

Listening

1 Track 5 Listen and complete the information from the radio interview.

- 1 Dr Reynolds, the headlines in the newspapers this week have been rather alarming.
- 2 As we all know, superbugs such as MRSA have _____ patients in our hospitals for quite a number of years now.
- 3 Now most hospital staff and visitors clean their hands with antiseptic gel _____ when they enter and leave the patient wards.
- 4 He and his colleagues discovered that NDM-1 makes some bacteria _____ to almost all antibiotics.
- 5 Many people _____ for medical treatment now because it's much cheaper.
- 6 And it's also not _____ for pharmaceutical companies.
- 7 Apart from that, resistance to the drugs _____ useless after a while.
- 8 You mean Alexander Fleming, the _____ first discovered penicillin in 1928?
- 9 People want antibiotics to cure everything, including colds, _____ sore throats.
- 10 But people often beg for them so as to _____ with their normal lives more quickly.
- 11 This is not just a British problem. _____.

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Pronunciation

2 Track 6 Listen and write the words 1–6. Then match them with the stress patterns a)–f).

- 1 obscure b
- 2 _____ _____
- 3 _____ _____
- 4 _____ _____
- 5 _____ _____
- 6 _____ _____

- a) ooOo
- b) oΘ
- c) oOoo
- d) Ooo
- e) ooOoo
- f) oooOo

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Vocabulary and Grammar

3 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 We're so pleased you can come to the party. We're really looking forward to see / seeing you.
- 2 The film didn't contain any surprises. It was very weird / predictable.
- 3 Once I turned fifty, I started experiencing age obligation / discrimination at work.
- 4 She earns more money, but the outcome / downside of the new job is that she spends more time away from home.
- 5 My children's school doesn't promote / endorse bullying. They are always very helpful if a child has problems.
- 6 Although the play was a bit brilliant / obscure, I quite enjoyed it.
- 7 Do you eat much chocolate? What brand / logo of chocolate do you prefer?
- 8 There's nothing better than running / making your own business.
- 9 The last time we saw them, they were in the prime of life / age.
- 10 I didn't get the message. There was a breakdown / drawback in communication.
- 11 I wish he wasn't so gloomy. He never looks on the light / bright side of life.

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4 Correct two mistakes in each sentence.

- 1 The highest mountain in the South America is the Aconcagua.
South America Aconcagua
- 2 They'll probably have sleeping by now. You should phoned them tomorrow.

- 3 They missed last bus home but fortunately they were able get a taxi.

- 4 If we were to paying a deposit now, when would we allowed to move in?

- 5 If you'll get up at five, you'll be able to see sun rise over the ocean.

- 6 Come and have the lunch with us. Mum will have prepare it by now.

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5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in capitals.

1 You can have a party if you clean up afterwards. PROVIDED

You can have a party provided that you clean up afterwards.

2 I shouldn't have told her. SUPPOSED

I _____.

3 The table was large but we finally got it through the door. MANAGED

The table was large but we finally _____.

4 Ring tomorrow. I'm working at home. BE

Ring tomorrow. I _____.

5 My son can't stay up late. ALLOWED

My son _____.

6 She won't be able to travel if she doesn't get a visa. UNLESS

She won't be able _____.

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6 Choose the correct answers to complete the text: a), b), c) or d).

There is no longer ¹ d 'right' age for doing things ² _____ you are in reasonably good health. In the past, ³ _____ people were expected to ⁴ _____ their age', which meant, for example, that nobody over twenty-five would go backpacking around the world, as they ⁵ _____ now. If you ⁶ _____, you were considered to be rather eccentric. ⁷ _____, teenagers ⁸ _____ allowed to spend hours watching TV or chatting on the phone, much less ⁹ _____ with their parents. People are living longer, and many elderly people are busy taking cruises and logging on to Facebook. Who knows what we ¹⁰ _____ doing in twenty years' time? How much more ¹¹ _____ life have changed?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 a) the | b) --- | c) the | d) <u>a</u> |
| 2 a) as | b) unless | c) as long as | d) so |
| 3 a) the | b) --- | c) a | d) any |
| 4 a) show | b) lie about | c) hide | d) act |
| 5 a) do | b) does | c) did | d) go |
| 6 a) would | b) do | c) have | d) did |
| 7 a) Moreover | b) However | c) But | d) As long as |
| 8 a) didn't | b) weren't | c) wasn't | d) haven't |
| 9 a) argues | b) argued | c) argue | d) arguing |
| 10 a) are | b) 'll be | c) have been | d) 'll |
| 11 a) will | b) is | c) will the | d) the |

