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به همراه پاسخنامه کلیدی

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Passage 1

In coordination with Member States, the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners have established an access and allocation mechanism for mpox medical countermeasures, including vaccines, treatments and diagnostic tests. The Access and Allocation Mechanism (AAM) will increase access to these tools for people at highest risk and ensure that the limited supplies are used effectively and equitably. This is part of the response to the public health emergency of international concern declared by WHO Director-General Dr Tedros on 14 August 2024, following an upsurge of mpox in Congo and neighboring countries. Fifteen countries in Africa have reported mpox this year. Dr Tedros said, "The COVID-19 pandemic illustrated the need for international coordination to promote equitable access to these tools so they can be used most effectively where they are most needed. We urge countries with supplies of vaccines and other products to come forward with donations, to prevent infections, stop transmission and save lives."

Over 3.6 million doses of vaccines have been pledged for the mpox response. This includes 620,000 doses of the MVA-BN vaccine pledged to affected countries by the European Commission, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Spain, and the United States, as well as vaccine manufacturer Bavarian Nordic. Japan has pledged 3 million doses of the LC16 vaccine, the largest number pledged so far. The recent surge in mpox cases, coupled with limited availability of vaccines and other medical countermeasures, underscores the need for a collaborative and transparent process to distribute these critical resources fairly. The AAM is working to allocate the currently scarce supplies of vaccines and diagnostics for those at highest risk of infection, including vaccinating contacts of confirmed cases and providing point-of-care diagnostics to countries with ongoing outbreaks so suspected cases can be systematically tested and cared for.

1. The AAM aims to ensure that mpox medical countermeasures

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) afflict people at high risk | 2) reach all impacted communities |
| 3) promote one named vaccine | 4) restrict response to emergencies |

2. Dr Tedros mentions "the COVID-19 pandemic" to

- 1) compare its severity with mpox
- 2) show which vaccines were promoted
- 3) exemplify the collaboration needed against mpox
- 4) show Covid vaccines stop mpox

3. Which of the following is true?

- 1) Japan is taking a substantial measure to fight mpox.
- 2) LC16 has proved the most effective.
- 3) MVA-BN will be used in the European Commission.
- 4) Different vaccines will be used in Asia and Europe.

4. The author highlights handling of mpox cases in affected countries.

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| 1) immediate and restricted | 2) just and systematic |
| 3) fair and haphazard | 4) organized and partial |

5. What does “those” in the last paragraph refer to?

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| 1) scarce supplies | 2) medical countermeasures |
| 3) critical resources | 4) people in affected countries |

Passage 2

Alternative medicine is, by definition, an alternative to something else: modern, Western medicine. But acupuncture, herbalism and the like regard their therapies as complete substitutes for modern medicine. The term “alternative” can be misleading, even off-putting for some people. Few practitioners of homeopathy and similar disciplines consider their therapies supplementary to orthodox medicine. The problem is that many doctors refuse even to recognize natural or alternative medicine; doing so calls for a radically different view of health, illness and cure. But whatever doctors may think, the demand for alternative forms of medical therapy is stronger than ever before, as the limitations of modern medical science become more widely understood. Alternative therapies are often dismissed by orthodox medicine because they are sometimes administered by people with no formal medical training. But, in comparison with many traditional therapies, Western medicine as we know it today is a very recent phenomenon. Until only 150 years ago, herbal medicine and simple inorganic compounds were the most effective treatments available. Despite the medical establishment’s intolerant attitude, alternative therapies are being accepted by more and more doctors, and the WHO has agreed to promote the integration of proven, valuable alternative knowledge and skills in Western medicine.

6. Alternative medicine

- 1) is a misleading practice by WHO
- 2) is a substitute for conventional medicine
- 3) is an adjunct to modern Western medicine
- 4) is explicitly approved by modern medicine

7. Conventional doctors reject alternative medicine because it

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| 1) is newly developed | 2) encourages intolerance |
| 3) will soon replace modern medicine | 4) is often practiced by untrained individuals |

8. Few practitioners of alternative medicine think their therapies should

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| 1) substitute modern medicine | 2) complement modern medicine |
| 3) be followed by orthodox medicine | 4) be acknowledged by medical establishments |

9. The World Health Organization tends to

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| 1) disseminate all alternative medicine | 2) reject attitudes to alternative therapies |
| 3) discourage approved practices | 4) combine proven alternative practices with orthodox medicine |

10. According to the passage, ...

- 1) orthodox medicine has been most effective for over a century
- 2) modern medicine has recognized its own limitations
- 3) many advocate independent alternative medicine
- 4) support for alternative medicine is disappearing

Part 3 Vocabulary

11. It is to learn that a new health study has revealed a significant increase in heart disease among young adults.

- 1) agonizing 2) reassuring 3) soothing 4) inspiring

12. The researchers faced public scandal after it was discovered that they had systematically their research data.

- 1) aggregated 2) accredited 3) fabricated 4) authenticated

13. The nutritionist took the time to the benefits of a balanced diet during the health seminar.

- 1) truncate 2) squeeze 3) occlude 4) elaborate

14. The present study the findings of many earlier similar studies; it echoes the same findings in Asian countries.

- 1) contradicts 2) corroborates 3) castigates 4) commemorates

15. The recent in medical technology has greatly contributed to the success rates of complex surgeries.

- 1) breakthrough 2) stagnation 3) recession 4) standstill

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