

Unit 15 Healthy eating

学习目标

1. 纲内词汇

pain, contain, fat, score, discuss, discussion, examine, ripe, advise, patient, energy, weight, westerner, cause, unhealthy, suggestion, in (the) future, be rich in, soft drink, scores of, at the end of, put on weight, lose weight

2. 交际用语

Seeing the doctor 看病

a. There is something wrong with ...

I've got a cough /headache.

I don't feel well.

I've got a pain here.

This place hurts.

b. What can I do for you?

What was the matter?

Let me examine you.

Does it hurt here?

It's nothing serious. You'd better have a good rest.

Take this medicine three times a day.

Drink plenty of water and have a good rest.

You'll be all right /well soon.

3. 语法

学习英语中提出建议或忠告的句型。

4. 写作要求

通过书信形式,巩固给予对方建议的句式。

基础知识导学

知识脉络

1. advise vt. 劝告 忠告 建议

(1) 常见搭配

advise + n. /doing ...

advise sb. to do sth.

advise sb. + 疑问词 + 不定式

advise that sb. (should) do ...

advise sb. on sth.

advise sb. against doing sth.

(2) 相关词汇

advice n. 劝告 忠告 建议

adviser n. 顾问

(3) 应用举例

They advised a walk after supper.

他们建议晚饭后去散步。

I advise taking a taxi to the railway station.

我建议乘出租车去火车站。

My mum always advises my dad to give up smoking, but he refuses to listen to her.

妈妈劝爸爸戒烟,但他就是不听。

Can you advise me what to do next?

你看我下一步怎么办?

His mother advised that he ~~(should)~~ not go swimming alone.

他母亲劝他不要单独一个人去游泳。

2. examine *vt.* 检查 诊查 考试 测验

(1) 常见搭配

examine sb. ~~/~~sth. 检查某人 某物

examine sb. in ~~/~~on sth. 就……对某人进行测试

(2) 相关词汇

examination (~~xam~~) *n.* 检查 考试

examinee *n.* 应考者 被考者

examiner *n.* 主考人

(3) 应用举例

The police examined everything in the house for fingerprints.

警察仔细察看房子,寻找指纹。

He had a toothache and went to the hospital to have his teeth examined.

他牙疼,于是去医院作了检查。

The teachers examined the student in chemistry. To their surprise, he did quite well.

这些老师对这个学生的化学进行了测试。令他们吃惊的是,他相当出色。

3. score *n.* 比赛等的)得分 分 比; 考试等的)分数 成绩 (二十 单复同)

(1) 常见搭配

scores of 许多 大量

(2) 相关词汇

scoreless *adj.* 未得分的 挂零的

scorer *n.* 记分员 记录员 得分者

(3) 应用举例

The score in the final was 4 to 3.

决赛的比分是 4 比 3。

He got a score of 90 in the English exam.

他在英语考试中得了 90 分。

She has bought three score ~~(f)~~ eggs.

她买了 60 个鸡蛋。

There must have been a score or more children there.

当时那里一定有 20 或更多一些的孩子。

Mr. Brown is a warm-hearted man. He has scores of friends.

布朗先生是个热心肠的人。他拥有很多朋友。

4. discuss *vt.* 讨论 商议 论述 详述

(1) 常见搭配

discuss + *n.* ~~/~~doing ...

discuss + 疑问词 + 不定式

discuss + 宾语从句

(2) 相关词汇

discussion *n.* 讨论 论述 (under discussion 在讨论中)

discussant *n.* 讨论会的参加者

§) 应用举例

They were still discussing the game when I got there.

我到那儿的时候,他们还在谈论那场比赛呢。

They discussed selling the house.

他们商量过卖房子的事儿。

We discussed when to go / when we should go.

他们商量了什么时候动身。

Her latest book discusses the problem of pollution.

她的新书论述污染问题。

5. cause *vt.* 造成 使发生 ; *n.* 原因 导致某事物发生的事物、人等

(I) 常见搭配

cause sth.

cause sb. /sth. to do sth.

§) 相关词汇

causative *adj.* 成为原因的

§) 应用举例

Smoking can cause lung cancer.

吸烟可致肺癌。 (*vt.*)

The cold weather caused the plants to die.

天气寒冷冻死了植物。 (*vt.*)

What caused him to change his mind?

是什么使他改变主意的? (*vt.*)

What was the cause of the fire?

火灾是怎样引起的? (*n.*)

Smoking is one of the causes of heart disease.

吸烟是引起心脏病的一种原因。 (*n.*)

【难点突破】

1. a bit 一点 ; 一些, 常用作程度副词, 用来修饰形容词、副词以及形容词或副词的比较级。例如 :

It is a bit cold today.

今天有点冷。

Please drive a bit faster.

