

Key: Digestive system disorders

Answer the questions:

What are cavities and how can we treat them?

What is a gastric ulcer?

What are the symptoms of cirrhosis?

How large can a gallstone be?

Find equivalents for the words in the reading “Digestive system”:

large intestine, stools, sphincter, appendix, masticate, carbohydrates, oesophagus, deglutition, trachea

Key

large intestine - colon

stool - faeces

sphincter - muscular ring

appendix - blind gut

masticate - chew

carbohydrates - starches

oesophagus - gullet

deglutition - swallowing

trachea - windpipe

Match the words with their definition:

pulp	a) dental carries
chill	b) to clean, purify
fatigue	c) being tired, exhausted
enamel	d) to expel stomach gas noisily through the mouth
binge eating	e) the feeling of being sick, sometimes involves vomiting
to purge	f) likely to suffer from a particular illness
laxatives	g) a part of a tooth that is disrupted before dental caries arise
pus	h) belly button
to irritate	i) to hurt a part of your body, making it painful, red, or swollen
to burst	j) a thick yellow liquid that forms in flesh that has an infection
cavities	k) “to explode”
susceptible to	l) attractive and interesting, pleasant
nausea	m) pills that stimulate bowel movements
appealing	n) runny (liquid) faeces
heartburn	o) the inside of a tooth
to belch	p) eating too much at once, usually junk food
diarrhoea	q) a feeling of cold, with shivering
navel	r) a type of indigestion, the burning sensation eases by eating baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)

Key

pulp	the inside of a tooth
chill	a feeling of cold, with shivering

fatigue	being tired, exhausted
enamel	a part of a tooth that is disrupted before dental caries arise
binge eating	eating too much at once, usually junk food
to purge	to clean, purify
laxatives	pills that stimulate bowel movements
pus	a thick yellow liquid that forms in flesh that has an infection
to irritate	to hurt a part of your body, making it painful, red, or swollen
to burst	“to explode”
cavities	dental carries
susceptible to	likely to suffer from a particular illness
nausea	the feeling of being sick, sometimes involves vomiting
appealing	attractive and interesting, pleasant
heartburn	a type of indigestion, the burning sensation eases by eating baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)
to belch	to expel stomach gas noisily through the mouth
diarrhoea	runny (liquid) faeces
navel	belly button

Complete the correct preposition

As an individual ages, body systems became susceptible to disease.

This eating disorder occurs chiefly in women.

Tooth decay results from the action of bacteria that live in the plaque.

Before 1980's, it was believed that ulcers were caused by several factors which resulted in excess stomach acid.

Alcohol interferes with the absorption of nutrients.

Diabetes mellitus patients break down stored fat for energy with difficulty.

The condition of developing gallstones tends to run in families.

The sores are generally referred to as peptic ulcers.

Duodenal ulcers account for about 80 % of all digestive ulcers.

Complete the text with a word made from the word given in brackets.

See the reading + check pronunciation of the words e.g. on <http://www.howjsay.com/>

Diabetes

What do you know about diabetes, its symptoms and treatment?

Do you know anyone with diabetes?

Listening. Listen to the talk on diabetes and answer the questions.

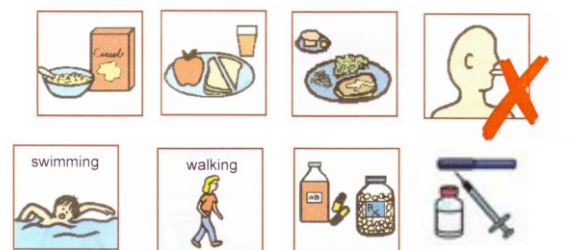
6%; energy and growth; level of sugar/glucose; thirsty; obesity; the immune system; juvenile; women with personal or family history of diabetes or those of non-Caucasian origin

Diabetes

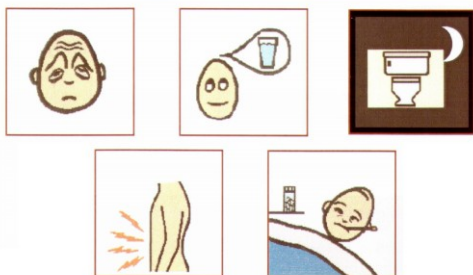
Diabetes is a condition in which the body cannot make proper use of sugar from food. This sugar can build up and make you



