

Unit 9 Revision

Task 1 What can you say about...

- Vital signs of a patient
- Good posture
- Hiccups
- Your body's real age
- Injuries of muscles and joints
- Types of muscles
- Diseases of the cardiovascular system
- Digestive system
- How the food you eat affects your brain
- Snoring

Task 2 What do you call...

- the building where GPs work/ a time when GPs see patients/ the work of surgeons
- blood vessels that carry blood around the body
- a gland at the front of the neck that produces hormones that control the way the body grows and functions
- shock absorbers that separate vertebrae
- the tube that carries urine from the bladder
- the tube that connects the back of the throat to the stomach
- airways that connect your windpipe to your lungs
- a gland that makes insulin to control blood sugar
- a lump that is formed when blood dries or becomes thicker

Task 3 What are the lay terms for the following medical conditions?

- Arrhythmia
- Dyspnoea
- Acute cerebrovascular event
- Insomnia
- Myocardial infarction
- Analgesics
- Hypertension medication
- Anti-inflammatories
- Hypnotics
- Oral contraceptives

Task 4 Describe hospital procedures using the expressions below:

- examine
- discharge
- treat
- admit
- refer
- make an appointment
- perform a surgery

Task 5 Choose the correct option:

- a) My grandmother *caught/ developed* arthritis.
- b) It was a month before I *got better/ got over*.
- c) The doctors hope to be able to *heal/ cure* cancer one day.
- d) He is being *healed/ treated* for heart disease.
- e) This wound should *heal/ cure* easily.
- f) The patient presented *with/ of* chest pain.
- g) The woman complained *of/ with* muscle spasm.

Task 6 Choose the odd one out:

- a) nausea – chills – heartburn – constipation – laxatives – diarrhoea
- b) gynaecology - cardiology – maternity – neonatology
- c) sacrum – sternum – tibia – collar bone – scapula
- d) proximal – anterior – cranial – superior – distal
- e) contagious – hereditary – healthy – deadly - preventable – incurable

Task 7 Form nouns from the verbs, then use them in sentences:

recover – secrete – lose – impair – deliver – absorb - inflame

Task 8 Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. When the ambulance arrived, *he had already taken/ already took* twelve painkillers.
2. She *had/ has had/ was having* a baby last year.
3. He *saw/ has seen* fifteen patients already, and it's only ten o'clock.
4. The family *were sitting/ sat/ have sat* around his bed when he woke up.
5. He recovered consciousness on Tuesday, but for the previous two days everyone *has been/ had been/ was* really worried.
6. The pain *has spread/ spread* to my arms, and I thought I was having a heart attack.
7. The man *has woken up/ woke up/ was waking up* and is asking where he is.
8. The emergency call *had made/ was made* and the ambulance sent to the scene of the accident.

Task 9 Ask about the underlined part of the sentences:

- a) The patient suffers from asthma.
- b) She's currently taking medication for her asthma.
- c) Mrs. Brown called the ambulance at 7 p.m.
- d) I have passed two of my exams.
- e) The famous neurosurgeon operated on my grandma.
- f) The famous neurosurgeon operated on my grandma.
- g) In my practice I deal with cardio patients.
- h) It has been troubling me for weeks now.
- i) Exertion makes the pain worse.
- j) It gets worse when I exert myself.

Task 10 Transform the sentences into passive:

- a) They did the surgery yesterday. – The surgery
- b) They have done the surgery. – The surgery
- c) They are doing the surgery. – The surgery
- d) They have to do the surgery. – The surgery
- e) They shouldn't do the surgery. – The surgery

Task 11 Explain the difference:

They can't do the surgery. / They don't have to do the surgery. / They shouldn't do the surgery. / They mustn't do the surgery.