

Seminar 9:

Let's talk...

Medicine & Healthcare

+

Modal verbs of Obligation

Welcome back!!!



OVERVIEW:

- 1. Relevante Expressions, Verbs & Vocabulary (REVV!)**
- 2. Important Grammar: Modal verbs of Obligation; Adjectives**
- 3. Precise Pronunciation: Consonants: Th vs C**
- 4. False Friends & Avoiding Common Errors!**
- 5. Most common questions – Can you answer them?**

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“The greatest mistake in the treatment of diseases is that there are physicians for the body and physicians for the soul, although the two cannot be separated.”

— Plato



REVV

TIME:



**Relevant
Expressions,
Verbs
&
Vocabulary**

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VOCABULARY

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Health

“The greatest wealth is health.”
–Virgil

“He who has health, has hope;
and he who has hope, has everything.”
– Arabian Proverb

“Take care of your body.
It’s the only place you have to live.”
– Jim Rohn

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Curative Medicine

Curative medicine focuses on treating existing illnesses, diseases, or health conditions after they have developed. This type of medicine aims to cure or alleviate symptoms, improve health outcomes, and restore a person's health to its previous state. Curative treatments may include medications, surgeries, therapies, or other interventions aimed at addressing specific health issues.

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Feeling sick

VERBS: To...

feel sick	sentirse enfermo
not feel well	no sentirse bien
feel under the weather	sentirse mal
feel congested	sentirse congestionado
have a cold (head cold, chest cold)	tener un resfriado (congestión o pecho)
catch a cold	coger un catarro
be contagious	contagiar
have a fever	tener fiebre
have the flu	tener gripe
have a high temperature	tener temperatura alta
become ill/sick	enfermar/enfermar
have an illness or disease	tener una enfermedad o dolencia
have a serious illness or disease	tener una enfermedad o dolencia grave.
suffer from an illness	padecer una enfermedad
be diagnosed with...	ser diagnosticado de...

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Preventative Medicine

**“When we strive to become better than we are,
everything around us becomes better too.”**

– Paulo Coelho.

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Preventative Medicine

Preventative medicine, on the other hand, focuses on preventing illnesses, diseases, or health conditions before they occur or become more severe. This type of medicine aims to promote overall health and well-being, reduce the risk of developing certain health problems, and improve longevity and quality of life. Preventative measures may include lifestyle modifications (such as healthy diet and exercise), vaccinations, screenings, regular check-ups, and early intervention to address risk factors or detect health issues at an early stage.

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Doctors

**“Medicines cure diseases,
but only doctors can cure patients.”**
-- Carl Jung Read

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Types of doctors

- **Family Physician (General Practitioner):** Provides primary care for patients of a wide range of health issues and coordinate with specialists.
- **Internist (Internal Medicine Physician):** Specializes in diagnosing and treating complex medical conditions, chronic diseases, and preventive care.
- **Pediatrician:** Focuses on the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents.
- **Obstetrician-Gynecologist (OB-GYN):** Specializes in women's reproductive health related to pregnancy, childbirth, fertility, menstruation, and menopause.
- **Surgeon:** Performs surgical procedures to treat injuries, diseases, or deformities, specializing in areas such as orthopedic surgery, cardiovascular surgery, or neurosurgery.

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Types of doctors

- **Dermatologist:** Specializes in diagnosing and treating conditions of the skin, hair, and nails, including acne, eczema, psoriasis, and skin cancer.
- **Psychiatrist:** Focuses on mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia.
- **Anesthesiologist:** Administers anesthesia and monitors patients during surgery, procedures, or childbirth to ensure pain management and safety.
- **Radiologist:** Uses medical imaging techniques such as X-rays, MRI, CT scans, and ultrasounds to diagnose and treat diseases or injuries.
- **Cardiologist:** Specializes in the heart and cardiovascular diseases, including coronary artery disease, heart failure, and arrhythmias.

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Seeing the doctor

VERBS: To...

make/get an appointment to	concertar/conseguir una cita (para ver al médico)
go to the doctor	ir al medico
go to get a check up	ir a hacerse un chequeo/revision
go have the doctor check you / your problem	ir a que el médico te revise a ti/tu problema.
get a doctor's opinion	obtener la opinión de un médico
get a second opinion	obtener una segunda opinión
go to the health centre / health clinic	acudir al centro de salud/ clínica de salud
go to the hospital	ir al hospital
go to the emergency room	ir a urgencias
get a blood test / do a blood analysis	hacerse un análisis de sangre / hacer una analítica
get a biopsy	hacerse una biopsia
have something removed (tumour, cyst, etc.)	que le extirpen algo (tumor, quiste, etc.)

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Top 5 Illnesses

1. **Influenza (Flu):** A contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses, characterized by fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, and fatigue.
2. **Common Cold:** A viral infection of the upper respiratory tract, causing symptoms such as a runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, coughing, and sore throat.
3. **Urinary Tract Infection (UTI):** An infection in the urinary system often causing painful urination, frequent urination, and pelvic pain.
4. **Gastroenteritis:** Inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, also called stomach flu, causing symptoms such as diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and nausea.
5. **Bronchitis:** Inflammation of the bronchial tubes in the lungs resulting in coughing, wheezing, chest discomfort, and mucus production.

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Top 5 Injuries in Spain

1. **Falls:** Injuries resulting from slips, trips, or falls, which can lead to fractures, sprains, and head injuries.
2. **Road Traffic Accidents:** Injuries sustained in motor vehicle collisions, including fractures, head injuries, and soft tissue injuries.
3. **Sports Injuries:** Injuries related to participation in sports and recreational activities, such as sprains, strains, fractures, and concussions.
4. **Workplace Injuries:** Injuries occurring in the workplace, including falls, strains, cuts, and burns.
5. **Cuts and Lacerations:** Injuries caused by sharp objects or tools, resulting in wounds that may require stitches or surgical intervention.

