

SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 2
UNIT 3: HUMAN BODY
3B

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

3

The human body

Vocabulary

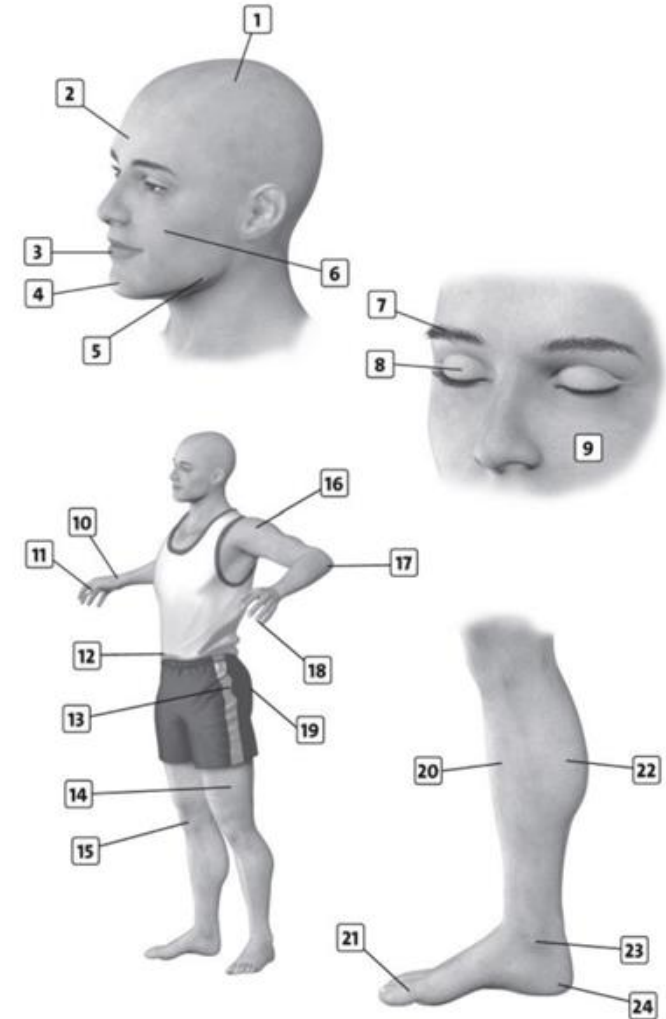
A

Parts of the body

I can identify parts of the body and talk about injuries.

1 Complete the labels.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 s _____ | 9 s _____ | 17 e _____ |
| 2 f _____ | 10 w _____ | 18 n _____ |
| 3 l _____ | 11 t _____ | 19 b _____ |
| 4 c _____ | 12 w _____ | 20 s _____ |
| 5 j _____ | 13 h _____ | 21 t _____ |
| 6 c _____ | 14 t _____ | 22 c _____ |
| 7 e _____ | 15 k _____ | 23 a _____ |
| 8 e _____ | 16 s _____ | 24 h _____ |



2 Complete the accidents and injuries with the verbs below.

bang break bruise burn cut
have have sprain twist

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ your ankle | 6 _____ a black eye |
| 2 _____ your wrist | 7 _____ yourself |
| 3 _____ a bone | 8 _____ your head |
| 4 _____ yourself | 9 _____ yourself |
| 5 _____ a bad nosebleed | |

3 Match the words below with the definitions.


blood brain heart intestine kidneys lungs
muscle ribs skull spine stomach throat

- 1 You use it to think. _____
- 2 It allows you to move a part of your body. _____
- 3 It's made of bone and it runs down your back.

- 4 The red liquid in your body. _____
- 5 It's a bone that surrounds your brain. _____
- 6 The part of the neck where food and air go. _____
- 7 It's in your chest and it pumps blood around your body.

- 8 When you eat, the food goes down your throat to this
place. _____
- 9 They're in your chest. You use them to breathe.

- 10 They are bones that go round your chest and protect your
heart and lungs. _____
- 11 The long tube below your stomach that digests food and
gets rid of waste. _____
- 12 They clean your blood. _____

4  1.13 Listen to three dialogues. What problem does each person have? Choose from the illnesses and injuries in exercise 2.

The patient has:

- 1 _____ .
- 2 _____ .
- 3 _____ .

5 Complete the treatments with *a, e, i, o* and *y*.

1 ___nt___b___t___cs

2 b___nd___g___


3 cr___m

4 dr___ss___ng

5 m___d___c___n___

6 p___nk___ll___rs


7 X-r___

- 6  1.13 Listen again to the dialogues. Which treatment or treatments in exercise 5 does the doctor give each patient? Write 1, 2 or 3 in the correct boxes.



