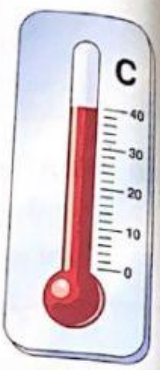
2 Fever

1 Talk about it



A fever is when our body temperature increases because of an infection. A normal body temperature is about 37°C. If you have a fever it can rise to 40°C or more.

1 Have you ever had a fever? 2 How did you feel? 3 How long did it last?

2 Look at the photos below and discuss what you think the text is about.

What is malaria?

Malaria is a very serious disease which infects 300 to 500 million people every year. It is most common in hot tropical countries in the Americas, Asia and Africa. One person dies every second from malaria.

What causes malaria?

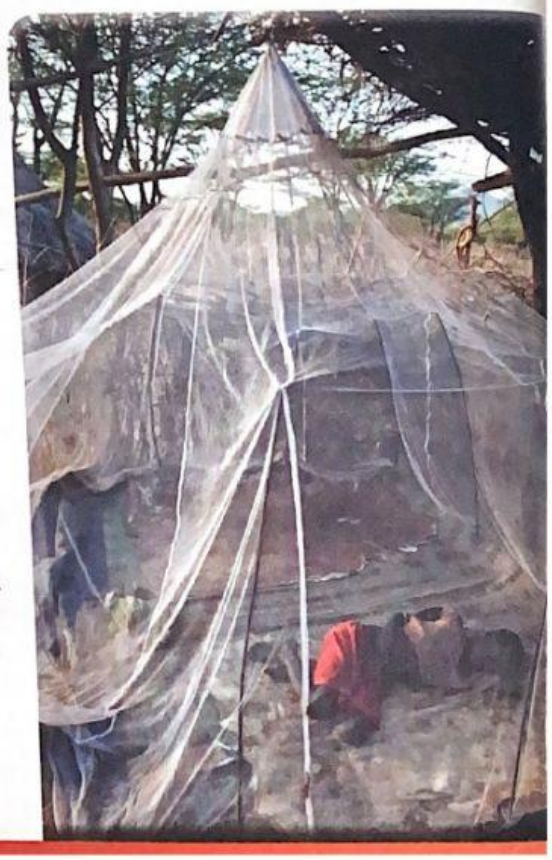
A lot of mosquitoes in hot tropical countries carry a parasite which causes malaria. When a mosquito bites a person, the parasite can get into the blood – they don't need to infect **much** blood to make someone very ill.

What are the symptoms?

If you have malaria you will experience **many** symptoms, such as a high fever, headaches and being sick.

How can we stop people getting malaria?

Although there are **plenty of** vaccines which protect us from diseases, there is no vaccine for malaria yet. So all families need to sleep under mosquito nets which are treated with chemicals that make the mosquitoes stay away. For families with **little** money, an organisation called 'Malaria No More' does **a lot of** work to get mosquito nets to them. The nets are so big that **several** people from the same family can sleep under one net. This means that more people can live a healthy life, free from the disease.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read

Read the text. Are sentences 1 to 6 **true** or **false**?

1 Malaria is unusual in hot, tropical countries.
2 Malaria is a deadly disease.
3 Mosquitoes carry a parasite which causes the disease.
4 A high temperature is a symptom of malaria.
5 There are a lot of vaccines which prevent malaria.
6 Mosquito nets help stop malaria infection.

Reading strategy: Making predictions

Before we read a text we can use visual clues to help us identify what a text is about.

Read the *Use of English* box and sort the words in blue into the correct column.

Countable	Uncountable	Both
a few	much	some
1 ...	any	no
	2 ...	4 ...
	3 ...	5 ...

Use of English

Quantifiers

A quantifier expresses quantity.

Countable nouns: There are **a lot of** mosquitoes in hot countries.

Uncountable nouns: For families with **little** money ...

Both: You should drink **plenty of** water when you are ill. / There are **plenty of** vaccines.

