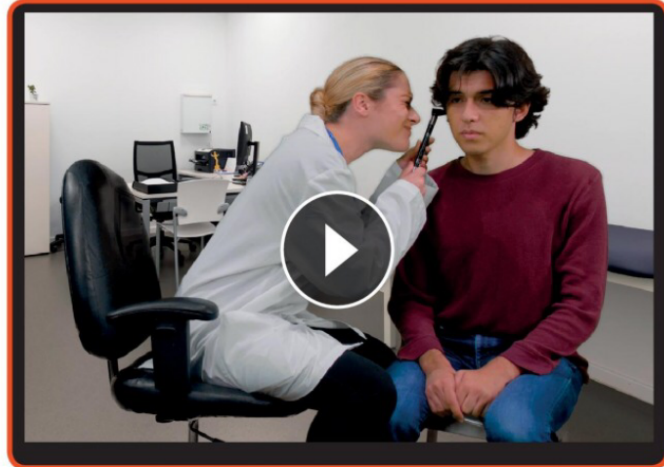


At the doctor's

- 1 A lot of people look up their medical problems on the Internet. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of this?

Speaking strategy

Try to add variety to your speaking by using variations of "yes," "I don't know," and "no," such as "sure," "OK," "I'm not sure," and "no way."



- 2 067 **Watch, listen, or read** Why is Zac at the doctor? How long has he had the problem?

Doctor	Hello.	Doctor	I'll check your temperature. Yes, it's a little high. You'd better take some antibiotics, and you should get plenty of rest.
Zac	Hi, how are you?	Zac	Oh, OK.
Doctor	Good, thanks. What seems to be the problem?	Doctor	Here's a prescription. Take it twice a day for five days.
Zac	Well, I feel really sick. I have a bad earache. I've also had some pain in my neck.	Zac	What should I do if it doesn't get better?
Doctor	How long have you had the earache?	Doctor	You should come back and see me, but I'm sure you will be fine.
Zac	Umm, I've had it for about two days now.	Zac	That's great. Thanks very much.
Doctor	Can I take a look?	Doctor	You're welcome.
Zac	Sure.		
Doctor	Hmm. You probably have an infection there. Have you had a fever?		
Zac	I'm not sure.		

- 3 **Pairwork** Practice the dialogue in exercise 2.

- 4 068 **Real English** Complete the phrases from the dialogue. Then listen, check, and repeat.

Doctor

What seems to be the _____?

How _____ have you had (the earache)?

Can I take a _____?

You probably _____ (an infection).

Here's a _____. Take it (twice a day).

I'll _____ (your temperature).

You'd _____ take (some antibiotics) and you _____ get plenty of rest.

Patient

I _____ really (sick).

I _____ a bad (earache).

I've also had some _____ in my (neck).

I've had it _____ about (two days) now.

What _____ I do if it doesn't get better?

5 Write mini-dialogues about the health problems and solutions.

- 1 headache → should / pain medication
- 2 toothache → 'd better / dentist
- 3 a cold → should / rest
- 4 a cough → should / cough medicine
- 5 sore throat → 'd better / antibiotics

I have a headache.

You should take some pain medication ...

6 Pairwork Practice a dialogue between a doctor and a patient.

- Patient: Write down some problems and symptoms and the length of time you've had them. Then tell the doctor.
- Doctor: Listen to the patient's symptoms. Prescribe a remedy and give any other appropriate advice.

What seems to be the problem?

Well, I haven't felt well for a few days ...

**Beat the clock**

How many other accidents, illnesses, and remedies can you remember in three minutes? Add them to the mind map below.

**Link it!**

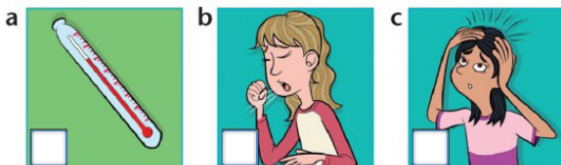
Pairwork You have had a minor injury and you go to the Emergency Department (ED) at the local hospital. Have a conversation with the doctor. Remember to use phrases from *Real English*. The doctor in the ED will first introduce himself / herself and then ask you for your name and date of birth.



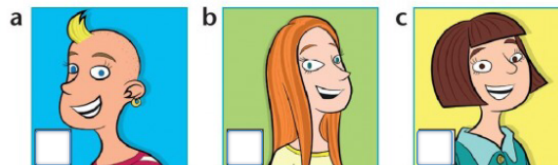
Focus on listening

1 129 Listen to the conversations. Check (✓) the correct pictures.

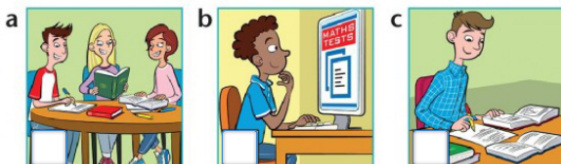
1 What problem does the girl have today?



