

# Contents

Unit 1	Problems with nouns and determiners	page 4
Unit 2	Problems with articles and quantifiers	page 12
Unit 3	Problems with verb tenses / problems with stative verbs	page 20
Unit 4	Problems with time words / words that do not take a future tense	page 28
Unit 5	Problems with prepositions / other types of prepositions	page 36
<b>Revision A</b>		<b>page 44</b>
Unit 6	Problems with phrasal verbs	page 46
Unit 7	Problems with adjectives / problems with adverbs	page 54
Unit 8	Problems with comparative forms	page 62
Unit 9	Problems with infinitives and gerunds / problems with subjects of sentences	page 70
Unit 10	Problems with modal verbs / alternative uses of modal verbs	page 78
<b>Revision B</b>		<b>page 86</b>
Unit 11	Problems with the passive voice	page 88
Unit 12	Problems with personal and impersonal constructions / problems with the causative form	page 96
Unit 13	Problems with conditionals / problems with wishes - 'if only' - 'it's time' / problems with 'would rather' - 'would prefer'	page 104
Unit 14	Problems with conditional-related words / problems with inverted conditionals	page 112
Unit 15	Problems with relative clauses / problems with the grammar of clauses	page 120
<b>Revision C</b>		<b>page 128</b>
Unit 16	Problems with inversion / problems with adverbs	page 130
Unit 17	Problems with various structures (1)	page 138
Unit 18	Problems with various structures (2)	page 146
<b>Revision D</b>		<b>page 154</b>
<b>Extra Vocabulary Practice</b>		<b>page 156</b>
<b>Glossary</b>		<b>page 160</b>
<b>Teacher's Notes</b>		
<b>Author's Note</b>		<b>page 169</b>
<b>Writing support</b>		<b>page 170</b>
<b>Transcripts</b>		<b>page 177</b>
<b>Progress Test 1</b>		<b>page 199</b>
<b>Progress Test 2</b>		<b>page 204</b>
<b>Progress Test 3</b>		<b>page 209</b>
<b>Progress Test 4</b>		<b>page 214</b>
<b>Consolidation Exam 1</b>		<b>page 219</b>
<b>Consolidation Exam 2</b>		<b>page 228</b>

# unit 1

## ▶ GRAMMAR warm-up

### A. Choose the best alternative to complete the following.

- The ECPE certificate is useful as \_\_\_\_\_ of advanced proficiency in the English language for education and business purposes.  
 a. evidence                       c. an evidence  
 b. evidences                       d. the evidence
- “What can I do for you madam?”  
 “\_\_\_\_\_ no soap in the bathroom. Could you send some up to room 236 please?”  
 a. They're                       c. It has  
 b. It is                       d. There's
- “Are you going away this weekend?”  
 “I can't; unfortunately I have \_\_\_\_\_ to do.”  
 a. lots of works                       c. too many works  
 b. lot of work                       d. far too much work
- Signed e-mail allows an e-mail recipient to verify \_\_\_\_\_ of the sender.  
 a. an identity                       c. identity  
 b. the identity                       d. identities
- “The hailstorm was terrible last night!”  
 “Was it ever! Two-thirds of my corn crop \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed.”  
 a. were                       c. have  
 b. was                       d. has

### B. Choose the best TWO alternatives to complete the following.

- Countries that enter the EU attract \_\_\_\_\_ foreign investment.  
 a. a great deal of                       c. a great amount of  
 b. a great number of                       d. many
- It really looks delicious. Would you like to try \_\_\_\_\_ of this chocolate pudding?  
 a. any                       c. piece  
 b. bit                       d. some
- There \_\_\_\_\_ coffee left. Could you buy some more when you go to the supermarket?  
 a. isn't enough                       c. isn't many  
 b. isn't much                       d. aren't many
- “Were you able to answer all the questions on the test?”  
 “Yes, I had \_\_\_\_\_ making the time limit, though.”  
 a. some difficulty                       c. little difficulty  
 b. the little difficulty                       d. a little difficulty
- Our productivity at work is up and I think it's because there have been \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the manufacturing department.  
 a. a little                       c. lots  
 b. some                       d. a few

## ▶ GRAMMAR problems with nouns and determiners

Note that **countable nouns are for things we can count** (*horse, shop, idea, taxi*) and they usually have **both a singular and plural form** (*two horses, four shops, a few ideas, many taxis*).

**Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count** (*sugar, pollution, time*) and they are often abstract ideas or qualities (*knowledge, anger, hate, love*). They are used **with a singular verb and usually do not have a plural form**. Thus, it is incorrect to say *pollutions, angers, knowledges*.

### examples common uncountable nouns

laughter	traffic
weather	smog
research	happiness
evidence	satisfaction
safety	sadness
beauty	knowledge

- Note that some nouns are **countable in other languages but uncountable in English**. Some of the most common of these are:

money	news	advice	luggage	furniture	underwear	scaffolding
travel	hair	trouble	baggage	strength	information	headquarters
proof	waste	applause	machinery	cutlery	homework	contemplation

- Finally, **we cannot use a/an with these nouns**. To express a quantity of one of these nouns, we must use a word or expression like:

little	some	a piece of	a great deal of	plenty of
a little	a lot of	a bit of	much	a large amount of

**PROBLEM incorrect form of verb following singular or plural nouns****✗ incorrect**

The police **was** ready to intervene at any minute.  
 The news about the terrible storms **have** just been announced.

**SOLUTION replace with appropriate verb form****✓ correct**

The police **were** ready to intervene at any minute.  
 The news about the terrible storms **has** just been announced.

**PROBLEM inappropriate form of singular or plural noun****✗ incorrect**

My father's getting a few grey **hair** now.  
 Catherine doesn't have enough **rooms** on her shelf for her files.  
 My favorite **mean** of transport is the subway.

**SOLUTION replace with appropriate noun form****✓ correct**

My father's getting a few grey **hairs** now.  
 Catherine doesn't have enough **room** on her shelf for her files.  
 My favorite **means** of transport is the subway.

**PROBLEM incorrect expression of quantity of singular or plural nouns****✗ incorrect**

How **much** details did he reveal to the press?  
 There were **a great amount of** people at the rock concert.  
 Fortunately he gave me **much** advice before my interview.

**SOLUTION replace with appropriate word or expression of quantity****✓ correct**

How **many** details did he reveal to the press?  
 There were **a great number of** people at the rock concert.  
 Fortunately he gave me **a great deal of / a lot of / plenty of** advice before my interview.

