

21st Century

# TEENS *Junior*<sup>2</sup>

## Fighting the virus



第26/686期初二课件

南京外国语学校 李爱云

# Teens Junior 2

## 21st Century TEENS Junior

二十一世纪学生英文报·初二

2020年2月17日 星期一 teens.121st.cn 2019-20学年第20期



### Coronavirus: what do we know?

认识新冠病毒, 做好自我防护

PAGES 3-6

The new coronavirus might sound scary. But we can still stay safe by learning more about it.

### 共同 战“疫”

新年伊始, 突如其来的新型冠状病毒疫情牵动着每个人的心。在全国上下抗击疫情之际, 本报特别推出“共同战‘疫’”专题, 以多期连载的形式, 深入浅出讲解疫情背后的科学知识, 及时报道政府防疫疫情的举措, 展现共克时艰的凝聚力和人性光辉, 陪伴你迎接春天的到来。关注“21世纪英文报”官方微博公众号, 获取更多精彩内容, 共同战“疫”, 我们与你在一起!

### Great legacy

科比, 蓝坛巨星陨落

Let's not forget about Kobe Bryant and the many achievements that he made. PAGE 7

### Hairy myth

为什么“正月不剪发”?

Find out why many Chinese refuse to cut their hair as the new year starts. PAGE 7

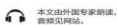
#### TEENS 使用指南



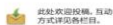
登录网站, 下载文章配套教学PPT。



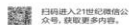
满意度反馈, 奖励越多, 文章语言精度越大。



本文由外国专家撰写, 登陆网站。



此处欢迎投稿, 互动方式详见各栏目。



扫码进入21世纪微信公众号, 获取更多内容。



# How do we decide which article to read first?



21st Century  
**TEENS Junior**  
二十一世纪学生英文报·初二 2020年2月7日 星期一 teens12143.cn 2019-2020学年第12期

**Coronavirus: what do we know?**  
认识新冠病毒，做好自我防护  
PAGES 3-6  
The new coronavirus might sound scary. But we can still stay safe by learning more about it.

**共同战疫**  
新年伊始，突如其来的疫情  
的大疫情牵动着每个人的心。  
在这场上下同欲、众志成城的  
战斗中，我们应如何“战”疫？  
专家，以多种新颖的方式，带  
入疫情现场，带你了解病毒知识，  
及时报道疫情防治的最新进展。展现  
我们共同的凝聚力和人性光辉。期待你  
用新的方式，关注“11和英文报”  
“互动”微信公众号，获取更多疫情  
防护知识。

**Great legacy**  
科比：篮球巨星陨落  
Let's not forget about Kobe Bryant and the many achievements that he made. PAGE 7

**Hairy myth**  
为什么“正月不剪发”？  
Find out why many Chinese refuse to cut their hair as the new year starts. PAGE 7

**TEENS 实用指南**  
1. 扫描封面二维码，  
下载本期杂志电子版。  
2. 关注公众号，  
获取更多疫情防护知识。  
3. 扫描封面二维码，  
下载本期杂志电子版。  
4. 扫描封面二维码，  
下载本期杂志电子版。

中国日报社《二十一世纪学生英文报》编辑部出版 国内统一刊号：CN11-0117 邮发代号：1-344 定价：每份2.4元 电话：4009902121







## From bats to our bodies

保护野生动物，就是保护人类自己。🔊🔊🔊 语音 440 建议阅读时间 7分钟

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) outbreak in China was caused by a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (多种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to be infected (感染).

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then spread to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to Live Science, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can

infect humans. They include the world's deadliest (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses. There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected. Keeping wild animals as pets or selling

parts of their bodies as animal products (制品) are also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way. "Trade and consumption (贸易) of wild animals of all kinds should be banned (禁止)," Zeng Guang, chief epidemiologist (首席流行病学) at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, told China Daily. "Otherwise people will suffer."



加微信，听报纸  
关注新闻，点击“听  
力音频”，找到相应  
文章收听。

### Why are bats the source of so many viruses?

1. Bats tend to live in dark and wet places, where there are all kinds of viruses.
2. Bats always live in groups. Therefore, the viruses can have larger "playgrounds" to evolve (进化) and become more powerful variants (变种).
3. Bats are mammals (哺乳动物), just like humans. Our similar genes (基因) make it easier for us to become infected with the same viruses.
4. When bats fly, their body temperature can reach as high as 40°C. This high temperature can kill weak viruses, but stronger ones will survive (存活) and continue to evolve.
5. Bats have special immune (免疫) systems that allow them to live with viruses without getting sick.
6. Since they can fly, bats can spread viruses farther and more easily than other animals.



