

VERB TO BE : POSITIVE

1. WRITE AM - IS - ARE:

1. Dr Diaz _____ an ophtalmologist.
2. Mary and Daniel _____ njursing technicians.
3. The thermometer _____ on the table.
4. I _____ a pharmacy technician
5. She _____ a patient.
6. The wheelchairs _____ on the second floor.
7. The surgeons _____ in the emergency room.
8. Dr Roca and Dr Diaz _____ dentists
9. My mother _____ diabetic and ashmatic
10. His wife _____ three months pregnant
11. My parents _____ ill
12. The dog _____ brave
13. The heart _____ one of the most important organs
14. Diabetes _____ a condition that happens when your blood sugar _____ too high
15. Contagious diseases _____ those transmitted from one organism to another.
16. Midwives _____ healthcare proffesionals who deal with pregnancy, childbirth, newborn care and postpartum health.
17. The endocrine system _____ a group of glands and cells in the body that make hormones and release them into the blood
18. Medical devices _____ products or equipment intended for a medical purpose.
19. Cancer _____ a large group of diseases that can start in almost any organ or tissue of the body when abnormal cells grow uncontrollably
20. An X-ray _____ a medical imaging technique.
21. An X-ray machine _____ a medical equipment that uses X-radiation to create images of the internal tissues/organs of the body for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
22. Antiarrhythmics _____ medications that prevent and treat a heart rhythm that's too fast or irregular
23. A nurse technician _____ a healthcare professional who works under a licensed nurse or physician and serves in supportive roles to enhance patient care.
24. Pharmacists _____ health care professionals who specialize in the right way to use, store, preserve, and provide medicine
25. An intramuscular injection _____ a technique used to deliver a medication deep into the muscles
26. Vitamins _____ essential nutrients that mainly come from foods.
27. Penicillin _____ a class of antibiotic medications. Penicillins treat bacterial infections like strep throat, ear infections and urinary tract infections.
28. Anemia _____ defined as a low number of red blood cells. In a routine blood test, anemia _____ reported as a low hemoglobin or hematocrit.



2. IN THE FOLLOWING TEXT READ AND WRITE AM – IS – ARE

WHAT A VACCINE?

A vaccine ____ a medical treatment that helps your body's immune system recognize and fight disease.

VACCINE TERMS TO UNDERSTAND

Vaccination is getting or giving a vaccine (injection, oral or nasal spray) to prevent infectious disease.

Immunity means your body has been exposed to a germ (or part of it, or something that mimics it) and your immune system has developed antibodies to fight it. When you ____ immune to a germ, it will not make you sick if you encounter it again.

Immunization ____ the process of your body becoming resistant to a germ (pathogen) after you get a vaccine.

Inoculation is introducing a pathogen or vaccine to the body to help someone develop immunity to a disease.

Pathogens ____ what we commonly call germs: the viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites and other microbes that can enter our bodies and cause infection and illness.

Antigens ____ anything present in the body that the immune system recognizes as an invader and tries to fight. Vaccines put antigens into the body.

Antibodies ____ Y-shaped proteins produced by immune cells in the body to fight pathogens. Most people have hundreds of millions of different kinds of antibodies.

VACCINATION IN CHILDREN

Vaccines ____ very important for infants. But not all vaccines ____ given immediately after birth. Each vaccine ____ given on a timeline, and some require multiple doses.

____ VACCINES SAFE?

Vaccination ____ safe and side effects from a vaccine ____ usually minor and temporary, such as a sore arm or mild fever. More serious side effects ____ possible, but extremely rare.

Any licensed vaccine ____ rigorously tested across multiple phases of trials before it ____ approved for use, and regularly reassessed once it ____ introduced. Scientists ____ also constantly monitoring information from several sources for any sign that a vaccine may cause health risks.

Remember, you ____ far more likely to be seriously injured by a vaccine-preventable disease than by a vaccine. For example, tetanus can cause extreme pain, muscle spasms (lockjaw) and blood clots, measles can cause encephalitis (an infection of the brain) and blindness. Many vaccine-preventable diseases can even result in death. The benefits of vaccination greatly outweigh the risks, and many more illnesses and deaths would occur without vaccines.