

# Lifeskills *Vocabulary 2*

**Topics Include:**

Citizenship, Legal Documents,  
Physical Fitness and Nutrition, Social Situations,  
Succeeding at School, and More

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## AT THE HOSPITAL

How many “hospital words” do you know? Match each vocabulary word with a clue. Write the word on the crossword puzzle.

**admitting  
imaging**

**ambulance  
outpatient**

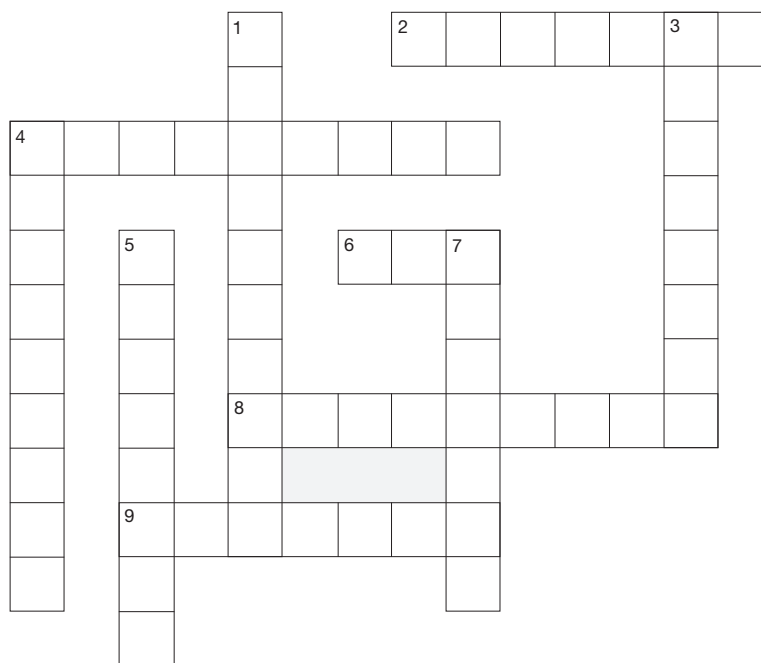
**CAT scan  
recovery**

**critical  
surgery**

**emergency  
MRI**

### ACROSS

2. the operating room
4. Patients entering the hospital register in the \_\_\_\_ department.
6. short for *Magnetic Resonance Imaging*; like a high-tech X-ray
8. Immediate treatment for accident victims is provided in the \_\_\_\_ room.
9. special type of X-ray that uses a computer to show soft parts of the body



### DOWN

1. one who receives hospital care but does not stay overnight
3. Right after surgery, patients rest in the \_\_\_\_ room.
4. special vehicle for carrying sick or injured people
5. Extremely sick patients may be cared for in the \_\_\_\_ care unit.
7. In the \_\_\_\_ department, X-rays, CAT scans, and MRIs produce images of the body's insides.

**CHALLENGE!** Think about the people you would find working in a hospital. On the back of this sheet, write **HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES** in the center circle of a word web. In outer circles, list job titles of several people who work in a hospital.

## FIRST AID

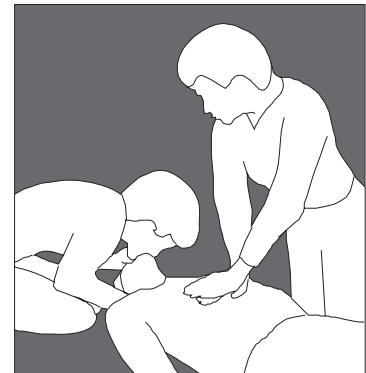
*First aid* is emergency treatment for someone who is injured or ill. It is used until medical help is available. The vocabulary words in this exercise appear in most first aid manuals.

