CHECK YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY FOR

Medicine

Third Edition

All you need to improve your vocabulary
Introduction

The worksheets in this workbook contain a variety of exercises appropriate for students requiring a working knowledge of English medical terminology. The worksheets can be used either for self-study or in the classroom and can be completed in any order. Several have ‘extensions’: short classroom exercises based on the language in the main exercise. All the questions within this workbook are based on the A & C Black *Dictionary of Medical Terms*, fourth edition (ISBN 0 7136 7603 5).

This workbook 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 regular basis; students with a more basic level of English may therefore already have the passive vocabulary to handle many of the exercises.

Specialist vocabulary
It is important to appreciate that ‘knowing’ specialist vocabulary involves more than simply recognising it.

- You can understand the meaning of a word when reading or listening and yet be unable to remember that same word when speaking or writing.
- You may remember the word, but use it incorrectly. This can be a grammatical problem, like knowing that ‘fracture’ can be used both as a noun and as a verb. Or it may be a question of collocation: a surgeon makes 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 you pronounce it? And do you recognise it when you hear it pronounced?

For these reasons - memory, use and sound - it is important that students practise specialist vocabulary so that they can learn to use it more confidently and effectively. The exercises in this workbook will help students to expand their knowledge and use of medical vocabulary.

Using the *Dictionary of Medical Terms*
All of the vocabulary taught or practised in this workbook is in the A & C Black *Dictionary of Medical Terms*. The *Dictionary of Medical Terms* gives definitions in simple English which students can read and understand. Many of the examples and definitions in the workbook are taken directly from the dictionary. Students should have a copy of the *Dictionary of Medical Terms* for referring to when completing the exercises; using the dictionary is an essential part of successful language learning.

Structure of a *Dictionary of Medical Terms* entry
Each entry within the dictionary includes key elements that help a student understand the definition of the term and how to use it in context. Each term has a clear example, and part of speech. This is followed by example sentences and quotations from newspapers and magazines that show how the term is used in real life. These elements of the dictionary are used to create the questions within this workbook.

Vocabulary Record Sheet
At the back of the book is a Vocabulary Record Sheet. Recording useful vocabulary in a methodical way plays a key role in language learning and could be done, for example, at the end of each lesson. The *Dictionary of Medical Terms* is a useful tool for ensuring that the personal vocabulary record is accurate and is a good source for example sentences to show how words are used, as well as for notes about meaning and pronunciation, etc.
## Workbook contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORD-BUILDING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Word association 1: missing links</td>
<td>Linking each set of four words with one other word</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Word formation: nouns</td>
<td>Forming nouns from list of verbs; rewriting sentences using noun forms instead of verbs</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Two-word expressions</td>
<td>Combining words from two lists to make two-word expressions that fit the definitions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plural formation</td>
<td>Multiple choice: choosing correct plural forms of singular nouns</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Word formation: adjectives</td>
<td>Rewriting sentences using adjective forms instead of nouns</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Word association 2: partnerships</td>
<td>Linking each verb with a noun to make a 'partnership'; using the 'partnerships' to complete sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Opposites 1: prefixes</td>
<td>Selecting the correct prefix for each adjective to create an opposite; using the adjectives to complete sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extension</strong>: working with a partner to test one another</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Word formation: verbs</td>
<td>Making verb forms from list of nouns; writing sentences using the verbs</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Word association 3: mind maps</td>
<td>Finding words in a mind map that fit definitions; designing mind maps</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTS OF SPEECH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Adjectives 1</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Adjectives 2</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Verbs 1</td>
<td>Matching verbs with their correct definitions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Verbs 2</td>
<td>Matching verbs with their correct definitions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Verbs: past tense ~ regular verbs</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Verbs: mixed tenses</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extension</strong>: working with a partner to write a dialogue using phrasal verbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Verbs: active/passive</td>
<td>Changing sentences from active to passive tense</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Adverbs</td>
<td>Identifying adverbs in sentences and swapping adverbs around so that each sentence makes sense</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Prepositions</td>
<td>Correcting sentences with deliberate mistakes in the prepositions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRONUNCIATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Word stress 1</td>
<td>Identifying three-syllable words and classifying by their pronunciation</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extension</strong>: practising the dialogues with a partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Word stress 2</td>
<td>Completing sentences using four-syllable words; classifying four-syllable words by their pronunciation</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Present simple</td>
<td>Identifying present tense verbs and classifying by their pronunciation</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extension</strong>: working with a partner to identify plural nouns in each pronunciation category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Past tense</td>
<td>Identifying past tense verbs and classifying by their pronunciation</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Good advice</td>
<td>Matching half-sentences together to make complete sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> writing pieces of medical advice with a partner</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Multiple meanings</td>
<td>Classifying meanings</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Odd one out</td>
<td>Identifying word that is different to others in each set</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Body parts - categories</td>
<td>Deciding which category each body part belongs to</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Opposites 2</td>
<td>Matching words with opposite meanings; inserting correct opposites in sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> working with a partner to test one another</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>Stating what abbreviations stand for</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> working with a partner to test one another</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Symptoms &amp; common illnesses 1</td>
<td>Checking meanings of words; matching descriptions to names of illnesses</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Symptoms &amp; common illnesses 2</td>
<td>Matching formal and informal names of illnesses; completing conversations by using informal names of illnesses</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> practising conversations with a partner</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Identifying each disease or illness from its description</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> writing a description of a disease or illness and testing a partner</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>How it works</td>
<td>Matching half-sentences together to make complete sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Instruments and equipment</td>
<td>Matching each instrument and item of equipment with its correct description</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> working with a partner to test one another</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Matching symbols of chemical elements and compounds with correct names and descriptions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> working with a partner to test one another</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Anagrams 1</td>
<td>Solving anagrams by reading clues and putting letters in order</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Parts of the body crossword 1</td>
<td>Solving crossword</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Communicative crossword 1</td>
<td>Completing crossword by working with partner and defining words</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Anagrams 2</td>
<td>Solving anagrams by reading clues and putting letters in order</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Word search</td>
<td>Finding words hidden in letters using clues listed</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Communicative crossword 2</td>
<td>Completing crossword by working with partner and defining words</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Parts of the body crossword 2</td>
<td>Solving crossword</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Gap fill crossword</td>
<td>Completing crossword with missing words from sentences</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Communicative crossword 3</td>
<td>Completing crossword by working with partner and defining words</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
<td>Answering questions</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Extension:</strong> writing a quiz with a partner</td>
<td>Pair work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Vocabulary Record Sheet</td>
<td>Recording new vocabulary, definitions and terms</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Answer key</td>
<td>Answers to all worksheets</td>
<td>Self-study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the workbook

Most students find it easier to assimilate new vocabulary if the words are learned in related groups, rather than in isolation. For example, words frequently occur in the same context as their opposites and, as such, it makes sense to learn the pairs of opposites together (see worksheets on pages 7 and 29). Similarly, mind maps encourage students to look for connections between words (see worksheet on page 9). The exercises and activities in this workbook have all been grouped into sections. These sections practise different elements of medical vocabulary, enabling the student to gain a fuller understanding of the words learnt.

The first section, Word-building (pages 1-9), encourages the student to identify links between words and to learn words that are morphologically related (for example, verbs and nouns which have the same stems). Within the Parts of Speech (pages 10-20) section, the emphasis is on understanding meanings and how to use terms in their correct grammatical forms. The worksheets in the third section practise the Pronunciation of medical vocabulary (pages 21-24). The section Vocabulary in Context (pages 25-36) includes topic-specific exercises such as identifying diseases and illnesses from their descriptions. The activities in the last section, Puzzles & Quizzes (pages 37-49), expand students' knowledge and use of vocabulary in a fun way.

Communicative crosswords

Included in the last section are three communicative crosswords. These are speaking exercises where students complete a half-finished crossword by exchanging clues with a partner. There are two versions of the crossword: A & B. The words which are missing from A are in B, and vice versa. No clues are provided: the students' task is to invent them. This is an excellent exercise for developing linguistic resourcefulness; in having to define words themselves, students practise both their medical vocabulary and the important skill of paraphrasing something when they do not know the word for it.

Using Communicative crosswords in the classroom

Stage 1 - Set-up. Divide the class into two groups - A and B - with up to four students in each group. Give out the crossword: sheet A to group A, sheet B to group B together with a copy of the Dictionary of Medical Terms. Go through the rules with them. Some answers may consist of more than one word.

Stage 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 of Medical Terms. Circulate, helping with any problems. This is an important stage: some of the vocabulary in the crosswords is quite difficult.

Stage 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.

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

Alternatively, students can work in small groups, each group consisting of two As and two Bs and using the following strategies:

i) defining the word
ii) describing what the item looks like
iii) stating what the item is used for
iv) describing the person's role
v) stating what the opposite of the word is
vi) giving examples
vii) leaving a gap in a sentence for the word
viii) stating what the word sounds like.

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Each of the sets of four words below can be linked by one other word. All the words are related to medical matters. What are the missing words? Write them in the centre of the charts.

