**9年级英语第31课时 拓展任务**

**请同学们观看钟南山院士与欧洲呼吸学会主席安妮塔·西蒙斯博士连线视频，并积累词汇，写在你的笔记本上。*（由于口语表达会出现微小错误，所以同学们一定要听懂大意，先整体听懂，再看原文，学习词汇。 ）***

***（视频链接：***[***https://v.qq.com/x/page/b0932z5jo4p.html***](https://v.qq.com/x/page/b0932z5jo4p.html)***）***



安妮塔·西蒙斯博士提问：

How have you managed to expand facilities？We saw lots of coverage of the new hospitals. I was interested at the other end of the spectrum that, how to increase medical care for people who are unwell but not very sick. And I believe you’ve used sports facilities. How has that worked? We have something to learn from that.

你们是如何扩增隔离措施的？我看到你们建了很多新医院。我很想知道，对于症状不严重的感染者，如何增强他们的医疗护理？我看到你们还征用了体育馆做方舱医院，这是如何运转的？有什么经验可让我们借鉴？

钟南山院士回答：

I suppose that’s a method to separate the infected people and the healthy people. That’s the main reason. Because at time in Wuhan, they were mixed. So, there was actually a total loss of control, because quite a lot of medical staff was getting infected. So that’s a big problem. At that time, even if the infected people just stayed home, they’d infect their family. So, the first priority was to separate and to distinguish from (healthy and infected people). (Make shift hospitals) are where those huge (amount of) patients can go. So, let’s just set up some simple hospitals or wards and ask them to stay there. So we can isolate the not healthy people. That’s the main reason.

我们用这种方法区分开感染者和健康的人。在武汉，一开始没有做这种区分，一些医护感染了，情况有些失控。这是个很大的问题，那时，很多感染者都居家，导致家人感染。新开辟了这些医院后，能够把大量的居家的感染者转移出去，让他们待在那里，和健康人隔离开来，这是最主要的原因。

安妮塔·西蒙斯博士提问：

I was just trying to understand why they had to be there and not at home. Was it because they were just infected many more family members at home with big families?

我想知道为什么要让感染者待在那里，而不是居家？是否因为担心他们感染更多的家庭成员？

钟南山院士回答：

Yeah, that’s right. Definitely! Yes.

是的，没错，就是这样。

**重点词汇**

***infect /ɪnˈfekt/    vt. 感染，传染***

***isolate /ˈaɪsəleɪt/      vt. 隔离，隔开***



安妮塔·西蒙斯博士提问：

Because I think there are a lot of question marks at the beginning when Wuhan was shut down, whether this was a good thing to do, but it seems clear that it had a very significant impact. Is that how everyone feels?

疫情初期，武汉关闭了离汉通道，我想当时很多人对此都持怀疑态度。现在看起来，这一措施的效果很明显，大家是都这样觉得吗？

钟南山院士回答：

Yes, I think that’s definitely a good procedure that the government had taken. I mean the expert committee announced that there was a definitely human-to-human transmission. And also, a lot of our medical staff was infected. That was a very serious situation. So based on that, I remember on the 23rd of January the Centre took very strong action with the so called early-quarantine, I should say. The quarantine was applied by themselves to the whole country. Isolation is really an important step. The incidence of disease seemed to be declining very fast. So, I suppose other countries should be doing something like that.

这是政府采取的一个非常好的措施。专家委员会确认了病毒的人传人性质，同时初期有医护感染，情况非常危急。我记得当时是1月23日，关闭离汉通道，是一个非常强有力的全国性早期防疫措施。隔离是很重要的一步，疫情很快得到控制。我觉得其他国家也应该采取一些类似的措施。

安妮塔·西蒙斯博士提问：

They have it in Italy. I think it may be difficult in big cities in Europe to achieve anything like was achieved in China. I don’t know how possible that will be, but at least we have the information to show us.

意大利已经实施了封锁令。可能欧洲大城市要采取中国这样的措施很难，我不知道他们有多大几率能做到，但至少我们现在有信息可以作参考了。

钟南山院士回答：

I suppose that’s the only way. Because we don’t have very targeting medicine available for this new kind of virus. So probably that’s the oldest way, and the most efficient way to prevent them from further spreading.

我觉得这是唯一的方法，因为现在针对这个新出现的病毒，我们没有特效药，这样的措施可能是最古老的方法也是最有效的方法，可以阻止疫情进一步扩散。

**重点词汇**

***quarantine /ˈkwɒrəntiːn/***

***n.    (为防传染的) 隔离期; 检疫;***

***v.     (对动物或人) 进行检疫，隔离;***

***transmission /trænzˈmɪʃən/***

***n. 传输；传染；转换***



安妮塔·西蒙斯博士提问：

How would you change your plans if this happens again in 2 years？5 years?

假设新冠肺炎疫情在2-5年内再次发生，您会对目前的方案作何种调整？

钟南山院士回答：

I think it’s an issue for the world, not only for China. So there are three events of the coronavirus infection.

我想不光是中国，这是全世界都要面对的一个问题。新冠肺炎疫情爆发有三个节点：

One is people found some clues of the coronavirus infection. Actually this event was first discovered on the 26th of December. Three members in one family got infected, the same symptom. At that time, we should be very much aware, but we didn’t know what the virus is. But if the coronavirus happens in the next few years, once this infection happens, people should be very aware.

第一个节点就是发现冠状病毒感染的迹象。第一个病例出现在2019年12月26日，有一家三口全被感染，症状相同。那时我们就应该意识到了，但我们并不知道这是什么病毒。如果几年后新冠肺炎再次出现，到那时人们应该能很快意识到；

The second really important thing is to control this, and stop the spreading in the early beginning, in the upswing. So that’s why we suppose early detection, and early isolation is most important.

第二点就是要及早阻止病毒的传播。这就是为什么这次我们讲早发现早隔离是最重要的；

The third is that we should have more research looking at the overreaction and immune response of this kind of disease. Once the patients deteriorate into seriously ill, the survival rate is pretty low. Because of some pathophysiology, the characters, which is different from ARDS, from usual ARDS, like dyspnea or some others ARDS. Because ARDS mainly affects alveolar, or/and interstitial tissues will be very much involved. But in this kind of disease not only alveoli but also small bronchiole are involved, huge (amounts) of mucus. That's why (it is) causing that difficulty to withdraw the ventilator and also difficulty to give ventilation.

第三点就是我们要对这个疾病中免疫系统的过度反应做更多的研究。病人一旦转成危重症，生存几率很低，因为新冠肺炎有些病理学特征和一般的急性呼吸窘迫综合症不同。一般的急性呼吸窘迫综合症最常累及肺泡和肺间质，但新冠肺炎除了肺泡以外还会影响细支气管，产生大量黏液。这就是为什么撤掉病人的呼吸机很困难，给病人通气也很困难。

**重点词汇**

***ARDS（Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome）   急性呼吸窘迫综合征***

***alveolar   /ˌælviˈəʊlər/   adj. 肺胞的；胞状的***

***bronchiole   /ˈbrɒŋkiəʊl/   n. 细支气管***

***mucus   /ˈmjuːkəs/  n. 黏液***