

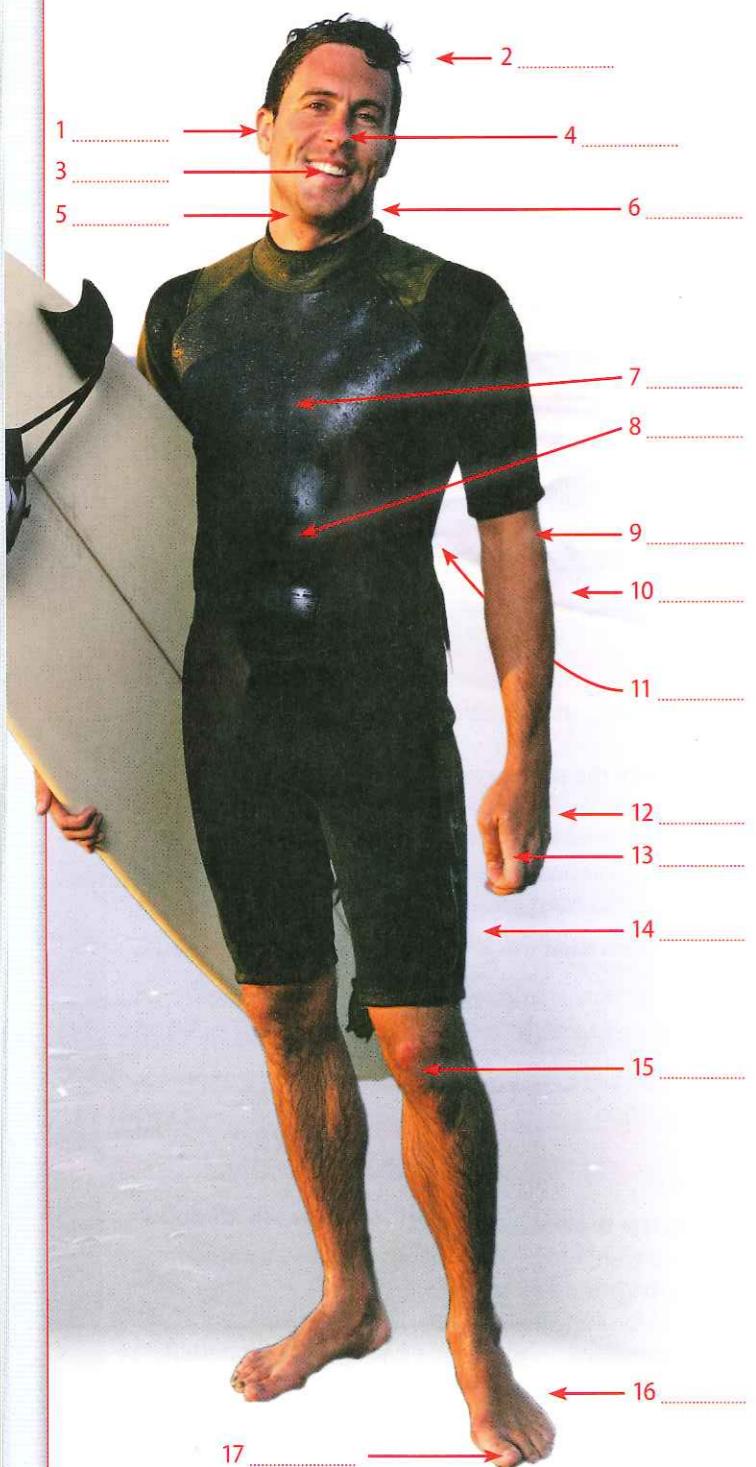
4 Fit and well

Vocabulary

Parts of the body

- 1 Work with a partner and put these words in the correct place in the photo.

arm back chest ear elbow finger
foot hand head knee leg neck
nose stomach throat toe tooth



- 2 1.23/4 Listen, check and repeat.

Health problems and illnesses

- 3 Work with a partner. Complete each phrase with three parts of the body.

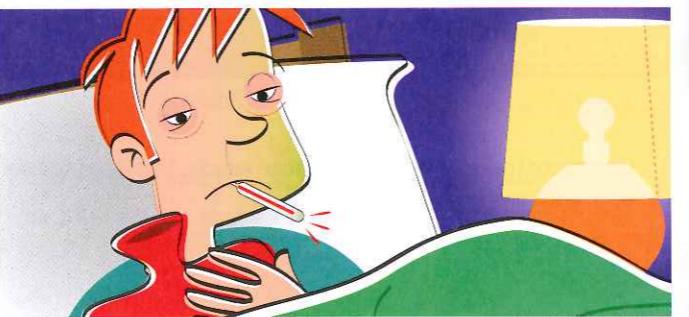
- 1 I've got a broken / /
2 Have you got a/an / / ache?
3 My / / hurts.

- 4 Complete the texts with the correct form of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

cough flu pain sore temperature virus



Karen isn't very well at the moment. She's got a very bad cold, or perhaps it's (a) She (b) all the time and so now she has a (c) throat.



Pete has a very high (d) , 39.5°C. He's got (e) in his arms and legs. Perhaps it's a (f) because a lot of people are ill at school at the moment.

- 5 **LISTENING** 1.25 Listen to four people. What health problem does each one have?