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Speaking

7 Choose the correct answers: a), b) or c).

1 b he needs to look for a job.

a) Shouldn't b) Clearly c) Doesn't

2 Could we go _____ brighter colour walls this time?

a) at b) for c) to

3 Sorry, it doesn't _____ me. I hate musicals.

a) hit b) snatch c) grab

4 _____ you see that your idea will never work?

a) Don't b) Isn't c) If

5 Would you _____ taking the job for three months?

a) think b) like c) consider

6 _____ politicians do more to help underprivileged countries?

a) Don't b) Shouldn't c) Unless

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8 Complete the conversation with the words / phrases a)–k) below.

A: How does the idea of retiring ¹ strike you?

B: Retiring? But I'm only fifty-five!

A: Yes, but don't ² _____ you should take it easier? I think you work too hard.

B: So what you're ³ _____ that you want me to leave the company!

A: ⁴ _____ honest, I *have* noticed a difference in your work. ⁵ _____ agree?

B: No! ⁶ _____ matter of fact, I think I'm doing my job better than ever.

A: ⁷ _____ respect, sales have been falling steadily for the last year.

B: Do ⁸ _____ it's all my fault?

A: To ⁹ _____ bluntly, I do.

B: So ¹⁰ _____ words, you think I should resign.

A: Frankly, yes. Don't you ¹¹ _____ would be the best thing to do?

B: No, I don't. I won't resign!

- a) As a
- b) you mean
- c) To be
- d) you agree
- e) see it
- f) strike
- g) in other
- h) saying is
- i) put it
- j) Don't you
- k) With

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Reading

9 Read the article and write true (T) or false (F) next to the statements 1–11.

Brain change

Do you frequently interrupt what you're doing to check your emails or text messages? Or find it difficult to concentrate on reading a long newspaper article, or a book? Do your children complain because you're too busy writing tweets or checking Facebook to play with them? It's likely that most people would answer 'yes' to at least one of these questions.

We are only a decade or so into the Internet revolution but scientists are already engaged in a lively debate about the effect it is having on our brains. They say that the multi-tasking is changing how we think and behave. They say that our ability to focus on what we are doing is being damaged by frequent short bursts of information. According to recent research, these 'bursts' play to a primitive impulse in us to pay attention to new information. In the past, this would probably have meant danger nearby: a lion or some other kind of enemy. The equivalent nowadays is the ping of a new message or email, provoking a feeling of excitement that can become very addictive. Without it, people feel bored.

While many people think that multi-tasking makes them more productive, this has been shown to be false. Researchers say that heavy multi-taskers have more trouble concentrating, and find it difficult to ignore irrelevant information. They also experience more stress. On the other hand, the use of technology can also benefit the brain in some ways. Web surfers are said to be better at finding information, while some videogames give users better visual coordination.

Generally speaking, no one would deny that mobile phones and computers have transformed life as we knew it. People have more freedom to work anywhere. The world has shrunk and computers can deal with boring daily tasks, giving us more free time to enjoy life. Nevertheless, we should also be aware of the dangers of these recent discoveries. The time may soon come when we will cherish the habits of thought, of switching off the computer and reading a good book, of being human: in other words, of paying more attention to the people around us.

