

**ANNO ACCADEMICO 2020-21: I ANNO – infermieri**

**Inglese Scientifico**

**Christopher Berrie, PhD**

**Course materials**

**Week IV**

**Inglese Scientifico**

**Articles practice**

**Use A or AN:**

1. I slept on AN airbed.
2. She gave me A hair.
3. He is AN heir to the throne.
4. I flew in AN airplane yesterday.
5. I saw A hairy beast.
6. He has A hoarse voice.
7. No, you spell 'hot' with AN 'O'.
8. He dug the field using A hoe.
9. He is AN honest man.
10. I was stung by A honeybee.
11. It was AN honour to meet her.
12. It was A hot day.
13. We stayed in A hotel in London.
14. I had to wait for over AN hour.
15. There is A house on the corner.
16. He timed me using AN hourglass.
17. The house has AN outside toilet.
18. He has AN hourly injection.
19. I had AN itch on my arm.
20. The evening went without A hitch.
21. He played AN oboe in the orchestra.
22. He is A hobo.
23. It hurt so much he let out A howl.
24. Last night I saw AN owl fly by.
25. This road is AN overpass.
26. We travelled in A hovercraft.
27. I could hear A hum.
28. It is spelt with AN umlaut.
29. I saw A hawk catch the rabbit.
30. It was AN awkward moment.
31. It was A hybrid mouse.
32. I saw A hydrogen balloon.
33. We sang A hymn.
34. He is A hypocrite.
35. He is A habitual liar.
36. He lives on A hacienda.
37. We ate A haddock for lunch.
38. He cut himself with A hacksaw.
39. She is A haematologist.
40. She had A haemorrhage.
41. That ugly old woman is A hag.
42. I bought A haggis in Scotland.
43. I had A haircut yesterday.
44. He is from Haiti. He is A Haitian.
45. I bought A half-price shirt.
46. He hit his thumb with A hammer.
47. The car came to A halt.
48. There was A halo around her head.
49. We hired A hall for our party.
50. Chlorine is A halogen.
51. Your friend is A halfwit.
52. I bought A ham at the butcher's.
53. She bought A handbag last week.
54. He has A hard job to do.
55. He put A harness on the horse.
56. He is always in A hurry.
57. I have A headache.
58. He had A heart attack and died.
59. She is A heavy drinker.
60. He flew to London in A helicopter.

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#### Insert the correct preposition

1. Have you decided **ON** a name **FOR** the baby yet?
2. Are you still working **ON** your project?
3. He reminds me **OF** my brother-in-law.
4. We are leaving **TO/FOR** Paris next Saturday.
5. She was angry **WITH** herself for having made such stupid mistakes.
6. I'm happy that he came **TO** the conclusion that I was right.
7. We do have to fight **FOR** our freedom of speech.
8. Excuse me **FOR** being late.
9. "I insist **ON** my innocence", he said.
10. They aren't interested **IN** biology.
11. He always mixes passion **WITH** hate.
12. It'll all depend **ON** his mood.
13. Don't wait **FOR** me. I still have many things to do here.
14. The government should care **OF** the homeless children.
15. Yes. You can write **IN** ink
16. You can get there **BY** bus or **BY/ON** foot.
17. Look! We are flying **OVER** the ocean.
18. John is sitting **NEAR TO/BY/NEXT TO** his brother.
19. Hold it carefully **BETWEEN** your thumb and forefinger.
20. It doesn't make any difference **TO** me.
21. Someone is knocking **AT** the door.
22. He smiled **AT** me.
23. This necklace is made **OF** silver.
24. She was dressed **IN** green **FROM** head **TO** foot.
25. The old man lives **ON** a beautiful farm.
26. The doctor will be back **IN** one hour.
27. He fell **OFF** a ladder.
28. Why are you laughing **AT** me?
29. I like to travel **IN** the summer.
30. I bought the shirt **FOR** €20.00.
31. Come **AT** 10 o'clock **ON** Monday morning.
32. Get **ON** the bus here and **OFF** at the third stop.
33. Let's go **FOR** a walk **IN** the mountains.
34. He travelled **ON** business.
35. **ON** his way to Japan he stopped **AT/IN** Los Angeles.
36. Thanks **FOR** all you've done for me.
37. You should spend your money **ON** something worthwhile.
38. Have you found a nice gift **FOR** her?
39. **ON** a rainy day, I like to stay **AT** home.
40. John, do you remember Mary? She's an old friend **FROM** school.
41. Let's go **ON** a tour of the city.
42. Many animals are **AT** risk **OF** extinction.

