

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE**UNIT 2309****OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES****DIALOG: VISITING A FRIEND IN A HOSPITAL****NOTES ON THE DIALOG****QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION****FLUENCY PRACTICE****THE HUMAN BODY****QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION****COMPLETION EXERCISE****SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS****PROVERBS AND WISE SAYINGS****TAPE 2309A****TAPE 2309B**

UNIT 2309

DIALOG

VISITING A FRIEND IN A HOSPITAL

- Visitor: How do you feel today?
- Patient: I think I'll live. Seriously, I feel pretty bad.
- Visitor: You don't show it much. Your color is about normal. How is the appetite?
- Patient: I'm eating all right but can't gain much strength.
- Visitor: Feel a bit weak when you walk around, I guess.
- Patient: Suppose that's because I'm having some fever.
- Visitor: Can't the doctor get the fever down?
- Patient: He wants to run a lot of tests before he starts giving me medicine.
- Visitor: I know about the tests in a hospital.
- Patient: And I'm learning fast! Yesterday they x-rayed my chest. Took eight or ten pictures. Want to know if I have any spots on my lungs, I suppose. They turned me on my back, on my stomach, on my right side, on my left side, every way except upside down.
- Visitor: Just wait until they do a stomach test.
- Patient: I was coming to that. I've already had the stomach test. A laxative last night, no breakfast this morning, waiting and waiting for the radiologist, finally having to drink a huge glass of stuff that tasted and looked like chalk.
- Visitor: Have they found anything wrong yet?
- Patient: You know how that is. You can't get information out of anyone. They keep everything a secret as long as possible around here. Keep saying the same thing. "Don't worry! We'll have you on your feet again soon." Oh, no! Here comes the doctor again.
- Visitor: I'd better go. He wouldn't want a visitor around.
- Patient: No, don't leave. I want you to see what happens. He'll put on a stethoscope and listen to my heart and lungs. Then he will shine a light in my eyes to check my circulation, examine my nose and ears. He may put a thermometer in my mouth and take my temperature.

- Visitor:** Have they finished all the tests?
- Patient:** I don't think so. May have to do an electrocardiogram. They want to be sure the heartbeat is OK. You'd think they were going to operate.
- Visitor:** You were talking about the doctor's routine visit when I interrupted you.
- Patient:** Yes, the next thing is the blood pressure check. He straps a band around my arm and pumps air into an instrument. It has a gage on it which he reads.
- Visitor:** Do you know how to read it?
- Patient:** No, I don't. The band feels so tight that I forget to look at the gage. Finally, he holds my wrist with a finger or two over a vein and checks the pulse.
- Visitor:** Have you found out when you will be dismissed?
- Patient:** The same old answer: in a few days.

NOTES ON THE DIALOG

show reveal, indicate Here are some examples:

John's actions showed that he was angry.
Some people don't show their feelings.
He seemed happy, but he didn't show it much.

show to be noticeable

I spilled coffee on my coat, but it didn't show. It wasn't noticeable.
I hope the spot on my tie won't show.
Use some spot remover and it will not show.

get down reduce

Can't the doctor get the fever down?
Can't he reduce the fever?
I can't get my weight down. I'm still too heavy.
The engine is too hot. We've got to get the temperature down.
He weighs over 200 pounds. He's trying to get his weight down to 175 pounds.

