

# UNIT 9

## A Reading

Read the text and choose the best answer in 1–6.

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their underwear and computers are supposed to solve all their problems. When they are ill, they rely on the surgeon's knife. If their hearts are running down, then they must be repaired; if they cannot be repaired, they should be replaced, just as an old car sometimes gets a new engine. But up to now we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another donor had to die.

Nowadays there is more and more talk about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and humans have always been over careful in respecting the lives and well-being of other animals. This includes the life and well-being of other humans. Therefore in the early years of the 21st century – I was told – the mass killings of monkeys may occur. We'll need to use their hearts for human consumption.

Monkeys, on the whole, are happier creatures than their near relatives, Homo Sapiens, or man. They know fear, of course, and they face real dangers, but they are also more intelligent than us. They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves; they run no businesses, chase no money, are unimpressed by gold – that utterly useless metal, and they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not monkeys' hearts that we ought to implant in ourselves, but monkeys' brains.

- According to the author, Westerners believe health problems can be solved by
  - spending more money on scientific research.
  - taking more precautions.
  - using technical or mechanical methods.
  - increasing the number of doctors.
- The problem with heart transplants has been that
  - artificial hearts do not work very well.
  - there are not usually enough donors.
  - some of the heart donors are too old.
  - many people die after the operations.
- The author suggests that in the future
  - people will care less about other human beings.
  - monkey hearts will form part of our diet.
  - monkeys will become extinct.
  - monkey hearts will be used in transplant operations.
- The author says that monkeys
  - live in a relatively safe world in the jungle.
  - are not capable of feeling emotions like fear.
  - are not capable of logical thinking.
  - are usually more content than humans.
- The author suggests that
  - human beings will return to a more natural lifestyle.
  - we are wrong to think of ourselves as cleverer than monkeys.
  - monkeys would be better at running the world than humans.
  - scientists should work out how to do brain transplants.
- The main point the author is making is that humans
  - make life more complicated than it needs to be.
  - have no right to make use of other animals.
  - should worry less about growing old.
  - are similar in many ways to monkeys.

## B Vocabulary 1

Find a word or phrase in the text which means:

- prevent from decaying \_\_\_\_\_
- losing power, working more slowly \_\_\_\_\_
- a lack of, not enough of \_\_\_\_\_
- not clear or definite \_\_\_\_\_
- to put into a body \_\_\_\_\_

## C Vocabulary 2

Read the text about smallpox. Then fill in the spaces in each section with one of the words from the box above it.

victim	symptoms	spread
disease	died	epidemics

For thousands of years, smallpox was a terrifying (1) \_\_\_\_\_ which threatened people in every continent, and every few years there were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ which killed millions of people. It is believed that the disease began in China and then (3) \_\_\_\_\_ slowly to the other continents. The first known (4) \_\_\_\_\_ was Rameses V, the pharaoh of Egypt, who showed all the main (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease, including the terrible rash, and who (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of it in 1157 BC.

vaccinate	protect	serious
infected	cure	

Over the centuries, many doctors tried to find a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for the disease but none succeeded. However, in 1774, a doctor called Edward Jenner decided to investigate the belief that people who had had cowpox could not be (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with smallpox. Cowpox was a much less (9) \_\_\_\_\_ disease, and hardly ever caused any lasting problems. Jenner discovered that it was possible to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ people from smallpox by giving them cowpox first, and he began to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ large numbers of people against the disease.

treatment	virus	immune
eradicated	recovered	

It was soon clear that anyone who had had a vaccination was (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to smallpox. This was because humans, when they are infected with cowpox, produce antibodies; these protect people by

attacking and killing the smallpox (13) \_\_\_\_\_ if it enters the body.

Vaccination has become the standard (14) \_\_\_\_\_ for the disease, although no cure has ever been found. In 1958, the World Health Organisation decided to try and vaccinate everyone in the world, and after a massive international campaign, smallpox was (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

The last man in the world to catch it was Ali Maow Maalin from Merka in Somalia – and fortunately he (16) \_\_\_\_\_ from the disease.

## D Language study 1

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of *make* or *let*. You may have to change the tenses. There are two examples at the beginning.

I hated doing National Service. The officers *made* me clean the toilets every morning.

Her parents are very strict with her. They never *let* her go out in the evenings.

- I love his sense of humour – he always \_\_\_\_\_ me laugh.
- I like our English teacher, but she \_\_\_\_\_ us work very hard.
- My boss is very good to me – he \_\_\_\_\_ me have time off whenever I want.
- Do you think your father would \_\_\_\_\_ you use the car if you asked him nicely?
- I lost my key, but luckily my brother was in so he \_\_\_\_\_ me in.
- If you eat too much chocolate, it will \_\_\_\_\_ you fat.
- Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her go to the party because they thought she was too young to go out by herself.
- Please don't interrupt her. \_\_\_\_\_ her speak.

## E Language study 2

Fill in the spaces in the sentences below with *although/even though* or *despite/in spite of*.

**Remember:** *although* and *even though* are followed by a subject + verb. We use *despite* and *in spite of* with a noun or *-ing* form, or with *the fact that* + verb.

- The doctor recognized her at once, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he hadn't seen her for several years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she said she didn't know very much about flowers, she had the most beautiful garden.
- \_\_\_\_\_ having no formal medical qualifications, my acupuncturist has helped me a lot.
- \_\_\_\_\_ never having learned Italian at school, he soon picked it up when he was in Florence.
- The house felt terribly cold \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the central heating had been on all day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she liked him a lot, she didn't want to marry him.

