Unit 13 Healthy eating

知识概要

Ⅰ. Words and phrases:

1. **contain** (*vt.*) 包含;包括;容纳（不能用于进行时）。例如:

The album contains many memorable songs. 这张唱片中包括许多值得收集的歌曲。

The speech contained some interesting ideas. 这个演讲包含着一些有趣的思想。

How many people can the hall contain? 这个大厅能容纳多少人?

contain 还有“控制; 抑制”之意。例如:

More than a hundred firemen are still trying to contain the fire at the plant. 一百多名消防队员仍在设法控制这个工厂的火势。

At the sight of this cruelty, he could hardly contain his anger. 见此残暴情形，他无法克制自己的愤怒。

2. **hurt** (*vt. & vi.*)(使……）受伤;(使……）疼痛;使人伤心（痛苦)。例如:

Does your leg still hurt? 你的腿还疼吗?

I hurt it while playing football. 我是在踢足球时伤着它的。

I was very much hurt at his words. 他的话伤透了我的心。

hurt 还可以作名词用。例如:

She hasn't got over the hurt of reading the letter.

她还未从读那封信后的痛苦中解脱出来。

What hurt have you done to them? 你怎样伤害他们了?

3. **be good for** 对……有好处（=do good to...或 do...good)。例如:

Vegetables are good for our health. 蔬菜对我们的健康有好处。

Take a bit of bread; it'll do you good / do good to you. 吃点面包，这对你有好处。

be good for 还有“对……有效; 适宜……”等意。例如:

The return half of the ticket is good for three months. 回程票三个月内有效。

This beach is good for swimming but bad for surfing. 这个海滨适于游泳而不适于冲浪。

注意比较 be good to（对……好)。例如:

He is always good to me. 他总是对我很好。

4. **diet** (*n.*) 日常的饮食（食物); 特种饮食; 保健食谱。例如:

Too rich a diet is not good for you. 太油腻的食物对你不好。

He began his diet a week ago. 他在一星期前开始节食。

People who are on a diet mustn't have chocolate. 正在节食的人不能吃巧克力。

The doctor put her on a diet. 医生限制她的饮食。

He has to go on a diet in order to lose weight. 为减肥他不得不节食（吃限定食物）。

5. **habit** (*n.*) 习惯。例如: the habit of getting up early 早起的习惯

其与动词的搭配有: form the habit (of...) 形成……习惯; be in/fall into/get into the habit (of...) 有……习惯; 养成……习惯; get sb. into the habit (of...) 使某人养成……习惯; fall/get out of the habit (of...); get rid of the habit (of...) 革除……习惯等等。

6. **build (up) one's body** 意为"强身健体", 其中 build 是引申义。例如:

Reading builds the mind. 阅读培养思维。

Hard work builds (up) character. 苦干磨练性格。

They built a successful business out of their corner grocery store.

他们把街道拐角的杂货店发展成了一家成功的公司。

II. Sentence patterns:

1. **I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in the future.**

我建议你今后不要吃没有熟的水果。

advise sb. (not) to do sth. 建议某人（不要）做某事。例如:

Mother advised me to dress to look my best. 母亲建议我穿上最得体的衣服。

advise 后可接其他结构作宾语。例如:

The doctor advised a change of air. 医生建议换换空气。★ advise + *n./pron.*

I advise waiting till the proper time. 我建议等待适当的时机。★ advise doing sth.

My parents advised me against behaving rudely at my uncle's. 我父母告诫我在叔叔家不要举止粗鲁。★ advise sb. against (doing) sth.

The teacher advised me what to do before the interview. 老师对于我在采访前该做些什么提出了建议。

★advise + 疑问词 + to do sth.

I advise that you (should) take your teacher's advice. 我建议你采纳老师的建议。★ advise (sb.) + clause（从句中的动词用 should do 的形式, should 可以省略。）

2. **Many people today make choices about their eating habits based on what they believe.**

如今许多人基于自己的看法对饮食习惯作出选择。

1) make a choice about... 对……作出选择。例如:

You must make a choice about where to go immediately. 你必须尽快做出选择去哪里。

2) based on what they believe 为分词短语作状语, 修饰主句谓语。例如:

We'll spend the night locked in your room. 我们要把自己反锁在你的房间里度过今晚。

3) base...on... 使……以……为基础。例如:

She only based her conclusions on the report. 她只是根据报告作出她的结论。

This is a film (which is) based on a best-selling novel.