**HOW HAS MEDICINE
IMPROVED IN RECENT
YEARS?**

**WHAT CAN DOCTORS DO
NOW THAT THEY
COULDN'T DO IN THE
PAST?**



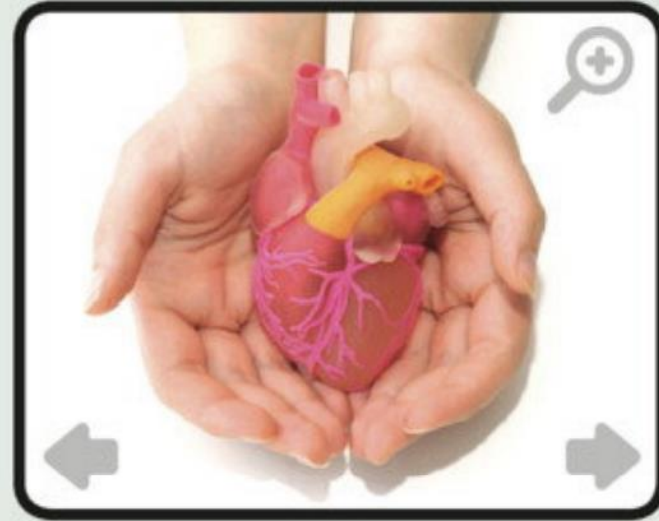
**DO YOU THINK
HUMANS WILL BE
IMMORTAL IN
THE FUTURE?**

- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo and the title of the article.
What do you think the article is about?

