GE9 UNIT 4 SCIENCE 3

1. **Match the words with the corresponding definitions:**

COVID-19	gene	human genome	fingerprint
MERS	DNA	plague	influenza
genetics	pandemic	cholera	SARS
typhoid	tuberculosis	sanitation	smallpox
inoculate	quarantine	antibiotic	vaccination

a disease caused by a new coronavirus that started spreading around the world in 2019: _____

all the genetic information (all the genes) found in human DNA: _____

the mark made by the lines on the skin of your finger: _____

a medicine used to kill bacteria and treat bacterial infections: _____

a bacterial infection that usually affects the lungs and causes coughing, fever, and weight loss: _____

to give someone a weak form of a disease (a vaccine) to protect them from getting it: _____

a disease that spreads across many countries or continents and affects a large number of people: _____

a serious disease usually spread by dirty water, causing severe diarrhea and dehydration: _____

the study of how traits are passed from parents to children through genes: _____

to keep a person or group separated to stop a disease from spreading: _____

a common viral infection that causes fever, cough, sore throat, and body aches: _____

keeping places clean and healthy by removing waste and preventing disease: _____

a bacterial infection that causes high fever, stomach pain, and weakness, often spread by unsafe food or water: _____

giving a vaccine to protect against a specific disease: _____

a part of DNA that carries information about how our body works and looks: _____

a disease caused by a type of coronavirus that appeared in the Middle East in 2012: _____

the chemical in our cells that carries genetic information and controls how living things grow and develop: _____

a very serious infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills many people: _____

a viral disease that started in Asia in 2002, similar to COVID-19: _____

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2. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the **active or passive voice**, and choose between the **present simple**, **past simple**, **present perfect simple**, and **the present perfect continuous.**

Over the past few decades, major progress _____ (make) in the fight against infectious diseases. Vaccines and antibiotics _____ (save) millions of lives since they _____ (introduce) in the 20th century.

Today, new medicines _____ (develop) every year to combat emerging viruses. However, in some parts of the world, preventable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis still _____ (remain) a serious problem.

In many developing countries, healthcare workers _____ ___ (work) tirelessly to improve access to basic medical services. Hospitals and clinics _____ (build) in rural areas, and more people _____ (receive) free vaccinations in recent years.

In addition, more research programs _____ (launch) to study the long-term effects of viral infections on human health. Experts believe that if international cooperation continues, the number of preventable deaths can be reduced significantly in the near future.

3. **Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:**

I think that animals in zoos suffer _____ stress and boredom.

There are zoos that specialize_____ breeding animals, such as the giant panda, in captivity.

In zoos and wildlife parks, endangered species can be protected _____dangers such as habitat loss and being killed by poachers and hunters.

Breeding endangered species in zoos to release into the wild can save them _____ extinction.

I don't agree _____people who say that zoos can provide a good environment for animals.

I don't approve _____any species being taken from the wild.

Zoos are a good way of introducing people _____the amazing variety of species.

You should also listen _____ the experts who say that taking animals from the wild reduces genetic diversity.

The survival of many species in the wild will rely_____ people protecting their habits.

Do you approve _____animals being kept in zoos?

The number of bird species and individual birds has significantly reduced compared _____previous decades.

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4. You are going to read an article about advertising in public places. For questions **1-10**, choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

A Rob Stevenson, lorry driver

The main problem is that the location of posters can be a safety hazard if they block your view of junctions or road signs. I'm not distracted from driving by the content so much, just by the fact that a poster is there. I've no time to read them or study them, though the names of products must stick in your memory. Posters in fields get a lot of attention because you certainly notice them as you drive down the motorway. They must be a bonus for the farmer who gets an income from them, but I suppose they do make a bit of a mess of the rural environment. On the whole, there aren't too many posters on the roads – not compared with some countries I've driven through.

B Josie Pelham, cabin crew

Walking through airports in uniform, I tend not to look around too much. That's because I run the risk of being asked questions by confused passengers who mistake me for ground crew, but helping them is not my job. But adverts in airports have a captive audience because people end up hanging around waiting for delayed flights in lounges or at boarding gates, so in those places they must work well for the advertisers. When travelling, an amusing advert can brighten up my day, but I do tend to see endless dull adverts for banks round the airport and they don't fit into that category! Planes are even being painted externally to carry advertising. I saw one decorated to advertise house music in Ibiza. How cool is that?

C Damian Stenton, lawyer

To be honest, I can take or leave street advertising – I don't pay it much attention and posters aren't that obtrusive. I don't even mind posters in the countryside, though I know that's an issue for some groups in society. Some of the paper posters are being replaced by TV screens. I guess that enables the company to make more money, as they can

Which person says that advertising

1. can be uninteresting if there's a lack of variety?
2. has a mostly negative impact on the urban landscape?
3. can damage the appearance of the countryside?
4. may be a waste of energy resources?
5. can lead to a break of concentration in a job?
6. should not be allowed in certain public places?
7. can be a source of potential danger?
8. can sometimes make you feel better?
9. is good if it makes you think about something?

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switch adverts easily – and it also saves paper. But it's rather environmentally unfriendly as each advertising screen obviously has to be powered by electricity. At a time when we're all being urged to cut down on consumption of precious resources, putting up TV screens everywhere seems rather counterproductive.

D Danni Rochas, interior designer

I often feel surrounded by posters and advertising, it seems to be taking over our city. I am reminded of an episode of *The Simpsons* where the town's outdoor advertising comes to life and hunts down the residents. I'm resigned to the fact that posters are 'necessary' commercialisation, but I find them less annoying when they 'give' something positive in exchange for being such an intrusive presence on the urban landscape. Occasionally, though, advertisers find a new angle on an issue that's really thought-provoking and that must be positive. So maybe I'd prefer it to exist rather than not.

E Naomi Hesketh, student

I try to walk straight past most posters as if they weren't there, but some do manage to grab your attention nonetheless. I really like those that are colourful or imaginative. I think advertising allows lots of clever people to reach a wide public with their ideas, and we all benefit from that. Why would you even look at a boring poster? I think production values are important, too, in making you trust the advertiser. I agree with banning posters from parks and on historic buildings, but there's nothing wrong with them in shopping streets and main roads. They make the environment brighter.

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