这是一部以一本畅销小说为题材的影片。

3. **Because we have so much to choose from, many companies and stores offer advice about what we should eat.** 因为我们有这么多食物可以选择，许多公司和商店都对我们该吃什么提出建议。

   1) 句中to choose from作后置定语，修饰so much。注意choose（选中；选出）和choose from（从……中挑选）的用法区别。例如:

   It is not difficult to choose a TV set, since there are so many models to choose from. 既然有这么多型号可供挑选，选上一台电视机也不难了。

   2) offer/give advice about/on... 对……提出建议（忠告）。例如:

   The teacher gave me some advice on how to learn English. (=The teacher gave me some advice on how I should learn English.) 老师对如何学英语给了我一些建议。

4. **The best way to make sure that we will feel and look fine is to develop healthy eating habits.**确保我们身体感觉良好、气色健康的最佳办法就是培养健康的饮食习惯。

   1) way后加动词作定语时需用不定式或of doing的形式。例如:

   You have no way to communicate with her. 你无法跟她交流。

   There are different ways of solving this problem. 解决这个问题有几种不同的方法。

   2) to develop healthy eating habits 为不定式作表语。例如:

   The first thing she did was (to) go up her teacher to thank him for all his help. 她所做的第一件事就是走向老师，感谢他所有的帮助。（注意：此句中to的省略是由于主语中有do这个动词。）

   3) make sure意为“确保……；确认……”，后接that引起的宾语从句或of（doing）sth.结构。例如:

   I'll make sure that the letter leaves tonight. 我保证今晚把信寄走。

   I think I locked the door, but I will just go back and make sure (of it/that I did). 我想我是锁了门的，但我还是回去确认一下吧。

   They made sure of winning by scoring two goals in the last five minutes. 他们最后五分钟进了两个球，确保了比赛的胜利。

5. **Even if we choose nutritious food for our main meals, we probably still need to refuel now and then.** 即使我们选择营养食品作为我们的主食，我们可能仍需要不时地补充能量。

   1) even if (even though)意为“即使……；尽管……”，引导让步状语从句。例如:

   Even though he has been caught, is still causing trouble. 尽管他已被抓住了，但他还在制造麻烦。

   Even if they offered to pay, I wouldn't accept any money from them. 即使他们主动提出付款，我也不会收他们的钱的。

   2) refuel意为“补充燃料”，这里为引申义“补充能量”。

   3) now and then = now and again 意为“有时（不时地）；偶尔”。例如:

   I go to the opera now and then, but not very often. 我偶尔看看歌剧，但不常去。

III. Grammar:

本单元的语法重点是如何用 had better, should 和 ought to 提出建议和忠告，着重注意以下几点：

1. had better 在英语中表示“有义务做某事”，含有“命令、劝告、建议”等意思，但语气比 should 和 ought to 弱，否定形式为 had better not do。例如:

   I think he had better look for another job.

   He warned me that I had better not say anything at the meeting.

2. you had better do sth. 可省略为 better do sth.。例如:

   Better stay at home and have a good rest. 你最好在家里好好休息。

3. had better 出现在反意疑问句的陈述部分中时，反问句谓语多用 shouldn't, 间或也用 hadn't。

   We had better stop the discussion, shouldn't / hadn't we?

4. should 与 ought to 两者都有“应该”的意思，一般可以通用，但 should 着重“劝告”、“建议”的语气，即“按我的想法应该如何”；ought to 的语气更强，强调“有责任、有义务做某事”或“按理应该如何”。

   I think you should study harder.

   She ought to look after her children better.

   The classroom should / ought to be cleaned twice a day.

