

English 183

REVIEW EXERCISE 3

LANGUAGE/VOCABULARY

Refer to the 'Keys' section to check your answers.

Directions for Question 1: The introduction and conclusion below were written for the same essay. After reading the introduction and conclusion, answer the question that follows.

INTRODUCTION

Historically, malaria, dengue, yellow fever, plague, filariasis, louse-borne typhus, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and other vector-borne diseases were responsible for more human disease and death in the 17th through the early 20th centuries than all other causes combined. During the 19th and 20th centuries, vector-borne diseases prevented the development of large areas of the tropics, especially Africa; it was not until these diseases were controlled that engineering feats such as the Panama Canal could be completed. Prevention and control programs were based on controlling the arthropod vector. By the 1960s, vector-borne diseases were no longer considered major health problems outside Africa. However, the benefits of vector-borne disease control programs were short-lived. A number of vector-borne diseases began to reemerge in the 1970s, a reappearance that has greatly intensified in the past 20 years. Although the reasons for the failure of these programs are complex and not well understood, two factors played important roles.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, many factors played important roles although the reasons for the failure of these programs are complex and not well understood. First, major global demographic and societal changes of the past 50 years have led to the reappearance of vector-borne diseases. As populations increase in certain countries, housing and waste management systems become inadequate, producing ideal conditions for vector-borne diseases. Another cause of the reappearance is the jet airplane. The airplane provides the ideal means for transporting pathogens between populations. Climate change is often cited as the third cause for the reappearance of these types of diseases. While factors such as temperature, rainfall, and humidity influence the transmission dynamics of vector-borne diseases, climate change has not yet been scientifically proven to have caused the resurgence of any of the vector-borne diseases described above.

1. Based on the introduction, the conclusion above contains which type(s) of error(s)?
 - a. thesis statement
 - b. coherence
 - c. new information
 - d. both “a” and “c”

2. If Fatma were writing an essay on liver diseases, which of the following sources would be the best one for her topic?
 - a. “Causes of Liver Disease,” an article written by Dr. John Doe and published by the British Medical Journal in 1975
 - b. “Causes of Liver Disease,” an article written by John Doe and published on the Internet in 2002
 - c. “Causes of Liver Disease,” an article written by Dr. John Doe and published in the journal Medical Principles and Practices in 1998

Directions for Question 3: Answer the question that follows the reading below.

Up to 10 percent of women of childbearing age have endometriosis, a painful and chronic condition caused when the lining of the womb grows in other parts of the abdominal cavity. It causes pain, bleeding, inflammation, and fertility problems. Women with endometriosis have a higher risk of suffering from a range of diseases such as allergies, asthma and chronic fatigue syndrome, according to scientists.

Scientists do not know whether endometriosis develops over time or whether it can occur when girls reach puberty. They are also unsure about whether early treatment can prevent chronic pain. However, scientists are urging doctors, particularly those who treat adolescents, to be aware that pelvic pain could mean endometriosis and that it is linked to other conditions.

Chronic fatigue syndrome, which involves muscle weakness and other physical and psychological symptoms, is 100 times more common in the women studied than in the general population. An under-active thyroid gland was seven times as common. Autoimmune inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis in which the body’s immune system attacks its own tissues, were also more common, as was multiple sclerosis.

3. Based only on your reading of the article above, would it be possible to compare and contrast two causes leading to endometriosis and research them further?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. Which of the following sources from a student's working bibliography contains mistakes?

- a. Al Shammari, K. & Al Enezi, S. (1999). Implant reconstruction: A new approach. Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott.
- b. Gougaloff, R. (1998). Dental implant: Making a big impression. El Segundo, CA: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2000, from the World Wide Web.
- c. Sabri, M. (2000). Contemporary implant dentistry. The International Journal of Periodontics and Restorative Dentistry, 20 (4), 414-419.
- d. All of them

Directions for Questions 5-6: After reading the sentences below, choose "a" if the cause logically results in the effect or "b" if the cause does not logically lead to the effect.

- 5. There was less overcrowding because better houses were built.
 - a. logical cause and effect relationship
 - b. illogical cause and effect relationship
- 6. The lack of hygiene gave rise to a high rate of infection.
 - a. logical cause and effect relationship
 - b. illogical cause and effect relationship

Directions for Question 7: Substitute the best word or phrase from the word bank to fill in the blank in the sentence below.

a. as	c. caused by
b. as a result of	d. so

- 7. The patient's health improved ___ doctors administered medicine to the patient.

Directions for Question 8: Substitute the best word or phrase from the word bank to fill in the blank in the sentence below.

a. consequently	c. is due to
b. hence	d. so

- 8. The doctor used an herbal medicine, ___ the woman's health improved.