

# Advanced Monkeys Disease and Immunization



Name:	

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_

## Fighting Disease



ENGLISH LEAR

Most of the time, the human body fights off disease. Adults aren't often affected by illnesses that children commonly become infected with. That's because, as we grow up, our immune systems learn how to successfully recognize and destroy the germs responsible for making us sick. However, there are many diseases, so this is not always the case.

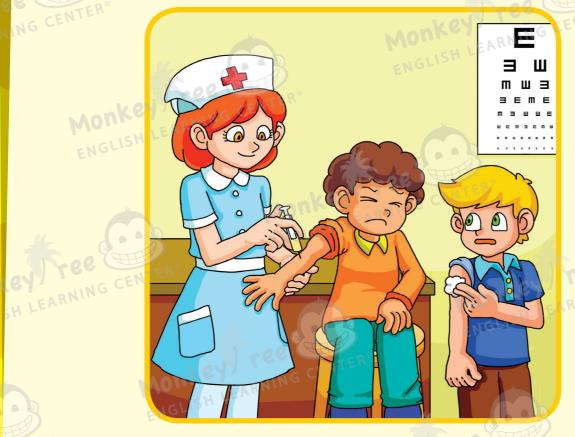
Influenza, often called 'the flu', is a common viral illness that can affect anyone. The symptoms of the flu can be mild to severe, with children and the elderly being most at risk. Signs that you have the flu include high fever, sore throat, muscle pains, headaches, coughing, and feeling lethargic.

Salmonella is another widespread disease. It is the one of the world's most common foodborne illnesses, with millions of cases occurring each year. Its symptoms include nausea, vomiting, headaches, and stomach cramps.

Though both of these diseases can be deadly, treating and preventing them can be easy. For example, salmonella can be prevented by avoiding undercooked or old food. However, as a bacterial infection, it can be treated with antibiotics if an infection has already occurred.

Antibiotics and other medical advances, such as vaccines, show us how far

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science has come in the treatment of disease. While you can avoid catching the flu by keeping your hands sanitized during outbreaks, visiting the doctor for the flu vaccination is advisable.

Vaccinations are injections that can prevent people from catching diseases. They work by preparing the body for a particular infection. If a person then becomes exposed to that disease, their body is usually able to fight it off. We say that they are immune to it.

Many illnesses, such as smallpox, have been fought in this way. Smallpox was a very contagious disease which caused rashes, blisters on the skin, and trouble breathing. Around 30% of people who contracted the disease died. However, the World Health Organization led a worldwide vaccination program which eventually eradicated this dangerous and much-feared disease. The last known case of smallpox occurred in 1977.

The eradication of smallpox shows us that, thanks to science, we could one day live in a disease-free world!

### Week One Reading Comprehension

#### Part A: Vocabulary

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### Week One Reading Comprehension

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#### Part B: Vocabulary Check

Match the words to their definitions.



THE TERMING CENTER

Not able to catch a disease



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To be old or ageing



Feeling sick and needing to vomit

#### Part C: Written Response Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. What were some of the symptoms of smallpox?

2. When it comes to diseases, which is better: prevention or cure? Why?

3. Do you think that we will ever live in a disease-free world?

#### Part D: Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the letters next to the correct answers.



- getting vaccinated.
- preparing food properly.
- having good hygiene.
- All of the above

Which is not a sign that you might be sick?

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- Having a headache
- Vomiting
- Having dirty hands
- Having a fever
- 3. What can we do to eradicate a disease? NING CENT
- Vaccinate people against it.
- Use hand sanitizer.
- Eat lots of fruit.
- All of the above

- 4. Why don't we use antibiotics against the flu?
- It is spread through food.
- It is not a bacterial infection.
- Vaccines are better.
- lt's easier to wash your hands.
- 5. Tommy has stomach pain and keeps vomiting. What disease may he have?
- The flu
- Smallpox
- Salmonella
- LEARNING CENTER® None of the above

- 6. How can Tommy avoid getting sick like this again?
- Doing more exercise

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- Going to the doctor a lot
- Getting more vaccinations
- Not eating food that's gone off



#### Part A

ENGLISH LEARNING CENTER Find and underline five gerunds in the text, Fighting Disease, and write them below.

