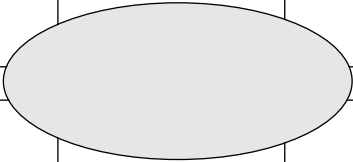
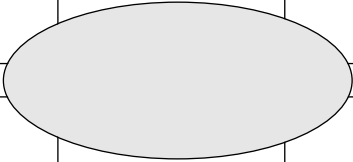
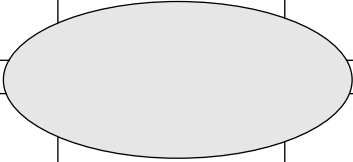
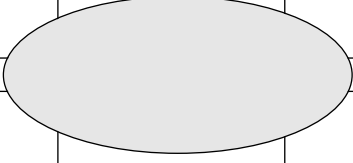
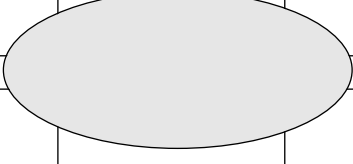
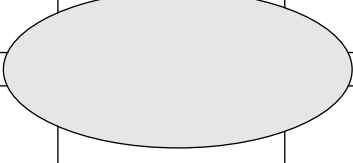


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# Word association 1: missing links

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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.	<div>ciliary</div>		<div>temperature</div>
	<div>foreign</div>		<div>fat</div>
2.	<div>throbbing</div>		<div>relief</div>
	<div>abdominal</div>		<div>threshold</div>
3.	<div>metacarpal</div>		<div>graft</div>
	<div>cancellous</div>		<div>marrow</div>
4.	<div>cardiac</div>		<div>fatigue</div>
	<div>skeletal</div>		<div>spasm</div>
5.	<div>black</div>		<div>bath</div>
	<div>glass</div>		<div>drops</div>
6.	<div>blood</div>		<div>membrane</div>
	<div>beta</div>		<div>body</div>

---

# 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.

- |    |           |                             |     |            |                             |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | diagnose  | <u><b>diagnosis</b></u>     | 9.  | infect     | <u>                    </u> |
| 2. | examine   | <u>                    </u> | 10. | carry      | <u>                    </u> |
| 3. | prescribe | <u>                    </u> | 11. | replace    | <u>                    </u> |
| 4. | suffer    | <u>                    </u> | 12. | degenerate | <u>                    </u> |
| 5. | operate   | <u>                    </u> | 13. | refer      | <u>                    </u> |
| 6. | cure      | <u>                    </u> | 14. | paralyse   | <u>                    </u> |
| 7. | recover   | <u>                    </u> | 15. | obstruct   | <u>                    </u> |
| 8. | analyse   | <u>                    </u> |     |            |                             |

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 <b>diagnosed</b> that the patient had a heart condition.<br><u>My <b>diagnosis</b> was that the patient had a heart condition.</u> | 9. We found that the tissue was <b>infected</b> .<br><u>We found an _____</u>   |
| 2. I <b>examined</b> the patient fully.<br><u>I made a full _____</u>   | 10. Ten per cent of the population are thought to <b>carry</b> the bacteria.<br><u>Ten per cent of the population are thought to be _____</u> |
| 3. I <b>prescribed</b> a course of antibiotics.<br><u>I wrote a _____</u>   | 11. We <b>replaced</b> the patient's hip.<br><u>The patient was given a hip _____</u>   |
| 4. He <b>suffered</b> very little.<br><u>He experienced very little _____</u>   | 12. His condition has <b>degenerated</b> .<br><u>There has been a _____</u>   |
| 5. We <b>operated</b> immediately.<br><u>The _____</u>  | 13. The patient was <b>referred</b> to a specialist.<br><u>The patient was given a _____</u>  |
| 6. This disease cannot be <b>cured</b> .<br><u>There is no _____</u>  | 14. His arm was <b>paralysed</b> after the stroke.<br><u>He suffered _____</u>  |
| 7. He has <b>recovered</b> fully.<br><u>He has made a full _____</u>  | 15. The artery was <b>obstructed</b> by a blood clot.<br><u>The blood clot was forming an _____</u>   |
| 8. The lab <b>analysed</b> the blood sample.<br><u>The lab made an _____</u>  |   |