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**Making questions**

Put the words in the correct order to make questions in the Present Continuous.

Example

you what are doing

*What are you doing?*

a cooking are you what  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**What are you cooking?**

b tonight out you going are  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**Are you going out tonight?**

c playing we time tennis what are  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**What time are we playing tennis?**

d crying daughter why is your  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**Why is your daughter crying?**

e dinner are Ken and Ellen for coming when  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**When are Ken and Ellen coming for dinner?**

**Some more:**

a morning you time get up what this did  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**What time did you get up this morning?**

b dinner night have what you last for did  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**What did you have for dinner last night?**

c did train last you by when travel  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**When did you last travel by train?**

d do what Sunday you last did  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**What did you do last Sunday?**

e holiday did summer on go where last you  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**Where did you go on holiday last summer?**

f visit you art gallery an last did when  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**When did you last visit an art gallery?**

g travel today you how work did to  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**How did you travel to work today?**

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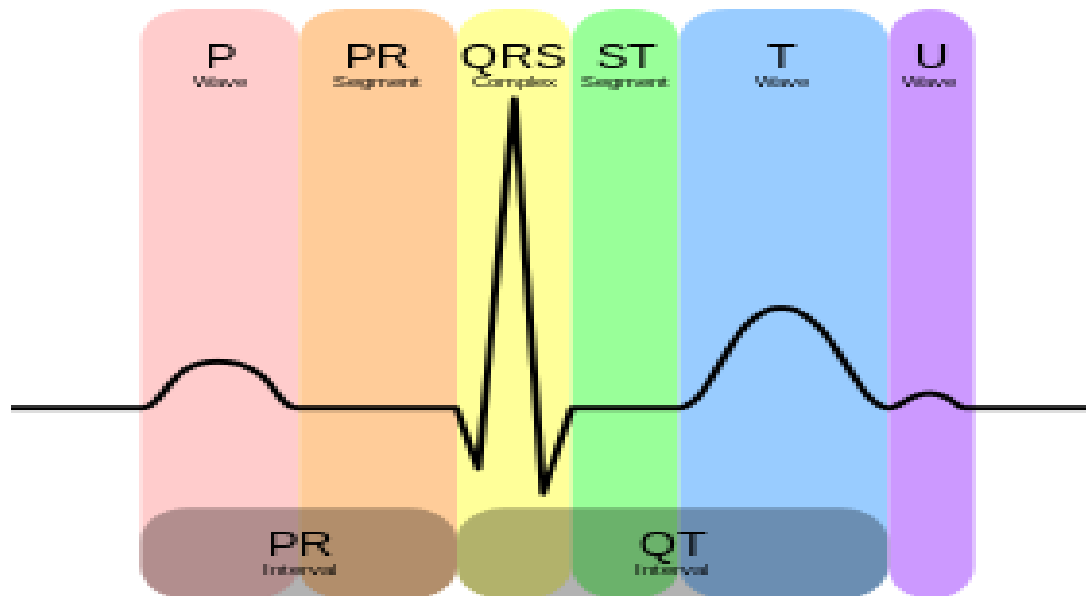
**Medical abbreviations (acronyms) IV**

	<b>Abbr/ acronym</b>		<b>Meaning</b>
<b>1</b>	CSSD	<b>a</b>	Central Sterile Supply Depot
<b>2</b>	CSU	<b>b</b>	catheter specimen of urine
<b>3</b>	<b>CT</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>cerebral tumour/ coronary thrombosis/ computerised tomography</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>CVP</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>central venous pressure</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>CVA</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>cardiovascular/ cerebrovascular accident</b>
<b>6</b>	CVS	<b>f</b>	cardiovascular/ cerebrovascular system
<b>7</b>	<b>Cx</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>cervix</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>CXR</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>chest X-ray</b>
<b>9</b>	D/C	<b>i</b>	discharge
<b>10</b>	<b>D&amp;V</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>diarrhoea and vomiting</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>DKA</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>diabetic ketoacidosis</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>DOB</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>date of birth</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>dpm</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>drops per minute</b>

