

Illnesses and injuries

VOCABULARY BANK

1 MINOR ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS

a Match the sentences with the pictures.

She has / She's got...

10 a cough /kɒʃ/

9 a headache /'hedʒk/ (backache, earache, stomachache, toothache)

1 a rash /ræʃ/

4 a temperature /'temprətʃə/

2 sunburn /'sʌnbɜːn/

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

6 She's sneezing. /'sniːzɪŋ/

3 Her ankle's swollen. /'swʊlən/

5 Her back hurts. /hɜːts/ / Her back aches. /eɪks/

7 Her finger's bleeding. /'biːdɪŋ/



b 2.1 Listen and check.

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

1 B He has a sore throat. /sɔːr θrəʊt/

2 D He has diarrhea. /daɪə'reɪ/

3 E He feels sick. /fiːlz sɪk/

4 C He's fainted. /'feɪntɪd/

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

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. /ælərdʒɪk rɪ'ækʃn/

3 B He's sprained his ankle. /sprɛɪnd/

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

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

6 F He's choking. /tʃəʊkɪŋ/

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 **Came around** become conscious again

b 2.4 Listen and check.

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Clothes and fashion

VOCABULARY BANK

1 DESCRIBING CLOTHES

a Match the adjectives and pictures.

Fit

3 loose /luːs/

1 tight /taɪt/

Style

1 hooded /'hʊdɪd/

7 long-sleeved /lɒŋ sliːvd/ (also short-sleeved)

6 sleeveless /sliːvles/

8 turtleneck /'tɜːtlnek/

4 V-neck /'viː nek/

Pattern

10 dotted /'dɒtɪd/

9 patterned /'pætənd/

11 plaid /pleɪd/

2 plain /pleɪn/ 2

12 striped /straɪpt/

b 2.17 Listen and check.

c Match the phrases and pictures.

Materials

4 a cotton undershirt /'kɒtn ʌndəʃɜːt/

9 a denim vest /'denɪm vest/

5 a fur collar /fɜː 'kɒlə/

3 a lace top /leɪs tɒp/

1 a linen suit /'lɪnən suɪt/

7 a Lycra swimsuit /'laɪkrə 'swɪmsuɪt/

8 a silk scarf /sɪlk skɑːf/

6 a velvet bow tie /'velvət baʊ taɪ/

2 a wool cardigan /wʊl 'kɑːdɪɡən/

11 leather sandals /'leðə 'sændlɪz/

10 suede boots /sweɪd buːts/



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 'fæʃnd/ 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 I Your bag matches your shoes.
 - 6 D I need to get changed.
 - 7 G Hurry up and get undressed.
 - 8 E Get up and get dressed.
 - 9 B 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.

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d 2.18 Listen and check.

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



present perfect simple and continuous

present perfect simple: have / has + past participle

- 1 Have you ever broken a bone?
I've never seen him before. 2.12
- 2 I've called for an ambulance, but it hasn't arrived yet.
I've already told you three times.
- 3 It's the best book I've ever read.
- 4 I've known Keiko since I was a child.
My sister has been sick for ten days now.
- 5 How many Patricia Cornwell novels have you read?
They've seen each other twice this week.

• We use the present perfect simple:

- 1 to talk about past experiences when you don't say when something happened, often with *ever* or *never*.
- 2 with *yet* and *already*.
- 3 with superlatives and the *first*, *second*, *last* time, etc.
- 4 with nonaction verbs (= verbs not usually used in the continuous form, e.g., *be*, *need*, *know*, *like*, etc.) to say that something started in the past and is still true now.
- This use is common with time expressions like *How long...?*, *for* or *since*, *all day* / *evening*, etc.
- Don't use the simple present in this situation. **NOT** *+know-Keiko since I was a child*.
- 5 when we say or ask *how much* / *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.

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.

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• We use the present perfect continuous:

- 1 with action verbs (e.g., *run*, *listen*, *study*, *cook*) to say that an action started in the past and is still happening now (unfinished actions).
- This use is common with time expressions like *How long...?*, *for* or *since*, *all day* / *evening*, etc.
- Don't use the present continuous in this situation. **NOT** *I'm living here for the last three years*.
- 2 for repeated actions, especially with a time expression, e.g., *all day*, *recently*.
- 3 for continuous actions that have just finished (but that have present results).

present perfect simple or continuous?

- 1 I've been feeling terrible for days. 2.14
He's liked classical music since he was a teenager.
- 2 She's been having a good time at school.
They've had that car for at least ten years.
- 3 We've lived in this town since 2010.
We've been living in a rented house for the last two months.
- 4 I've painted the kitchen. I've been painting the kitchen.

- 1 To talk about an unfinished action, we usually use the 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).

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

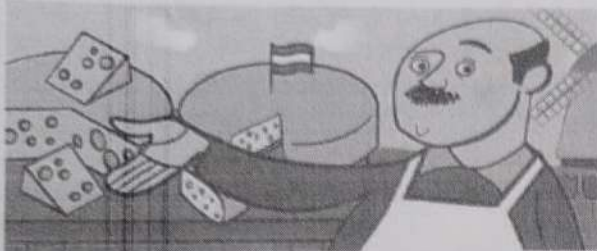
- I've bought a new car. Do you like it? (buy)
- 1 We have known Jack and Ann for years. (know)
 - 2 You look really sweaty. What have you been doing at the gym? (you / work out)
 - 3 Emily hasn't done her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out. (not do)
 - 4 They don't live in Toronto. They have moved. (move)
 - 5 I hope they're getting along OK. They have been arguing 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)

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using adjectives as nouns, adjective order

adjectives as nouns

- 1 In most African countries, the young still look up to the old. 2.15
The poor are getting poorer, and the rich are getting richer.
The government needs to create more jobs for the unemployed.
- 2 The English are famous for drinking tea.
The Chinese invented paper.
The Dutch make wonderful cheeses.



