医学英语讲座系列

如何与医生有效沟通

第五讲：医疗影像简介

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医学影像简介（MEDICAL IMAGING）

1. 医学影像概述

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医学影像的主要目的是帮助医生通过无创的方式，了解体内结构，从而进行疾病的**检测**、**诊断**和**监控**。医学影像为医生提供了患者身体内部的清晰图像，有助于早期发现疾病、评估治疗效果并监测病情进展。

The primary purpose of medical imaging is to help doctors understand internal body structures in a non-invasive way, allowing for the detection, diagnosis, and monitoring of diseases. Medical imaging provides doctors with clear images of the patient's internal body, aiding in the early detection of diseases, evaluation of treatment effectiveness, and monitoring of disease progression.

1. 疾病的检测 (DETECTION OF DISEASES)

早期癌症筛查 (Cancer Screening): 通过乳腺X光摄影（如乳房X线）或低剂量CT筛查肺癌等，能够在肿瘤扩散之前发现癌症。

Example: Mammography or low-dose CT can detect breast or lung cancer before the tumor spreads.

对话实例 (Dialogue Example):

医生 (Doctor): 我建议您进行乳房X光检查，以便尽早发现潜在的乳腺癌。

Doctor: I recommend a mammogram to detect potential breast cancer early.

患者 (Patient): 这个检查安全吗？

Patient: Is this exam safe?

医生 (Doctor): 是的，乳房X光使用的辐射剂量很低，是非常安全的检查方法。

Doctor: Yes, the radiation dose used in mammography is very low and it's a very safe procedure.

2. 疾病的诊断 (DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES)

医学影像可以帮助医生准确定位病变的位置、大小和性质，以确认疾病的诊断。

Medical imaging assists doctors in accurately identifying the location, size, and nature of abnormalities to confirm a diagnosis.

精确诊断 (Accurate Diagnosis): 通过CT扫描、MRI等技术，医生可以确定肿瘤的具体大小、位置以及其与周围组织的关系。

Example: CT and MRI scans help determine the exact size, location, and extent of tumors and their relationship to surrounding tissues.

医生 (Doctor): CT扫描显示您的腹部有一个5厘米的肿块，我们需要进一步检测以确定是否为良性。

Doctor: The CT scan shows a 5 cm mass in your abdomen. We need further testing to determine if it's benign.

患者 (Patient): 这听起来很严重，我是否需要立即手术？

Patient: That sounds serious. Do I need surgery right away?

医生 (Doctor): 不一定，下一步我们会安排活检，以确定最佳治疗方案。

Doctor: Not necessarily. Next, we'll schedule a biopsy to determine the best course of action.

3. 治疗的指导和监控 (GUIDING AND MONITORING TREATMENT)

医学影像不仅用于疾病的初步诊断，还用于监测治疗的效果以及指导手术或其他干预措施。

Medical imaging is not only used for initial diagnosis but also for monitoring treatment effectiveness and guiding surgeries or other interventions.

治疗监控 (Monitoring Treatment): 医生通过定期的影像检查（如MRI或CT）评估癌症治疗后的肿瘤缩小情况。

Example: Regular MRI or CT scans can be used to monitor tumor shrinkage after cancer treatment.

医生 (Doctor): 我们将安排您每三个月进行一次CT扫描，以监测肿瘤的缩小情况。

Doctor: We'll schedule a CT scan every three months to monitor the shrinkage of your tumor.

患者 (Patient): 这样可以及时调整治疗方案吗？

Patient: Will this help adjust my treatment plan in time?

医生 (Doctor): 是的，根据影像结果，我们可以及时修改治疗方案。

Doctor: Yes, based on the imaging results, we can adjust the treatment plan as needed.

4. 疾病的筛查 (SCREENING FOR DISEASES)

医学影像是健康筛查的重要工具，能够帮助发现早期可治疗的病症，降低发病率和死亡率。

Medical imaging is a vital tool for health screening, helping to detect early, treatable conditions and reduce morbidity and mortality.

筛查实例 (Screening Example): 例如，超声检查可以用于筛查腹主动脉瘤（AAA），及早发现较小的动脉瘤可以提供更多治疗选择。

Example: Ultrasound can be used to screen for abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA), and early detection of smaller aneurysms offers more treatment options.