1. ciliary
   foreign
   temperature
   fat

2. throbbing
   abdominal
   relief
   threshold

3. metacarpal
   cancellous
   graft
   marrow

4. cardiac
   skeletal
   fatigue
   spasm

5. black
   glass
   bath
   drops

6. blood
   beta
   membrane
   body

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Word formation: nouns

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.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. diagnose</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>9. infect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. examine</td>
<td></td>
<td>10. carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. prescribe</td>
<td></td>
<td>11. replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. suffer</td>
<td></td>
<td>12. degenerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. operate</td>
<td></td>
<td>13. refer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cure</td>
<td></td>
<td>14. paralyse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. recover</td>
<td></td>
<td>15. obstruct</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. analyse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2. First, check your answers to Exercise 1 in the key. Then rewrite the sentences below, changing the verbs (which are in **bold**) to nouns. Do not change the meaning of the sentences, but be prepared to make grammatical changes if necessary. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. I **diagnosed** that the patient had a heart condition.
   *My diagnosis was that the patient had a heart condition.*

2. I **examined** the patient fully.
   *I made a full***

3. I **prescribed** a course of antibiotics.
   *I wrote a***

4. He **suffered** very little.
   *He experienced very little***

5. We **operated** immediately.
   *The***

6. This disease cannot be **cured**.
   *There is no***

7. He has **recovered** fully.
   *He has made a full***

8. The lab **analysed** the blood sample.
   *The lab made an***

9. We found that the tissue was **infected**.
   *We found an***

10. Ten per cent of the population are thought to **carry** the bacteria.
    *Ten per cent of the population are thought to be***

11. We **replaced** the patient’s hip.
    *The patient was given a hip***

12. His condition has **degenerated**.
    *There has been a***

13. The patient was **referred** to a specialist.
    *The patient was given a***

14. His arm was **paralysed** after the stroke.
    *He suffered***

15. The artery was **obstructed** by a blood clot.
    *The blood clot was forming an***

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Two-word expressions

Make 15 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.

### A
- allergic
- balanced
- bedside
- biological
- bone
- brain
- clinical
- digestive
- general
- general
- heart
- malignant
- plastic
- primary
- surgical

### B
- anaesthetic
- attack
- clock
- death
- diet
- intervention
- manner
- marrow
- practitioner
- reaction
- surgery
- system
- tooth
- trial
- tumour

1. A condition in which the heart has a reduced blood supply because one of the arteries becomes blocked by a blood clot, causing myocardial ischaemia and myocardial infarction. **heart attack**

2. A substance given to make someone lose consciousness so that a major surgical operation can be carried out. **anaesthetic**

3. Soft tissue in cancellous bone. **marrow**

4. The treatment of disease or other condition by surgery. **surgery**

5. Any one of the first twenty teeth which develop in children between about six months and two-and-a-half years of age, and are replaced by the permanent teeth at around the age of six. **primary tooth**

6. Surgery to repair damaged or malformed parts of the body. **plastic surgery**

7. A condition in which the nerves in the brain stem have died, and the person can be certified as dead, although the heart may not have stopped beating. **brain death**

8. The way in which a doctor behaves towards a patient, especially a patient who is in bed. **bedside manner**

9. An effect produced by a substance to which a person has an allergy, such as sneezing or a skin rash. **allergic reaction**

10. A trial carried out in a medical laboratory on a person or on tissue from a person. **clinical trial**

11. A tumour which is cancerous and can grow again or spread into other parts of the body, even if removed surgically. **malignant tumour**

12. A doctor who provides first-line medical care for all types of illness to people who live locally, refers them to hospital if necessary and encourages health promotion. **general practitioner**

13. The rhythm of daily activities and bodily processes such as eating, defecating or sleeping, frequently controlled by hormones, which repeats every twenty-four hours. **biological clock**

14. The set of organs such as the stomach, liver and pancreas which are associated with the digestion of food. **digestive system**

15. A diet that provides all the nutrients needed in the correct proportions. **balanced diet**

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
**Plural formation**

In *Column A* of this table there are 25 nouns relating to medicine. For each of the nouns decide whether the correct plural form is in *Column B* or *Column C* and then circle it.

The first question has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
<th>Column C</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>stratum</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>varices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ganglion</td>
<td>ganglions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>villus</td>
<td>villi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>atrium</td>
<td>atria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>pons</td>
<td>pontes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ovum</td>
<td>ovums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>bout</td>
<td>bouts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>cortex</td>
<td>cortexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
The italicised words in the sentences in Column A are all nouns. What are the adjective forms? Complete the sentences in Column B using the correct adjective forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The surgeons operated to repair the defect on the patient’s heart valve.</td>
<td>The surgeons operated to repair the patient’s …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>His diet has a calcium deficiency.</td>
<td>His diet is calcium-…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>She has a physical dependence on amphetamines.</td>
<td>She is physically …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The doctor noted an excess of bile in the patient’s blood.</td>
<td>The doctor noted an …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>An attack of hypoglycaemia can be prevented by eating glucose or a lump of sugar when feeling faint.</td>
<td>A …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The vaccine should give immunity to tuberculosis.</td>
<td>The vaccine should make you …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>They have periods of complete inactivity.</td>
<td>They have periods when they are completely …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The pain in his foot is so great that he can hardly walk.</td>
<td>His foot is so …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I injured my spine in the crash.</td>
<td>I suffered …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>She complained of stiffness in the joints.</td>
<td>She complained of …</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Word association 2: partnerships

Exercise 1.
Link each verb on the left with a noun on the right to make 10 'partnerships'. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>administer</td>
<td>an improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>analyse</td>
<td>a baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>burp</td>
<td>the treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>some infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>detect</td>
<td>an appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>discontinue</td>
<td>a sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ease</td>
<td>the pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>resist</td>
<td>a drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>prescribe</td>
<td>a cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2.
Complete these sentences using the partnerships from Exercise 1. You may have to make some changes to fit the grammar of the sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The doctor will **administer a drug** to the patient.
2. She was ____________________ .
3. As soon as the patient reported severe side-effects, the doctor ___________________.
4. I've ____________________ from one of my colleagues at work.
5. The laboratory ____________________ of the food and found traces of bacteria.
6. A healthy body can ____________________ .
7. I would like to ____________________ with the dental hygienist for 10.00am tomorrow.
8. She had an injection to ____________________ in her leg.
9. The health visitor advised the new parents to ____________________ after feeding.
10. The nurses ____________________ in the patient’s condition.
**Opposites 1: prefixes**

**Exercise 1.**
English often uses prefixes to create opposites. There are several different prefixes that are used. Choose the right prefix for each of the adjectives below and write them into the table. The first one has been done for you:

**Active adequate coherent compatible complete**  
**Conscious controllable dependent digested direct fertile fit healthy**  
**Hygienic legal movable operable palpable pure qualified reducible**  
**Regular sanitary soluble stable well**

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2.**
Use ten of the adjectives in the table to complete these sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. He was found ________unconscious________ in the street.
2. He felt ________ and had to go home.
3. The serum makes the poison ________.
4. The children have a very ________ diet.
5. The nurse noted that the patient had developed an ________ pulse.
6. She used to play a lot of tennis, but she became ________ in the winter.
7. The surgeon decided that the cancer was ________.
8. Cholera spread rapidly because of the ________ conditions in the town.
9. The patient was showing signs of an ________ mental condition.
10. She has an ________ desire to drink alcohol.

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, while the other asks questions such as "What's the opposite of conscious?".

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
**Word formation: verbs**

**Exercise 1.**
The words listed in the table below are nouns. What are the verb forms of these nouns? The first question has been done for you as an example.

| 1. abuse | 16. perspiration |
| 2. admission | 17. preparation |
| 3. bandage | 18. provision |
| 4. blood | 19. reabsorption |
| 5. breath | 20. regeneration |
| 6. coagulation | 21. registration |
| 7. consultation | 22. regurgitation |
| 8. convalescence | 23. rehabilitation |
| 9. fertilisation | 24. reproduction |
| 10. identification | 25. resuscitation |
| 11. immunisation | 26. sedation |
| 12. implant | 27. stammer |
| 13. maceration | 28. stitch |
| 14. management | 29. suppression |
| 15. occurrence | 30. sweat |

**Exercise 2.**
Choose ten verbs from Exercise 1 and write a sentence below for each one. Write the correct form of each verb in the column on the right and leave gaps for the verbs in the sentences. Cover up the right-hand column and give the sentences to another student as a test. For example:

| She …………… with her local GP. | registered |

1. ………………………………………………………………………
2. ………………………………………………………………………
3. ………………………………………………………………………
4. ………………………………………………………………………
5. ………………………………………………………………………
6. ………………………………………………………………………
7. ………………………………………………………………………
8. ………………………………………………………………………
9. ………………………………………………………………………
10. ………………………………………………………………………
A mind map is a way of organising vocabulary to show the connections between words. This mind map is based on the word ‘surgery’.

Exercise 1.
Find words and expressions in the mind map that fit the following definitions.

