VOCABULARY

Facilities material psychology muscle

Cured healed symptom ribs

muffled prescription prescribed

tongue ≠ thong lung Vein "iv" drop

Specific General rule Excellence

Public health system Health insurance plan

Well served Taken care of

Emergence Room (ER) ICU (intensive care unity)

Wires healing process temperature

Cough Vein pleasant

Sweet sweat fever nostril

Gut biome Side effects nosey

to follow up meaningful bothered

Circle of friends to boast the skill (inflate)

heartbreaking translation tradition

to stroll = walk = wander around

ADHD: Vivance, Adderall

Active substances Condition

disease illness Impairment pain killers

naïve *To brag* *diabetes* *element*

Suffer recovery process faster

Full story *Conspiracy theorists* *Cat = dude*

Trading in the stock market

Power powder water

Suspected ≠ suspicious *To lose consciousness*

Pass out (faint) ≠ pass away (die)

Interviewer *Hillbilly = redneck*

To have stomach *to talk shit*

EXPRESSIONS

Track record to match

to the dime (10 cents coin)

Above average by enlarge

The bottom line is _____ = the end result

Nobody beats me indestructible

*He went **off the grid***

He drank his own Cool-aid

That was rough.

To lie to one's self

PRONUNCIATION

CALM (come)

Come (came) – came (queime)

Audiobook

Audition (ó) = Auditory = Augmented

Ralph Lauren ≠ Half

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

What could have been better?

They could have happened at once

They could have had a coordinated effort.

How long did it take?

It takes 5 minutes - It took 5 minutes

In addition to _____, ….

It takes your body some time to heal itself

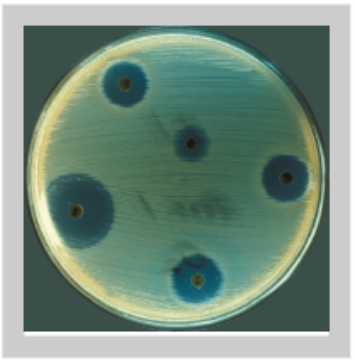
To have a hard time ____+ing

It's difficult for one to _____

to avoid taking ____

READING

Antibiotic Resistance



Antibiotic resistance occurs when micro-organisms develop means of survival despite exposure to antibiotics. The development of antibiotic resistance can be traced to two main areas of antibiotic misuse: over-prescription by doctors and unnecessary introduction into animal feed by farmers. The overuse of antibiotics by both doctors and farmers has increased antibiotic resistance by inadvertently fostering natural selection for resistance in colonies of bacteria. Bacteria that naturally carry antibiotic-resistant genes survive contact with the antibiotics. These resistant bacteria then reproduce, transferring their resistant genes to future generations of bacteria. Over time, this process yields a colony of bacteria that is fully resistant to antibiotics. Some bacteria even develop a variety of resistance genes; these bacteria are colloquially known as "super bugs" because of their ability to resist the majority of antibiotics. *Staphylococcus aureus,* the bacteria responsible for what is commonly known as a "Staph infection," is one of the most resistant pathogens. It is estimated that half of all Staph infections in the United States are resistant to penicillin, methicillin, tetracycline, and erythromycin—the four most common drugs used to treat such infections. The ever-increasing strength and population of these "super bugs" may pose a serious threat to human health in the near future.

Although antibiotics save millions of lives every year, the over-prescription and misuse of antibiotic drugs have significantly contributed to the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. In some cases, patients suffering from mild viral illnesses—such as the common cold—request antibiotics from their physicians. Because most cases of bronchitis, sore throats, and other upper respiratory infections are caused by viruses, antibiotics have no effect on these illnesses. Furthermore, some common bacterial infections, such as minor ear infections in children, are often harmless and resolve themselves in a matter of days. Doctors who prescribe antibiotics for these maladies—often at the patients' insistence—play a substantial role in the problem of antibiotic resistance. By introducing useless antibiotics into their bloodstream, patients not only weaken their own resistance to future antibiotics, they also contribute to the larger threat of breeding "super bugs."