	<b>Abbr/ acronym</b>		<b>Meaning</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>DTs</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>delirium tremens (Latin) (alcohol withdrawal)</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>DVT</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>deep venous thrombosis</b>
<b>16</b>	Dx	<b>p</b>	diagnosis
<b>17</b>	EBP	<b>q</b>	Evidence of Best Practice
<b>18</b>	<b>ECG</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>electrocardiogram</b>
<b>19</b>	EDD	<b>s</b>	expected date of discharge
<b>20</b>	EN	<b>t</b>	Enrolled Nurse
<b>21</b>	<b>EEG</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>electroencephalogram</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>ENT</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>ear, nose and throat</b>
<b>23</b>	ETT	<b>w</b>	endotracheal tube
<b>24</b>	<b>ESR</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>erythrocyte sedimentation rate</b>
<b>25</b>	EUA	<b>y</b>	examination under anaesthesia
<b>26</b>	FB	<b>z</b>	foreign body

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**Electrocardiogram**



**Taking the pulse**

	Type of pulse		Place of pulse
1	pedal	a	top of the foot
2	popliteal	b	behind the knee (bent 120°)
3	brachial	c	elbow cavity, inside of arm
4	tibial	d	behind the ankle
5	carotid	e	neck
6	temporal	f	in front of the ear, temple
7	femoral	g	groin
8	radial	h	wrist, near the thumb

**Describing the pulse**

	Medical term		Meaning
1	tachycardia	a	rapid pulse (>100 bpm)
2	bradycardia	b	slow pulse (<60 bpm)
3	thready	c	weak pulse
4	bounding	d	strong pulse
5	rhythm	e	regularity of the pulse
6	force	f	strength of the pulse



5. Has Mrs Cho been depressed? She has been distressed.	YES	<b>NO</b>
6. Was Mrs Cho's medication changed before? "despite a change in medication"	<b>YES</b>	NO
7. Was Mrs Cho's BP at 10 am 200/105 It was 210/105.	YES	<b>NO</b>
8. Was Mrs Cho's pulse 100 at 10 am?	<b>YES</b>	NO
9. Was Mrs Cho given oxygen by cannula? She was given oxygen using a mask.	YES	<b>NO</b>
10. Is Mrs Cho going home tomorrow? "She's in for cardiac catheterisation tomorrow."	YES	<b>NO</b>



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**Medical Supplies and Equipment**

**antiseptic** to sterilise (to clean) surfaces



liquid



ointment



cream



spray



wipes



plasters

**bandage** covering placed over the dressing of a wound



roll



hand (thin)



foot (thick)

**blood pressure monitor**

To measure the force of blood flow through the body



manual



digital



wrist

**dressing**

protective covering placed over a wound to prevent bleeding, swelling, infection



fingers



arm

**elastic tape**

thin roll of stretchy material that is sticky on one side



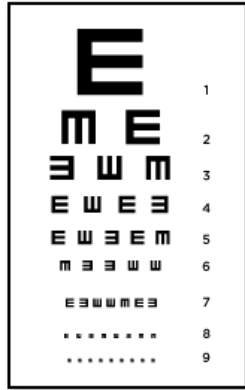
'elastoplast'

**eye chart**

letters or shapes of various sizes to test the eyesight



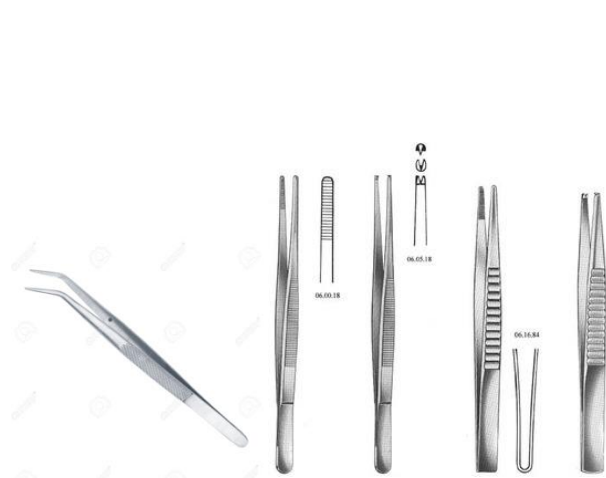
letters



rotated shapes

**forceps**

instrument used during operations and medical procedures for pulling, holding, retrieving



