

# Word stress 2

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

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

**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.

	A ■ □ □ □	B □ ■ □ □	C □ □ ■ □
anaesthetic			
analysis			
circulation			
communicate			
compatible			
<b>complication</b>			
coordinate			
dehydration			
demonstrated			
disposable			
emergency			
experiment			
intolerance			
malignancy			
operation			
paralysis			
penicillin			
respirator			
responsible			
saturated			

# Present simple

Verbs in the present tense add an 's' in the third person singular: I work, you work, he/she/it works. But the 's' has three different pronunciations. Look at these examples:

A: /s/, for example *treats*

B: /z/, for example *heals*

C: /ɪz/, for example *changes*

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

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

## Group B: /z/

- 1... **breathes** .....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....

## Group C: /ɪz/

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

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

# Past tense

Regular verbs have three different pronunciations in the past tense (or the past participle). The difference is in the sound you use for the ending. Look at these examples:

- A: /t/, for example *placed*
- B: /d/, for example *examined*
- C: /ɪd/, for example *injected*

Find the past tense verbs in these sentences and classify them by their pronunciation. Put them in the correct columns in the table on the right. Be careful: some sentences have more than one verb. There are 23 examples in total. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. She was ~~vaccinated~~ 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.

<b>Group A: /t/</b>	
1.....	
2.....	
3.....	
4.....	
5.....	
6.....	
7.....	
8.....	
<b>Group B: /d/</b>	
1.....	
2.....	
3.....	
4.....	
5.....	
6.....	
7.....	
<b>Group C: /ɪd/</b>	
1... <b>vaccinated</b> .....	
2.....	
3.....	
4.....	
5.....	
6.....	
7.....	
8.....	

# Good advice

These sentences all give very good advice, but they have been divided into separate halves. Match the half-sentences in Column A with the half-sentences in Column B to make 14 sentences which are correct, complete and true.

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

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

# Multiple meanings

Some words have more than one meaning. For example, the word *pulse* means the pressure wave in an artery when the heart beats, but it also refers to a certain type of vegetable: beans and peas. In the table below 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.

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

# Odd one out

In each set of words one is the *odd one out*: different from the others. Find the word that is different, and circle it.

For example:

callosum..... cerebellum..... colliculus..... coccyx.....

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

1.	aching.....	bleeding.....	nagging.....	throbbing.....
2.	hand.....	kidney.....	leg.....	liver.....
3.	ankle.....	elbow.....	knee.....	forearm.....
4.	ear.....	eye.....	face.....	nose.....
5.	nurse.....	orderly.....	surgeon.....	patient.....
6.	bandage.....	forceps.....	probe.....	scalpel.....
7.	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.....

# Body parts - categories

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.

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

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# Opposites 2

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## 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** .....
2. The opposite of *acute* is .....
3. The opposite of *dead* is .....
4. The opposite of *improve* is .....
5. The opposite of *healthy* is .....
6. The opposite of *open* is .....
7. The opposite of *major* is .....
8. The opposite of *reduce* is .....
9. The opposite of *smooth* is .....
10. The opposite of *benign* is .....

alive
chronic
closed
deteriorate
front
ill
increase
malignant
minor
rough

## 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?*".



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# Abbreviations

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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.

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

**Extension.** Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, while the other asks questions such as "*What does A & E stand for?*".

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# Symptoms & common illnesses 1

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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.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>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.<br/>.....</p> <p>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.<br/>.....</p> <p>3. An illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which someone sneezes and coughs and has a blocked and running nose.<br/>.....</p> <p>4. An infectious disease of children, caused by a herpes virus, and characterised by fever and red spots which turn to itchy blisters.<br/>.....</p> <p>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.<br/>.....</p> <p>6. An infectious disease of children, with fever and swellings in the salivary glands, caused by a paramyxovirus.<br/>.....</p> <p>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.<br/>.....</p> <p>8. Inflammation in the nose and eyes caused by an allergic reaction to plant pollen, mould spores, dust mites or animal hair.<br/>.....</p> | <p>allergic rhinitis<br/>coryza<br/>infectious parotitis<br/>influenza<br/>pertussis<br/>rubella<br/>rubeola<br/>varicella</p> |
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# Symptoms & common illnesses 2

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## 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.

### INFORMAL

1. Chickenpox is the same as
2. A cold is the same as
3. The flu is the same as
4. German measles is the same as
5. Hay fever is the same as
6. Measles is the same as
7. Mumps is the same as
8. Whooping cough is the same as

### FORMAL

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

## 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.

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# Diagnosis

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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.

# 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.

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

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# Instruments and equipment

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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.

bandage	catheter	curette	drain	forceps	gag	hook	pipette
probe	scalpel	slings	splint	stethoscope	stretcher		
syringe	thermometer	tourniquet	<del>wheelchair</del>				

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?*"

# Chemistry

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.