1. A special room in a hospital, where surgical operations are carried out  
2. A nurse who is specially trained to assist a surgeon during an operation  
3. The part of a hospital which deals with people who need urgent treatment because they have had accidents or are in sudden serious pain  
4. Surgical operations involving important organs in the body  
5. A doctor who specialises in surgery  
6. An anaesthetic which removes the feeling in a single part of the body only  
7. A senior specialised doctor in a hospital  
8. A surgical operation to remedy a condition of the heart  
9. To clean the hands and arms thoroughly before performing surgery  
10. The treatment of diseases or disorders by procedures which require an operation to cut into, to remove or to manipulate tissue, organs or parts

Exercise 2.
Design a mind map for one or more of the following:
- health
- hospital
- patient

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
There are 20 nouns connected with medicine in the box below. Use them to complete the sentences - in some cases you will need to make them plural. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accident</th>
<th>allergy</th>
<th>ambulance</th>
<th>biopsy</th>
<th>consent</th>
<th>course</th>
<th>examination</th>
<th>excess</th>
<th>exercise</th>
<th>injection</th>
<th>intake</th>
<th>overdose</th>
<th>paroxysm</th>
<th>progress</th>
<th>rash</th>
<th>recurrence</th>
<th>surgery</th>
<th>tendency</th>
<th>treatment</th>
<th>vaccination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. He developed an ______allergy____ to penicillin.
2. He suffered _____________ of coughing in the night.
3. She went into a coma after an _____________ of heroin.
4. The patient will need plastic _____________ to remove the scars he received in the accident.
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. From the _____________ of the X-ray photographs, it seems that the tumour has not spread.
9. The doctor gave him an _____________ to relieve the pain.
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. The doctors seem pleased that she has made such good _____________ since her operation.
16. This is a new _____________ for heart disease.
17. Her body could not cope with an _____________ of blood sugar.
18. Three people were injured in the _____________ on the motorway.
19. _____________ is mainly given against cholera, diphtheria, rabies, smallpox, tuberculosis and typhoid.
20. She had a high temperature and then broke out in a _____________.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aware</th>
<th>compatible</th>
<th>confused</th>
<th>delicate</th>
<th>depressed</th>
<th>hoarse</th>
<th>hygienic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inactive</td>
<td>inborn</td>
<td>incipient</td>
<td>infectious</td>
<td>inoperable</td>
<td>insanitary</td>
<td>lethal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motionless</td>
<td>poisonous</td>
<td>predisposed</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>safe</td>
<td>severe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This is a ____ safe ____ painkiller, with no harmful side-effects.
2. Some mushrooms are good to eat and some are ____________.
3. The surgeons are trying to find a donor with a ____________ blood group.
4. The surgeon decided that the cancer was ____________.
5. These fumes are ____________ if inhaled.
6. The body has an ____________ tendency to reject transplanted organs.
7. The tests detected ____________ diabetes mellitus.
8. The serum makes the poison ____________.
9. A ____________ outbreak of whooping cough occurred during the winter.
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. She is not ____________ of what is happening around her.
15. The bones of a baby’s skull are very ____________.
16. Cholera spread rapidly because of the ____________ conditions in the town.
17. He was ____________ after his exam results.
18. He was advised to make ____________ visits to the dentist.
19. This strain of flu is highly ____________.
20. He became ____________ after shouting too much.
Adjectives 2

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.

1. These fumes are ______ lethal ______ if inhaled.
2. The report was ______________ of the state of aftercare provision.
3. She had a ______________ cough.
4. The psychiatrist gave a ______________ opinion on the patient's problem.
5. My grandfather is quite ______________ now.
6. The skin has become ______________ around the sore.
7. It is important for elderly patients to remain ______________.
8. His foot is so ______________ he can hardly walk.
9. A fetus is ______________ by about the 28th week of the pregnancy.
10. You have to speak slowly and clearly when you speak to Mr Jones because he's quite ______.
11. The baby was born five weeks ______________.
12. The patient was passing ______________ quantities of urine.
13. He felt ______________ chest pains.
14. He is ______________ and has to be looked after by a nurse.
15. The children were tested for ______________ viral infection.
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. Bright light can be ______________ to your eyes.
The sentences in Column A contain examples of useful verbs in medicine. In Column B 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 in Column B. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A: Examples</th>
<th>Column B: Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. After the accident the passengers were treated in hospital for cuts.</td>
<td>a) <strong>diagnose</strong> means to identify a condition or illness, by examining the person and noting symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nurses dressed the wounds of the accident victims.</td>
<td>b) _________ means to use medical methods to cure a disease or help a sick or injured person to recover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He specialises in children with breathing problems.</td>
<td>c) _________ means to make someone healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. She suffers from headaches.</td>
<td>d) _________ means to put someone or something at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. She was vaccinated against smallpox as a child.</td>
<td>e) _________ means to give instructions for a person to get a specific dosage of a drug or a specific form of therapeutic treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Some forms of cancer cannot be cured.</td>
<td>f) _________ means to study or treat one particular disease or one particular type of patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The calamine lotion will soothe the rash.</td>
<td>g) _________ means to have an illness for a long period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The doctor <strong>diagnosed</strong> appendicitis.</td>
<td>h) _________ means to treat a person for a condition by cutting open the body and removing a part which is diseased or repairing a part which is not functioning correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The doctor <strong>prescribed</strong> a course of antibiotics.</td>
<td>i) _________ means to introduce vaccine into a person’s body in order to make the body create its own antibodies, so making the person immune to the disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The drug <strong>suppresses</strong> the body’s natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue.</td>
<td>j) _________ means to relieve pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The operation may <strong>endanger</strong> the life of the patient.</td>
<td>k) _________ means to clean a wound and put a covering over it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The surgeons decided to <strong>operate</strong> as the only way of saving the baby’s life.</td>
<td>l) _________ means to reduce the action of something completely, e.g. to remove a symptom or to stop the release of a hormone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sentences in *Column A* contain examples of useful verbs in medicine. In *Column B* 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 in *Column B*. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A: Examples</th>
<th>Column B: Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He was <strong>admitted</strong> this morning.</td>
<td>a) _________ means to pass from one place to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The cancer is not <strong>responding</strong> to drugs.</td>
<td>b) _________ means to damage or hurt someone or something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He was still <strong>limping</strong> three weeks after the accident.</td>
<td>c) _________ means to go through or into something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The doctors <strong>saved</strong> the little boy from dying of cancer.</td>
<td>d) _________ means to make a hole through something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The end of the broken bone has <strong>penetrated</strong> the liver.</td>
<td>e) _________ means to investigate the inside of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The new heart has <strong>performed</strong> very well.</td>
<td>f) _________ means to stop someone from being hurt or killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The patient was <strong>transferred</strong> to a special unit.</td>
<td>g) _________ means to walk awkwardly because of pain, stiffness or malformation of a leg or foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. She <strong>fainted</strong> when she saw the blood.</td>
<td>h) <strong>admit</strong> means to register a patient in a hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The surgeon <strong>probed</strong> the wound with a scalpel.</td>
<td>i) _________ means to stop something from happening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Walking to work every day won’t <strong>harm</strong> you.</td>
<td>j) _________ means to react to something or to begin to get better because of a treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The treatment is given to <strong>prevent</strong> the patient’s condition from getting worse.</td>
<td>k) _________ means to stop being conscious for a short time and, usually, fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The ulcer <strong>perforated</strong> the duodenum.</td>
<td>l) _________ means to work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs: past tense ~ regular verbs

All the verbs in the box relate to medical matters. Use the past tense forms to complete the sentences. The first question has been done for you as an example.

adapt aggravate develop examine faint fracture prolong react receive recover require strain suffer tremble weigh

1. He **received** a new kidney from his brother.

2. He **strained** his back lifting the table.

3. She **recovered** from her concussion in a few days.

4. It was so hot standing in the sun that he **fainted**.

5. The doctors decided that her condition **required** surgery.

6. She **responded** from poor circulation, which made her feel the cold.

7. She **adapted** well to her new diet.

8. The embryo **developed** quite normally in spite of the mother’s illness.

9. His tibia **fractured** in two places.

10. The patient **reacted** badly to the penicillin.

11. The nurse **weighed** the baby on the scales.

12. The treatment **prolonged** her life by three years.

13. Playing football only **aggravated** his knee injury.

14. The doctor **examined** the boy’s throat.

15. His hands **trembled** with the cold.
### Verbs: mixed tenses

All the verbs in the box relate to medical matters. Use them to complete the sentences. You may have to change the forms of the verbs to fit the grammar of the sentences. (Remember the five forms of English verbs - for example: take, takes, took, taken, taking.) The first question has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amputate</th>
<th>bite</th>
<th>bruise</th>
<th>burn</th>
<th>control</th>
<th>expel</th>
<th>freeze</th>
<th>heal</th>
<th>hurt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>measure</td>
<td>overcome</td>
<td>progress</td>
<td>rebuild</td>
<td>undergo</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I am going to **visit** my brother in hospital.

