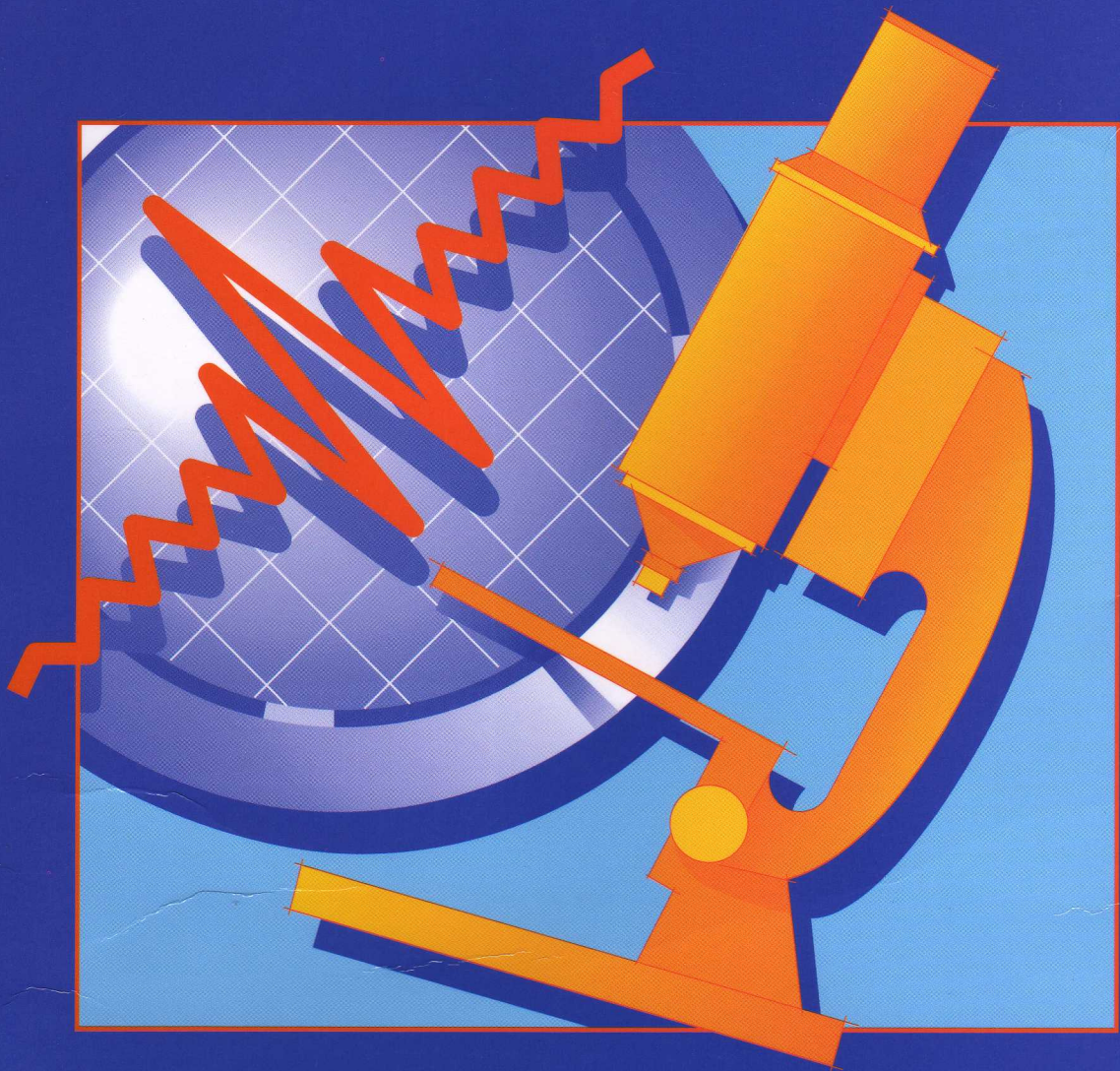


**TEST YOUR  
VOCABULARY  
FOR  
MEDICINE**

a workbook for users

by David Riley



VOCABULARY FOR MEDICINE



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## List of contents

Introduction .....	1
Adjectives 1 .....	3
Symptoms & common illnesses 1	4
Symptoms & common illnesses 2	5
Diagnosis .....	6
Talking about patients - nouns	7
Pronunciation - word stress 1	8
Parts of the body crossword 1	9
How it works 1 .....	10
Words with various meanings	11
Anagrams 1 .....	12
Useful verbs .....	13
Instruments & equipment ....	14
Talking about patients - verbs	15
The passive voice .....	16
Parts of the body crossword 2	17
Adjectives 2 .....	18
How it works 2 .....	19
Nouns & verbs .....	20
Abbreviations .....	21
Opposites .....	22
Pronunciation - present tense ..	23
Word association .....	24
Anagrams 2 .....	25
Two-word expressions .....	26
Pronunciation - word stress 2	27
Chemistry .....	28
Gap fill crossword .....	29
Odd one out .....	30
Body parts - categories .....	31
Pronunciation - past tense ....	32
More useful verbs .....	33
Good advice .....	34
Vocabulary record sheet .....	35
Communicative Crossword 1 ..	36
Communicative Crossword 2	38
Communicative Crossword 3 ..	40
Answers .....	42

## Introduction

**T**HE WORKSHEETS IN this book are based on the Peter Collin Publishing *Dictionary of Medicine, 2nd ed.* They contain a variety of exercises, all appropriate for students working in medicine. They can be used either for self study or in the classroom.

The book is aimed at students with at least an intermediate level of English. However, many people who work in medicine have to read in English on a fairly regular basis. This means that you may find lower level students with the passive vocabulary to handle many of the worksheets.

### Specialist vocabulary

Students will sometimes tell you that they have no problem with specialist vocabulary: *I know the English of my job.* It is not a good idea to take this statement at face value. It can often mean that they understand the vocabulary of their job when they read it, in a manual or report for example. But knowing vocabulary involves more than simply recognizing it.

Sometimes a student understands the meaning of a word when reading or listening, yet finds it difficult to remember when it is needed for speaking or writing.

Students may remember the word, but use it incorrectly. This may be a grammatical problem, such as knowing that 'output' can be used both as a noun and as a verb. Or it may be a question of collocation: the way some words go together and some do not. For example, a surgeon may *make an incision* during an operation, but when he wants a piece of bread he simply cuts it.

Then there is the question of the sound of the word. Can the student pronounce it? And does she or he recognize it when s/he hears it pronounced?

For these reasons - memory, use and sound - it is important to give students a chance to practise and play around with specialist vocabulary so that they can learn to use it more confidently and effectively.

In some ways, learning specialist vocabulary is simpler than learning general vocabulary. It is rarely necessary to decide if a word is formal or informal in style. And most specialist terms have one single clearly defined meaning.

### But I know nothing about medicine

You may be worried about trying to teach terms which you do not know yourself. After all, not many doctors teach English for a living. There is a solution. All the vocabulary taught or practised in this book is in the Peter Collin Publishing *Dictionary of Medicine, 2nd ed*, which gives definitions in simple English which students can read. Many of the example sentences and definitions are also taken from the dictionary. If you use these worksheets with students who work in the field of medicine and you make sure you have a copy of the dictionary handy for them to consult you should have no problems. Do not hesitate to refer students to a dictionary when they ask vocabulary questions: it is good learner training.

### Photocopiable materials

All the worksheets can be legally photocopied to use in class, though if you intend to use most of the book with a class you will find it more convenient for them to buy a copy each.

### Extensions

Many of the worksheets have extensions - pair work or discussions - based on the language in the main exercise. These worksheets can be set as homework and then followed up in the classroom.

### Vocabulary Record Sheets

Encourage students to note the vocabulary they found useful at the end of each lesson, and to write example sentences showing how words are used and notes about meaning and pronunciation etc. Use photocopies of the Vocabulary Record Sheet, which you will find on page 35.

### Communicative crosswords

At the end of the book there are three communicative crosswords. These are pair work exercises.

If you have not previously used this type of exercise, a possible procedure is given below.

1. SET UP. Divide the class into A & B groups, with up to four students in each group. Give out the photocopies of the crossword, being careful not to mix up the two versions. Give each group a copy of the dictionary. Go through the rules with them. Point out that some answers may be acronyms or may consist of more than one word.

2. PREPARATION. The students discuss the words in their groups, exchanging information about the words they know and checking words they do not know in the dictionary. Circulate,

checking that the work is going well and helping with any problems. This is an important stage: some of the vocabulary in the crosswords is quite difficult.

A A		B B
A A		B B

*Students work in groups, checking vocabulary.*

3. ACTIVITY. Put the students in pairs - one from group A and one from group B. The students help each other to complete the crosswords by giving each other clues

- What's one down?
- It's a person who works in a hospital
- A doctor?
- A sort of doctor. He does operations.
- A surgeon.
- Yes, that's right.

A B		A B
A B		A B

*Students work in pairs, co-operating to solve their crosswords*

Alternatively, students can work in small groups, each group consisting of two and A and a B team.

Make sure students are aware that the idea is to *help* each other complete the crossword, rather than to produce obscure and difficult clues.

We hope you and your students enjoy using this collection of exercises.

# Adjectives 1

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES using the adjectives in the box. Use each adjective once only. The first one has been done for you as an example.

*Adjectives*

*bitter compatible confused delicate highly-strung hoarse hygienic inactive*  
*inadequate inborn inoperable insanitary intoxicated left-handed motionless*  
*poisonous predisposed recognized ~~safe~~ sedentary*

1. This is a safe painkiller, with no harmful side effects.
2. Some mushrooms are good to eat and some are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The donor's blood must be \_\_\_\_\_ with the patients's.
4. The surgeon decided that the cancer had become \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ people need special scissors.
6. The body has an \_\_\_\_\_ tendency to resist transplanted organs.
7. The hospital has \_\_\_\_\_ staff to deal with a major accident.
8. This serum makes the poison \_\_\_\_\_.
9. People in \_\_\_\_\_ occupations are liable to have digestive problems.
10. Old people can easily become \_\_\_\_\_ if they are moved from their homes.
11. Catatonic patients can sit \_\_\_\_\_ for hours.
12. Don't touch food with dirty hands: it isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
13. All the members of the family are \_\_\_\_\_ to vascular diseases.
14. Oranges are sweet, but quinine is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The bones of a baby's skull are very \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Cholera spread rapidly because of \_\_\_\_\_ conditions in the town.
17. She is very \_\_\_\_\_, so don't make comments about her appearance.
18. Are his qualifications \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain?
19. He drank six glasses of whisky and became completely \_\_\_\_\_.
20. He became \_\_\_\_\_ after shouting too much.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, dictate the sentences to each other.

# Symptoms & common illnesses ~ part 1

THESE WORDS ARE all used to talk about diseases: their symptoms and effects. Tick (✓) the ones you understand. Check the others in the dictionary.

1 allergic reaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 infectious	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 rash	<input type="checkbox"/>	13 spots	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 blisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 inflammation	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 resistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 stillbirth	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 cough	<input type="checkbox"/>	7 itchy	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 running nose	<input type="checkbox"/>	15 swell	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 fever	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 malformation	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 sneeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	16 swollen	<input type="checkbox"/>

Read the descriptions below and match them to the names of illnesses in the box on the right.

