PART A. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word given at the end of the same line.

For many years, (1)________________ have waited for humans to have an accident or disease in order to map the living brain in greater detail. When a part of the brain is destroyed or disconnected, doctors can observe the changes in the victim's (2)________________, cognitive (reasoning) abilities and reported sensation, and so they can understand the function of the affected region. Since this kind of damage can be (3)________________, it's hard not to see this as one of science's darker corners.

(4)________________, beginning in the 1980s, it became possible to measure brain (5)________________ directly and non-destructively, using two exciting new technologies: Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). With a PET scan, an image taken of a brain at rest can be contrasted with an image of a brain doing a specific task. For example, with a PET scan, it is possible to see where people are thinking, and thus, at least in rough terms, what they are thinking about. The (6)________________ of an MRI scan, on the other hand, is based on a different principle. It senses the electromagnetic signature of oxygen directly, and its sensors rely on (7)________________ electromagnets which can literally suck bits of metal completely through a human body.

However, as these kinds of mapping continue, it isn't difficult to imagine some threatening (8)________________. What if enemy governments or criminal organizations had the (9)________________ to read our minds? We might not want even our friends or lovers to have so much detailed (10)________________ about us.
PART A.

1. researchers
2. behaviour/behavior
3. devastating
4. Fortunately
5. activity/activities
6. operation
7. powerful
8. applications
9. ability
10. knowledge