

**CAREER
PATHS**



Medical

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Medical

Book
1

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Scope and sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Hospital departments	Website	pathology, cardiology, pediatrics, pharmacy, radiology, surgery, obstetrics, orthopedics, dermatology, emergency	Describing locations
2	Hospital staff	Directory	anesthesiologist, cardiologist, lab technician, pediatrician, pharmacist, radiologist, general practitioner, surgeon, obstetrician, nurse	Giving an opinion
3	Hospital equipment	Poster	wheelchair, bedpan, oxygen tank, latex gloves, pressure mattress, gown, gauze, syringe, biohazard waste container, sharps container	Giving a reminder
4	Parts of the body 1	Article	finger, hand, wrist, elbow, arm, shoulder, toe, foot, ankle, knee, leg, hip	Investigating an injury
5	Parts of the body 2	Patient chart	torso, chest, back, waist, abdomen, groin, neck, shoulder blade, rib cage, small	Asking about pain
6	Parts of the body 3	Patient assessment	head, face, eyes, nose, lips, forehead, cheek, eyebrow, jaw, ears	Describing location
7	Respiratory system	Medical dictionary	respiratory system, lung, bronchial tube, alveoli, inhale, exhale, breathe, oxygen, emphysema, asthma	Delivering bad news
8	Circulatory system	Poster	circulatory system, heart, artery, aorta, vein, vena cava, pulmonary, capillary, atrium, valve	Explaining consequences
9	Digestive system	Advice column	digestive system, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, colon, appendicitis, ulcer, colonoscopy	Explaining a procedure
10	First aid	First aid guide	first aid, assess, CPR, rescue breathing, pulse, shock, burn, bandage, pressure, wound, laceration	Providing reassurance
11	Common abbreviations	Patient evaluation	BP, Dx, HR, Rx, T, WNL, XR, SOB, c/o, o/e, HTN	Clarifying information
12	Measurements	Patient list	g, mg, mcg, cc, ml, tsp, Tbsp, gtt, oz, mEq	Confirming information
13	Administering medication	Patient chart	route of administration, dosage, P.O., PR, SQ, IM, SL, I.V., topical, administer	Listing options
14	Describing frequency	Patient list	BID, TID, QID, PRN, stat, qh, ahs, ac, pc, QOD	Describing frequency
15	Maintaining hygiene	Email	antimicrobial, bacteria, disinfectant, infection, virus, antibiotic, biohazard, transmit, quarantine, facemask, contagious	Giving advice

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1

Hospital departments



pediatrics

radiology

pharmacy

emergency

obstetrics



surgery

Reading

2 Read the website about a hospital's departments. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Dr. Silver's department performs organ transplants.
- 2 Dr. Howard's and Dr. Locke's departments work with all other hospital departments.
- 3 The pharmacy is closed on Sundays.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> pediatrics | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> dermatology |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> orthopedics | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> obstetrics |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> cardiology | |

- A the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of the heart and heart diseases
- B the hospital department that treats women and unborn children during pregnancy
- C the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of the skin and skin diseases
- D the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of bones and muscles
- E the hospital department that specializes in the treatment of children

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

- radiology pathology surgery
emergency pharmacy

- 1 Please take this sample to _____ for testing.
- 2 An ambulance brought the patient to the _____ room.
- 3 Could you get the X-rays from _____?
- 4 The _____ on the first floor should have the medicine you need.
- 5 Take this patient to _____ for her transplant.

HOME
ABOUT US
SERVICES
CONTACT

Heartland Hospital

Heartland Hospital's dedicated staff is here to serve you. Our first-class departments include:

Pediatrics: provides healthcare from birth to adulthood / Chair: Dr. Richard Collins

Obstetrics: cares for women through all stages of pregnancy / Chair: Dr. Susan Meeks

Radiology: creates X-rays and CT scans for all departments / Chair: Dr. Thomas Locke

Pathology: tests samples for all departments / Chair: Dr. Laura Howard

Surgery: performs everything from routine procedures to organ transplants / Chair: Dr. Rachel Silver

Cardiology: investigates and treats all heart problems / Chair: Dr. Paul Sartin

Dermatology: cares for everything from warts to skin cancer / Chair: Dr. Geoff Schmitt

Orthopedics: provides bone and joint care / Chair: Dr. Catherine Newland

Emergency: treats patients in life-threatening condition / Chair: Dr. Douglas Greene

Additionally, our **pharmacy** can fill prescriptions twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some different hospital departments?
- 2 Why is it important to know what different departments do?

