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**6 Minute English. The cost of life-saving vaccines**

1. The first laboratory-developed vaccine was produced in 1879. The vaccine was against what was called chicken cholera. Who was the scientist behind it? Was it… (1 point)

a) Alexander Fleming b) Albert Sabin c) Louis Pasteur

**2. Fill the blanks** (3 point)**:**

2.1. Medecins Sans Frontieres is a well-known **charity**– a charity is an organisation set up to help and raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in need.

2.2. The price of life-saving vaccines has escalated – has gone up - and some of the world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries are struggling to immunise children.

2.3. MSF says that there are particular cases in which rich western countries are actually getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a cheaper rate than poorer countries.

**3. True or false:** (3 point)

3.1. According to Medecins Sans Frontieres, between 2001 and 2014 there was a 68-fold increase in vaccine prices.

3.2. Malpani from Medecins Sans Frontieres says that Morocco and Tunisia are paying more than France – a much richer country – for a particular vaccine.

3.3. Some vaccines may be very affordable for a person in a rich country but they might cost a fortune to someone in a poor country.

4. **Vocabulary** (1 point)

**a. to immunise  
b. to verify  
c. out of proportion  
d. to make a profit**

4.1. to sell something for

4.2. exaggerated

4.3. to give someone a medicine that stops them from catching particular diseases.

4.4. to provide evidence that confirms something is really true

**5. To think & debate:**

On one hand, vaccines take many years of research and these companies want **to make a profit**, which means to sell the product for more than it costs to make it. But on the other hand, the lack of vaccines can kill people and it’s really very sad to see people dying of diseases which can be prevented. What do you think about this problem?