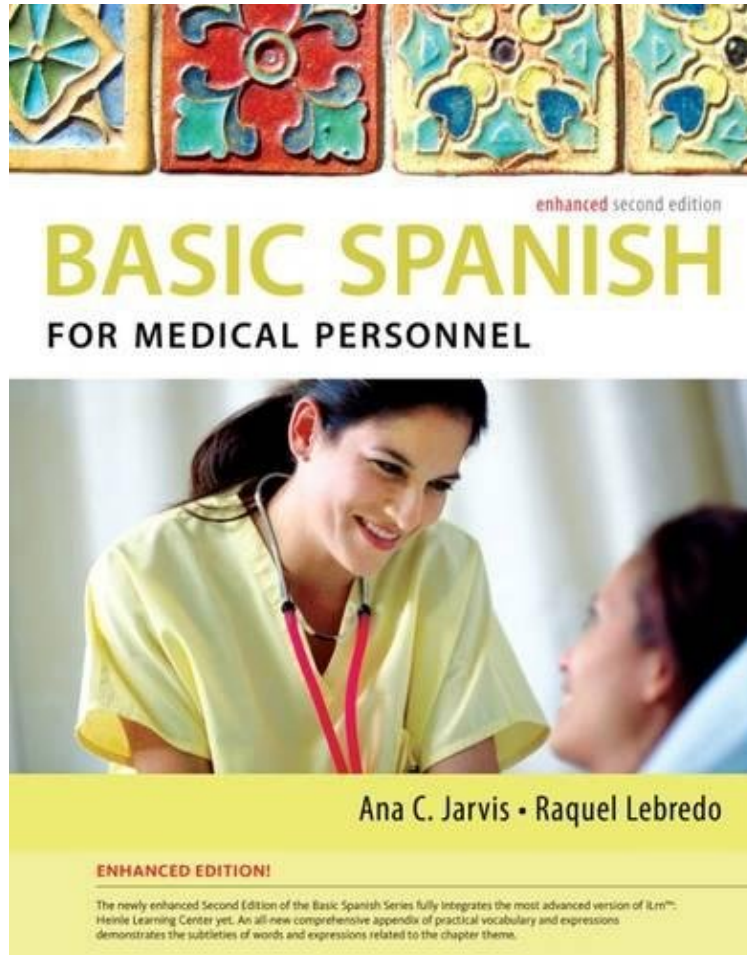


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Basic Spanish for Medical Personnel, Enhanced 2nd Edition

Ana C. Jarvis, Raquel Lebrede
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for everyday application for doctors, nurses, and medical professionals.

THE BASIC SPANISH SERIES, BASIC SPANISH FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL, Enhanced Second Edition, is a communication manual designed to serve those in the medical professions who seek basic conversational skills in Spanish by presenting everyday situations that medical students, pre-professionals, and professionals may encounter at work settings such as hospitals, emergency rooms, doctors' offices, and clinics when dealing with Spanish-speaking patients and personnel in the United States. This worktext provides students with opportunities to apply, in a wide variety of practical contexts, the grammatical structures presented in the corresponding lessons of the BASIC SPANISH core text.

