

# Answer key

## Present simple (p. 23)

**Group A:** coughs helps panics beats sleeps wakes counteracts operates regulates

**Group B:** breathes examines recommends prescribes relieves suffers controls cures kills

**Group C:** sneezes reduces catches rises analyses diagnoses relaxes releases increases

## Past tense (p. 24)

**Group A:** reduced coughed replaced mixed dressed increased noticed dropped

**Group B:** diagnosed improved sneezed prescribed cured sterilised probed

**Group C:** vaccinated consulted recommended prevented operated disinfected treated preceded

## Vocabulary in Context

### Good advice (p. 25)

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1. g) | 8. f)  |
| 2. k) | 9. n)  |
| 3. d) | 10. b) |
| 4. e) | 11. a) |
| 5. l) | 12. i) |
| 6. j) | 13. c) |
| 7. h) | 14. m) |

### Multiple meanings (p. 26)

1. patient 2. fit 3. focus 4. notice 5. turn 6. light  
7. cold 8. focus 9. turn 10. patient 11. notice  
12. fit 13. turn 14. fit 15. light 16. focus 17. fit  
18. cold 19. light

### Odd one out (p. 27)

- bleeding; the others are words which describe types of pain
- liver; you have two of all the others
- forearm; the others are all joints
- face; the others are all specifically sense organs
- patient; the others are all jobs
- bandage; the others are all instruments
- supination; the others are all connected to breathing
- eyelids; the others are all eye conditions
- relapse; the others all mean to return to normal after an illness
- palm; the others are all parts of the eye
- vertebral column; the others are all part of the ear
- aluminium; the others are all normally found in the body
- wound; the others refer principally to damage to

bones

- metacarpal bone; the others are all in the skull
- pancreas; the others deal with blood
- taste; the others are all physical actions
- hernia; the others relate to the liver
- diabetes; the others are all part of the skin

## Body parts - categories (p. 28)

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| abdomen - torso        | knuckle - hand            |
| Achilles tendon - foot | lip - head                |
| ankle - leg (or foot)  | nail - hand (or foot)     |
| buttock - torso        | navel - torso             |
| calf - leg             | neck - torso              |
| chest - torso          | nipple - torso            |
| chin - head            | nose - head               |
| ear - head             | palm - hand               |
| elbow - arm            | rib - torso               |
| eye - head             | scalp - head              |
| eyebrow - head         | shoulder - torso (or arm) |
| eyelash - head         | sole - foot               |
| eyelid - head          | temple - head             |
| finger - hand          | thigh - leg               |
| forearm - arm          | thumb - hand              |
| forehead - head        | toe - foot                |
| gum - head             | tongue - head             |
| hip - torso (or leg)   | tooth - head              |
| knee - leg             | wrist - arm (or hand)     |

## Opposites 2 (p. 29)

### Exercise 1.

1. front 2. chronic 3. alive 4. deteriorate 5. ill  
6. closed 7. minor 8. increase 9. rough  
10. malignant

### Exercise 2.

1. acute 2. increase 3. improve 4. back 5. rough  
6. malignant 7. open 8. dead 9. healthy 10. major

## Abbreviations (p. 30)

- A & E: Accident & Emergency
- AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- BMR: Basal Metabolic Rate
- CAT: Computerised Axial Tomography
- CHD: Coronary Heart Disease
- D & V: Diarrhoea & Vomiting
- DOA: Dead On Arrival
- GP: General Practitioner
- HAV: Hepatitis A Virus
- HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- MI: Motor Neurone Disease
- OTC: Over The Counter
- PM: Post Mortem
- PMA: Progressive Muscular Atrophy
- PMT: Premenstrual Tension
- RQ: Respiratory Quotient
- RSI: Repetitive Strain Injury

# Answer key

18. SAD: Seasonal Affective Disorder
19. SIDS: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
20. STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection
21. TB: Tuberculosis
22. TBI: Total Body Irradiation
23. UV: Ultraviolet
24. VDH: Valvular Disease of the Heart
25. WHO: World Health Organization

## Symptoms & common illnesses 1 (p. 31)

1. influenza
2. rubella
3. coryza
4. varicella
5. rubeola
6. infectious parotitis
7. pertussis
8. allergic rhinitis

## Symptoms & common illnesses 2 (p. 32)

### Exercise 1.

1. Chickenpox is the same as varicella
2. A cold is the same as coryza
3. The flu is the same as influenza
4. German measles is the same as rubella
5. Hay fever is the same as allergic rhinitis
6. Measles is the same as rubeola
7. Mumps is the same as infectious parotitis
8. Whooping cough is the same as pertussis

### Exercise 2.

1. hay fever
2. German measles
3. whooping cough
4. flu
5. mumps
6. chickenpox

## Diagnosis (p. 33)

1. epilepsy
2. gangrene
3. cataracts
4. Parkinson's disease
5. tuberculosis
6. cystic fibrosis
7. cirrhosis
8. diphtheria
9. cerebral palsy
10. gastroenteritis

## How it works (p.34)

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1. d) | 10. h) |
| 2. k) | 11. p) |
| 3. g) | 12. q) |
| 4. m) | 13. c) |
| 5. r) | 14. o) |
| 6. a) | 15. l) |
| 7. b) | 16. j) |
| 8. f) | 17. i) |
| 9. n) | 18. e) |

## Instruments and equipment (p. 35)

1. wheelchair
2. scalpel
3. probe
4. forceps
5. curette
6. pipette
7. tourniquet
8. hook
9. drain
10. gag
11. syringe
12. catheter
13. bandage
14. sling
15. stretcher
16. splint
17. stethoscope
18. thermometer

## Chemistry (p. 36)

1. Na, sodium, (e) the basic substance in salt
2. Ca, calcium, (p) metallic element which is the major component of bones and teeth
3. Pb, lead, (l) heavy soft metallic element which is poisonous in compounds
4. Ti, titanium, (n) light metallic element which does not corrode
5. Ba, barium, (d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs of soft tissue
6. Zn, zinc, (s) white metallic trace element
7. Fe, iron, (j) an essential part of the red pigment in blood cells, found in liver and eggs
8. Co, cobalt, (f) metallic element which is the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer
9. Cl, chlorine, (q) powerful greenish gas, used to sterilise water
10. He, helium, (m) very light gas used in combination with oxygen, especially to relieve asthma or sickness caused by decompression
11. S, sulphur, (t) yellow non-metallic element found in some amino acids
12. Au, gold, (r) soft yellow-coloured precious metal, used as a compound in various drugs, and sometimes as a filling for teeth
13. O, oxygen, (h) colourless gas which is present in air and essential to human life
14. H, hydrogen, (k) gas which combines with oxygen to form water
15. HCl, hydrochloric acid, (a) acid found in the gastric juices which helps to break apart the food
16. N, nitrogen, (o) gas which is the main component of air and an essential part of protein
17. HCN, hydrocyanic acid, (b) acid which forms cyanide
18. C, carbon, (i) one of the common non-metallic elements which is an essential component of living matter and organic chemical compounds
19. N<sub>2</sub>O, nitrous oxide, (g) colourless gas with a sweet smell, used in combination with other gases as an anaesthetic in dentistry and surgery
20. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, nicotine, (c) main alkaloid substance found in tobacco