

Make sure you know:

CONCUSSION	NUMBNESS
PINS AND NEEDLES	TINGLING
TWITCHING	TREMORS
TREMBLING	EYE-BLINKING
WEAKNESS	DEMENTIA
TEMPORARY	GRAND MAL

You should be able to explain basic information about the neurological disorders in the reading.

1. Replace the underlined words with a synonym.

rigidity- stiffness, impairment - worsening, alleviate - lessen, triggers-causes, brings on -causes to arise, determine-identify, compressed-squeezed, drained - washed out ,
subside - disappear

2. Match the words so that they form phrases.

experience convulsion/seizure, lapse into unconsciousness, lose consciousness, myelin sheath,
pass on to a person, progressive disease, recurrent seizures, throbbing pain

Rewrite the sentences so that you keep the meaning of the original sentence/s. If there is a word in brackets, use the same form of the word in the sentence.

I think it would be a good idea to speak to the doctor first.

(were) If _____ you, I _____ to the doctor first.

We can't treat this tumour. The patient will die soon.

If we could _____ this tumour, the patient _____ die soon.

It is very probable that the operation will go well. Then the patient will recover quickly.

If the operation _____, the patient _____ quickly.

Do you want me to help you?

If you _____, I _____ you.

Has anyone used this procedure before?

_____ procedure _____ used ever before?

The doctor is removing his mole right now.

He _____ right now.

A patient has elevated blood pressure. The patient will be operated on tomorrow.

The patient _____ is elevated will be operated on tomorrow.

Key

If I were you, I would speak to the doctor first.

If we could treat this tumour, the patient would not die soon.

If the operation goes well, the patient will recover quickly

If you want (me to help you), I will help you.
Has this procedure been used ever before?
He is having his mole removed right now.
The patient whose blood pressure is elevated...

History lesson

- a. If Alexander the Great had marched west instead of east, he would have conquered the whole of Europe.
- b. If more Vikings had gone to North America, they would have brought some Indians back to Europe.
- c. If the ancient Egyptians had built bigger boats, they would have crossed the Atlantic and landed in America.
- d. If a storm had not hit Bartolomeu Dias's ship off the coast of Africa in 1487, they wouldn't have arrived in the Indian Ocean by accident.
- e. If Columbus had not read about Marco Polo's trip to China, he would not have tried to sail there by crossing the Atlantic.
- f. If Columbus had sailed east in 1492, he would have reached China or Japan.
- g. If the Aztecs hadn't thought that Cortes and his men were gods, the Spaniards would not have conquered Mexico so easily.
- h. If Lewis and Clark hadn't found a way across America from St Louis to the Pacific in 1806, thousands of settlers would not have made the journey in later years to settle in the central North America.
- i. If Charles Darwin hadn't taken a voyage to South America between 1831 and 1836, he would not have written his famous book The Origin of Species.

Listen to the song and practice 3rd conditional:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqKMOIcihsI>

4. Listening.

Polio is a contagious disease caused by a virus that mainly targets children. Before people knew the importance of sanitation babies often contracted polio at a young age when their mothers' immune system still protected them so the disease passed with no symptoms and the babies would not get polio again. As the importance of sanitation was recognised, children were not exposed to the polio virus until protection from mothers' immune system had long worn off. As a result, older kids become infected with polio and many experienced symptoms before the disease passed. 10 to 15% of them became paralysed or killed when the virus attacked the nerves of the spine and brain.

5. Speaking:

Depression

Everyone occasionally feels blue or sad. However, these feelings are usually short-lived and pass within a couple of days. When you have depression, it interferes with daily life and causes pain for both you and those who care about you. Depression is a common but serious illness.

A lot of people with a depressive illness never seek treatment. But the majority, even those with the most severe depression, can get better with treatment. Medications, psychotherapies, and other methods can effectively treat people with depression.

Depressive illnesses are disorders of the brain. Brain-imaging technologies, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have shown that the brains of people who have depression look different than those of people without depression. The parts of the brain involved in mood,

thinking, sleep, appetite, and behaviour appear different. But these images do not reveal why the depression has occurred. They also cannot be used to diagnose depression.

Symptoms of depression:

Persistent sadness (SAD), anxiety (ANXIOUS), hopelessness (HOPE) and feeling of guilt
Irritability (IRITATE) and restlessness

Loss of interest in activities once pleasurable (PLEASURE), including sex

Fatigue, decreased energy, difficulty concentrating and making decisions (DECIDE)

Insomnia, early-morning wakefulness, or excessive (EXCESS) sleeping

Overeating (EAT) (=eating too much) or appetite loss

Thoughts (THINK) of suicide, suicide attempts

Talk to your partner. - practice for the oral exam:

In the third part of the exam, I'd like you to talk to each other for about three minutes.

Imagine that you and your partner are treating a middle-aged woman who suffers from depression. Please consider the ways that can be improve her state.

Here are some pictures to help you decide on what could help your patient. (DON'T DESCRIBE THE PICTURES, YOU CAN USE THE IDEAS WHICH ARE DISPLAYED THERE)

Please talk to your partner about what this particular patient could do in order to overcome depression. Then decide what two options are the best for her.

You have only about three minutes so do not worry if I interrupt you.



How to fight depression

