

1. *Why and how should we study vocabulary?*
2. **Group work: you will discuss with each other**
3. **Answers**

Homework: vocabulary test

Before we start...

1. Why and how should we study vocabulary?

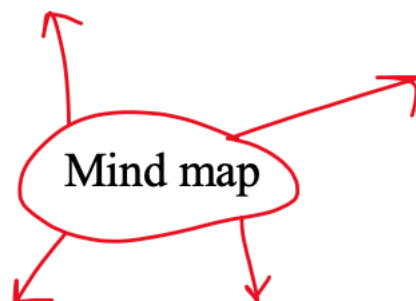
We need to study vocabulary to help with Reading and Listening.

A wide range of vocabulary helps you understand MEANING.

How should I study vocabulary?

- Medical documentary: '24 hours in A & E'
- Medical journals
- Links in Skype! <https://www.nps.org.au/australian-prescriber/podcast>
- Watch the news / Listening to radio

You must write things down:



2. Groups:

TASK

1. Read the text as a group and answer the questions
2. Now go back and find the words in the text: discuss their meaning

Epidemics After Natural Disasters (Watson J, et al. Emerg Infect Dis. 2007;13:1–5.)

The relationship between natural disasters and communicable diseases is frequently **misconstrued**. When death is directly due to a natural disaster, human remains do not pose a risk for outbreaks. Dead bodies only pose health risks in select situations that require specific precautions, such as death from cholera, shigellosis or hemorrhagic fevers. Risk for communicable disease transmission after disasters is associated primarily with the size and characteristics of the population displaced, proximity of safe water and functioning latrines, nutritional status of the displaced population, level of immunity to vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, and access to health care services.

misconstrued (verb)
Understood in the wrong way

proximity (noun)
closeness / distance

pose (verb) - position where you
can what is coming

Several types of communicable diseases have been associated with populations displaced by natural disasters. Diarrheal disease outbreaks can occur after drinking water that has been contaminated and have been reported after flooding and related displacement. Etiologic agents include *Vibrio cholerae*, enterotoxigenic *Escherichia Coli*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Cryptosporidium parvum*. *Although* the risk for diarrheal disease outbreaks following natural disasters is higher in developing countries than in industrialized countries, norovirus, Salmonella and toxigenic and nontoxigenic *V. cholerae* were confirmed among Hurricane Katrina evacuees in the United States.

displacement (noun)
move from where it should be

1. According to paragraph 1, what is not well understood?

Vocabulary: **pose**, proximity, misconstrued

2. Outbreaks occur after natural disasters

- A. In developing countries
- B. In some countries more than others
- C. In the United States (Hurricane Katrina)
- D. In industrialised countries

Crowding is common in populations displaced by natural disasters and can facilitate the transmission of communicable diseases, e.g., measles and meningococcal meningitis. Acute respiratory infections are a major instigator of illness and death among displaced populations, particularly in children less than 5 years of age. Acute respiratory infections accounted for the highest number of cases and deaths among those displaced by the tsunami in Aceh in 2004 and by the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.

accounted (verb / prep)

made of up

form of total of

consist of

instigate (verb) / instigator (noun)

to start / to cause

facilitate (verb):

assist / help /
make possible

Natural disasters, particularly meteorological events such as cyclones, hurricanes and flooding can affect **vector-breeding** [medical jargon] sites and vectorborne disease transmission. Malaria outbreaks in the wake of flooding are a well-known phenomenon. Although not directly associated with flooding, the risk for dengue outbreaks can be influenced by other obfuscating factors, such as changes in human behavior, movement to endemic areas, interruption in disease control activities and changes in habitat.

Habitat (noun)

natural home
of plant or organism

meteorological (adj.)

related to the atmosphere
or the weather

obfuscating (adj.) / obfuscate (verb)

make something unclear

Vocabulary:
displacement

3. Who are most at risk when it comes to respiratory infections?

Vocabulary: facilitate,
instigate, account for

4. What does vector breeding mean?

Trick! Not relevant in OET

Vocabulary: habitat,
obfuscating,
meteorological

Other diseases associated with natural disasters include tetanus and coccidioidomycosis. A cluster of 106 cases of tetanus, including 20 deaths, occurred in Aceh and peaked 2 1/2 weeks after the tsunami. An outbreak of coccidioidomycosis was associated with exposure to increased levels of airborne dust subsequent to landslides in the aftermath of the 1994 Southern California earthquake.

Aftermath (noun)
Very bad consequences after a disaster

Cluster (noun)
Group of similar things

Disaster-related interruption of services may disrupt water treatment and supply plants, increasing the risk for waterborne diseases. An increase in diarrhea illness in New York City followed a massive power outage in 2003. The outbreak investigation linked diarrhea illness with the consumption of meat and seafood after the onset of the power outage, when refrigeration facilities were widely interrupted.

onset (noun)
the start / beginning

Comment: Disaster-related deaths are overwhelmingly caused by the initial traumatic impact of event. Disaster preparedness plans should also take into account the health needs of the surviving disaster-affected populations. Five basic steps that can reduce the risk for communicable disease transmission in populations affected by natural disasters are summarized in an online table (Appendix Table, available from www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/13/1/1-1-appt.htm).

overwhelmingly (adverb)
so many that it is almost ALL

5. In the California earthquake, what caused dust?

landslides

Vocabulary: aftermath, cluster

6. According to the article, what was disturbed that lead to diarrhea?

Refrigeration facilities

Vocabulary: onset

7. What do disaster plans need to consider?

The needs of the people who survive

Vocabulary: overwhelmingly

TEST:

pose, proximity, misconstrued, displacement

facilitate, instigate, account for

habitat, obfuscating, meteorological

aftermath, cluster

onset, overwhelmingly

Put the words from the above text into the blanks below!

- 1 With the _____ of the new disease, patients tend to feel tired.
- 2 There were many things to do in the _____ of the storm.
- 3 The natural _____ of these animals is in the forest.
- 4 Many young doctors do not _____ consultations in the right way
- 5 It is not true that these new procedures ___ any kind of threat
- 6 X rays show a _____ of shadows that need to be investigated
- 7 These _____ conditions are unbearable at the moment – it is so windy!
- 8 There is _____ evidence to suggest smoking is harmful
- 9 Stop _____ - the public deserves to hear the truth!
- 10 My intentions have been _____ - I did not want to do that at all and that's not what I meant.

ANSWERS

- 1 With the **onset** of the new disease, patients tend to feel tired.
- 2 There were many things to do in the **aftermath** of the storm.
- 3 The natural **habitat** of these animals is in the forest.
- 4 Many young doctors do not **instigate** consultations in the right way
- 5 It is not true that these new procedures **pose** any kind of threat
- 6 X rays show a **cluster** of shadows that need to be investigated
- 7 These **meteorological** conditions are unbearable at the moment – it is so windy!
- 8 There is **overwhelming** evidence to suggest smoking is harmful
- 9 Stop **obfuscating** - the public deserves to hear the truth!
- 10 My intentions have been **misconstrued** - I did not want to do that at all and that's not what I meant.