**Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-K, below.**

**Write the correct letter, A-K, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.**

A. avoid the unpredictable outcomes of combining many remedies at once.

B. explain the success of 18th century apothecary medicine.

C. produce fever-like symptoms in a healthy person.

D. keep antibody molecules active in parts as low as 0.01%.

E. support the notion of simila similibus .

F. offer more remedial choice.

G. produce a less effective dose.

H. recreate the original results.

I. retain qualities of an antibody to which they were previously exposed.

J. satisfy the demand of buyers.

K. treat effectively someone with a fever.

27 In the late 18th century, Hahnemann discovered that quinine was able to

28 The effectiveness of vaccinations also helps to

29 Benveniste argued in the journal Nature that water molecules possess the ability to

30 Attempts to verify Benvenistes findings were unable to

31 The purpose of the single remedy is to

32 Classical homeopaths suggest combination remedies have been created to

**Complete the table below.**

**Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.**

**Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Arguments against homeopathy** | **Arguments for homeopathy** |
| Has no \_\_\_33\_\_\_ ingredients. | Does not become \_\_\_34\_\_\_ when taken in large quantities. |
| Lack of a \_\_\_35\_\_\_ makes success or failure of treatments difficult to \_\_\_36\_\_\_ | Remedies can be trialed with no risk of \_\_\_37\_\_\_; treatments tackle causes and not just \_\_\_38\_\_\_. |
| Too much reliance on the \_\_\_39\_\_\_. Works psychologically but not physically. | Proven to work on people who are \_\_\_40\_\_\_ |