

الاسم :	مسابقة في اللغة الانكليزية
الرقم :	المدة : ساعتان ونصف

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Part One : Reading

Score: 11/20

Read the following article by Nicolle Charbonneau, in which she highlights a major issue in medical services. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.

War on Medical Errors

1. When Ramon Vasques died in 1999 because of a medication error involving a doctor's bad handwriting, it might have seemed like a tragic but isolated event. But a national summit meeting held this week in Washington suggests that the 42-year-old Texas man's death was just the tip of the iceberg and that a national agenda for research into patient safety is badly needed.
2. "It's a big problem for American healthcare," says Dr. John Eisenberg, the operating chairman of the Quality Inter-agency Coordination Task Force, which sponsored the summit.
3. "We're going to have to treat this like an epidemic. We're going to have to declare war on medical errors," says Eisenberg. "The problem is bigger than you might think. He points to the November 1999 Institute of Medicine (I.M.) report: *To Err Is Human: Building a Safer Health System*.
4. Based on large-scale studies in Colorado, Utah and New York, the institute suggested that medical errors account for 44,000-98,000 deaths per year — more than motor vehicle accidents, breast cancer, or AIDS.
5. But unlike cancer, AIDS or other scourges, he says, research on preventing medical errors has received little funding. "If you think about the other problems that we have in healthcare in this country, like cancer and heart disease, stroke and AIDS, you recognize that we've spent billions of dollars trying to investigate what the causes are and what the solutions are for those problems. We have to do the same in the area of medical errors," says Eisenberg.
6. Steve Wetzell spoke for the Leapfrog Group, a think-tank representing several large employer-groups including General Motors and the Pacific Business Group of Health. "More than 60 percent of Americans get their healthcare through their employer, while the other 40 percent get their healthcare through government programs," said Wetzell.
7. He called for research into whether various contract specifications in employee health plans, such as computerized physician order entry instead of old-fashioned written prescriptions, actually improve patient safety.
8. Robert Crane, a senior vice-president of Kaiser Permanente, a non-profit healthcare system serving 8 million Americans, calls for research into two commonly raised issues: the reporting of medical errors and creation of a blame-free environment. One way to focus on that issue, he says, is to devise a measurement of how blame-free a current healthcare system's environment is.
9. The Pennsylvania-based I.M., which cooperates with the US Food and Drug Administration in monitoring post-marketing medication errors, finds that many types of errors are repeated, indicating that safety information is not being spread.
10. Michael Cone, president of the Institute for Safe Medication Practices, cites dangerous medical abbreviations as one issue demanding further research. For example, he says, the term "units" is often abbreviated as "U" on medical records and prescription slips, such as 6U of insulin. But written hastily, it can be confused with "0".
11. "That was our first error recorded in 1975, and, I'm sorry to say, we still see it used in hospitals today," says Cone. "Why haven't our medical schools and our pharmacy schools incorporated this learning?"
12. Dr. Timothy Flaherty, of the American Medical Association Board of Trustees, says that patients have a right to a culture of safety in the healthcare system. Valid research is critical to design a practical program to learn about and prevent health system error, he says. But collecting data is not enough, he adds. The findings must be disseminated and the implementation of new strategies must be monitored.

Questions

A. Respond to the following questions, answering each in 2-4 complete sentences of your own. Write the answers in your answer booklet.

1. What was the objective of holding the 1999 National Summit Meeting? (Score: 01)
2. What means of support does the writer use to achieve credibility in the above text? Give at least **3** different specific examples to justify your answer. (Score: 01)
3. What tone is reflected in Paragraph 12? Justify your answer. (Score: 02)
4. What do you think each of the expressions “*tip of the iceberg*” (Paragraph 1) and “*like an epidemic*” (Paragraph 3) implies? (Score: 01½)

B. Copy the following table in your answer booklet, and then skim the reading text to complete the table with the recommendation made by each of the following people. [Use phrases, not sentences]. (Score: 01½)

Name	Recommendation
Steve Wetzel	
Robert Crane	
Michael Cone	

C. The following sentences are false because they misinterpret information included in the reading text. Rewrite each so that it agrees with what is stated or implied by the writer. (Score: 02)

1. *The death of Ramon Vasques was the first case of medication error to be recorded.*
2. *Public and private health care systems cover the American population equally.*

D. Write a one-sentence summary of Paragraph 5 of the above article. (Score: 02)

Part Two : Writing

Score: 09/20

Everybody has the vital right to a suitable health care system that guarantees safe medical treatment. Within this general frame, *shed light on the case of a patient* you have known or read about who has undergone a lot of suffering due to a medical error; *then suggest practical measures* that should be taken by healthcare officials to avoid similar cases in the future. Develop your ideas in a 250-300-word essay of unified, coherent, and properly sequenced paragraphs. See that, in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft, revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for **both ideas and form**. [Score: 05 for ideas, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting].

SECONDARY CYCLE CERTIFICATE

Exam Session of August 2004

General Sciences Section

English as a 1st Foreign Language

ANSWER KEY

Competencies: Utilize reading strategies

Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of printed discourse

Produce transactional writing

A. 1. The objective of the 1999 National Summit was to highlight the issue of medical errors and devise a national plan research into patients' needs. (Score: 01)

2. (Score:01) To achieve credibility, the writer uses more than one type of evidence:

Evidence	Paragraph
Live example	Paragraph 1
Facts	Paragraphs 10, 11
Experts' opinions	Paragraphs 2,3,5,6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12
Statistics	Paragraphs 4, 6 and 11
Studies	Paragraph 9
Results of research	Paragraph 10
Specific names and dates	Paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12

3. Paragraph 12 reflects a serious or formal tone as Dr. Flaherty stresses that patients have the right to a better medical safety. However, he expresses skepticism, warning, anxiety, and criticism toward the approach of implementing the practical program to learn about avoiding medical errors. She believes it is not a matter of getting information but analyzing and observing any method used. (Score: 02)

4. "*Tip of the iceberg*" suggests that this is just the beginning of major or rooted problems to come; that is, we are not aware of the dangers to come. Whereas "*Like an epidemic*" implies that problems will grow, spread and get out of control if drastic measures are not taken right away. (Score: 01½)

B. (Score: 1½)

Name	Recommendation
Steve Wetzel	Calling for computerized physician order instead of old-fashioned written prescriptions.
Robert Crane	Reporting of medical errors and creation of a blame-free environment .
Michael Cone	Incorporation of teaching legible writing of abbreviations in medical schools.

C. (Score: 02)

1. Ramon Vasques was not the first case to be recorded; he died in 1999, while the first case was recorded in 1975 (Paragraph 11).

2. The two systems do not provide equal coverage because in Paragraph 6 we read that more than 60% of Americans are covered by their employers, while 40% of Americans are covered by government programs.

D. (Score: 02)

Eisenberg in Paragraph 5 sees that more money should be spent on research into medical errors because they have become as serious as so many common diseases (such as Aids and Cancer).