SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 2

UNIT 3: HUMAN BODY

3D

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

3C

Listening

The body's limits

I can listen for specific information.

Listening Strategy

Some listening tasks may involve listening out for numbers, dates and measurements. Make sure you know how to pronounce these so that you can identify the information when you hear it.

1 1.14 **Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen and circle the number or measurement you hear.**

1	a 115,000	b 100,050	c 150,000
2	a 3,700,000	b 37,000,000	c 3,000,700
3	a 2.07	b 0.27	c 2.70
4	a $3\frac{1}{10}$	b $\frac{1}{10}$	c $\frac{3}{10}$
5	a 35%	b 30.5%	c 13%
6	a 22–25	b 2–25	c 20–25
7	a 25°C	b -5°C	c -25°C
8	a 1930	b 1913	c 913

2 **Read aloud all the numbers and measurements in exercise 1.**

3 1.15 **Listen and complete the facts with the numbers and measurements you hear.**

1 Your body makes _____ new blood cells every second.

2 There are nearly _____ kilometres of blood vessels in an average adult body.

3 Only _____ of the cells in our body are human; the other _____ are bacteria.

4 Your brain is only _____ of your body's weight, but it uses _____ of the oxygen.

5 Your temperature is usually about _____ lower in the morning than in the evening.

6 Blondes have about _____ more hairs on their head than people with black hair.

7 Adult humans have _____ bones, but newborn babies have a lot more.

8 The smallest muscle in the body is inside the ear; it is only _____ millimetres long.

9 Men usually stop growing when they are _____ years old, women when they are _____ .

4 **INTERNET RESEARCH** Find two more facts about the human body to add to the facts in exercise 3.

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

5 1.16 **Read the three short texts below about a Swedish woman called Anna Bågenholm, who had an accident. Then listen to an interview about her and decide which is the best summary of the accident. Underline the incorrect parts of the other options.**

a Anna had an accident while skiing. Nobody found her for several hours and when they did, they believed she was dead. But when she arrived at the hospital, she came back to life. ☐

b Anna tried to rescue a colleague who had an accident in the mountains, but fell into some freezing water. She only survived because a helicopter took her to hospital. ☐

c Anna had an accident while skiing. She became so cold that her breathing and heartbeat stopped for hours, but she made a full recovery. ☐