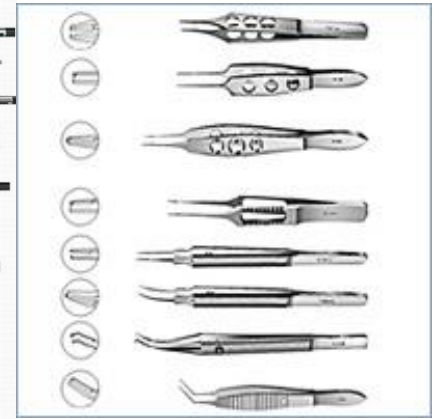
standard

specific



specialist

for grabbing (endoscopy)



fine

**gauze** thin, netted material for dressing wounds



roll

pads

**hypodermic needle** sharp pointed metal to enter the skin (attached to a syringe), for taking blood or giving injections



various standard sizes (gauges)



with syringe

**IV bag** pouch that contains liquid to be gravity fed or pumped into the body



fluids

also for blood

**medicine cup**

small plastic cup, with or without measures



liquid



pills

**microscope**

equipment that makes small things appear large (magnifies)



standard (monocular)



binocular

**otoscope**

device to look into the ears



standard



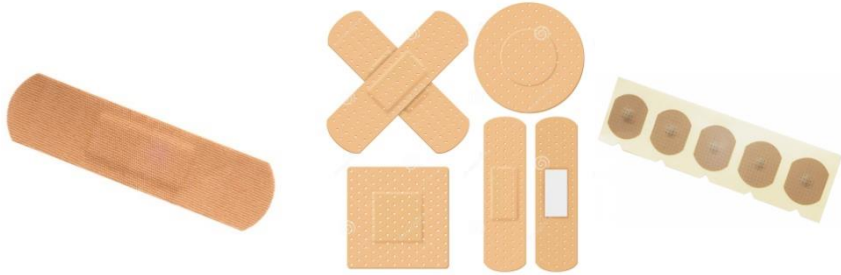
video

**oxygen mask** fits over the nose and mouth and supplies oxygen



standard

**plaster** small bandages, for small cuts



standard

various sizes

corn plasters

**privacy screen** to separate the doctor and patient from other people in the room



mobile



between or around beds



fixed curtains

**scales**

to measure a person's weight



manual (analogue)



digital



bathroom analogue



bathroom digital

**scissors**

to cut things (a pair of scissors)



standard



fine



bandages/ surgical

**stethoscope**

for listening to the heart and lungs



standard

**syringe**

cylinder-shaped piece that attaches to a needle and can be filled with liquid



1 mL



insulin units



5 mL



10 mL



100 mL



Hamilton small



Hamilton large

**test tubes**

glass or plastic (single use) cylinders that are filled with blood or other liquids, and capped and stored



small (labelled)



conical



'Falcon'



**thermometer**

to monitor the body temperature



mercury



digital pen



infrared, ear



infrared, body



experimental

**vials**

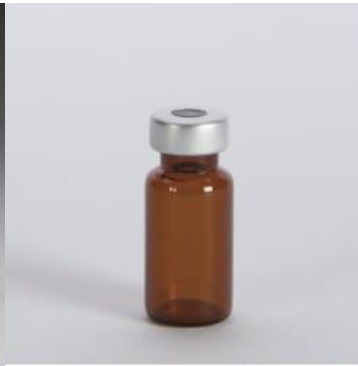
small containers for storing liquids



glass (phial)



