

Understanding Viruses

The Body & Health

Big Question 6 · How do our bodies work?

11 words · 4 in context · 12 phrases · 32 questions

Student Book pp. 110–111 Graphic science fiction

A Reading Text Words

11

cells

n. pl. /selz/

01

The tiny parts that all living things are made of.

细胞 — 构成所有生物体的最小单位。

BOOK Every part of our body is made up of tiny **cells**. p. 108

MORE Put a drop of pond water under the microscope and you will see hundreds of **cells** moving.

TIP 单数是 **cell** /sel/. 课文里的 **white blood cells** 是白细胞, **red blood cells** 是红细胞。

microscope

n.

02

BrE /'maɪkrəskəʊp/ · AmE /'maɪkrəskoʊp/

A tool that makes very small things look much bigger.

显微镜。

BOOK Beth uses a **microscope** to see plant cells. p. 108

MORE We looked at salt under a **microscope** and saw tiny cubes.

TIP **micro-** (小) + **-scope** (看) = 看小东西的仪器。对比 **telescope** (tele- 远) 望远镜。形容词 **microscopic** 极小的。课文里的 **electron microscope** 是电子显微镜。

virus

n. /'vaɪrəs/

03

A very tiny thing that gets inside the body and causes sickness.

病毒。

BOOK A **virus** can enter your body through your nose or mouth. p. 108

MORE A flu **virus** can spread from one person to another in a crowded room.

TIP 复数 **viruses**。形容词 **viral** (病毒的; 网络上疯传的)。

bacteria

n. pl.

04

BrE /bæk'tɪəriə/ · AmE /bæk'tɪriə/

Very tiny living things. Some kinds can make you sick, but many are helpful.

细菌 (复数形式)。

BOOK Some **bacteria** can make people very sick. p. 108

MORE **Bacteria** in your stomach help break down the food you eat.

TIP 单数是 **bacterium**。 **bacteria** 本身就是复数, 后面要跟复数动词: **Bacteria are everywhere**。形容词 **bacterial**。

disease

n. /dɪ'zi:z/

05

An illness that affects the body.

疾病。

BOOK Eating healthy food can protect you from a **disease**. p. 108

MORE Heart **disease** is a serious health problem in many countries.

TIP 常见搭配: **catch / have / spread a disease**。构词 dis- (不) + **ease** (舒适) = 不舒服。近义词 **illness**, 但 **illness** 更强调「生病这个状态」。

influenza

n. /,ɪnflu'enzə/

06

A serious illness like a very bad cold; also called the flu.

流感。influenza 是正式/医学说法, 日常口语说 the flu。

BOOK Thomas was in bed for two days with **influenza**. p. 108

MORE Every autumn, doctors tell old people to have an **influenza** vaccination.

TIP 不可数名词。口语用 **flu**, 并且要带 the: **have / catch the flu**。

common cold

n.

07

BrE /ˌkɒmən 'kəʊld/ · AmE /ˌkɑːmən 'koʊld/

A mild illness with sneezing and a runny nose.

普通感冒。

BOOK Many students get sick with the **common cold** every year. p. 108

MORE There is no cure for the **common cold**; you just have to rest and drink water.

TIP 固定带 **the**。区分：**have a cold** (得了一次感冒，可数) / **the common cold** (这种病本身)。课文里它还能作定语：**the common cold virus** (普通感冒病毒)。

mucus

n.

/ˈmjuːkəs/

08

The thick, wet substance inside the nose and throat.

黏液 — 鼻腔和咽喉里黏稠的分泌物。

BOOK A body usually makes more **mucus** when it is sick. p. 108

MORE **Mucus** traps dust and viruses before they can reach your lungs.

TIP 不可数名词，不加 -s。形容词 **mucous**。口语里「流鼻涕」说 **a runny nose**。

immune

adj.

/ɪˈmjuːn/

09

Unable to be harmed by a disease.

有免疫力的；不受……侵害的。

BOOK Maria can't get the flu because she is **immune** to it. p. 108

MORE Once you have had a disease, your body may become **immune** to it.

TIP 固定搭配 **be immune to sth** — 介词是 **to**，这是考点。名词 **immunity** 免疫力；课文里的 **immune system** 是免疫系统。

paralyze

v.

/ˈpærəlaɪz/

10

To make all or part of the body unable to move.

使瘫痪；使麻痹。

BOOK Dr. Butler uses a wheelchair because his legs are **paralyzed**. p. 108

MORE The accident **paralyzed** him from the waist down.

TIP 教材原句用的是过去分词 **paralyzed** 作形容词 (**be paralyzed**)。名词 **paralysis** 瘫痪。英式拼写也写 **paralyse**。

infect

v.

