

Complete the word which fits best.

1. A thin muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity is called _____
2. _____ are two main branches of the trachea that go into the lungs. These then further divide into smaller channels called _____, which end in _____ individual air sacs.
3. The right lung is composed of three _____ while the left one usually has only two.
4. The nose has two openings which the air is inhaled through they are called _____
5. Thick, viscous, gel-like material that moistens the air and protects inner body surfaces such as the inside of a nose. _____
6. A tough, elastic connective tissue found in the joints, outer ear, nose, larynx, and other parts of the body. _____
7. The breathing process has two parts: _____ (breathe in) and _____ (breathe out)
8. A delicate membrane that encloses the lungs is _____

Form adjectives from the following nouns.

lungs - p _____ bronchus- b _____ respiration- r _____ alveolus - a _____
trachea - t _____ nose - n _____ thorax- t _____ diaphragm - d _____

Key

1. A thin muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity. diaphragm
2. Bronchi are two main branches of the trachea that go into the lungs. This then further divides into smaller channels called bronchioles, which end in alveoli, individual air sacs.
3. The right lung has three parts which are called lobes.
4. The nose has two openings through which the air is inhaled, they are called nostrils
5. Thick, viscous, gel-like material that functions to moisten and protect inner body surfaces such as the inside of a nose. mucus
6. An organ in the larynx by means of which we can make sounds. vocal cord/voice box
7. A tough, elastic connective tissue found in the joints, outer ear, nose, larynx, and other parts of the body. cartilage
8. The respiration process has two parts: inspiration (inhaling) and expiration (exhaling)
9. A delicate membrane that encloses the lungs. pleurae

Form adjectives from the following nouns.

lungs (pulmonary) bronchus (bronchial) respiration (respiratory) alveolus (alveolar)
trachea (tracheal) nose (nasal) pleura (pleural) diaphragm (diaphragmatic)

1. Relative Clauses

A. Transform these sentences using a relative pronoun.

The girl who/that was injured in the accident is now in hospital. The girl who/that was in the accident is now in hospital.

The patient (who/whom/that) the consultant wanted to see is no longer here.

Where is the syringe which/that was in this box?

Have you bought the ointment (which/that) you wanted?
I know a couple of people who/that suffer from asthma.
Do you know the woman (who/that) the obstetrician is talking to? / who/that is talking to the obstetrician?
Here are the books (which/that) I was looking for. / for which I was looking.
I did not get the job which/that was advertised in Newsweek.

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

We use ___ who that ___ for people. x We use ___ which that ___ for things.
We use ___ whose ___ to refer to a fact that something belongs to someone or something.
You must use who/that/which when it is the ___ subject ___ of the relative clause.
You can leave out who/that/which when it is the ___ object ___ of the relative clause.
The use of who/which is more ___ formal ___ than that.
If the relative pronoun is an object (or is used with a preposition), we use ___ whom ___ in a formal situation.

C. Complete what or that.

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

D. Complete the following sentences, use more options where possible.

Lungs are the organs **which/that** help us breathe.
The amount of oxygen **which/that/-** people inhale can be measured.
Louis Pasteur was a French microbiologist **who/that** discovered the principles of vaccination.
The donor **whose** kidney was removed has recovered quickly.
The diseases **which were/that were/** - described in the lecture are very contagious.
He is one of the scientists **who/whom/that/** - I admire the most.
This is his third book, the publication **of which** made such an impression.
A hospital is a place **in which/where** sick people are treated.
1667 was **when/ the year in which** the first successful blood transfusion was carried out.
I can't think of **a reason why** I should help you.
This is **how /the way** we do appendectomy.
Tell the people **who are/-** waiting outside to come in.

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?

Sleep/sedated endoscopy

What parts of the body can cause snoring? nose, back of the tongue, soft palate, uvula, vocal cords/voice box,...

What treatment for snoring is suggested in the video? surgery (different types of surgery, e.g. septoplasty, tongue reduction or advancement, etc.)

4. Check up at the doctor's

A. Read the text about a cough and complete the words:

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

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 _____dry_____. Sputum (or _____phlegm_____) may be clear or white (mucoïd), yellow due to the presence of pus (purulent), or blood-_____stained_____ (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 H.: I used to _____smoke heavily_____, but I _____gave up_____ a year ago.

D: Do you _____cough up_____ any phlegm?

H: Yes.

D: What colour is it?

H: Usually yellow.

D: Have you ever _____noticed_____ any blood in it?

H: No, I haven't.

D: Any problems with your breathing?

H: Yes, I get very short of breath. I have to stop halfway up the stairs to get my _____breathe back_____.

Auscultation (listening to the chest with a stethoscope may reveal the presence of sounds, apart from the normal breath sound, 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.

Make word combinations:

Blood-stained

Breath sounds

Deep breath

Pleural rub

Productive cough

Respiratory tract

Rewrite the questions using words that are better known to patients

- Is your cough productive? Loose, do you cough up something
 - What colour is the sputum? phlegm
 - Is it ever purulent? Yellow, with pus
 - Have you ever had haemoptysis? Have you ever noticed any blood in it
 - Do you suffer from dyspnoea?
- Do you have any problems with breathing?

Should smoking be banned?

1f, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5g, 6e, 7h, 8d

Find these words in the reading and match them with their meaning.

To confirm, urge, kick the habit, to drop, to suggest, inconclusive, to ban, to argue, to ensure, unconvincing, dubious, objection

1. _____ - To prove that something is true.
2. _____ - to quickly move downwards, to lower
3. _____ - not producing a definite result or complete proof of something
4. _____ - a statement that shows that you disagree with a plan, or a reason for your disagreement
5. _____ - to stop doing something that is bad for you
6. _____ - not capable of persuading you that something is true or right
7. _____ - not sure about the truth or quality of something, or whether you should do something
8. _____ - to forbid
9. _____ - to discuss something with someone who has a different opinion from you
10. _____ - a strong wish or need
11. _____ - to tell someone your ideas about what they should do
12. _____ - to make certain that something will happen properly

1. confirm, 2. To drop, 3. Inconclusive, 4. Objection, 5. Kick the habit, 6. Unconvincing, 7. Dubious, 8. To ban, 9. Argue, 10. Urge, 11. Suggest, 12. ensure