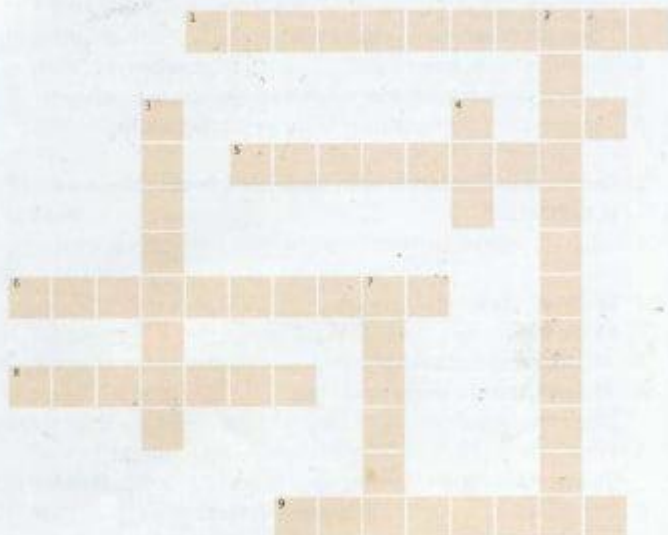


VOCABULARY

Illnesses and health problems

1 Read the clues. Then write the health problems in the grid.



ACROSS →

- 1 When body heat is higher than normal (11)
- 5 When blood runs from your nose (9)
- 6 A pain, when you can't swallow or speak easily (4, 6)
- 8 A negative reaction of the body to something that is normally harmless (7)
- 9 A sore head (8)

DOWN ↓

- 2 When your stomach hurts and you feel sick (12)
- 3 An allergy which appears in springtime, rather like a bad cold (3, 5)
- 4 An illness with a high fever, aching body, cold, etc. (3)
- 7 A medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe (6)

2 Choose the correct verb in each sentence.

- 1 When I get hay fever, my eyes *wash / water* all the time.
- 2 I've got a sore throat and I can't *sneeze / swallow*.
- 3 I feel hot and cold and I'm *sweating / swallowing* a lot.
- 4 If I go near a cat, I start *sneezing / hurting* and I can't breathe.
- 5 I've lost my appetite and my whole body *coughs / aches*.
- 6 I get these awful headaches that sometimes *last / make* up to an hour!
- 7 The pain's so bad that I can't *concentrate / swallow* on my work.
- 8 Have you got any throat sweets? My throat hurts when I *sweat / cough*.

GRAMMAR Giving advice (should, ought to, why don't you)

3 Choose the correct phrase – *why don't you*, *ought to* or *should* – to complete the sentences.

- 1 A: I've got a bad back.
B: I don't think you lift that heavy box, then.
- 2 Look, you've been working all day. take a break?
- 3 I know you don't want to upset him, but you tell him how you feel.
- 4 A: Owl! I've cut myself!
B: You put a plaster on that.
- 5 What I do about my nosebleed? It won't stop!
- 6 put some lavender oil on that burn? It's good for the pain, and helps it get better.
- 7 You go to the doctor's about that rash. You've had it for a week now.
- 8 You complain! You've waited an hour for your soup.

Language note

- 1 *Should*, *ought to* and *why don't you* are all fairly polite ways of giving advice, but *should* and *ought to* are slightly more forceful. The speaker is certain that this is what the other person should do, e.g. *You ought to finish your work before you leave.*
- 2 *Why don't you* introduces a more gentle suggestion, as a possibility, e.g. *If you're worried, why don't you talk to the teacher about it?*

4 Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- 1 I think you shouldn't come to work if you're not well.
- 2 Maybe you should to put something on that cut.
- 3 He's got an awful cough. He oughts to stop smoking!
- 4 Katie looks awful! Why not you take her to see the doctor?
- 5 You ought stay in bed with that high temperature.
- 6 You don't ought eat chocolate when you've got an upset stomach.

