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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 Legalizing the Organ Trade?

Read the text about the business of organ trading.

- Then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–7.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

Legalizing the Organ Trade?

by Peter Rittner

Singaporean retail tycoon Tang Wee Sung could probably afford to buy almost anything. But in early July, Singapore authorities alleged that Tang tried to make an outré purchase: a new organ. Tang is currently charged with offering to pay a broker \$220,000 to secure a healthy kidney from an Indonesian man.

Like every nation in the world apart from Iran, Singapore law forbids the buying or selling of human body parts. But with an acute shortage of donated kidneys and hundreds of ill people stuck on waiting lists, that could change. During a recent parliamentary hearing on two organ-selling cases, including the one allegedly involving Tang, Singapore's health minister Khaw Boon Wan said the city-state should consider legalizing the payment of kidney donors.

Singapore hasn't taken any definitive steps in that direction since Khaw aired the idea in late July. And though Khaw has said he was only bringing the subject up for discussion, his radical suggestion quickly provoked debate in Singapore's medical community. "It is not a good idea to legalize payment for organ donors, as such payment institutionalizes the belief that the wealthy ill have property rights to the body parts of the poor," says Professor A. Vathsala.

Yet the idea of compensating living kidney donors also has prominent proponents in Singapore, who say that it could help solve a severe shortage – the waiting list for a kidney transplant in Singapore is up to nine years. Lee Wei Ling, director of the National Neuroscience Institute, last year proposed



legalizing organ trading, arguing that if the donor was properly cared for and "if monetary incentive makes a potential living donor more willing to save another life, what is wrong in allowing that?" Khaw also proposed taking organs from older deceased people (the upper age limit for deceased donors now is 60), and encouraging more people to donate their organs after death. Those strategies have worked to shorten waiting lists in other countries like Norway and Spain, which has nearly doubled its donation rate in the last decade by training doctors to spot potential donors and by counseling families of the dead to consider donation.

But, to many in medical circles, the ethical line between actively encouraging organ donation and legalizing commerce in body parts is clear – particularly in Asia, which has both wealthy patients desperately in need of organs and desperately poor people who might be induced to part with them for money. The World Health Organization (WHO) opposes any commercial sale of organs, according to Luc Noel, a WHO coordinator. "It's been debated everywhere," Noel says. "Rich people have no reason to sell a kidney. That is the flaw that is

unacceptable in any scheme involving purchasing a kidney: it's exploitative."

Anxiety about such exploitation by rich foreigners is already acute throughout Asia. In April, the Philippines banned kidney transplants for patients from overseas. In February, police in India broke up what they said was a black-market organ ring that may have taken as many as 500 kidneys from poor laborers and sold them to foreigners from the US, the UK and elsewhere. Even China, long a source of spare parts for foreigners willing to pay, has formally banned the practice and criminalized the sale of human organs for profit, according to Noel.

Singapore is already heavily invested in medical tourism. In 2003, Singapore's government set up an

agency specifically tasked with attracting foreigners to the city's state of the art hospitals. They've succeeded: according to a January report by Credit Suisse, Singapore hospitals treated around 200,000 foreigners in 2002. Last year, they treated more than half a million. At some of Singapore's best private hospitals, foreigners account for a third of total patients – and up to 40 percent of revenue.

Given the influx of wealthy foreign patients seeking treatment, critics worry that legalizing the payment of organ donors could open a market for transplant tourism. "That sounds like a nightmare," says WHO's Noel. "I seriously do not think Singapore would like to create this image. They don't want to be the place where you can obtain the parts of another person."

0 What was Mr. Tang accused of?

- A Attempting to purchase a body part.
- B Offering to sell his healthy kidney.
- C Buying a kidney from a poor person.
- D Acting as a broker for body parts.

1 What is the opinion of a Singaporean government official?

- A Organ sellers should be sent to prison.
- B Kidney donors should be paid by hospitals.
- C People should be allowed to sell kidneys.
- D Politicians should abolish kidney trading.

2 What is the ethical problem with Mr. Khaw's idea?

- A Poor people will sell their organs too cheaply.
- B Poor people will sell organs in advance.
- C Rich people can buy their health.
- D Rich people can influence the law.

3 How does Mr. Lee justify payment for organs?

- A Poor people can earn money.
- B More ill people will survive.
- C Ill people will be treated better.
- D Hospitals will make money.

4 Which action have medics taken to speed up organ donation?

- A Advising relatives of the potential donor.
- B Raising the age restriction of living donors.
- C Asking the government for more funding.
- D Doubling the number of specialized doctors.

5 What would be a drawback of legalizing the organ trade?

- A Hospitals would become commercialized.
- B Kidney prices would be artificially increased.
- C The rich would get better organs than the poor.
- D People would be taken advantage of.

6 What have some countries done against the purchasing of body parts?

- A They have hired health inspectors.
- B They have officially forbidden organ trading.
- C They have banned the entry of sick tourists.
- D They have sent foreign buyers to prison.

