

# Map of the book

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	Over to you		Further listening
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Unit	Get on board	Experience the world		Understand the world
		Listening	Skills	Listening / Viewing
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	Over to you		Further listening
Skills	Projects	Skills	
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Unit

# 1

# Health for all



## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

**After learning this unit, you will be able to:**

- ◆ use reliable sources
- ◆ listen for explanations
- ◆ develop criteria for evaluating solutions
- ◆ value your own cultural traditions
- ◆ give a presentation on an epidemic in human history
- ◆ use signpost language



上医医未病之病, 中医医欲病之病, 下医医已病之病。

——孙思邈(唐)

*The best doctor prevents illness, an average doctor visits when the illness is imminent, and the unskilled doctor treats your present illness.*

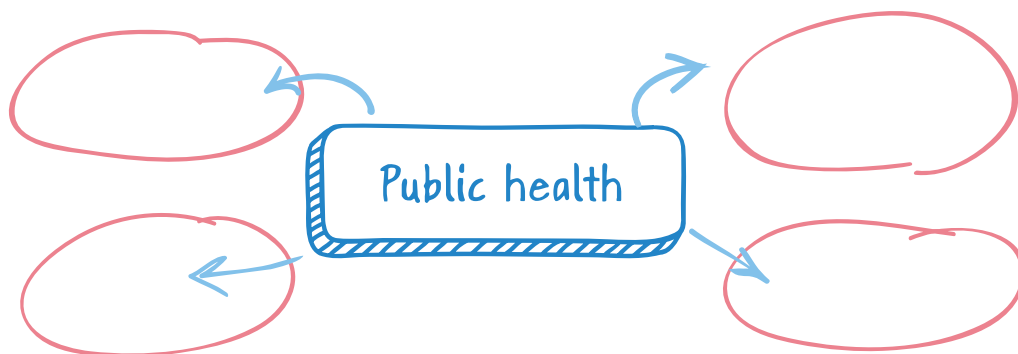
– Sun Simiao (Tang Dynasty)

*Health care is vital to all of us some of the time, but public health is vital to all of us all of the time.*

– C. Everett Koop (U.S.)

Get on board

When talking about public health, what comes to your mind? Work in pairs and brainstorm a mind map of the figures, ideas, or events.



Compare your answers with your partner. Then choose three elements and share them in class.

*A: Well, public health makes me think of health and safety rules, like wearing masks when you are sick, or washing your hands.*

*B: For me, public health is about the choices we make as a society to be healthier, like more people choosing to go to the gym.*

...

## Listening 1

## New words

vaccination /vækseɪ'neɪʃn/ n. 疫苗

接种

welfare /'welfeə/ n. 福利

societal /sə'saɪətəl/ a. 社会的

food poisoning /'pɔɪzənɪŋ/ n. 食物

中毒

clinical /'klɪnɪkl/ a. 临床的

## Before you listen

- 1 What do you think public health is? Check (✓) the statements that you think are true. Work in pairs and share your reasons with your partner.


