

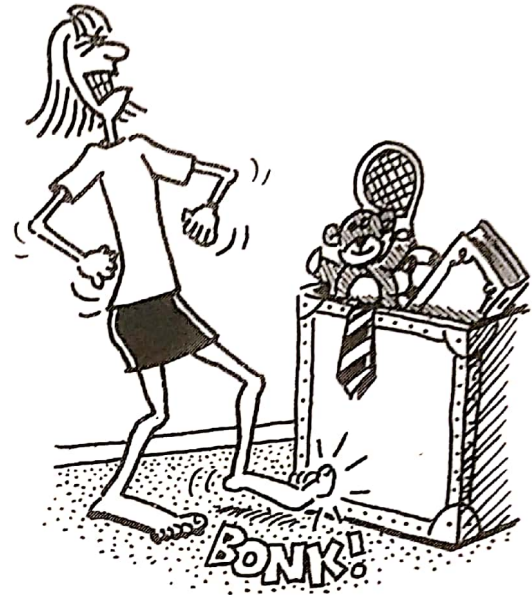
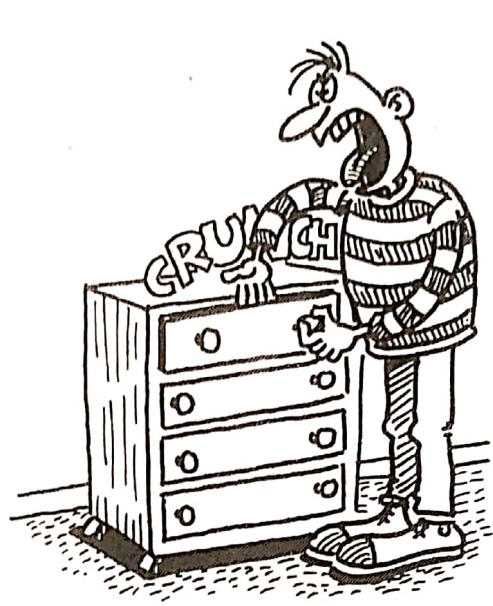
Body

3 Medical ethics

- 1 This man needs a heart transplant; he is very overweight. Heart transplants give a further life expectancy of around five years.
- 2 This man needs a sex change. He has been waiting for five years for the operation and has attempted suicide on three occasions. Sex change operations are known to have an extremely high success rate, far higher than for any other surgical procedure.
- 3 This father is the sole income provider for a wife and five children. He needs a coronary bypass, which stands a 90% chance of being completely successful.
- 4 These five patients all need cataract operations. All have been waiting for over a year and all are unlikely to be able to do their current jobs if their eye problems are not resolved.
- 5 These two 60-cigarettes-a-day smokers need operations to have malignant tumours removed. Their life expectancy is thought to be no more than six months.
- 6 This two-month-old baby needs a heart and lung transplant. The surgery needed is so new that no-one knows the chances of the baby's survival.
- 7 This 80-year-old lady has just had a very serious car crash, and is now in a coma in the emergency ward.

ocabulary and ussion

Below is a list of various parts of the body (or faculties). Using mime as well as verbal explanation, describe to each other the injuries which most commonly occur to these parts of the body. Do not worry for now about trying to put a name to each injury.



- _____ your knee _____ your wrist _____ your toe _____ a muscle
- _____ the eye _____ your fingers _____ your back _____ your head
- _____ your ankle _____ your voice _____ your ribs

Now look at the verbs below and match them with the parts of the body above.
Note: Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

- sprain twist pull bruise lose catch ... in strain
- stub graze bump bang ... on poke (oneself in)

Part 5

You are going to read a newspaper article about research into a chemical. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Oxytocin

Oliver Burkeman asks the US academic Paul Zak about his research into a chemical called oxytocin, which has an important role in our lives.

Paul Zak is renowned among his colleagues for two things he does disconcertingly soon after meeting people. The first is hugging: seeing me approach, he springs to his feet, and enfolds me in his arms. The second is talking them into having needles stuck into their arms to draw blood. I escape our encounter unpunctured, but plenty don't – willingly, of course. Zak's work has involved extracting blood from, amongst others, a couple on their wedding day, people who have been dancing, and a group in Papua New Guinea preparing to perform traditional rituals.

Having dipped into his book, *The Moral Molecule*, I know that what drives Zak's hunger for blood is his interest in oxytocin. Long known as a female reproductive hormone, oxytocin emerges from Zak's research as something much more. Being treated decently, he says, causes people's oxytocin levels to rise, prompting them to behave more decently, while experimental subjects given an artificial oxytocin boost behave more generously and trustingly. Describing the chemical as the 'moral molecule that keeps society together', Zak offers nothing less than a vast explanation of whole swathes of philosophical questions. The subtitle of the book, *the new science of what makes us good or evil*, gives a sense of this.