**PROBLEM incorrect use of pronoun / determiner with singular or plural nouns****✗ incorrect**

She wants to get her hair cut, but only after **they** have been washed twice.  
 How much are **this / that** pants?  
 Where did you come by all **these** information?  
**They were** supposed to be classified.

**SOLUTION replace with appropriate pronoun / determiner****✓ correct**

She wants to get her hair cut, but only after **it** has been washed twice.  
 How much are **these / those** pants?  
 Where did you come by all **this** information?  
**It was** supposed to be classified.

**▶ GRAMMAR development**

- Nutritionists have proved that the quality of the meals we eat \_\_\_\_\_ to our good health.  
 a. are the key                      c. are the keys  
 (b) is the key                      d. is the keys
- "Will we get the new uniforms they promised us?"  
 "No, the money \_\_\_\_\_ available to the coach yet."  
 a. haven't been made              (c) hasn't been made  
 b. hasn't made                      d. haven't made
- I don't think that he has \_\_\_\_\_ of winning the tennis match tomorrow.  
 a. a lot of chance                      (c) much chance  
 b. a little chance                      d. few chances
- "What seems to be the problem sir?"  
 "\_\_\_\_\_ fresh linen in my room at all. Could you see to it please?"  
 a. They're no                      c. There aren't any  
 b. There has not                      (d) There's no
- The staff all mentioned that \_\_\_\_\_ not very happy about working over the weekend.  
 a. he is                                  c. there are  
 (b) they were                      d. it was
- This virus affects \_\_\_\_\_ people that it comes into contact with.  
 (a) ten out of a hundred              c. tens of the hundred  
 b. ten from a hundred              d. the ten of a hundred
- "Did you have problems getting here this morning?"  
 "No. We made \_\_\_\_\_ because there was very little traffic."  
 a. a good time                      c. good times  
 (b) good time                      d. the good times
- The major disadvantage of the new antibiotics \_\_\_\_\_ expensive to manufacture.  
 a. are that they have                      c. is that it is  
 (b) is that they are                      d. are their being so
- I suppose that everyone is coming to the graduation ceremony tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. isn't he                                  (c) aren't they  
 b. isn't that                                  d. aren't them
- Carl Marx's writings are still used to explain many \_\_\_\_\_ and to justify the dominant imperialist ideology of our age.  
 a. a social phenomena                      c. of social phenomenon  
 b. social phenomenon                      (d) social phenomena

## ► VOCABULARY development

Study the vocabulary, fill in the translation and choose the most appropriate option to complete the sentences.

survey (n)	έρευνα, μελέτη
undertake	αναλαμβάνω
rev (v)	μαρσάρω
intensity	ένταση
assume	υποθέτω
highly	πολύ
capacity	χωρητικότητα, ιδιότητα

pose (v)	θέτω, ποζάρω
exposure	έκθεση
prolong	παρατείνω
muffle (v)	καταπνίγω (ήχο)
induce	προκαλώ, παρακινώ
capability	ικανότητα
conduct (n)	συμπεριφορά

potentially	ενδεχομένως, δυνητικά
note (v)	επισημαίνω, σημειώνω
indicative	ενδεικτικός
modify	τροποποιώ
ongoing	συνεχόμενος
appropriate	κατάλληλος
sample	δείγμα

- Many motorcyclists \_\_\_\_\_ the engines of their vehicles so that they can reach higher speeds.  
a. intensify                      c. sample  
**b. modify**                        d. pose
- The \_\_\_\_\_ police investigation has failed to reveal any motive for the heinous crime.  
**a. ongoing**                      c. sample  
b. muffled                        d. surveyed
- The illness that Mr. Harrison contracted was \_\_\_\_\_ by a combination of stress, anxiety and poor nutrition.  
a. noted                            c. induced  
b. muffled                        d. undertaken
- Mr. Trey \_\_\_\_\_ the directorship of the corporation when his uncle went into retirement.  
a. indicated                      c. revved  
b. induced                        d. undertook
- The mechanic had to \_\_\_\_\_ the engine for a full minute in order to take a reading of its emissions.  
**a. rev**                                c. muffle  
b. modify                        d. prolong
- Research \_\_\_\_\_ that contagious diseases are on the increase in developed countries.  
**a. indicates**                      c. prolongs  
b. modifies                        d. undertakes
- The results of the \_\_\_\_\_ that was carried out indicate that Europeans are facing problems of obesity.  
a. exposure                      c. survey  
b. intensity                        d. conduct
- Employees of this firm are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves professionally during their meetings with clients.  
a. note                              c. indicate  
b. pose                              d. conduct
- The strength of the hurricane is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ as it travels over the warm waters of the Caribbean.  
**a. intensify**                      c. prolong  
b. undertake                      d. modify
- If this virus is released into the local population, it could \_\_\_\_\_ kill up to one hundred thousand people.  
a. intensely                      c. highly  
**b. potentially**                      d. appropriately
- Demanding questions were \_\_\_\_\_ to the congressmen regarding the reasons for the country's political isolation.  
a. undertaken                      c. posed  
b. assumed                        d. surveyed
- The theoretical \_\_\_\_\_ made by the scientists will all be extremely difficult to prove in practice.  
a. indications                      c. assumptions  
b. intensity                        d. capabilities

## ► LISTENING a disaster in space

You will hear a presidential address twice. Fill in the missing information from the summary of the speech.

The President had planned to inform the American people about the **1 State** of the **2 Union**. He went on to mention that **3 nineteen years** ago, NASA lost **4 three** astronauts in a terrible **5 accident / tragedy** on the ground. Before reading out their names, the President stated that the "**6 Challenger** **Seven**" were aware of the dangers they would face. He characterized the astronauts as **7 daring**, brave and graceful, willing to serve and **8 explore / discover** the universe. When speaking to the schoolchildren who were watching the takeoff, he firstly mentioned that **9 pain** is part of the process of discovery and secondly that **10 bravery** is what pulls mankind into the future. He spoke with pride about the fact that America's space program is not kept **11 (a) secret** and expressed his determination to continue NASA's policy of sending volunteers, **12 teachers** and civilians into space. He ended off his address by comparing the **13 dedication** of the NASA astronauts to that of Francis Drake, a great **14 explorer**, who had died on board his **15 ship**.

► **CLOZE & READING development**

**A. Complete the cloze passage.**

BORN TO BE WILD

Motorcyclists' hearing may be at risk according to an informal survey of 33 motorcycles that was 1 by audiologists from the University of Florida. 2 found that nearly half of 3 produced sounds above 100 decibels when revved - equivalent in 4 to a loud rock concert or a chainsaw. The survey is part of an ongoing effort to identify recreational 5 that may 6 a risk to hearing, including noise levels experienced by motorcyclists, the researchers said.