2. She _________ her disabilities and now leads a normal life.

3. After the accident her pelvis was completely _________.

4. She has _________ several operations.

5. They _________ my big toe to remove the nail.

6. She _________ her knee on the corner of the table.

7. A thermometer _________ temperature.

8. Air is _________ from the lungs when a person breathes out.

9. His arm is _________ so much he can't write.

10. A minor cut will _________ faster if it is left without a bandage.

11. The girl _________ her hand on a hot frying pan.

12. He _________ his asthma with a bronchodilator.

13. The patient's leg needs to be _________ below the knee.

14. She was _________ by an insect.

15. The doctor asked how the patient was _________.
Natural English conversation includes many phrasal verbs. These are verbs made up of two words: a verb and a preposition. For example: 'I get up at eight o’clock'. Complete the sentences below using the phrasal verbs in the box. You will have to change the forms of some of the verbs to make the grammar of the sentence correct. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. He got over his cold.
2. The nurses are ______her very well.
3. He must have ______the disease when he was travelling in Africa.
4. She often ______ in front of the TV.
5. When we told her that her father was ill, she ______.
6. She ______ and cried as she described the symptoms to the doctor.
7. He ______ his father.
8. The doctor asked him to ______ his shirt.
9. He was ______ mucus.
10. Since she had the accident she ______ using crutches.
11. I was advised to ______ smoking.
12. He was ______ by a blow to the head.
13. The nurse ______ the patient with pillows.
14. The swelling has started to ______.
15. She became worried when the girl started ______ blood.

**Extension.** Work with a partner: write a dialogue which includes at least seven of the phrasal verbs from this page.

**Phrasal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break down = to start to cry and become upset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring up = to cough up material such as mucus from the lungs or throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough up = to cough hard to expel a substance from the trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop off = to fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get around = to move about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get over = to become better after an illness or a shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up = not to do something any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go down = to become smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knock out = to hit someone so hard that he or she is no longer conscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look after = to take care of a person and attend to his or her needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass out = to faint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick up = to catch a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop up = to support a person, e.g. with pillows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take after = to be like one or other parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off = to remove something, especially clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs: active/passive

Change the sentences below from active to passive tense. For example:

**Active:** The GP referred the patient to a consultant.
**Passive:** The patient was referred to a consultant by the GP.

Remember that it is not always necessary to mention the subject in a passive sentence. For example:

**Active:** We have identified the cause of this outbreak of dysentery.
**Passive:** The cause of this outbreak of dysentery has been identified.

1. The nurse noticed a rise in the patient’s pulse rate.
   **Passive:**

2. The consultant is allowing him to watch the operation.
   **Passive:**

3. All chemists sell the tablets.
   **Passive:**

4. The doctor diagnosed appendicitis.
   **Passive:**

5. The paramedics comforted the injured person until the ambulance arrived.
   **Passive:**

6. The midwife delivered the twins.
   **Passive:**

7. The gland was producing an excess of hormones.
   **Passive:**

8. They looked after him very well in hospital.
   **Passive:**

9. We examined the tissue under the microscope.
   **Passive:**

10. The doctor gave me an unpleasant mixture to drink.
    **Passive:**

11. You cannot take the lotion orally.
    **Passive:**

12. Toxic fumes poisoned the workers.
    **Passive:**

13. Doctors are predicting a rise in cases of whooping cough.
    **Passive:**

14. The drug suppresses the body’s natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue.
    **Passive:**
Adverbs

The sentences below do not read correctly. Identify the adverbs in the sentences and then swap the adverbs around so that each sentence makes sense.

Some of the adverbs could be used in several of the sentences.

1. The bandage was medicinally tied around her wrist.

2. Immediately, she is very advanced for her age.

3. If the patient sweats fairly, it may be necessary to cool his body with cold compresses.

4. The tumour is excessively placed and not easy to reach.

5. She manages all her patients very mentally.

6. The relief team loosely requires more medical supplies.

7. This is a physically antiseptic solution.

8. Mildly he is very weak, but his mind is still alert.

9. He became ill efficiently after he came back from holiday.

10. The herb can be used awkwardly.

11. He has been working as a doctor only for a severely short time.

12. Her breathing was urgently affected.
Prepositions

The sentences in this exercise contain mistakes. The mistakes are all in the prepositions and there are three types:

1. missing preposition I spoke ^him about this last week. to
2. wrong preposition We’re meeting again in ^Tuesday. on
3. unnecessary preposition I’ll telephone to you tomorrow.

Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. The hospital has installed new apparatus through the physiotherapy department.

2. Her lips were cracked of the cold.

3. The boy’s little toe was crushed the door.

4. The tissue was examined on the microscope.

5. It is important that needles used at injections should be sterilised.

6. He is recovering from a bout flu.

7. She was given to a pain-killing injection.

8. Some types of wool can irritate to the skin.

9. This report quotes the number of cases of cervical cancer from thousand patients tested.

10. The doctor put the patient to sleep within a strong narcotic.

11. She burnt her hand at the hot frying pan.

12. We have no spare beds on the hospital at the moment.

13. He will have an operation to remove of an ingrowing toenail.

14. Please ensure that the patient takes of his medicine.
One of the keys to English pronunciation is stress - emphasis. There are three possible patterns for three-syllable words:

A:  ■ □ □ hos-pi-tal
B:  □ ■ □ pre-scrip-tion
C:  □ □ ■ rec-om-mend

Read these five conversations. Find all the three-syllable words and classify them by their pronunciation. There are 27 in total. Put them in the correct sections of the table on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

**Dialogue 1**
- When was she admitted to hospital?
  - At about four o'clock.
- Has there been any improvement?
  - No, her condition is stable. We're waiting to see how things develop.

**Dialogue 2**
- What do you recommend?
  - Well, first of all: cut down on fatty foods.
  - And what else?
  - Take regular exercise, don't smoke and keep alcohol down 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 is 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?

**Extension**. Practise the dialogues with a partner.
Word stress 2

One of the keys to English pronunciation is stress - emphasis. There are three normal patterns for four-syllable words:

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

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences below using the four-syllable words in the table. The first question has been done for you as an example.

1. She appeared to be improving, but a **complication** 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 ______________ to the students how to make the incision.
18. As many as 60-70% of diarrhoeal deaths are caused by ______________.
19. Autistic children do not ______________ with anyone.
20. ______________ is a common antibiotic produced from a fungus.

Exercise 2. Decide which pronunciation pattern is correct for each of the words in the table and tick the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anaesthetic</td>
<td>analysis</td>
<td>circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>compatible</td>
<td>complication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordinate</td>
<td>dehydration</td>
<td>demonstrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disposable</td>
<td>emergency</td>
<td>experiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intolerance</td>
<td>malignancy</td>
<td>operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paralysis</td>
<td>penicillin</td>
<td>respirator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>saturated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: /z̩/, 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 verbs in total. The first one has been completed for you as an example.

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. The laboratory analyses the blood samples and then 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. If the patient sleeps well, he wakes feeling refreshed.
10. She suffers constant pain and 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.

**Group A: /s/**

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. breathes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group B: /z/**

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. breathes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group C: /z̩/**

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension.** The same rule applies to plural nouns: /s/ patients, /z/ doctors, /z̩/ nurses. Work with a partner and find five example nouns for each sound.
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: /̻d/, 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. There are 23 examples in total. The first one has been done for you as an example.

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 her 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 child.
11. He was completely cured.
12. The nurse disinfected and dressed the wound.
13. She was treated by a heart specialist.
14. His pulse rate increased by 10%.
15. The attack was preceded by a rise in body temperature.
16. The surgical instruments were sterilised before use.
17. Nobody noticed that the patient's blood pressure had dropped.
18. The surgeon probed the wound with a scalpel.

Group A: /t/
1. ……………………..
2. ……………………..
3. ……………………..
4. ……………………..
5. ……………………..
6. ……………………..
7. ……………………..

Group B: /d/
1. ……………………..
2. ……………………..
3. ……………………..
4. ……………………..
5. ……………………..
6. ……………………..
7. ……………………..

Group C: /̻d/
1. vaccinated………
2. ……………………..
3. ……………………..
4. ……………………..
5. ……………………..
6. ……………………..
7. ……………………..
8. ……………………..

