

21st Century

TEENS *Junior*³

第26/686期初三课件

成都七中育才学校 梁娟

TEENS JUNIOR 3

21st Century TEENS Junior®

二十一世纪学生英文报 - 初三
2020年3月17日 星期三
www.jst.com 2010-2020 © JST



Coronavirus: what do we know?

人类与病毒的“斗争史”
PAGES 3-6

We present the known facts about COVID-19 and the coronavirus family, as well as how we have been battling these scary enemies throughout history.

“共同战疫”

新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，全球各国人民纷纷行动起来，共同抗击疫情。在这场没有硝烟的战争中，我们看到了人类团结的力量，也看到了科技的力量。在这场战斗中，我们看到了人类的勇气，也看到了人类的智慧。在这场战斗中，我们看到了人类的爱心，也看到了人类的温暖。在这场战斗中，我们看到了人类的希望，也看到了人类的未来。



We won't forget
缅怀科比，致敬篮坛传奇
Join us as we celebrate
the life of the late and
great NBA star athlete
Kobe Bryant. PAGE 7

New way to eat
今年流行吃什么样的食物?
Ugly veggies and blended
burgers are among 2020's
food trends. PAGE 7

What are you guys doing right now?



What are you guys doing right now?

- ✳ Enjoying the longest winter vacation
- ✳ Staying at home to be away from COVID-19
- ✳ Being concerned about the people in Wuhan and in Hubei
- ✳ ...

What are you guys doing right now?

- ✧ Enjoying the longest winter vacation
- ✧ Staying at home to be away from COVID-19
- ✧ Being concerned about the people in Wuhan and in Hubei
- ✧ ...

✧ Taking some time to think
✧ Learning from the past



加微信，听报纸
关注我们，点击 听
力资源，读到相应
文章收听。

Learning from the past can save us

前事不忘，后事之师。守望相助，共抗疫情。



词数 300 建议阅读时间 6分钟

As you read the news about *novel coronavirus pneumonia* (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎), you might feel a bit nervous. But China and other Asian countries have survived similar *epidemics* (流行病) in recent years.

In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 非典肺炎) struck 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this new epidemic, SARS is caused by a type of *coronavirus* (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like *symptoms* (症状), such as coughing and difficult breathing.

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征) first appeared in *Saudi Arabia* (沙特阿拉伯). It is also caused by a type of coronavirus. Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of them, giving it a *mortality rate* (致死率) of 34 percent, according to NPR. The disease was eventually traced back to camels.

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and *cooperation* (合作) while fighting the disease this time.

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all *relevant* (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO.

"With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and *infectious* (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ...

Learning from the past can save us↵

As you read the news about novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎), you might feel a bit nervous. But China and other Asian countries have survived similar epidemics (流行病) in recent years.↵

In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 非典型肺炎) struck 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this new epidemic, SARS is caused by a type of coronavirus (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like symptoms (症状), such as coughing and difficult breathing. ↵

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征) first appeared in Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). It is also caused by a type of coronavirus. Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of them, giving it a mortality rate (致死率) of 34 percent, according to NPR. The disease was eventually traced back to camels. ↵

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.↵

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time. ↵

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO. ↵

“With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory,” he said.↵

Read the passage quickly and answer the following question

How many kinds of epidemics are mentioned in the passage?

Learning from the past can save us↵

As you read the news about novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎), you might feel a bit nervous. But China and other Asian countries have survived similar epidemics (流行病) in recent years.↵

In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) spread to many countries and regions around the world. China reported 5,326 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this, NCP is caused by a novel coronavirus (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like symptoms and difficult breathing. ↵

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) first appeared in Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). It is also a respiratory disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 1,800 cases). The mortality rate (致死率) of 34 percent, according to the WHO, is due to camels. ↵

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks that we should

China's experience in fighting SARS made it clear that we should learn to seek international help and cooperation.

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO. ↵

"With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory," he said.↵

Word in use:

epidemic- *adj. & n*

A large number of cases of a particular disease happening at the same time in a particular community

Read the passage quickly and answer the following question

How many kinds of epidemics are mentioned in the passage?