医生 (Doctor): 我建议您做一个腹部超声检查，筛查是否有动脉瘤的风险。

Doctor: I recommend an abdominal ultrasound to screen for aneurysm risk.

患者 (Patient): 如果发现问题，我可以选择哪些治疗？

Patient: If something is found, what treatment options will I have?

医生 (Doctor): 如果发现较小的动脉瘤，治疗选择会更多，而大型动脉瘤则可能需要手术。

Doctor: If we find a small aneurysm, you'll have more treatment options, but larger ones may require surgery.

5. 手术及治疗过程的指导 (GUIDING SURGERIES AND TREATMENTS)

医学影像还常用于手术前的准备工作及手术过程中的实时指导。例如，在癌症放疗中，CT图像被用来准确定位肿瘤并指导放射线的投射方向。

Medical imaging is also used to prepare for surgeries and guide procedures in real-time. For example, CT images are used to accurately locate tumors and guide the direction of radiation during cancer therapy.

手术指导 (Surgical Guidance): 医生通过实时的成像技术（如透视或超声引导）来确保手术的精确性，如在活检或导管插入过程中。

Example: Doctors use real-time imaging techniques such as fluoroscopy or ultrasound guidance to ensure precision during biopsies or catheter insertions.

医生 (Doctor): 我们将在超声引导下进行活检，以确保精确获取样本。

Doctor: We'll perform the biopsy under ultrasound guidance to ensure precise sampling.

患者 (Patient): 这个过程会有多精确？

Patient: How precise is this process?

医生 (Doctor): 超声能够帮助我们实时定位，确保我们获取到正确的组织样本。

Doctor: Ultrasound helps us locate the area in real-time to ensure we obtain the correct tissue sample.

6. 减少侵入性检查 (REDUCING INVASIVE PROCEDURES)

医学影像技术的进步使得许多检查无需进行有创性操作，减少了患者的痛苦和恢复时间。

Advancements in medical imaging have made it possible to reduce the need for invasive procedures, minimizing patient discomfort and recovery time.

无创检查 (Non-invasive Testing): 例如，超声可以用于评估心脏功能和血流，无需进行有创性心导管检查。

Example: Ultrasound can be used to assess heart function and blood flow without the need for invasive cardiac catheterization.

医生 (Doctor): 我们可以通过心脏超声检查您的心脏功能，而不需要进行导管插入。

Doctor: We can assess your heart function using an echocardiogram without the need for catheterization.

患者 (Patient): 这听起来比插管检查要舒服很多。

Patient: That sounds much more comfortable than catheterization.

医生 (Doctor): 是的，这是无创的，您会觉得更轻松。

Doctor: Yes, it's non-invasive, and you'll feel much more at ease.

场景： 患者到医院咨询医生关于医学影像的作用，以及不同影像技术在检测、诊断、治疗等方面的用途。

医生 (DOCTOR): 您好，请坐。今天您想了解一下医学影像的情况，对吗？
Doctor: hello, please have a seat. You would like to know more about medical imaging today, right?

患者 (PATIENT): 是的，医生。我有点困惑，不同的影像检查有什么区别？它们主要是用来做什么的？
Patient: yes, doctor. I'm a bit confused. What's the difference between the various imaging tests? What are they mainly used for?

医生 (DOCTOR): 好的，我来为您详细解释一下。医学影像的主要目的是帮助我们通过无创的方式看到体内的结构，从而检测、诊断和监控疾病。
Doctor: sure, let me explain in detail. The primary purpose of medical imaging is to help us see the internal structures of the body in a non-invasive way, allowing us to detect, diagnose, and monitor diseases.

患者 (PATIENT): 无创的意思是不需要做手术，对吗？
Patient: non-invasive means no surgery is needed, right?

医生 (DOCTOR): 正确。医学影像让我们可以通过X射线、CT、MRI和超声等技术获取图像，帮助早期发现问题。
Doctor: correct. Medical imaging allows us to use techniques like x-rays, CT scans, MRI, and ultrasound to get images and detect issues early on.

患者 (PATIENT): 那这些检查怎么帮助检测疾病呢？
Patient: how do these tests help in detecting diseases?

