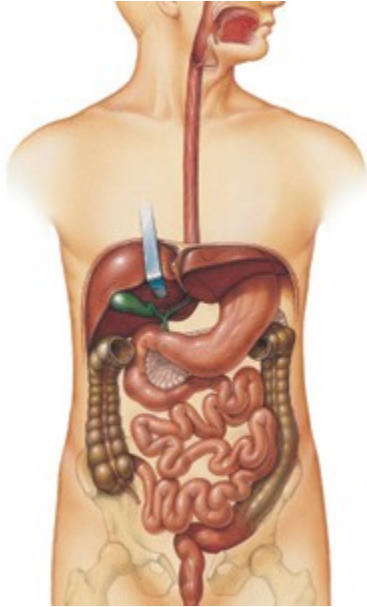


Key - digestive system

A) Describe the picture, talk about the function of the individual parts of the digestive system:



B) Answer the following questions:

1. What happens with food in the mouth?
2. What happens when the bolus reaches the stomach?
3. What is a gastric ulcer and what are its causes?
4. What is bile and what role does it play during digestion?
5. In what part of digestive system do we find villi and what are they for?
6. What vitamins are fat-soluble?

1. The second halves of the words in the following text were omitted, complete them.

Food processing begins with ingestion. The teeth aid in mechanical digestion by masticating food. It permits easier deglutition. During mastication, salivary glands secrete saliva to soften the food into a bolus. Saliva contains amylase enzyme, which digests starches, and mucus.

In deglutition the tongue pushes the bolus toward the pharynx and into the esophagus a muscular tube. To prevent food or liquid from entering the windpipe, the epiglottis closes over the opening of the larynx during swallowing.

In the stomach, food undergoes chemical and mechanical digestion. Peristaltic contractions churn the bolus, which mixes with strong digestive juices. The stomach walls contain three layers of smooth muscle arranged in longitudinal, circular and oblique rows.

Powerful hydrochloric acid in the stomach helps break down the bolus into a liquid called chyme. When mucus is limited in the stomach, an ulcer may form.

The small intestine consists of duodenum, jejunum and ileum. Bile from the gallbladder begins the final part of digestion. The undigested material enters the colon, which has six parts: the cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon and rectum. The vermiform appendix contains lymphoid tissue and intercepts pathogenic microorganisms. The final stage of the digestive process is defecation.

2. Order these steps in the process of digestion by numbering them 1-7. Change the sentences so that the word in bold is a subject of the sentence.

- a. **Enzymes** are produced by salivary glands in the mouth. 1
- b. **Food** in the stomach is attacked by digestive juices which include powerful acid. 3
- c. When the food is in the small intestine, **undigested fat** is dissolved by juices from the pancreas and bile from the gall bladder. 5
- d. Food, in a liquid paste form, enters the colon where it removes **water**. 6
- e. **Faeces** are expelled by bowel movements. 7
- f. **Muscle action** is started by the first swallow and **food** is pushed through oesophagus. 2
- g. The food, now in a semi-solid state, slowly empties into the small intestine. 4

3. Rewrite the sentences starting with the word given so that you do not change the meaning of the original sentence:

- 1) We do not allow flowers in our hospital.
Flowers are not allowed in our hospital.
d) a regular activity
- 2) They explained the procedure to the patient in detail.
The procedure was explained to the patient in detail.
b) a past finished action
- 3) Medical professionals are not doing enough to stop the spread of hospital acquired infections.
Not enough is being done (by the medical professionals) to stop...
e) an action that is in progress at the moment
- 4) We have not treated enough people with this new drug to understand its effects.
Not enough people have been treated with this new drug...
a) an action in the past that has continued up to the present
- 5) We will clean soap dispensers every day from now on.
Soap dispensers will be cleaned every ...
c) future action
- 6) We have been developing a new drug for the past three weeks.
A new drug has been developed for.../ A new drug is being developed for... a)

4. Reading

3. 1B, 2A, 3C, 4D, 4. 1 normal, 2 constipation, 3 diarrhoea, 4 bowel cancer, 5. disease of pancreas or small intestine, 6. fat not being digested