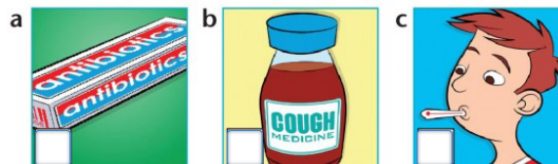
4 How long is the girl's hair now?



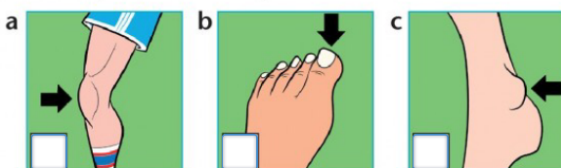
2 What does the teacher suggest?



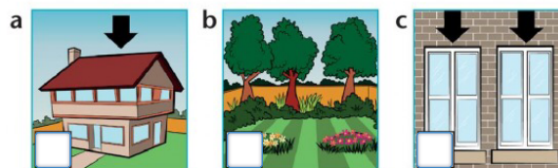
5 What does the doctor suggest taking?



3 Which part of his body did the man hurt?



6 What has the man had done to his house?



Focus on communication

2 Match the sentences in the box with the person who usually says them.

- 1 You'd better take some antibiotics.
- 2 Well, I feel really sick.
- 3 Take them twice a day for six days.
- 4 Can I take a look?
- 5 Do you have a temperature?
- 6 What should I do if it doesn't get better?
- 7 How long have you had a sore throat?

Doctor ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Patient ☐ ☐

3 Complete the dialogue with sentences from exercise 2.

Doctor Hello. What seems to be the matter?

Isabella 1 I have a very sore throat. I've also had some earache.

Doctor 2

Isabella Umm, I've had it for about four days now.

Doctor 3

Isabella Yes, sure.

Doctor Hmm. Yes, you probably have an infection there. That's why your ears hurt, too.

4

Isabella I'm not sure, but I feel hot.

Doctor OK, I'll just check it. Yes, your temperature is a little high. 5

That's for the throat infection. You should also get plenty of rest, OK?

Isabella OK!

Doctor Here's the prescription for the antibiotics. 6

Isabella 7

Doctor You should come back and see me, but I'm sure it will be fine.

Isabella That's great. Thanks very much.

Doctor You're welcome.

Body language advice



The position of your body and the way that you move can communicate as much as your words. Do you need to make a good impression on someone? How should you sit, stand, or move?



IN AN INTERVIEW

If you're having a college or job interview, you need to look confident and attentive. So, you should sit up straight, put your shoulders back, and look at your interviewer. You shouldn't look at the floor because that makes you look bored.



AT SCHOOL

If you want to show your teachers that you're paying attention, you should make eye contact when they talk to you. If you're sitting down, you shouldn't cross your arms or your legs because it can look defensive or rude. If you have to give a presentation at school, stand still and make gestures with your hands. It makes you look confident!



MAKING FRIENDS

When you are talking to another person, lean forward to show that you are interested. But you **shouldn't** get too close, or the other person will feel uncomfortable. If you want people to like you, you **should** smile and nod your head "yes" to show that you're listening to them. But don't overdo it, or you might look a bit odd!



DATES

If you want someone to feel connected to you, you ought to try "mirroring". That's when you copy the other person's body position and gestures. But you should do it carefully. If people notice you doing it, they might think that you're kind of silly! And one warning: if your date is touching their face or neck when they talk, you should be careful. They might be lying!

Give advice

1 069 **Read and listen** Look at the pictures. Do they show positive or negative body language?

2 Match the body language with the message it might give.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 You sit up and lean forward. <input type="checkbox"/> | a You're interested. |
| 2 You smile and nod your head. <input type="checkbox"/> | b You're lying. |
| 3 You cross your arms. <input type="checkbox"/> | c You're defensive. |
| 4 You touch your face. <input type="checkbox"/> | |

3 Complete the chart with *should* or *shouldn't*.

should and shouldn't		
+ Affirmative		
I/You/ He/She/It/ We/You/They	1 <input type="text"/> /ought to	smile.
- Negative		
I/You/ He/She/It/ We/You/They	2 <input type="text"/>	smile.
? Interrogative		
3 <input type="text"/>	I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they	smile?
Short answers		
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they should .		No, I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they shouldn't .

Think

Choose the correct alternative.

- We use *should* / *shouldn't* + **to + verb** / base form to give advice.
- We can use *ought to* in place of *should*. We don't usually use it in the negative or interrogative form.

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4 Complete the advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.
How to make a good impression:

- You dress nicely.
- You speak too quietly.
- You talk about yourself all the time.
- You listen to the other person.
- You be polite.
- You ask very personal questions.

5 **Pairwork** Think of advice for each problem.

What should I do?

You should ...

- My best friend isn't speaking to me.
- I can't sleep at night.
- I'm always late for school.
- I have a job interview tomorrow.