- 1 A common illness, the symptoms of which include inflammation of the nasal passages, sneezing, coughing, a running nose and fever.

.....

- 2 A common infectious viral disease of children, with mild fever, swollen lymph nodes and a rash. It can cause stillbirth or malformation of the unborn baby if it is caught by a mother while she is pregnant.

.....

- 3 An illness, usually started by a viral infection, whose symptoms include inflammation of the nasal passages, sneezing, coughing, and a running nose. At present there is no cure for it.

.....

- 4 An infectious disease of children, caused by a herpes virus, and characterised by fever and red spots which turn to itchy blisters.

.....

- 5 An infectious disease of children where the body is covered with a red rash. It can weaken the body's resistance to other disease, for example bronchitis and ear infections. If caught by an adult it can be very serious.

.....

- 6 An infectious disease of children, with fever and swellings in the salivary glands, caused by a paramyxovirus.

.....

- 7 An infectious disease affecting the bronchial tubes. The patient suffers from a severe cough and makes a loud noise when inhaling after a coughing fit.

.....

- 8 An inflammation in the nose and eyes caused by a reaction to flowers, their pollen and scent.

.....

*allergic rhinitis*  
*coryza*  
*infectious parotitis*  
*influenza*  
*rubella*  
*rubeola*  
*varicella*  
*pertussis*

# Symptoms & common illnesses ~ part 2

ALL THE ILLNESSES in part 1 of this exercise also have informal names. Match the informal and formal names.

INFORMAL	FORMAL
1 <i>Chickenpox</i> is the same as .....	<i>allergic rhinitis</i>
2 A <i>cold</i> is the same as .....	<i>infectious parotitis</i>
3 The <i>flu</i> is the same as .....	<i>coryza</i>
4 <i>German measles</i> is the same as .....	<i>influenza</i>
5 <i>Hay fever</i> is the same as .....	<i>rubella</i>
6 <i>Measles</i> is the same as .....	<i>rubeola</i>
7 <i>Mumps</i> is the same as .....	<i>pertussis</i>
8 <i>Whooping cough</i> is the same as .....	<i>varicella</i>

**Exercise 2.** Complete these six conversations between doctors and patients by writing in the name of the illness. Use the informal terms from the table above.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 What seems to be the trouble?<br/> <i>My eyes and my nose are running all the time. I feel terrible.</i><br/>           When did this begin?<br/> <i>At the beginning of July.</i><br/>           It's probably just .....</p> | <p>4 How are you today?<br/> <i>Oh, not very well. I've got a cough and a terrible cold.</i><br/>           Do you have a fever?<br/> <i>Umm, yes I do.</i><br/>           It's probably a touch of .....</p>            |
| <p>2 What's the problem?<br/> <i>It's my son. He's got a rash and swelling in his armpits.</i><br/>           Does he have a fever?<br/> <i>Yes.</i><br/>           Hmm. He may have .....</p>                                      | <p>5 What's the problem?<br/> <i>It's my daughter. She's got a fever and this swelling.</i><br/>           Where's the swelling?<br/> <i>In her throat.</i><br/>           It could be .....</p>                         |
| <p>3 How are you feeling?<br/> <i>I've got this terrible cough</i><br/> <i>Mm-hmm.</i><br/> <i>And after I cough I make a noise when I try to breathe.</i><br/>           Sounds like .....</p>                                     | <p>6 So, what can I do for you?<br/> <i>It's the twins. They're covered in these dreadful red spots.</i><br/>           Are they experiencing any itching?<br/> <i>Yes, they are.</i><br/>           It may be .....</p> |

**Extension.** Practise the conversations with a partner.

# Diagnosis

READ THE ELEVEN descriptions which follow, using your dictionary as and when necessary. What is the disease or illness being described in each case?

1. A disorder of the nervous system in which there are convulsions and loss of consciousness due to disordered discharge of cerebral neurons. In its more severe form, the patient may lose consciousness and fall to the ground in convulsions.
2. A condition where tissues die and decay as a result of bacterial action because the blood supply has been lost through injury or disease of the artery. Infected limbs may have to be amputated.
3. A condition where the lens of the eye gradually becomes hard and opaque.
4. A slow, progressive disorder of elderly people, it affects the parts of the brain which control movement. The symptoms include trembling of the limbs, a shuffling walk and difficulty with speaking.
5. An infectious disease, its commonest form attacks the lungs, causing patients to lose weight, cough blood and have a fever. It is caught by breathing in germs or eating contaminated food, especially unpasteurised milk.
6. A hereditary disease of the pancreas or mucoviscidosis, leading to malfunction of the exocrine glands. Symptoms include loss of weight, abnormal faeces and bronchitis. If diagnosed early, it can be controlled with vitamins, physiotherapy and pancreatic enzymes.
7. A serious bacterial disease spread through infected food or water. The infected person suffers stomach cramps, diarrhoea, cramp in the intestines and dehydration. The disease is often fatal and vaccination is only effective for a relatively short period.
8. A serious, infectious disease of children, its first symptoms are a sore throat, followed by a slight fever, rapid pulse and swelling of the glands in the neck. A membrane-like structure forms in the throat and can close the air passages, asphyxiating the patient. The disease is often fatal for this reason or because the heart becomes fatally weakened.
9. A disorder of the brain, mainly due to brain damage occurring before birth or due to lack of oxygen during birth. The patient may have bad coordination of muscular movements, impaired speech, hearing and sight, and sometimes mental retardation.
10. A virus disease, it can take a long time, even years, for it to show symptoms. It causes a breakdown of the body's immune system, making the patient susceptible to any infection.
11. Inflammation of the membrane lining the intestines and the stomach, caused by a viral infection, and resulting in diarrhoea and vomiting.

**Extension.** Write a description, in English, of a disease or illness and see if your partner can recognize it.



# Talking about patients ~ nouns

ALL THESE SENTENCES describe patients and their conditions. Complete the sentences using the nouns in the box. The first one has been done for you as an example.

*Nouns*

*accident ambulance biopsy consent effort examination excess exercise  
injection intake intolerance overdose paroxysm programme rash recurrence  
surgery tendency vaccination whisper*

1. He developed an intolerance to penicillin.
2. He suffered from a \_\_\_\_\_ of coughing in the night.
3. She went into a coma after an \_\_\_\_\_ of heroin.
4. He had to undergo major \_\_\_\_\_ on his heart.
5. She took a \_\_\_\_\_ of steroid treatment.
6. He had a \_\_\_\_\_ of a fever which he had caught in the tropics.
7. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ to obesity in her family.
8. The X-ray \_\_\_\_\_ showed the presence of a tumour in his colon.
9. She had an \_\_\_\_\_ to ease the pain in her leg.
10. He doesn't take enough \_\_\_\_\_ : that's why he's fat.
11. The injured man was taken away in an \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. She was advised to reduce her \_\_\_\_\_ of sugar.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the tissue from the growth showed that it was benign.
14. The parents gave their \_\_\_\_\_ for their son's heart to be used in the transplant operation.
15. She has a sore throat and can only speak in a \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. It took her a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ even to walk a short distance.
17. Her body could not cope with an \_\_\_\_\_ of blood sugar.
18. He has been an invalid since he had the \_\_\_\_\_ six years ago.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ has left a little bump on her left arm.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ has left red marks on his chest and back.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, dictate the sentences to each other.

# Pronunciation ~ word stress 1

ONE OF THE keys to English pronunciation is *stress* - emphasis. There are three possible patterns for three syllable words:

- A: ■□□    **car**-di-ac  
 B: □■□    ex-**am**-ine  
 C: □□■    pre-ma-**ture**

Read these four conversations. Find all the three syllable words and classify them by their pronunciation. Put them in the correct sections of the table on the right.

## Dialogue 1

- *When was she admitted to hospital?*
  - At about four o'clock.
- *Has there been any improvement?*
  - No. Her condition's stable. We're waiting to see how things develop.

## Dialogue 2

- *What do you recommend?*
  - Well, first of all: cut down on fatty foods.
- *Is that all?*
  - No. Regular exercise, no smoking and keep alcohol to a minimum.

## Dialogue 3

- *What's the problem?*
  - I went to give him his injection and I saw that he'd started to haemorrhage.
- *We'll have to operate. Make sure all the equipment's prepared.*
  - I'll go down to the theatre and check.

## Dialogue 4

- *So, is it serious?*
  - Don't worry. It's probably just an allergic reaction.
- *Are you just saying that to reassure me?*
  - You're fine. Look, I'm going to give you a prescription for some painkillers...

## Dialogue 5

- *Have you got the test results yet?*
  - Well, they're still incomplete, but it's clear that it's positive.
- *Any idea when infection took place?*
  - I'd say five or six weeks ago, but that's just an opinion. Do you want to see her medical history?

### Group A: ■□□

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....
- 13 .....

### Group B: □■□

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....

### Group C: □□■

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Extension.** Practise the dialogues with a partner.

# Parts of the body crossword 1

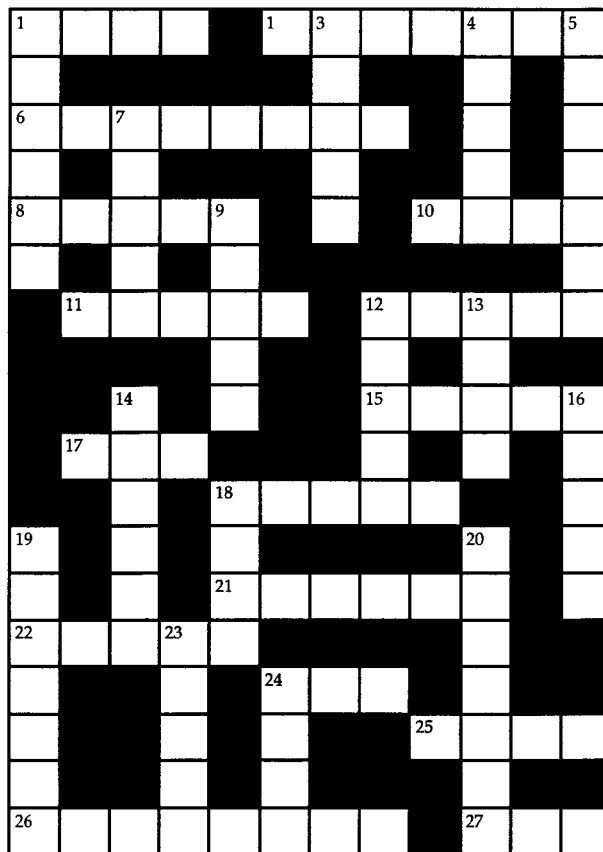
ALL THE ANSWERS in this crossword are parts of the body.