请稍微开快一点。

a bit 用作程度副词时, 其否定式 not a bit 是“一点也不”之意, 相当于 not at all。例如 :

He had walked a long way but he was not a bit tired.

他走了很远的路, 但一点也不累。

另外, a bit 也可以用作形容词词组, 修饰不可数名词。但修饰不可数名词时, 需在名词前加 of。例如 :

The old man asked a bit of beer.

这位老人要了点啤酒。

比较 : a little 同 a bit 一样, 也可修饰形容词、副词及其比较级形式。例如 :

He was a little tired after the long walk.

走了长时间的路后他有点累。

但 a little 的否定形式与 a bit 的否定形式正好相反, not a little 是“非常 很”之意, 相当于 very。例如 :

He was not a little sorry for what he had done.

他因为他所做的事而感到很遗憾。

a little 也可修饰不可数名词,但与 a bit 不同的是,a little 直接修饰不可数名词,无需加 of。例如:

Hurry up! There is only a little time left.

快点!只有一点时间了。

2. 有关表语形容词和定语形容词。

大多数形容词,既可作定语,又可作表语。但有些形容词却只能作表语,不能作定语,而有些形容词却只能作定语,不能作表语。现在对这两类形容词进行归纳。

(1) 表语形容词:

常见的表语形容词有:asleep 睡着的),afraid 害怕的),awake 醒着的),alive 活着的),alike 相似的),alone 独自的),glad 高兴的),ill 生病的),sorry 抱歉的),well 健康的),worth 值得的)等。例如:

The baby is asleep in the bed.

婴儿在床上睡着了。

You and your brother are very much alike.

你和你弟弟长得非常相像。

Though in his eighties, the old man is quite well.

尽管已经八十多岁了,但这位老人相当健康。

(2) 定语形容词:

常见的定语形容词有:little 小的),many 许多),wooden 木制的),golden 金色的)等。例如:

This is a wooden bed.

这是一张木床。

不可以说 The bed is wooden.)

I have many stamps.

我有很多邮票。

不可以说 His stamps are many.)

【语法点拨】

复习提出建议或忠告的句型。

常见句型:

1. 肯定句式:

I suggest you ...

You 'd better ...

I advise you to do ...

It would be better to do ...

Let 's ...

2. 疑问句式:

Why don 't you ...?

Why not ...?

Have you considered ...?

What How about ...?

Shall we ...?

综合能力训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Because of my poor health, my doctor _____ me to have a holiday.

A. suggested

B. advised

C. considered

D. hoped

2. I saw _____ villagers standing along the street and watching the great fire.
A. three scores of B. three scores C. score of D. scores of
3. Don't eat a lot of sugar _____ cakes, soft drinks and sweets.
A. in the form of B. containing C. made of D. mixed with
4. It is said that carelessness _____ the accident.
A. brought in B. brought out C. made D. caused
5. She was not _____ afraid. You see, she looked pale.
A. a bit B. at all C. a little D. much
6. Some people have bad teeth _____ the sugar which they are always eating.
A. because B. because of C. as D. since
7. The poor village _____ a rich town by 1990.
A. has changed into B. had changed into C. has turned to D. had turned to
8. —Tom, you don't look well. _____ ?
—Thank you. I'm thinking about that.
A. Would you please sit down B. Can I help you
C. Why not go to see a doctor D. What's the matter with you
9. —How fine today is ! Why _____ the park ?
—That's a good idea.
A. won't we go to B. not we go to C. not go to D. not to go to
10. If you eat too much fat and sugar, you will _____ weight very easily.
A. add B. add up C. put up D. put on
11. —Good morning, doctor. I'm not feeling well.
—I'm not _____. I advise you _____.
A. surprising ; to lose some weight B. surprised ; to lose some weight
C. surprising ; losing some weight D. surprised ; losing some weight
12. _____ buildings will be built in our school in _____ time.
A. Other two ; four months' B. Another two ; four months'
C. Two other ; four months D. Another two ; four month's
13. —Your father is reading. You'd better turn _____ the radio.
—Is it OK now ?
—That's _____ better. Thanks.
A. up ; a little B. down ; a bit C. off ; a little D. on ; a bit
14. He died _____ a sudden accident. We were all surprised _____ his death.
A. of ; at B. from ; at C. by ; with D. of ; by
15. —How beautiful his teeth are !
—He eats _____ sugar and that is _____ he has healthy teeth.
A. less ; because B. fewer ; because C. less ; why D. fewer ; why
16. You'd better _____ this medicine, which _____ stomach.
A. don't take ; hurts B. not take ; hurts C. take ; in hurt D. to take ; is hurt
17. If you want to become a scientist _____, you should study harder _____.
A. in the future ; in the future B. in future ; in future
C. in the future ; in future D. in future ; in the future
18. One child _____ three enjoys sugar ; _____ breakfast they only have some chocolate.
A. of ; at B. for ; for C. in ; for D. out of ; in
19. I've got _____ here, so I don't feel _____ now.

