Study Guide for Certified Medical Interpreters

Vietnamese -- English

By
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)
Language Testing and Certification (LTC)



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100 cAp cBp cCp cDp cEp 150 cAp cBp cCp cDp cEp

50 CAD CBD CCD CDD CED

State of Washington Department of Social and Health Services Language Interpreter Services and Translations (LIST)

INSTRUCTIONS:

It is essential that you follow the instructions below to ensure proper scoring. You may not get credit for your correct answer if you fail to follow these instructions.

Be sure that the answer you mark on your answer sheet corresponds with the number of the test question in the test booklet. Fill in all the space between the lines using a #2 pencil. Your answer marks should look like this:

🐅 cBa ECa EDa EEa

MAKE DARK, CLEAR MARKS!

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase the old answer completely. If you don't erase completely, the computer might read both of the answers you marked. When two answers for one question are marked, the answer will be scored as incorrect.

Written Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Questions

Prepared by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

Test of Medical Terminologies

Directions:

For each item in this section, select among the 4 choices (A, B, C, D) the one that is the best target language equivalent of the English term for that item. Then, on your answer sheet, find the item number and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

1.	Nose				
		Mũi Lỗ mũi		C. D.	Xoang Cuống họng
2.	Nurse				
	A. B.	Phụ tá Bác sĩ		C. D.	Y tá Cuyên viên
3.	Sweat	t			
	A. B.	Ẩm ướt Phân		C. D.	Đổ mờ hôi Ngọt
4.	Sick				
	A. B.	Bồn chồn Đau ốm		C. D.	Thiếu sức khỏe Nôn mửa
5.	Foot				
	A. B.	Cổ chân Thực phẩm		C. D.	Bàn chân Ngón chân

υ.	Cold					
	A. B.	Cảm lạnh Ho	C. D.	Cứm Hất hơi		
7.	Shoc	k				
	Α.	Sốc	C.	Sự rung động		
	В.	Ngùng	D.	Sự bạo động		
8.	Radiation					
	Α.	Tĩnh tâm	C.	Bức xạ		
	В.	Đầu độc	D.	Chữa trị		
9.	Medi	cine				
	A.	Aspirin	C.	Dược thảo		
	В.	Lièu thuốc	D.	Thuốc men		
10.	Appe	tite				
	A. B.	Tướng mạo	C.	Ăn kiêng		
		Sự ăn ngon miệng	D.	Con đói		
11.	Socia	l worker				
	Α.	Nơi săn sóc sức khỏe	C.	Cố vấn tai Trường học		
•	В.	Cố vấn tâm thần	D.	Cán sự xã hội		
12.	Alcoh	ol		:		
	A.	Rượu	C.	Uống		
	В.	Bệnh nghiện rượu	D.	Xay		
13.	Weak					
	A.	Ngái ngủ	C.	Đau yếu		
	В.	Trống rỗng	D.	Yếu sức		
14.	Pain			•		
	A.	Cắt	C.	Vết sẹo		
	В.	Con đau	D.	Sự căng thẳng thần kinh		

15.	Burn		1		
	A. B.	Phỏng Đau	C. D.	Thương tích Vết thương	
16.	Acup	ouncture			
	A. B.	Sự chính xác Châm cứu	C. D.	Sự đính vào Kim	
17.		estant			
	Α.	Sự tiêu hóa	C.	Sự đầy bụng	
	В.	Chất làm tiêu hóa	D.	Thuốc men	
18.	Nutr	ition			
	Α.	Sức khỏe	C.	Sự dinh dưỡng	
	В.	Nuôi nấng	D.	Mập	
19.	Wheelchair				
	· А.	Tàn tật	C.	Sự giới hạn	
	В.	Sự bất tiện	D.	Xe lăn	
20.	Supp	plement			
	Α.	Phần trợ cấp	C.	Phần bổ túc	
	R	Chất liệu	D.	Tiếp liêu	

Test of Clinical/Medical Procedures

Directions:

In this section, choose one option from among the 4 choices (A,B,C,D) that best describes the clinical/medical term that is called for in that item. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the item and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

21. Surgery

- A. The practice of cutting open a human body for the purpose of finding out the cause of death
- B. The practice of treating diseases, injuries, or deformities by manual operation or instrumental appliances
- C. The practice of treating diseases, injuries, or deformities by prescribing the appropriate medicine
- D. The practice of using manual operation or instrumental appliances by people with diseases, injuries, or deformities

