

109-2 Semester

Autonomous Learning

Works Collection

Portfolio

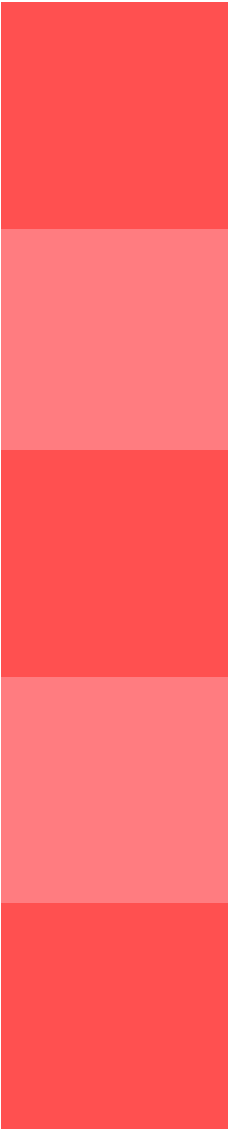
**Hsinchu Commercial
Vocational High School**

Applied English 2-2

Lin Ting-Yu



What's in My Portfolio?

- 1.** About my project
 - 2.** Motivation
 - 3.** Purpose & Expected results
 - 4.** Platforms I used
 - 5.** Works collection
- 

Digging Into Foreign News !

About my project

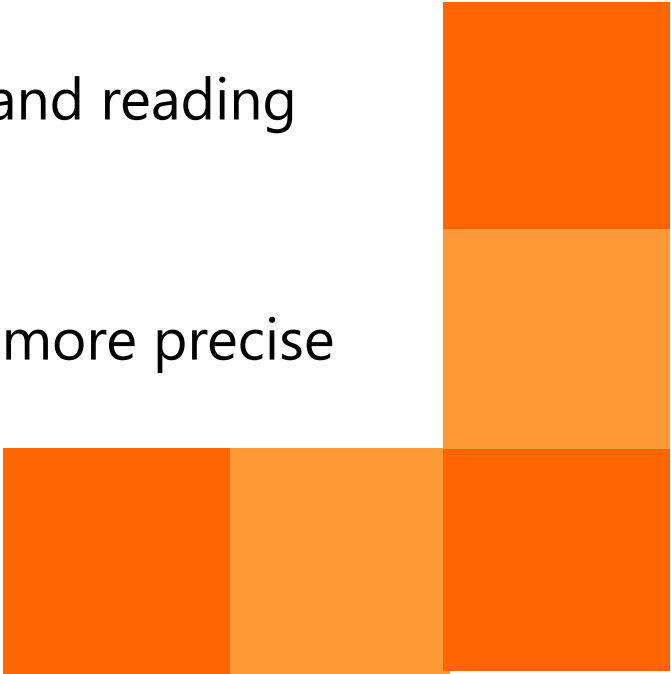
- main issues of the first half of 2021
- 3 related reports from different aspects of each issue
- 1 further information attached to every issues
- The research consists of :
 - outline of the 3 reports
 - the explanation of the further information
 - words I learned when reading the news
 - my perspective of the issue
 - 1 related picture



Motivatio

- desire to know more about the global village
- hope to understand the situation all over the world
- want to practice writing my own in-depth coverages

Purpose

- understand the meaning of most news reports
 - enhance my English writing and reading ability
 - make the usage of the word more precise
- 

Expected Results

- Finish 3 in-depth coverages by myself
- Record the outline of each news I write
- Make a personal English broadcast report

Platforms I used

- CNN News
- BBC News
- The New York Times
- The Guardian
- others





Issue: The Coronavirus

● Changes of the living ways

- The pandemic changed the way we ate and shopped, not always for the better

● Economic problems

- The coronavirus pandemic could push 11 million people in Asia into poverty

● Vaccines for Covid-19

- AstraZeneca vaccines appear to substantially reduce transmission of the virus

● Definition clarification

- Pandemic, outbreak, or epidemic ?
- 



The pandemic changed the way we ate and shopped, not always for the better

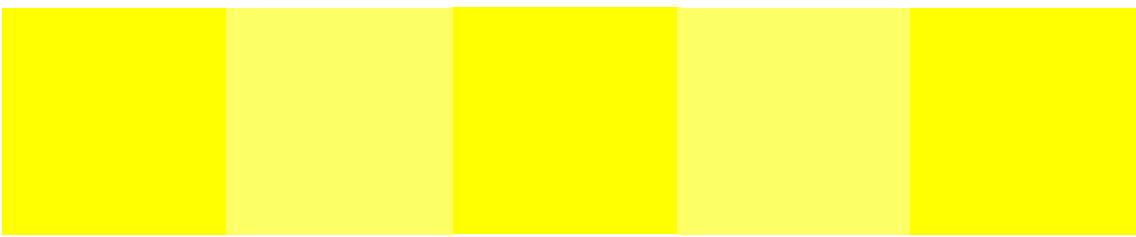
An analysis by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found some people have increased the consumption of unhealthy sweets, also guzzled more sugary drinks. Among them, the people who reported consuming the most junk food were more likely to be identified as Hispanic, black, and under the age of 65, or probably they are obese, female, and of lower income or education level. Meanwhile, the survey also asked the people's concerns about food availability and safety, and likewise, the above group of people, predominantly worried about whether they can obtain food nearby or they might catch the virus from food. However, the saying that COVID-19 can be spread by food packaging was discounted by scientists.