Treatment



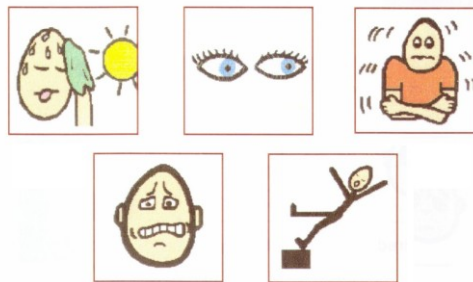
Signs of high sugar level (hyperglycaemia) more than 10



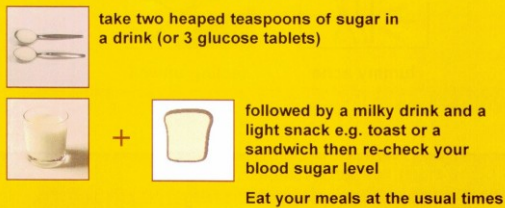
If your blood sugar is often too high



Signs of low sugar level (hypoglycaemia) less than 4



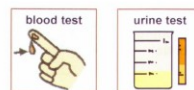
If your blood sugar is too low (less than 4)



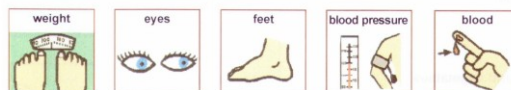
If it is often too low, tell your nurse, doctor or carer

Monitoring

a regular check



an annual check



stomach ache moody tired regular meals thirsty
 diabetic pen blurred vision loss of weight going to the toilet a lot
 headache good food regular activity medication syringe
 feeling unwell

Passive

- 1 Antibodies are made by lymphocytes.
- 2 The disinfection schedule will be followed tomorrow.
- 3 All operations have been cancelled because of an MRSA outbreak.
- 4 His condition has been improved by antibiotics.
- 5 Millions will probably be killed by the epidemic.
- 1 The report must be written by the nurse on duty.
- 2 The growth of micro-organisms has to be limited.
- 3 The soap dispensers should be cleaned every day.
- 4 Alcohol hand-rub must be used between patient contacts.
- 5 Common towels must never be used – they are vectors for disease.

3. Complete *with* wherever possible, otherwise by:

The patient was hit by a car.

During the robbery, an old lady was hit with a baseball bat.

The window was broken with a stone.

Several buildings were damaged by the hurricane.

The patient was cured by the new medication.

We use **with** for objects which perform an action, the object is used deliberately for a purpose.

We use **by** for persons or for objects to show that the action carried out was accidental.

4. Rewrite the sentences so that you start with the words given.

The patient with gastritis is being looked after.

The policemen were shot at.

Your blood sample was carried away by the nurse.

Jane was made to write the test again.

The doctors were made to work 20 hours shifts.

5. Transform these sentences with the respective form of the verb “to have” and do not use the underlined words.

I have my blood measured twice a day.

I can't talk to you now, I am having my tooth taken out/removed.

Karin has her nose altered.

He had his appendix removed.

Tim had his nose broken while...

have + object + past participle

present simple	<i>I have my hair cut once a month.</i>
present continuous	<i>They're having their house decorated at the moment.</i>
past simple	<i>We had the computers checked last week.</i>
present perfect	<i>Tom has had his nose altered.</i>
going to future	<i>I'm going to have my photograph taken.</i>

Use causative *have*

- to describe a service eg painting, decorating, haircut, operation, etc that somebody does for us.
We do not usually say who performed the action unless this is important.
I'm going to have my photograph taken. (by a photographer = not necessary)
I'm going to have my photograph taken by a top fashion photographer. (important information)
- for unfortunate events eg accident, fire, theft etc.
Sally has had her car stolen.

We can use *get* instead of *have* in everyday speech eg *I get my hair cut once a month.*

Note: *Get something done* can also mean *manage to do something*.

Did you get your project done?

We also use *get done* for unfortunate events when there is no agent.

Did anyone get hurt?

We can also use *get* instead of *be* in the passive in everyday speech with verbs such as *invite*, *offer*, *choose*, *take*, *send* etc.

We got invited to Jim's house. She got sent to France on a course.

For more on passives look at xBasic passive and x Advanced passive