**Note:** Although wild animals carry many diseases, it doesn't mean that we should regard them as evil. Each species has a role in the ecosystem (生态系统) and all of them are important for keeping a good ecological balance. The lesson we should learn from virus outbreaks is to respect and protect animals and to live in harmony with them, instead of hunting, killing, or eating them.

Viruses can jump from animals to humans, making us sick. 📖📖📖



# Headlines

## Sad day for sports fans

科比·布莱恩特：为篮球而生。🔊🔊🔊 语音 250 建议阅读时间 8分钟

It is a fact that people die every moment of every day. However, the deaths of those who have done great work in the public realm (领域) can be especially shocking and heartbreaking – even to those of us who don't know them personally.

On Jan 26, Kobe Bryant, one of the most legendary (传奇的) NBA players in history, died in a terrible accident. He was 41 years old when a helicopter he was riding in crashed (坠毁), killing him and eight others, including his 13-year-old daughter Gianna Bryant.

Following Bryant's death, people from all walks of life have paid tribute (致敬) to the late basketball superstar – not just for his achievements (成就) on the court (球场), but also for his personality and the inspiration (激励) he has given to us.

In the basketball world, Bryant ranks (排名) among the top players of all time. He entered the NBA directly from high school as a basketball prodigy (神童). He played his whole

20-year career with the Los Angeles Lakers and helped the team win five NBA championships. He was fast, skillful and aggressive (进攻性的), which earned him the nickname Black Mamba, one of the most deadly snakes in the world. That's why his competitive philosophy (哲学) is known as the "Mamba Mentality".

"Mamba mentality is you're going, you're competing, you're not worried about the end result," Bryant said. "It's all about focusing on the process and trusting in the hard work when it matters most."

Off the court, Bryant was known as a successful businessman, an Oscar-winning filmmaker, and a proud father of four daughters.

The fact that Bryant is no longer with us is sad. We'll never see him give another interview or play in another game. But the work he has done will keep inspiring us years after his death.

BY MIKE FUKSMAN,  
21ST CENTURY TEENS STAFF



加微信，听报纸  
关注我们，点击“听  
力音频”，找到相应  
文章收听。

## Woman astronaut comes back home

女宇航员打破纪录! 📺📺📺

Touch down! NASA astronaut Christina Koch returned to Earth from the International Space Station (ISS) on Feb 6 near Zhvezdazagran, Kazakhstan. She spent 328 days in space, breaking the record for the longest spaceflight in history by a woman. Koch made the most of her first trip to the ISS. Besides staying in space for a record-breaking length (长度) of time, she also conducted (进行) the first all-female spacewalk with a fellow (同伴) NASA astronaut Jessica Meir on Oct 18.



Christina Koch returns to Earth. AP

## Wait until later before you cut your hair this year

为什么“二月二，龙抬头”，人们要剪头? 📺📺📺 语音 200 建议阅读时间 6分钟 测试听力

**Q** Why do many Chinese people refuse to cut their hair during the first month of the lunar (阴历的) year?



**A** This is because people believe that getting a haircut during the first lunar month is not a good idea. Tradition says that doing so will cause your mother's brothers to die. Although it's not true, some people still believe it.

So, after a month's wait, people usually flock to cut their hair on Dragon Head-Raising Day – the second day of the second lunar month. It was once tradition to line up outside of barber shops on this day.

Dragon Head-Raising Day falls on Feb 24 this year. It is an important traditional Chinese holiday. Ancient people believed that after this day, rainfall would increase (增加) because the rain-bringing Dragon

King would wake up from his winter sleep. So that day is the start of spring and farming.

A well-known phrase (俗语) goes, "On the second day of the second month, the dragon lifts his head (二月二，龙抬头)."

Besides cutting their hair, there are also other ways to celebrate this holiday. For example, people eat food with "dragon names". People call noodles dragon's beard (龙须). Dumplings are dragon's ears (龙耳) and spring rolls (春卷) are dragon's scales (龙鳞).



加微信，听报纸  
关注我们，点击“听  
力音频”，找到相应  
文章收听。

# How do we decide which article to read first?



headline



predicting  
预测

**Sad day for sports fans**

**Woman astronaut comes back home**

**From bats to our bodies**

**Wait until later before you cut your hair this year**

# From bats to our bodies

4 TEENS • JANUOR 2 • FEBRUARY 27, 2020  
FIGHTING THE VIRUS | 共同战“疫”

## From bats to our bodies

保护野生动物，就是保护人类自己。 🍀 🎧 📱 阅读 440 浏览 25,000 点赞 7,100

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) outbreak in China was caused by a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (各种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to be infected (感染).

