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Unit 13 Healthy eating

基本要求

1. 用本单元的词汇和句型谈论饮食与健康话题。
2. 掌握看病的有关用语。
3. 通过本单元学习,了解营养与食品卫生的基本常识,认识饮食与健康的关系。
4. 掌握情态动词 had better, should 和 ought to 的用法。
5. 掌握表达劝告与建议的交际用语。
6. 写一篇 80~100 词的,关于一道菜肴或一种食品的制作过程的短文。

基础知识导引

1. pain 与 ache 辨析

(1) pain 作“身体某部分疼痛”解,可用 pain, a pain, pains 三种形式。如:

I have pain/a pain/pains in the stomach. 我胃疼。

表示“非常疼痛”,不说 many pains,而说 a lot of pain。如:

She had a lot of pain in her back. 她背部疼得厉害。

表示“费心、尽力”时,则须用 pains,其修饰词可用 great, much,而不用 many。

如:

You can't take too much pains. 你不必太费心。

Mary is at great pains to do this work well. 玛丽设法做好这项工作。

(2) ache 常同身体某个部分构成合成词使用,一般不单独使用,单独存在只作动词用。如:

I have a bad headache (= My head aches badly). 我头痛得厉害。(但不能说: I have a bad head pain)

She often gets stomachache. 她常胃痛。

2. be careful, take care 与 look out 辨析

(1) be careful 也可说 take care, 意思是“当心, 小心”, 用以提醒别人当心危险的事, 可以单独使用。如:

Be careful/Take care! The ice is thin. 当心, 冰很薄。

Be careful/Take care! The pan's very hot. 当心, 锅很烫。

两者之后均可接不定式的否定式。如:

Be careful/Take care not to break the glass. 当心, 别打碎玻璃。

Be careful/Take care not to misuse this word. 注意, 别用错了这个词。

两者之后还可接从句。如:

Be careful/Take care what you do. 要注意你做的事。

Be careful/Take care that you don't slip. 当心, 你别滑倒了。

两者之后也可接 in 构成的短语。如:

He wants us to be careful/take care in planting these trees. 他要我们种这些树时小心。

Be careful 后还可接 with, of 构成的短语。如:

Be more careful with your work. 特别注意你的工作。

We must be careful of our health. 我们一定要注意自己的健康。

(2) take care 后不接 with 短语, 而接 of 短语, 表示“照管、负责”。如:

You must take care of yourself. 你要好好照顾自己。

Take care of the baby while I'm out. 我出去时替我照管一下婴儿。

(3) look out 表示“当心, 留神”, 用于紧急情况或可能出现危险的场合, 以唤起对方警惕, 相当于 watch out。如:

Look out! There's a car coming. 当心, 车来了。

If you don't look out, you'll hurt yourself. 要是不当心, 你可能会受伤。

其后可接介词 for, 表示“当心……”。如:

When crossing the road, look out for cars. 过马路时当心车辆。

Look out for pick-pockets. 谨防扒手。

3. a little 与 a bit 辨析

(1) a little 修饰不可数名词, 表示“少许”, 具有肯定含义; 若仅用 little, 则具有否定含义, 表示“几乎没有”。如:

There is a little wine in the glass. 杯子里有点儿酒。

“Is there much?” “No, there is little.” “还有很多吗?” “不, 几乎没有了。”

a little 作为副词性词组, 可修饰形容词、副词的原级与比较级, 表示“有点儿”。如:

I'm a little hungry. I'd like something to eat. 我有点饿了, 想吃东西。

Better drive a little slower. Don't you think you are driving too fast? **最好开慢些,你不觉得开得太快了吗?**

② a bit 也是“一点儿”的意思,不直接修饰名词,修饰名词时要用 a bit of. a bit of 后须接不可数名词。如:

She knows a bit of English. **她懂一点儿英语。**

Please give me a bit of paper. **请给我一些纸。**

He took some paper and a few bits of wood and soon made a fire. **他拿了一些纸和几片木头,一会儿就生着了火。**

a bit 作为副词性词组,也可修饰形容词、副词的原级与比较级,表示“有点儿”,可与 a little 换用。如:

The weather is a bit/a little cold. **天气有点儿冷。**

If the ball had hit the window a bit/a little harder, it would have broken it. **如果这球把窗子撞得稍微重些,就会把窗子打破。**

“How are you feeling?” “Oh, I'm feeling a little/a bit better today.” **“你感觉如何?” “今天我感觉稍微好些。”**

③ not a little 与 not a bit 含义不同。not a little 是“很”的意思,not a bit 表示“一点也不”。如:

He was not a little sorry. **他感到很抱歉。**

He was not a bit sorry. **他一点也没感到抱歉。**

He didn't feel a little angry at her words. **听了她的话后,他非常生气。**

I was not a bit tired after the climb. **那次登山以后,我一点也不感到疲劳。**

4. advise vt. 劝告,建议

① advise 是及物动词,可接名(代)词、动名词(不接不定式)作宾语。如:

The doctor advised a complete rest. **医生建议充分休息。**

I advised starting (不说 to start) at once. **我建议马上出发。**

② advise 后可接由“宾语 + 疑问词 + 不定式”构成的双宾语。如:

He will advise you what to do. **他会建议你怎么办。**

He advised them how to stop pollution. **他向他们出主意怎样制止污染。**

③ 接不定式作宾语补足语。如:

Doctors advised me to have plenty of water. **医生劝我大量饮水。**

She advised her husband not to smoke (= She advised her husband against smoking). **她劝她丈夫别抽烟。**

④ 接从句,从句多用“should + 动词原形”或直接用动词原形。如:

I advise that you go at once. **我建议你马上去。**

Please advise us whether we should have such activities. 请(你们)就我们是否有这类活动提一点儿意见。

5. plenty n. 充足, 大量

(1) plenty 本身是不可数名词, 其后常接“of + 名词”, 表示“大量的”, 作主语时谓语动词依 of 后的名词单复数而定。如:

Plenty of sugar is already here. 这里糖已经很多了。

There are plenty of rooms in the hotel. 这宾馆有很多房间。

(2) plenty 仅用于肯定句, 否定句或疑问句用 enough, much 或 many 替代。如:

—Have you got enough money for the ticket? 你买票的钱够吗?

—Yes, I've got plenty. 我的钱挺多的。

He's got plenty of men friends, but he doesn't know many girls. 他有好多男朋友, 但认识的姑娘不多。

plenty 可作副词用, 修饰度量代词或形容词, 表示“十足地, 充分地”。如:

It's plenty hot today. 今天够热的。

6. energy n. 能量, 精力

energy 作“能量”解时, 是不可数名词, 作“精力、活力、力气”解时多作不可数名词, 有时也用复数。如:

The new power plant supplies energy for the entire city. 这座新电厂为全市供应电能。

The scientist is working on atomic energy at present. 这位科学家目前正在从事原子能研究。

The boy is so full of energy that he cannot keep still. 那个男孩精力充沛, 怎么也安静不下来。

He put all his energies into helping her. 他竭尽全力地帮助她。

Even after hours of work, his energy never seems to give out. 即使连续工作好几个小时, 他看来总也不会疲劳。

7. in the future, in future 与 for the future 辨析

(1) in the future 意为“将来, 未来”(in the time not yet to come)。如:

Who knows what will happen in the future? 谁知道将来会发生什么事?

(2) in future 意为“今后”(from now on)。如:

I hope you will be more careful in future about the thing you say. 我希望你今后要多注意你所说的话。

在实际运用中, in the future 与 in future 区别并不明显。

(3) for the future 表示“为着将来”。如:

It is a good idea to save some money for the future. 为将来攒些钱是个好主意。

8. no longer 与 no more 辨析

(1) no longer 表示“不再”，用于将现在的情况与过去的相比，放在行为动词之前，be 动词之后。如：

Her father died, and after that she no longer went to school. 她的父亲去世了，此后她再也没有上学。

She is no longer a music lover. 她不再是一个音乐爱好者了。

no longer 可以用 not... any longer/any more 来替换。如：

Anni does not live here any longer/any more (= Anni no longer lives here) 安妮不再住在这儿了。

