

1) Complete the text with the words:

fibrous mediate ranging cornified appendages consists
anaesthetic

The skin is the largest organ of the body, _____ in area from 0.25 m² in the newborn to 1.8 m² in the adult. It _____ of two layers: the epidermis (cuticle) and the dermis (corium). The outermost cells of the epidermis are dead _____ cells that act as a tough protective barrier against the environment. The second, thicker layer, the corium is composed chiefly of _____ connective tissue. The corium contains the blood vessels and nerves to the skin and the epithelial _____ of specialized function. Since the nerve endings that _____ pain are found only in the corium, partial-thickness injuries may be extremely painful, whereas full-thickness burns are usually _____.

2) Complete with the correct forms:

- 1) The corium is a barrier that prevents _____ (LOSE) of body fluids by evaporation.
- 2) The _____ (SENSOR) nerve endings in corium identify the sensations of touch, pressure, pain, heat, and cold.
- 3) The skin produces vitamin D, which is _____ (SYNTHESIS) by the action of sunlight on certain intradermal cholesterol compounds.
- 4) The skin also acts as a _____ (PROTECT) barrier against infection by preventing penetration of the subdermal tissue by micro-organisms.
- 5) The skin prevents water and _____ (CELL) fluid loss.
- 6) Basal cells are the _____ (IN) layer of the epidermis.

3) Match the words to form collocations:

hair	tissue
oily	vessels
capillary	shaft
nerve	bed
skin	glands
connective	endings
sweat	coating
body	pores
blood	fluids

4) Complete the sentences with the missing word.

- 1) The basic cell type of the epidermis is the _____
- 2) _____ produce the pigment melanin, and are also in the inner layer of the epidermis.
- 3) The tendency of biological systems to maintain relatively constant conditions in the internal environment also called balance or equilibrium _____
- 4) Sweat glands linked to the sympathetic nervous system are _____ glands.
- 5) The root of the hair ends in an enlargement, the _____, which is whiter in color and softer in texture than the shaft.
- 6) Larger sweat glands occurring in the armpits and groin areas are _____ glands.
- 7) There are two basic sensory receptors, the _____ corpuscles sensitive to touch, and _____ corpuscles responding to pressure.

LISTENING

5) Before listening, answer the following questions with a partner:

- 1) What is the difference between a burn and a scald?
- 2) What can burn the skin?
- 3) Can you name the skin layers?
- 4) There are 4 types of burns. Can you describe how they differ in relation to skin layer? How do they differ in appearance?
- 5) What does hypodermis contain?
- 6) How are burns treated?

Listen and check your answers.

Have you ever had a burn or scald? How did it happen and how serious was it? What was the treatment?

When the skin is damaged or breached, the homeostatic functions are limited. What practical consequences does it have, e.g. *the body has problems regulating temperature*.

6) Explain the meaning of these words and terms:

Meissner's corpuscles

dilate

convect away

rickets

patch

scale

follicle

hypodermis

appendages

7) Fill in the missing words. The first letter is always provided.

hay fever: It's the same every summer. My eyes get really i _____ and I can't stop s _____.

food poisoning: I think it must be something I ate. I was s _____ all night. I still feel sick now and I've got a terrible stomach-a _____.

flu: I feel absolutely awful. I'm running a t _____, and I've got a h _____ and a r _____ nose. I've got a s _____ throat – it's agony every time I swallow.

an allergy: I can't go near cats. I come out in a horrible red r _____.

bronchitis: I've got a terrible c _____ and pains in my c _____, and I seem to be constantly s _____ of breath.

measles: She's been of school for two weeks now. She's got a t _____ and she's covered in little red s _____. She's completely l _____ her appetite.

Relative pronouns in explanations

Work in pairs. Connect the sentences using one or more of the words in brackets and / or 'zero relative'. You will need to add and remove some words.

EXAMPLE

Herniorrhaphy's an operation. It's done under local or general anaesthetic. The muscle in the tummy wall is strengthened using a special mesh. (where / when)

Herniorrhaphy's an operation, done under local or general anaesthetic, where the muscle in the tummy wall is strengthened using a special mesh.

- 1 We're going to do something. It is called a mastectomy. A breast is removed. (when / where)
- 2 It's a type of stitch. It is done under the skin so that there is only a faint scar left at the end. The wound heals. (which / when)
- 3 A colostomy is a procedure. The back passage is closed and the end of the gut is attached to an opening in the wall of the tummy. A bag is attached to the opening. (to which / where)
- 4 It's a type of shock. It happens when the volume of blood in the body decreases. (which / who)
- 5 Oliguria is a condition. An abnormally small amount of urine is produced. (where / that)
- 6 It's an operation. The appendix is removed. There is colicky pain in the centre of the tummy followed by vomiting and then a shift of the pain to the right iliac fossa. (where / when)

- 1 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer may be possible.

- 1 It's an operation *which is done / done / who is done* under local anaesthetic.
- 2 It's an instrument *that is inserted / inserted* through a small hole in the tummy wall to have a look inside.
- 3 We're going to do something *which is called / that is called / called* a colostomy, *that / where / when* we make an opening near your belly button.
- 4 It's a procedure *when / where / what* we numb the skin and take a tiny sample.
- 5 It's an operation *which is performed / performed* under general anaesthetic *when / where / that* the tonsils at the back of the throat are removed.
- 6 It's a procedure *which / that* is very routine, but *which / that* requires a lot of skill when we are inside the body.
- 7 We're going to do a procedure *when / where / that* we pump some air into the baby's back passage to unfold the part of the gut *that has telescoped / telescoped*.

- 2 Add the following words in a suitable place in the sentences.

carried out performed a procedure where something called
used to (x 2) where

- 1 Pre-operative examination in anaesthesia is an examination to see if the patient is fit for surgery.
- 2 We're going to do a hysterectomy, where the womb is removed.
- 3 You're going to have thyroidectomy, which is the thyroid is removed.
- 4 A liver biopsy is a procedure a tiny sample is taken from the liver.
- 5 We're going to do something called a vagotomy, a procedure reduce acid production from the stomach body and fundus.
- 6 A lumpectomy under general anaesthetic will be carried out this afternoon.
- 7 Myocardial perfusion imaging is a non-invasive method assess regional blood flow and the cellular integrity of myocytes.