22. Abortion

- A. The expulsion of a human fetus, usually within 12 months of pregnancy, before it is viable
- B. The inception of a human being, usually within 12 months of pregnancy, when it is viable
- C. The operation performed on a woman, usually upon her request, to prevent unwanted pregnancy
- D. The operation to deliver a baby, usually within a certain number of hours, when the mother has difficulty during labor

23. Local anesthetization

- A. Analysis of health care organizations operating in the neighborhood
- B. Application of a drug or agent by a doctor from the local community
- C. Elimination of pain by applying a drug or agent in the local hospital
- D. Elimination of pain from part of the body by applying a drug or agent

Test of Professional Code of Ethics

Directions:

For each item in this section, choose one option from A and B to indicate whether each statement is true or false. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the item and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

24. When it becomes clear that a patient has little medical knowledge, the interpreter does not need to interpret everything the doctor is trying to explain to the patient.

A. True

B. False

25. Sometimes it is OK to be rude to a patient, but it is not OK to be rude to a doctor, a nurse, or other medical staff.

A. True

B. False

26. Professionalism of medical interpreters includes an interpreter's courage of not accepting an assignment that proves to be beyond the interpreter's ability.

A. True

B. False

Test of Writing Skills in the English Language

Directions:

For each of the questions in this section, choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

- 27. Although this is a fatal disease,
 - A. chance of survival can be easily detected as early as possible
 - B. early detection can greatly increase the chance of survival
 - C. early detection of chance of survival
 - D. greatly increase the chance of detection
- 28. ..., you should call your doctor right away.
 - A. As long as you are feeling that a sensation is aching your chest
 - B. By the time your sensation is feeling aching in the chest
 - C. Whenever you feel that you have an aching sensation in your chest
 - D. When you were feeling an aching sensation in your chest
- 29. Exercise should be undertaken ... to allow the body to prepare for the next level of activity.
 - A. freely
 - B. gradually
 - C. healthy
 - D. lengthy

Test of Writing Skills in a Non-English Language

Directions:

For each of the questions in this section, choose one option from A, B, C, and D to best complete each sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and completely blacken the box with the letter corresponding to your choice.

- 30. Bệnh gan của bà ấy bắt đầu phát hiện ... đứa con thứ ba của bà ấy chào đời..
 - A. khi nào còn
 - B. đôi khi
 - C. ngay sau khi
 - D. bất cứ khi nào
- 31. Mỗi tuần quý vị ăn ...?
 - A. có bao nhiều trứng
 - B. bao nhiêu trứng
 - C. số trứng là bao nhiêu
 - D. khi quý vị thích trúng
- 32. Thông thường thì việc cấy vi trùng cuống họng cần được thực hiện... .
 - A. sau khi bệnh đau cổ sẽ được chữa trị
 - B. bệnh đau cổ trước đây đã được chữa trị một lần
 - C. vào một lúc khác, chúng tôi đã chữa trị một bệnh đau cổ
 - D. trước khi bệnh đau cổ có thể được chữa trị

Keys to Sample Ouestions

(Do not consult these keys until you have finished answering all the questions in the previous pages)

D C B A D B

C B C B

1.	Α		17.
2.	С		18.
3.	C		19.
4.	В		20.
5.	С	-	21.
6.	Α		22.
7.	Α		23.
8.	C	÷	24.
9.	D		25.
10.	В		26.
11.	D		27.
12.	Α		28.
13.	Ð		29.
14.	\mathbf{B} .		30.
15.	Α		31.
16.	В		32.

Oral Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Exercises

Prepared by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

Sight Translation Exercise I

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in English and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into the target language you are testing for.

It is difficult for people, who become ill during cold and flu season, to know exactly what they have. And unless ill people get tested, there is no definitive diagnosis.

Generally, flu is a highly contagious infection of the lungs. Flu symptoms can be defined to be an acute onset of fever of 102 degrees or higher, combined with at least two other of the following symptoms: headache, chills, muscle pain, severe and protracted cough, acute nasal congestion and sore throat. In high risk patients, the flu can lead to bacterial pneumonia or other complications.

The flu is a disease with potentially severe consequences any year. Getting a flu shot one year does not preclude getting a shot the next. In other words, the flu vaccine gives a person protection only for that season. Therefore, for high risk patients, it is recommended that they get a flu shot every year before the flu season begins.

Sight Translation Exercise II

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in the same language as the source text and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into English.

