

AT A WALK-IN CENTRE

1 Here are five symptoms of glandular fever, but the two parts of each symptom are mixed up. Match the two halves of each phrase.

loss of	temperature
high	tiredness
extreme	throat
sore	glands
swollen	appetite

2 A patient goes to a nurse-led walk-in centre with these symptoms, where a nurse practitioner – who has similar duties to a doctor – will examine him. Make a list of the things that you think the nurse is going to do when she examines him.

3 Read the dialogue. Check your ideas and try to fill in the gaps.

Nurse _____ 1, Andrew.

Andrew Good morning.

Nurse Take a seat. What's the _____ 2?

Andrew I just feel really awful.

Nurse In what way?

Andrew I've got a sore throat and a terrible headache.

Nurse _____ 3 have you felt like this?

Andrew Oh, it's been kind of coming on for about three or four days now.

Nurse I'll just _____ 4 your glands.

She gets up and feels under Andrew's chin.

Nurse Does it _____ 5 at all here?

Andrew Yes, a bit.

Nurse Let's _____ 6 your ears.

She takes an _____ 7 and examines Andrew's ears.

Nurse And the other one.

She puts the _____ 8 back and takes a _____ 9.

Nurse Now then, I'd like to have a look at your throat. Can you _____ 10 mouth, please, and say "Ah"?

She puts the _____ 11 in Andrew's mouth.

Andrew Ah.

Nurse Do you have any other symptoms?

Andrew Well, today and yesterday I felt really tired. Sort of ... no energy at all. Just wanted to sleep all the time.

Nurse How's your _____ 12 ?

Andrew Well, I haven't really felt like eating at all.

Nurse Now, I'd like to _____ 13 your chest.

Can you _____ 14 your shirt _____ 15, please?

Andrew Sure.

_____ 16 his shirt _____ 17

and the nurse puts on her _____ 18. She puts the end of the

_____ 19 against Andrew's chest.

Nurse _____ 20 in and out deeply, all right? ... And again.

4 The end of the dialogue has been jumbled up. Can you put the lines in order? Put a number before each line. The first sentence has been given.

1 The nurse has her hand on Andrew's forehead.

Andrew Well, a couple of friends at school have just gone down with glandular fever.

Do you think I could have that?

Andrew Bye bye.

Andrew OK.

Nurse If the headaches continue, take a couple of aspirins. Telephone me in a couple of days.

I should have the results by then. If it is glandular fever, you'll just have to stay in bed, drink a lot of liquids, and sweat it out.

Nurse They'll let me know as soon as they've got the results, and until then, I advise you to rest completely. OK?

Nurse It's possible. We'd have to do a blood test, though, to find out. ...

Now I'd like you to take this to the hospital, and they'll give you a blood test.

Can you go there now?

Andrew OK; Thanks very much.

Nurse You do seem to have a bit of a fever.

Nurse OK. Thank you. Goodbye.

Andrew Yes.

5 Do the task and answer the questions.

Before reading the text, you made a list of things that the doctor would examine. Look at your list and compare it with the types of examinations in the dialogue.



What equipment does the nurse use for each examination?

'You do seem to have a bit of a fever.' What is the nurse doing when she says this?

'I'd like you to take this to the hospital.' What is 'this'? When should the results of the blood test be ready?

How will Alan know the results?

According to the nurse, the way to deal with glandular fever is to

a _____ .

b _____ .

c _____ .

6 Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones. Andrew has felt like this for about a week.

Andrew thinks he has glandular fever because he recognises the symptoms. Andrew has no problem with his appetite.

The nurse is going to take a blood test from Andrew to find out if he has glandular fever.

The blood will be taken to the hospital and then the nurse will be contacted about the results.

Some of Andrew's friends from school also have glandular fever. The nurse advises Andrew to do nothing – just rest.

