

Health and Medical English Homework Assignment

Grammar Section

A. Question Formation (10 questions)

1. Rearrange the words to form questions:

- doctor / have / seen / you / the / recently /? *Have you seen the doctor recently?*
- long / how / had / you / cough / have / this /? *How long have you had this cough?*
- times / how / to / many / been / have / hospital / you / the /? *How many times have you been to the hospital?*

2. Complete the questions with appropriate question words:

- when did you first notice the rash?
- where is your headache located?
- when did the symptoms begin?
- How often do you experience these dizzy spells?

3. Transform these statements into questions:

- She has a temperature of 102°F. *Does she has a temperature of 102°F?*
- They've been waiting in the emergency room for three hours. *How long have they been waiting in the emergency room?*
- The doctor prescribed antibiotics for his sore throat. *What did the doctor prescribe for his sore throat?*
antibiotics

B. Present Perfect Simple and Continuous (5 questions)

1. Complete the sentences using present perfect simple or continuous:

- I have been ^{having} (have) this cough for three weeks now.
- The doctor has seen (see) patients since 7 AM.
- How long has been ^{taking} (take) this medication?
- She hasn't felt (not feel) well lately.
- We have been ^{waiting} (wait) for test results since last Monday.

Vocabulary Section

A. Illnesses and Injuries (10 questions)

1. Match the conditions with their descriptions:

Condition	Description
1. Allergic reaction	a. Red, itchy skin with small bumps
2. High blood pressure	b. Feeling like the room is spinning
3. Sprained ankle	c. Swelling and difficulty breathing
4. Food poisoning	d. Reading of 180 over 140
5. Rash	e. Joint pain and inability to bear weight

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the vocabulary list:

- After falling on the ice, his ankle became sprained.
- The patient is unconscious and cannot be woken up.
- She has a headache and has been taking painkillers.
- He burned his hand on the hot stove.
- The cut on her finger is bleeding quite badly.

B. Phrasal Verbs Related to Illness (5 questions)

1. Complete the sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs:

- Please lie down on the examination table.
- He nearly passed out when he saw the needle.
- I've been standing so long that I need to sit down.
- It takes time to get over the flu.
- After the accident, it took several minutes for him to come to.

C. Medical Treatments (5 questions)

1. Match the treatments with the appropriate conditions:

- Bandage - sprained ankle
- Painkillers - headache
- Antihistamine tablets - Rash
- Stitches - cutting
- Antibiotics - inflammation

Reading Comprehension Section

Reading Passage: "Modern Healthcare Challenges and Solutions"

In recent decades, healthcare systems worldwide have faced unprecedented challenges and undergone remarkable transformations. From the integration of advanced technologies to addressing global pandemics, the landscape of medical care continues to evolve at a rapid pace. Understanding these changes is crucial for patients and healthcare providers alike as they navigate an increasingly complex system.

One of the most significant developments in modern healthcare has been the rise of telemedicine. Long before the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated remote medical consultations, healthcare providers had been exploring virtual options for patient care. However, the global health crisis accelerated this trend exponentially. Patients who once would have needed to schedule an appointment weeks in advance, travel to a medical facility, and wait in crowded waiting rooms can now connect with their doctors from the comfort of their homes. This has proven particularly beneficial for those with mobility issues, chronic conditions requiring frequent check-ups, or those living in remote areas with limited access to healthcare facilities.

Despite these advances, telemedicine is not without its challenges. Many older patients struggle with the technology required for virtual consultations. Additionally, certain examinations simply cannot be conducted remotely. A doctor cannot check for an ear infection, listen to lung sounds, or palpate an abdomen through a screen. This has led to a hybrid model of care, where initial consultations occur virtually, followed by in-person examinations when necessary.

Alongside technological innovations, there has been a paradigm shift toward preventive care. Traditionally, healthcare systems primarily focused on treating illnesses and injuries after they occurred. Modern approaches increasingly emphasize preventing health problems before they develop. Regular screenings for conditions like high blood pressure, diabetes, and various cancers can identify potential health issues before they become serious. Lifestyle modifications, including proper nutrition, regular exercise, and stress management, are now recognized as essential components of healthcare rather than merely supplementary recommendations.

The understanding of mental health has also evolved significantly. Once stigmatized and separated from "physical" healthcare, mental health is increasingly recognized as an integral component of overall wellbeing. Conditions such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder are now approached with the same seriousness as physical ailments. Integration of mental health services into primary care settings allows for more comprehensive treatment addressing both the mind and body.

Another critical development has been the rise of antibiotic resistance. For decades, antibiotics have been miracle drugs, treating infections that once were fatal. However, overuse and misuse of these medications have led to the evolution of bacteria resistant to many antibiotics. Healthcare providers now face the challenge of treating infections with increasingly limited options. This has prompted

more judicious prescribing practices and renewed emphasis on completing full courses of antibiotics when they are prescribed.

Patient empowerment represents another significant shift in healthcare. The paternalistic model where doctors made decisions with minimal patient input has largely given way to shared decision-making. Patients now have unprecedented access to medical information through the internet, allowing them to research their conditions and treatment options. While this can sometimes lead to misinformation, it also enables patients to ask informed questions and actively participate in their care plans.