Speaker 1 Speaker 3
Speaker 2 Speaker 4

- 6 **SPEAKING** Work in small groups. Each person mimes an illness. The rest of the group guesses what it is.

STUDY SKILLS

To learn vocabulary, it is essential to keep a record of new words. Do you do this? How do you organise the words?

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STUDY SKILLS ▶ page 147

Reading

- 1 Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 How often do you catch a cold? What do you take to stop a cold?
2 What do you think is good advice for somebody with a stomach virus?
3 Do you know any unusual ways to stop a cold?
4 Do you sometimes feel sick when you travel by car, plane or ship?

- 2 Read these newspaper articles. Match each question in 1 with one of the three articles.

1 3
2 4

GOOD HEALTH Tuesday, July 24, 2010

HEALTH WATCH This week's news

a

SEASICK ON DRY LAND

Have you ever been on a boat or a ship? If you have, you probably know about seasickness, that terrible feeling caused by going up and down non-stop on the sea. But imagine feeling seasick when

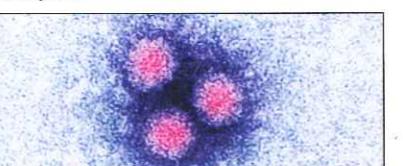


you're not at sea. Mrs Jane Houghton has been seasick for the last four years. She was at sea for three days. When she got off the boat, she started to feel seasick and she has never recovered. One unusual thing about her illness is that she only feels OK when she is moving in a car, boat or aeroplane. It's difficult for Mrs Houghton to work because when she sits at her computer she feels terrible. Mrs Houghton has created a website with information about her illness. She wants people to know about it. Perhaps one day doctors will find a cure.

b

STAY AT HOME

A large number of people have a stomach virus called the norovirus at the moment. This virus can cause stomach ache, high temperatures and pains in your arms and legs. Doctors have told patients to stay at home for two days after the illness has gone. Professor Steve Field says: 'We recommend that patients stay at home, take paracetamol and drink lots of water. It is also important that they wash their hands regularly.' The Health Protection



c

Letter of the week

ANSWERED BY DR LUCY SMITH

Dear Lucy,

I've had a bad cold for over a week. I'm taking medicine but it doesn't do anything. My mum says that chicken soup can help me. Is she mad?

Sarah Johnson

Dr Lucy Smith answers: 'Your mother's cure for a cold is what we call an "old wives' remedy". A lot of people think that it's a mad idea with no scientific basis. But a new study has shown that many of these "old wives' remedies" do work. And scientists have found out that chicken soup is a great cure for a cold. All kinds of hot soup can help to get rid of a sore throat. And hot soup also helps to kill viruses quickly. So relax, your mum isn't mad!'



EXAM SUCCESS

You are going to do a matching activity for this reading text. In this type of activity, you say which text or part of a text contains a specific piece of information. What do you think is a good way to do this type of exercise?

EXAM SUCCESS ▶ page 151

Which article ...

- 1 talks about an old, traditional cure for an illness?
2 recommends taking a type of drug?
3 mentions one person with problems at work?
4 mentions a recent discovery in the world of medicine?
5 talks about the usual number of people who suffer a specific illness?
6 talks about an unusual illness?
7 gives information to help one person?
8 mentions personal hygiene?

- 4 Match the underlined words in the text with their definitions.

- 1 something that stops a pain or illness
2 take away/stop something bad
3 felt normal or good again after an illness
4 stupid, silly
5 frequently
6 two times more, double the quantity
7 left, got back to the land

SPEAKING What about you?

How serious do you think the different health problems are? Why?

I think the first problem is really very serious because she can never sit and relax.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect with ever and never

1a Look at these sentences and match them to the explanation of their uses in a-c.

- 1 Have you ever been on a boat or a ship?
 - 2 I've had a bad cold for a week.
 - 3 She has created a website with information.
- a an experience or experiences which happened at an unspecified moment in the past
b a past action which has a result in the present
c a situation that started in the past and continues to the present

1b Complete the rule.

We make the present perfect with the present simple of **have** + the of the main verb.



2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect.

- 1 I **have decided** (decide) to study medicine at university.
- 2 My friend **meet** (meet) a famous doctor.
- 3 We **do** (do) a project about the history of medicine at school.
- 4 My mum **not buy** (not buy) any headache tablets.
- 5 I **not see** (not see) the doctor this year.
- 6 Dad **go** (go) to the hospital?

3 Complete the sentences adding **ever** or **never** in the correct place.

- 1 Have you had hot soup to stop a cold?
- 2 I've felt sick in a car.
- 3 She's taken antibiotics.
- 4 Has your dad seen an accident?
- 5 Sam and I have written a story about doctors.
- 6 Have you been in a plane?

1c Complete the sentences with the present perfect forms of **see** and **visit**.

Affirmative: He the doctor.

Negative: He the doctor.

Question: he the doctor?

1d Look at these sentences and choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Have you **ever/never** caught a cold?
- 2 I've **ever/never** been seriously ill.

1e Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 **Ever/never** means at any time in your life.
- 2 **Ever/never** means at no time in your life.
- 3 **Ever** and **never** go just **after/before** the past participle.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 54

4 Write questions to ask your partner.

catch a cold? → **Have you ever caught a cold?**

- 1 stay in bed because of flu?

