

- () 4. A. it B. this C. weather D. that
- () 5. A. colder and cold B. cold and cold
C. colder and colder D. cold and colder
- () 6. A. at B. into C. outside D. inside
- () 7. A. are B. could C. may D. shall
- () 8. A. kindly B. kind-heart
C. kind D. kindness
- () 9. A. But B. Yet C. Not D. And
- () 10. A. bring B. take C. carry D. brought
- () 11. A. much a room B. much room
C. little room D. little a room
- () 12. A. with B. having C. was D. had
- () 13. A. said him B. woke up him
C. woke him up D. spoke him
- () 14. A. brought B. bringing
C. bring D. to bring
- () 15. A. either B. too C. neither D. also
- () 16. A. enough room B. a enough room
C. a room enough D. room enough
- () 17. A. both us B. we both
C. both of us D. both of we
- () 18. A. in warm B. in the warm
C. in cold D. in the cold
- () 19. A. gave B. leave C. live D. keep
- () 20. A. with B. without C. for D. about

Unit 22 (Lesson 85—88)

一、知识要点

1. 动词词组:

feel well(terrible, tired, better)

have got a headache(cough)

take one's temperature

take medicine=have medicine

be in hospital

catch a cold

lie down

have a rest

keep sb. away from

be common

be on TV

do maths problem

come along

2. 动词搭配:

feel like doing

3. 句式(语法):

Have you had your breakfast?

Have you studied Japanese?

Do you know where to stay for the night?

He didn't know whom to visit.

She told me what to do next.

Has the teacher told you when to start?

4. 介词短语及其他有用词语:

Take this medicine twice a day.

There is something wrong with...

A: What's your trouble, young man?

A: How long have you been like this?

A: Have you taken your temperature?

A: You'd better take this medicine and stay in bed. Have a few days' rest.

B: Thank you, doctor. Bye!

A: Bye!

1. seem

例句: This school seems familiar to us.

这个学校我们似乎很熟悉。

Books seem to me like old friends.

书似乎是我的老朋友。

We seem to have met somewhere before.

我们好像从前在什么地方见过面。

There seems to be no time for playing now.

现在似乎没有玩的时间了。

It seems that you aren't telling me the truth.

你好像并没有讲实话。

It seems as if she couldn't read or write.

似乎她不会读书写字。

注释: seem 作“似乎”、“好象”、“仿佛”讲时为动词,后面可跟形容词、名词短语、介词短语、不定式短语、that 从句、as if 从句等。look 有时可以与 seem 换用,但 look 不与不定式和 that 从句连用(但可与 as if 从句连用)。

2. It is + adj. (for sb.) to do sth. 与 It is + adj. of sb. to do sth.

例句: It will be all right for me to go to work.

对于我来说是可以去上班的了。

It's important for us to learn a foreign language well.

对于我们来说学好一门外语是很重要的。

It's not difficult for him to do the problem.

解这道题对于他来说并不困难。

It's very kind of you to do so.

你这样做真是太好了。

It's good of you to be constantly thinking of helping others.

你真好,总是在考虑怎样帮助别人。

It's careless of him to make so many spelling mistakes.

他真马虎,出了这么多的拼写错误。

注释: 这个句型中, it 为形式主语, 不定式为逻辑主语, 常用于这个句型中的形容词有 important, interesting, difficult,

hard, easy, right, wrong, dangerous 等,这类形容词实际上修饰的是句子中的动词不定式,表示“做某事的特性”。如果形容词表示 of 后的宾语(人)的品行如何,那么 for 要换成 of。

3. see

例句: You'd better go and see a doctor.

= You'd better go and ask the doctor to examine you.

你最好去看医生。

We came to see what you said.

我们渐渐明白了你说过的话。

Do you see the importance of learning English?

你明白学习英语的重要性了吗?

Can you see what I mean?

你看出我的意思吗?

Well, I'll see what I can do.

好的,我来想个办法。

You'd better go and see what's on there.

你最好去看看那儿怎么了。

注释: see 除了作“看见”、“会面”、“看病(see a doctor)”以外,还表示“明白”、“认识”,相当于“understand”;作“想一想”,相当于“think”;作“查看,看看”相当于“find out”。

4. plenty of, much, many 是否可以换用?

例句: We have got plenty of (much) time.

我们有很多时间。

There are plenty of (many) eggs in the basket.

篮子里有很多鸡蛋。

Have you got enough money for the TV set?

你有足够的钱买电视机吗？

She has not got many books.

她没有好多书。

Of course, he couldn't get so much money.

