

VI.- FILL IN THE BLANKS IN ENGLISH.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing? -I'am trying to read --  
¿Qué? this lesson.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to read it? -Because it's part-  
¿Por qué? of my homework
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is your teacher? -Mr. King is.  
¿Quién?
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is your school? -It's on Independence --  
¿Dónde? Avenue
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to stop reading? -In a few ---  
¿Cuándo? minutes.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ lessons are you going to read? -Only one.  
¿Cuántas?
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ did you pay for that book? -About eight ----  
¿Cuánto? dollars.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ did you get it? -I went downtown to buy  
¿Cómo? it.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite reading? -The first one.  
¿Cuál?
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ did you start reading? -At 12.00 o'clock.  
¿Cuándo?
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ asked you to read? -My teacher did.  
¿Quién?
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ do you translate the new words? -With the --  
¿Cómo? help of my  
dictionary.
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ do you use the dictionary? -Because my ----  
¿Por qué? vocabulary is --  
pretty much ----  
limited.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ do you do when the dictionary can't solve a-  
¿Qué? problem? -I ask my teacher.

VII.- GIVE THE RIGHT ANSWER IN ENGLISH CHOOSING IT FROM THE LIST.--  
BELOW.

- 1) Who was in the hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Where did the doctor go yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Why did he go? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) When did he go back? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What did he bring in the envelope? \_\_\_\_\_

- 6) How many films did he get? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) How did he come back? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Which car did he use? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) How much did he pay for the gasoline? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) How were the results of the analysis? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Who has the responsibility of this hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Where is the patient now? \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Why is he in the operation room? \_\_\_\_\_

A N S W E R S

- a) By car. f) the patient was. k) No, I am not.
- b) The black car. g) He brought the films. l) Because he needed some
- c) Dr. Johnson does. h) they were negative. films.
- d) About ten films. i) Yesterday afternoon. m) He is in the operation
- e) Yes, I am. j) He paid ten dollars. room.
- n) He went to the X-ray -  
department.
- o) Because he is going to  
be operated.

VII.- T R A N S L A T E .

- 1.- Who is the doctor? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- Why is he in the laboratory? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- How many hours should we wait? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- When are the nurses going to come? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- How are they going to use the bandage? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- Where is the gauze bandage? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- What are they doing in the operation room? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- How is the patient? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- Which room is empty? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.- What kind of operation is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.- When is it going to begin? \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.- Where are we going to wait? \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.- Why is everything so slow? \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.- Who is asking so many questions? \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.- How much patience must the patient have? \_\_\_\_\_

1.7

ON THE PHONE

Mrs. Johnson Hello, hello, Who is it? I want to get in touch - with Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Maxwell Good morning Mrs. Johnson. HOW are you?

Very well thank you. I called you because my child is feeling bad.

WHAT is the matter with him?.WHAT are the symptoms you can -- notice?

He says THAT he feels a bad headache and WHEN he got up this- morning, he had a mild fever.

WHERE is he now?

He is sleeping now but I can't remember HOW MANY times he --- woke up last night. He was feeling terrible.

HOW is he feeling now?

He is sleeping now, but please tell me WHAT you think it ---- might be.

Well let me tell you THAT according to the symptoms, I will - determine what is the trouble. It might be the smallpox WHICH is - an acute viral illness THAT cause mild fever and a distinctive --- skin rash. It is transmitted by direct contact or by airborne ---- spread of viruses from the respiratory tracts of the patients. If- it's the smallpox, very little can be done.

WHY can we do very little?

Because all the symptoms THAT appeared today indicate THAT -- the infection occurred two or three weeks ago and WHAT we have to do now is just to observe it to develop within the normal process- avoiding complications.

HOW MUCH medicine is necessary in this case?

Not much medicine.He has to be isolated for al least one week, and I will go right now to see him in order to check all symptoms- and give him some medicine.

O.K. Dr. Maxwell, I'll be waiting for you and thank you, very much

See you later.

EXERCISES .

A. ANSWER " FALSE " OR " TRUE " .

- 1.- Mrs. Johnson called Dr. Maxwell
- 2.- Dr. Maxwell called Mrs. Johnson
- 3.- Mrs. Johnson was sick .....
- 4.- Mrs. Johnson's child was feeling bad
- 5.- The boy had tuberculosis .....
- 6.- Dr. Maxwell thinks it's the smallpox
- 7.- The boy had a mild fever .....
- 8.- Mrs. Johnson thinks it is ameabiasis
- 9.- The smallpox symptoms appear 2 or 3 weeks after infections occurs .....
- 10.-The patient needs lots of medicine

B. WRITE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CHOOSING IT FROM THE LIST.

- 1.- Was Dr. Maxwell feeling bad? YES, HE WAS YES, IT CAN
- 2.- Who is the lady THAT called Dr. Maxwell
- 3.- Was the child sick?.... MRS. JOHNSON IS
- 4.- Who is the man THAT believed it might be the smallpox? DR. MAXWELL IS DR. JOHNSON CAN
- 5.- Was the child suffering a mild fever? MRS. MAXWELL WILL NO, IT WON'T
- 6.- Is the smallpox an acute viral illness? NO, HE WASN'T YES, IT IS.
- 7.- Can it be transmitted by direct contact? YES, HE HAS.
- 8.- Can the smallpox cause fever?
- 9.- Will the smallpox be stopped with medicine?
- 10.-Has the patient to be isolated for a week?

