



THREE TYPES OF WORDS

Vocabulary or lexicon is **like the muscles of a body that gives meaning to a language**. As to grammar, is the *skeleton* that gives it strength and form. It is important to identify, understand, and use the different types of words that exist. Read the following passage, and answer this question: **What is the passage about?**

I.	the	that	with so that they may
and	. Here	some	.
. The	in a	.	, and , and . In
an	the	in	
.	in	. It	in (e.g.,
and). A	of	as an .
.	An	a	by the , and then
the	.	.	
.	The	with a	but not in it. and
.	The	into a	.
.	The	in a	.
.	The	in a	. A an of an .

Could you identify the subject of the passage? No? Try again with words from the same passage.

are	are	be easily	effectively
. Here are common	.	,	.
.	is dissolved	. Examples are	,
water.	is	.	
are	.	is used extensively	(e.g.,
).	70%	is used externally	.
is	obtained	,	are
eliminating	.	,	using
.	is	. Examples are	.
.	is	small mass.	.
.	is enclosed	gelatin	.
.	is dispersed	fatty base.	is example

Nothing yet? Try again with other words from the same passage.

Drug preparations ⁱ	substances	mixed
administered.		preparations.
Solution.	drug	liquid.
aqueous solution	drug dissolved	aqueous solutions, tinctures
. Tinctures	drugs dissolved	spirits, extracts.
tinctures	alcohol.	medicinal preparations (. ,
extracts).	solution	antiseptic. Spirits concentrated alcoholic
solutions.	alcohol	extracting drug, solvents
extract	concentrated drug	solvents.
Suspension.	drug mixed	substance dissolved . gels emulsions.
Tablet.	drug compressed	.
Capsule.	drug	capsule.
Ointment.	drug	. salve ointment.

What's the passage about? Are there any words that give you an idea?

According to their use, meaning, function and grammatical category, the words are classified into: **Structural, General and Specific words / key words.**

Structural words are used in any kind of text no matter the subject. Their function is joining words and ideas with others: **in, on, at, to, with, this, that, although, besides, much, many...**

General words are commonly used and express general aspects. These words are verbs, nouns, and adjectives: have, like, want, come, go / pen, hand, object, PEOPLE, paper... / good, bad, big, small, nice.. I want to go to the movies and see a good film

Specific words refer to a specific topic or discipline: medicine, biology, systems, design, sociology... For example: *Infantile Psychologists make different kinds of therapies to help children with behavior problems.*

Now read the complete passage.

Drug preparations are the substances that are mixed with, so that they may be easily and effectively administered. Here are some common preparations. Solution: The drug is dissolved in a liquid. Examples are aqueous solutions, tinctures and spirits, and extracts. In an aqueous solution, the drug is dissolved in water. Tinctures are drugs dissolved in alcohol and are used extensively in medicinal preparations (e.g., tinctures and extracts); a 70% solution of alcohol is used externally as an antiseptic. Spirits are concentrated alcoholic solutions. An extract is a concentrated drug obtained by extracting the drug, using solvents and then eliminating the solvents. Suspension: The drug is mixed with a substance but not dissolved in it. Examples are gels and emulsions. Tablet: The drug is compressed into a small mass. Capsule: The drug is enclosed in a gelatin capsule. Ointment: The drug is dispersed in a fatty base. A salve is an example of an ointment.