当然他无法得到那么多的钱。

注释: plenty of 可接可数名词和不可数名词。在肯定句中, 接可数名词, 可与 many 换用, 接不可数名词, 可与 much 换用。但 plenty of (包括 a lot of, lots of) 不用在否定句中, 在否定句中, 可用 many 和 much, 在疑问句中, 则要用 enough。

5. feel like, would like

例句: He felt like taking a walk after supper.

他想晚饭后散步。

I don't feel like swimming in winter.

我不想在冬天游泳。

We feel like a good meal.

我们想美美地吃顿饭。

We would like to have a good meal.

我们想美美地吃一顿。

Would you like to go with me?

你想和我一起吗？

I'd like to take a walk in the snow.

我愿在雪中散步。

注释: feel like 和 would like 所表示的意思很接近, 作“想要”、“愿意”讲, 但 feel like 中的 like 是介词, 所以后面只能接名词或动名词, 而 would like (love) 中的 like 是实义动词, 后面要接动词不定式。

6. hurt

例句: Very loud noise can make people ill and hurt their ears.

很大的噪音可以使人们生病, 损害他们的听力。

Tom hurt his leg when he played basketball.

Tom 在打篮球时伤了腿。

Your words hurt me deeply.

你说的话深深地伤害了我。

I hurt myself in the game.

做游戏时我弄伤了自己。

He said his shoes were too small and they hurt him.

他说他的鞋太小了, 把他的脚弄疼了。

注释: hurt 作“损害”、“伤害”讲时为及物动词, 可指“肉体、精神”上的伤害。

7. 表示身体状况的用语

身体健康时用: feel well (fine, all right, OK)

身体有病时用: feel ill (bad, terrible, sick)

病愈时用: get well (be well, be fine, be all right) again

询问病况时用:

What's wrong with you?

What's the trouble with you?

What's the trouble?

What has happened to you?

Is there anything wrong with you?

How long have you been like this?

How are you?

Are you well?

When did you fall ill (生病, 病倒)?

评论病况时用:

There is something wrong with...

Something must be wrong with...

There is nothing serious with...

She has been ill for...

She has been ill and is in bed(hospital), etc.

She is getting better now.

She is feeling well now.

三、单元检测

听力部分

I. 选择你所听到的单词:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. night | B. might | C. bright |
| () 2. A. rather | B. father | C. brother |
| () 3. A. nice | B. nurse | C. serious |
| () 4. A. catch | B. much | C. match |
| () 5. A. cotton | B. woman | C. common |
| () 6. A. terrible | B. possible | C. table |

II. 根据所听内容补上所缺的单词,每空一词:

1. Tom was very 1 this morning. He said he felt terribly 2.
2. Tom's mother took him to 3 the doctor.
3. The doctor asked Tom: "What's your 4, young man?"
4. Tom said that he had got a 5.
5. The doctor asked Tom's mother if she had taken his 6.
6. Then the doctor asked Tom how long he had been 7 that.
7. Tom said: "8 since this morning."

8. The doctor told Tom to watch the 9 football match 10 TV.
9. The doctor was 11 that Tom would be all 12 after watching the football match.
10. Tom and his mother 13 the doctor and went 14 home.

笔试部分

I. 语音知识。下列各组词的画线部分的读音如相同,请写 S,不同写 D:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. head <u>a</u> che | B. Ch <u>r</u> istmas | C. l <u>u</u> ck |
| () 2. A. m <u>a</u> ch | B. c <u>a</u> ch | C. Ch <u>i</u> nese |
| () 3. A. cou <u>g</u> h | B. lau <u>g</u> h | C. teleph <u>o</u> ne |
| () 4. A. s <u>e</u> rious | B. e <u>x</u> it | C. centu <u>r</u> y |
| () 5. A. p <u>a</u> in | B. w <u>a</u> ir | C. f <u>a</u> il |
| () 6. A. terr <u>i</u> ble | B. possib <u>l</u> e | C. pill |

II. 找出与画线部分相替换的词或短语:

- () 1. A: Have you had your Chinese medicine?
B: Yes. I had it after breakfast.
A. got B. taken C. bought
- () 2. If you really feel very ill, you'd better go to see the doctor at once.
A. weak B. badly C. terrible
- () 3. I'm all right again after having the medicine.
A. not worse B. better C. well
- () 4. I'd like to say to him: "Stop making such a noise!"
A. I feel like saying B. I feel like to say C. I wanted to say
- () 5. She was terribly ill. I told her to lie down in bed till tomorrow.
A. sit B. stay C. live

III. 单项选择:

- () 1. _____ seemed that their team was going to win.

