

I. Choose the best answer to complete each gap

HIV BREAKTHROUGH

Scientists believe that they have made a (1) _____ breakthrough in fighting HIV- they have shown what happens when an infection-fighting antibody (2) _____ a gap in HIV's (3) _____ defences. Finding a vaccine against HIV has been very difficult because the proteins on the surface of the virus are continually mutating, but they have shown an antibody, called b12, attacking a weak spot of the virus (4) _____ the protein is stable. The virus is able to (5) _____ rapidly to avoid (6) _____ by the immune system, and is also covered in sugary molecules which block access by antibodies. (7) _____, certain parts of the virus must remain (8) _____ unchanged so that it can catch hold of and enter human cells. One protein that sticks out from the surface of the virus and binds to receptors on host cells is one such region, which makes it a target for vaccine development.

Previous analyses of the (9) _____ of people that have been able to keep HIV from developing into AIDS for long periods of time (10) _____ revealed a (11) _____ group of antibodies - including B12 - that seem to fight HIV with some degree of (12) _____. The latest study showed how the antibody and the protein (13) _____. Scientists hope that (14) _____ the structure of this bond in such (15) _____ detail will provide clues about how best to attack HIV.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. major | B. minor | C. least | D. unnecessary |
| 2. A. to attack | B. attacks | C. attacked | D. attack |
| 3. A. consider ^I | B. considerably | C. considerate | D. considerable |
| 4. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. this |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. major | B. minor | C. least | D. unnecessary |
| 2. A. to attack | B. attacks | C. attacked | D. attack |
| 3. A. consider | B. considerably | C. considerate | D. considerable |
| 4. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. this |
| 5. A. mutation | B. mutate | C. metastasize | D. mutating |
| 6. A. detection | B. detective | C. detect | D. detecting |
| 7. A. Though | B. Despite | C. Because | D. However |
| 8. A. relative | B. relation | C. relatively | D. relatives |
| 9. A. bleed | B. blood | C. bleeding | D. bloody |
| 10. A. was | B. has | C. have | D. were |
| 11. A. rarely | B. occasional | C. seldom | D. rare |
| 12. A. success | B. successful | C. succeed | D. successfully |
| 13. A. interacts | B. interaction | C. interact | D. interactive |
| 14. A. reveal | B. revealing | C. revealed | D. reveals |
| 15. A. precise | B. precisely | C. exactly | D. vague ^I |

INTELLIGENCE PILLS

Some scientists have predicted that healthy adults and children may one day take drugs to improve their intelligence and intellectual performance. A research group has suggested that such drugs might become as common as coffee or tea within the next couple of decades.

To counter this, students taking exams might have to take drugs tests like athletes. There are already drugs that are known to improve mental performance, like Ritalin, which is given to children with problems concentrating. A drug given to people with trouble sleeping also helps people remember numbers.

These drugs raise serious legal and moral questions, but people already take vitamins to help them remember things better, so it will not be a simple problem to solve. It will probably be very difficult to decide at what point a food supplement becomes an unfair drug in an examination.

1. _____ Only children will take pills to improve their intellectual performance.
2. _____ Intelligence pills are already as common as coffee or tea.
3. _____ Coffee is as common as tea.
4. _____ Students could have to take intelligence drugs tests before examinations.
5. _____ A sleeping pill can help people remember numbers.
6. _____ Most university students in America are taking illegal drugs to make them more intelligent.
7. _____ Vitamins to help people study better are illegal.
8. _____ Food supplements will never be unfair in an examination.

1. F
2. F
3. NOT GIVEN
4. T
5. F
6. NOT GIVEN
7. F
8. F

III. Complete the following passage with the provided words

Fascinating	True	As	Clinical	Fake
Clinic	Inactive	Affect	Respond	Worse
Effect	Best	response	Fascinated	Syndrome

A PLACEBO CAN WORK EVEN WHEN YOU KNOW IT IS A PLACEBO

If your doctor told you that she was giving you a placebo and that it would help you, would you believe her? As it turns out, based on new research, maybe you should.

Placebos are often considered (1) _____ treatments. You may have heard them described (2) _____ "sugar pills." They usually take the form of pills, injections, or even entire procedures that are used in (3) _____ trials to test "real" treatments. For example, one group of study participants is given an active drug and another group is given a placebo, which looks exactly like the active medication but is completely (4) _____. The participants can't tell whether they're getting the fake drug or the real drug. The researchers wait to see if the people taking the real one do better or (5) _____ than those taking the fake one.