- 1 People can't read well nowadays. F
 2 Parents sometimes don't give their children enough attention. _____
 3 Scientists started researching into the effect of the internet a long time ago. _____

- 4 Exposure to lots of short texts makes it difficult to concentrate on one thing. _____
 5 People often feel excited when they receive a new text or email. _____
 6 People who do more than one task at a time can work more effectively. _____
 7 People who do a lot of multi-tasking are usually more relaxed. _____
 8 The use of technology can sometimes be good for the brain. _____
 9 Life has changed very little with the invention of the computer. _____
 10 People have more free time now. _____
 11 We may forget to engage with family and friends. _____

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Writing

10 Underline the correct alternative.

A recent survey showed that people have a more ¹optimistic / upside attitude to aging than twenty years ago. At the same time, men and women between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five still fear getting older more or less ²equally / equal. There is, however, a significant difference ³in / about how they deal with it.

First of all, women spend ⁴further / far more time and money on their physical appearance. For example, they buy more clothes and make up in ⁵order to / order look younger. ⁶However / Furthermore, they spend more time dieting and working out at the gym ⁷so as / because they want to look attractive. ⁸On / In the other hand, men place far greater importance on their status. ⁹Although / But they now spend more time exercising so ¹⁰as to / as stay healthy, status symbols such ¹¹like / as their salary or their car, are more important.

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11 Write a prediction of what life will be like in twenty years' time. Include at least two topics below. Write 140–180 words on a separate sheet of paper.

work family and friends education entertainment the environment

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Total:	100
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Listening

1 Track 5 Listen and complete the information from the radio interview.

- 1 Dr Reynolds, the headlines in the newspapers this week have been rather alarming.
- 2 And we are all aware that hospital hygiene has been massively improved by the NHS as _____.
- 3 Basically it was _____ of a new gene called NDM-1.
- 4 They say it's due to the increase in _____ and medical tourism.
- 5 For example, kidney transplants, cosmetic _____ so on.
- 6 People usually take antibiotics for only very _____ of time, while medication for heart conditions, for instance, are fairly long-term.
- 7 He said that resistance would happen and suggested the use of antibiotics should be _____ restricted.
- 8 We do try to explain to patients that antibiotics are _____ viral complaints like colds.
- 9 Better hygiene is the _____ here, not only in hospitals but at home.
- 10 Many people _____ them once they start feeling better.
- 11 They need to fund research to discover new ways of fighting _____.

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Pronunciation

2 Track 6 Listen and write the words 1–6. Then match them with the stress patterns a)–f).

- 1 obscure c
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- a) oooOo
- b) oOoo
- c) oθ
- d) Ooo
- e) ooOoo
- f) ooOo

	5
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Vocabulary and Grammar

3 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 We're so pleased you can come to the party. We're really looking forward to see / seeing you.
- 2 He shouldn't have *driven* / *ridden* his motorbike so fast.
- 3 This school doesn't *endorse* / *promote* bullying. They ask children to tell the teacher immediately if they have problems.
- 4 The film was totally *brilliant* / *weird*. I nearly walked out. I couldn't understand what was going on.
- 5 The last time we saw her, she was in the prime of *life* / *age*.
- 6 She does have a very gloomy *outlook* / *downside* on life.
- 7 The way the story ended wasn't a surprise. It was very *obscure* / *predictable*.
- 8 An obsession with computer games can give people a *distorted* / *an enhanced* view of reality.
- 9 Her behaviour at the party was *dreadful* / *unrealistic*. I'll never invite her again.
- 10 What *slogan* / *make* of car do you drive?
- 11 There's nothing I'd like better than to *run* / *make* my own business.

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4 Correct two mistakes in each sentence.

- 1 The highest mountain in the South America is the Aconcagua.
South America Aconcagua
- 2 If we'll meet at the beach at seven, we'll can able to watch the sunset together.

- 3 Come and have the dinner with us. My wife will have prepare it by now.

- 4 If we were to pay deposit on the house, when could we to move in?

- 5 She forgot her purse at home but luckily she could pay the bill with her credit card.

- 6 I'll be arrived in New York at 9 a.m. if the plane will take off on time.

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5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in capitals.

1 You can have a party if you clean up afterwards. PROVIDED

You can have a party provided that you clean up afterwards.

2 I can't drive until I'm 18. ALLOWED

I _____.