同步练习

I. Vocabulary:

1. Those small factories are causing a lot of e _____ pollution with all their noise and smoke.
2. He was pushed to the limit by the fast p _____ of life.
3. M _____ water is water that comes out of the ground naturally and is considered healthy to drink.
4. My car doesn't f _____ properly, so I'll have to get it repaired.
5. You p _____ that you would be home on time.
6. The plane had to r _____ (加油) at Beijing before it flew on.
7. If you spend half your day surfing the web rather than working, your boss can _____ (很可能) think of a few words to call you “cyberslacker”.
8. Would you like some _____ (蒸) pudding?
9. The city was a _____ (混合体) of old and new buildings.
10. Poor _____ (饮食) and excess smoking will seriously damage the health of your body.

II. Multiple choices:

1. The reason _____ his going to Hangzhou was _____ he got a new job there.

   A. for; because　　B. for; that　　C. why; because　　D. of; that

2. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for woman and children only.

A. oughtn't to B. can't C. won't D. needn't

3. — Shall I help you with the suitcase?

— _____ .

A. It's all right, thanks B. Yes, go ahead please

C. I don't want to trouble you too much D. No, please don't

4. My teacher advised me that I _____ take great _____ to improve your written English.

A. could; pleasure B. must; trouble C. /; pains D. should; pain

5. There are five pairs _____ , but I'm at a loss which to buy.

A. to be chosen B. to choose from C. to choose D. for choosing

6. — You have to finish it in two days' time.

— But I can't _____ finish it because I have so much to do.

A. probably B. possibly C. likely D. perhaps

7. This is Mr Smith, _____ will give us a lecture on tropical plants.

A. I think he B. I think who C. who I thought D. who I think

8. You'd better make a _____ of the guests to be invited when you are _____ the party.

A. record; prepared B. invitation; preparing

C. list; preparing for D. note; ready

9. New technology that _____ a fault detection and escape system has brought the rocket up to international levels.

A. covers B. includes C. contains D. containing

10. China has _____ its best rocket _____ a Long March CZ-2 E design to launch its first manned spaceship — the Shenzhou 5.

A. made; basing on B. developed; based on

C. invented; base on D. sent; using

11. He is always full of _____ as though he has never known tiredness.

A. strength B. fuel C. spirit D. energy

12. Would you slow down a bit, please? I can't _____ you.

A. keep up with B. put up with C. make up to D. hold on to

13. It was _____ computer games that cost the boy a lot of time that he ought to have spent on his lessons.

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

14. Farmers rotate（轮作）their crops _____ the soil will remain fertile.

A. because B. in order to C. because of D. so that

15. What I said about Tom _____ many other students in our class, too.

A. agrees with B. is good to C. goes for D. advises

16. It is probably better if we spend our time and money _____ buying good food and keeping a _____ diet.

A. on; balanced B. in; balance C. /; balancing D. in; fit

17. When I entered the hall, my handbag was closely _____ , _____ I showed them the special permit from the authority.

A. tested; even if　　B. checked; as if

C. examined; even though　　D. watched; as though

18. — I'm thinking _____ carrying out the plan. Have you got any good idea?

— This is a dishonest plan. I don't want to become _____ of it.

A. /; a part　　B. of; part　　C. about; part　　D. over; a part

19. — We have reached the point when we must make right choices _____ what to do.

— Yes, _____ the exam will disappoint our parents.

A. about; our failing　　B. of; we failing　　C. with; we fail　　D. of ; we to fail

20. The picture had _____ put up on the wall to _____ the wall is tidy.

A. better not be; make sure　　B. not better be; make clear

C. better not to be; to help keep　　D. not better to be; keep

III. Cloze:

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food __1__ it is badly cooked. The __2__ a meal is cooked and served is most important and an __3__ served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child __4__ he likes or dislikes a kind of food and never __5__ likes and dislikes in front of him or allow __6__ else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother __7__ vegetables in the child's hearing he is __8__ to copy this procedure. Take it __9__ granted that he likes everything and he probably __10__ . Nothing healthful should be omitted from the meal because of a __11__ dislike. At meal times it is a good __12__ to give a child a small portion and let him __13__ back for a second helping rather than give him as __14__ as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child __15__ meal times, but let him get on with his food; and do not __16__ him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will __17__ learn to swallow his food __18__ he can hurry back to his toys. Under __19__ circumstances must a child be coaxed（哄骗）__20__ forced to eat.