- A. It B. That C. We D. It's
- () 2. The old woman said that she was feeling _____ than before.
A. well B. more better
C. much better D. good
- () 3. There isn't _____ tea left in the cup.
A. plenty of B. little C. a lot D. much
- () 4. I thought Class One _____ in the match.
A. will win B. would win
C. is going to win D. was going to won
- () 5. I don't know _____ he can finish it or not.
A. if B. whether C. weather D. that
- () 6. I don't think there is _____ with Lucy.
A. wrong something B. something wrong
C. anything wrong D. everything wrong
- () 7. A: How long have you been ill in hospital?
B: _____
A. Three days ago. B. From this Sunday.
C. For this Sunday. D. Ever since this Monday.
- () 8. It will be easy for me _____ the whole room.
A. clean B. cleaning C. cleaned D. to clean
- () 9. There is going to _____ a speech made by Mr Green this coming Friday.
A. be B. have C. get D. is
- () 10. My spoken English seems _____ than Mike's.
A. more beautiful B. well
C. much beautiful D. all right
- () 11. Mrs Black has got _____ instead of getting any better.
A. more bad B. a little worse
C. much badly D. a lot of worse
- () 12. A: _____ do you go to see your sick mother?

B: Once a week.

A. How soon

B. How long

C. How often

D. When

() 13. We won't come back until we _____ the work.

A. shall finish

B. have finished

C. will finish

D. finish

() 14. I want to know _____ with my watch.

A. what's wrong

B. what wrong is

C. what's matter

D. what matter is

() 15. She really felt like _____ a walk in such a fine day.

A. take

B. taking

C. to take

D. takes

() 16. Be sure not to do that again, _____?

A. won't you

B. don't you

C. aren't you

D. mustn't you

() 17. Jimmy is ill. You'd better keep him _____ school.

A. far away

B. from away

C. away from

D. away for

() 18. I'm very _____. Let me have a rest first.

A. tiring

B. tire

C. to tire

D. tired

() 19. He is very busy. He writes at the table _____.

A. all days

B. all the time

C. always

D. all time

() 20. A: What is _____ tonight?

B: A wonderful TV play.

A. in

B. at

C. on

D. have

IV. 阅读理解:

A

Mr Brown worked as a shop assistant in a small town. One day an old woman went into the shop. She took out a hearing-aid, and put it in front of him.

"What's wrong with it?" Mr Brown asked.

The old woman made no answer. Of course Mr Brown thought the woman must be deaf (聋的), so he shouted: "What's wrong with your hearing-aid?" Again the old woman said nothing, so Mr Brown shouted his question again.

The woman then took out a pen and wrote on a piece of paper: "Don't shout at me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing-aid is my husband's, not mine. I've got trouble with my mouth. My problem is not that I can't hear, but that I can't speak."

Choose the best answer:

- () 1. An old woman wanted Mr Brown to _____.
A. see her hearing-aid
B. look at her hearing aid
C. cure her mouth
D. repair her hearing-aid
- () 2. A hearing-aid is something _____.
A. to hear news better
B. to help people hear more clearly
C. to listen to the radio
D. to help the deaf people hear better
- () 3. The old woman did not say anything because _____.
A. she could not hear
B. she had trouble with her ears
C. she could not speak
D. she didn't want to speak
- () 4. Mr Brown shouted because _____.
A. the old woman was deaf
B. the old woman didn't speak
C. she was very angry
D. she was very deaf

- () 15. At last Mr Brown found that _____.
- A. the old woman had trouble with his mouth
 - B. the old woman's husband had good ears
 - C. there was nothing wrong with the hearing-aid
 - D. the old woman wanted to buy a hearing-aid

B

Sigmung Freud was a well-known doctor of Vienna(维也纳). He was also a man full of humour(幽默). Once, at his 70th birthday party, a friend asked Freud if he could put his work into several words. "Well," said Freud. "we take the sick out of their trouble and return them to the common suffering."

Being a devoted(忠实的) son, Freud often visited his old mother. His mother usually spent her summers in a small mountain town in Austria(奥地利). The king Josef usually spent his summers there, too. One day, a band(乐队) was playing a beautiful music when Freud's mother was sitting at the window and watching the people singing and dancing. The old woman didn't know the band was playing for the king's birthday. Just at that time Freud came in and said he was there to celebrate his mother's 95th birthday. He said to his mother, "Mama, the band is playing for your birthday." She was very happy and had a wonderful day.

Choose the best answer:

- () 1. Freud was a famous _____ of _____.
- A. doctor, Austria
 - B. general, Vienna
 - C. king, Austria
 - D. doctor, Australia
- () 2. From what Freud said at his 70th birthday party, we can see that he was _____.
- A. a brave man
 - B. a sick man
 - C. a devoted man
 - D. a man full of humour
- () 3. One day Freud came to his small mountain town for _____.

- A. his 70th birthday
- B. the king Josef's birthday
- C. his mother's 95th birthday
- D. both B and C

() 4. Which of the four sentences is **wrong**?

