

2. Match the underlined words to their definitions.

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| a) consultation | 1) find out what illness someone has after doing tests |
| b) convenient | 2) a meeting with a doctor for advice or treatment |
| c) diagnose | 3) say what medicine or treatment a sick person should have |
| d) pharmacy | 4) useful to you because it saves you time or does not cause you problems |
| e) prescribe | 5) pass a matter to (a higher body or an expert) for a decision |
| f) refer | 6) a shop where medicines are prepared and sold |

3. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- a) General practitioners are also called
- b) Local surgeries are
- c) Unlike specialists, GPs can
- d) When the illness of a patient is very serious, a GP
- e), you may need to wait up to one or two days to see a GP.
- f) If you are too ill to wait for an appointment,
- g) Sometimes GPs may need to make
- h) A GP may recommend that you
- i) You may need to go to a pharmacy if

4. Circle the correct choice.

- 1) What is the difference between a specialist and a GP?
- a) There is no difference. They are both doctors.
- b) A GP normally works at a hospital, but a specialist works at surgery.
- c) A GP treats patients with many different illnesses, but a specialist focuses on only one area.
- d) You need to be referred to a GP, but not to a specialist.
- 2) Where do GPs normally work?
- a) At a hospital.
- b) At school.
- c) At a surgery.
- d) In a mobile vehicle.
- 3) Why do you often have to wait to see a GP?
- a) GPs are very busy, so all their appointment times are full.
- b) To make sure you are really ill.
- c) So the GP will have enough work to do each day.
- d) Because you need to travel a long way to see a GP, and the journey will take a few days.
- 4) What sort of person will most likely be visited by a GP in their own home?
- a) A newborn baby.
- b) An old person.
- c) Someone with a serious illness.
- d) GPs do not visit patients in their houses.