1. A. if	B. until	C. that	D. unless
2. A. procedure	B. process	C. way	D. method
3. A. fully	B. attractively	C. urgently	D. eagerly
4. A. whether	B. what	C. that	D. which
5. A. remark	B. tell	C. discuss	D. argue
6. A. everybody	B. anybody	C. somebody	D. nobody
7. A. opposes	B. denies	C. refuses	D. doubts
8. A. willing	B. possible	C. obliged	D. likely
9. A. with	B. as	C. over	D. for
10. A. should	B. may	C. will	D. must
11. A. supposed	B. proved	C. considered	D. related

12. A. point	B. custom	C. idea	D. plan
13. A. ask	B. come	C. return	D. take
14. A. much	B. little	C. few	D. many
15. A. on	B. over	C. by	D. during
16. A. agree	B. allow	C. force	D. persuade
17. A. hurriedly	B. soon	C. fast	D. slowly
18. A. so	B. until	C. lest	D. although
19. A. some	B. any	C. such	D. no
20. A. or	B. nor	C. but	D. neither

Ⅳ. Reading:

A

A "Food Guide Pyramid" is a guide for healthy eating. The pyramid shape shows the proportions (比例) of various food groups that we all need in our diet. Food groups at the bottom of the pyramid are to be eaten more than food groups nearer the top.

So now we can see if our diets are healthy or not.

Bread, cereal (谷类), rice and other grains are a good source of carbohydrates. They give us the basic energy we need for our active lives.

Vegetables provide vitamin A and C, carbohydrates and fibre. They are needed to help us fight many diseases, including cancer. Fruit also supplies vitamin A and C, and minerals, which keep our skin, eyes and gums (齿龈) healthy.

Milk, cheese and yoghurt (酸奶)— the dairy group — provide protein, calcium (蛋白质和钙) and vitamin D. These are all needed for strong bones, teeth and muscles.

Meat, fish, eggs and nuts supply protein, iron, vitamin B and minerals for strong muscles and healthy blood.

But what about the snack food that we all enjoy, like chocolate and candies? Small amounts of candy, soft drinks, and other sweets can be eaten occasionally (偶尔) if you fill up on food from the basic food groups first. But remember, this type of food should not be eaten every day. Try snacking on food that comes from each of the different food groups, especially fruit.

1. The "Food Guide Pyramid" tells us _____ .
   A. what kinds of food groups we should and shouldn't eat
   B. what kinds of food groups we should eat more of and what less of
   C. the snack food is among the basic food
   D. meat, fish, eggs and milk are the most important to build up our body
2. The best food for healthy eyes is _____ .
   A. vegetables B. fruit C. bread and rice D. milk and meat
3. The basic food groups are _____ .
   A. the ones at the bottom of the pyramid B. the ones at the top of the pyramid

C. meat, fish, eggs and nuts　　D. vegetables and fruit

4. _____ can be a good source of different kinds of nutrition for us.

A. The food pyramid　　B. The snack food

C. Bread, cereal, rice and other grains　　D. Different foods

5. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

A. The dairy group can help to strengthen bones, teeth and muscles.

B. Foods containing minerals include fruit, rice, milk and nuts.

C. Fruit is the most recommended snack food of all food groups.

D. Bread, cereal, rice and other grains give us the basic energy we need for our active lives.

B

Major Cities Take Steps To Protect Water Resources

Faced with the threat of water shortages, Beijing and Shanghai will take effective measures to save water and protect water resources.

Beijing will stick more strictly to water-saving policies through the readjustment (调整) of industrial structures. Beijing is expected to be short of 1.185 billion cubic metres of water by 2020. Beijing will shut down factories with high water consumption (消耗) and pollution including electric power, steel and paper making equipments. Advanced water-saving technology will be introduced to new industrial projects in the capital city.

Grain-growing areas will be reduced to save ground water and more trees will be planted. Animal breeding and other "highly efficient" agriculture with modern water-saving irrigation methods will be developed.

It is said that water used in agriculture will drop to 35 percent of the city's water consumption in 2010 from 43 percent in 1998, and the figure will continue to drop to 28 ~ 30 percent in 2020. Beijing will increase the speed of renovation (修复) of its urban water supply equipments. It's reported that more than 15 percent of water is lost during distribution (分发). Water-saving equipment and efficient management can save Beijing more than 537 million cubic metres by 2010.