## F Phrasal verbs

Rewrite these sentences using the word in bold.

- The thief ran away when the police arrived.  
**cleared**  
The thief \_\_\_\_\_ soon as the police arrived.
- On her father's death, Anna took over the business.  
**passed**  
When \_\_\_\_\_, Anna took over the business.
- Ronald robbed a bank but wasn't caught, and went to live in South America.  
**away**  
Ronald robbed a bank but \_\_\_\_\_ it, and went to live in South America.

- Seeing Peter made her faint and fall to the floor.  
**passed**  
When she \_\_\_\_\_ and fell to the floor.
- The old lady trusted the con man completely, and lost all her savings.  
**took**  
The con man \_\_\_\_\_ completely, and she lost all her savings.
- You can go out when your bedroom is tidy.  
**cleared**  
You can go out as soon \_\_\_\_\_ your bedroom.
- The lorry driver hit and killed a cat in the road.  
**ran**  
The lorry driver \_\_\_\_\_ a cat in the road.
- We aren't going to employ any more people until the winter.  
**taking**  
We aren't \_\_\_\_\_ until the winter.

## G Use of English 1

Read the text. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has an unnecessary word, underline it. There are two examples at the beginning (0) and (00).

- 0 The other day, when I was in London, I ran down into  
00 an old friend of mine who had been at university ✓  
1 with me. Although that we hadn't seen each other  
2 for ages and had lost the touch, it was just like old  
3 times, and he told me all his news.  
4 He moved to London after leaving from university,  
5 and started to train as an accountant. He left after  
6 a few of months because he didn't find it very  
7 interesting, and he didn't feel like it spending the  
8 rest of his life in an office. His parents were very  
9 helpful – they didn't try to make him to carry on  
10 training as a chartered accountant, and said him  
11 they would continue to support him despite of the  
12 fact that he didn't have a job to go to. He soon found  
13 work doing that what he really wanted – writing  
14 for a TV show. After the first series end, the producer  
15 let him to have his own TV show even though  
he was relatively young, and it turned out to be a  
great success.

## H Vocabulary 3

Look through the following character adjectives and say whether they are:

- A good qualities  
B qualities that may be good or bad  
C bad qualities
- |              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| shy          | mean       | conceited   |
| enthusiastic | faithful   | reliable    |
| predictable  | frank      | talkative   |
| patient      | tense      | ambitious   |
| generous     | aggressive | considerate |

Now use ten of the words to complete the following sentences.

Example:

Jack is very *enthusiastic* about going on holiday with us, and says he can't wait.

- I always know exactly what my mother is going to say – she is so \_\_\_\_\_.
- The driver was very \_\_\_\_\_. At the lights, he got out of his car and tried to hit me.
- Jane is very \_\_\_\_\_. She will always tell you exactly what she thinks even if you won't like it.
- He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ politician. They say he wants to become prime minister one day.
- Cathy hates going to parties because she's very \_\_\_\_\_ and avoids talking to new people.
- If Brian has promised to give you a lift to the airport, I can assure you he will come. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.

## I Use of English 2

Read the text and decide which word, A, B, C or D, best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### BODY AND MIND

People have tried (0) *for* over 2000 years to find a relationship (1) \_\_\_\_\_ people's physical features and their character, and even (2) \_\_\_\_\_ there is a complete (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of evidence for such an idea, it is still popular.

The Ancient Greeks were interested in the idea of human personality (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they did not link it with outward appearance. Later, during the Renaissance, some writers (5) \_\_\_\_\_ that there was a direct connection between a person's character and their face, and they called this new science physiognomy. They thought that the new science would (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you know a great deal about a person simply by analysing their face. Kings and princes were (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the science, as they thought it might (8) \_\_\_\_\_ them to be better judges of character, and they believed that these new skills would (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult for dishonest courtiers to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them in. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that nobody takes these theories seriously nowadays, scientists are still interested in the basic idea. They have shown that there is a link between a person's character and their build. Extroverts and other confident, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ people are usually short and thick set, and in contrast, people who are (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and reserved tend to be (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and thin. There is some scientific basis to this theory because glands have such an important effect on both a person's build and their moods, so it is not (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to find a link between them.

- |                 |             |                |               |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0 A for         | B during    | C in           | D since       |
| 1 A between     | B among     | C from         | D with        |
| 2 A still       | B yet       | C since        | D though      |
| 3 A lack        | B shortage  | C failure      | D need        |
| 4 A despite     | B although  | C besides      | D unless      |
| 5 A claimed     | B told      | C pretended    | D related     |
| 6 A allow       | B permit    | C let          | D enable      |
| 7 A interested  | B fond      | C enthusiastic | D keen        |
| 8 A make        | B allow     | C let          | D learn       |
| 9 A change      | B make      | C let          | D turn        |
| 10 A take       | B put       | C set          | D bring       |
| 11 A Although   | B In spite  | C Even though  | D Despite     |
| 12 A shy        | B timid     | C withdrawn    | D outgoing    |
| 13 A conceited  | B arrogant  | C proud        | D shy         |
| 14 A long       | B high      | C tall         | D great       |
| 15 A surprising | B surprised | C interested   | D interesting |