- 5 Listen and read the website about a hospital's departments again. What are some of the hospital's departments?

Listening

- 6 Listen to a conversation between a doctor and a patient. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where is the dermatology department?
A downstairs
B on the third floor
C past the pharmacy
D next to the emergency room
- 2 What will the woman likely do next?
A visit the pharmacy
B go to the emergency room
C make a radiology appointment
D go to the dermatology department

- 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Doctor: Well, Mary, other than that rash, you're
1 _____.

Patient: Okay, Doctor. What should I 2 _____
_____ it?

Doctor: I want you to go to dermatology. Make an
appointment for them to 3 _____
_____ it.

Patient: Where's that department?

Doctor: It's 4 _____.
Turn right when you pass the 5 _____
department.

Patient: Great, I'll head up there now.

Doctor: But first, you should refill your prescription
at the 6 _____.

Patient: The pharmacy is downstairs, right?

Doctor: Yes, next to the emergency room.

Speaking

- 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

I want you to go ...

Where's that ...

It's on the ...

Student A: You are a doctor. Talk to Student B about:

- where to go after an appointment
- directions for where to go
- why the patient is going there

Student B: You are a patient. Talk to Student A about where to go after an appointment.

Writing

- 9 Use the conversation from Task 8 and the website to fill out the patient's notes.

Mary Coburn

Hospital visit notes

First stop: _____

Location: _____

Reason: _____

Second stop: _____

Location: _____

Reason: _____

Clinic

2 Hospital staff

HEARTLAND HOSPITAL



STAFF DIRECTORY

FIRST FLOOR

- Dr. Paul Sartin, **cardiologist, surgeon** / Office: 100
See for: Heart Disease, Heart Surgery
- Dr. Lydia Greenwich, **anesthesiologist** / Office: 101
See for: Surgery Pain Relief and Preparation
- Dr. Richard Collins, chief **pediatrician** / Office: 102
See for: Children's Health
- Dr. Ann Harold, **obstetrician** / Office: 103
See for: Labor, Pregnancy
- Dr. Thomas Locke, chief **radiologist** / Office: 104
See for: X-rays, CT Scans
- Carol Howard, **lab technician**
See for: Test Results

SECOND FLOOR

- Dr. Rowan McNeil, **general practitioner** / Office: 202
See for: General Medicine
- Carol Simmons, NP, head **nurse** / Office: 203
See for: Nursing Schedules
- Dr. Charles Thiel, **pharmacist** / Office: 204
See for: Prescriptions



general practitioner



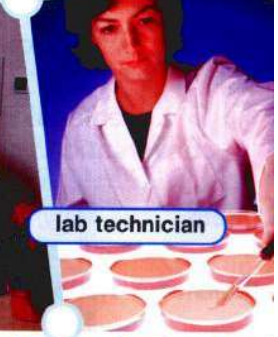
pharmacist



radiologist



nurse



lab technician

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 Who are some different people who work in a hospital?
- 2 What are some special kinds of doctors?

Reading

2 Read the hospital directory. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ A patient having heart surgery will visit Dr. Sartin and Dr. Greenwich.
- 2 ___ Dr. Harold is best qualified to examine a sick four-year-old.
- 3 ___ Pregnant women meet their doctor on the second floor.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 ___ lab technician | 4 ___ nurse |
| 2 ___ anesthesiologist | 5 ___ pharmacist |
| 3 ___ general practitioner | |

- A a doctor who provides many kinds of care to adults and children
- B a doctor who renders patients unconscious or prevents them from feeling pain
- C a medical professional who works with samples in a laboratory
- D a medical professional who helps a doctor and cares for patients
- E a person who fills prescriptions and gives medicine

4 Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1 The radiologist / pharmacist has prepared the X-rays.
- 2 The lab technician / pediatrician is checking on the three-year-old.
- 3 A great obstetrician / cardiologist treated me after my heart attack.
- 4 The anesthesiologist / obstetrician says the baby is doing fine.
- 5 Dr. Brown is a famous transplant surgeon / nurse.

5 Listen and read the hospital directory again. Who are some of the hospital staff and what are their duties?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a doctor and a nurse. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main idea of the conversation?
 - A a patient's appointment
 - B a patient's missing chart
 - C a patient's blood pressure
 - D a patient's general practitioner
- 2 What will the woman likely do next?
 - A examine the patient
 - B call the cardiologist's office
 - C take the patient's blood pressure
 - D lead the man to the patient's room

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Nurse: Dr. McNeil, could you come over here 1 _____?

