

Unit 6 Respiratory system

Task 1 Revision of tenses

Use the prompts to make questions. Then ask your partner.

- the course/ start
- your English/ get better
- study English for midwives/ how long
- cover/ topics/ so far
- do/ the topic of anatomy/ yet
- study English/ before this course
- practise/ vocabulary/ injuries/ last lesson
- do the credit test/ November

Task 2 Parts of the respiratory system

Complete the gaps with suitable words.

As we breathe, oxygen enters the nose or (1) and passes the sinuses, which are hollow spaces in the skull. Sinuses help regulate the (2) and humidity of the air we breathe.

The (3), also called the windpipe, filters the air that is inhaled. It branches into the (4), which are two tubes that carry air into each lung. The bronchial tubes are lined with tiny hairs called cilia. Cilia move back and forth, carrying mucus up and out. Mucus, a sticky fluid, collects dust, germs and other matter that has invaded the lungs. We expel mucus when we sneeze, (5), spit or swallow.

The bronchial tubes lead to the lobes of the lungs. Lobes are filled with small, spongy sacs called (6), and this is where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs.

The alveolar walls are extremely (7) (about 0.2 micrometers). These walls are composed of a single layer of tissues called epithelial cells and tiny blood vessels called pulmonary capillaries.

The pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood from the right (8) to the lungs. The blood here passes through capillaries adjacent to alveoli and becomes oxygenated as part of the process of (9)

(<http://www.livescience.com/22616-respiratory-system.html>)

Task 3 Form adjectives from the following nouns:

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

Task 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 auscultation
gave up breath back smoke heavily

Cough is a common symptom of **upper respiratory tract infection** (URTI) and lung disease. A cough may be _____ where the patient coughs up **sputum**, or _____ where there is no sputum. A productive cough is often described as _____ and a non-productive cough as _____. Sputum (or _____) may be clear or white (mucoïd), yellow due to the presence of pus (purulent), or blood- _____ (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 _____, but I _____ a year ago.

D: Do you _____ any phlegm?

H: Yes.

D: What colour is it?

H: Usually yellow.

D: Have you ever _____ 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 _____.



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 sound, there are two main kinds of added sounds:

- _____, which sound like hairs being rubbed together and suggest the presence of fluid in the lungs
- _____, 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.

B) Read the dialogue between the doctor and Mr. Hamilton with your partner aloud, then write how the dialogue will continue.

C) Make word combinations:

Blood	cough	Pleural	stained
Breath	rub	Productive	sounds
Deep	tract	Respiratory	breath

D) Rewrite the questions using words that are better known to patients

- a) Is your cough productive?
- b) What colour is the sputum?
- c) Is it ever purulent?
- d) Have you ever had haemoptysis?
- e) Do you suffer from dyspnoea?

Task 5 Listening

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=inmop4Kv8PI>)

Before you listen: Talk to your partner:

What is snoring and what is it caused by? Do you snore?

Watch and then answer the questions:

What causes snoring?

When does obstructive sleep apnea occur?

What can be done to get rid of these problems?

Watch again and complete the gaps:

When you breathe, air travels through your nose, down the throat, through the windpipe and into your lungs. The part of that pathway is in the back of your throat. When you're awake, muscles keep that pathway relatively wide open. But when you sleep, those muscles, allowing the opening to narrow. The air passing through this narrowed opening may cause the soft palate to This causes snoring.

In some people the throat closes so much that enough air can't get through to the lungs. When this happens, the brain sends an to open the airway. Most often this is associated with a brief arousal from sleep. The brain quickly the muscles that hold the throat open. The air gets through again and the brain goes back to sleep. This is called obstructive sleep apnea. Procedures to or shorten the soft palate can improve snoring. Procedures that open the airway in the back of the throat can improve sleep apnea.

Task 6 Relative Clauses

A) 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 _____

B) 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

C) 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.
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.
m) The people _____ I work with are terminally ill.