Shanghai still faces key problems connected with its water resources and environment. Since 1998, the city has invested nearly US$169 million to treat its rivers, especially Suzhou Creek. The city's rivers have become noticeably clearer since putting it into action.

The government will provide a further US$24 million for the treatment of rivers and US$12 million to treat sewage (污物).

This year's task is to improve the water quality at the three ports of Longhua, Yangshupu and Hongkou. Another emphasis is to raise the water system in Songjiang New Area with a project worth US$4.8 million. Efforts will be made to improve public awareness about the need to protect water resources.

6. How many measures has Beijing taken to save water and protect water resources?

A. Three.　　B. Four.　　C. Five.　　D. Six.

7. Grain-growing areas in Beijing will be reduced because _____ .

A. grains can't fetch a good price in China

B. a lot of ground water will be saved a lot by this means

C. Beijing helps to develop advanced technology

D. highly effective agriculture needs fewer farmland

8. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refers to _____ .

A. the water-saving solution　　B. the money Shanghai has invested since 1998

C. the water used in agriculture　　D. the water resources and environment

9. From the passage, we know Shanghai will invest _____ million dollars on the treatment of river and sewage.

A. 169　　B. 36　　C. 40.8　　D. 201.7

10. The author wrote the passage to tell us _____ .

A. Beijing and Shanghai are short of water

B. to save every drop of water in our daily life

C. big cities like Beijing and Shanghai are trying their best to protect water resources

D. water shortages have become one of the most important problems that China has to deal with

V. Proofreading:

The state of Kansas is calling the "Bread Basket of America" because it is famous as its wheat growing and flour. And there are hundreds of large cattle's farms in western Kansas. The state is more larger than most states, but its population is small.

In the early days, many people look upon Kansas as a "useful waste of land" and refused to settle there. However, when Kansas joined in the Union in 1861, population began to increase. Finally the railroads helped to attract settlers by selling their cheap land.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. Writing:

请根据下表用英语写一篇短文，介绍某地区五年来人们饮食的变化情况，投稿给 *China Daily* 编辑部。内容包括:

1. 饮食变化总的情况;
2. 人们饮食方面发生变化的原因;
3. 变化说明了什么及所带来的益处。

词数 100—120

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Grain	44%	44%	43%	42%	42%
Meat	19%	21%	23%	23%	22%
Fruit & vegetable	25%	23%	21%	21%	22%
Milk	12%	12%	13%	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

参考词汇：消费 consume（*v*.）　　consumption（*n*.）

Changes in People's Diet

Unit 14 Festivals

知识概要

Ⅰ. Words and phrases:

1. **dress up** 穿着打扮；装饰。例如:

   She likes to dress up for a party. 她喜欢把自己打扮得漂漂亮亮去参加聚会。

   Don't bother to dress up—come as you are. 用不着穿讲究衣服——就穿日常的衣服来吧。

2. **honour** (*v.*) 向某人致以敬意；给以荣誉。例如:

   I feel highly honoured by your trust. 能得到您的信任，我感到十分荣幸。

   Will you honour me with a visit? 如蒙造访则荣幸之至。(您能赏光来访吗？)

   honour 也可作名词。例如:

   It's a great honour to be invited. 承蒙邀请，十分荣幸。

3. **take sb. in** 欺骗；蒙蔽或愚弄某人，多用于被动语态。例如:

   You won't take me in that easily! 你别以为我那么容易上当!

   Don't be taken in by his charming manner, he's completely ruthless.

   不要被他那副讨人喜欢的外表所迷惑，其实他冷酷无情。

   take in 另有收留，收容（某人）；接受，吸收等意思。

Ⅱ. Sentence patterns:

1. **Kwanzaa is a seven-day festival celebrating the culture and history of African Americans.**

   宽扎节是一个庆祝非洲裔美国人的历史和文化的节日，为期七天。

   这是一个系表结构的简单句，句中现在分词短语celebrating the culture and history of African Americans 作定语，相当于定语从句 which celebrates the culture and history of African Americans。例如:

   The couple living next to us have sixteen grandchildren.