/ɪnˈfekt/

11

To give a sickness to a person or living thing.

感染；传染 (使……染病)。

BOOK A sneeze or cough can **infect** another person. p. 108

MORE The virus can **infect** the cells deep inside your lungs.

TIP 搭配 **infect sb with sth** (使某人感染某病)。派生：**infected** 被感染的、**infection** 感染、**infectious** 传染性的。

B Words in Context

4

suit

n.

/suːt/

IN CONTEXT 01

A set of clothes worn for a special job or activity.

一套 (专用) 服装。

BOOK Your skin acts like a **suit** of armor. p. 108

MORE Firefighters wear a special **suit** that protects them from heat.

TIP 课文里的 **a suit of armor** 是一套盔甲。另一常用义是西装 (**a business suit**)，作动词时表示「适合」：**That color suits you**。

scrape

n. / v.

/skeɪp/

IN CONTEXT 02

n. A small injury where the skin is rubbed off. · v. To rub the skin against something rough and hurt it.

擦伤 (名词)；擦破、刮伤 (动词)。

BOOK But if you have a cut or **scrape**, viruses may get in. p. 108

MORE He fell off his bike and **scraped** his knee.

TIP 课文里和 **cut** (割伤) 并列，都是「皮肤破了的小伤」。近义词 **scratch** (抓痕)。**a scraped knee** 擦破的膝盖。

fluid

n. /'flu:ɪd/

IN CONTEXT 03

A liquid.

液体；流体。

BOOK Some of the viruses ... get trapped in a slimy **fluid** called mucus. p. 108

MORE Your body loses **fluid** when you sweat, so drink water after sport.

TIP 可数、不可数都可以（体液说 **body fluids**）。近义词 **liquid**。它也能作形容词：**fluid** 流动的。

swallowed

v.

IN CONTEXT 04

BrE /'swɒləʊd/ · AmE /'swɑ:ləʊd/

Past form of swallow: made food, drink, or air go down the throat.

吞下（swallow 的过去式和过去分词）。

BOOK Mucus carries the viruses to the back of the throat, where they are **swallowed**. p. 108

MORE She **swallowed** the pill with a glass of water.

TIP 原形 **swallow** /'swɒləʊ/. 同一拼写还有名词「燕子」，靠上下文区分。课文里用被动：they are **swallowed**（它们被吞下去）。

C Phrases from the Reading

12

01 take a closer look at sth

仔细看看（某物）

To look at something more carefully so that you can see the details.

BOOK I'll shrink down to their size to **take a closer look**.

MORE If the picture is too small, **take a closer look** at it with a magnifying glass.

这里 **close** 读 /kləʊs/（近的），不是 /kləʊz/（关上）。

02 come in many different shapes

有各种不同的形状

To exist in many different forms, sizes, or shapes.

BOOK Just like bacteria, viruses **come in many different shapes**, like balls, bullets, and rods.

MORE Pasta **comes in many different shapes** – tubes, shells, bows, and ribbons.

come in + 颜色 / 尺寸 / 形状 是高频句型：The shirt comes in three sizes.

03 the immune system

免疫系统

The body's natural system that fights disease.

BOOK Thank goodness the body has an **immune system** to fight viruses.

MORE Sleep and healthy food help your **immune system** work well.

与 **immune** 同源，名词是 **immunity**（免疫力）。

04 defend oneself

自我保护；自我防御

To protect yourself from attack or harm.

BOOK Let's look at how our bodies **defend themselves**.

MORE Some animals **defend themselves** by changing color.

反身代词随主语变：defend **myself / yourself / itself / themselves**。名词 **defense**（美）/ **defence**（英）；课文里的 **first defenses** 是第一道防线。

05 act like

起.....的作用；表现得像

To do the job of something else, or to behave the way something else does.

BOOK Your skin **acts like** a suit of armor.

MORE The thick fur **acts like** a coat and keeps the animal warm.

对比 **look like**（看起来像，说的是外表）。act like 后面直接跟名词。

06 be made of

由.....制成（看得出原料）

To be formed from a material that you can still see or recognize.

BOOK Its top layer **is made of** dead cells, so viruses can't find live cells to infect.

MORE The old bridge **is made of** stone.

三兄弟要分清：**be made of** 看得出材料（桌子 made of wood）/ **be made from** 材料已变样（纸 made from wood）/ **be made into** 被做成（葡萄 made into wine）。

07 **get in**

进入 (体内); 进来

To enter a place or the body.

BOOK But if you have a cut or scrape, viruses may **get in**.

MORE Wash the cut at once so that dirt cannot **get in**.

短语动词。进到某个具体地方用 **get into sth**。反义 **get out**。别和 **get on** (上公交/火车) 搞混。

08 **breathe in**

吸入

To take air into your lungs.