医生 (DOCTOR): 比如说，X光可以帮助我们发现骨折或肺部感染，而乳腺X光摄影可以早期发现乳腺癌。超声可以检测囊肿、肿瘤或动脉瘤。
Doctor: for example, x-rays help us detect fractures or lung infections, while mammograms can detect breast cancer early. Ultrasound can detect cysts, tumors, or aneurysms.

患者 (PATIENT): 明白了，那它们在诊断疾病方面又是如何工作的呢？
Patient: I see. How do they work in diagnosing diseases?

医生 (DOCTOR): 诊断方面，CT和MRI非常有用。CT可以帮助我们定位肿瘤的大小和位置，而MRI可以更清晰地看到大脑、脊柱和关节的细节。
Doctor: for diagnosis, CT and MRI are very useful. CT helps us locate the size and position of tumors, while MRI gives us clearer details of the brain, spine, and joints.

患者 (PATIENT): 所以，如果发现肿瘤，CT或MRI可以准确显示它的位置和大小？
Patient: so, if a tumor is found, CT or MRI can accurately show its location and size?

医生 (DOCTOR): 是的，这样我们可以根据图像决定是否需要手术或进一步治疗。
Doctor: yes, exactly. That way, we can decide if surgery or further treatment is necessary based on the images.

患者 (PATIENT): 那这些影像技术可以用于监控治疗效果吗？
Patient: can these imaging techniques also be used to monitor the effectiveness of treatment?

医生 (DOCTOR): 完全可以。比如在癌症治疗中，我们会定期进行CT或MRI扫描，看看肿瘤是否缩小，治疗是否有效。
Doctor: absolutely. For example, during cancer treatment, we regularly perform CT or MRI scans to see if the tumor is shrinking and if the treatment is effective.

患者 (PATIENT): 如果治疗没有效果，影像检查会帮助调整治疗方案吗？
Patient: if the treatment isn't effective, will imaging help adjust the treatment plan?

医生 (DOCTOR): 没错，根据影像结果，我们可以及时修改治疗方案，比如更换药物或考虑手术。

Doctor: exactly. Based on the imaging results, we can adjust the treatment plan, like changing medications or considering surgery.

患者 (PATIENT): 医生，您提到的筛查和检测有什么区别？
Patient: doctor, what's the difference between screening and detection?

医生 (DOCTOR): 筛查是指我们在患者还没有症状时，通过影像检查来预防或早期发现疾病。比如乳腺X光检查和结肠镜筛查就是典型的例子。
Doctor: screening refers to imaging tests we use to prevent or detect diseases early before a patient has symptoms. Mammograms and colonoscopies are typical examples of screening.

患者 (PATIENT): 明白了，筛查可以提前发现问题，防止疾病恶化。
Patient: I see, so screening can catch issues early before they get worse.

医生 (DOCTOR): 对的，这样我们就可以在早期采取措施，通常治疗效果会更好。
Doctor: exactly. This allows us to take action early, and treatment is often more effective.

患者 (PATIENT): 那影像技术还能在手术中使用吗？
Patient: can imaging techniques be used during surgeries?

医生 (DOCTOR): 是的，手术过程中我们可以使用实时影像引导，比如超声或X光透视，以确保手术的精确性。
Doctor: yes, during surgeries, we can use real-time imaging guidance, like ultrasound or fluoroscopy, to ensure precision.

患者 (PATIENT): 这听起来非常先进，那这些检查是否都安全呢？
Patient: that sounds very advanced. Are these tests all safe?

医生 (DOCTOR): 大多数影像检查都非常安全。虽然有些检查使用辐射，但剂量很低，风险也很小。超声和MRI没有辐射，是非常安全的。

Doctor: most imaging tests are very safe. Although some use radiation, the doses are very low and the risks are minimal. Ultrasound and MRI, for example, don't use radiation and are very safe.

患者 (PATIENT): 听起来医学影像真的帮助很多，我可以更放心接受检查了。
Patient: it sounds like medical imaging helps a lot. I feel more confident about getting these tests now.

医生 (DOCTOR): 是的，影像检查能让我们更好地了解您的健康状况，帮助制定最佳的治疗方案。
Doctor: yes, imaging tests help us better understand your health and create the best treatment plan for you.