(2) no more 通常用来表示程度和数量的“不再”。如：

There is no more bread in the box. 盒子里再也没有面包了。

Say no more about it. 不要再说这件事了。

no more 有时也可表示 no longer 的意思，置于句末。如：

We saw him no more. 我们再也没有看到他。

Lost time will return no more. 失去的时间不会再回来。

9. keep up with 跟上，及时了解 (情况)

They're trying hard to keep up with technical developments. 他们努力跟上技术的发展。

The teacher gave him some coaching to help him keep up with the class. 老师给他进行辅导，帮助他跟上班里的其他同学。

They have given us a lot of help in keeping up with what's going on around us. 他们对我们及时了解周围发生的事物，给了很大帮助。

We read the papers every day to keep up with current events. 我们天天看报以了解时事。

10. pace n. 步，速度；v. 来回踱步，用步子量 (速度)

(1) pace 作“步 (a single step in running or walking)”解时是可数名词。如：

The fence is ten paces from the house. 篱笆离房子有十步远。

If you advance one pace, I'll shoot you. 你如果前进一步，我就开枪。

(2) pace 作“速度 (rate or speed in walking, running, etc.)”解时，仅用单数形式，其前可以有不定冠词。如：

The old man can walk only at a very slow pace. 那位老人只能用很慢的速度行走。

The fastest runner set the pace and the others followed. 跑得最快的人定下速度，其他的人跟着。

The donkey on which he was riding moved at a snail's pace. 他骑的驴子以蜗牛般的速度走着。

短语 keep pace with 表示“跟上(at the same speed as)”。如：

She works very fast, I can't keep pace with her. 她干得很快, 我无法跟上她的速度。

(3) pace 用作动词, 表示“踱步, 步测”。如：

The people outside the theatre paced up and down, trying to keep warm. 剧院外面的人来回踱步, 以求保暖。

The lion paced the floor of his cage. 狮子在笼子里的地板上走来走去。

She knew how fast she was running, because her trainer was pacing her on a bicycle. 她知道她自己跑得有多快, 因为她的教练用自行车给她定速度。

11. choice *n.* 挑选, 选择

choice 作“选择余地”解时, 是不可数名词, 作“供选择的人或事物”解时, 是可数名词。如：

We had no choice but to do what we were asked. 我们没有选择余地, 只能按要求去做。

There is not much choice between the two. 两者之间没有选择余地。

There was a big choice of stores in the small town. 在这小城里, 有很多种类的商店可供选择。

What influenced you when you made your choice? 你在作出选择时, 受到什么影响?

12. be good for, be good to, be good at 与 do good to 辨析

(1) be good for 意为“有益于某人(事)”。如：

Taking a walk after supper is good for our health. 晚饭后散步有益于我们的身体健康。

This kind of food is good for children. 这种食品对儿童有益。

(2) be good to 意为“对某人(好) (be kind to)”, 后接表“人”的名词。如：

She's always been very good to me. 她一直对我很好。

Be good to me. Don't be hard on me. 请对我好点儿, 不要对我硬心肠。

(3) be good at 意为“善于、擅长于”。如：

Are you good at swimming? 你擅长游泳吗?

He is good at doing all kinds of farm work. 他擅长各种农活。

(4) do good to sb. (或 do sb. good) 意为“对……有好处、有效”。其中 good 是名词, 其前可用 great, much, a great deal, some, no, any 等词修饰。如：

It will do us much good to chat with these old workers. 同这些老工人聊天对我们有很大益处。

Setting up exercises will do a great deal of good to us. 健身操对我们有很多好处。

Smoking does no good to you. 吸烟对你没有好处。

Eat more fruit. It will do good to your health. 多吃些水果,这对你的健康有好处。

13. function *n.* 作用,功能,职责;*v.* 起作用,运行

What is the true function of education? 教育的真正功能是什么?