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#### Part B

Read each sentence and circle the '-ing' word in each one. Then, tick the appropriate box to indicate whether it is a gerund or not. GLISH LEARNING CENT

- 1. Tom is reading his favorite book.
- 2. Please eat without speaking.
- 3. Liam enjoys reading.
- 4. Will's favorite hobby is drawing.
- 5. Hove painting.
- 6. Exercising is good for your health.
- 7. Trying your best is very important.
- 8. Avis is playing video games.
- 9. One of my chores is washing the dishes.
- 10. The student is good at writing.



#### Part C

Read each sentence and fill in the blank with an appropriate verb from the box written in its gerund form.

cry play catch fly read	bake learn travel
1. Fred loves SH LEARNING CENTER	Monkey
1. Fred loves	around the world.
2. Monkey Te	books will help you learn English.
3. Georgia likes	cakes for her friends' birthdays.
4. If you don't keep your hands clean, you risk _	a disease.
5	is faster than getting the train.
6. Peter's favorite hobby is	baseball.
7.	a new language can be very useful.
8. This movie very sad; it's hard to watch it with	out EARNING CENT

#### Part D

ENGLISH LEARNING Read the following sentences and decide whether or not the gerunds and infinitives are used correctly. Put a tick or correct the errors.

- 1. Tom enjoys hiking at the weekend.
- 2. May and Jackie are very good at to ski.
- 3. I don't like parties so I decided not going.
- 4. When the teacher talks, it's important to listen.
- 5. Turn the lights off to stop to waste energy.

#### Part E

Monkey Fee ENGLISH LEARNING CENTER Read each of the following sentences and fill in the blank with the given verb written in either the gerund or infinitive form.

	ICH LE	
1. Jerry is hungry; he wants	ENGLISH LE	( eat )
		393
2. Monkey FEARNING CE	very important if you want to g	get good grades. ( <mark>study</mark> )
ENGLISH		ENGLISH LE
3. Patricia enjoys going	Tree TER	( swim )
77 0 0	Monkey FARNING CENT	,
4. Jen is tired; she needs	ENGLISH LEA	. (sleep)
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TEARNING CENTER®		es is very important. ( eat )
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6. I suggest		lots of rest. ( have )
o. i suggest	NING CENTER	tots of Fest. (Tidve)
7 Travar lavos musici ha likas		MON (sing)
7. Trevor loves music; he likes		( sing )
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8. The children agreed	ENGLISH LEAHWING	quiet in the library.(be)
9. The hikers want		that mountain. ( climb )
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10. Kelly hopes		Japan next year. ( <mark>visit</mark> )
	Tee ENTER	
11. Trevor loved music, he likes	ISH LEARNING CENTER	(sing)
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iz. Light decided		some medicine. (take)
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13	too much mo	ney is a bad idea. ( <mark>spend</mark> )
14. The Carter family plan	ENTER to	France next year. ( move )
MIGLISH LEARNING		Monish LE
15. Yara's talent is	many dif	ferent languages. ( <mark>speak</mark> )

#### Part F ING CENTER Make sentences by matching the words in each box. Ice-skating is a big challenge. you must be careful not to After shopping, ENG make a mistake. is very important for staying Do you like surfing healthy. on the net? Writing a good essay ENGLISH LEARNING Before going to bed, can be dangerous. Sleeping eight hours is very painful. a night I shower. When spelling, ANING CENTER Breaking a bone we went to the cinema. Monkey Tree Part G Write a sentence using each of the following gerunds. Monkey Tree ISH LEARNING CENTERS 1. stopping ree LEARNING C Monkey ree 2. taking EARNING CENTER® 3. cooking nkey ree ARNING CENTER ENGLISH LEARN 4. trying

5. snowboarding

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#### Part A: Free Write

Imagine that you are a doctor in a big hospital. A new disease has broken out in the area and you must inform your colleagues of the virus's name, causes and symptoms. Also describe how the spread of the disease can be prevented. You may use the words from the word bank to help you.

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