PRACTICE EXERCISE - III

Link Unit: Awareness About Health

I. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

"Approximately 85% of the oral cancer patients I treat are either smokers or tobacco chewers," Mr. Chaturvedi said, "After years of treating thousands of patients, I decided to take action to stop people from using a substance that is proven to cause cancer," the surgeon added.

He launched a campaign called Voices of Tobacco Victims in 2008 to advocate for more stringent tobacco control in India. The campaign empowers cancer survivors to tell their stories to influence policy makers and raise awareness among other to bacco users about the damaging effects of tobacco on health.

The campaign's greatest success has been to ban the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of 'gutka,' a form of chewing tobacco commonly consumed in India.

(Reading A: India's Battle to Ban Chewing Tobacco)

1.	Choose the correct alternative in each of the following.
(i)	Oral cancer is caused by
a.	smoking only
b.	smoking and tobacco chewing
c.	eating betel nuts
d.	being in the company of smokers
(ii)	Voices of Tobacco Victims' is
a.	an agency
b.	a hospital
c.	a campaign
d.	a magazine
(iii)	Awareness among tobacco users can be increased by
a.	sharing stories of cancer survivors
b.	helping doctors and nurses
c.	banning the sale of tobacco
d.	speaking against use of tobacco
(iv)	'Gutka' is
a.	beedi
b.	cigarette
c.	betel nut
d.	chewable tobacco

2. a.	Answer the following questions. What percentage of smokers or tobacco chewers are cancer patients? What form of cancer do they suffer from?
b.	What is the campaign's greatest success?
c.	Mr. Chaturvedi treated thousands of patients. What action did he take after this?
3.	Fill in the details about the campaign against use of Tobacco in India from
	the given passage:
	Name of the campaign Year of launching the campaign
	Aims of the campaign
	People involved

4. Match the words in the box with the definitions.

survivor, oral,	campaign,	empower,	healthy
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a)	physically strong and not likely to get ill	
b)	organizing a series of activities to try to achieve something	
c)	to give authority or confidence to do something	
d)	concerning mouth or buccal cavity	
e)	a person who continues to live despite nearly dying	

5. Identify the prefixes and suffixes in the following words.

	Words	prefix	suffix
a)	empower		
b)	survivor		
c)	awareness		
d)	storage		
e)	distribution		
f)	advocacy		
g)	healthy		
h)	successful		
i)	smokers		
j)	proven		
k)	approximately		

II Read the extract from the poem, 'Sick Day' by Kenn Nesbitt carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SICK DAY

I'm feeling sick and getting worse.

I think I'd better see the nurse.

I'm sure I should go home today.

It could be fatal if I stay.

I'm nauseated, nearly ill.

I have a fever and a chill.

I have a cold. I have the flu.

I'm turning green and pink and blue.

I have the sweats. I have the shakes,

a stuffy nose, and bellyaches.

Kenn Nesbitt



1.	Put a tick (\checkmark) mark for the right answer:
(i)	The speaker wanted to see the nurse because he
a.	wanted to talk to her
b.	wanted to go home
c.	wanted toys to play
d.	was worried
(ii)	The speaker wanted to go home because
a.	he would become more ill if he stayed back
b.	he had fever and was sick
c.	his teacher asked him to go home
d.	he would fall down any moment
(iii)	The speaker is at
a.	the hospital
b.	school
c.	home
d.	the office
(iv)	Turing green, pink and blue suggests that the speaker
a.	is actually ill
b.	is afraid
c.	is using make up
d.	is pretending to be sick
2.	Answer the questions in brief.
a.	Find out the words in the poem that are associated with cold and fever?
b.	How old do you think is the speaker in the poem?
c.	Find out the words in the poems that show the seriousness of illness of the speaker?
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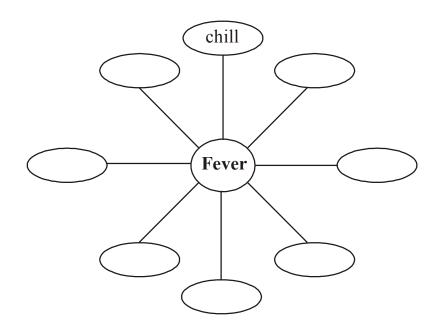
3. Match the parts of the body with the symptoms mentioned in the poem:

parts of the body	associated symptoms		
nose	fever, chill, flu		
body	ache		
stomach	rash		
throat	sore, cough, slurred		
eyes	blurred		
head	cold, stuffy nose		
ankle	feeble		
skin	sprain		

4. Complete the sentences with words from the poem

- a) One feels like vomiting when one is
- c) One who has fever after he takes a medicine.
- d) When someone feels terribly cold he/she has
- e) Our nose is when we have a bad cold.