## Public health ...

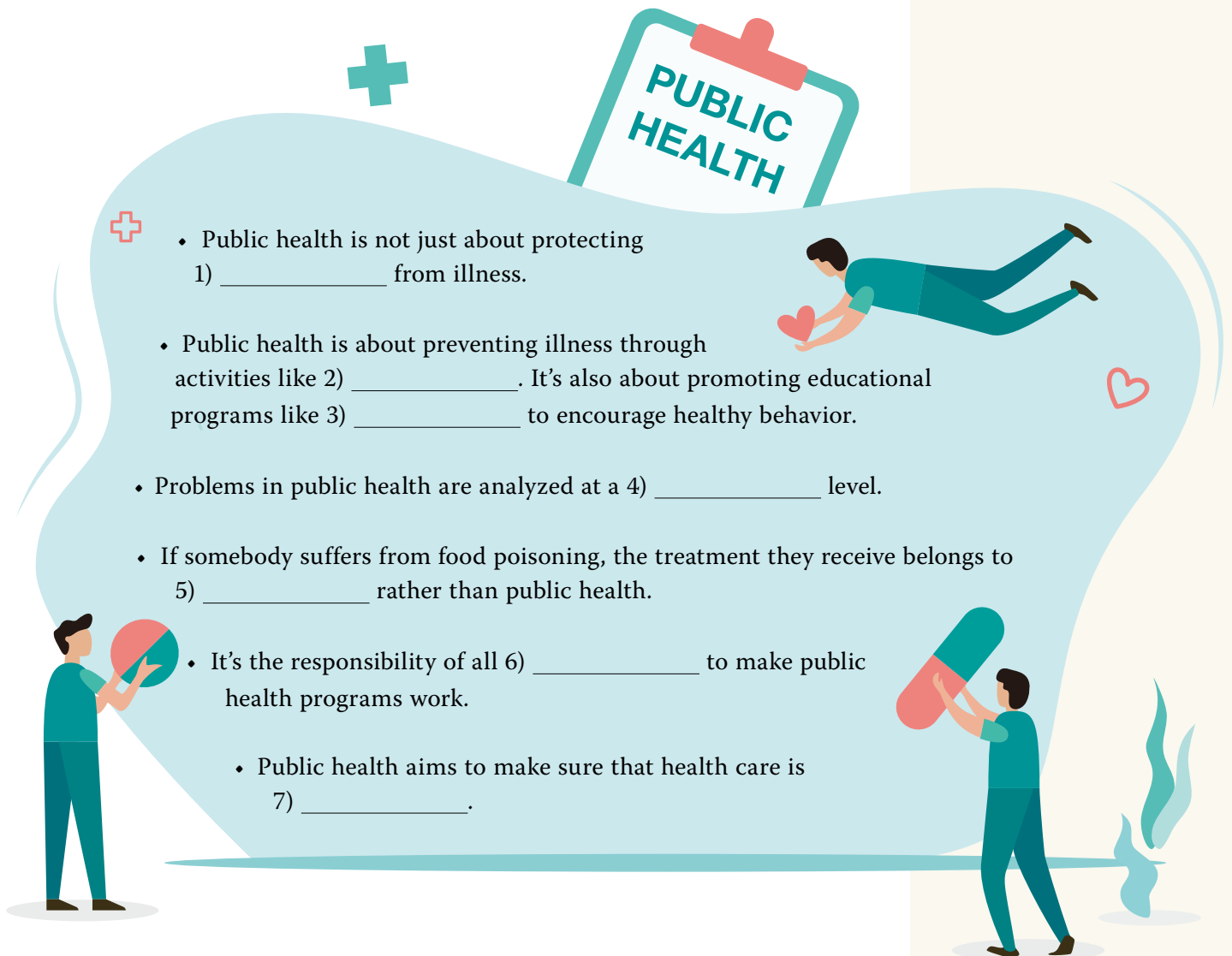
- 1 ... is health care provided by volunteers.
- 2 ... is a type of free health care provided to those with no income.
- 3 ... is concerned with preventing illness in society.
- 4 ... is the opposite of private health.
- 5 ... includes educational programs about healthy behavior.
- 6 ... aims to maintain physical and mental health.
- 7 ... is mainly the government's responsibility.

## While you listen

- 2 Listen to a conversation between Amy and Alex about public health and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. It is about finding the causes of illness.  
B. It is about protecting people from illness.  
C. It is about providing information about illness.  
D. It is about preventing illness and encouraging healthy behavior.
2. A. It focuses on the leading causes of illness.  
B. It is about predicting people's potential health problems.  
C. It is about monitoring the kind of treatment patients receive.  
D. It focuses on mental and social well-being besides physical health.
3. A. It mainly depends on the government.  
B. It needs all sectors of society to contribute.  
C. It mainly depends on international cooperation.  
D. It relies on us increasing our public health awareness.

- 3  Listen to the conversation again and complete the fact sheet with the words and phrases you hear.



**PUBLIC HEALTH**

- Public health is not just about protecting 1) \_\_\_\_\_ from illness.
- Public health is about preventing illness through activities like 2) \_\_\_\_\_. It's also about promoting educational programs like 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage healthy behavior.
- Problems in public health are analyzed at a 4) \_\_\_\_\_ level.
- If somebody suffers from food poisoning, the treatment they receive belongs to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than public health.
- It's the responsibility of all 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to make public health programs work.
  - Public health aims to make sure that health care is 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### After you listen

- 4 Work in pairs and have a conversation about a health initiative or action plan launched by local government or your university. Your conversation could cover the following points:

- What is it about?
- What kind of people is it aimed at?
- How has it been carried out?
- Do you think it is effective? Why?

*A: Our university has launched an educational campaign about antismoking. It is directed at people who may start the habit at an early age.*

*B: I think the campaign is very effective, because ...*



## Listening 2

### New words

**contract** /kən'trækt/ vt. 感染  
(疾病)

**fluid** /'flu:ɪd/ n. 液体

**bleeding** /'bli:dɪŋ/ n. 出血; 流血

**statistics** /stə'tɪstɪks/ n. (pl.) 统计数据

**cure** /kjʊə/ n. 药; 疗法

**license** /'laɪsns/ vt. 批准, 准许  
(使用某物)

### Proper names

**Guinea** /'ɡɪni/ 几内亚 (非洲国家)

**Sierra Leone** /si,erə li'əʊn/ 塞拉利昂 (非洲国家)

**Liberia** /laɪ'bɪəriə/ 利比里亚 (非洲国家)

## Before you listen

- 1 You are going to hear a podcast about the Ebola virus. Work in pairs and match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. infectious ○	○ A. the signs and effects of an illness
2. originate ○	○ B. extremely important
3. outbreak ○	○ C. to come from or start out from a place or time
4. symptom ○	○ D. the sudden spread of an illness
5. virus ○	○ E. to bring food or drink up from your stomach out through your mouth
6. vital ○	○ F. a small living thing that can enter your body and make you ill
7. vomit ○	○ G. spreading from one person to another

## While you listen

- 2 Listen to the podcast and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).