## ACROSS

- 1 Joins the femur to the tibia (4)
- 6 The first part of the small intestine (8)
- 8 Similar to 1 across, but in the arm (5)
- 10 It grows on your head (4)
- 11 The upper chambers of 18 across (5)
- 12 Breathing organs (5)
- 15 They carry blood to 11 across (5)
- 17 See you (3)
- 18 The organ which moves blood around your body (5)
- 21 Cell in the nervous system which transmits impulses (6)
- 22 An organ which secretes substances which act elsewhere in the body (5)
- 24 A substance which stores energy (3)
- 25 It keeps your outside in (4)
- 26 Type of nerve ending (8)
- 27 For hearing with (3)

## DOWN

- 1 It cleans your blood (6)
- 2 A bag (7)
- 3 Without arms, legs or head (5)
- 4 A major artery (5)
- 5 Connected to 8 across, funnily enough (7)
- 7 Cavity in 16 down (5)
- 9 Narrow part of the body below the chest (5)
- 12 The major detoxicating organ (5)
- 13 The hard part of a finger or toe (4)
- 14 Cheekbone (6)
- 16 Protects the brain (5)
- 18 At the end of your arm (4)
- 19 The throat or neck, major artery (7)
- 20 Finger joints (8)
- 23 Bundle of fibres which take impulses from one part of the body to another (5)
- 24 At the end of your leg (4)



# How it works 1

THESE SENTENCES DESCRIBE the way various systems work, but they have been divided into separate halves. Match the half-sentences in column A with the half-sentences in column B to make twenty sentences which are correct, complete and true. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A	B
1. The autonomic nervous system functions ...	... by a cartilage.
2. Aspirin inhibits ...	... as a man grows older.
3. Bacteria can mutate suddenly ...	... into a socket in the pelvis.
4. The bones are joined ...	... with antihistamines.
5. The blood vessel is a narrow channel...	... and become increasingly able to infect.
6. The pituitary gland stimulates ...	... the cells disintegrate as they secrete.
7. The tip of the femur fits ...	... the clotting of blood.
8. The arteries provide ...	... a continuous supply of blood to the oxygenated tissues.
9. Bile circulates from the liver ...	... into four distinct sections.
10. The colon is divided ...	... independently of the conscious will.
11. The chest expands ...	... a picture of the ovary and the eggs inside it.
12. In holocrine glands ...	... to protect itself against danger.
13. The prostate tends to enlarge ...	... the secretion of hormones by the adrenal gland.
14. Impulses are transmitted ...	... which takes blood to the tissues.
15. Ultrasound scanning provides ...	... to the human system.
16. Oxygen is vital ...	... to the intestines via the bile ducts.
17. The common carotid divides ...	... along the neural pathways.
18. The body has a natural instinct ...	... as the person breathes in.
19. Blood groups are classified ...	... according to the ABO system.
20. Nasal congestion can be relieved ...	... into two smaller arteries.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, dictate the sentences to each other.

# Words with various meanings

SOME WORDS HAVE more than one meaning. For example, the word *pulse* means the pressure wave in an artery when the heart beats, but it also refers to a certain type of vegetable: beans and peas. In the table below nineteen meanings appear in the column on the left. Match each meaning to one of the seven words across the top. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	cold	degree	fit	light	notice	patient	turn
1. A person who is in hospital or who is being treated by a doctor.						X	
2. To attach an appliance correctly, eg: an artificial hand.							
3. A unit of measurement.							
4. To see or observe.							
5. To change into something different.							
6. Not heavy.							
7. An illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which the patient sneezes and coughs.							
8. The level of how important something is.							
9. To move the head or body to face in another direction.							
10. Being able to wait a long time without becoming annoyed.							
11. A piece of writing giving information, usually put in a place where everyone can see it.							
12. To be the right size or shape.							
13. A slight illness or an attack of dizziness.							
14. A sudden attack of a disorder, eg: epilepsy.							
15. A thing which shines and helps one to see.							
16. A title given to a person who has successfully completed a course of studies.							
17. Strong and physically healthy.							
18. Not warm or hot.							
19. Nearer white in colour than black.							

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One closes the book the other asks questions. For example *Tell me a word which means being able to wait a long time without becoming annoyed.*



# Anagrams 1

SOLVE THE ANAGRAMS by reading the clues and putting the letters in order to form words. Write your answers in the grid to find the mystery word spelled by their initial letters.

1. Taking in and expelling air ..... RAEIINOPRST
2. Sensitivity to certain substances, eg: pollen ..... AEGLRLRY
3. Girl child ..... ADEGHRTU
4. Cut ..... CIIINNOS
5. Surgical intervention ..... AEINOOPT
6. Study of the process of ageing ..... EGGLNOOORTY
7. Becoming worse after becoming better ..... AEELPRS
8. Equipment ..... AAAPPRSTU
9. Give instructions for a patient to receive a dosage of a drug ..... BCEEIPRRS
10. Place where sick people are cared for ..... AHLIOPST
11. Physical or mental activity ..... CEEEIRSX
12. Ability of a person not to get a disease ..... ACEEINRSST

1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

Mystery Word: inner photographer

# Useful verbs

ON THE LEFT there are examples of twelve useful verbs in medicine, on the right there are definitions of the verbs. Read the examples and match the verbs (in *italics*) with the definitions. Then write the infinitive forms into the spaces in the definitions on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

EXAMPLES	DEFINITIONS
1 After the accident the passengers were <i>treated</i> in hospital for cuts.	a) <u>diagnose</u> means to identify a patient's condition.
2 He <i>depends on</i> drugs to relieve the pain.	b) _____ means to look after a sick or injured person.
3 He <i>specializes in</i> children with breathing problems.	c) _____ means to make a patient healthy.
4 She <i>suffers</i> from headaches.	d) _____ means to put at risk.
5 She was <i>vaccinated</i> against smallpox as a child.	e) _____ means to give instructions for a patient to get a certain dosage of a drug.
6 Some forms of cancer still cannot be <i>cured</i> .	f) _____ means to study or treat one particular disease or one particular type of patient.
7 The calamine lotion will <i>soothe</i> the pain.	g) _____ means to have an illness for a long time.
8 The doctor <i>diagnosed</i> appendicitis.	h) _____ means to treat a patient by cutting open the body and removing, replacing or repairing a part.
9 The doctor <i>prescribed</i> a course of antibiotics.	i) _____ means to give a person immunization against a specific disease
10 The drug <i>suppresses</i> the body's natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue.	j) _____ means to relieve pain
11 The operation may <i>endanger</i> the life of the patient.	k) _____ means to rely on or need something.
12 The surgeons decided to <i>operate</i> as the only way of saving the baby's life.	l) _____ means to remove a symptom.

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book the other asks questions, For example: *Tell me a word which means: to identify a patient's condition.*

# Instruments & equipment

DO YOU KNOW what the instruments you use are called in English? Read these descriptions. Which item in the list of instruments and equipment does each one refer to? The first one has been done for you as an example.

## *List of instruments & equipment*

*bandage; catheter; curette; drain; forceps; gag; hook; pipette; probe; scalpel; sling; splint; stethoscope; stretcher; syringe; thermometer; tourniquet; wheelchair*

1. wheelchair = a chair with wheels in which an invalid can sit and move around
2. .... = a small, sharp pointed knife used in surgery
3. .... = an instrument used to explore inside a cavity or wound
4. .... = an instrument similar to a pair of scissors, used for holding and pulling
5. .... = a long spoon, used for scraping the inside of an organ
6. .... = a thin glass tube used for taking and measuring samples of liquids
7. .... = a device used to constrict an artery and reduce the flow of blood
8. .... = an instrument with a bent end, used for holding structures apart
9. .... = a tube used to remove liquid from the body or the site of an operation
10. .... = an instrument which is placed between a patient's teeth to stop him closing his mouth
11. .... = a tube with a plunger which slides inside it, forcing the contents out through a needle
12. .... = a tube which is passed into the body along one of the passages
13. .... = a piece of cloth which is wrapped round a wound or injured limb
14. .... = a triangular piece of cloth attached around the neck, used to support a broken arm
15. .... = a folding bed, with handles, on which an injured person can be carried by two people
16. .... = a stiff support attached to a limb to prevent a broken bone from moving
17. .... = two earpieces connected to a tube and a metal disc, used to listen to sounds inside the body
18. .... = a device used for measuring temperature

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. For example *What do you call a chair with wheels in which an invalid can sit and move around?*

# Talking about patients ~ verbs

ALL THESE SENTENCES describe patients and their conditions. Complete the sentences using the past tense verbs in the box.

## *Past Tense Verbs*

*adapted   aggravated   broke   burnt   controlled   developed   exacerbated   fractured  
overcame   picked up   prolonged   rebuilt   received   recovered   required   strained  
suffered   trembled   underwent   weakened*

1. He must have \_\_\_\_\_ the disease when he was travelling in Africa.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new kidney from his brother.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his back lifting the table.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ from her concussion in a few days.
5. The doctors decided that her condition \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her disabilities and now leads a normal life.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ from poor circulation, which made her feel the cold.
8. After the accident her pelvis was completely \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ several operations.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ well to her new diet.
11. She fell off a wall and \_\_\_\_\_ her leg.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ her hand on the hot frying pan.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ his asthma with a bronchodilator.
14. The sore throat \_\_\_\_\_ into an attack of meningitis.
15. The cold damp weather \_\_\_\_\_ his chest condition.
16. His tibia \_\_\_\_\_ in two places.
17. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the disease and could not resist further infection.
18. The treatment \_\_\_\_\_ her life by three years.
19. Playing football only \_\_\_\_\_ his knee injury.
20. His hands \_\_\_\_\_ with the cold.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, dictate the sentences to each other.

# The Passive Voice

CHANGE THE SENTENCES from active to passive. For example:

ACTIVE: Fleming discovered penicillin. PASSIVE: Penicillin was discovered by Fleming
---

It is not always necessary to mention the *subject* (for example, Fleming) in a passive sentence.

ACTIVE: They noticed a reduction in body temperature. PASSIVE: A reduction in body temperature was noticed.
--

1. Work carried out in the USA has influenced the development of the serum.  
PASSIVE: .....
2. They injected the patient with morphine.  
PASSIVE: .....
3. The doctor is using a bronchoscope to inspect the inside of the lungs.  
PASSIVE: .....
4. The police arrested him for misuse of drugs.  
PASSIVE: .....
5. They are going to refer the patient to a consultant.  
PASSIVE: .....
6. The lab had found traces of the drug in the blood sample.  
PASSIVE: .....
7. A blood clot blocked the artery.  
PASSIVE: .....
8. Refuse from the factories contaminated supplies of drinking water.  
PASSIVE: .....
9. They can treat a high proportion of cancers by surgery.  
PASSIVE: .....
10. If gangrene sets in they will have to amputate his toes.  
PASSIVE: .....
11. His doctor has banned him from drinking alcohol.  
PASSIVE: .....
12. Therapists sometimes hypnotize their patients.  
PASSIVE: .....
13. That hospital is developing a new procedure for dealing with Parkinson's disease.  
PASSIVE: .....
14. You should heat the solution to 25°.  
PASSIVE: .....
15. The police rejected him because of his medical record.  
PASSIVE: .....