7 Write down the words from the text that mean the same as the words highlighted in bold below.

I feel **quite bad**. _____

I felt **very sleepy**. _____

I've lost my appetite **completely**. _____

It seems that you have **a high temperature**. _____

They've just caught **glandular fever**. _____

Please take this **to the hospital**. _____

They'll **inform me** _____

If I were you, I'd **rest completely** _____

If you **still have** headaches, _____

I will **probably** have the results by then. _____

8 Explain in your own words the following expressions.

to diagnose _____

to examine _____

otoscope _____

spatula _____

stethoscope _____

surgery _____
 fever _____
 appetite _____
 to sweat _____

9 In pairs, act out a similar scene. Use these phrases to help you, and take turns to play the role of the nurse.

NURSE

What's the problem?
 In what way?
 Where exactly does it hurt?
 Do you have any other symptoms?
 How long ...?
 I'll just check ...
 I'd like to have a look at ...
 Let's have a look at ...
 I'd like you to take this letter ...
 I'd like you to take this prescription...
 You should ...
 I advise you to ...
 You'll just have to ...

PATIENT

I don't feel very well.
 I feel really awful.
 I've got a terrible headache.
 I've got a sore throat.
 I've lost my appetite.
 I feel sick all the time.
 I feel tired.
 I feel dizzy.
 My ... hurts.
 Do you think I could have ...?
 Do you think I might have ...?

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY

1 Give a definition for each of these words or expressions:

GP _____
 nurse _____
 dentist _____
 prescription _____
 doctor _____
 hospital _____
 diet _____
 heart disease _____
 fast food _____
 smoker _____
 alcoholism _____
 insurance _____
 health centre _____
 ward _____
 infectious _____
 disease _____
 patient _____

2 Write the symptoms of these diseases and conditions.

flu _____
twisted ankle _____
measles _____
food poisoning _____
appendicitis _____
anorexia _____

3 Say what can go wrong with these parts of the body. List at least two problems for each.

head _____
eyes _____
nose _____
gastrointestinal system _____
nervous system _____
respiratory system _____
skin _____
heart _____

a Which hospital department should patients with each of these conditions visit?



4 Answer the questions.



What are the most common injuries?
How can you treat them?
What is first-aid?
When is it not advisable to move the patient before the ambulance arrives?
What is the recovery position?
What is the ABC of resuscitation?
What are the basics of a healthy lifestyle?
List at least five types of disability.
What equipment and facilities might help the disabled with their mobility and their everyday lives?
What arrangements do you have to make before going to a conference?
What types of session can you name?
What are the four main levels of the Hungarian health care system?
Who are the health care workers at each level?
How is nursing education organised?
What is the difference between a BSc, MSc and PhD?
What are the stages of a human life?
What are the stages of a professional career?

GRAMMAR AND TENSE REVISION

1 Word order in questions. Put the in the correct order to ask questions. Then answer them.

from you where are

_____ ?

it moment raining at is the

_____ ?

abroad ever you worked have

_____ ?

are going do you this to what weekend

_____ ?

time up get usually do what you

_____ ?

many you can how languages speak

_____ ?

start English when you studying did

_____ ?

2 In each of the following questions there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

What you do? _____

Does he got a stethoscope? _____

Have you ever broke a bone? _____

What you are doing tonight? _____

Where you went last night? _____

Do your children like playing basketball? _____

Do you can swim? _____

What are you go to do tomorrow? _____

3 Make the following sentences negative.

Alan and David work at a private clinic. _____
That man lives in poverty. _____
Children like being in a hospital. _____
Nora goes to a nursing college. _____
Visitors bring flowers. _____

4 Present Simple or Continuous? Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

What sports *do you like/are you liking*?
'What do you *do/are you doing*?' 'I *write/'m writing* a patient record card.'
'Does she *need/Is she needing* any help?' 'No, she *doesn't/isn't*.'
Finish your lunch and let's go. I *wait/'m waiting*.
She *speaks/'s speaking* four languages.

5 Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple.