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Operations & Surgery

VERBS: To...

patient

- have an operation (on your leg)...** operarte la pierna...
- get an operation to...** operarme para...
- undergo an operation ...** someterse a una operación de/en...

doctor

- operate on the patient >>> A doctor operates on...** operar al paciente
- do an operation >>> A doctor does...** hacer una operación
- To conduct an operation >>> a doctor conducts** realizar una operación
- To perform an operation** realizar una operación

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Top 5 operations

1. **Appendectomy:** Surgical removal of the appendix, usually performed to treat appendicitis.
2. **Cholecystectomy:** Surgical removal of the gallbladder, commonly performed to treat gallstones or gallbladder disease.
3. **Hip Replacement (Total Hip Arthroplasty):** Surgical procedure to replace a damaged or diseased hip joint with an artificial implant.
4. **Knee Arthroscopy / replacement:** Minimally invasive surgical procedure to diagnose and treat problems in the knee joint, such as torn cartilage or ligaments. / Or procedure to replace knee with an artificial implant.
5. **Hernia Repair:** Surgical correction of a hernia, which occurs when an organ protrudes through a weak spot in the muscle or tissue wall.

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Important treatments

- **Intravenous (IV) Fluids:** Administration of fluids, electrolytes, and medications directly into the bloodstream through an intravenous catheter.
- **Wound Care:** Cleaning, dressing, and treating wounds to prevent infection and promote healing.
- **Diagnostic Tests:** Including blood tests, imaging studies (such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs), biopsies, and other procedures to diagnose medical conditions and monitor patient health.
- **Physical Therapy:** Rehabilitation exercises and techniques to improve mobility, strength, and function after surgery or injury.
- **Respiratory Therapy:** Treatment and management of respiratory conditions, including asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and pneumonia.

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Important treatments

- **Dialysis:** Removal of waste products and excess fluid from the blood for patients with kidney failure or other renal disorders.
- **Radiation Therapy:** Treatment of cancer using high-energy radiation to destroy cancer cells or shrink tumors.
- **Chemotherapy:** Administration of medications to kill cancer cells or inhibit their growth, often used in combination with other cancer treatments.
- **Transfusions:** Administration of blood products, such as red blood cells, platelets, or plasma, to patients who require blood transfusions due to anemia, bleeding disorders, or other medical conditions.

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Important Acronyms

NHS =	National Health System (U.K.)
HMO =	health maintenance organization (for health insurance) (US)
MD =	medical doctor
RN =	registered nurse
PT =	physical (US) therapist / physio (UK) therapist
HX =	Medical history
ER/ED =	emergency room (US) / emergency department (UK)
ICU =	intensive care unit (SPN = UCI)
OR =	operating room
CPR =	cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (SPN = RCP)
MRI =	magnetic resonance imagery (SPN = resonancia magnetica)
CATscan =	computed axial tomography (SPN = TAC)
Xray =	image of hard tissue via radiation imaging (SPN = radiografia)
AIDS =	(SPN = SIDA)

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Getting better

VERBS: To...

improve	mejorar
get better	mejorar
get well	mejorar
get/be healthy again	recuperarse/estar sano otra vez
recover	recuperarse
make a recovery	recuperarse

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Summary Sentences

The healthcare system helps people who suffer injuries and illnesses.

Patients are admitted to the hospital.

Patients are released from the hospital.

Quicker procedures can be out-patient treatment (same day).

Longer procedures and treatments are called in-patient (overnight).

El sistema sanitario ayuda a las personas que sufren lesiones y enfermedades.

Los pacientes ingresan en el hospital. (baja)

Los pacientes son dados de alta del hospital.

Los procedimientos más rápidos pueden ser tratamientos ambulatorios (el mismo día).

Los procedimientos y tratamientos más prolongados se denominan hospitalización (estancia de más de un día).

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Summary Sentences

- Doctors observe symptoms and assess a patient's condition.** Los médicos observan los síntomas y evalúan el estado del paciente.
- Some conditions are difficult to diagnose.** Algunas dolencias son difíciles de diagnosticar.
- Patients are treated with medication, surgery or therapy.** Los pacientes son tratados con medicación, cirugía o terapia.
- Patients consult with a doctor for the best treatment.** Los pacientes consultan con un médico para obtener el mejor tratamiento.
- Doctors can refer the patient to other specialists.** Los médicos pueden derivar al paciente a otros especialistas.
- Only doctors can prescribe medication.** Sólo los médicos pueden recetar medicamentos.
- Some medicines and treatments have side effects.** Algunos medicamentos y tratamientos tienen efectos secundarios.
- When a medication runs out the prescription is refilled.** Cuando se acaba un medicamento, se vuelve a prescribir la medicación.

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Summary Sentences

- Doctors recommend a treatment or medication.** Los médicos recomiendan un tratamiento o medicamento.
- Nurses and aids help administer medication.** Las enfermeras y auxiliares ayudan a administrar los medicamentos.
- Doctors will operate on a patient if needed.** Los médicos operarán a un paciente si es necesario.
- Healthcare takers have to monitor patients.** Los profesionales sanitarios deben controlar a los pacientes.
- Patients will hopefully improve and injuries heal.** Es de esperar que los pacientes mejoren y las lesiones sanen.
- It may take time to make a full recovery.** Es posible que lleve tiempo recuperarse por completo.
- Patients with chronic pain have to manage it carefully.** Los pacientes con dolor crónico deben tratarlo con cuidado.
- Exercising and eating healthily help prevent illnesses.** Hacer ejercicio y comer saludablemente ayuda a prevenir enfermedades.
- Vaccinations also help prevent illnesses.** Las vacunas también ayudan a prevenir enfermedades.
- Health insurance and Healthcare management is a big industry.** Los seguros médicos y la gestión sanitaria son una gran industria.