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
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 14 sentences which are correct, complete and true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Regular exercise is ...</td>
<td>a) ... burn easily in the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A balanced diet should ...</td>
<td>b) ... cause back pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Medicines should ...</td>
<td>c) ... be inoculated against diphtheria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A patient in shock should ...</td>
<td>d) ... be kept out of the reach of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Not taking any exercise is ...</td>
<td>e) ... be kept warm and lying down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reading in bad light can ...</td>
<td>f) ... about 2.5 litres of fluid each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. You should do ...</td>
<td>g) ... good for the heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A normal adult should drink ...</td>
<td>h) ... five minutes' exercise every morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. HIV can be transmitted ...</td>
<td>i) ... be sterilised before use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bad posture can ...</td>
<td>j) ... make the eyes ache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. People with fair complexions ...</td>
<td>k) ... provide all the nutrients needed, in the correct proportions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Surgical instruments must ...</td>
<td>l) ... an unhealthy way of living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Babies should ...</td>
<td>m) ... be by pressure and elevation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Haemorrhage control routinely should ...</td>
<td>n) ... by using non-sterile needles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension.** Working with a partner, write five pieces of medical advice.
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 19 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>cold</th>
<th>fit</th>
<th>focus</th>
<th>light</th>
<th>notice</th>
<th>patient</th>
<th>turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A person who is in hospital or who is being treated by a doctor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To attach an appliance correctly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The point where light rays converge through a lens.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>To see or be aware of something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>To change into something different.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Weighing a comparatively small amount.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>An illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which someone sneezes and coughs and has a blocked and running nose.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The centre of an infection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>To move the head or body to face in another direction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Being able to wait a long time without getting annoyed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>A piece of writing giving information, usually put in a place where everyone can see it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>To have convulsions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>A slight illness or attack of dizziness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>A sudden attack of a disorder, especially convulsions and epilepsy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The energy that makes things bright and helps a person to see.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>To adjust a lens until an image is clear and sharp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Strong and physically healthy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Not warm or hot.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Referring to hair or skin which is very pale.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
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:

| 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. | expiration.................. | inspiration.................. | respiration.................. | supination.................. |
| 8. | cataracts.................. | eyelids.................. | nearsightedness.................. | strabismus.................. |
| 9. | improve.................. | get better.................. | recover.................. | relapse.................. |
| 10. | iris.................. | lens.................. | palm.................. | pupil.................. |
| 11. | oval window.................. | semicircular canals.................. | tympanic membrane | vertebral column.................. |
| 12. | aluminium.................. | copper.................. | iron.................. | zinc.................. |
| 13. | break.................. | crack.................. | fracture.................. | wound.................. |
| 14. | metacarpal bone.................. | nasal bone.................. | occipital bone.................. | zygomatic arch.................. |
| 15. | liver.................. | heart.................. | pancreas.................. | spleen.................. |
| 16. | bite.................. | chew.................. | swallow.................. | taste.................. |
| 17. | hepatalgia.................. | hernia.................. | liver.................. | hepatocyte.................. |
| 18. | epidermis.................. | pore.................. | dermis.................. | diabetes.................. |

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

For reference see A & C Black _Dictionary of Medical Terms_ (0 7136 7603 5).
In this table there are 38 words for parts of the body and six categories. Decide which category or categories each part belongs to. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body parts - categories</th>
<th>arm</th>
<th>hand</th>
<th>leg</th>
<th>foot</th>
<th>torso</th>
<th>head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdomen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achilles tendon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankle</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>buttock</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>eye</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyebrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyelash</td>
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<tr>
<td>eyelid</td>
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<tr>
<td>finger</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forearm</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>forehead</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>gum</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hip</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>knee</td>
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<tr>
<td>knuckle</td>
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<td>lip</td>
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<td>nail</td>
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<td>navel</td>
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<td>neck</td>
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<td>nipple</td>
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<td>nose</td>
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<td>palm</td>
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<td>rib</td>
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<td>scalp</td>
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<td>shoulder</td>
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<td>sole</td>
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<td>temple</td>
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<td>thigh</td>
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<tr>
<td>thumb</td>
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<tr>
<td>toe</td>
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<td>tongue</td>
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<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>wrist</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Opposites 2

Exercise 1.
Match the words in italics with their opposites in the box on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The opposite of back is ……front……………………... alive
2. The opposite of acute is  ………………………... chronic
3. The opposite of dead is ………………………... closed
deteriorate
4. The opposite of improve is ………………………... front
5. The opposite of healthy is ………………………... ill
6. The opposite of open is ………………………... increase
7. The opposite of major is ………………………... malignant
8. The opposite of reduce is ………………………... minor
9. The opposite of smooth is ………………………... rough
10. The opposite of benign is ………………………...

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

1. She had an ________________ attack of shingles.
2. He became excited, causing his pulse rate to ________________.
3. He was very ill, but now his condition has begun to ________________.
4. The calf muscles are at the ________________ of the lower leg.
5. She put cream on her hands, which were ________________ from heavy work.
6. The tumour is ________________ and so may reappear even if removed surgically.
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. He had to undergo ________________ surgery on his heart.

Extension. Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, while the other asks questions such as "What's the opposite of back?".
## Abbreviations

Test your medical abbreviations. What do the following stand for? Check the ones you don’t know in the dictionary. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; E</td>
<td>Accident &amp; Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMR</td>
<td>Basal Metabolic Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAT</td>
<td>Computerized Axial Tomography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>Coronary Heart Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D &amp; V</td>
<td>Diarrhoea &amp; Vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOA</td>
<td>Dead on Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>General Practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAV</td>
<td>Hepatitis A Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MND</td>
<td>Motor Neurone Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>Over the Counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Premature Infant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA</td>
<td>Post Mortem Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>Post Mortal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These words are all used to talk about illnesses: their symptoms and effects. Tick the ones you understand. Check the others in the dictionary.

| 1. allergic reaction                      | 6. inflammation                  | 11. resistance                    |
| 2. blister                                | 7. itchy                         | 12. runny nose                    |
| 3. cough                                  | 8. malformation                  | 13. sneeze                        |
| 4. fever                                  | 9. malaise                       | 14. spot                          |
| 5. infectious                             | 10. rash                         | 15. swelling                      |

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

1. An infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract with fever and muscular aches, which is transmitted by a virus and can occur in epidemics.

   allergic rhinitis (coryza
   infectious parotitis
   influenza
   pertussis
   rubella
   rubeola
   varicella

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

3. An illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which someone sneezes and coughs and has a blocked and running nose.

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, especially 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, common in children and sometimes very serious. The patient coughs very badly and makes a characteristic 'whoop' when inhaling after a coughing fit.

8. Inflammation in the nose and eyes caused by an allergic reaction to plant pollen, mould spores, dust mites or animal hair.
Symptoms & common illnesses 2

Exercise 1.
Many illnesses also have informal names. Match the informal and formal names listed below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMAL</th>
<th>FORMAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chickenpox</td>
<td>allergic rhinitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A cold</td>
<td>infectious parotitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The flu</td>
<td>coryza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. German measles</td>
<td>influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hay fever</td>
<td>rubella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Measles</td>
<td>rubeola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mumps</td>
<td>pertussis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Whooping cough</td>
<td>varicella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

1. What seems to be the trouble?
   My eyes and my nose are running all the time.
   I feel terrible.
   When did this begin?
   At the beginning of July.
   It’s probably just ..............................

2. What’s the problem?
   It’s my son. He’s got a rash and swelling in his armpits.
   Does he have a fever?
   Yes.
   Hmm. He may have...............................

3. How are you feeling?
   I’ve got this terrible cough.
   Mm-hmm.
   And after I cough I make a noise when I try to breathe.
   Sounds like .................................

4. How are you today?
   Oh, not very well. I’ve got a cough and a terrible cold.
   Do you have a fever?
   Umm, yes I do.
   It’s probably a touch of .......................

5. What’s the problem?
   It’s my daughter. She’s got a fever and this swelling.
   Where’s the swelling?
   In her throat.
   It could be....................................

6. So, what can I do for you?
   It’s the twins. They’re covered in these dreadful red spots.
   Are they experiencing any itching?
   Yes, they are.
   It may be......................................

Extension. Practise the conversations with a partner.
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.

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.

3. A condition where the lens of the eye gradually becomes hard and opaque.

4. A progressive nervous disorder without a known cause which is a type of Parkinsonism, the main symptoms of which are trembling hands, a slow shuffling walk and difficulty in speaking.

5. An infectious disease in which infected lumps form in the tissue. Its commonest form is infection of the lungs, causing patients to lose weight, cough blood and have a fever. It is caught by breathing in germs or by eating contaminated food, especially unpasteurised milk.

6. A hereditary disease in which there is malfunction of the exocrine glands such as the pancreas, in particular those which secrete mucus, causing respiratory difficulties, male infertility and malabsorption of food from the gastrointestinal tract.

7. A progressive disease of the liver, often associated with alcoholism, in which healthy cells are replaced by scar tissue.

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 fibrous growth like a membrane forms in the throat and can close the air passages. The disease is often fatal, either because the patient is asphyxiated 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. 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 of a disease or illness and see if your partner can recognise it.