Bắt đầu vào một lúc nào đó trong tháng Ba năm ngoái, tôi đã bắt đầu thấy hơi đau phiá dưới bụng bên phải. Mới đây cơn đau có vẻ tệ hơn. Đôi khi nó đau nặng đến độ tôi không thể đứng hay ngời thẳng người được. Khi nào đau thì tôi lại dùng mấy cục nước đá cho nó đỡ đau.

Trong hai tuần qua thì cơn đau lan rộng. Đôi khi nó chạy xuống dưới lưng tôi và đôi khi chạy xuống chân phải của tôi. Bây giờ thì cứ khi nào đau là tôi lại ướng vài viên Aspirin để kiểm chế cơn đau. Nhưng rõ ràng là Aspirin không giải quyết được vấn đề.

Phần nhiều, tôi không cảm thấy đối. Và tôi đã sút mất ít cân. Đêm qua nó đau đến độ tôi khó mà ngủ được chút nào. Khi tôi đi tiểu thì cảm thấy nóng rát. Tôi cũng nhận thấy là nước tiểu của tôi có màu đậm lấm. Tôi phát sợ vì dường như trong nước tiểu của tôi có máu.

Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

Directions:

Following is a consecutive interpretation exercise. The audio exercise contains a prerecorded conversation between an English and a non-English speaking persons. While listening to the recording, you are to assume the role of an interpreter for both speakers. The recording has built-in pauses. The pauses are your time to interpret. There is a "beep" after each speaker. Once you hear the "beep", you may start interpreting.

You can take notes to help you recall what is being said. Allow yourself only two repeats (2 segments between pauses) during the entire exercise. If you miss anything after you have used up your two repeats, don't stop the recording. Instead, try to keep pace with the rest of the recording, and don't think about what you miss, concentrate on what is ahead.

Remember the basic ground rule, accuracy. Don't paraphrase, don't add anything, and don't leave anything out.

If you think the above instructions are clear to you up to this point, go on with the consecutive interpreting practice exercise by clicking the link of Audio Practice Samples under Medical Pre-test Study Packages for Certified Languages on the homepage, and then click on your language.

STOP! STOP! STOP! STOP! STOP!

DO NOT GO ON TO NEXT PAGE UNTIL YOU FINISH LISTENING TO THE CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION EXERCISE!!

Script of Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

Doctor: Good morning! What is bothering you, Sir?

Patient: Da tôi đã họ từ hai tuần nay và làm như con họ đã tệ họn.

Doctor: Have you had other symptoms, such as fever or sore throat?

Patient: Da chi ho thôi.

Doctor: OK! Let's check it out! ... Inhale, please! Cough, please! ...

I don't see anything serious. ... Do you smoke?

Patient: Dạ có. Ngày khoảng bao nưỡi.

Doctor: How long have you been smoking?

Patient: Để tôi coi!...Tôi nghĩ...từ khi tôi 18 tuổi... Như vậy là khoảng 28 năm.

Doctor: I thank your problem is mostly caused by too much smoking. I can give you some medicine to relieve the coughing. But since you are such a heavy smoker and you have

been smoking for so long, I would strongly urge you to quit the habit.

Patient: Tôi đã thử nhiều làn, nhưng khó quá. Tôi không biết tôi có bỏ được không.

Doctor: Did you ever seek any help, or just tried to do it yourself?

Patient: Tôi chỉ tự cai một mình tôi thôi. Còn ai có thể giúp tôi bỏ hút được?

Doctor: There are programs to help people quit smoking. I can recommend a couple of them.

And you may choose whichever is suitable for you.

Patient: Vậy thì tốt quá. Tôi mong là có sự trợ giúp thì tôi thành công được. Vậy thì Bác sĩ khuyên

tôi gì đây?

Doctor: Basically, there are two programs. One is a group program, the other is an individual

program. The group program is made up of eight weekly sessions. These classes help you prepare for your quit date and teach you skills to overcome withdrawal symptoms. The individual program offers counseling from professional stop-smoking specialists. It works around your schedule. A specialist calls you five times

throughout the year. In between scheduled telephone sessions, you can call the specialist for additional support.

Patient:

Các chương trình này có vẻ tốt. Vậy mỗi chương trình tốn hết bao nhiều? Và tôi phải làm gì nếu tôi muốn tham gia?

Doctor:

Here is the phone number you can call. They will tell you about the fee schedule and how to enroll.