To complicate matters, there is a documented "placebo effect," which means that some people actually (6) _____ to a placebo even though it shouldn't have an (7) _____ on the body. This has been thought to be largely due to their beliefs or expectations that they are getting the real treatment and not the fake one.

Dr. Ted J. Kaptchuk, a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and director of the Harvard-wide Program in Placebo Studies and the Therapeutic Encounter (PiPS) at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston, has been studying placebos for more than 20 years. His most recent work on these “open-label placebos,” as they’re called, is (8) _____. I had a chance to interview him in person earlier this year.

In one study, Kaptchuk looked at people with irritable bowel (9) _____ (IBS), a common condition that causes abdominal cramping and diarrhea or constipation that can be debilitating for many. Half of the study volunteers were told they were getting an “open-label” placebo and the others got nothing at all. He found that there was a dramatic and significant improvement in the placebo group’s IBS symptoms, even though they were explicitly told they were getting a “sugar pill” without any active medication.

Kaptchuk says placebos won’t work for every medical situation—for example, they can’t lower cholesterol or cure cancer. But they can work for conditions that are defined by “self-observation” symptoms like pain, nausea, or fatigue.

“People can still get a placebo (10) _____, even though they know^T they are on a placebo,” he adds. “You don’t need deception or concealment for many conditions to get a significant and meaningful placebo effect.” “Our hope is that in conditions where the open-label placebo might be valuable, instead of putting people on drugs immediately — for depression, chronic pain, fatigue — that people would be put on placebo,” says Kaptchuk. “If it works, great. If not, then go on to drugs.”

1. Fake
2. As
3. Clinical
4. Inactive
5. Worse
6. Respond
7. Effect
8. Fascinating
9. Syndrome
10. Response

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word(s) given.

1. The teacher told the class to continue working while she was out. (CARRY)

The teacher told the class _____ while she was out.

2. It wasn't necessary for you to buy food. Our fridge is full. (HAVE)

You _____ food. Our fridge is full.

3. People think that Beethoven was a great composer. (BELIEVED)

Beethoven _____ a great composer.

4. Janet forgot to take her lunch to the office with her. (WITHOUT)

Janet _____ her lunch.

5. He said that he hadn't stolen the wallet. (DENIED)

He _____ the wallet.

6. My hair was styled this morning. (HAD)

I _____ this morning.

7. Mum asked, "Have you tidied your room yet?" (IF)

8. My sister doesn't like watching sports programmes on TV. (KEEN)

My sister _____ watching sports programmes on TV.

9. Nobody can do all that work in a single day. (CAPABLE)

Nobody _____ all that work in a single day.

10. I hope you find a solution to the problem. (SUCCEED)

I hope you _____ a solution to the problem.

V. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. At our school the students are lent the text books by the school.

Our school _____ the text books to the students.

2. Sarah's smartphone is very similar to her father's smartphone.

Sarah's smart phone is nearly the same _____ her father's smartphone.

3. Gmail accounts are generally better than other email services.

Other email services are generally not as _____ Gmail accounts.

4. I like working with other people more than on my own.

I _____ working with other people to working on my own.

5. Sarah has never had a smartphone before.

This is the _____ that Sarah has had a smartphone.

6. This will be my first visit to Brazil.

I

I have _____ to Brazil before.

7. They said I was too old to start to learn the piano.


They said I wasn't _____ to start to learn the piano.

8. Nick's golf club had an important competition last month.

There _____ an important competition at Nick's golf club last month.

9. Both my friend and I enjoy going to the cinema.

I enjoy going to the cinema and _____ my friend.

10. My friend suggested visiting the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona. | 

My friend said, " If I were you, I _____ visit the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona."