John Where **1** _____ (be) last week, Vicky?
Vicky I **2** _____ (go) to London to a conference.
John Oh yes? How **3** _____ (get) to London?
Vicky I **4** _____ (travel) by air. The plane **5** _____
_____ (leave) at 3 in the afternoon and
6 _____ (land) at 5.10 in London.
John **7** _____ (attend) many sessions and workshops?
Vicky Yes, I **8** _____ (take part) in many discussions. I also
9 _____ (meet) a lot of interesting people.
John When **10** _____ the conference _____ (end)?
Vicky On Sunday afternoon.
John **11** _____ (have) any time for sightseeing?
Vicky Yes, on Saturday morning I **12** _____ (visit) the main tourist attractions
and **13** (buy) some presents, too.
John **14** _____ (take) any photos?
Vicky No, my camera **15** _____ (stop working) so I **16** _____
(can not take) any.

6 What were these people doing at 10 am yesterday? Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

I/talk to a patient. _____
The ward sister/check on the new patient. _____
Ann/give an injection. _____
Hazel/take the Mr Smith's pulse. _____
Sara/look at the admission documents. _____
Patricia/discharge a patient. _____
Dr Evans/examine Mrs Teller. _____

7 Will or going to? Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

'Coffee or tea?' 'I'll have/'m going to have tea, please.'
'I'll go/'m going to the post office.'
'Oh, will you/are you?'
I think I'll come/'m going to come with you.'
'I'm cold.' 'I'll turn/'m going to turn the heating on.'
'Why did you buy so much food?' 'I'm going to/'ll cook a big dinner.'

8 Put the verb in brackets in the right form, infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

I want _____ (get) a degree in nursing.
She hopes _____ (go back) to work in February.
I love _____ (read) science fiction.
I'd like _____ (stop) _____ (smoke).
We finished _____ (collect) the thermometers from the patients.
Would you like _____ (go) to the breast cancer conference?
He started _____ (play) football last year.
I've decided _____ (train) to be a physiotherapist.

9 What have you done so far? Make positive sentences in Present Perfect.

put on my uniform _____
talk to the night shift staff _____
answer my e-mails _____
check on each patient in WardTen _____
discuss the discharge plan with Mr Jones _____
collected the blood test results from the laboratory _____
make an appointment with my dentist _____



10 Use the expressions from the previous exercise to make negative sentences using Present Perfect and 'yet'.

11 In the following pairs of sentences, one sentence is wrong. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) next to each one.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | If you feel better tomorrow, we'll let you go home. | <input type="radio"/> |
| | If you will feel better tomorrow, we'll let you go home. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 | If you'll start yoga, you'll be fitter. | <input type="radio"/> |
| | If you start yoga, you'll be fitter. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 | We'll pass the exam if we'll work hard. | <input type="radio"/> |
| | We'll pass the exam if we work hard. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 | If we don't operate on him, he'll have a bad foot for the rest of his life. | <input type="radio"/> |
| | If we won't operate on him, he'll have a bad foot for the rest of his life. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5 | You won't be able to lose weight if you'll eat so much chocolate. | <input type="radio"/> |
| | You won't be able to lose weight if you eat so much chocolate. | <input type="radio"/> |



12 Make sentences in the Passive with these words. Choose the correct tense.

- 1,200 patients/treat/in our hospital last year
- 4,500 blood tests/carry out in a month
- handover/finish/by 7.30 every morning
- three people/injure/in yesterday's accident
- a new walk-in clinic/open/in Liverpool last week
- the wards/not renovate/before next year
- a cure for malaria/just find/scientists in Vienna
- a new virus/discover/ last month in South Asia

13 Make sentences using the Second Conditional.

we/miss the plane/not get there in time for the plenary session

I/be director of nursing/employ more nurses in this unit

he/stop smoking/not cough so much

she be fitter/do some exercise

you have less stress in your life/not work so much

APPENDICITIS

Appendicitis is an infection of a small section of the bowel called the appendix. The appendix is a pouch at the junction of the small and large intestines. It is the size of a small finger. The pouch is lined with a mucous membrane that produces a clear secretion. This organ has no known function. However, one theory is that it plays a role in the immune system very early in life.