A. pain ; good B. pains ; good C. painful ; healthy D. a pain ; well

20. I 'd like to _____ you _____ to have supper with my family.

A. invite ; to home B. please ; to my home C. invite ; home D. please ; at home

II . 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文中所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Enid 's wedding dress arrived at five o 'clock in the evening, just seventeen hours _____ 21 _____ her marriage !

"I must _____ 22 _____, Mother !" she cried, as she ran upstairs. Three minutes later Enid 's cries _____ 23 _____ her mother. The dress was _____ 24 _____ big for her. It was baggy (特别肥大) in the front, and the neckline looked _____ 25 _____. Enid was in tears.

"_____ 26 _____ it back to the dressmaker 's," Mrs Bale said. "She must alter (修改) it tonight. Hurry now. Take it _____ 27 _____ now and go. "

The dressmaker 's shop was closed. "CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK HOLIDAY," said a notice on the door. Fresh tears rose to Enid 's eyes. She ran _____ 28 _____ again to her mother.

"This is _____ 29 _____," Mrs Bale said. "What are we going to do ? Shall I ask Mrs Peters to help ? She was a dressmaker once. I am sure she could alter it for you. "

Mrs Peters was _____ 30 _____ and began work. She could see _____ 31 _____ was wrong. She had to take in a lot of _____ 32 _____ at the front, and that was a big _____ 33 _____. Then she altered the neckline—in fact she _____ 34 _____ it again. At ten o 'clock the work was finished, and Enid tried the dress on. It _____ 35 _____ her beautifully.

The three women were having a cup of tea _____ 36 _____ the door bell rang. Mrs Bale _____ 37 _____ it and looked into the _____ 38 _____ eyes of a young woman. The woman was carrying a large flat box.

"Does Miss Bale live here ?" she asked _____ 39 _____.

"Yes. She 's my daughter. "

"Oh, I am glad I 've found you ! There 's been a mistake. Your daughter has my wedding dress, and I 've got hers. And I 'm getting married tomorrow !" She _____ 40 _____ the box to Mrs Bale.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. before | B. after | C. to | D. till |
| 22. A. wear it | B. dress it | C. try it on | D. have it on |
| 23. A. frightened | B. brought | C. surprised | D. excited |
| 24. A. fairly | B. a bit of | C. too much | D. much too |
| 25. A. all right | B. all wrong | C. suitable | D. perfect |
| 26. A. Take | B. Sending | C. Fetch | D. Return |
| 27. A. up | B. away | C. off | D. down |
| 28. A. slowly | B. home | C. to the shop | D. to the church |
| 29. A. unbelievable | B. unlucky | C. uncommon | D. unusual |
| 30. A. brought in | B. taken away | C. absorbed in | D. dropped in |
| 31. A. how | B. what | C. that | D. where |
| 32. A. clothes | B. clothing | C. dress | D. material |
| 33. A. job | B. work | C. dress | D. room |
| 34. A. worked | B. repaired | C. made | D. measured |
| 35. A. made | B. fitted | C. was fit for | D. turned |
| 36. A. that | B. then | C. while | D. when |
| 37. A. answered | B. closed | C. reached | D. walked t |
| 38. A. glaring | B. sharp | C. worried | D. worrying |
| 39. A. slowly | B. happily | C. cruelly | D. breathlessly |
| 40. A. held up | B. held out | C. held back | D. held off |

III . 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中,选出最佳选项。

A

The summer vacation is over. It's true that time always flies fast.

During the vacation, the weather was hot and I could not do much work, but I lived happily.

As the afternoon was hot, I did my work in the morning. I used to get up at 6:30 and take a walk in the garden for half an hour. After breakfast, I began reading English and Chinese and did some exercises in maths. These would take me three hours or more. I worked quite hard and I believe I made good progress (取得较大的进步).

I spent the afternoon outside. I went to swim and it was funny. I would not go home until it was late at about five or six o'clock. Sometimes a friend of mine would come to see me and we would spend some hours listening to music.

In this way I spent my vacation happily. And I not only studied well but also became a good swimmer. Now I am in good health and high spirits (精神).

41. What does the text mainly tell us?

- A. How the writer spent his summer holidays.
- B. What the weather was like in summer.
- C. When the writer got up in the summer holidays.
- D. Where the writer took a walk in the summer holidays.

42. How long did it take the writer to do his homework?

- A. Half an hour.
- B. Three hours or more.
- C. Only one hour.
- D. Two hours and a half.