---

# 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		B
allergic		anaesthetic
balanced		attack
bedside		clock
biological		death
bone		diet
brain		intervention
clinical		manner
digestive		marrow
general		practitioner
general		reaction
heart		surgery
malignant		system
plastic		tooth
primary		trial
surgical		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<br><b>heart attack</b> | 9.  | An effect produced by a substance to which a person has an allergy, such as sneezing or a skin rash.   |
| 2. | A substance given to make someone lose consciousness so that a major surgical operation can be carried out   | 10. | A trial carried out in a medical laboratory on a person or on tissue from a person.  |
| 3. | Soft tissue in cancellous bone.  | 11. | A tumour which is cancerous and can grow again or spread into other parts of the body, even if removed surgically.   |
| 4. | The treatment of disease or other condition by surgery.  | 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. |
| 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.              | 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.    |
| 6. | Surgery to repair damaged or malformed parts of the body.  | 14. | The set of organs such as the stomach, liver and pancreas which are associated with the digestion of food.   |
| 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.   | 15. | A diet that provides all the nutrients needed in the correct proportions.  |
| 8. | The way in which a doctor behaves towards a patient, especially a patient who is in bed.   |     |  |

---

# 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.

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
1.	stratum	stratums	strata
2.	foot	foots	feet
3.	fibula	fibulae	fibulas
4.	glomerulus	glomerulae	glomeruli
5.	abscess	abscesses	abscessi
6.	joint	jointes	joints
7.	bullae	bullae	bullas
8.	testis	testises	testes
9.	septum	septa	septums
10.	oesophagus	oesophaguses	oesophagi
11.	diagnosis	diagnoses	diagnosises
12.	humerus	humeruses	humeri
13.	syringe	syringes	syringae
14.	acetabulum	acetabula	acetabulums
15.	larva	larvae	larvi
16.	chorda	chordas	chordae
17.	varix	varices	varixi
18.	fungus	fungi	funguses
19.	ganglion	ganglions	ganglia
20.	villus	villi	villae
21.	atrium	atria	atriums
22.	pons	pontes	ponses
23.	ovum	ovums	ova
24.	bout	bouts	boutae
25.	cortex	cortexes	cortices

---

# Word formation: adjectives

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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.

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

---

# 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.

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

## 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

il-	im-	in-	ir-	un-
1.	1.	1. <b>inactive</b>	1.	1.
	2.	2.	2.	2.
	3.	3.		3.
		4.		4.
		5.		5.
		6.		6.
		7.		7.
		8.		8.
		9.		9.
		10.		
		11.		

## 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?".

# 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	<b>abuse</b>	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. ....

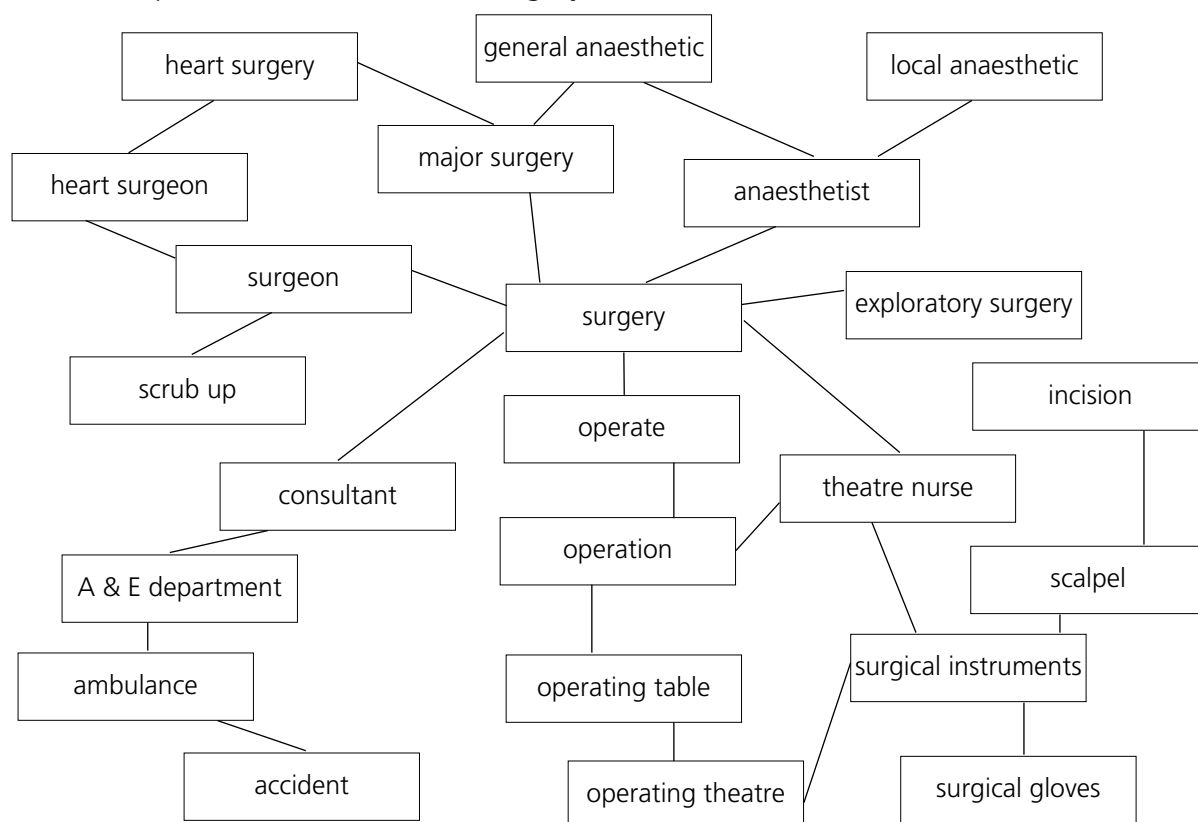
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# Word association 3: mind maps

