Date: _____

Exercise 1 – Reporting Medical Events: Past Simple vs Past Continuous

Example: While the doctor was examining the patient, the nurse **called for help**.

1. The resident _____ (review) the patient's history when the alarm rang.
2. The patient _____ (sleep) when the nurse entered the room.
3. The doctor _____ (diagnose) the condition after the tests.
4. The medical team _____ (perform) CPR when the ambulance arrived.
5. The patient _____ (show) improvement after the treatment.

Exercise 2 – Describing Hospital Locations: Prepositions in Clinical Settings

Example: The patient is waiting **at the reception desk** before the consultation begins.

Use: at / by / in / next to / on / outside / over / under

1. The nurse left the medication chart _____ the bedside table before checking vital signs.
2. The emergency doctor is waiting _____ the intensive care unit.
3. The ambulance is parked _____ the emergency entrance.
4. The resident is standing _____ the patient to explain the treatment plan.
5. The monitoring equipment is placed _____ the patient's bed.

Exercise 3 – Giving Clinical Instructions: Positive and Negative Commands

Example: You should drink water regularly.
→ **Drink water regularly.**

Rewrite:
1. You should take the medication after meals.
→ _____

2. You should not smoke after surgery.
→ _____

3. You should keep the wound clean.
→ _____

4. You should not move your injured leg.
→ _____

5. You should monitor your temperature.
→ _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 4 – Medical Communication: Describing Pain

Example: Pain that feels like pulses → **throbbing**

Choose: sharp / mild / severe / burning / constant / intermittent

1. Very intense pain → _____
2. Pain that appears and disappears → _____
3. Pain similar to fire → _____
4. Pain that continues without stopping → _____
5. Sudden stabbing pain → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 5 – Clinical Comparisons: Treatments and Conditions

Example: A CT scan is **more detailed than** an X-ray.

Complete:
1. Surgery is _____ than medication. (risky)
2. The new therapy is _____ than the previous one. (effective)
3. The ICU patient is _____ than the ward patient. (critical)
4. This medication has _____ side effects than the previous drug. (few)
5. The emergency department is the _____ area. (busy)

Exercise 6 – Doctor–Patient Communication: Match the Questions and Answers

Example:
Question: How old is the patient?
Answer: **The patient is 65 years old.**

Questions	Answers
A. How long has the patient had symptoms?	1. The patient takes antibiotics twice a day.
B. What medication does the patient take?	2. The pain started yesterday.
C. When did the pain start?	3. Yes, the patient is allergic to penicillin.
D. Is the patient allergic to penicillin?	4. The symptoms started three days ago.
E. Does the patient need surgery?	5. Yes, the patient needs surgery.

Exercise 7 – Future Medicine: Will + Verb

Example: Doctors **will use** more artificial intelligence in the future.

Complete with WILL + verb:
1. AI _____ (transform) healthcare systems.
2. Hospitals _____ (develop) digital services.
3. Doctors _____ not _____ (replace) human judgement.
4. Patients _____ not _____ (stop) needing consultations.
5. _____ new technologies _____ (reduce) waiting times?
6. _____ robotic systems _____ (assist) surgeons?

LIVEWORKSHEETS