5. Complete the web with words related to fever.



6. Read the following sentences

- i. I was not well but I'm getting worse now.
- ii. My friend's handwriting looks much better now.

The underlined words are adverbs which are in their comparative forms. Fill in the table with appropriate forms of adverbs.

adverb	comparative	superlative
little	less	least
far	••••••	farthest
much	•••••	
early	•••••	
fast		

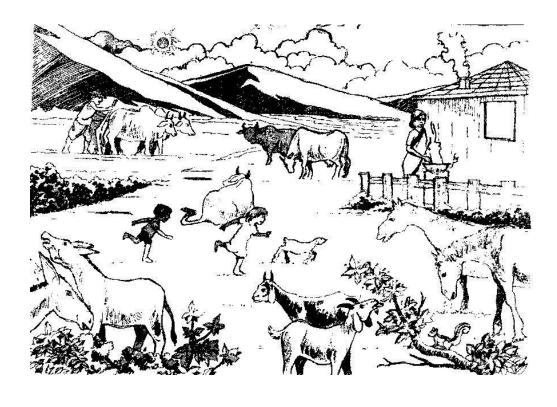
7. Look at the following line carefully;

I'm feeling sick and getting worse

This form of the verb is used to describe an action going on over a period of time

I am feeling sick. In this sentence you are talking about what is happening now. Look at the following picture carefully frame the sentences using - ing form of verbs.

Take help of 'Verb box' and 'Noun box'. (You can use your own words also)



	Verb box:	cook, run, rise, plough, bring, graze, carry, sit, stand, enjoy,
	Moun! how	farmer, cows, goat, boy, girl, woman, hut, tree, road, donkey, horse, farm
	'Noun' box	iarmer, cows, goat, boy, giri, woman, nut, tree, road, donkey, norse, farm
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		
f)		
g)		
ь) h)		
i)		
i) j)		
1 <i>1</i>		

8. Read the following sentence.

I am visiting my doctor this evening.

I am going to visit my doctor this evening

The prime minister is arriving in the afternoon today.

The prime minister is going to arrive in the afternoon today.

in the above sentences the verbs 'am visiting' and 'is arriving' show present progressive while the phases 'this evening' and 'afternoon today' indicate future time.

Here is a page from a diary to record your schedule in the next two days. Some suggestions are given, but you could use your own ideas and fill in this diary. One example is done for you.

attend music class (at 4.00 pm)	study for the test (till 10.00 pm)
visit relatives	go cycling
go for a movie	play badminton match

Today

My sister and I attend music class at 4.00 pm today. After that we will go for a walk

Monday					
Tuesday					
••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 •••••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

9. Look at the following lines carefully.

<u>I'm</u> feeling sick and getting worse

I think I'd better see the nurse

In above lines the underlined verbs are:

I'm = I am

I'd = I should/would

Such type of verb forms is called as **short form/contracted form** of verbs. A short form of the verb may be positive as in above examples and negative also.

Example: *isn't, aren't* (is not, are not)

(These forms are generally used in Spoken English) In writing an apostrophe (') is used.

Complete the table:

Example is given

Positive forms:

	I	We	You	Не	She	They	It
am - 'm	I'm						
is - 's			he's				
are - 're		we're					
have - 've	I've						
has - 's							
had - 'd	I'd						
will - 'll	I'11						
would - 'd	I'd						

10. Complete the following table using the contracted forms of auxiliaries. (Negative forms)

is not	 do not	 can not	
are not	 does not	 could not	
was not	 did not	 will not	
were not		would not	
has not		should not	
have not		must not	
had not		need not	

