

# Verbs 2

The sentences in *Column A* contain examples of useful verbs in medicine. In *Column B* there are definitions of the verbs. Read the examples and match the verbs (in *italics*) with the definitions. Then write the infinitive forms into the spaces in the definitions in *Column B*. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Column A: Examples	Column B: Definitions
1. He was <i>admitted</i> this morning.	a) _____ means to pass from one place to another
2. The cancer is not <i>responding</i> to drugs.	b) _____ means to damage or hurt someone or something
3. He was still <i>limping</i> three weeks after the accident.	c) _____ means to go through or into something
4. The doctors <i>saved</i> the little boy from dying of cancer.	d) _____ means to make a hole through something
5. The end of the broken bone has <i>penetrated</i> the liver.	e) _____ means to investigate the inside of something
6. The new heart has <i>performed</i> very well.	f) _____ means to stop someone from being hurt or killed
7. The patient was <i>transferred</i> to a special unit.	g) _____ means to walk awkwardly because of pain, stiffness or malformation of a leg or foot
8. She <i>fainted</i> when she saw the blood.	h) <u>admit</u> means to register a patient in a hospital
9. The surgeon <i>probed</i> the wound with a scalpel.	i) _____ means to stop something from happening
10. Walking to work every day won't <i>harm</i> you.	j) _____ means to react to something or to begin to get better because of a treatment
11. The treatment is given to <i>prevent</i> the patient's condition from getting worse.	k) _____ means to stop being conscious for a short time and, usually, fall down
12. The ulcer <i>perforated</i> the duodenum.	l) _____ means to work

# Phrasal verbs

Natural English conversation includes many phrasal verbs. These are verbs made up of two words: a verb and a preposition. For example: 'I *get up* at eight o'clock'. Complete the sentences below using the phrasal verbs in the box. You will have to change the forms of some of the verbs to make the grammar of the sentence correct. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. He **got over** his cold.
2. The nurses are \_\_\_\_\_ her very well.
3. He must have \_\_\_\_\_ the disease when he was travelling in Africa.
4. She often \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the TV.
5. When we told her that her father was ill, she \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ and cried as she described the symptoms to the doctor.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ his father.
8. The doctor asked him to \_\_\_\_\_ his shirt.
9. He was \_\_\_\_\_ mucus.
10. Since she had the accident she \_\_\_\_\_ using crutches.
11. I was advised to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
12. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by a blow to the head.
13. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ the patient with pillows.
14. The swelling has started to \_\_\_\_\_.
15. She became worried when the girl started \_\_\_\_\_ blood.

<i>Phrasal verbs</i>
<i>break down</i> = to start to cry and become upset
<i>bring up</i> = to cough up material such as mucus from the lungs or throat
<i>cough up</i> = to cough hard to expel a substance from the trachea
<i>drop off</i> = to fall asleep
<i>get around</i> = to move about
<del><i>get over</i></del> = to become better after an illness or a shock
<i>give up</i> = not to do something any more
<i>go down</i> = to become smaller
<i>knock out</i> = to hit someone so hard that he or she is no longer conscious
<i>look after</i> = to take care of a person and attend to his or her needs
<i>pass out</i> = to faint
<i>pick up</i> = to catch a disease
<i>prop up</i> = to support a person, e.g. with pillows
<i>take after</i> = to be like one or other parent
<i>take off</i> = to remove something, especially clothes

**Extension.** Work with a partner: write a dialogue which includes at least seven of the phrasal verbs from this page.

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# Prepositions

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The sentences in this exercise contain **mistakes**. The mistakes are all in the prepositions and there are three types:

- |    |                         |   |           |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. | missing preposition     | I spoke <sup>^</sup> him about this last week.          | <i>to</i> |
| 2. | wrong preposition       | We're meeting again <del>in</del> <sup>^</sup> Tuesday. | <i>on</i> |
| 3. | unnecessary preposition | I'll telephone <del>to</del> you tomorrow.              |           |

Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. The hospital has installed new apparatus through the physiotherapy department.
2. Her lips were cracked of the cold.
3. The boy's little toe was crushed the door.
4. The tissue was examined on the microscope.
5. It is important that needles used at injections should be sterilised.
6. He is recovering from a bout flu.
7. She was given to a pain-killing injection.
8. Some types of wool can irritate to the skin.
9. This report quotes the number of cases of cervical cancer from thousand patients tested.
10. The doctor put the patient to sleep within a strong narcotic.
11. She burnt her hand at the hot frying pan.
12. We have no spare beds on the hospital at the moment.
13. He will have an operation to remove of an ingrowing toenail.
14. Please ensure that the patient takes of his medicine.