拓展模块

Health and Disease
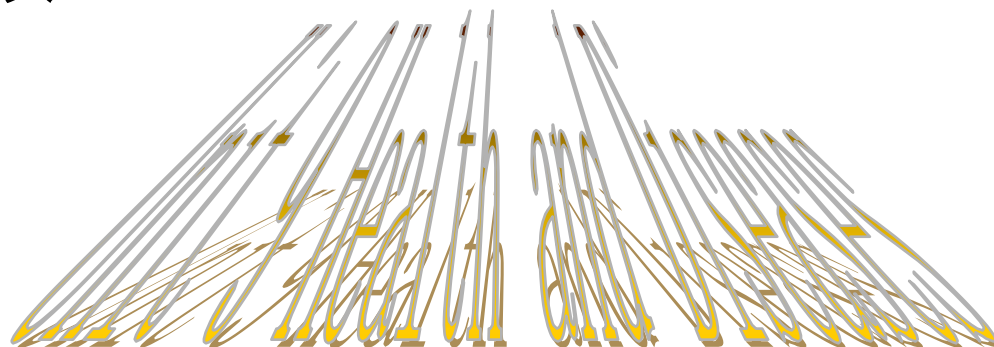
Reading
Health Care and Epidemics

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Reading comprehension

1.What are epidemic diseases？

2.What was the Black Death?

3.How did people treat victims of epidemics in Europe during a plague a few hundred years ago?

4.How serious is flu to people?

5.What methods are used to prevent the outbreak of epidemics?

6.What can the government do to protect its people from diseases?

Answers:

1.infectious diseases
2.in Europe in 1347, destroyed, great disasters.
3.cruel to victims,fired them, out of their apartments, transportation services.

4.sixty-five, suffering from other medical conditions.

5.be prevented by injecting a liquid vaccine.

6.to provide preventive health care.

Language points:

1.suffer from 因……而受苦
所接宾语指痛苦, 疾病，寒冷，饥饿
损失等。

Eg:He is suffering from toothache.

**Eg:These plants cannot suffer
from a cold winter.**

suffer 也用作及物动词，作"遭受""蒙受"解

Eg:They suffered a sercious disease as a result of overwork.

2.present adj. 作"存在"解，在句中作表语。

Eg:Oxygen is present in the air.

Eg:The terrible events of five years ago are still present to our minds.

3.occur用作不及物动词，作"发生"解

Eg:At the beginning of June an event occurred.

Eg:I am sorry that this has occurred.

4.break out "突然发生""爆发"

Eg:Influenza usually breaks out in winter.

Eg:The economic crisis first broke out in the United States.

5.destroy 用作及物动词"毁坏""消灭""摧毁"

Eg:The forest was destroyed by fire.

Eg:They hope to destroy us one by one, but they will fail.

6.leave sb./sth.+doing sth.
让（某人/某事）继续处于某种状态

Eg:Don't leave the boy standing outside.

Eg:We saw her clothes that she had left lying around.

7.be cruel to sb. 对某人残忍/无情

Eg:The stepmother was cruel to the little girl.

be kind to 对……友善
be friendly to 对……友好

Eg:He was friendly to everyone.

Eg:They are all kind to me.

8.refuse 拒绝，不肯，其后可接不定式 to do 作宾语。

Eg:He refused to attend the meeting.

Eg:The boy refused to be examined.

9.for short "缩写形式""简称"

Eg:His real name was Thomas, but he was called Tom for short.

10.relieve 减轻（病痛，紧张情绪等）

Eg:The nurse relieved his pain by giving him a cooling drink.

Eg:We telephoned to relieve our mother's uneasiness.

11.cure V. 作"治疗""治愈"解

Eg：The drug cured my fever.

另外**cure** 还可作名词，"治疗办法"
如下文**there is still no cure for
many diseases and no medicine
to prevent them.**
**Eg:There is no certain cure for
cancer.**
**Eg:He has tried all sorts of cures,
but without success.**

12.there is (no) sth. for   (没)有某些用于……的东西

Eg:There is no space for the headline.

Eg:There is enough time for discussion.

there is sth. to do 有可用来做
……的东西

Eg:There is little water to water the field in this area.

13.It is high time + that +主语+ V-ed 是某人该做某事的时候了谓语动词要用过去式，是虚拟语气的一种。

Eg:It is high time we started.
=It is high time for us to start.

Eg:I think it is high time that you made up your mind.

It is time +主语+V-ed 是…的时候了

Eg:It is time you went to bed.

Eg:It is time did cleaning.

14.take measures 采取措施
其中的**measure**作"措施"解，
用作可数名词。

**Eg:What meatures were taken
to prevent fire?**

Eg:If he refuses to pay,I shall take measures against him.

Eg:We took a secret measure to find out the thief.

World formation

Old Worlds   New Worlds

out adv. 向外 ⮑ outbreak v. 爆发

break v. 破裂 ⮌

shape n. 形状   reshape v. 重塑

fire n. 火   fire v. 解雇

head n. 头 ⮑ headache n. 头痛

ache v. 痛 ⮌

prevent v. 阻止 preventive adj.
                          预防性的

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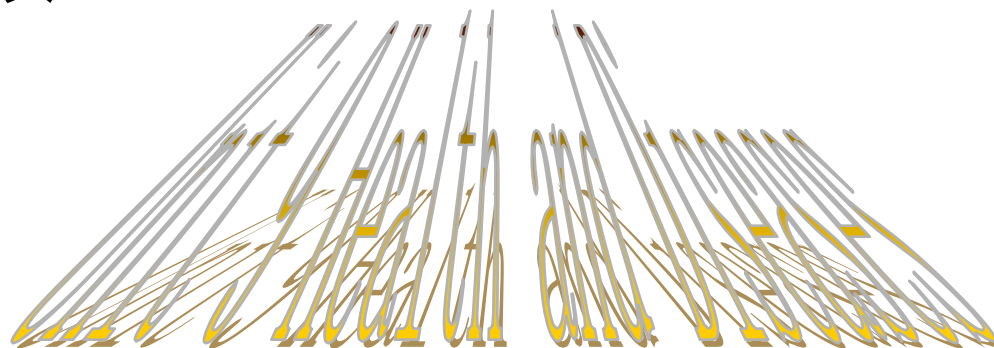
Supplementary Reading Aids

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