Revision Worksheet - English for Medical Professionals

Clinical Case Review - Read the case and answer the activities.

A 56-year-old woman presents with a 3-week history of productive cough, fatigue, and intermittent fever. Symptoms began gradually and have worsened over time. Two weeks ago, she visited an urgent care center, where she was diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia and prescribed oral antibiotics. However, she reports only partial improvement. A chest X-ray was performed yesterday, and additional blood tests have been requested. The patient may require hospital admission if her symptoms continue to worsen.



Tenses - Choose the correct option.

1. Symptoms **began / have begun** three weeks ago.
2. The patient **has reported / reported** fatigue since the onset of symptoms.
3. A chest X-ray **was performed / has performed** yesterday.
4. She **has taken / took** antibiotics for the last two weeks.
5. The patient **has experienced / experienced** intermittent fever since the illness started.
6. The physician **diagnosed / has diagnosed** pneumonia during the visit two weeks ago.

Passive Voice - Choose the correct option.

1. Additional blood tests **have been requested / have requested**.
2. Oral antibiotics **were prescribed / prescribed** at the urgent care center.
3. The diagnosis **was made / made** two weeks ago.
4. The chest X-ray **was performed / performed** yesterday.
5. A follow-up appointment **has been scheduled / has scheduled**.
6. The treatment plan **was explained / explained** to the patient before discharge.

Describing Processes - Choose the appropriate sequencing word.

1. __ Symptoms developed gradually.
2. __ The patient attended an urgent care center.
3. __ A diagnosis of pneumonia was made.
4. __ The physician prescribed antibiotics.
5. __ A chest X-ray was performed.
6. __ Follow-up investigations were requested.

Cause & Effect - Choose the correct option.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. The patient returned for evaluation **because / despite** symptoms persisted.
2. Persistent infection may **lead to / contrast with** hospital admission.
3. Further tests were ordered **whereas** / **due to** incomplete recovery.
4. Delayed treatment may **compare with / result in** complications.
5. The patient remained symptomatic **because of / however** ongoing inflammation.
6. Poor adherence to treatment may **prevent / lead to** complications.

Comparing & Contrasting - Choose the correct option.

1. Oral antibiotics were **less effective than / more effective** expected.
2. The patient's symptoms lasted **more long than / longer than** initially anticipated.
3. Her recovery was **less rapid / not as rapid as** the physician had hoped.
4. The patient's current condition is **better than / as good as** it was two weeks ago.
5. The fever improved **more quickly than / as quickly as** the patient's fatigue.
6. Some patients respond to treatment **more rapidly than / as rapidly as** others.

Modality & Degrees of Certainty - Choose the most appropriate option.

1. The patient **may / definitely will** require admission.
2. The symptoms **could / certainly** indicate persistent infection.
3. Pneumonia remains a **likely / impossible** diagnosis.
4. A complication is **proven** / **unlikely** at this stage.
5. The abnormal findings **undoubtedly** / **might** reflect an underlying infection.
6. The patient is **likely / guaranteed** to benefit from further evaluation.

Reporting Verbs - Choose the best option.

1. The findings **suggested / ordered** that discharge education improves adherence.
2. The study **reported / discharged** lower readmission rates.
3. The results **indicated / admitted** a possible benefit.
4. Researchers **showed / treated** an association between education and outcomes.
5. The authors **reported / prescribed** improvements in patient understanding.
6. The data **suggest / transfer** that communication interventions may be effective.

Hedging - Choose the more appropriate research-style statement.

1. Discharge education **appears to improve / improves without exception** adherence.
2. The intervention **eliminates** / **tends to reduce** readmissions.
3. The findings **suggest that / prove that** education is beneficial.
4. Structured discharge communication **may help / guarantees** better outcomes.
5. Improved communication **appears to be associated with / is unquestionably responsible for** lower readmission rates.
6. These results **definitively establish / tend to support** the use of discharge education programs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reformulation for Patient Communication

Choose the option that would be easier for a patient to understand.

1. **You have been diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia.**
    - You have a lung infection that you probably caught outside the hospital.
    - You have community-acquired pneumonia.
2. **You should seek medical attention if symptoms worsen.**
    - Seek immediate medical evaluation if symptomatology deteriorates.
    - Contact a healthcare professional if you start feeling worse.
3. **Your prognosis is favorable.**
    - We expect you to recover well.
    - Your prognosis is favorable.
4. **Adherence to treatment is important.**
    - Adherence to the therapeutic regimen is essential.
    - It's important to take your medication exactly as instructed.
5. **You have hypertension.**
    - Your blood pressure is higher than normal.
    - Your blood pressure readings are abnormal.
6. **You may experience adverse effects.**
    - You might notice some side effects.
    - You may experience adverse reactions.
7. **A follow-up appointment has been scheduled.**
    - We've arranged another appointment to check how you're doing.
    - A follow-up consultation has been scheduled with a primary care physician.
8. **Your condition appears stable.**
    - Your health seems steady right now.
    - Your condition appears to have stabilized.

LIVEWORKSHEETS