BOOK When you **breathe in** viruses, some of them get trapped in your nose hairs.

MORE **Breathe in** slowly through your nose, then out through your mouth.

反义 **breathe out** (呼出)。名词 **breath** /breθ/ (一次呼吸), 动词 **breathe** /bri:ð/ 多一个 e、多一个音。

09 **get trapped in**

被困在.....里

To be unable to get out of a place.

BOOK Some of the viruses ... **get trapped in** a slimy fluid called mucus.

MORE The fish **got trapped in** a small pool when the river dried up.

get + 过去分词 表示被动或状态变化: get trapped / get lost / get hurt / get infected。

10 **make it past**

成功越过 (防线)

To get to the other side of something that is blocking you.

BOOK Some of the viruses that **make it past** the hairs get trapped in a slimy fluid called mucus.

MORE Few cars **made it past** the fallen tree on the road.

make it = 成功做到。课文两种说法都有: **make it past the hairs** 和 **get past these first defenses**, 意思一样。

11 **be destroyed by**

被.....摧毁 / 杀死

To be completely damaged or killed by something.

BOOK When the viruses reach your stomach, they're usually **destroyed by** stomach acids.

MORE The old houses **were destroyed by** the fire.

被动语态 **be + destroyed + by**。近义 **be killed by**。名词 **destruction**。

12 **come to one's aid**

前来帮助某人

To come and help someone.

BOOK When our cells are under attack, white blood cells **come to their aid**.

MORE When the boat started to sink, another ship **came to their aid**.

正式书面表达, 也可以说 **come to sb's help**。同一句里的 **be under attack** 是「正受到攻击」。

D Quiz

32 questions · A 8 · B 10 · C 6 · D 8

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 32

A Meaning Match

Choose the word that matches each meaning.

A1 The tiny parts that all living things are made of.

cells mucus suit fluid

A2 A tool that makes very small things look much bigger.

bacteria microscope virus scrape

A3 Very tiny living things. Some kinds can make you sick.

bacteria cells influenza fluid

A4 A serious illness like a very bad cold.

the common cold

influenza

scrape

mucus

A5 The thick, wet substance inside the nose and throat.

fluid

mucus

disease

suit

A6 Unable to be harmed by a disease.

infected

immune

paralyzed

slimy

A7 To make all or part of the body unable to move.

paralyze

infect

swallow

scrape

A8 A liquid.

mucus

fluid

armor

disease

B Word Choice

Choose the best word for each sentence.

B1 Viruses are so small that you cannot see them with a regular _____. You need an electron one.

microscope

telescope

mirror

camera

B2 Washing your hands often stops a _____ from entering your body through your mouth.

virus

cell

suit

bone

B3 Some _____ in your stomach help you break down food. Not all of them are bad.

bacteria

viruses

mucus

diseases

B4 People who smoke have a higher risk of heart _____.

disease

mucus

scrape

fluid

B5 My brother stayed home for a week with _____ and a high fever.

influenza

the common cold

a scrape

mucus

B6 After you have had chickenpox once, you are usually _____ to it for life.

immune

infected

paralyzed

destroyed

B7 The little girl fell on the playground and _____ her knee.

scraped

swallowed

breathed

acted

B8 When you have a cold, your nose makes more _____ to trap the viruses.

mucus

blood

acid

air

B9 A bad hit on the head can sometimes _____ part of the body.

paralyze

infect

defend

swallow

B10 Doctors say a person with flu can _____ others just by coughing.

infect

scrape

trap

destroy

C Word Forms

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- C1 The white blood cell killed the _____ (infect) cell.
- C2 The doctor said the _____ (infect) was not serious and would clear up in a few days.
- C3 Vaccines give your body _____ (immune) to a disease.
- C4 His left arm was _____ (paralyze) after the accident.
- C5 The dust was so small that it was almost _____ (microscope).
- C6 One sneeze can send thousands of _____ (virus) into the air.

D Phrase Completion

Complete each sentence with a phrase from the reading.

the immune system be made of take a closer look get trapped in stay healthy come in
make it past be destroyed by act like under attack get in breathe in

- D1 Viruses don't all look the same – they _____ many different shapes, like balls and rods.
- D2 Your skin _____ a suit of armor.
- D3 The top layer of your skin _____ dead cells.
- D4 When you _____ viruses, some of them get trapped in your nose hairs.
- D5 Some viruses _____ a slimy fluid called mucus.
- D6 When viruses reach your stomach, they are usually _____ stomach acids.
- D7 When our cells are _____, white blood cells come to their aid.
- D8 Thanks to scientists, we now know how to _____ when viruses attack.