43. The writer spent most of his afternoon _____.

- A. listening to music
- B. visiting his friends
- C. walking in the garden
- D. swimming

44. The writer had very good summer holidays because he _____.

- A. worked very hard and made good progress
- B. learned to swim and did his homework well
- C. got up early and went home late
- D. liked swimming better than studying

45. Which of the following is not true?

- A. The writer made progress in his lessons.
- B. The writer took a walk for half an hour before breakfast.
- C. The writer began studying as soon as he got up.
- D. The writer spent more time swimming than listening to music.

B

Most American children eat potatoes every day, but they don't know which part of potato is most nourishing (有营养的). Take a sharp knife and cut a very thin slice (薄片) from it and hold it to the light, you will see that the potato has skin, an outside rim (边缘) and the inner part. The outside rim which is right under the skin is most nutritious (有营养). But this part is often thrown away with the skin. Even the skin itself is better for food than the inside. When eating a cooked potato, if you choose the inside and leave the outside, you are wasting the best part of it. If you can't eat the whole potato, it is better to eat the outside rim and leave the inner part.

46. A potato has _____.

- A. one part only
- B. two parts
- C. three parts
- D. four parts

47. The best part of the potato is the _____.

- A. middle
- B. skin
- C. outside rim
- D. inside

48. In fact, the skin is _____.

- A. no good at all
- B. better than the inside part

C. better than the outside rim

D. as good as the outside rim

49. What does this lesson tell about potatoes? It tells us _____.

A. how to cook them

B. how to cut potatoes

C. what is a potato made up of

D. how to eat them

50. If you can't eat the whole potato, eating the _____ is better.

A. skin only

B. the part right under the skin

C. the part outside the rim

D. cooled potato

C

If you have to miss one meal a day (or if you want to do so), which meal will cause you fewest health problems if you don't eat it? If they have to make a decision of this type, most people (especially dieters or very busy people) will choose to skip **遗漏** breakfast.

However, many experts in the field of health consider breakfast (the meal which "breaks" your "fast" which started the night before) to be the most important meal of the day. If we eat a good breakfast, they say, we will have the energy and nutrients **营养** we need to begin our working day with vigor **活力** and hopefully with good humor. However many people skip breakfast or substitute **代替** a donut and a cup of coffee for a well-balanced meal. What happens if we ignore **忽视** the importance of breakfast?

One recent study conducted **进行** in the United States tested a large number of people. Participants **参加者** included both males **男性** and females who ranged in age from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given a variety of breakfasts, and sometimes, they had to skip breakfast completely. Special tests, including blood tests and endurance **耐力** tests, were set up to analyze **分析** how well the participants' bodies functioned **运转** when they had eaten a certain kind of breakfast.

The results showed that if a person eats an adequate **充足的** breakfast he or she will work more efficiently and more productively than if he or she skips breakfast or eats a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work involves mental activity. The study showed that if schoolchildren eat fruit, eggs, bread, and milk before going to school, they will learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate **集中** on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast food is inadequate **不充足的**.

The study also showed that, contrary to what many people believe, if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight. This is because people become so hungry if they skip breakfast that they eat too much for lunch and end up gaining weight instead of losing. So remember, if you are on a diet **节制饮食, 减肥**, skipping breakfast will not help you. You will probably lose more weight if you reduce **减少** your other meals.

51. Many experts in the field of health think _____.

A. that one must miss one meal a day

B. that most people should skip breakfast

C. that to skip one meal a day is no good for one's health

D. that breakfast is most important in a working day

52. Some people will substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for _____.

A. solid food

B. a regular breakfast

C. three meals

D. milk and bread

53. Those participating in the experiment _____.

A. were all adults

B. were males of different ages

C. were both teenagers and grown-ups

D. were mostly young people under 20

54. The study showed that if schoolchildren _____ before going to school, they will learn more efficiently.

A. eat eggs and coffee

B. have adequate breakfasts

C. just eat fruit and milk

D. skip breakfast altogether

55. We can safely say _____.

A. if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight at all

- B. if you skip breakfast you won't eat much for lunch either
- C. skipping breakfast does a lot of harm
- D. skipping breakfast will help one lose weight

IV. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾

(✓) 如有错误 每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉 该行缺一个词 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (\), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词 该行错一个词 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。注意 原行没有错的不要改。

A lake in which two frogs (蛙) had lived for a longer time 56. _____
dried up one very hot summer, and the frogs had to leaving it 57. _____
and looked for water somewhere else. As they went back, they 58. _____
came to a very deep well, with a lot of water in of it. 59. _____

“Good !” shouted one frog happily. “We need no go any farther. 60. _____

This well is cool and deep, and a very comfortable place in that 61. _____

to live. Let us jump. ” 62. _____

“Wait,” said the other frog, “and think for a minute. 63. _____

If this water were to dry up, how should we go out more ?” 64. _____

This story tells people “Easy in than out. ” 65. _____

V. 书面表达

你班将于下周召开‘时间的价值’讨论会。要求你在会上演讲。为此,请你写一篇简短的发言稿。内容要点如下:

1. 时间比金钱更珍贵 (precious)。
2. 时间有限,应充分利用时间去做有益之事。
3. 作为学生,不要放松学习。
4. 一些人不珍惜时间,如喝酒,聊天 (chat)。
5. 要养成充分利用时间的好习惯。

注意 1: 演讲词必须包括所有内容要点,但不要逐条译面成语。

3. 字数:120 左右。

[illegible]

Unit 16 Fire

学习目标

1. 纲内词汇

might, collect, stair, completely, belong, ceiling, control, flat, roof, firefighter, close, bedclothes, stone, wood, light, case, operator, trap, escape, wonder, cloth, chimney, look out, on fire, belong to, put out, get close to, lose one's life, tea room, in that case, fire escape

2. 交际用语

Prohibition and Warnings 禁止与警告

Look out !

Be careful !

Take care !

Don't ...

Never try to ...

If you ..., you'll ...

3. 语法：

复习动词一般过去时并掌握过去进行时的用法。

4. 写作要求

以第一人称的形式,写一篇与课文内容相关的记叙文。

基础知识导学

知识脉络】

1. wonder *vt.* 对……感到奇怪,对……感到怀疑 想知道 ; *vi.* 感到惊奇 感到惊讶 惊叹 ; *n.* 惊异 惊奇 惊叹 奇观 ; 奇迹 奇事

(1) 常见搭配

wonder + 疑问词 + 不定式

wonder + 宾语从句

wonder at ... 对……感到惊奇

No Little Small wonder (hat) ... 难怪…… ; ... 不足为奇

(2) 相关词汇

wonderful *adj.* 惊人的 奇妙的 ; (口) 极好的

wonderfully *adv.* 惊人地 极好地

wondering *adj.* 感到 或表示) 惊异的 惊讶的

(3) 应用举例

She wondered how to do it.

她很想知道如何做这件事。

I wonder whether (if) you mind helping me.

不知你是否能帮帮我的忙。

I wonder who he is, where he came from and why he came.

我很想知道他是谁,从哪里来,来干什么。

I wonder at his doing that.

我对他那样干感到惊讶。 (*vi.*)

You have already told her about it. No wonder she knew so much about it.

你已经把这件事告诉她了。难怪她对此事了解很多。 (*vi.*)

2. escape *vt.* 逃脱 逃避 被……忘掉 ; *vi.* 逃走,跑掉 ; *n.* 逃跑,逃脱 (不可数) 逃跑的方法 逃脱的路 (可数)

(I) 常见搭配

escape + *n.* ~~Doing~~ sth. 逃避 (在)某事

escape from 从……中逃脱

make one's escape 逃跑

a narrow escape 九死一生

fire escape 太平梯 安全梯 安全出口

(J) 相关词汇

escapee *n.* 逃脱者 逃亡者 逃犯 逃俘

(K) 应用举例

None of them escaped punishment ~~being~~ punished.

他们一个也没有逃脱惩罚。

The exact date has escaped me for the moment.

一时间我记不起确切的日期了。

He failed to escape from prison.

他越狱未成。(i.)

The escape was poorly planned and failed.

逃跑计划不周密,失败了。

Reading is an escape from reality.

读书是一种逃避现实的消遣。

3. control *vt.* 控制 管理 ; *n.* 控制**(I) 常见搭配**

control oneself ~~one's~~ feelings. 控制自己 的感情)

take control of 控制……

lose control of 失去对……的控制

in control of 控制着

in the control of 被……控制着

out of control 失去控制 不受管制

under control 处于控制下 正常运转

(J) 相关词汇

controller *n.* 局、处、科的)部门主管 负责人 监督人

(K) 应用举例

When she heard the news, she couldn't control herself and burst into tears.

听到这个消息,她控制不住哭了起来。(vt.)

He lost control of his car and it knocked into the wall.

他无法控制车子,撞到了墙上。

The factory is in the control of Mr Brown. (Mr Brown is in control of the factory.)

这家工厂由布朗先生管理。

4. fire *n.* 火,焰 (不可数) 炉火,火灾 (可数) ; *vt.* 发射 发炮 ; *vi.* 开火 发射**(I) 常见搭配**

a. catch fire 着火

be on fire 失火 在燃烧

set fire to sth. 放火烧

set sth. on fire 使……燃烧 (着火)

play with fire 玩火

b. make a fire 生火

start ~~light~~ a fire 点火

put out a fire 灭火

discover a fire 发现火情

c. fire alarm 火警警报

fire escape 安全梯

fire exit 出口 安全梯

firefighter 消防队员

firework 烟火 焰火

1) 相关词汇

firing *n.* 起火 发射 开枪

2) 应用举例

There is no smoke without fire.

无火不起烟 无风不起浪。

A fire broke out in his house last night.

