

**CAREER
PATHS**



Medical

Virginia Evans

Jenny Dooley

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Express Publishing

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Medical

Book

1

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Hospital Departments	Website	cardiology, dermatology, emergency, obstetrics, orthopedics, pathology, pediatrics, pharmacy, radiology, surgery	Describing locations
2	Hospital Staff	Directory	anesthesiologist, cardiologist, general practitioner, lab technician, nurse, obstetrician, pediatrician, pharmacist, radiologist, surgeon	Giving an opinion
3	Hospital Equipment	Poster	bedpan, biohazard waste container, gauze, gown, latex gloves, oxygen tank, pressure mattress, sharps container, syringe, wheelchair	Giving a reminder
4	Parts of the Body 1	Article	ankle, arm, elbow, finger, foot, hand, hip, knee, leg, shoulder, toe, wrist	Investigating an injury
5	Parts of the Body 2	Patient chart	abdomen, back, chest, groin, neck, rib cage, shoulder blade, small, torso, waist	Asking about pain
6	Parts of the Body 3	Patient assessment	cheek, ears, eyebrow, eyes, face, forehead, head, jaw, lips, nose	Describing location
7	Respiratory System	Medical dictionary	alveoli, asthma, breathe, bronchial tube, emphysema, exhale, inhale, lung, oxygen, respiratory system	Delivering bad news
8	Circulatory System	Poster	aorta, artery, atrium, capillary, circulatory system, heart, pulmonary, valve, vein, vena cava	Explaining consequences
9	Digestive System	Advice column	appendicitis, colon, colonoscopy, digestive system, esophagus, large intestine, small intestine, stomach, ulcer	Explaining a procedure
10	First Aid	First aid guide	assess, bandage, burn, CPR, first aid, laceration, pressure, pulse, rescue breathing, shock, wound	Providing reassurance
11	Common Abbreviations	Patient evaluation	BP, c/o, Dx, HR, HTN, o/e, Rx, SOB, T, WNL, XR	Clarifying information
12	Measurements	Patient list	cc, g, gtt, mcg, mEq, mg, ml, oz, Tbsp, tsp	Confirming information
13	Administering Medication	Patient chart	administer, dosage, I.V., IM, P.O., PR, route of administration, SL, SQ, topical	Listing options
14	Describing Frequency	Patient list	ac, ahs, BID, pc, PRN, qh, QID, QOD, stat, TID	Describing frequency
15	Maintaining Hygiene	Email	antibiotic, antimicrobial, bacteria, biohazard, contagious, disinfectant, facemask, infection, quarantine, transmit, virus	Giving advice