6 1.16 **Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.**

1 About a third of people whose body temperature drops to below 28°C do not survive. ☐

_____

2 Anna's colleagues called for help seven minutes after the accident. ☐

_____

3 The first rescue team cut a hole in the ice and the second team pulled her out. ☐

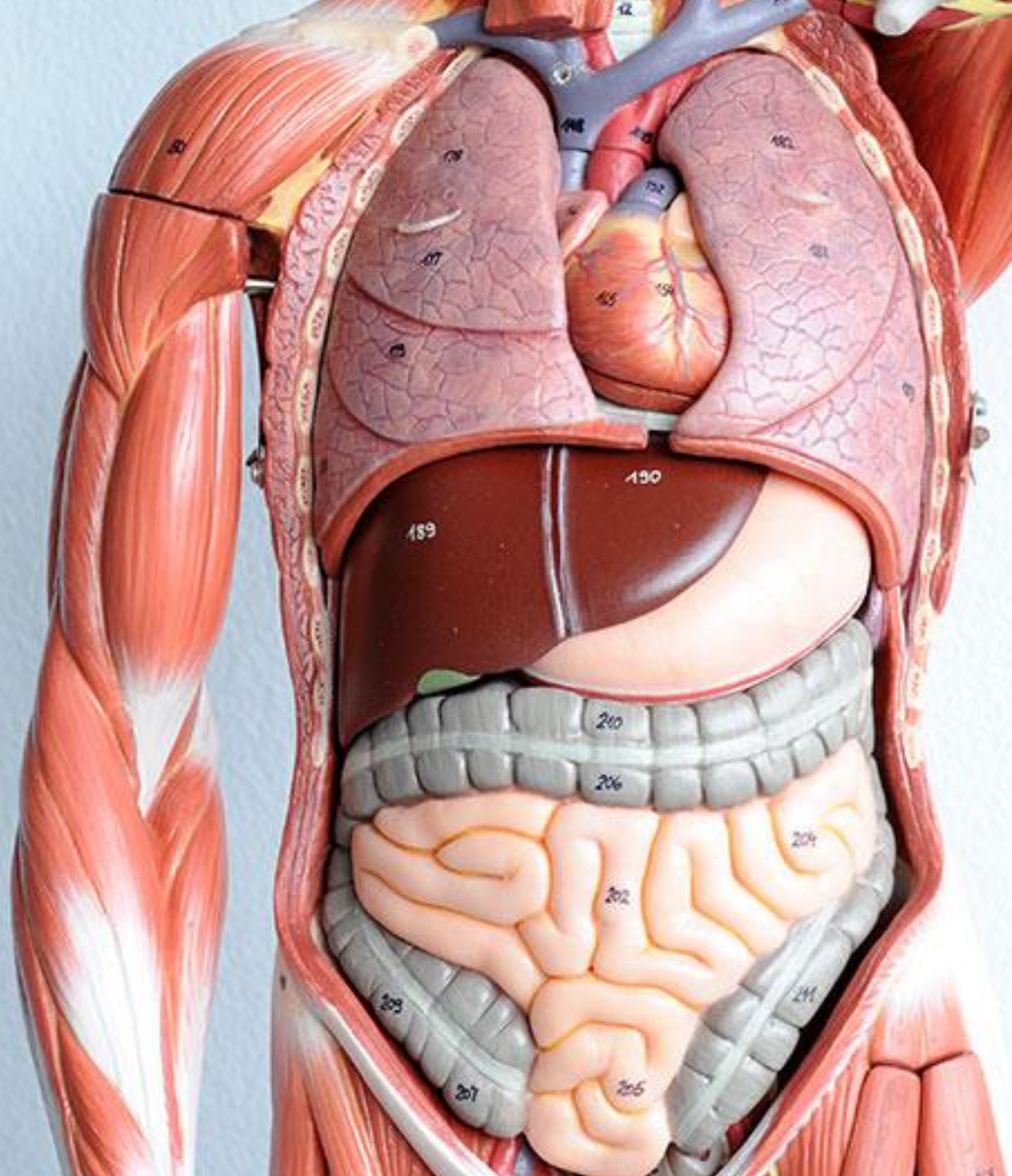
_____

4 Anna's body temperature was 30.7°C when she arrived at the hospital. ☐

_____

5 Her heart did not begin beating again until her body temperature reached 36.4°C. ☐

_____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DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG HUMANS HAVE EXISTED? WERE THEY LIKE TODAY HUMANS?

1 What differences can you see between the first and last pair of photos?

2 Read the article. Did you mention any differences in exercise 1 that are not mentioned in the text?

How will the human body have changed in 100,000 years? That was the question artist Nickolay Lamm asked genetics expert Dr Alan Kwan. After their discussion, Mr Lamm came up with some interesting predictions. In the distant future:

- Humans will be living in other parts of the solar system. As a result, our eyelids will have become thicker to protect our eyes from radiation.
- Our nostrils will have grown larger to cope with less oxygen in other atmospheres.
- The size of our skull will have increased because our brain will have got larger.
- We will be using a nano-chip inside our head to receive images and sound for entertainment and communication.

I … (MOVE) AND (SETTLE) MY HOUSE NEXT YEAR.


I'LL HAVE MOVED AND SETTLED MY HOUSE NEXT YEAR.

BY 2023, I ... (SAVE UP) MONEY TO BUY A CAR.


BY 2023, I'LL BE SAVING UP MONEY
TO BUY A CAR.


BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR, I ...
(GRADUATE) FROM UNIVERSITY.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE DONE BY THE TIME NEXT YEAR?

WHAT WILL YOU BE DOING BY THE TIME NEXT YEAR?

3 Read the Learn this! box. Complete the examples and rules. How many more examples of each tense can you find in the article in exercise 2?

LEARN THIS! Future perfect and future continuous

a We form the future perfect with *will have* + past participle.
By the weekend, he [1]_____ left hospital.

b We form the future continuous with *will be* + *-ing* form.
This time next month, he [2]_____ playing football again.

c We use the future [3]_____ to talk about a completed action in the future.

d We use the future [4]_____ to talk about an action in progress in the future.

4 Complete the sentences using the correct future continuous or future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Five hours from now, we _____ (finish) this English lesson.
2 My brother is at university, but in two years' time, he _____ (work).
3 Hopefully, I _____ (not live) with my parents when I'm thirty.
4 I'm sure the party will be a big surprise for her. Nobody _____ (tell) her about it.
5 According to the weather forecast, the sun _____ (shine) all day tomorrow.
6 I'm looking forward to the Argentina match – but I'm sad that Messi _____ (not play).

5 Read the Learn this! box. Add two more time expressions from the article in exercise 2.

LEARN THIS! Future time expressions

When we talk about the distant future, we can say:

- about 100 years from now
- in 1,000 / 10,000 / a million years' time
- within 10 / 50 / 100 years
- by the end of the decade / the century / the next century / the millennium
- a few hundred / thousand years into the future
- in the foreseeable future / in the long term

6 **Read the prompts. Then write predictions using the future continuous or future perfect and a suitable time expression. Start with *I think* ... or *I don't think* ... .**

1 scientists / find a cure for most diseases
I think / don't think scientists will have found a cure for most diseases by the end of the century.
2 most people / live to 200
3 new diseases / appear
4 a human / run 100 m in five seconds
5 computers / manage all major companies
6 the Earth / fight wars against other planets

7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss your predictions from exercise 6 using the phrases below to help you. Try to give reasons for your opinions.

Asking for a response Do you agree?
What's your view / opinion? What do you think?

Offering a response I'm not sure I agree.
I think / don't think you're right. That's what I think too.

Listen and fill in the blanks. (Track 1.31)

Host Professor Martin, you're …….. in the …….. of the human body. Is that right?
Professor Yes, that's right. So, for example, we've been asking: Is it possible to …… in a ……..?
H And what's the answer?
P Well, …….. we know how long humans can survive in a vacuum in …… space. Three Russian …… died in 1971 when their space …… had a …… at an ……. of 168 kilometres. The …….. inside the capsule dropped to zero and the crew died after 30 to 40 seconds.
H …… .
P Yes, ……. But it is possible to survive shorter ……. of time in a vacuum. In 1966 a scientist was testing a …….. in a special room when the pressure suddenly dropped to almost zero for a period of 27 seconds. He …….. after 15 seconds and he woke up when the pressure inside the room …… to normal. He was fine.

H Good! So what else have you been studying?
P We've also been asking: how long can the human body survive without …….?
H And what is the answer?
P Well, we can't force people to …….. until they die, so it's impossible to know the exact limits. But we know about some …… . For example, on 28 December 1963, Randy Gardner, a 17-year-old student, got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and didn't go back to sleep again until the morning of 8 January 1964. That's 264 hours.
H Amazing! How many days is that?
P About 11 days.
H …… !
P Actually, no. His first sleep after those 11 days ……. almost 15 hours.

ASSIGNMENT:
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GRAMMAR BUILDER
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DEADLINE: SUNDAY