# Parts of the body crossword 2

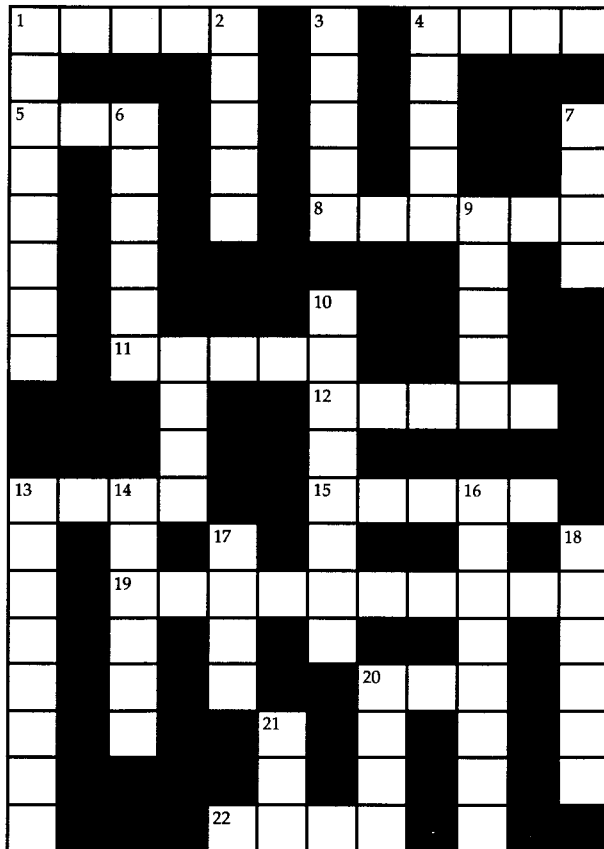
ALL THE ANSWERS to this crossword are parts of the body.

## ACROSS

- 1 Ligament (5)
- 4 Basic material of 1 down (4)
- 5 Organ of hearing (3)
- 8 Vision, hearing, touch, smell and taste (6)
- 11 It joins your foot to your leg (5)
- 12 Thorax (5)
- 13 Opposite of front (4)
- 15 Egg producing organ (5)
- 19 Clavicle (10)
- 20 One of twenty-four inside 12 across (3)
- 22 Plural of foot (4)

## DOWN

- 1 Structure which supports the body (8)
- 2 Joins the hand to the arm (5)
- 3 Branch of a nerve, artery or vein (5)
- 6 The layer inside the eye which is sensitive to light (6)
- 7 In the middle of your face (4)
- 10 Main muscle in 12 across (8)
- 13 Air passage from the trachea to the lungs (8)
- 14 Human tail, at the end of the backbone (6)
- 16 Geometrical shoulder muscle (8)
- 17 Soft, fat flesh - fight it! (4)
- 18 Wall between two parts of an organ (6)
- 20 Radix, point from which a limb grows (4)
- 21 One of ten found on 22 across (3)



# Adjectives 2

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES using the adjectives in the box. Use each adjective once only.

*Adjectives*  
*bedridden   crippled   deaf   depressed   exhausted   forbidden   infested   inflamed*  
*lame   lethal   level   obsessive   painful   persistent   premature   severed   subject*  
*tender   viable*

1. Car exhaust fumes are \_\_\_\_\_ if inhaled.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in a car crash and cannot walk.
3. She suffered from a \_\_\_\_\_ cough.
4. After returning from the tropics he was \_\_\_\_\_ to attacks of malaria.
5. The child's hair was \_\_\_\_\_ with lice.
6. The skin has become \_\_\_\_\_ around the sore.
7. Her temperature has remained \_\_\_\_\_ for the last two hours.
8. His foot is so \_\_\_\_\_ he can hardly walk.
9. A foetus is \_\_\_\_\_ by about the 28th week of the pregnancy.
10. You have to shout when you speak to Mr Jones because he's quite \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The baby was born five weeks \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The patient was \_\_\_\_\_ after the second operation.
13. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ of what is happening around her.
14. He is \_\_\_\_\_ and has to be looked after by a nurse.
15. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ since damaging his leg in the accident.
16. He has an \_\_\_\_\_ desire to steal small objects.
17. Her shoulders are still \_\_\_\_\_ where she got sunburnt.
18. Surgeons tried to sew the \_\_\_\_\_ finger back onto the patient's hand.
19. She was \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks after the death of her husband.
20. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ in the cinema.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, Dictate the sentences to each other.

## How it works 2

THESE SENTENCES GIVE information about various systems, but they have been divided into separate halves. Match the half-sentences in column A with the half-sentences in column B to make twenty sentences which are correct, complete and true.

A	B
1. The body needs to conserve ...	... from the site of the infection.
2. Blood clots occur in ...	... is that the patient's hair falls out.
3. Fluid collects in the tissue ...	... to the mouth by the trachea.
4. Adrenaline extracted from the animal's adrenal glands ...	... milk comes into contact with an acid.
5. The material used in sutures slowly ...	... an acute sense of touch.
6. The heart has to beat more strongly ...	... dislocates easily.
7. Shingles is caused by ...	... the chest muscles relax and the lungs become smaller.
8. After the age of 50 ...	... are a running nose and eyes.
9. Embolization is ...	... derived from the carotid artery.
10. Bone is ...	... calcified connective tissue.
11. Casein is precipitated when ...	... dissolves in body fluids.
12. The lungs are connected ...	... is used in the treatment of asthma.
13. One of the side-effects of chemotherapy ...	... of patients suffering from dropsy.
14. Pain radiates ...	... embolism and thrombosis.
15. Blind people develop ...	... heat in cold weather.
16. The shoulder joint ...	... to compensate for the narrowing of the arteries.
17. The supply of blood to the sublingual region is ...	... an effective treatment for severe haemoptysis.
18. The symptoms of hay fever ...	... many people's vision begins to fail.
19. Expiration takes place when ...	... is 72 beats a minute.
20. The normal adult pulse ...	... the same virus as chickenpox.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, Dictate the sentences to each other.

# Nouns & Verbs

A FAST WAY to expand your vocabulary is to make sure you know the different forms of the words you learn.

**Exercise 1.** The words in this list are all verbs. What are the noun forms? Write them in the second column. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. diagnose    | <i>diagnosis</i> |
| 2. examine     | .....            |
| 3. prescribe   | .....            |
| 4. suffer      | .....            |
| 5. operate     | .....            |
| 6. cure        | .....            |
| 7. recover     | .....            |
| 8. analyse     | .....            |
| 9. infect      | .....            |
| 10. experience | .....            |
| 11. replace    | .....            |
| 12. degenerate | .....            |
| 13. refer      | .....            |
| 14. exceed     | .....            |
| 15. withdraw   | .....            |

**Exercise 2.** First, check your answers to exercise one in the key. Then rewrite the sentences below using nouns instead of verbs. Do not change the meanings of the sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I diagnosed that the patient had a heart condition.<br>My ..... |  |
| 2. I examined the patient fully.<br>I made .....                   |  |
| 3. I prescribed a course of antibiotics.<br>I wrote .....          |  |
| 4. He suffered very little.<br>He experienced .....                |  |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. We operated immediately.<br>The .....  |  |
| 6. This disease cannot be cured.<br>There is .....                                |  |
| 7. He has recovered fully.<br>He has made .....                                   |  |
| 8. The lab analysed the blood sample.<br>The lab made .....                       |  |
| 9. We found that the tissue was infected.<br>We found .....                       |  |
| 10. He has experienced six years of tropical work.<br>He has .....                |  |
| 11. We replaced the patient's hip.<br>The patient .....                           |  |
| 12. His condition has degenerated.<br>There has been .....                        |  |
| 13. The patient was referred to a specialist.<br>The patient was given .....      |  |
| 14. The amount of sugar in the blood sample exceeded the norm.<br>There was ..... |  |
| 15. This is the time to withdraw the drugs treatment.<br>This is the time .....   |  |

# Abbreviations

TEST YOUR MEDICAL abbreviations. What do the following stand for? Check the ones you don't know in the dictionary.

- 1 A&E .....
- 2 AIDS .....
- 3 BMR .....
- 4 CAT .....
- 5 CHD .....
- 6 D&V .....
- 7 DOA .....
- 8 GP .....
- 9 HAV .....
- 10 HIV .....
- 11 MD .....
- 12 OTC .....
- 13 PM .....
- 14 PMA .....
- 15 PMT .....
- 16 RQ .....
- 17 RSI .....
- 18 SAD .....
- 19 SIDS .....
- 20 STD .....
- 21 TB .....
- 22 TBI .....
- 23 UV .....
- 24 VDH .....
- 25 WHO .....

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, the other asks questions. For example: *What does A and E stand for?*



# Opposites

**Exercise 1.** Match the words in *italics* with their opposites in the box on the right.

1. The opposite of *back* is .....
2. The opposite of *cure* is .....
3. The opposite of *dead* is .....
4. The opposite of *improve* is .....
5. The opposite of *healthy* is .....
6. The opposite of *open* is .....
7. The opposite of *prevent* is .....
8. The opposite of *reduce* is .....
9. The opposite of *smooth* is .....
10. The opposite of *remove* is .....

alive
allow
closed
deteriorate
ill
front
increase
kill
replace
rough

**Exercise 2.** Complete these sentences using the words from exercise 1. Use one word from each pair of opposites.

1. Antibodies are created to \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria.
2. He became excited, causing his pulse rate to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He was very ill, but now his condition has begun to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She hurt her \_\_\_\_\_ working in the garden.
5. She put cream on her hands, which were \_\_\_\_\_ from heavy work.
6. She had an operation to \_\_\_\_\_ her appendix.
7. The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ to visitors from noon to five o'clock.
8. The doctor arrived too late: the patient was already \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There's nothing wrong with you: you're completely \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This treatment is given to \_\_\_\_\_ the patient's condition from getting worse.

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book the other asks questions, For example: *What's the opposite of back?*

## Pronunciation ~ present tense

**VERBS IN THE** present tense add an s in the third person singular: I work, you work, he/she/it works. But the s has three different pronunciations.

**Look at these examples:**

**A: /s/, for example treats**

**B:** /z/, for example *heals*

C: /ɪz/, for example *changes*

Find the third person present tense verbs in these sentences and classify them by their pronunciation. Put them in the correct columns in the table on the right. Be careful: some sentences have more than one example. There are 27 examples in total.

Group A: /s/

Group B: /z/

Group C: /ɪz/

1. The patient breathes with difficulty and coughs and sneezes constantly.
2. This drug helps to alleviate the symptoms and reduces the risk of reinfection.
3. A person whose resistance is low catches diseases more easily.
4. When someone panics his heart beats more rapidly and his temperature rises.
5. After the laboratory analyses the blood sample the doctor examines the results and diagnoses the condition
6. He then recommends a course of treatment and prescribes any necessary drugs.
7. This drug relaxes the muscles and relieves pain.
8. The gland releases hormones into the bloodstream, causing an immediate reaction.
9. The patient now sleeps well and wakes feeling refreshed.
10. She suffers constant pain and only controls it by using morphine.
11. This treatment counteracts the effects of the infection.
12. It is a procedure which cures the condition or kills the patient.
13. If the surgeon operates now the chance of success increases to about 50%.
14. The sinoatrial node regulates the heart beat.

**Extension 1.** Work with a partner: dictate the sentences to each other.

**Extension 2.** The same rule applies to plural nouns: /s/ patients\_, /z/ doctors\_, /ɪz/ nurses\_. Work with a partner and find five example nouns for each sound.

# Word association

ONE WORD CONNECTS each set of four below. All the words have medical connections. What are they?