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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

---

# Nouns

---

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.

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

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.

aware	compatible	confused	delicate	depressed	hoarse	hygienic
inactive	inborn	incipient	infectious	inoperable	insanitary	lethal
motionless	poisonous	predisposed	regular	<del>safe</del>	severe	

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.

acute	bedridden	critical	deaf	depressed	excessive	harmful	infirm
inflamed	latent	<del>lethal</del>	mobile	obsessive	painful	persistent	premature
		severed	subjective	tender	viable		

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.

# Verbs 1

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.

Column A: Examples	Column B: Definitions
1. After the accident the passengers were <i>treated</i> in hospital for cuts.	a) <b>diagnose</b> means to identify a condition or illness, by examining the person and noting symptoms
2. Nurses <i>dressed</i> the wounds of the accident victims.	b) _____ means to use medical methods to cure a disease or help a sick or injured person to recover
3. He <i>specialises in</i> children with breathing problems.	c) _____ means to make someone healthy
4. She <i>suffers</i> from headaches.	d) _____ means to put someone or something at risk
5. She was <i>vaccinated</i> against smallpox as a child.	e) _____ means to give instructions for a person to get a specific dosage of a drug or a specific form of therapeutic treatment
6. Some forms of cancer cannot be <i>cured</i> .	f) _____ means to study or treat one particular disease or one particular type of patient
7. The calamine lotion will <i>soothe</i> the rash.	g) _____ means to have an illness for a long period of time
8. The doctor <del>diagnosed</del> appendicitis.	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
9. The doctor <i>prescribed</i> a course of antibiotics.	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
10. The drug <i>suppresses</i> the body's natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue.	j) _____ means to relieve pain
11. The operation may <i>endanger</i> the life of the patient.	k) _____ means to clean a wound and put a covering over it
12. The surgeons decided to <i>operate</i> as the only way of saving the baby's life.	l) _____ means to reduce the action of something completely, e.g. to remove a symptom or to stop the release of a hormone

# Verbs 2

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.

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

---

# 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
<del>receive</del>	recover	require	strain	suffer	tremble	weigh	

1. He received a new kidney from his brother.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his back lifting the table.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ from her concussion in a few days.
4. It was so hot standing in the sun that he \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The doctors decided that her condition \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ from poor circulation, which made her feel the cold.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ well to her new diet.
8. The embryo \_\_\_\_\_ quite normally in spite of the mother's illness.
9. His tibia \_\_\_\_\_ in two places.
10. The patient \_\_\_\_\_ badly to the penicillin.
11. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ the baby on the scales.
12. The treatment \_\_\_\_\_ her life by three years.
13. Playing football only \_\_\_\_\_ his knee injury.
14. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the boy's throat.
15. His hands \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

amputate	bite	bruise	burn	control	expel	freeze	heal	hurt
measure	overcome	progress	rebuild	undergo	<del>visit</del>			

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 \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Phrasal verbs

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.

## Phrasal verbs

*break down* = to start to cry and become upset

*bring up* = to cough up material such as mucus from the lungs or throat

*cough up* = to cough hard to expel a substance from the trachea

*drop off* = to fall asleep

*get around* = to move about

*get over* = to become better after an illness or a shock

*give up* = not to do something any more

*go down* = to become smaller

*knock out* = to hit someone so hard that he or she is no longer conscious

*look after* = to take care of a person and attend to his or her needs

*pass out* = to faint

*pick up* = to catch a disease

*prop up* = to support a person, e.g. with pillows

*take after* = to be like one or other parent

*take off* = to remove something, especially clothes

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

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# Verbs: active/passive

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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:.....

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# Adverbs

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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.  
.....

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# Prepositions

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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.          | <i>to</i> |
| 2. | wrong preposition       | We're meeting again <del>in</del> ^Tuesday. | <i>on</i> |
| 3. | unnecessary preposition | I'll telephone <del>to</del> 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.