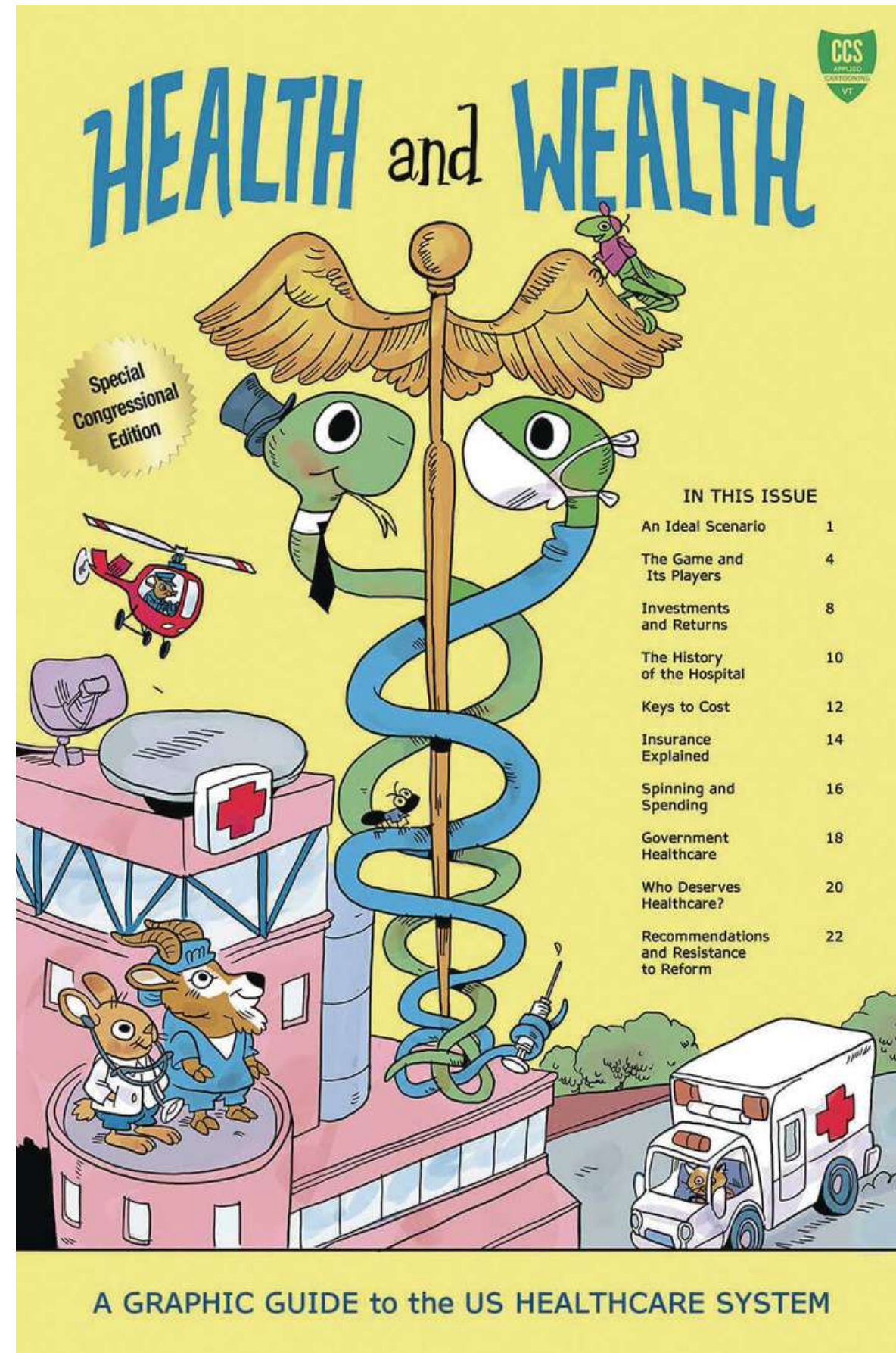
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**How is
healthcare
different in
different
cultures?**



"Is this a good time to discuss
your health insurance needs?"

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POLL TIME!



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Poll time

1. Which country has the best-rated healthcare system in the world ?

- a. Canada**
- b. Germany**
- c. Ireland**
- d. Switzerland**
- e. United States**

Medicine & Healthcare

Poll time

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- c. Ireland**
- d. Switzerland**
- e. United States**

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Poll time

2. Are you satisfied with the Spanish healthcare system?

- a. Yes**
- b. No**
- c. Partially**
- d. Undecided**

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Poll time

- 3. As of 2023, where does Spain's health care system rank with respect to the rest of the world?**
- a. 17th**
 - b. 21st**
 - c. 22nd**
 - d. 24th**

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Poll time

3. As of 2023, where does Spain's health care system rank with respect to the rest of the world?

a. 17th

b. 21st

c. 22nd

d. 24th

Spain ranked 21st overall in the 2022 World

Index of Healthcare Innovation, up from 22nd in 2021 and 24th in 2020.

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Poll time

3. As of 2023, where does Spain's health care system rank with respect to the rest of the world?

a. 17th

b. 21st

c. 22nd

d. 24th

Respective to specific categories, Spain ranked:

13th for Choice

17th for Quality

20th for Science and Technology

23rd for Fiscal Sustainability

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Poll time

3. As of 2023, where does Spain's health care system rank with respect to the rest of the world?

- a. 17th
 - b. 21st**
 - c. 22nd
 - d. 24th
- Spain ranks higher** than these 'Moderate' countries:
Portugal (22), Austria (23), France (24), Canada (25),
Japan (26)

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Poll time

3. As of 2023, where does Spain's health care system rank with respect to the rest of the world?

- a. 17th
 - b. 21st**
 - c. 22nd
 - d. 24th
- Spain ranks lower** than these 'Elite' and 'Good' countries:
Switzerland (1), Ireland (2), Netherlands (3), Germany (4),
Israel (6), Sweeden (8), United States (11), United Kingdom
(15)

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Poll time

4. As of 2011 how much of its total budget did Spain designate to mental health?

- a) 3%
- b) 5% (6 million euros)**
- c) 7%
- d) 9%

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Poll time

5. How much has child obesity increased in Spain from 2011 to 2021?

- a) 5.5%
- b) 10.6%
- c) 16.3%**
- d) 24.5%

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Poll time

Spain is the healthiest country in the world.