<i>transplant</i>	1	<i>failure</i>
<i>rate</i>		<i>disease</i>

<i>clot</i>	2	<i>donor</i>
<i>sugar</i>		<i>pressure</i>

<i>nagging</i>	3	<i>throbbing</i>
<i>threshold</i>		<i>labour</i>

<i>growth</i>	4	<i>sex</i>
<i>therapy</i>		<i>replacement</i>

<i>compact</i>	5	<i>spongy</i>
<i>cranial</i>		<i>metacarpal</i>

<i>voluntary</i>	6	<i>involuntary</i>
<i>cramp</i>		<i>relaxant</i>

**Extension.** Think of two more words for each group.

## Anagrams 2

**SOLVE THE ANAGRAMS** by reading the clues and putting the letters in order to form words. Write your answers in the grid to find the mystery word spelled by their initial letters.

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1.  | Main part of the brain . . . . .  | BCEEMRRU    |
| 2.  | Found by adding quantities and dividing their total by their number . . . . . | AAEEGRV     |
| 3.  | Response . . . . .  | ACEINORT    |
| 4.  | Way of acting . . . . .   | ABEHIORUV   |
| 5.  | To notice, to see, to watch, to look . . . . .                                | BEEORSV     |
| 6.  | Spasm causing sudden inhalation followed by closure of the glottis . . . . .  | CCHIPU      |
| 7.  | Reflex action when tired or sleepy . . . . .                                  | ANWY        |
| 8.  | To become worse . . . . .   | ADEEEIORRTT |
| 9.  | Reducing strain or stress . . . . .   | AAEILNORTX  |
| 10. | Not asleep . . . . .  | AAEKW       |
| 11. | Operating room . . . . .  | AEEHRTT     |
| 12. | Works well . . . . .  | CEEFFIINT   |

A 12x12 grid with a thick border on the left and top, and a dotted border on the right and bottom. The grid is divided into four 6x6 quadrants by a thick vertical line at column 6 and a thick horizontal line at row 6. The quadrants are labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners respectively.

Mystery Word: found in potatoes

# Two-word expressions

MAKE FIFTEEN TWO-WORD expressions connected with medicine by combining words from the two lists: A and B. Match each expression with the appropriate phrase. Use each word once. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> <i>allergic</i><br><i>balanced</i><br><i>bedside</i><br><i>bone</i><br><i>brain</i><br><i>circadian</i><br><i>clinical</i><br><i>digestive</i><br><i>general</i><br><i>general</i><br><del><i>heart</i></del><br><i>malignant</i><br><i>milk</i><br><i>plastic</i><br><i>surgical</i> | <b>B</b> <i>anaesthetic</i><br><del><i>attack</i></del><br><i>death</i><br><i>diet</i><br><i>intervention</i><br><i>manner</i><br><i>marrow</i><br><i>practitioner</i><br><i>reaction</i><br><i>rhythm</i><br><i>surgery</i><br><i>system</i><br><i>teeth</i><br><i>trial</i><br><i>tumour</i> |
|--|--|

- 1   Cardiac arrest  
     *heart attack* .....
- 2   No pain.  
     .....
- 3   Soft substance found inside calcified  
     connective tissue.  
     .....
- 4   Knife instead of drugs.  
     .....
- 5   Twenty, to be replaced by thirty-two.  
     .....
- 6   Operating on appearances.  
     .....

- 7   Life ends, though the heart beats on.  
     .....
- 8   The way a doctor behaves to a patient.  
     .....
- 9   The effect of, for example, pollen.  
     .....
- 10   Test of a drug on a small group of  
     people.  
     .....
- 11   Cancer.  
     .....
- 12   Local doctor.  
     .....
- 13   Everyday the same old routine.  
     .....
- 14   Liver, pancreas, gall bladder, stomach,  
     duodenum, etc.  
     .....
- 15   Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins  
     and mineral: all in the correct proportions  
     .....



# Pronunciation ~ word stress 2

ONE OF THE keys to English pronunciation is *stress* - emphasis. There are three normal patterns for four syllable words:

- A: ■□□□ **vac**-ci-na-ted  
 B: □■□□ pneu-**mo**-ni-a  
 C: □□■□ in-flu-**en**-za

Decide which pronunciation is correct for each of the verbs in the table on the right and tick (✓) the appropriate column. Then complete the sentences below using the verbs. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. She appeared to be improving, but a \_\_\_\_\_ set in and she died a few hours later.
2. Bell's Palsy causes facial \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Come right now: it's an \_\_\_\_\_!
4. The patient was having difficulties breathing so we put him on a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She had an \_\_\_\_\_ to replace the cornea.
6. He was given a general \_\_\_\_\_ before the surgeons began work.
7. As a precaution against AIDS we use \_\_\_\_\_ needles.
8. He can't take aspirin: he has an \_\_\_\_\_ to it.
9. Rub your hands together to get the \_\_\_\_\_ going.
10. He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the movements of his arms and legs.
11. An \_\_\_\_\_ was organised to test the drug on a small group of people.
12. Tests confirmed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the growth.
13. This is the allergen which was \_\_\_\_\_ for the patient's reaction.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ showed that the food contained bacteria.
15. The surgeons are trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_ donor.
16. A diet high in \_\_\_\_\_ fats increases the risk of heart disease.
17. The surgeon \_\_\_\_\_ how to make the incision to the students.
18. As many as 60-70% of diarrhoeal deaths are caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The nervous system is \_\_\_\_\_ of the consciousness.
20. Autistic children do not \_\_\_\_\_ - even with their parents.

	1	2	3
	■□□□	□■□□	□□■□
anaesthetic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
circulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
communicate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
compatible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
complication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
coordinate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
dehydration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
demonstrated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
disposable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
experiment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
independent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
intolerance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
malignancy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
paralysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
penicillin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
respirator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
responsible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
saturated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Extension.** Work with a partner. Dictate the sentences to each other.

# Chemistry

WHAT ARE THE English names for the chemical elements and compounds in the table below? Complete the 'name' column and connect each substance to the notes which refer to it. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Symbol	Name	Notes
1. Na	sodium (e)	(a) an acid found in the gastric juices
2. Ca		(b) an acid which forms a poisonous salt
3. Pb		(c) an addictive alkaline
4. Ba		(d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs
5. Ti		(e) <del>the basic substance in salt</del>
6. Zn		(f) the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer
7. Fe		(g) a colourless gas used in anaesthetics)
8. Co		(h) a colourless gas which is essential to human life)
9. Cl		(i) an essential component in living matter)
10. He		(j) an essential part of red blood cells found in liver & eggs
11. S		(k) a gas which combines with oxygen to form water
12. Au		(l) a heavy soft metal, poisonous in compounds
13. O		(m) a light gas used with oxygen to relieve asthma
14. H		(n) a light metal which does not corrode
15. HCl		(o) the main component of air, an essential part of protein)
16. n		(p) the major component of bones and teeth
17. HCN		(q) a powerful green gas used to sterilize water
18. C		(r) a soft yellow metal used as a compound in various drugs
19. N <sub>2</sub> O		(s) a white metallic trace element
20. C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub>		(t) a yellow non-metallic element found in amino acids

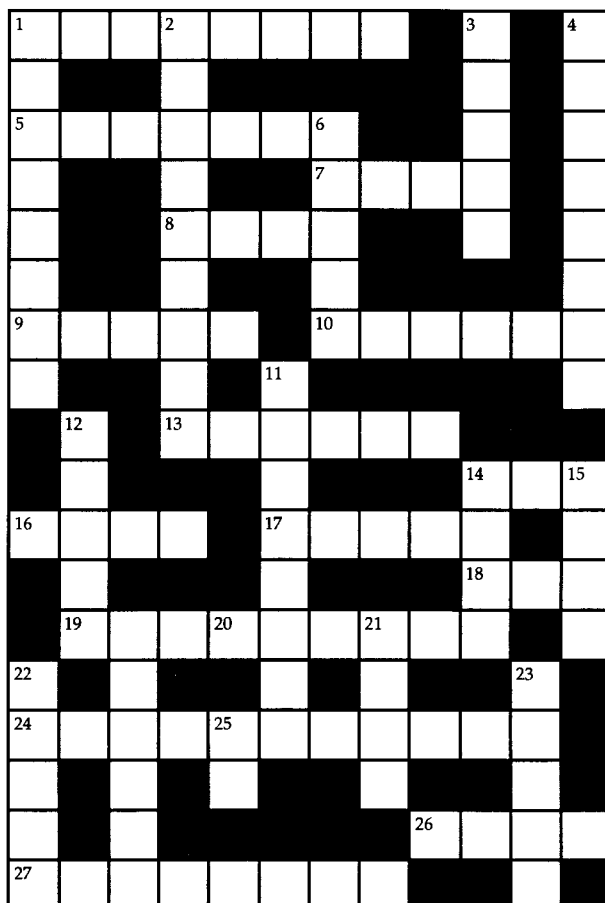
**Extension.** Check the pronunciation of the 20 elements and compounds by asking your teacher. Then work with a partner to test each other. One writes the chemical symbols, the other says the names. Use the elements and compounds in the table, and also others that you know.

# Gap fill crossword

COMPLETE THE CROSSWORD with the missing words from the sentences.

## ACROSS

1. The microscope was \_\_\_\_\_ in 15th century Holland. (8)
5. Blood \_\_\_\_\_ were taken from all the staff in the hospital. (7)
7. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of names in alphabetical order. (4)
8. He is an ear, \_\_\_\_\_ and throat specialist. (4)
9. We will \_\_\_\_\_ the operating theatre with the latest scanning devices. (5)
10. Fear of snakes is a common \_\_\_\_\_. (6)
13. Sugar is a source of \_\_\_\_\_. (6)
14. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the patient's broken arm. (3)
16. When she cut her finger it \_\_\_\_\_. (4)
17. He breathed in the smoke from the fire and it made him \_\_\_\_\_. (5)
18. He went to see an \_\_\_\_\_ specialist about his deafness. (3)
19. Anorexic patients may become \_\_\_\_\_ and may need hospitalization. (10)
24. Can I make an \_\_\_\_\_ to see Dr Jones? (11)
25. The box is so heavy she can't \_\_\_\_\_ it off the floor. (4)
27. He became hysterical and had to be put under \_\_\_\_\_. (8)



## DOWN

1. The catheter is \_\_\_\_\_ into the passage. (8)
2. How can you afford this \_\_\_\_\_ treatment? (9)
3. She gave \_\_\_\_\_ to twins. (5)
4. The surgeon was able to move the organ back to its \_\_\_\_\_ position. (8)
6. The doctor put her to \_\_\_\_\_ with a powerful narcotic. (5)
11. The patient suffers from an allergic \_\_\_\_\_ to oranges. (8)
12. Her \_\_\_\_\_ rate was very irregular. (5)
14. The lining of the uterus is \_\_\_\_\_ at each menstrual period. (4)
15. When you add the reagent, the solution will \_\_\_\_\_ blue. (4)
20. We have \_\_\_\_\_ out the extent of the tumour. (6)
21. The drug begins acting after a very short \_\_\_\_\_. (4)
22. There were two hundred \_\_\_\_\_ of cholera in the recent outbreak. (5)
23. The clinic has a \_\_\_\_\_ of 100. (5)
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of a persons mental age to his chronological age. (2)

# Odd one out

IN EACH SET of words one is the *odd one out*: different from the others. Find the word that is different, and circle it. For example:

○ *callosum* . . . . . *cerebellum* . . . . . *colliculus* . . . . . *coccyx*

Coccyx is the odd one out. It is a bone; the others are all parts of the brain.