The function of a chairperson is to lead and control meetings. 主席的职责是引导和掌握会议。

The function of an adjective is to describe and add to the meaning of a noun. 形容词的作用是描述和增加名词的意思。

This room may be rented for weddings or other functions. 这个房间可以出租为婚礼或其他聚会之用。

The machine won't function well if you don't oil it. 如果你不给机器加油,它就运转不灵。

The school dining room functions as a meeting place for teachers and students. 学校餐厅作为教师和学生开会之用。

Some English adverbs function as adjectives. 一些英语副词可作形容词用。

The battery doesn't function. 这电池不能用了。

14. balance *n.* 平衡, *vi. & vt.* (使) 平衡

She kept her balance and rode the bicycle. 她骑着自行车并保持着平衡。

People must realize the importance of keeping the balance of nature. 人们必须认识到保持生态平衡的重要性。

He lost his balance and fell over. 他失去平衡,摔倒了。

Our account balanced for the first time this year. 今年我们第一次收支平衡。

You have to balance the advantages of living in the country against the disadvantages. 你得权衡一下住在乡下的好处和坏处。

15. base...on 以……为依据

You should always base your opinions on facts. 你的意见应该总以事实为根据。

Teaching is an art based on science. 教学是一种建立在科学基础之上的艺术。

This song is based on an old folk tune. 这首歌以一首古老的民间乐曲为基础。

16. diet 与 **food** 辨析

两个名词都表示“食物”,但区别很大。

① diet 指习惯或规定的食物,或维持健康定量或定质的特种饮食,如病人的营养饮食。如:

A balanced diet is necessary for good health. 平衡饮食对健康是必需的。

She had stomach trouble and had to follow a strict diet. 她的胃不好,需要遵循严格的饮食要求。

② food 泛指可吃的东西,是日常用语,多作不可数名词。如:

Man must have food to eat and clothes to wear. 人类必须吃饭穿衣。

They gave us plenty of food, but there wasn't enough to drink. 他们给我们大量吃的东西,但饮料不够。

17. chance 与 opportunity 辨析

① chance 表示“机会”,具有较多的偶然性,可与 opportunity 换用。如:

I had the chance / opportunity to visit Boston. 我有机会去访问波士顿。

I wish I had a chance / an opportunity of seeing him. 我希望有机会见他一面。

短语 by chance 意为“偶然地”。如:

I met him by chance on Fifth Avenue. 我在第 5 号大街偶然碰到了他。

chance 也作“可能性 (possibility)”解,为可数或不可数名词,这时不能用 opportunity 替换。如:

You'd have more chance of catching the train if you got a bus to the station instead of walking. 如果你不是步行而搭公共汽车去车站,你就更有可能乘上火车。

② opportunity 表示“机会”,尤指对自己有利的机会,一般情况下,可用 chance 替换。如:

I wish I'd had your chances (opportunities)! 要是我有你这样的机会多好!

但表示“趁机”、“利用机会”时,不宜用 chance。如:

I took the opportunity to visit my brother. 我利用这个机会去看望我的兄弟。

(此句中不宜用 chance, 因为 take a chance 是“碰运气”、“冒险”的意思)

18. amount n. 数量,量

① amount 本身是可数名词,有单数和复数形式,amount 后接 of 之后,则与不可数名词连用。如:

The amount of resistance he met astonished him. 他遇到如此大的阻力使他感到惊讶。

What is the full amount I owe you? 我一共欠你多少钱?

② an amount of 与 amounts of 都作“大量”解,后接不可数名词,作主语时谓语动词需视 amount 的单复数而定。如:

I'm doing a certain amount of writing. 我在做一定数量的写作练习。

A large amount of damage was done in a very short time. 大量的损害在很短的时间内发生了。

Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge. 大量的钱花在造桥上。

19. challenge *n.* 挑战, 艰巨的任务

challenge 是可数名词, 意为“挑战”, 也可根据句意引申为“艰巨的任务”、“考验”、“难题”。如:

He accepted his friend's challenge to swim across the river. 他接受朋友的挑战, 比赛游过河去。

Building the bridge in a month was a real challenge. 要在一个月内建好这座桥真是一个难题。

What a challenge I must have been to this young teacher! 对于这样一位年轻教师来说, 教我这样一个学生是一件多么困难的工作!

