

Not everyone in the medical community is satisfied with the new therapies. Conservatives are seriously worried that the new drugs are, in fact, merely placebos or worse, are actually detrimental to patients' health. Their concerns are understandable. A few decades ago patients using amphetamines became slimmer, but suffered from tension and irritability, higher pulse rates, and sleepless nights, side effects that may have outweighed the medical benefits of lower body weight. Conservatives also point out that risky as amphetamines were, they were generally prescribed only for temporary use. Advocates of new drug treatments leave open the possibility that the medications will be prescribed for a lifetime.

141 . Conservatives think new therapies

- a. may increase the mortality rate
- b. should undergo more refinements
- c. can simply have psychological benefits
- d. are less effective than diet and exercise

142 .The use of new therapies is opposed to because of their

- a. short-term effects
- b. complications
- c. ineffectiveness
- d. temporary use

143 .Regarding the use of drugs for weight loss,

- a. there is controversy among authorities
- b. conservatives advocate the prolonged use of them
- c. most doctors prefer them with diet and exercise
- d. most officials have come to an agreement on their use

144 .Diabetes and high blood pressure are compared with obesity because these disorders

- a. are due to obesity
- b. need life-long use of drugs
- c. are as prevalent as obesity
- d. require the same treatment as obesity

145 .Regarding the information given, we conclude that

- a. obesity will be overcome in near future
- b. the new therapies will be adopted by most physicians
- c. safer ways are required to lose weight
- d. obesity will be the most common disorder worldwide

Passage 3

New research provides the strongest evidence to date that psychopathy is linked to specific structural abnormalities in the brain. Most violent crimes are committed by a small group of persistent male offenders with anti-social personality disorder (ASPD). They are characterized by emotional instability, impulsivity and high levels of mood and anxiety disorders. They typically use aggression in a reactive way in response to a perceived threat or sense of frustration.

However, about one third of such men (ASP+P) are characterized by a lack of empathy and remorse, and use aggression in a planned way to secure what they want (status, money, etc.). There is a clear behavioral difference amongst those diagnosed with ASPD depending on whether or not they also have psychopathy. We describe those without psychopathy as 'hot-headed' and those with psychopathy as 'cold-hearted'. The 'cold-hearted' psychopathic group begin offending earlier, engage in a broader range and greater density of offending behavior and respond less well to treatment programs in adulthood, compared to the 'hot-headed' group. We now know that this behavioral difference corresponds to very specific structural brain abnormalities which underpin psychopathic behavior, such as profound deficits in empathizing with the distress of others.