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Blood	Donor information letter	clot, compatible, plasma, platelet, red blood cell, transfusion, Type A, Type AB, Type B, Type O, universal donor	Correcting someone
2	Bones	Poster	bone, comminuted, compound, displaced, fracture, greenstick, impacted, marrow, skeleton, stress fracture	Disagreeing with an opinion
3	Skin	Web page	abrasion, acne, contusion, dermis, epidermis, hypodermis, pimple, pore, skin, subcutaneous fat	Recommending treatment
4	Nervous System	Textbook	brain, motor, nerve, nervous system, network, neuron, reflex, sensory, spinal cord, vertebrae	Correcting an error
5	Endocrine System	Website	adrenal gland, adrenaline, endocrine system, gland, hormone, hypothalamus, melatonin, pineal body, pituitary, secrete, thyroid	Describing amounts
6	Reproductive system	Pamphlet	birth control, condom, contraceptive, genitalia, gonads, infertility, intercourse, ovaries, reproductive system, sexually active, STD, testes	Stressing a point
7	Urinary System	Case notes	abdominal aorta, bladder, cast, flow, inferior mesenteric artery, inferior vena cava, kidney, kidney stone, pass, ureter, urethra, urinary bladder, urinary system, urine, waste	Describing a condition
8	Taking a History	Instructional guide	allergy, complaint, current, data, family medical history, history of, onset, past medical history, procedure, social history	Taking a history
9	Talking about Symptoms	Doctor's notes	cold, cough, fever, flu, headache, muscle ache, runny, symptom, throb, wheeze	Asking about symptoms
10	Physical Examinations	Instructional guide	affect, auscultation, body language, evaluate, inspection, observation, palpation, percussion, pulse, vital signs	Informing a patient
11	Diagnostic Tests	Medical report	albumin, biopsy, blood urea nitrogen test, chronic kidney disease, creatine, glomerular filtration rate test, kidney, pathology report, renal, urinalysis, urine	Explaining mixed results
12	Diagnostic Equipment	Website	CT scan, ECG, endoscope, feed, gel, medical imaging, MRI, radiography, ultrasound, X-ray	Asking about history
13	Family Medicine	Newspaper article	advise, counsel, family medicine, health education, practitioner, preventative, primary care, refer, urgent care	Giving instructions
14	Pediatrics	Website	asthma, bili light, bilirubin, check up, infant, jaundice, juvenile, newborn, obesity, pediatrics, teenager	Talking about a schedule
15	Geriatrics	Website	Alzheimer's disease, assisted living, bed sores, dizziness, drug interaction, elderly, geriatrics, hearing loss, incontinence, nursing home, polypharmacy, stroke	Giving safety reminders

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Education and Training	Magazine article	bachelor's degree, entrance examination, fellowship, foundation program, license, medical degree, medical school, prerequisite, residency, undergraduate	Using superlatives
2	Communicating with Staff	Email	assessment, chronological order, comprehensive, concise, document, legible, medical record, near miss, plan of care, shift change, status	Agreeing with an opinion
3	Communicating with Patients	Memo	anxiety, cultural differences, empathy, health literacy, jargon, miscommunication, nonverbal, open-ended question, preconception, rapport, therapeutic, verbal	Making suggestions
4	Challenges	Newspaper article	budget, caseload, debt, demand, exhaustion, loan, malpractice, paperwork, shift, shortage	Describing a concern
5	Describing Pain	Pain assessment form	burning, constant, distress, excruciating, intensity, intermittent, mild, moderate, sharp, shooting, throbbing, unbearable	Asking about pain
6	Chronic vs. Acute Illnesses	Article	acute, chronic, chronic bronchitis, condition, endocarditis, intervention, osteoporosis, pneumonia, pre-existing, scarlet fever, strep virus	Talking about diagnosis and treatment
7	Diabetes	Pamphlet	alcohol, amputation, blindness, BMI, cataract, gestational diabetes, glaucoma, glucose, gum, insulin, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes	Explaining treatment options
8	Cancer	Journal article	anti-angiogenesis therapy, cancer, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, oncologist, oncology, outpatient, photodynamic therapy, radiation therapy	Describing side effects
9	Heart Disease	Website	angioplasty, arrhythmia, atherosclerosis, bypass, cholesterol, coronary artery disease, harden, heart disease, smoking, stent	Listing possible diagnoses
10	Traumatic Injuries	Poster	acuity, assessment, critical, Emergency Severity Index, ESI level, injury, minor, priority, resources, trauma, triage, triage station, wound	Making a recommendation
11	Infections	Journal article	alcohol-based, contaminate, drug resistant, E-coli, hand sanitizer, MRSA, nosocomial infection, staph infection, urinary catheter, vector, ventilator-associated pneumonia, vigilant	Talking about negative events
12	Nursing	Job postings	annual physical, board certified, electronic health record, injection, licensed, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, patient flow, point of entry, prescribe, registered nurse, vaccine	Describing qualifications
13	OB/GYN	Website	c-section, contraction, estrogen, fertility, hot flash, labor, menopause, OB Triage, OB-GYN, pregnancy, progesterone, trimester	Providing reassurance
14	Neurology	Website	Alzheimer's disease, autonomic nervous system, central nervous system, coma, neurologist, neurology, neurosurgeon, numbness, paralysis, peripheral nervous system, seizure, vertigo	Expressing confusion
15	Surgery	Pamphlet	anesthesia, anesthesiologist, clamp, excision, minor, operating room, operation, post-op, pre-op, recovery room, resection, scalpel, sterile, surgeon, surgery, suture, transplant	Delaying an event

