

PASSAGE 1

“Prevention is better than cure”. Researching and treating diseases is too costly so it would be better to invest in preventive measures. To what extent do you agree?

A huge amount from the health budget goes into the treatment of various diseases. It is believed that the same investment should be made on prevention rather than treatment. My agreement with this opinion is only partial as I believe diseases would not entirely be eradicated and the need for treatment would be **ever-present**.

Prevention of diseases helps the masses in avoiding a number of health issues. According to a survey conducted by the International Society of Physicians, around 90% of the heart diseases are an outcome of inadequate prevention. The survey ascertained that if the people had avoided the use of unhealthy food, most of the heart disease cases could have been prevented. If the health budget is spent on providing healthy food to the people and taking precautions against the viral infections, a lot of diseases can be prevented.

In spite of all of its benefits, prevention cannot entirely replace treatment as it does not ensure 100% eradication of diseases. There is a small percentage of diseases that would always slip through the cracks and the patients would need cure against it. Therefore, it would not be feasible to spend the entire health budget on prevention while overlooking upon the treatment. Moreover, the diseases have an evolutionary nature and they become stronger by the day. A number of studies have proven that the diseases humankind is facing today have evolved over the past years. Hence, scientists need a continual research to learn the behavior of the diseases and the ways to cure them.

In conclusion, I believe that reallocation of the health budget toward disease prevention is a good idea. However, as prevention would not be able to eradicate the disease, expenditure on cure would always be a necessity for the health sector.

Reading comprehension questions:

1. What are the **two** reasons why the writer only partially agree with the statement that prevention is better than treatment?
 - A. Prevention is useful in avoiding a lot of diseases.
 - B. Heart diseases can be prevented with the use of healthy food.
 - C. Prevention cannot ensure 100% eradication of diseases.
 - D. Diseases can become stronger by the day.
 - E. Scientists need to learn the way to cure diseases.
2. What does “ever-present” mean?
 - A. not necessary
 - B. always very important
 - C. impossible
 - D. possible

3. Which is true about the heart diseases according to International Society of Physicians?
- A. The majority of heart diseases are caused by people eating healthy food.
 - B. If people had eaten unhealthy food, most of the heart disease cases could have been avoided.
 - C. Health budget is being spent on providing healthy food.
 - D. Around a tenth of heart diseases are not caused by inadequate prevention.
4. What does "a small percentage of diseases would always slip through the cracks" **NOT** mean?
- A. However well you prevent the diseases, you would not escape from a few of them.
 - B. It is not always easy and effective to prevent some certain diseases.
 - C. Some diseases can be prevented.
 - D. You can prevent a lot of diseases, but some cannot be prevented.
5. Read the text and fill in the each blank with one word

Moreover, the diseases have an evolutionary nature and they become stronger by the day. A number of studies have proven that the diseases humankind is facing today have evolved over the past years. Hence, scientists need a continual research to learn the behavior of the diseases and the ways to cure them.

Diseases can and become very stronger by the day, so how they and how to them need to be researched

PASSAGE 2:

Modern medical science has made it possible to combat many diseases. This is one reason that people are living longer lives now than they did in the past. Discuss the effects this might have on society.

These days, the health technology boom helps reduce mortality rates and makes people live longer than before. Therefore, it increases the world's population ,which has both positive and negative effects. In this essay, I will analyse the effects and provide some examples.

Let begin by looking at the positive sides. Modern medical science has made people live healthier which grows the productivity of the labour market. And **it** also increases the world's citizens, putting the society into a gold population. As a result, these things boost the economy of the country on a higher level. For instance, thanks to the investigation of Corona vaccine, many people were counteracted from the disease.

In contrast, there are several negative effects on society due to longevity. There is no doubt that medical treatment expands the ability of longer living, however, this could lead to an ageing

population in the long-term. Too many elderly can burden young people, **they** have to work more and pay more taxes than in the past. Not only does putting higher pressure on work people, ageing population also creates a heavy burden on the health care system. Take Japan as an example, this country has a lot of older people, so makes healthcare system more overload because of the shortage of nurses and doctors. To tackle this problem, Japan government employs immigrant nurse from developing countries and sets higher retirement age in order to encourage the elderly to contribute to society.

In conclusion, a huge number of people has both positive and negative effects. Government should takes action to balance two sides of this results.

Reading comprehension questions

1. Which is **NOT** one of the positive sides of longer life expectancy as stated in the essay?
 - A. Grows the productivity of the labour market
 - B. Put the society into a gold population
 - C. Boost the economy of the country
 - D. Investigate Corona vaccine to save many people from the disease.
2. What does **IT** refer to?
 - A. Modern medical science
 - B. Productivity
 - C. Labour market
 - D. Healthier life
3. Which is NOT one of the negative effects of longevity?
 - A. An aging population
 - B. Higher pressure on work people
 - C. Burden on health care system
 - D. More taxes for old people
4. What does **THEY** refer to?
 - A. Elderly
 - B. Aging population
 - C. Young people
 - D. Longer living
5. What has Japan been doing to solve the problem of aging population? (choose 2)
 - A. Hiring nurses from oversea.
 - B. Overloading the hospitals
 - C. Cutting the numbers of nurses and doctors
 - D. Raising the age for retirement
 - E. Contributing to the society