**A.** The medical problems on the left may require first aid. Draw a line to match each condition with its description.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>fracture</b>        | a. word used to describe any bodily injury   |
|                           | b. broken or cracked bone  |
| 2. <b>unconsciousness</b> | c. condition of a patient who is no longer aware; cannot feel or think                                   |
| 3. <b>trauma</b>          | d. injury in which the skin or other tissue is torn or cut   |
| 4. <b>wound</b>           | e. dangerous condition that often follows severe injury or illness; signaled by a drop in blood pressure |
| 5. <b>shock</b>           |  |

**B.** Circle word(s) to complete the sentences about first aid treatments. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. To restart someone's breathing or heartbeat is to ( resuscitate / puncture ) him or her.
2. Immediate care is often provided by an EMT, or ( emergency medical technician / excellent medical teacher ).
3. ( CPR / EMT ), which stands for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, is used in cases of heart attack.
4. ( Direct pressure / Artificial respiration ) can get a victim breathing again.
5. ( CPR / Direct pressure ) is applied to a wound to stop the bleeding.
6. A ( splint / tourniquet ) can be used when severe bleeding will not stop.
7. To reduce the risk of ( suffocation / infection ), all bandages must be ( sterile / immobile ).
8. A ( splint / CPR ) is often used to ( immobilize / resuscitate ) a broken arm or leg.



## MEDICAL INSURANCE

As treatment costs rise, *medical insurance* becomes more necessary than ever. On this page, you'll work with the vocabulary of medical insurance.

**A.** Sometimes you can use *synonyms* (words that have similar meanings) as context clues to help you figure out unfamiliar words. Notice the **boldfaced** term in the first sentence of each pair. Find and circle a *synonym* for that word in the second sentence. The first item has been done as a model.

1. When he moved to San Diego, Sam selected a new **health care provider**. He chose a (doctor) near his new home.
2. Sam's employer paid most of his insurance **premiums**. Sam himself made monthly payments of \$65.00.
3. When Sam gets a doctor's bill, he mails a **claim** to his insurance company. When they receive his request, they pay the doctor.
4. Sam must show his **ID card** each time he gets medical treatment. This credential gives information about his insurance plan.
5. Sam's insurance plan has **comprehensive** coverage. It gives Sam broad protection in case of medical emergencies.

**B.** *Antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) can be used as context clues. Notice the **boldfaced** vocabulary word in the second sentence of each item. Find and circle that word's antonym in the first sentence. The first item has been done as a model.

1. Under his health plan, Sam selects a (general practitioner) as his primary care provider. If more serious problems arise in a certain area, he goes to a **specialist**.
2. One of the drawbacks of Sam's plan is that it does not cover the cost of pills and other medicines. One of its **benefits** is complete coverage of emergency care.
3. People who are self-employed may need to buy individual insurance coverage. Sam's health insurance is less costly because his employer is able to offer a **group** plan.



**CHALLENGE!** The following abbreviations are often found in medical insurance plans: *PCP, HMO, precertification, copayment, deductible*. Select one term and explain its meaning on the back of this sheet. For help, check a dictionary or an insurance plan booklet.



## MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

A *specialist* is a doctor who is highly trained in a certain field. Physicians who *specialize* get extra education in one certain area.

- A.** The words in the list name medical *specialties*. Find each one in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ___ DERMATOLOGY   | ___ NEUROLOGY  |
| ___ ALLERGY       | ___ PSYCHIATRY |
| ___ OPHTHALMOLOGY | ___ SURGERY    |
| ___ GYNECOLOGY    | ___ ONCOLOGY   |
| ___ OBSTETRICS    | ___ PEDIATRICS |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | E | U | R | O | L | O | G | Y | T | G | O |
| V | A | M | B | D | R | I | N | T | S | Y | P |
| O | B | S | T | E | T | R | I | C | S | N | H |
| N | I | S | C | I | S | M | I | O | P | E | T |
| C | J | R | Z | D | I | R | C | C | I | C | H |
| O | B | E | S | T | T | H | Y | A | D | O | A |
| L | R | C | O | A | N | R | Z | T | M | L | L |
| O | O | E | I | O | E | A | H | H | V | O | M |
| G | K | D | C | G | S | C | T | A | K | G | O |
| Y | E | S | R | A | L | L | E | R | G | Y | L |
| P | P | U | O | S | U | U | N | L | I | E | O |
| P | S | Y | C | H | I | A | T | R | Y | J | G |
| R | D | E | R | M | A | T | O | L | O | G | Y |

