

CNN News Highlights — Mosquitoes

1) infections	2) informed	3) mosquito-borne viruses	4) nuisance	5) rare	6) spread
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Hello, sunshine. I'm Coy Wire, ready to start another week with you covering the news, so we can stay _____ on what's happening in the world in 10 minutes time, right here on CNN 10.

We're going to start today in communities in the Northeast United States, where mosquitoes aren't just being your typical summertime _____. They're causing _____ and sometimes deadly viruses to _____.

Now, over the last several weeks, more people have become hospitalized by _____ like West Nile and Eastern Equine Encephalitis, or EEE. One person has even died from the illness coming from these _____.

1) comas	2) dusk and dawn	3) recreational	4) rescheduled	5) seizures	6) voluntary curfews
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So when infected mosquitoes bite humans and pass along viruses like EEE, the first symptoms can be things like sudden headaches, high fever, chills, and vomiting. Severe cases, though rare, can cause _____ and _____.

This year, the CDC has identified six cases of EEE in five states: Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Since the mosquitoes that spread EEE are most active at _____, communities have begun _____ to protect residents.

_____ and sport fields were closed at these times, and activities were _____ or moved indoors. Fortunately, many types of mosquito-borne illnesses don't regularly occur in the U.S., but scientists think that may be changing over time because of climate change.

1) decade	2) Dengue	3) malaria	4) prevention	5) tick-borne	6) vaccines
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Human activity has led to an increase in mosquito and _____ infections over the past _____. The most common mosquito-borne infection in the U.S. is West Nile virus, but we're seeing cases of EEE, _____, and other viruses rise locally. While states in the Northeast and Upper Midwest are experiencing this the most, _____ and Dengue have also been detected in Texas and Florida.

Right now, there are not many widely available _____ to prevent these mosquito-borne infections, so the best _____ is to not get bitten.

CNN's Dr. Sanjay Gupta explains and gets into some viewer questions.

1) age-old question	2) candidly	3) distinctive	4) high alert	5) odor	6) repellents
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With some communities across the country now on _____ because of these reports of several mosquito-borne illnesses like EEE and West Nile virus, we decided to ask all of you, our audience, what questions they had about mosquitoes. And many of you had questions. Like John in San Francisco who wrote this, "I'm a mosquito magnet. In a group of friends, I'll get dozens of bites. My friends — only one or two apiece. I've used mosquito _____, but they only help a little bit. Is there anything I can do besides stay indoors?"

Well, John, you know, why some of us are bitten more than others is an _____. What we're learning, it probably has a lot to do with your _____, and that doesn't mean necessarily bad odor, but rather a _____ odor for a mosquito because of the chemicals they can sense. And _____, there's not much you can do about that.

1) attract	2) avoid	3) carbon dioxide	4) DEET or picaridin	5) insect spray	6) keep in mind
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But for everyone else, including you, _____ that mosquitoes are attracted to the _____ we breathe out. We sort of get this carbon dioxide bubble. So when you're breathing hard, for example, you're going to be more likely to _____ mosquitoes.

Having a little fan to blow the CO2 away, that can help. There's also some science that shows mosquitoes actually like darker colors, particularly reds and oranges. So you may want to _____ those colors.

Remember that mosquitoes really don't like the sun, so they're going to come out at dusk and dawn. If you do go out, use an _____ with the ingredients _____. Hope that helps, John.

Translation

哈囉，陽光寶貝。我是 Coy Wire，準備好和你一起開始新的一週，帶來新聞報導，讓我們在 10 分鐘內了解世界發生了什麼，就在 CNN 10。

我們今天要從美國東北部的社區開始，那裡的蚊子不僅僅是典型的夏季煩惱，它們正在傳播罕見且有時致命的病毒。

在過去的幾週中，越來越多的人因為蚊子傳播的病毒住院，例如西尼羅病毒和東部馬腦炎（EEE）。甚至有人因為這些感染而喪生。

當受感染的蚊子叮咬人類並傳播像 EEE 這樣的病毒時，最初的症狀可能包括突然的頭痛、高燒、發冷和嘔吐。雖然罕見，但嚴重的病例可能會引發癲癇發作和昏迷。

今年，CDC 在五個州確認了六例 EEE 病例：麻薩諸塞州、威斯康星州、新澤西州、佛蒙特州和新罕布夏州。由於傳播 EEE 的蚊子在黃昏和黎明時最活躍，社區已開始自願實施宵禁來保護居民。