clear



dark

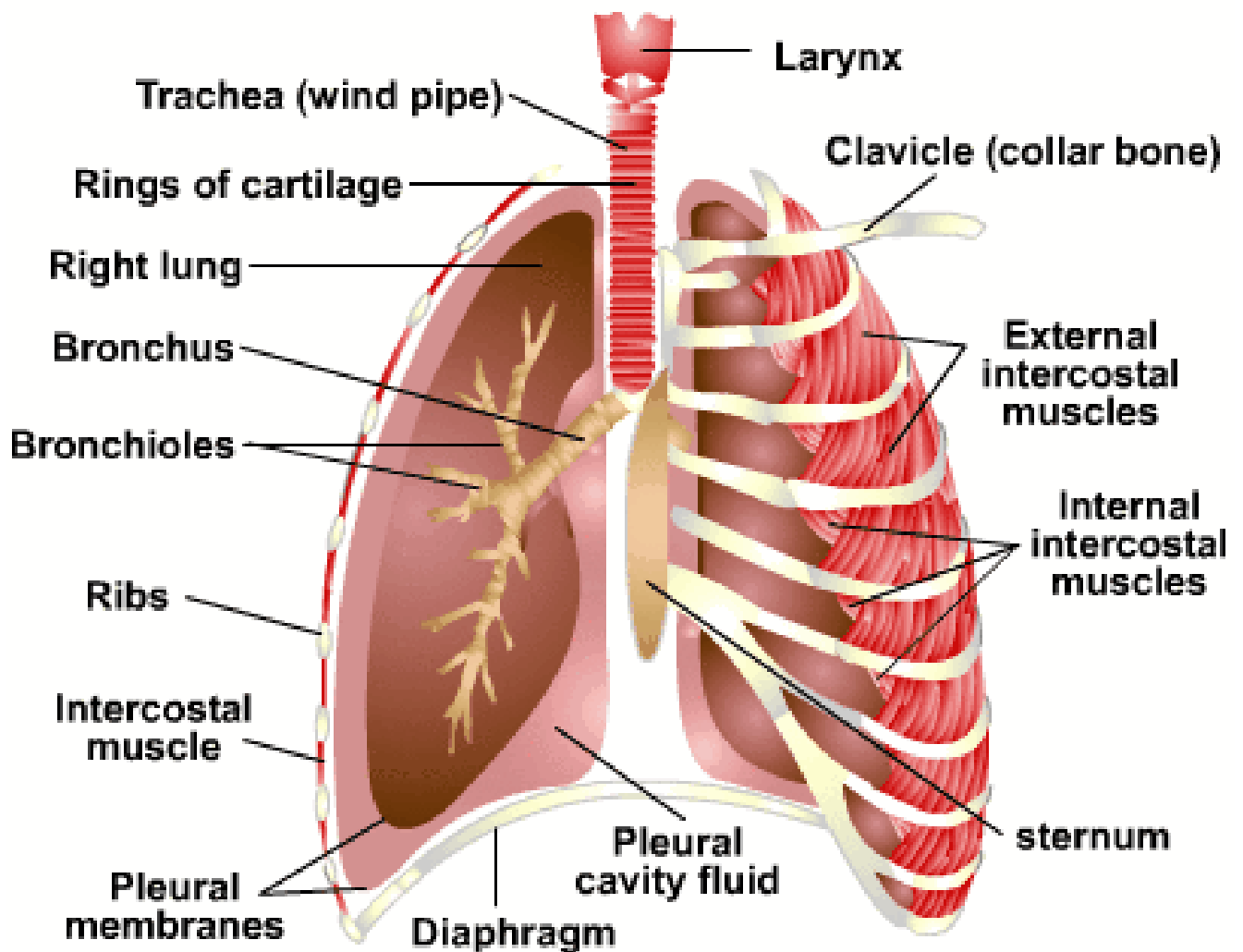


screw cap glass



screw cap plastic

**The lungs**



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(to accompany the DVD of Body Worlds)

**The respiratory organs**

Listen to and watch the DVD and answer the following questions:

The **internal organs** take over vital metabolic functions to keep our bodies operating. **The lungs** take the oxygen out of inhaled air, which is necessary for converting nutrients into energy. This air reaches the **lungs** via the **larynx** and the **windpipe**. The **windpipe** forks into **the two main bronchi** that lead into the left and right **lungs**, respectively. There, the **bronchi** divide again and again, like tree branches. They end in masses of **tiny spherical sacs, the alveoli**. They can best be seen in a cross-sectional slice through the **lung**. The **alveoli** are clustered closely together, like bunches of grapes on a vine, and are surrounded by **blood vessels**. This is where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged. A healthy **lung** has **approximately 400 million** of these **air sacs**; consequently, **in each lung, an area of about 100 square metres** is available to transfer these gases.

This specimen shows a healthy **lung** that encloses the **heart** in the middle. In contrast, there are massive deposits of tar in this **lung**; the result of years of smoking. Smoking cigarettes can damage **lung** tissue; the walls of the **air sacs** are destroyed, and cause air spaces in the **lung** tissue to be formed that can never be abated. This results in **shortness of breath and less stamina**. This syndrome is called **pulmonary emphysema**.

