

Answer key

Unit 1 Admitting a patient

1a

- 2 is
- 3 is
- 4 am
- 5 takes
- 6 says
- 7 reads
- 8 weighs
- 9 Is
- 10 has

b

- 2 The nurse doesn't show the patient round the ward.
- 3 The nurse doesn't get the patient's lunch.
- 4 The nurse isn't in a hurry.
- 5 Patients don't have to/haven't got to buy a present for the nurse.

c

- 2 We check everything carefully.
- 3 The patient has to/ 's got to hold out his arm.
- 4 The tympanic thermometer doesn't measure a patient's blood pressure.
- 5 I'm allergic to morphine.

d

- 2 Do you know about the nurse call?*
- 3 Have you got an ID bracelet on? / Do you have an ID bracelet on?
- 4 Can I look at your ID bracelet, please?
- 5 Can you tell me your full name, please?
- 6 Have you got any allergies? / Do you have any allergies?
- 7 Is your daughter eight years old?
- 8 Is everything/that/it OK?
- 9 Can you show me your arm, please?
- 10 Are you ready to see the doctor?

* In audioscript 1.2 (page 93 of the Student's Book) the nurse says to the patient: *OK. You know about the nurse call?* (not *OK Do you know about the nurse call?*). This is because the nurse believes that the patient already knows about the nurse call. In *You know about the nurse call?* the nurse expects the patient to say 'Yes'. Remember also that the nurse in audioscript 1.2 is an example of how *not* to speak to a patient.

e

- 2 Is my pulse all right?
- 3 Do I need to have an injection?
- 4 What does it say?
- 5 How much do I weigh?

f

He takes Obs very often. He always follows the same procedure. First, he weighs the patient and writes the weight on the chart. Then he takes the patient's temperature. He uses a tympanic thermometer. He asks the patient to turn his or her head and he has to wait for the beep. Next, he puts the blood pressure cuff on and checks the patient's blood pressure and pulse. He also clips a lead onto the patient's finger to measure his or her oxygen sats. He counts the patient's respirations, and notes them down on the chart too. He's very quick because he does the same thing every day.

Unit 2 Caring for patients after an operation

1a

- 2 any
- 3 any
- 4 any
- 5 some
- 6 some
- 7 any
- 8 some
- 9 some
- 10 any

b

- 2 d
- 3 a
- 4 i
- 5 c
- 6 h
- 7 b
- 8 j
- 9 e
- 10 f

c

- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 A
- 10 C

d

- 2 ~~a-bit~~ / *absolutely*
- 3 *absolutely* / ~~very~~
- 4 *absolutely* / *quite*
- 5 *absolutely* / *a little*

Unit 3 Caring for terminally ill patients

1a

- 2 is/s speaking
- 3 are hurting
- 4 is/s feeling
- 5 are/re taking
- 6 is/s getting
- 7 is not/isn't/s not coping
- 8 is not/isn't/s not eating
- 9 are not/aren't/re not sleeping
- 10 is not/isn't/s not working

b

- a 2, 10
- b 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
- c 6, 3

c

- 2 don't understand
- 3 am/m looking after
- 4 does not/doesn't like
- 5 Does / hurt

d

- 2 Do you need some help with your shoes?
- 3 How are you feeling today?
- 4 What is the pain in your shoulder like? / What is the pain like in your shoulder?
- 5 How bad is the pain at the moment?

e

- 2 How is
- 3 What time
- 4 Who is
- 5 Is

Unit 4 The District Nurse

1a

- 2 happily
- 3 early
- 4 well
- 5 (a) badly (b) hard

b

- 2 b ✓
- 3 b ✓
- 4 a ✓
- 5 b ✓
- 6 a ✓
- 7 a ✓
- 8 b ✓
- 9 a ✓
- 10 b ✓

c

- 2 h
- 3 b
- 4 a
- 5 j
- 6 e
- 7 c
- 8 i
- 9 d
- 10 g

d

- 2 I'll help you into the shower once the dressing ~~will be~~ **is** ready.
- 3 I'll let you know when she ~~will come~~ **comes** back to the office.
- 4 ✓
- 5 I'll give you this bell in case you ~~will~~ **have** any problems and need me to come.
- 6 Make sure you take these tablets before you ~~will~~ **eat**.
- 7 ✓
- 8 Please keep taking these tablets until they ~~will~~ **are** all ~~be~~ **finished**.
- 9 I'll wait outside while you ~~will~~ **go** to the toilet.
- 10 ✓

