

1. Look at the Reading and find answers to the following questions there:

1. What is haemodialysis, what happens during this procedure and why is it used?
2. Who is the most susceptible to kidney stones and how can we treat them?
3. Who is more prone to urinary incontinence and what are its causes?
4. What are the symptoms of urinary tract infection?
5. What does BPH stand for? Can you describe it more closely?

2. Read the text on STD's and find the words which are described in the definitions below:

1. A substance that is excreted from an organ: _____
2. To 'acquire' or 'catch' an infection/disease: _____
3. Any physical contact between two individuals involving stimulation of the genital organs: _____
4. The occurrence of infection with a particular disease/ a sudden start of a disease: _____
5. Perceptible to the eye, can be seen: _____
6. A synonym for "clap": _____
7. The part of an organ in your body that opens and closes to keep liquid/blood flowing in the right direction: _____
8. The primary sore of syphilis, occurring at the site of entry of the infection: _____
9. The part of the body where the lower abdomen and the inner thigh meet: _____
10. Any unicellular, usually oval, nucleated fungus; often used for baking and making beer: _____
11. A synonym for "myomas": _____

3. Use the words below to form different words from them: e.g. *withdraw* → *withdrawal*

ABLE	FERTILE	RESIST
BLIND	FREQUENT	RETARD
DIE	LARGE	SENSE
CANCER	ORDER	URINE
CURE	REMOVE	UTERUS

4. Read the text and then type the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.

- 1 If a kidney stone is too large to pass and causes a serious obstruction, surgical _____ (REMOVE) may be necessary.
- 2 Men with BPH have other bladder symptoms including an increase in _____ (FREQUENT) of bladder emptying both during the day and at night.
- 3 Many _____ (ORDER) can also affect the male and female reproductive system.
- 4 STDs can cause birth defects, _____ (BLIND), brain damage, cancer, heart disease, _____ (FERTILE), mental _____ (RETARD), and _____ (DIE).
- 5 Genital herpes is an _____ (CURE) disease, after you contract the virus you won't get rid of it.
- 6 The bacteria that cause gonorrhoea are developing and increased _____ (RESIST) to routine medication therefore a variety of antibiotics is needed.
- 7 _____ (UTERUS) fibroids are benign growths, which means that they are not _____ (CANCER) tumors.
- 8 Frequently, prostate cancer has no symptoms. When the tumour is _____ (LARGE) or the cancer has spread, the following symptoms may appear: weak or interrupted urine flow, frequent _____ (URINE) (especially at night), _____ (ABLE) to urinate, pain or burning _____ (SENSE) when urinating, blood in the urine, persistent pain in the lower back, and painful ejaculation.

forceps and ventouse

devices for gently pulling the baby's head to assist with difficult births. The **forceps** grip the sides of the head, and the **ventouse** attaches to the top of the head by suction.



Modals and expressions for giving advice

- 1 Listen to Emma, a midwife, getting advice from another midwife and from a doctor. Answer these questions with a partner.
- 1 Why is Emma worried about Mrs Dent's baby?
 - 2 What does Nina advise Emma to do?
 - 3 How often does the doctor advise her to monitor?
 - 4 What measurement does he suggest taking?
 - 5 What three things does the doctor suggest to raise the baby's heart rate?
- 2 Work in pairs. Try to remember the missing words. Then listen again and check.
- 1 I think you **ought to** _____ the doctor.
 - 2 It's always a **good idea to** _____ help if you're concerned.
 - 3 **You'd better** _____ continuously from now on ...
 - 4 I'd _____ Mrs Dent some oxygen too – that won't do any harm.
 - 5 And **try** _____ her to lie on her left side too.
 - 6 If it's a little slow, but over 100, **you may want to** _____ about amnioinfusion ...
- 3 Two of the **bold** verbs and expressions are only used to give strong and urgent advice, while the others can be used for more general or polite advice. Which are the strong two?

>>Go to Grammar reference

- 4 Complete the conversation with the words below.

'd may should
better oughtn't try

Nurse Any problems, Marian?

Marian I had a bit of bleeding after my aerobics class. I thought maybe I'd _____¹ stop exercising.

Nurse Well, it's a good idea to exercise, but you _____² to do aerobics if it causes bleeding. You _____³ want to try swimming, or something gentle like that.

Marian I know. I _____⁴ buy myself a swimming costume. Another thing is, I can't get comfortable at night.

Nurse _____⁵ putting a pillow underneath you – that should help.

Marian OK – I'll try that. I'm also a bit worried about these stretch marks on my tummy.

Nurse I _____⁶ rub cream or oil into it – that's very good for stretch marks.

Marian Oh, right. I'll get some today.

- 5 Underline the correct modal verb in these sentences.

- 1 Are you saying that giving up smoking *should / can / must* improve our chances of having a baby?
- 2 *May / Must / Can* the epileptic drugs I'm taking affect the baby if I get pregnant?
- 3 Are there things I *can / ought to / may* be careful about during the first few weeks of pregnancy?
- 4 *Can't / Mustn't / Shouldn't* the baby be lying the other way round?
- 5 Do we *have to / ought to / need to* give up smoking and drinking then if we want to try for a baby?
- 6 *Can't / Must / Should* I see a specialist? Isn't it possible?
- 7 Do I *must / need to / should* have my baby in hospital? Can't I have it at home?
- 8 The doctor says I *can / must / should* rest for a couple of days. There is no alternative.
- 9 You think it *must / needs to* be to do with my blood pressure?
- 10 *Can't / Shouldn't / Mustn't* I just have one or two drinks during the pregnancy?

6. Look at the statements above and categorize them as: *conclusion, persuasion, expectation, possibility, necessity, obligation, permission*. There may be more than one answer

>>Go to Grammar reference

Speaking

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Do you think I should ...?</i>	<i>Are you saying I / we ...?</i>
<i>Can't I (just) ...?</i>	<i>Do I / we have to ...?</i>
<i>Do you think it must ...?</i>	<i>Shouldn't I / we ...?</i>
<i>Can I ...?</i>	

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FOR THE DOCTOR

If you want to ...
you can ...
you need to / it should ...
you are going to have to ...
[smoking] affects [egg production / sperm]

A) Write recommendations/advice for your patient using: had better + verb, ought to verb, would verb, try verb+ing, It's always a good idea to verb

B) You are a patient, prepare questions for your doctor using modal verbs and need to, have to, ought to.