Grammar

1 Choose the correct option A, B or C, which means the same as the phrase in bold.

1 Ana was a fast swimmer. She **was able to** beat anyone in her class.

A could B managed to C couldn't

2 Dan hurt his hand, so he **couldn't** play in the tennis tournament.

A wasn't able to B didn't manage to C didn't know

3 I'm really pleased – yesterday I **succeeded in running** 10 km in less than an hour!

A could run B managed to run C was able to run

4 Finally, we **managed to** get to the top of the mountain.

A could B couldn't C were able to

5 It took all weekend, but eventually I **was able to** finish my English essay.

A could B managed to C could manage to

6 I'm sorry I **didn't manage** to call you before we left.

A wasn't able B couldn't C could

2 Choose the correct time phrase and complete the sentences. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1 **While** / **After** we had written the report, we _____ (find) some new information.

2 **By the time** / **While** they won the prize, they _____ (be) famous for many years.

3 When you called me, I _____ (make) dinner **and** / **when** feeding the cat at the same time.

4 **Before** / **When** Tom heard the news, he nearly _____ (drop) his phone!

5 Luckily, they _____ (finish) the match **before** / **after** it started to rain.

6 I discovered the mistake **while** / **by the time** I _____ (check) the data.

3 Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

Many discoveries in medical research are the result of more than one person's work. One example is penicillin – an important and widely-used antibiotic drug. After Alexander Fleming [1]_____ (discover) it by accident in 1928, he [2]_____ (perform) more experiments on it. However, in 1931, he [3]_____ (stop) working on it. Almost ten years later, in Oxford, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain [4]_____ (plan) a research project when they [5]_____ (find) the research that Fleming [6]_____ (publish). They wanted to find a way of using penicillin to kill germs in humans. In 1940, while they [7]_____ (do) their research, a sick police officer [8]_____ (be) the first person to be treated with penicillin.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

4 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 I've been trying to increase my **strength** / **flexibility** by training with heavier weights.

2 Would you say you're quick or slow to **double check** / **adapt** to new situations?

3 You should use a more formal **tone** / **register** for an interview than for a party.

4 What was the **context** / **misunderstanding** of the article? Where was it published?

5 Scientists have been searching for **symptoms** / **a cure** for cancer for a long time.

6 Gemma has gained so much **breakthrough** / **confidence** since she started her job.

7 The first human heart **transplant** / **judgement** operation was done in 1967.

5 Complete each pair of sentences with one word.

1 I've been trying really hard to _____ fit.

I need to do more exercise – I _____ out of breath very quickly.

2 If you go running twice a week, you'll soon build _____ stamina.

If you want be healthier, you need to give _____ junk food.

3 My tutor has just published a _____ paper in a well-known scientific journal.

It was great to be involved in the ground-breaking _____ on cancer.

4 Florence Nightingale taught nurses how to prevent the spread of _____ in hospitals.

There are many different tests to diagnose _____ .

5 I'm sorry, I didn't _____ you in that hat!

It's important to _____ the contribution of every member of the team.

6 You look great – have you _____ weight?

Oh no, I think I've _____ my keys! I can't find them anywhere.

6 Complete the sentences with the words below. There is one extra word.

accurately	**double check**	**findings**	**key information**	**signs**	**survive**	**vaccination**	**wounds**

1 Before antiseptic surgery, many people died from their _____.

2 You can't _____ for long without water.

3 It's important to write down medical information _____.

4 When will you be ready to publish the _____ of your research?

5 Can I just ask you some questions to _____ that I've understood the problem?

6 I was a bit scared before I had the _____, but it didn't really hurt.

7 Do we have all the _____ that we need to make a decision?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Use of English

7 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct option, A, B or C.

1 **Trainer:** So, how can I help you?

Scott: Well, what I really _____ lose some weight – around 5 kg.

Trainer: OK. I can definitely help you with that.

A need help with is B want to achieve is to C aim is

2 **Trainer:** So, what are you hoping to achieve?

Emma: Well, _____ to increase my general fitness.

Trainer: Oh, that's great.

A I want to achieve B it looks a bit scary C my objective is

3 **Max:** Hi. How much are your 'Fit to run' classes?

Trainer: If you're a student, they're free.

Max: That's great – I don't have a lot of money, but _____ to go quite often.

A I'm not that serious B to stay motivated I need C I need flexibility

4 **Trainer:** So, how can I help you?

Mel: I need help with getting fit, but _____ training with weights.

Trainer: OK. Perhaps a general fitness class would be better than weight training.

A I'm not that serious about B I'm serious about C my objective

5 **Trainer:** So, are you interested in trying the fitness classes?

