

Exercises 1-12 on Present Tenses, Unit 2

Complete the texts below with the appropriate form of *present simple*, sometimes in its passive voice:

EXERCISE 1

Dengue (break-bone fever) (1. to be) a viral infection that (2. to spread) from mosquitoes to people. It (3. to be found) in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas. Prevention and control of dengue (4. to depend) on vector control. There (5. to be) no specific treatment for dengue/severe dengue, and early detection and access to proper medical care greatly (6. to lower) fatality rates of severe dengue. Most people with dengue (7. to have) mild or no symptoms and will get better in 1–2 weeks. Rarely, dengue can be severe and lead to death. If symptoms (8. to occur), they usually (9. to begin) 4–10 days after infection and (10. to last) for 2–7 days. Individuals who (11. to be infected) for the second time (12. to be) at greater risk of severe dengue.

EXERCISE 2

CDC¹ (1. to work) to protect America from health, safety and security threats, both foreign and in the US. Whether diseases (2. to start) at home or abroad, (3. to be) chronic or acute, curable or preventable, human error or deliberate attack, CDC (4. to fight) disease and (5. to support) communities and citizens to do the same.
CDC (6. to increase) the health security of our nation. As the nation's health protection agency, CDC (7. to save) lives and (8. to protect) people from health threats. To accomplish our mission, CDC (9. to conduct) critical science and (10. to provide) health information that (11. to protect) our nation against expensive and dangerous health threats, and (12. to respond) when these (13. to arise).

EXERCISE 3

The FDA² (1. to be) an agency within the US Department of Health and Human Services. It (2. to consist) of the Office of the Commissioner and four directorates overseeing the core functions of the agency: Medical Products and Tobacco, Foods and Veterinary Medicine, Global Regulatory Operations and Policy, and Operations.
The FDA (3. to be) responsible for protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, and medical devices; and by ensuring the safety of our nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that (4. to emit) radiation.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

² Food and Drug Administration

FDA also (5. to have) responsibility for regulating the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products to protect the public health and to reduce tobacco use by minors.

FDA (6. to be) responsible for advancing the public health by helping to speed innovations that (7. to make) medical products more effective, safer, and more affordable and by helping the public (8. to get) the accurate, science-based information they (9. to need) to use medical products and foods to maintain and improve their health.

FDA also (10. to play) a significant role in the Nation's counterterrorism capability. FDA (11. to fulfil) this responsibility by ensuring the security of the food supply and by fostering development of medical products to respond to deliberate and naturally emerging public health threats.

EXERCISE 4

These (1. to be) the areas in which WHO³ (2. to work)

- Health systems

WHO's priority in the area of health systems (2. to be) moving towards universal health coverage. WHO (3. to work) together with policy-makers, global health partners, civil society, academia and the private sector to support countries to develop, implement and monitor solid national health plans. In addition, WHO (4. to support) countries to assure the availability of equitable integrated people-centred health services at an affordable price; facilitate access to affordable, safe and effective health technologies; and to strengthen health information systems and evidence-based policy-making.

- Noncommunicable diseases

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, and mental health conditions – together with violence and injuries – (4. to be) collectively responsible for more than 70% of all deaths worldwide. Eight out of 10 of these deaths (5. to occur) in low- and middle-income countries. The consequences of these diseases (6. to reach) beyond the health sector and solutions (7. to require) more than a system that (8. to prevent) and (9. to treat) disease.

EXERCISE 5

Penicillin (PCN or pen) (1. to be) a group of antibiotics which (2. to include) penicillin G (intravenous use, penicillin V (use by mouth), procaine penicillin, and benzathine penicillin (intramuscular use). Penicillin antibiotics were among the first medications to be effective against many bacterial infections caused by staphylococci and streptococci. Penicillins (3. still widely / to be used) today, though many types of bacteria have developed resistance following extensive use.

About 10% of people (4. to report) that they (5. to be) allergic to penicillin; however, up to 90% of this group may not actually be allergic. Serious allergies only

³ World Health Organization

..... (6. to occur) in about 0.03%. All penicillins (7. to be) β -lactam antibiotics. [...] There (8. to be) several enhanced penicillin families which (9. to be) effective against additional bacteria; these (10. to include) theantistaphylococcal penicillins, aminopenicillins and the antipseudomonal penicillins. They (11. to be derived) from *Penicillium* fungi.

EXERCISE 6

Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) – Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (1. to be) available by prescription and over-the-counter (OTC). They (2. to be used) to relieve fever and pain, such as those associated with headaches, colds, flu, and arthritis. Examples of prescription NSAIDs (3. to include) ibuprofen, naproxen, diclofenac, and celecoxib. Ibuprofen and naproxen (4. to be) also available OTC at lower strengths.

The fact that NSAIDs (5. to be) available as “over the counter” (OTC) medicine (6. to make) them popular and readily accessible. All medications (7. to come) with the potential of “side-effects” as a result of use. NSAIDs similarly (8. to come) with side effects. However, how well informed consumers (9. to be) of the side effects (10. to be) subject to some debate.