Partly digested food and liquids travelling through the bowel pass in and out of the pouch. If this flow is blocked, bacteria trapped in the appendix may multiply. This is thought to cause appendicitis.

Appendicitis often starts with mild pain near the navel. The pain gradually moves to the right lower part of the abdomen. It worsens with time, and is more intense when the person moves. Other symptoms of appendicitis may include diarrhoea, fever in the later stages of appendicitis, and loss of appetite.

If the infection continues, the appendix may rupture. When this occurs, there is often relief from the pain for a short time. However, this improvement is then followed by a more intense but similar pain.

Chronic appendicitis is rare. It causes a milder pain in the right lower abdomen that may come and go.

COMA

Coma is a term that is used to describe a state of unconsciousness from which a person cannot be aroused. A person in a coma is unable to respond to the environment. He or she cannot be awakened by any means. A coma may or may not be reversible with treatment.

A person in a coma does not appear to respond to voices or other sounds, touch, or even painful stimulation. Other signs in those who are in a coma are related to the cause. For example, someone with an infection may have a fever. Someone who has overdosed on narcotics may be breathing very slowly or not at all. Those with diabetes that has gone out of control may be breathing very fast.

There are many possible causes of a coma, including:

- medication, drug, or toxin exposure. This may include alcohol, barbiturate, or narcotic overdose, or carbon monoxide poisoning;
- head injury;
- stroke, which is a brain damage due to lack of oxygen to the brain;
- bleeding into or around the brain. This may occur with a subdural hematoma, epidural hematoma, or subarachnoid hemorrhage;
- infections, such as brain infections meningitis and encephalitis;
- low blood sugar levels (hypoglycemia);
- out of control diabetes, which is a condition that results in high blood sugar levels;
- severe liver or kidney disease, such as end stage renal disease;
- seizures, or epilepsy, due to abnormal electrical activity in the brain;
- low oxygen levels in the blood. This can occur with severe lung or heart diseases such as severe asthma, emphysema, irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias) or a blood clot in the lungs (pulmonary embolism).
- hypothermia, or abnormally low body temperature;
- severe salt imbalances. This may include an abnormally low sodium level, called hyponatremia or an overly high sodium level, called hypernatremia;
- brain tumors.

Other causes are also possible. Sometimes, the cause cannot be found.

YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES AT RISK

Heavy drinking is widespread and a cause of concern in both young men and women. Researchers surveyed 12,000 men and 20,000 women aged between twenty and eighty about their alcohol consumption. They found that a consistently greater percentage of men than women drank at high-risk levels. They also found that 88 to 90% of alcohol was consumed non-sensibly (men drinking more than four units a day, women more than three units a day) and 40–48% was consumed heavily (men more than eight units a day, women more than six a day). The researchers conclude that tackling risky drinking behaviour among young people should be a key feature of a long overdue alcohol strategy.

FISH-RICH DIET REDUCES RISK

Eating fish during pregnancy appears to protect against preterm delivery and low birthweight. Of 8,000 women surveyed about their diet in early pregnancy, those who never ate fish were three times more likely to have a preterm delivery than those who ate fish at least once a week. This applies even after other risk factors, such as smoking, have been taken into account.

FIGHTING A FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

A recently published report reveals that cases of syphilis and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have dramatically increased. This is linked to unsafe sexual behaviour among young people, as successful treatment techniques reduce the fear of AIDS and HIV.

So what can be done? The 'education, education, education' mantra is on experts' lips, and nurses are in a prime position to provide it. We need to inform young people that there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, and that STIs, especially if left untreated, can be very serious and can lead to infertility and sometimes death.

