

**TASK 3: WORD FORMATION**

Write the correct form of the words given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

*There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.*

## Modern technology solves mystery of iceman's death

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 June 2007, by Steve Connor

The longest autopsy in 0 (**MEDICINE**) history has finally worked out what happened to a prehistoric man who died on an Alpine slope more than 5,000 years ago. He bled to death from an arrow in his back.

A team of scientists used X-ray scanners to conclude that the arrowhead cut through a vital artery in his shoulder. They believe that the arrow tore a hole in an artery beneath his left collarbone, leading to huge 1 (**LOSE**) of blood and shock that probably led to a heart attack.

Even today, the chance of surviving such an injury for long enough to receive 2 (**EFFECT**) hospital treatment is estimated to be only 40 per cent.

The iceman died about 3,300 BC and his 3 (**FREEZE**) body was discovered in 1991 by Alpine walkers who saw it emerging from a glacier on the Italian side of the border with Austria. 4 (**INITIAL**), the hikers thought that the body was that of a modern climber.

The Neolithic man carried a flint dagger, a longbow made of yew, a quiver full of arrows, plants with 5 (**POWER**) pharmacological properties, three layers of clothing, a bearskin hat, a copper axe, fire-making flints and boots stuffed with straw.

It was 6 (**ORIGIN**) thought that he died in autumn and was caught out by an early snowstorm. But an analysis of his gut in 2001 found that he had possibly drunk water containing hop hornbeam pollen grains that could only have been present in early summer.

Frank Rühli, of the Institute of Anatomy at the University of Zurich, believes that the arrowhead sliced through a vital artery in the iceman's shoulder, causing him to 7 (**BLOOD**) to death.

A computer tomographic scan shows that the arrowhead had caused a lesion or cut in the dorsal wall of the subclavian artery, the artery underneath the collarbone. In 8 (**ADD**), Dr Rühli's team found a large haematoma around the surrounding tissue.

"Such obvious 9 (**PROVE**) of a vascular lesion in a body of this historic age is unique, and it helped to determine the cause of this extraordinary death without a 10 (**DESTROY**) autopsy," Dr Rühli said. The fact that the arrow's shaft was pulled out before his death may have worsened the injury, said Dr Rühli, who carried out the research with scientists from Bolzano, where the body is preserved.

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