常见医学影像种类及应用
# COMMON TYPES OF MEDICAL IMAGING AND APPLICATIONS

医学影像的原理是通过各种技术（如**X**射线、**CT**、超声波和**MRI**）来获取人体内部结构的图像。每种技术利用不同的物理原理：**X**射线和**CT**依靠辐射穿透身体生成影像，超声利用声波反射，**MRI**则通过强磁场和射频脉冲产生高分辨率的图像。这些图像帮助医生在无创情况下检测、诊断和监测疾病。

The principle of medical imaging involves using various techniques, such as x-rays, CT scans, ultrasound, and MRI, to capture images of internal body structures. Each technique relies on different physical principles: x-rays and CT use radiation to penetrate the body, ultrasound uses sound wave reflections, and MRI utilizes strong magnetic fields and radiofrequency pulses to create high-resolution images. These images help doctors detect, diagnose, and monitor diseases non-invasively.

COMMON TYPES OF MEDICAL IMAGING AND APPLICATIONS

1. X-射线 （X-RAY）
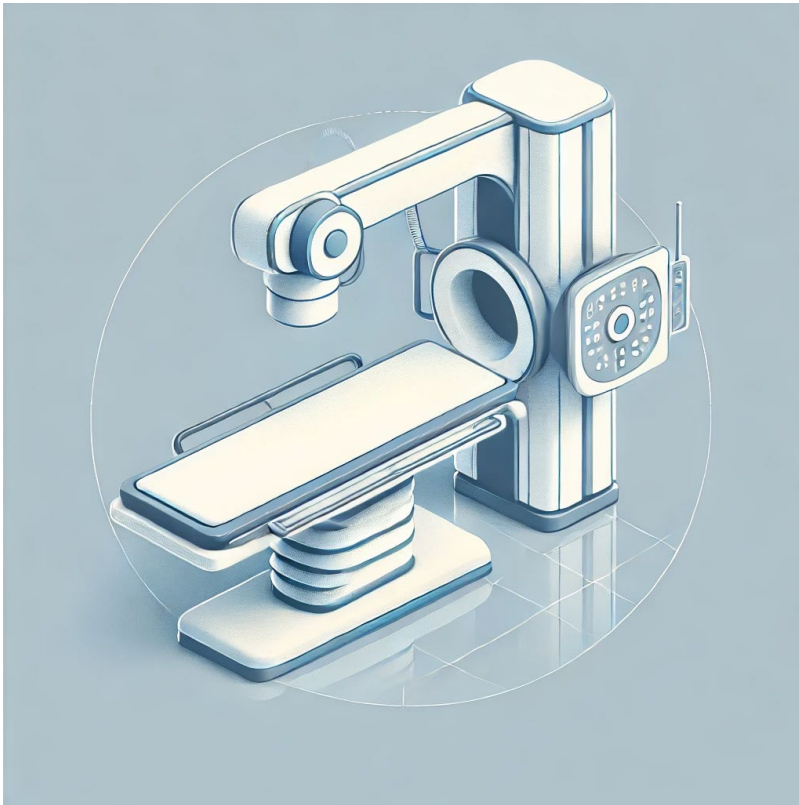
作用 (Function): X射线是一种高能电磁辐射，广泛用于成像硬结构如骨骼和牙齿。
X-rays are a type of high-energy electromagnetic radiation widely used to image hard structures such as bones and teeth.

适应症 (Indications): X光检查常用于检测骨折、关节退化、肺部感染和某些类型的癌症。
X-rays are often used to detect fractures, joint degeneration, lung infections, and certain types of cancers.

技师 (Technician): 您好，请问您是否有可能怀孕？
Technician: Hello, is there any chance you might be pregnant?

患者 (Patient): 没有，我确信我没有怀孕。
Patient: No, I'm sure I'm not pregnant.

技师 (Technician): 好的，我们会拍摄胸部的X光片，请移除任何金属物品。
Technician: Okay, we'll take a chest X-ray. Please remove any metal objects.

2. 计算机断层扫描 (CT SCAN)

作用 (Function): CT扫描结合X射线和计算机技术生成详细的横截面图像，常用于诊断肿瘤、心血管疾病和外伤。

CT scans combine X-rays and computer technology to generate detailed cross-sectional images, commonly used for diagnosing tumors, cardiovascular diseases, and trauma.