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
### How it works

Match the half-sentences in column A with the half-sentences in column B to make 18 sentences which are correct, complete and true. The first one has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fluid accumulates in the tissue ...</td>
<td>a) ... the acetabulum at the hip and the tibia at the knee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The autonomic nervous system works ...</td>
<td>b) ... the chest muscles relax and the lungs become smaller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cartilage is thick connective tissue which ...</td>
<td>c) ... as a man grows older.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A blood vessel is any tube (artery, vein, capillary) that ...</td>
<td>d) ... of patients suffering from dropsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The pituitary gland secretes hormones that ...</td>
<td>e) ... according to the ABO system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The femur joins ...</td>
<td>f) ... deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Expiration takes place when ...</td>
<td>g) ... lines the joints and acts as a cushion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The pulmonary arteries take ...</td>
<td>h) ... to digest fatty substances and to neutralise acids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The trachea runs ...</td>
<td>i) ... is about 72 beats a minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bile is produced by the liver, stored in the gall bladder and used ...</td>
<td>j) ... derived from the carotid artery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The colon is divided ...</td>
<td>k) ... when a person is asleep or even unconscious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Holocrine glands ...</td>
<td>l) ... to human life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The prostate gland tends to enlarge ...</td>
<td>m) ... carries blood round the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The very high frequency waves of ultrasound ...</td>
<td>n) ... from the larynx to the lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Oxygen is essential ...</td>
<td>o) ... can be used to detect and record organs or growths inside the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. The supply of blood to the sublingual region is ...</td>
<td>p) ... into four distinct sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The normal adult pulse ...</td>
<td>q) ... are secretory only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Blood groups may be classified ...</td>
<td>r) ... control the functioning of the other glands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruments and equipment

Match each of the following instruments and items of equipment with its correct description below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. **wheelchair** = a chair with wheels in which someone 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. ________ = a surgical instrument with handles like a pair of scissors, made in different sizes and with differently shaped ends, used for holding and pulling
5. ________ = a surgical instrument like a long thin spoon, used for scraping the inside of an organ
6. ________ = a thin glass tube used for taking and measuring samples of liquid
7. ________ = an instrument or tight bandage wrapped round a limb to constrict an artery, so reducing the flow of blood and stopping bleeding from a wound
8. ________ = a surgical instrument with a bent end used for holding structures apart in operations
9. ________ = a tube used to remove liquid from the body
10. ________ = an instrument placed between the teeth to stop the mouth from closing
11. ________ = a medical instrument made of a tube with a plunger which either slides down inside the tube, forcing the contents out through a needle as in an injection, or slides up the tube, allowing a liquid to be sucked into it
12. ________ = a tube passed into the body along one of the passages in the body
13. ________ = a piece of cloth which is wrapped around a wound or an injured limb
14. ________ = a triangular bandage attached around the neck, used to support an injured arm and prevent it from moving
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 made inside the body
18. ________ = an instrument for measuring temperature

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. For example: "What do you call a chair with wheels in which someone can sit and move around?"
What are the names for the symbols of 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Na</td>
<td>sodium</td>
<td>(a) acid found in the gastric juices which helps to break apart the food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ca</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) acid which forms cyanide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pb</td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) main alkaloid substance found in tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ti</td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs of soft tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ba</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e) the basic substance in salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Zn</td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) metallic element which is the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fe</td>
<td></td>
<td>(g) colourless gas with a sweet smell, used in combination with other gases as an anaesthetic in dentistry and surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Co</td>
<td></td>
<td>(h) colourless gas which is present in air and essential to human life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cl</td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) one of the common non-metallic elements which is an essential component of living matter and organic chemical compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. He</td>
<td></td>
<td>(j) an essential part of the red pigment in red blood cells, found in liver and eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. S</td>
<td></td>
<td>(k) gas which combines with oxygen to form water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Au</td>
<td></td>
<td>(l) heavy soft metallic element which is poisonous in compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. O</td>
<td></td>
<td>(m) very light gas used in combination with oxygen, especially to relieve asthma or sickness caused by decompression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. H</td>
<td></td>
<td>(n) light metallic element which does not corrode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. HCl</td>
<td></td>
<td>(o) gas which is the main component of air and an essential part of protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. N</td>
<td></td>
<td>(p) metallic element which is the major component of bones and teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. HCN</td>
<td></td>
<td>(q) powerful greenish gas, used to sterilise water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. C</td>
<td></td>
<td>(r) soft yellow-coloured precious metal, used as a compound in various drugs, and sometimes as a filling for teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. N₂O</td>
<td></td>
<td>(s) white metallic trace element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. C₁₀H₁₄N₂</td>
<td></td>
<td>(t) yellow non-metallic element found in some amino acids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension.** Check the pronunciation of the 20 elements and compounds, then work with a partner to test each other: one person writes the symbol, while the other says the names.
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. Action of breathing........................................ RAENOPRIST
2. Sensitivity to certain substances, such as pollen or dust which cause a physical reaction............................. AEGLLRY
3. A female child of a parent........................................ ADEGHRTU
4. Cut in a person’s body made by a surgeon using a scalpel........................................................................ CIINNOS
5. Surgical intervention........................................................ AEINOOPRT
6. Study of the process of ageing and the diseases of old people................................................................. EGGLNOOORTY
7. Becoming worse after seeming to get better................. AEELPRS
8. Equipment used in a laboratory or hospital.................. AAAPPRSTU
9. Give instructions for a person to receive a specific dosage of a drug......................................................... BCEEIPRRS
10. Place where sick or injured people are looked after....................................................................................... AHLIOOPST
11. Physical or mental activity................................................ CEEIRRSX
12. The ability of a person not to get a disease....................... ACEEINRSST

Mystery word: a person specially trained to operate a machine to take X-ray photographs
Parts of the body crossword 1

All the answers in this crossword are parts of the body.

ACROSS
1. Joins the femur and the tibia (4)
2. The organ into which food passes after being swallowed and where the process of digestion continues (7)
6. The first part of the small intestine (8)
8. Hinged joint 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. Part of the body with which a person sees (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 white oily substance in the body, which stores energy and protects the body against cold (3)
25. Tissue which forms the outside surface of the body (4)
26. Type of nerve ending or cell (8)
27. For hearing with (3)

DOWN
1. It cleans your blood (6)
3. Main part of the body, without the arms, legs and head (5)
4. A major artery (5)
5. Connected to 8 across, funnily enough (7)
7. Eye socket (5)
9. Narrow part of the body below the chest and above the buttocks (5)
12. The major detoxicating organ (5)
13. Hard growth which forms on the top surface at the end of each finger and 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. The back of each joint on a person's hand (7)
23. Bundle of fibres which take impulses from one part of the body to another (5)
24. End part of the leg on which a person stands (4)

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Communicative crossword 1  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 crossword to your partner.

"What’s one across?"
→ across, ↓ down
Communicative crossword 1  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 crossword to your partner.

“What’s one across?”
→ across, ↓ down
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. Value calculated by adding together several quantities and dividing the total by the number of quantities........ AAEEGRV
3. Effect produced by a stimulus................................. ACEINORT
4. Way of acting.................................................. ABEHIORUV
5. To notice or to see something and understand it......... BEEORSV
6. Spasm causing sudden inhalation followed by closure of the glottis which makes a characteristic sound....... CCHIPU
7. Reflex action when tired or sleepy............................ ANWY
8. To become worse................................................ ADEEIORRTTE
9. Reducing strain or stress........................................ AAEILNORTX
10. Not asleep....................................................... AAEKW
11. Operating room............................................... AEEHRTT
12. Causing vomiting............................................... TMECEI

Mystery word: found in sugar and starch, and provides the body with energy

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Find the 28 medical terms and expressions hidden in the letters below; 14 read across and
14 read down. The first word has been found for you as an example. The clues listed
beneath will help you to find all of the words.

1. Number of years that a person has lived
2. Substance which produces hypersensitivity
3. Lack of tone or tension in the muscles
4. Decubitus ulcer
5. Small hospital or department in a large hospital which deals only with walking patients or which
specialises in the treatment of certain conditions
6. Hormone secreted in small quantities by the adrenal cortex
7. To make pain or worry less
8. Referring to any disease which is very common in certain places
9. Condition where an organ bulges through a hole or weakness in the wall which surrounds it
10. Person or animal on which a parasite lives
11. Protected against an infection or allergic disease
12. Chemical element essential to the body, found in liver, eggs, etc.
13. Large gland in the upper part of the abdomen
14. Speech defect where the patient has difficulty in pronouncing 's' sounds and replaces them with
'th'
15. Doctor who takes the place of another doctor for a time
16. Referring to the nose
17. One of the two passages in the nose through which air is breathed in or out
18. Gland which lies across the back of the body between kidneys
19. Doctor who examines dead bodies to find out the cause of death
20. Mass of small spots which stays on the skin for a period of time, and then disappears
21. Light wall, sometimes with a curtain, which can be moved about and put round a bed to shield the
patient
22. Piece of glass, on which a tissue sample is placed, to be examined under a microscope
23. Small round mark or pimple
24. To swallow a medicine
25. To remove or drain liquid from part of the body
26. Muscle formed of three parts, which are joined to form one tendon
27. Not dry
28. Uterus

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Communicative crossword 2  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 crossword to your partner.

"What’s one across?"
→ across, ↓ down

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Communicative crossword 2 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 crossword to your partner.

"What’s one across?"
→ across, ↓ down

for reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Parts of the body crossword 2

All the answers to this crossword are parts of the body.

ACROSS
1. Ligament (5)
4. One of the calcified pieces of connective tissue which make 1 down (4)
5. Organ used for hearing (3)
8. Sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch (6)
11. It connects your foot to your leg (5)
13. Thorax (5)
14. Other side to the front (4)
16. Egg-producing organ (5)
20. Clavicle (10)
21. One of twenty-four inside 13 across
23. Plural of foot (4)

DOWN
1. All the bones which make up a body (8)
2. Joint between the hand and the forearm (5)
3. Branch of a nerve, artery or vein (5)
4. Encephalon (5)
6. Inside layer of the eye which is sensitive to light (6)
7. In the middle of your face (4)
9. Cavity inside the body, including the cavities inside the head behind the cheekbone, forehead and nose (5)
10. Main muscle in 13 across (8)
12. Part of the body which joins the head to the body (4)
14. Air passage from the trachea to the lungs (8)
15. Human tail, at the end of the backbone (6)
17. One of two muscles in the top part of the back which moves the shoulder blades (8)
18. Soft, fat flesh (4)
19. Wall between two parts of an organ (6)
21. Radix, point from which a limb grows (4)
22. One of ten found on 23 across (3)

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Complete the crossword with the missing words from the sentences.

