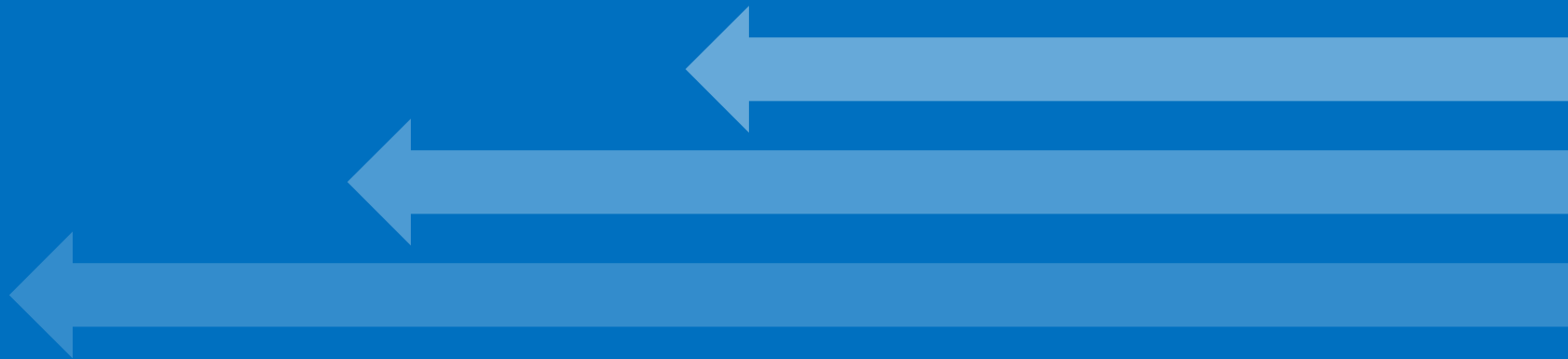


senior high school education

Section I Reading and Thinking





课前预习设计

课堂提升素养

课前预习设计

课前预习设计

自读课文 疏通文脉大意

Task 1 文本整体理解：理清文章架构

1. What's the main idea of the text? **D**

A. Causes of burns.

B. First aid treatment.

C. Characteristics of burns.

D. Burns and first aid treatment.

2. Match the main idea with each part.

Part.1 C A. The three types of burns.

Part.2 E B. First-aid treatment.

Part.3 A C. The functions of the skin.

Part.4 D D. The characteristics of burns.

Part.5 B E. How we get burns.

Task 2 文本细节理解：探寻语篇细节理解

Read the text on Pages 50~51 carefully and then choose the best answer.

1. Why should we place burns under cool running water?

B

A. Because if not, the person will cry.

B. Because cool water will prevent the burning process and reduce the pain and swelling.

C. Because the burns are on the face.

D. Because it will make the person feel good.

2. What are the characteristics of first-degree burns?

D

- A. Black, white and charred.
- B. Rough, red and swollen.
- C. Rough, red and dry.
- D. Dry, red and mildly swollen.

3. If burns affect all three layers of the skin, any tissue and organs under the skin, what does the man have to do? **A**

A. He should be sent to hospital at once.

B. He should be placed on the floor and cool the burns immediately.

C. He should be undressed in order to cover the burned area with a clean, dry bandage.

D. He should be asked not to drink any water.

4. Where is this text taken from?

D

A. A blog post.

B. An experiment report.

C. A short story.

D. A hospital leaflet.

Task 3 文本理解：续写佳句

Read the passage carefully and find the verb chunks used for first-aid treatment.(细读短文并找出用于急救治疗的动词词块)

(1) place burns under cool running water

(2) dry the burnt area gently with a clean cloth

(3) remove any clothes

(4) cover the burnt area with a loose clean cloth

(5) take sb.to the hospital

精读课文 疏通理解障碍

[读文清障]