6. My hair was styled this morning. (HAD)

→ **I had my hair styled this morning.**

7. Mum asked, "Have you tidied your room yet?" (IF)

→ **Mum asked if I had tidied my room yet.**

8. My sister doesn't like watching sports programmes on TV. (KEEN)

→ **My sister isn't keen on watching sports programmes on TV.**

9. Nobody can do all that work in a single day. (CAPABLE)

→ **Nobody is capable of doing all that work in a single day.**

10. I hope you find a solution to the problem. (SUCCEED)

→ **I hope you succeed in finding a solution to the problem.**

V. Sentence Transformation

- 1. At our school the students are lent the text books by the school.
- Our school **LENDs** the text books to the students.
- 2. Sarah's smartphone is very similar to her father's smartphone.
- Sarah's smart phone is nearly the same **AS** her father's smartphone.
- 3. Gmail accounts are generally better than other email services.
- Other email services are generally not as **GOOD AS** Gmail accounts.
- 4. I like working with other people more than on my own.
- I **PREFER** working with other people to working on my own.
- 5. Sarah has never had a smartphone before. I
- This is the **FIRST TIME** that Sarah has had a smartphone.

V. Sentence Transformation

- 1. At our school the students **are lent** the text books by the school.
- **Our school LENDS the text books to the students.**
- 2. Sarah's smartphone is very similar to her father's smartphone.
- **Sarah's smart phone is nearly the same AS her father's smartphone.**
- 3. Gmail accounts are generally better than other email services.
- **Other email services are generally not as GOOD AS Gmail accounts.**
- 4. I like working with other people more than on my own.
- **I PREFER working with other people to working on my own.**
- 5. Sarah has never had a smartphone before.
- **This is the FIRST TIME that Sarah has had a smartphone.**

- 6. This will be my first visit to Brazil.
- **I have NEVER BEEN to Brazil before.**
- 7. They said I was too old to start to learn the piano.
- **They said I wasn't YOUNG ENOUGH to start to learn the piano.**
- 8. Nick's golf club had an important competition last month.
- **There WAS an important competition at Nick's golf club last month.**
- 9. Both my friend and I enjoy going to the cinema.
- **I enjoy going to the cinema and SO DOES my friend.**
- 10. My friend suggested visiting the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona.
- **My friend said, " If I were you, I WOULD visit the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona."**

UNIT 12

VERB TENSES

I. Put the verbs in the correct form of the Simple Present Tense.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. holds – prevents | 6. secrete – poison | 11. are |
| 2. has | 7. lies – is | 12. is |
| 3. contains | 8. are | 13. works |
| 4. has | 9. is | 14. spend |
| 5. contains | 10. are / last | 15. needs |

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. means | 9. receive – contract – moves |
| 2. dries – cools | 10. has |
| 3. gets – shiver | 11. corrects – causing |
| 4. produces | 12. notices – is – secretes |
| 5. causes – reach | 13. stays – continues |
| 6. carries | 14. can compare |
| 7. is – corrects | 15. get |
| 8. secrete – notices | |

III. Choose the correct verb tense for the following sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. had | 12. is examining / is writing |
| 2. was having | 13. have you been feeling |
| 3. had lost | 14. feel |
| 4. didn't respond | 15. sprained |
| 5. hadn't. | 16. was working, / broke |
| 6. put | 17. are going to do |
| 7. has already examined | 18. won't live |
| 8. hasn't arrived | 19. have started |
| 9. 've known | 20. has had |
| 10. enjoys / works | |
| 11. analyses/ carries | |

IV. Correct the sentences below.

1. I've just fallen over. I think I've broken my arm / I think my arm is broken.
2. The X-ray has come back. It shows you have a hairline fracture. Is it hurting you at the moment?
3. Yes, I've seen the doctor and he's given me some painkillers. I'm just waiting for the nurse to come back.
4. The bone is mending rather nicely. Avulsion fractures heal quite well.
5. The impacted fracture has become infected. We must give the patient antibiotics.
6. I've given the surgeon the patient's X-rays. She's looking at them now.
7. We must go to the hospital immediately. You've fractured your tibia.
8. Look at the boy's leg. He's broken it. It looks very swollen.

V. Look at sentences 1-10 and add a verb from the box below using its correct form:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. is | 6. crying |
| 2. has | 7. runs |
| 3. operating | 8. taken |
| 4. fallen, broken | 9. watching |
| 5. twisted | 10. suffer |



UNIT 13

PASSIVE VOICE

I. Underline the correct form of the verbs in italics.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. wasn't given | 3. was brought | 4. was prepared |
| 5. shaved | 6. be cut | 7. put on |
| 8. were removed | | |

II. Put the verbs in the passive voice.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. is located | 2. are found | 3. Are located | 4. Is found |
| 5. Is detected | 6. can be located | 7. Are located | 8. Is specialized |
| 9. Are stimulated | 10. is bounded | | |

III. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in the sentences that follow. Pay attention to verb tense and subject/ verb agreement.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. centrifuged | 2. Penetrate | 3. Coagulate | 4. Lines |
| 5. burst | 6. tag | 7. Activated | 8. Recycled |
| 9. Overwhelmed | 10. released | 11. Received | 12. Produced |
| 13. balanced | 14. situated | 15. used | |

IV. Study the example and rewrite the following sentences using the passive.

1. Antibodies **are made** by lymphocytes.
2. Tomorrow the disinfection schedule **will be followed**.
3. All operations **have been cancelled** because of an MRSA outbreak.
4. His condition **has been improved** by antibiotics.
5. Millions of people **will probably be killed** by the epidemic.
6. The report **must be written** by the nurse on duty.
7. The growth of micro-organisms **has to be limited**.
8. The soap dispensers **should be cleaned** every day.
9. Alcohol hand-rub **must be used** between patient contacts.
10. Common towels **must never be used** by staff– they are vectors for disease.
11. In the past, a lot of children **were killed** by the lack of medical care.
12. Great progress in industry, science and medicine **was made** in the 20th century.

13. Researches on AIDS began **to be carried out** some years ago.
14. His left leg **was broken** in a car accident yesterday.
15. The use of medication **was explained** to the patient.
16. The first case of AIDS **was described** in 1984.
17. Penicillin **was discovered** by Fleming in 1950.
18. The patient **was given** a new treatment.
19. The patient's BP **was checked** before the operation.
20. The patient's CT scans **was taken** by the radiology department before he was operated on.
21. A rise in the patient's pulse rate **was noticed** by the nurse.
22. He **was allowed** by the consultant to watch the operation.
23. The medicine **is sold** in all pharmacies.
24. A hamstring injury **was diagnosed** by the doctor.
25. The boy **was comforted** by his teammates until the doctor arrived.
26. The baby **was delivered** by the midwife.
27. An excess of messages **was being produced** by the brain.
28. The injured player **was looked after** very well at the football club clinic.
29. The muscle tissue **was examined** under the microscope.
30. I **was given** some anti-inflammatory drugs by the doctor.

31. These drugs **cannot be taken** orally.
32. Many muscle injuries **were caused** by the long and difficult race.
33. A rise in cases of muscle wasting disease **is being predicted** by doctors.
34. The natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue **is suppressed** by the drug.
35. Sleeping pills **shouldn't be taken** too often.

V. Change the following sentences into active voice.

1. The rhythmic contraction of the muscle walls called peristalsis **moves** food along the length of the intestines.
2. Hormones from the pituitary gland and the ovaries **control** the process of ovulation.
3. When a full bladder **stimulates** the stretch receptor – end organs, the nerves **send** messages to the brain.
4. The endocrine glands **secrete** hormones into the bloodstream.
5. Drinking alcoholic substances or taking drugs that are harmful to its tissue **can cause** damage to the liver.
6. You **must report** this condition to your supervisor immediately.

VI. Read the information about the treatment of sprains and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple passive:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. is rested | 6. is covered |
| 2. is applied | 7. is reduced |
| 3. is prescribed | 8. has been dressed |
| 4. should be put | 9. is applied |
| 5. is placed | 10. should be kept |

VII. Read statements 1-3 below. Then decide whether each statement would most probably be followed by sentence A) or sentence B).

1. B 2. A 3. A

VIII. Use the correct form of the verbs given in the box to complete the following sentences.

1. are also called
2. is slowly replaced
3. is called, is made up of
4. are held
5. are found
6. is known
7. are attached
8. is shaped
9. infected, be removed.
10. are protected, is made, are connected

CLOSE-UP

P.110

READING – SB – U9

- EXERCISE D (p.111)

- 1. B
- 2. G
- 3. D
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. F

READING – SB – U9

- EXERCISE E

- 1. an assignment
- 2. a professional
- 3. obsessed by
- 4. agent
- 5. particularly fond of
- 6. motivation

VOCABULARY – SB – U9

- EXERCISE A
- 1. unemployed
- 2. vacancy
- 3. perks
- 4. pension
- 5. fired

VOCABULARY – SB – U9

- EXERCISE B

- 1. C
- 2. F
- 3. B
- 4. D
- 5. E
- 6. A

VOCABULARY – SB – U9

- EXERCISE C

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. A

GRAMMAR – SB – U9

- EXERCISE D

- 1. She told her friend (that) her sister wanted to hire a photographer for her wedding.
- 2. The couple said (that) they had decided to apply for jobs abroad.
- 3. John said (that) she had been working as a nurse when he had met her.
- 4. I asked why Tony had been sacked.