Electronic health records (EHRs) have revolutionized how medical information is stored and shared. Gone are the days of paper charts that could only be accessed in one location. Digital records can be securely shared between healthcare providers, ensuring that specialists, emergency departments, and primary care physicians all have access to a patient's complete medical history. This reduces duplicate testing, helps prevent medication errors, and facilitates coordinated care across multiple providers.

Despite these advances, healthcare disparities persist and, in some cases, have widened. Socioeconomic factors, race, ethnicity, and geography continue to influence both access to care and health outcomes. Addressing these disparities requires systemic changes, including expanding insurance coverage, increasing the diversity of healthcare providers, and focusing resources on underserved communities.

As we look to the future, personalized medicine promises to further transform healthcare. Advances in genetic testing allow for treatments tailored to an individual's specific genetic makeup. This approach may eventually replace the current "one-size-fits-all" model of medical care with precisely targeted interventions based on a person's unique biological characteristics.

Questions (10 questions)

1. According to the passage, what accelerated the adoption of telemedicine?

- a. Government regulations
- b. Insurance company policies
- ✓ • c. The COVID-19 pandemic
- d. Technological innovations

2. Which of the following is mentioned as a limitation of telemedicine?

- a. It is too expensive for most patients
- ✓ • b. Doctors cannot perform certain physical examinations remotely
- c. It requires special training that most doctors lack
- d. It is not covered by insurance

3. What shift in healthcare approach does the passage describe?

- a. From preventive care to emergency treatment
- ✓ • b. From treating illness to preventing health problems
- c. From patient-centered to doctor-centered care
- d. From digital records to paper records

4. How has the understanding of mental health changed according to the passage?

- a. It is now considered less important than physical health
- ✓ • b. It is now recognized as an integral part of overall wellbeing
- c. It is now treated exclusively with medication
- d. It is now considered untreatable

5. What problem has emerged from the overuse of antibiotics?

- a. Increased cost of healthcare
- ✓ • b. Bacterial resistance to antibiotics
- c. More severe side effects
- d. Decreased pharmaceutical research

6. How has the doctor-patient relationship changed according to the passage?

- a. Doctors now make all decisions without patient input
- b. Patients now make medical decisions without doctor consultation
- ✓ • c. The relationship has shifted toward shared decision-making
- d. Communication between doctors and patients has decreased

7. What benefit of electronic health records does the passage mention?

- a. They reduce the need for doctor visits
- b. They lower the cost of medical care
- ✓ • c. They allow for secure sharing of information between providers
- d. They eliminate the need for medical specialists

8. According to the passage, what factors continue to influence healthcare disparities?

- a. Patient preferences and choices
- ✓ • b. Socioeconomic factors, race, ethnicity, and geography
- c. Technological limitations
- d. Medical education standards

9. What does the passage suggest about the future of medicine?

* writing section → [B]

one day I went to the doctor because I was suffering from a headache and I couldn't sleep for long hours due to the pain. the doctor asked me if these symptoms were previous or new symptoms he conducted examinations and found that the cause was due to staying up late lack of sleep and not resting. The doctor prescribed me medication and now, thank God, I no longer suffer from the symptoms that I had.

- a. It will become more generalized and standardized
- ✓ • b. It will become more personalized based on genetic factors
- c. It will rely less on technology
- d. It will focus exclusively on emergency care

10. What is the main topic of this passage?

- a. The history of medical treatments
- ✓ • b. Challenges and transformations in modern healthcare
- c. The education of medical professionals
- d. International differences in healthcare systems

Writing Section

A. Vocabulary Application (5 questions)

Complete the sentences with the correct medical terms:

1. After the accident, his arm was badly swollen and he couldn't move it.
2. The doctor said I have high blood pressure and prescribed medication.
3. She had an allergic reaction to the peanuts and had difficulty breathing.
4. My throat is sore and it hurts when I swallow.
5. The doctor put stitches on the deep cut on my leg.

B. Paragraph Writing (5 points)

Write a paragraph (6-8 sentences) describing a visit to the doctor. Your paragraph must:

- Describe your symptoms using at least 3 vocabulary words from the unit (for example: headache, swollen, allergic reaction, sore throat, dizzy, unconscious, vomiting, etc.)
- Include at least one question the doctor asked you (use correct question formation)
- Use the present perfect tense at least once
- Describe the diagnosis and treatment you received
- Conclude with advice for others

Your paragraph will be assessed on:

- Correct use of medical vocabulary
- Grammatical accuracy, especially question formation and present perfect tense

- Organization and coherence
 - Following the required length and addressing all required elements
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Bonus Section: Medical Situations (5 questions)

Match the medical situations with appropriate responses:

- b 1. Someone is choking
- e 2. A person has a high fever that won't go down
- a 3. Someone has sprained their ankle
- d 4. A person is having an allergic reaction with swelling
- c 5. Someone has food poisoning with severe vomiting

Responses: a. Apply ice, elevate the limb, and rest

b. Use the Heimlich maneuver or back blows

c. Seek medical attention and keep the person hydrated

d. Administer an antihistamine if available and seek emergency care

e. Stay hydrated and consider over-the-counter medications for symptom relief

Total Questions: 50