I was coming to that I was going to talk about that

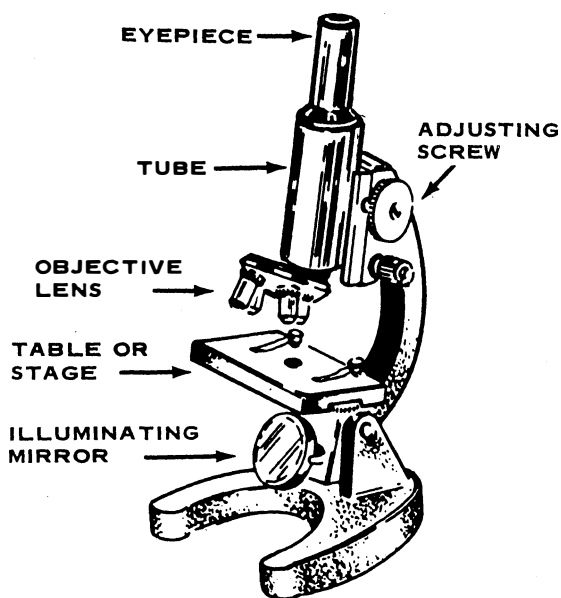
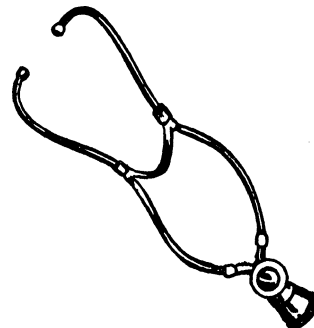
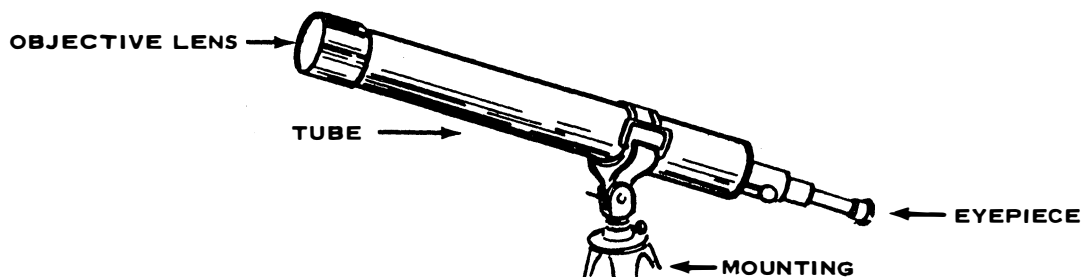
We'll come to the conversation practice in a minute.
The instructor will come to that question later.
The patient was coming to the stomach test when the visitor interrupted him.

We'll have you on your feet again soon You will be well again soon

Jim is feeling pretty bad, but he will be on his feet again in a day or so.
I've had the flu, but I will be on my feet again soon.
Take good care of yourself, and you will soon be on your feet again.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. What was the mood of the patient?
2. Do you think he enjoyed the visit?
3. Discuss the purpose of some of the tests.
4. Why did the doctor examine the patient's eyes so carefully?
5. A stethoscope is an instrument used to hear sounds produced in the body. What is an instrument called that is used to see things at great distances? What is an instrument called that is used to see tiny particles too small to see with the naked eye?

**MICROSCOPE****STETHOSCOPE****TELESCOPE.**

FLUENCY PRACTICE

Questions and Answers

1. How *do* you *feel* today?
 - A. I *feel* wonderful.
 - B. Fine, thank you.
 - C. I *feel* pretty bad.

2. How *did* Sam *feel* about the accident?
 - A. He *felt* pretty bad.
 - B. He was sorry about it.
 - C. He *felt* awful.

3. How is your appetite?
 - A. It's pretty good.
 - B. Not too good. Food doesn't taste right.
 - C. I'm eating all right but *feel* a little weak.

4. Why does the doctor do an electrocardiogram?
 - A. He wants to be sure the heart is OK.
 - B. It is done to check the heartbeat.
 - C. It tells him whether the heart is out of rhythm.

5. What is wrong with the patient?
 - A. He's having some fever.
 - B. He *feels* weak.
 - C. The doctor is trying to find out.