In 2019, the Bloomberg Healthiest Country Index evaluated and ranked over 150 nations based on their life expectancy, environmental factors (ex: access to fresh, clean water) and health risks (ex: obesity).

This study gave Spain a grade of 92.75 based on the aforementioned criteria and **ranked the Iberian country first** out of the listed countries.

According to macrotrends.net, the current life expectancy for Spain in 2024 is 84.12 years, a 0.15% increase from 2023

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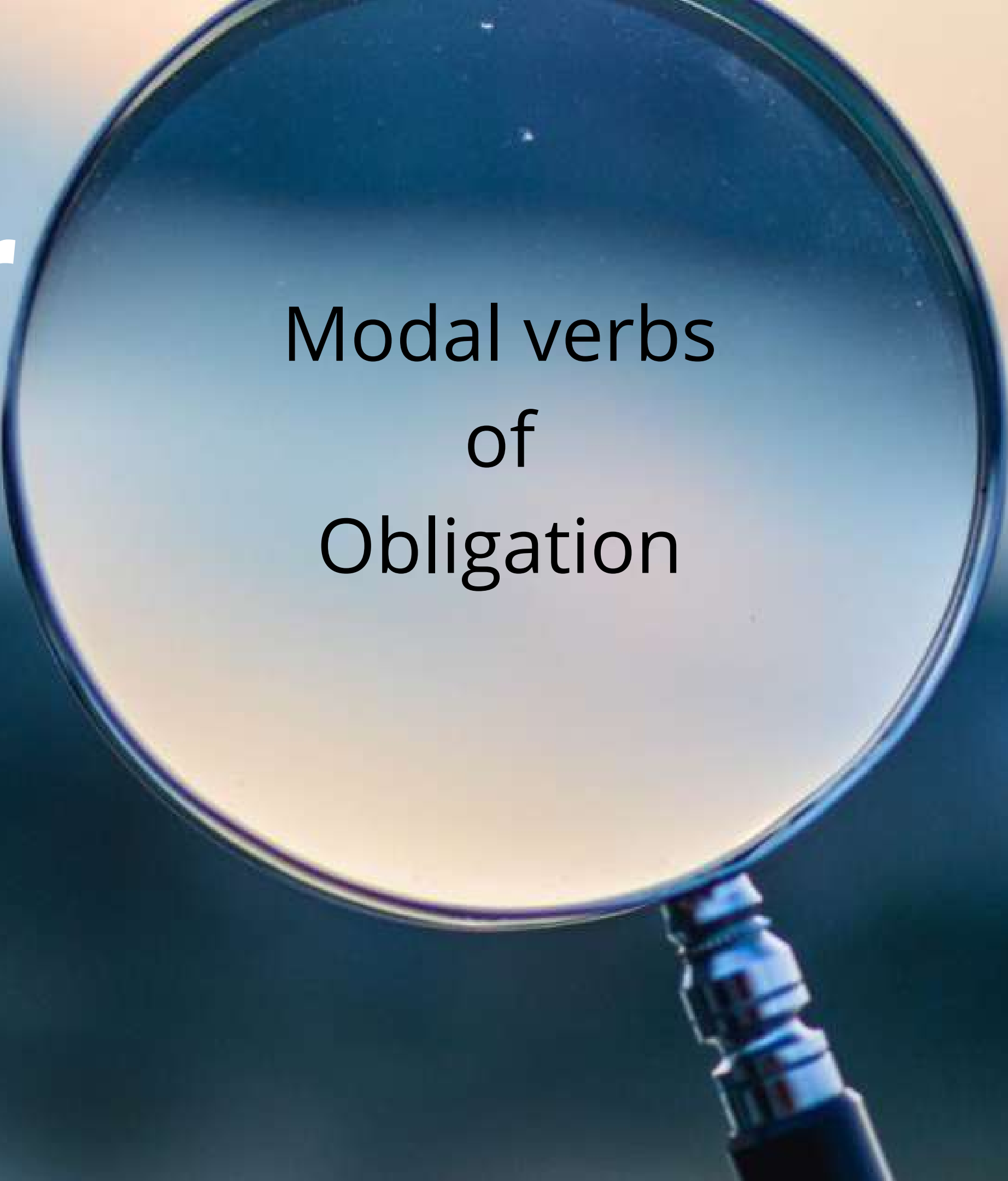


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"We all have busy schedules, Mr. Murdoch, but you need to plan for either one hour of exercise a day or 24 hours of being dead."

Grammar

Focus:



Modal verbs
of
Obligation







Modal Verbs of Obligation



Modal Auxiliary Verb Overview

I **work** this Saturday.
I **can** work this Saturday.
I **may** work this Saturday.
I **might** work this Saturday.
I **will** work this Saturday.
I **would** work this Saturday.
I **could** work this Saturday.
I **shall** work this Saturday.
I **should** work this Saturday.
I **must** work this Saturday.

Trabajo este sábado.
Puedo trabajar este sábado.
Puede que trabaje este sábado.
Puede que trabaje este sábado.
Trabajaré este sábado.
Trabajaría este sábado.
Podría trabajar este sábado.
Trabajaré este sábado.
Debería trabajar este sábado.
Debo trabajar este sábado.

Modal Auxiliary Verb Overview

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Podría trabajar este sábado.

Trabajaré este sábado.

Debería trabajar este sábado.

Debo trabajar este sábado.

Modal Auxiliary Verb Overview

RULES REVIEW:

1) **NO** 'to' before or after

I must to buy some bread after work.
I should to practice speaking more.

2) **no** 's'

She musts do it.

3) **no** conjugation

I must do it. He must do it. You must do it.
We must do it. They must do it.