2 Read the article and check your ideas.

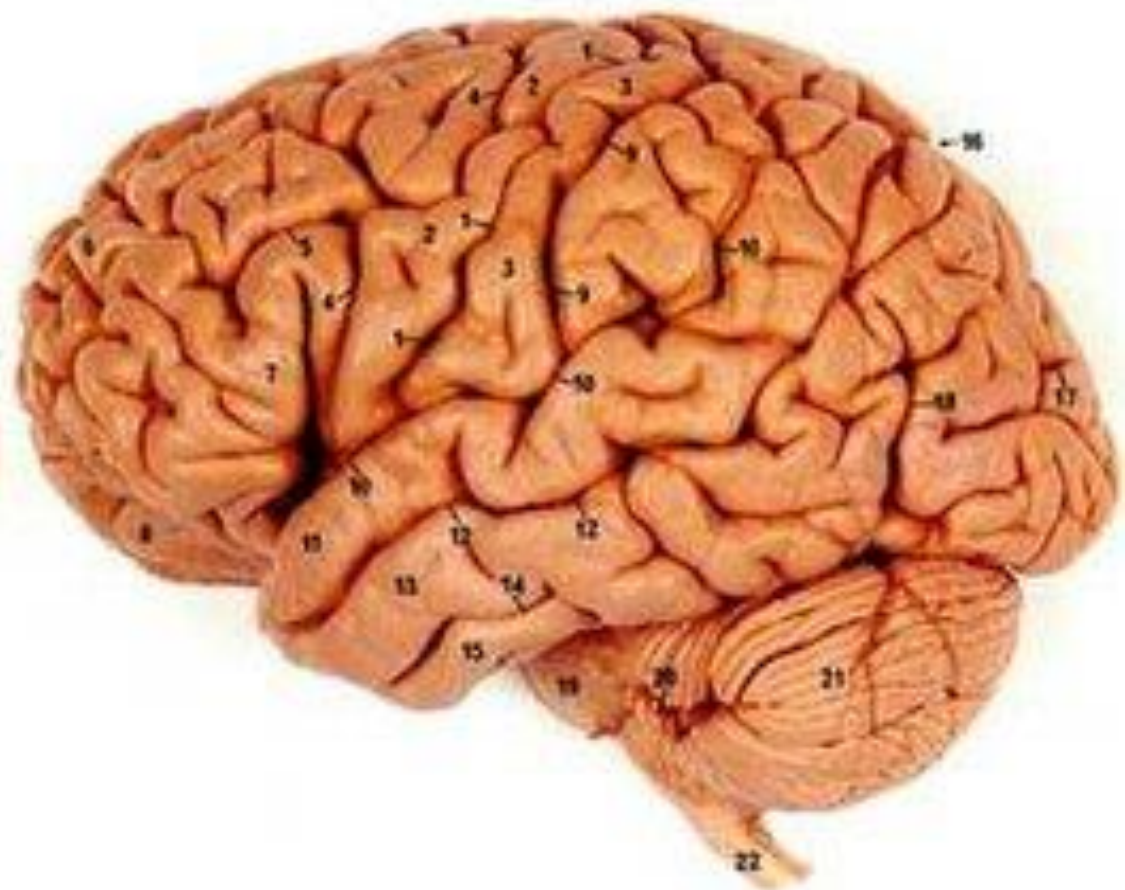
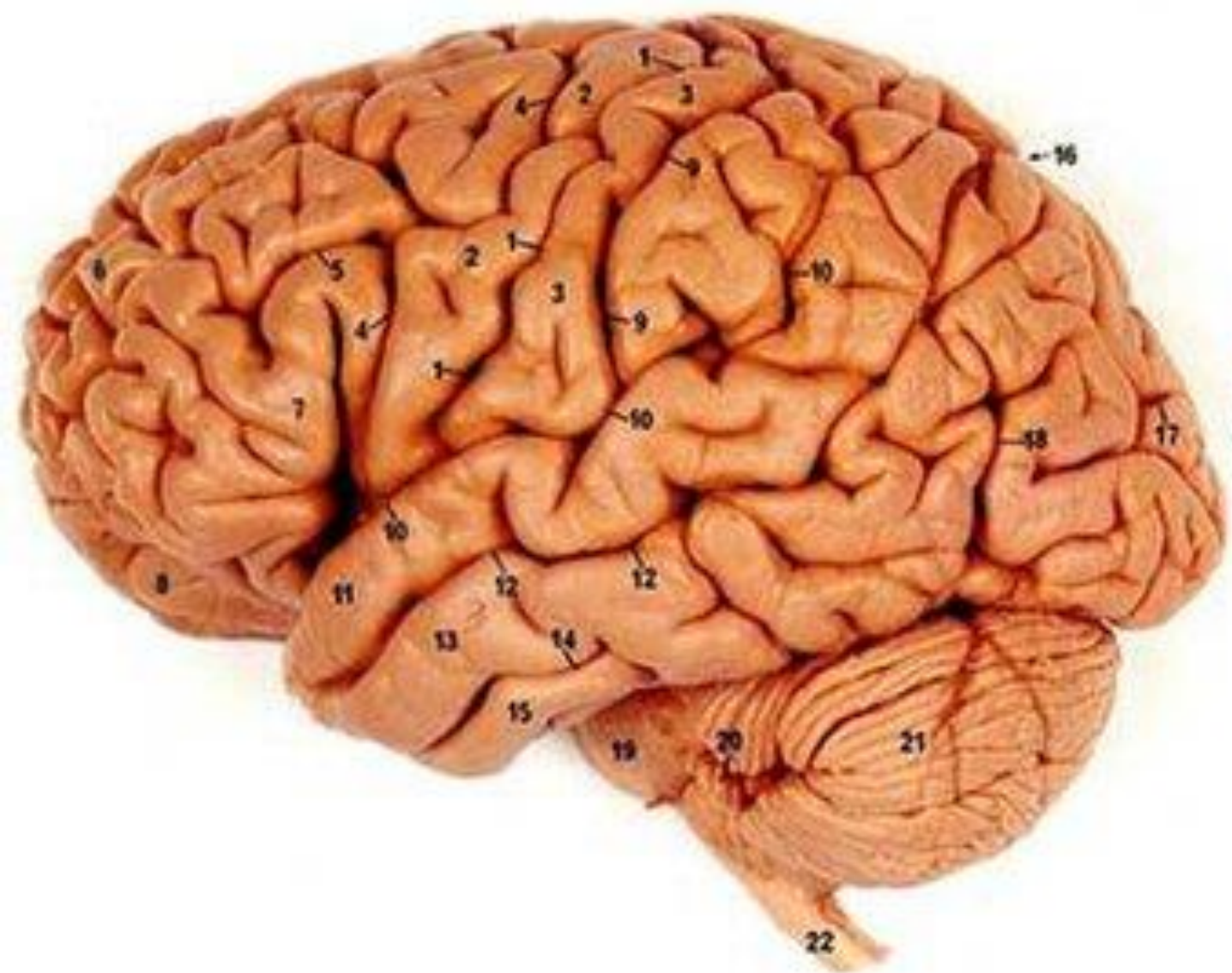
BIO-PRINTING

It is already possible to 'print' three-dimensional objects out of plastic and metal using a 3-D printer. Now scientists are developing printers that will be able to print human organs and body parts. If they are successful, doctors could save millions of lives. At the moment, scientists are able to print human tissue and bone, but the printing of whole organs will probably be a reality by 2025. Doctors are certain that bio-printing will revolutionise the treatment of cancer and heart disease. Moreover, if we can produce organs such as hearts and kidneys, patients won't die while they're waiting for an organ donor. The technology is very expensive and the cost might not come down for a while. But when it does, bio-printing could play an important part in all our lives.