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

**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.....   | RAEINOPRIST |
| 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.....   | AEINOPRST   |
| 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.....                                       | AHLIOPST    |
| 11. | Physical or mental activity.....   | CEEEIRSX    |
| 12. | The ability of a person not to get a disease.....  | ACEEINRSST  |

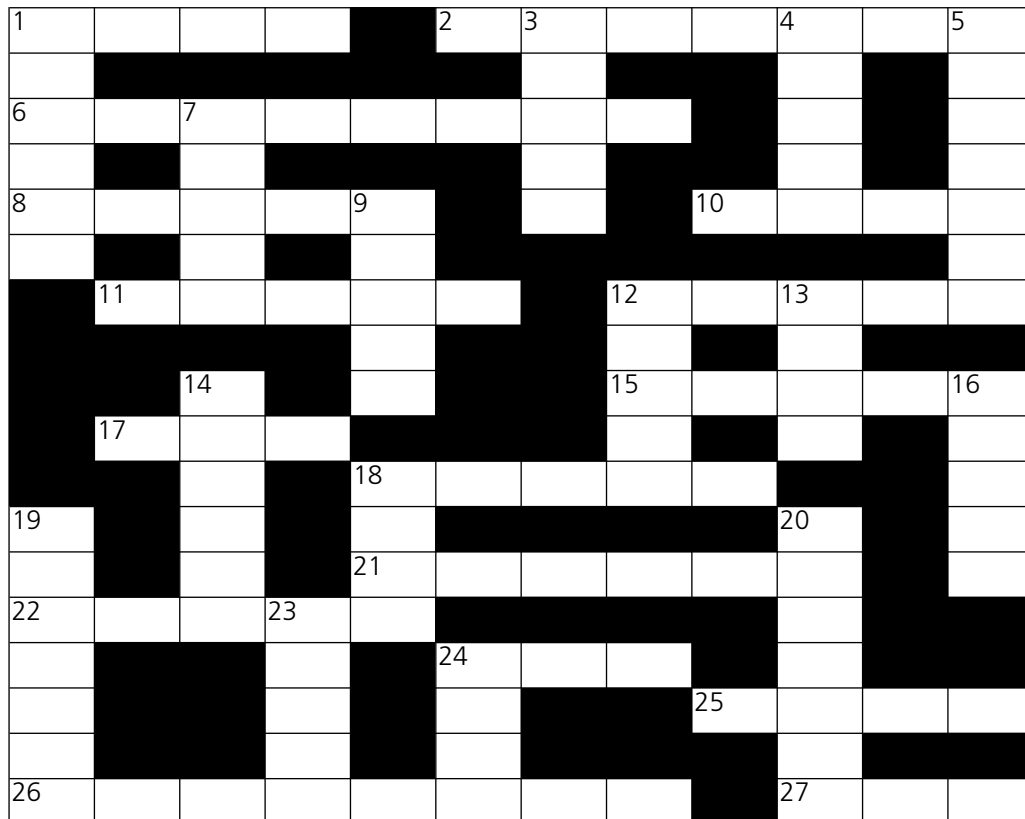
1.																				
2.																				
3.																				
4.																				
5.																				
6.																				
7.																				
8.																				
9.																				
10.																				
11.																				
12.																				

**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)

# 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

1				2			3	R	A	4	I	S	E				
								E			T						
5	H	E	6	A	R	T	A	T	T	A	C	K					
			N					I			H						
7			G				8			N							
			I				9			A		10		11			
			N														
12	H	E	A	13	R		14	G	A	15	S						
											A						
											16	G					
17	N	A	I	L						I							
											T						
18	A	P	19	E	X					T							
				A			20			A							
21																	
				R			22	P			L						
23				S							25	R	E	T	26	E	
								E								G	
27								L							28		G

# 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.

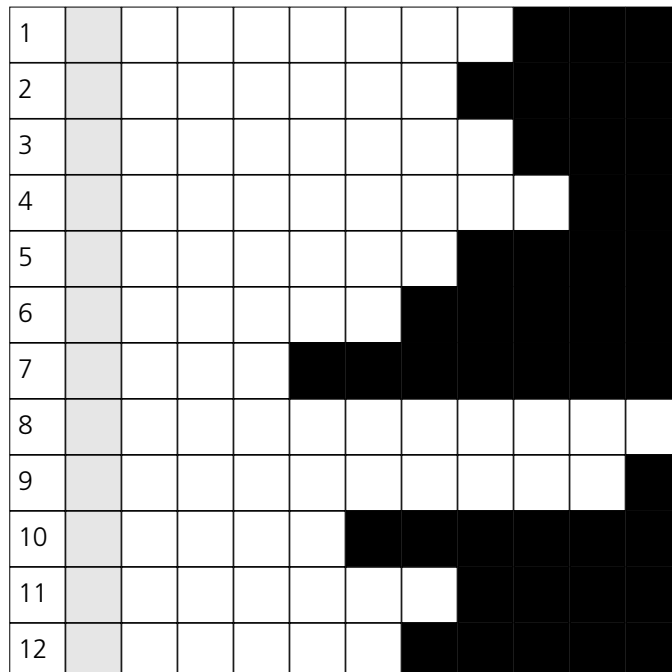
"What's one across?"  
→ across, ↓ down

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

# 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.....  | AAEHRTT     |
| 12. | Causing vomiting.....  | TMECEI      |



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

# Word search

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.

P	A	T	H	O	L	O	G	I	S	T	W
E	C	N	O	S	T	R	I	L	P	R	O
N	L	S	C	R	E	E	N	I	O	I	M
D	I	M	M	U	N	E	A	V	T	C	B
E	N	B	C	S	L	I	D	E	W	E	T
M	I	L	B	E	D	S	O	R	E	P	H
I	C	O	R	T	I	S	O	N	E	S	E
C	H	C	P	A	N	C	R	E	A	S	R
D	O	U	E	T	A	P	A	A	G	T	N
F	S	M	L	I	S	P	S	S	E	A	I
A	T	O	N	Y	A	G	H	E	H	K	A
I	R	O	N	A	L	L	E	R	G	E	N

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