4) **not** together

In this position she must can know how
the new laws affect the policy.

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In this position she **must** ~~can~~ know how the new laws affect the policy.

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We must do it. They must do it.

4) **not** together

In this position she **must** be able to know how the new laws affect the policy.

OBLIGATION in the Present

STRONG - **AFFIRMATIVE**

(Formal verbs)

supposed to
necessary to
required to
obligated to
mandatory to

It is **mandatory to**
wear a mask.

(Normal verbs)

have to
have got to
need to

You have to
wear a mask.

(Modal verbs)

must

You **must**
wear a mask.

OBLIGATION in the Present

STRONG – AFFIRMATIVE

We can use 'must' for official obligation, but we commonly use it for more personal, subjective statements.

He **must** exercise more.

She **must** study more.

I **must** go.

OBLIGATION in the Present

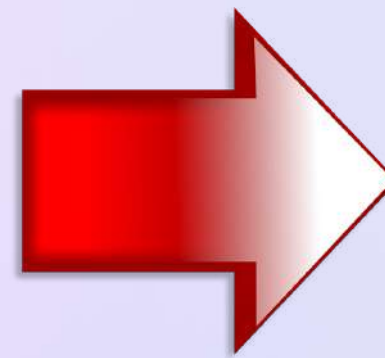
STRONG - **NEGATIVE**

(Formal verbs)

unacceptable to
not supposed to
not permitted to
not allowed to
prohibited (from/to*)
banned (from)
outlawed (from)

You **are not supposed to** smoke inside.

Smoking is **prohibited**.



(Modal verbs)

must not (mustn't)
can not (can't)

You **must not** smoke.

You **can't** smoke here.

OBLIGATION in the Present

STRONG – **NEGATIVE**

We use 'must NOT' for prohibition.

He **must not** smoke inside.

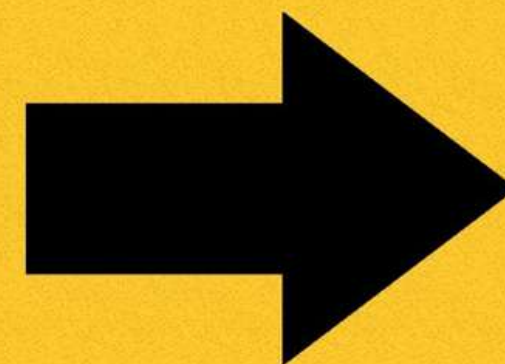
She **must not** park there.

I **mustn't** be late.

OBLIGATION in the PRESENT



RIGHT



← WRONG

OBLIGATION in the Present/Future

ADVICE /SOFT OBLIGATION - AFFIRMATIVE

(Formal verbs)

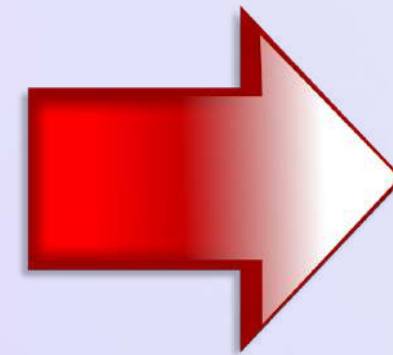
(Modal verbs)

recommend that someone

suggest that someone

advise someone to

urge someone to



should

(ought to)*

(had better)

I **recommend that** you see a doctor.

You **should** see a doctor.

You **ought to** see a doctor.

OBLIGATION in the Present/Future

ADVICE /SOFT OBLIGATION – **NEGATIVE**

(Formal verbs)

(Modal verbs)

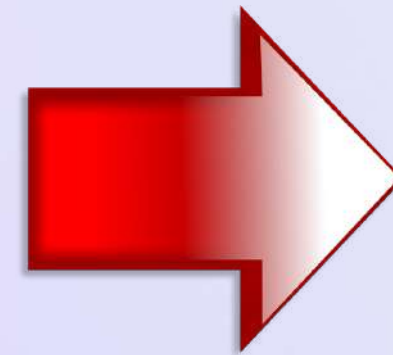
recommend that someone **not**

suggest that someone **not**

advise someone to **not**

urge someone to **not**

beg someone to **not**



should not

(ought not to)

I **urge** you not to accept the offer. You **should not** accept the offer.

Modal Verbs of Obligation



COMMON ERRORS & CONFUSION !!



Modal Verbs of Obligation

**BE
CAREFUL!**

'Mustn't' and 'don't have to' are not the same!



Mustn't = it's not allowed, or it's a bad idea:

- You mustn't eat so much chocolate, you'll be sick

Don't have to = you don't need to do something, but it's OK if you do it:

- I don't have to get up early at the weekend (it's optional).

No tienes que tocar ese botón! \neq You don't have to push that button
= You must not push that button!

Modal Verbs of Obligation

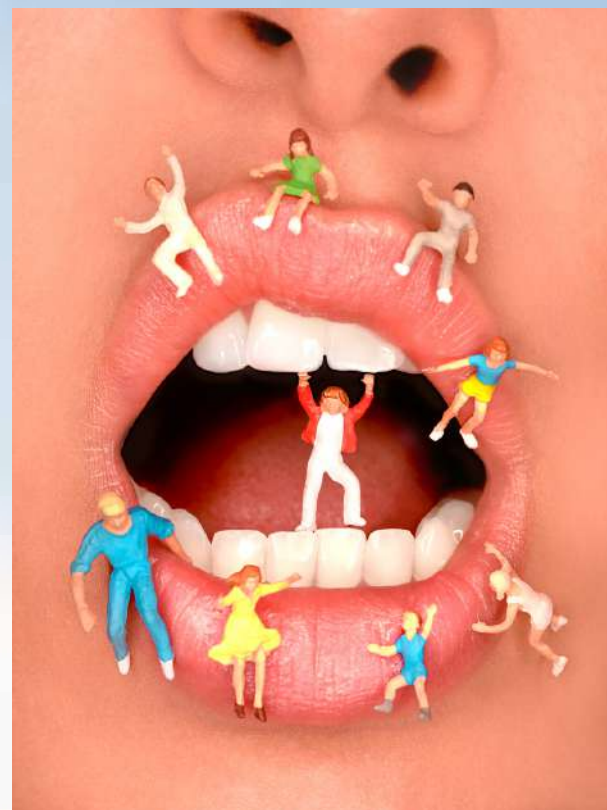
In public healthcare systems, hospitals **must**

Modal Verbs of Obligation

In public healthcare systems, hospitals **must** provide essential medical services to all citizens, regardless of their ability to pay. This means that everyone **should** have access to basic healthcare services, such as primary care, emergency treatment, and preventive screenings.