适应症 (Indications): CT扫描适用于检查内部损伤、评估肿瘤大小以及探测血管问题，如动脉瘤。

CT scans are used to assess internal injuries, evaluate tumor size, and detect vascular issues such as aneurysms.

医生 (Doctor): 我们需要通过CT扫描来检查您腹部的肿瘤。

Doctor: We need to perform a CT scan to check for a tumor in your abdomen.

患者 (Patient): 这个检查需要多长时间？

Patient: How long will the scan take?

医生 (Doctor): 通常只需要几分钟，但整个过程大概10到15分钟。

Doctor: It usually takes just a few minutes, but the whole process will be about 10 to 15 minutes.

3. 超声 （ULTRASOUND）

作用 (Function): 超声使用高频声波生成实时图像，广泛用于软组织的检查，如胎儿、肝脏、肾脏等。

Ultrasound uses high-frequency sound waves to generate real-time images and is commonly used for soft tissue examinations such as fetal, liver, and kidney evaluations.

适应症 (Indications): 超声通常用于怀孕期间评估胎儿健康，或评估如囊肿、结节等软组织异常。

It is often used during pregnancy to assess fetal health or evaluate soft tissue abnormalities such as cysts and nodules.

技师 (Technician): 请躺下并露出腹部，我们将进行腹部超声检查。

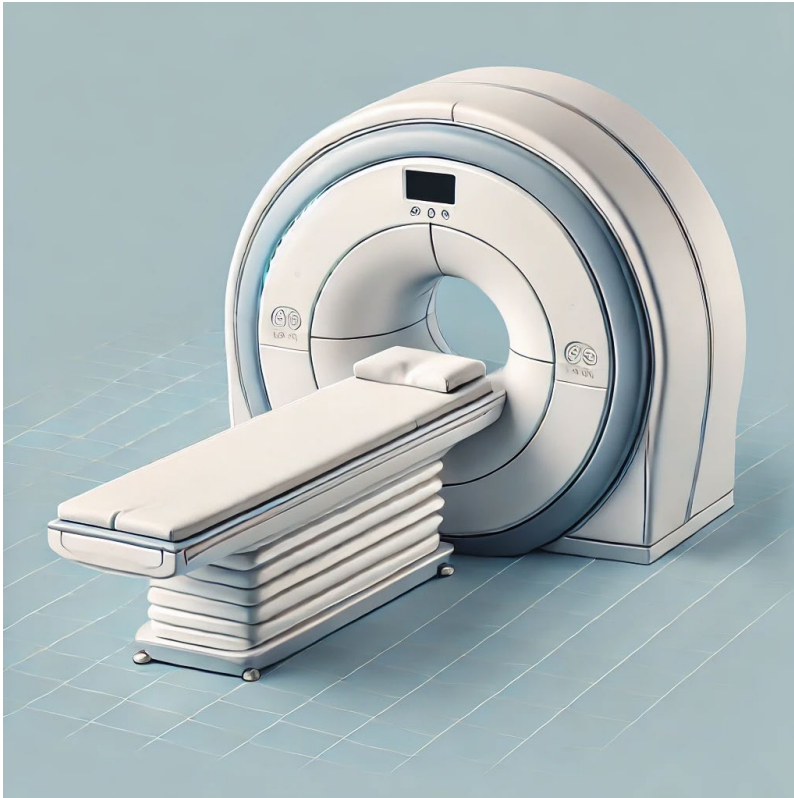**Technician:** Please lie down and expose your abdomen. We'll do an abdominal ultrasound.

患者 (Patient): 这个过程会痛吗？

Patient: Will this procedure hurt?

技师 (Technician): 不会，超声是无创的，您只会感到探头轻轻滑过皮肤。

Technician: No, ultrasound is non-invasive. You'll just feel the probe sliding over your skin.

4.磁共振成像 (MRI)

作用 (Function): MRI通过强大的磁场和射频脉冲生成详细的3D图像，特别适用于软组织如大脑、脊髓和肌肉的检测 。

MRI uses strong magnetic fields and radiofrequency pulses to generate detailed 3D images, especially useful for detecting soft tissues such as the brain, spinal cord, and muscles.

适应症 (Indications): MRI用于评估神经系统问题、关节损伤及某些类型的癌症 。

MRI is used to evaluate neurological issues, joint injuries, and certain types of cancers.

