

Illnesses and injuries

VOCABULARY BANK

1 MINOR ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS

a Match the sentences with the pictures.

She has / She's got...

9 a **cough** /kɒf/

6 a **headache** /'hedeɪk/
(backache, earache,
stomachache,
toothache)

1 a **rash** /ræʃ/ *فوج مدي*

4 a **temperature**
/'temprətʃər/

2 **sunburn** /'sʌnbɜːn/

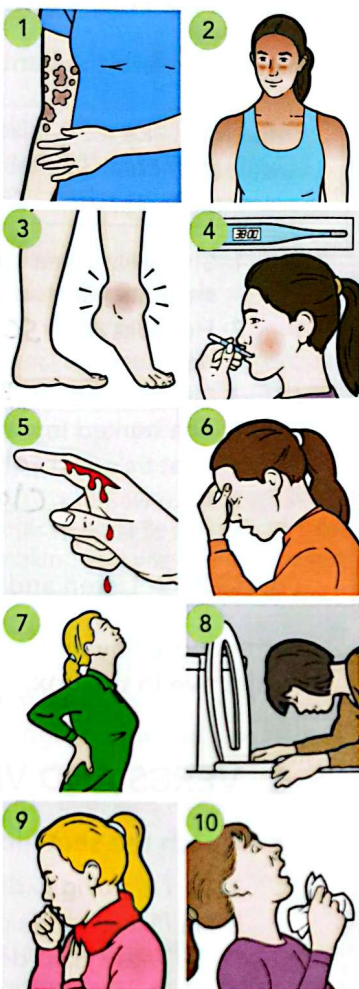
8 She's **sick**. / She's
vomiting.
/'vɒmɪtɪŋ/

10 She's **sneezing**. *عندس*
/'sniːzɪŋ/

3 Her **ankle's swollen**.
/'swʊlən/

7 Her **back hurts**.
/hɜːts/ / Her back
aches. /eɪks/

5 Her **finger's bleeding**. /'blɪdɪŋ/



b 2.1 Listen and check.

c Match the illnesses and conditions with their cause or symptoms.

1 B He has a **sore throat**. /sɔː θroʊt/

2 D He has **diarrhea**. /daɪə'riə/

3 E He **feels sick**. /'fiːlz sɪk/

4 C He's **fainted**. /'feɪntəd/

5 H He has a **blister** on his foot. /'blɪstər/

6 F He has a **cold**. /ə 'kəʊld/

7 A He has **the flu**. /flu/

8 G He feels **dizzy**. /'dɪzi/

9 I He's **cut himself**. /'kʌt hɪm'self/

A He has a temperature and he aches all over.

B It hurts when he talks or swallows food.

C It's so hot in the room that he's lost consciousness.

D He's been to the bathroom five times this morning.

E He feels like he's going to vomit.

F He's sneezing a lot and he has a cough.

G He feels like everything is spinning around.

H He's been walking in uncomfortable shoes.

I He's bleeding.

d 2.2 Listen and check.

2 INJURIES AND MORE SERIOUS CONDITIONS

a Match the injuries with their causes or symptoms.

1 C He's **unconscious**. /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/

2 G He's had an **allergic reaction**. /ə'lɜːdʒɪk rɪ'ækʃn/

3 B He's **sprained** his ankle. /spreɪnd/

4 D He has **high** (low) **blood pressure**. /'blʌd preʃər/

5 E He has **food poisoning**. /'fud pɔɪzənɪŋ/

6 F He's **choking**. /'tʃʊkɪŋ/

7 A He's **burned** his hand. /bɜːnd/

A He spilled some boiling water on himself.

B He fell badly and now it's swollen.

C He's breathing, but his eyes are closed and he can't hear or feel anything.

D It's 180 over 140.

E He ate some chicken that wasn't fully cooked.

F He was eating a steak and a piece got stuck in his throat.

G He was stung by a wasp and now he has a rash and has difficulty breathing.

Common treatments for...

a **cut** minor: put a bandage on it and antibiotic ointment, major: get stitches

headaches take painkillers

an infection take antibiotics

a **sprained ankle** put ice on it and bandage it

an allergic reaction take antihistamine tablets / pills or apply cream

b 2.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the illnesses, injuries, and conditions in 1a/c (1–9) and 2a (1–7). Look at the pictures, or causes and symptoms, and say the sentences.