- * You can use **the** + some adjectives to talk about groups of people, e.g.,
 - 1 specific groups in society, such as **the young**, **the old** (or **the elderly**), **the sick** (= people who are ill), **the blind**, **the deaf**, **the homeless**, **the dead**.
 - 2 some nationalities that end in **-ch**, **-sh**, **-ese**, and **-ss**, such as **the French**, **the Spanish**, **the British**, **the Japanese**, **the Irish**, **the Swiss**, etc. (most other nationality words are nouns and are used in the plural, e.g., **the Brazilians**, **the Peruvians**, **the Turks**, **the South Koreans**, **the Argentinians**, etc.).
- * You can also use adjective + **people** to talk about a group of people, e.g., **poor people**, **homeless people**, **old people**, **Thai people**.
- * To talk about one person, use, e.g., **a Japanese woman**, **a rich man**, etc., **NOT** ~~a Japanese~~, ~~a rich~~.

adjective order

We have a charming old house near the lake. 2.16
She has long brown hair.
I bought a beautiful Italian leather belt.

- * You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often 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 wounded**
- 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) **a young attractive 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) **an old charming 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**

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6 an old charming log cabin
7 a stylish Italian leather bag

GRAMMAR BANK

- a
- 1- The Dutch
 - 2- The wounded
 - 3- The blind
 - 4- The chinees
 - 5- The injured
 - 6- The swiss
 - 7- The homeless
 - 8- The unemployed.
 - 9- The dead
 - 10- The deaf

b. 1- a huge attractive man

- 2- dirty old shoes
- 3- a beautiful black velvet jacket.
- 4- a tall American teenage girl
- 5- along Sunday beach
- 6- an old charming long cabin
- 7- a stylish Latian leather bag
- 8- huge dark eyes
- 9- a friendly old black dog
- 10- a striped cotton T-shirt

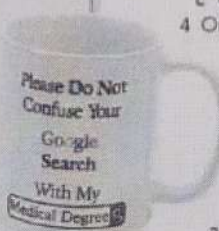
- How many hours / sleep a night? / sleep well recently?
8 / be allergic to anything? / ever have a serious allergic reaction?

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- 1 A few weeks ago, I was feeling under the weather. After days of intensive internet diagnosis, I finally went to see my doctor. After examining me, she told me that my heart rate was a little fast and sent me off to the hospital for some tests. Did I go straight there? Of course not. First I took out my phone, logged on to Google, and found out that the technical term for a fast heart rate is *supraventricular tachycardia*. Then I typed these two words into Google. Sadly, the problem with Dr. Google is that he isn't exactly a comfort in times of crisis. One website immediately scared me with a list of 407 possible causes.
- 2 I raced to the hospital, convinced that I probably needed open-heart surgery. Four hours later, I got a diagnosis. I had a chest infection...and a bad case of *cyberchondria*. The only consolation for the latter condition is that I'm in good company. A Microsoft survey of one million internet users last year found that 2% of all searches – a not-insignificant number – were health-related.
- 3 Unfortunately, once you have it, cyberchondria can be hard to cure. Since my trip to the hospital, I have been obsessively checking my pulse, swapping symptoms in chat rooms, and reading all about worst-case scenarios. What if the doctors got it wrong? What if the EKG machine was faulty? It's exhausting trying to convince yourself that you might have a life-threatening illness.
- 4 The Microsoft study also revealed another serious problem – that online information often doesn't discriminate between common and very rare conditions. One in four of all articles thrown up by an internet search for *headache* suggested a brain tumor as a possible cause. Although it is true that this may be the cause, in fact, brain tumors develop in fewer than one in 50,000 people. People also assume that the first answers that come up in searches refer to the most common causes, so if you type in *mouth ulcer* and see that *mouth cancer* has several mentions near the top, you think that it must be very common. However, this is not the case at all.
- 5 Another problem for cyberchondriacs is that online medical information may be from an unreliable source, or out of date. A recent American study showed that 75% of the people who use the internet to look up information about their health do not check where that information came from, or the date it was created. "Once something has been put up on the internet, even if it's wrong, it's difficult to remove," says Sarah Jarvis, a doctor. "This is a problem, especially with scare stories, and also with some alternative remedies that claim to be miracle cures, but which may actually do you harm." Check the information? Sorry, I don't have time – I'm off to buy a heart-rate monitor!

Adapted from The Sunday Times



d Now read each paragraph again carefully and choose a, b, or c.

- 1 The problem with Dr. Google is that the information is b.
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.

- 1 Do you know anyone who you think is a hypochondriac or a cyberchondriac? What kinds of things do they do?
- 2 Do you think people in your country worry a lot about their...?

blood pressure cholesterol level
digestive system liver

Give examples if you can. Are there other things related to health that they worry about?

6 WRITING

p.115 Writing An informal email

Write an email to a friend explaining that you haven't been well, and saying what you've been doing recently.

Glossary

EKG machine electrocardiogram machine, used to test people's heart rate

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