In this cross-section of a **thorax**, severe tar deposits can also be seen in the **lung** tissue. Here, in the overview, we can recognize that a cancerous **tumour**, the size of a fist, has formed in the right half of a smoker's **lungs**.

1. What are the main respiratory organs called?

- A. The bronchi.
- B. **The lungs.**
- C. The kidneys.
- D. The lobes of the liver.

2. What are the two main entry pathways for air into the lungs called?

- A. The trachea.
- B. The aorta.
- C. The rectum.
- D. **The bronchi.**

3. What is the name for the tiny spherical sacks that terminate the respiratory system in the lungs?

- A. The glomeruli.
- B. The sacculles.
- C. **The alveoli.**
- D. The bronchi.

4. How many of these tiny sacks does a healthy lung have?

- A. About 100 million.
- B. About 200 million.
- C. **About 400 million.**
- D. About 600 million.

5. What is the area available in these tiny sacks for the exchange of gases in the lungs?

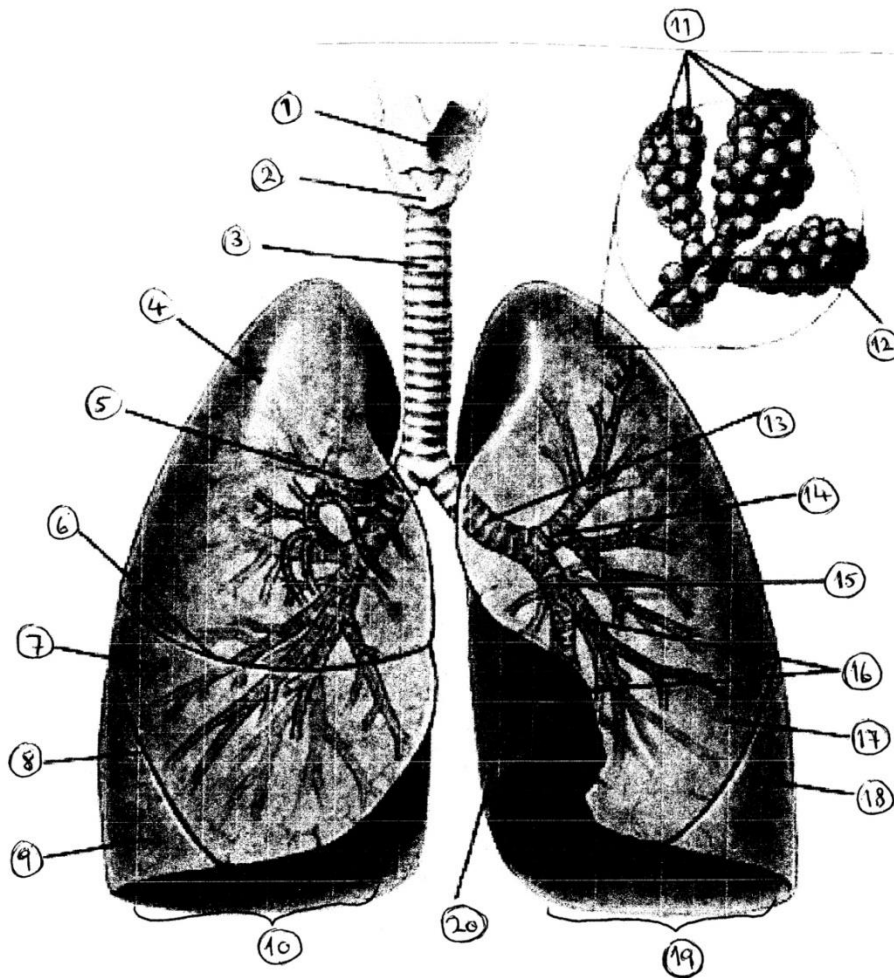
- A. About 50 m<sup>2</sup>.
- B. About 100 m<sup>2</sup>.
- C. About 150 m<sup>2</sup>.
- D. **About 200 m<sup>2</sup>.**

6. With a long-term smoker whose lungs are being destroyed, what are the physical consequences for the person?

- A. Constipation and fatigue.
- B. **Shortness of breath and loss of stamina.**
- C. Fatigue and loss of stamina.
- D. Heartburn and constipation.