20. fit

(1) *vt. & vi.* 合适, 使适合, 安装。如:

The coat fits (me) well. 这件外衣很合(我)身。

Her special abilities fit her well for the job. 她的特殊才能使她很适合这份工作。

(2) *adj.* 适宜的、适合的, 健康的。

作“适宜的、适合的”解时, 用法与 *suit* 似。如:

She is not a fit person to be in charge of small children. 她不是个适合照管婴幼儿的人。

fit 还可作“健康的”解。如:

I should have written yesterday, but I was not fit. 我昨天本该给你写信的, 可身体不太舒服。

短语 *be fit for sth.* 意为“适合于”; *be fit to do sth.* 意为“适合于(做)”。如:

The food isn't fit to eat. 这食物不宜吃。

21. gain

(1) *v.* 获得、得到。

gain 的宾语多指经过努力取得有价值或需要的东西。如:

gain wealth 获得财富

gain experience 获得经验

gain 有时可接双宾语。如:

Her talent and hard work gained her success as an artist. 作为艺术家, 她的才能和勤奋使她获得了成功。

gain 还可表示“增加、增进”,“(钟、表等的)走快”。如:

gain strength 增加体力

My watch gains three minutes a day. 我的表每天快三分钟。

注意 通过工作得到钱,不用 gain,而要用 earn。如:

Without a job, it is impossible to earn any money. 没有工作是不可能挣到钱的。

② *n.* 收获 营利、获利。如:

No pains, no gains. 不劳则无获。

22. sleepy, asleep 与 sleeping 辨析

(1) sleepy 意为“想睡的、困倦的、幽静的”,可作表语或定语。如:

The child was very sleepy. 那孩子太困了。

Lin'an is a sleepy country town. 临安是一个幽静的小镇。

② asleep 是表语形容词,不作定语,意为“睡着的”。fall asleep 强调“进入梦乡”的过程,be asleep 强调“睡着”的状态。如:

He fell asleep as soon as he got into bed. 他刚上床就睡着了。

He was sound/fast asleep. 他正在酣睡。

(3) sleeping 意为“正在睡觉的”,可作定语。如:

They woke up the sleeping girl and asked her where her parents were. 他们叫醒那个正在睡觉的女孩,问她她的父母在哪儿。

23. now and then 不时地

(1) now and then 意为“有时、不时地 (now and again/from time to time)”。如:

I hear from him now and then. 我有时接到他的来信。

He went to the countryside and stayed there for several days now and then. 他不时地去农村呆上几天。

② a little now and a little then 意为“时断时续、做做停停”。如:

As a boy, he went to school a little now and a little then. 孩提时他时断时续地上了几天学。

重点难点点拨

1. What's the matter? 出了什么事?

(1) What's the matter? 是个日常用语, the matter 相当于 wrong (毛病、故障), 在句子中作表语 若询问有关的人或物时, 可在其后接 with...。如:

What's the matter with the car? 那部汽车出了什么故障?

He asked me what was the matter with my eyes. 他问我眼睛怎么了。

② the matter 常用的句型还有：

Is there anything the matter (= Is anything the matter) ? 有什么问题吗？

There must be something the matter with my watch. 我的手表肯定出了故障。

Nothing is the matter (= There's nothing the matter) with me. 我没出什么事。

2. Some nutrients help build our body and make it stronger. 有些营养品有助于增强我们的体质,使身体更为强壮。

(1) help 后接不定式作宾语,可带 to 也可不带 to。如：

Then he helped (to) sweep the floors of the waiting room. 这时他就帮助打扫候车室的地板。

② 句中的 build 意为“增强 (体质等)”。如：

Sports and games build our bodies, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. 体育运动能增强我们的体质,防止发胖,使我们保持健康。

Reading builds the mind. 读书能增长见识。

Hard work builds character. 艰苦工作可磨炼个性。

3. Because we have so much to choose from, many companies and stores offer advice about what we should eat. 由于我们有许多食物可以选择,许多公司和商店就我们应该吃什么提出许多劝告。