Learning from the past can save us↵

As you read the news about novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎), you might feel a bit nervous. But China and other Asian countries have survived similar epidemics (流行病) in recent years.↵

In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 非典型肺炎) struck 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this new epidemic, SARS is caused by a type of coronavirus (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like symptoms (症状), such as coughing and difficult breathing. ↵

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征) first appeared in Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). It is also caused by a type of coronavirus. Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of them, giving it a mortality rate (致死率) of 34 percent, according to NPR. The disease was eventually traced back to camels. ↵

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.↵

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time. ↵

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO. ↵

"With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory," he said.↵

Read the passage carefully, find more details about the three diseases.

- ❖ SARS
- ❖ MERS
- ❖ NCP





Places hit: _____

Cases: _____

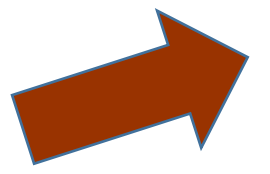
Deaths: _____

Causes: _____

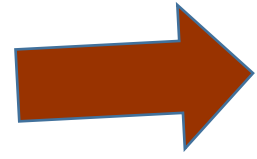
Symptoms: _____

Para 2

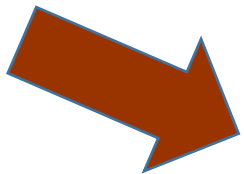
In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 非典型肺炎) struck 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this new epidemic, SARS is caused by a type of coronavirus (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like symptoms (症状), such as coughing and difficult breathing.



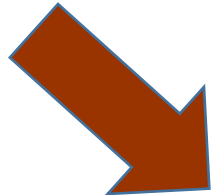
Places hit: _____



Cases: _____
Deaths: _____



Causes: _____

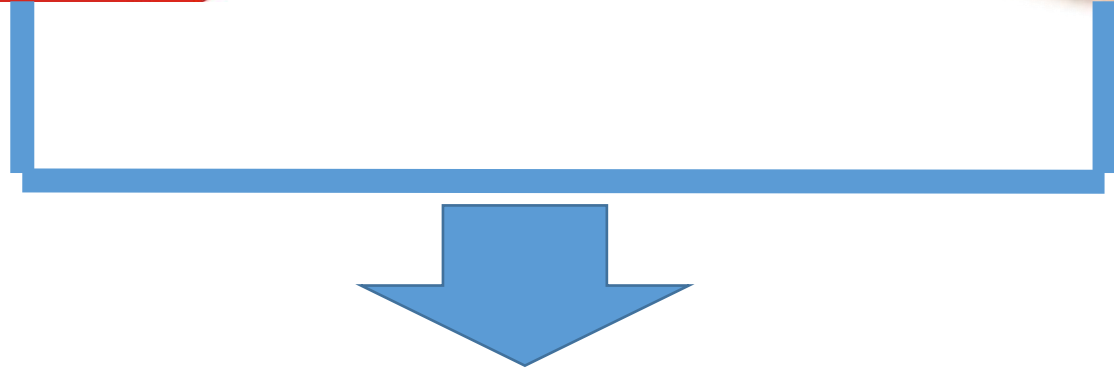


Symptoms: _____

Para 3

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征) first appeared in Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). It is also caused by a type of coronavirus. Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of them, giving it a mortality rate (致死率) of 34 percent, according to NPR. The disease was eventually traced back to camels.

~~SARS~~



Para 4

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.

~~SARS~~



Word in use:

- outbreak- *n.*

It comes from the verbal phrase “break out” which means something begins suddenly

- previous –*adj.*

Happening or existing before the event or object you are talking about

difficult to treat.

Para 4

Both of these di
However, we have 1

What do we know about NCP?





World Health Organization (WHO)

BREAKING

"We now have a name for the #2019nCoV disease:

COVID-19.

I'll spell it: C-O-V-I-D hyphen one nine – COVID-19"

