

**1. Talk with your partner:** What is snoring and what does it cause? Do you snore? Do you have any experiences (bad/funny) with snoring?

**2. Watch the video on „Where does snoring come from”, answer the following questions.**

What method is used in the video for determining the cause of snoring? How is it done?

What parts of the body can cause snoring?

What treatment for snoring is suggested in the video?

### **Relative Clauses**

**1. Transform these sentences using a relative pronoun.**

A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital. The girl \_\_\_\_\_

The patient is no longer here. The consultant wanted to see her. The patient \_\_\_\_\_

Where is the syringe? It was in this box. Where \_\_\_\_\_

Have you bought the ointment? You wanted it. Have \_\_\_\_\_

I know a couple of people. They suffer from asthma. I know \_\_\_\_\_

The obstetrician is talking to a woman – do you know her? Do you know \_\_\_\_\_

Here are the books. I was looking for them. Here \_\_\_\_\_

I did not get a job. The job was advertised in Newsweek. I did not \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Grammar rules: which, that, subject, more, object, formal, who, whose, whom**

We use \_\_\_\_\_ for people.           x           We use \_\_\_\_\_ for things.

We use \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to a fact that something belongs to someone or something.

You must use who/that/which when it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the relative clause.

You can leave out who/that/which when it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the relative clause.

The use of who/which is more \_\_\_\_\_ than that.

If the relative pronoun is an object (or is used with a preposition), we use \_\_\_\_\_ in a formal situation.

**3. Complete what or that.**

a) \_\_\_\_\_ happened was my fault. b) Everything \_\_\_\_\_ happened was my fault. c) The device \_\_\_\_\_ broke down is working again. d) Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_ they said? e) I gave her all the money \_\_\_\_\_ I had. f) \_\_\_\_\_ = the thing(s) that

**4. Complete the following sentences, use more options where possible.**

a) Lungs are the organs \_\_\_\_\_ help us breathe.

b) The amount of oxygen \_\_\_\_\_ people inhale can be measured.

c) Louis Pasteur was a French microbiologist \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the principles of vaccination.

d) The donor \_\_\_\_\_ kidney was removed has recovered quickly.

e) The diseases \_\_\_\_\_ described in the lecture are very contagious.

f) He is one of the scientists \_\_\_\_\_ I admire the most.

g) This is his third book, the publication \_\_\_\_\_ made such an impression.

h) A hospital is a place \_\_\_\_\_ sick people are treated.

i) 1667 was \_\_\_\_\_ the first successful blood transfusion was carried out.

j) I can't think of \_\_\_\_\_ I should help you.

k) This is \_\_\_\_\_ we do appendectomy.

l) Tell the people \_\_\_\_\_ waiting outside to come in.

m) The people \_\_\_\_\_ I work with are terminally ill.

### **1. Dealing with pain.**

Are you good at dealing with pain?

Do you think women are better than men in dealing with pain? Why?

Do you have any special techniques to help you deal with pain?

Can you remember any injury/disease when you were in pain? How did you deal with it?

2 Match these words for types of pain with their descriptions.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 a throbbing pain | a feels like it is eating you                  |
| 2 a sharp pain     | b travels fast along part of your body         |
| 3 a burning pain   | c is steady and not too painful                |
| 4 a stabbing pain  | d feels like a muscle is being squeezed        |
| 5 a shooting pain  | e feels like something sharp is stuck into you |
| 6 a dull ache      | f comes and goes rhythmically                  |
| 7 a gnawing pain   | g feels like fire                              |
| 8 a cramping pain  | h is strong and sudden                         |

3 Faces like these are used to help children and people who cannot speak a language say how much pain they feel. Join each adjective to the face it belongs with best.



- |           |          |           |            |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| agonizing | moderate | quite bad | slight     |
| mild      | not bad  | severe    | unbearable |



### 1. Complete the words into the article on cough.

phlegm productive dry  
cough up stained loose noticed  
smoke heavily gave up  
non-productive breath back

The doctor writes in the patient's case notes:

*c/o dyspnoea & cough c. purulent sputum for years. No haemoptysis.*

### Cough

Cough is a common symptom of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) and lung disease. A cough may be **productive**, where the patient coughs up **sputum**, or **non-productive**, where there is no sputum. A productive cough is often described as **loose** and a non-productive cough as **stained**. Sputum (or **phlegm**) may be clear or white (**mucoid**), yellow due to the presence of pus (**purulent**), or **blood-tinged** (as in haemoptysis).

A doctor is examining a patient who is complaining of a cough.

- Doctor: How long have you had the cough?  
Mr Hamilton: Oh, for years.  
Doctor: Do you smoke?  
Mr Hamilton: I used to smoke, but I quit a year ago.  
Doctor: Do you cough up any phlegm?  
Mr Hamilton: Yes.  
Doctor: What colour is it?  
Mr Hamilton: Usually yellow.  
Doctor: Have you ever coughed up any blood in it?  
Mr Hamilton: No.  
Doctor: Any problems with your breathing?  
Mr Hamilton: Yes, I get very short of breath. I have to stop halfway up the stairs to get my breath.

### Auscultation

The doctor is examining Mr Hamilton's chest.

Take deep breaths in and out through your mouth. Good. Now say 'ninety-nine'.

Listening to the chest with a stethoscope may reveal the presence of sounds, apart from the normal **breath sounds**. There are two main kinds of **added sounds**:

- **crackles**, which sound like hairs being rubbed together and suggest the presence of fluid in the lungs
- **wheezes**, which are more musical sounds, like whistling, and indicate narrowing of the airways. The sound of an asthma patient's breathing is also called wheeze.

The sound heard when the pleural surfaces are inflamed, as in pleurisy, is called a **pleural rub**.

The doctor asks Mr Hamilton to say 'ninety-nine' to check **vocal resonance**, which may be increased (as in pneumonia), or decreased (as in pneumothorax).

1 Make word combinations using a word from each box.

blood-breath  
pleural  
productive  
vocal

cough  
rub  
stained  
resonance  
sounds

2 Rewrite the questions, using words that are better known to patients.

- 1 Is your cough productive?
- 2 What colour is the sputum?
- 3 Is it ever purulent?
- 4 Have you ever had haemoptysis?
- 5 Do you suffer from dyspnoea?

3 Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers, using your medical knowledge and A and B opposite to help you.

- 1 A patient who has a loose cough produces phlegm.
- 2 Crackles are heard when the airways are narrowed.
- 3 A patient who has a non-productive cough produces sputum.
- 4 Wheezes are typical of pleurisy.
- 5 A pleural rub is a sign of asthma.