## **Reading Passage Section 3: Comprehension Check**

Directions: Before reading the Reading Passage, decide if each sentence is (T) true or (F) false.

After reading the Reading Passage, look at each sentence again to decide if it is true or false. Did you know all the answers before you read the Reading Passage section? What did you learn?

PRE (T or F)		POST (T or F)
	<ol> <li>Doctors want a patient's medical and family history, but dentists don't need this information.</li> </ol>	
	2. A patient's medical history is only a list of dates people saw their health professionals.	
	3. People ask pharmacists for generic prescription medication because they are usually cheaper than name-brand prescription medication.	
	4. You should wait for a health professional to ask you questions before telling them important things about your health.	
	5. Medicaid, KidCare and Medicare are all health insurance plans.	
	6. Health professionals are very busy and patients should not ask too many questions. It's okay not to understand <i>everything</i> .	
	7. After a checkup, a doctor may find a specific health problem. The doctor may tell you to see a specialist. A specialist is a nurse who will visit you in your home.	
	8. When you see a doctor or dentist for the first time, you will have to give your medical history.	
	9. Patients should only ask pharmacists about prescribed medications.	
	10. Generic medications are cheaper than brand-name medications, but are not as good.	
	11. Doctors can use information from a patient's family history to decide which health problems to screen for.	

Comprehension Check: Section 3, continued

PRE (T or F)		POST (T or F)
	12. You may want to write down what the health professional tells you.	
	13. At the time of your office visit, health professionals usually expect payment from the patient, an insurance company or a government program.	
	14. You don't have to follow instructions for medication. You can stop taking the medication when you feel better.	
	15. If a doctor's office doesn't call you about the results of a test, it means that everything is okay.	_
	16. You don't have to share information about your health that makes you uncomfortable or embarrassed.	

## Reading Passage Section 3: Comprehension Check Answer Key

*Directions:* Before reading the Reading Passage, decide if each sentence is (**T**) true or (**F**) false.

After reading the Reading Passage, look at each sentence again to decide if it is true or false. Did you know all the answers before you read the Reading Passage section? What did you learn?

PRE (T or F)		POST (T or F)
	<ol> <li>Doctors want a patient's medical and family history, but dentists don't need this information.</li> </ol>	F
	2. A patient's medical history is only a list of dates people saw their health professionals.	F
	3. People ask pharmacists for generic prescription medication because they are usually cheaper than name-brand prescription medication.	<u> </u>
	4. You should wait for a health professional to ask you questions before telling them important things about your health.	F
	5. Medicaid, KidCare and Medicare are all health insurance plans.	T
	6. Health professionals are very busy and patients should not ask too many questions. It's okay not to understand <i>everything</i> .	F
	7. After a checkup, a doctor may find a specific health problem. The doctor may tell you to see a specialist. A specialist is a nurse who will visit you in your home.	<b>F</b>
	8. When you see a doctor or dentist for the first time, you will have to give your medical history.	T
	9. Patients should only ask pharmacists about prescribed medications.	F
	10. Generic medications are cheaper than brand-name medications, but are not as good.	<u> </u>
	11. Doctors can use information from a patient's family history to decide which health problems to screen for.	T

## Comprehension Check: Section 3, continued

PRE (T or F)		POST (T or F)
	12. You may want to write down what the health professional tells you.	T
	13. At the time of your office visit, health professionals usually expect payment from the patient, an insurance company or a government program.	T
	14. You don't have to follow instructions for medication. You can stop taking the medication when you feel better.	F
	15. If a doctor's office doesn't call you about the results of a test, it means that everything is okay.	<b>F</b>
	16. You don't have to share information about your health that makes	F