(1) choose 作为不及物动词用时,可与介词 from (between, among) 搭配,意为“从……挑选出来”。如：

There is a wide range to choose from. 有许多品种可供挑选。

Customers generally have many dishes to choose from. 顾客通常有很多菜可以挑选。

We'll have to choose between them. 我们只好在两者中挑选了。

I want to choose five from (among/out of) these books. 我想从这些书中挑选五本。

② offer 表示主语“愿意提供”、“要给”,并不表明对方是否接受,而 give 不仅表示主语愿意提供,而且对方也愿意接受。试比较：

He offered me some tickets which I declined. 他要给我几张票,我婉言谢绝了。

He gave me some tickets. 他给了我几张票。

He offered me his house. 他表示要给我一间他的房子。

He gave me his house. 他把他的房子给了我。

offer 后可接不定式作宾语。如：

She offered to help me to learn English. 她提出要帮我学习英语。

He offered to lend me his bike. 他主动提出要把自行车借给我。

offer 还作“愿意出售”，“出价”解。注意以下两句的不同：

He offered his car for 20,000 dollars. 他把车拿来出售，索价 2 万美元。

They offered him 3,000 pounds for the computer. 他们愿意出三千英镑来买他这台计算机。

4. The same goes for “crash diets” that some companies say will make us lose weight fast. 同样的道理也适用于某些公司称之为能使我们很快减肥的“快速食疗”。

go for 在此作“适用于”，“行得通”解。如：

What my friend has just said goes for me too. 我朋友刚才说的话对我也适用。

Listen carefully, because this goes for you all. 仔细听着，因为这对你们都适用。

I find this report badly done, and that goes for all the other work done in this office. 我发现这份报告写得很差，这间办公室的其他工作也一样差。

5. Other snacks take a bit longer to prepare, but they can give us a chance to practise our cooking skills. 其他一些小吃准备的时间要长些，但它们给了我们练习烹调技术的机会。

句中的 take 作“需要、花(时间)”解，该句可改写为：It takes a bit longer to prepare other snacks... 如：

A suit usually takes ten days, but we'll try to have it ready sooner. 做一套衣服一般要十天，不过我们可以想办法早点(给你)做好。

Translate this short passage into English. It won't take long. 把这篇短文译成英语，要不了多少时间。

The flight will take 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. 这趟航行要飞一个半小时。

发散思维导练

发散思维分析

情态动词 had better, should, ought to 的用法

1. had better

(1) “had better + 原形动词”常用于客气地建议，意为“最好……”，“还是……为好”，指现在或将来，不指过去。如：

You're tired. You'd better (= You had better) have a rest.

You'd better do it at once.

(2) had better 的否定式是“had better not”。如：

You'd better not go out alone.

(3) 其疑问句是“**had + 主语 + better**”或“**hadn't + 主语 + better**”或“**had + 主语 + not better**”。如：

Had I better tell him the news?

Hadn't I better (Had I not better) tell him the news?

2. should

(1) 表示应当、应该。

① **should** 表示“应当”、“应该”的意思时,用于各种人称,有“ (在我看来) 你应该……”之意,表示必要或义务,语气较 **ought to** 弱,且比 **must, have to** 更弱。如：

I should write some letters tonight.

You should see that film.

We should always keep this in mind.

Why should I pay him?

② **should + 动词完成式**,意为“没有做到本来应该做的事”,含有责备的意味。如：

You should have worked harder. (可是却没有)

You should have finished the work last Friday.

I should have sent him a telegram, but I didn't.

③ **should 的否定式 shouldn't** 意为告诉人们“不该”、“不许”做某事,表示禁止。如：

We should not throw cold water on them.

Such a thing shouldn't be allowed again.

④ **should not + 动词完成式**,表示“已经发生的事情原本不该发生”,含有责备的意味。如：

The guests shouldn't have left without saying good-bye. (可是却不辞而别了)

You shouldn't have gone to bed so late. (可是你却睡得那么晚)

(2) 表示推测。

should 可用来表示可能性较大的推测,意为“按理说”、“估计”、“该”等。如：

Grandma should be home by now, I think.

The book should be out in a month or so.

They should have arrived in Beijing by this time.

由于 **should** 还表示义务,为避免歧义,较少用来表示可能性的推测;用 **shouldn't** 来表示否定可能性的推测则更不多见。

(3) 用来陈述意见,提出请求和建议,用 **should** 显示出委婉、谦逊的语气。如：

I should say it would be better to try it again.

I should like to have a talk with you.

What should I do with these books?

I should advise you not to do that.

3. ought to

(1) 表示义务,意为“应该”、“应当”,相当于 should,有时语气略重,它常表示来自外界的规则与义务,没有强迫的意思。如:

We ought to help each other in our work.