Patient:

Xin cảm ơn Bác Sĩ đã giúp đỡ! Tôi sẽ gọi họ và hy vọng là chương trình của họ sẽ giúp tôi những gì tôi cần.

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Reference Guides to Sample Exercises

Oral Test for Medical Interpreters: Sample Exercises

Prepared by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

Sight Translation Exercise I

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in English and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into the target language you are testing for.

Đối với những người bị ốm trong mùa cảm và cứm thì khó mà biết chắc họ bị bệnh gì. Và trừ khi người bệnh được thử nghiệm, không thể có một sự chấn đoán xác quyết nào cả.

Nói chung thì cúm là bệnh truyền nhiễm nặng của phổi. Các triệu chứng của cúm có thể được định rõ bằng một cơn sốt đến 102 độ hoặc hơn, cùng với ít nhất là hai trong các triệu chứng sau đây: Nhức đầu, lạnh, đau bấp thịt, ho nặng và kéo dài, nghẹt mũi cấp tính và đau cổ. Đối với các bệnh nhân dễ nhiễm bệnh, bệnh cúm có thể đưa đến bệnh sưng phổi vì vi khuẩn hoặc các biến chứng khác.

Cúm là một chứng bệnh có nhiều hậu quả trầm trọng, trong bất cứ năm nào. Chích ngừa một năm không bớt được việc chích ngừa cho năm tới. Nói cách khác, thuốc chích ngừa cúm chỉ bảo vệ người ta trong mùa ấy mà thôi. Do đó người bệnh để bị nhiễm bệnh được khuyên chích ngừa cúm mỗi năm trước khi mùa cúm bắt đầu.

Sight Translation Exercise II

Directions:

You will be timed during the actual oral exam for this exercise. Therefore, if when you are translating you come to a word or phrase you don't know or have just blanked out on, please give it in the same language as the source text and go on so that you don't waste much of your time on those words or phrases. Now, please orally translate the following text into English.

Beginning sometime in March last year, I have been experiencing some pain at the lower right side of my abdomen. Recently, the pain seems to be getting worse. Sometimes the pain is so severe that I am not able to stand or sit straight. Whenever it hurts, I would use some ice to ease the pain.

For the past two weeks, the pain is spreading. It sometimes moves to my lower back, and sometimes down my right leg. Now whenever it hurts, I would take some Aspirin to control the pain. But obviously, Aspirins cannot take care of the problem.

Most of the time, I don't feel hungry. And I have lost some weight. Last night, the pain was so bad that I could hardly get any sleep. There was a burning sensation when I urinated. I also noticed that my urine was very dark in color. I got scared because there seemed to be some blood in my urine.

Script of Consecutive Interpretation Exercise

Doctor:

Chào bà, có điều gì làm bà khó chịu?

e statement Patient:

I have been coughing for two weeks, and it seems the cough is getting worse.

Doctor:

Thể bà có các triệu chứng khác như nóng sốt hay đau cổ không?

Patient:

Just coughing.

Doctor:

Được rời, để tôi coi xem!...Xin bà hít hơi vô! Xin bà ho đi!... Tôi không thấy gì quan

trọng cả... Bà có hút thuốc không thưa bà?

Patient:

Yes. About one and a half packs a day.

Doctor:

Bà hút thuốc đã bao lâu rồi thưa bà?

Patient:

Let me see! ... Since I was 18, I think. ... So about 28 years.

Doctor:

Tôi nghĩ rằng vấn đề của bà là vì hút thuốc quá nhiều. Tôi có thể cho bà thuốc uống cho bốt ho. Nhưng vì bà là người hút nhiều và hút thuốc đã lâu như vậy, tôi hết sức khuyên

bà nên bỏ hút đi.

Patient:

I have tried many times, but it is so hard. I wonder if I can do it at all.

Doctor:

Có khi nào bà nhờ ai giúp không hay bà chỉ tự cai thuốc một mình?

Patient:

I just tried to do it myself. Who else can help me quit smoking?

Doctor:

Có nhiều chương trình giúp người ta bỏ hút. Tôi có thể giới thiệu cho bà vài chương trình và bà có thể chọn chương trình nào thích hợp với bà.

Patient:

That will be great. I hope I can succeed with some help. What would you recommend, Doctor?