-@DrTedros #COVID19

**Corona Virus Disease
#COVID19**

Name 2: World SARS-COR-2

Name 3: NCP

In China

疫情实时追踪

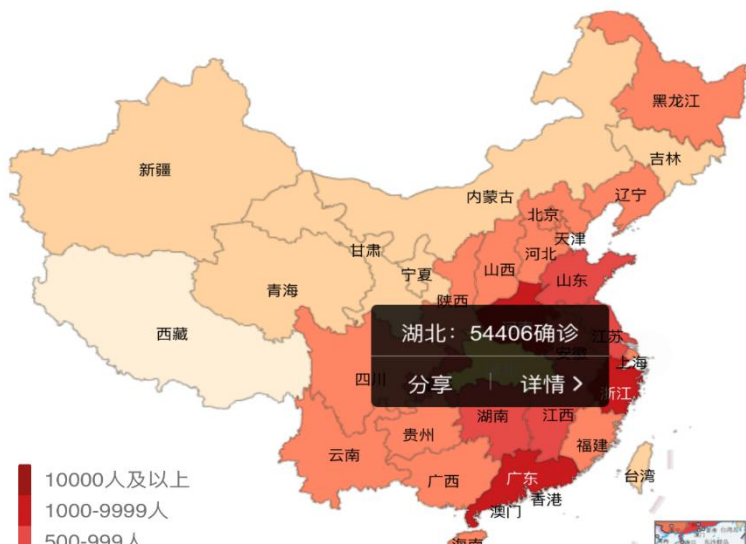
数据来源：国家及各地卫健委每日信息发布 ⓘ

统计截至 2020-02-15 08:47:27 更新于4分钟前

较上日+2644	较上日+2277	较上日+1373	较上日+143
66576	8969	8101	1524
全国确诊	疑似病例	治愈人数	死亡人数

- 战疫分析
- 病患轨迹
- 同程查询

疫情地图 最新进展 辟谣信息 医疗预防

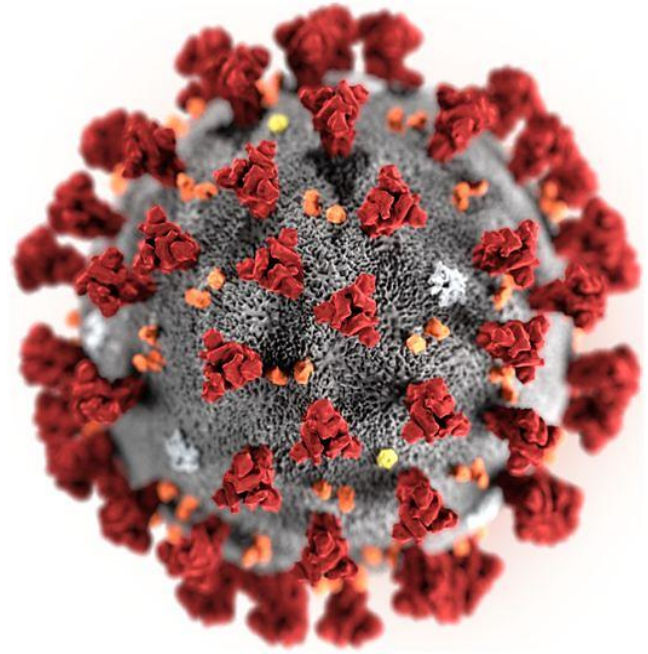


Around the world

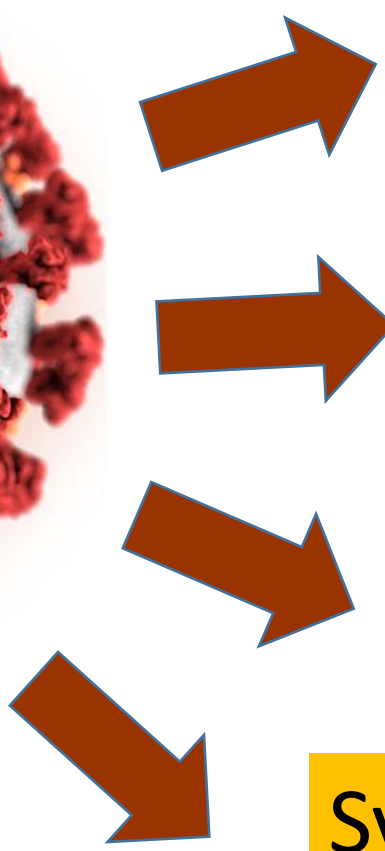
疫情地图 最新进展 辟谣信息 医疗预防

海外疫情 确诊518例, 死亡2例

地区	确诊	治愈	死亡
日本	253	1	1
新加坡	67	17	0
泰国	33	10	0
韩国	28	3	0
马来西亚	19	3	0
越南	16	7	0
德国	16	1	0
美国	15	3	0
澳大利亚	15	5	0
法国	11	0	0
英国	9	0	0
阿联酋	8	1	0
加拿大	8	1	0