3 They won't be able to travel if they don't have a visa. UNLESS

They _____.

4 I shouldn't have told her. SUPPOSED

I _____.

5 The exam was very difficult but somehow I passed it. MANAGED

The exam was very difficult but somehow I _____.

6 I should go soon. I'll call a taxi. BE

I _____.

10

6 Choose the correct answers to complete the text: a), b), c) or d).

There is no longer ¹ d 'right' age for doing things as long as you ² _____ in reasonably good health. In the past, people ³ _____ to 'act their age', which meant, for example, that nobody over twenty-five ⁴ _____ go backpacking around the world, as they do now. If you did, you ⁵ _____ considered to be rather eccentric. Moreover, ⁶ _____ teenagers weren't allowed to spend hours ⁷ _____ TV or chatting on the phone, much less argue with their parents. Nowadays, ⁸ _____ are living longer, and many ⁹ _____ people are busy taking cruises and logging on to Facebook. Who knows what we'll be doing ¹⁰ _____ twenty years' time? How much more ¹¹ _____ have changed?

- 1 a) the b) --- c) the d) a
 2 a) are b) were c) would be d) will be
 3 a) expecting b) expected
 c) were expected d) were expecting
 4 a) had b) did c) have d) would
 5 a) would b) were c) are d) had been
 6 a) --- b) the c) some d) a lot
 7 a) to watch b) watched
 c) watch d) watching
 8 a) they b) you c) people d) persons
 9 a) oldest b) aged c) elderly d) elder
 10 a) in b) --- c) at d) after
 11 a) life b) we'll c) life will d) will life

10

Speaking

7 Choose the correct answers: a), b) or c).

1 b he needs to look for a job.

a) Shouldn't b) Clearly c) Doesn't

2 He can't decide. He's torn _____ his family and his career.

a) between b) from c) of

3 Would you _____ taking my mother on holiday with us this year?

a) accept b) consider c) agree

4 _____ we do more to help underprivileged children?

a) Don't b) Shouldn't c) Unless

5 Sorry, it doesn't _____ me. You know I don't like spicy food.

a) hit b) snatch c) grab

6 _____ you see that he'll never change?

a) Don't b) Isn't c) If

5

8 Complete the conversation with the words / phrases a)–k) below.

A: How does the idea of retiring ¹ strike you?

B: Retiring? But I'm only fifty-five!

A: Yes, but don't you ² _____ should take it easier? I think you work too hard.

B: So what you're ³ _____ that you want me to leave the company!

A: To ⁴ _____, you *have* had problems with work in the last year. Don't ⁵ _____?

B: No! As a ⁶ _____ fact, I think I'm doing my job better than ever.

A: With ⁷ _____, sales have been falling steadily for the last year.

B: ⁸ _____ it's all my fault?

A: To put ⁹ _____, I do.

B: So in ¹⁰ _____, you think I should resign.

A: ¹¹ _____, yes. Don't you see it would be the best thing to do?

- a) respect
 b) strike
 c) you agree
 d) other words
 e) agree you
 f) Do you mean
 g) Frankly
 h) saying is
 i) matter of
 j) be honest
 k) it bluntly

10

Reading

9 Read the article and write true (T) or false (F) next to the statements 1–11.

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- 1 People can't read well nowadays. F
 2 Parents sometimes pay more attention to their mobiles than their children. _____
 3 Scientists started researching into the effect of the internet a few years ago. _____

- 4 Exposure to lots of short texts makes it easier to concentrate on one thing. _____
 5 People often feel bored when they receive new texts or emails. _____
 6 People who do more than one task at a time work less effectively. _____
 7 People who do a lot of multi-tasking are usually more stressed. _____
 8 The use of technology can be very good for the brain. _____
 9 The arrival of computers has had little effect on our lives. _____
 10 People have less free time now. _____
 11 It is important not to switch off the computer sometimes. _____

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Writing

10 Underline the correct alternative.

A recent survey showed that people have a more ¹ optimistic / upside attitude to aging than twenty years ago. At the same time, men and women between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five still fear getting older more ² and / or less equally. There is, ³ also / however, a significant difference in how they deal with it. First ⁴ of / in all, women spend far more time and money on their physical appearance. ⁵ For / As example, they buy more clothes and make up in ⁶ order / order to look younger. ⁷ However / Moreover, they spend more time dieting and working out at the gym ⁸ so that / because they want to look attractive. On ⁹ other / the other hand, men place far greater importance on their status. ¹⁰ But / Although they now spend more time doing physical exercise ¹¹ to / for stay healthy, status symbols such as the size of their salary or their car, are still more important.