**ACROSS**
1. He ______ a new type of catheter. (8)
5. Blood ______ were taken from all the staff in the hospital. (7)
7. There is a ______ of names in alphabetical order. (4)
8. She must have a cold - her ______ is running. (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 hospitalisation. (9)
24. Can I make an ______ to see Dr Jones? (11)
26. 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 ______ during menstruation. (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 person's mental age, given by an intelligence test, to the person's actual age. (2)

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
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 crossword to your partner.

*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 crossword to your partner.

“What’s one across?”

→ across, ↓ down

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
How many of these questions can you answer?

1. Name four sources of Vitamin D.

2. Complete the following sentence. "In human anatomy, the hand has a dorsal and a palmar surface, and the foot a dorsal and a _________ surface."

3. What is the difference between myopia and hypermetropia?

4. Which of the following substances are poisonous?
   - arsenic
   - cyanide
   - fructose
   - glucose
   - polyunsaturated fat
   - starch
   - strychnine

5. Fill the gaps in the sentence with the correct numbers.
   "Permanent teeth, otherwise known as adult teeth, are formed of eight incisors, _________ canines, _________ premolars and _________ molars."

6. What is the term for an organisation responsible for overseeing the provision of primary healthcare and the commissioning of secondary care in a district. Key members include GPs, community nurses, social services and lay members?

7. If a patient is living at home and going to a hospital for treatment, is he/she classed as an "inpatient" or an "outpatient"?

8. What is the child’s term for the stomach or abdomen?

9. Are the following statements true or false?
   
   [T / F] Blood is formed of red and white corpuscles, platelets and plasma.
   [T / F] The liver maintains the circulation of the blood around the body by its pumping action.
   [T / F] A mastectomy is a surgical operation to deliver a baby by cutting through the abdominal wall into the uterus.

10. What is the normal average human body temperature?

11. To which part of the body do words beginning with "gastr-*" refer?

12. Formerly, burns were classified by degrees (first-degree burn and second-degree burn). The modern classification is into two categories. What are these categories?

Extension. Work with a partner and write a medical knowledge quiz. Make sure you know the answers. Then ask the questions to another pair of students in the class.
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**Word-building**

**Word association 1: missing links (p. 1)**
1. body  
2. pain  
3. bone  
4. muscle  
5. eye  
6. cell

**Word formation: nouns (p. 2)**

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

**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. Ten per cent of the population are thought to be carriers of the bacteria.  
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. He suffered paralysis of the arm after the stroke.  
15. The blood clot formed an obstruction in the artery.

**Two-word expressions (p. 3)**
1. heart attack  
2. general anaesthetic  
3. bone marrow  
4. surgical intervention  
5. primary tooth  
6. plastic surgery  
7. brain death  
8. bedside manner  
9. allergic reaction  
10. clinical trial  
11. malignant tumour  
12. general practitioner  
13. biological clock  
14. digestive system  
15. balanced diet

**Plural formation (p. 4)**
1. strata  
2. feet  
3. fibulae  
4. glomeruli  
5. abscesses  
6. joints  
7. bullae  
8. testes  
9. septa  
10. oesophagi  
11. diagnoses  
12. humeri  
13. syringes  
14. acetabula  
15. larvae  
16. chordae  
17. varices  
18. fungi  
19. ganglia  
20. vili  
21. atria  
22. pontes  
23. ova  
24. bouts  
25. cortices or cortexes

**Word formation: adjectives (p. 5)**
1. The surgeons operated to repair the patient’s defective heart valve.  
2. His diet is calcium-deficient.  
3. She is physically dependent on amphetamines.  
4. The doctor noted an excessive amount of bile in the patient’s blood.  
5. A hypoglycaemic attack can be prevented by eating glucose or a lump of sugar when feeling faint.  
6. The vaccine should make you immune to tuberculosis.  
7. They have periods when they are completely inactive.  
8. His foot is so painful that he can hardly walk.  
9. I suffered spinal injuries in the crash.  
10. She complained of stiff joints.

**Word association 2: partnerships (p. 6)**

**Exercise 1**
1. administer a drug  
2. analyse a sample  
3. arrange an appointment  
4. burp a baby  
5. catch a cold  
6. detect an improvement  
7. discontinue the treatment  
8. ease the pain  
9. resist some infections  
10. prescribe antibiotics

**Exercise 2**
1. The doctor will administer a drug to the patient.  
2. She was prescribed antibiotics.  
3. As soon as the patient reported severe side-effects, the doctor discontinued the treatment.  
4. I’ve caught a cold from one of my colleagues at work.  
5. The laboratory analysed a sample of the food and found traces of bacteria.  
6. A healthy body can resist some infections.  
7. I would like to arrange an appointment with the dental hygienist for 10.00am tomorrow.  
8. She had an injection to ease the pain in her leg.  
9. The health visitor advised the new parents to burp the baby after feeding.  
10. The nurses detected an improvement in the patient’s condition.

**Opposites 1: prefixes (p. 7)**

**Exercise 1**
1. illegal  
2. reducible  
3. regular
Answer key

im-
1. immovable
2. impalpable
3. impure
4. incompatible
5. incomplete
6. independent
7. indirect
8. infertile
9. inoperable
10. insanitary
11. insoluble

un-
1. unconscious
2. uncontrollable
3. undigested
4. unfit
5. unhealthy
6. unhygienic
7. unqualified
8. unstable
9. unwell

Exercise 2.
1. unconscious
2. unwell
3. incapable
4. unhealthy
5. irregular
6. unfit
7. unpasteurised
8. insanitary
9. unstable
10. uncontrollable

Word formation: verbs (p. 8)

Exercise 1.
1. abuse
2. admit
3. bandage
4. blood
5. breathe
6. coagulate
7. consult
8. convalesce
9. fertilise
10. identify
11. immunise
12. implant
13. macerate
14. manage
15. occur
16. perspire
17. prepare
18. provide
19. reabsorb
20. regenerate
21. register
22. regurgitate
23. rehabilitate
24. reproduce
25. resuscitate
26. sedate
27. stammer
28. stitch
29. suppress
30. sweat

Word association 3: mind maps (p. 9)

Exercise 1.
1. operating theatre
2. theatre nurse
3. A&E department
4. major surgery
5. surgeon
6. local anaesthetic
7. consultant
8. heart surgery
9. scrub up
10. surgery

Parts of Speech

Nouns (p. 10)
1. allergy
2. paroxysms
3. overdose
4. surgery
5. course
6. recurrence
7. tendency
8. examination
9. injection
10. exercise
11. ambulance
12. intake
13. biopsy
14. consent
15. progress
16. treatment
17. excess
18. accident
19. vaccination
20. rash

Verbs 1 (p. 13)

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

Verbs 2 (p. 14)

a) transfer
b) harm
c) penetrate
d) perforate
e) probe
f) save
g) limp
h) admit
i) prevent
j) respond
k) faint
l) perform

Verbs: past tense ~ regular verbs (p. 15)

1. received
2. strained
3. recovered
4. fainted
5. required
6. suffered
7. adapted
8. developed
9. fractured
10. reacted
11. weighed
12. prolonged
13. aggravated
14. examined
15. trembled

Verbs: mixed tenses (p. 16)

1. visit
2. overcome
3. rebuilt
4. undergone
5. froze
6. bruised
7. measures
8. expelled
9. hurting
10. heal
11. burnt
12. controls
13. amputated
14. bitten
15. progressing

Phrasal verbs (p. 17)

1. got over
2. looking after
3. picked up
4. drops off
5. passed out
6. broke down
7. takes after
8. take off
9. bringing up
10. got around
11. give up
12. knocked out
13. propped up
14. go down
15. coughing up

Verbs: active/passive (p. 18)

1. A rise in the patient’s pulse was noticed by the nurse.
2. He is being allowed by the consultant to watch the operation.
3. The tablets are sold by all chemists.
4. Appendicitis was diagnosed by the doctor.
5. The injured person was comforted by the paramedics until the ambulance arrived.
6. The twins were delivered by the midwife.
7. An excess of hormones was being produced by the gland.
8. He was very well looked after in hospital.
9. The tissue was examined under the microscope.
10. I was given an unpleasant mixture to drink by the doctor.
11. The lotion cannot be taken orally.
12. The workers were poisoned by toxic fumes.
13. A rise in cases of whooping cough is being predicted by doctors.
14. The body’s natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue is suppressed by the drug.

