* 消化的
 diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ *n.* 多样化
 dysfunction /dɪs'fʌŋkʃən/ *n.* 机能障碍, 机能不良
 endocrine /'endəʊkraɪn/ *a.* 内分泌的
 fungi /'fʌŋdʒaɪ/ (*pl.*) *n.* 真菌
 gonorrhoea /,gɒnə'riə/ *n.* 淋病
 heartburn /'hɑ:tbɜ:n/ *n.* 胃灼热; 烧心
 hepatitis /,hepə'taɪtɪs/ *n.* 肝炎
 hormone /'hɔ:məʊn/ *n.* 激素, 荷尔蒙
 hypertension /,haɪpə'tenʃən/ *n.* 高血压
 hyperthyroidism /,haɪpə'θaɪrɔɪdɪzəm/ *n.* 甲状腺机能亢进
 hypothyroidism /,haɪpə'θaɪrɔɪdɪzəm/ *n.* 甲状腺机能减退
 immune /'ɪmjʊ:n/ *a.* 免疫的
 immunodeficiency /,ɪmjʊnəʊdɪ'fɪʃənsɪ/ *n.* 免疫缺陷
 impair /ɪm'peə(r)/ *v.* 损害
 impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ *v.* 强加于
 infertility /,ɪnfə'tɪləti/ *n.* 不孕症; 不育症
 melanoma /,melə'nəʊmə/ *n.* (恶性) 黑素瘤

musculoskeletal /,mʌskjələʊ'skelɪtəl/ *a.* 肌肉骨骼的
 osteoarthritis /,ɒstəʊɑ:'θraɪtɪs/ *n.* 骨关节炎
 pneumonia /nɪ'ju:məʊnjə/ *n.* 肺炎
 psoriasis /psə(ɪ)'raɪəsɪs/ *n.* 牛皮癣
 reproductive /,rɪ:prə'dʌktɪv/ *a.* 生殖的
 respiratory /rɪ'spɑɪrətəri/ *a.* 呼吸的
 secretion /sɪ'kri:ʃən/ *n.* 分泌
 severity /sɪ'verətɪ/ *n.* 严重性
 stroke /strəʊk/ *n.* 中风
 susceptible /sə'septəbl/ *a.* 过敏的; 易受影响的
 syphilis /'sɪfɪlɪs/ *n.* 梅毒
 triglyceride /traɪ'glɪsəraɪd/ *n.* 甘油三酯
 tuberculosis /tju:ˌbɜ:kjə'ləʊsɪs/ *n.* 肺结核
 vessel /'vesəl/ *n.* 脉管; 血管
 vitiligo /vɪtɪ'li:gəʊ/ *n.* 白癜风

Phrases & Expressions

be capable of (doing) 有……能力; 能够 (做) ……
 be susceptible to 敏感的, 过敏的
 consist of 包含; 由……组成
 due to 由于
 lead to 导致; 招致

Technical Terms

coronary artery disease (CAD) 冠状动脉疾病; 冠心病
 coronary heart disease (CHD) 冠心病
 juvenile diabetes 青少年糖尿病
 Parkinson's disease 帕金森氏病; 震颤性麻痹

repetitive strain injury (RSI)

重复性过度劳累损伤

rheumatoid arthritis 风湿性关节炎

sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

性传播疾病

Reading B

New Words

clarification /,klærɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 澄清, 阐明

clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 门诊部, 诊所

diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *n.* 诊断

frequency /'fri:kwənsɪ/ *n.* 频率

herb /hɜ:b/ *n.* 药草

injection /ɪn'dʒekʃən/ *n.* 注射

lobby /'lɒbi/ *n.* 大厅

medication /,medɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 药物

prescription /prɪ'skrɪpʃən/ *n.* 药方; 处方

preset /prɪ:'set/ *a.* 预置的

procedure /prə'si:dʒə(r)/ *n.* 程序

restate /,ri:'steɪt/ *v.* 再说, 重申

scan /skæn/ *n.* 扫描

schedule /'skedʒʊəl/ *v.* 把……列入计划表

supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ *n.* 补给品

surgical /'sɜ:dʒɪkəl/ *a.* 外科的; 外科手术的

symptom /'sɪmptəm/ *n.* 症状

visible /'vɪzəbl/ *a.* 可见的

vitamin /'vaɪtəmi:n/ *n.* 维生素

Phrases & Expressions

a list of 一系列的

ask for 请求, 要求

be aware of 意识到; 知道

make an appointment 预约, 约会

make the most of 充分利用

run in the/one's family

为一家人所共有, 世代相传

show up 露面; 出现

warning sign 先兆

watch for 留意, 当心

Technical Terms

over-the-counter medication 非处方药





Vocabulary and Structure

Task 1 Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from Reading A that match the meanings in the right column. The first letters are already given.