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11 Write a prediction of what life will be like in twenty years' time. Include at least two topics below. Write 140–180 words on a separate sheet of paper.

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Total:	100
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Progress Test Units 5–6A

- 1: 2 been infecting 3 almost automatically
4 highly resistant 5 go abroad
6 very profitable 7 makes antibiotics
8 scientist who 9 coughs and 10 get on
11 It's worldwide
- 2: 2 preference d 3 detrimental a
4 predictable c 5 discrimination f
6 immaturity e
- 3: 2 predictable 3 discrimination
4 downside 5 endorse 6 obscure
7 brand 8 running 9 life 10 breakdown
11 bright
- 4: 2 ~~have~~ **be** sleeping / should ~~phoned~~
phone
3 **the** last bus / were able **to** get
4 ~~to paying~~ **pay** / we **be** allowed
5 ~~you'll~~ **you** get up / see **the** sun
6 Come and have ~~the~~ **lunch** / have
~~prepare~~ **prepared**
- 5: 2 wasn't supposed to tell her.
3 managed to get it through the door.
4 'll be working at home.
5 isn't allowed to stay up late.
6 to travel unless she gets a visa.
- 6: 2c 3b 4d 5a 6d 7a 8b 9c 10b 11a
- 7: 2b 3c 4a 5c 6b
- 8: 2d 3h 4c 5j 6a 7k 8b 9i 10g 11e
- 9: 2T 3F 4T 5T 6F 7F 8T 9F 10T 11T
- 10: 2 equally 3 in 4 far 5 order to
6 Furthermore 7 because 8 On
9 Although 10 as to 11 as
- 11: (*sample answer*)
In 2030, I think most people will be working at home and many more will be self-employed, possibly with internet businesses. There will be far fewer shops as people will order food and clothes online and have them delivered. This will create more jobs for packers and drivers although there will be a lot more unemployment, generally speaking. As for the environment, most homes will be green and we'll be driving electric cars or motor cycles to reduce pollution. Energy in our homes will be provided by wind, wave and water power, but they'll also be building new nuclear power stations as our energy needs will have increased enormously. Finally, we'll be in touch with our families and friends even more. There'll be huge screens on the walls of our homes, where we'll be able to talk to everybody via videophone. We will spend more time alone in our homes as we will communicate with people indirectly.

[157 words]

Progress Test Units 5–6B

- 1: 2 a result 3 the discovery
4 international travel 5 surgery and
6 short periods 7 very carefully
8 useless against 9 key thing
10 stop taking 11 these superbugs
- 2: 2 preference d 3 detrimental f
4 predictable b 5 discrimination a
6 immaturity e
- 3: 2 ridden 3 endorse 4 weird 5 life
6 outlook 7 predictable 8 a distorted
9 dreadful 10 make 11 run
- 4: 2 ~~we'll~~ **we** meet / we'll ~~can~~ **be** able to
3 have ~~the~~ dinner / will have ~~prepare~~
prepared
4 pay **a** deposit / we ~~to~~ move in
5 She ~~forgot~~ **left** / she ~~could~~ **was able to**
pay
6 I'll be ~~arrived~~ **arriving** / ~~will take~~ **takes**
off
- 5: 2 'm not allowed to drive until I'm 18.
3 won't be able to travel unless they have a visa.
4 wasn't supposed to tell her.
5 managed to pass it.
6 should be going soon. I'll call a taxi.
- 6: 2a 3c 4d 5b 6a 7d 8c 9c 10a 11d
- 7: 2a 3b 4b 5c 6a
- 8: 2e 3h 4j 5c 6i 7a 8f 9k 10d 11g
- 9: 2T 3T 4F 5F 6T 7T 8T 9F 10F 11F
- 10: 2 or 3 however 4 of 5 For 6 order to
7 Moreover 8 because 9 the other
10 Although 11 to
- 11: See *sample answer* in Test A.

