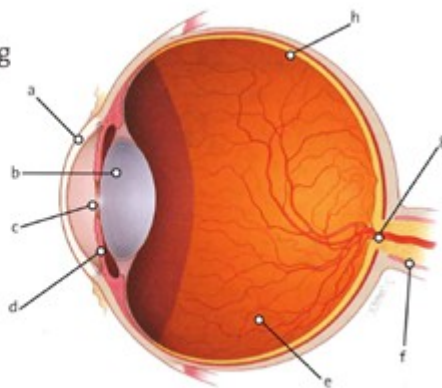


## The eye

Label the parts of the eye using the words in the list.

cornea  
iris  
lens  
macula  
optic nerve  
pupil  
retina  
vitreous humour



eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash  
eye socket/orbit, eyeball  
sclera ['skliərə]  
aqueous humour ['eɪkwɪəs  
hju:mə]  
choroid ['kɔ:roɪd]  
ciliary muscles  
conjunctiva [ˌkɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvə]  
blind spot  
constrict  
dilate[daɪ'leɪt], curvature  
['kɜ:vətʃə]

## Glasses or lenses - that is the question...

### a) Talk to your partner:

- Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? Which do you prefer and why?
- If you were an optician, what would you recommend to your patients and why?

### b) Read the text and complete the correct form of the words in brackets.

While more people prefer to wear glasses exclusively, wearing contacts has been growing in popularity (POPULAR) ever since scientific advancements (ADVANCE) made contacts affordable (AFFORD) and practical for people in the late 70's and 80's. Whether you choose to wear eyeglasses or contact lenses for vision correction (CORRECT) mostly depends on personal preferences (PREFER). Lifestyle, comfort, convenience (CONVENIENT), budget and aesthetics should all factor into your decision-making process.

Before deciding between contacts and glasses, keep in mind that one is not necessarily (NECESSARY) better than the other; each has its pros and cons in terms of vision, ease (EASY) of use and eye health.

Eyeglasses offer many benefits over contact lenses. They require very little cleaning and maintenance (MAINTAIN), you don't need to touch your eyes to wear them (decreasing your risk for eye infections), and glasses are cheaper than contact lenses in the long run since they don't require frequent replacement (REPLACE). There are some drawbacks as well, you will have to deal with lens reflection (REFLECT) and glare. Glasses fog up with changes in temperature and they may be a distraction (DISTRACT) during sport activities.

That being said, contact lenses have many advantages over glasses. Contacts sit directly on your eye, so vision, particularly peripheral vision, is unobstructed (OBSTRUCT). You can participate in sports and outdoor activities without fear of eyeglasses getting in the way, falling off or breaking. You can even change the colour of your eyes with colour contact lenses.

**5. Find a word in the text which means:**

- a) A machine, tool, or system that someone has made for the first time - invention
- b) Useful and effective and working correctly - efficiently
- c) To gradually affect a larger area/amount of people - spread
- d) Another word for glasses - spectacles
- e) Something that is not normal or not what you would usually expect - aberrations
- f) A luminous or coloured circle, as seen around a light in glaucoma - haloes
- g) A disorder in which the eyes point in different directions - squint/strabismus
- h) To adjust a lens or instrument to produce a clear image - to focus

**Reading** 1e, 2-, 3f, 4c, 5d, 6a, 7b 1T, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7T

**till 3:31 Watch the video about the ear and write down all the parts of the ear that will be mentioned**

**outer, middle and inner ear; pinna, external auditory meatus (ear canal), ear drum, tympanic membrane, ossicles, Eustachian tube, cochlea, oval window, hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), stirrup (stapes), endolymph fluid, vestibular portion- semicircular canals, ampula, utricle, sacule, auditory portion-cochlea, auditory nerve**

### **The Ear**

consists, pinna, canal, drum, which, external, middle, waxy/wax like, Eustachian, malleus/hammer, incus/anvil, stapes/stirrup, by, inner, semicircular, vestibule, cochlea, endolymph, perilymph, waves, tympanic, ossicles, window

## Verbs followed by to-infinitive or reported speech

e.g. advise, agree, arrange, ask, choose, decide, expect, forget, forbid, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, threaten, want, wish

My friend: "I can give you a lift to the hospital."

The doctor: "I will do the operation tomorrow."

The doctor: "You should eat less fatty foods."

Grandpa: "I did not take the pills."

The patient promised: "I won't ever eat peanuts again."

Doctor: "You should not drink any alcohol."

## Reported speech

### Reporting statements

When reporting what someone has said, we put the main verb into a past tense.

#### Tenses

Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect

#### Modal verbs

must	→	had to
can	→	could
will	→	would

When reporting a statement, we use a reporting verb such as *say*, *explain*, or *tell*.

'This treatment is a temporary measure.' →

The nurse **said** that the treatment was a temporary measure.

Note: it may sometimes be necessary to change pronouns.

'I'm referring **you** to a different department.' →

The doctor explained that she was referring **him** to a different department.

'I took antidepressants when I was younger.' →

She said that **she** had taken antidepressants when **she** was younger.

Note: after *tell* we must use an object pronoun, such as *me*, *her*, *him*, *us*, *the doctor*, etc.

'I have never smoked.' Mr Marks said to the nurse. →

Mr Marks told the nurse that he had never smoked.

### Reporting commands and instructions

In direct speech, we often use the imperative when giving a command or instruction.

In reported speech, we use the structure *tell* + object pronoun + infinitive with *to* for positive commands.

'Take one tablet after every meal.' →

He **told me to take** one tablet after every meal.

For negative commands, we use *tell* + object pronoun + *not* + infinitive with *to*.

'Don't take more than five tablets within a 24-hour period.' →

He **told me not to take** more than five tablets within a 24-hour period.

### Reporting questions

#### yes / no questions

When reporting a *yes / no* question, we use *ask* and change the tense of the main verb. However, note the structure *if* + positive word order.

'Are you in a lot of pain?' →

The doctor **asked if I was in a lot of pain**.

#### wh- questions

When reporting a *wh*-question, we keep the question word, change the tense of the main verb, and use positive word order.

'Where are Miss Johansson's medical notes, Jane?' →

She asked Jane **where Miss Johansson's medical notes were**.