7 What do some people do to receive transplants?

- A They pay an agency to find an organ match.
- B They choose the most famous specialists.
- C They go to Singapore for insurance reasons.
- D They travel abroad to modern hospitals.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A | | | | | | | |

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 Retailing Farm Machinery

You are going to listen to a man speaking about his job.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–8.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.



0 What were Chris' first formal exams?

- A college exams
- B apprentice exams
- C A-Levels
- D O-Levels

1 What did Chris' university specialise in?

- A mechanics
- B agriculture
- C landscaping
- D technology

2 Where was Chris employed after he left university?

- A at his father's company
- B at an international business
- C at an engineering business
- D at his own tractor company

3 After having worked for a while, what was Chris responsible for?

- A public relations
- B production
- C marketing
- D engineering

4 Where does Chris transport agricultural equipment to?

- A his business partners
- B local customers
- C all of Great Britain
- D most of Europe

5 Who runs the company for which Chris works?

- A Chris himself
- B Chris' brother
- C Chris and his brother
- D a managing director

6 What are Chris' main daily tasks?

- A commerce and transport
- B machinery and farming
- C haulage and truck-driving
- D farming and transport

7 Where does Chris present modern equipment?

- A at international exhibitions
- B at displays in his region
- C at London Fairs
- D at royal community shows

8 What does Chris plan to create in the future?

- A a spare parts business
- B a new type of tractor
- C a tool company
- D a new warehouse

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| D | | | | | | | | |

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

21

Fashion Blogger

You are going to listen to a young lady talking about her experience in the world of fashion.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–11) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.



| | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | As a child, what did Fritha like to do? | <i>go shopping</i> |
| 1 | Which publication sparked Fritha's interest in fashion? | |
| 2 | What does the publication allow individuals to do? | |
| 3 | Who wrote most of the fashion blogs when Fritha was a teenager? (Give <u>one</u> answer.) | |
| 4 | What inspired the name of Fritha's blog? | |
| 5 | What did Fritha avoid doing at the beginning of her writing career? | |
| 6 | Where did Fritha aim her camera when taking photos of her clothes? | |
| 7 | What did Fritha buy after 2008? (Give <u>one</u> answer.) | |
| 8 | What did famous fashion brands ask Fritha to attend? | |
| 9 | What is special about half of Fritha's clothes? | |
| 10 | Which event could Fritha go to because she is a fashion blogger? | |
| 11 | How has Fritha been recognised for her work? | |

On the Internet you have come across the following blog entry:

Who needs adverts anyway?

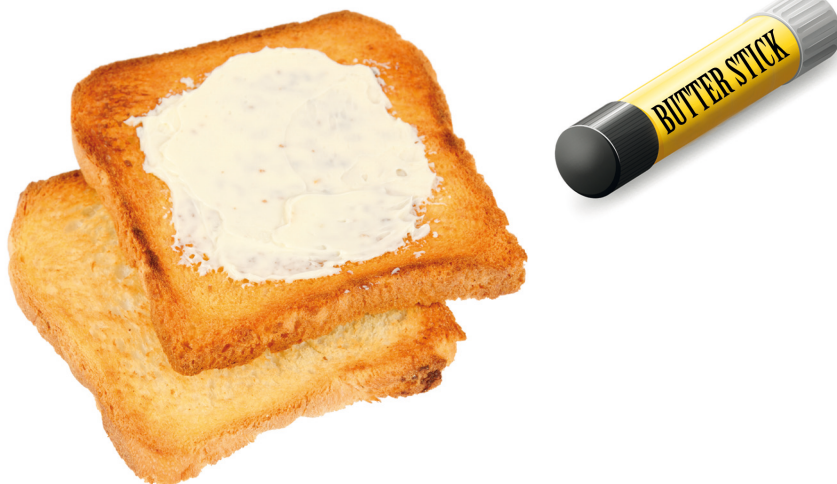
by Gorilla7, December 16

"Advertising is the art of teaching people to want things they don't need." (H. G. Wells)

I am so sick and tired of seeing ridiculous adverts for pointless things.

Like, for example, have any of you seen the ridiculous butter stick adverts?

Basically it's butter in the shape of a lipstick for really lazy people who can't be bothered to spread butter the old-fashioned way.



You have decided to comment on this blog entry.

In your **blog comment** you should:

- give your opinion about the blog post
- outline one common trick advertisers use to make products attractive
- explain whether you are influenced by advertising

Write around **150 words**.

PROPOSALS¹

17

A Brilliant Invention

You and some of your friends have invented a car washing robot. Now you want to build a prototype and need to raise the funds for this project.



You have decided to write a proposal to possible investors.

In your **proposal** you should:

- point out the main features of your design
- emphasise the advantages of your invention
- persuade potential investors to fund your prototype

Divide your proposal into **sections** and give them **headings**. Write around **250 words**.

¹ in Erprobung (Stand: August 2014)