**Unit 2 exercises**

In and around the hospital

First stage.

 Vocabulary Pathology Hospital departments Which of the departments shown opposite.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A-PATHODOLOGY  | B-CARDIOLOGY  | C-Physiotherapy | D-Renal Unit |
| E- Pharmacy  | F-Orthopaedics | G-Neurology | H-Peadiatrics |
| I-Dermatology | J-Heamatology | K-Obsterics  | L-Surgery  |

1- dispense medicines …………..E

2- treats kidney diseases………….D

3- specializes in pregnancy and birth. ……..H

4- studies illnesses and analyses samples…… J

 5 -treats diseases of the skin……. I

 6- performs operations on patients……………L

 7 -designs special exercises for patients. …….. C

8-studies blood disorders……. J

9- treats bones. …………G

10- specializes in the heart………….B

11 deals with sick children…..I

12 treats disorders of the nervous system. ………..G

*Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.*

1- The toilets are on the ground floor, next reception

2- I always keep a pen in my pocket.

3- Press the button over your bed if you need the nurse.

4- Press the button next to your bed if you

5- The restaurant is at the top so take the lift! By the main entrance.

6- Reception is by the main entrance.

7- See that door over there? The car park is just outside

8- He’s in ward3 at the end of this corridor.

*Underline the correct prepositions in these sentences.*

1 Walk through/near reception, and take the lift to/ at/~~in~~ on the third floor.

Walk through reception, and take the lift on the third floor

2 Go around/along/past this corridor, and it's the third door on/at the left .

Go past this corridor, and it’s on the third floor in the left.

3 - If you go post/through/behind the wing doors, you'll see the waiting room.

If you go through the wing doors, you will see the waiting room.

4 -The toilets are at the bottom of /over the stairs.

5-Physiotherapy is in front of /opposite this department, so just go across/out of the corridor.

Physiotherapy is opposite this department, so just go out of the corridor

Go past\ down the restaurant, talk take the stairs up to\ Along\ *on the second floor*, and the ward is out of\ opposite the lift.

“Go past the restaurant, take the stairs up to the second floor, and the ward is opposite the lift.”

***William O'Neill***

William O'Neill I'm the Head Porter in this hospital. What do I do? Well, I run the place. Porters do more than just push food trolleys around the hospital. We transport patients by wheelchair or stretcher from the wards to Radiology or Physiotherapy and back again. We remove dead bodies to the mortuary, we lift and carry heavy equipment and furniture, and we dispose of all the waste. Each hospital bed produces 4.5 kilos of waste every day. We collect it each day and take it away for recycling. 4 We deliver the post all over the hospital and bring letters for patients-that's a very important thing. As we move around the place, we take files, samples, and specimens from here to there and back again. Last year I walked 1,800 kilometres! To do all these things a porter must be fit, be able to think clearly in an emergency, and be polite and friendly. Next time you are waiting for a porter to answer your call, please be patient. He will be with you as soon as he can.

***Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F)***

1. Porters only push food trolleys around. F
2. They move patients around the hospital. T
3. Porters take dead patients from the wards. T
4. Each ward makes 4.5 kilos of waste a day. F
5. The porters destroy all the waste. F
6. Porters give the patients their mail .T

***3 Try to remember the verbs in the text about William O'Neill and complete these sentences.***

1- We TRANSPORT patients by wheelchair or stretcher.

2 - WE LIFT and carry heavy equipment.

3- We DISPOSE of all the waste.

4 -We COLLECT it each day and TAKE it away for recycling.

5- Each hospital bed PRODUCES 4.5 kilos of waste every day.

6-We DELIVER the post and BRING letters from patients.

Modern Wheelchairs.

Modern wheelchairs are a big improvement on the first wheelchairs, which were just wheelbarrows like the ones we use in the garden. Professor Stephen Hawking's wheelchair, for example, is a vehicle, an office, and a domestic servant, all in one. The first real wheelchair was owned by King Philip of Spain in the sixteenth century. It had the latest technology-removable arm rests and leg rests and was made of wood. Modern wheelchairs are made from the same strong, light metal as aircraft, and electric engines mean that users don't need to use their arms or have someone to push. Wheelchair design made a big jump forward with the invention of a computer program that responds to voice commands. For users who cannot speak, computer technology also makes it possible to man oeuvre a machine by small movements of the head, hand, tongue, and breath.

Some things that able-bodied people do without thinking can be a major problem for disabled people, for example climbing stairs, entering and leaving buildings, and using toilets. A wheelchair can either help or make the problems worse. So before choosing a wheelchair there are many questions you have to ask: Will the wheelchair be self- propelled or manual? Which is more important, manoeuvr ability or stability? How do you get in and out of it? The iBOT claims to solve many of the problems of standard wheelchairs. It is a highly advanced, all-purpose wheelchair that can travel up stairs, raise the user to reach high shelves, and balance on two wheels in the shower. It is great fun to use, but beware the price - the iBOT costs as much as a luxury car.