GRAMMAR – SB – U9

- EXERCISE E
- 1. I asked when he had applied for the job.
- 2. The director said that the company had done well that year.
- 3. Tom told us that his parents had retired two years before.
- 4. We asked John if he would get the job.
- 5. She told me the wages had been paid the previous day.
- 6. I asked where Jane could be.

- EXERCISE E (p.116)
- 1. He told us to make an effort to finish the report the next/ following day.
- 2. She told me not to forget to place an advert for the job vacancy.
- 3. He asked me to be on time for our meeting that afternoon.

- EXERCISE E
- 4. The manager told us not to waste time surfing the Net during work hours.
- 5. The shop assistant told me to get in touch with the sales department for information.
- 6. She asked me to make an appointment with the manager if I wanted to see him.

GRAMMAR – SB – U9

- EXERCISE F
- 1. The accountant **denied** making a mistake in the report.
- 2. He reminded me to lock the door before going home.
- 3. The director suggested promoting Mrs Jennings to manager.

GRAMMAR – SB – U9

- EXERCISE F
- 4. The secretary **offered** to call the applicant.
- 5. She apologised for being late for work again.
- 6. She advised her brother to get a reference from his previous employer.

USE YOUR ENGLISH – SB – U9

- EXERCISE A
- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. B

USE YOUR ENGLISH – SB – U9

- EXERCISE B
- 1. get the sack
- 2. launch a new product
- 3. take on staff
- 4. lay off
- 5. reject an offer
- 6. works shift

USE YOUR ENGLISH – SB – U9

- EXERCISE C
- 1. to – at
- 2. for – in
- 3. to – by
- 4. with
- 5. of – in
- 6. In – on – about
- 7. on – on – to
- 8. in – in

READING – WB – U8

- EXERCISE B
- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. A

VOCABULARY – WB – U8

- EXERCISE A
- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. C

VOCABULARY – WB – U8

- EXERCISE C
- 1. publisher
- 2. author
- 3. adaptation
- 4. editor
- 5. content
- 6. readership
- 7. title
- 8. newsagent's

GRAMMAR – WB – U8

- EXERCISE A
- 1. sent – didn't receive
- 2. watches – are made
- 3. was invented – changed
- 4. has been cancelled – haven't paid
- 5. is being / will be published – will get
- 6. has/had been/ was told – didn't listen
- 7. is interrupted – don't want
- 8. was being shown – went out

GRAMMAR – WB – U8

- EXERCISE A

- 1. sent – didn't receive
- 2. watches – are made
- 3. was invented – changed
- 4. has been cancelled – haven't paid
- 5. is being / will be published – will get
- 6. has/had been/ was told – didn't listen
- 7. is interrupted – don't want
- 8. was being shown – went out

GRAMMAR – WB – U8

- EXERCISE B

- 1. being given bad reviews by critics
- 2. can your TV be fixed
- 3. The manuscript was supposed to be finished.
- 4. books should be recycled
- 5. Your CV must be sent tomorrow
- 6. being asked
- 7. The web site couldn't be viewed.
- 8. the CDs would be delivered

GRAMMAR – WB – U8

- EXERCISE A
- 1. is known that
- 2. are thought to be
- 3. is expected that
- 4. is considered to be
- 5. was supposed that
- 6. was believed that
- 7. is said to be
- 8. is estimated to cost

GRAMMAR – WB – U8

- EXERCISE B
- 1. are
- 2. is
- 3. to
- 4. was
- 5. are
- 6. been
- 7. were
- 8. be

USE YOUR ENGLISH – WB – U8

- EXERCISE A

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. D
- 8. B

USE YOUR ENGLISH – WB – U8

- EXERCISE B

- 1. government
- 2. powerful
- 3. journalist
- 4. editor
- 5. politicians
- 6. criminal
- 7. safety
- 8. readership

USE YOUR ENGLISH – WB – U8

- EXERCISE C
- 1. are being brought out
- 2. is believed by
- 3. the programme be broadcast
- 4. needs to be helped
- 5. are destroyed
- 6. newspaper will be delivered
- 7. is thought to be responsible
- 8. is said that