Additionally, hospitals **must** follow strict standards of cleanliness and safety to ensure patient well-being. Patients **should** feel confident that they will receive quality care and attention from healthcare professionals.

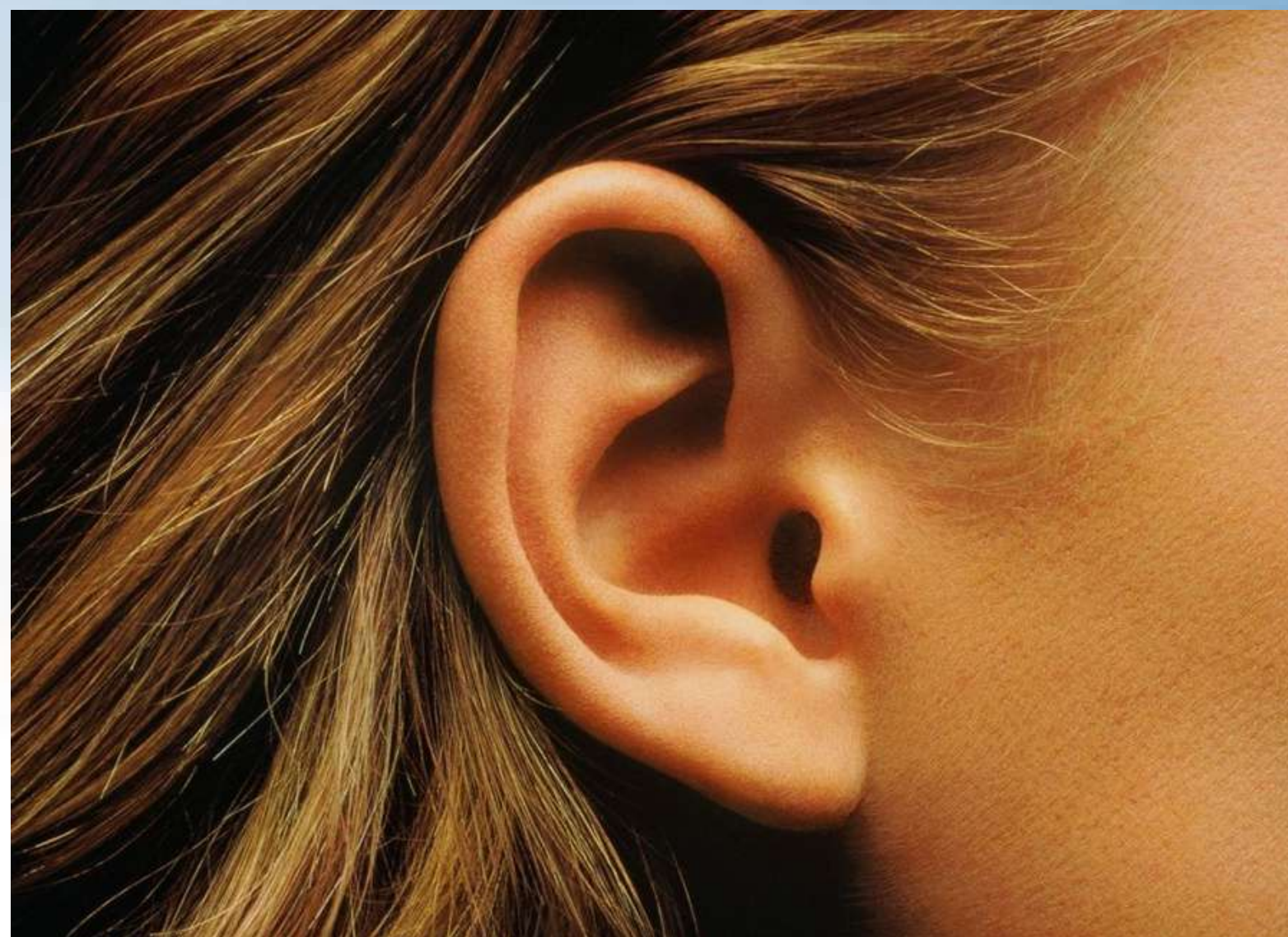
Precise Pronunciation:



Precise Pronunciation:



Precise Pronunciation:



Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:



VS



Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:



≠



CONTRASTING consonants:

T	vs.	D	vs.	Th	vs.	C/S
ten		den		then		cent/sent
too		do		--		Sue
"tirty"		dirty		thirty		certain
--		duh		the		suh
toes		dose		those		coast
bat		bad		bath		bass

Those dirty toes need a bath.

Precise Pronunciation:

Vowel:

TH

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

'Th'

**There are only two
primary ways to
pronounce the 'th' sound.**

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

/ð/

th = voiced

BEGINNING

than
that
the
their
them
then
there
these
they
this
those

MIDDLE

another
although
to bother
brother
father
mother
other
to gather
together
worthy

END

to bathe
to breathe
clothes
to loathe
smooth
to teethe

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

/θ/
th = unvoiced

BEGINNING

thankful
thanks
theatre
theory
thick
thin
thirsty
thirteen
thirty
thought
thousand
three
through
throw
Thursday

MIDDLE

author
bathtub
birthday
faithful
worthless

END

bath
faith
fourth, fifth, sixth
growth
health
month
strength
teeth
truth
warmth
wealth

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

/θ/

th = unvoiced

breath (n)

mouth (n)

bath (n)

cloth (n)

worth (n/adj)

VS

/ð/

th = voiced

to breathe (v)

to mouth (v)

to bathe (v)

to clothe (v)

to be worthy (adj)

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

/t/
th = t

Exceptions!