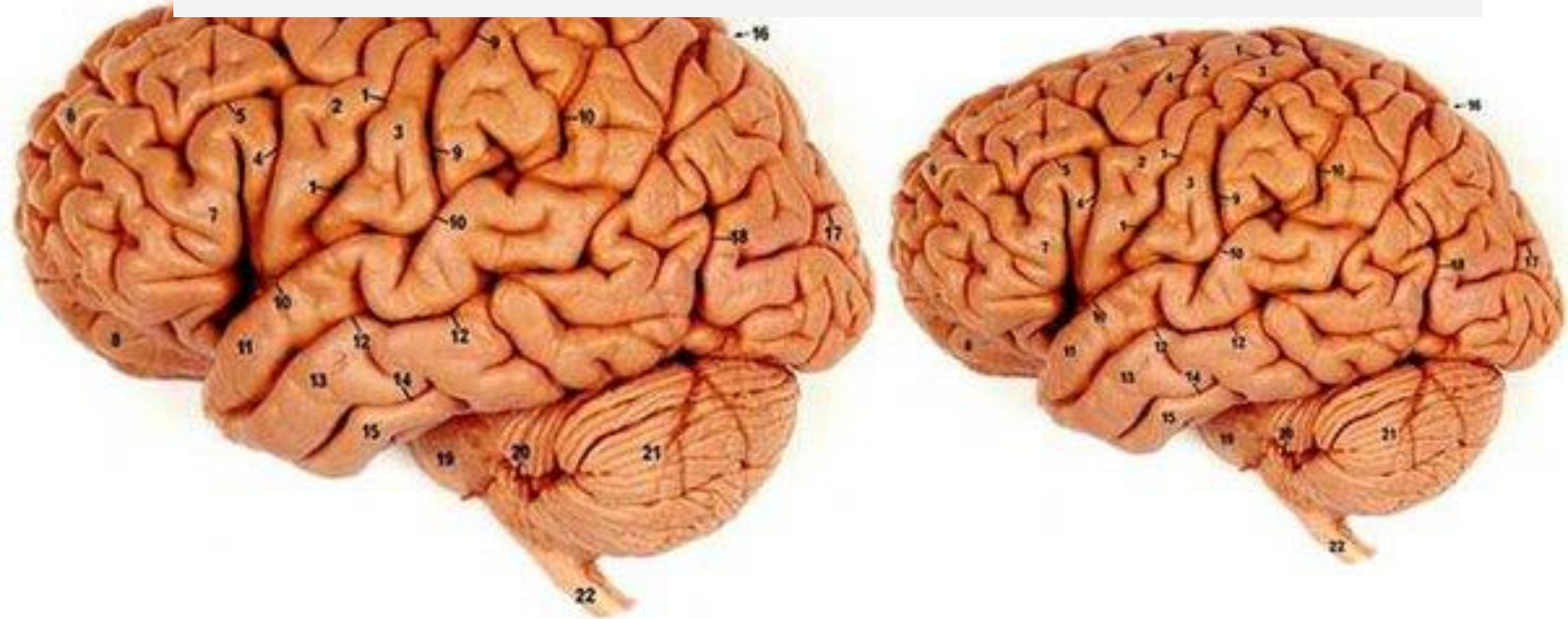




**WHAT ARE YOUR
PREDICTIONS
ABOUT FUTURE
HUMANS?**



**THEY WILL PROBABLY HAVE SMALLER
BRAINS.**





A close-up photograph of two human thumbs, one slightly larger than the other, positioned side-by-side. The thumbs are the central focus, with the rest of the hand and fingers visible in the background. A white rectangular box is superimposed over the middle of the image, containing bold black text.

THEY MAY HAVE BIGGER THUMBS.



THEY MIGHT HAVE LARGER NOSTRILS.



- 3 Match the highlighted structures in the article in exercise 2 with rules a–d in the **Learn this!** box below.

LEARN THIS! Speculating and predicting



- a** We use *will / won't* to make predictions.

Scientists will find a cure for cancer.

- b** We can use phrases with *will / won't* to make the predictions stronger or weaker.

I'm (fairly) sure / I think / I don't think / I doubt

scientists will find a cure for cancer.

Scientists will definitely / probably find a cure for cancer.

