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◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

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前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革、发展和新形势的需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁布的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验和熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员和骨干教师,编写了这套《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,且通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识的系统形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

本套丛书包括语、数、英三个学科,《导学与同步训练·语文》系列依据人民教育出版社中等职业教育国家规划教材编写;《导学与同步训练·数学》系列依据人民教育出版社基础版的教材编写;《导学与同步训练·英语》系列依据浙江人民出版社的教材编写。同时各科的编写均参考了浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试大纲。

《导学与同步训练·英语》分复习用书三册及阶段综合测试卷三册,根据浙江人民出版社最新的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和试卷一册。

《导学与同步训练·英语》按单元编写,分【学习目标】、【基础知识】、【同步训练】三个版块:

【学习目标】以表格形式出现,有利于学生在预习复习时形成系统的知识框架和能力坐标体系。

【基础知识】又分为核心词汇、句型和语法解析。

词汇对教材中出现的重点单词、词组作了详细讲解,分析透彻,易于学生掌握。

本书提供的句型和例句,简明易懂易记,又注重了“典型化”,且配有译文。本书既丰富了学生的理论知识,又能使其实际应用能力得到进一步的提高。

语法解析部分对教材中每课出现的重点难点做了认真的归纳,强化了知识要点,着力于讲解考试中反复出现的相关语法问题。书中灌注了参编教师多年的教学经验,并将其提炼成明白易懂的公式化形式,力求让学生轻松通过相关语法关。

【同步训练】共包括8类题型,训练内容与当前教材、考纲联系紧密,题型分配合理,题量科学,能让学生在不知不觉中提高英语水平,应试能力也可得到较大幅度提升。同时老师也可把本书当作随堂练习,及时检测学生掌握的程度。

书后附有参考答案，目的是帮助学生能更好地掌握、理解所做的试题。

本书与《导学与同步训练·英语——阶段综合测试卷》配套使用。测试卷由 8 套试卷组成，其中每两单元一套、期中一套、期末两套，能帮助学生系统复习、巩固和掌握基础知识和基本技能，把握教材的知识点，提高学生分析问题、解决问题的能力。

本书由李彩云主编，参加编写的有郭素琴、马雪华、朱红、蒋静、夏旭红、李彩云、陈彩娟、卢赛珍、徐菊花、泮颖华。由于时间紧迫，书中难免存在一些不足，恳请广大师生批评指正，以便我们不断完善。

《导学与同步训练》编写组

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2005 年 12 月

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Unit 1 Surfing on the Internet

【学习目标】

词汇	surf, surfing, website, expensive, network, system, allow, convenient, e-mail, e-pal, chat, regular, invent, sweep, symbol, co-worker, portray, dim, chaotic, interruption, surfing on the Internet, searching websites, set up, break down, keep on doing, get on line, go into, be divided into, as long as
话题	Talk about computer and surfing on the Internet.
功能	Express concert. What's the matter? / What's wrong? Give requests. I'll have a try. / I'll give a try.
语法	过去进行时
语音	连读

【基础知识】

一、核心词汇、句型

- allow chat invent sweep
- set up be divided into as long as
- What's the matter?

举例:

1. allow

(1) vt. 允许, 准许 (allow sb. to do sth.)

例如: They allow their students to ask different questions.

(2) vi. 认为, 承认

例如: The whole class allows him a good student.

(3) be allowed to do sth.

例如: Students are allowed to get on line at school.

2. chat

(1) n. 闲谈, 聊天

例如: have a chat with sb. / chat room on the website

(2) vi. 闲谈, 聊天

例如: We often chat on the line.

3. invent

v. 发明 创造 n. invention 发明 n. inventor 发明者

例如: Who invented the computer.

The invention of the computer is very great.

Edison was a great inventor.

4. sweep v. 横扫, 席卷, 清扫

例如: sweep the floor, sweep the country

5. set up 相当于 found / build

例如: Our school was set up in 1980.

6. as long as 只要, 引导条件状语从句

例如: You can do it better as long as you try your best.

7. be divided into 被分成……

例如: All the people can be divided into three groups to have a discussion.

What's the matter? 相当于 What's wrong? / What's one's trouble? 后面可加 with sb. or

sth.

二、语法解析

() 1. We are looking forward _____ you at our party, please come on time.

A. to have B. have C. to having D. having

答案: C

解析: look forward to + doing (分词或动名词) 意为: 期望做某事, 其中 to 是介词。

() 2. I saw Jim in the park. He _____ on the grass _____ a book.