Preliminar I. Conversaciones breves (Brief conversations). Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The Alphabet. 2. Cardinal numbers 0-39. Preliminar II. Conversaciones breves (Brief conversations). Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 3. Gender and number. 4. The definite and indefinite articles. 5. The present indicative of ser. 6. Cardinal numbers 40-299. 1. En el consultorio. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The present indicative of regular--ar verbs. 2. Interrogative and negative sentences. 3. Forms and position of adjectives. 4. Telling time. 5. Cardinal numbers 300-1,000. Communication: Preliminary patient information. Notas culturales: Dates in Spanish; Spanish surnames. 2. En el hospital. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Agreement of adjectives, nouns, and adjectives. 2. The present indicative of regular--er and--ir verbs. 3. Possession with de. 4. Possessive adjectives. 5. The personal a. Communication: Checking into the hospital. Notas culturales: Multicultural health issues. 3. En el consultorio del pediatra I. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The irregular verbs ir, dar, and estar. 2. Ir a+ infinitive. 3. Uses of the verbs ser and estar. 4. Contractions. Communication: In a pediatrician's office. Notas culturales: The role of the pharmacist; the metric system. Lectura I: EL ASMA. 4. Con el ginecologo. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The irregular verbs tener and venir. 2. Expressions with tener. 3. Comparative forms. 4. Irregular comparative forms. Communication: In a gynecologist's office. Notas culturales: Birthing trends, women's health issues. 5. En el consultorio del pediatra II. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Stem-changing verbs (e:ie). 2. Some uses of the definite article. 3. The present progressive. 4. Ordinal numbers. Communication: More on children's health. Notas culturales: Asthma; Vaccination/immunization in children; children's health issues. Repaso (Lecciones 1-5). 6. Con el dietista. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Stem-changing verbs (o:ue). 2. Affirmative and negative expressions. 3. Pronouns as object of a preposition. 4. Direct object pronouns. Communication: The importance of diet. Notas culturales: Diabetes in the Hispanic population; healthy eating habits. Lectura II: LA DIETA PARA DIABETICOS. 7. En el Centro de Planificacion Familiar. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Stem-changing verbs (e:i). 2. Irregular first-person forms. 3. Saber contrasted with conocer. 4. Indirect object pronouns. Communication: Family planning. Notas culturales: Attitudes toward contraception and reproduction. 8. Un examen fisico. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Pedir contrasted with preguntar. 2. Special construction with gustar, doler, and hacer falta. 3. Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns. 4. Direct and indirect object pronouns used together. Communication: Getting your annual physical exam. Notas culturales: Preventive medical care. 9. Con el dentist. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Possessive pronouns. 2. Reflexive constructions. 3. Command forms: Ud. and Uds. 4. Uses of object pronouns with command forms. Communication: Dental hygiene and general oral health. Notas culturales: Preventive dental care. Lectura III: 'QUE ES LA PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR? 10. En la sala de emergencia. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The preterit of regular verbs. 2. The preterit of ser, ir and dar. 3. Uses of por and para. 4. Seasons of the year and weather expressions. Communication: Dealing with various health emergencies. Notas culturales: Hispanic patients and the American Healthcare System. Repaso (Lecciones 6-10). 11. Nace un bebe. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Time expressions with hacer. 2. Irregular preterits. 3. The preterit of stem-changing verbs (e:i and o:u). 4. Command forms: tu. Communication: Giving birth; infant care. Notas culturales: Midwives; breast-feeding vs. bottle-feeding. 12. En el centro medico. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. En and a as equivalents of at. 2. The imperfect tense. 3. The past progressive. 4. The preterit contrasted with the imperfect. Communication: In the specialist's office. Notas culturales: Medical specialists; the curandero. Lectura IV: EL CANCER. 13. En el hospital. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. Changes in meaning with the imperfect and preterit of conocer, saber, and querer. 2. Hace meaning ago. 3. Uses of se. 4. 'Que? and 'Cual? used with ser. Communication: As a patient in the hospital. Notas culturales: Health professionals and Spanish-speaking clients. 14. En el laboratorio y en la sala de rayos x. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The past participle. 2. The present perfect tense. 3. The past perfect (pluperfect) tense. Communication: Diagnostic evaluations. Notas culturales: Screening tests in the Hispanic American population. 15. Enfermedades venereas. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The future tense. 2. The conditional tense. 3. Some uses of the prepositions a, de, and en. Communication: Dealing with sexually transmitted diseases. Notas culturales: Sexually transmitted diseases; Living with HIV/AIDS. Lectura V: El SIDA. Repaso (Lecciones 11-15). 16. Problemas de la hipertension. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The present subjunctive. 2. The subjunctive with verbs of volition. 3. The absolute superlative. Communication: Dealing with high