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HEARTLAND HOSPITAL

STAFF DIRECTORY



FIRST FLOOR

Dr. Paul Sartin, **cardiologist, surgeon** / Office: 100
See for: Heart Disease, Heart Surgery

Dr. Lydia Greenwich, **anesthesiologist** / Office: 101
See for: Surgery Pain Relief and Preparation

Dr. Richard Collins, chief **pediatrician** / Office: 102
See for: Children's Health

Dr. Ann Harold, **obstetrician** / Office: 103
See for: Labor, Pregnancy

Dr. Thomas Locke, chief **radiologist** / Office: 104
See for: X-rays, CT Scans

Carol Howard, **lab technician**
See for: Test Results



general practitioner

SECOND FLOOR

Dr. Rowan McNeil, **general practitioner** / Office: 202
See for: General Medicine

Carol Simmons, NP, head **nurse** / Office: 203
See for: Nursing Schedules

Dr. Charles Thiel, **pharmacist** / Office: 204
See for: Prescriptions



pharmacist



radiologist



nurse



lab technician

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- Who are some different people who work in a hospital?
- What are some special kinds of doctors?

Reading

2 Read the hospital directory. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- A patient having heart surgery will visit Dr. Sartin and Dr. Greenwich.
- Dr. Harold is best qualified to examine a sick four-year-old.
- Pregnant women meet their doctor on the second floor.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> lab technician | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> nurse |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> anesthesiologist | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> pharmacist |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> general practitioner | |

- A a doctor who provides many kinds of care to adults and children
- B a doctor who renders patients unconscious or prevents them from feeling pain
- C a medical professional who works with samples in a laboratory
- D a medical professional who helps a doctor and cares for patients
- E a person who fills prescriptions and gives medicine

4 Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1 The **radiologist / pharmacist** has prepared the X-rays.
- 2 The **lab technician / pediatrician** is checking on the three-year-old.
- 3 A great **obstetrician / cardiologist** treated me after my heart attack.
- 4 The **anesthesiologist / obstetrician** says the baby is doing fine.
- 5 Dr. Brown is a famous transplant **surgeon / nurse**.

5  **Listen and read the hospital directory again. Who are some of the hospital staff and what are their duties?**

Listening

6  **Listen to a conversation between a doctor and a nurse. Choose the correct answers.**

- 1 What is the main idea of the conversation?
A a patient's appointment
B a patient's missing chart
C a patient's blood pressure
D a patient's general practitioner
- 2 What will the woman likely do next?
A examine the patient
B call the cardiologist's office
C take the patient's blood pressure
D lead the man to the patient's room

7  **Listen again and complete the conversation.**

Nurse: Dr. McNeil, could you come over here **1** _____
_____?

Doctor: Sure, Carol. What do you need?

Nurse: I just took Ms. Greyson's blood pressure. It's one fifty
2 _____ ninety-two.

Doctor: Hmm. That's **3** _____.

Nurse: Yes, I **4** _____, too.

Doctor: Who's her **5** _____?

Nurse: Her chart says it's Dr. Sartin.

Doctor: He'll want to **6** _____ this.

Nurse: I'll let his office know to set up an appointment.

Doctor: Good idea. Thanks for consulting me.

Speaking

8 **With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Can you come over here?

What do you need?

Who is ...?

Student A: You are a nurse. Talk to Student B about:

- a problem with a patient
- what you think about it
- what to do next

Student B: You are a doctor. Talk to Student A about a patient.