A. was sitting; reading B. sat; read
C. sat; reading D. was sitting; read

答案: A

解析: 第一空表示见到 Jim 的情况, 所以用过去进行时。第二空 V-ing 形式是作伴随状语。

() 3. Tell Bob _____ any noise here, we are reading.

A. don't make B. not make C. not making D. not to make

答案: D

解析: tell sb. to do sth. 叫某人做某事。不定式的否定式在不定式前加 not 即 tell sb. not to do sth.

【同步训练】

一、单词辨音 (10%)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>i</u> nternet | B. <u>e</u> xpensive | C. <u>s</u> et | D. <u>r</u> egular |
| () 2. A. <u>s</u> urf | B. <u>s</u> ure | C. <u>s</u> ystem | D. <u>w</u> eb <u>s</u> ite |
| () 3. A. <u>a</u> llow | B. <u>ch</u> at | C. e- <u>p</u> al | D. <u>th</u> at |
| () 4. A. <u>d</u> im | B. <u>i</u> nterru <u>p</u> tion | C. <u>s</u> ymb <u>o</u> l | D. <u>l</u> ine |
| () 5. A. gram <u>m</u> ar | B. <u>s</u> tar | C. popu <u>l</u> ar | D. dolla <u>r</u> |
| () 6. A. than <u>k</u> ed | B. watch <u>e</u> d | C. stay <u>e</u> d | D. lik <u>e</u> d |
| () 7. A. <u>f</u> ee <u>t</u> | B. <u>t</u> ea <u>m</u> | C. <u>t</u> ea <u>ch</u> | D. <u>b</u> rea <u>d</u> |

- () 8. A. front B. cold C. home D. ago
 () 9. A. worse B. born C. sport D. more
 () 10. A. when B. where C. whose D. what

二、单词拼写 (10%)

- Parents don't a _____ their children to smoke.
- S _____ e-mail is more and more popular among students.
- People used to go into different c _____ rooms on different websites.
- We can s _____ on the Internet at school.
- Today, it's easy to get on l _____.
- Many of us know the h _____ of the Internet?
- Work hard, or you'll not c _____ up with your class.
- May is the f _____ month of the year.
- A regular daily communications tool is O _____.
- Don't w _____. There's nothing wrong with you.

三、单项选择 (20%)

- () 1. I was having supper at home _____ the telephone rang.
 A. when B. while C. how D. what
- () 2. People didn't have enough software to get on line conveniently _____.
 A. after 1960s B. until 1970s
 C. after 1990 D. until the early 1990s
- () 3. _____ the help of the computers, we learned a lot.
 A. For B. In C. With D. Under
- () 4. They _____ happily when I arrived.
 A. were singing B. sang C. have sung D. are singing
- () 5. Please listen to me carefully, _____?
 A. did you B. will you C. shall we D. do you
- () 6. The Internet was only used by _____ at first.
 A. the government B. universities
 C. school D. A, B and C
- () 7. You'd better _____ get up earlier tomorrow.
 A. / B. to C. on D. of
- () 8. There are _____ under the tree. Can you see them?
 A. a sheep B. some sheep C. any sheep D. many sheeps
- () 9. A friend of _____ came to see me last night.
 A. my B. mine C. her D. your
- () 10. What _____ at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
 A. are you doing B. were you doing
 C. did you do D. do you do

- () 11. Tom is _____ English than Jack.
A. good at B. better at C. well in D. better in
- () 12. Will you go to the park by bus _____ on foot?
A. or B. so C. yet D. and
- () 13. The students do morning exercises _____ they get up.
A. when B. after C. before D. because
- () 14. _____ you like something to eat or drink?
A. Did B. Would C. Are D. Will
- () 15. The film is _____ wonderful _____ I want to see it again.
A. too; to B. very; that C. so; that D. so; and
- () 16. He told me _____ late that day.
A. why he is B. why he was C. why was he D. why is he
- () 17. So a new network system had _____.
A. set up B. be set up C. to set up D. to be set up
- () 18. Do you know how to surf _____ the Internet?
A. to B. on C. of D. about
- () 19. Net friends can _____ a buddy list(for good friends), a stranger(for people you want to avoid on the Net) .
A. divided into B. to divided into
C. be divided into D. divide into
- () 20. You should study tonight instead of _____ TV.
A. watching B. to watch C. you watch D. watch

四、完形填空 (10%)

A shop owner closed his shop and went home. He was very 1 but just as he went to bed the telephone 2. A man asked, "What time do you open your shop?"