INNER LONDON

Nurses working unsociable shifts at inner-London hospitals will have to pay £5 a day to drive their cars to work. London's mayor has approved a downtown traffic charge plan for drivers who enter central London between 7 am and 6.30 pm. Community nurses carrying heavy equipment, patients' notes or controlled drugs won't have to pay the charge, and on-call nurses will also be allowed to enter central London without paying the charge. But thousands of nurses who work night and early shifts and for whom public transport is an unrealistic alternative will have to pay the downtown traffic charge.

HYGIENE

Last year a national plan was established to clean up hospitals. The idea was to make immediate improvements in standards of cleanliness. All patient areas, visitors' toilets, outpatients and A&E units had to be thoroughly cleaned, and all dirty furniture, curtains and floor coverings had to be cleaned or replaced. The government set up special teams to check hospitals in each area. The teams have a checklist of things to look at in each hospital and they then award a score (1 being poor, 4 being excellent).

Inspection Teams' Checklist:

- Entrances and main reception areas; Internal decoration;
- Visitors' toilets;
- Internal cleanliness and tidiness (wards); Furniture (common areas and wards);
- Support service staff (common areas and ward); Grounds and gardens;

- External cleanliness and tidiness; External decoration;
- Car parking; Hospital food.

Larger institutions are scoring lower – mainly two and some threes. Smaller hospitals are often perfectly clean and tidy. But the most problematic area is hospital entrances. That is where cigarette smokers gather, meaning there are almost always problems with cleanliness there.

THE SARS VIRUS

In February 2003, Carlo Urbani, an Italian doctor working in Vietnam, was called to the bedside of a seriously ill patient. Urbani, an infectious disease specialist, immediately understood the severe nature of the illness. He quickly arranged for the patient, an American businessman, to be put into isolation and then informed the World Health Organization.

Over the following weeks Urbani systematically noted the symptoms of the American businessman and other patients who had contracted the illness. However, in March Doctor Urbani suddenly fell ill and died within three weeks. He became one of the early victims of the virus that he had helped to identify: SARS.

SARS, or severe acute respiratory syndrome, causes a high fever and severe chest symptoms in victims. It results in death in between six and fifteen per cent of cases, depending on the age of the patient. It is thought to have originated in the Chinese province of Guangdong. Here, as in other parts of China, people live in close proximity to domestic farm animals. It is believed that a chance mutation of the SARS virus was able to jump from animals to humans. The mysterious virus was first reported by the authorities in Guangdong at the beginning of February 2003. There were 300 cases and five deaths. In mid-February, a retired Chinese doctor, Liu Jianlun, began suffering flu-like symptoms. In the same week he flew to Hong Kong for a wedding and stayed at the Metropole Hotel. This was a key point in the international spread of SARS.

Other guests at the hotel also fell ill but not all of them attended hospital. Instead, they returned home and took SARS with them to countries including Singapore, Canada and Vietnam, where Carlo Urbani first identified the virus. In Canada the disease spread rapidly through two extended families and in Hong Kong health workers became infected. Meanwhile, the virus continued to spread rapidly in Guangdong.

By mid-April there were over 3,000 cases in twenty-seven countries and the new virus was causing extreme concern in the international medical community. The WHO sent blood samples from victims to top medical laboratories in the US and the UK, where they set about identifying the virus and developing a test for it.

The virus was eventually identified as a type of corona virus, which causes 15% of cases of the common cold. A test was also created for SARS, but so far a specific treatment for the illness hasn't been developed. At present, patients are treated with antibiotics and steroids, which only help to alleviate the symptoms.

The best way of fighting SARS would be a vaccine but this is a long process. 'If you solved every possible pitfall along the way as soon as you hit it, you might have something ready in five years. But realistically it's going to be twelve', says Professor Openshaw from Imperial College, London.

The figures for SARS from the World Health Organisation on June 11, 2003 indicated that there were 789 deaths from the illness with 8,435 cases overall. However, of these cases, 6,581 patients made a full recovery and were discharged from hospital. At present the UK is a completely SARS-free zone with only four suspected past cases and no deaths.