1. We do not know the exact origin of the Ebola virus.
2. We do not know how the virus is spread from one person to another.
3. There are only three main symptoms when contracting the Ebola virus.
4. Major outbreaks of the Ebola virus have taken place in two countries.
5. Ebola's outbreak has been brought under control but it is still very worrying.

### Culture note

#### The Hot Zone

It is a best-selling book by Richard Preston that describes an outbreak of a mysterious virus from central Africa in Washington D.C.



- 3  Listen to the podcast again and complete the summary with the words and phrases you hear.



## The Ebola virus

**E**bola is a highly infectious virus which has caused mass outbreaks in some countries. It was first discovered in Africa in 1976, but no one is certain how it 1) \_\_\_\_\_. The virus spreads from person to person via 2) \_\_\_\_\_. A patient with Ebola may suffer symptoms such as fever, muscle pain, vomiting, and bleeding. The death rate in past outbreaks has been as high as 3) \_\_\_\_\_. The virus comes and goes, but there is no 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for it. Outbreaks can, unfortunately, recur at any time. Although a vaccine has been 5) \_\_\_\_\_, its effectiveness has not been fully proven yet. Ebola is still a serious cause for concern to the 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

### After you listen

### Academic skill

#### Using reliable sources

If you are preparing for a debate, conducting research, or writing an essay or an academic paper, you need to use reliable sources to obtain information.

It is important to use reliable sources because your audience or readers will expect your arguments to be supported by the most accurate and reliable information.

Official publications, academic databases and the official websites of governments and educational institutions can be regarded as sources of reliable

information. For example, when introducing the death rate of Ebola, the audio uses statistics from the WHO. Also consider looking at public speeches made by authoritative figures in a particular field.

On the other hand, personal websites, blogs and websites of interest groups should be avoided. Also, many online encyclopedias provide information that may not be accurate or reliable.

When citing sources, you can use phrases like *according to*, *based on*, *as stated by*, or reporting verbs like *argue*, *explain*, *mention*, *report*, *remark*, etc.


- 4 Choose a major disease and use reliable sources to find information about it. Work in groups and share your findings. You may include the following points in your findings:

- the disease's origins
- the disease's symptoms
- outbreaks of the disease
- treatments for the disease

*A major disease that has affected many people in recent years is the Zika virus. According to information from the WHO, the Zika virus was ...*

## Language in focus


### Usage

- ①  Listen to the sentences and repeat after the speaker. Pay attention to the words and expressions in bold.
1. **To my mind**, public health is all about protecting citizens from illness, right?
  2. This **reminds me of** a public welfare poster about depression treatment that I saw recently.
  3. It's about making sure that health care is **available to** everyone.
  4. The **combined efforts** of governments and non-governmental organizations have been **vital** in bringing these outbreaks under control.
  5. Ebola remains a serious **cause for concern** to the international community.
- ② Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English with the words and expressions in bold from Activity 1. Change the form of the words and expressions if necessary.
1. I really like this government campaign about keeping fit, and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (这让我想起了政府几年前发起的一个活动).
  2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(在政府、医务人员和人民群众的共同努力下), the number of lung cancer patients has dropped.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(在我看来, 健康是最重要的), and there is no point in having money if you are not in good health.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(一个令人担忧的问题是) that so many people continue to smoke.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(所有医务人员穿上全套防护服是至关重要的) when entering areas of possible infection.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(全世界现在有数百万人可以通过接种疫苗预防多种疾病) thanks to the work of the WHO.






## Pronunciation

1  Listen to the paragraphs and underline the words emphasized by the speaker. Then read the paragraphs out loud.

1. Public health can be about preventing illness through things like vaccination programs ... but it's also about encouraging healthy behavior via educational programs like antismoking campaigns. The government's role is important, but for public health programs to work, we must all contribute. It's the responsibility of all sectors of society. And it's about making sure that health care is available to everyone.
2. Ebola was first discovered in 1976 in a village near the Ebola River in Africa. No one is certain how it originated. Symptoms can be serious. They include fever, muscle pain, vomiting, and internal and external bleeding. According to statistics from the WHO, the death rate in past outbreaks of the disease has been as low as 25 percent, but also as high as 90 percent. There is no cure for Ebola. Though a vaccine has been licensed, its effectiveness has not been fully proven yet. Ebola is still not a fully preventable disease and remains a serious cause for concern to the international community.