Look up these words in the article “What faeces reveal” and match them with their meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| flush | a) to make a baby stop taking its mother's milk and start to eat solid food |
| wean | b) to get something, to obtain something |
| acquire | c) typical, characteristic |
| nasty | d) to be covered with something with a layer of a substance |
| coated | e) too much gas in your intestines |
| assess | f) to make water pass through a toilet |
| bowel | g) intestines |
| float | h) rest or move slowly on the surface of a liquid and not sink |
| flatulence | i) very unpleasant to taste, smell, see, or feel |
| distinctive | j) to consider or evaluate a situation or problem |

Key: flush f, wean a, acquire b, nasty i, coated d, assess j, bowel g, float h, flatulence e, distinctive c

6. Match the words to their definitions

flush	a) to make a baby stop taking its mother's milk and start to eat solid food
wean	b) to get something, to obtain something
acquire	c) typical, characteristic
nasty	d) to be covered with something with a layer of a substance
coated	e) too much gas in your intestines
assess	f) to make water pass through a toilet
bowel	g) intestines
float	h) rest or move slowly on the surface of a liquid and not sink
flatulence	i) very unpleasant to taste, smell, see, or feel
distinctive	j) to consider or evaluate a situation or problem

Word formation

Common suffixes to make nouns

-er/-or:

-er and -ee:

-(t)ion/-sion:

-ition/-ation:

-ist (person), -ism (activity):

-ness:

-ment:

-ity:

-ance/-ence:

-y:

Make nouns from the words below.

add, recover, appear, exist, happy, scarce, sad, reduce, improve, employ, admit write, pollute, paint, operate, act, physics, Marx, impair, form, discover, produce, intent

Some unusual word formation:

free	choose	grow	know	laugh	lose	marry
	please	sell	speak	think	friend	

Suggested answers

-er/-or: writer, painter, operator, actor

-er and -ee: employer, employee

-(t)ion/-sion: reduction, pollution, admission, intention

-ition/-ation: addition, formation

-ist (person), -ism (activity): physicist, Marxist, Marxism

-ness: sadness, happiness,

-ment: improvement, impairment

-ity: scarcity, productivity

-ance/-ence: appearance, existence

-y: recovery, discovery

freedom, choice, growth, knowledge, laughter, loss, marriage, pleasure, sale, speech, thought, friendship

7. Form nouns from the following verbs:

absorption, appearance, behaviour, consumption, contraction, conversion, death, detoxify - detoxification, discovery, excretion/excrement, elimination, expansion, improvement, ingestion, constipation, qualification, recovery, distinction, secretion, stimulation, treatment
7/2 1 stimulate, 2 elimination, 3 ingested, 4 secretion, 5 converts, 6 absorption, 7 contractions, 8 consumption, 9 expand, 10 detoxify

Discussion

Complete the phrases with the words given.

Expressing opinion

tend my in far way would fairly say as to seems

I think that/ I would _____ that ...
It _____ to me that ...
I'd like to point out...
I'm inclined _____ think that
The _____ I see it is that ...
I'm convinced that ...
_____ I see it ...
As _____ as I am concerned...
I _____ to favour the view that
I'm _____ certain that ...
_____ my opinion/experience...
If you ask me, I _____ say that ...
To _____ mind ...

Clarifying your ideas

trying make was talking said wanted, let

What I'm _____ about is ...
What I _____ was ...
What I (really) meant _____ ...
(No) I didn't mean that, what I _____ to say was ...
What I was _____ to say was ...
Sorry, _____ me explain it again.
Sorry, I obviously didn't _____ myself clear, what I wanted to say was ...

Key

Expressing opinion

I think that/ I would say that ...
Why don't we...?
It seems to me that ...
I'd like to point out...
I'm inclined to think that
The way I see it is that ...
I'm convinced that ...
As I see it ...
As far as I am concerned...
I tend to favour the view that

Agreeing

neither so with about point more suppose be

I totally/fully/partly agree
I'd go along _____ that.
I couldn't agree _____.
No doubt _____ it.
Exactly. You have a very good _____ here.
I think _____ too.
Yes, definitely.
You're quite right. I _____ so. I guess so.
So do I. _____ do I.
I think you're right.
You may/could _____ right but

Disagreeing

say think sure case serious so mean up

I don't think _____.
But don't you _____ that...?
I see what you _____, but...
That's not always the _____.
I suppose so, but...
I'm not so _____ about that.
I wouldn't _____ that.
I agree _____ to a point, but...
You can't be _____! Rubbish!/Nonsense!