Unit 5 Helping patients with rehabilitation

1a

- 2 has/s lost
- 3 have not written / haven't written
- 4 Has Mr Kransky done
- 5 have you not eaten / haven't you eaten

b

- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 B
- 6 A
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 B
- 10 B

c

- 2 much
- 3 many
- 4 much
- 5 many
- 6 much
- 7 many
- 8 much
- 9 much
- 10 many

- d**
- 2 last month
 - 3 a lot of
 - 4 a little
 - 5 how much
 - 6 still
 - 7 a few
 - 8 ago
 - 9 already
 - 10 yet

Extension Suggested answers

- She hasn't asked the OT for any modified utensils yet.
- She's picked up some leaflets from the hospital on the way to Mr Oliver.
- She's visited Mr Oliver.
- She arrived at Mr Oliver's house at 9.30 and left there at 10.15.
- She has just finished her report on Mr Oliver's.
- She has just sent the report.
- She hasn't spoken to the SLT yet. She'll do that now.

Unit 6 Mobilising patients

- 1a**
- 2 j
 - 3 h
 - 4 d
 - 5 c
 - 6 a
 - 7 g
 - 8 b
 - 9 f
 - 10 e

- b**
- 2 Rachel is going to pass the walking stick to her patient.
 - 3 The nurse is going to tell him to call back later.
 - 4 Bob is going to get another blanket for his patient.
 - 5 Mike is going to ask the doctor.

- c**
- 2 We aren't going to be able to lift Mr Howard without a sling.
 - 3 Mr Thomson will probably need his wheelchair for another six months.
 - 4 You'll feel better in a few days.
 - 5 I'll probably pass the exam tomorrow because I've had time to study.
 - 6 I'm going to need a patslide to transfer Ms Slessor to the trolley.
 - 7 Mr Milligan won't need vitamin B12 injections every two months.
 - 8 Is Mr Adams going to have his operation today?
 - 9 Will Mrs Spencer be able to use the crutches?
 - 10 Is your Dad going to visit you this afternoon, Julia?

- d**
- 2 to
 - 3 because of
 - 4 so
 - 5 because of
 - 6 for
 - 7 to
 - 8 for
 - 9 as
 - 10 so

e Suggested answers

- 2 We can use words like *just* to make instructions less aggressive.
- 3 We use the patient's name because we want to build rapport.
- 4 You should always get help to lift a patient as you can injure yourself or the patient if you try to do it on your own.
- 5 We use a slide sheet for transporting heavy patients more easily.

Unit 7 Medical imaging

1a

- 2 had
- 3 lost
- 4 been*
- 5 helped
- 6 given
- 7 read**
- 8 worked
- 9 watched
- 10 used

* Remember that the past participle of *go to* is *been to* and *gone to*; *been to* means to go there and return but *gone to* means to go there and not (yet) return.

** The spelling of the infinitive and past participle are the same (*read*) but we pronounce the infinitive /ri:d/ and the past participle /red/

b

- 2 Ms Otis took off her jewellery and removed her piercings.
- 3 Sofia put the patient's slippers on because his feet were cold.
- 4 He went to his 4pm CT scan.
- 5 Mr Bennett was in Radiology for more than an hour.

c

- 2 Mrs Baker didn't eat breakfast this morning.
- 3 We didn't understand the instructions because the doctor didn't speak very clearly.
- 4 I didn't make an appointment for Thursday.
- 5 Mrs Mercer didn't go to her appointment with the radiologist at 3pm.

d

- 2 need to go up to
- 3 When you get to
- 4 see that it's next to
- 5 You're welcome

e

- 2 I didn't **had have** an X-ray the first time I went to the hospital.
- 3 Did you **told tell** the doctor about your allergy?
- 4 I've visited old Mr Peterson every month before he died.
- 5 **Did Was** he late for his appointment?
- 6 ✓
- 7 Miss Ellis has just **been gone** to her X-ray appointment – but she'll be back in 30 minutes if you want to see her.
- 8 **Have Has** she ever had a mammogram before?
- 9 ✓
- 10 She says she's **feeled felt** sick all day today.

Unit 8 Helping patients with diabetes management

1a

- 2 have/'ve you been doing
- 3 have/'ve been going
- 4 has/'s been trying
- 5 have not/haven't been partying

b

- 2 been working
- 3 been crying
- 4 checked
- 5 lost
- 6 been making
- 7 haven't had
- 8 made
- 9 given
- 10 been running

c

- 2 a
- 3 e
- 4 i
- 5 g
- 6 d
- 7 f
- 8 f
- 9 d
- 10 h

d

- 2 could/must
- 3 Can/Should
- 4 May/Will
- 5 mustn't/may

e

- 2 The nurse must **to** wash her hands before taking the sample.
- 3 ✓
- 4 I have never **have had** to ask for consent in English before.
- 5 ✓