Exposure to noise at 100 decibels 7 safe for only 15 minutes and permanent hearing 8 can occur with prolonged exposure to noise 9 of 85 decibels or higher, says the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Unfortunately, motorcycle helmets don't offer 10 protection against noise; however, the researchers found that inexpensive foam earplugs can reduce sound levels by 20 to 25 decibels. The audiologists warn that a ringing sound in the ears or muffled hearing immediately after exposure 11 warning signs of noise-induced hearing loss, which 12 sadly permanent.

Almost 13 of the motorcycles that were tested reached action-level noise, and the loudest bike tested measured 119 decibels with the engine revved. The study shows that potentially, the 14 majority of motorcyclists could be exposed to dangerous levels of noise.

The audiologists noted that 15 research was based on a small sample and the results 16 thus not indicative of all makes and models or motorcycles with exhaust systems modified to make 17 louder. Formal investigation 18 therefore needed to measure noise levels under typical riding conditions and to determine whether 19 early survey findings can be generalized to a larger 20 of bikes, they added.



- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a. studied   | c. undertaken |
| b. carried      | d. assumed    |
| 2. a. They      | c. These      |
| b. That         | d. Having     |
| 3. a. it        | c. that       |
| b. them         | d. this       |
| 4. a. intensity | c. power      |
| b. force        | d. it         |
| 5. a. action    | c. and        |
| b. conduct      | d. activities |
| 6. a. pose      | c. run        |
| b. put          | d. throw      |
| 7. a. is        | c. are        |
| b. has          | d. can        |
| 8. a. capacity  | c. that       |
| b. senses       | d. loss       |
| 9. a. capable   | c. that       |
| b. levels       | d. stages     |
| 10. a. many     | c. some       |
| b. little       | d. much       |
| 11. a. is       | c. have       |
| b. are          | d. to         |
| 12. a. is       | c. are        |
| b. may          | d. be         |
| 13. a. none     | c. all        |
| b. every        | d. one        |
| 14. a. massive  | c. grand      |
| b. vast         | d. top        |
| 15. a. their    | c. a          |
| b. hardly       | d. these      |
| 16. a. is       | c. were       |
| b. has          | d. have       |
| 17. a. it       | c. them       |
| b. that         | d. those      |
| 18. a. are      | c. were       |
| b. has          | d. is         |
| 19. a. these    | c. that       |
| b. which        | d. or         |
| 20. a. amount   | c. number     |
| b. capacity     | d. deal       |

**B. Read through the cloze passage again and answer the questions that follow.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the main topic of the passage?<br>a. how close to becoming deaf many motorcyclists are<br>b. a study that was carried out using motorcycles<br>c. the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health<br>d. the benefits of wearing inexpensive earplugs           | 3. When can one's hearing become permanently damaged?<br>a. instantaneously at 120 decibels<br>b. when in the 20 to 25 decibel range without protection<br>c. after some time at 85 decibels<br>d. below 15 minutes at 100 decibels   |
| 2. The investigators concluded by...<br>a. modifying the exhausts of the motorcycles.<br>b. warning that motorcyclists could partially lose their hearing.<br>c. recommending various makes of earplug for motorcyclists.<br>d. noting that more definitive research was necessary. | 4. The motorcycles that were used in the experiment...<br>a. comprised all the possible vehicles on the market.<br>b. were all tested with their engines revving.<br>c. illustrated the large variety of motorcycles available.<br>d. all produced noise at dangerous levels when revved. |

## ► VOCABULARY development

**A.** Study the vocabulary, fill in the translation and use the correct form to complete the sentences.

resistance	αντίσταση	recurrence	επανεμφάνιση, επανάληψη	endemic	ενδημικός
isolate	απομονώνω	case (n)	υπόθεση, κρούσμα	transmit	μεταδίδω
screen (v)	προφυλάσσω, προβάλλω, εξετάζω	bleak	δυσοίωνος, θλιβερός	loom (v)	προβάλλω απειλητικά
infectious	μεταδοτικός	occur	συμβαίνει, εμφανίζομαι	battle (v)	μάχομαι

- Global warming has resulted in extreme weather phenomena becoming a regular occurrence.
- Because of its isolated location, Hawaii is renowned for its endemic flora and fauna.
- The economy is in a downturn with analysts stating that short-term prospects for a recovery are bleak.
- Destructive earthquakes in the regions of Turkey and the Middle East are a(n) recurring/-ent phenomenon.
- The private club has five tennis courts that are all screened by a row of trees.
- New laws have been brought in and the radio station will now have to transmit on a different frequency.
- Some villagers in the region had surprisingly built up resistance to the highly infectious disease.
- The survivors of the shipwreck were battling for their lives in the stormy seas.

**B.** Choose the most appropriate option to complete the sentences.

- The cinema downtown is \_\_\_\_\_ the new documentary about the American Revolution tonight.  
 a. broadcasting                      c. transmitting  
 (b) screening                          d. viewing
- The dark outline of the passenger liner \_\_\_\_\_ through the thick fog.  
 a. exposed                              c. occurred  
 (b) loomed                              d. transposed
- The highly publicized divorce \_\_\_\_\_ will come before the court next month.  
 a. screen                                c. crate  
 b. court                                 (d) case
- The pest controllers could not exterminate the destructive parasite as it had developed \_\_\_\_\_ to the poison.  
 a. battling                              c. screening  
 (b) resistance                         d. isolation
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the deadly disease is now becoming exceedingly difficult to control.  
 a. abundance                         (c) spread  
 b. extension                         d. transfer
- The government's natural disaster team \_\_\_\_\_ their emergency plan for the region in the wake of the hurricane.  
 (a) activated                         c. isolated  
 b. resisted                            d. scheduled
- The collision on Highway 61 \_\_\_\_\_ during the morning rush hour.  
 a. cropped up                         c. loomed  
 b. arose                                 (d) occurred
- The proposed government \_\_\_\_\_ will be made up of six nuclear specialists and three environmentalists.  
 a. staff                                 (c) panel  
 b. crew                                 d. jury

## ► LISTENING saving teldar paper

**A.** You will hear someone addressing a company's stockholders. Complete tasks one and two simultaneously.

► **Task 1: Complete the missing information.**

- America is now a **1 second-rate** industrial power.
- In the days of the **2 free market**, America was a **3 top industrial** power.
- The management of Teldar Paper owns less than **4 three percent** of the company.
- How many vice presidents does Teldar Paper have? **5 thirty three**
- How much does each vice president earn? **6 over \$ 200.000** per year.
- How much did Teldar Paper lose last year? **7 \$ 110** million.
- In the speaker's last 7 deals the shareholders made over **8 \$ 12** billion in pre-tax profits.

