

Antibiotics and Antimicrobial Resistance

Homework 1

VOCABULARY CONSOLIDATION

Ex 1. Complete the word families. Recall as many forms of each word as you can — you will need them in Ex 2. Nothing to submit here.

1. (v.) → resistance (n.) → (adj.)	6. (v.) → incubation (n.) → (n.)
2. prescribe (v.) → (n.) → (adj.)	7. (v.) → treatment (n.) → (adj.) → (adj.)
3. (v.) → (n.) → overuse (n.) → (adj.)	8. (v.) → inhibition (n.) → (n.) → (adj.)
4. (v.) → immunity (n.) → (n.) → (adj.)	9. (v.) → (n.) → infectious (adj.) → (adj.)
5. cure (v.) → (n.) → (adj.) → (adj.)	10. (v.) → transmission (n.) → (n.) → (adj.)

Some families have more than one possible answer — go through all of them before you start Ex 2.

Ex 2. Choose the correct word form for each sentence.

- Premature babies are kept in an _____ until they can breathe on their own.
a) *incubate* b) *incubation* c) *incubator* d) *incubated*
- MRSA is a _____ strain that no longer responds to methicillin.
a) *resist* b) *resistant* c) *resistance* d) *resisting*
- If a wound is not cleaned properly, bacteria can _____ it within a few hours.
a) *infectious* b) *infect* c) *infected* d) *infection*
- An _____ bacterial infection can spread to the bloodstream and become life-threatening.
a) *treat* b) *treatment* c) *treatable* d) *untreated*
- Tuberculosis is highly _____ in crowded and poorly ventilated rooms.
a) *transmit* b) *transmitted* c) *transmission* d) *transmissible*
- Antibiotics should be _____ only when a bacterial infection has been confirmed.
a) *prescribe* b) *prescription* c) *prescribed* d) *prescriber*
- People who have recovered from the disease are usually _____ to it for several years.
a) *immune* b) *immunity* c) *immunise* d) *immunisation*
- Penicillin has an _____ effect on the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall.
a) *inhibit* b) *inhibition* c) *inhibitor* d) *inhibitory*
- Doctors warn that _____ antibiotics no longer work against many common infections.
a) *overuse* b) *overused* c) *overusing* d) *overuser*

10. Some drug-resistant infections are almost _____ with the antibiotics available today.

- a) *cure* b) *curable* c) *incurable* d) *curing*

Ex 3. Match Column A with Column B to form natural collocations. Each option is used once.

Column A	Column B
1. inappropriate _____	a. trial
2. experience _____	b. effects
3. prevent the spread of _____	c. prescription
4. resistant _____	d. a course of antibiotics
5. life-threatening _____	e. measures
6. adverse _____	f. therapy
7. over-the-counter _____	g. condition
8. clinical _____	h. strain
9. ineffective _____	i. symptoms
10. preventive _____	j. disease
11. complete _____	k. drugs

Ex 4. Complete each sentence with one of the collocations you formed in Ex 3. Each collocation is used once.

1. Patients sometimes suffer from _____ such as nausea or stomach pain when taking antibiotics.
2. Before a new antibiotic is used in hospitals, it must go through a _____.
3. Doctors are worried about the new _____ of bacteria that does not respond to common antibiotics.
4. The infection did not respond to the drug, so the doctor stopped the _____ and chose another antibiotic.
5. An _____ of antibiotics can cause resistance and harm patients.
6. It is important to _____, even if you feel better before the medicine is finished.
7. Washing hands regularly and wearing masks are examples of _____ against infections.
8. Without urgent treatment, the patient may die from a _____.
9. People with the flu usually _____ such as fever, cough and weakness.
10. Vaccination programmes help to _____ in the community.
11. In some countries, people can buy _____ without seeing a doctor.