- 1    aching . . . . . bleeding . . . . . nagging . . . . . throbbing
- 2    hand . . . . . kidney . . . . . leg . . . . . liver
- 3    ankle . . . . . elbow . . . . . knee . . . . . forearm
- 4    ear . . . . . eye . . . . . face . . . . . nose
- 5    nurse . . . . . orderly . . . . . surgeon . . . . . patient
- 6    bandage . . . . . forceps . . . . . probe . . . . . scalpel
- 7    hair . . . . . lip . . . . . nail . . . . . tooth
- 8    accident . . . . . damage . . . . . harm . . . . . injure
- 9    expiration . . . . . inspiration . . . . . respiration . . . . . supination
- 10    cataracts . . . . . eyelids . . . . . nearsightedness . . . . . strabismus
- 11    cure . . . . . heal . . . . . mend . . . . . treat
- 12    improve . . . . . get better . . . . . recover . . . . . relapse
- 13    iris . . . . . lens . . . . . palm . . . . . pupil
- 14    oval window . . . . . semicircular canals . . . . . tympanic membrane . . . . . vertebral column
- 15    copper . . . . . iron . . . . . nickel . . . . . zinc
- 16    break . . . . . crack . . . . . fracture . . . . . wound
- 17    innominate bone . . . . . nasal bone . . . . . occipital bone . . . . . zygomatic bone
- 18    liver . . . . . heart . . . . . pancreas . . . . . spleen
- 19    gums . . . . . tongue . . . . . palate . . . . . lips
- 20    bite . . . . . chew . . . . . swallow . . . . . taste

# Body parts ~ categories

IN THIS TABLE there are 41 words for parts of the body and six categories. Decide which category/ies each part belongs to. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	arm	hand	leg	foot	torso	head
abdomen					x	
achilles tendon						
ankle						
buttock						
calf						
cheek						
chest						
chin						
ear						
elbow						
eye						
eyebrow						
eyelash						
eyelid						
finger						
forearm						
forehead						
gum						
hair						
hip						
knee						
knuckle						
lip						
nail						
navel						
neck						
nipple						
nose						
palm						
rib						
scalp						
shoulder						
sole						
temple						
thigh						
throat						
thumb						
toe						
tongue						
tooth						
wrist						

# Pronunciation ~ past tense

REGULAR VERBS HAVE three different pronunciations in the past tense (or the past participle). The difference is in the sound you use for the ending.

Look at these examples:

A: /t/, for example placed

B: /d/, for example examined

C: /ɪd/, for example injected

Find the past tense verbs in these sentences and classify them by their pronunciation. Put them in the correct columns in the table on the right. Be careful: some sentences have more than one verb.

1. She was vaccinated against smallpox as a child.
2. The doctor diagnosed him as having hepatitis B.
3. Her condition improved, so we reduced the dose.
4. He consulted a specialist, who recommended surgery.
5. The patient coughed and sneezed all through the consultation.
6. The surgeons replaced the diseased hip with a metal one.
7. The doctor prescribed a course of antibiotics.
8. The doctor's speedy action prevented further complications.
9. The pharmacist mixed the chemicals in this bottle.
10. The surgeons operated immediately on the injured child.
11. 'You can go home,' said the doctor, 'you're cured.'
12. The nurse disinfected and dressed the wound.
13. She's being treated by a heart specialist.
14. The heartbeat is regulated by the sinoatrial node.
15. Hormones are released into the body by glands.
16. His pulse rate increased by 10%.
17. The attack was preceded by a rise in body temperature.
18. Surgical instruments must be sterilized before use.
19. Nobody noticed that the patient's blood pressure had dropped.
20. The surgeon probed the wound with a scalpel.

## Group A: /t/

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

## Group B: /d/

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

## Group C: /ɪd/

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

**Extension.** Work with a partner: dictate the sentences to each other.

# More useful verbs

ON THE LEFT there are examples of twelve useful verbs in medicine, on the right there are definitions of the verbs. Read the examples and match the verbs (which are in *italics*) with the definitions. Then write the infinitive forms into the spaces in the definitions on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

EXAMPLES	DEFINITIONS
1 80% of elderly patients <i>admitted</i> to geriatric units are on medication.	a) <u>transfer</u> means to pass from one place to another.
2 The cancer is not <i>responding</i> to drugs.	b) _____ means to damage.
3 Their diet <i>lacks</i> essential proteins.	c) _____ means to go through or into something.
4 The doctors <i>saved</i> the little boy from dying of cancer.	d) _____ means to make a hole through something.
5 The end of the broken bone has <i>penetrated</i> the liver.	e) _____ means to investigate the inside of something.
6 The new heart has <i>performed</i> very well.	f) _____ means to stop someone from being damaged or killed.
7 The patient was <i>transferred</i> to a special unit.	g) _____ means not to have enough of something.
8 She <i>fainted</i> when she saw the blood.	h) _____ means to register someone in a hospital.
9 The surgeon <i>probed</i> the wound with a scalpel.	i) _____ means to stop something happening.
10 Walking to work every day won't <i>harm</i> you.	j) _____ means to react, to begin to get better because of treatment.
11 The treatment is given to <i>prevent</i> the patient's condition from getting worse.	k) _____ means to lose consciousness for a short time.
12 The ulcer <i>perforated</i> the duodenum.	l) _____ means to do, to work.

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, the other asks questions. For example: *Tell me a word which means: to pass from one place to another.*

# Good advice

THESE SENTENCES ALL give very good advice, but they have been divided into separate halves. Match the half-sentences in column A with the half-sentences in column B to make twenty sentences which are correct, complete and true.

A	B
1. If you do a lot of exercise ...	... burn easily in the sun.
2. A balanced diet should ...	... cause back pain.
3. Medicines should ...	... you develop strong muscles.
4. A patient in shock should ...	... swimming every morning before breakfast to keep fit.
5. Not taking any exercise is ...	... be inoculated against diphtheria.
6. Reading in bad light can ...	... glucose is more easily digestible.
7. The administration of drugs must ...	... be kept out of the reach of children.
8. The patient should fast ...	... be kept warm and lying down.
9. A hard bed is good ...	... at midday.
10. You should have your main meal ...	... from midnight of the night before an operation.
11. AIDS can be transmitted ...	... to restore strength.
12. Bad posture can ...	... for someone with back problems.
13. People with fair complexions ...	... be sterilized before use.
14. Surgical instruments must ...	... be supervised by a qualified doctor or nurse.
15. For patients who have problems with sugar, ...	... make the eyes ache.
16. You should get into the habit of ...	... provide the protein required by the body.
17. Babies should ...	... an unhealthy way of living.
18. Vitamins help ...	... be used to try and stop the flow of blood.
19. You can obtain most vital amino acids ...	... by using non-sterile needles.
20. A tourniquet should ...	... from your daily diet.

**Extension.** Work with a partner, dictate the sentences to each other.

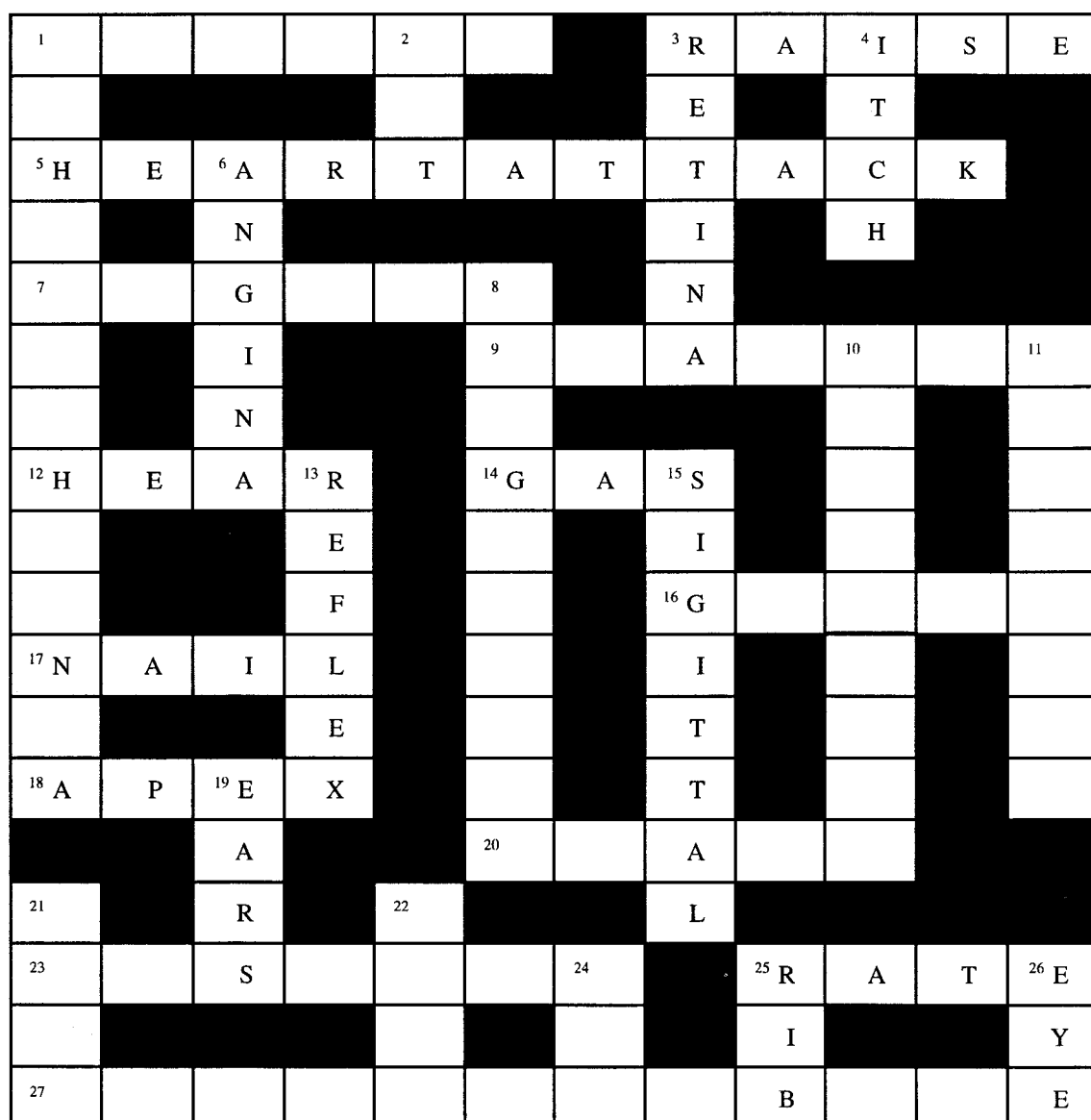


[illegible]

