



UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS ESPE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDICINE
FIRST TERM EVALUATION



READING

Read the following article carefully and choose the correct answers a, b or c for the given questions.

Illness vs Sickness: What's the Difference?

Many people use the words "illness" and "sickness" in the same way. But do they really mean the same thing? Let's learn about the small differences between these two words.

What is Illness?

Illness is a medical word. Doctors use it when someone has a health problem. An illness is something wrong with your body or mind. For example:

A cold is an illness

Diabetes is an illness

Depression is an illness

Illness is more formal. You will see this word in hospitals, medical books, and health reports.

What is Sickness?

Sickness is more about how you feel. When you have sickness, you feel bad or unwell. People use this word in everyday conversation. For example:

"I have morning sickness" (pregnant women feel bad in the morning)

"I feel sickness after eating that food"

"Travel sickness" (feeling bad in cars or planes)

Sickness can also mean the act of vomiting or feeling like you will vomit.

The Main Difference

The main difference is simple:

Illness = the medical condition (what you have)

Sickness = the feeling of being unwell (how you feel)

However, in normal conversation, most people use both words to mean the same thing. Don't worry too much about the difference! Both words show that someone is not healthy.

Remember

When you go to the doctor, they might ask: "What illness do you have?" But your friend might ask: "Do you have any sickness today?" Both questions are asking about your health!

Comprehension Questions

1. What kind of word is "illness"?
a) A casual word
b) A medical word
c) A food word
2. What is "sickness" more about?
a) How you feel
b) What medicine you take
c) Where you live
3. Which is an example of an illness?
a) Happiness
b) Diabetes
c) Hunger
4. Which word is more formal?
a) Illness
b) Sickness
c) Both are the same
5. In everyday conversation, how do people use these words?
a) They never use them
b) They use them to mean the same thing
c) They only use "illness"

VOCABULARY: Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

6. What do you call your mother's sister?
a) Cousin
b) Aunt
c) Niece
d) Grandmother
7. What do you call your father's father?
a) Uncle
b) Brother
c) Grandfather
d) Nephew
8. What do you call your brother's daughter?
a) Niece
b) Cousin
c) Sister
d) Daughter
9. What do you call your aunt's children?
a) Siblings
b) Cousins
c) Nephews
d) Brothers
10. What do you call your husband's or wife's mother?
a) Aunt
b) Stepmother
c) Mother-in-law
d) Grandmother
11. What do you call your son's wife?
a) Daughter
b) Sister-in-law
c) Daughter-in-law
d) Niece
12. What do you call your sister's son?
a) Nephew
b) Cousin
c) Son
d) Brother
13. What do you call your parents' parents?
a) Uncles and aunts
b) Grandparents
c) Great-parents
d) In-laws
14. What do you call your wife's brother?
a) Brother
b) Cousin
c) Brother-in-law
d) Uncle

GRAMMAR: Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

INFLUENZA (THE FLU)

Influenza, or the flu, (16) _____ a common illness that affects millions of people every year. It (17) _____ a viral infection that attacks the respiratory system, including the nose, throat, and lungs.

The flu (18) _____ from person to person very easily. When an infected person coughs or sneezes, tiny droplets (19) _____ through the air. Other people can breathe in these droplets and get sick. The virus also (20) _____ on surfaces like doorknobs and tables for several hours.

Common symptoms of the flu (21) _____ fever, body aches, headache, tiredness, and cough. Most people (22) _____ better after one or two weeks of rest. However, some people, especially young children and elderly adults, (23) _____ serious complications.

Doctors (24) _____ that people get a flu vaccine every year. The vaccine helps protect against the most common flu viruses. Other prevention methods include washing hands frequently and staying home when sick. These simple actions (25) _____ the spread of influenza in communities.

QUESTIONS:

16. a) is
b) are
c) am
d) be
17. a) am
b) a re
c) is
d) be
18. a) spread
b) spreads
c) spreading
d) to spread
19. a) travels
b) traveling
c) travel
d) to travel
20. a) live
b) living
c) lives
d) to live
21. a) includes
b) including
c) include
d) to include

15. What do you call children from your parents' previous marriage? a) Half-siblings or step-siblings b) Cousins c) Nephews and nieces d) In-laws	22. a) feels b) feel c) feeling d) to feel 23. a) develops b) develop c) developing d) to develop 24. a) recommends b) recommend c) recommending d) to recommend 25. a) reduces b) reducing c) reduce d) to reduce
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LISTENING

Listen to the track about dementia and choose the correct answer a, b or c from these questions.

26. How many Americans will likely develop dementia each year by 2060? a) 500,000 b) 1 million c) 2 million d) 750,000 27. What is the chance of developing dementia after age 55 if people live long enough? a) 25% b) 30% c) 42% d) 50% 28. What is the most common type of dementia? a) Vascular dementia b) Alzheimer's disease c) Mixed dementia d) Brain stroke dementia	29. Who has a higher risk of developing dementia? a) Men, because they are stronger b) Women, because they live longer c) Men, because they work more d) Both have the same risk 30. Which of these can help lower dementia risk? a) Sleeping all day b) Eating a lot of sugar c) Exercising regularly and controlling blood pressure d) Staying alone at home
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WRITING

Use the cluster to write a paragraph in the correct style in 120 words, don't forget to complete the ideas.

