

araq

StartUp 6

Reading

Unit3 – Lesson4

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Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



CANCER

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



DETECT


Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
SEIZURE



Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
SENSOR

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



IDENTIFY



Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

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WARD

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



DEVICE

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

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cancer: a very serious disease in which cells in the body start to grow in an uncontrolled way
detect: to notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see or hear
a seizure: a short time when someone is unconscious and cannot control the movements of his or her body
a sensor: something that is used to discover the presence of a scent or odor, light, heat, sound, movement, etc., especially in small amounts
identify: to recognize and correctly name someone or something
a ward: an area in a hospital where people who need medical treatment stay
a device: a machine or an object that does a special job

1. My mother is in a small hospital _____ with just a few other patients.
2. Unfortunately, the _____ has spread to his brain. He may not have long to live.
3. The doors have a _____ that detects movement, so they open automatically.
4. Every medical _____ needs to be tested many times before doctors can use it.
5. If their blood sugar level gets too low, people with diabetes could have a(n) _____ .
6. The doctor was able to _____ the type of the disease right away, so she was able to treat it.
7. Doctors use this special device to _____ small amounts of bacteria in hospitals.

Have your students do the task in class. Then check the answers right away.

Have your Ss preview the text and answer the task. If necessary provide enough explanation about how to preview the text.

A PREVIEW Read the title and look at the photo. What do you think the article will be about?

Could a Dog **Save Your Life?**



Have your Ss listen to the audio and answer the question. Check the answers in class.

LISTEN TO THE AUDIO CAREFULLY.

3-19



What is the main idea?

Could a Dog **Save Your Life?**

If a dog could talk, what would it say? Besides asking you for food and walks, it might also suggest that you visit your doctor, maybe just in time to save your life!

This was the case for one woman in England in 1989. Her dog kept sniffing a mole, or brown spot, on her leg. The dog even tried to bite the mole off. Concerned, the woman went to see her doctor, who removed the mole and discovered that it was a melanoma, a deadly type of skin cancer.

Since then, researchers have determined that dogs can detect medical problems other than cancer, too. For example, dogs are able to notice changes in the blood sugar of people who have diabetes, giving these people more time to treat themselves before they have a seizure. Dogs can also locate dangerous bacteria in hospitals so that staff members have the chance to get rid of the bacteria before patients get sick.

Dogs clearly have an amazing ability to detect things, so what's their secret? It's their incredible sense of smell. Dogs have around 300 million smelling sensors, while we have just five or six million. This means that dogs can smell much better than we can, enabling them to notice small changes in our bodies and health that we can't.

Because of this remarkable ability, researchers are eager to find out just how good dogs can be at detecting medical problems. So far, they have learned that there are several advantages to using dogs instead of other detection methods and devices. To begin with, dogs don't make a lot of mistakes. In a study in England, a dog was able to identify cancer 95% of the time. Second, dogs work fast. A dog in the Netherlands checked an entire hospital ward for dangerous bacteria in just ten minutes. It would have taken scientists three to five days to do the same thing. Finally, dogs can make the detection process easier and less painful for patients. Who wouldn't want to be checked by a friendly dog instead of going through a complicated and possibly painful test?

However, there are still some disadvantages to using medical detection dogs. For one thing, they are very expensive to train. It can cost tens of thousands of dollars to train just one dog. In addition, it takes a long time to train them. It took two years to train dogs that were used to detect cancer during a study in Japan. Furthermore, dogs aren't always easy to work with. They aren't machines, so they sometimes get tired and distracted, and they need rewards and breaks to keep them focused.

Because of these drawbacks, we might not see dogs in every hospital in the near future, but they could still help us improve our medical detection processes. Right now, researchers are trying to determine exactly how dogs can detect things like cancer and bacteria. If they can figure this out, they might be able to make an electronic device that could work just like a dog's nose. Then we would still have dogs to thank when doctors warn us about a serious medical problem in advance.



Have Ss identify the correct answer. Go over the answer as a class.



B Answer the questions, according to the article.

1. What medical problems can dogs detect?

   _____

2. How can they detect these problems?

   _____

3. What are researchers trying to learn about medical detection dogs?

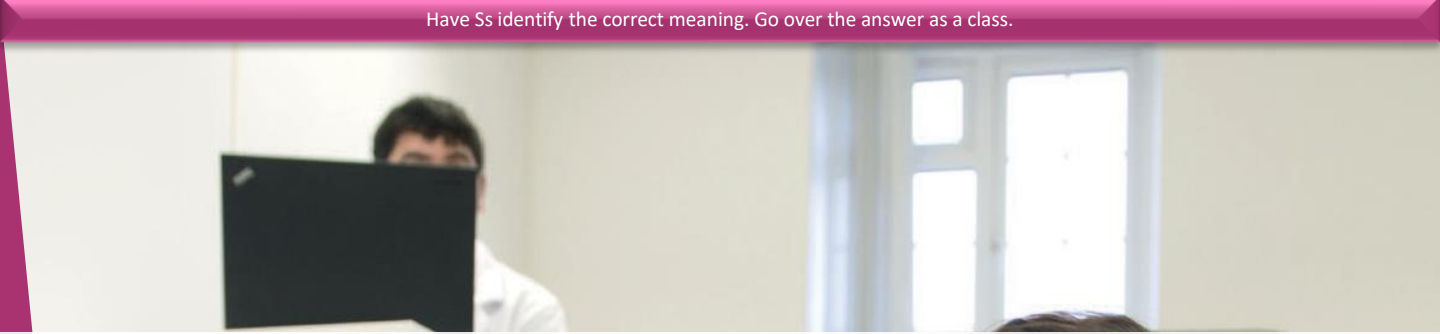
   _____

4. What kind of device would researchers like to make?

   _____

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Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.



C CLOSE READING Reread lines 20–23 in the article. Then circle the correct answers.

1. In line 21, why does the writer use the word *just*?
   a. to emphasize that people have a lot of smelling sensors
   b. to emphasize that dogs have more smelling sensors than people
   c. to emphasize that we might get more smelling sensors in the future
2. How is the second sentence connected to the first?
   a. It introduces a counterargument.
   b. It gives a list of examples.
   c. It shows a result.

20 Dogs have around 300 million smelling sensors, while we have just five or six million. This means that dogs can smell much better than we can, enabling them to notice small changes in our bodies and health that we can't.

Explain the reading skill and have your Ss do the task.



D Read the Reading Skill. Complete the sentences with the words from the article. Then complete the chart with the pros and cons.

Pros	Cons
So far, they have learned that there are several _____ to using dogs instead of other detection methods and devices.	However, there are still some _____ to using medical detection dogs.
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

READING SKILL

Identify pros and cons

Writers often use key words to introduce the pros and cons of something. Look for pairs of words like *advantages / disadvantages*, *benefits / drawbacks*, and *upsides / downsides*.

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WHAT WAS THE ARTICLE ABOUT? RETELL THE MOST IMPORTANT IDEAS. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

Have your Ss tell the summary of the text in breakout rooms.

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READ THE TEXT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.



A THINK Do you think that dogs or other animals should be used to help people despite the drawbacks? Complete the chart.

Pros of animals helping people	Cons of animals helping people

Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and share your FEEDBACK afterwards.

B DISCUSS In small groups, share your ideas. Do most people agree?

