

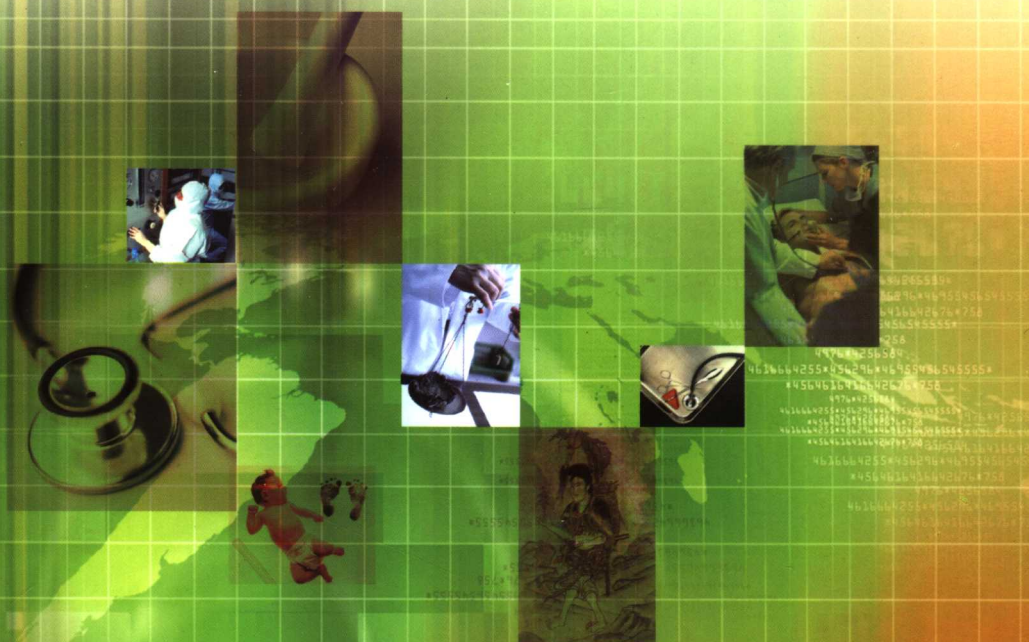


21世纪高职高专教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH STEP BY STEP (2)

实用阶梯英语(2)

赵雪丽 主编 ●



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实用阶梯英语 (2)

主 编 赵雪丽

副主编 张 鑫

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

张 鑫 张劲蕾 周跃红

赵雪丽 郝福莲 秦 勇

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内 容 简 介

本书为 21 世纪高职高专教材,分 3 册。内容涵盖基础英语及中医学专业英语。本分册为第 2 册,主要内容包括语言文化、社会风俗、地理风貌、人际关系等内容的短文阅读,语法涉及词性、语序、语态及从句等;特点是注重加强英语的实际应用能力。

本书适于高等中医药院校、西医院校高职高专学生学习英语使用,也可供英语爱好者参考使用。

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前 言

《实用阶梯英语》根据教育部颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》(简称《基本要求》),同时结合医学类院校高等职业教育的实际需要编写,供高等职业技术学校医学、药学和护理学等专业英语教学使用。《基本要求》规定:普通高等专科英语课程教学的目的是,培养学生掌握必须的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

为了体现上述教学目的,在编写《实用阶梯英语》的过程中我们注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些观点,又采纳传统外语教学理论中某些合理部分,结合我们外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系、英语语言和专业特点的关系,突出英语实践能力的培养。

本套教材分为两个阶段:第一阶段重视语言基础,培养基本的语言技能,为学生积累基本的语法和词汇,尤其针对英语基础薄弱的学生;第二阶段为提高阶段,强调阅读和英语运用技能的提高,并结合医学、药学和护理学专业的特点,强调基本的阅读和翻译技能在本专业的实际运用。

本教材共分三册,每册 10 个单元。第一册为基础阶段,每单元有课文、词汇、课文习题、语法知识和语法练习题。课文内容均为日常公共英语常用交流语言。第二册和第三册则选择涉及医学、药学和护理学各科知识的科普文章,课后附词汇表、语法知识、翻译技巧以及相应的练习题。文章涵盖文化教育、社会习俗、交通运输、资源利用、信息网络、保健护理、中医基础知识、中药知识、医药信息、常见病症、医学史等方面。

本教材旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有较扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合应用能力。我们主张选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材,供阅读的主课文,不仅语言规范,而且富有文采、引人入胜、增长知识、给人启迪;要求选题广泛,以反映现实生活为主,医学科普读物占有一定比重。