The shop owner was 3 about this phone call. He put down the receiver without answering and went 4 to bed. A few minutes 5 the telephone rang 6 and the man asked the 7 question. The shop owner became very 8 and he shouted, "You needn't ask me when I open the shop, 9 I won't let you in..."

"Oh, no, I don't want to get in," the man said, "I want to go 10."

- () 1. A. happy B. glad C. tired D. excited
- () 2. A. came B. rang C. stopped D. called
- () 3. A. unhappy B. interested C. kind D. worried
- () 4. A. upstairs B. downstairs C. back D. home
- () 5. A. ago B. later C. before D. after
- () 6. A. again B. once C. more D. much
- () 7. A. another B. one C. same D. interesting
- () 8. A. angry B. tried C. sad D. strict

- () 9. A. that B. for C. so D. or
 () 10. A. out B. in C. there D. on

五、阅读理解 (20%)

(A)

George Stephenson, a famous British inventor, made the first train in 1825, using a steam engine. When he was experimenting with the engine on the train, he met with troubles from the government, the newspapers and the gentlemen in the country. They said that the noise and the smoke would kill cows, horses and sheep, and that the hot coals from it would set fire to their houses. People believed what they said.

George told the people that the train could go on small rails, could pull carriages full of goods and passengers and that there was no great harm to them. It was a very difficult matter for him to make them believe. However, after some time, he was able to do it, and the first train that was driven by George himself proved what he had said. On the train there was a new steam engine. It was invented by him and was proved a complete success.

The first day when the people along the way heard the noise far away and saw it running quickly to them, they thought it was a genie (妖怪). They were afraid and ran back home and closed the door. They didn't dare to come out until it had passed. A week later a woman still said her hen had been so frightened (惊慌) that it hadn't laid any eggs for three days.

- () 1. The first train was made in _____ in _____.
 A. America; 1781 B. America; 1825
 C. Britain; 1781 D. Britain; 1825
- () 2. During the experiment no trouble came from _____.
 A. the people along the way B. the government
 C. the newspaper D. the gentlemen in the country
- () 3. When the first train ran on the rails, people along the way were _____.
 A. angry with George B. greatly frightened
 C. interested in the invention D. proud (自豪) of the train
- () 4. People ran back home when they saw the train because they thought _____.
 A. a genie was coming to them B. the train would kill them
 C. the smoke was too dirty D. the coals would set free
- () 5. The story is mainly about _____.
 A. the invention of the train B. the life of George Stephenson
 C. George's trouble in his invention D. the use of steam engine

(B)

Washington D.C is the capital of the USA. It is a beautiful city. But there are many poor and hungry people in it. Some of them are even homeless.

In the northwestern part of the city there is a house called Martha's Table. It has been there since 1980. A group of volunteers go there every day. They collect food, clothes and money for

the poor people.

Every day the volunteers prepare 2,100 sandwiches and a lot of soup and cakes for about 500 people. They give food to many homeless people, the only meal in the streets and parks.

Mrs Morley is one of the volunteers. She looks after 60 children in a big room. Some are very young and some are very old. She tells them stories and teaches them how to read and draw. She also helps them with their homework. These children's parents have to work long hours. They can't take good care of them. They are glad that Martha's Table can help look after their children.

When Christmas comes, Mrs Morley and the other volunteers are even busier. They have to prepare Christmas dinner for hundreds of poor people in that part of the city.

- () 1. Washington D.C is in _____.
A. Australia B. Germany C. America D. Russia
- () 2. The house called Martha's Table is in the _____.
A. western part of the USA B. northwest of Washington D. C
C. north of the city D. center of the city
- () 3. The volunteers _____ in Martha's Table.
A. go and study B. can get their meal
C. have dinner D. help poor and homeless people
- () 4. Mrs Morley _____ in Martha's Table every day.
A. helps the sons with their homework
B. looks after 60 homeless children
C. has to work long hours
D. teaches children how to tell stories
- () 5. When Christmas comes, Mrs Morley and the other volunteers are busy _____.
A. buying presents for children
B. preparing Christmas dinner for poor people
C. looking after homeless children
D. getting ready for Christmas dinner at home

六、补全对话 (10%)

(A)

- | |
|--|
| A. Very much. |
| B. The teachers and students. |
| C. Do you speak English? |
| D. I'm from China. |
| E. What do you do on Saturday afternoon? |

A: Excuse me. Do you come from Japan?

B: No. 1

A: What do you speak?

B: Chinese.