3 PHRASAL VERBS CONNECTED WITH ILLNESS

a Match the **bold** phrasal verbs to their meanings.

Please **lie down** on the table. I'm going to examine you. I'd been standing for such a long time that I **passed out**, and when I **came around** I was lying on the floor.

It often takes a long time to **get over** the flu.

A few minutes after drinking the liquid I had to run to the bathroom to **throw up**.

1 **Pass out** faint

2 **Lie down** put your body in a horizontal position

3 **Throw up** vomit, be sick

4 **Get over** get better / recover from something

5 **Come around** become conscious again

b 2.4 Listen and check.

← p.16

Go online to review the vocabulary for each lesson

Clothes and fashion

1 DESCRIBING CLOTHES

a Match the adjectives and pictures.

Fit

- 2 loose /lus/ واسع
1 tight /taɪt/ ضيق

Style

- 6 hooded /'hʊdəd/
4 long-sleeved /lɒŋ sli:vəd/ (also short-sleeved)
3 sleeveless /'sli:vləs/
7 turtleneck /'tɜ:tl nek/
5 V-neck /'vi nek/

Pattern

- 11 dotted /'dɒtəd/
10 patterned /'pætənd/
12 plaid /plæd/
8 plain /pleɪn/
9 striped /straɪpt/

b 2.17 Listen and check.

c Match the phrases and pictures.

Materials

- 4 a cotton undershirt /'kɒtn 'ʌndə:ʃɜ:t/
9 a denim vest /'denəm vest/
5 a fur collar /fə: 'kɒlə:/
3 a lace top /leɪs tɒp/
1 a linen suit /'lɪnən su:t/
7 a Lycra swimsuit /'laɪkrə 'swɪmsu:t/
8 a silk scarf /sɪlk skɑ:f/
6 a velvet bow tie /'velvət bu: taɪ/
2 a wool cardigan /wʊl 'kɑ:dɪɡən/
11 leather sandals /'leðə: 'sændlɪz/
10 suede boots /sweɪd bu:tɪz/

d 2.18 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words and phrases. Look at the photos and describe the items.



2 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CLOTHES AND THE WAY PEOPLE DRESS

a Complete the sentences with an adjective.

casual /'kæʒuəl/ classic /'klæsɪk/
fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/ old-fashioned /əʊld 'fæʃn/
scruffy /'skrʌfi/

- 1 She always wears Casual clothes to work. she hates dressing formally.
2 He looks really scruffy. His clothes are old and dirty.
3 Jane looked very fashionable in her new suit. She wanted to make a good impression.
4 That tie's a little old-fashioned. Is it your dad's?
5 I like wearing classic clothes that don't go out of fashion.

b 2.19 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Say one item you own for each adjective in the box.

3 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Match the sentences.

- 1 C I'm going to dress up tonight.
2 A Please hang up your coat.
3 F These jeans don't fit me.
4 H That skirt really suits you.
5 G Your bag matches your shoes.
6 B I need to get changed.
7 E Hurry up and get undressed.
8 I Get up and get dressed.
9 D That tie doesn't really go with your shirt.

- A Don't leave it on the chair.
B I just spilled coffee on my shirt.
C I'm going to a party.
D They don't look good together.
E It's bath time.
F They're too small.
G They're almost the same color.
H You look great in it.
I Breakfast is on the table.

b 2.20 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover 1–9. Look at A–I and remember the matching sentences.



ter
ee
al
is
t
e
s.
d open-
a chest
isolation
Microsoft
2% of all



- d Now read each paragraph again carefully and choose a, b, or c.
- 1 The problem with Dr. Google is that the information is ____.
a insufficient **b worrying** c false
 - 2 Microsoft's survey discovered that ____ searches are about health.
a very few
b a lot of
c the majority of
 - 3 The information the writer has found since coming back from the hospital has ____.
a made her cyberchondria worse
b made no difference to her cyberchondria
c cured her cyberchondria
 - 4 One of the problems with internet searches is that they ____.
a don't rank answers in order of probability
b only focus on common illnesses
c don't always give an answer
 - 5 Most people are unlikely to check ____ health information was posted.
a why and by who
b how and when
c when and by who
- e In small groups, answer the questions. Ask for and give as much information as possible.

adjective order

We have a **charming old** house near the lake.
She has **long brown** hair.
I bought a **beautiful Italian leather** belt.