   住我家隔壁的夫妇有 17 个孙子孙女。

   a seven-day festival 一个为期七天的节日　seven-day是形容词，做前置定语。

   注意此时 day 应该用单数。又如:

   a three-day trip 三日游

   a five-year plan 一份五年计划　　a ten-minute break 十分钟(课间)休息。

如果中间无连字符，名词用复数的所有格。例如:

ten hours' delay 十小时的延误

2. **The African first fruit festivals had many things in common: people would get together to celebrate their harvest; they used to give thanks for their harvests and for life; they used to honour their ancestors, celebrate their...**

(以前)非洲的果实初收节具有许多共同之处:人们往往聚集在一起庆祝丰收;感恩收获和生命;纪念先祖;庆祝他们的……

此句中注意几个短语及 used to do sth.和 would 的用法。

1) in common 共同;相同。例如:

It is said that they are twins, but strangely the two have nothing in common except their appearances. 据说他们是双胞胎,但是奇怪的是他们除了相貌没有其它任何共同点。

2) get together 相聚,聚会。例如:

When can we get together? 我们什么时候聚会?

get-together 另可作名词,表示"(非正式的)聚会;联欢会;会谈"。

3) give thanks for sth./doing sth. 因……而感激。例如:

I gave thanks to him for his helping me with my English.

我感激他对我英语学习的帮助。

4) "used to + 动词原形" 这一结构意思是过去曾经,暗含"现已不复发生或存在"的意味。例如:

He used to like country music, but now he prefers rock n' roll.

他过去喜欢乡村音乐,但他现在却改作喜欢摇滚乐了。

used to do sth.的否定式有两种:didn't use to do sth.和 used not to do sth.(其缩写为:usedn't to do sth.或 usen't to do sth.)。例如:

He didn't use to/usedn't to like country music, but now he is getting interested.

他过去不喜欢乡村音乐,但他现在感上兴趣了。

比较:be/get used to sth./doing sth.习惯于……。例如:

As time went on, he got used to the weather here.

随着时间的推移,他渐渐习惯了这里的气候。

be used to do sth. 表示"被用来做……"。例如:

The skin of snakes is used to make some kinds of musical instruments.

蛇皮被用来做某些乐器。

5) would 作为情态动词在此表示过去反复发生的动作,类同于 used to 的意思,但它不含"现已不如此"之意。例如:

Every time she was in trouble, she would turn to him for help.

每当遇到麻烦时,她总会向他请求帮助。

3. **We must do as much as we can to make our community better and more beautiful.**

我们必须尽全力使我们的社会更美好。

1) as...as one can/could 尽可能……,中间接形容词、副词或代词。例如:

The local government will do as much as they can to help those children with financial difficulty of their parents to go back to school.

当地政府将竭尽全力帮助那些家里经济困难的孩子重返校园。

2) 句中不定式短语 to make our community better and more beautiful 是目的状语。又如: I will do what I can to learn English well. 我会尽全力学好英语。

III. Grammar:

本单元的语法重点是情态动词 must; have to; have got to 的用法。三者均表示"必须"。例如: Before you buy a house, you must/have(got) to consider all the costs.

现在我们来学习一下三种用法的异同:

★ **must** 必须，应当，是语气较强的劝告，表达说话人主观看法、要求。例如:

Your homework must be clear and complete.

That's really good news. I must tell my friend, Jim.

must 还有"一定"或"准是"的意思。表示说话人对事物的推测，语气较强，仅用于肯定句中。例如:

The hall's packed. There must be about 2, 000 people at the meeting.

The road is wet. It must have rained last night.

must 的否定 mustn't 表示"不应该"、"不许可"，语气比较强烈。例如:

We mustn't waste our time.

[比较]

need not 不必，表示 must 在意义上的否定。例如:

— Must we clean our classroom today?

— No, you needn't.

★ **have to** 不得不，必须，表示客观上的要求，可用于过去时。例如:

There goes our bus; we'll have to wait for the next.

I always sleep through the alarm clock. My Dad has to wake me every morning.

have to 的否定式意为"不必"，相当于 needn't。例如:

She knew the way to the library, so you didn't have to show her the way.