- 2 have a very high temperature?

- 3 sleep in a hospital?

- 4 be on a ship?

- 5 take medicine that tastes really bad?

- 6 visit a friend in hospital?

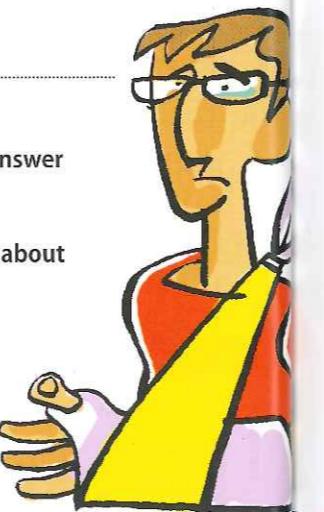
- 7 break your arm?

- 8 watch a hospital drama?

5a SPEAKING Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in 4.

5b When you finish, tell a different student about your partner.

Adam has never stayed in bed because of flu, but he has broken his arm.



GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect with for and since

6a Look at these sentences.

- 1 She has been seasick **for** the last four years.
- 2 I've had a bad cold **since** last Friday.

We use **for** and **since** with the present perfect to talk about things that started in the past and continue in the present. When do we use **for** and when do we use **since**?

6b Look at this question and answer.

How long have you known Andy?
For ten months.

Do we use **How long** to ask about frequency or duration?

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 54

7 Put these time expressions in the correct column.

6 o'clock 7th February 2002 an hour Friday
ten seconds the age of five the day I met you
three days twenty minutes

for	since
twenty minutes	

8 Complete the sentences with information about you. Use the correct form of the present perfect and a time expression.

I **have been** (be) at this school **since** I **was twelve**.

- 1 I **(know)** my English teacher **for**
- 2 I **(have)** short/long hair **for**
- 3 I **(live)** in this area **since**
- 4 I **(have)** this watch **for**
- 5 I **(wear)** jeans **since**
- 6 I **(be)** able to swim **since**
- 7 I **(live)** in my home **for**

9a SPEAKING Guess your partner's answers in 8 and write them down.

9b Ask your partner questions to find out if you were right.

How long have you been at this school?

I've been here for just one year.

Compound nouns connected with health and medicine

- 1 We make compound nouns by joining two nouns or an adjective and a noun. Join words from column A and column B to make compound nouns, then match them with the correct definitions. Use your dictionary if necessary.

A	B
1 pain	aid
2 heart	room
3 health	centre
4 waiting	killer
5 food	attack
6 first	poisoning

Definition

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | a place where people wait, for example, to see a doctor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | a medicine that reduces pain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c | basic medical help that you give to someone when they have an accident |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d | a building where people can go to see a doctor or nurse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e | when somebody has a lot of pain in their chest and their heart stops working |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f | an illness you get from eating food which is in bad condition |

2 1.26 Listen and check your answers.

- 3a PRONUNCIATION 1.27 Listen again to the pronunciation of the compound nouns in 1. Where is the stress in words 1-5? Is it on the first word or the second word? And in 6?

3b Practise saying the words with the correct stress.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in 1.

- 1 When I'm ill I go to the near my house.
- 2 Please take a seat in the The doctor will see you in ten minutes.
- 3 Salmonella is a type of
- 4 My neighbour has died of a He never did any exercise and he had a very bad diet.
- 5 I want to learn so that I know what to do if there's an emergency.
- 6 A: My back really hurts.
B: Why don't you take a



Famous doctors

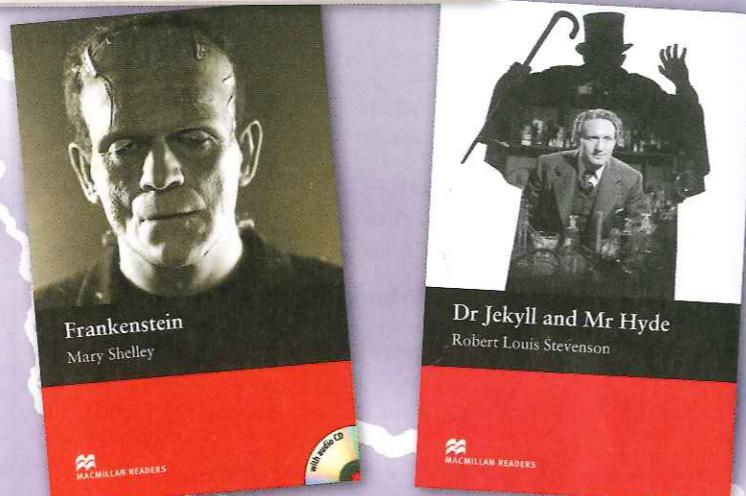
Literature

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde and Frankenstein

1 Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

- 1 Have you ever read these books or seen films based on them?
- 2 Who was Frankenstein? What did he do?
- 3 Who was Dr Jekyll? What did he do?

- 2 Here are the endings of the two books. Which is the ending of *Frankenstein*? Which is the ending of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*? Underline words or information that help you to decide.



A

You know that I have spent many months in my laboratory. I'm sure you want to know about my work. What have I studied? What have I learnt? I have studied many drugs and chemicals, seeing their effect on the body and mind.

