

English Date _____

Teacher Kunrada Chiranorawanit

Name _____

M. _____ No. _____

“A Healthy Future”

A. Complete the sentences with words provided.

aches / broken / earache / (a) cold / (a) cough / (a) fever
(a) cut / flu / sore / stomach ache / toothache

Sam played tennis yesterday and now she's got (1) _____ in her arms, legs and back.

Kelly's got a headache, and she has a (2) _____ inside her mouth. She says her cheek's (3) _____. She needs to go to the dentist because she has (4) _____. The other girl hurt her thumb, but it wasn't (5) _____.

Josh feels very hot, so he thinks he's got a (6) _____. Dora thinks that Josh might be getting a (7) _____. Josh has a sore throat and a (8) _____. Last night he had (9) _____ too. He hopes he hasn't got (10) _____.

B. Read and answer the questions

We will live for 1,000 years

How long do you expect to live? One hundred years ago, people died at the age of about 50. These days, people often live for 90 years or more, and doctors predict that most teenagers alive today will live to be over 100. But one scientist, Dr Aubrey de Grey, thinks that medicine will soon allow people to live to the age of 1,000.

Dr de Grey says that most people die from old age, or rather from a disease that old people's bodies are unable to fight. But, he says: 'I think we're close to keeping people so healthy that at the age of 90, they'll wake up every day in the same physical state as they were at the age of 30.' Dr de Grey believes that doctors can look after the human body in the same way that we look after things like old cars. Scientists have invented drugs that can completely repair old or damaged parts of our bodies. Their research suggests that people who take these drugs aren't going to get old or die from common diseases. Their bodies are going to stay healthy - and young. De Grey's plans mean there might be a lot more people on the planet, but de Grey says that doesn't matter because our priority should be health not population. 'We still need to give people the best healthcare that we can and de Grey is going to continue to do exactly that through his research. However, Dr de Grey warns that people won't live forever. Although people won't die from the diseases of old age, they still have accidents, such as car crashes.

Many scientists disagree. All through history, scientists have predicted that we will live for ever, says Professor S. Jay Olshansky. A Chinese scientist, Ko Hung, said 1,700 years ago that eating very little would help people to live for ever, but he died at the age of 60. The English scientist Roger Bacon thought we could live for ever by eating gold, but he died aged 78. There's a long list of promises, says Professor Olshansky, but there's no evidence that people will ever live for 1,000 years.

C. Complete the sentences with words provided.

charge / connection / display / experiments / fuel / invention / satellite / plug in / power / pump

- 1 You can get a self-driving car. What exactly is this _____?
- 2 Does it mean no more stops at the petrol _____ on a long journey?
- 3 You will of course have to stop for some kind of _____, and for these cars it's electricity.
- 4 Like an electric car, you _____ it _____ to the battery so that it gets the it needs to continue.
- 5 Just like the map app on your phone, it will get directions from GPS signals and that _____ will show up on the _____ in the car.
- 6 But many autonomous cars will not have a _____ to the internet because of safety concerns.
- 7 At the moment, companies are carrying out a lot of safety tests and _____ on these cars.

D. Read and answer the questions

ELECTRIC CAR USES SOCIAL MEDIA FOR FUEL

High school students in Kansas City in the United states are going to experience a very special journey next week, thanks to an organisation called Minddrive. The charity, set up by director Steve Rees, helps kids to get ahead in their education by involving them in creative car design outside of school. The idea is that they will be encouraged to think about their future goals and how they would like to give something back to society.

With this in mind, one carefully chosen group of teenagers has worked on a 1967 Volkswagen, replacing the original petrol engine with a lithium-ion battery and adding twenty-first century electronic technology. This is a completely new subject area for them. Rees says, 'We want them to say, when it's all over, "I can't believe we actually did something like this!" It gives them the sense of being able to go back to school and do anything!

Twenty-one students will be driving their car across the USA to its capital city, Washington DC, where they're meeting politicians and talking to journalists about the need for a different kind of education - one that is 'hands-on', like their car-building experience, which would give them useful life skills. To make sure their idea gets noticed, they've programmed the car's computer to control the amount of electricity used for fuel. The car will only move forward if it gets enough interest on social media. In other words, it'll be using Twitter power for fuel!

The project provides an important lesson for the students: if you want people to care about what you're doing, you have to make sure they know about it. To reach their destination, they'll need a total 71,040 'social watts', gaining five watts for every new Twitter follower. The car's computer will recognise the hashtag #MINDDRIVE, and posts on Facebook and other social networking sites. Rees thinks collecting this 'social fuel' won't be a problem. He's going to watch their progress carefully, and he is actually expecting huge public support along the route.