在這些時段，娛樂和運動場地被關閉，活動被重新安排或移至室內。幸運的是，美國的蚊子傳播疾病並不常見，但科學家認為，由於氣候變遷，這一情況可能會隨時間改變。

人類活動導致過去十年蚊子和蜱傳播的感染增加。美國最常見的蚊媒感染是西尼羅病毒，但我們也看到當地 EEE、登革熱和其他病毒的病例在增加。

雖然美國東北部和上中西部的州份受到的影響最大，但瘧疾和登革熱也已在德州和佛羅里達被檢測到。

目前尚無廣泛可用的疫苗來預防這些蚊媒感染，因此最好的預防措施是不被叮咬。

CNN 的 Dr. Sanjay Gupta 將進一步解釋並回答觀眾的問題。

由於全國許多社區現在因為這些關於多種蚊媒疾病（如 EEE 和西尼羅病毒）的報導而高度警戒，我們決定向你們，我們的觀眾，徵集有關蚊子的問題。你們中許多人都提出了問題，比如來自舊金山的 John 寫道：「我是蚊子的磁鐵。在一群朋友中，我會被咬十幾次，而我的朋友們只有一兩次。我用過蚊子驅避劑，但效果只是有限。除了待在室內，還有其他辦法嗎？」

好吧，John，我們知道為什麼有些人比其他人更容易被蚊子咬，這是一個古老的問題。我們現在了解到，這可能與你的氣味有關，這並不一定是指難聞的氣味，而是對蚊子來說具有辨識度的氣味，因為它們能感知到化學物質。坦率地說，對此我們無能為力。

但對其他人來說，包括你在內，請記住，蚊子被我們呼出的二氧化碳所吸引。我們會形成一個二氧化碳泡泡，所以當你呼吸較重時，比如運動時，你更容易吸引蚊子。

帶個小風扇吹走二氧化碳可能會有幫助。還有一些科學研究顯示，蚊子其實更喜歡深色，尤其是紅色和橙色。所以你可能想避免穿這些顏色的衣服。

記住蚊子其實不喜歡陽光，所以它們會在黃昏和黎明出現。如果你出門，請使用含有 DEET 或派卡瑞丁成分的驅蚊劑。希望這對你有幫助，John。



You can view this activity online at this link:
<https://linguadox.com/cnn-news-highlights-mosquitoes/>

Answers

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Now, over the last several weeks, more people have become hospitalized by 3) mosquito-borne viruses like West Nile and Eastern Equine Encephalitis, or EEE. One person has even died from the illness coming from these 1) infections.

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So when infected mosquitoes bite humans and pass along viruses like EEE, the first symptoms can be things like sudden headaches, high fever, chills, and vomiting. Severe cases, though rare, can cause 5) seizures and

1) comas.

This year, the CDC has identified six cases of EEE in five states: Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Since the mosquitoes that spread EEE are most active at 2) dusk and dawn, communities have begun 6) voluntary curfews to protect residents.

3) Recreational and sport fields were closed at these times, and activities were 4) rescheduled or moved indoors. Fortunately, many types of mosquito-borne illnesses don't regularly occur in the U.S., but scientists think that may be changing over time because of climate change.

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Right now, there are not many widely available 6) vaccines to prevent these mosquito-borne infections, so the best 4) prevention is to not get bitten.

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Well, John, you know, why some of us are bitten more than others is an 1) age-old question. What we're learning, it probably has a lot to do with your 5) odor, and that doesn't mean necessarily bad odor, but rather a 3) distinctive odor for a mosquito because of the chemicals they can sense. And 2) candidly, there's not much you can do about that.

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But for everyone else, including you, 6) keep in mind that mosquitoes are attracted to the 3) carbon dioxide we breathe out. We sort of get this carbon dioxide bubble. So when you're breathing hard, for example, you're going to be more likely to 1) attract mosquitoes.

Having a little fan to blow the CO2 away, that can help. There's also some science that shows mosquitoes actually like darker colors, particularly reds and oranges. So you may want to 2) avoid those colors.

Remember that mosquitoes really don't like the sun, so they're going to come out at dusk and dawn. If you do go out, use an 5) insect spray with the ingredients 4) DEET or picaridin. Hope that helps, John.