The aforementioned wedding took place at a house in England, where Zak set up the equipment needed to collect blood. He took samples, before and after the ceremony, from the bride and groom, and various guests, then transferred his spoils to his laboratory. There, he discovered the results he'd been expecting: the ceremony caused oxytocin to spike. And it did so 'in direct proportion to the likely intensity of emotional engagement in the event'.

The bride recorded the highest increase, followed by close family members, then less closely involved friends. Mapping the wedding's oxytocin levels gave rise, in Zak's words, to an amazing human 'solar system' with the bride as the sun, the hormone finely calibrated to the emotional warmth each guest felt.

Zak's interest in oxytocin was fuelled by experiments involving the Trust Game. Participant A is invited to lend some money to a stranger, Participant B. They're told that any money A sends will triple in value, whereupon B can return some as a thank-you. According to traditional models, the game should break down before it begins. B, acting selfishly, has no reason to give any money back – and, knowing this, A shouldn't send any in the first place. However, as in previous research with this tried and tested set up, the vast majority of A-people send money, while an even larger percentage of B-people return some. Zak's analysis of the oxytocin in participants' bloodstreams reveals that by sending money to B, person A is giving a sign of trust – and for person B, being on the receiving end causes oxytocin levels to increase, motivating more generous behaviour in return.

The possible implications are intriguing. Evolution has given us oxytocin, a biological mechanism that lets us be instinctively trusting and kind – or 'moral'. Mixing science and morality prompts suspicion, however. Just because something is 'natural' doesn't mean it's 'right', and efforts to derive moral codes from science rarely end well. Moreover, it's unclear what Zak means when he says oxytocin, or the lack of it, 'makes' us good or evil. Still, none of this undermines the pragmatic aspect of Zak's work. If oxytocin is the mechanism through which moral action takes place, then by manipulating oxytocin, we might boost levels of trust, generosity, and ultimately happiness.

On the other hand, what's to stop car dealers, say, pumping oxytocin into showrooms? Zak waves the matter away: it's incredibly hard to get enough oxytocin into the bloodstream. Sure, oxytocin can be stimulated in subtle ways to serve other people's agendas, 'but they're already doing that. Why do you think they have babies in adverts? To make you feel good, by provoking the release of oxytocin.' Meanwhile, he says, we should all do at least eight hugs a day, massage and even watch soppy movies – he's done the tests. Interaction on social media seems to lead to oxytocin spikes, undermining the argument that it's killing real human interaction; hormonally, it appears, the body processes it as real interaction.

- 31 What does the writer suggest about Paul Zak in the first paragraph?
- A He provokes mixed feelings in people.
 - B He understands that aggression can sometimes be useful.
 - C He can adapt himself to a variety of situations.
 - D He is capable of being very persuasive.
- 32 What does 'spoils' refer to in line 16?
- A equipment
 - B samples
 - C guests
 - D results
- 33 What is the writer's purpose in the fourth paragraph?
- A to make a counter-argument
 - B to introduce a new concept
 - C to summarise an idea
 - D to expand on a point
- 34 What does the writer say about Zak's Trust Game experiments?
- A They demonstrate the importance of money in human relations.
 - B Their artificiality means that what they tell us is of limited value.
 - C The results challenge conventional notions of human behaviour.
 - D They were constructed in a way that was clever and innovative.
- 35 What does the writer suggest in the sixth paragraph?
- A The potential exploitation of oxytocin should be given serious consideration.
 - B Zak's experimental methods are the object of some mistrust.
 - C Further work is needed to define exactly what oxytocin is.
 - D Science cannot be free of ethical considerations.
- 36 How does Zak regard the idea of deliberately manipulating oxytocin?
- A He doubts whether it's ever going to be feasible.
 - B He worries about possible commercial misuse.
 - C He advocates wider use of readily available means.
 - D He feels it's outside his area of expertise.

