

DISEASES – THE TERMINOLOGY AND HEALING PROCESS. /B2/

1. Think of the Polish names of the following diseases.

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|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. appendicitis | 5. diabetes | 9. leukemia |
| 2. bronchitis | 6. hay fever | 10. measles |
| 3. cancer | 7. hepatitis | 11. pneumonia |
| 4. chicken pox | 8. influenza | 12. tuberculosis |

2. Complete the sentences. the number of dashes is identical with the number of letters in the missing words.

- He often _ _ _ _ _ r _ from bronchitis.
- That's right, darling, Mummy's got a fat tummy because she's _ _ _ _ _ g _ _ _ _ _ .
- She is colour-blind, which means that she can't _ _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ between colours.
- I am allergic to this kind of pollen. I start _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ any time it gets into my nose.
- She is not coming today. She has got a _ _ _ _ _ cold.
- Please don't cough all over everyone! Your cold may be _ _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ _ .
- The epidemic seems to be dying out: only four _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ of cholera were reported last week.
- The illness from which Alice is suffering has now been _ i _ _ _ _ _ as pneumonia.
- I have a sore _ _ _ _ _ o _ _ _ ; perhaps I smoked too many cigarettes yesterday.
- I had to stay in bed because I had _ _ _ _ _ g _ _ _ a cold.
- It was just a _ _ _ l _ _ attack of bronchitis.
- I am very _ _ _ _ _ i _ _ _ _ about her health. She seems so weak and has a high temperature.

3. Fill the blanks with the words below. You may use each word only once.

bacteria	body	break	dangerous	delicate
disease	eyes	germs	line	liquids
membrane	moisture	mouth	nose	parts
prick	skin	sneeze	stomach	

How the Body Fights Disease

The _ _ _ _ _ is often called „the body's first _ _ _ _ _ of defence”. It acts as armour, resisting many germs that might harm the more _ _ _ _ _ parts of the _ _ _ _ _ . Any _ _ _ _ _ in the skin, even a pin _ _ _ _ _ , provides an opening for _ _ _ _ _ germs. Some _ _ _ _ _ enter the body through the _ _ _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ and other natural openings. These areas provide warmth and _ _ _ _ _ , in which germs thrive. When the _ _ _ _ _ of the nose and throat becomes irritated, we cough or _ _ _ _ _ , blowing out the unwanted substances.

Other body _ _ _ _ _ also provide a defence against _ _ _ _ _ . Tears, for example, wash _ _ _ _ _ from the _ _ _ _ _ . Tears also contain substances that fight bacteria. Acid in the _ _ _ _ _ kills many germs before they can reach other _ _ _ _ _ of the body.

4. Fill in the blanks with the words below. You may use each word only once.

activity	children	dietary	energy	include
lean	nursing	nutrients	people	person
products	rapidly	tissue	well-balanced	

Special Diets

Certain groups of _ _ _ _ _ , such as young children or older people, have special _ _ _ _ _ needs. Because _ _ _ _ _ grow _ _ _ _ _ , they need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide _ _ _ _ _ , but also to build new _ _ _ _ _ .

A child's diet should _ _ _ _ _ milk and milk _ _ _ _ _ , eggs, _ _ _ _ _ meat, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, and cereals.

A _ _ _ _ _ diet is important to the older _ _ _ _ _ as it is to the child. Older people need as many _ _ _ _ _ as young adults. But if their _ _ _ _ _ is reduced, they will need fewer calories. Expectant or _ _ _ _ _ mothers and babies also need special diets.

ANSWER KEY:

1.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. zapalenie wyrostka robaczkowego | 7. zapalenie wątroby |
| 2. zapalenie oskrzeli | 8. grypa |
| 3. rak | 9. białaczka |
| 4. ospa wietrzna | 10. odra |
| 5. cukrzyca | 11. zapalenie płuc |
| 6. katar sienny | 12. gruźlica |

2.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. suffers | 3. distinguish | 5. bad | 7. cases | 9. throat | 11. mild |
| 2. pregnant | 4. sneezing | 6. infectious | 8. diagnosed | 10. caught | 12. anxious |

3.

How the Body Fights Disease

The SKIN is often called “the body’s first LINE of defence”. It acts as armour, resisting many germs that might harm the more DELICATE parts of the BODY. Any BREAK in the skin, even a pin PRICK, provides an opening for DANGEROUS germs. Some GERMS/BACTERIA enter the body through the NOSE/MOUTH and MOUTH/NOSE and other natural openings. These areas provide warmth and MOISTURE, in which germs thrive. When the MEMBRANE of the nose and throat becomes irritated, we cough or SNEEZE, blowing out the unwanted substances.

Other body LIQUIDS also provide a defence against DISEASE. Tears, for example, wash BACTERIA/GERMS from the EYES. Tears also contain substances that fight bacteria. Acid in the STOMACH kills many germs before they can reach other PARTS of the body.

4.

Special Diets

Certain groups of PEOPLE, such as young children or older people, have special DIETARY needs. Because CHILDREN grow RAPIDLY, they need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide ENERGY, but also to build new TISSUE.

A child’s diet should INCLUDE milk PRODUCTS, eggs, LEAN meat, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, and cereals.

A WELL-BALANCED diet is important to the older PERSON as it is to the child. Older people need as many NUTRIENTS as young adults. But if their ACTIVITY is reduced, they will need fewer calories. Expectant or NURSING mothers and babies also need special diets.

‘Test in English. Thematic Vocabulary. Diseases. Diet.’ M. Misztal, Warszawa 1994.

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