2  Read the paragraph and underline where you would emphasize. Listen to the recording and check your answers. Then read the paragraph out loud.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IRCRC) is one of the world's largest humanitarian assistance organizations. It was first established to provide better care for soldiers wounded in conflict. Over the years, its mission has widened to provide care for civilians affected by conflict and later to include any humanitarian issues, in peacetime or war. Today the IRCRC has thousands of permanent staff and millions of volunteers. It is able to provide relief almost anywhere around the globe.





## Listening 1

### New words

**remote** /rɪ'məʊt/ *a.* 远程的; 偏远的  
**diagnosis** /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *n.* 诊断  
**consultation** /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃn/ *n.* 咨询  
**database** /'deɪtə,beɪs/ *n.* 数据库  
**accuracy** /'ækjʊərəsi/ *n.* 准确性;  
 精确性

### Proper names

**Rwanda** /ru'ændə/ 卢旺达 (非洲国家)

### Before you listen

- 1 You are going to hear a podcast about artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in the medical field. In what way do you think AI can help doctors?

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### While you listen

- 2 Listen to the podcast and choose the best summary of it.
- 1. A new platform in Rwanda is using artificial intelligence to help connect doctors and nurses. The platform's AI chatbot can give medical advice, replacing medical workers and taking pressure off hospitals.
  - 2. A new medical artificial intelligence platform in Rwanda is helping connect patients in remote or rural areas with medical staff. This helps take the pressure off medical workers by using a chatbot to give advice directly to patients.
  - 3. Artificial intelligence is improving health care in Rwanda. A new medical platform helps connect patients and doctors worldwide, taking pressure off hospitals and assisting medical workers by giving advice to patients via a chatbot.

### Listening skill


#### Listening for explanations

When discussing a specialist subject like AI, it is likely that a number of difficult concepts or unfamiliar terms will come up. In this situation, having the ability to listen out for and recognize explanations is very useful.

Paying attention to the language used to give explanations will give you clues that unfamiliar or difficult concepts will be explained in detail with simpler words. For example, the speaker may use a clause starting with "which is / means" to provide a more detailed explanation of a complex term.

Expressions which signal that a speaker is clarifying a point may include:

- *Let me explain ...*
- *This means that ...*
- *I mean ...*
- *In other words ...*
- *That is to say ...*
- *Simply put ...*
- *So what I'm saying is ...*
- *To put it another way ...*
- *Actually / In fact / In reality ...*
- *Here is how it works ...*

- 3  Listen to the podcast again and complete the notes with the words and phrases you hear. Pay attention to the phrases in italics which indicate that the speaker is going to give explanations.



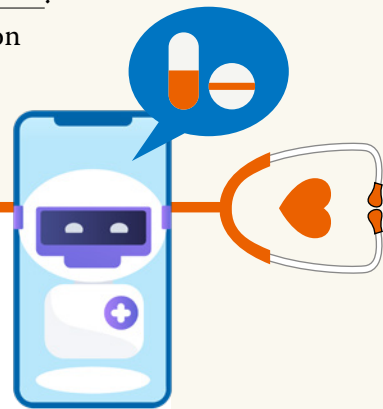
## THE ROLE OF AI IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

### Remote diagnosis

AI can play a role in the area of remote diagnosis, *which is* about determining a patient's condition without 1) \_\_\_\_\_.

### One recent application

- An online diagnosis platform has been launched in Rwanda. It allows patients in 2) \_\_\_\_\_ areas to use their smartphones to contact doctors and nurses.
- The platform features an AI-powered chatbot, *in other words*, a software application used to conduct an 3) \_\_\_\_\_ with human users.
- The chatbot has been “trained” to offer medical advice. *Here is how it works*: A patient enters their 4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the chatbot, which then compares this information with its diagnostic database. This allows the chatbot to 5) \_\_\_\_\_, suggest courses of treatment or refer the patient to 6) \_\_\_\_\_.
- An AI system like this can relieve the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ on medical workers and hospitals.



### After you listen

- 4 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1. Would you trust a chatbot like the one used in Rwanda to diagnose an illness that you suffer from? Why or why not?
2. In what ways do you think AI could help in the field of public health?

*A: I would trust the chatbot if I had an illness. I mean computers are very precise, and they rarely make mistakes.*

*B: I agree with you ...*

## Viewing

## New words

## microorganism

/ˌmɪkrəʊ'ɔːɡənɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 微生物

**fermented** /fə'mentɪd/ *a.* 发酵的

**foul** /faʊl/ *a.* 难闻的

**repulsive** /rɪ'pʌlsɪv/ *a.* 令人厌恶的

**rotting** /'rɒtɪŋ/ *a.* 正在腐烂的

**pathogenic** /ˌpæθə'dʒenɪk/ *a.*

致病的; 病原的

**diarrhea** /ˌdaɪə'riːə/ *n.* 腹泻

**deceitful** /dɪ'siːtfl/ *a.* 欺骗的

**invisible** /ɪn'vɪzəbl/ *a.* 看不见的

**prolific** /prə'lɪfɪk/ *a.* 多产的

**multiply** /'mʌltɪ,plaɪ/ *vi.* 繁殖

**vulnerable** /'vʌln(ə)rəbl/ *a.* 脆弱的

的; 易受伤的

**contamination** /kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃn/

*n.* 污染

**raw** /rɔː/ *a.* 生的; 未煮过的

**thoroughly** /'θʌrəli/ *ad.* 彻底地

**bacterial** /bæk'tɪəriəl/ *a.* 细菌的

## II Before you watch

- 1 Work in groups and list some dos and don'ts for storing food according to your experience. Then share your answers.

