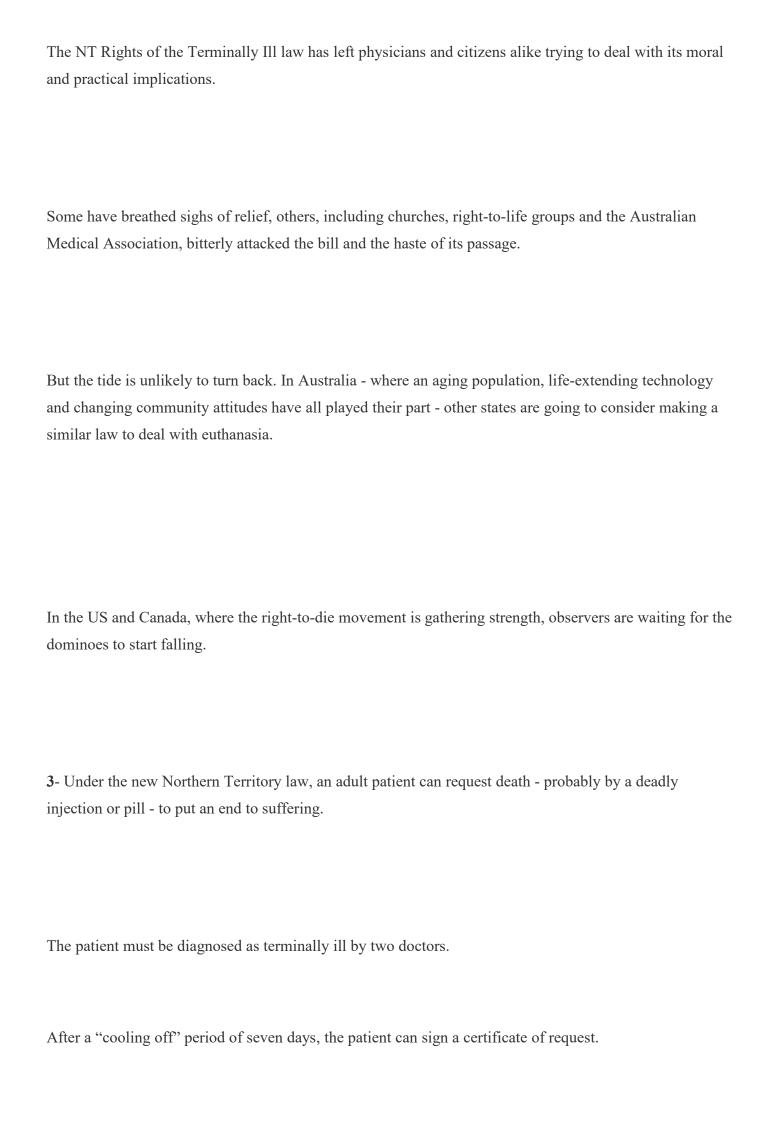
## 1997-1 Text 1

1- It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken.
After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.
The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10.
Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada.
He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET.
Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."
2- The full import may take a while to sink in.



After 48 hours the wish for death can be met.
For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition.
"I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.
11. From the second paragraph we learn that
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13. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will
[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering
[D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days
14. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of
[A] opposition
[B] suspicion
[C] approval
[D] indifference