Writing

9 **Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the consultation form.**

Heartland Hospital
STAFF DIRECTORY 

Patient Consultation Form

Patient: _____

Doctor Consulted: _____

Issue: _____

Solution: _____

Medical Specialties: Neurology

Some of the scariest diseases can be those that take away our ability to move or think clearly. **Neurology** has developed as a field that specializes in treating disorders of the nervous system – everything from the brain to the nerves in the fingertips. **Neurologists** are trained to investigate and treat these diseases.

While we often think of neurology as focusing on the brain and spinal cord – the **central nervous system** – it actually concentrates on nerves throughout the entire body. This **peripheral nervous system** consists of nerves that extend throughout the body's limbs and organs. Part of this is the **autonomic nervous system**, which controls bodily functions at the subconscious level, such as heart rate.

Disorders can strike at any of these systems. Some ailments, such as feelings of **vertigo** or **numbness**, can be treated with medication, but they may also be symptoms of a more serious condition. Patients with **recurring seizures** may also be placed on regular medicine. Severe trauma to the brain or spinal cord can result in **paralysis** or a **coma**. A **neurosurgeon** may operate to address the problem, but the effects may be lifelong. Unfortunately, many disorders have no cure or treatment. For example, **Alzheimer's disease**, which slowly takes away the ability to think clearly, cannot yet be stopped by modern medicine.

peripheral nervous system

neurosurgeon



Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What is involved in the field of neurology?
- 2 What are some different nervous system disorders?

Reading

2 Read the website on neurology. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ Neurology concentrates on the central nervous system.
- 2 ___ Heart rate is regulated by the autonomic nervous system.
- 3 ___ Seizures can result in paralysis.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ___ vertigo | 4 ___ Alzheimer's disease |
| 2 ___ coma | 5 ___ numbness |
| 3 ___ paralysis | 6 ___ seizure |

- A a long state of unconsciousness during which a person does not wake or respond to stimuli
- B the loss of function in one or more muscles
- C a kind of dizziness in which a person feels like he or she is moving when stationary
- D a symptom of excessive brain activity, resulting in temporary thrashing movements or a loss of awareness
- E a brain illness that causes a person to lose memory and the ability to think clearly
- F the inability of a part of the body to feel stimulation

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases: *neurologist, autonomic nervous system, peripheral nervous system, neurosurgeon, neurology, central nervous system.*

- 1 Dr. Gardner is the best _____ in the country. No one else can perform this operation.
- 2 I'll refer you to a _____ to help with your headaches.
- 3 Breathing can be controlled, but it is still part of the _____.
- 4 The _____ is protected by the skull and backbone.
- 5 _____ is the study of the brain and related systems.
- 6 How does a signal travel from the _____ to the brain?

5  Listen and read the website on neurology again. What disorders affect the nervous system?

Listening

6  Listen to a conversation between a doctor and a medical student. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the conversation mainly about?
 - A types of neurological disorders
 - B treatments for Alzheimer's disease
 - C common neurological diagnosis errors
 - D differences between the central and peripheral nervous systems
- 2 What can be caused by inner ear or nervous system problems?
 - A seizures
 - B paralysis
 - C vertigo
 - D Alzheimer's

7  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Doctor: 1 _____ neurological disorders. What are some signs of trouble in the nervous system?

Student: Well, I know that vertigo is a big sign.

Doctor: Hmm. That's not always true, you know.

Student: I'm 2 _____.

Doctor: Let me explain. Vertigo can be an indicator of a problem with the brain. But it's often 3 _____ inner ear problems.

Student: Oh, I see. So you're thinking of something 4 _____ seizures or paralysis.

Doctor: Yes, exactly. Those 5 _____ a problem with the nervous system. But please, explain what those are.

Student: Sure. 6 _____ a patient loses the ability to move muscles, and seizures result in uncontrolled muscle movement.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Let me explain.

What are some signs of trouble ...?

That's not always true.