Doctor: Sure, Carol. What do you need?

Nurse: I just took Ms. Greyson's blood pressure. It's one fifty 2 _____ ninety-two.

Doctor: Hmm. That's 3 _____.

Nurse: Yes, I 4 _____, too.

Doctor: Who's her 5 _____?

Nurse: Her chart says it's Dr. Sartin.

Doctor: He'll want to 6 _____ this.

Nurse: I'll let his office know to set up an appointment.

Doctor: Good idea. Thanks for consulting me.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Can you come over here?
What do you need?
Who is ...

Student A: You are a nurse. Talk to Student B about:

- a problem with a patient
- what you think about it
- what to do next

Student B: You are a doctor. Talk to Student A about a patient.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the consultation form.

Heartland Hospital
STAFF DIRECTORY

Patient

Consultation Form

Patient: _____

Doctor Consulted: _____

Issue: _____

Solution: _____

3 Hospital equipment

Medical Supplies

Please keep everything in its proper place!

Large items such as **wheelchairs** and **pressure mattresses** are at the back of the room.

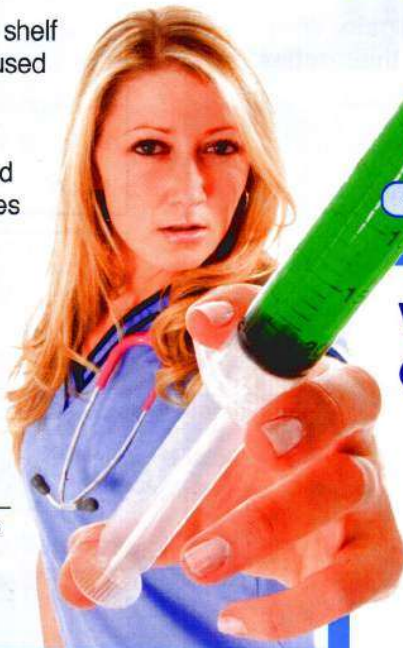
Supplies for patient rooms*, such as **gowns** and **bedpans**, are on the left.

Syringes are on the top shelf on the right. Dispose of used syringes in the **sharps containers**.

Gauze, **latex gloves**, and other examination supplies are under the syringes. Dispose of these items in a **biohazard waste container**.

If any items are out of stock, please submit an order form to the front desk.

* **Oxygen tanks** for patient rooms are on the second floor next to surgery.



oxygen tank



pressure mattress



gauze



wheelchair



BIOHAZARD

biohazard waste container

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 — syringe | 4 — gown |
| 2 — sharps container | 5 — gauze |
| 3 — biohazard waste container | |

- A a cotton fabric used to cover wounds or surgical incisions
- B a long robe worn by a hospital patient
- C a box for the storing of used needles and other sharp medical instruments before disposal
- D a device used for injecting liquids into the body
- E a box for the storage and disposal of dangerous medical waste

4 Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1 Wear a new pair of **gowns** / **latex gloves** to examine each patient.
- 2 A(n) **oxygen tank** / **wheelchair** helps Mr. Hayes breathe.
- 3 The **bedpans** / **latex gloves** in this room need to be emptied before you leave.
- 4 Please get Mr. Wilson a **bedpan** / **wheelchair** so he can move around.
- 5 Order a(n) **pressure mattress** / **oxygen tank** for Ms. Jones to help her back pain.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What is some common hospital equipment?
- 2 How should disposable medical equipment be thrown away?

Reading

2 Read the supply room poster. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 — The storage room cannot hold large items like pressure mattresses.
- 2 — Oxygen tanks are stored in patient rooms.
- 3 — Syringes should be disposed of in a biohazard waste container.

- 5 Listen and read the supply room poster again. How should syringes and medical waste be disposed?

Listening

- 6 Listen to a conversation between two nurses. Choose the correct answers.

- What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 - ways to use less supplies
 - how to organize the storage closet
 - supplies that need to be replaced
 - how to properly dispose of syringes
- What will the man likely do next?
 - empty the sharps containers
 - check the exam rooms
 - find new latex gloves
 - order more syringes

- 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Nurse 1: Gary, have you done your supply checks for the day?

Nurse 2: Yes, I just finished them up.

Nurse 1: Are we 1 _____ ?

Nurse 2: Yes, 2 _____ more latex gloves in exam rooms 1 and 3.

Nurse 1: Okay. 3 _____ ?

Nurse 2: There are 4 _____ syringes left in the storage closet.

