

You should be able to answer these questions:

1. What two main parts is the skeleton divided into? What do the parts consist of?
2. What are the main types of bones? Where can we find them?
3. Can you explain what ossification is?
4. What bones is the skull composed of?
5. How are upper extremities attached to the body?
6. What is the lower limb made up of?
7. What types of muscles do people have?
8. What function do smooth muscles have?
9. Can you explain what goose pimples are?

Ex.1. Complete the following verbs in the correct form:

1 consists, 2 serve, 3 protect, 4 composed, 5 contains, 6 made, 7 divided, 8 comprises

Skeletal system song: see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzxmKAWiN_U

Ex. 2. Complete synonyms

wrist, breast bone, chest/rib cage, upper jaw, neck, shoulder blade, backbone/vertebral column, knee, elbow (bone),

windpipe, collar bone, shin bone, finger, ankle bone, skull, lower jaw, thigh bone, gullet

Ex. 3. Form adjectives

thoracic, cranial, sacral, clavicular, fibular, femoral, costal

antebrachial, articular, coccygeal, patellar, bony, genicular, postural

Listening:

D You look as if you are in quite a lot of pain.

P Yes, I think I've hurt my hip badly. It's giving me a lot of pain.

D I think we need to get you some painkillers. So ... can you tell me a bit more?

P Oh, I slipped on the kitchen floor. I must have spilled some water and I was coming into the living room with a cup of tea and I just went down on my bottom and twisted my leg.

D Oh, dear. That sounds bad.

P It was. I couldn't move. Fortunately, I had my mobile in my apron pocket and I phoned my neighbour who had the key to come in. She called an ambulance.

D Falls like this happen so easily. You may just have pulled a joint out of place rather than breaking anything.

2

D What's brought you here today?

P My wrist is really hurting. I think I've broken it.

D OK. How did it happen?

P Well, I was coming out of a shop and I was trying to avoid someone and I didn't notice the paving stone was

raised and I just tripped and of course I put out my hands to protect myself and break my fall. My wrist took the full force of my fall.

D It certainly looks quite bad, yes. I think we need to do an X-ray.

3

D = Doctor, F = Patient's father

D What's happened here?

F She fell down from a tree at school and they called me and I came here from work as the ambulance was bringing her here.

D Oh, I see.

F She's crying a lot and I think she's fractured something in her leg.

D She may not have broken anything, but let's have a look at her.

Talking about the present

1. So you **have taken** some painkillers, but they **don't work**, and your arm **is still hurting** you just here.

2. My toe **is throbbing** with pain. I don't know what **I've done**. It **looks** as if it's broken.

3. **He's had** several falls recently and he **has** several fractures, but he **isn't** crying a lot.

4. 1) I have just slammed, 2) The X-ray has come back; 3) in case anything happens; 4) I am just waiting; 5) It mends/is mending; 6) Are you wearing... and Are you beginning... or Do you wear... and Do you begin...; 7) I have immobilized

Check your spelling: Write these words in 3 person present simple, -ing form and past perfect form.

For example:

Go: *he goes* *going* *has gone*

wash, want, sit, like, lie, travel, play, try, see

Go goes is going has gone

Sit sits is sitting has sat

Lie lies is lying lay lain

Play plays is playing has played

See sees is seeing has seen

Wash washes is washing washed

Like likes is liking has liked

Travel travels is travelling has travelled

Try tries is trying has tried

Present Perfect

We use the Present Perfect to talk about something that has happened recently. We sometimes use *just* to emphasize a very recent event.

*The patient **has** (just) **discharged** himself.*

*You **haven't broken** your arm.*

= have / has (+ not) + past participle

We also use the Present Perfect to refer to a time span from any time in the past up to the present.

*He's **broken** his arm several times.*

= during his life

*She's **fallen** over twice this month.*

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to describe an action or situation that is happening now. We don't generally use the Present Continuous with verbs of perception such as *think, know, sound* or *look* + adjective.

*My head's **throbbing**.*

*I'm **getting** pains in my shoulder.*

*His arm **isn't aching** as much as it was before.*

= am / is / are / (+ not) + -ing form

Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to describe a state. We can use the verb *be* or a verb of perception, or verbs such as *need* or *have got*.

*The wound **is** very sore.*

*It **looks** serious.*

*That **doesn't sound** good.*

*He **needs** stronger painkillers.*

We can also use the Present Simple to talk about a habit or repeated action. This is sometimes combined with an adverb of frequency such as *often* or *regularly*.

*She **falls** over very easily.*

*He **doesn't take** his medication every day.*

*Do you **get** pains in your back?*

With some verbs, we can use either the Present Continuous or Present Simple with no real change in meaning, e.g. *hurt, show, or work*.

*It **hurts** just here.*

= *It's **hurting** just here.*

*The X-ray **shows** a hairline fracture.*

= *The X-ray's **showing** a hairline fracture.*

*The tablets **don't work**.*

= *The tablets **aren't working**.*