- B.** Write a letter to match each specialist on the left with his or her specialty. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ pediatrician    | a. skin problems                        |
| 2. _____ psychiatrist    | b. mental health                        |
| 3. _____ surgeon         | c. children                             |
| 4. _____ oncologist      | d. eyes, vision                         |
| 5. _____ ophthalmologist | e. cancer                               |
| 6. _____ dermatologist   | f. nervous system                       |
| 7. _____ allergist       | g. female reproductive system           |
| 8. _____ neurologist     | h. allergic reactions to certain things |
| 9. _____ gynecologist    | i. operations, cutting into the body    |
| 10. _____ obstetrician   | j. the birth of children                |



**CHALLENGE!** Did you notice that a specialist's title often ends with the suffix *ist*? On the back of this sheet, write sentences using the *ist* ending in the titles of those who specialize in these areas: *internal medicine*, *cardiology*, *optometry*.

## TIME MANAGEMENT

“Too much to do and too little time!” Have you ever heard that common complaint? The words in the box are about planning your time wisely.

|                    |                 |                      |                 |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>appointment</b> | <b>calendar</b> | <b>entertainment</b> | <b>exercise</b> | <b>organized</b>        |
| <b>recreation</b>  | <b>schedule</b> | <b>social</b>        | <b>stress</b>   | <b>responsibilities</b> |

Complete the dialogue below by filling in the missing letters. The complete words can be found in the box.

### CHARACTERS: CRAZED CARMEN and ORDERLY OLIVIA

**CARMEN:** (*frantically*) I can't handle my  
r \_ s \_ \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ !  
I have too much to do!



**OLIVIA:** (*calmly*) You need to get o \_ \_ \_ n \_ z \_ d.  
Let's make a list of the things you usually do in a week.  
We'll write them on a \_ a \_ e \_ d \_ r. First, let's plan  
next week's \_ c h \_ \_ \_ l \_ . What do you have to do?

**CARMEN:** I have a doctor's \_ p \_ \_ \_ n \_ m \_ \_ t at 3:00 on  
Tuesday. I'll go straight from school. Wait! That's when I  
usually jog! When will I find time to e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s \_ ?

**OLIVIA:** You should be done at the doctor's by 4:30. Dinner is at 6:30.  
Why don't you jog from 5 to 6? You will have time then.

**CARMEN:** A girl has got to have some fun! I need to plan time for  
e \_ t \_ \_ \_ \_ n m \_ \_ \_ , like going to the movies and  
watching TV. I also need some s \_ c \_ \_ \_ time for hanging  
out with friends!

**OLIVIA:** Right! You can't work all the time! R e \_ \_ \_ a \_ \_ \_ n  
is important, too. Let's set aside time for a tennis match.

**CARMEN:** Thanks for your help. I can see that planning my week will  
reduce my \_ t \_ \_ s s level! Taking the time to plan will  
help me feel better and manage my time better.

**CHALLENGE!** Divide the back of this sheet into four vertical sections.  
Label the columns with these headings: *responsibilities*, *appointments*,  
*recreation*, and *entertainment*. Think about the coming week. List some  
of your plans under the appropriate headings.



## DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES: TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS

Tobacco products, drugs, and alcohol can do serious, long-lasting damage to a person's health. The vocabulary words in this lesson relate to the use of these substances.

Study the word forms shown on the chart. Then circle the word that correctly completes each sentence below.

| VERB       | NOUN                           | ADJECTIVE                 |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| addict     | addiction, addict              | addictive                 |
| abuse      | abused, abuse                  | abusive                   |
|            | alcohol, alcoholism, alcoholic | alcoholic                 |
| depend     | dependency                     | dependent                 |
|            | habit                          | habitual                  |
| intoxicate | intoxication                   | intoxicated, intoxicating |
|            | sobriety                       | sober                     |
| recover    | recovery                       | recovered, recovering     |

1. Paolo visited Marshall High School to speak about the dangers of alcohol ( abuse / abusive ).
2. Paolo himself had once had a problem with alcohol ( dependent / dependency ).
3. He was ( recovery / recovering ) from the disease of ( alcoholism / alcoholic ).
4. "Don't get in the ( habit / habitual ) of drinking every day," Paolo warned the students.
5. "You may soon find that you ( depend / dependent ) on drinking."
6. "At that point, you have become ( addict / addicted ) to alcohol."
7. Students at Marshall then listened to other ( recovery / recovering ) people tell their stories.
8. The former ( addicts / addictions ) talked about their past ( dependent / dependencies ) on tobacco products and certain drugs.