Nurse 1: Okay, I'll have to order some of those. That reminds me, 5 _____

 empty the sharps containers before you leave.

Nurse 2: Will do. 6 _____

 _____,
 Carol.



Speaking

- 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

We need some ...
Don't forget to ...
That reminds me ...

Student A: You are a nurse. Talk to Student B about:

- what items need to be replaced
- something that should be ordered
- what not to forget to do

Student B: You are a nurse. Talk to Student A about what items need to be replaced.

Writing

- 9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the supply order form.

Family Clinic

Supply ORDER FORM

Exam Rooms: _____

Storage Closet: _____

4 Parts of the body 1

Common Sports Injuries

by Dr. Mark Robbins

JOURNAL OF ATHLETIC MEDICINE Issue 84

Athletes deal with injuries on a regular basis. Below are some of the most common sports injuries.

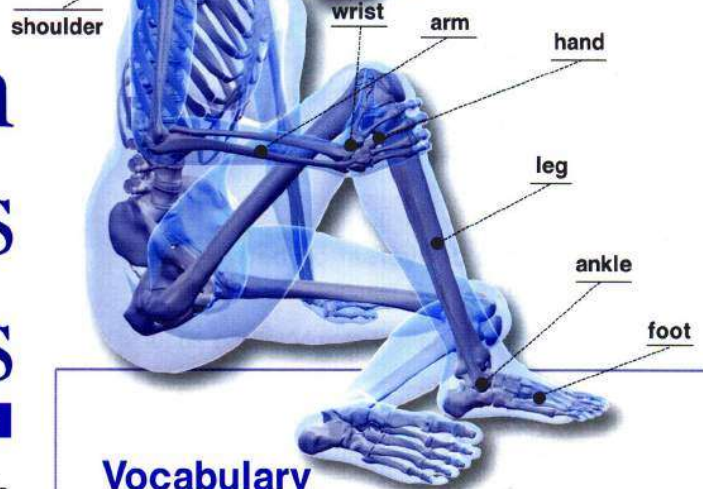
Ankle sprain: This is the most common **foot** injury. It occurs when the foot rolls in a twisting motion.

Knee sprain: This can result from a blow to the knee or a sudden twist. There could be pain throughout the **leg**.

Elbow sprain: An unnatural **arm** movement can cause an elbow sprain. Pain can be felt through the arm to the **wrist** or even the **hand**.

Shoulder dislocation: A hard blow can knock the shoulder out of place. This is very painful. **Hips** can also be dislocated.

Fingers and toes: These appendages are often jammed or broken.



Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 ___ hip | 4 ___ arm |
| 2 ___ finger | 5 ___ wrist |
| 3 ___ elbow | 6 ___ leg |

- A the part of the forearm that attaches to the hand
- B the long extension from the upper body between the shoulder and wrist
- C the part of the upper leg that projects slightly outward
- D the long extension from the lower body between the hip and foot
- E one of the extensions from the hand
- F the joint between the upper and lower arm

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 How do parts of the arms and legs connect together?
- 2 What are some common injuries?

Reading

2 Read the article on sports injuries. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ An ankle sprain is the most common foot injury.
- 2 ___ Pain in the hands or wrist can result from an elbow sprain.
- 3 ___ Hips are frequently jammed or broken.

4 Read the sentence pair. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

1 **shoulder / ankle**

- A I twisted my _____ when I was running.
- B Tom can't move his arm due to his _____ injury.

2 **toe / knee**

- A The leg bends at the _____.
- B Breaking even your smallest _____ can make walking difficult.

3 **foot / hand**

- A This shoe barely fits on my _____.
- B Give me your _____ and I will help you up.

- 5 Listen and read the article on sports injuries again. What are some common sports injuries?

Listening

- 6 Listen to a conversation between a doctor and a patient. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What injury does the man likely have?
- A broken wrist
 - B knee sprain
 - C broken arm
 - D elbow sprain
- 2 What does the doctor suggest happens next?
- A wrap the injured area
 - B give the man some medicine
 - C have the man get an X-ray
 - D ask how the man was injured

- 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Doctor: 1 _____ the problem, Tommy?

Patient: My arm really hurts.

Doctor: I see. Where exactly 2 _____ ?

Patient: 3 _____, but especially the elbow.

Doctor: Okay. Do you know 4 _____ to make it hurt?

Patient: I was playing soccer and 5 _____.

Doctor: Yeah, that's likely the problem. Does it hurt 6 _____ ?

Patient: No, just my arm.