## ▶ While you watch



- 2 Watch a video clip about safer food and complete the table with the words and phrases you hear.

## The good microorganisms

They help to produce 1) \_\_\_\_\_ such as cheese and yogurt.

## The bad microorganisms

They cause food to taste, smell or look bad, but they normally do not 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

## The dangerous microorganisms

They do not cause food to smell bad or look different, but they can cause severe illnesses. They are deceitful, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and dangerous. They are prolific and can 4) \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly.

## Five simple rules to reduce risk:


Rule 1: Keep clean to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ contamination.

Rule 2: Separate raw and cooked foods.

Rule 3: 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to kill microorganisms.

Rule 4: Keep food at 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Rule 5: Use safe water and safe raw materials.

**3**  **Watch the video clip again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1. Microorganisms are unenergetic small living beings.
- 2. Fermented meat is produced with the help of good microorganisms.
- 3. Rotting food is caused by pathogenic microorganisms.
- 4. Good microorganisms multiply more slowly than the bad and dangerous ones.
- 5. Keeping food at safe temperatures could help prevent bacterial growth.
- 6. Food producers are primarily responsible for the safety of food.

**After you watch**

**Critical thinking skill** 

***Developing criteria for evaluating solutions***

Whenever we see solutions being offered to a problem, such as the five keys to safer food given in the video clip, we should consider whether they really are ideal. Think about the following: Are the solutions based on the real cause of the problem? Are they effective and practical? Do they need to be improved? Are there alternative solutions to be considered?

In order for a solution to address a problem, it must tackle the causes of the problem. For example, dangerous microorganisms can make us sick, so the solution of cooking food thoroughly to kill them is a good one because it destroys the source of the problem. However, we should remember that there

can be multiple causes of one problem.

Once we have solutions to a problem, we can consider how effective and feasible they are. Solutions should be easy to carry out, without too much additional need for time, resource, money, etc. Also, solutions should not create other risks which are greater than the original problem. For example, the five rules in the video clip are simple, safe and easy to apply in our daily lives. In comparison, the alternative solution of laboratory testing all of our food and then killing dangerous microorganisms would be impractical, and might even create other risks.

**4** **Work in pairs and evaluate the solutions in each of the situations.**

**Situation A**

Alex is studying 15 hours a day for five weeks in order to prepare for an important exam. He has become anxious and sleepless, so he decides to take some sleeping pills.

*A: As far as I'm concerned, Alex is too nervous about the exam to sleep well. However, taking sleeping pills seems a bit dangerous if it is not the advice of a doctor. What do you think?*

*B: I totally agree with you. If I'm anxious and sleepless, I think a practical solution is ...*

**Situation B**

Amy is suffering shortness of breath, sneezing and extreme tiredness in the spring. She thinks she has caught the flu, so she decides to take medicine for colds.



## Listening 2

## Voice of China

## Before you listen

## New words

artemisinin /ɑ:tɪ'miːsɪnɪn/ *n.*  
青蒿素

malaria /mə'leəriə/ *n.* 疟疾

tuberculosis /tjuː,bɜ:kju'ləʊsɪs/ *n.*  
肺结核

antimalarial /ɪ'æntɪmə'leəriəl/ *a.*  
抗疟的

- 1 Work in pairs and check the meanings of the words. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Change the form of the words if necessary.

pharmacy effective resistant herbalism

- The study of \_\_\_\_\_ covers topics related to preparing and dispensing medicines.
- Some viruses have become \_\_\_\_\_ to treatment, so we have to use increasingly powerful medicines to fight them.
- Traditionally illnesses were treated using \_\_\_\_\_ based on the plants and flowers in nature.
- We should develop new drugs that are safe and \_\_\_\_\_.

## While you listen

- 2 Listen to a news report about Tu Youyou and check (✓) the statements made by the speaker.

1. Tu Youyou received China's Medal of the Republic because of her discovery of artemisinin.
2. Tu Youyou's illness as a child prevented her from going to school.
3. After graduating, Tu Youyou began working as a doctor.
4. Tu Youyou was chosen to head a research project in 1969.
5. Tu Youyou's hard work is a shining example to all scientists.