blood pressure in patients. Notas culturales: Hypertension in the Latino community; Hypertension from a folk medicine perspective; The impact of diet and nutrition. 17. En el consultorio del Dr. Gomez, clinic. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The subjunctive to express emotion. 2. The subjunctive with some impersonal expressions. 3. Formation of adverbs. Communication: Going to the doctor with common ailments. Notas culturales: Gastrointestinal problems; Possible confusion when describing ailments. 18. En la clinica de drogadictos. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The subjunctive to express doubt, disbelief, and denial. 2. The subjunctive to express indefiniteness and nonexistence. 3. Diminutive suffixes. Communication: Discussing drugs and drug addiction. Notas culturales: Incidence rates of drug addiction and alcoholism; Spanish terminology for talking about drugs. Lectura VI: INFORMACION SOBRE LA COCAINE. 19. Consejos utiles. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The subjunctive after certain conjunctions. 2. The present perfect subjunctive. 3. Uses of the present perfect subjunctive. Communication: Talking about child safety and first aid in the home. Notas culturales: The Latino concept of family; Communicating with a Latino patient and their family; Household safety. 20. En el consultorio del cardiologo. Structures from Basic Spanish Grammar: 1. The imperfect subjunctive. 2. Uses of the imperfect subjunctive. 3. If clauses. Communication: Dealing with heart-related ailments. Notas culturales: Use of tobacco among teenagers; Maintaining a healthy heart. Lectura VII: SINTOMAS DE UN ATAQUE AL CORAZON. Repaso (Lecciones 16-20). Appendix A: Introduction to Spanish Sounds and the Alphabet. Appendix B: Verbs. Appendix C: Useful Classroom Expressions. NEW Appendix D: Mas sobre el tema. Appendix E: Weights and Measures. Spanish-English Vocabulary. English-Spanish Vocabulary. About the Author Ana C. Jarvis, a native of Paraguay, was born in Asuncion and attended school in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She received her Ph.D. in Spanish from the University of California, Riverside, in 1973. Dr. Jarvis retired from Chandler-Gilbert Community College after a long and distinguished career. Prior to CGCC, she taught at Mesa Community College; the University of California, Riverside; San Bernardino Valley College; Brigham Young University; and Riverside City College. In addition to authoring numerous Spanish textbooks, she has published several short stories in Spanish. In 1988, she was chosen as "Faculty Member of the Year" at Chandler-Gilbert Community College. Raquel Lebrede was born in Camaguey, Cuba. She attended school in Havana and later enrolled at the University of Havana, where she received a Ph.D. in Education. She was subsequently employed as an elementary school principal, and taught literature and language at a preparatory school in Havana. She moved to the United States after living in Spain for a period of time. Dr. Lebrede was awarded a Ph.D. in Spanish from the University of California, Riverside. Since then, she has taught Spanish at Claremont Graduate School, Crafton Hills College, the University of Redlands, and California Baptist University, and has authored several Spanish textbooks. In 1985, she was chosen as "Faculty Member of the Year" by the student body at California Baptist University, and in 1991 she received a YWCA "Women of Achievement" award. Francisco Mena-Ayllon, a native of Madrid, Spain, received his Ph.D. in Spanish from the University of California, Riverside, in 1973. He has taught Spanish language and literature courses at the University of California, Riverside; Oberlin College; California State University, Chico; the University of Redlands; and Crafton Hills College. In addition to authoring numerous Spanish textbooks in the United States, he has published a book about Federico Garcia Lorca and several volumes of his own poetry. His poetry has been published in Spain, Latin America, and the United States. His work has also been included in several anthologies of contemporary Spanish poets, and he is listed in Quien es Quien en las Letras Espanolas, 1978 (Who's Who in Spanish Letters), as an important contributor to contemporary Spanish literature. Professor Mena-Ayllon is now retired.