► **Task 2: Choose the most appropriate answer.**

- What is the speaker's main intention?  
 (a) to inform and persuade Teldar's stockholders  
 b. to clarify the reasons behind evolution  
 c. to get the U.S.A.'s economy into shape
- What is the main reason for Teldar's losses?  
 a. the lack of a free market system in the U.S.A.  
 b. lack of greed from the stockholders  
 (c) its inefficient system of management
- The speaker uses facts and figures to support what he says.  
 (a) true                                 b. false                                 c. can't tell
- How does the speaker describe Teldar as a company?  
 a. greedy                                 (b) unfit                                 c. profitable

**B.** Now listen again and complete your answers.

▶ **READING**

Read the passage carefully and complete the tasks that follow.



Malaria, endemic in many developing countries, is a serious, infectious disease spread by certain mosquitoes. It is most common in tropical climates and is characterized by recurrent symptoms of chills, fever, and an enlarged spleen. The disease can be treated with medication, but it often recurs. Isolated, small outbreaks of the disease sometimes occur within the boundaries of the United States, with most of the cases reported as having been imported from other locations.

Malaria is not a serious problem in the United States. Within the last 10 years, only about 1,200 cases have been reported each year, mostly by people who were infected elsewhere. Locally transmitted malaria has occurred in California, Florida,

Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York City. While malaria can be transmitted in blood, the American blood supply is not screened for malaria. Widespread malarial epidemics are far less likely to occur in the United States, but small, localized epidemics could return to the western world.

The picture is far bleaker outside the territorial boundaries of the United States. A recent government panel warned that disaster looms over Africa from the disease. Malaria infects between 300 and 500 million people every year in Africa, India, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Oceania, and Central and South America. About 2 million of those infected die each year with most of the cases and almost all of the deaths occurring in the first of these areas.

It is predicted that within five years, malaria will kill about as many people as does AIDS. As many as half a billion people worldwide are left with chronic anemia due to malaria infection. In some parts of Africa, people battle up to 40 or more separate episodes of malaria in their lifetimes. The spread of malaria is becoming even more serious as the parasites that cause malaria develop resistance to the drugs used to treat the condition.

▶ **READING exam practice**

- Which statement is true regarding malaria?
  - An infected sufferer has little chance of survival.
  - Once treated, a malaria sufferer is permanently rid of the disease.
  - The disease is only present in underdeveloped countries.
  - The disease causes temperature fluctuations in sufferers.
- Which region is most at risk from malaria epidemics?
  - Asia
  - Africa
  - North America
  - South America
- In the U.S.A., blood...
  - donors may be in danger of contracting malaria.
  - transfusions may hide malarial dangers.
  - infections only occur on a small scale.
  - supplies are tested for malaria.
- The passage asserts that currently...
  - AIDS is not considered as deadly as malaria.
  - studies are focusing on the eradication of parasites that spread malaria.
  - malaria is an insignificant disease in developing countries.
  - malaria claims approximately two million victims per year.
- It can be inferred from the passage that...
  - experiments on malaria-carrying mosquitoes can retard the spread of malaria.
  - malaria can kill other chronic diseases.
  - death from malaria no longer occurs in the western world.
  - American malaria cases all originate elsewhere.

▶ **SPEAKING health-related issues**

Look at the following points and discuss.

- Disease**
  - Which diseases are considered to be the most threatening nowadays?
  - Are there any therapies or cures for these diseases?
  - If not, do you know why scientists are having difficulty finding cures for them?
- Prevention**
  - What can we do to avoid diseases such as cancer?
  - How important is a healthy lifestyle in preventing disease? Consider diet, exercise, smoking, and a healthy psychological state.
- Alternative Medicine**
  - Which of the following ideas are true about homeopathy?

It has been proven to cure disease more effectively.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It does not have harmful side effects.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It tries to treat the individual as a whole and not isolate the illness.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is a faster way of curing illnesses.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is a relatively inexpensive therapy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most governments recognize its effectiveness.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is used to treat a wide range of illnesses - from headaches to skin problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeopaths believe that our natural state is to be healthy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
In homeopathy, practitioners try to find the source of the problem rather than cure the symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Have you ever used homeopathic remedies?
- If so, describe your experience. How effective was it?

▶ **WRITING letter / essay**

**A.** Look at the following excerpt from a letter to the Editor.

Homeopaths, alternative practitioners... call them what you may, I believe they're just a bunch of quacks trying to make money off people's ignorance. None of what they claim has ever been proven, nor will it ever be because quite simply, it just doesn't work.

**B.** Using the points from the discussion and ideas of your own, write an essay of about 300 words responding to the letter above.

**RECOMMENDED OUTLINE**

▶ **Paragraph 1: Introduction**

- Explain why some people think the way the writer of the letter does.

▶ **Paragraph 2:**

- Give one or two main reasons why you disagree.

▶ **Paragraph 3:**

- Give the most important reason why alternative medicine is worth trying.

▶ **Paragraph 4: Conclusion**

- Sum up your views.

▶ **WRITING essay**

Many people believe that the key to avoiding serious illnesses is to maintain a healthy lifestyle. In your opinion, what should we do to live longer and be healthier?

Write an essay of about 300 words in response to this topic, making sure to be specific.

**RECOMMENDED OUTLINE**

▶ **Paragraph 1: Introduction**

- Explain that our modern lifestyles have become very unhealthy, leading to increased incidence of disease such as cancer.

▶ **Paragraph 2:**

- Describe the importance of eating a healthy diet and taking exercise.

▶ **Paragraph 3:**

- Explain how we must also avoid dangerous habits such as smoking and consuming alcohol.

▶ **Paragraph 4:**

- Discuss the importance of psychological well-being when trying to stay healthy.  
(e.g. lack of stress, fulfilling relationships)

▶ **Paragraph 5: Conclusion**

- Explain how prevention is so much more effective than medicines and surgery, and that we must have priorities in our life.