s _____	used of the degree of something undesirable e.g. pain or weather
c _____	be stricken by an illness, fall victim to an illness
i _____	a wound or damage to the body caused by an accident or attack
m _____	involving the mind or an intellectual process
h _____	a common disorder in which blood pressure remains abnormally high (a reading of 140/90 mmHg or greater)
a _____	an abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart
c _____	_____ having capacity or ability to do (something)
s _____	_____ yielding to or infected with readily
h _____	an unpleasant burning feeling in your stomach caused by indigestion

Task 2 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. At first we didn't realize the (severe) _____ of her wounds.
2. It is reported that this disease attacks the central (nerve) _____ system.
3. The (injure) _____ to their key player could be a decisive factor in the game.
4. We couldn't feel the changes in the blood pressure within the (arterial) _____ .
5. (diabetic) _____ is by far the most frequent disease among the over-weight people.
6. These bacteria can be thought of as an additional (digest) _____ organ.
7. It is (normal) _____ for a man to walk in his sleep.
8. They found it stimulated the (secrete) _____ of insulin in pancreatic (胰的) cells in the laboratory.
9. Impairment of the ability to write is usually caused by brain (function) _____ or disease.
10. What is severe acute (respire) _____ syndrome?

Task 3 Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

impair consist of cardiovascular present diversity
affect contract susceptible to vary capable of

1. However, if you download a program and run it, your computer might be _____ with virus.
2. A picture of general prosperity in China's economy was _____ at the exhibition held last week.
3. To do this, the robot will also have to _____ identifying those defective parts.
4. Exercises that reduce weight and increase fitness are called _____ exercises.
5. We should get a thorough understanding about the cultural _____ of the United States.
6. The supermarket's selection of vegetables _____ according to the season.
7. In addition, other diseases, such as those which _____ kidney function, may result in greater than normal sodium losses.
8. A molecule of water _____ two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
9. She may be _____ to premature aging and disease, according to some geneticists.
10. Animal health officials say there have been no reports of humans _____ the disease.

Task 4 Give words or phrases from the two readings that are close in meaning to the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. There is growing evidence that some genes could make certain people subject to depression.
2. The television station apologized for the interference, which was owing to bad weather conditions.
3. A diet with no exercise is bad for health, because it will result in a loss of both fat and muscle tissue.
4. Even small proteins can be made up of 100 amino acids.
5. We must learn about the customs of other countries, so that they will not think us ill-mannered.
6. I think you should make full use of every chance you have to speak English.
7. Both of my daughters have black hair and blue eyes; it is an unusual combination but it passes on from generation to generation.
8. If you want to maintain your relationships with people, you need to be conscious of their feelings.
9. Be sure to look out for a sudden change in the patient's condition.

Task 5 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. Although tumors are classified anatomically, these tissues can become tumorous in many ways, and _____ (它们当中仅有一些会受某种特定的药物的影响). (*be susceptible to*)
2. Improving the life style is _____ (一种预防心血管疾病的有效方式). (*cardiovascular disease*)
3. These photos _____ (将清晨日出美景表现得淋漓尽致). (*make the most of*)
4. _____ (其中一些早期先兆) are a cough that will not go away and an increase in mucus production. (*warning signs*)
5. _____ (除了治疗过敏的非处方药之外), there are other options available to allergy sufferers. (*over-the-counter*)

Task 6 Prefix "micro-": 多用于名词和形容词前, 表示微, 小

Example: microscope 显微镜 microwave 微波 microbiology 微生物学
microprotein 微生物蛋白质 microsurgery 显微外科

Complete the sentences with the words given below.

microscope microbe microplasia microdose microbiology

1. Some organic matters can be quickly decomposed by many kinds of _____ after being deserted.
2. He stained (使……染色) some slides and looked at them under the _____ .
3. _____ is the branch of biology involving the study of microorganisms.
4. For some genetic reason or another, some people develop into extreme short figures or even with functioning deficiency, a symptom called _____ .
5. Some medicine, especially those with strong effect, is usually required to take in _____ .