医生 (Doctor): 我们建议您做一个MRI检查，以更清晰地查看您的脊柱问题。

Doctor: We recommend an MRI scan to get a clearer view of your spinal issue.

患者 (Patient): 我有点害怕封闭空间，我能听音乐来缓解吗？

Patient: I'm a bit claustrophobic. Can I listen to music to ease my anxiety?

医生 (Doctor): 当然，我们可以为您安排放松的音乐来帮助缓解不适。

Doctor: Of course, we can arrange some relaxing music to help you feel more comfortable.

STEPS IN MEDICAL IMAGING PROCEDURES

在医学影像检查过程中，患者首先根据医生的建议预约检查类型。到达检查地点后，患者通常需要提供健康信息，并根据要求更换检查服。技师会指导患者进入检查室，并确保患者处于正确的体位。在检查期间，患者需保持静止，设备将获取所需的图像。检查完成后，图像会被送至医生进行分析，并决定下一步的治疗方案。

In a medical imaging procedure, the patient schedules the appropriate exam based on the doctor's recommendation. Upon arrival, the patient provides health information and may need to change into a gown. The technician then guides the patient into the exam room and ensures proper positioning. During the scan, the patient must remain still while the equipment captures the necessary images. After the exam, the images are sent to the doctor for analysis, and further treatment plans are decided accordingly.

1. 预约与接待 （BOOKING AND INTAKE）

预约时，患者需要提供个人信息、健康卡及医生的检查建议，并确定合适的检查时间。到达影像中心后，接待员会核对信息，确认检查类型，并指导患者完成准备工作。

When scheduling, the patient provides personal details, healthcard, and the doctor's exam request, and then selects a suitable time. Upon arrival at the imaging center, the receptionist verifies the information, confirms the type of exam, and guides the patient through the preparation steps.

接待员 (Receptionist): 您好，您今天来做哪种检查？

Receptionist: Hello, what kind of scan are you here for today?

患者 (Patient): 医生让我做一个胸部X光检查。

Patient: My doctor asked me to get a chest X-ray.

接待员 (Receptionist): 请提供您的身份证明和预约单。

Receptionist: Please provide your ID and appointment form.

2.检查前的准备 (PRE-EXAM PREPARATION)

在检查前，患者通常需要更换成医院提供的检查服，并移除所有金属物品以避免影响成像效果。技师还会解释检查的过程，确保患者了解如何配合，例如保持静止或特定的呼吸指示。

Before the exam, the patient typically changes into a hospital gown and removes any metal objects to prevent interference with the imaging. The technician also explains the procedure, ensuring the patient understands how to cooperate, such as remaining still or following specific breathing instructions.

技师 (Technician): 请更换检查服，并移除所有金属物品。
Technician: Please change into the gown and remove all metal objects.
患者 (Patient): 我是否需要取下我的手表？
Patient: Should I take off my watch?
技师 (Technician): 是的，所有金属物品，包括首饰，都需要取下。
Technician: Yes, all metal objects, including jewelry, need to be removed.

3.检查过程 (DURING THE EXAM)

在检查过程中，患者需保持静止，以确保图像的清晰度，设备则会在不同角度拍摄身体内部的图像。技师在监控设备的同时，可能会通过对讲系统与患者沟通，指导其根据需要调整体位或呼吸。

During the exam, the patient must remain still to ensure clear images, while the equipment captures internal body images from various angles. The technician monitors the procedure and may communicate with the patient via intercom, providing instructions to adjust positioning or breathing if needed.

技师 (Technician): 我们现在开始拍摄，请保持静止不要移动。

Technician: We're starting the scan now, please remain still and don't move.

患者 (Patient): 我尽量保持不动，这会花多长时间？

Patient: I'll try to stay still. How long will this take?

技师 (Technician): 这大约需要10分钟。

Technician: It will take about 10 minutes.

医学影像的过程 STEPS IN MEDICAL IMAGING PROCEDURES

接待员 (RECEPTIONIST): 王女士您好，请问今天来做什么检查？
Receptionist: Hello Ms. Wang, what type of exam are you here for today?

患者 (PATIENT): 医生让我来做一个腹部超声检查。
Patient: my doctor asked me to get an abdominal ultrasound.