T R A N S L A T E .

- C. 1.- Smallpox is an acute viral illness.
- 2.- It causes mild fever and a distinctive skin rash.
- 3.- Smallpox is transmitted by direct contact.
- 4.- It is transmitted by viruses.
- 5.- These viruses come from the respiratory tracts of patients.

- 6.- Symptoms are not noticed immediately.
- 7.- They take two or three weeks to appear.
- 8.- Patients should be isolated for a week at least.
- 9.- They need a lot of rest.
- 10.-Complications should be avoided.

1.7

Mrs. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ HOW MANY types of vaccine are used against viral --- diseases?

Dr. Maxwell \_\_\_\_\_ There are two basic types: The killed-virus vaccine -- and the live-virus vaccine.

\_\_\_\_\_ WHAT are they like?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A killed-virus vaccine contains viruses THAT have been killed by -- chemical treatment.

\_\_\_\_\_ WHEN are they required?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Some shots of vaccine are required periodically.

\_\_\_\_\_ HOW MUCH danger can be considered in taking this type of vaccine?.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ There is no danger of acquiring infection from the vaccine. We -- also have the live-virus vaccine THAT uses a strain of virus WHICH has been weakened by careful breeding in the laboratory but WHICH is still alive.

\_\_\_\_\_ WHAT other characteristics make them different?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Well, let me tell you THAT live-virus vaccines confer longer --- immunity than killed-virus vaccine, but there is a slight danger THAT the - vaccine can cause the illness of the person WHO is being treated.

\_\_\_\_\_ WHY can this happen?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Because some times the live-virus reverts to the virulent type.

\_\_\_\_\_ WHAT types are the polio vaccines?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ There are two different ones: The Sabin polio-vaccine is a - - - - live-virus vaccine, and the Salk polio is a killed-virus vaccine, we have - both of them here.

\_\_\_\_\_ This is a very good information, now I already know WHAT to do, - - HOW to do it and WHERE to do it in order to have my children vaccinated.

\_\_\_\_\_ Thank you doctor.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ You are welcome.

E X E R C I S E S

- A.- ANSWER "FALSE" OR "TRUE"
- 1.- There are two basic types of vaccine against viral deseases.
  - 2.- A killed-virus vaccine is more dangerous than the live-virus --- vaccine.
  - 3.- The live-virus vaccine doesn't confer longer immunity.
  - 4.- The live virus vaccine sometimes reverts to the virulent type.

- 5.- There are two different types of polio vaccine.
- 6.- Viruses are weakened in the live-virus vaccine.
- 7.- Viruses are killed in the live-virus vaccine.
- 8.- Careful breeding in the laboratory is necessary for live virus vaccine.
- 9.- The killed virus vaccine confers longer immunity.
- 10.- Children should be vaccinated against polio.

B. WRITE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CHOOSING IT FROM THE LIST BELOW.

- 1.- How many types of vaccines are used against viral diseases?
- 2.- How often are the shots of vaccine required?
- 3.- Is there any danger in acquiring infection from killed virus - vaccine?
- 4.- Is there any slight danger when live-viruses vaccine is used?
- 5.- How many types of polio vaccine are there?
- 6.- Is the Sabin a polio vaccine?
- 7.- Is the Salk vaccine the tuberculosis vaccine?
- 8.- Are the viruses weakened in a live-virus vaccine?
- 9.- Can a vaccine cause the illness of the person who is being treated?
- 10.- Are vaccines useful?

YES, IT CAN\* NO IT ISN'T\* PERIODICALLY\* NO, THERE ISN'T -----  
 YES IT IS \* THERE ARE TWO \* YES THERE IS \* YES THEY ARE.

C. TRANSLATE

- 1.- These viruses have been killed by chemical treatment.
- 2.- Live-virus sometimes reverts to the virulent type.
- 3.- Live-virus vaccines confer longer immunity than killed-virus - vaccines.

- 4.- There are 2 basic types of vaccines against viral diseases.

- 5.- Some shots of vaccine are required periodically.

- 6.- There is no danger in acquiring infection from the vaccine.

- 7.- There is a slight danger that the vaccine can cause.

- 8.- The Sabin and the Salk are both polio vaccines.

- 9.- The Sabin polio vaccine is a live-virus vaccine.

- 10.- The Salk polio vaccine is a killed-virus vaccine.

I N C L A S S

Professor, WHO studied the new topics for today?

Student I studied the lesson about poliomyelitis but I ignore HOW MANY other topics were supposed to be studied.

There are two more topics THAT you should already know. But let's begin with "poliomyelitis". Go ahead!

well, everybody knows HOW the effects of polio damage the whole life of the patient and nobody ignores HOW MUCH is the suffering of the whole family of the victims of polio.

WHAT KIND of disease is it?

It's a viral disease THAT can cause paralysis and may lead to respiratory failure and death.

WHEN can the symptoms be noticed?

Symptoms appear seven or twelve days after the infection occurs.

WHICH is the treatment for this disease?

There is no specific treatment for it. We can prevent it with the use of polio vaccination WHICH has virtually eliminated poliomyelitis.

Where has it been eliminated?

It has been eliminated in Mexico, the U.S.A., Canada and many other countries. By the way, the disease is so rare and nowadays very few parents neglect to have their children immunized. All infants should have their first polio shot at two months of age.

WHY do some people call the polio vaccine as Salk vaccine?

Because Jonas Edward Salk was the man WHO developed it.