The main strategy for counteracting the spread of SARS has been a worldwide policy of containment and isolation. Doctors originally thought that the virus was spread by sneezing, but now believe that it is contracted by touching objects such as the door of a lift. New strict isolation and quarantine measures are proving a success in the affected countries and the number of new cases is now diminishing rapidly.

In the long run, the SARS outbreak may have highlighted an important factor of modern life. In these days of international air travel and increasing globalization, we are all part of the world health community. SARS has shown developed countries also have to take responsibility for health in other countries. In the words of epidemiologist Professor Roy Anderson: 'It's not sufficient for the rich countries to have sophisticated health care. We've got to help other countries to have equally sophisticated mechanisms too.'

CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Fill in the spaces in this paragraph with the words below.

medical record card • urgent • hospital • receptionist • patients • waiting room • surgery • appointment

A doctor's _____ ① is the place where the doctor deals with problems that are not serious enough for a _____ ② visit. Usually you have to make an _____ ③ to see the doctor, but in _____ ④ cases this is not necessary. When you go to the surgery you see the _____ ⑤ first. If you have been before, she will have your _____ ⑥, a document containing information about you and your previous visits. An appointment hardly ever means that you see the doctor straight away, however, and every surgery has a _____ ⑦ where _____ ⑧ can read magazines and newspapers.

2 Match the definitions with the medical expressions.

A

Consultant
General Practitioner
outpatient
teaching hospital
practice

B

a hospital with a medical school
a doctor's work, or place of work
a doctor who treats all types of illnesses
a specialist doctor
someone who visits a hospital for treatment but does not stay overnight

3 Complete the conversations.

Receptionist Dr Howell's office.

Aretha Hello, this is Aretha Gahan. Can I _____ ① an appointment _____ ② Thursday the 15th?

Receptionist OK, Ms Gahan. _____ ③ the morning or afternoon?

Aretha _____ ④ the afternoon. I finish work _____ ⑤ 4 pm.

Receptionist Can you come _____ ⑥ 5pm?

Aretha That's fine.

Dr Howell And what's the _____ ⑦, Ms Gahan?

Aretha I have a _____ ⑧ backache. I _____ ⑨ even sit down.

Dr Howell OK. Take these _____ 10 every four hours. _____ 11 in bed this week. And don't _____ 12 heavy things.

Aretha Thanks, Dr Howell.

4 Make questions about the missing information.

Example: Jane has _____ children.
How many children does Jane have?

1 She earns _____ a month.

2 I'm watching _____ at the moment.

3 She works in the _____ department.

4 I'm feeling very tired now because _____

5 I do yoga _____ (twice a week? once a month?)

6 I met _____ husband. (Amy's? Sara's?)

7 Their son was born in _____ (1999? 2000?)

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

My sister _____ (go) swimming every day.

What _____ you _____ (do) tonight?

In the surgery where I work, we _____ (not have) a lot of diagnostic equipment.

Are you OK? Why _____ you _____ (sit) on the floor?

I _____ (buy) new glasses yesterday _____

you _____ (like) them?

She _____ (cut) her finger while she _____

(work) in the laboratory.

6 What is the past tense form of the following verbs? Some are irregular, some are regular.

go _____	take _____
die _____	do _____
examine _____	tell _____
marry _____	see _____
fall _____	have _____
learn _____	hear _____

7 Match the verbs in A with phrases in B.

A	B
make out	an appointment
twist	unwell
take	the ambulance
feel	an injection
make	his ankle
call	temperature
give	a prescription

CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW



1 Give advice to these people. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

I have backache.
 I'm overweight.
 I can't sleep at night.
 I have too much stress in my life. He has burnt his finger.
 She's got a bruise on her knee.

2 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

Sorry, I must go now. I've got _____ work to do.
 Is there _____ fruit juice in the fridge?
 Have you got _____ children?
 I had _____ very difficult patients last week.
 We couldn't discharge _____ patients today.
 I tried to give him _____ advice but he didn't listen.