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then spread to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to Live Science, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can infect humans. They include the world's deadliest (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses.

There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.

Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

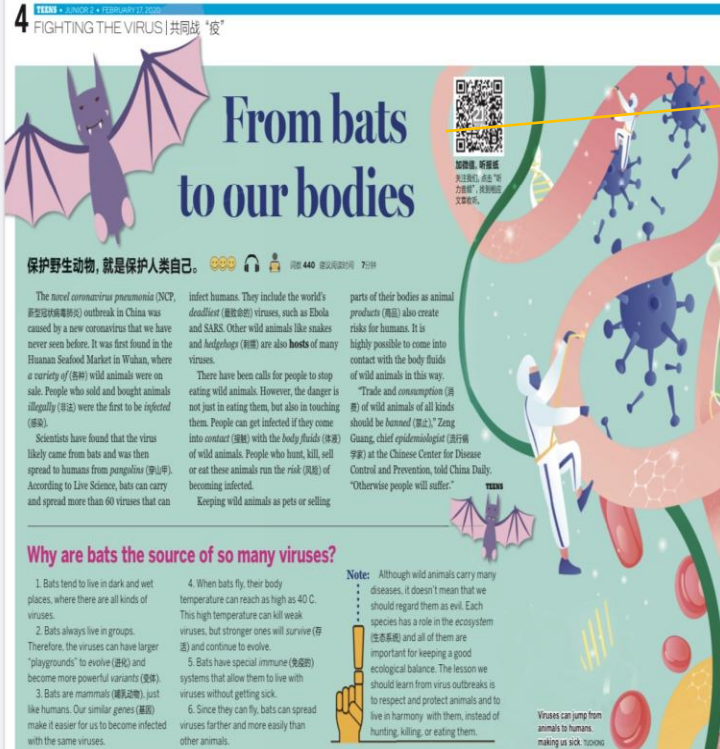
"Trade and consumption (消费) of wild animals of all kinds should be banned (禁止)," Zeng Guang, chief epidemiologist (流行病学家) at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, told China Daily. "Otherwise people will suffer."

**Why are bats the source of so many viruses?**

1. Bats tend to live in dark and wet places, where there are all kinds of viruses.
2. Bats always live in groups. Therefore, the viruses can have larger "playgrounds" to evolve (进化) and become more powerful variants (变种).
3. Bats are mammals (哺乳动物), just like humans. Our similar genes (基因) make it easier for us to become infected with the same viruses.
4. When bats fly, their body temperature can reach as high as 40 C. This high temperature can kill weak viruses, but stronger ones will survive (存活) and continue to evolve.
5. Bats have special immune (免疫) systems that allow them to live with viruses without getting sick.
6. Since they can fly, bats can spread viruses farther and more easily than other animals.

**Note:** Although wild animals carry many diseases, it doesn't mean that we should regard them as evil. Each species has a role in the ecosystem (生态系统) and all of them are important for keeping a good ecological balance. The lesson we should learn from virus outbreaks is to respect and protect animals and to live in harmony with them, instead of hunting, killing, or eating them.

Viruses can jump from animals to humans, making us sick. 301000



## Headline

- What do you expect to read?
- What is the main idea?

# Read for the **gist**

## From bats to our bodies

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) outbreak in China was caused by a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (各种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to be infected (感染).

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then spread to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to Live Science, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can infect humans. They include the world's deadliest (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses.

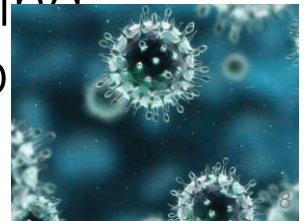
There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.

Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

"Trade and consumption (消费) of wild animals of all kinds should be banned (禁止)," Zeng Guang, chief epidemiologist (流行病学家) at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, told China Daily. "Otherwise people will suffer."

# What's the **main idea** of this article?

- A. The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia broke out in Wuhan, China.
- B. Trade and consumption of wild animals of all kinds should be banned.
- C. The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia was caused by animals that spread the virus to humans.
- D. Some people still run the risk of becoming infected by coming in contact with the body fluids of wild animals.





# What's the **main idea** of this article?

- A. The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia broke out in Wuhan, China.
- B. Trade and consumption of wild animals of all kinds should be banned.
- C. The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia was caused by animals that spread the virus to humans.
- D. Some people still run the risk of becoming infected by coming in contact with the body fluids of wild animals.

skimming  
略读

# Para 1: What **information** can you get from this paragraph?

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) outbreak in China was caused by a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (各种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to be infected (感染).

what	
why	
where	
Who	

# Para 1: What **information** can you get from this paragraph?

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) **outbreak** in China **was caused by** a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (各种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to **be infected** (感染).

what	the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP)
why	a new coronavirus that we have never seen before caused it
where	in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, China
Who	People who sold and bought animals illegally were the first to <b>be infected</b> .

