

KEY Reading comprehension

1. Reorder the words below to form the title of the article you are going to read.

Challenges of drug resistance in the developing world.

Before reading, think about why this problem might be greater in poorer countries. Discuss your ideas with a partner and make notes in the box below.

More infectious diseases.
Can't afford more expensive antibiotics.
Rapid development and spread of resistant bacteria due to poor hygiene, unreliable water supplies, civil conflicts and immuno-compromised people.

Now read the first paragraph of the article and complete your notes.

2. Choose the sentence which best sums up the information in the second paragraph of the article.

- a) *Data from rural settings do not confirm findings from urban areas.*
- b) **Data show that levels of resistance are high.**
- c) *In these settings data are only available for E.coli.*

3. Now read the rest of the article about the causes of resistance and then match the beginnings and ends of the sentences given to summarize the main ideas.

Higher incomes	are leading to increased access to antibiotics
Antibiotic use	needs to be encouraged for certain infections.
Health-care workers	supplement their income by selling antibiotics to patients.
Drug sales	are a source of revenue for hospitals.
The majority of antibiotics	are given to patients OTC.
All providers	tend to overprescribe.
Diagnostic tests	are not always available.
Overcrowding of hospitals	makes the situation worse.
Certain infections	could be avoided by increased immunisation.
Pharmaceutical factories	contaminate the environment .
Antibiotics	are used in animals to promote growth.

4. Language work. Collocations.

Form expressions from the words given. Go back to the introduction of the article for help.

unreliable	water supplies
high-income	countries
to overcome	a problem
the burden	of diseases
the spread	of pathogens
to afford	a treatment
a rural	setting

