

Lectura y comprensión de textos médicos.

Repaso general

Lee el siguiente texto y resuelve las actividades:

Pandemics and Tamiflu

When someone who has flu sneezes nearby, you take tiny droplets of their saliva into your lungs. The droplets contain viruses that are looking for a new home. **They**¹ get into your lungs and then into your blood, and can quickly take over your whole body, using **it**² as a factory in which they can reproduce.

At any time, a deadly bacterium or a virus can become very successful and spread across the world killing millions of human beings. When **this**³ happens, it is called a pandemic.

There was a pandemic in 1918. An influenza virus called H1N1 or Spanish flu, killed between 50 and 100 million people. More people died from H1N1 than were killed in the First World War.

A letter from a doctor in a military camp in 1918 describes the situation:

"...it is only a few hours until death comes. It is horrible. We have been averaging almost 100 deaths per day. We have lost many nurses and doctors. Special trains carry away the dead. For several days there were no coffins and the bodies piled up."

Since 1918, the H1N1 virus has mutated. Now there is a mutation called H5N1. When this mutation first appeared in China in 1996, there was a desperate search for a medicine to deal with it. The pharmaceutical company Roche came up with a drug called Tamiflu.

Tamiflu does not kill H5N1, but it stops making copies of itself. If given early enough, vaccinations of Tamiflu could perhaps save many lives. However, the virus will continue to mutate and might become resistant to Tamiflu. The next mutation may already be with us by the time you are reading this.

1. Une con flechas según la estructura de cada oración.

A) S + V + Object

B) S + V + Complement

C) S + V + Adverbial phrase of time

D) S+ V+ O + Adv phrase of time

1) "...a deadly bacterium or a virus can become very successful..."

2) We have been averaging almost 100 deaths per day

3) "More people died from H1N1 than were killed in the First World War."

4) The droplets contain viruses that are looking for a new home.

2. **Identifica, selecciona y traduce las dos oraciones que están en Voz Pasiva.**

a) "...it is called a pandemic."

.....

b) "There was a pandemic in 1918."

.....

c) "More people died from H1N1 than were killed in the First World War."

.....

d) "Since 1918, the H1N1 virus has mutated,"

.....

3. **Elige y arrastra según corresponda:** "oración simple", "oración compuesta" y "oración compleja".

a) "The droplets contain viruses that are looking for a new home."

b) "A letter from a doctor in a military camp in 1918 describes the situation."

c) "For several days there were no coffins and the bodies piled up."

4. **Elige, arrastra y completa el cuadro de acuerdo al tipo de frase.**

"...tiny droplets..." "...into your lungs..." "...can quickly take over..." "...a deadly bacterium..." "...

across the world..." "Since 1918, the H1N1..."

Frases Sustantivas	Frases Adverbiales	Frases Preposicionales

5. **Identifica la oración compleja que contiene**1 cláusula dependiente. Luego **transcribe** solo la cláusula dependiente en el recuadro.

“...They get into your lungs and then into your blood, and can quickly take over your whole body, using it as a factory in which they can reproduce...”

“...When this mutation first appeared in China in 1996, there was a desperate search for a medicine to deal with it.”

6. **Encuentra 3 conectores en este extracto del texto y escríbelos en los cuadros.**

“...At any time, a deadly bacterium or a virus can become very successful and spread across the world killing millions of human beings. ...Since 1918, the H1N1 virus has mutated.

...Tamiflu does not kill H5N1, but it stops making copies of itself. ... However, the virus will continue to mutate and might become resistant to Tamiflu. The next mutation may already be with us by the time you are reading this...”

7. **Encuentra** los 3 referentes en el texto (están subrayados coloreados) y **explica** brevemente a qué /quiénes hacen referencia.

1.

2.

3.