## ▶ GRAMMAR review

- Soybean farmers are paid \_\_\_\_\_ \$6.15 per bushel on the open market.  
a. as far as                      c. as many as  
**b.** as much as                    d. as long as
- Populations of fished species could collapse by 2048 if current \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a.** pollution trends              c. pollutions trends  
continue                          continue  
b. pollution trend                d. pollution trends  
continues                          continues
- "You are very sick and you need to rest."  
"Should I stay inside \_\_\_\_\_ days?"  
a. for next few                    c. for few next  
**b.** for the next few                d. in the few next
- "Is that your new bike?"  
"No, mine is \_\_\_\_\_ one over there."  
a. that another                    c. other  
b. an other                        **d.** that other
- "Is your village as tranquil as it used to be?"  
"Oh yes. Luckily, \_\_\_\_\_ of the surrounding countryside still remains underdeveloped."  
a. the most                        **c.** basically all  
b. a few                            d. little
- "What's left in the office?"  
"I think that \_\_\_\_\_ only two desks and some shelves."  
a. it's                                c. is  
**b.** there's                          d. they are
- Mr. Jones is going to be responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ today's test.  
**a.** administering                    c. an administering of  
b. administrations of              d. administration
- "What's the weather like in Canada?"  
"It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold here, but we don't really mind."  
a. little                              c. lots of  
**b.** a bit                                d. a lot of
- "Your uncle breeds rabbits, doesn't he?"  
"Yes, last year he had \_\_\_\_\_ that he gave some of them away to friends and relatives."  
a. so much                        **c.** such a lot  
b. such lots                        d. so few
- Both present and former governments have \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the problem of global warming.  
**a.** done very little                  c. done only little  
b. been done little                d. not done any

## ▶ VOCABULARY review

- The basketball stadium is undergoing extensive renovations so as to increase its seating \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. capability                      c. potential  
b. highly                          **d.** capacity
- Please take \_\_\_\_\_ of what the librarian is saying as she will not repeat anything whatsoever!  
a. muffle                          c. capacity  
b. sample                        **d.** note
- Despite strong \_\_\_\_\_, the attacking army managed to overrun the enemy's positions.  
**a.** resistance                        c. exposure  
b. capacity                        d. potential
- The couple's \_\_\_\_\_ arguments inflicted a great deal of pain on their children.  
a. transmitted                    **c.** ongoing  
b. comprised                      d. isolating
- Our recent sales figures are \_\_\_\_\_ of our company's economic success.  
a. appropriate                    **c.** indicative  
b. potential                        d. infectious
- The carpenter tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the sound of the banging by wrapping a thick cloth around the hammer.  
a. rev                                c. survey  
**b.** muffle                            d. assume
- \_\_\_\_\_ exposure to coal dust can result in severe respiratory problems.  
a. Muffled                        c. Indicative  
b. Assuming                      **d.** Prolonged
- If you take this medicine for an extended period of time, it may \_\_\_\_\_ weight gain.  
a. undertake                      **c.** induce  
b. pose                              d. conduct
- The terrible oil spill was a reminder of the \_\_\_\_\_ dangers involved in oil production.  
a. assumed                        c. undertaken  
**b.** potential                        d. transmitted
- The mother-son relationship is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theme in the author's latest novels.  
a. infectious                        **c.** recurring  
b. battling                         d. resorting

## ▶ GRAMMAR review

- This model has outsold all the others and is very popular \_\_\_\_\_ younger buyers.  
 a. among                      c. to  
 b. in                              d. by
- Global warming has resulted \_\_\_\_\_ extreme weather phenomena.  
 a. from                          c. with  
 b. at                              d. in
- "The store is nearly ready, isn't it?"  
 "Yes, but it'll be \_\_\_\_\_ we can open for business."  
 a. too much time till        c. a long time since  
 b. quite a while until        d. very soon since
- I'm fixing the picket fence, but I haven't got very far \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 a. with                          c. about  
 b. along                         d. in
- This virus affects \_\_\_\_\_ people that it comes into contact with.  
 a. ten out of a hundred      c. ten from a hundred  
 b. ten in the hundred        d. the ten of a hundred
- The tropical forest canopy is home \_\_\_\_\_ half of the rainforest's animal life.  
 a. for                            c. from  
 b. to                              d. at
- "Why do you think cultivating mushrooms is complicated?"  
 "Well, because it requires \_\_\_\_\_."  
 a. the knowledge            c. a knowledge  
 b. lots of knowledge        d. such a knowledge
- In the winter, the surroundings are covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow.  
 a. to                             c. by  
 b. in                              d. from
- "These dogs are driving me crazy."  
 "Well it \_\_\_\_\_ good to keep them chained up."  
 a. does no                      c. hasn't any  
 b. has no                        d. doesn't any
- I was given this great computer game \_\_\_\_\_ the spring.  
 a. at                             c. in  
 b. on                             d. by

## ▶ VOCABULARY review

- I would appreciate it if you didn't \_\_\_\_\_ my affairs.  
 a. meddle in                    c. tamper with  
 b. involve in                  d. intrude on
- It will take Martin a couple of days to \_\_\_\_\_ himself with this new computer program.  
 a. acquaint                    c. ingratiate  
 b. prolong                    d. accustom
- Elephants often travel in large herds and \_\_\_\_\_ for hours.  
 a. nourish                      c. seek  
 b. forage                        d. reform
- Any members not \_\_\_\_\_ with the existing dress code will not be permitted to enter the club.  
 a. abiding                      c. in compliance  
 b. relating                      d. corresponding
- The corrupt businessman \_\_\_\_\_ me into embezzling the money.  
 a. colluded                    c. coaxed  
 b. coerced                      d. forced
- You are strongly encouraged to make a backup of your files \_\_\_\_\_ of their getting damaged.  
 a. for the sake                c. under the circumstance  
 b. on condition                d. in case
- My manager gets on my nerves. He \_\_\_\_\_ everything I do.  
 a. finds fault with            c. puts it down to  
 b. mistakes me for            d. lays the blame on
- Freda was \_\_\_\_\_ of crying when she was left alone in the locked car.  
 a. on the verge                c. on the rim  
 b. at the edge                 d. across the line
- The former convict enlisted in the U.S. Navy, but \_\_\_\_\_ within a few months.  
 a. dispersed                    c. deserted  
 b. recurred                    d. exposed
- The researchers were still unsure of their test results, so they could not \_\_\_\_\_ their findings.  
 a. elaborate on                c. account for  
 b. notion to                    d. bid for

► **CLOZE exam practice**

www.europa.int

The European Union has been operating in 20 official languages 21 its expansion 22 the beginning of the 21st century.

EU institutions currently require around 2,500 written-text translators. They also need over 80 interpreters 23 language every day, half of whom operate at the European Parliament. With annual translation costs 24 to rise to 2.0 billion dollars, some question whether the EU is becoming overburdened 25 multilingualism.

Brussels, the European Union's headquarters, is fast getting a reputation 26 the new Babel with parliamentary sessions conducted in 20 languages simultaneously. 27 countries joining the EU constantly, some analysts fear 28 effectiveness could be getting lost 29 translation. And with even more countries 30 EU membership, the body is 31 to accommodate 32 more languages in the near future.