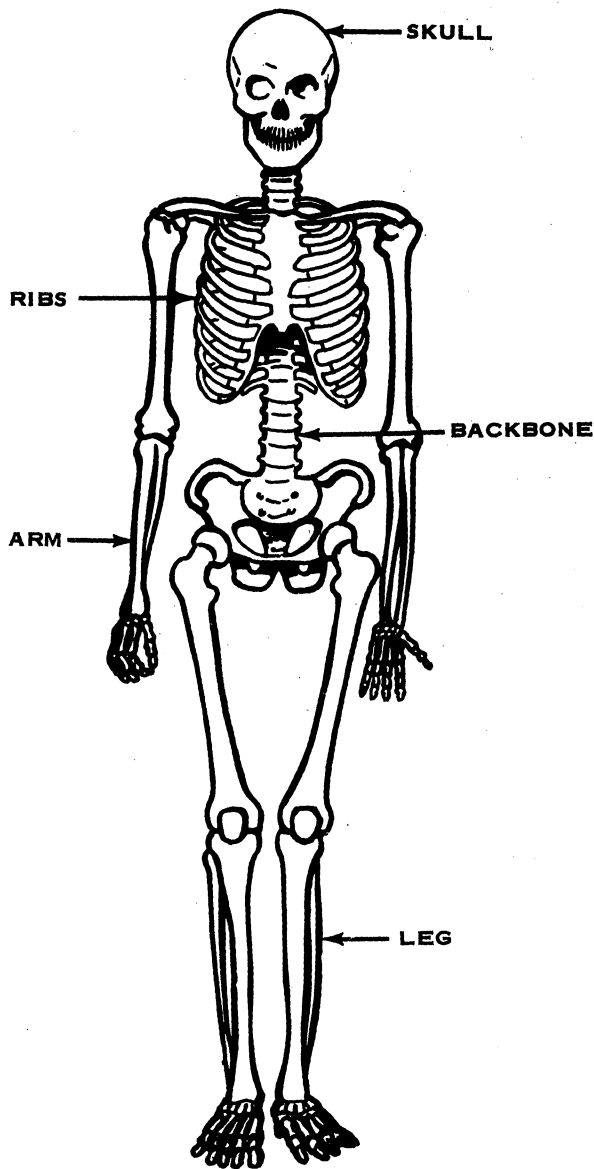
READING

THE HUMAN BODY

The instructor will read or rephrase the following paragraphs. Books closed. The student may take notes or simply listen to the instructor as he reads or speaks. The student should be prepared to answer questions on the material. The instructor may use questions other than those appearing in the exercise.

In order to learn about the human body, it is helpful to divide it into systems. The body is usually divided into eight or ten major systems according to function.

As you know, food has to be changed in order for the body to use it. Some changes are made in the mouth, the stomach, and small intestines. These body parts are called organs. They make up a system known as the digestive system. The function of this system is to prepare food for the body. Let's talk briefly about a few of these systems. A brief discussion of the body will help you learn some names of the body parts.



SKELETAL SYSTEM

QUESTIONS

1. How do we study the human body?
2. According to what is the body divided into systems?
3. How many major systems are there in the body?
4. What happens to food so that the body can use it?
5. Where are some of the changes made?
6. What organs make up the digestive system?
7. What system do they make up?
8. What is the function of this system?
9. Do all systems have organs?
10. Name some familiar organs.

