

New words ▶ ● get over /recover from (recuperarse) ● to bleed (sangrar) ● pain killer (calmante) ● X ray (rayos x / radiografía) ● unconscious (inconciente)●first aid (primeros auxilios) ● chest pain (dolor de pecho) ●bleeding (hemorragias)

Complete with a verb from below

be break get over have hurts take

1) _____ unconscious / bleeding .
2) _____medicine /pain-killer.
3) _____something quickly / something slowly.
4) _____an accident /an x-ray/an operation.
5) _____a leg/a finger
6) My finger/my leg _____ .

Complete the text with a verb from the previous exercise. Put the verb in the correct tense.

I´ve never 1) _____ an accident or a serious illness but my brother isn´t so lucky. First he 2) _____his leg playing football. He didn´t 3) _____it quickly and in the end he 4) _____two operations. Finally his leg got better but six months later he fell off his motorbike . He 5) _____unconscious and his head 6) _____bleeding . He 7) _____lots of X rays but fortunately he was OK.

Listen to an interview about emergency service in Britain. Choose the best answer to the question.

1) What number do you need to ring for an emergency ?

A) 999/112 B) 999/121 C) 999/212
The right answer is _____

2) How many students learn about first aid at school ?

A) none B) a few C) a lot

The right answer is _____

3) How do people use the emergency service badly ?

A) They don´t phone B) They phone too late C) they make silly calls.

The right answer is _____

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Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)

1) A man called an ambulance because he had a sore throat. _____
2) A woman called the fire brigade because her child was in a tree. _____
3) A man called the police because he didn´t want tomato on his pizza. _____
4) Silly emergency calls are not a problem for the emergency services. _____
5) Chest pains, bad bleeding and broken bones are real emergencies. _____
6) British people need to learn more about first aid . _____

Match (1-10) with (a-j) to complete the dialogue . Number one has been done for you.

1) What´s the	c	a) sick twice.
2) I´ve got a stomach		b) Got any food allergies ? .
3) I feel a		c) The problem ?.
4) Where		d) Temperature.
5) I´ve been		e) Diarrhoea ?.
6) What about		f) Stomach infection.
7) How long have you		g) Ache.
8) Have you		h) does it hurt ?
9) You´ve got a high		i) bit sick.
10) I´m afraid you´ve got a		j) Had these symptoms ?

At the doctor I .- Listen to the dialogue and complete the expressions.

A : So, what´s the (1) _____?

B: I´ve got a stomachache and I (2) _____ a bit sick.

A: Where does it (3) _____ ?

B: Here.

A: (4) _____vomiting ?

B: Yes, I´ve been (5) _____sick twice.

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A: What about (6) _____diarrhoea ?

B: Yes, that too.

A: How (7) _____have you had these symptoms ?

B: (8) _____yesterday afternoon.

A: I´m (9) _____you´ve got a stomach infection. You should (10) _____plenty of water . You shoudn´t drink 11) _____or fizzy drinks. Take these pills (12) _____times a day.

At the doctor II. Complete the blank spaces with only one word.

A: Hello, Simon. What´s the (1) _____?

B: I think I´ve hurt my leg.

A : Right . Do you (2) _____any pain ?

B: Yes, I have a lot of pain.

A: So where does it (3) _____?

B: Here and here.

A : I see. Any vomiting ?

B : No, I don´t feel sick .

A : I´m going to (4) _____ your temperature. Hmm. You´ve got a slight temperature. How long have you had these symptoms ?

B : Since Saturday. I fell off my bicycle.

A : Ah, well. I´m (5) _____ you need to have some x-rays.

B : Oh, but I´m going camping tomorrow.

A : I´m afraid you aren´t going anywhere tomorrow. Don´t worry. You´ll get (6) _____ it quickly but you shouldn´t walk on that leg for a while. Take these painkillers four (7) _____a day.

Interesting : " Sick" means " tener nauseas " or " estar enfermo ".

He is sick in the bathroom : Tiene nauseas.

He has been sick for a week : Hace una semana que está enfermo.

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