接待员 (RECEPTIONIST): 好的，请您提供一下健康卡和预约单，我来帮您登记。
Receptionist: okay, please provide your health card and appointment form, and I'll help you check in.

患者 (PATIENT): 好的，这是我的健康卡。
Patient: sure, here is my health card.

接待员 (RECEPTIONIST): 谢谢，信息已核对完毕。请稍等片刻，技师会叫您进去。
Receptionist: thank you, your information is confirmed. Please have a seat, and the technician will call you shortly.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 王女士，您好，请跟我来，准备开始您的检查。
Technician: Hello Ms. Wang. Please follow me, we're ready to begin your exam.

患者 (PATIENT): 我需要做什么准备吗？
Patient: is there anything I need to do to prepare?

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 是的，请您更换检查服，并把所有金属物品留在更衣室里。
Technician: yes, please change into the gown and leave all metal objects in the changing room.

患者 (PATIENT): 金属物品包括我的手表和首饰吗？
Patient: does that include my watch and jewelry?

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 是的，任何金属都会影响成像质量。换好衣服后请躺在检查床上，我会为您调整位置。
Technician: yes, any metal can interfere with the imaging. After changing, please lie down on the exam bed, and I'll help you get positioned.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 您已经躺好了，现在我将涂一些冷凝胶在您的腹部，这是为了让超声探头更好地接触皮肤。
Technician: you're all set. Now I'll apply some cold gel on your abdomen. This helps the ultrasound probe make better contact with your skin.

患者 (PATIENT): 好的，检查过程中我需要保持不动吗？
Patient: okay, do I need to stay still during the exam?

医学影像的过程 STEPS IN MEDICAL IMAGING PROCEDURES

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 是的，请保持静止，这样我们可以得到更清晰的图像。如果需要您调整呼吸，我会告诉您。
Technician: yes, please remain still so we can get clear images. If I need you to adjust your breathing, I'll let you know.

患者 (PATIENT): 好的，整个检查大概需要多长时间？
Patient: got it. How long will the exam take?

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 大约需要15到20分钟，取决于我们需要获取的图像数量。
Technician: it will take about 15 to 20 minutes, depending on how many images we need.

患者 (PATIENT): 明白了，我会尽量配合。
Patient: understood, I'll do my best to cooperate.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 好，现在我开始拍摄图像，请保持正常呼吸。
Technician: alright, I'm starting to capture the images now. Please breathe normally.

患者 (PATIENT): 这个探头有点凉，但没有不适。
Patient: the probe feels a little cold, but it's not uncomfortable.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 很好，这是正常的感觉。稍后我会让您屏住呼吸几秒钟，以便获取更清晰的图像。
Technician: that's good, it's a normal sensation. In a moment, I'll ask you to hold your breath for a few seconds to get clearer images.

患者 (PATIENT): 没问题，您随时告诉我。
Patient: no problem, just let me know when.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 现在请屏住呼吸，三秒后再呼气。
Technician: please hold your breath now, and exhale after three seconds.

患者 (PATIENT): （屏住呼吸）好的，现在可以呼气了。
Patient: (holding breath) okay, I can exhale now?

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 是的，非常好，图像已经获取。现在您可以放松，检查已经完成。
Technician: yes, very good. The images are captured. You can relax now, the exam is complete.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 您可以去更衣室换回自己的衣服，检查结果会送到您的医生那里。
Technician: you can go to the changing room and get dressed. The results will be sent to your doctor.

患者 (PATIENT): 检查结果大概要多久出来？
Patient: how long will it take for the results to be ready?

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 通常两到三天内您的医生会收到报告。如果有需要进一步的检查，您的医生会联系您。
Technician: usually within two to three days, your doctor will receive the report. If further testing is needed, your doctor will contact you.

患者 (PATIENT): 谢谢您，整个过程非常顺利。
Patient: thank you, the whole process was very smooth.

技师 (TECHNICIAN): 不客气，祝您一切顺利！
Technician: you're welcome, take care!

今天的作业（TODAY'S HOMEWORK）

2. 练习今天给出的场景对话 （Practice today's mock conversation)

练习时，可以修改内容，置换内容，拓展，或者采用全新的内容

During practice, you can modify, replace, expand, or use entirely new content.

THANK YOU

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