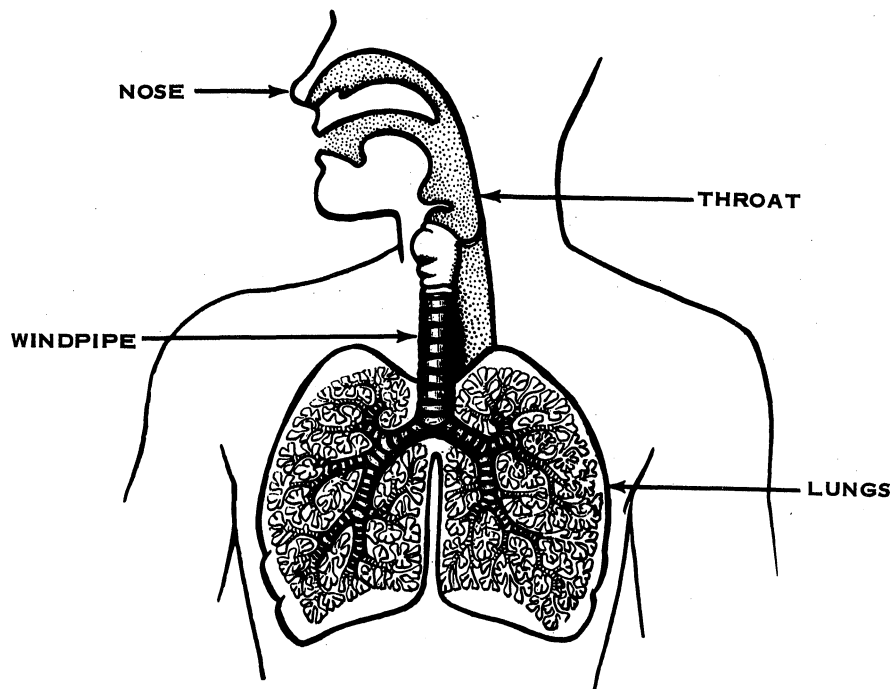
The parts that support and protect the body make up the *skeleton* (bony parts). The skeleton consists of the *skull* (bony part of the head), the *backbone* (spine), the ribs, and bony parts of the arms and legs. The skull supports and protects the brain, eyes, ears, tongue, etc. The backbone supports and/or protects the spinal cord and the ribs. What are some of the organs protected by the ribs other than the kidneys and the stomach? What do the bony parts of the legs support other than the *trunk* (upper part of the body)?

11. What do the parts that support and protect the body make up?
12. What does the skeleton consist of?
13. What does the skull protect and support?
14. What does the backbone protect and support?
15. Name some of the internal parts of the body protected by the ribs.
16. Name a part of the body supported by the arm bones that is used to push, pull, and lift objects.

There are two muscular systems. One system activates *movement* (motion) of the body. Another system activates the movements of internal organs. The heart, the stomach, and intestines are familiar internal organs with muscular action.

17. How many muscular systems are there?
18. What does one system activate?
19. What does the other system activate?
20. Name some internal organs with muscular activity.

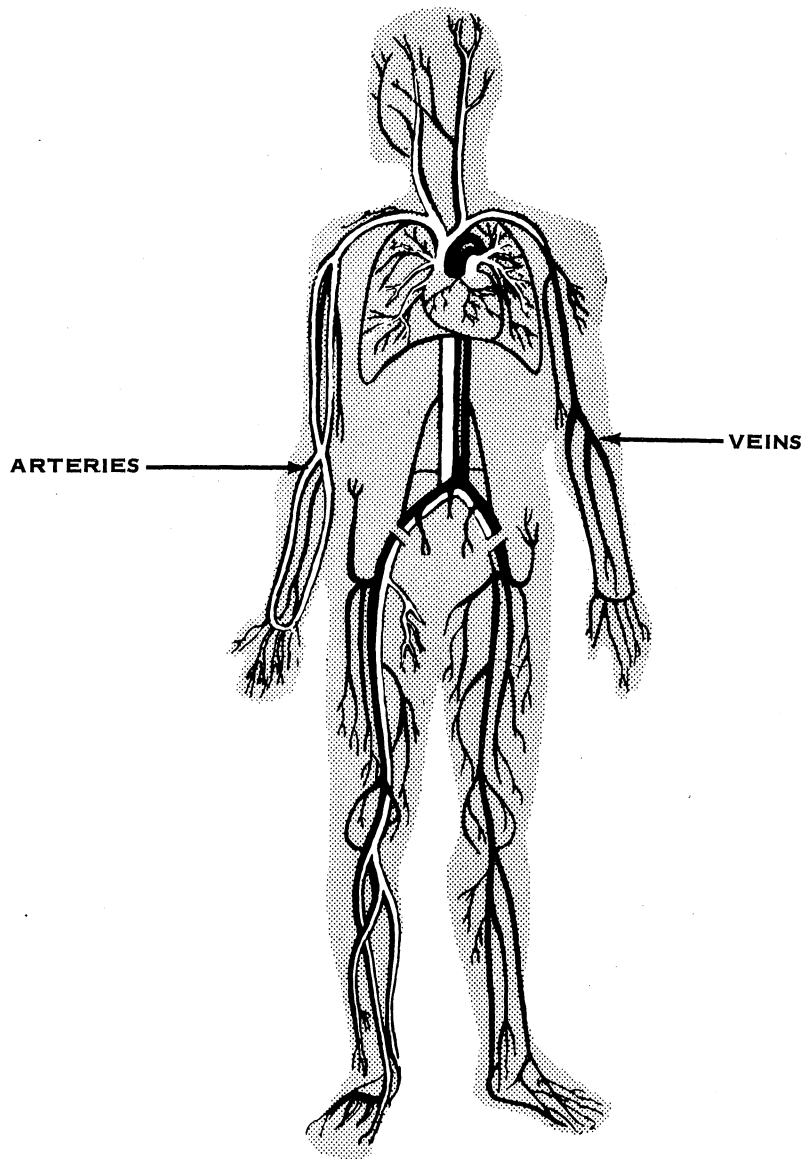
The organs serving for breathing *comprise* (make up) the respiratory system. The system consists of the lungs and a series of air passages. The air passages, of course, lead to the lungs. The nose, the throat, and the windpipe are familiar respiratory organs. The lungs do not have muscles, yet they expand and contract.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