**CHALLENGE!** Select four of the vocabulary words on the chart. Write a sentence using each word you select. Underline each vocabulary word. Then identify the underlined word as a *verb*, *noun*, or *adjective*.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

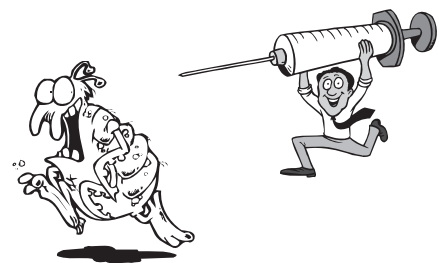
A *contagious disease* is one that can be passed from one person to another. The next time you're sneezing and feeling run down, think about the words in this lesson. They can help you understand what's happening.

Unscramble the letters in parentheses to complete the sentences with words from the box. Use a dictionary for help with meanings.

|         |       |          |                 |            |            |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| carrier | cold  | symptoms | chicken pox     | quarantine | sanitation |
| mumps   | virus | infected | communicable    | epidemic   | inoculated |
| measles | germ  | vaccines | influenza (flu) | resistance |            |

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (survi) is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ (remg) that multiplies rapidly and can spread from person to person. Good \_\_\_\_\_ (antsitonia) habits, such as frequent hand washing, can keep it from spreading.
2. A person \_\_\_\_\_ (fectinde) with a contagious disease is often a \_\_\_\_\_ (arcreiz).
3. Sneezing, coughing, and fever may be \_\_\_\_\_ (mypsotms) of a \_\_\_\_\_ (oldc) or \_\_\_\_\_ (finluazne).
4. In the past, many children caught diseases such as \_\_\_\_\_ (smealse), \_\_\_\_\_ (pumms), and \_\_\_\_\_ (hicknce xpo). Today, children can be \_\_\_\_\_ (nulocaidet) with \_\_\_\_\_ (nicacves) that prevent these diseases.
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ (pedmieci) occurs when many people catch a certain \_\_\_\_\_ (miccombunlea) disease at the same time. Sometimes, the only way to halt the disease is to \_\_\_\_\_ (traquianne), or separate, those who are ill.
6. When people are cold or tired, their \_\_\_\_\_ (antscreesi) against disease may be lower.

**CHALLENGE!** Check an encyclopedia or the Internet to learn more about one of the contagious diseases listed above. On the back of this sheet, write a paragraph telling what you learned. Use at least three of the vocabulary words from this lesson.



## BUYING A HOME

Becoming a homeowner is a big step. Here are some words to know when you get ready to buy a house or a condominium.

**real estate:** land and anything on it

**realtor:** person licensed to represent home buyers and sellers; also called a *real estate agent*

**asking price:** price the seller asks for a property

**selling price:** price the property actually sells for

**offer:** price a buyer says he or she is willing to pay

**down payment:** up-front cash payment made as part of the total price

**mortgage:** agreement by which a person borrows money; the lender can claim the property if the debt is not paid

**contractor:** person or company, especially in the building trades, that contracts to do certain work

**upgrades:** improvements



Complete the following passage with words from the box. Use the first letters as clues.

Wei-cheng wanted to become a homeowner. She was ready to invest in *r*\_\_\_\_\_ *e*\_\_\_\_\_. She had saved enough money for a *d*\_\_\_\_\_ *p*\_\_\_\_\_ on a small house.