There is both good and evil in all of us. The mind has both a dark and a light side. I have tried to use chemicals to separate these two parts. I wanted to separate the dark, evil part of my mind from the good, light part. And I have succeeded.

I tried many drugs and almost killed myself. At last I made the right one but I wasn't sure. I had to try it. Late one night in my laboratory I drank the bright green liquid. I waited for a moment, then the drug began to work on my body. There was a terrible pain in my chest and after that I fell and lay on the floor for some time.

When at last I stood up, I felt different. There was no pain. I felt young and strong again. There is a mirror in the laboratory. I went to the mirror and saw that my face was different. This different man is a monster, the bad part of me. I cannot control him any longer. He takes over my body and uses it, thinking only of cruelty and murder. Only one drug can control him, a drug which I bought from Mr Maw the chemist's. But there was something unusual about Mr Maw's chemical and now he has no more. This is the last letter I am writing as a normal human being. Soon the monster inside me will come again and take over my body and my mind. I have locked myself in my laboratory. There is only one solution – poison. By killing myself I will also kill the monster.

Goodbye.

B

I have followed the Monster through forests and across deserts. At last we have reached this place of ice and snow. The cold is terrible, but the Monster feels nothing. He does not feel cold or heat. Now the journey has ended. The Monster is ready to stand and fight. He is big and strong, but I have my gun. I will be able to kill him before he kills me.

'Do not kill me yet,' the Monster cried. 'Listen to what I have to say.'

'What can you say to me?' I replied. 'You have destroyed everything I loved. You are a thing of evil, a wicked creature.'

'You made me,' the Monster replied. 'I did not wish to be evil. I wanted to be your friend. But you made me ugly and you ran away from me. I asked you to create a friend for me but you destroyed her. I had no family to love, so I destroyed yours. It is your fault.'

As I listened to the Monster's words, my mind was filled with horror.

'What you say is true,' I cried. 'I was the murderer of those I loved.'

'Now that you have said these words, my life of misery and unhappiness is complete,' said the Monster sadly. 'You are the guilty one, not me. Now I shall go far away from this place to my death.'

And with one last look at me, the Monster turned and went.

I have decided to die in this terrible place. The story of my life has ended. Here I will stay until my body is hard and cold. Goodbye, and may God forgive me.

INSIDE INFORMATION

- *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was written by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1886. Stevenson also wrote the popular novel *Treasure Island*.
- *Frankenstein* was written by the British author Mary Shelley. She was 19 when she wrote it. It was published in 1818.
- *Frankenstein* is the name of a doctor who wants to create life. Shelley had the idea for her story when a group of writers spent a rainy night reading ghost stories. That night they decided to have a competition to write their own horror stories.
- Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland. He was often ill but he enjoyed travelling and adventure. He visited places such as Hawaii and Honolulu and he died in Samoa.

WORD BOOSTER

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 evil, wicked | a take control of |
| 2 take over | b substance that can kill you |
| 3 reach | c close something with a key |
| 4 poison | d very bad, with bad intentions |
| 5 lock | e arrive at |
| 6 destroy | f break, ruin |
| 7 misery | g 'You are the one who did this bad thing.' |
| 8 'It is your fault' / 'You are the guilty one.' | h state of being very unhappy |

3 Read the extracts again and answer the questions.

Frankenstein

- 1 What effect does the weather have on Frankenstein? And on the Monster? Why?
- 2 Why is the Monster angry with Frankenstein?
- 3 What happens to the Monster at the end of the story?
- 4 What happens to Frankenstein at the end of the story?

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

- 5 What was the purpose of Dr Jekyll's experiment?
- 6 What happened when Dr Jekyll drank the bright green liquid?
- 7 Why can't Dr Jekyll control Mr Hyde now?
- 8 How does Dr Jekyll beat Mr Hyde at the end of the novel?

4 Complete these sentences about the stories in an appropriate way.

- 1 Both stories are about
- 2 In both stories, science
- 3 One similarity/difference between the stories is that
- 4 The narrator in each story is
- 5 When the narrator tells the story in the first person (I), it usually makes the story

5 What about you?

- 1 Which of the two stories do you prefer? Why?
- 2 Imagine they are making new films of these two books. Choose good actors to play the parts of Dr Jekyll/Mr Hyde, Frankenstein, and Frankenstein's monster. Explain your choices.

I prefer *Frankenstein* because I think the monster is a really interesting character.

He's frightening, but really he's a good person.

Popular culture

'How to save a life' by The Fray



1.28 Listen to the song and put the verses in the correct order.

7 What about you?

What do you think of the song?

I love the music.

Me too, and I like the singer's voice.
It's a really emotional song.