昨天晚上他家失火了。

Paper catches fire easily.

纸易燃。

The house is on fire. Let's telephone the fire station.

房子着火了,我们报警吧!

They fired at the enemy.

他们向敌人开火了。(fire *vi.*)

He fired his gun at the snake.

他开枪向蛇射击。(fire *vt.*)

5. get burnt 被烧伤 被烫着。其中 get 为连系动词,表示状态的改变,后接过去分词作表语。这种结构常用在意想不到地、突然地、或偶然发生的情况。

1) 相关词汇

get lost 迷路

get wounded 受伤

get dressed 穿好衣服

get drunk 喝醉酒

get killed 牺牲 死去

get caught 被抓住 受阻

get married 结婚

2) 应用举例

I got caught for speeding.

我因超速而被抓住。

He got wounded in the fighting.

他在战斗中受伤了。

He got married last week.

他上星期结婚了。

He quickly got dressed and went to work.

他匆匆穿上衣服去上班。

难点突破】

1. look out 意为“当心 小心”,是表示警告的日常用语。look out 语气很强,往往用于某种紧急的情况或可能出现危险的场合,其后也可接 for 短语,表示“当心”的对象。例如:

Look out! There is danger ahead.

当心!前面有危险。

Look out for the dogs!

当心别让狗咬着!

比较: take care 也有“当心、小心”之意,但语气没有 look out 那么强烈,指做事时要小心,不可粗心大意,多用于对可能出现的不测作出预先的提醒或警告,其后可接不定式短语或 that 从句。例如:

Take care! The road is very wet.

小心! 地面很湿。

Take care not to fall off the bike.

当心别从自行车上摔下来。

Take care that you don't catch a cold.

小心别感冒了。

另外, be careful 也可用来警告对方,可以代替 look out 和 take care。其后也可以接不定式以及 about, with 等介词短语。例如:

Be careful! The pan is hot.

小心! 锅很热。

Be careful not to misuse the word.

注意不要用错这个词。

You must be careful about your health.

你得注意你的身体。

2. 有关 case 的常见搭配。

case 意为“情况、状况”时,构成多种形式的词组或短语,有的已成为固定习语,现将 case 的有关短语的用法作一归纳。

① in this / that case 在这种、那种情况下,相当于 if so 或 if this / that happens。例如:

—The bookstore is closed.

—书店关门了。

—In that case, I'll go to another one.

—要是那样,我另找一个吧。

② in any case 为固定习语,意为“无论如何、总之”。例如:

In any case we should get there before 10.

无论如何我们应该 10 点前赶到那儿。

③ in no case 意为“决不”,放在句首时,主谓常部分倒装。

In no case should smoking be allowed in this factory.

绝不允许在这个厂里抽烟。

④ in case of 假使……,如果发生……,万一……,后接名词。例如:

In case of fire, ring the fire alarm.

如遇火警,即按警铃。

⑤ in case 作“假使”意时,引导条件状语从句。作“免得、以防、万一”讲时,引导目的状语从句。例如:

In case he comes, let me know.

如果他来的话,告诉我一声。(引导条件状语从句)

Please remind me of it again tomorrow in case I forget.

请你明天再提醒我一下,免得我忘记。(引导目的状语从句)

It may rain; You'd better take an umbrella just in case (= in case it rains).

可能会下雨。拿把伞吧,以防万一。

3. before 引导的时间状语从句。

before 用作连词时,引导时间状语从句,意为“在……之前”,但在具体的语言环境中, before 的译法也不尽相同,有时相当灵活。例如:

Be a pupil before you become a teacher.

先做学生,后做老师。

I'll do it now before I forget it.

趁我没有忘记的时候就做。

He left the room angrily before I could explain.

我还未来得及解释,他就气冲冲地离开了房间。

We had climbed two mountains before we could find water.

我们爬过了两座山才找到水。

It will be three years before we meet each other again.

要过三年我们才能再见面。

The holiday came to the end before we knew it.

在不知不觉中假期结束了。

【语法点拨】

一般过去时与过去进行时

1. 区别: 一般过去时表示一个过去已完成的动作,这个动作是有结果的。过去进行时表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作或过去某一阶段一直在进行的动作,这个动作是‘无结果’的。例如:

He was writing a book last year.

去年他在写一本书。 书写完了没有,不知道,即写书无结果。)

He wrote a book last year.

去年他写了一本书。 书已被写完,即写书有结果。)

2. 用法 过去进行时和一般过去时常出现在同一个句子中,即 过去某时 A 动作正在进行,B 动作在 A 动作进行的过程中发生了。例如:

We were watching TV when someone rang the bell.

我们正在看电视,这时有人敲门。

Tom slipped into the house when no one was looking.