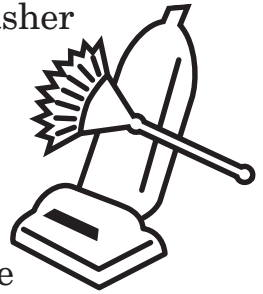
Wei-cheng called a *r*\_\_\_\_\_ and asked for help in finding the perfect house. It could be small, she explained, but had to be in good shape. She did not have extra cash to hire a *c*\_\_\_\_\_ to make *u*\_\_\_\_\_.

Wei-cheng went to the bank. She wanted to make sure she could get a *m*\_\_\_\_\_. She looked at many houses before finding one with an *a*\_\_\_\_\_ *p*\_\_\_\_\_ she could afford. She made an *o*\_\_\_\_\_. The seller finally agreed on a lower *s*\_\_\_\_\_ *p*\_\_\_\_\_.

## FURNISHING A HOME I

**A.** Circle the item that does *not* belong in each group.

1. **major appliances:** range   refrigerator   toaster   dishwasher
2. **small appliances:** blender   carpet   toaster   iron
3. **linens:** blanket   tablecloth   washcloth   bowl
4. **utensils:** spoon   spatula   carving knife   pillow
5. **electronics:** sofa   television   DVR   answering machine
6. **furniture:** bed   toilet   sofa   bureau
7. **lawn and garden equipment:** hose   lawn sprinkler   rake   Crock-Pot
8. **home repair:** television   wrench   sandpaper   nails
9. **cleaning supplies:** vacuum cleaner   dustpan   detergent   quilt
10. **safety:** smoke detector   clothes dryer   first aid kit   burglar alarm



**B. WORD WORKSHOP** Identify the *compound words* (one word made from two) in Part A. Then write sentences using the compounds. The first one has been done for you.

1. dishwasher : Our dishwasher has six settings.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

**CHALLENGE!** Think about items in your own household. On the back of this sheet, copy the 10 categories from Part A. Then write two more items for each category.

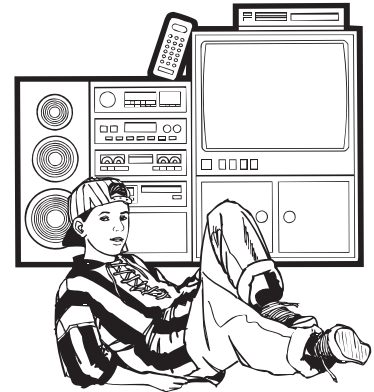
## FURNISHING A HOME II

- A.** No doubt you recognize the words *chair*, *table*, and *lamp*. Some of the furniture named in the column on the left may be less familiar. Write a letter by each number to match each item with its description.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ <b>armoire</b>              | a. a chest of drawers for holding clothes   |
| 2. _____ <b>bureau</b>               | b. a case, usually in the dining room, for holding and displaying fine dishes and glassware |
| 3. _____ <b>china cabinet</b>        | c. narrow bed, sometimes stacked one on top of another                                      |
| 4. _____ <b>bunk</b>                 | d. small sofa that seats two people   |
| 5. _____ <b>entertainment center</b> | e. a free-standing closet   |
| 6. _____ <b>loveseat</b>             | f. large case designed to hold a television set, VCR, and/or stereo                         |

- B.** Read the passage below. Write a word from the first column of Part A in each blank. Use the first letters as clues.

Max looked down at his brother, Marvin, who was sleeping in the lower *b*\_\_\_\_\_. He wanted Marvin to wake up and find the snake hidden among the socks in the *b*\_\_\_\_\_ drawer.



“I guess he’s sound asleep,” Max sighed. He decided to tiptoe downstairs and spy on his sister and her boyfriend. They were sitting on the living room *l*\_\_\_\_\_.

Earlier that day, Max had been sent to his room. He had broken the glass door on the dining room *c*\_\_\_\_\_ *c*\_\_\_\_\_. It’s a good thing Max’s room has an *e*\_\_\_\_\_. *c*\_\_\_\_\_. He spends a lot of time there!

- CHALLENGE!** Look through magazine ads for pictures of the furniture items named above. Cut out several pictures and tape them to the back of this sheet. Label each item.