EXERCISE 7

West Nile Virus – West Nile virus (WNV) (1. most commonly / to be transmitted) to humans by mosquitoes. You can reduce your risk of being infected with WNV by using insect repellent and wearing protective clothing to prevent mosquito bites. There (2. to be) no medications to treat or vaccines to prevent WNV infection. Fortunately, most people infected with WNV (3. to have) no symptoms. About 1 in 5 people who (4. to be infected) (5. to develop) a fever with other symptoms. Less than 1% of infected people (6. to develop) a serious, sometimes fatal, neurologic illness. [...]

West Nile virus (7. most commonly / to be transmitted) to humans by mosquitoes. Additional routes of human infection have also been documented. It (8. to be) important to note that these methods of transmission (9. to represent) a very small proportion of cases:

- blood transfusions;
- organ transplants;
- exposure in a laboratory setting;
- from mother to baby during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. [...]

Most people (70-80%) who (10. to become) infected with West Nile virus (11. not / to develop) any symptoms. [...] About 1 in 5 people who (12. to be infected) will develop a fever with other symptoms such as headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash. Most people with this type of West Nile virus disease (13. to recover) completely, but fatigue and weakness can last for weeks or months. [...] Less than 1% of people who (14. to be infected) will

develop a serious neurologic illness such as encephalitis or meningitis (inflammation of the brain or surrounding tissues).

EXERCISE 8

An **allergy** (1. to be) a hypersensitivity disorder of the immune system. Allergic reactions (2. to occur) when a person's immune system (3. to react) to normally harmless substances in the environment. A substance that (4. to cause) a reaction (5. to be called) an allergen.

These reactions (6. to be acquired), predictable, and rapid. Allergy (7. to be) one of four forms of hypersensitivity and (8. formally / to be called) *type I* (or *immediate*) hypersensitivity.

Allergic reactions (9. to be) distinctive because of excessive activation of certain white blood cells called mast cells and basophils by a type of antibody called Immunoglobulin E (IgE). This reaction (10. to result) in an inflammatory response which can range from uncomfortable to dangerous. Mild allergies like hay fever (11. to be) very common in the human population and (12. to cause) symptoms such as red eyes, itchiness, and runny nose, eczema, hives, or an asthma attack. [...] Food allergies, and reactions to the venom of stinging insects such as wasps and bees (13. often / to be associated) with these severe reactions.

A variety of tests (14. to exist) to diagnose allergic conditions. These (15. to include) placing possible allergens on the skin and looking for a reaction such as swelling.

Read the following passages and decide what tense – either *present simple* or *present continuous* – is required, sometimes in its passive voice:

EXERCISE 9

Around the country, non-profits and local governments (1. to test) the idea of food as medicine through "produce prescription programs"—with promising results, according to researchers from the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University. By prescribing free, healthy foods similar to how doctors (2. to prescribe) medications, clinicians and policy makers (3. to hope) to remove financial barriers to accessing fruits and vegetables to individuals with diet-related illness. Specifically, produce prescriptions (4. to offer) vouchers, debit cards, or loyalty cards to access free or discounted produce at grocery retail and farmer's markets and typically (5. to enroll) food-insecure households. "Our findings (6. to provide) important new evidence from a diverse set of programs for meaningful benefits of produce prescriptions, highlighting the need for clinical, policy, and health care payer and providers' efforts to implement produce prescription programs," (7. to say) Zhang.

EXERCISE 10

Safe Feed – Within FDA, the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) (1. to have) a role in ensuring the safety of animal food, which (2. to include) feed ingredients, mixed feed, medicated feed, and pet food, treats, and chews. CVM (3. to use) a comprehensive program – the Animal Feed Safety System – to carry out its animal food regulatory responsibilities. Manufacturers and users (4. to be) responsible for producing safe feed and pet food, and for following FDA regulations. This page (5. to provide) links to information about safe feed and pet food for consumers, animal feeders, animal feed manufacturers, pet food and pet treat manufacturers, and ingredient suppliers.

EXERCISE 11

Avian influenza, sometimes Avian flu and commonly Bird flu, (1. to refer) to "influenza caused by viruses adapted to birds". An avian-adapted, highly pathogenic strain of H5N1 (2. to cause) H5N1 flu, commonly known as "avian influenza" or simply "bird flu", and (3. to be) endemic in many bird populations, especially in Southeast Asia. This Asian lineage strain of HPAI A(H5N1) (4. to spread) globally. Multinational poultry farming (5. increasingly / to become) unprofitable as H5N1 avian influenza (6. to become) endemic in wild birds worldwide.

EXERCISE 12

Multistate Outbreak of Human *Salmonella* Montevideo Infections – This outbreak (1. to appear) to be over. However, *Salmonella* (2. to be) an important cause of human illness in the United States. More information about *Salmonella*, and

steps people can take to reduce their risk of infection, can be found on the *CDC Salmonella Web Page*. [...]

As of 9:00 pm EST on March 16, 2010, a total of 252 individuals infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Montevideo, which (3. to display) either of two closely related pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns, have been reported from 44 states and District of Columbia since July 1, 2009. The number of ill persons identified in each state with this strain (4. to be) as follows: [...]. Because the main *Salmonella* Montevideo outbreak PFGE pattern (5. commonly / to occur) in the United States, public health investigators may determine that some of the illnesses (6. not / to be) part of this outbreak.