Even 33 this expansion, the EU had 34 up the world's largest translation operation - twice as big as that of the United Nations, which 35 'only' six official languages.

21. a. by	b. from	c. until	d. since
22. a. at	b. from	c. by	d. in
23. a. per	b. the	c. for	d. every
24. a. set	b. used	c. longing	d. ought
25. a. to	b. on	c. arises	d. by
26. a. and	b. as	c. for	d. by
27. a. Many	b. As	c. With	d. The
28. a. but	b. of	c. for	d. its
29. a. since	b. to	c. in	d. like
30. a. looking	b. seeking	c. vying	d. viewing
31. a. due	b. thanks	c. owing	d. prone
32. a. enough	b. much	c. far	d. several
33. a. before	b. by	c. since	d. after
34. a. given	b. called	c. brought	d. set
35. a. has	b. is	c. for	d. can

► **READING exam practice**

36. The focal point of the passage is...
- the image processing techniques that shoe prints are subjected to.
  - how scientific achievements can benefit forensics work.
  - the classification method to be used by the new automated system.
  - evidence that authorities can use to charge suspects.
37. When will the system become as useful as fingerprinting and DNA analysis?
- when its detection rate is at 100%
  - when it uses common labeling systems for features found on soles
  - when police begin to take shoe prints at crime scenes
  - when criminals cannot avoid leaving shoe prints at crime scenes
38. A major benefit of the system is that it will be able to...
- distinguish the make of shoe from even a partial print.
  - detect which features of soles persist at extremes of light and dark.
  - automatically search through a database of shoe prints.
  - process features on partial shoe prints found at crime scenes.
39. What is true regarding shoe prints currently found at crime scenes?
- Their analysis mostly depends on the way they are interpreted.
  - They are mostly partial; hence they are not compared with records that exist on file.
  - Criminals wear shoes with inadequate distinct characteristics on their soles.
  - They are all labeled so as to be compared with records already on file.
40. What samples are police presently permitted to take from suspects?
- only DNA and footprints
  - only fingerprints and footprints
  - DNA, fingerprints and footprints
  - blood samples, footprints and DNA

A computer system that aims to make shoe prints at crime scenes as useful as fingerprints and DNA is being perfected, with researchers using a pilot system that can already identify 85% of samples. When finished, the automated system will search through records of the patterns on soles to identify the footwear used by criminals. It aims to increase the usefulness of shoe prints by using common labeling systems for features found on soles.

Statistics show that 15% of crime scenes attended by crime scene investigators in 2005-2006 yielded shoe print evidence, but the Organized Crime Police Act of 2006 now gives shoe prints the same legal status as DNA and fingerprint evidence, permitting police to take shoe prints from suspects. Before, relatively few forces had routinely taken such prints; however, the realization that criminals would find it almost impossible to avoid leaving shoe prints behind at a crime scene prompted a change in the law.

Although some forces do presently take shoe prints and compare what they find at crime scenes with what is on file, much of the investigation comes down to individual understanding of the features found on soles. This is the reason why little of the data gathered by individual forces was consistently labeled. In contrast, the system the researchers are working on aims to automatically classify the features found on shoe soles, so crime scene evidence can be easily compared with records on file. This classification should be straightforward as their data already shows that a large majority of criminals favor shoes with many distinct features on their soles.

The identification system works by subjecting shoe prints to several different image processing techniques to reveal the features on the sole. The first stage cycles through levels of brightness in the image to see which features, such as logos, circles or ridges, persist at extremes of light and dark. The captured features are then processed so they can be recognized at different rotations and scales. Finally, these distinct features are analyzed to see how they lie in relation to each other. The prototype system can match prints taken in custody suites with those in the database 85% of the time; however, it has yet to be tried with partial shoe prints found at crime scenes.

# Extra Vocabulary Practice

## ► VOCABULARY review

1. Keith is so \_\_\_\_\_. He can't stop admiring himself in the mirror.  
**a.** vain **b.** futile
2. I need to get out of the house from time to time just to \_\_\_\_\_ my sanity.  
**a.** conserve **b.** preserve
3. It never rains here, \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.  
**a.** specially **b.** especially
4. The reporter's article was marred by a mass of \_\_\_\_\_ detail.  
**a.** superfluous **b.** redundant
5. The President is not willing to \_\_\_\_\_ any of his powers.  
**a.** concede **b.** accede
6. The military forces look set to \_\_\_\_\_ in the next few days.  
**a.** intrude **b.** invade
7. The questionnaire intends to \_\_\_\_\_ information on teenage eating habits.  
**a.** provoke **b.** elicit
8. My professor has books on every \_\_\_\_\_ subject in his personal library.  
**a.** plausible **b.** conceivable
9. Mike's \_\_\_\_\_ response to our query showed his lack of confidence.  
**a.** temporary **b.** tentative
10. I find this warm, damp weather extremely \_\_\_\_\_; I just want to stay in bed.  
**a.** enervating **b.** elevating
11. Police psychologists are trying to pinpoint the \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for the violent acts.  
**a.** latent **b.** underlying
12. You should cut down on your air-conditioner use to \_\_\_\_\_ electricity.  
**a.** conserve **b.** preserve
13. New technology often makes old skills \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a.** superfluous **b.** redundant
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ thought of seeing May again fills me with joy.  
**a.** frank **b.** mere
15. Our teacher's lectures are so \_\_\_\_\_ this semester.  
**a.** revealing **b.** mistaken
16. The peace treaty clearly \_\_\_\_\_ the terms for the withdrawal of troops.  
**a.** specifies **b.** designates
17. The storm has fortunately \_\_\_\_\_ and we can continue our hike.  
**a.** abated **b.** lapsed
18. It is \_\_\_\_\_ clear that the economy is coming out of its recession.  
**a.** palpably **b.** stealthily
19. I had no choice but to \_\_\_\_\_ my colleague's methods when I realized the damage he was doing.  
**a.** denounce **b.** renounce
20. My interests are very \_\_\_\_\_; I enjoy cooking, fishing, and sport.  
**a.** diverse **b.** dispersed
21. This house has been \_\_\_\_\_ designed to keep the cold out and warmth in.  
**a.** especially **b.** specially
22. I have plenty of time to \_\_\_\_\_, so I'm off window shopping.  
**a.** dispose **b.** kill

## UNIT 1

### LISTENING – PAGE 6

dedication	αφοσίωση/αφιέρωση
diminish	μειώνω, -ομαι/λιγοστεύω
graceful	ευγενικός
mourn	θρηνώ
overcome	υπερνικώ/ξεπερνάω
pioneer (n)	πρωτοπόρος