21. Explain the purpose of the respiratory system?
22. What does the system consist of?
23. What are some other familiar respiratory organs?
24. Do the lungs have muscles?
25. Do the lungs expand and contract?
26. What is inhaled by the lungs?

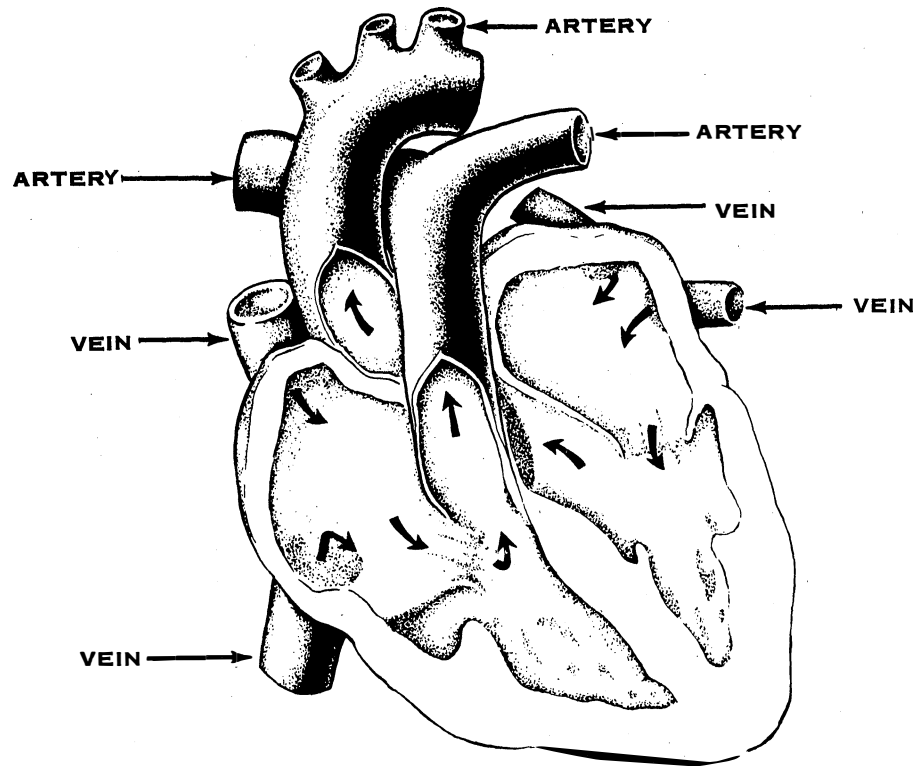
All the systems of the body are marvelous in construction and function. Yet, of all the systems, the circulatory system seems most remarkable. The central organ in this system is, of course, the heart, a wonderfully built muscular pump. Beating in almost perfect rhythm on the average of seventy-two times a minute, pumping a continuous stream of blood through hundreds of miles of blood vessels, this small organ does a tremendous amount of work.



CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The normal heart beats about 37,000,000 times a year. A drop of blood completes its circulation in about half a minute. At each *beat* (stroke) of the heart about six ounces of blood are expelled. At this rate, the heart moves eighteen pounds a minute, 1,080 pounds an hour.

In the normal adult, the heart is only about 3 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. In males, the heart weighs from 10 to 14 ounces. It weighs from 8 to 10 ounces in females.



ACTUAL SIZE OF HEART

28. What is the central organ in the circulatory system?
29. On the average, how many times per minute does the heart beat?
30. How long does it take a drop of blood to complete its circulation?
31. What is the approximate size of the normal adult heart?
32. How much does the male heart weigh? The female heart?

COMPLETION EXERCISE

Students fill in the blanks in the following sentences. Then they practice repeating the correct sentences after the instructor. Books closed.

1. What is the central _____ in the circulatory _____ ?
2. The _____ organ in the _____ system is the _____.
3. The heart is the central organ _____.

1. A drop _____ completes its _____ in about half a _____.
2. How long does it take _____ of blood to _____ its circulation?
3. It takes a drop of blood about half a minute _____.

1. John finished his examination in approximately half an _____.
2. How long _____ it take John to finish his _____?
3. It took John _____ half an hour _____.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Students will learn to use the following special expressions by writing sentences with each of the expressions in the spaces provided.

1. Breathe down the *neck* follow closely, or apply mental pressure.
The student did his work willingly; the instructor didn't have to *breathe down his neck*.

2. Use your *head* think intelligently.
You should *use your head* when driving in heavy traffic.

3. Can't put one's *finger* on cannot locate or specify.
The radio is out of order; the repairman *can't put his finger on* what's wrong. _____

4. Cut to the *bone* reduce to an absolute minimum.

Since two of our instructors were taken from us, our teaching staff has been *cut to the bone*.

5. Keep an *eye* on watch closely.

If you want to maintain peace, you must always *keep an eye on* enemy activity.

6. Get your *hands* on obtain.

Do you know where to *get your hands* on any more books like these?

7. Keep in *mind* remember.

Language school students should always *keep in mind* their final objective and mission.

8. On the *nose* squarely; exactly; correctly.

The gunner hit the target right *on the nose*.

9. *Skin* of your *teeth* by a small margin.

The student passed his exam by the *skin of his teeth*.

10. Have the *heart* have the courage; have the necessary degree of hard-heartedness.

He didn't *have the heart* to tell him the bad news.

PROVERBS AND WISE SAYINGS

Students read and discuss literal and/or figurative meanings of the following.

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
2. You can't get blood out of a stone.
3. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
4. After dinner rest a while, after supper walk a mile.

TAPE 2309A

Listen carefully to the following dialog.

Visitor: How do you feel today?

Patient: I think I'll live. Seriously, I feel pretty bad.

Visitor: You don't show it much. Your color is about normal. How is the appetite?

Patient: I'm eating all right but can't gain much strength.

Visitor: Feel a bit weak when you walk around, I guess.

Patient: Suppose that's because I'm having some fever.

Visitor: Can't the doctor get the fever down?

Patient: He wants to run a lot of tests before he starts giving me medicine.

Visitor: I know about the tests in a hospital.

Patient: And I'm learning fast! Yesterday they X-rayed my chest. Took eight or ten pictures. Want to know if I have any spots on my lungs, I suppose. They turned me on my back, on my stomach, on my right side, on my left side, every way except upside down.

Visitor: Just wait until they do a stomach test.

Patient: I was coming to that. I've already had the stomach test. A laxative last night, no breakfast this morning, waiting and waiting for the radiologist, finally having to drink a huge glass of stuff that tasted and looked like chalk.

Visitor: Have they found anything wrong yet?

Patient: You know how that is. You can't get information out of anyone. They keep everything a secret as long as possible around here. Keep saying the same thing. "Don't worry! We'll have you on your feet again soon." Oh, no! Here comes the doctor again.

