MODEL QUESTION 5

Unit: 2, lesson: 2

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

When I started working on the research and science of leprosy more than a decade ago, people thought this chronic infectious disease would eliminate itself and burn out over time.

We didn't have time for that. Why? Nearly 250,000 new cases of leprosy are diagnosed every year, and many more go undetected. Approximately 10 percent of new cases occur in children.

Even though it's associated with biblical times, leprosy remains a problem in the modern era and was reported in 130 countries worldwide. It's most prevalent in a number of countries throughout Africa, Asia and South America. Symptoms include progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes but they can take several years to appear, making the disease hard to diagnose at an early stage.

Even worse, leprosy comes with a stigma. Unlike most other diseases, leprosy results in isolation, as people with leprosy are often shunned. The good news, however, is that we now have the key scientific solutions and momentum as well as key collaborations to finally have the opportunity to eliminate leprosy. I couldn't have said this 10 years ago....

At IDRI, we are also attacking leprosy in two different ways.

First, by developing a fast, easy-to-use test that provides an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms, such as nerve damage, begin to appear. This new approach is far superior to the traditional method of diagnosis, which has generally involved clinical and/or microscopic assessment. IDRI is also developing a companion test so that we can identify which people will likely progress to the disease and to determine the appropriate course of treatment.

And, second, by developing a vaccine that can be used therapeutically in conjunction with antibiotics to shorten therapy. IDRIÕs diagnostic tools would be used to identify infected individuals and IDRI's vaccine would then be used on a targeted basis for treatment of the patient as well as to immunise family members and close contacts. This treatment and prevention strategy has been significantly bolstered by support from some pharmaceutical giants that donate the currently used antibiotics.

The most exciting part of this breakthrough is the fact that we're now right on the course of human clinical trials after a decade of leprosy vaccine development. The Food and Drug Administration will initially oversee the multi-stage trials in the USA before they move on to the Philippines, India and Brazil.

Global technology has been an integral part of our quest to eliminate leprosy. The rapid diagnostic test for leprosy infection, for example, was developed in conjunction with a Brazilian company. This company combined IDRI's leprosy diagnostic antigens with a smart phone-based platform that standardizes the ability to accurately interpret results and get a quantitative value. The test requires just a single drop of

blood, mixed with a developing reagent. The appearance of two lines indicates that the person is positive for leprosy. From there, the information from the phone is pushed to the person's medical records.

People around the world now believe we will soon have the tools to finally eliminate leprosy. The next step is making this disease disappear.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives

a. **Leprosy** refers to _____
   i) an incurable disease ii) an imaginary disease
   iii) a non-contagious disease iv) a contagious diseases

b. **Burn out** refers to text _____
   i) go one ii) drive out iii) go away iv) bring about

c. **Momentum** refers to text _____
   i) misuse ii) counterincentive iii) disincentive iv) provocation

d. **Stigma** refers to text _____
   i) stain ii) right iii) probity iv) repute

e. **Collaboration** refers to text _____
   i) confederation ii) alienation iii) split iv) disassociation

f. What does the phrase " **the traditional method of diagnosis"** mean _____
   i) a primitive diagnosis process ii) an advance diagnosis process
   iii) clinical or microscopic assessment iv) a system developed by IDRI

g. Which statement is incorrect?
   i) Leprosy symptoms take years to appear
   ii) Children are also not free from the affect of Leprosy
   iii) Leprosy is a long term contagious disease
   iv) Leprosy existed only in biblical time

h. What could be the best suitable title of the passage?
   i) Symptom of Leprosy
   ii) The mistreatment of the Leprosy Patients
   iii) Leprosy and ways of fighting it
   iv) Leprosy, a sort time contagious disease

i. Which of the following is not a symptom of Leprosy?
   i) presence of stain ii) damage to the nerves
   iii) harm to eye sights iv) loneliness from others

j. **Therapeutically** refers to text _____
   i) medicinally ii) balefully iii) toxically iv) injuriously

k. The antonym of **Breakthrough** is _____
i) boost ii) amelioration iii) enlightenment iv) hinderance

l. The antonym of **Disappear** is _____
i) emerge ii) disperse iii) sink iv) fade

m. The parts of speech of **Approach** in the text is _____
i) noun ii) adjective iii) verb iv) adverb

n. The parts of speech of **clinical** in the text is _____
i) noun ii) adjective iii) verb iv) adverb

B. Aanswer of the following question.

a. What are some of the symptoms of leprosy?

b. How is the study of leprosy bacterium different from the study of other infectious organisms?

c. What are the two approaches taken by IDRI to curb the threats of leprosy?

d. What, according to the author, is the most exciting breakthrough in IDRI's war against leprosy?

e. Can you find example of blending of cutting-edge life-science technology with state-of-the-art communications technology.

f. Do you think that the author is an optimist? Explain why/why not?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the activities of Nelson Mandela. (No. 1 has been done for you)

15 December 2013

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters)-Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule,

Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world. "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, … "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

1. Guided South Africa → 2 → 4 → 5 →

3. Summarize the following text

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (the first human being to travel to outer space in 1961), the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.