2.16

two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a particular order, e.g., **NOT** ~~an old charming house~~.

- Opinion adjectives, e.g., *beautiful, nice, charming*, always go before descriptive adjectives, e.g., *big, old, round*.
- If there is more than one descriptive adjective, they go in this order:

OPINION	SIZE	AGE	SHAPE	COLOR	PATTERN	ORIGIN / PLACE	MATERIAL	NOUN
expensive	little	brand new	long	purple	striped	French	silk	scarf
beautiful						Japanese		car

a Rewrite the underlined phrase using *the* + an adjective.

People from Vietnam enjoy spicy food.

The Vietnamese

1 People from the Netherlands tend to be good at languages. *The Dutch*

2 Clara Barton took care of the people who weren't well during the American Civil War. *The sick*

3 The system of reading for people who can't see is called Braille. *The blind*

4 People from China have a fascinating history. *The Chinese*

5 Ambulances arrived to take the people who had been injured to the hospital. *The injured*

6 People from Switzerland are usually very punctual. *The Swiss*

7 The worst season for people without a home is winter. *The homeless*

8 There is a discount for people without a job. *The unemployed*

9 The World War II monument was erected to honor the people who died. *The dead*

10 There are special TV shows for people who can't hear, that use sign language. *The deaf*

b Write the adjectives in parentheses in the correct place. Change *a* to *an* where necessary.

a big parking lot (empty) *a big empty parking lot*

1 a man (young / attractive) *an attractive young man*

2 shoes (old / dirty) *dirty old shoes*

3 a velvet jacket (black / beautiful) *a beautiful black velvet jacket*

4 a girl (teenage / tall / American) *a tall American teenage girl*

5 a beach (sandy / long) *along sandy beach*

6 a log cabin (charming / old) *a charming old log cabin*

7 a leather bag (Italian / stylish) *a stylish Italian leather bag*

8 eyes (huge / dark) *huge dark eyes*

9 a dog (black / friendly / old) *a friendly old black dog*

10 a T-shirt (striped / cotton) *a striped cotton T-shirt*

- 5 when... many we have done or how often we have done something up to now.

present perfect continuous: have / has + been + verb + -ing

- 1 How long **have you been waiting** to see the doctor? 2.13
He's **been messaging** his girlfriend all evening.
- 2 I **haven't been sleeping** well recently.
It's **been raining** all day.
- 3 I've **been shopping** all morning. I'm exhausted.
My shoes are filthy. I've **been working** in the yard.

present perfect continuous with action verbs (e.g., run, listen, study, cook) and the present perfect simple with nonaction verbs (e.g., be, need, know, like, etc.).

- 2 Some verbs can be action or nonaction, depending on their meaning, e.g., *have a good time* = action, *have a car* = nonaction.
- 3 With the verbs *live* or *work*, you can often use the present perfect simple or continuous. However, we usually use the present perfect continuous for more temporary actions.
- 4 The present perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an action (= the kitchen has been painted). The present perfect continuous emphasizes the duration of an action (= the painting of the kitchen may not be finished yet).

a Circle the correct form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

Have you ever tried / been trying caviar?

- 1 She's worked / been working here since July. ✓
- 2 Your mother has called / been calling three times this morning!
- 3 The kids are exhausted because they've run been running around all day.
- 4 Tim and Lucy haven't seen / been seeing our new house yet.
- 5 I've never met / been meeting her boyfriend. Have you?
- 6 It's snowed / been snowing all morning.
- 7 My brother has lived / been living alone since his divorce. ✓
- 8 I've read / been reading all morning. I've now read / been reading 100 pages.

b Complete the sentence with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verb in parentheses.

I've bought a new car. Do you like it? (buy)

- 1 We have known Jack and Ann for years. (know)
- 2 You look really sweaty. have you been working out at the gym? (you / work out)
- 3 Emily has not done her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out. (not do)
- 4 They don't live in Toronto. They have moved (move)
- 5 I hope they're getting along OK. They have been argue a lot recently. (argue)
- 6 We have been walking for hours. Is this the right way? (walk)
- 7 Why is my laptop on? Have you been using it? (you / use)
- 8 Oh, no! I have cut my finger on this knife. (cut)