Visitor: I'd better go. He wouldn't want a visitor around.

Patient: No, don't leave. I want you to see what happens. He'll put on a stethoscope and listen to my heart and lungs. Then he will shine a light in my eyes to check my circulation, examine my nose and ears. He may put a thermometer in my mouth and take my temperature.

Visitor: Have they finished all the tests?

Patient: I don't think so. May have to do an electrocardiogram. They want to be sure the heartbeat is OK. You'd think they were going to operate.

Visitor: You were talking about the doctor's routine visit when I interrupted you.

Patient: Yes, the next thing is the blood pressure check. He straps a band around my arm and pumps air into an instrument. It has a gage on it which he reads.

Visitor: Do you know how to read it?

Patient: No, I don't. The band feels so tight that I forget to look at the gage. Finally, he holds my wrist with a finger or two over a vein and checks the pulse.

Visitor: Have you found out when you will be dismissed?

Patient: The same old answer: in a few days.

Listen again to a part of the dialog.

Visitor: How do you feel today?

Patient: I feel pretty bad.

Visitor: You don't show it much. Your color is about normal. How is the appetite?

Patient: I'm eating all right, but can't gain much strength.

Listen and answer my questions. Repeat what the other man says.

How does the patient feel?

pretty bad

H. feels pretty bad.

How is the patient's color?

about normal

His color is about normal.

How is his appetite?

all right

He is eating all right.

Listen again and be prepared to answer the questions.

Visitor: Feel a bit weak when you walk around, I guess.

Patient: Suppose that's because I'm having some fever.

Visitor: Can't the doctor get the fever down?

Patient: He wants to run a lot of tests before he starts giving me medicine.

Visitor: Just wait until they do a stomach test.

Patient: I was coming to that. I've already had the stomach test. A laxative last night, no breakfast this morning, waiting and waiting for the radiologist, finally having to drink a huge glass of stuff that tasted and looked like chalk.

Listen and answer my questions. Repeat what the other man says.

Does the patient have fever?

Yes, he does.

The patient has fever.

Can the doctor get the fever down?

Yes, he can.

The doctor can get the fever down.

Has the patient had a stomach test?

Yes, he has.

The patient has had a stomach test.

Listen again to a part of the dialog.

Visitor: I'd better go. He wouldn't want a visitor around.

Patient: No, don't leave. I want you to see what happens. He'll put on a stethoscope and listen to my heart and lungs. Then he will shine a light in my eyes to check my circulation, examine my nose and ears. He may put a thermometer in my mouth and take my temperature.

Visitor: You were talking about the doctor's routine visit when I interrupted you.

Patient. Yes, the next thing is the blood pressure check. He straps a band around my arm and pumps air into an instrument. It has a gage on it which he reads.

Listen and answer my questions. Repeat what the other man says.

Does the doctor check the circulation?

Yes, he does.

The doctor shines a light in the patient's eyes to check the circulation.

What is a thermometer used for?

to check a patient's temperature

A thermometer is used to check a patient's temperature.

Can the doctor check the blood pressure?

Yes, he can.

The doctor can check the blood pressure.

TAPE 2309B

Listen.

Repeat the following phrases and sentences. Answer my questions.

into systems
the human body
We divide
We divide the human body into systems.
We divide the human body into systems.

to learn about it
it is easier
This way
This way it is easier to learn about it.
This way it is easier to learn about it.

Why do we divide the body into systems?
It is easier to learn about it.
This way it is easier to learn about it.

How do we divide the human body?
into systems
We divide the human body into systems.

What do we do to the human body?
divide it
We divide it.

What do we divide into systems?
the human body
We divide the human body.

What do we divide the human body into?
into systems
We divide the human body into systems.

according to function
into systems
the body is usually divided
The body is usually divided into systems according to function. The
body is usually divided into systems according to function.

for the body
to prepare food for the body
The function of the digestive system is
The function of the digestive system is to prepare food for the body.
The function of the digestive system is to prepare food for the body.