This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword partner

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down



This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down

<sup>1</sup> S	L	E	E	<sup>2</sup> P	Y		<sup>3</sup>		<sup>4</sup>		
C				A							
<sup>5</sup> H		<sup>6</sup>		T							
I											
<sup>7</sup> Z	Y	G	O	T	<sup>8</sup> E						
O					<sup>9</sup> P	L	A	C	<sup>10</sup> E	B	<sup>11</sup> O
P					I				Y		V
<sup>12</sup> H			<sup>13</sup>		<sup>14</sup> G		<sup>15</sup>		E		E
R					L				L		R
E					O		<sup>16</sup> G	L	A	N	D
<sup>17</sup> N					Y				S		O
I					Y				H		S
<sup>18</sup> A		<sup>19</sup>			I				E		E
					<sup>20</sup> S	C	A	N	S		
<sup>21</sup> H				<sup>22</sup> F							
<sup>23</sup> I	N	S	P	E	C	<sup>24</sup> T		<sup>25</sup>			<sup>26</sup>
P				E		O					
<sup>27</sup> S	H	O	U	L	D	E	R	B	L	A	E

This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down

<sup>1</sup> R		<sup>2</sup>		<sup>3</sup>		<sup>4</sup> R		<sup>5</sup> C		<sup>6</sup> T	
E						<sup>7</sup> E	X	H	A	L	E
<sup>8</sup> D						T		A			N
U						I		I			D
C				<sup>9</sup>		R		N			O
<sup>10</sup> T	R	<sup>11</sup> A	C	E		E		R			N
I		M						E			
O		P		<sup>12</sup> C		<sup>13</sup> H	E	A	L	T	<sup>14</sup> H
<sup>15</sup> N		U		O	<sup>16</sup>			C			
		T		<sup>17</sup> C				<sup>18</sup> T	R	I	P
<sup>19</sup> A		A		H				I			
<sup>20</sup> B		T		L			<sup>21</sup>	O			
N		E		E				N			
O			<sup>22</sup> M	A	N	I	<sup>23</sup> C		<sup>24</sup>		
R		<sup>25</sup> S					<sup>26</sup> L				
<sup>27</sup> M	A	L	I	G	N		O				
A		I					S				
<sup>28</sup> L		M					E				

This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down

<sup>1</sup> R	E	<sup>2</sup> C	O	<sup>3</sup> V	E	<sup>4</sup> R		<sup>5</sup>			<sup>6</sup>
		U		I		<sup>7</sup> E					
<sup>8</sup> D	O	R	M	A	N	T					
		E		B		I					
				<sup>9</sup> L	A	R	Y	N	X		
<sup>10</sup>		<sup>11</sup>		E		E					
				<sup>12</sup> C		<sup>13</sup>					<sup>14</sup> H
<sup>15</sup> N	E	U	R	O	<sup>16</sup> N						Y
				<sup>17</sup> C	A	T		<sup>18</sup>			P
<sup>19</sup>				H							O
<sup>20</sup> B	O	T	T	L	E		<sup>21</sup> C	O	U	N	T
				E							H
			<sup>22</sup>				<sup>23</sup>		<sup>24</sup> O		E
		<sup>25</sup>					<sup>26</sup> L	I	V	E	R
<sup>27</sup>									A		M
											I
<sup>28</sup> L	Y	M	P	H	A	D	E	N	O	M	A

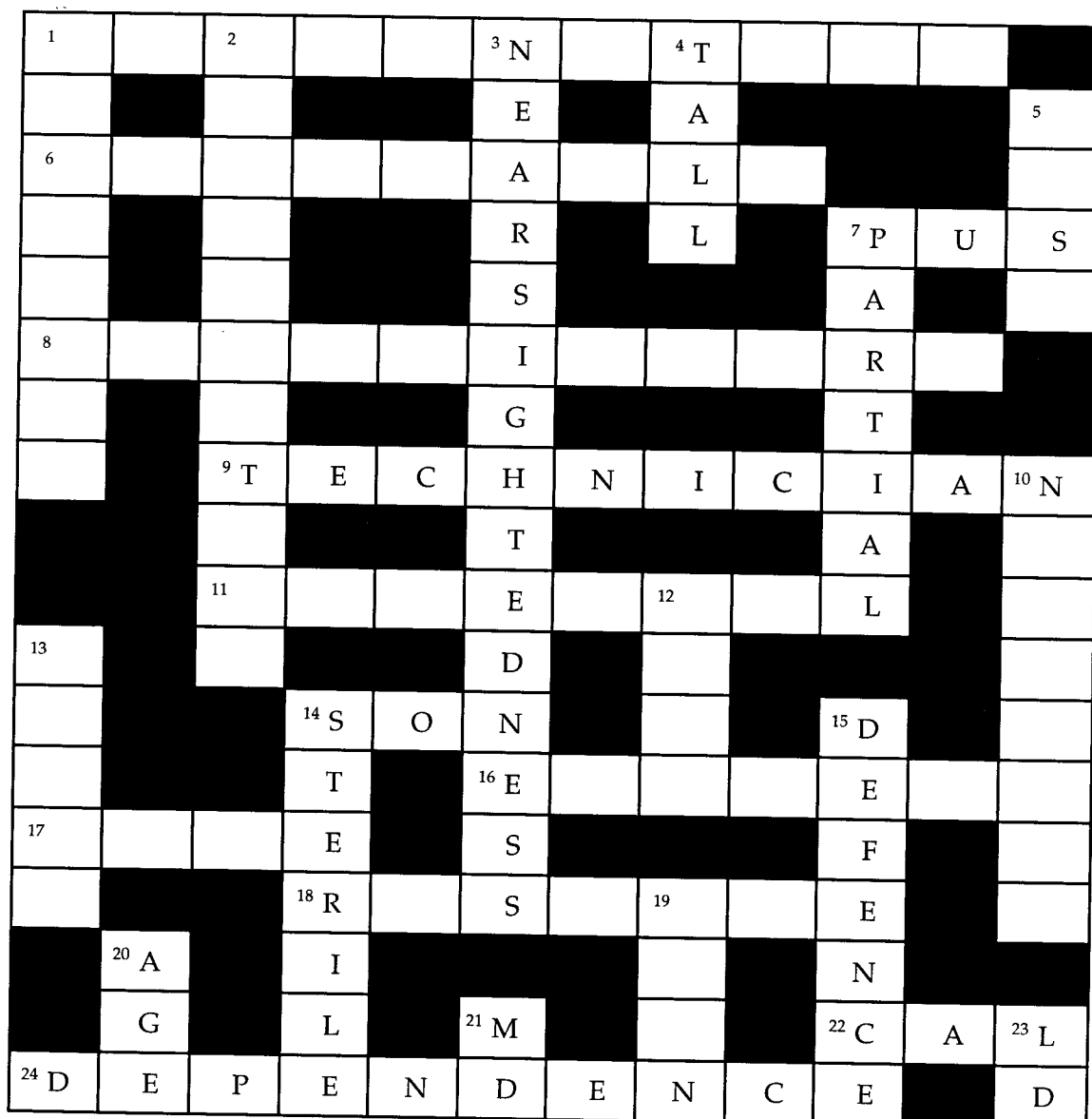
# Communicative crossword 3

## sheet A

This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down



# Communicative crossword 3

# sheet B

This crossword is not complete: you have only half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords. Follow these three rules:

- 1 Speak only in English
- 2 Don't say the word in the crossword.
- 3 Don't show your partner the crossword

*What's one across?*  
→ across, ↓ down

<sup>1</sup> E	X	<sup>2</sup> A	M	I	<sup>3</sup> N	A	<sup>4</sup> T	I	O	N	
P		N									<sup>5</sup> H
<sup>6</sup> I	N	C	U	R	A	B	L	E			O
L		Y							<sup>7</sup>		S
E		L									T
<sup>8</sup> P	R	O	P	R	I	E	T	A	R	Y	
S		S									
Y		<sup>9</sup> T									<sup>10</sup> N
		O									A
		<sup>11</sup> M	A	T	E	R	<sup>12</sup> N	A	L		R
<sup>13</sup> W		A					O				C
R			<sup>14</sup>				S		<sup>15</sup>		O
I					<sup>16</sup> E	L	E	M	E	N	T
<sup>17</sup> S	I	T	E								I
T			<sup>18</sup> R	E	S	O	<sup>19</sup> L	V	E		C
	<sup>20</sup>						O				
					<sup>21</sup>		I		<sup>22</sup>		<sup>23</sup>
<sup>24</sup>							N				





16. Oxygen is vital to the human system.
17. The common carotid divides into two smaller arteries.
18. The body has a natural instinct to protect itself against danger.
19. Blood groups are classified according to the ABO system.
20. Nasal congestion can be relieved with antihistamines.

### Words with various meanings

1. patient 2. fit 3. degree 4. notice 5. turn 6. light 7. cold 8. degree 9. turn 10. patient 11. notice
12. fit 13. turn 14. fit 15. light 16. degree
17. fit 18. cold 19. light

### Anagrams 1

1. Respiration
2. Allergy
3. Daughter
4. Incision
5. Operation
6. Gerontology
7. Relapse
8. Apparatus
9. Prescribe
10. Hospital
11. Exercise
12. Resistance

### Useful verbs

- a) diagnose b) treat c) cure d) endanger e) prescribe f) specialize g) suffer h) operate i) vaccinate  
j) soothe k) depend l) suppress

### Instruments & equipment

1. wheelchair 2. scalpel 3. probe 4. forceps
5. curette 6. pipette 7. tourniquet 8. hook 9. drain 10. gag 11. syringe 12. catheter 13. bandage 14. sling 15. stretcher 16. splint 17. stethoscope 18. thermometer

### Talking about patients - verbs

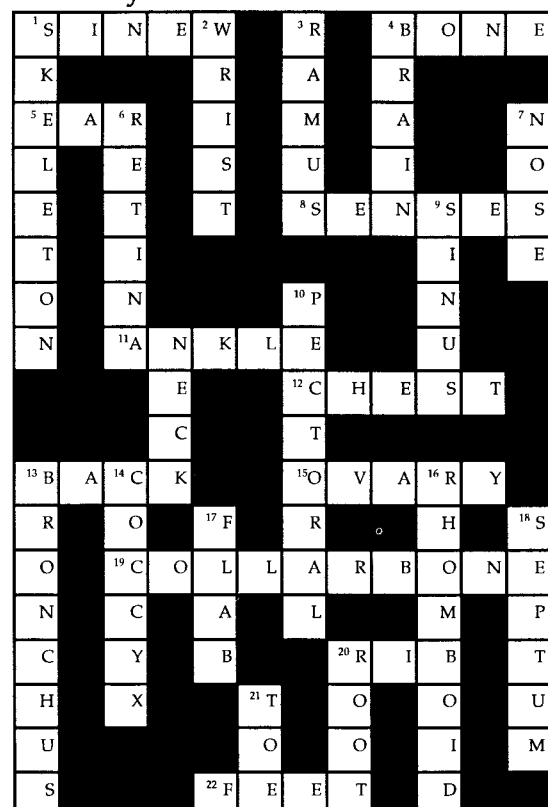
1. picked up 2. received 3. strained 4. recovered 5. required 6. overcame 7. suffered 8. rebuilt 9. underwent 10. adapted 11. broke 12. burnt 13. controlled 14. developed 15. exacerbated 16. fractured 17. weakened 18. prolonged 19. aggravated 20. trembled

### Passive voice

1. The development of the serum has been influenced by work carried out in the USA.
2. The patient was injected with morphine.