# Para 1: What **information** can you get from this paragraph?

The novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎) **outbreak** in China **was caused by** a new coronavirus that we have never seen before. It was first found in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, where a variety of (各种) wild animals were on sale. People who sold and bought animals illegally (非法) were the first to **be infected** (感染).

scanning  
寻读



details

what	the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP)
why	a new coronavirus that we have never seen before caused it
where	in the Huanan Seafood Market in Wuhan, China
Who	People who sold and bought animals illegally were the first to <b>be infected</b> .

## Para 2: Find the topic sentence

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then **spread** to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to *Live Science*, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can infect humans. They include the world's **deadliest** (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses.

### topic sentence



pangolin 穿山甲  
['pæŋgəli:n]



hedgehog 刺猬  
['hedʒ, hɔ:g]



## Para 2: Find **the topic sentence**

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then spread to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to *Live Science*, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can infect humans. They include the world's deadliest (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses.



topic sentence



pangolin 穿山甲  
['pæŋgəlɪn]



hedgehog 刺猬  
['hedʒ, hɔg]

## Para 2: Find **the topic sentence**

Scientists have found that the virus likely came from bats and was then spread to humans from pangolins (穿山甲). According to *Live Science*, bats can carry and spread more than 60 viruses that can infect humans. They include the world's deadliest (最致命的) viruses, such as Ebola and SARS. Other wild animals like snakes and hedgehogs (刺猬) are also hosts of many viruses.



topic sentence



supporting  
details

## Paras 3&4: What are the **similarities** of these two paras?

There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.

Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

## Paras 3&4: What are the **similarities** of these two paras?

There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.

Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

They both talk about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wild animals
- B. the risk of getting infected
- C. keeping animals as pets
- D. the body fluids of wild animals

## Paras 3&4: What are the **similarities** of these two paras?

There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.

Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans. It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

They both talk about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wild animals

B. the risk of getting infected

C. keeping animals as pets  
animals

D. the body fluids of wild  
animals



## Paras 3&4: What are the **similarities** of these two paras?

There have been calls for people to stop eating wild animals. However, the danger is not just in eating them, but also in touching them. People can get infected if they come into contact (接触) with the body fluids (体液) of wild animals. **People who hunt, kill, sell or eat these animals run the risk (风险) of becoming infected.**

**Keeping wild animals as pets or selling parts of their bodies as animal products (商品) also create risks for humans.** It is highly possible to come into contact with the body fluids of wild animals in this way.

They both talk about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wild animals
- B. the risk of getting infected
- C. keeping animals as pets
- D. the body fluids of wild animals

## Para 5

“Trade and consumption (消费) of wild animals of all kinds should be banned (禁止),” Zeng Guang, chief epidemiologist (流行病学家) at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, told China Daily. “Otherwise people will suffer.”

Zeng Guang gave us a s\_\_\_\_\_, which can also be a s\_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of catching NCP.

## Para 5

“Trade and consumption (消费) of wild animals of all kinds should be banned (禁止),” Zeng Guang, chief epidemiologist (流行病学家) at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, told China Daily. “Otherwise people will suffer.”

Zeng Guang gave us a suggestion, which can also be a solution to the problem of catching NCP.

# Post-reading

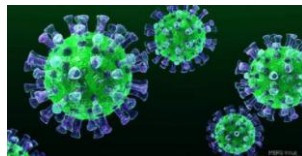
- Why don't we kill all the bats in the world?
- What can we do to help protect the environment?
- What can we do to protect ourselves in this special period?



# Word in use

- novel coronavirus pneumonia 新型冠状病毒肺炎 [ˈnɒvəl / kə,rəʊnə'vaɪərəs /nu ˈmɒnjə]
- outbreak n. 爆发
- infect v. 感染
- spread v. 传播
- deadly: be deadly to 致命的
- host: original host 原始宿主  
intermediate host 中间宿主
- run the risk of... 冒险.....
- epidemic 传染病，流行病 [ˌepɪˈdemɪk]
- epidemiologist 流行病学家 [ˌepɪ.dɪ.mi'ɒlədʒɪst]
- The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention 中国疾病预防控制中心

2019冠状病毒病  
COVID-19





21st Century

# TEENS *Junior*<sup>2</sup>

Thank you!