	Sentences	Sentences with contracted forms.
a.	Raipur is not the capital of India.	
b.	They do not live in Raipur.	
c.	She cannot swim	
d.	He does not speak English.	
e.	You were not so busy.	
f.	She was not in time.	
g.	He will have a big house.	
h.	I do not have a car.	
i.	They could not reach home.	
j.	You have worked hard.	
k.	She will not come today.	
12.	Look at the following line of the poem: I have a fever and a chill. Pick out the other lines/sentences occ	curring in the poem starting with
	I have	

13. Complete the table using words from the box.

I We You They	have	a
My friends He		
She It Ramu	has	a

(fever, cold, cough, headache, flu, chill, sweat, shakes, bellyaches, feeble head, weakened heart, science test, exam, maths class, blue car, red bike, big house, colourful umbrella, four brothers, beautiful pen)

No	ow write the complete so	entences.	
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

14.	For negative sentence use do/does not (n't have) I don't have headache.
	He doesn't have headache.
	or
	I haven't got my notebook.
	He hasn't got his notebook.
	Change the sentences in exercise (ii) into negative
15.	Read the following sentence. I am not feeling well. I will have to go to a doctor today
	I have to go = it is necessary for me to go.
	Example: You have to study hard for passing the test. Write 10 sentences that you have to do every day. One is done for you.
i.	I have to get up at 6 o'clock every morning.
ii.	
iii.	
:	

V.	
vi.	
vii	
ix.	
Χ.	
16.	Bring out the difference between 'have to' and 'should'.
i.	Example: Nurses have to wear a uniform.
1.	I am not feeling well but I have to go to school because I have a test.
	('have to' shows compulsion).
	But when I say I should attend school every day
	I should attend school every day. We should save money. ('should' shows desirable condition).
	Every New Year, we make certain New Year resolutions
	e.g. I should wake up early.
	List 5 New Year resolutions that you would make.
	Both <i>have to</i> and <i>must</i> mean obligation <i>must</i> refers to obligation from 'inside' (depends on person speaking) whereas have to refers to obligation from 'outside
	(i.e. a regulation or order from outside)
	e.g. You <i>have to</i> bring your I-cards to the examination hall.
	Make a list of 5 things we need to do in the examination hall.

17.	'Should' as a modal verb showing 'suggestion' Should + verb (I) is used to suggest/advice some one for something. Look at the following lines carefully: I'm sure I should go home today. 'should' for advice may be used with (I, we, you, they, he, she, it) Negative sentence takes should not/shouldn't
(i)	Give three suggestions to your friend for each situation. Use should + verb (I)
a.	Your friend has got toothache 'You should apply clove oil.'
b.	has fever.
c.	has got cold.
d.	has broken his leg.
e.	has got bellyache.

18. Recipe for a Hippopotamus Sandwich.

For the teacher: Read out the text in the appendix slowly and clearly. ask your student to listen to the poem once and then do the task after listening to you for the second time.

a. Your teacher will read out the poem to you but she will make a few mistakes. Identify and encircle the words which are wrongly pronounced.

A hippo sandwich is early to make

All you do is simply fake

One slice of beard,

One slip of cake,

Some mayonnaise

One onion rich

One hippo elephant

One piece of string

A dash of paper

That ought to do it

And now comes the problem of biting into it.

- 19. Arrange a debate on 'Most street food is harmful'. (Street food is food sold by the hawkers on the roads). Divide the students into groups. Let each group discuss the topic. Write down the points discussed and speak either for or against. Given below are certain expressions that might be used by debaters.
- a. I'd like to raise a/the questions/argue...
- b. In my opinion...
- c. Nothing could be more illogical than...
- d. I feel very strongly that...
- e. I would like to draw attention to...
- f. I fail to understand...
- g. I think you are being unreasonable in suggesting...
- h. I submit that...
- i. My first / next / final argument against / in favour of...
- j. I support the motion that...
- k. My knowledgeable opponent has submitted that...
- l. May I ask...
- m. I strongly oppose / support the view that...
- n. On the contrary...

- o. It is unrealistic to say that...
- p. I disagree...
- q. I firmly reject....
- r. I wholeheartedly oppose / support...
- 20. Look at pictures given below and identify the things that are shown there.
- (i) Write how each of these are harmful for our health.









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(ii)	The poem Sick D	av talks about manv	infectious diseases. Writ	te the dos
()	-	diseases given below		
	Diseases	Dos	Don'ts	
a.	cold and cough			
b.	head lice			
c.	injury			
d.	bad stomach			