In addition, a dietitian suggested that public health officials must stress consumers' awareness of food access during the emergency period, especially among the disproportionately affected groups.

Another study showed the difference in eating behaviors before and during the pandemic, the reduction of the consumption of vegetables and whole grains was found in more than 2000 Americans' diets. Researchers have planned to keep the participants on track to see how their diets might continue.

Further research surveyed the parents, which kids are between 5 and 18 years old, about the weight their children gained from May to September 2020, and the result is that they have gained an average of 9.6 pounds in weight. But the key factors are still unclear, more investigations are needed to carry out to clarify what contributed to weight gain among kids and adolescents.

As for shopping, according to a study done in March and April 2020, approximately a third of people bought groceries online, and 60% of them said they will keep doing so after the pandemic. And the reasons why they prefer online shopping are to avoid public germs and to take advantage of the convenience.






The coronavirus pandemic could push 11 million people in Asia into poverty

The World Bank warned that the pandemic could hurt the economy, driving additional 11 million people in East Asia and the Pacific into poverty. What's worse, the Washington-based financial institution said the region may suffer the sharpest downturn over the two decades. Compared to the growth in 2019, **the region's economy was projected to contract by 0.5%, and this might create a potential crisis, making Asia countries go into a recession.**

Such declines will lead to profound consequences, which threaten the economy in these areas. Take China, the center of the pandemic, for example, the last time they experienced economic shrink was in 1976. Several years later, China is now the world's second-largest economy and the primary power of global growth. However, currently under the difficult condition of coronavirus, in the worse case, **their growth in the economy seemed almost to disappear, down from 6.1% in 2019 to merely 0.1% in 2020.** That's a great amount of loss to them. In addition, the crisis is also acute in Asia-Pacific because they have been dealing with the negative effects of the US-China trade war for a long time.

And since the virus keeps spreading throughout much of Asia, lockdowns have been carried out, travel has been forbidden, and some of the stores were shuttered. Tourism will be significantly impacted by the drop over the coming months, as well as in the international trade, aviation, and shipping industries, which are influenced by border closures. **It is reported that households linked to the above industries are likely to have higher poverty rates since they get lower income than ever.** To this, the report said recovery will be seen depends on how quickly the outbreak contained. Hence, **early mitigation measures are truly essential.** And that's why Singapore and South Korea were pointed out to be the examples where the virus was contained effectively without severe economic damages. Because of the previous SARS experience, they learned **the ways to successfully control the epidemic are test, track, and quarantine.** Other countries are hoped to follow suit.

Stark economic pain is unavoidable in every country, although the estimates were all projections, countries in East Asia and the Pacific region should still underscore the potential economic damage and cooperate internationally. **Sharing the supply of key medical products, and keep supporting each other in such difficult periods are the best methods against the virulent threat.**





AstraZeneca vaccines appear to substantially reduce transmission of the virus


The Oxford AstraZeneca vaccine has already been authorized in many countries, such as the UK and India. And it'll be authorized in America until March at the earliest.

The vaccine seems to substantially reduce the transmission of coronavirus, according to the research that has been peer-reviewed by the researchers at the University of Oxford, after the second dose, the rate of positive PCR tests has declined by half. Additionally, their analysis estimates the good efficacy of the vaccine and supports spacing out doses as well.

But actually, this study didn't directly measure the transmission, they didn't collect regular nasal swabs from the participants and then found the positive rate fell. They even found that only after one dose, the positive rate will down to 67%.

Afterward, building upon the former results, the new data announced that the vaccine showed an estimated 70.4% efficacy. However, the professor of pharmacoepidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine told that the data of the study were helpful, while some other inevitable uncertainties around exact efficacy remained.

Likewise, the chief executive of the British Society for Immunology said the study indicates the AZ vaccine may effectively stop people from transmitting the virus, and someone else also said the vaccine efficacy is appeared to rise among 18 to 55 years old adults. Nevertheless, they soon added that more information is required to confirm. Thus, if some of us have been vaccinated the Covid vaccines, we had better keep following the social distancing guidance or staying at home, reduce the possibility to contact with others.





What's the difference between pandemic, outbreak and epidemic?