- c** We use *may / might / could* + infinitive without *to* to talk about possibility in the future.

Scientists may / might / could find a cure for cancer.


- d** We use *may not / might not* for the negative. We do not use *could not*.

4 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make predictions about your partner's future life using the prompts. Use *will / may / might / could* and phrases from the **Learn this!** box above. Your partner says if he / she agrees or not.


- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 what / study at university? | 4 when / get married? |
| 2 when / leave home? | 5 how many children / have? |
| 3 what job / do? | 6 what type of car / drive? |

I think you'll study maths at university.


No, I definitely won't study maths. I might study history.



**IF HUMANS
CONTINUE LIVING IN
THE WAY THEY ARE
LIVING NOW, THEY ...
GROW WEAKER IN
THE FUTURE.**



**IF HUMANS
CONTINUE LIVING IN
THE WAY THEY ARE
LIVING NOW, THEY
WILL GROW WEAKER
IN THE FUTURE.**



**IF HUMANS CONTINUE
LIVING IN THE WAY
THEY ARE LIVING NOW,
THEY **WILL/MAY/MIGHT/
COULD** GROW WEAKER
IN THE FUTURE.**

- 5 Study the examples in the **Learn this!** box below and complete the rules with the correct verbs and tenses.

LEARN THIS! First conditional



- a We form the first conditional with the ¹ _____ in the *if* clause and ² _____ / *won't* + infinitive without *to* in the main clause.

If I pass all my exams, I'll go to university.

- b We can make predictions with the first conditional.
You'll cut yourself if you aren't careful with that knife.

- c We can use *may* / ³ _____ / *could* in the main clause to make the prediction less certain.

You might cut yourself if you aren't careful.

6 Underline one first conditional sentence with *will / won't* and one with *could* in the article in exercise 2.

- 7 Complete the article below with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the first conditional. In gaps 4 and 6, use a modal verb to make the prediction less certain.



Some animals, like lizards and worms, have an amazing ability to grow new body parts if they lose them. Salamanders can grow new legs and some worms can re-grow every part of their body, including their head! If scientists ¹ _____ (can) discover how this happens, in theory it ² _____ (be) possible to re-grow human body parts too. Very few scientists are working on this problem now, but if governments ³ _____ (start) to spend more money on research, then this dream ⁴ _____ (become) a reality. Amazingly, some worms have no limit on lifespan, as they continually re-grow their bodies as they age. So if we ⁵ _____ (learn) to repair human limbs and organs, it ⁶ _____ (be) possible to prevent us from dying. But that is a long way in the future.

8 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer using the first conditional and the ideas below.

- 1 you feel ill tomorrow morning
- 2 the weather is fine at the weekend
- 3 there's a long power cut this evening
- 4 you get poor marks in your next English test
- 5 your best friend forgets your birthday
- 6 your own ideas

What will you do if you feel ill tomorrow morning?

I'll visit the doctor. / I won't come to school.

3A

Parts of the body

- 1 Rearrange the letters to make words and put them under the correct headings.

badgane sairpn claf snpie brun caerm neelobsed
kedniy bsruie acibintotis mniedice tbuhm

Parts of the body	Treatments	Injuries

2 Choose the correct words to complete the dialogues.

Jade Hi, Paddy. Why weren't you at school today?

Paddy I was in hospital!

Jade Oh no! What happened?

Paddy I fell off my bike at the weekend and ¹**burned** / **twisted** my ²**ankle** / **scalp**.
So I went to the doctor this morning. He gave me some ³**painkillers** /
antibiotics and told me to go home and rest.

Jade OK. So why were you in hospital?

Paddy Because I tripped on the steps when I was leaving the doctor's surgery and
⁴**broke** / **had** my ⁵**wrist** / **waist**!

Ned Have you seen Martin? He's got a black ⁶**eye** / **nose**.

Isobel Really? How did he do that?

Ned He was doing karate with Dave yesterday evening and Dave hit him in the
face.

Isobel Oh no! Did he apologise?

Ned No! So Martin got really angry and kicked Dave. Dave fell onto the floor,
⁷**banged** / **sprained** his head and then had a really bad ⁸**nosebleed** / **bruise**.
There was blood all over the floor.

Isobel What a disaster!

3 SPEAKING Work in groups. Look at these photos. Try to make an interesting story about how each person got his/her injuries. Then compare your ideas with another group.



He was on a skiing holiday with his family when he decided to try a new ski slope. At first, everything was fine, but then ...

ASSIGNMENT:
WORKBOOK 3B
GRAMMAR BUILDER
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DEADLINE: SUNDAY