I'm fairly certain that ...
In my opinion/experience...
If you ask me, I would say that ...
To my mind ...

Clarifying your ideas

What I'm talking about is ...
In other words ...
What I said was ...
What I (really) meant was ...
(No) I didn't mean that, what I wanted to say was ...

What I was trying to say was ...
Sorry, let me explain it again.
Sorry, I obviously didn't make myself clear, what I
wanted to say was ...

Agreeing

I totally/fully/partly agree
I'd go along with that.
I couldn't agree more.
No doubt about it.
Exactly. You have a very good point here.
I think so too.
Yes, definitely.
You're quite right. I suppose so. I guess so.

So do I. Neither do I.
I think you're right.
You may/could be right but

Disagreeing

I don't think so.
But don't you think that...?
I see what you mean, but...
That's not always the case.
I suppose so, but...
I'm not so sure about that.
I wouldn't say that.
I agree up to a point, but...
You can't be serious! Rubbish!/Nonsense!

Case history

1. Read the case history on the following page and answer the questions.

1. What signs and symptoms made Mrs Jobarti realize that she had a problem?
2. What treatment did the healer give her?
3. What did the doctor recommend?
4. What happened to Mrs Jobarti's stool samples?

2) Match the words with their meaning

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. personal matters | a) a person who is believed to be able to cure people using special powers |
| 2. embarrassed | b) a recommendation of your doctor to see a specialist |
| 3. bowel habits | c) ashamed, worried about what other people will think of you |
| 4. healer | d) to make troubles unnecessarily |
| 5. encourage | e) something that interests you because it is important for you |
| 6. courage | f) the ability to do something even if it is dangerous |
| 7. interpreter | g) a medicine that helps you to make faeces leave your body |
| 8. laxatives consistency | h) it refers to the frequency of eliminating faeces and its consistency |
| 9. referral | i) a person who translates what a speaker is saying |
| 10. make a fuss | j) to make someone believe that what he does is good, to give confidence |

Key

1. abdominal pain, blood in her stools, 2. she got herbal preparations and underwent a healing ceremony, 3. change in diet and using laxatives, 4. they got lost

1e, 2c, 3h, 4a, 5 j, 6f, 7i, 8g, 9b, 10d

Who is to blame for her death? Discuss using the phrases above

Speaking

Discussing a case history

- 1 Read this case history of a woman who died from colon cancer because she did not get medical treatment early enough.

Mrs Jobarti was an immigrant who spoke very little of the language of the country she lived in. She was a shy woman who was not well-educated and came from a culture and a generation of women who do not communicate easily with men about personal matters.

She was suffering frequent abdominal pains and one day she noticed blood in her stools. However, she was afraid of the 'foreign' doctors at her local clinic and was too embarrassed to talk to them about bowel habits. She visited a local healer from her own country who told Mrs Jobarti that she had a potentially fatal illness, but encouraged her to stay away from 'Western' medicine, gave her herbal preparations, and performed a healing ceremony.

Finally, Mrs Jobarti found the courage to go to a doctor. The patient and the doctor (a man) did not understand each other and the doctor, who did not use an interpreter, briefly examined her, took a sample of her blood, prescribed laxatives, and recommended a change in diet.

The blood test was negative, but Mrs Jobarti's symptoms got worse over the next six months. She was eventually referred to a local hospital. There was a very long waiting list to see a specialist and the hospital did not make her a priority. Mrs Jobarti did not make a fuss, but suffered in silence. Samples of her stools got lost in Pathology. She had to repeat the tests and it was another four months before she was diagnosed with advanced colon cancer. It was too late to do anything and she died within a month.

- 2 Think about the factors that contributed to the delay in getting treatment. Who or what was most to blame? Put these things into what you think is their order of importance.
 - the culture she was living in
 - the doctor
 - the healer
 - the hospital
 - the patient herself
 - the patient's culture
 - the patient's husband
- 3 Explain and discuss reasons for your choices to a partner and then discuss them with the rest of the class.