汤姆乘人没注意溜进了房屋。

综合能力训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The gold watch that my grandfather left _____ me.
A. was belonged to B. belonging to C. to belong to D. belongs to
- It _____ when we came out of the station.
A. has rained B. is raining C. was raining D. rained
- _____! A rock is falling from overhead.
A. Look at B. Taking care C. Look out D. Watch
- People went into their own rooms again when the fire was _____.
A. on B. away C. out D. down
- Take a raincoat, _____ you might get caught in the rain.
A. and B. but C. unless D. or
- 220 people _____ their lives in the fire.
A. died B. missed C. lost D. gave
- Don't put the oil close to the fire because it can easily _____.
A. catch fire B. be on fire C. set fire D. make fire
- If you discover a fire, you should _____ the fire alarm to warn others.
A. open B. operate C. call D. sound
- It is dangerous to carry a hot pan with _____ oil.
A. burnt B. burns C. burning D. burn
- It's time for you to _____ your things; we are leaving in five minutes.
A. leave B. bring C. carry D. collect
- He was lucky to escape _____ in the big fire.

- A. killed B. to be killed C. being killed D. and killed
12. Several times he tried to get _____ the boy in the water, but he failed because of the waves.
A. close to B. about to C. nearly to D. next to
13. The children _____ a class when the house _____ down.
A. was having ;fell B. had ;was falling
C. were having ;was falling D. were having ;fell
14. —_____ careful ! Your clothes _____ get caught in that machine.
—Thank you. I didn 't know I was so close to it.
A. Do ;may B. Do ;might C. Do be ;may D. Do be ;must
15. The smoke from the fire was _____ thick for them _____ be able to land on the roof.
A. so ;as B. too ;that C. so ;that D. too ;to
16. When the house catches fire,you mustn 't go to your room _____ your things, or you _____ by the fire.
A. to collect ;may be trapped B. collecting ;may be trapped
C. to collect ;may trap D. collecting ;may trap
17. There was a great fire in the room. He put _____ around his face and _____ on the floor.
A. a wet bedclothes ;ied B. some bedclothes ;ain
C. a wet cloth ;ie D. a wet piece of cloth ;ay
18. Mary 's hair _____ because she _____ to the fire.
A. was burning ;was close B. got burning ;was so closed
C. was burning ;was closing D. got burnt ;got too close
19. —That isn 't your jacke,is it ?
—No,it doesn 't belong to _____ though it looks like _____.
A. mine ;mine B. me ;me C. mine ;me D. me ;mine
20. Take a raincoat with you _____ it rains.
A. in this case B. in case of C. in case D. in that case

II . 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文中所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Once upon a time there was a lazy and foolish man. He was too lazy to work 21 a farmer. He went 22 the village every day and did all kinds of little jobs for people. He was happy to earn enough to 23 from day to day.

He was very 24 at climbing coconut trees. One day he was walking through a coconut plantation. the owner of the plantation 25 him. "Good afternoon, my friend," the owner said. "Do you want to earn some money by 26 for coconuts ?"

" 27 will you give me ?"replied the lazy man.

"I 'll give you two nuts from 28 tree you climb," the owner said. "And there are twenty-five trees. "

The lazy man 29 . He started to climb one of the trees. When he reached the top, he said to himself : "There are twenty-five trees. That means there will be fifty nuts for me. If I sell the nuts, I 'll get 30 money to buy twice as 31 cheap nuts. Then I will boil the nuts and 32 the oil. After that I will sell the oil and make a lot of money. " 33 the money I will buy many chickens. The chickens will grow up and 34 many eggs. The eggs will hatch into chickens. I will take care of the chickens. 35 those chickens will grow up and lay 36 eggs. They too will hatch into other chickens.

"I will then sell all the chickens and make a big profit (利润). With the money, I 'll buy some 37 presents and a ship. I 'll go to another country. There I 'll ask a princess (公主) to 38 me ... "

As he was talking to himself, the lazy man moved from side to side. He was 39 . He forgot that he was 40 a tree. He let go off trunk and fell to the ground. He died at once.

21. A. as B. on C. to D. for
22. A. down B. for C. round D. along
23. A. buy B. got C. live in D. live on

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 24. A. able | B. good | C. well | D. slow |
| 25. A. stopped | B. arrested | C. told | D. caught |
| 26. A. sending | B. getting | C. climbing | D. picking |
| 27. A. How many | B. How much | C. How soon | D. How often |
| 28. A. each | B. both | C. all | D. every |
| 29. A. concluded | B. promised | C. agreed | D. climbed |
| 30. A. no | B. enough | C. some | D. little |
| 31. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. a few |
| 32. A. take off | B. take on | C. take out | D. take in |
| 33. A. In | B. For | C. Use | D. With |
| 34. A. lie | B. lay | C. fall | D. bear |
| 35. A. In time | B. On time | C. At a time | D. At the time |
| 36. A. many | B. small | C. bigger | D. more |
| 37. A. cheap | B. poor | C. rejected | D. expensive |
| 38. A. marry | B. marry with | C. marry to | D. get married |
| 39. A. angry | B. worried | C. excited | D. pleased |
| 40. A. near | B. under | C. climbing | D. up on |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中,选出最佳选项。

A

Singapore. Tues. Eight people—three of them women—died after being trapped **困陷** in an attic **顶楼** when fire gutted **损坏** their two-storey terrace **台** house yesterday.