Thames /tɛmz/
Thomas /'tɒməs/
thyme /tʌɪm/

Precise Pronunciation:

Think key:

English



=

Spanish



Precise Pronunciation:

'Th' Challenge:

I get together every Thursday with my brother, father and mother.

Those clothes are for the theatre, not to throw away.

They were thankful for the methods of therapy
used by the physical therapists.

Wealth comes from good health, family strength and inner faith.

COMMON ERRORS & CONFUSION !!



Commonly confused!

**BE
CAREFUL!**



health vs hell

They are concerned about her health. vs They are concerned about her hell.

Tuesday vs Thursday

We have to finish it before Tuesday vs We have to finish it before Thursday.

dirty vs thirty

He is already dirty. vs He is already thirty.

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonants:

C

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonant:

/k/

c = k (hard c)

CA

cake
call
candy
car
care
cash
cat
catering

CO

cobra
coffee
cold
Colorado
comb
cone
corn
cotton

CU

cub
cube
cup
curl
curtain
curve
cut
cute

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonant:

/k/

c = s (soft c)

CE

cell
celery
cement
cent
cereal
ceiling
center

dance
face
ice
juice
lettuce
mice
police
sentence
space
twice

CI

cider
cinema
cinnamon
citizen
citrus
city

acid
decide
icing
pencil
recipe

CY

cyber
cycle
cynic
cypress
cyst

emergency
fancy
icy
juicy
spicy

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonant:

BOTH
/k/ & /s/

cancel
circle
circumstance
circus
concern
concert
cycle
inconvenience
practice

accelerate
accent
accentuate
accept
access
accessories
accident
occipital
succeed
success
vaccine

Precise Pronunciation:

Consonant:

/ʃ/
c = sh

cruc**ial**
financ**ial**
o**ce**an
offic**ial**
prec**ious**
spec**ial**

CONTRASTING consonants:

Think key:

C = S

Precise Pronunciation:

'C' Challenge:

Success is based on accelerating access to other successful people.
She accepted the circumstance and cancelled her order of accessories.
After the accident the doctor was concerned about her occipital nerve.

Cereal is produced from the process of crushing grains.

He practiced using a local accent for the concert.

Getting access to the account is crucial.

The juice contains a lot of citric acid.

Precise Pronunciation:

'C' vs 'Th' Challenge:

They accepted the birthday gifts and said 'thanks' for the three seats to the city cinema.

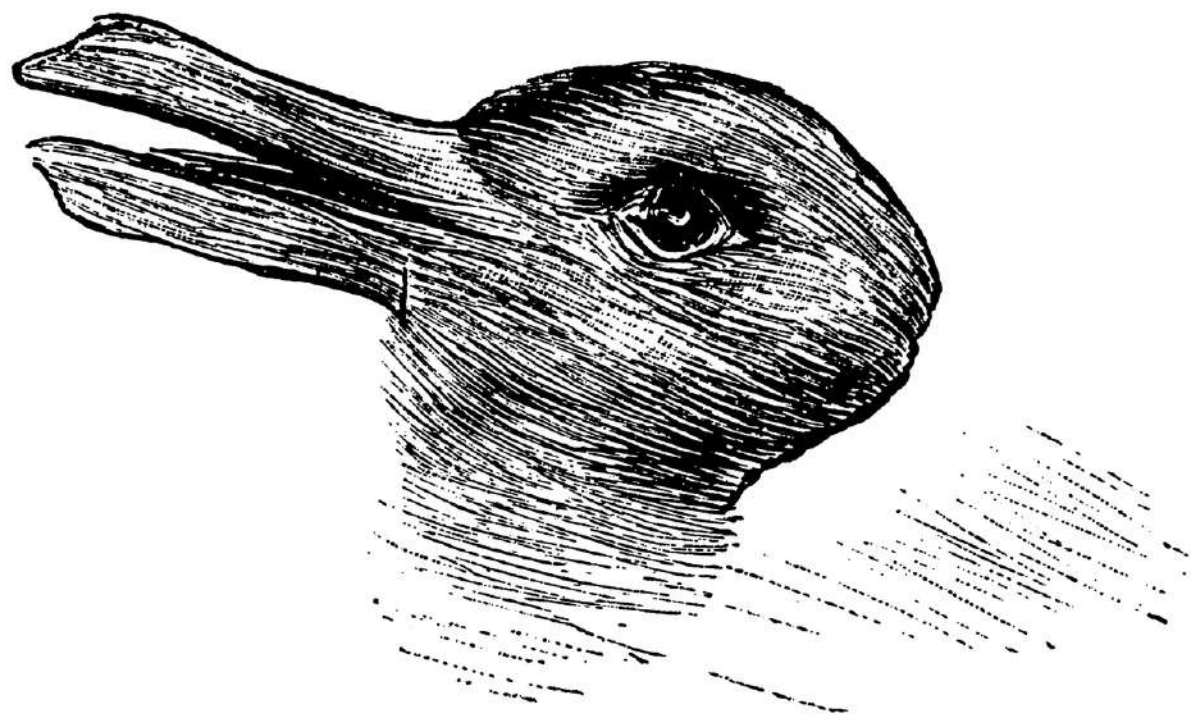
The truth is that the growth of cyber-attacks is concerning.

They went to the zoo outside the city centre to see the civet and the zebras.

False Friends



False Friends



False Friends



=

CONFUSION!!





Spanish word:
receta

False equivalent:
recipe
= receta de comida

Error: I need a **recipe** from
the doctor to get the
medicine.