★ **have got to** 类同于 have to, must。例如:

You want to borrow more money from me? You've got to be joking!

但是在与频度副词 always, never 等连用时以及在过去的否定和疑问句中一般不用 have got to，常用 have to。例如:

I often have to work at the weekend to get everything done.

When did you have to give the books back?

同步练习

Ⅰ. Vocabulary:

1. The kimono(和服) is part of traditional c _____ of Japan.
2. I don't agree with you. Here are some strong a _____ against these measures.
3. He tries his best to earn every coin. Getting rich seems to be his only p _____ in life.
4. The statue is a lasting r _____of Premier Zhou's greatness.
5. I have f _____ in you, in other words, I am sure you will do well.
6. Whether the project will be a _____ (商业的) success in a long term is still extremely uncertain.
7. He could trace his _____ (祖先) back seven hundred years.
8. We _____ (致敬) you for your tireless efforts for peace.
9. The two leaders will retire to Camp David for _____ (非正式的) discussion.
10. Each year there is a particular _____ (主题) chosen for World AIDS Day and the one for 2004 is Women and AIDS.

Ⅱ. Multiple choices:

1. _____ as Father Christmas and accompanied by a "guard of honour" of six pretty girls, he set off down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant _____ Jumbo.
   A. Dressed up; called　　B. Dressing up; calling
   C. Dressed up; calling　　D. Dressing up; called
2. These wild flowers are so special. I would do _____ I can to save them.
   A. whatever　B. that　C. which　D. whichever
3. A computer _____ think for itself; it must be told what to do.
   A. can't　B. couldn't　C. may not　D. might not
4. I counted the people _____ the theatre, and there were 223 of them.
   A. enter　B. to enter　C. entering　D. who enter
5. After her son's death, the old lady _____ often sit at the window, deep in thought.
   A. should　B. had to　C. would　D. must
6. People _____ take off their shoes and crush the grapes with their bare feet to bring out the juice. Nowadays, this practice is usually _____ by machines.
   A. used to; worked out　　B. were used to; worked out
   C. used to; carried out　　D. were used to; carried out
7. _____ other good students, the teacher thinks, Hank is _____ student.
   A. Comparing with; a most satisfied　　B. Compared to; the most satisfied
   C. Comparing to; the more satisfying　　D. Compared with; a more satisfying
8. — I _____ see the head teacher. I want to discuss the coming class activity with her.

— I _____ see her too. She called me to her office just now..

A. must; have to B. have to; must C. need to; must D. have to; need to

9. Mardi Gras is a traditional holiday _____ in many of the southern states of the USA.

A. celebrated B. greeted C. congratulated D. spend

10. These old pictures _____ me of the time when we worked in the countryside.

A. warn B. suggest C. send D. remind

11. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard, _____ , you failed.

A. in the end B. at the same time

C. in other words D. after all

12. You will seldom _____ if you know their behavior well in advance.

A. take in B. be taken in C. take on D. be taken on

13. Usually, one begins with the purpose of _____ others, but often ends with the result of de stroying his fame.

A. to play trick on B. playing tricks on

C. being played tricks on D. to be played tricks on

14. Even though he couldn't see anything, he was determined to enjoy himself as _____ as possible.

A. much B. many C. hard D. very

15. Mum _____ me to watch only educational television. It's really boring, and you see, my favourite program is cartoon.

A. promises B. lets C. allows D. gives

16. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.

A. 800-metre-long B. 800-metres-long

C. 800-metres-length D. 800-metre-length

17. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____ , of course, made the others unhappy.

A. which B. who C. this D. what

18. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for dinner.

A. in order to B. when C. so that D. as if

19. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.

A. is playing B. have played C. are playing D. play

20. Earth Day is celebrated to remind people to _____ the world we live in and learn to respect life and _____ nature.

A. care for; the B. care about; / C. care of; the D. take care; /

III. Cloze:

The whole family objected when I said that I was going to Europe over the Christmas holiday with a college friend of mine. Mother said that since there was going to be a family reunion, I

really __1__ to stay at home. __2__ I always enjoyed these occasions, nothing could __3__ me to __4__ my mind.