Tu Youyou receives the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2015

## Culture note

## China's Medal of the Republic

This is the country's highest award for individuals who have made great contributions to the People's Republic of China.

- 3  Listen to the news report again and complete the summary with the words and phrases you hear.

## Tu Youyou

Tu Youyou was awarded China's Medal of the Republic. The award was given in recognition of her discovery of artemisinin, a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ for malaria. She contracted tuberculosis when she was 16, and her illness contributed to her desire to study 2) \_\_\_\_\_. She studied pharmacy at university and learned how to get 3) \_\_\_\_\_ from plants to do chemical experiments. In 1969, she led a project to find a new treatment for malaria. She even 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the drug on herself first. The drug was used successfully in 1972 in Hainan where there was a serious 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of malaria. In 2004, the World Health Organization listed artemisinin as an important 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

## After you listen

## Intercultural skill

### Valuing one's own cultural traditions

In today's globalized world, many people are interested in learning about cultures from other countries, while they lack the knowledge of their own cultural traditions, or even neglect them. Our cultural traditions have a great deal of importance in the modern world, and should be valued for a number of reasons.

Firstly, they help build our identity and a sense of belonging. Many of our values, beliefs, behavior, how we interact with the world, and what matters to us are shaped by, and best represented by, our traditions and culture.

Secondly, cultural traditions can often be the source of valuable know-how and practical ways to solve modern problems. For example, when Tu Youyou

was conducting research to find an alternative treatment for malaria, she referred to the vast cultural knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine. Knowing that there were a great many ancient remedies, she experimented and tested until she found an effective medicine to fight against malaria.

It is therefore necessary that we take every opportunity to explore and learn about our own cultural traditions. There are many ways to do this, from talking to family to learning about the origins of our culture through libraries, museums and cultural events. We could also take the role of an "intercultural ambassador" and communicate the meaning of a particular cultural tradition to people who are interested, which could help us appreciate the benefits of these traditions even more.

- 4 Think of an example of solving modern problems via traditional Chinese wisdom. Then work in pairs and share your examples.

*A: I think Baduanjin from our traditional culture is a good example. For those who sit in their office a lot of time, Baduanjin would be an ideal exercise for keeping healthy.*

*B: Yes. And this reminds me of tai chi ...*



## Project

### Giving a presentation on an epidemic in human history

*Your university is organizing an activity to raise awareness of epidemic preparedness. Your group has been asked to give a presentation on an epidemic in human history and how it was defeated.*

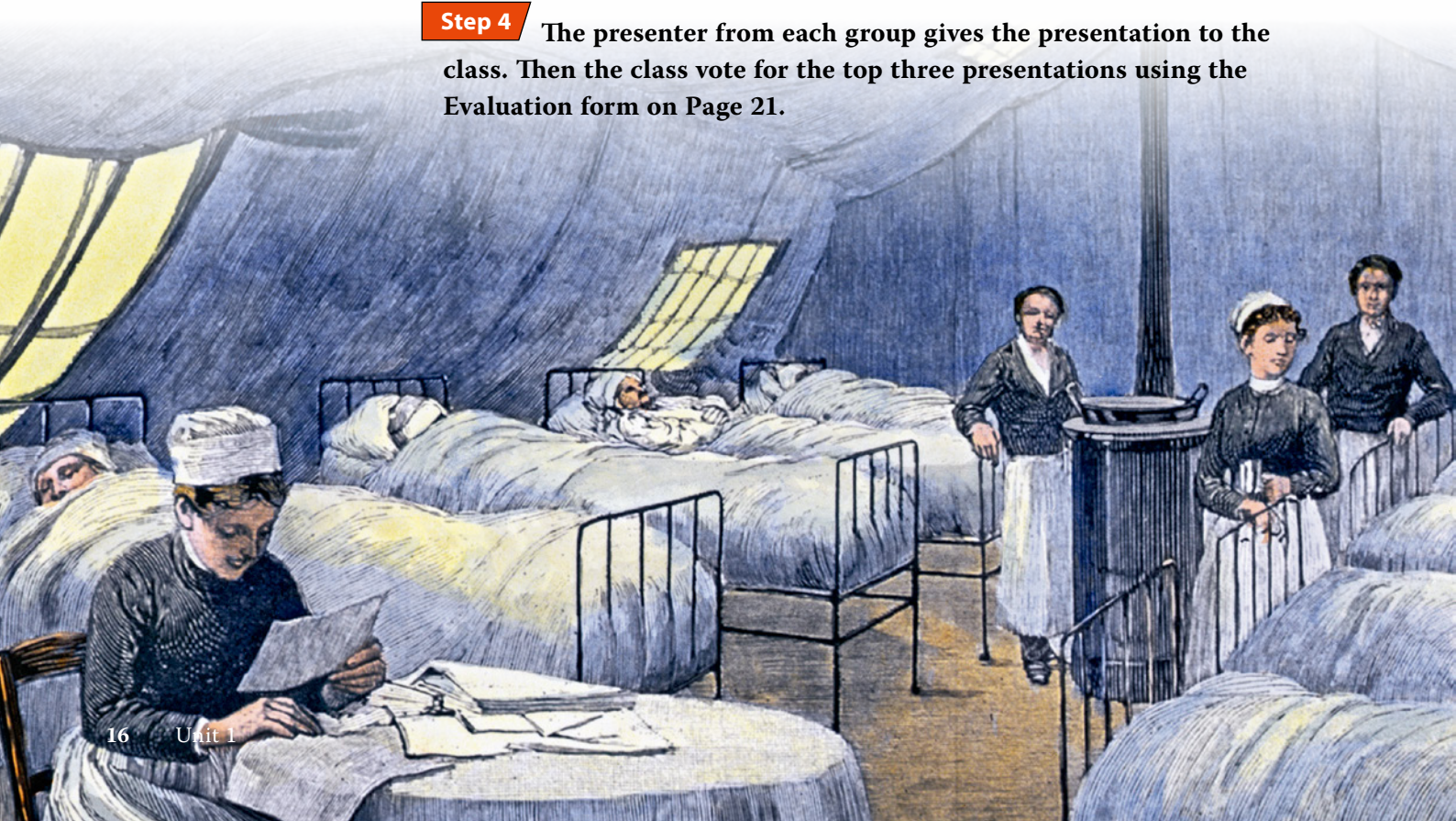
**Step 1** Think of an epidemic and pick one person in the group to be the presenter.