A: 2

B: Yes, but only a little.

A: How do you like England?

B: 3

A: What do you like about your school?

B: 4

A: 5

B: I often play basketball or football with my friends.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

(B)

A. By the way.

B. Would you please buy a book for me?

C. It's nothing serious.

D. I won't keep it long.

F. I'll give the dictionary to you.

G. Take your time.

A: Could you lend me your dictionary?

B: Sure. Here you are.

A: Thank you. 1 I just want to look up a few words.

B: I'm not using it now. 2

A: Thanks.

B: 3

A: 4 Are you going to the city this afternoon?

B: I'm going to. What can I do for you?

A: 5

B: Sure. I'll be glad to.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

七、短文改错 (10%)

Miss Yang work in the library of No.12 Middle School.

She is very helpful and looks after the book very carefully. She was very strict. Everybody must return the books back on time. One day Meimei went to the library. She said she can not find her library book. Miss Yang asked him to pay for it. At that moment Lucy came and show a book to Miss Yang. There was Meimei's library book! Meimei was very much pleased. She thanked Lucy. Miss Yang told Meimei be more careful from then on.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

八、书面表达 (10%)

当今, 中学生对电脑越来越感兴趣。请根据对中学生使用电脑情况的调查写一篇短文, 分析中学生使用电脑的利弊。

中学生使用电脑的情况:

1. 学习资料查询 30%
2. 上网聊天 30%
3. 游戏 65%
4. 听音乐, 看光盘 20%

Key words: computer, popular, gain information, chat, play games, watch CD plays

Unit 2 Getting Together

【学习目标】

词汇	wedding, party, festival, continue, host, park, hospitable, decorate, banner, pin, tail, donkey, blindfold, embarrass, candle, niece, imagine, suppose, schedule, cocktail party, dancing ball, barbecue, jeans, make-up, mask, gown, freeze, furniture, carpet, hang, spirits, surround, scenery, congratulation, previous, to one's surprise, feel embarrassed, remind sb. of sth., take picture of
话题	Talk about parties.
功能	<p>Give invitations. Would you like to join us? / I wonder if you'd like to come to our party Tonight. / I do hope you can come to our party tonight. / If you're not doing anything tonight, why not come to our party?</p> <p>Accept invitations. Yes, I'd love to. Thank you very much. / Sure, I would. Thanks. / Thank you very much. What time?</p>
语法	现在进行时
语音	复习语音连缀。读辅音连缀时，第一个辅音要读得轻，且短促，而且要注意切忌在两个辅音中夹入元音朗读。

【基础知识】

一、核心词汇、句型

1. continue decorate embarrass imagine
2. to one's surprise remind sb. of sth.
3. I wonder if you'd like to come to our party tonight.

举例：

1. continue

(1) vi. 继续，连续

例如：The rain continued for four days.

(2) vt. 使继续，使连续

例如：The meeting will be continued after the lunch.

(3) continue doing (或 to do sth.) 继续做某事

2. embarrass

(1) v. 使……尴尬

(2) feel embarrassed 感到难为情

例如: Jane was late for the work this morning and felt very embarrassed.

3. decorate v. 装饰 装潢

例如: The room is decorated with flowers by the children.

4. remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事

例如: These photos often remind me of my childhood.

5. take picture of 给……照相

例如: Can you take some pictures of the beautiful lake?

6. I wonder if you'd like to come to our party tonight?

(1) wonder——want 想要知道

(2) you'd like——you would like 表示想要

二、语法解析

() 1. — I won't go to the farm.

— _____ the factory?

A. Going to B. What about C. Why not to go to D. For what

答案: B

解析: 用 what about 来询问, 表示征求对方的意见。

() 2. — We will have an evening party on Sunday. Will you join us?

— _____.

A. No. Thanks B. No, I won't
C. Yes. I'd love to D. Thank you all the same

答案: C

解析: 在接受邀请时, 赞同习惯用 Yes, I'd love to. 不赞同的往往用 I'd love to, but....

() 3. _____ interesting TV play it is!

A. How an B. What an C. How D. What

答案: B

解析: 感叹句的句型: (1) How+ 形容词/副词 + 主语+谓语.

(2) What (+a 或 an) +形容词+名词+谓语.