A week before Christmas, my friend and I flew to Madrid and then travelled by train to north Spain, France and Germany. __5__ Christmas Eve we arrived in a small town in southern Germany and were surprised to find so much activity in the town. The streets __6__ people, and the shops were full of all kinds of interesting things. We walked __7__ for hours and then just before midnight we went to listen to Christmas carols sung by children around the __8__ Christmas tree in the main square. We returned to our hotel __9__ that night, __10__ forward to the next day __11__ we planned to have Christmas dinner at the cheapest restaurant in town. __12__ in the morning the streets were deserted. To make matters __13__ , everything was closed up tight — even the restaurants. We searched for hours, but we could not find __14__ . Finally we __15__ return to our hotel feeling __16__and lonely. Our Christmas dinner was a bag of fruits which my friend happened to buy the day__17__ . Our __18__sadly turned to home __19__ , at that moment, our family must have been __20__ us a "Merry Christmas!"

1. A. had	B. wanted	C. needed	D. ought
2. A. Spite	B. Although	C. As	D. But
3. A. prevent	B. make	C. persuade	D. keep
4. A. change	B. stop	C. make up	D. give in
5. A. In	B. On	C. At	D. During
6. A. had no	B. gathered with	C. were lined of	D. were crowded with
7. A. around	B. hurriedly	C. through	D. past
8. A. bright-lit	B. brightly lit	C. bright - lighting	D. brightly-lighting
9. A. on	B. at	C. later	D. late
10. A. looked	B. stepping	C. looking	D. going
11. A. that	B. when	C. which	D. in which
12. A. Moreover	B. So	C. Otherwise	D. But
13. A. bad	B. better	C. worse	D. good
14. A. any food	B. interesting things	C. any activity	D. any children
15. A. must	B. had to	C. may	D. should
16. A. cheerful	B. interesting	C. unhappy	D. excited
17. A. later	B. before	C. after	D. ago
18. A. thoughts	B. plans	C. ways	D. roads
19. A. there	B. where	C. that	D. whether
20. A. giving	B. hoping	C. expecting	D. wishing

IV. **Reading:**

A

London: The Edinburgh Fringe Festival(爱丁堡国际艺术节), the biggest arts festival of its

kind in the world, got under way in the Scotland capital on Sunday with a concert that included Hector Berlioz's "T Deum", under the direction of Christoph von Dohnanyi.

The festival, which runs until August 31, this year includes as its high points Peter Stein's staging of Wagner's "Parsifal", with Claudio Abbado directing the Gustav Mahler youth orchestra (管弦乐队). The concert programme includes American pianist Richard Goode, bass saxophonist (低音萨克斯管演奏者) Thomas Quasthoff and violinist Christian Tetzlaff. New to the programmes this year will be 25 late evening classical music concerts.

Earlier this month, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival, the largest showcase in the world for performance art, officially got under way with theatre, dance, poetry and music presentations.

Many of the fringe artists, who can enter the fringe festival upon payment of small fee, were inspired this year by the events of September 11.

Thousands of people flock to Edinburgh from around the world during the festival, which is over 50 years old. It aims to promote and encourage arts and to reflect international culture. It comprises various dance, music, opera, and theatre presentations taking place across the city during the three-week run.

1. When did the Edinburgh Festival begin?
   A. August 10. B. August 15. C. August 31. D. September 11.
2. What did the Edinburgh Festival never have before?
   A. Youth orchestra's performances.
   B. Poetry and music presentations.
   C. Late evening classical music concerts.
   D. American pianists and violinists.
3. Edinburgh Festival _____ .
   A. is the only festival of its kind in the world
   B. has lasted just 50 years
   C. began with a concert directed by Christoph von Dohnanyi
   D. is actually a music festival
4. The Scottish people hold the Edinburgh Festival to _____ .
   A. attract people across the world to their city
   B. show their fringe arts only
   C. attract famous artists to their city
   D. promote and encourage art development
5. The underlined word "comprises" in the last paragraph can be replaced by _____ .
   A. compares with B. consists of C. competes in D. completes

B

Weighed down by study? Pushed to the limit by the fast pace of life (生活的步伐)? Frightened by the possible war? Well, you're not alone. Men and women in France are seeking relief using the world's best medicine — laughter.