### CLOZE & READING – PAGE 7

assume	υποθέτω
chainsaw	αλυσσπίο
comprise	αποτελώ
conduct (n)	συμπεριφορά
definitive	(καθ)οριστικός
equivalent	ισοδύναμος/ισότιμος
findings	αποτελέσματα
illustrate	απεικονίζω
indicative	ενδεικτικός
induce	προκαλώ/παρακινώ
instantaneously	ακαριαία/στιγμιαία
intensity	ένταση
modify	τροποποιώ
muffled (adj)	υπόκωφος/πνιχτός (ήχος)
note (v)	επισημαίνω
ongoing	συνεχιζόμενος/συνεχής
	βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη
partially	μερικώς/εν μέρει
pose (v)	θέτω/ποζάρω
potentially	ενδεχομένως
prolonged	παρατεταμένος
recreational	ψυχαγωγικός
rev (v)	μαρσάρω
survey (n)	έρευνα/μελέτη
undertake	αναλαμβάνω

### LISTENING – PAGE 8

empire	αυτοκρατορία
evolution	εξέλιξη
fiscal	δημοσιονομικός
indulge	ενδίδω
liberator	(απ)ελευθερωτής
malfunction	δυσλειτουργία/δυσλειτουργία
surge	ανοδική πορεία

### READING – PAGE 9

bleak	θλιβερός/ζοφερός
case (n)	κρούσμα/περιστατικό
contract (v)	μολύνω/από
endemic	ενδημικός
enlarge	μεγεθύνω, -ομαι
eradication	εξάλειψη
fluctuation	διακύμανση/αυξομείωση
infectious	μεταδοτικός

isolated	μεμονωμένος
loom (v)	εμφανίζομαι/προβάλλω απειλητικά
occur	συμβαίνει/προκύπτω
recurrent	επανεμφανιζόμενος
resistance	ανθεκτικότητα/αντοχή
retard (v)	επιβραδύνω
screen (v)	εξετάζω/ελέγχω
transfusion	μετάγγιση
transmit	μεταδίδω

### SPEAKING – PAGE 9

effective	αποτελεσματικός
isolate	απομονώνω
practitioner	επαγγελματίας (π.χ. στον τομέα υγείας)
remedy	θεραπεία
side effect	παρανέργεια

### WRITING – PAGE 10

quack	κομπογιαννίτης
ignorance	άγνοια
alternative (adj)	εναλλακτικός
incidence	συχνότητα εμφάνισης/περιστατικό
priority	προτεραιότητα

## UNIT 2

### LISTENING – PAGE 12

abandon (v)	εγκαταλείπω/παρατώ
abundant	άφθονος
assert	ισχυρίζομαι/υποστηρίζω
conference	(συν)διάσκεψη/συνέδριο
core	πυρήνας
enforcement news	αστυνομικό δελτίο
frequency	συχνότητα
play havoc	προκαλώ χάος
plea bargain	δικαστική διαπραγμάτευση
tamper	πειράζω/«σκαλίζω»

### READING – PAGE 13

adaptation	προσαρμογή/διασκευή
adopt	μιοθετώ
application	εφαρμογή
brutal	στυγνός/κτηνώδης
classification	ταξινόμηση/κατάταξη
dissimilarity	ανομοιότητα/διαφορά
evidence	ένδειξη/στοιχείο
flawless	αψεγάδιαστος/άψογος
foolproof	σίγουρος/αλάνθαστος
incarcerate	φυλακίζω
inmate	κρατούμενος/τρόφιμος
modify	τροποποιώ
suspicion	υποψία/υπόνοια
widespread	ευρέως διαδεδομένος/ευρύς

### SPEAKING – PAGE 13

capital punishment	θανατική ποινή
deterrent (n)	αποτρεπτικός παράγοντας
element	στοιχείο
fulfill	εκπληρώνω
offender	παραβάτης

### CLOZE – PAGE 14

attach	στερεώνω, -ομαι/τοποθετώ, -ούμαι
enable	καθιστώ ικανό
evidence (v)	αποδεικνύω
frequency	συχνότητα
incidence	συχνότητα εμφάνισης
induce	προκαλώ/προξενώ
pronounced	έντονος/έκδηλος
trend	(γενική) τάση

### LISTENING – PAGE 16

address (v)	απευθύνω, -ομαι σε
consume	αναλώνω, -ομαι
disabled	ανάπηρος
dreadful	τρομερός/απαίσιος/φρικτός
embody	αντιπροσωπεύω/ενσαρκώνω
empathy	συμπόνια/κατανόηση
endure	αντέχω/υπομένω
grief	θλίψη/πόνος
justice	δικαιοσύνη
pledge (v)	δεσμεύομαι
prevail	επικρατώ
purge (v)	καθαρίζω/απαλλάσσω
recall (v)	(επανα)φέρω στη μνήμη
righteousness	ηθική/δικαιοσύνη/τιμιότητα
sacrifice (v)	θυσιάζω
unaccompanied	ασυνόδευτος
valid	εύλογος/έγκυρος

### CLOZE – PAGE 17

activate	θέτω σε λειτουργία/ενεργοποιώ
contribute	συνεισφέρω
ensure	εξασφαλίζω/διασφαλίζω
network	δίκτυο
scale (n)	κλίμακα
sophisticated	υπερσύγχρονος/πολύπλοκος

### READING – PAGE 18

accolade	έπαινος/επιβράβευση
accumulated	συσσωρευμένος
adaptation	προσαρμογή
aloft	ψηλά/στον αέρα
ascertain	εξακριβώνω/διαπιστώνω
bewildered	σαστισμένος/μπερδεμένος
breed (v)	αναπαράγωμαι
canopy	φυλλώματα κορυφής
	δάσους

The Michigan Certificate of Proficiency in English (ECPE) requires a high level of language competence which is tested within a rigorous framework. It is recognized as an advanced language qualification internationally and is useful as evidence of advanced proficiency in the English language for education, employment, career advancement, and business purposes. In many countries in the world, it is recognized by both the public and private sectors, making it an extremely important qualification.

**Michigan ECPE Foundations** prepares students for the exam through development of advanced level language skills and systematic training, revision and consolidation of exam techniques. Through a detailed study of materials provided by the University of Michigan and in liaison with its representatives, the authors have designed an innovative course which presents students with contemporary, challenging topics and language from a wide range of sources. The materials included also conform exactly to ECPE specifications and accurately reflect the level of language required.