目前,我国正在大力发展高等职业技术教育,外语教学是高等职业技术教育的重要组成部分,如何能使学生在毕业后将所学的知识应用于实践是很重要的。中国加入 WTO 之后,国人与外界接触的机会越来越多,学生用外语交流将给其

创造很多就业和深造的机会。目前许多外语教材只是注重公共英语知识提高,并没有着眼于公共英语和专业知识的结合,教材中没有专业词汇和表达方法,以及介绍本专业英语表达的特殊性等内容。学生学过之后仍旧不能用英语进行本专业的交流,而多数高等职业技术学校没有开设专业英语课程。本套教材旨在寻找解决这一问题的方法,将公共英语和专业英语列入一套教材,将专业与英语结合,学生既掌握了英语知识,又巩固了专业知识,同时获得了专业知识的英语交流能力,为他们今后的工作、深造和科研打下了必要的基础。

本书适用于医学、药学、护理学等相关学科高等职业技术学院或中等职业技术学校的学生,或有初、高中以上英文水平的英语爱好者。本书也可作为基层医疗、护理工作英语培训用教材。

本教材由山西省高校外语教学指导委员会会长、山西大学外语学院王正仁教授,山西大学外语学院院长聂建中教授审定,美籍专家 John Loman Wynne 审阅。

由于时间仓促和编者水平有限,不妥之处恳请师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2006 年 3 月

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UNIT 1

TEXT A

Passage

Is Intensive Reading Really Reading



[1] This question may seem a bit strange. Obviously, intensive reading is at least one kind of reading, a slow, careful reading style that is appropriate for very difficult texts. However, in many ways, intensive reading is really more of a language study method than a form of reading. Intensive reading is useful for English study because its slow speed allows students to stop and look new words up in the dictionary; it also allows students to pause and carefully study long or difficult sentences to get a better understanding of their grammar.

[2] However, intensive reading alone will not make students good readers. In fact, too much intensive reading may actually cause students to develop bad reading habits. For example, because intensive reading requires students to pay attention to every detail, it often encourages the habit of paying more attention to the vocabulary and grammar of a text than to its overall meaning. It also encourages the habit of reading English very slowly, and students who become accustomed to reading English in this way often never learn to read any faster. Finally, intensive reading tends to be relatively boring, so students who fall into the habit of reading everything intensively often come to dislike reading in English.

[3] The main purpose of most reading is to understand the meaning of the text, usually as quickly as possible, so extensive reading is more like “real” reading than intensive reading is. In order to become good readers, students need to practice reading extensively as well as intensively. It is good for students to read intensively sometimes so they can study a text’s grammar and vocabulary. They also need to read intensively if a text is very difficult. But it is equally important for them to spend time reading texts in an extensive style, focusing mainly on the meaning of the text, not stopping to look up every new word.

[4] Furthermore, to become good readers, students need to read a lot — entire books or magazines — instead of just short articles or passages from English textbooks. Just as a runner must run a lot every day in order to build muscles for running, good readers need to read frequently and extensively to build good reading skills.

New Words

intensive [in'tensiv]

adj. giving a lot of attention to a small amount of something 密集的; 集中的

intensively [in'tensivli]

adv. 密集地; 集中地

obviously [ˈɒvviəsli]

adv. it can be easily seen; plainly 明显地

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriit]

adj. correct or suitable for a particular situation or occasion 适当的; 合适的

pause [pɔːz]

v. make a pause; stop for a short time before continuing 停顿, 暂停

cause [kɔːz]

v. to lead to or be the cause of 引起

detail [ˈdiːteɪl]

n. a single point of or fact about something 细节

encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ]

v. support; to give active approval to 支持, 鼓励

overall [ˈəʊvəroʊl]

adj. & adv. including everything 全部的, 全面的

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd]

adj. in the habit of; used to 习惯于……的

tend [tend]

v. to have a tendency 有……的倾向, 倾向于

relatively [ˈrelatɪvli]

adv. in a relative manner; in comparison with something else 相对地

dislike [dis'laɪk]

v. not to like 不喜爱, 厌恶

extensive [iks'tensiv]	<i>adj.</i> large in amount, area or range 广泛的
extensively [iks'tensivli]	<i>adv.</i> 广泛地,大规模地
equally [i:'kwəli]	<i>adv.</i> as (much); to an equal degree 相等地,同样地
focus ['fəukəs]	<i>v.</i> direct (one's attention) on 使集中在焦点上,集中
furthermore [fə:'ðə'mɔ:]	<i>adv.</i> in addition to what has been said 此外,而且
entire [in'taɪə]	<i>adj.</i> with nothing left out; complete 整个的,全部的
muscle ['mʌsl]	<i>n.</i> 肌肉
frequently ['fri:kwəntli]	<i>adv.</i> often 经常地
skill [skil]	<i>n.</i> special ability to do something well, esp, as gained by learning and practice 技能,技巧