Student A: You are a doctor. Talk to Student B about:

- nervous system disorders
- causes and definitions

Student B: You are a medical student. Talk to Student A about nervous system disorders.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 and the website to write the medical student's notes. Include: types of disorders, possible causes, and parts of the body affected.



central nervous system

Glossary

- face** [N-COUNT-U6] The **face** is the front part of the head from the chin to the forehead.
- facemask** [N-COUNT-U15] A **facemask** is a covering of cloth or other material over the face, worn to prevent the transmission of microorganisms by way of the nose and mouth.
- finger** [N-COUNT-U4] A **finger** is one of the extensions from the hand.
- first aid** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **First aid** is basic medical care given to an injury victim when other help is not available or necessary.
- foot** [N-COUNT-U4] A **foot** is the perpendicular extension at the end of the leg.
- forehead** [N-COUNT-U6] The **forehead** is the part of the face between the hairline and eyebrows.
- gauze** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Gauze** is a cotton fabric used to cover wounds or surgical incisions.
- general practitioner** [N-COUNT-U2] A **general practitioner** is a doctor who provides many kinds of care to adults and children.
- gown** [N-COUNT-U3] A **gown** is a long robe worn by a hospital patient.
- gram (g)** [N-COUNT-U12] A **gram (g)** is a unit of mass which is equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram.
- gtt** [ABBREV-U12] **Gtts** are drops of liquid administered to the eye.
- groin** [N-COUNT-U5] The **groin** is the place in the human body where the inner thigh and the lower abdomen meet.
- hand** [N-COUNT-U4] A **hand** is the part of the arm below the wrist, to which fingers are attached.
- head** [N-COUNT-U6] The **head** is the upper part of the human body that contains the brain and the face.
- heart** [N-COUNT-U8] The **heart** is the organ which pumps blood throughout the body.
- hip** [N-COUNT-U4] A **hip** is the part of the upper leg that projects slightly outward.
- HR** [ABBREV-U11] **HR (Heart Rate)** is the frequency with which a person's heart beats in a given amount of time. It is usually expressed in beats per minute.
- HTN** [ABBREV-U11] **HTN (hypertension)** is having blood pressure that is higher than normal.
- I.V.** [ABBREV-U13] An **I.V.**, or **intravenous** injection, is a method of administering medicine into a vein using a syringe, often over a long period of time.
- infection** [N-COUNT-U15] An **infection** is the abnormal manifestation of parasitic microorganisms within an area of the body.
- inhale** [V-T-U7] To **inhale** is to breathe in or take air into the lungs.
- intramuscular injection (IM)** [N-COUNT-U13] An **intramuscular injection** is a medicine that is injected into a muscle with a syringe.
- jaw** [N-COUNT-U6] The **jaw** is either the upper or lower bony structure that holds the teeth and forms the framework of the mouth.
- knee** [N-COUNT-U4] A **knee** is the joint between the upper and lower leg.
- lab technician** [N-COUNT-U2] A **lab technician** is a medical professional who works with samples in a laboratory.
- laceration** [N-COUNT-U10] A **laceration** is an open injury caused by a hard impact to soft body tissue.
- large intestine** [N-COUNT-U9] The **large intestine** is the organ connected at the end of the small intestine and anus. The large intestine absorbs nutrients and vitamins not absorbed by the small intestine. It then compacts unused food into waste, or faeces.
- latex gloves** [N-COUNT-U3] **Latex gloves** are disposable gloves used during a medical exam or procedure.
- leg** [N-COUNT-U4] A **leg** is the long extension from the lower body between the hip and foot.
- lips** [N-COUNT-U6] The **lips** are the two muscular folds that surround the mouth.

Medical

Career Path: Medical is a new educational resource for medical professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. **Career Paths: Medical** addresses topics including hospital employees, parts of the body, patient care, common illnesses, and career options.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The **Teacher's Guide** contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The **audio CDs** contain all recorded material.



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