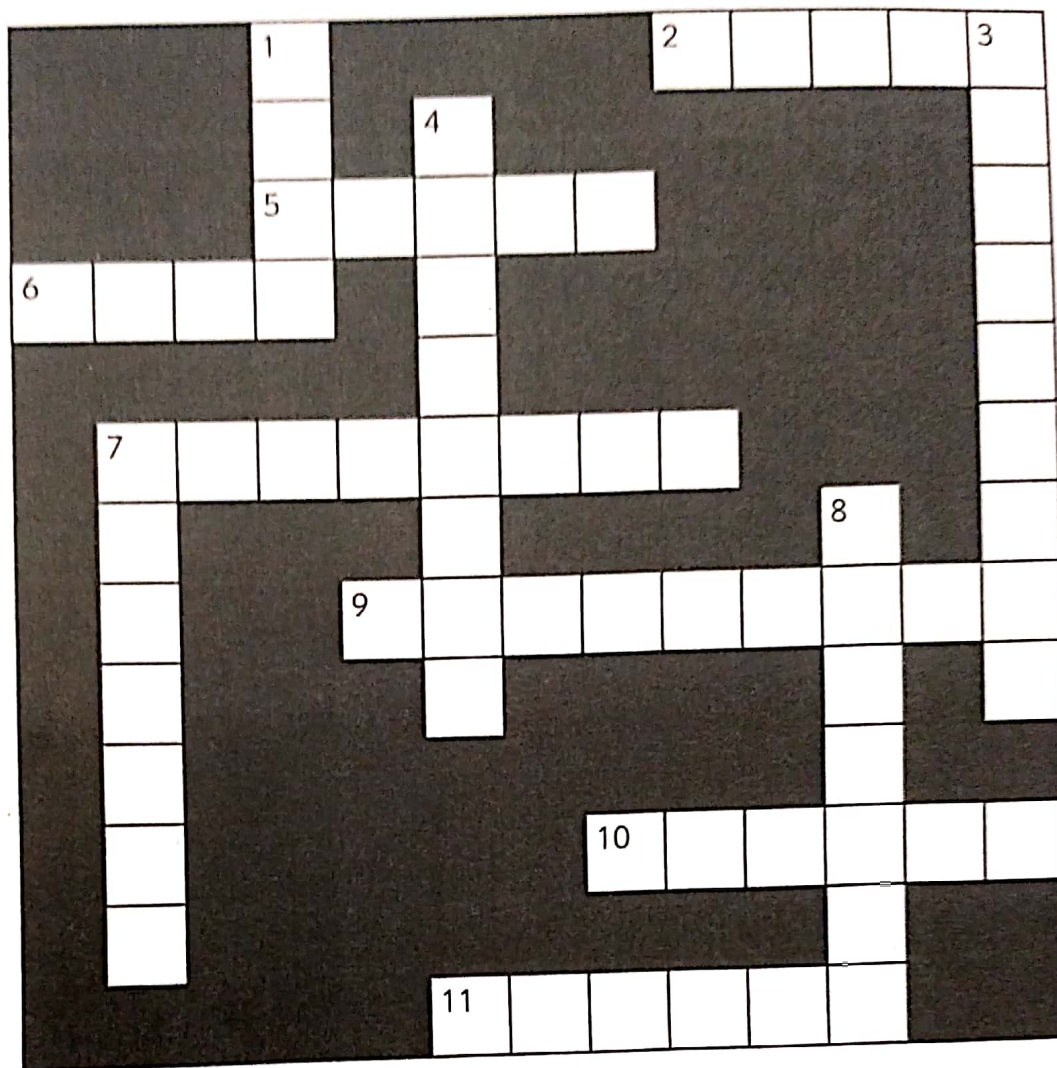
A Choose the correct collocation in these sentences.

- 1 If you continue to feel ill, we say your **symptoms endure / symptoms persist / symptoms repeat.**
- 2 If you are visiting a doctor and taking medicine for an illness, we say you are **taking treatment / tolerating treatment / undergoing treatment.**
- 3 If someone is so ill that it is possible they might die, we say they are in a **terrible condition / lifeless condition / critical condition.**
- 4 If a very ill person has been treated so that they are not getting worse and are not likely to die, we say they are in a **stable condition / fair condition / pleasant condition.**
- 5 If a doctor has decided that you need to stay in hospital, we say you are **allowed to hospital / admitted to hospital / accepted to hospital.**
- 6 If a medicine you are taking has unwanted and unexpected results, we say you are **experiencing disadvantages / experiencing side actions / experiencing side effects.**
- 7 If someone has a disease that can spread to others, we say it is **an infectious disease / a contaminating disease / a spreading disease.**
- 8 If someone is given drugs to make them very sleepy, we say they are **greatly sedated / heavily sedated / heavily under sedation.**
- 9 If you become more ill after being given a drug, we say you have had **a bad reaction / a negative reaction / an adverse reaction.**
- 10 If you put a bandage on a wound, we say you **dress a wound / pad a wound / wind a wound.**
- 11 If someone takes too much of a drug, we say they have **taken an overdose / eaten an overdose / swallowed an overdose.**
- 12 If you twist your ankle and hurt it badly, we say you have **wrenched your ankle / sprained your ankle / torn your ankle.**





