



Punctuation and Link Words

Exercises

1. Put full stops and capital letters where necessary in the following paragraph.

The aim is to identify carriers before they unwittingly spread the virus or get too ill to benefit from treatment. In some parts of sub- Saharan Africa where HIV is rife only 12 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women know their HIV status while research in the US has shown that unwitting carries account for 50 to 70 per cent of new infections.

2. Punctuate the following two paragraphs, and put capital letters where necessary.

the who decided to act following encouraging results from countries that had already introduced routine testing such as kenya where 85 to 95% of people now agree to be tested the us also introduced routine testing for all citizens aged 13 to 64 last september new scientist, 24 july 2006 however there are concerns that testing may not be appropriate for those who can't get access to antiretroviral drugs a total of 72% of people infected with hiv globally even so Charlton says they can still benefit from interventions such as better nutrition.

3. Choose one of the two link words and expressions in brackets to fill the gaps in the text. Use capital letters where necessary.

It did not make sense. Back in the 1930s, biologist Jack Blackmore was studying a strain of mice in which breast cancer ran in the family. This suggested the cause was genetic ;--
----- (above all, and yet), if the pups were taken away from their mothers at birth and fostered by other females, they did not develop the disease.

The answer, Blackmore soon realised, was that something in the milk of the cancer-prone mice must be causing the tumours. Over the following years it was shown to be a virus, called the mouse mammary tumour virus or MMTV. Its discovery raised an obvious question: might a similar virus cause breast cancer in people, too?

The idea was plausible, ----- (yet, on the contrary) no one found any convincing evidence to support it. There was no hint of any link between breastfeeding.....
(Despite, even though) breast cancer rates were rising. By the 1970s, idea had fallen out of favour.

Many decades later, ----- (however, but), we still have very little understanding of what cause 90 per cent of breast cancers- all the ones, that is, that are sporadic rather than due to inherited mutations-----.

(Instead, Recently) a few researchers have revived the idea that a virus similar to MMTV might be to blame for at least some sporadic cases. It would be good news if a virus is to blame, ----- (above all, initially) because it would be possible to prevent breast tumours in mice by vaccinating them against MMTV, suggesting a human vaccine could save many lives.

Supporters of the idea can point to a growing number of studies over the past decade that implicate a virus similar to MMTV in up to a third of breast tumours-----,

(however, But also) there are many contradictory results, too. ----- (For instance, so) are we getting any closer to resolving this long-standing mystery?

----- (whereas, despite) the loss of interest in the human connection in the 1970s, researchers continued to study MMTV. It is by no means a simple virus.-----

----- (Yet, On the contrary) it has turned out to be a sophisticated retrovirus that exploits the immune system of its host ----- (Not only, Initially), in mice, MMTV infects local immune cells in the gut of new-borns. It produces a “super antigen” that encourages the proliferation of other immune cells: rather than being destroyed by these cells, though, the virus infects them and is carried through the bloodstream to the developing mammary glands.