- A. Freud's mother and the king Josef usually spent their summers in the same place.
- B. Freud's mother's birthday and the king's birthday were on the same day.
- C. Freud's mother enjoyed listening to the band while watching the people singing and dancing.
- D. She knew that the band was playing for the king.

() 5. Freud's mother felt very happy on her 95th birthday because ____.

- A. King Josef himself came to celebrate (庆贺) her birthday
- B. the people of the town came out to celebrate her birthday
- C. she believed that the band was playing for her birthday
- D. she thought they played wonderfully

V. 完形填空:

Dolphin Language

One day Mr Green, the science teacher, asked his 1: "What do you want to be when you 2?"

"I want to be a dolphin trainer 3 my uncle." Mike answered.

"4 do you want to be a dolphin trainer?" asked Mr Green.

"Because I'm 5 dolphin language."

"Dolphin language? Tell us more."

"All right." answered Mike. "My uncle 6 me that dolphins are very clever. One day my uncle saw a sick dolphin in the pool. It couldn't come up for air. So it whistled to the other dolphins 7 help. They came to their friend and made some 8. They looked sad. Then to-

gether they pushed the sick dolphin's head up 9 the water. Soon it got 10 . "

Mike went on with his story.

Some scientists once said to my uncle; " 11 you live with a dolphin and talk to it all day, 12 you can teach it some words. "My uncle decided 13 that. He lived with a dolphin. The dolphin loved to play ball 14 he decided to teach the word ball first. He 15 a ball to the dolphin and said the word ball many times. Soon the dolphin 16 to say the word.

When Mike finished, John asked; "Can dolphins learn to speak Chinese, 17 ?"

Mike said; "I 18 . They're 19 children. Children learn their first words in the language of their parents. Maybe a Chinese can teach a dolphin its first words in 20 . "

Kate asked; "How do they make sounds?"

Mike didn't know.

"They make sounds blow 21 holes in their heads. " said Mr Green. "Scientists know 22 about dolphin language, but they have a lot more 23 . "

" 24 why I want to be a dolphin 25 . " said Mike.

- ()1. A. lessons B. student C. class D. lesson
()2. A. grow up B. will grow up
 C. grows up D. growing up
()3. A. as B. like
 C. look like D. the same as
()4. A. What B. Which C. Why D. How
()5. A. interested in B. interesting in
 C. interested at D. interest in
()6. A. tells B. telles C. says D. speaks
()7. A. of B. at C. in D. for

After the war, Florence returned to England. There, the Queen honoured her for her work.

But Florence said that her work had just begun. She got people to give money to build the Nightingale Home for Nurses in London, and she got young girls to learn nursing there. She also wrote a book on nursing.

On August 13, 1910, Florence Nightingale, at the age of ninety, died quietly in her sleep. To this day, we still remember her when we honour nurses.

- () 1. Florence Nightingale thought it wasn't enough for her to be a lady only because she _____.
A. wanted to have much money as her parents
B. wanted to do something to help others
C. thought it was difficult for her to be a lady at that time
D. thought it was impossible for her to be a lady
- () 2. Besides learning music and drawing, visiting many places with her parents, Florence could also _____.
A. speak several foreign languages
B. read several books
C. took lessons in music and drawing
D. speak only the English language
- () 3. When Florence was a little girl, she _____.
A. often visited hospitals in her own country
B. liked staying with sick people and in this way she learned a lot about foreign languages from them
C. enjoyed visiting sick people, helping them whenever they needed
D. saw so much suffering in hospitals that she didn't know what to do
- () 4. Florence wanted to help the sick, so she decided _____.
A. to be a nurse when she grew up

- B. to go to Germany to learn German when she grew up
C. to tell her father that nursing was the right work for a lady
D. to build a large hospital
- () 5. Florence started a nursing home for women after _____.
A. returning from England
B. returning to Germany and France
C. returning to England
D. returning from a hospital in France
- () 6. The front was in great need of medical care during the war in 1854 because _____.
A. many soldiers became ill
B. many soldiers died
C. a lot of soldiers were wounded
D. a lot of soldiers were wounded or got ill
- () 7. Arriving at the hospital near the front, Florence bought beds, medicine and food for the soldiers. She used the money _____.
A. of her own and also of her friends'
B. of her only
C. of her friends
D. of her parents
- () 8. Why did the soldiers call her the "Lady with the Lamp"?
A. Because she had a lamp.
B. Because she carried a lamp wherever she went.
C. Because she carried a lamp and passed each bed every night.
D. Because every soldier knew that she liked lamps very much.
- () 9. After the war, Florence _____.
A. honoured the Queen
B. was honoured by the Queen for her wonderful work
C. was honoured by the Queen for her studies