

9 Technology, disease, and the environment after 1900 – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
shipping containers	集装箱	_____
persisted	持续存在	_____
debates	争论	_____

Recall

- You know a message can now reach the other side of the world instantly.
- You have heard that people live longer than they used to.
- You know an argument about the environment is also about money.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Reducing distance

New communication and transportation - radio, cellular communication, the internet, air travel, **shipping containers** 集装箱 - **reduced the problem** of geographic distance. Reduced, not abolished, and as a problem rather than a fact.

Worked example. A container beside the internet is a reminder that logistics is a communication technology.

■ 2 Disease and longevity

Diseases associated with poverty **persisted** 持续存在 while others emerged as new epidemics; and some occurred at higher incidence **merely because of increased longevity**.

Worked example. A rise in an age-related disease can be a sign of success rather than of decline.

■ 3 Environmental debate

Human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, declining air quality and rising fresh-water consumption, and greenhouse gases contributed to **debates** 争论 about the nature and causes of climate change.

Worked example. The CED's subject in that clause is the public argument, which is a historical question.

Watch out: The persistence of poverty-associated disease is a fact about inequality, not about medical knowledge. The remedy those diseases need was already known.

Practice

2.1 State what new communication and transport did to distance. [2]

2.2 State the three-part account of disease. [3]

2.3 Explain what 'merely because of increased longevity' means. [2]

2.4 Name three environmental effects of human activity. [3]