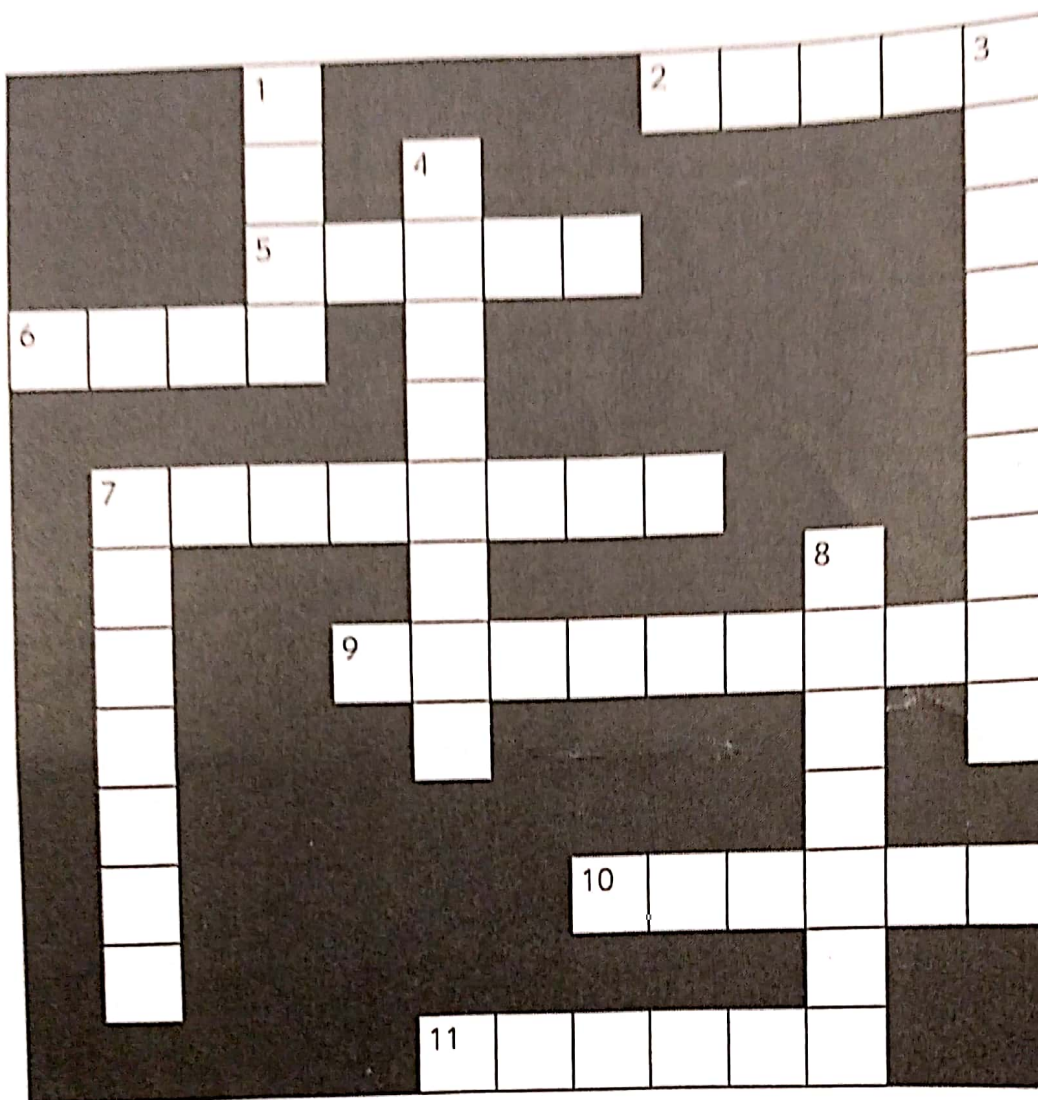
B Crossword



Across collocations:

- 2 admit someone to hospital
- 5 dress a wound
- 6 take an overdose
- 7 symptoms persist
- 9 in a critical condition
- 10 sprain your ankle
- 11 in a stable condition

From *Collocations Extra* by Elizabeth Walter and Kate Woodford © Cambridge



Down collocations:

- 1 experience **side effects**
- 3 undergo **treatment**
- 4 an adverse **reaction**
- 7 heavily **sedated**
- 8 an infectious **disease**

PREPS or NO PREPS?

1. I arranged meet my girlfriend the station. However, she was late her bus and ended missing it and the end she came 1 hour late. Of course I forgave her she had apologised 20 times her latecoming.

2. Irn Bru is one the most popular soft drinks Scotland. It is orange colour and is drunk by people all ages and even a hangover cure! It was advertised Doda in Poland but sadly it did not take and it was removed the shop shelves a few months.

3. Magda is a very hardworking student the Warsaw University Technology. She has studied the faculty of Environmental protection 2 years and every day is excited the challenges she faces. She particularly enjoys her English lessons which she attends twice a week and which she practises all her English skills and is helped her magnificent teacher.

4. The burglar entered the flat through the window which he broke outside. He then crept the house and finally found the safe containing the jewellery. Using the code he had been given the owner he opened it and was startled see that it was empty apart a note which the message was written: "Tough luck, sucker!!!" It was the worst day his life for sure.

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