

## Sentence Structure - Conjunctions Review

### Exercise 1

#### Spot the mistakes:

1. Despite rich, John always felt sad.
2. Due to he was dehydrated, he was started on IV fluids.
3. Mistakenly, John Edwards stopped drinking decaffeinated hot drinks result of his diagnose of arrhythmia
4. But the food was cold, we were excited about the new restaurant and we didn't eat any of it.
5. Joanne has been taking paracetamol and wearing a splint, as well as she has started a gentle rehab program.

### Exercise 2

#### Write sentences about a patient:

##### Harold Smith

- 1) medication / diabetic neuropathy / experience / non-compliance
- 2) ibuprofen / commence / codeine / ineffective
- 3) fast food / cut down on / alcohol / smoking / intake / encourage / consumption

### Exercise 3

#### Use the prompts to make sentences with contrast

1. Your condition has improved. (vitals not good enough/no discharge)
2. Plants like daffodils and roses need sunlight. (not rhubarb)
3. The captain continued playing with a painful injury.

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## Answers

### Exercise 1

1. **Despite being** rich, John always felt sad.
2. **Due to** (him/John) **being** dehydrated, he was started on IV fluids.
3. Mistakenly, John Edwards stopped drinking decaffeinated hot drinks as a result of **being diagnosed** with / **his diagnosis** of arrhythmia
4. **Despite being** excited about the new restaurant, we didn't eat any of the food **due to** it **being** cold.
5. Joanne has been taking paracetamol and wearing a splint, **as well as starting** a gentle rehab program.

### Exercise 2

#### Harold Smith

- 1) medication / diabetic neuropathy / experience / non-compliance
  - Due to non-compliance with his medication, Harold Smith has been experiencing diabetic neuropathy.
  - Due to **being** non-compliant with his medication, Harold Smith has been experiencing diabetic neuropathy
  - ~~Mr Harold Smith is a non-compliance despite experienced diabetic neuropathy.~~
  - Harold Smith was not compliant with his medication and as a result, he experienced diabetic neuropathy.
- 2) ibuprofen / commence / codeine / ineffective
  - Due to the ibuprofen being ineffective, Harold Smith was commenced on codeine.
  - Harold Smith was commenced on codeine, due to the ibuprofen being ineffective.
  - Due to the ibuprofen being ineffective, Mr Harold Smith was commenced on codeine.
  - Harold Smith was commenced on codeine because of the ineffectiveness of ibuprofen.
  - ~~Although ibuprofen was ineffective, he was commenced on codeine~~
- 3) fast food / cut down on / alcohol / smoking / intake / encourage / consumption
  - Harold Smith was encouraged to cut down on fast food, intake of alcohol, and smoking.
  - Harold was encouraged to cut down smoking, and alcohol intake, as well as fast food consumption.
  - Harold Smith has been encouraged to cut down on smoking, fast food consumption. and his alcohol intake.
  - HS has been encouraged to cut down on his fast food consumption, alcohol intake and to quit smoking.
  - Harold Smith has been encouraged to cut down on his smoking and fast food intake, **as well as** his alcohol consumption

### Exercise 3

1. Although your condition has improved, your vitals are not good enough for discharge.
2. Plants like daffodils and roses need sunlight but rhubarb does not.
3. Despite being injured, the captain continued playing.

### Phrasal verbs with 'set'

- **set off**
  - start a (long) journey
  - set off a firework / an alarm / a dog
- **set out** - begin / intend:
  - I didn't mean to hurt anybody. I just made a mistake.

arrange in a place:

- I've set out the components for the vacuum cleaner

- **set up** -

- to arrange things so you can begin using them
- establish a business/ organisation
- to arrange it so an innocent person appears guilty

- **set in** -

to become established - An infection has set in in the ulcer on John's arm

- **set about** - to start doing something (with energy) - He **set about** cooking dinner with great enthusiasm.

## Nominalisation

The process of turning a long piece of text into a noun, in order to be more concise or to sound more professional.

**Not professional:** Joanne reported that her eye was really sore.

**Professional:** Joanne reported severe eye pain.

Nominalisation relies on vocabulary and grammar.

I think that we spent more time than was needed on discussing your elbow.

Our discussion about your elbow was too long.

We spent **too much time** discussing your elbow.

We wasted time discussing your elbow.

Discussing your elbow wasted time.

She reported that her leg was swollen.

She reported **leg swelling**.

He informed me about the upcoming project.

He gave me **information** about the upcoming project.

The nurse **informed** Mr Johnson about his upcoming operation.

Mr Johnson **was informed** about his operation by the nurse.

### **Upon / on**

Upon/on admission : At the moment when admission happened

Upon/on examination: At the moment when examination happened

In today's visit

In the consultation