CHORUS

Where did I go wrong? I lost a friend
Somewhere along in the bitterness
And I would have stayed up with you
all night
Had I known how to save a life

Some sort of window to your right
As he goes left and you stay right
Between the lines of fear and blame
You begin to wonder why you came

Let him know that you know best
'Cause, after all, you do know best
Try to slip past his defence
Without granting innocence

Step one, you say we need to talk
He walks, you say 'Sit down, it's just
a talk'

He smiles politely back at you
You stare politely right on through

As he begins to raise his voice
You lower yours and grant him one last
choice
Drive until you lose the road
Or break with the ones you've followed

Lay down a list of what is wrong
The things you've told him all along
And pray to God he hears you
And pray to God he hears you

He will do one of two things
He will admit to everything
Or he'll say he's just not the same
And you'll begin to wonder why you
came

WORD BOOSTER

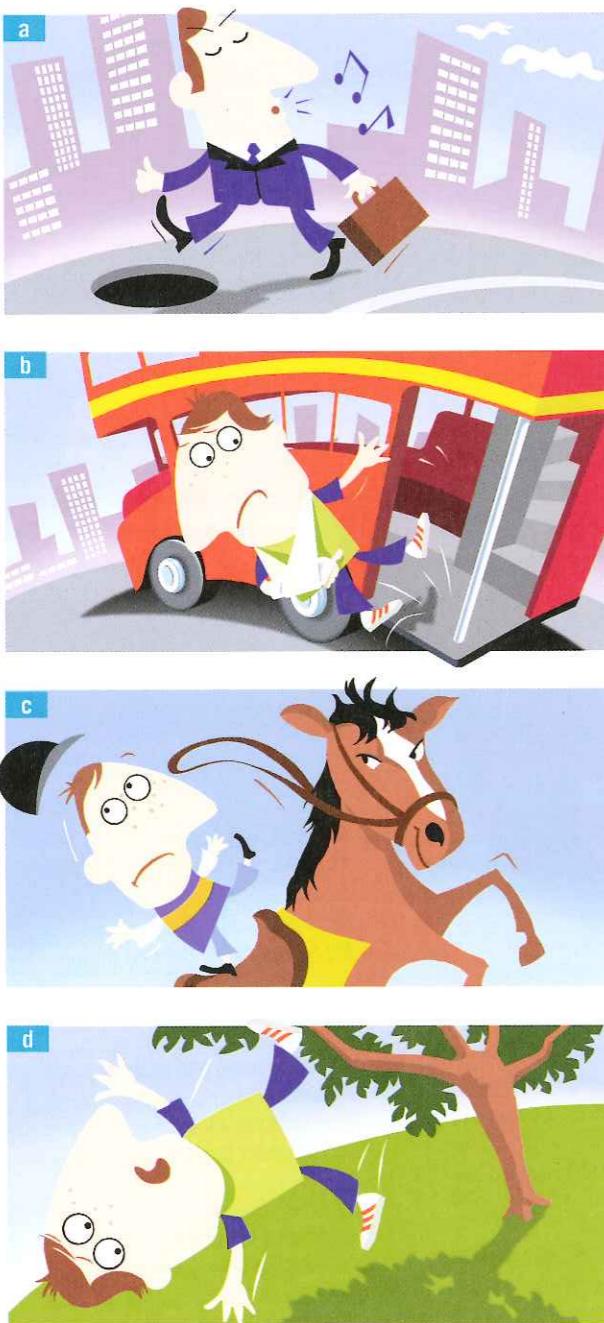
Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 stare | a pass quickly |
| 2 blame | b ask yourself |
| 3 wonder | c let somebody have
something |
| 4 bitterness | d speak loudly, shout |
| 5 slip past | e speak quietly |
| 6 grant | f responsibility for doing
something bad |
| 7 raise your
voice | g feeling of anger and
unhappiness because
of a bad experience |
| 8 lower your
voice | h look at something or
someone for a long time |

INSIDE INFORMATION

- The Fray are from the USA. This song was number one for a long time in many different countries.
- The song appeared in the TV hospital drama *Grey's Anatomy* and was used to promote the series. It became the unofficial theme tune.
- The song is about the singer's experiences working at a centre for adolescents with problems.

- 1 Look at the pictures. They are all of the same person. Work with a partner. What can you see in each picture?



- 2 LISTENING 1.29 Listen to an interview with the person in the pictures. Put the pictures in the order that you hear the person mention them.

- 3 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 People have a special name for Steve because of his accidents. *T/F*
 2 Steve has had 15 accidents in total. *T/F*
 3 Steve hasn't had an accident for a long time. *T/F*
 4 Steve was working when he had his last accident. *T/F*
 5 On Friday 13th one year Steve had two accidents. *T/F*
 6 Steve and his family are worried about his accidents. *T/F*

- 4 SPEAKING What about you? What do you think of Steve's story? Why?

I think it's sad because he has lots of accidents.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect with *just, yet, already*

- 1a Look at these sentences and complete rules 1–3 with *just, yet* or *already*.

- a I've **just had** an accident.
 b He's **already had** a lot of serious accidents.
 c I **haven't hurt** myself badly yet.
 d Has he **broken** his leg yet?

- 1 We use the present perfect with to talk about very recent events.
 2 We use to talk about something that has not happened, but we think it is going to happen soon.
 3 We use to talk about something that has happened, possibly before we expected.

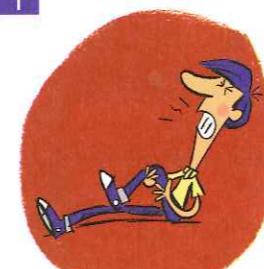
- 1b Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 We use **yet** in *affirmative/negative* sentences and questions.
 2 **Yet** usually goes at the end of the sentence, but **already** and **just** usually go *after/before* the past participle.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 54

- 2 What do you think has just happened in these pictures? Write sentences.

1



*He's just hurt himself.
 He's just had an accident.
 He's just fallen.*

2



.....

3



.....