NCP



Places hit: _____

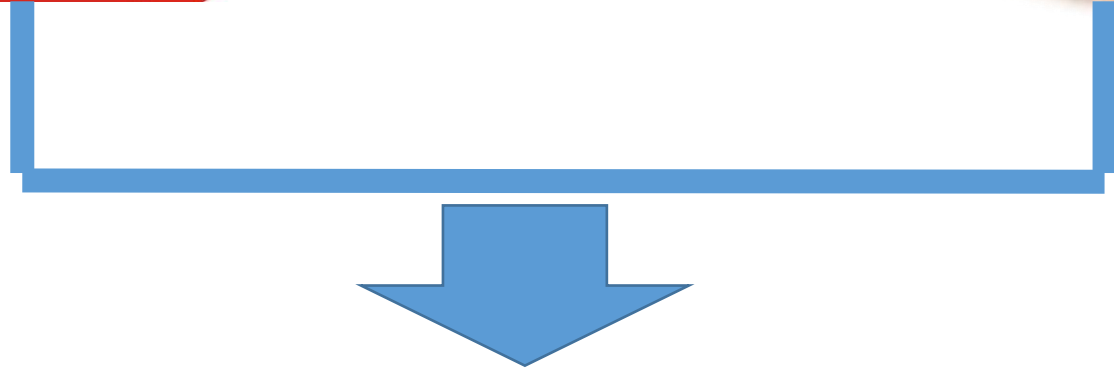
Cases: _____

Deaths: _____

Causes: _____

Symptoms: _____

~~SARS~~



Para 4

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.

What has China learned from the previous outbreaks?

Learning from the past can save us↵

As you read the news about novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 新型冠状病毒肺炎), you might feel a bit nervous. But China and other Asian countries have survived similar epidemics (流行病) in recent years.↵

In 2002 and 2003, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 非典型肺炎) struck 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland. Just like this new epidemic, SARS is caused by a type of coronavirus (冠状病毒). Similarly, it causes flu-like symptoms (症状), such as coughing and difficult breathing. ↵

About nine years later, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征) first appeared in Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯). It is also caused by a type of coronavirus. Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of them, giving it a mortality rate (致死率) of 34 percent, according to NPR. The disease was eventually traced back to camels. ↵

Both of these diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.↵

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time. ↵

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO. ↵

“With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory,” he said.↵

What has China learned from the previous outbreaks?

Para 5 & Para 6

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time.

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO.

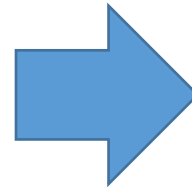
China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time.

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO.

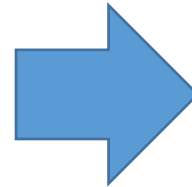
- ◆ What has China learned from the previous outbreaks?
- ◆ What's the relationship between Para 5 and Para 6?

Para 5 & Para 6

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time.



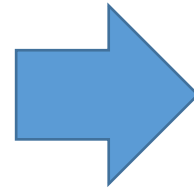
Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO.



- ◆ What has China learned from the previous outbreaks?
- ◆ What's the relationship between Para 5 and Para 6?

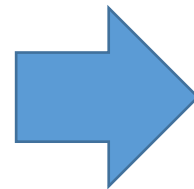
Para 5 & Para 6

China's experience in fighting SARS made it able to respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation (合作) while fighting the disease this time.



Generally

* seeking international help and cooperation



Specifically

* sharing all relevant data on NCP with international institutes

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international institutes, including WHO.

Why are we confident of victory?

Para 7

“With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory,” he said.



*with relatively complete prevention and control systems

*with the support of the broad masses of the public

Why are we confident of victory?

Para 7

“With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory,” he said.

Word in use:

■ relatively- *adv.*

*with relatively It comes from “relative” which can be a noun or an adjective. (not complete)

*with the support of ■ broad –*adj.* (=wide)

■ mass-*n.* (=a large number or amount of...)

Why are we confident of victory?

Para 7

“With relatively complete prevention and control systems for sudden and infectious (传染的) diseases in place since SARS ... and with the support of the broad masses of the public, we are confident of victory,” he said.



*with relatively complete prevention and control systems

*with the support of the broad masses of the public

Learning from the past can save us

- ◆ What do you think about the title “learning from the past can save us”
- ◆ How can we learn from the past?