【同步训练】

一、单词辨音 (10%)

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. <u>any</u> | A. <u>animal</u> | B. <u>says</u> | C. <u>today</u> | D. <u>candle</u> |
| () 2. <u>moved</u> | A. <u>noticed</u> | B. <u>fixed</u> | C. <u>cleaned</u> | D. <u>missed</u> |
| () 3. <u>groom</u> | A. <u>took</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>book</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| () 4. <u>break</u> | A. <u>already</u> | B. <u>bread</u> | C. <u>freeze</u> | D. <u>great</u> |
| () 5. <u>big</u> | A. <u>gate</u> | B. <u>large</u> | C. <u>age</u> | D. <u>village</u> |
| () 6. <u>medicine</u> | A. <u>subject</u> | B. <u>twice</u> | C. <u>come</u> | D. <u>catch</u> |
| () 7. <u>sheep</u> | A. <u>field</u> | B. <u>die</u> | C. <u>real</u> | D. <u>head</u> |
| () 8. <u>bride</u> | A. <u>surprise</u> | B. <u>bridge</u> | C. <u>win</u> | D. <u>pin</u> |

- () 9. should A. school B. machine C. much D. cheap
 () 10. sixth A. teeth B. though C. these D. clothes

二、单词拼写 (10%)

1. What are you t_____ about?
2. Jenny will h_____ a meeting tomorrow evening.
3. The house is f_____ with amount of joy and happiness.
4. There are many presents h_____ from the tree here and there.
5. I have been to the country f_____ the weekend.
6. The bride is wearing a long white g_____ in the wedding party.
7. The sight of this ice gave him an i_____.
8. I was late for school this morning and felt very e_____.
9. She's looking f_____ to going abroad.
10. The people were all in very good s_____ that evening.

三、单项选择 (20%)

- () 1. _____ school is much bigger than _____.
 A. Our; their B. Ours; theirs C. Theirs; our D. Their; ours
- () 2. — I'm going to Shanghai to spend my festival.
 — _____!
 A. Congratulations B. See you C. Have fun D. Take care
- () 3. Many _____ trees should be planted on the mountains.
 A. thousand B. thousand of C. thousands D. thousands of
- () 4. — Do you want tea or coffee?
 — _____. I really don't mind.
 A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
- () 5. It's hard _____ a job.
 A. to look for B. to find C. to find out D. to look at
- () 6. — Who _____ that piano at nine last night?
 — My sister, when she _____ time.
 A. plays; has B. was playing; has
 C. plays; is having D. is playing; has had
- () 7. The shopkeeper said they _____ the shoes _____.
 A. have sold out; in my size B. sold out; of my size
 C. had sold out; for my size D. had sold out; in my size
- () 8. — How do you like the food?
 — _____.
 A. I like it very much B. It is really tasty
 C. It's junk food D. I haven't had anything
- () 9. The old man had to do all the farm work himself, _____?

- A. did he B. had he C. didn't he D. hadn't he
- () 10. If you are not _____ by then, I'll take you to see the doctor.
A. good B. well C. fine D. better
- () 11. — Who told you to clean the windows?
— Father _____. He said they are too dirty.
A. told B. did C. had told D. had told
- () 12. He didn't tell me anything _____ he left.
A. until B. before C. after D. since
- () 13. If you _____ him tomorrow, please ask him if he _____ to work on the farm with us.
A. see; goes B. will see; goes C. will see; will go D. see; will go
- () 14. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be back home at this moment.
A. must B. need C. could D. can
- () 15. — How much _____ the shoes?
— Five dollars _____ enough.
A. is; is B. are; is C. are; are D. is; are
- () 16. — Where's Mary now? Do you know?
— No, but I heard _____ in her room a few minutes ago.
A. her singing B. her sing
C. she was singing D. all the answers are right
- () 17. Mr Smith always has _____ to tell us.
A. some good pieces of news B. some pieces of good news
C. some good piece of newes D. some piece of good newes
- () 18. Chinese is the language spoken by the _____ number of people in the world, but it's not as _____ as English.
A. largest; widely spoken B. large; wide spoken
C. larger; sidely speaking D. largest; wide speaking
- () 19. Nature Day is set up to honour _____ beauty of _____ nature.
A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /
- () 20. What would you say to a glass of wine? _____.
A. Cheers B. Good idea C. Thanks D. Great

四、完形填空 (10%)

It was Friday evening. Mr and Mrs Green were getting ready to go to England for their 1. The children were filling their 2 with clothes and other things. Mrs Green told her children to put their bags beside hers 3 they were ready.

Mrs Green was worried about their 4. She hated traveling by 5. She liked to stay 6 in the same place because the 7 on the plane were too narrow, and the journey was always too 8. She tried to sleep, 9 she was never able to sleep very well.