

Gateway to the World B1

Student name _____

Group/Class _____

Date _____ Score _____

READING

1 Read the text.

THE MEDICINE MAKERS

A

In the first half of the 20th century, thousands of children died from a disease called polio, and many were left unable to walk again. In the early 1950s, Dr Jonas Salk, an American researcher, succeeded in developing a medicine for the disease. He needed to show that it was safe, so he gave it to himself, his wife and his three young sons. He announced the successful result of the experiment in 1953, and the following year, millions of children across the world began to get the medicine, too. Dr Salk never tried to make any money from his discovery. In 1963, he opened the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, a place where scientists could come to do research and discover cures 'for the benefit of all'.

B

Youyou Tu, who was born in China in 1930, was interested in traditional Chinese medicine and modern Western medicine – and the connections between the two. In 1969, she was made the head of a project looking at ways of treating malaria, a serious disease caused by mosquitoes, because modern drugs were working less and less. After reading an ancient Chinese book, she and her team began to do experiments on a plant called wormwood, and eventually came up with a new drug. She took it herself to see if it was safe. A few days passed, and she was fine. After that, she gave it to 21 patients who were suffering from malaria, and they all improved. In 2015, she won the Nobel Prize for her work, and she is happy that her discovery has saved millions of lives. As she says, 'every scientist dreams of doing something that can help the world.'

C

Edward Jenner was a country doctor at a time when smallpox was common. This was a serious disease that killed many people or left them with terrible marks on their face. There was also a similar disease called cowpox, which people often got from working with cows. This was much less serious, and there was a traditional belief that catching cowpox protected you from catching smallpox. In 1796, Jenner decided to test this idea on James Phipps, the eight-year-old son of his gardener. First he gave the boy cowpox; for a few days, the boy had a high temperature, but then he got better. Then Jenner tried to give the boy smallpox, but he didn't catch it. Jenner's discovery of how to prevent disease saved thousands of people from smallpox – and since then has saved millions more lives from other diseases as well.

2 Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Dr Salk's children were unable to walk. | T / F |
| 2 Dr Salk's discovery was used in many countries. | T / F |
| 3 Youyou Tu worked with other scientists. | T / F |
| 4 Youyou Tu discovered a new plant. | T / F |
| 5 Smallpox was more dangerous than cowpox. | T / F |
| 6 Jenner used a young boy in an experiment. | T / F |

Score: / 6

3 Write A, B or C.

Which text mentions somebody ...

- 1 who won a prize for their work? ____
- 2 who got an idea from an old text? ____
- 3 who used one disease to stop another? ____
- 4 who created a scientific research centre? ____
- 5 who made somebody ill for a short time? ____
- 6 who tested a medicine on their own family? ____

Score: / 6

GRAMMAR

4 Write questions and answers using the present perfect form of the prompts.

1 you / ever / meet a celebrity

_____?

no / I / never / meet a celebrity

2 you / ever / break a bone

_____?

no / I / never / break a bone

3 you and your brother / ever / be / skiing

_____?

no / we / never / be / skiing

Score: / 6

5 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

1 I'm a bit worried about Jane. I haven't heard from her _____ last week.

2 My sister's doing engineering at university. She's been there _____ two years.

3 My dad has worked for the bank _____ fifteen years.

4 Don't worry, you're not too late. I've only been here _____ ten minutes.

5 I've had this phone _____ ages. I think I need a new one.

6 Dave's my oldest friend. I have known him _____ we were five.

Score: / 6

6 Read the dialogue. Choose the correct alternative.

Alice: Hi Mary, how's things?

Mary: I'm good thanks. Actually more than good. I **(a)** just had/have just had a really great piece of news.

Alice: Why, what **(b)** happened/has happened?

Mary: Well, a couple of months ago, I **(c)** applied/have applied to do a holiday job on a farm in Montana, and they **(d)** just offered/have just offered me the job! I had an email from them yesterday.

Alice: That's amazing.

Mary: Now I'm sort of nervous because I've got to organise things like plane tickets and visas and things. I **(e)** never *did/have never done* anything like that before. And I don't really know anything about America.

(f) *Did you ever go/Have you ever been there?*

Alice: No, not yet – but I'm hoping to. You remember my cousin Emily?

Mary: Oh yes, of course. She's lived in America **(g)** *for/since* years, hasn't she?

Alice: Yes, that's right. I'm sure she'd be happy to give you advice and help if you need it.

Score: / 7