4 SPEAKING What about you?

What do you think of Steve's story? Why?

I think it's sad because he has lots of accidents.

4



5



- 3a SPEAKING Write six sentences about yourself, two with *already*, two with *yet*, and two with *just*.

I've already done my history homework.

- 3b Change your sentences into questions to ask your partner.

Have you already done your history homework?

- 3c Interview your partner with your questions.

- 5 Complete the dialogue by putting the verbs in the present perfect or past simple.

ALAN: (a) you ever (break) your leg?

DAVE: Yes, I (b) Two years ago I (c) (go) skiing and I (d) (break) my left leg.

ALAN: I (e) never (break) my leg but I (f) (have) some bad accidents in the past. For example, I (g) (crash) my bike at least five times.

DAVE: (h) you (fall) off your bike last week?

ALAN: No, I (i) Last week I (j) (ride) a horse and I (k) (fall) off!

- 6 SPEAKING Ask your partner if they have ever done these things. Ask follow-up questions in the past simple to find out details of their experiences.



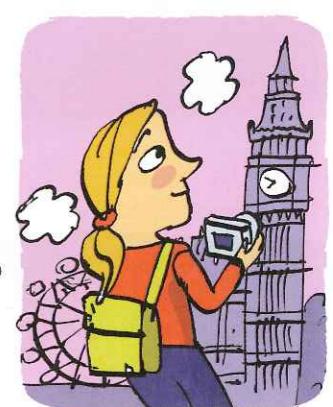
break a leg



eat insects



meet a famous person



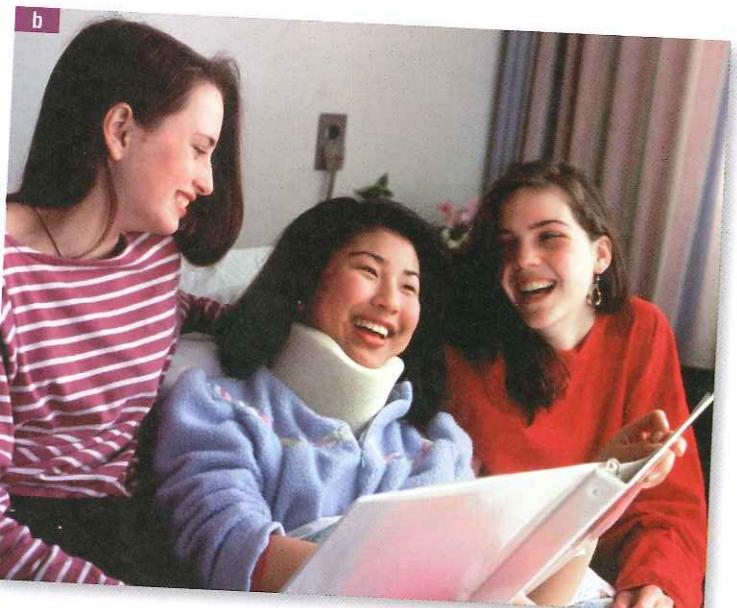
visit Britain

Have you ever broken your leg?

Yes, I have.

Where were you when you broke it?

- 1 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Look at these photos. What is the connection between them?



- 2a **LISTENING** 1.30 Listen to a girl describing one of the photos. Which photo is she describing?

- 2b Which of these questions does the girl answer? Tick the questions that she answers.

- 1 Where are the people?
- 2 What type of people are they?
- 3 What are the people doing?
- 4 What are they wearing?
- 5 What things or objects are in the picture?
- 6 What has just happened before the scene?
- 7 When is the scene taking place (morning, night, summer, winter, etc.)?
- 8 Have you ever been in a situation like the one in the picture? When? What happened?
- 9 What do you think about the picture?

- 3 **SPEAKING** Compare answers with your partner. Do you remember what information the girl gives? Together, practise describing the same photo.

- 4 Fillers are words or sounds, which give you time to think without stopping the conversation. Listen to the girl again. Tick the fillers she uses in the Speaking Bank.

► Speaking Bank

Useful expressions for filling the conversation

- Errr ... ✓
- Well ...
- The thing is ...
- I'm not (really/totally/completely) sure but ...
- Maybe ...
- You know ...
- I think ...
- I imagine ...
- It looks like ...
- I imagine that ...

► STUDY SKILLS

What do you do if you don't know the English word for something when you are describing a picture or having a conversation in English?