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**The lungs**

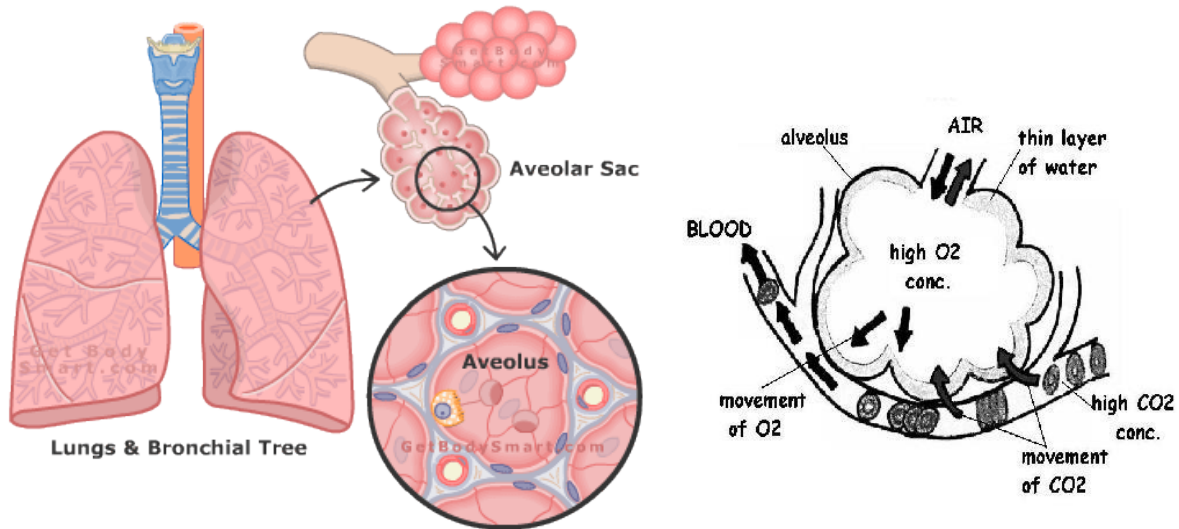


Complete the names of the numbered parts of the lungs:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.</b> Thyroid cartilage (Adam's apple) | <b>13.</b> Left primary bronchus         |
| <b>2.</b> Cricoid cartilage                | <b>14.</b> Upper lobe bronchus           |
| <b>3.</b> Trachea                          | <b>15.</b> Lower lobe bronchus           |
| <b>4.</b> Upper lobe                       | <b>16.</b> Tertiary bronchi (bronchioli) |
| <b>5.</b> Right primary bronchus           | <b>17.</b> Upper lobe                    |
| <b>6.</b> Horizontal fissure               | <b>18.</b> Lower lobe                    |
| <b>7.</b> Middle lobe                      | <b>19.</b> Left lobe                     |
| <b>8.</b> Oblique fissure                  | <b>20.</b> Heart notch                   |
| <b>9.</b> Lower lobe                       |  |
| <b>10.</b> Right lobe                      |  |
| <b>11.</b> Alveoli                         |  |
| <b>12.</b> Alveolar sac                    |  |

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**The function of the lungs**



**The oxygenation of the blood**

**Start:** The **air** is rich in **oxygen** when it enters the **lungs** via the **\_trachea\_**, which divides into the **\_bronchi\_**, and then into the **\_bronchioles\_**.

1. The **air** enters the **\_alveolar sac\_** and then into the **alveoli**, where the **oxygen** dissolves in the **\_thin water layer\_**.
2. The **deoxygenated blood** enters the **lungs** from the **\_heart/ right ventricle\_** via the **\_pulmonary arteries\_**.
3. The **\_haemoglobin\_** in the **\_red blood cells\_ (erythrocytes)** then releases its **carbon dioxide**, which exchanges for the **\_oxygen\_** in the **alveoli**.
4. The **\_oxygenated\_ blood** then returns to the **heart** via the **\_pulmonary veins\_**, entering into the **\_left atrium\_**.
5. The **blood** then delivers the **\_oxygen\_** to the tissues of the **body**, which exchanges with the waste **\_carbon dioxide\_** from the tissues.
6. The **\_deoxygenated\_ blood** then returns to the **heart** via the **\_vena cavae\_**, and is pumped back to the **\_lungs\_** by the force of the **\_right ventricle\_**.
7. The cycle begins again.