

the drug to be a powerful pain reliever and fever reducer --and harmless to the heart. With this evidence, Eichengrum went to the directors of the Bayer Company and Dreser was forced to accept aspirin. Unfortunately, Dreser later was credited with introducing aspirin into medical use and he became wealthy from its discovery!

(23) Eichengrum, who created the word "aspirin" from the name of a salicylate-bearing plant, did not reveal the true facts about it until he wrote his life story while a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp. This appeared in 1950 in a leading German -- journal of pharmacology.

(24) "I believe", wrote this unusual chemist, "that by the creation of aspirin I have done a great favor to humanity without any personal profit."

(25) Most everyone would agree with Eichengrum's modest evaluation of his contribution to medical -- history.

Hoja.

EXERCISE I

SCIENCE VOCABULARY. Be sure you know the meaning of the following words which were used in this article:

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| -analgesic | gargle | -pill |
| -antidote | -intestine | -prescription |
| -arthritis | -nausea | -rheumatism |
| *caffeine | pharmacologist | -stimulants |
| *catalyst | pharmacology | -symptom |
| conductor | pharmacopeia | unconsciousness |
| dizziness | physiology | -vomit |

EXERCISE II

WORD STUDY. Select a word from the above list to fit each of the following definitions:

- _____ 1. A substance which causes or hastens a change in other substances without being changed itself.
- Stimulants 2. Drugs which excite and strengthen the patient.
- _____ 3. A drug which is a pain-killer.
- Antidote 4. Any substance or drug which will -- neutralize a poison.
- Pill 5. A medicated tablet.
- Dizziness 6. A sign or indication of disease.

- intestine 7. A long, tube-shaped part of the digestive system beyond the stomach.
- Conductor 8. A substance along which heat or electricity will pass.
- vomit 9. To throw up food from one's stomach.
- Pharmacologist 10. The scientific study of the organs and their functions during life.
- Physiology

EXERCISE III

Write the words used in this article that are unknown to you.

	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
1.	<u>pain</u>	<u>dolor</u>	16.	_____
2.	<u>safe</u>	<u>seguro</u>	17.	_____
3.	<u>stuff</u>	<u>basura</u>	18.	_____
4.	_____	_____	19.	_____
5.	<u>caught</u>	<u>cautivado</u>	20.	_____
6.	<u>suffering</u>	<u>sufre</u>	21.	_____
7.	<u>trouble</u>	<u>problema</u>	22.	_____
8.	<u>bleeding</u>	_____	23.	_____
9.	<u>caffeine</u>	_____	24.	_____
10.	_____	_____	25.	_____
11.	_____	_____	26.	_____
12.	_____	_____	27.	_____
13.	_____	_____	28.	_____
14.	_____	_____	29.	_____
15.	_____	_____	30.	_____

EXERCISE IV

On what paragraph do you find the following information.

1. 4 Charles Frederic Gerhardt fue uno de los pioneros de la Química Orgánica.
2. 7 Una de las cualidades de la aspirina es que baja la fiebre sin afectar la temperatura normal del cuerpo.
3. 14 Originalmente la palabra "aspirina" sólo podía ser utilizada por la compañía de medicamentos Bayer.
4. 9 La aspirina es un derivado del ácido salicílico.
5. 6 Los médicos no han encontrado exactamente como trabaja la aspirina.
6. _____ El riesgo o peligro de tomar aspirina en exceso está principalmente en los niños.
7. _____ El Dr. Dreser se oponía a que la aspirina fuera probada para uso clínico.
8. _____ La aspirina es considerada como "la droga más útil jamás encontrada".
9. _____ Las compañías donde se produce la aspirina tienen sistemas de control muy estrictos.
10. _____ El bicarbonato ayuda para evitar la irritación causada por la aspirina.

EXERCISE V

WORD CHOICE! Choose the word or phrase (a, b, or c) which best completes the unfinished sentence:

1. A druggist must know a great deal about _____.
 - a. physiology
 - b. pharmacology
 - c. physics
2. Arthritis and rheumatism are diseases which affect the _____.
 - a. heart and arteries
 - b. respiratory system
 - c. muscles and joints
3. Dizziness, unconsciousness and nausea are _____ of an over-does of aspirin.
 - a. symptoms
 - b. stimulants
 - c. equivalent
4. The doctor gave the man who was poisoned a(an) _____.
 - a. analgesic
 - b. antidote
 - c. stimulant

5. Cooper wire is a good _____ of electricity.

- a. compressor
 - b. conductor
 - c. concentrator
6. The scientific study of the compounds of carbon, as in living matter, is called _____.
- a. organic chemistry
 - b. inorganic chemistry
 - c. radiochemistry