Track 5: Progress Test Units 5–6, Listening exercise 3

I = Interviewer

D = Dr Reynolds

I: Hello and welcome to our weekly broadcast of *Science and Discovery*. Our topic today is antibiotics – or rather the *future* of antibiotics. And to discuss it with us today, we have Dr Amanda Reynolds, medical researcher and specialist in infectious diseases. Good afternoon, Dr Reynolds. Thank you for joining us.

D: Thank *you*. It's a pleasure to be here.

I: Dr Reynolds, the headlines in the newspapers this week have been rather alarming. They seem to suggest that antibiotics will no longer work ten years from now. But haven't scientists been saying this for a long time? Is this latest development really any different?

D: Well, it's all part of the same process really. As we all know, superbugs such as MRSA have been infecting patients in our hospitals for quite a number of years now. And we are all aware that hospital hygiene has been massively improved by the NHS as a result. Now most hospital staff and visitors clean their hands with antiseptic gel almost automatically when they enter and leave the patient wards.

- I:** Yes, you're right. So can you tell us more about this latest development, Doctor?
- D:** Basically it was the discovery of a new gene called NDM-1. Professor Tim Walsh, from Cardiff University discovered that NDM-1 makes some bacteria highly resistant to almost all antibiotics. And worse still, it's becoming very widespread.
- I:** Do they have any idea where it's come from?
- D:** They say it's due to the increase in international travel and medical tourism.
- I:** Sorry, *medical* tourism?
- D:** Yes, many people go abroad for medical treatment now because it's much cheaper. For example, some infected British patients in Britain travelled to India for treatments. For example, kidney transplants, cosmetic surgery and so on. And they came back with the NDM-1 bacteria.
- I:** So are new antibiotics being developed to fight it?
- D:** Well antibiotic research is very difficult. And it's also not very profitable for pharmaceutical companies. People usually take antibiotics for only very short periods of time, while medication for heart conditions, for instance, are usually fairly long-term. Apart from that, resistance to the drugs makes antibiotics

useless after a while – so researchers have to start all over again. Interestingly, Fleming himself warned us about this about 80 years ago!

I: Really? You mean *Alexander* Fleming, the scientist who first discovered penicillin in 1928?

D: Yes. He said that resistance *would* happen and suggested the use of antibiotics should be *very* carefully restricted.

I: I'm amazed! That certainly hasn't happened though, has it? People want antibiotics to cure everything, including colds, coughs and sore throats.

D: Exactly. We do try to explain to patients that antibiotics are useless against viral complaints like colds. But people often *beg* for them so as to get on with their normal lives more quickly. It's often hard for doctors to resist.

I: Yes, I can imagine. I think I've been guilty of that myself! But seriously, what is the outlook for antibiotics, do you think?

D: I wish I could be more optimistic. Better hygiene is the key thing here, not only in hospitals but at home. Things like keeping your kitchens and cooking areas clean, washing your hands before meals, and so on.

I: Right - and campaigns in schools and on the TV to support it?

- D:** Absolutely. And the second thing is to use antibiotics more sparingly and more carefully. Many people stop taking them once they start feeling better – and don't complete the full course. This is dangerous because it can create even more drug-resistant bacteria. And last but not least, there's the issue of global health. This is not just a British problem. It's worldwide. It's *vital* that world governments get together with global pharmaceutical companies. They urgently need to fund more research to discover new ways of fighting these superbugs.
- I:** Dr Reynolds, thank you very much for coming here today.

Track 6: Progress Test Units 5–6, Pronunciation exercise 3

1

obscure obscure

2

preference preference

3

detrimental detrimental

4

predictable predictable

5

discrimination discrimination

6

immaturity immaturity