

# 题源外刊 05 课堂笔记

视频定位  
0:00~17:44

## 题源外刊 05

### 上节内容回顾:

#### 一) 单词测试:

|              |                    |  |                 |
|--------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| allocate     | v.分配               | assess   | v. 评估           |
| emerge       | v.出现 n. emergence  | access   | n./v. 途径, 进入    |
| personalise  | v.使...个性化          | -Do you have Internet access in the room?                                      |                 |
| reshape      | v.重新塑造             | customize  | v. 使...客户化      |
| enthusiasm   | n.热情               | -We are seeking to customize the teaching service.                             |                 |
| tuition      | n.学费 (tuition fee) | stuck  | adj. 被困住的, 动不了的 |
| tutor        | v./n. 指导, 指导者      | -If you are stuck in a place, you want to get away from it, but are unable to. |                 |
| intuition    | n. 直觉 = instinct   | -Students stuck in the back row are less enthusiastically to answer questions. |                 |
| tackle       | v.解决, 处理           |  |                 |
| pace         | n.穿速; v.小步走        |  |                 |
| hierarchy    | n.等级, 等级制度         |  |                 |
| revive       | v.复兴, 复苏           |  |                 |
| conventional | adj.传统的            |  |                 |
| stretch      | n./v. 伸展, 延伸       |  |                 |

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

课后作业

题干关键词

补充知识

## Text 5: When the Drugs don't Work

### Paragraph 1

Q: According to Para. 1, why does the author mention "Darwinian evolution"?  
Some people describe Darwinian evolution as "only a theory". Try explaining that to the friends and relatives of the 700,000 people killed each year by drug-resistant infections. Resistance to antimicrobial medicines, (such as antibiotics and antimalarials,) is caused by the survival of the fittest. Unfortunately, fit microbes mean unfit human beings. Drug-resistance is not only one of the clearest examples of evolution in action, it is also the one with the biggest immediate human cost. And it is getting worse. Stretching today's trends out to 2050, the 700,000 deaths could reach 10m.

A: 引出中心思想-resistance to antimicrobial medicines.

本段达尔文进化论并不只是“一种理论”，微生物的抗药性不断进化，将会造成人类死亡人数不断上升。借用进化论来解释抗药性的原理。

Notes:

Darwinian evolution

达尔文进化论

anti- 抗.....

antimicrobial adj. 抗菌的

antimalarial n. 抗疟疾药

### 重点词汇:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Darwinian evolution | 达尔文的进化论             |
| relative            | n. 亲属               |
| drug-resistant      | adj. 耐药性            |
| infection           | n. 感染               |
| antimicrobial       | adj. 抗菌的            |
| antibiotic          | n. 抗生素              |
| antimalarial        | n. 抗疟疾药 (malaria疟疾) |
| microbe             | n. 微生物              |
| trend               | n. 趋势               |

视频定位  
17:44~34:20

### 对照翻译:

Some people describe Darwinian evolution as "only a theory". Try explaining that to the friends and relatives of the 700,000 people killed each year by drug-resistant infections. Resistance to antimicrobial medicines, such as antibiotics and antimalarials, is caused by the survival of the fittest. Unfortunately, fit microbes mean unfit human beings. Drug-resistance is not only one of the clearest examples of evolution in action, it is also the one with the biggest immediate human cost. And it is getting worse. Stretching today's trends out to 2050, the 700,000 deaths could reach 10m.

有些人认为达尔文的进化论“仅仅是一个理论而已”，那就试着把这种理论给每年死于耐药性感染的70万人的亲朋好友解释一下吧。对抗菌药物（比如抗生素和抗疟疾药）的抗性是由适者生存法则导致的。不幸的是，适应细菌就意味着不适应人类。耐药性不仅是证明进化论正在起作用的最明显例子之一，同时也给人类造成了最惨重的直接损失。如今，情况越来越糟。若今天的趋势继续发展，到了2050年，每年（死于耐药性感染）的人数将可能达到1000万。

视频定位  
34:20~44:50

### Paragraph 2

Q: Why has the conclusion "bacterial diseases might again become epidemic" proved false?

Cynics might be forgiven for thinking that they have heard this argument before. People have fretted about resistance since antibiotics began being used in large quantities during the late 1940s. Their conclusion that bacterial diseases might again become epidemic as a result has proved false and will remain so. That is because the decline of common 19th-century infections such as tuberculosis and cholera was thanks to better housing, drains and clean water, not penicillin.