Phrases & Expressions

be appropriate for	对……适合
to look up (words)	to find words (in the dictionary) 查(字典)
tend to be	usually is, often is 往往是;倾向于
to fall into (a habit)	to develop a (bad) habit 养成(坏)习惯
to come to dislike	to begin to not like 渐渐不喜欢
just as	used for comparing two similar things 正像
focus on	集中

Exercises

Checking your understanding of the text

I. Answer the following question.

1. Is intensive reading a kind of reading?
2. What kind of texts is intensive reading appropriate for?
3. Why is intensive reading useful for English study?
4. Will intensive reading alone make students good readers? Why?
5. Can intensive reading encourage the habit of paying attention to the overall meaning of the text?
6. According to the passage, what are the main purposes of intensive reading?
7. What are some things students can learn through intensive reading?
8. What are some bad habits intensive reading may encourage?
9. What is the main purpose of extensive reading?
10. How do students become good readers?

Drilling your words

II. Spell out the words with the help of the given definitions and first letters.

e _____	large in extent, range, or amount
i _____	concentrating all one's effort on a specific area
f _____	to concentrate attention
a _____	suitable for a particular person, condition, occasion, or place
f _____	often
p _____	to stop for a while before continuing
d _____	a single point of something
o _____	including everything
f _____	in addition; moreover
t _____	to have a tendency

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

intensive	habit	extensive	alone	detail
frequent	furthermore	encourage	overall	entire

- Each counselor undergoes a(n) _____ training program before beginning work.
- You _____ can do the job.
- The _____ situation is good, despite a few minor problems.
- Mr. Smith is a professor with a(n) _____ knowledge of this subject.
- Hurricanes are _____ here in autumn.
- Fresh vegetables are nutritious; _____ they are cheaper than frozen ones.
- When things aren't going well, he _____ me, telling me not to give up.
- Many people add salt to their food out of _____, without even tasting it first.
- They got a(n) _____ set of silver cutlery (餐具) as a wedding present.
- He talked in great _____ about the curtains he's chosen for his lounge.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

tend to be	be appropriate for	look up	focus on	at least
pay attention to	be accustomed to	in fact	instead of	as well as

- If you don't know what the word means, _____ it _____ in a dictionary.
- The tournament is open to amateurs _____ professionals.
- Sports clothes _____ not _____ a formal wedding.
- For some reason, girls _____ better at learning language than boys are.

5. She _____ waking at 6 a. m.
6. Tonight's program _____ homelessness.
7. I made this cake specially, with brown sugar _____ white.
8. Please _____ the difference between the two words.
9. This famous painting was thought to be by Van Gogh, but it is _____ a forgery.
10. It will take you _____ 20 minutes to get there.

Structure

V. Rewrite the following sentences using *as well as* .

1. They own a house in France. They own a villa (别墅) in Spain too.
2. He grows flowers. He grows vegetables too.
3. I bought a map of the world. I bought some picture books too.
4. I'm learning French. I'm learning English too.
5. We have a responsibility to our community. We have a responsibility to our families too.

Translation

VI. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Obviously, intensive reading is at least one kind of reading, a slow, careful reading style that is appropriate for very difficult texts.
2. Intensive reading is useful for English study because its slow speed allows students to stop and look new words up in the dictionary; it also allows students to pause and carefully study long or difficult sentences to get a better understanding of their grammar.
3. In fact, too much intensive reading may actually cause students to develop bad reading habits.
4. Finally, intensive reading tends to be relatively boring, so students who fall into the habit of reading everything intensively often come to dislike reading in English.
5. Just as a runner must run a lot every day in order to build muscles for running, good readers need to read frequently and extensively to build good reading skills.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 夏天太热没法穿毛衣,但冬天却适合穿毛衣。(be appropriate for)
2. 如果你想要知道这个词的意思,就查查词典。(look up)
3. 看太多电视会助长懒惰的习惯。(encourage)
4. 常常晚睡的人们会养成晚起的习惯。(fall into the habit of)
5. 起初我认为艾伯特是个好人,但后来我渐渐不喜欢他了。(come to dislike)
6. 就像花儿需要阳光才能生长,孩子们有阳光才会快乐。(just as)



TEXT B

Passage

Our Crazy Language



If pro and con are opposites, is congress the opposite of progress?

