

1. **FALSE** Fired bricks are also useful in hotter climates, as they can absorb any heat generated throughout the day and then release it at night.
2. **TRUE** The Romans were real brick connoisseurs. They preferred to make their bricks in the spring
3. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.
4. **TRUE** Bricks suffered a setback during the Renaissance and Baroque periods, with exposed brick walls becoming unpopular and brickwork being generally covered by plaster.
5. **TRUE** On the other hand, there are some bricks that are more porous and therefore more susceptible to damage from dampness when exposed to water.
6. **clay** The process involves putting the clay, water and additives into a large pit, where it is all mixed together by a tempering wheel
7. **tempering wheel** The process involves putting the clay, water and additives into a large pit, where it is all mixed together by a tempering wheel
8. **moulds** Once the mixture is of the correct consistency, the clay is removed and pressed into moulds by hand.
9. **sand** To prevent the brick from sticking to the mould, the brick is coated in either sand or water, though coating a brick with sand gives an overall better finish to it.
10. **strength** If these bricks left outside for the drying process are exposed to a shower, the water can leave indentations on the brick, which, although not affecting the strength of the brick, is considered very undesirable.
11. **kiln** After drying, the bricks are then transferred to the kiln for firing and this creates the finished product.
12. **leaves** This is primarily achieved today through cavity wall insulation. Insulating bricks are built in two separate leaves, as they are called in the trade. The gap between the inner and outer leaves of brickwork depends on the type of insulation used
13. **20 millimetres** The gap between the inner and outer leaves of brickwork depends on the type of insulation used, but there should be enough space for a gap of twenty millimetres between the insulating material in the cavity and the two leaves on either side.

14. C In addition, there has been added public pressure to make expensive changes in farming methods, due to public environmental concerns about industrialised agricultural production

15. A in combination with political pressures to reduce agricultural subsidies.

16. C Some farmers are offering their barns as venues for weddings, parties, dances and other special events.

17. B For one thing, the image of the family farm remains imbued with deep authenticity, the surviving representation of an old world ideal. To partake in agritourism is therefore likely to convey the sense of having a deeply authentic experience.

18. D It seems therefore that often the most distinctive innovative effort involves the reinvention of tradition and rural tourism products. Examples are the recreation of home-produced products long since replaced by manufactured commodities and the provision of hands-on-experiences in crafts often recreated for tourists.

19. C As a result, some critics argue that the tourists who are running to the countryside are over-crowding and ruining the pristine beauty that they so desperately want to experience.

20. spending This means that tourist spending on agritourism often stays in the region

21. (disposable) incomes This means that tourist spending on agritourism often stays in the region, helping it by generating taxable income and more disposable incomes.

22. Governments This, in turn, helps governments by keeping farmers on land, protecting picturesque rural landscapes that attract tourists

23. landscapes This, in turn, helps governments by keeping farmers on land, protecting picturesque rural landscapes that attract tourists,

24. (Regional) (agricultural) products This, in turn, helps governments by keeping farmers on land, protecting picturesque rural landscapes that attract tourists, and supporting the production of regional agricultural products.

25. rural economies Agritourism contributes to and enhances the quality of life in communities by expanding recreational opportunities, differentiating rural economies

26. (fresh) (farm) goods Finally, many agritourism operations provide consumers with direct access to fresh farm goods.

27. **E** OPV is taken by mouth and, like a wild poliovirus, induces immunity against itself in the gut wall as it travels through the intestine.
28. **C** This fear of polio was deliberately fuelled and exploited by the March of Dimes, an American fund-raising organisation set up by President Franklin D Roosevelt, himself a polio survivor.
29. **F** Sabin's OPV, being cheaper, more effective and easier to give, later superseded the Salk vaccine.
30. **B** Each year, panic resurfaced as the polio season approached, with the wealthy leaving towns and cities in droves.
31. **G** Tragically, though, endemic polio continues to cling on in three areas, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Northern Nigeria, largely because of anti-western ideology that is backed up by intimidation, death threats and the murder of many vaccinators and their supporters.
32. **A** The iron lung, which was officially known as a negative pressure ventilator, was invented hundreds of years ago, but was further developed in the 1930's to help with the world polio outbreaks. At one point, the need for iron lungs was so high that they were used with a patient within an hour of their manufacture.
33. **D** Less dramatic were massive doses of vitamins C and chemically modified cobra venom.
34. **formalin** Jonas Salk (1914–1998) favoured an 'inactivated polio vaccine' (IPV), in which wild polioviruses are 'killed' with formalin, so that they can no longer replicate and spread into the spinal cord.
35. **mutation** The 'oral polio vaccine' (OPV) developed by Albert Sabin (1906–1993) relies on the fact that polioviruses forced to grow under unfavourable conditions in the laboratory will undergo mutation into forms that can no longer invade the spinal cord.
36. **trials** Salk's IPV was the first polio vaccine to be tested on a large scale, in massive clinical trials in 1954 involving 1.8 million American children. Following the sensational declaration that his vaccine 'works and is safe', Salk became a national and international hero, and mass vaccination of children with his IPV began immediately.
37. **variant** There is an exceedingly low risk (one in 500,000 vaccinations) of Sabin's OPV reverting to a paralysing variant, a drawback that Sabin always refused to acknowledge.
38. **Children** Polio originally caused sporadic clusters of paralysis, especially in children.

<http://t.me/Fascinatingieltsbank>

39. **70%** the iron lung itself carried considerable risks. Until chest infections could be properly treated, seventy per cent of patients put inside the iron lung died there.

40. **Refugees** Usually refugees, but also other travellers, have reintroduced polio to other countries