

- 1** **a** in the water we drink
b in the food we eat
c in our homes
d at work
e on our pets
f on everything we touch

2 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7

3	Common cold
	it develops slowly
	you can continue working or going to school
	symptoms are quite mild
	you have a mucus cough
	you won't have a fever

The flu
it will hit you immediately
you won't have enough energy for work or school
symptoms are stronger
you have a dry cough
you will have a fever above 38°C

4 1 A 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B

5 1 d 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 d 6 a

- 6** 1 In December 2019.
 2 In the Wuhan Province of China.
 3 More than fifty countries.
 4 In the same way as influenza.
 5 A fever, dry cough, muscle pain, headaches and breathing problems.
 6 Patients who are older, have diabetes, asthma, heart problems or are overweight.

7 1 f 2 a 3 g 4 d 5 b

- 8** 1 most 2 impossible
 3 can 4 are
 5 don't follow 6 spreading
 7 First 8 finally

- 9** 1 hot 2 soap
 3 ends 4 fingers
 5 tap 6 longer

10 1796: c
 1800: d
 1853: e
 1954: a
 1969: b

- 11** 1 virologists 2 epidemiologists
 3 pharmacists 4 doctors
 5 nurses

- 12** 1 June Almeida 2 Gita Ramjee
 3 Barré-Sinoussi 4 June Almeida
 5 Barré-Sinoussi 6 Gita Ramjee

13 a 2 b 3 c 5 d 1 e 4

- 14** 1 The cause of the plague was a bacteria called *Yersinia pestis* carried by fleas that lived on **rats**.
 2 The plague was called "the Black Death" because the patient's **skin** turned black before they died.
 3 A **red cross** was painted on infected people's doors to show the house was under quarantine.
 4 **Unlike** the bubonic plague, the Spanish flu was spread by a virus.
 5 **More** US soldiers died from the Spanish flu than died fighting in the First World War.
 6 The HIV virus transferred to humans after meat from a type of **monkey** was eaten.

- 15 Higher salary:** better house
healthier food
money for medication and
hospital treatment
- Lower salary:** dangerous job
many people living together
long journeys on public
transport

16 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 d 6 b

- 17** 1 in 1918
2 \$5
3 hundreds of thousands of people
4 three days
5 15,000 people
6 twelve

18 1 c 2 e 3 d 4 f 5 a 6 b

- 19** 1 Who 2 Which 3 Where
4 How/Why 5 What 6 When

- 20** 1 quarantine 2 outbreak 3 epidemic
4 pandemic 5 battle

- 21** 1 William Shakespeare; bubonic plague
2 Virginia Woolf; Spanish flu
3 Albert Camus; a plague

22 1 a 2 d 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 d

- 23** 1 as 2 against 3 by
4 given 5 like 6 worth

- 24** 1 iron lung
2 polio
3 1952 in the US
4 speak, move or cough
5 he was dead
6 a lawyer

- 25** 1 clothes 2 changes 3 a success
4 a statue 5 noises

- 26** 1 researchers 2 pharmacy
3 infection 4 immunity
5 diagnosis 6 dehydration

- 27** 1 By 1800, 100,000 people had been
vaccinated against smallpox in Europe.
2 Only 40% of patients in poorer countries
are being treated for HIV/AIDS.
3 These false ideas could have been avoided
with the right public health information.
4 Some of the most famous leaders in history
have been attacked by serious viruses.

- 28** 1 discovered 2 discourage
3 disappeared 4 disagree
5 disabilities

- 29** **Body parts:** brain gut kidney
Symptoms: cough lump rash
Viruses: rabies tetanus tonsillitis

- 30** 1 spread 2 vaccine
3 cure 4 fever
5 symptom 6 allergy
7 antibody