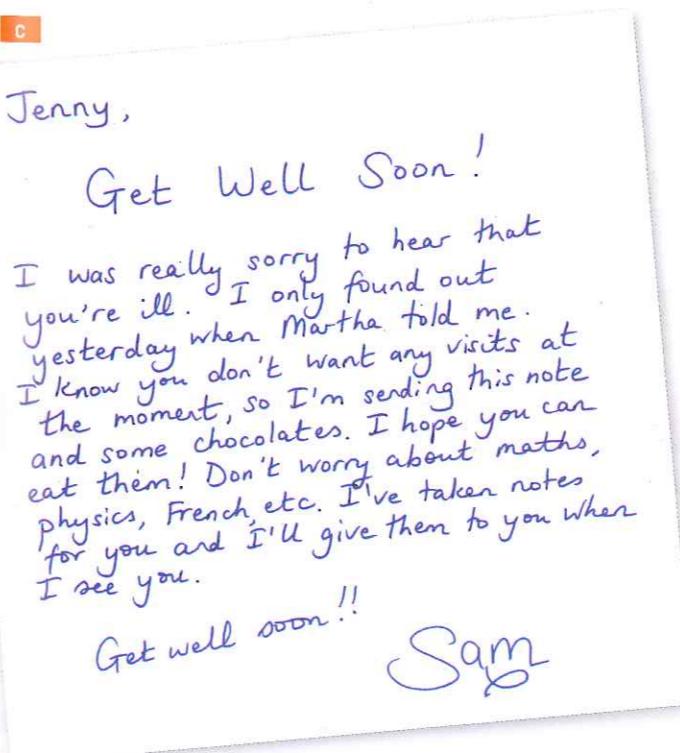
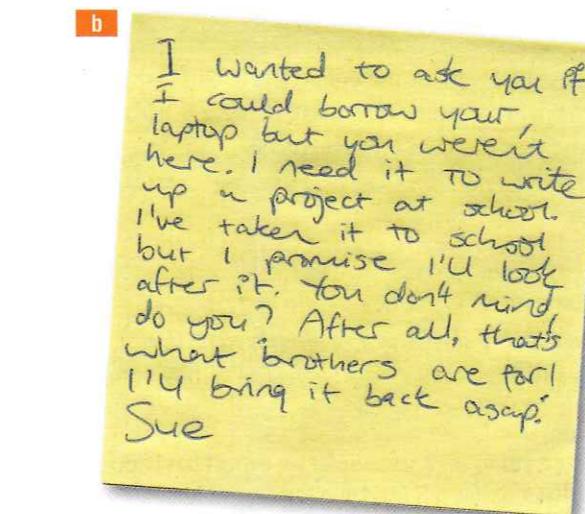
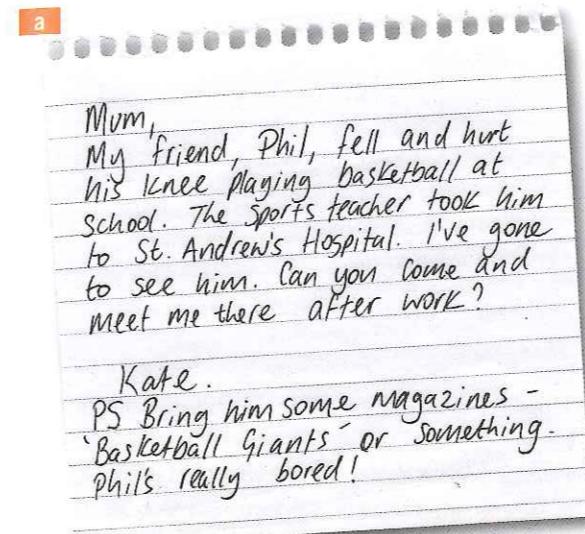
STUDY SKILLS ► page 147

Practice makes perfect

- 5 **SPEAKING** Work with a partner. Each describe a photo, using the questions from 2b and the Speaking Bank to help you.

Choose one of the photos on this page. Describe the photo. Have you ever been in a situation like the one in the picture? When? What happened? What do you think about the picture?

- 1 Read these three notes and messages. Write one sentence to explain the situation in each one.



- 2 Look at the notes and messages in 1 again and complete the information in the Writing Bank.

► Writing Bank

Useful expressions in notes and messages

- In notes and messages it is normal to begin simply with the name of the person we are writing to.
- We usually write short, direct sentences in messages. For example, we often use imperatives like rather than Could you bring him some magazines?
- We often use abbreviations like PS or to keep messages short.
- We use expressions like I was really when we are writing about bad news, or Congratulations! when you are happy for somebody.
- We use the expression when we want somebody to recover from an illness or accident quickly.

- 3 Match the abbreviations and their meanings.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 1 PS | a as soon as possible |
| 2 e.g. | b for example (Latin: <i>exempli gratia</i>) |
| 3 NB | c please/pay special attention (Latin: <i>Nota Bene</i>) |
| 4 asap | d here is some additional information to my letter or note (Latin: <i>Post Scriptum</i>) |
| 5 i.e. | e and other things of the same type (Latin: <i>etcetera</i>) |
| 6 etc | f that is, this is exactly what I mean (Latin: <i>id est</i>) |

Practice makes perfect

- 4a Look at the task and write the message. Use the expressions from the Writing Bank and the abbreviations from 3.

You've just gone to visit your friend at his home because he hasn't been at school for two days. He's just gone out to the chemist's. You don't have your mobile phone so you leave him a message. Include this information:

- find out how he is
- find out what he has done in the last two days
- tell him what you've done at school
- tell him some news about one or two of your friends.

- 4b Give your message to your partner. Write a reply to your partner's message.

► EXAM SUCCESS

Look at the instructions for the writing task in 4. Can you write in any way you like? Is the style (formal or informal) important?