Doctor: Okay. I think it's just an elbow sprain, but we'll take some X-rays to make sure.

Speaking

- 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Where does it hurt ...

That's likely the problem ...

Does it hurt anywhere else ...

Student A: You are a doctor. Talk to Student B about:

- an injury
- what happened to cause the injury
- what you think the problem is

Student B: You are a patient. Talk to Student A about an injury.

Writing

- 9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the medical chart.

Valley Medical Clinic

Medical Chart

Patient: Tommy Jones

Symptoms: _____

What happened: _____

Next steps: _____



5 Parts of the body 2



Jefferson General Hospital

Patient Name: Doug Robinson

Sex: Male

Age: 27

Physician: Dr. Robert Moody

Time: 9:42

Incident/Reason for ER Admittance:
Automobile accident

Apparent Injuries:

Head and neck: The patient suffered minor head trauma and may have a concussion. There is no visible injury to the neck.

Torso: There are several small scratches on the **chest** and **waist**. I observed bruising on the **abdomen** and the **rib cage**. There is no damage to the legs or **groin**.

Posterior torso: The patient complains of pain below the right **shoulder blade**. He also has a deep cut on the **small** of his **back**.

Arms and Legs: The patient's arms and legs appear in good condition.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are the major parts of the human torso?
- 2 What parts of the torso protect the body?

Reading

2 Read the patient chart. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 Why is the patient at the hospital?
 - A He was hurt playing sports.
 - B He scheduled a physical exam.
 - C He was injured in a car accident.
 - D He is receiving treatment for an illness.
- 2 Which of the following is NOT injured?
 - A rib cage
 - B groin
 - C abdomen
 - D torso
- 3 Where does the man have a deep cut?
 - A neck
 - B chest
 - C waist
 - D back

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 ___ shoulder blade | 5 ___ neck |
| 2 ___ abdomen | 6 ___ groin |
| 3 ___ waist | 7 ___ chest |
| 4 ___ torso | 8 ___ small |

- A the upper front part of the torso
- B area between the legs
- C the part of the body between the neck and the groin
- D lower portion of the back
- E part of the body that contains the digestive organs
- F part of the body that allows the head to turn and connects the head to the torso
- G upper back bone that connects to the shoulders
- H area between the ribs and the pelvis

4 Read the sentence pair. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

1 small / rib cage

A The doctor placed his hand on the _____ of the patient's back.

B The bones that protect the heart and lungs make up the _____.

2 neck / back

A If you cannot see Andy's chest, you are looking at his _____.

B The _____ attaches the head and torso.

5 Listen and read the patient chart again. What parts of the torso are on the front of the body?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a patient and a doctor. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 ___ The woman's abdomen is sore.

2 ___ The woman feels pain in her neck.

3 ___ The man will examine the patient.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Doctor: Hi, Jessica. What 1 _____ today?

Patient: My 2 _____ hurts.

Doctor: All right. 3 _____ exactly?

Patient: It's just the 4 _____ of my back.

Doctor: Any pain near the 5 _____ or neck?

Patient: No, that part doesn't hurt.

Doctor: I see. Does it only hurt when you 6 _____?

Patient: No, it hurts when I wake up in the morning too.

Doctor: Okay, I'll take a look and see what I can find.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Where does it hurt?

Any pain near the ...

Does it hurt when ...

Student A: You are a doctor. Talk to Student B about:

- the reason for his or her visit
- where he or she feels pain
- when he or she feels pain

Student B: You are a patient. Talk to Student A about pain in your torso.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the doctor's notes.

