

Reading Comprehension and Grammar Review (past tenses and relative clauses).

Read the text and answer the questions.

The Embarrassed Doctor's Great Invention

Nothing identifies a doctor quite like a stethoscope. This medical instrument has become the unofficial symbol of medicine. The stethoscope is already over 200 years old, and it is rare to see a doctor or nurse examining patients without one.

The stethoscope was invented by René Laënnec in 1816. At that time, great advances were being made in the field of medicine, but diagnosing certain conditions, such as heart and lung disease, was often problematic. One common practice of examining a patient was through auscultation, which meant putting an ear directly against the patient's chest or back and listening for certain sounds. This technique had been around since the time of the Ancient Egyptians. It was the most effective diagnostic technique at the time, but because it was difficult to clearly hear the body's sounds, doctors would often miss critical signs that might indicate illness.

One day, a young woman, who Laënnec suspected of having heart disease, came to see him. Laënnec didn't think that he would hear anything clearly because of the woman's size. At that moment, he was reminded of something he had seen. He took a sheet of paper and rolled it up tightly into a neat tube, placed one end on the woman's chest and his ear to the other end. Laënnec found that he could hear the woman's heart more clearly than by putting his ear to her chest.

Over the next three years, Laënnec experimented with different designs and materials. Eventually, he came up with a narrow tube of wood about 25 cm long, which he called the stethoscope - from the Greek *stethos*, meaning *chest* and *scopos*, meaning *examine* or *inspect*. Using the new tool, Laënnec managed to learn how to diagnose a variety of different serious chest diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia and emphysema. A few years later, an Irish doctor, Arthur Leared, developed a stethoscope to fit both ears, and since then, the design has remained largely unchanged.

Sadly, Laënnec died at the age of 45 from tuberculosis, having been diagnosed by his nephew using the stethoscope Laënnec himself had invented.

1. Choose the correct answer.

Which statement is NOT true about auscultation?

- a. It is an ancient practice.
- b. it involves physical contact with a patient.
- c. it is used to detect ear illnesses.

Laënnec's original design...

- a. hasn't changed much.
- b. fitted into both ears.
- c. was made of wood.

2. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

- Laënnec heard the woman's heart better with the paper tube.
- Laënnec used his stethoscope to diagnose his nephew.

3. Find the words or expressions in the text that mean:

- an area of a particular subject or profession (paragraph II)
- almost completely (paragraph IV)

4. Complete the sentences about the text with past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or past perfect.

- René Laënnec _____ (invent) the stethoscope in 1816.
- Before he _____ (come up) with the idea of using a paper tube, doctors _____ (use) auscultation for centuries.
- Medicine _____ (change) dramatically since Laënnec's time.
- Laënnec _____ (experiment) with different materials for several years before he _____ (create) the final version.
- Many doctors _____ (use) stethoscopes ever since they _____ (become) a standard medical tool.
- Over the past two hundred years, the design of the stethoscope _____ (remain) largely the same.
- Modern doctors _____ (rely) on stethoscopes in their daily work for generations.

5. Combine the pair of sentences into one using relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose, where, when)

- René Laënnec was a French doctor. He invented the first stethoscope.
- The stethoscope was made of wood. It allowed doctors to hear patients' hearts more clearly.
- The young woman came to see Laënnec. He suspected that she had heart disease.
- Laënnec used a rolled-up piece of paper. It inspired the design of the modern stethoscope.
- Arthur Leared developed a stethoscope for both ears. His design is still used today.