Doctor:

Về cơ bản thì có hai chương trình. Một là chương trình của từng nhóm, hai là chương trình của từng cá nhân. Chương trình nhóm gồm có tám buổi học hàng tuần. Các lớp này chuẩn bị cho ngày quý vị cai hút và dậy bà cách đối phó với các cơn (triệu chứng) thiếu thuốc. Chương trình cá nhân cống hiến việc cố vấn của các nhà chuyên nghiệp về không hút thuốc. Chương trình uyển chuyển theo sự sinh hoạt của bà. Một chuyên viên sẽ gọi điện thoại cho bà năm lần trong suốt một năm. Giữa những buổi nói chuyện điện thoại, bà có thể gọi người chuyên viên để được giúp đỡ thêm.

Patient: They sound like good programs. How much does each program cost? And what

do I do if I decide to participate?

Doctor: Đây là số điện thoại mà bà có thể gọi. Họ sẽ cho bà biết về giá biểu và cách thức ghi

tên.

Patient: Thank you very much for your help, Doctor! I'll give them a call, and hopefully,

I can get the help I need from their program.

LIST OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES

Prepared by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Language Testing and Certification (LTC)

The Human Body

Abdomen
Ankle
Appendix
Arm
Artery
Artery wall
Back
Bladder

Blood vessels

Bone

Bone marrow Bone socket Bowel Brain Breast Bronchus Calf Cartilage

Cecum Cell Cerebral cortex

Chromosome

Colon Denture Duodenum

Ear Elbow

Chest

Extremity (Extremities)

Eye Eyeball Face Fallopian tube

Fat

Filling (tooth)

Finger

Finger nails

Foot Forehead Gallbladder

Gallbladde Gene Genitalia Gland Gums Hand Hair Head

Head Heart Heel Hip Intestine

Joint
Kidney
Knee
Larynx
Leg
Spleen
Ligament
Limb
Lip

Lip Liver Lung Membrane Mouth Muscle

Nasal polyp

Neck Nerve Nose Nostrils Organ Ovary Palm Pelvis Platelets Pulse Rectum

Root-canal Shoulder Sinus Skin

Rib

Sole

Spinal cord Spine Stomach Tendon

Thigh Throat Thumb

Thyroid gland

Tissue Toe Tongue Tonsils Tooth

Tooth socket

Trachea

Trigeminal nerve Umbilical cord Uterus (Womb)

Vein

Vocal cord Waist Wrist

Systems of the Human Body

Cardiovascular system

Circulatory system
Digestive system
Endocrine system
Hemopoietic system
Immune system
Muscular system
Nervous system
Reproductive system
Respiratory system
Skeletal system
Urinary system

Bodily Fluids, etc.

Specimen of ...

Acid
Bile
Blood
Feces
Gas
Menses
Period
Perspiration

Pus
Saliva
Semen
Sputum
Sweat
Tears
Urine
Vomit

Symptoms, etc.

Abscess Acute Allergic

Angina pectoris

Asthma Anxious Arrhythmia Backache

Balance/Equilibrium		Impaired (Impairment)
Bleeding nose	100	Indigestion
Blister		Infection
Blood pressure (high/low)	•.	Inflamed (Inflammation)
Blurred vision	. •	Injured (Injury)
Boil		Insect bite
Breathing difficulty	•	ltch
Broken		Labor
Bruise		Lump
Burn		Migraine
Chest pain		Nausea
Chill		Nauseous
Cold		Nervous
Cold sweat		Nosebleed
Collapse	•	Numb (Numbness)
Constipated	•	Pain
Contagious		burning
Contraction	•	constant
Cough		dull
Cramps		on and off
Cut		sharp
Cyanosis		throbbing
Decay		Pailor :
Dehydration		Palpitations
Depressed		Paralysed
Diabetic		Phlegm
Diarrhea		Pleural rub
Disturbance		Pregnant
Dizzy		Premature (baby)
Drowsy		Rales (Crackles)
Drug overdose		Rash
Earache		Rheumatism
Edema (Dropsy)		Rhonchi (Wheezes)
Excretion		Salivation
Faint		Sensation
Fatigue/Tired		Shiver
Fever	9	Shortness of breath
Gunshot wound		Sight
Hangover	• • •	Sign
Hay fever		Smell
Headache		Sore
Hear		Sore throat
Heart attack		Spasm
Hurts		Spell

Sputum Stabbed

Stiff (joint, neck etc.)

Sting

Stomach ache

Stridor
Suffocation
Sunstroke
Swelling
Swollen
Symptom

Temperature

Tense

Tooth ache Tranquilize Tremor (body) Unconscious Upset stomach

Vomiting Weak Spot Weakness Wound

Clinical/Medical Procedures, etc.