Dr. _____

Date: _____

Patient: _____

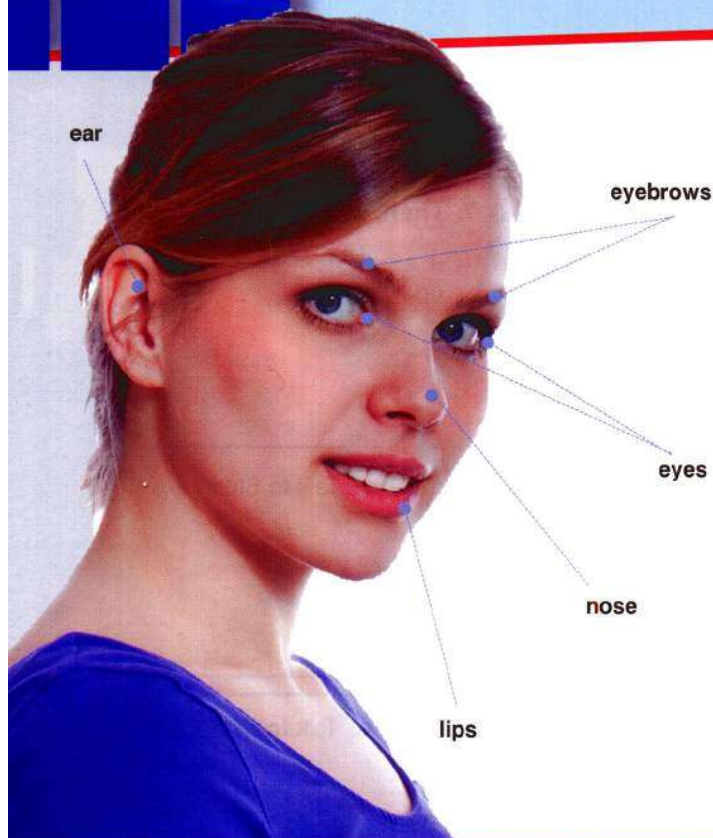
Reason for visit: _____

Areas patient feels pain: _____

When patient feels pain: _____

notes

6 Parts of the body 3



Patient Assessment

Name: Molly Roberts

Sex: Female

Age: 14

Primary Physician: Dr. Joseph Nelson

Parent/Guardian Signature: Pamela Roberts

Home Phone: 555-8889

How did injuries occur? Bicycle accident

Describe injuries:

The patient has no severe **head** trauma. There are minor scrapes on the **face** and a small bruise on her **jaw**. The patient has one deep cut on the **forehead**. There are two minor cuts between the right **eye** and **eyebrow**. The **nose** appears bruised and the upper **lip** is bloody and swollen. There are scrapes on her left **cheek** near the left **ear**.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are the main parts of the face that sense things?
- 2 What parts of the face do not involve the senses?

Reading

2 Read the patient assessment. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the document?
A to list the patient's medical history
B to report where facial injuries are located
C to explain how to treat the patient's injuries
D to describe how the patient's injuries have healed
- 2 The patient has injuries in all of the following areas except
A her cheek. C her head.
B her jaw. D her lips.
- 3 Which body parts are bruised?
A eyebrow and jaw C cheek and nose
B nose and jaw D cheek and ear

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 __ lips | 4 __ cheek | 6 __ ears |
| 2 __ face | 5 __ head | 7 __ eyes |
| 3 __ forehead | | |

- A the organs that detect sound
- B the part of the face above the eyebrows and below the hairline
- C the body part that contains the brain and skull
- D the sensitive organs surrounding the mouth
- E the front part of the head that contains the sensory organs
- F the fleshy part of the face on either side of the nose
- G the organs that detect sight

4 Check (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.

- 1 A The forehead is the bone that holds the teeth.
 B The man plugged his nose to avoid the bad smell.
- 2 A The eyebrows keep water out of the eyes.
 B Sarah could not hear well due to her lip injury.
- 3 A The dentist opened Carl's mouth to look at his teeth.
 B Mary opened her cheeks to see what was happening.

5 Listen and read the patient assessment form again. What parts of the patient's face are NOT injured?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a nurse and doctor. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The patient has scrapes below the lips.
- 2 The patient has no injuries on her forehead.
- 3 The wound near the patient's ear may be a serious injury.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Nurse: Hi, Dr. Stevens. I just saw the patient in room seven.

Doctor: Ah, yes. How is 1 _____ ?

Nurse: She has several 2 _____. Most are just scrapes.

Doctor: Okay. 3 _____ are the scrapes exactly?

Nurse: There are a few above the 4 _____.

Doctor: 5 _____ the eyebrow?

Nurse: Above the eyebrow. On the 6 _____.

Doctor: I see. Is that all?

Nurse: No. There is a deep wound near her 7 _____ that looks serious. She may need stitches.

Doctor: Thanks, Ben. I'll take a look.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

How is she/he doing?
She/He has ... above his ...
Is that all?

Student A: You are a nurse. Talk to Student B about:

- a patient's injuries
- the location of the injuries
- the severity of the injuries

Student B: You are a doctor. Talk to Student A about an injured patient.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out a medical form.

Patient Medical Form

Describe injuries of the following parts:

Head: _____
 Face: _____
 Eyebrows: _____
 Eyes: _____
 Forehead: _____
 Jaw: _____
 Cheek: _____
 Nose: _____
 Ears: _____
 Mouth: _____

Patient
 Medical Form