

1. READING COMPREHENSION: Read the text carefully: “Pain”

Pain is one of the most common reasons patients seek medical attention. Doctors and nurses must understand how patients describe pain in order to diagnose and treat medical conditions correctly. Pain can vary in intensity, duration, and location, and each type of pain may indicate a different problem.

Acute pain usually starts suddenly and lasts for a short period of time. It is often related to injuries, surgery, or infections. Chronic pain, on the other hand, continues for months or even years and may affect a patient’s quality of life. Conditions such as arthritis, cancer, and nerve damage can cause chronic pain.

Patients describe pain in many different ways. A sharp pain is sudden and intense, while a dull ache is continuous but less severe. A burning pain may feel hot and uncomfortable and is common in nerve injuries or acid reflux. A throbbing pain often comes in waves and is frequently associated with headaches or dental infections. Cramping pain is common in the abdomen and muscles, while stabbing pain feels like a knife entering the body. Shooting pain travels from one area to another and is often caused by nerve problems.

When evaluating pain, healthcare professionals usually ask patients to rate their pain on a scale from zero to ten. They also ask questions about the location, duration, and characteristics of the pain. Good communication is essential because understanding pain descriptions can help doctors make accurate diagnoses and choose the correct treatment.

A. TRUE OR FALSE: Write T (True) or F (False).

1. Pain is a rare reason for medical consultations. _____
 2. Acute pain usually lasts a long time. _____
 3. Chronic pain may continue for years. _____
 4. Burning pain is commonly associated with nerve injury. _____
 5. Shooting pain usually stays in one place. _____
 6. Doctors ask patients to describe and rate their pain. _____
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2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs from the text.

1. The patient _____ (describe) the pain as burning yesterday.
 2. Chronic pain can _____ (affect) a patient's quality of life.
 3. The nurse _____ (ask) the patient several questions now.
 4. Acute pain usually _____ (start) suddenly.
 5. Last night, the pain _____ (travel) down his left arm.
 6. Doctors often _____ (choose) treatment after the examination.
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3. VOCABULARY: Match the types of pain with their descriptions.

Types of Pain	Descriptions
1. Throbbing pain	___ a. pain that feels like muscle spasms
2. A sharp pain	___ b. pain that feels hot
3. A burning pain	___ c. pain that moves from one place to another
4. A stabbing pain	___ d. mild continuous pain
5. A shooting pain	___ e. pain that feels like a knife
6. A dull ache	___ f. strong pain that comes in pulses
7. A gnawing pain	___ g. continuous pain that feels like pressure or biting
8. A cramping pain	___ h. sudden and intense pain

4. LISTENING – PAIN CHART

Listen to four patients describing their pain.

Write YES in the boxes that describe the pain and NO in the rest.

Description of Pain	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Burning				
Throbbing				
Shooting				
Constant				
Frequent				
Occasional				
Mild				
Moderate				
Severe				
Getting better				
Getting worse				
Staying the same				