In the tragedy **惨事**, about thirty-six people were sleeping in the building when the fire, started by a short circuit **电路**, broke out. Most of them managed to rush out in time.

One of the first to leave the building was Miss Poh, nineteen, a factory worker, who was awakened from her sleep by shouts of “Fire!” shortly after 3:10 a. m. .

She said: “I shouted to the other tenants **房客** to get out. By this time, the first-floor was in flames and I could hear people crying and screaming. Someone brought a ladder and placed it against the wall, but it only went up as far as the first floor. There was no hope for those trapped in the attic. ”

One man who did escape from the attic told reporters that he could only save himself by going through the ventilation **通风** opening in the roof and climbing to an adjoining **相连的** building.

Chin Meng, twenty, a fitter, wept **哭泣** as he recalled how he had to leave his parents behind. He said: “When I tried to return for my parents, I was driven back by the thick smoke and the heat. ”

Shortly after the blaze **大火** was spotted **发现** three fire engines raced to the scene and by 4 a. m. had the fire under control.

The MP for the area visited the scene and said: “The landlord **房东** was wrong to rent out rooms irresponsibly. He has not given due thought to the safety of his tenants. ”

41. _____ males were killed in the fire.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| A. Eight | B. Five | C. Three | D. Thirty-six |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------|

42. The fire started _____.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. after Miss Poh awoke from her sleep | B. at about 3 a. m. |
| C. in the daytime | D. quite some time after 3:10 a. m. |

43. The fire men took _____ to get the fire under control.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. about an hour | B. three hours | C. ten minutes | D. four hours |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|

44. The MP for the area _____ the landlord.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. criticised | B. praised | C. questioned | D. laughed at |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|

45. In the 6th paragraph, the word “recalled” means “_____”.

A. told

B. told again

C. thought of the past

D. said

B

One of New York 's most beautiful and valuable buildings is in danger. The New York Public Library, in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, may have to close its doors.

The library is a very special place. Even though it is in the busiest part of the city, it has grass and trees around it, and benches for people to sit on. Even more unusual in crowded New York, its rooms are very large. The roof of the main reading room is fifty-one feet high. Here, a reader can sit and think and work in comfort.

And what books there are to work with. The library has over thirty million books and paintings. It owns one of the first copies of a Shakespeare play, a Bible printed by Gutenberg in the 15th century, and a letter written by Columbus in which he tells of finding the new world.

Every New Yorker can see and use the library 's riches – free.

But the cost of running the library has risen rapidly in recent years, and the library does not have enough money to continue its work. In the past, it was open every evening and also on Saturdays and Sundays. Now it is closed at those times, to save money.

The library is trying in every possible way to raise more money to meet its increasing costs. Well-know New York writers and artists are trying to help. So are the universities, whose students use the library, and the governments of New York City and New York State. But the problem remains serious.

Yet a way must be found to save the library because, as one writer said, "The Public Library is the most important building in New York City—it contains all our knowledge. "

46. What part of New York City is the public Library at ?

A. It 's very far from the heart of the city.

B. It 's at the crossroads of 42nd Street and 5th Avenue in the heart of the city.

C. It 's at the 42nd Street and the 5th Avenue crossing.

D. Its doors face the 42nd Street and other Avenues.

47. Which of the following statements is true ?

A. There are so many books to work with in the library.

B. It 's impossible to grow grass and trees in the heart of New York.

C. The library 's costs are going down.

D. The library needs more books and paintings.

48. When is the library open now ?

A. It 's open every day from morning to evening.

B. It 's open every day except Sunday from morning to evening.

C. It 's open every day except weekend from morning to afternoon.

D. It 's closed every evening.

49. How much does a New Yorker have to pay to use the library ?

A. He doesn 't have to pay anything to use the library.

B. He used to pay nothing but now, has to pay a little money to use the library.

C. He has to pay its increasing costs.

D. Every New Yorker can visit the library 's riches – free, and use it with paying

50. Why is it important to save the library ?

A. Because it is one of New York 's most valuable buildings.

B. Because it contains all our knowledge.

C. Because there are a lot of rooms, which readers can sit and think in comfort in.

D. Because well-known New York writers and artists are trying to use it.

C

Many American presidents in the 19th century were born in poor families. They spent their childhood in little wooden rooms. They got little education (教育). Washington and Lincoln, for example, never went to school and they