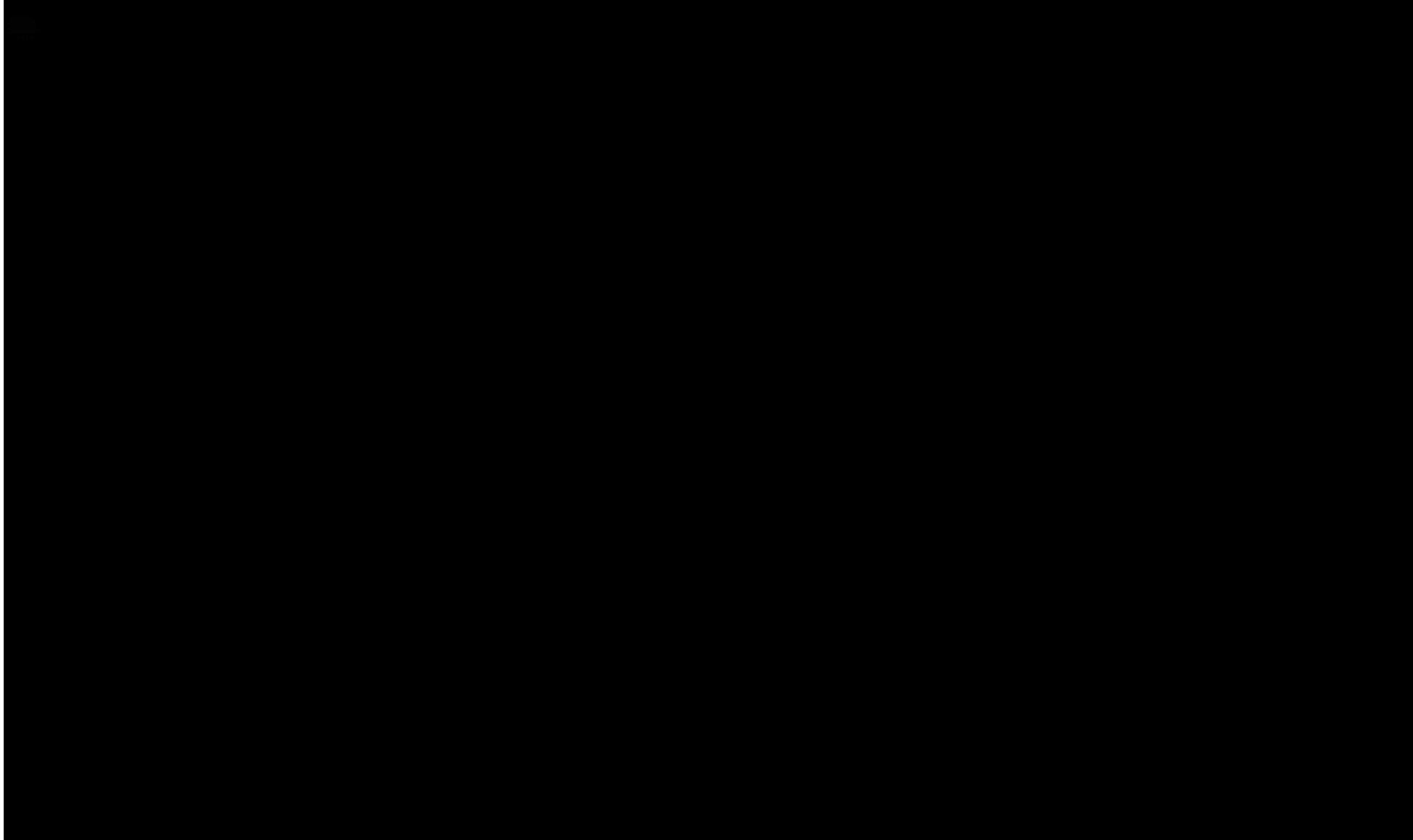


Watch the video and get some ideas



It's a parody of the song "sound of silence".

Watch the video and get some ideas



What else can we learn ?

- * Don't eat wild animals.
- * Always protect the environment.
- * Pull together to overcome the difficulties.
- * ...



Assignments:

- * Please give a general description of the three diseases
- * What exactly can we learn from the past?

Thanks for your attention!