EXAM SUCCESS ► page 151

Language reference and revision

► Grammar reference

Present perfect

Form

Affirmative	subject + have/has + past participle <i>She has broken her leg.</i>
Negative	subject + haven't/hasn't + past participle <i>We haven't been in hospital.</i>
Question	have/has + subject + past participle <i>Have you visited somebody in hospital?</i>
Short answers	Yes + subject + have/has . No + subject + haven't/hasn't . <i>Yes, I have.</i> <i>No, they haven't.</i>

Use

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- an experience in someone's lifetime, without saying the exact time when the event occurred. When it happened is not important.
I've been to hospital.
- recent events which have a result in the present.
She's found her keys. (= She has her keys now.)
- actions or situations that began in the past but continue in the present.
Helen's been a doctor for ten years.
(= Helen started to work as a doctor ten years ago and she is still a doctor now.)

Ever, never, for, since, just, already, yet

We can use **ever** in questions with the present perfect. It means 'at any time in your life'.

Have you ever studied medicine?

Ever comes just before the past participle.

We can use **never** in negative sentences in the present perfect. It means 'at no time in your life'.

I've never had a serious accident.

Never comes just after the first verb.

For and **since** are used when the present perfect is describing actions or situations that began in the past and continue in the present. We use **for** with periods of time and **since** with moments in time. With this use of the present perfect we use the question 'How long ... ?'

How long have you been a nurse?

I've been a nurse for three months/since January.

For and **since** go just before the time expression.

Present perfect and past simple

The present perfect describes actions in the past but without saying the specific moment when they happened.

I've been to England.

We use **just** with the present perfect to emphasise the fact that something happened very recently.

I have just finished my homework.

(= I finished my homework only a few moments ago.)

Just goes after the first verb.

We use **already** to talk about something that has happened earlier than we expected.

Don't do the shopping. I've already done it.

Already usually goes just after the first verb, or at the end of the sentence for emphasis.

We use **yet** to ask if something we expect has happened, or to say that it hasn't. It is used in questions or negative sentences.

Have you done your homework yet?

I haven't finished all the questions yet.

Yet usually goes at the end of a sentence or clause.

If we say the specific moment in the past when something happened we *must* use the past simple.

I went to England last year.

► Vocabulary

1 Parts of the body

arm back chest ear
elbow finger foot hand
head knee leg neck nose
stomach throat toe tooth

2 Health problems and illnesses

broken cold cough
earache flu headache hurt
pain sore stomach ache
temperature toothache virus

3 Compound nouns connected with health and medicine

first aid food poisoning
health centre heart attack
painkiller waiting room

4 Other words and phrases ► page 139–140

► Grammar revision

Present perfect with ever, never, for, since

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- Mark and I have took/taken a lot of photos.
- Has/Have you and Hannah started the project?
- They've been friends for/since they were kids.
- Have you ever/never felt sick in a car?
- My friend and I have ever/never been to Scotland.
- We haven't had an English test for/since ages.
- How long/much time have you known Samantha?

WORKBOOK ► page 30

/ 7 points

Present perfect and past simple

2 Are these sentences correct? Correct them if necessary.

- Danny has been to Romania last year.
- Have you seen the Eiffel Tower when you were in Paris?
- A: Did your sister ever ride a horse?
B: Yes, she loves horse-riding.
- I've seen this film twice.
- My brother's 18. He went to the USA three times.
- Did you speak to the teacher yesterday?

WORKBOOK ► page 33

/ 6 points

Present perfect with already, yet, just

- Lily's mum is in hospital and Lily has to do the jobs around the house. Look at her list of jobs and write sentences in the present perfect with *already*, *yet* and *just* for the things she has and hasn't done. Remember! We use *just* for things done a short time ago.

Jobs

- wash the dishes ✓ – two minutes ago!
- buy the bread ✓
- take the rubbish out ✗
- ring Mum at the hospital ✗
- make the beds ✓ – a minute ago!
- make something for dinner ✓

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

WORKBOOK ► page 33

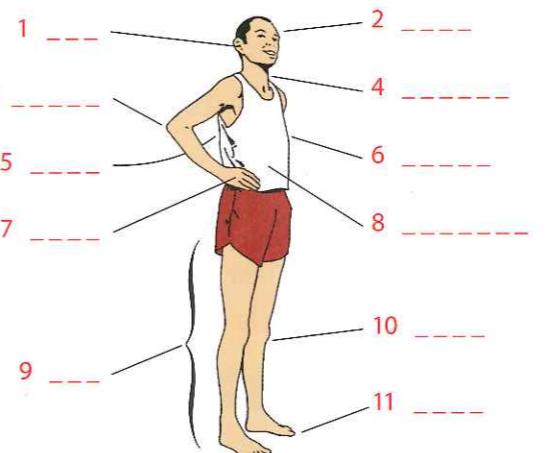
/ 6 points

► Vocabulary revision

Parts of the body

Illnesses

1 Label the parts of the body.



WORKBOOK ► page 28

/ 11 points

2 Look at the pictures and identify the health problems.



1 She's got a _____.



2 She's got a _____ leg.

3 He's _____.



4 A lot of people are ill because of a _____.

Compound nouns connected with health and medicine

3 Complete the compound nouns with the correct words.

- Sit in the _____ room. The nurse will call you when it's your turn.
- My sister had an accident but there was someone there who knew first _____.
- She ate something bad and now she's got food _____.

WORKBOOK ► page 31

- Take this pain _____ three times a day if your back hurts.
- My neighbour is a doctor at the _____ centre down the road.
- Quick! Get a doctor. I think this man is having a heart _____.

/ 6 points

Total

/ 40 points