EXERCISE VI

SENTENCES. Match a subject with a predicate to make a meaningful sentence:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gargling with an aspirin () solution | a. are called "miracle drugs". |
| 2. The antibiotics and sulfa () drugs | b. was a German mathematician. |
| 3. Hippocrates, the father () of medicine | c. is good for sore throat. |
| 4. The effectiveness of a () drug | d. used bark from a willow tree to make an analgesic. |
| 5. The aspirin formula in () U.S. PHARMACOPEIA | e. does not depend on how well it conducts electricity. |
| | f. permits a 5 per cent variance in its active ingredients. |

EXERCISE V

WORD CHOICE. Choose the word (a, b, c) which best completes the unfinished sentence:

EXERCISE VII

Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. What's the scientific name of aspirin?

2. Who are the biggest users of aspirin?

3. What drugs are called "miracle drugs"?

4. Who discovered the aspirin and when?

5. What did Arthur Eichengrum find about aspirin?

6. In what ways can aspirin be used effectively?

7. What did Hippocrates use to ease the pain of childbirth?

8. Originally, who was the owner of the formula and the name aspirin?

9. What happens to a tablet of aspirin after a person swallows it?

10. How can the absorption rate be hurried up?

11. On what does the effectiveness of aspirin as a pain killer depend?

12. What will excessive aspirin cause?

13. What was Dr. Dreser's theory about the effectiveness of any drug?

14. Eichengrum began to test aspirin secretly, what did he find out?

15. What happened to Dreser when aspirin was finally accepted?
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-

V O C A B U L A R Y

- 1.- Analgesic, a drug which relieves pain.
- 2.- Antidote, a remedy to neutralize the effects of poison.
- 3.- Arthritis, inflammation of the joints.
- 4.- Bicarbonate of soda (NaHCO_3 , or sodium bicarbonate).
- 5.- Caffeine, a stimulant found in coffee, tea, kola, etc.
- 6.- Catalysis, the acceleration or retardation of a chemical reaction by a substance which itself undergoes no permanent chemical change.
- 7.- Catalyst, a substance acting as the agent in catalysis.

- 8.- Clinically, evaluating the effectiveness of a drug by using it on a group of patients under carefully controlled conditions.
- 9.- Cola, (kola) an Africal tree (Cola), whose brown nuts contain a drug, caffeine, widely used in popular soft drinks.
- 10.- Conductor, a substance along which heat and electricity will pass.
11. Dizziness, a feeling of not being steady, as though one's head were going round and round.
12. fatal, deadly.
13. gargle, a medicated liquid used for washing the mouth and throat, by means of sending out air from the lungs so as not to swallow the gargle.
14. intestine, the long, tube-shaped part of the digestive system beyond the stomach.
15. miracle, an event of effect in the physical world contrary to the known laws of nature; a supernatural happening.
16. Monacidic ester of salicylic acid, a drug commonly called aspirin, a painkiller.
17. Nausea, any sickness of the stomach, such as seasickness.
18. Patent, an official document issued by the government giving an inventor, for a

- period of years, the sole right to make, use and sell his invention.
19. Pharmacopeia, a book describing drugs, chemicals and medicinal preparations.
 20. Physicologist, a student of physiology, the study of the organs and their functions during life.
 21. Pill, a tablet of medicated substance.
 22. Prescription, a direction written by a doctor for the preparation and use of a medicine.
 23. Rheumatic, pertaining to rheumatism, a disease characterized by stiffness of the joints or muscles.
 24. Pharmacology, the science of drugs.
 25. Salicylic acid, from the Latin "salix" or "salicis," meaning willow.
 26. Stimulant, a drug which excites and strengthens the patient.
 27. Sulfas, a group of drugs which can destroy bacteria.
 28. Tablet, a small mass of medicated material, usually round in shape.
 29. Vomit, to throw up food from one's stomach.
 30. Unconsciousness, a state of not being conscious.

4to. SEMESTRE

INGLÉS

UNIDAD 7

INTRODUCCIÓN:

Ya que estás casi al final del Semestre te habrás dado cuenta de lo importante que es el significado de una palabra dentro de un contexto, y no aislada, para poder determinar su significado y obtener una información verídica. El contexto nos da y nos muestra en nuestra mente el verdadero significado de las palabras.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Analizar información escrita en Inglés.
2. Reconocer palabras Sinónimas y Antónimas.
3. Identificar información en textos en Inglés.
4. Expresar información en Español a partir de textos en Inglés.
5. Resumir en Español un texto en Inglés.