

Starter:

Think about these questions and write a short answer in the chat box:

1. Why did you **opt** to do the OET exam rather than IELTS?
2. What could cause a patient to **throw up**?
3. How can you manage **uncertainty** in a medical emergency?

Vocabulary for this week

This week, we will do the vocabulary preparation a little differently.

I will put you into breakout rooms in groups and you will be either a 'Words' group or a 'Sentences' group.

'Words' groups will get 17 words and they have to find out the meaning and the type of word (adjective, noun, verb, etc.)

'Sentences' groups will have 17 sentences and they have to discuss what type of word is missing and guess what could go into each space.

After 10 minutes, I will combine the 'Words' and 'Sentences' groups and you will then put the 17 words into the correct sentences.

Words for this week:

1. Numerous
2. Curious
3. Incidence
4. Settle down
5. Intermittent
6. Ease (v)
7. Shortage
8. Triggering
9. The final piece in the jigsaw puzzle
10. Discoloured
11. Ignorance
12. Straightaway
13. Knock someone flat
14. Get to grips with
15. Speculated
16. Inconsistent
17. Flare up

Sentences for this week:

1. The _____ of heart disease is higher among smokers than non-smokers.
2. The patient reported _____ pain in their lower back.
3. The MRI scan revealed _____ lesions on the brain.
4. The swelling in my ankle finally started to _____ after a week of rest and elevation.
5. The patient's arthritis would occasionally _____, causing pain and inflammation.
6. Mr Smith's skin was _____ and showed signs of ecchymosis.
7. The impact of the accident _____ the patient _____ and caused a concussion.
8. Certain foods can be _____ for individuals with food allergies.
9. The cause of the patient's symptoms was only _____ upon by the medical team.
10. _____ of the diagnosis was revealed through a thorough medical examination.
11. The patient experienced severe chest pain and was rushed to the emergency room _____.
12. The medical student struggled to _____ the complex anatomy of the nervous system.
13. Pain medication was administered to the patient to _____ their discomfort.
14. The doctor was _____ about the unusual symptoms and ordered further tests.
15. There is a _____ of medical supplies due to high demand during the pandemic.
16. The patient's _____ about their chronic condition led to complications.
17. Mrs Iqbals' blood pressure readings were _____, making it difficult to diagnose her condition.

Completed sentences:

1. The **incidence** of heart disease is higher among smokers than non-smokers.
2. The patient reported **intermittent** pain in their lower back.
3. The MRI scan revealed **numerous** lesions on the brain.
4. The swelling in my ankle finally started to **settle down** after a week of rest and elevation.
5. The patient's arthritis would occasionally **flare up**, causing pain and inflammation.
6. Mr Smith's skin was **discoloured** and showed signs of ecchymosis.
7. The impact of the accident **knocked** the patient **flat** and caused a concussion.
8. Certain foods can be **triggering** for individuals with food allergies.
9. The cause of the patient's symptoms was only **speculated** upon by the medical team.
10. **The final piece in the jigsaw puzzle** of the diagnosis was revealed through a thorough medical examination.
11. The patient experienced severe chest pain and was rushed to the emergency room **straightaway**.
12. The medical student struggled to **get to grips with** the complex anatomy of the nervous system.
13. Pain medication was administered to the patient to **ease** their discomfort.
14. The doctor was **curious** about the unusual symptoms and ordered further tests.
15. There is a **shortage** of medical supplies due to high demand during the pandemic.
16. The patient's **ignorance** about their chronic condition led to complications.
17. Mrs Iqbals' blood pressure readings were **inconsistent**, making it difficult to diagnose her condition.