

I. LISTENING

1. Which of these explanations for the possible increase in allergies does the programme presenter mention in her introduction?
 - a) People are exposed to more pollen and other substances causing allergies than in the past.
 - b) People's resistance to substances which cause allergies is lower than in the past.
 - c) New allergy-causing substances are being released into the atmosphere.
 - d) Higher levels of stress have made people more prone to allergies.
2. Which of these questions does the first caller, Tim, want to know the answer to?
 - a) What is the cause of his allergy?
 - b) Why is he allergic to grass and pollen?
 - c) Will he ever be free of the allergy?
 - d) How can he improve his condition?
3. According to the doctor, ...
 - a) allergies are more likely to affect the very young.
 - b) allergies often start between the ages of thirteen and twenty.
 - c) allergies can start at any age.
 - d) some elderly people are immune to allergies.
4. Arabella, the caller from Amsterdam, ...
 - a) thinks she may have passed on her allergy to her children.
 - b) asks how she can minimise the risk of her children having children.
 - c) wants to know whether her peanut allergy will persist.
 - d) wants to know if her allergy can be inherited.
5. According to the doctor, if one parent has a particular allergy, that child ...
 - a) will probably have the same allergy.
 - b) has no higher risk than any other child of developing that allergy.
 - c) could develop a different allergy.
 - d) is at a slightly higher risk of developing an allergy than any other child.
6. According to the doctor, some people believe that the main reason more young children are suffering from asthma is because ...
 - a) modern buildings are centrally heated or air-conditioned.
 - b) of toxic emissions from cars and other vehicles.
 - c) they spend too much time in hygienic environments.
 - d) of medicines used to treat illnesses.

II. USE OF ENGLISH: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

When we think of antisocial behaviour, we usually think about people who act in a destructive and aggressive (1) _____. Antisocial acts, such as intimidating behaviour, vandalism of public spaces and generally showing disregard for public (2) _____, can negatively impact on the quality of life or other people.

Many examples of antisocial behaviour are most common in adolescents and young adults. It is this age (3) _____, in fact, that often comes under a lot of (4) _____, particularly from the media. Young people are constantly in the (5) _____ for defacing public property with graffiti or carrying out (6) _____ acts of violence. Yet all the media attention on (7) _____ crime seemingly forgets an important detail.

It is worth noticing that, a statistical point of (8) _____, many of the people who complain about antisocial behaviour actually behaved in much the same way during their own adolescence. In fact, it is not at all unusual to go through a short period of antisocial behaviour, but most people (9) _____ out of it, maturing as they reach full adulthood.