3 There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find it and correct it.

We only have a few liquid soap in that bottle. _____
 The hospital is anywhere near the bridge. _____
 How many time have you got? _____
 Anybody told me you're expecting a baby. Is it true? _____
 How many money does he earn a year? _____
 I had a little visitors today. _____

4 Underline the correct verb: *active* or *passive*.

Jennifer *cut/was cut* her finger when she was working in the garden.
 This patient *was transferred/transferred* from the A&E department.
 The director *was met/met* the visitor from England.
 My father *was given/gave* a new treatment for his bad leg.
 The diagnosis *will make/will be made* after we receive the result of the last test.
 How many people *had to take/had to be taken* to hospital?
 Nobody *called/was called* the ambulance.
 Children *should be treated/should treat* in a separate room.

5 Complete the sentences with a form of *going to* or *will*.

'Why did you take all those patient records out?' 'Because I _____ reorganise our filing cabinet.'

'Someone told me you've got a job in St Mary's Hospital.' 'That's right. I _____ work at the urology department.'

'I can't finish all this work by 4.' 'Ask Christina, she _____ help you.'

'What would you like to drink?' 'I _____ have an orange juice, please.'

'Why are you wearing glasses?' 'Because I _____ drive.'

6 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

short	_____	_____
interesting	_____	_____
good	_____	_____
tiring	_____	_____
hot	_____	_____
bad	_____	_____
healthy	_____	_____
careful	_____	_____

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: *Past Simple* or *would*.

If I _____ (speak) English well, I (go) to the conference.

If she _____ (earn) a lot of money, she _____ (buy) a flat near the hospital.

What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your health insurance card?

I _____ (help) you if I _____ (not be) so busy.

If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (look) for another job.

If she _____ (do) more exercise, she _____ (be) much stronger.

8 Match the words on the left with those on the right.

infectious	form
die	a plane ticket
registration	of a heart attack
tourist	injuries
minor	diseases
book	attractions

CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Checking your knowledge and vocabulary.

Write the four levels of the Hungarian health care system.

Write four types of disabilities.

Write three ways other than speech in which we communicate.

List three types of infectious diseases.

Write two types of eating disorders.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb: the infinitive or -ing.

I love _____ (work) in this hospital.
I hope _____ (qualify) next year.
They decided _____ (go) on a healthy diet.
Mmm. I'm so hungry. I feel like _____ (eat) a big meal.
He wants _____ (stop) smoking.
Would you like _____ (join) us for a coffee?
I think I ate something wrong. I keep _____ (go) to the toilet.
I always enjoy _____. (spend) the evening with my friends.

3 What is the Past Simple and past participle of the following verbs? Some are regular, some are irregular.

make	_____	_____
travel	_____	_____
cut	_____	_____
do	_____	_____
have	_____	_____
know	_____	_____
examine	_____	_____
finish	_____	_____
write	_____	_____
speak	_____	_____
break	_____	_____

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: Present Perfect or Past Simple.

_____ you ever _____ (have) glandular fever?
When _____ you _____ (leave) school?
I _____ (work) in this old people's home for eight years and I still enjoy working here.
My neighbour _____ (have) a heart attack yesterday. I _____
(call) the ambulance.
They _____ (take) him to hospital.
I _____ (visit) Britain three years ago.
I _____ (not meet) an English person since then.
My parents _____ (move) to this town when I _____ (be) seven.
My parents _____ (live) here since I _____ (be) seven.
I'm a student nurse. I _____ never _____ (give) an injection.

5 Write the adjective next to each noun.

noun	adjective
health	_____
infection	_____
poverty	_____
Europe	_____
medicine	_____
care	_____
friend	_____
experience	_____
pain	_____
danger	_____

6 What do these letters stand for?

GP	_____
AIDS	_____
A&E	_____
CV	_____
BMI	_____
WHO	_____