**Step 2** Search for reliable information about the epidemic based on the following questions:

- When did the epidemic take place?
- Where did the epidemic originate?
- What were the symptoms?
- Who was affected?
- What were the responses to the epidemic?
- How did the epidemic end?
- What were the consequences of the epidemic?

**Step 3** Organize the materials and make a PowerPoint together. The presenter practices giving the presentation to the group and revises it according to the feedback.

**Step 4** The presenter from each group gives the presentation to the class. Then the class vote for the top three presentations using the Evaluation form on Page 21.



## Project builder

In academic contexts, giving a presentation requires you to research and organize the information by choosing what is the most relevant and what can be discarded, and then structure it carefully. You can organize your presentation in the following way.

### Explain when and where the epidemic originated

Introduce the place and time that the epidemic first occurred.

- *It was first discovered in 1947 in Uganda.*
- *The outbreak was first identified in ...*

### Describe the symptoms and who was affected

Give a brief description of the common symptoms of the disease. Also, explain which groups or areas were most affected.

- *Symptoms included vomiting and fever.*
- *Older people are more vulnerable to this infectious disease.*

### Discuss the responses to the epidemic and how it ended

Talk about public health responses in different areas, any campaigns and treatments, and how the disease was overcome or controlled.

- *The epidemic evoked a coordinated global response ...*
- *A vaccine was eventually developed ...*

### Discuss the consequences

Outline both the social and economic consequences of the epidemic. Also, discuss any resulting actions that have taken place since.

- *The epidemic has had a lasting effect on ...*
- *Major changes to the way livestock were transported were introduced ...*

## Presentation skill

### Using signpost language

Using signpost language is a good way to make your presentation more effective, engaging and easier to follow. Signpost language basically consists of the words and expressions that a speaker uses to guide the audience through the presentation.

#### Introducing a topic

- *The subject / topic of my talk is ...*
- *My talk is concerned with ...*

#### Giving an overview of the talk

- *I'm going to divide the talk into ... parts. First of all, I'll talk about ... Then, I'll go on to describe ... And finally, I'll explain ...*

#### Starting a new section

- *Now let's turn to ...*
- *I'd like now to discuss ...*

#### Analyzing a point

- *What does this mean exactly? Let's take a look ...*
- *As you can see here ...*

#### Highlighting a point

- *It is noteworthy / significant / crucial because ...*
- *We can see that this point is distinctive because ...*

#### Summarizing

- *To conclude / To sum up,...*
- *Let's summarize briefly what we've looked at ...*



## Conversation

## New words

**vaccinate** /'væksɪnert/ vt. 给...接种疫苗

**eradicate** /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/ vt. 根除

**measles** /'mi:zlz/ n. 麻疹

**recommendation**

/,ɪrekəmen'deɪʃn/ n. 建议

**suspicious** /sə'spɪʃəs/ a. 怀疑的

**pharmaceutical** /ɪ'fɑ:mə'sju:tɪkl/ a. 制药的

① Listen to two medical students discussing the anti-vaccination movement and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

- They think vaccines are too expensive.
  - They doubt whether vaccines are effective.
  - There are too many vaccines to choose from.
  - People have little knowledge of the danger of some diseases.
- A lot of the information is false.
  - People have no access to the information.
  - Much of the information is not up to date.
  - The information is slow in reaching people.
- They believe the industry's vaccines do not work.
  - They think the industry runs too many advertisements.
  - They have solid proof for the side effects of the vaccines.
  - They think the industry makes people rely on the drugs on purpose.
- Neutral.
  - Positive.
  - Negative.
  - Indifferent.