False Friends (1)

Correct word:
prescription

Definition:
a written instruction by a
doctor that authorizes a
patient to receive
medicine



I need a **prescription**
from the doctor to get the
medicine.



Spanish word:
sanitaria

False equivalent:
sanitary

= relacionado a higiene y salud, especialmente con alcantarillado y agua potable

Error: They want to spend more money on the **sanitary** system.

False Friends (2)

Correct word:
healthcare

Definition:
the organized provision of medical care to individuals or a community



: They want to spend more money on the **healthcare** system.



Spanish word:
constipado

False equivalent:
constipated
= estreñido/a

Error: This morning I am
very constipated.

False Friends (3)

Correct word:
congested

Definition:
**blocked with mucus
which makes
breathing difficult**



This morning, I am very
congested .

Discussion Questions

**How does your healthcare
system make your life
better or worse?**

Discussion Questions

What are some common health problems in your country, and how are they treated?

What health problems have you experienced personally? How did you get better?

What role do doctors and nurses play in society, and why are they important?

What are some of the good and bad things about the Spanish system in your opinion?

What impact does technology have on the future of healthcare?

Do you think mental health is given enough attention in healthcare systems?

How do cultural beliefs and practices influence healthcare decisions and treatments?

How should the government play a role in regulating unhealthy behaviours, such as smoking or eating junk food?

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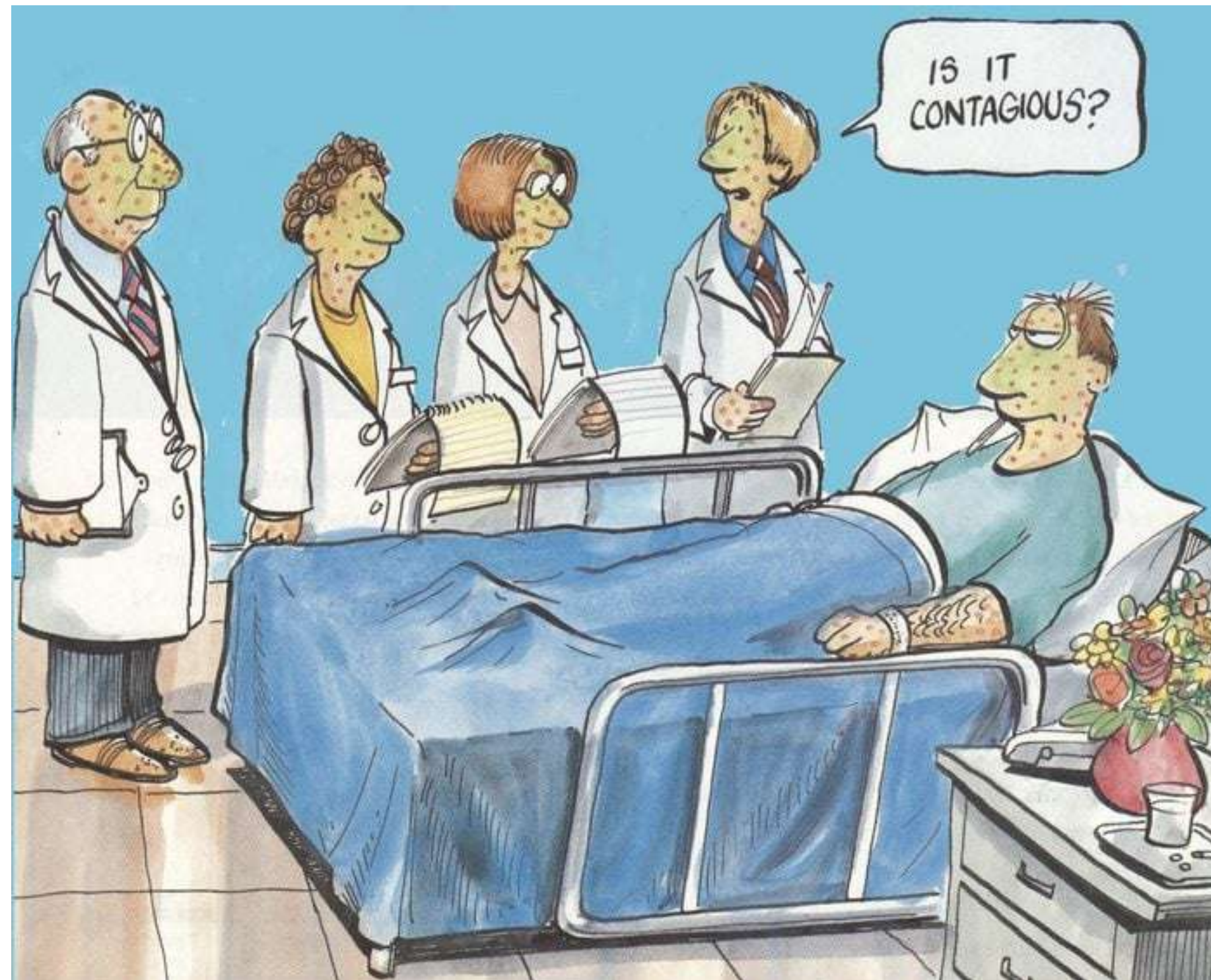
Forms of communication

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Forms of communication

**What health
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Forms of communication

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Forms of communication

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technology
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Forms of communication

How should the government play a role in regulating unhealthy behaviours, such as smoking or eating junk food?



Q&A sesión







Dedicate time

Work hard

Practice

Focus

Have

Dedicate time

Work hard

Practice

Focus

Have



*Thank
you!*



Brian Bolles
 **eclap**
Escuela de Administración Pública
de Castilla y León

CONTRASTING consonants:

T	vs.	D	vs.	Th	vs.	C/S	vs	Z
ten		den		then		cent/sent		zen
too		do		--		Sue		zoo
"tirty"		dirty		thirty		certain		Zurich
tuck		duck		the		suck		Zuckerberg
toes		dose		those		coast		cosy
bat		bad		bath		bass		basil

I have problems with my vowels.