According to what is the body divided into systems?
 according to function
 It is divided according to function.

What is the body divided into?
 into systems
 The body is divided into systems.

What is usually divided into systems according to function?
 the body
 The body is usually divided into systems.

Listen.

The function of the digestive system is to prepare food for the body. Food for the body is prepared by the digestive system. The mouth, stomach, and small intestines are called organs. These organs are parts of the digestive system.

Answer my questions and repeat the correct responses.

What are the parts of the digestive system called?
 organs
 These body parts are called organs.

Name some of the organs of the digestive system.
 the mouth, stomach, and small intestines.

By which system is food prepared for the body?
 by the digestive system
 Food is prepared for the body by the digestive system.

What is the function of the digestive system?
 to prepare food for the body
 The function of the digestive system is to prepare food for the body.

Are the heart, lungs and the stomach external or internal organs?
 internal organs
 They are internal organs.

Are the nose, the eyes, and the ears internal or external organs?
 external organs
 They are external organs.

Answer the following questions. After you answer each question, you will hear a correct answer. This time do NOT repeat the correct answer.

The human body consists of several systems. The function of one system is digestion, or in other words, to prepare food for the body. What is the *name* of this system?

The digestive system. Now you tell me, what is the function of the digestive system?

The function of the digestive system is digesting, or to prepare food for the body.
Another system of the body is made up of *bones*. What is the name of this system? **

The skeletal. Now tell me, what is the skeleton made of? **

The skeleton is made of bones. Another system consists of muscles.
Which system is this? **

The muscular system consists of muscles. Another system allows the intake of
oxygen and the elimination of carbon dioxide. What is the name of this system? **

The respiratory system. What are some of the organs of the respiratory system? **

The nose, the throat, the windpipe and the lungs are some of the organs of the respiratory
system. Another system is the circulatory system; the system that circulates blood through
the body. The central organ of this system is a pump. What is the name of this pump? **

The heart. What does the heart pump? **

The heart pumps blood. *

Listen carefully to the speaker. You will be asked questions on the sentences.
Answer the questions and repeat the correct answer.

The function of the skeleton is to support and protect the body. The bones of the arm support
the arm muscles. The muscles, as you remember, are used to push, pull, and lift objects. The
bony parts of the legs support the leg muscles. In addition to the kidneys and the stomach, the
lungs, the liver, and the heart are protected by the ribs.

Can you name some of the organs protected by the ribs in addition to the kidneys
and the stomach? **

Yes, they are the lungs, the liver, and the heart. *

Do you remember which muscles are supported by the bones of the legs? **

Yes, the leg muscles are supported by the bones of the legs. *

English is a funny language, isn't it? We ask, for example, "What are the muscles used
for?" And we answer they are used *to*.

What are the muscles used for? **

They are used to push, pull, and lift things. *

Do the bones of the arms support leg muscles or arm muscles? **

They support arm muscles. *

What is the function of the skeleton? **

to support and protect the body *

The function of the skeleton is to support and protect the body. *

Repeat what I say. Answer the other man's questions.

the nose, the throat and the windpipe
the nose, the throat and the windpipe

The nose, the throat, and the windpipe are air passages.
The nose, the throat, and the windpipe are are passages.

Name the air passages.
the nose, the throat, and windpipe

Which organ is used to pump blood?
the heart
The heart is used to pump blood.

Does the heart pump an interrupted or a continuous flow of blood?
a continuous flow
It pumps a continuous flow of blood.

What do we call the tubes through which the blood flows?
blood vessels
We call them blood vessels.

What kind of pump is the heart?
a muscular pump
It is a muscular pump.

Repeat the following sentences.

The central organ in the circulatory system is the heart.

The central organ in the circulatory system is the heart.

the heart
The heart is the central organ.

The heart is a muscular pump.
The heart is a muscular pump.

Blood is pumped through miles of blood vessels.
Blood is pumped through miles of blood vessels.

The heart pumps a continuous stream of blood.
The heart pumps a continuous stream of blood.