

## Unit 6 Health and Insurance

### ■ Diseases common among younger people

Nowadays fewer children suffer from **infectious diseases**, but the number of children around the world with asthma has increased. Doctors believe that the breathing difficulties of asthma sufferers are often caused by allergies **to** smoke, food, or pollution. There has also been a dramatic increase in obesity in young people in the last 20 years. Amongst other things, it can lead to heart attacks, diabetes, and depression.

#### 1 suffer (v) 患病、遭受

Ex. The ruling party suffered a sweeping defeat in the general election.

*word family:*

- She gave me a bed for a couple of nights but I felt I was there **on sufferance**.
- The earthquake has caused massive damage and a great deal of human suffering.
- Summer can be a nightmare for hay fever sufferers.
- The metro is \_\_\_\_\_ in this heat.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」fer =

defer (down+carry)

infer (in+carry)

refer (back+carry)

#### 2 infectious (a) 傳染性的、有傳染力的

Ex. She has an infectious grin.

*word family:*

潛伏期：\_\_\_\_\_

- All the computers in the office were infected by the same virus.
- Poor hygiene can increase the danger of infection.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」fect, fact, fic =

affect (to+do)

manufacture (hand+make+n)

artificial (skill+make+adj)

sufficient (under+do+adj)

3 disease (n) 疾病 慢性病：\_\_\_\_\_

Ex. They might **pass on** the disease **to** their children.

*synonyms:*

- People often go to their doctor about relatively **minor ailments**.
- The family have a history of **blood disorder**.

**collocations:**

_____	a disease
_____	a disease
_____	disease
_____	a disease
a _____	disease
an _____	disease

4 breathing (n) 呼吸 [U]

Ex. I wanted a little **breathing space/room** between jobs.

*word family:*

- The nurse told me to **breathe in** deeply and then **breathe out** slowly.
- He'd been working hard and felt he needed a **breather**.
- I had to stop running to **catch** my **breath**.
- The old man was **breathless** after climbing the stairs.

■ What does the doctor **prescribe**?

- |  |
|--|
| a) Take one tablet three times a day after meals.                                  |
| b) Take a teaspoonful of medicine <u>last thing at night</u> .                     |
| c) Rub this ointment on you and don't spend too long in the sun without sun block. |
| d) We'll get the nurse to put a bandage on your wrist.                             |
| e) You'll need to <u>have some injections</u> before you go to the Amazon.         |
| f) I'll ask the <b>surgeon</b> when he can fit you in for an <b>operation</b> .    |
| g) You'll have to have your leg put in plaster until the break mends.              |
| h) I think you should have total bed rest for a week.                              |

5 **prescribe** (v) 開處方

Ex. The doctor may be able to prescribe you something for the stomachache.

*word family:* **cf.**

- The doctor should give you a **repeat prescription**.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」 scribe, script =

sub**scribe** (under+write)

trans**cribe** (across+write)

manu**script** (hand+write)

post**script** (after+write)

6 surgeon (n) 外科醫生

Ex. A surgeon is a doctor who's specially trained to perform medical operations.

*word family:*

➤ The patient underwent surgery on his heart.

*word focus:* **hospital**

- 醫學中心：
- 精神病院：
- 診所：
- 安寧病房：
- 安養院：
- 病房：
- 藥局：
- 急診室：

7 operation (n) 手術

Ex. A very experienced heart surgeon will perform the operation.

*word family:*

- The family runs a small farming operation.
- The new production plant went into operation last month.
- The new airport should be fully operational by next year.
- The machine can operate at high speeds.
- Call the operator for the phone number.

## ■ Insurance

People and companies buy insurance policies in case there is an accident or damage to their property. If something happens, they will receive **compensation** from the insurance company. This means that they are protected against risks to their health, home car, or even financial loss. With most kinds of insurance, the insured party pays the insurance company annual or monthly premiums to pay for the coverage. When loss or damage occurs, the policy holder files a **claim** to the insurance company. The insurance company will assess the amount of loss or damage to the policy holder and then will either **approve** or deny compensation. If they approve the claim, they pay out to the claimant, although there is often a deductible that the policy holder must pay. These days, many property owners and businesses carry liability insurance that covers them against/for claims that they were negligent.

### 8 compensation (n) 補償、賠償金

Ex. She offered to pay for lunch as compensation for keeping me waiting.

*word family:*

- Victims of the crash will be compensated **for** their injuries.
- His enthusiasm compensates **for** his lack of skill.

### 9 approve (v) 批准、贊成 **OPP:**

Ex. The conference approved a proposal for a referendum.

*word family:*

- I don't approve of cosmetic surgery. **OPP:**
- The bill will be submitted for approval by Congress. [U]
- His ideas have won widespread public approval. [U]
- Her joke was greeted with approving laughter. **OPP:**
- The plane was flying below the approved minimum altitude of 500 feet.

### 10 **claim** (n) 索賠

Ex. The police denied claims that the men were tortured.

*word family:*

- The victim's claims were ignored by the police.
- The organization claims **to** represent more than 2000 firms.
- The earthquake so far has now claimed 1500 lives.

**word roots:** 表「感官動作」claim =

acclaim (to+shout)

disclaim (not+shout)

reclaim (again+shout)

## ■ Prefixes (字首)

### II Other prefixes

prefix	meaning	examples
ad	<b>to, toward</b>	advance      affectation
ob	<b>against</b>	obstinate      oppose
anti	<b>against</b>	anti-war      antibiotic
pre/ante	<b>before</b>	prevent
pro	<b>for, forward</b>	progress
con	<b>together</b>	contain      conservation
de	<b>away, down, not</b>	departure      defect      depict
ab / abs	<b>away</b>	absent      abstain
ex	<b>former</b>	ex-wife
ex	<b>out of</b>	extract
ambi / amphi	<b>around, both</b>	ambition      amphibian
mal	<b>bad</b>	malfunction
mis	<b>wrong</b>	misunderstand
micro	<b>small</b>	microwave
multi	<b>many</b>	multi-purpose
sub	<b>under</b>	subdivision
post	<b>after</b>	postwar
semi / hemi	<b>half</b>	semiconductor      hemisphere
mono	<b>one, single</b>	monologue
bi	<b>two</b>	bicycle
tri	<b>three</b>	tripod
quadr / quart	<b>four</b>	quarter
pent	<b>five</b>	pentagon
under	<b>not enough</b>	undercooked
super	<b>over</b>	supervise      survey