

Fifth Day

WORDS ABOUT DOCTORS AND SPECIALISTS

OF COURSE you know that you have two different kinds of vocabulary, and that one is much larger than the other.

Your *recognition* vocabulary is made up of the words that you can "recognize" and understand when you read them or hear them spoken.

Your *functional* vocabulary includes the words that you can recall and use when *you yourself* speak.

Your recognition vocabulary is about three times as large as your functional vocabulary.

If, as an example, you study French and you learn merely to read that language, you will find that you will be unable to speak it because you are practiced only in recognizing the words when you see them, but not in recalling them when you don't see them.

Or, conversely, if you are taught only to speak French, you will fail when it comes to reading the language because you have not had any practice in understanding or "recognizing" the printed words.

In order to develop both types of vocabulary it is there-

fore important that you not only *read* the words that are new to you in this book and *write* them down, but that you say them *out loud*.

One other thing. When you talk, the words and their meanings are conveyed to others by the sound of your voice. This process of speaking, by the way, is not so simple as it seems. Every word that you say out loud uses 72 muscles in your face and throat.

Therefore, respect your voice. Be conscious of it. How does it sound to your ear? If you would care to know, try standing in a corner of your room. Read or say some words out loud. If you want a still simpler method just put your hand behind your ear and speak. Is your voice attractive to you? If it isn't, practice a bit. Relax. Use the lower tones. You will find them more musical.

Now we shall turn to a new group of words. In the last chapter we dealt with such general and abstract concepts as "rationalize," and "maudlin." In this present chapter we will consider more specific items.

The field of medicine is close to your life, so we will introduce you to a few of the doctors and specialists you may have to consult at some time.

I. The *obstetrician* delivers babies. First assistant to the stork, he practices *obstetrics* (ob-stet-rish'-an; ob-stet'-riks).

The *pediatrician* takes over when the obstetrician has finished. He specializes in the treatment of infants and very young children, and the profession he practices is called *pediatrics* (pee-dee-a-trish'-an; pee-dee-at'-riks).

The *podiatrist* treats the minor ailments of your feet (po-dye'-a-trist). He is also often called a *chiroprapist* (kye-

The *osteopath* works on the theory that diseases arise chiefly from the displacement of bones, with resultant pressure on nerve centers and blood vessels. Hence, his treatment is manipulation of the affected parts. He practices *osteopathy* (oss'-tee-o-path; oss-tee-op'-ath-ee).

The *oculist* or *ophthalmologist* is a medical doctor and often a trained surgeon who treats the troubles and the diseases of the eyes. He is not to be confused with

The *optometrist*, who is not a medical doctor. The optometrist examines the eyes for the sole purpose of prescribing spectacles or eye-glasses. Nor should either one be confused with

The *optician*, who, again, is not a doctor. This man is a merchant and manufacturer, making and selling eye-glasses, lenses, binoculars (ok'-you-list; off-thal-mol'-o-jist; op-tom'-e-trist; op-tish'-an).

The *gynecologist* specializes in the diseases that are peculiar to women (jyne-e-kol'-o-jist).

The *dermatologist* is a skin-man. When you have a rash, acne, certain allergies, skin lesions, psoriasis, or any skin affection, he's the man to see (der-ma-tol'-o-jist).

The *psychiatrist* is a graduate medical doctor who concerns himself with mental aberrations and with the various psychoses that afflict the mind (sy-e-kye'-a-trist).

The *orthodontist* neither fills nor extracts teeth. He specializes in straightening crooked teeth, and in correcting bad "bites," or, as they are called in the vocabulary of *orthodontia*, "malocclusions" (orth-o-don'-tist; orth-o-don'-sha).

II. *Which specialist would you call in?* Now you had better review the words you have just had, as we are going to give you a checkup to see if they are fixed in your mind.

Pick up your pencil and write down the title of the specialist you would suggest for each of the following ailments. This is a test of your functional vocabulary:

1. You have a painful corn
2. You need to know what type of eye-glasses are best suited to you
3. Your baby has the colic
4. You need a doctor to deliver your baby
5. A friend of yours has had a complete mental collapse
6. A child you know has a badly formed jaw
7. A woman is suffering from female disorders
8. You are troubled with a skin rash
9. You have an eye disease that needs expert attention
10. You have an illness which you believe can be cured by bone manipulation
11. You want to buy a new pair of glasses

III. *Test Your Ingenuity:* We have discussed a number of doctors and in a few instances we have mentioned the names of their specialties. Below you will find a list of specialists. Write in the blank space opposite each one the name of his type of work. For example, a doctor practices *medicine*, a dentist *dentistry*. Use your memory where possible, your common sense in other cases. The answers below will tell you how successful you are at seeing logical relationships between parts of speech.

THE DOCTOR	HIS WORK
1—obstetrician
2—pediatrician
3—podiatrist
4—chiropodist
5—osteopath
6—oculist or ophthalmologist
7—optometrist
8—gynecologist
9—dermatologist
10—psychiatrist
11—orthodontist

IV. *Is There a Doctor in the House?* The terms in this chapter and the specialties they involve will be particularly hard for you to remember unless you have been previously familiar with them. It may pay to close these exercises with one more game in order that these words may be photographed on your mind.

If you find yourself tired, skip this until tomorrow. And yet the present topic may be so familiar to you that the tests will prove very easy.

You are taking a tour of the Professional Building in some large city. You are going to see a number of medical titles on the doors as you go down the halls.

In each case check the one definition or description that you believe to be correct. Either a, b or c. Before you look at the answers see if you can identify or name the professions of the two out of three that are left.

This is a combination functional and recognition vocabulary test:

Room One: The shingle says: "John Doe, *Podiatrist*."

- a. He treats diseases of the skin.
- b. He's the man to see when you have an aching corn.
- c. He practices general medicine.

Room Two: The office of Richard Roe, *Psychiatrist*.

- a. He treats diseases of the skin.
- b. He corrects malocclusions of the teeth.
- c. People who have mental aberrations are taken to him.

Room Three: The office of that eminent George Jones, *oculist* or *ophthalmologist*.

- a. He knows all about diseases of the eye and refractive errors, and often resorts to surgery to correct the eye ailments of his patients.
- b. He'll examine your eyes and write out for you a prescription for glasses.
- c. He'll be happy to sell you any sort of optical instruments—specs, binoculars, telescopes, microscopes.

Room Four: The office of James Brown, *Osteopath*. If you believe in drugless therapy, you'll be interested in visiting him.

- a. His specialty is bunions.
- b. Holding that diseases arise chiefly from displacement of the bones, with resultant pressure on nerves and blood vessels, he remedies the evil by manipulation of the affected parts.
- c. He fills and extracts teeth.