Adverbs (p. 19)

1. The bandage was loosely tied around her wrist.
2. Mentally, she is very advanced for her age.
3. If the patient sweats excessively, it may be necessary to cool his body with cold compresses.
4. The tumour is awkwardly placed and not easy to reach.
5. She manages all her patients very efficiently.
6. The relief team urgently requires more medical supplies.
7. This is a mildly antiseptic solution.
8. Physically, he is very weak, but his mind is still alert.
9. He became ill immediately after he came back from holiday.
10. The herb can be used medicinaly.
11. He has been working as a doctor only for a fairly short time.
12. Her breathing was severely affected.

Prepositions (p. 20)

1. The hospital has installed new apparatus through the physiotherapy department. in
2. Her lips were cracked of the cold. from
3. The boy’s little toe was crushed by the door. by
4. The tissue was examined on the microscope. under
5. It is important that needles used for injections should be sterilised. for
6. He is recovering from a bout of flu. of
7. She was given to a pain-killing injection. to
8. Some types of wool can irritate to the skin. to
9. This report quotes the number of cases of cervical cancer from thousand patients tested. per
10. The doctor put the patient to sleep with a strong narcotic. in
11. She burnt her hand on the hot frying pan. on
12. We have no spare beds in the hospital at the moment. in

Pronunciation

Word stress 1 (p. 21)

Group A: hospital regular exercise alcohol minimum haemorrhage operate theatre serious painkillers positive medical history

Group B: admitted improvement condition develop injection equipment allergic reaction prescription infection opinion

Group C: recommend reassure incomplete

Word stress 2 (p. 22)

Exercise 1:

1. complication 2. paralysis 3. emergency
4. respirator 5. operation 6. anaesthetic
7. disposable 8. intolerance 9. circulation
10. coordinate 11. experiment 12. malignancy
16. saturated 17. demonstrated 18. dehydration
19. communicate 20. Penicillin

Exercise 2:

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For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Answer key

Present simple (p. 23)

Group A: coughs helps panics beats sleeps wakes counteracts operates regulates
Group B: breathes examines recommends prescribes relieves controls cures kills
Group C: sneezes reduces catches rises analyses diagnoses relaxes releases increases

Past tense (p. 24)

Group A: reduced coughed replaced mixed dressed increased noticed dropped
Group B: diagnosed improved sneezed prescribed cured sterilised probed
Group C: vaccinated consulted recommended prevented operated disinfected treated preceded

Vocabulary in Context

Good advice (p. 25)
1. g) 8. f)
2. k) 9. n)
3. d) 10. b)
4. e) 11. a)
5. l) 12. i)
6. j) 13. c)
7. h) 14. m)

Multiple meanings (p. 26)
1. patient
2. fit
3. focus
4. notice
5. turn
6. light
7. cold
8. focus
9. turn
10. patient
11. notice
12. fit
13. turn
14. fit
15. light
16. focus
17. fit
18. cold
19. light

Odd one out (p. 27)
1. bleeding; the others are words which describe types of pain
2. liver; 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. supination; the others are all connected to breathing
8. eyelids; the others are all eye conditions
9. relapse; the others all mean to return to normal after an illness
10. palm; the others are all parts of the eye
11. vertebral column; the others are all part of the ear
12. aluminium; the others are all normally found in the body
13. wound; the others refer principally to damage to bones
14. metacarpal bone; the others are all in the skull
15. pancreas; the others deal with blood
16. taste; the others are all physical actions
17. hernia; the others relate to the liver
18. diabetes; the others are all part of the skin

Body parts - categories (p. 28)

abdomen - torso
Achilles tendon - foot
ankle - leg (or foot)
buttock - torso
calf - leg
chest - torso
chin - head
ear - head
eyebrow - head
eyelash - head
eyelid - head
eye - head
eyebrow - head
eyelash - head
eyelid - head
finger - hand
forearm - arm
forehead - head
gum - head
hip - torso (or leg)

Opposites 2 (p. 29)

Exercise 1.
1. front
2. chronic
3. alive
4. deteriorate
5. ill
6. closed
7. minor
8. increase
9. rough
10. malignant

Exercise 2.
1. acute
2. increase
3. improve
4. back
5. rough
6. malignant
7. open
8. dead
9. healthy
10. major

Abbreviations (p. 30)

1. A & E: Accident & Emergency
2. AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
3. BMR: Basal Metabolic Rate
4. CAT: Computerised 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. MI: Motor Neurone Disease
12. OTC: Over The Counter
13. PM: Post Mortem
14. PMA: Progressive Muscular Atrophy
15. PMT: Premenstrual Tension
16. RQ: Respiratory Quotient
17. RSI: Repetitive Strain Injury

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
18. SAD: Seasonal Affective Disorder
19. SIDS: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
20. STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection
21. TB: Tuberculosis
22. TBI: Total Body Irradiation
23. UV: Ultraviolet
24. VDH: Valvular Disease of the Heart
25. WHO: World Health Organization

Symptoms & common illnesses 1 (p. 31)
1. influenza     2. rubella     3. coryza     4. varicella
5. rubeola     6. infectious parotitis     7. pertussis
8. allergic rhinitis

Symptoms & common illnesses 2 (p. 32)
Exercise 1.
1. Chickenpox is the same as varicella
2. A cold is the same as coryza
3. The flu is the same as influenza
4. German measles is the same as rubella
5. Hay fever is the same as allergic rhinitis
6. Measles is the same as rubeola
7. Mumps is the same as infectious parotitis
8. Whooping cough is the same as pertussis

Exercise 2.
1. hay fever     2. German measles     3. whooping cough
4. flu     5. mumps    6. chickenpox

Diagnosis (p. 33)
1. epilepsy     2. gangrene     3. cataracts     4. Parkinson’s disease
5. tuberculosis     6. cystic fibrosis     7. cirrhosis
8. diphtheria     9. cerebral palsy     10. gastroenteritis

How it works (p. 34)
1. d)     10. h)
2. k)     11. p)
3. g)     12. q)
4. m)     13. c)
5. r)     14. a)
6. a)     15. l)
7. b)     16. j)
8. f)     17. i)
9. n)     18. e)

Chemistry (p. 36)
1. Na, sodium, (e) the basic substance in salt
2. Ca, calcium, (p) metallic element which is the major component of bones and teeth
3. Pb, lead, (l) heavy soft metallic element which is poisonous in compounds
4. Ti, titanium, (n) light metallic element which does not corrode
5. Ba, barium, (d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs of soft tissue
6. Zn, zinc, (s) white metallic trace element
7. Fe, iron, (j) an essential part of the red pigment in blood cells, found in liver and eggs
8. Co, cobalt, (f) metallic element which is the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer
9. Cl, chlorine, (q) powerful greenish gas, used to sterilise water
10. He, helium, (m) very light gas used in combination with oxygen, especially to relieve asthma or sickness caused by decompression
11. S, sulphur, (t) yellow non-metallic element found in some amino acids
12. Au, gold, (r) soft yellow-coloured precious metal, used as a compound in various drugs, and sometimes as a filling for teeth
13. O, oxygen, (h) colourless gas which is present in air and essential to human life
14. H, hydrogen, (k) gas which combines with oxygen to form water
15. HCl, hydrochloric acid, (a) acid found in the gastric juices which helps to break apart the food
16. N, nitrogen, (o) gas which is the main component of air and an essential part of protein
17. HCN, hydrocyanic acid, (b) acid which forms cyanide
18. C, carbon, (i) one of the common non-metallic elements which is an essential component of living matter and organic chemical compounds
19. N₂O, nitrous oxide, (g) colourless gas with a sweet smell, used in combination with other gases as an anaesthetic in dentistry and surgery
20. C₁₀H₁₄N₂, nicotine, (c) main alkaloid substance found in tobacco

Instruments and equipment (p. 35)
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

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Answer key

Puzzles & Quizzes

Anagrams 1 (p. 37)
1. Respiration
2. Allergy
3. Daughter
4. Incision
5. Operation
6. Gerontology
7. Relapse
8. Apparatus
9. Prescribe
10. Hospital
11. Exercise
12. Resistance

Parts of the body crossword 1 (p. 38)

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Anagrams 2 (p. 41)

1. Cerebrum
2. Average
3. Reaction
4. Behaviour
5. Observe
6. Hiccup
7. Yawn
8. Deteriorate
9. Relaxation
10. Awake
11. Theatre
12. Emetic

Parts of the body crossword 2 (p. 45)

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For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).
Answer key

Gap fill crossword (p. 46)

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Quiz (p. 49)

1. butter, egg yolk, fish liver oils, oily fish, yeast (Vitamin D is also produced in the skin when exposed to sunlight.)
2. plantar
3. Myopia is a condition where the patient can see clearly objects which are close, but not ones which are far away, whereas with hypermetropia, the patient sees more clearly objects which are a long way away, but cannot see objects which are close. (More common words for myopia are shortsightedness or nearsightedness. A more common word for hypermetropia is longsightedness.)
4. arsenic; cyanide; strychnine
5. four canines, eight premolars and twelve molars
6. primary care group
7. outpatient
8. tummy
9. True, False (The organ described here is the heart), False (The operation described here is a caesarean.)
10. about 37° Celsius or 98° Fahrenheit
11. stomach
12. deep; superficial

For reference see A & C Black Dictionary of Medical Terms (0 7136 7603 5).