[1] English is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and three-quarters of international mail are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary—perhaps as many as two *million* words—and one of the noblest bodies of literature.

[2] Nonetheless, let's face it: English is a crazy language. There is no egg in eggplant, neither pine nor apple in pineapple and no ham in a hamburger. English muffins weren't invented in England or french fries in France. Sweetmeats are candy, while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

[3] We take English for granted. But when we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square, public bathrooms have no baths and a guinea pig is neither a pig nor from Guinea.

[4] And why is it that a writer writes, but fingers don't fing, grocers don't groce, humdingers don't hum and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn't the plural of booth be beeth? One goose, two geese—so one moose, two meese?

[5] Doesn't it seem loopy that you can make amends but not just one amend, that you comb through the annals of history but not just one annal? If you have a bunch of odds and ends and you get rid of all but one, what do you call it?

[6] If the teacher taught, why isn't it true that the preacher praught? If a horsehair mat is made from the hair of horses and a camel's-hair coat from the hair of camels, from what is a mohair coat made? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat? If you wrote a letter, perhaps you also bote your tongue?

[7] Sometimes I wonder if all English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane. In what other language do people drive on a parkway and park in a driveway? Recite at a play and play at a recital? Ship by truck and send cargo by ship? Have noses that run and feet that smell?

[8] How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites? How can *overlook* and *oversee* be opposites, while *quite a lot* and *quite a few* are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell the next?

[9] And where are the people who *are* spring chickens or who actually *would* hurt a fly? I meet individuals who *can* cut the mustard and whom I *would* touch with a ten-foot pole, but I cannot talk about them in English.

[10] You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which your alarm clock goes off by going on.

[11] English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race (which, of course, isn't really a race at all). That is why, when stars are out they are visible, but when the lights are out they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch I start it, but when I wind up this essay I end it.

New Words

crazy ['kreizi]

pro [prəʊ]

con [kɒn]

opposite ['ɒpəzɪt]

congress ['kɒŋɡres]

planet ['plænit]

nonetheless [ˌnʌnðə'les]

eggplant ['egpla:nt]

pine [paɪn]

pineapple ['paɪnæpl]

adj. foolish, mad 疯狂的, 狂热的

n. 赞成票

n. 反对票

n. a person or thing that is as different as possible from another 对立物, 相对者

n. (代表)大会, [C~] (美国等国的)国会, 议会

n. a large body in space that move round a star, esp. round the sun 行星

adv. in spite of that; nevertheless 尽管如此, 虽然如此

n. 茄子

n. 松树, 树木

n. 凤梨, 菠萝

ham [hæm]	<i>n.</i> meat from the upper part of a pig's leg preserved with salt or smoke for use as food 火腿
muffin ['mʌfin]	<i>n.</i> 松饼
sweetmeat ['swi:tmi:t]	<i>n.</i> a sweet or any food made of preserved in sugar 蜜饯, 甜食
sweetbread ['swi:tbred]	<i>n.</i> an organ from a sheep or young cow, used as food 杂碎
paradox ['pærədɒks]	<i>n.</i> an improbable combination of opposing qualities, ideas, etc. 自相矛盾的话
quicksand ['kwiksænd]	<i>n.</i> wet sand which sucks in anyone or anything that tries to cross it 流沙
grocer ['grəʊsə]	<i>n.</i> a person who owns or works in a shop which sells dry and preserved foods, like flour, coffee, sugar, rice and other things 食品杂货商
humdinger [hʌm'diŋə]	<i>n.</i> a wonderful person or thing 非常出色的人(事物)
hum [hʌm]	<i>v.</i> buzz 嗡嗡声
booth [bu:θ]	<i>n.</i> 货摊, 售货亭; 公用电话亭
moose [mu:s]	<i>n.</i> [动] 驼鹿(产于北美的一种大鹿)
loopy ['lu:pi]	<i>adj.</i> 神经错乱的, 呆头呆脑的
preacher ['pri:tʃə]	<i>n.</i> one who preaches, especially one who publicly proclaims the gospel for an occupation 布道者, 传教士
horsehair ['hɔ:ʃeə]	<i>n.</i> the longhair from a horse, esp. from the mane and tail 马毛(马鬃和马尾的毛)
mohair ['məʊheə]	<i>n.</i> (cloth made from) the long fine silky hair of Angora goat 安哥拉羊毛
mat [mæt]	<i>n.</i> 席子, 垫子
vegetarian [ˌvedʒi'teəriən]	<i>n.</i> 素食者; 蔬食者
humanitarian [hju:mæni'teəriən]	<i>n.</i> 人道主义者
asylum [ə'sailəm]	<i>n.</i> 庇护, 收容所, 精神病院
verbally ['və:bəli]	<i>adv.</i> in spoken words and not in writing 用言辞地, 口头地
insane [in'sein]	<i>adj.</i> seriously ill in mind; mad 患精神病的, 精神病患者的
parkway ['pɑ:kwei]	<i>n.</i> a wide road divided by or boarded with an area of grass and trees 林阴干道
driveway ['draivwei]	<i>n.</i> a road for vehicles that connects a private house or garage with the street 私人车道
recite [ri'sait]	<i>v.</i> to say (sth learned) aloud from memory 背诵, 朗读
recital [ri'saitl]	<i>n.</i> a performance of poetry or esp. music, given by one performer or written by one writer 独奏会, 独唱会
slim [slim]	<i>adj.</i> (of hope, probability etc.) very small; slight. 微小的
overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk]	<i>v.</i> to have or give a view of from above 俯视
oversee [ˌəʊvə'si:]	<i>v.</i> to watch to see that work is properly done 监察, 监督
guy [gai]	<i>n.</i> a man
hell [hel]	<i>n.</i> 地狱
mustard ['mʌstəd]	<i>n.</i> 芥菜, 芥末