Animals reared for food are also needlessly flooded with antibiotics. Most antibiotics used on factory farms are used not to treat sick animals, but to limit the animals' energy expenditure and to prevent disease caused from overcrowding. By introducing a low level of antibiotics into an animal's diet, a farmer ensures that the animal's body will waste less energy in killing harmful bacteria. The less energy an animal expends, the faster it will grow, and the less food it will require before it gets to market weight. In addition, animals raised in factory farms are subject to extremely crowded conditions, and their food is often contaminated with fecal matter. The antibiotics added to the animals' food constitute an effort to counteract their unsanitary environments. The more antibiotics these animals are exposed to, however, the more resistant their own bodies become to the drugs. In turn, when people consume the antibiotic-laced meat, the resistance is passed into human bodies. "Super bug" strains of *salmonella* and *campylobacter* bacteria—two common causes of food poisoning in humans—have been reported throughout the United States. Concern over the use of antibiotics in animal feed has led the European Union to ban the use of these drugs as agents for increasing animal growth. Similar bills are currently being considered by the U.S. Congress, but pressure from food and pharmaceutical industries may encumber their passage.

The problem of antibiotic resistance has no easy solution. More funding should be available to

scientists working toward the research and development of new antibiotics that will fight resistant bacteria. In addition, there should be more research into alternative antibiotics. Certain bioactive phytochemicals—chemical compounds that occur naturally in plants—have been used by traditional healers for centuries. Recent research has shown that some of these compounds show promising results in combating resistant bacteria. The European barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), for example, contains a unique combination of chemicals that may counteract Staphylococcus bacteria's multi-drug resistance. Although further scientific research into these and other options is promising, there are certain steps that laypeople should also take to help prevent further development of resistant bacteria. Citizens should familiarize themselves and others with practices on factory farms. Individuals with viral infections should not demand antibiotics from their doctors. Consumers should put pressure on meat manufacturers to stop adding unnecessary antibiotics into animals' diets. Finally, citizens should petition the government to increase funding for scientific research done to combat the growing problem of antibiotic resistance.

1) In paragraph 1, the author mentions *Staphylococcus aureus* to provide an example of

A. a strain of bacteria that endangers livestock raised for food

B. an infectious bacteria that does not respond to any current drug treatment

C. a strain of bacteria that has become dangerously drug-resistant in recent times

D. a viral infection that is commonly treated with unnecessary antibiotics

E. a viral infection that mimics bacterial infections

2) The primary purpose of this passage is to

A. warn farmers about the hazards of introducing antibiotics into their animal feed

B. inform a general audience about the dangers of overusing and misusing antibiotics

C. chastise medical professionals for over-prescribing antibiotics

D. caution readers about the dangers of overusing antibacterial hand soaps

E. provide a general audience with basic information about the principles of natural selection amongst bacteria colonies

3) As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for **colloquially**?

A. formally

B. fortunately

C. pragmatically

D. informally

E. kindly

4) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **proliferation**?

A. hybridization

B. expulsion

C. diversification

D. stagnation

E. spread

5) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **maladies**?

A. occasions

B. demands

C. illnesses

D. mistakes

E. patients

6) Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, discredit the argument the author lays out in paragraph 3?

A. The author obtained the majority of the information for this paragraph from an organic farming publication.

B. The author previously worked a job preparing animal feed and monitoring cattle weight on a factory farm.

C. The author has an advanced degree in public health.

D. The author grew up in the European Union.

E. The author contracted a Staph infection during a recent hospital visit.

7) Based on information in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that factory farmers contribute to antibiotic resistance in humans because they

I. prize quick animal growth over potential health concerns
II. force animals to live in unhygienic conditions
III. fail to provide proper care for sick animals

A. I only

B. II only

C. I and II only

D. II and III only

E. I, II, and III

8) In the final paragraph, the author suggests that the public can combat the problem of antibiotic resistance in all of the following ways EXCEPT by

A. not demanding antibiotics for viral infections

B. putting pressure on meat manufacturers to stop adding unnecessary antibiotics into animals' diets

C. increasing their awareness of practices on factory farms

D. calling for government support of scientific research

E. reducing their consumption of meat from factory farms

9) The author most likely mentions phytochemicals in the final paragraph to

A. suggest that the use of traditional medicine is inferior to more "scientific" remedies

B. suggest that the use of traditional medicine is superior to more "scientific" remedies

C. provide an example of alternative treatment currently being researched as a solution to antibiotic resistance

D. provide support for the idea that current scientific research is insufficient for combating antibiotic resistance

E. provide support for the idea that research into traditional medicine should receive the bulk of government funding

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- George Orwell– 1984