3. A bronchoscope is being used to inspect the inside of the lungs.
4. He was arrested for misuse of drugs.
5. The patient is going to be referred to a consultant.
6. Traces of the drug had been found in the blood sample.
7. The artery was blocked by a blood clot.
8. Supplies of drinking water were contaminated by refuse from the factories.
9. A high proportion of cancers can be treated by surgery.
10. If gangrene sets in his toes will have to be amputated.
11. He has been banned from drinking alcohol by his doctor.
12. Patients are sometimes hypnotized by therapists.
13. A new procedure for dealing with Parkinson's disease is being developed by that hospital.
14. The solution should be heated to 25°.
15. He was rejected by the police because of his medical record.

### The body ~ 2



### Adjectives 2

1. lethal 2. crippled 3. persistent 4. subject
5. infested 6. inflamed 7. level 8. painful
9. viable 10. deaf 11. premature 12. exhausted 13. aware 14. bedridden 15. lame 16. obsessive 17. tender 18. severed 19. depressed 20. forbidden

## How it works 2

1. The body needs to conserve heat in cold weather.
2. Blood clots occur in embolism & thrombosis
3. Fluid collects in the tissue of patients suffering from dropsy.
4. Adrenaline extracted from the animal's adrenal glands is used in the treatment of asthma.
5. The material used in sutures slowly dissolves in body fluids.
6. The heart has to beat more strongly to compensate for the narrowing of the arteries.
7. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox.
8. After the age of 50 many people's vision begins to fail.
9. Embolization is an effective treatment for severe haemoptysis.
10. Bone is calcified connective tissue.
11. Casein is precipitated when milk comes into contact with an acid.
12. The lungs are connected to the mouth by the trachea.
13. One of the side-effects of chemotherapy is that the patient's hair falls out.
14. Pain radiates from the site of the infection.
15. Blind people develop an acute sense of touch
16. The shoulder joint dislocates easily.
17. The supply of blood to the sublingual region is derived from the carotid artery.
18. The symptoms of hay fever are a running nose and eyes.
19. Expiration takes place when the chest muscles relax and the lungs become smaller.
20. The normal adult pulse is 72 beats a minute.

## Nouns & Verbs

**Exercise 1** 1. diagnosis 2. examination 3. prescription 4. suffering 5. operation 6. cure 7. recovery 8. analysis 9. infection 10. experience 11. replacement 12. degeneration 13. referral 14. excess 15. withdrawal

### Exercise 2

1. My diagnosis was that the patient had a heart condition.
2. I made a full examination of the patient.
3. I wrote a prescription for a course of antibiotics.
4. He experienced very little suffering.
5. The operation was performed immediately.
6. There is no cure for this disease.
7. He has made a full recovery.
8. The lab made an analysis of the blood sample.
9. We found an infection in the tissue.
10. He has six years tropical work experience.
11. The patient was given a hip replacement.
12. There has been a degeneration in his condition.
13. The patient was given a referral to a specialist.
14. There was an excess of sugar in the blood sample.
15. This is the time for withdrawal of the drugs treatment.

## Abbreviations

1. A&E: Accident & Emergency
2. AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
3. BMR: Basal Metabolic Rate
4. CAT: Computerized Axial Tomography
5. CHD: Coronary Heart Disease
6. D&V: Diarrhoea & Vomiting
7. DOA: Dead On Arrival
8. GP: General Practitioner
9. HAV: Hepatitis A Virus
10. HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
11. MD: Doctor of Medicine
12. OTC: Over The Counter
13. PM: Post Mortem
14. PMA: Progressive Muscular Atrophy
15. PMT: Pre-Menstrual Tension
16. RQ: Respiratory Quotient
17. RSI: Repetitive Strain (or Stress) Injury
18. SAD: Seasonal Affective Depression
19. SIDS: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
20. STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease
21. TB: Tuberculosis
22. TBI: Total Body Irradiation
23. UV: UltraViolet
24. VDH: Valvular Disease of the Heart
25. WHO: World Health Organisation

## Opposites

**Exercise 1** 1. front 2. kill 3. alive 4. deteriorate 5. ill 6. closed 7. allow 8. increase 9. rough 10. replace

**Exercise 2** 1. kill 2. increase 3. improve 4. back 5. rough 6. remove 7. open 8. dead 9. healthy 10. prevent

## Pronunciation - present tense

**Group A** coughs helps panics beats wakes sleeps counteracts operates regulates

**Group B** breathes examines recommends prescribes relieves suffers controls cures kills

**Group C** sneezes reduces catches rises analyses diagnoses relaxes releases increases

## Word association

1. heart 2. blood 3. pain 4. hormone 5. bone 6. muscle

## Anagrams 2

1. Cerebrum
2. Average
3. Reaction
4. Behaviour
5. Observe
6. Hiccup
7. Yawn
8. Deteriorate

9. Relaxation
10. Awake
11. Theatre
12. Efficient

### Two-word expressions

1. heart attack 2. general anaesthetic 3. bone marrow 4. surgical intervention 5. milk teeth 6. plastic surgery 7. brain death 8. bedside manner 9. allergic reaction 10. clinical trial 11. malignant tumour 12. general practitioner 13. circadian rhythm 14. digestive system 15. balanced diet

### Pronunciation - word stress 2

#### Exercise 1

anaesthetic	3
analysis	2
circulation	3
communicate	2
compatible	2
complication	3
coordinate	2
dehydration	3
demonstrated	1
disposable	2
emergency	2
experiment	2
independent	3
intolerance	2
malignancy	2
operation	3
paralysis	2
penicillin	3
respirator	1
responsible	2
saturated	1

- Exercise 2** 1. complication 2. paralysis  
 3. emergency 4. respirator 5. operation  
 6. anaesthetic 7. disposable 8. intolerance  
 9. circulation 10. coordinate 11. experiment  
 12. malignancy 13. responsible 14. analysis  
 15. compatible 16. saturated 17. demonstrated  
 18. penicillin 19. independent 20. communicate

### Chemistry

1. Na, sodium, (e) the basic substance in salt
2. Ca, calcium, (p) the major component of bones and teeth
3. Pb, lead, (l) heavy soft metal, poisonous in compounds
4. Ba, barium, (d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs
5. Ti, titanium, (n) a light metal which does not corrode
6. Zn, zinc, (s) a white metallic trace element
7. Fe, iron, (j) an essential part of red blood cells found in liver & eggs

8. Co, cobalt, (f) the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer
9. Cl, chlorine, (q) a powerful green gas used to sterilize water
10. He, helium, (m) a light gas used with oxygen to relieve asthma
11. S, sulphur, (t) a yellow non-metallic element found in amino acids
12. Au, gold, (r) a soft yellow metal used as a compound in various drugs
13. O, oxygen, (g) a colourless gas which is essential to human life
14. H, hydrogen, (k) a gas which combines with oxygen to form water
15. HCl, hydrochloric acid, (a) an acid found in the gastric juices
16. n, nitrogen, (o) the main component of air, an essential part of protein
17. HCN, hydrocyanic acid, (b) an acid which forms a poisonous salt
18. C, carbon, (i) an essential component in living matter
19. N<sub>2</sub>O, nitrous oxide, (g) a colourless gas used in anaesthetics
20. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, nicotine, (c) an addictive alkaline

### Gap fill crossword

1 I	N	V	2 E	N	T	E	D		3 B		4 O
N			X						I		R
5 S	A	M	P	L	E	6 S			R		I
E			E			7 L	I	S	T		G
R			8 N	O	S	E			H		I
T			S			E					N
9 E	Q	U	I	P		10 P	H	O	B	I	A
D			V			11 R					L
	12 P		13 E	N	E	R	G	Y			
	U					A			14 S	E	15 T
16 B	L	E	D			17 C	O	U	G	H	U
	S					T				18 E	A
	19 E	M	A	20 C	I	A	21 T	E	D		N
22 C		A			O		I			23 S	
24 A	P	P	O	25 I	N	T	M	E	N	T	
S		P		Q			E			A	
E		E						26 L	I	F	T
27 S	E	D	A	T	I	O	N				F

### Odd one out

1. bleeding; the others are words which describe pains
2. kidney; you have two of all the others
3. forearm; the others are all joints
4. face; the others are all specifically sense organs
5. patient; the others are all jobs
6. bandage; the others are all instruments
7. lip; the others are all without feeling
8. accident; the others are all what *happens* in accidents
9. supination; the others are all connected to breathing
10. eyelids; the others are all eye conditions
11. treat; the others all mean to make better
12. relapse; the others all mean to return to normal after an illness
13. palm; the others are all part of the eye
14. vertebral column; the others are all part of the ear
15. copper; the others are all found in the body
16. wound; the others refer principally to damage to bones
17. innominate bone; the others are all in the head
18. heart; the others are part of the digestive system
19. lips; the other are *inside* the mouth
20. taste; the others are all physical actions

### Body parts - categories

abdomen	torso
achilles tendon	foot
ankle	leg
buttock	torso
calf	leg
cheek	head
chest	torso
chin	head
ear	head
elbow	arm
eye	head
eyebrow	head
eyelash	head
eyelid	head
finger	hand
forearm	arm
forehead	head
gum	head
hair	head
hip	torso
knee	leg
knuckle	hand
lip	head
nail	hand/foot
navel	torso
neck	torso
nipple	torso
nose	head
palm	hand
rib	torso
scalp	head
shoulder	torso
sole	foot
temple	head

thigh	leg
throat	torso
thumb	hand
toe	foot
tongue	head
tooth	head
wrist	arm

### Pronunciation - past tense

**Group A** reduced coughed replaced mixed  
dressed released increased noticed dropped

**Group B** diagnosed improved prescribed  
diseased sneezed injured probed sterilized  
cured

**Group C** vaccinated recommended consulted  
prevented disinfected regulated operated  
treated preceded

### More useful verbs

a) transfer b) harm c) penetrate d) perforate  
e) probe f) save g) lack h) match i) prevent  
j) respond k) cut l) perform

### Good advice

1. If you do a lot of exercise you develop strong muscles.
2. A balanced diet should provide the protein required by the body.
3. Medicines should be kept out of the reach of children.
4. A patient in shock should be kept warm and lying down.
5. Not taking any exercise is an unhealthy way of living.
6. Reading in bad light can make the eyes ache.
7. The administration of drugs must be supervised by a qualified doctor or nurse.
8. The patient should fast from midnight of the night before an operation.
9. A hard bed is good for someone with back problems.
10. You should have your main meal at midday.
11. AIDS can be transmitted by using non-sterile needles.
12. Bad posture can cause back pain.
13. People with fair complexions burn easily in the sun.
14. Surgical instruments must be sterilized before use.
15. For patients who have problems with sugar, glucose is more easily digestible.
16. You should get into the habit of swimming every morning before breakfast to keep fit.
17. Babies should be inoculated against diphtheria.
18. Vitamins help to restore strength.
19. You can obtain most vital amino acids from your daily diet.
20. A tourniquet should be used to try and stop the flow of blood.

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