marvel [ˈmɑːvəl]	<i>vi.</i> to become filled with wonder or astonishment 感到惊讶或感到好奇
lunacy [ˈljuːnəsi]	<i>n.</i> the condition of being sick in mind 精神失常, 精神病
reflect [rɪˈflekt]	<i>vt.</i> to express, make clear or be a sign of show 表达, 反映
creativity [ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti]	<i>n.</i> 创造力
visible [ˈvɪzəbl]	<i>adj.</i> possible to see 看得见的, 可见的
invisible [ɪnˈvɪzəbl]	<i>adj.</i> impossible to see; not visible 看不见的
wind [waɪnd]	<i>vi.</i> to become wound 上发条

Phrases & Expressions

take ...for granted	认为……理所当然
make amends	赔偿; 补偿
odds and ends	零星杂物
get rid of	免除; 摆脱
be made from	由……所做成的 (用于原材料不易看出的场合)
burn up	烧起来; 烧掉
fill in	填充; 填写
wind up	卷起; 上紧……发条; 结束

Proper Names

Richard Lederer [ˈrɪtʃədˈleɪdəɹə]	理查德·莱德勒
Guinea [ˈɡɪni]	几内亚

Notes

This article is condensed from "Crazy English".

Exercises

Check your understanding of the text

I. Answer the following question.

1. According to the text, what is the most widely used language in the history of our planet?
2. Were English muffins invented in England?
3. Were french fries invented in France?
4. What are sweetmeats?
5. What are sweetbreads?
6. Do people drive on a parkway?
7. Do people park in a drive way?

8. Was English invented by people or computer?
9. What happens when you wind up your watch?
10. What happens when you wind up your essay?

Drilling your words

II. Spell out the words with the help of the given definitions and first letters.

c _____	very foolish and strange
p _____	a large round object in space that moves around a star
p _____	a statement in which it seems that if one part of it is true, the other part of it cannot be true
d _____	a road for vehicles that connects a private house or garage with the street
o _____	bites and pieces
m _____	wonder
o _____	supervise
p _____	a wide road divided by or boarded with an area of grass and trees
r _____	say something aloud after they have learned
o _____	excuse; look over

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

oversee	nonetheless	overlook	reflect	verbal
humanitarian	slim	marvel	paradox	insane

1. The onlookers _____ that he was unharmed after such a long fall.
2. You must be _____ to go out in this weather.
3. Our chances of winning are _____.
4. There are possible risks, but _____, we feel it's a sound investment.
5. It's a strange _____ that people who say you shouldn't criticize the government criticize it as soon as they disagree with it.
6. Does this letter _____ how you really think?
7. The United Nations is sending _____ aid to the areas worst affected by the conflict.
8. He _____ a spelling error on the first page.
9. You must employ someone to _____ the project.
10. Airport officials received a stream of _____ abuse from angry passengers whose flights had been delayed.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

make amends	odds and ends	wind up	burn down	pros and cons
get rid of	take sth. for granted	make from	go off	fill in

1. I've tried all sorts of medicines to _____ this cold.