Anna: Yes, I'm _____ to classes because I need someone to motivate me.

Trainer: Great.

A scared of going B happy to go along C not that serious about going

8 Choose the translation of the word or phrase in brackets that completes the sentence correctly.

1 I do a fitness class every Monday. I love it, but it's really (trudne) _____!

A ripped B out of shape C tough

2 Don't be such a (kanapowym leniem) _____! Let's go for a run.

A couch potato B cardio potato C close potato

3 How long have you been (ćwiczysz jogę) _____?

A playing yoga B doing yoga C going yoga

4 The doctors had to move all the (pacjentów) _____ beds when the hospital flooded.

A patient's B patients C patients'

5 You'll need to do more exercise if you want to (rzeźbić muskulaturę) _____!

A get well-educated B get ripped C thought-provoking

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

9 Read the texts and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

This might hurt …

Before the middle of the 19th century, operations were usually performed while the patient was still awake. They were painful, scary and often dangerous, and patients often chose to die rather than have an operation. The most useful skill a surgeon could have was the ability to operate quickly. However, all this changed in the second half of the 19th century, with the development of anaesthetics. The British scientist Humphry Davy discovered that a gas called nitrous oxide made him laugh and feel less pain. The gas was nicknamed 'laughing gas', and it was first used in an operation in 1845. The following year, a dentist in the USA used another gas, called ether, in an operation. Later in the 19th century, chloroform – also a gas – became popular after Queen Victoria used it while giving birth to her eighth child. By the end of the 19th century, anaesthetic gases were quite widely used in Europe and the USA.

1 The writer tells us about

A the race to develop the first anaesthetic.

B the impact of anaesthetics on surgery.

C the advantages and disadvantages of different anaesthetics.

2 'Laughing gas' is another name for

A nitrous oxide.

B ether.

C chloroform.

You won't feel a thing

The word 'anaesthetic' comes from the Greek word 'anaesthesia', meaning 'without feeling'. Since ancient times, the leaves, flowers and oils of various plants and herbs have been used to reduce pain. The purpose of an anaesthetic, however, is more than just pain relief. It also stops the patient from feeling or moving and relaxes their muscles. A 'general anaesthetic' has this effect on the whole body. It also makes a patient unconscious and takes away their memory while it is being used. The early anaesthetics were gases, but they weren't always safe. The gas could explode, and people sometimes died if they breathed in too much of it. Big breakthroughs came in the 1920s and 1930s, when safer methods of storing and delivering the gases were developed. Around the same time, liquid anaesthetics were injected directly into the blood for the first time.

3 Anaesthetics are used

A mainly for pain relief.

B to relax patients and improve their memory.

C to prevent patients from feeling anything.

4 Early anaesthetics

A were all liquids.

B were invented in the 1920s.

C could be dangerous.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Did it really happen?

It was a very strange feeling. Well, it was and it wasn't. Before the operation, I can remember being in a tiny room with no windows, with my mum and a nurse and a couple of doctors. There were lots of machines in the room. They were talking to me about school and my holidays, then they showed me a book with big pictures, then they put a mask on my face – I didn't like that very much. Then they told me to count to ten, but I don't remember getting past six. It all happened very suddenly – one minute I was awake, and then I was asleep. But the strangest thing was waking up afterwards. It felt like I had only been asleep for a minute, but in fact I'd had an operation that lasted two hours and I couldn't remember a thing about it. There were no memories and no dreams – very strange.

5 The writer

A took a long time to fall asleep.

B didn't dream while he was asleep.

C can't remember anything that happened before the operation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening

10 Listen to an interview about human transplant operations and choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 Who are speaking?

A Two doctors

B An interviewer and a transplant surgeon

C An author and a doctor

D An interviewer and an author

2 Many of the earliest transplants

A probably failed because the surgeons didn't understand the body's systems.

B probably failed because they were skin transplants.

C were described accurately and in a lot of detail.

D probably failed because the surgeons didn't have the skills to operate.

3 What happened around the beginning of the 20th century?

A Surgeons started making more mistakes in transplant operations.

B A lot of progress in understanding transplants happened in a short time.

C A surgeon performed the first heart transplant operation.

D Dr John Hunter performed his first tooth transplant.

4 Which is TRUE about the operation that Dr Joseph Murray performed?

A The patient didn't survive the operation.

B The patient's body rejected the new organ.

C The patient was given an organ from a relative.

D It was performed in 1967.

5 Dr Christiaan Barnard

A performed the first successful heart transplant.

B performed the first successful organ transplant.

C performed an operation on an identical twin.

D performed a transplant where the patient was still alive 18 months later.

LIVEWORKSHEETS