

Unit 7 Listening

Do the quiz. Then listen to the interview and check your answers.



1. When were antibiotics discovered?

- a. in the 1890.
- b. in the 1920.
- c. in the 1940.

2. Who discovered antibiotics?

- a. Edward Jenner
- b. Francis Crick
- c. Alexander Fleming

3. What nationality was he?

- a. English
- b. Irish
- c. Scottish

4. How many types of antibiotics are there?

- a. less than 100
- b. 100–1,000
- c. over 1,000

5. The last antibiotic was discovered about ... years ago.

- a. 30
- b. 20
- c. 10

- *describe* - opisać
- *outline* - prezentować
- *explain* - wyjaśnić
- *clarify* - wyjaśnić, uściślić
- *defeat* - pokonać
- *unwilling* - niechętny
- *attitude* - nastawienie
- *prescribe* - przepisać
- *prevent from* - zapobiegać czemuś
- *undergo tests* - przejść testy

› Listen to the interview and choose the correct answers.

1. At the beginning of the interview Anna

- a. describes how penicillin was discovered.
- b. outlines the infections that antibiotics can cure.
- c. explains the importance of antibiotics.
- d. clarifies how antibiotics are used in operations.

2. What is the problem with antibiotics today?

- a. Doctors choose the wrong antibiotics.
- b. Bacteria are changing to defeat antibiotics.
- c. People are unwilling to take antibiotics.
- d. Some antibiotics cause infections.

3. According to Anna, what is the main reason why we don't have any new antibiotics?

- a. Drug companies don't have enough money.
- b. Drug companies prefer to invest in other drugs.
- c. Drug companies don't have the ability to find them.
- d. Drug companies have no technologies to produce new ones.

4. How would you describe Anna's attitude at the end of the interview?

- a. She's optimistic.
- b. She's concerned.
- c. She's very sceptical.
- d. She's undecided.

5. Which information comes first in the interview?

- a. Doctors used to prescribe too many antibiotics.
- b. Doctors will no longer be able to help their patients.
- c. Doctors no longer prescribe so many antibiotics.
- d. Antibiotics have prevented many people from dying.

6. Which of these statements from the last part of the interview is a fact not an opinion?

- a. The future does not have to be pessimistic.
- b. A new type of antibiotic has undergone tests.
- c. Companies will have to earn to invest in antibiotics.
- d. Cooperation will be the key in the future.

› Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

profitable medical cosmetic ineffective resistant countless

1. People in the world are worried about viruses.
2. Antibiotics have saved lives.
3. These antibiotics are unfortunately becoming .
4. Bacteria have become to many antibiotics.
5. There would be no more surgery.
6. It's been more to develop other drugs.

› Listen to a boy and girl discussing an attack on a research centre.

Answer the questions

1 What does the girl know about the attack?

2 What happened, when and why?

3 What is the girl's opinion and why?

4 What is the boy's opinion and why?

› Complete the email below with the information from the listening in exercise 5. Write between one and five words in each gap.

Cześć,

Słyszałaś o ataku na ośrodek badawczy w Hadley? To tam mieliśmy iść na wycieczkę szkolną, prawda?

Właśnie podsłuchałam dwoje młodych ludzi, którzy o tym rozmawiali. Dziewczyna powiedziała, że ktoś ¹ _____ do ośrodka zeszłej nocy. Chłopak mówił, że to byli jacyś aktywiści, którzy ² _____. Podobno wypuścili wszystkie zwierzęta ³ _____.

Dziewczyna mówiła, że to głupi pomysł, bo zwierzęta przecież mogły

⁴ _____ . Myślę, że może mieć rację. Chłopak się z nią ⁵ _____, ale chyba na koniec nie doszli do porozumienia.

Tak czy inaczej, słyszałaś coś o tym? Teraz pewnie nici z wycieczki...

Buziaki!

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