**Michigan ECPE Foundations comprises 18 units, each designed to be covered in two lessons.** Each unit includes all the skills required in the examination and is broken down as follows:

**Listening:** stimulating and authentic tasks that build up, consolidate and perfect required listening skills. All types of listening items are covered: those based on questions and statements, those based on short conversational exchanges, and those based on more extended talks. Particular care has been taken to include a wide variety of authentic material so as to provide appropriate preparation and realistic practice. The following speakers are included:

<b>Bill Clinton</b>	American President	<b>Mike Waters</b>	Radio Show Host
<b>Bob Black</b>	Radio Show Host	<b>Newsreader #1</b>	
<b>Carmen Hayes</b>	Education Specialist	<b>Newsreader #2</b>	
<b>Cyril Vatomski</b>	Agriculture Journalist	<b>Patrica Rain</b>	Botanist
<b>Danny De Vito</b>	Hollywood Actor	<b>Peter Deck</b>	Radio Show Host
<b>Dr. Alex Sergeant</b>	Psychiatrist	<b>Peter Mills</b>	American Senator
<b>Dr. Barry Harrison</b>	Expert in Alternative Medicine	<b>Prof. Harry Lands</b>	Lecturer in South American Culture
<b>Dr. Carol Connor</b>	Nutrition Expert	<b>Prof. James Milton</b>	Professor of Anthropology
<b>Dr. Dave Jorgenson</b>	Professor of American Culture	<b>Prof. Linda Harris</b>	Linguist
<b>Dr. Dianne Oliver</b>	Expert in Eastern Medicine	<b>Prof. Sylvia Tate</b>	Developmental Psychologist
<b>Dr. Lara Eastman</b>	Sociologist	<b>Roland Kelts</b>	Expert on Japanese-American Culture
<b>Dr. Sonja Hall</b>	Health Sciences Expert	<b>Ron Leibman</b>	Hollywood Actor
<b>Dr. Tate Lee</b>	Medical Practitioner	<b>Ronald Reagan</b>	American President
<b>Effie Geros</b>	College Sophomore	<b>Sally Fields</b>	Student Recruitment Advisor
<b>Gregory Peck</b>	Hollywood Actor	<b>Terry Smith</b>	Author
<b>Jodie Foster</b>	Hollywood Actor	<b>Tom Pollack</b>	Historian
<b>Martin Luther King</b>	Political Activist	<b>Wendy Deeds</b>	Fitness Expert
<b>Michael Douglas</b>	Hollywood Actor	<b>Zane Edwards</b>	Health Services Specialist

**Grammar:** detailed presentation and analysis of student errors and advanced level structures through an inductive approach backed up by extensive practice, revision and consolidation

**Vocabulary:** detailed presentation of the most commonly tested ECPE words highlighting a wide variety of lexical areas (set phrases, idioms, expressions, etc.)

**Cloze:** guided practice so as to consolidate the candidate's understanding of the organizational features of written text as well as grammatical and pragmatic knowledge of expected vocabulary in certain contexts

**Reading:** a wide variety of reading texts from authentic contemporary sources, with exercise that encourage intensive and extensive reading skills

**Speaking:** detailed presentation of the new speaking requirements, stimulating text-based and writing-based speaking tasks that consolidate vocabulary and provide stimulation for essays

**Writing:** emphasis on how to communicate ideas clearly with accuracy of form, thus ensuring the candidate is aware of topic development, the use of varied syntactic structures and appropriate vocabulary

*This publication also includes:*

- 4 Revision Tests and 2 Photocopiable ECPE Consolidation Tests

- English to English Companion & English to Greek Glossary

Heartfelt thanks must go to all those who provided their invaluable input and expertise in preparing this text.

**Peter Pappas**

## UNIT 1

► Letter/Essay - Medicine and healthy lifestyles page 10

### A. Guided Discussion

Ask students what, if any, experience or knowledge they have of homeopathy. Do they consider it to be a valid form of medical treatment? How effective do they know it to be? Would they ever try it personally? Should homeopathic treatment be covered by the State/health insurance?

### Suggested Points

#### Disadvantages of Homeopathy:

- No firm scientific basis to explain how or why it works.
- Can be very costly, as it's an ongoing therapy that requires numerous visits to the practitioner.
- Results are not quick - often many different techniques have to be tried before reaching a conclusion.
- Not recognized by the government or private insurance, so it can't be very effective.

#### Advantages of Homeopathy:

- Treatments use natural substances so there are no harmful side effects (consider that hormones prescribed for many conditions actually lead to cancer).
- As a treatment, it is centuries old, much older than what we call modern medicine (knowledge of the potency of substances have been passed down through generations).
- Treats the individual as a whole, and assumes that we are meant to be healthy, that being sick is an imbalance (orthodox medicine assumes it's natural for us to be ill and simply prescribes chemical substances to restore the balance instead of searching for what is at the root of the problem).
- Pharmaceutical companies have too much power - they do everything in their power to stop homeopathy from being widely accepted as the bottom line is that if we were all healthy and treating ourselves with natural substances, they would go out of business.

### B. (Optional) Give students the following points/vocabulary to incorporate in their essay, if necessary:

- 15 to 20 percent of cancer deaths are related to **obesity** and another 30 percent of cancer deaths are due to tobacco use, which comes to 50 percent of all people with cancer.
- Despite progress in diagnosis and treatment, cancer continues to **account for** more than half a million deaths each year in the United States, with almost 1.5 million new cases diagnosed **annually**. Two-thirds of these deaths, and many thousands of new cases, could be avoided through lifestyle changes.
- **Adhering to a healthy lifestyle** - careful diet, regular physical activity, **maintaining proper weight** and not smoking - really does reduce your risk of developing heart disease.
- Additionally, living a healthy lifestyle **lowers a person's risk** of cancer **recurrence** and improves **outcomes** after cancer.
- Being **proactive** means thinking and acting ahead - basically, this means using foresight. It's a great method for avoiding disease
- **A stitch in time saves nine** - make small changes before you're required to undergo massive therapies, that is, if it's not too late.

## UNIT 3

► Speaking and Writing - Animal welfare page 27

### Yes: Supporting arguments follow.

- The law of the jungle states that the stronger species can dominate the weaker - we see this happening in nature.
- Animals don't have the same consciousness as humans, and they don't have a feeling of being used - so it's not bad for them.
- When we use animals, we protect and feed them, so actually it's better for them.
- The animals we use are domesticated - they have been bred to be used and could not live in the wild.

### No: Supporting arguments follow.

- The natural state of every living creature is to be free - we have no right to use other creatures for our convenience.
- It has been proved that animals have a much higher level of consciousness than we may think - they experience stress, unhappiness, etc.
- Modern technology means we have alternative ways to get things done, without taking advantage of animals.