■ Pandemic

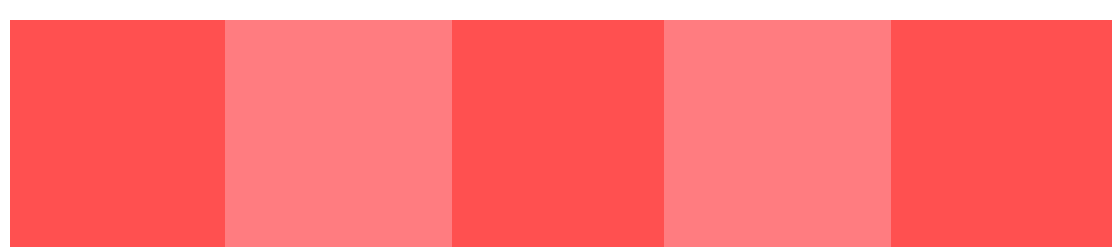
the worldwide spread of a new disease

■ Outbreak

the occurrence of disease cases in excess of what's normally expected

■ Epidemic

more than a normal number cases of an illness, specific health related behavior or other health related events in a community



W O R D S I N T H E A R N

- intake (n.) 攝取量
- guzzle (v.) 狂飲/狼吞虎嚥
- Hispanic (adj.) 西班牙的
- predominately (adv.) 佔大多數地
- discount (v.) 忽略/懷疑地看待
- unintended (adj.) 沒有計畫的
- food hoarding 糧食囤積
- dietitian (n.) 飲食保健專家/營養師
- fellow (n.) 研究員/成員
- abstract (n.) 概要
- [in an abstract](#)
- disproportionately (adv.) 不成比例地
- pronounced (adj.) 明顯的/明確的
- postdoctoral (adj.) 博士後的
- pediatric (adj.) 小兒科的
- internalization (n.) 內在化
- deputy director (n.) 副局長
- household (n.) 家庭
- germ (n.) 細菌
- fallout (n.) 負面影響
- scenario (n.) 可能發生的局面/場景
- downturn (n.) 衰退
- plunge (v.) 使陷入
- prolonged (adj.) 長期的
- baseline forecast 基線預測
- projection (n.) 預測
- contract (v.) 縮小/減少
- epicenter (n.) 中心
- communist party 共產黨
- tumult (n.) 騷亂/混亂
- underscore (v.) 強調
- subsequent (adj.) 隨後的
- bold (adj.) 魯莽的/放肆的
- virulent (adj.) 致命的
- mitigate (v.) 減輕危害/緩和
- pledge (v.) 發誓/保證
- suspend (v.) 暫停/停止
- shutter (v.) 關店/停止營業
- acute (adj.) 十分嚴重的
- US-China trade war 中美貿易戰
- Cambodia 柬埔寨
- Laos 寮國
- border closures 邊境封鎖
- disruption (n.) 中斷
- aviation industry (n.) 航空業
- dire (adj.) 緊迫的/危急的
- stark (adj.) 嚴酷的
- [in stark contrast to](#) 形成鮮明的對比
- contain (v.) 控制/阻止有害物蔓延
- disease surveillance (n.) 疾病管制
- follow suit 有樣學樣
- implement (v.) 實施
- subsidy (n.) 補助金/津貼
- tariff (n.) 關稅
- symptomatic (adj.) 帶症狀的
- PCR test 聚合酶連鎖反應測試
- efficacy (n.) 效力
- swab (n.) 用籤子取得的化驗標本
- surrogate (n.) 替代方案
- immunology (n.) 免疫學
- subset (n.) 集合
- placebo group 空白對照組
- minimal (adj.) 極少的
- wane (n.) 減弱/衰減
- bolster (v.) 支撐/改善
- confer (v.) 賦予
- reassurance (n.) 慰藉/保證
- robustly (adv.) 堅定地
- pharmacoepidemiology (n.) 藥物流行病學
- inevitable (adj.) 不可避免的
- commentator (n.) 解說員
- caveat (v.) 警告



MY PERSECTIVE

- The change in the way we eat


since there are less opportunity for us to go out buying food or having meals in the restaurant, most of us will be likely to hoard some unhealthy food, such as instant noodles and snacks. Moreover, we usually won't restrict what to eat or how much should I eat when we are in home, so the consumption of junk food will rise. I consider we should be more aware of our eating habits, be sure to eat vegetables or fruits every day instead of consuming too many unhealthy food.

- Pandemic drives people into poverty

Tourism has been forbidden, we are not able to go abroad, and this led to the negative consequences that not only the revenue of stores will decline, but also many industries will be forced to stop. And the worst are those countries where highly rely on the income of tourism, lots of households there won't have enough money to live, and finally fall into poverty. I think the government there have to take actions to help the poor families which have lost the access to earn money, they can't set them aside.

- Are the people who get vaccinated really safety?

Though some researches have shown the positive rate declined after people get vaccinated, I assume that we still can't see ourselves really safety. As the sayings in the articles, there are lack of evidences, and more information must be confirmed, so we had better reduce the time to contact with others or going out before the efficacy of the vaccine being checked 100% effective.



T H E R E F E R E N C

- The pandemic changed the way we ate and shopped, not always for the better.
- The coronavirus pandemic could push 11 million people in Asia into poverty.
- AstraZeneca vaccines appear to substantially reduce transmission of the virus.
- What's the difference between pandemic, outbreak and epidemic?

