



43. How much do you spend on cigarettes?
44. Do you believe cigarette advertisements?
45. In your opinion, which is the most effective way to give up smoking?
46. How could the number of smokers be reduced?
47. What happens if people smoke in public places in Hungary?
48. Do you drink coffee?
49. Is too much coffee harmful?
50. Why do you think more and more youngsters are trying drugs?
51. What diseases are caused by taking drugs?
52. What can be done against drug addiction?
53. Why is it difficult to give up taking drugs?
54. Why is selling drugs a good business for dealers?
55. Have you seen any films dealing with drug problems?
56. How would you punish drug traffickers and addicts?
57. How could adults stop teenagers from taking to drinking at an early age?
58. Should smoking and drinking be forbidden by law?
59. What other things can people be addicted to besides drugs, alcohol and nicotine?
60. What could be done to avoid the so-called disco accidents?



1. Yes, I think so, or at least I try to live in the healthiest way possible. I eat healthy food, that is, little fat and sugar and lots of vegetables and fruit. I go to the gym regularly and swim at least once a week. On the other hand, my job is very demanding and I often have to do overtime.
2. Last January I had bronchitis.
3. I had a sore throat, high temperature, I coughed all day and night, and my nose was running. I also lost my appetite.
4. The doctor examined me thoroughly. She told me to strip to the waist and sounded my lungs. She looked at my throat and took my blood pressure.
5. Yes, I was told to go to the surgery to give urine and blood samples.
6. She prescribed some antibiotics, antifebrile and vitamins. She gave me drops in case my nose clogged up and some antiseptic gargle for my throat. She told me to stay in bed for some days and drink a lot of tea and eat fruits.
7. It took a week to get over the bronchitis, but I felt very weak afterwards, and my doctor told me to stay at home for another week.
8. The main difference is that a National Health Service patient is treated free and has to pay only for the medicine, while a private patient pays for the treatment too. The advantages of being a private patient are that you don't have to queue for the service and private surgeries and hospitals have more up-to-date equipment. The treatment can be rather expensive but if you have a private health insurance, it covers the expenses.
9. In-patients are people who stay in a hospital while receiving treatment. Out-patients are people who go to a hospital for treatment but do not stay there.
10. An ambulance is a kind of vehicle with special equipment, used for taking sick or injured people to hospital.
11. A paramedic is a person whose job is to help people who are sick or injured, but who is not a doctor or a nurse. He or she is trained to give medical treatment at a place where an accident has happened. There are two paramedics in an ambulance, they take turns in driving the car, and both of them deal with the patients.
12. They are taken to casualty either by a friend or a family member or in an ambulance. The broken limb is X-rayed and put in plaster. Some weeks later they have to go back to casualty to get the cast removed. The patient may be advised to visit a physio-therapist too.