## Passage 1

② Listen to a news report on child obesity in Mexico and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

- It is faced with the problem of an aging population.
  - Children are the country's largest sugar consumers.
  - It has established a fund to cope with the increase in obesity.
  - About one third of its children and adolescents are overweight.
- People rarely take any exercise.
  - People sit at their desks all day.
  - People lead an unhealthy lifestyle.
  - People seldom see doctors for advice.
- Children are more likely to become obese.
  - Obesity is easier to control during childhood.
  - It affects a child's growth and the country's economy.
  - It is making one third of Mexican children seriously ill.
- It has introduced a sugar tax.
  - It has run a campaign against it.
  - It has asked for parents' cooperation.
  - It has improved health care facilities.

## New words

**obesity** /əʊ'bi:səti/ n. 过度肥胖; 肥胖症

**diabetes** /ɪ'daɪə'bi:ti:z/ n. 糖尿病

**cardiovascular**

/ɪ'kɑ:diəʊ'væskjələ/ a. 心血管的

**caffeine** /'kæfi:n/ n. 咖啡因

**sweetener** /'swi:tənə/ n. 甜味剂

## Passage 2

③ Listen to a talk by a volunteer who helps with the Clean Water Project and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

- A. Fish farming suffered the most.

B. One in seven of the population were affected.

C. The government did not take effective measures.

D. The problem was more serious than he had expected.
- A. The project brings a sense of fulfillment.

B. The project benefits the coming generations.

C. The project can boost the country's economy.

D. The project needs more people's contribution.
- A. The lack of safe water is not an issue for developed countries.

B. Access to clean water is the most important issue in the world.

C. The safe water problem is most serious in developing countries.

D. About 2.1 billion people worldwide are without access to safe water at home.

### New words

**crop** /krɒp/ *n.* 庄稼

**filter** /'fɪltə/ *n.* 过滤器

**container** /kən'teɪnə/ *n.* 容器

**breeding** /'bri:dɪŋ/ *n.* 繁殖

**boost** /bu:st/ *vt.* 促进

### Proper names

**Cambodia** /kæm'bəʊdiə/ 柬埔寨  
(亚洲国家)



### Passage 3

#### New words

delegate /'deləgət/ *n.* 代表

initiate /ɪ'nɪʃi,et/ *vt.* 发起

smallpox /'smɔ:l,pɒks/ *n.* 天花

refugee /,refjʊ'dʒi:/ *n.* 难民

- ④ Listen to a WHO official talking about the work of the organization and complete the summary with information from the talk. Use no more than three words for each gap. You will hear the recording twice.

## The WHO

China played an important role in creating the WHO. In 1945, Shi Siming, a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ from China, initiated the creation of an 2) \_\_\_\_\_ with some others. The WHO develops international health policy, which means that it 3) \_\_\_\_\_, establishes norms, and monitors health trends around the world. Its role is particularly important in the case of 4) \_\_\_\_\_, and introducing vaccination programs. The WHO also deals with 5) \_\_\_\_\_ such as climate emergencies and promoting the health of high-risk groups. Today, China continues to contribute to the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the WHO, providing financial and research support.



## What have you learned in this unit? Rate your performance.

Experience the world		very poor	poor	average	good	very good
<b>Academic skill</b>	Using reliable sources					
Understand the world						
<b>Listening skill</b>	Listening for explanations					
<b>Critical thinking skill</b>	Developing criteria for evaluating solutions					
<b>Intercultural skill</b>	Valuing one's own cultural traditions					
Over to you						
<b>Project</b>	Giving a presentation on an epidemic in human history					
<b>Presentation skill</b>	Using signpost language					

## Answer the following reflection questions.

1. What are the three most useful things you have learned in this unit?

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2. What do you still need to improve? How do you think you can improve it?

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## OTY Evaluation form

- Read the criteria below. Keep them in mind when you present and watch your classmates' presentations.
- Note down your comments in the "Written feedback" row when watching your classmates' presentations. Then grade the presentations in the "Points" column on a scale of 1–5.

**Rating scale:** very poor = 1   poor = 2   average = 3   good = 4   very good = 5

	Criteria	Points
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provided key information about the epidemic</li> <li>• used information from reliable sources</li> </ul>	
<b>Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presented with a clear structure</li> <li>• connected the main points logically</li> </ul>	
<b>Language</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spoke clearly, fluently and appropriately</li> <li>• used some expressions learned</li> </ul>	
<b>Delivery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• used signpost language</li> <li>• managed time effectively</li> </ul>	
<b>Written feedback</b>		