Grammar

Part of Speech

Task 1 Identify the part of speech of the word underlined in each sentence.

1. We went to a wonderful show in Beijing. n.
2. Jenny wanted to show Jack her photos. _____
3. Henry thought Claire looked beautiful. _____
4. A strange thought came into her head. _____
5. The windows are clean. _____
6. We should clean the windows. _____
7. Wendy is feeling quite tired now. _____
8. Studying all day had tired Wendy out. _____
9. We did some hard work. _____
10. They worked hard. _____

Task 2 Complete the following conversation between a student and a manager by marking the proper article with a "✓".

- A:** Hello? I want to speak to 1 a, an, ✓the landlord.
- B:** I'm 2 a, an, the manager of 3 a, an, the building. Can I help you?
- A:** I need to find 4 a, an, the apartment.
- B:** Where do you live now?
- A:** I live in 5 a, an, the big apartment on Wright Street. I have 6 a, an, the roommate, but he's graduating, and I need 7 a, an, the smaller apartment. Are there any small apartments for rent in your building?
- B:** There's one.
- A:** What floor is it on?
- B:** It's on 8 a, an, the third floor.
- A:** Does it have 9 a, an, the kitchen?
- B:** Yes. It has 10 a, an, the living room and a kitchen.
- A:** Is 11 a, an, the living room big?
- B:** So-so.
- A:** Does 12 a, an, the kitchen have 13 a, an, the stove and 14 a, an, the refrigerator?
- B:** Yes. 15 A, An, The refrigerator is old, but it works well. 16 A, An, The stove is pretty new.
- A:** When can I see 17 a, an, the apartment?
- B:** 18 A, An, The janitor (看门人) can show it to you tomorrow at 9 a.m.

Task 3 Cross out the wrong word in each word pair underlined.

Dear Christine,

Well, here I am in Australia. Thank you for your 1 kind/kindly letters. You ask me what it's like here. I must say it's pretty 2 good/well! The language school is very 3 efficient/efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to take a test, which I found rather hard. However, I got a 4 surprising/surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class now. I didn't talk much at first, because I couldn't think of the words 5 quick/quickly enough, but 6 late/lately I've become much more 7 fluent/fluently. I'm staying with a family who live 8 near/nearly the school. They are quite 9 pleasant/pleasantly although I don't see much of them, because I'm always so 10 busy/busily with my friends at school. I was surprised how 11 easy/easily I made friends here. They come from 12 different/differently parts of the world and we have some 13 absolute/absolutely fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have 14 good/well fun together.

Best wishes,
Celia

Task 4 Write the correct form of the verbs crossed out in the following letter.



Dear Peter,

I have been attending my college for a year. I'm very happy about 1 ~~study~~ studying here. At first, it was a little hard getting used to 2 ~~speak~~ _____ English all the time, but now I feel very comfortable about 3 ~~communicate~~ _____ in my second language.

I just joined an international student group, and I'm very excited about 4 ~~meet~~ _____ new people. Summer vacation is coming, and a few of us are planning on 5 ~~do~~ _____ some traveling together. Before joining this group, I used to 6 ~~spending~~ _____ holidays alone. I'm happy that I have made many good friends now.

I look forward to 7 ~~hear~~ _____ from you soon!

Jane

词类及其之间的相互关系

一、词类

名称	缩写	中文名	例子	概念或功能
noun	<i>n.</i>	名词	boy, milk, love	表示人、物及抽象概念的名称
pronoun	<i>pron.</i>	代词	you, I, my, yours	代替名词或起名词作用的短语、句子
adjective	<i>adj.</i>	形容词	good, happy, nice	描绘人或事物的特征、性质、状态
adverb	<i>adv.</i>	副词	well, fast, quickly	表达时间、地点、程度、方式等概念
verb	<i>v.</i>	动词	do, cut, run, jump	表示动作或状态
numeral	<i>num.</i>	数词	two, third, fourth	表示数目多少或顺序
article	<i>art.</i>	冠词	a, an, the	限定、说明名词的所指
preposition	<i>prep.</i>	介词	at, in, with, for	表示词与词、词与句之间的关系
conjunction	<i>conj.</i>	连词	and, so, because	连接词、短语或句子, 表达逻辑关系
interjection	<i>interj.</i>	感叹词	oh, yeah, ouch	表示喜怒哀乐等感情或情绪