Abortion (Induced abortion)

Amniocentesis
Anesthetize
Angiography
Appendectomy
Auscultation
Autopsy

Auscultation
Autopsy
Biopsy
Birth control
Blood test

Bronchoscopy

Blow

Caesarean section abortion

Cardiography

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

Castration Checkup Chest X-ray Circumcision
Cosmetic surgery
CT scan of the chest
Diagnose (Diagnosis)

Dialysis

Dilation and curettage (D & C)

Duodenectomy

Ectopic pregnancy (Tubular pregnancy)

Electrocardiogram (ECG, EKG)

Emergency room

Endotracheal intubation

Exhale

Face-lift operation

Gastrectomy

General anesthetization

Hold (your) breath

Hypnosis Hypnotize Hysterectomy Immunization Incision

Incision Incubator Inhale Injection

Intensive care

I.V. (Intravenously)

I.V.T. (Intravenous transfusion)

Laparoscopy Laryngoscopy

Local anesthetization

Lumbar puncture (Spinal tap)

Lung scan Mammography Mastectomy

MRI scan of the chest

Needle

Neurological examination

Mental status and speech

Cranial nerves
The motor system
The sensory system

Reflexes

Neurosurgery

Optometry
Oxygen
Percussion
Plastic surgery
Prognosis

Pulmonary angiography Pulmonary function tests

Recovery room Saline abortion Skeletal traction

Skin test Sterilization Syringe

Take a deep breath

Test tube Thoracentesis Tonsillectomy Tracheostomy

Traction

Transplantation Tubal ligation

Tube

Tuberculin tests
Tympanoplasty

Ultrasound (Ultrasonography)

Vaccinate Vasectomy

<u>Diseases/Illnesses/Injuries/</u> <u>Physical Disorders, etc.</u>

Abrasion

Acute (disease)

Addiction

Advanced stage

AIDS Ailment Allergy

Alzheimer's disease

Amnesia Anaemia Anaphylaxis Aneurysm Anthracosis
Appendicitis
Arthritis
Arthropathy
Asthma
Astigmatism
Atelectasis

Athlete's foot (Tinea pedis)

Atherosclerosis

Atrophy

Bacilli (singular: bacillus)

Bacterial infection

Bite (dog, snake, insect etc.)

Bleed Blister

Bone fracture Broke (break)

Bronchogenic carcinoma

Bruise Burn

Calcium deficiency

Cancer

Cardiac edema

Cataract Cecitis

Cerebral concussion Cerebral hemorrhage

Cerebral palsy Chicken pox Cholesterol Choke

Chronic bronchitis

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

(COPD)

Cirrhosis
Clot/Clotting
Colitis

Color blindness

Coma

Communicable disease Congenital heart disease

Congestion

Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)

Conscious

Contagious Convulsions

Coronary artery disease

Croup Cyst

Cystic fibrosis

Cystitis
Deaf
Deformity
Dehydration
Delirium
Dementia
Diabetes

Die (dead, death)

Diphtheria

Diarrhea

Dislocated (Dislocation)

Down's syndrome Duodenal ulcer

Dyslalia
Dysphasia
Dysphemia
Ear infection
Emphysema
Epidemic
Epistaxis

Farsightedness/Hypermetropia

Food poisoning

Frostbite Gallstone

Gastric bleeding Gastric ulcer Gastritis Goiter

Gout

Gonorrhea

Gynopathy
Handicapped
Heart attack
Heart burn
Heart murmur
Heat exhaustion
Heat stroke

Hemorrhoid Hepatitis Herpes Hurt

Hydrothorax Hyperactivity Hyperglycemia Hypertension

Infected (Infection)

Infertility

Inflammation of ... Influenza (Flu) Internal bleeding

Ischemia
Jaundice
Laryngitis
Lead poisoning
Leukemia
Malnutrition

Measles Melanoma Menopause

Mental retardation

Metastasize (tumor, cancer)
Metastatic (tumor, cancer)
Multiple sclerosis (MS)

Mumps Mute

Myocardial infarction Nearsightedness/Myopia

Nephritis

Night blindness/Nyctalopia

Obesity
Obstruction

Occupation disease

Otitis (externa, interna, media)

Parasite Parkinson Paroxysmal

Periodontal disease

Pertussis

Pigment/Pigmentation (blood, bile, etc.)

Pleural effusion Pleurisy (Pleuritis)