- ①essential *adj.*基本的； 必不可少的
- ②organ ['ɔ:gən] *n.* (人或动植物的)器官
- ③toxin ['tɒksɪn] *n.* 毒素(尤指细菌产生的致病物质)
- ④ray [reɪ] *n.* 光线； 光束； (热、电等)射线
- ⑤prevent...from doing sth. 阻止.....做某事
[同义词]stop/keep...from doing sth.阻止.....做某事
- ⑥sense of touch触觉
- ⑦get burnt被晒伤， 烧伤
- ⑧lead to导致， 造成； 通向
to是介词， 后面跟名词或动词-ing形式作宾语。

⑨give first aid实施急救

[同义词]perform first aid实施急救

⑩a variety of(=varieties of) 各种各样的

⑪radiation [ˌreɪdɪ'eɪʃn] *n.* 辐射; 放射线

⑫acid ['æsɪd] *n.* 酸 *adj.*酸的; 酸性的

⑬chemical *n.* 化学制品, 化学药品 *adj.*化学的

⑭be divided into被分成.....

⑮depth *n.* 深度

at a depth of在.....的深处

⑯millimetre ['mɪlɪˌmɪ:tə(r)] *n.* 毫米; 千分之一米

⑰minor ['maɪnə(r)] *adj.*较小的; 次要的; 轻微的

[反义词]major *adj.*重要的; 主要的

- ⑮incident *n.* 事件， 事故； 插曲
- ⑯layer ['leɪə(r); 'leə(r)] *n.* 层； 表层； 层次
- ⑰liquid *n.* 液体
- ⑱electric shock触电； 电击
electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] *adj.* 电的； 用电的； 电动的
- ⑳severe *adj.* 严重的； 严厉的； 艰难的； 苛刻的
severely *adv.* 严重地； 严厉地； 艰难地； 苛刻地
- ㉑victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害者； 患者
- ㉒swollen ['swɒlən] *adj.* (身体部位) 肿起的； 肿胀的
swell [swel] *vi.* (swelled, swollen) 膨胀； 肿胀
- ㉓blister ['blɪstə(r)] *n.* (皮肤上因摩擦、 烫伤等引起的) 水疱； (金属等表面的) 气泡、 水泡
- ㉔watery *adj.* 水的； 似水的； 含水的； 水分很多的

②⑦underneath [ˌʌndə'ni:θ]

prep. & adv. 在.....底下； 隐藏在下面

②⑧nerve [nɜ:v] *n.* 神经

nervous adj. 神经质的； 焦虑的

②⑨the edges of.....的边缘

③⑩process *n.* 过程

in the process of 在.....过程中

③⑪reduce *vt.* 减少； 蒸发； 节食

reduce to... 减少到.....

reduce by... 减少了.....

③⑫fabric ['fæbrɪk] *n.* 织物； 布料； (社会、机构等的)结构

③⑬stick to 粘在.....上

③④loose [lu:s] *adj.* 松的；未系紧的；宽松的；组织不严密的

loosely *adv.* 宽松地

loosen *vt.* 放松，松开

③⑤apply *vt.& vi.* 申请；涂；敷；应用

apply...to...把.....涂到.....(to是介词)

apply to适用于

③⑥suffer from遭受

③⑦urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] *adj.* 紧急的；急迫的；急切的

urgency *n.* 紧急；紧急的事

[原文呈现]

FIRST AID FOR BURNS

The skin is an essential^① part of your body and is its largest **organ**^②. Your skin acts as a barrier against disease, toxins^③, and the sun's **rays**^④. It also helps control your body temperature, prevents your body from^⑤ losing too much water, warns you when things are too hot or cold, and gives you your **sense of touch**^⑥. [1] As you can imagine, [2] getting burnt^⑦ [3] can lead to^⑧ very serious injuries. The first and most important step in the treatment of burns is giving first aid^⑨. [4]

[1]本句是一个复合句。在句中helps、 prevents、 warns和gives是和连接的四个并列谓语。“when things are too hot or cold”是when引导的时间状语从句。

[2]此处是关系代词as引导的非限制性定语从句， as在句中作宾语。

[3]此处是v.-ing形式作主语。

[4]此处是v.-ing形式作表语。

CAUSES OF BURNS

You can get burnt by a variety of^⑩ things: hot liquids, steam, fire, **radiation**^⑪, the sun, electricity, **acids**^⑫, or other chemicals^⑬.