注: 不少单词不仅仅属于一个词类, 在不同的语言环境下可体现不同的词性。例如:
 1. Would you like to take a **walk**? (名词) 2. I usually **walk** to school. (动词)

二、词与词之间的关系

- 冠词修饰和限定名词: **a** book, **an** apple, **the** president
- 形容词修饰名词: **new** car, **beautiful** flower
- 副词修饰动词、形容词、副词及整个句子:
 I speak English **loudly**. (修饰动词)
 She is **really** pretty. (修饰形容词)
 What happened? The father asked, **rather** slowly. (修饰副词)
Fortunately, no one was hurt. (修饰整个句子)
- 介词后接名词或动名词: **in** the morning, look forward **to** visiting your city

Comprehensive Exercises

Task 1 Complete the dialogs by crossing out the wrong word or words.

- A: Did you enjoy your holiday?
B: Yes, we had wonderful time/a wonderful time.
- A: What can I do for you, Susan?
B: Can you give me some advice/advices on how to find a job?
- A: What would you like to put in your sandwich?
B: I'd like a chicken/some chicken, please.
- A: How is the park?
B: It is beautiful. And we took some photos/photoes there.
- A: Are you busy tomorrow?
B: Yes. We have some business/businesses to discuss.
- A: What did you do with Jackie last night?
B: I had conversation/a conversation with him.
- A: Hi, guys. Are you ready for the holiday?
B: Yes. We have packed all the luggage/luggages here.
- A: What's the matter?
B: You've got some egg/eggs on your shirt.
- A: What can you see in the distance?
B: I can see a few sheep/sheeps.
- A: How did your interview go?
B: Well, I didn't get the job. I think they really wanted someone with some experience/experiences.

Task 2 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the words given in the brackets.

- Living in the country is less (expense) _____ than living in the city.
- Although John was not experienced in business, he did it with (confident) _____.
- The chairman emphasized his ideas by speaking more (loud) _____.
- Some American businessmen in China are spending a lot of time in (learn) _____ Chinese.
- Some people do believe that smoking will (certain) _____ cause lung cancer.
- I'm (real) _____ sorry for the mistake our office worker made last month.
- Could you go to bed (early) _____ than you usually do?
- The sellers allowed us to pay them on a (month) _____ basis.
- John is the (clever) _____ student I have ever taught.
- He told a very (live) _____ story about his life in Africa.

Task 3 Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing its meaning.

- The boy is a quick learner. The boy learns _____.
- The man can cook really well. The man is a _____.
- Your behavior was extremely foolish. You behaved _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner. | The hotel staff were _____. |
| 5. I don't think that's a practical suggestion. | That suggestion doesn't sound _____. |
| 6. Philip is usually a hard worker. | Philip usually works _____. |
| 7. Tom looked sad when I saw him. | Tom looked at me _____. |
| 8. I wish you could swim fast. | I wish you were a _____. |
| 9. She speaks perfect English. | She speaks English _____. |
| 10. I didn't go out because of the heavy rain. | I didn't go out because it rained _____. |

Task 4 Cross out the wrong word in each of the word pairs underlined.

Helen Keller was a 1 health/healthy baby. But when she was 19 months old, she had a 2 sudden/suddenly fever. Later, the fever disappeared, but she became 3 blind/blindly and 4 deaf/deafly.

When Helen was seven years old, a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with Helen's family. First, Anne taught Helen how to talk with her fingers. Then Anne taught Helen to read by the Braille system. Helen learned these things 5 quick/quickly. However, learning to speak was 6 harder/hardly. Anne continued to teach Helen patiently. 7 Final/Finally, when Helen was 10 years old, she could speak 8 clear/clearly enough for people to understand her.

Helen went to an institute for the blind, where she did very 9 good/well in her studies. Then she went to college, where she graduated with honors when she was 24 years old. Helen traveled 10 extensive/extensively with Anne. She worked 11 tireless/tirelessly, traveling all over America, Europe, and Asia to raise money to build schools for blind people. Her 12 main/mainly message was that disabled people are like everybody else. They want to live life 13 full/fully and 14 natural/naturally. Helen wanted all people to be treated 15 equal/equally.



Fun Time

Read the following joke and enjoy yourself.

At the Dentist

A little boy was taken to the dentist. It was discovered that he had a cavity (洞) that would have to be filled.

“Now, young man,” asked the dentist, “what kind of filling would you like for that tooth?”

“Chocolate, please,” replied the youngster.