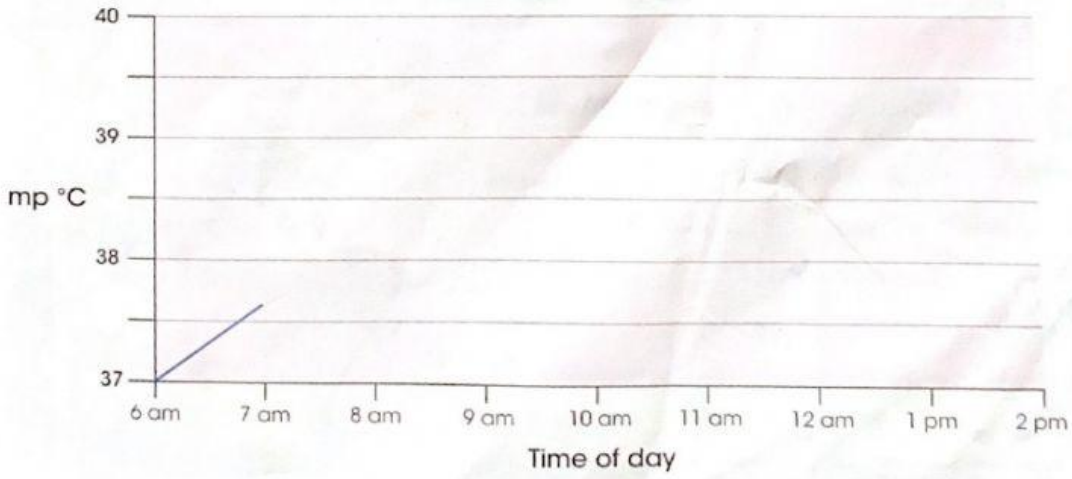
All the water is gone.

Talk

What do you think of the charity Malaria No More?
Do you know of any charities in your country? How do they help?

Listen

Listen, copy and complete the graph showing how Kodjo's temperature rose and fell when he had the flu.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Fever

Strategy check! Making predictions
Tick the strategies that will help you to make predictions. Use the strategies before you read the text below.

- Look at pictures.
- Read the whole text in detail.
- Look at the type of text (magazine article, leaflet ...).

1 **Read** and choose the best title for the article.

a A stomach upset b The flu c Non-stop sneezing!

Have you ever had a fever, a bad cough, a headache and an aching body all at once? Well, if you have, then you've probably had the flu at some time in your life!

Flu, which is another name for *Influenza*, is caused by a virus and it's common, especially in the winter months. You might think you have a cold instead of the flu because **many** of the symptoms can be quite similar, such as a runny nose, sneezing and coughing, but children with the flu often have a fever and headaches. You don't feel like eating **much** food either and all your body hurts. The flu can last a week or more.

Catching the flu is very easy. If you are near a person with the flu who sneezes, coughs or even laughs, then the tiny drops that come out of their mouth can infect you if you breathe them in.

So, how can you protect yourself from getting the flu? First of all, keep your distance from someone with the flu! Wash your hands regularly with hot water and soap, and don't put your hands to your mouth or nose.

If you catch the flu, you should get **a lot of** rest and drink **plenty of** liquids, such as water, juice and soups. You can take **some** medicine too, but only if your mum or doctor gives it you to help with your fever and headaches.

2 Read the text again. Use coloured pens to underline;
Blue: three illnesses
Red: four symptoms
Green: advice given if you have the flu.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Use of English

Circle the correct answer. Use the information in the table to help you.

1 Don't eat **many** / **much** food if you have a fever.

2 Wash your hands with water and **a few** / **a little** soap.

3 You need **much** / **plenty** of tissues if you have a cold.

4 If you have **any** / **some** medicine, you will feel better.

5 How **much** / **many** days does the flu last?

6 Can I have **any** / **some** cough medicine, please?

Use of English

Quantifiers

A quantifier expresses quantity.

Countable: a few, many, several

You will experience **many** symptoms.

Uncountable: much, some, any, little

Some families have little money.

Both: no, a lot of, plenty of

There are **a lot of** / **plenty of** vaccines.

4 Use the five quantifiers highlighted in the text in Activity 1 to complete these sentences.

1 There are *a lot of* cases of flu in the winter.

2 You shouldn't eat _____, but you should drink _____ water if you have a fever.

3 _____ people suffer from a sore throat in the winter.

4 You should take _____ medicine if your temperature rises to more than 37.5C.

5 Challenge

Complete these sentences for you. Write two examples of your own using quantifiers.

1 When I have a cold, *I use a lot of tissues*.

2 When I have a cough, I _____.

3 When I have the flu, I _____.

4 When I have a headache, I _____.

5 _____

6 _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS