

Health - reading p. 69

1

Odpowiedz na pytania.



Which of these creatures bite?

ants bees jellyfish mosquitoes snakes ticks

Which of them sting?

ants bees jellyfish mosquitoes snakes ticks

2

Uzupełnij zdania poniższymi wyrazami. Dwa z nich zostały podane dodatkowo. W parach zdecydujcie, które zdania są prawdziwe.

feel should is wouldn't get won't catch

1. If a jellyfish stung you, you pour vinegar on your skin.
2. A wild snake will only bite a human if it scared.
3. If a honey bee stings you, it sting you again.
4. You won't any diseases when you get bitten by ants or mosquitoes.
5. If a tick bites you, you will always a rash.

3

Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych uzupełnij notatki. Każde zdanie 1–4 odnosi się do odpowiedniego akapitu A–D.

Tick Attack!

What's small, has eight legs and lives off the blood of mammals?
The answer is: a tick.

- (A) These small creatures spread different diseases. You can come into contact with them when you are outdoors, especially in grass, woods or bushes. They can attach themselves anywhere on your body, but their favourite areas are warm and moist, for example armpits, ears, hair, or behind the knee.
- (B) The most feared disease spread by ticks is Lyme disease. Apart from a typical rash, many of its symptoms are often similar to symptoms of the flu: fever, chills, body aches, headaches or fatigue. You should see the doctor immediately if you have the symptoms and if you have been in areas where ticks live.
- (C) If you want to avoid ticks, always wear long trousers and tuck them in your socks when outdoors. You should also spray lots of bug repellent on your clothes. When you are back home, you should always check your body and your pet's.



- (D) But what to do if you find a tick on your body? You shouldn't squeeze it or put any cream on it. To remove it properly, you should grasp the tick close to your skin with a pair of tweezers and pull it. If you are not able to do it, go quickly to the doctor's. Time is very important here: the faster the tick is removed, the less chance there will be for any health complications.

Are you scared already? Don't be. Not all ticks carry Lyme disease, but better safe than sorry.



ALL ABOUT TICKS (my notes)

1. Kleszcze często przyczepiają się do ciała w miejscach, które są i .
2. Borelioza (po angielsku *Lyme disease*) to niebezpieczna kleszcze.
3. Po powrocie z miejsc, w których występują kleszcze, należy i swojego pupila.
4. Jeśli znajdziesz kleszcza na sobie, nie .

4

Z podanych odpowiedzi A–C wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

	True	False
1. Ticks only attack humans.	☐	☐
2. You can have a temperature when you get bitten by a tick.	☐	☐
3. Wear your socks over the trousers for better protection against ticks.	☐	☐
4. If you find a tick on your body, it doesn't really matter when you remove it.	☐	☐

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Na podstawie tekstu zdecyduj, czy podane zdania 1–4 są prawdziwe, czy fałszywe. Uzasadnij swoje odpowiedzi.

1. The first paragraph tells you

- ☐ A. how your body reacts to a tick bite.
- ☐ B. what type of ticks spread diseases.
- ☐ C. where you can get bitten by ticks.

2. Lyme disease can be confused with

- ☐ A. flu.
- ☐ B. headache.
- ☐ C. tiredness.

3. To protect yourself from tick bites, you should NOT

- ☐ A. put insect repellent on your body.
- ☐ B. wear shorts.
- ☐ C. take your dog to the forest.

4. The last paragraph

- ☐ A. tells you what cream you should apply on a tick bite.
- ☐ B. advises you how to remove a tick in the right way.
- ☐ C. explains why you must always see your doctor about every tick bite.

6

W parach odpowiedzcie na pytania.

1. Have you ever been bitten by a tick? If so, how did it happen and what happened next?
2. Are there many ticks where you live? How do you protect yourself from them?