



2 In and around the hospital

LANGUAGE

1 Grammar

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Walk *into / over / through* the doors at the end of the corridor.
- 2 Turn *left / away / on* after Pathology.
- 3 There's a sign *under / over / at* the door.
- 4 It's easiest to take the lift *up to / on the top / into* Surgery.
- 5 The Pharmacy is the second door *on / at / opposite* the right.
- 6 The car park is *in front / inside / opposite* the main entrance.
- 7 Go straight at *the bottom of / under / towards* the stairs.
- 8 Your ward is *by / opposite / next* to Physiotherapy.

In:

2 Key words from the unit

Complete the sentence with the words below.

- 1 The pharmacy _____ medicines.
- 2 Take the _____ to get to the next floor.
- 3 Go along this _____ and through the doors.
- 4 We use _____ for patients who can't sit up.
- 5 _____ is next to the main entrance.
- 6 Each bed produces 4.5 kilos of _____ each day.
- 7 Dead patients are taken to the _____.
- 8 Porters _____ heavy equipment.

transport
waste
lift
dispenses
mortuary
reception
stretchers
corridor

READING AND VOCABULARY

Some hospitals specialize in particular conditions like cancer or psychiatric illness. Other hospitals specialize in particular types of patients like geriatrics, children or the terminally ill. However, the best known type of hospital is the general hospital which deals with almost everything, has ambulance crews and beds for both intensive care and long stay.

A big general hospital has many different specialist departments. Identifying departments can be confusing because different hospitals use different names for the same thing. For example, one hospital may have a 'children's unit' which a different hospital calls 'Paediatrics'. 'Accident and Emergency' (A&E) in one hospital is called 'Casualty' in another.

There are many other examples. The department that specializes in heart problems, is sometimes called 'Coronary Care'. Others call it 'Cardiology' or 'Cardiovascular medicine'. Nephrology, the department that treats illnesses of the kidney is sometimes called 'the Renal Unit'. Gastroenterology (digestive system) is sometimes 'the Department of Hepatology'.

Hospital staff often use abbreviations for departments. For example, they refer to 'Obs and Gynae'. This is a department combining Obstetrics (pregnancy), and Gynaecology (women's reproductive organs). They call Otolaryngology, 'ENT' (ears, nose & throat), mostly because it is much easier to say.

**3 Comprehension**

- a What three types of hospitals are mentioned in the text?

- b Which is the most common type of hospital?

- c Why are hospital department names confusing?

- d Which two departments mentioned in the text, deal with the gastrointestinal tract?

- e How many departments is 'Obs & Gynae'?

- f What is a common name for the Otolaryngology Department?

4 Vocabulary

Find terms in the text that mean the same as a-g.
The first one is done for you.

- a mental health problems psychiatric illness
- b elderly people _____
- c people who are dying _____
- d paramedics _____
- e treatment for critically ill patients _____
- f stomach and intestines _____
- g uterus, ovaries and fallopian tubes _____

5 Further vocabulary practice

Match department names 1-6 with parts of the body a-f.

Department name

- 1 Coronary Care
- 2 Gynaecology
- 3 Obstetrics
- 4 Gastroenterology
- 5 ENT
- 6 Nephrology

Parts of the body

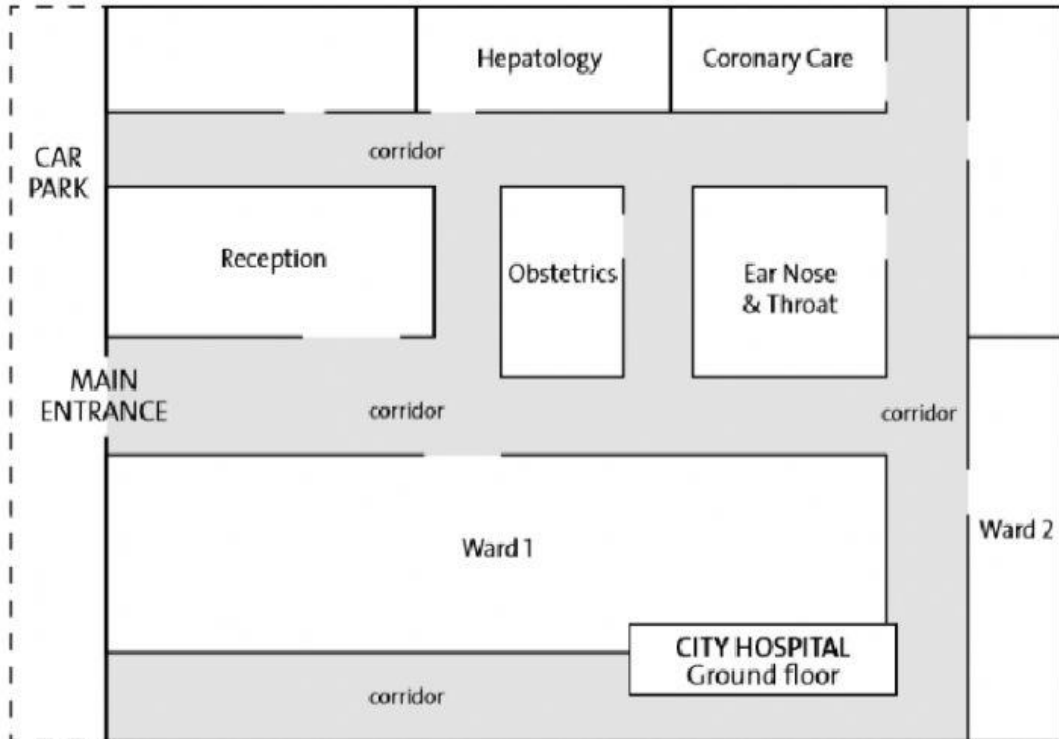
- a tonsils
- b cervix
- c bowel
- d heart
- e kidneys
- f placenta



WRITING

6 Giving directions

Use the map of a hospital and continue the email to explain how to get from the main entrance of the hospital to the Department of Coronary Care.



Dear Mrs Contadino,

Regarding your outpatient's appointment on 2nd February at 10.15.

Below are instructions to get to the Department of Coronary Care. Park in the hospital car park which is at the front of the hospital. Go to the main entrance ...
