

a chemical substance that is added to food to make it last longer or look or taste better	ozone
a medical condition in which there are too few red blood cells in the blood	additive
a serious medical condition in which the sides of the arteries become thick, hard, and stiff	anaemia
a silver-white chemical element that is especially important for bones and teeth	arteriosclerosis
a lack of something or a fault in something	calcium
a dangerous lack of water in the body that results from not drinking enough or from extreme loss	deficiency
a condition in which someone's blood pressure is extremely high	dehydration
a unit for measuring the energy content of food	hypertension
a yellow substance made from vegetable oil that can be used instead of butter	kilojoule

a condition in which someone is extremely fat in a way that is dangerous for their health	margarine
an organic compound that is made of amino acids	obesity
disease where bones become soft and bend, caused by a lack of vitamin D in food or by a lack of sunlight on the skin	protein
an illness caused by not eating enough foods that contain vitamin C	rickets
a substance that is used in making bread and beer	scurvy
an unexpected event that causes injury or damage	yeast
a container in which a liquid such as paint or perfume is kept under high pressure so that it can be sprayed	accident
a substance that is used for cleaning injured skin and preventing infections	aerosol
without any shoes or socks on	anti-septic
the poisonous gas that is produced by the engines of vehicles	barefoot
made dirty, polluted, or poisonous by the addition of a harmful substance	carbon monoxide

likely to burn very quickly and easily	contaminated
dangerous to people's health or safety	flammable
something that you do in order to protect people or things against possible harm or trouble	hazardous
to injure a joint such as the wrist by suddenly turning it too much	precaution
to allow fresh air to enter a room or building	sprain
a type of oxygen that exists high in the Earth's atmosphere. Each molecule consists of three atoms of oxygen	ventilate

How to carry out a Question Loop activity

Procedure

You can do this fun interactive integrated speaking, reading and listening activity at any moment. It suits the beginning of a new topic like 'Health and Nutrition' to introduce new material, or the end of a topic to revise material already learnt.

Cut up the strips of parts of sentences and hand out one strip to each student in the class. This means that each student will have one part of sentence, or one piece of information, or one sentence starter, which will not match with the ending. NB – print as many strips as you have students. If there are more students than strips, just print extra copies of repeated strips, or add some extra ones of your own.

- Ask one of the students to read the first half of their strip out loud. Stress the need to read out the text loud and clearly so that everyone can hear. If others are talking, ask the student to read again until you have everyone's attention.
- Somewhere around the class, someone will have the answer/end of the sentence.
- The first time you try this, students may be a little unsure about what is expected.
- There may also be students who know the answer but don't have it written down on their strip. If the person who has the answer doesn't realise they have it, encourage others to say the answer and then ask who has ...
- Then ask the student to read out the 'answer' again.
- Then they read their 'question' and the process continues until all the strips have been read out and you come back to the beginning again.

You may like to repeat the task and this time tell students 'If you can do it in under a minute, you won't have any homework tonight!'