TYPES OF BURNS

Burns are divided into^⑭ three types, depending on the depth^⑮ of skin damage. [5]

[5]此处是v.-ing形式作状语。

·**First-degree burns** These affect only the top few **millimetres**^⑯ of the skin. These burns are not serious. Examples include mild sunburn and burns caused by other **minor**^⑰ household incidents^⑱. [6]

[6]此处是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰burns。

·**Second-degree burns** These go below the top layer^⑲ of the skin. They are serious and take a few weeks to get better. Examples include burns caused by hot liquids^⑳.

·**Third-degree burns** These affect every layer of the skin, and sometimes the tissue under it. Examples include burns caused by

electric shocks^㉑, burning clothes, or petrol fires. These burns cause very severe^㉒ internal injuries and the **victim**^㉓ must go to the hospital at once.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BURNS

First-degree burns

- dry, red, and mildly swollen^㉔
- mildly painful
- turn white when pressed[7]

[7]此处是状语从句的省略，补充完整为“when it is pressed”，其中it指代skin。

Second-degree burns

- red and swollen; blisters^{②⑤}; watery^{②⑥} surface
- extremely painful

Third-degree burns

- black and white
- swollen; the tissue underneath^{②⑦} can often be seen
- little or no pain if nerves^{②⑧} are damaged; [8] may be painful around the edges of^{②⑨} the burn

[8]此处是if引导的条件状语从句。

FIRST-AID TREATMENT

1. Place burns under cool running water, especially within the first ten minutes. [9] The cool water stops the burning process^{③①} and reduces^{③①} the pain and swelling.

[9]此处是介词短语作状语，其中especially表示进一步强调。

2. Dry the burnt area gently with a clean cloth.

3. Remove any clothes using scissors if necessary, unless you see the fabric^{③②} sticking to^{③③} the burnt skin. [10]

[10]本句是一个主从复合句。主句中现在分词短语using scissors作方式状语。if necessary可看作状语从句“if (it is) necessary”的省略，unless引导条件状语从句。

4. Cover the burnt area with a **loose**^{③④} clean cloth. Applying^{③⑤} oil to the injured areas is a bad idea, as it will keep the heat in the wounds and may cause infection.
5. If burns are on the face, make sure the victim can still breathe.
6. If the victim is suffering from^{③⑥} second or third-degree burns, there is an **urgent**^{③⑦} need to take him/her to the hospital at once.

[课文翻译]

烧伤急救处理

皮肤是人体必不可少的一部分，也是人体最大的器官。皮肤是抵御疾病、毒素和太阳光线的一道屏障。它还有助于控制体温，防止身体流失过多的水分，在外物过热或过冷时发出警告，并使你有触觉。正如你所想的那样，烧伤会造成非常严重的伤害。治疗烧伤的第一步也是最重要的一步是采取急救措施。

烧伤的原因

你可能会被各种各样的东西烧伤：灼热的液体、蒸汽、火、辐射、太阳、电流、酸性物质或其他化学品。

烧伤的种类

根据皮肤损伤的深度， 烧伤分为三类。

- 一度烧伤： 仅伤及最上层几毫米的皮肤。此类烧伤并不严重。例如轻度的晒伤和其他轻微的家庭事故造成的烧伤。
- 二度烧伤： 伤及最上层皮肤以下的皮肤。此类烧伤较为严重， 需要数周时间才能康复， 如灼热的液体造成的烧伤。
- 三度烧伤： 伤及每一层皮肤， 有时甚至伤及皮下组织， 如因电击、衣服着火或汽油起火造成的烧伤。此类烧伤会引起非常严重的内部损伤， 伤者必须立即送往医院。

烧伤的特点

一度烧伤

- 干燥、发红、轻度肿胀
- 轻度疼痛
- 受压时变白

二度烧伤

- 发红、肿胀；起水疱；表层渗液
- 极度疼痛

三度烧伤

- 皮肤发黑或变白
- 肿胀；通常可见皮下组织
- 若神经受损则微痛或无痛感；创面边缘或有痛感

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/977056122165006134>