

## Activity book page 11/ exercises 1 +2+6

### Vocabulary

**1** Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

acupuncture	homeopathy	ailment
arthritis	immunization	malaria
migraine		allergies

1 a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	<u>malaria</u>
2 a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	<u>arthritis</u>
3 an illness or disease that is not very serious	<u>ailment</u>
4 giving a drug to protect against illness	<u>immunisation</u>
5 an extremely bad headache	<u>migraine</u>
6 a form of complementary medicine which uses fine needles	<u>acupuncture</u>
7 conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	<u>allergies</u>

**2** Complete the sentences with words from the previous exercise.

1. My grandfather has arthritis in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. Allergies to nuts and milk are becoming so common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by immunisation, which helps the body build antibodies.

4. Headaches and colds are common ailments, especially in winter.
5. If you have a migraine, the best thing to do is to take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

## 6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<b>Viable</b>	<b>alien</b>
<b>conventional</b>	
<b>sceptical</b>	
<b>complementary</b>	

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very sceptical.
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the conventional approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as complementary.
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is viable.
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is alien.

## Comprehension

### Student's book page 15/ exercises 4 and 5

**4** Listen to and read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work. **(True)**

2. Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. **(True)**

3. At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy was useless.

**(False) Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.**

4. Complementary medicine can treat malaria.

**(False) Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.**

### **5 Answer the following questions about the article.**

1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

**I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.**

2. "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

**Complementary medicine and conventional medicine are both meant to help patients get well and be healthy. So, if complementary treatments can help they should work alongside modern medicine. It was mentioned in the text that one of the doctors commented in lines 27–32 that he now considers homoeopathy to be an effective option for many conditions. Another reason is the recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a**

medical problem (lines 16–19) and the positive responses from patients (lines 25–26).

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