You ought to wear clean clothes.

There ought to be more buses during the rush hours.

As a Party member, you ought to give the lead.

(2) 表示劝告。如:

You ought to see a doctor at once.

You ought to be prepared for the worst.

(3) 表示推测,意为“照理应当”、“想必一定”。如:

Henry ought to win the race.

They ought to be up now.

There ought to be enough food for us, I think.

If we start right now, we ought to be able to get there in time.

(4) ought to 的否定形式 ought not to (oughtn't to) 表示“禁止”,告诉不该做某事。如:

You ought not to waste time reading such books.

You oughtn't to write so carelessly.

(5) ought to 后接动词完成式,表示没有做到本来该做的事,常含有责备意味。如:

You ought to have told me that before.

I ought to have helped him, but I wasn't able to.

You ought to have studied harder.

(6) ought not to 后接动词完成式,表示已经发生的事原本不该发生,含有责备意味。如:

You ought not to have written that letter (But you wrote it).

They oughtn't to have left so early (But they did leave early).

You ought not to have allowed the child to go alone.

(7) “ought to + 动词”表示现在和将来,但间接引语中,其形式仍保持不变。如:

She said she ought to know him, as she was his mother.

He told me that he ought to leave for Beijing at once.

(8) 在疑问句中, ought 与 to 是分开的。如:

Ought he to start now?

Ought we to post these letters?

Ought he not to see a doctor (= Oughtn't he to see a doctor)?

发散思维应用

1. —Would you like to go to the cinema by car?

—No, I _____ walk, for it is not far from here.

A. am able to

B. had better

C. would rather

D. try to

解析 “would rather + 原形动词”意为“宁愿”,填入空白,即 I would rather walk (than go by car)。

答案 C

2. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.

A. must

B. need

C. should

D. can

解析 can 用于推测,主要用于疑问句和否定句,在肯定句中表示逻辑上、理论上的可能,不表示事实上的可能。如: Mr White is in poor health. He can be ill at any moment. 本题不属于理论上的“可能”,所以不能选 D。must 与 should 均可表示推测,前者意为“准是、必定”,后者意为“估计、该”。

答案 C

3. —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They _____ be ready by 12:00.

A. can

B. should

C. might

D. need

解析 用 might 回答会使顾客失望,此题亦不能选 can,理由如上题所举。should 可用于表示可能性较大的推测,意为“估计、该”。

答案 B

4. —Where is George?

—How _____ I know?

A. would

B. should

C. must

D. may

解析 should 用于 how, why 引起的问句或感叹句,用于表示惊讶、不满等情绪。如:

Why should you talk like that?

Why should you be so late today?

Why should come in but the professor himself?

答案 B

5. —Shall I tell John about the bad news?

—No, you _____. I think that will make him sad.

A. needn't

B. wouldn't

C. shouldn't

D. can not

解析 shouldn't 含有“在我看来……是不可取的(你有责任不……)”之意。

答案 C

6. One ought _____ for what one hasn't done.

A. not to be punished

B. to not be punished

C. to not punished

D. not be punished

解析 ought to 的否定式是 ought not to, 本题 ought not to 后应接不定式的被动式, 意为“不该受惩罚”。

答案 A

7. Sir, you _____ be sitting in the waiting room. It is for women and children only.

A. oughtn't to

B. can't

C. won't

D. needn't

解析 can't 表示禁止时其语气之强近乎 mustn't, 意为“不许”。如: You can't park here! oughtn't to 有时表示“这样做, 不合乎你的公民义务”, 含有劝告的意味, 意为“不宜”。

答案 A

巩固基础训练

I. 单项填空

1. My parents _____ me to go to the theatre with my friends, but I didn't.

A. suggested

B. persuaded

C. advised

D. expected

2. After a long walk, I was not _____ tired and couldn't go any further.

A. a bit

B. bit

C. little

D. a little

3. There was a fight in the street yesterday. Five people were badly _____.

A. hurt

B. destroyed

C. killed

D. broken

4. The question is _____ difficult for such a small boy. You should ask him an easy one.

A. much too

B. too much

C. a bit

D. more

5. Some people have had bad teeth _____ the sugar they're always eating.

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