

Cizí jazyk – Anglický jazyk 1 PAANJ1111/B2, ZZANJ1111/B2

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How to get the credit?

- 1) 80% attendance
- 2) presentation
- 3) interview

Introduction

Discuss these questions in pairs:

- 1. What are some different hospital departments?
- 2. Why is it important to know what different departments do?

HEARTLAND HOSPITAL

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



STAFF DIRECTORY

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



Guess the correct word

pediatrician - general practicioner - obstetrician

- 1.A(n) _____ observes and treats pregnant women until they give birth
- 2. Parents often take a long time to choose their child's _____.
- 3. For small problems like a cold, see a(n) _____ instead of specialist.

Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1. The RADIOLOGIST has prepared the X-rays.
- 2. The PEDIATRICIAN is checking on the three-year-old.
- 3.A great CARDIOLOGIST treated me after my heart attack.
- 4. The OBSTETRICIAN says the baby is doing fine.
- 5. Dr. Brown is a famous transplant SURGEON.

Listening

Listen again and complete the conversation.

DOCTOR: Well, Mary, other than rash, you're IN GREAT HEALTH.

PATIENT: OK, Doctor. What should I DO ABOUT it?

DOCTOR: I want you to go to dermatology. Make an appointment for them to LOOK AT it.

PATIENT: Where is the department?

DOCTOR: It's ON THE THIRD FLOOR. Turn right when you pass the RADIOLOGY department.

PATIENT: Great. I'll head up there now.

DOCTOR: But first, you should refill your prescription at the PHARMACY.

PATIENT: The pharmacy is downstairs, right?

DOCTOR: Yes, next to the emergency room.

With a partner, act out the roles below. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

I want you to go ...
Where's that ...
It's on the ...

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

- where to go after an appointment
- directions for where to go
- why the patient is going there

Student B: You are a patient. Talk to Student A about where to go after an appointment.

Answers:

- 1. pediatrics he hospital department that specializes in the treatment of children
- 2.orthopedics the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of bones and muscles
- 3.cardiology the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of the heart and heart diseases
- 4.dermatology the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of the skin and skin diseases
- 5. obstetrics the hospital department that treats women and unborn children during pregnancy

Vocabulary

- 1. Andrew's son is sick, so he takes him to the (department that deals with the care of children) **PEDIATRICS**
- 2. The patient needs medicine so he goes to the (place where trained people distribute pharmaceutical drugs) **PHARMACY**
- 3. Employees in (the department that studies and diagnoses diseases) must wear gloves and goggles. PATHOLOGY
- 4. Doctors in (a medical field that uses instruments to operate on patients) need very steady hands. **SURGERY**
- 5. Saul works on an ambulance, so he sees plenty or (situations in which someone's life is in danger) **EMERGENCIES**

Listening

PATIENT: Excuse me, nurse? This is the cardiology DEPARTMENT, isn't it?

NURSE: Well, usually it is. But the hospital is under CONSTRUCTION right now, so

some departments are in different places.

PATIENT: Oh, So where can I find CARDIOLOGY?

NURSE: It's in the BASEMENT now. Across from radiology and pathology.

PATIENT: Oh, good. I don't want to miss my APPOINTMENT with my cardiologist.

NURSE: Do you need directions to get there?

PATIENT: I think so.

NURSE: Take the ELEVATOR down to the basement level. Cardiology is to the right.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

This is the ... department, isn't it?

So where can I find ...

Do you need directions to get there?

Student A: You are a patient. And you are going to an appointment with your doctor. Talk to Student B about:

- where the department you need is located
- why you need to go there
- how to find the department

Student B: You are a nurse. Answer Student A's questions.

Rooms and equipment

Discuss with your partner

What equipment can you find in a hospital room?

What are the different kinds of equipment used for?



wheelchair



biohazard waste container



Rooms and equipment

Name these pictures



oxygen tank



alternating pressure mattress



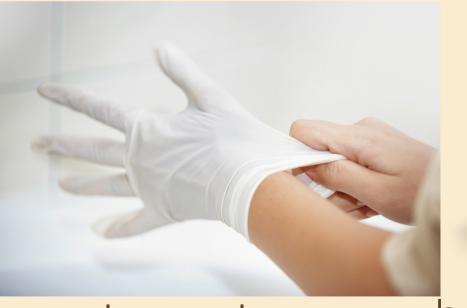
call button





sharps container





latex gloves



hospital gown

With a partner, act out the roles below. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Can you help me with something?
Where are those?
Anything else?

Student A: You are a new nurse. You are learning how to do your job. Ask Student B questions about:

- clean gowns
- refilling oxygen tank
- sharps container

Student B: You are an experienced nurse at the hospital. Answer Student A's questions.

Listening Complete the conversation.

NURSE: Hi, Mr. Reynolds. What seems to be wrong?

PATIENT: I fell down the stairs. My LEG really hurts.

NURSE: I'm checking for a break. Tell me if it hurst, when I touch your leg.

PATIENT: Okay ... Ow! Right there.

NURSE: Yeah, there's a BUMP and some swelling. I'm going to ELEVATE your legs.

PATIENT: MyARM hurt, too. Just above the WRIST.

NURSE: Yes, there's a BRUISE forming. Is it too sore to move?

PATIENT: No, I can move it. But it hurts when I do.

Act out the conversation with your partner.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What seems to be wrong?

My leg really hurts.

There's a bump and some swelling.

Student A: You are a nurse. And you're checking a patient. Talk to Student B about:

- checking for breaks
- elevating the legs
- other injuries

Student B: You are a patient. Think of injuries and tell Student A what's wrong.