



Key to Exercises

I. Punctuation and Link Words

1. Put full stops and capital letters where necessary in the following paragraph.

The aim is to identify carriers before they unwittingly spread the virus or get too ill to benefit from treatment. In some parts of sub-Saharan Africa where HIV is rife only 12 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women know their HIV status, while research in the US has shown that unwitting carries account for 50 to 70 per cent of new infections.

2. Punctuate the following two paragraphs, and put capital letters where necessary.

The **WHO** decided to act following encouraging results from countries that had already introduced routine testing such as **Kenya** where 85 to 95% of people now agree to be tested the **US** also introduced routine testing for all citizens aged 13 to 64 last **September** **New Scientist**, 24 **July** 2006 however there are concerns that testing may not be appropriate for those who can't get access to antiretroviral drugs a total of 72% of people infected with **HIV** globally even so Charlton says they can still benefit from interventions such as better nutrition.

WHO/ World Health Organisation

3. Choose one of the two link words and expressions in brackets to fill the gaps in the text. Use capital letters where necessary.

It did not make sense. Back in the 1930s, biologist Jack Blackmore was studying a strain of mice in which breast cancer ran in the family. This suggested the cause was genetic; **and yet**, if the pups were taken away from their mothers at birth and fostered by other females, they did not develop the disease.

The answer, Blackmore soon realised, was that something in the milk of the cancer-prone mice must be causing the tumours. Over the following years it was shown to be a virus, called the mouse mammary tumour virus or MMTV. Its discovery raised an obvious question: might a similar virus cause breast cancer in people, too?

The idea was plausible, **yet** no one found any convincing evidence to support it. There was no hint of any link between breastfeeding **even though** breast cancer rates were rising. By the 1970s, idea had fallen out of favour.

Many decades later, **however**, we still have very little understanding of what cause 90 per cent of breast cancers- all the ones, that is, that are sporadic rather than due to inherited mutations.

Recently a few researchers have revived the idea that a virus similar to MMTV might be to blame for at least some sporadic cases. It would be good news if a virus is to blame, **above all** because it would be possible to prevent breast tumours in mice by vaccinating them against MMTV, suggesting a human vaccine could save many lives.

Supporters of the idea can point to a growing number of studies over the past decade that implicates a virus similar to MMTV in up to a third of breast tumours. **However** there are many contradictory results, too. **So**, are we getting any closer to resolving this long-standing mystery?

Despite the loss of interest in the human connection in the 1970s, researchers continued to study MMTV. It is by no means a simple virus. **On the contrary** it has turned out to be a sophisticated retrovirus that exploits the immune system of its host. **Initially**, in mice, MMTV infects local immune cells in the gut of new-borns. It produces a “super antigen” that encourages the proliferation of other immune cells: rather than being destroyed by these cells, though, the virus infects them and is carried through the bloodstream to the developing mammary glands.



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II. Research and its Abstracts

Exercise 1

Find the words that correspond to the following definitions.

1. The placenta and membranes delivered from the uterus after childbirth.
- **Afterbirth** -
2. The part of the face above the eyebrows and below the hair.
- **The forehead**-
3. Happening immediately after a meal.
- **Postprandial**-
4. Arranged in advance.
- **Pre-arranged** -
5. To say in advance what is expected to happen.
- **To foretell**-
6. To the front, ahead.
- **Forwards**-
7. Attention or treatment given to a person who has just left hospital.
- **After-care**-
8. Likely to develop into a cancerous cell.
- **Pre-cancerous** -
9. The pros encephalon.
- **The forebrain**-
10. An effect that occurs at a later time.
-**After-effect**-

Exercise 2

The following sentences are typical sentences extracted from the different sections of research paper. Identify which section each one is from.

Ex: For each patient, a control was chosen at random from the list of residents in the town where the patient lived. – **Methods-**

- 1- As a result of matching, the mean age in both groups was almost equal: 35, 2 in cases and 36, 1 in controls –**Results-**
- 2- The conflicting results in the case control studies may be the result of other methodological shortcomings and selection bias – **Discussion -**
- 3- The study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial – **Methods-**
- 4- Baseline characteristics of the case patients and controls are shown in table 2 – **results-**
- 5- Most published data on oral and pharyngeal cancer relate to men, and few studies have focused on women – **Introduction-**
- 6- Several limitations should be considered in interpreting these results – **Discussion-**
- 7- The aim of this study was to evaluate, in a European population, whether women and men have different susceptibility to tobacco carcinogens – **Introduction-**



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Key to Exercises

III. **Medical Ethics**

Exercise 1: make the coherent sentences using the jumbled words below:

1. Read/you/last week's/have/BMJ?
Have read last week's BMJ?
2. An incurable/'s/disease./is/Alzheimer
Alzheimer's is an incurable disease.
3. Operation./tomorrow/is/the surgeon/of/certain/of/the success/'s
The surgeon is certain of the success of tomorrow's operation.
4. 'd/to check/a colleague/ I/of/like/the lab results/mine./with
I'd like to check the lab results with a colleague of mine.
5. Doctor/The old man/does not/ he'll/think/'s/survive
The old man's doctor does not think he'll survive.
6. Mother's/leukaemia/'s/untreatable./'s/Terry
Terry's mother's leukaemia's untreatable.

Exercise 2: Find the words that correspond to the following definitions:

1. Examination of the interior of a canal or hollow viscus by means of a special instrument. **Endoscopy**
2. Incision into the abdominal wall. **Laparotomy**
3. Surgical removal of the gallbladder. **Cholecystectomy**
4. Establishment of an artificial cutaneous opening into the colon. **Colostomy**
5. Trans abdominal incision into the uterus. **Abdominal hysterectomy**
6. Any operation aimed at restoring the acetabulum to as near a normal state as possible **Acetabuloplasty**
7. Cutting into a joint. **Arthrotomy**
8. Reparative or plastic surgery of cartilage. **Chondroplasty**
9. Bone grafting reparative or plastic surgery of the bones. **Osteoplasty**

Exercise 3: translate the following medical terms

1. La maladie de Hodgkin. Hodgkin's disease
2. La trisomie 21. Down's syndrome
3. La maladie de Lyme. Lyme disease
4. La maladie de Basedow. Graves' disease
5. La maladie de Parkinson. Parkinson's disease
6. La maladie d'Alzheimer. Alzheimer's disease
7. La maladie des griffes du chat. Cat-stratch disease
8. Le syndrome de Wolff-Parkinson-White Wolff- Parkinson – White syndrome
9. Le syndrome des jambes sans repos – Restless legs syndrome