A: 生活条件变好使得得病的人变少，而非因为抗药性

本段讲述细菌性疾病不会卷土重来的原因在于居住、水源等生活环境的优化。

### Notes:

pandemic —— COVID-19  
(巨大的, 范围广的) 传染病/  
流行性  
epidemic  
传染病、流感

### 重点词汇:

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| cynic        | n. 愤世嫉俗的人 |
| forgive      | v. 原谅     |
| fret         | v. 担心; 恐惧 |
| bacterial    | adj. 细菌的  |
| epidemic     | n. 传染病    |
| tuberculosis | n. 结核病    |
| cholera      | n. 霍乱     |
| housing      | n. 住房     |
| drain        | n. 下水道    |
| penicillin   | n. 青霉素    |

### 对照翻译:

Cynics might be forgiven for thinking that they have heard this argument before. People have fretted about resistance since antibiotics began being used in large quantities during the late

愤世嫉俗的人都会因为听说过这种说法而可能变得情有可原。从20世纪40年代末人们开始大规模使用抗生素开始，人们就一直对（细菌的）耐药性感到担

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1940s. Their conclusion that bacterial diseases might again become epidemic as a result has proved false and will remain so. That is because the decline of common 19th-century infections such as tuberculosis and cholera was thanks to better housing, drains and clean water, not penicillin. | 忧。他们关于细菌性疾病可能卷土重来的结论已证明是错误的，而且将来也是如此。究其原因，19世纪困扰人们的肺结核和霍乱等感染的减少是因为住所的条件变好了，有了排污系统和干净的水源，而不是青霉素。 |
|---|---|

视频定位  
44:50~1:11:09

### Paragraph 3

Q: What is the real danger human beings are facing today?

The real danger is more subtle—but **grave** nonetheless. The fact that (同位语 improvements in public health like those [定语从句the Victorians pioneered] should eventually drive down tuberculosis rates in India) hardly **makes up for** the loss of 60,000 newborn children every year to drug-resistant infections. Wherever there is endemic infection, there is resistance to its treatment. This is true in the rich world, too. Drug-resistant versions of organisms such as *Staphylococcus aureus* are increasing the risk of post-operative infection. The day could come when elective surgery is unwise and organ transplants, (定语从句which stop rejection with immunosuppression,) are downright dangerous. Imagine that everyone in the tropics was vulnerable once again to malaria and that every pin prick could lead to a fatal infection. It is old diseases, not new ones that need to be feared.

A: 生物/病毒耐药性的增强

本段讲述宏观来看公共卫生的提升降低了死亡人数，但这与因耐药性而死亡的人数相比微不足道。这才是真正的危险。

#### 重点词汇:

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| subtle            | adj. 微妙的; 不明显的       |
| grave             | adj. 严重的; 严肃的        |
| pioneer           | n. 先驱, 引导; v. 引导, 引领 |
| transplant        | n. 移植                |
| rejection         | n. 拒绝; v. 排异         |
| immunosuppression | n. 免疫抑制              |
| downright         | adv. 彻头彻尾对地 (表示强调)   |
| prick             | n. 刺, 扎              |
| fatal             | adj. 致命的             |
| organ             | n. 器官                |
| endemic           | adj. 地方性             |

#### 对照翻译:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The real danger is more subtle—but grave nonetheless. The fact that improvements in public health like those the Victorians pioneered should eventually drive down tuberculosis rates in India hardly makes up for the loss of 60,000 newborn children every year to drug-resistant infections. Wherever there is endemic infection, there is resistance to its | 真正的危险更加微妙——但不容忽视。事实上，公共卫生的改善（就像维多利亚时期公共卫生的改善一样）最终应该降低印度人的肺结核死亡人数，但是，这个数目在每年因耐药性感染而死亡的6万名新生儿面前显得微不足道。哪里有地域性的传染病，哪里就有对其药物的抗性。这个规律同 |
|---|--|

#### Notes:

grave

n. 坟墓; adj. 严重的、严肃的; 雕刻, 铭记

aggravate v. 加重

make up for 补偿

treatment. This is true in the rich world, too. Drug-resistant versions of organisms such as *Staphylococcus aureus* are increasing the risk of post-operative infection. The day could come when elective surgery is unwise and organ transplants, which stop rejection with immunosuppression, are downright dangerous. Imagine that everyone in the tropics was vulnerable once again to malaria and that every pin prick could lead to a fatal infection. It is old diseases, not new ones that need to be feared.

样适用于发达国家。金黄色酿脓葡萄球菌等微生物的抗药变种增加了术后感染的风险。总有一天，选择性外科手术将成为一种愚蠢的做法，而且使用免疫抑制剂阻断排斥反应的器官移植将彻底变得危险。不妨想象，热带国家的民众再一次对疟疾束手无策，甚至连被针扎一下都可能导致致命感染。令人恐惧的不是新型的疾病而恰恰是旧疾。

视频定位

1:11:09~1:18:27

### 语法知识点

同位语从句（句子成分完整，that在从句中不做任何成分）

1. The fact that improvements in public health like those the Victorians pioneered should eventually drive down tuberculosis rates in India hardly makes up for the loss of 60,000 newborn children every year to drug-resistant infections.
2. Their conclusion that bacterial diseases might again become epidemic as a result has proved false and will remain so.

举例：

News arrived that the fleet was defeated in the war.

消息传来舰队在战争中被打败了

Word came that all the prisoners should be hanged.

命令下来了，所有的囚犯被绞死

Albert Einstein, a famous scientist, has devoted his lifetime in studying science.

### 课后作业：

1. 背诵重点单词
2. 分析下列长句——抓主干，分析细节并翻译
  - 1) The day could come when elective surgery is unwise and organ transplants, which stop rejection with immunosuppression, are downright dangerous.
  - 2) The fact that improvements in public health like those the Victorians pioneered should eventually drive down tuberculosis rates in India hardly makes up for the loss of 60,000 newborn children every year to drug-resistant infections.
3. 回顾今日语法知识